

Monthly Labor Review

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This Issue in Brief...

IT HAS BECOME increasingly important to know the facts regarding consumer spending and saving. In CONSUMER INCOME AND SAVING, 1945-49 (p. 619) the official statistics on the broad movements of income, expenditures, and saving are analyzed for the period since the Second World War. Reduction in consumer buying is soon reflected in reduced production and employment in consumer goods and service industries. Therefore, the trends in the United States Department of Commerce estimates of personal expenditures are watched with particular attention, as are those of the Security Exchange Commission showing saving by individuals and the annual studies of consumer behavior conducted for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In CONSUMER SPENDING: DENVER, DETROIT, AND HOUSTON, 1948 (p. 629), the Bureau has obtained first-hand knowledge of the net incomes received by selected families in three cities, and the distribution of their expenditures. On the average, their 1948 income covered current living costs but the cost of their insurance, gifts, and contributions was made up from savings or by going into debt.

A trade-union convention of outstanding importance to United States labor is reported in the ELEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE CIO (p. 640). At this session, positive action was taken by constitutional amendment to free the organization of Communist officers and executive board members. Both the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and the Farm Equipment Workers were expelled, and a new union of electrical workers was chartered. The per capita dues were increased to 10 cents a month.

Significant developments in the industrial relations field are reported. The FORD-UAW (CIO) PENSION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRACT (p. 649), describes the recently negotiated noncontributory pension system of one large company. Another article summarizes the SETTLEMENT OF HAWAIIAN LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE (p. 653). In the

176-day strike on the water front of Hawaii, employers and workers reached a settlement, after both Territorial government and Federal Government measures had failed. Labor won an immediate wage increase of 14 cents an hour, a further increase of 7 cents effective on March 1, 1950, and 8 cents retroactive pay for March 1-June 29, 1949. A large backlog of Hawaiian products remained to be exported at the close of the strike, and normal operations were resumed with considerable speed.

Legislation both by the States and the Federal Government has been rather extensive in the labor field. AMENDMENT OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT IN 1949 (p. 666) reports on the establishment of the 75-cent minimum wage in place of the 40-cent minimum previously in effect and describes additional amendments designed to make the law more inclusive than formerly. A million and a half of the 22.6 million workers whose wages are regulated under the terms of the law will receive direct pay increases because the minimum wage was raised. Moreover, oppressive child labor is directly prohibited, thus replacing the indirect restrictions which prohibited the shipment of goods in commerce for 30 days after the employment of oppressive child labor. President Truman termed this legislation a constructive step of great importance in developing a sound Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. He added that this was "a major victory in our fight to promote the general welfare."

In the international field, the CHRISTIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE-UNION CONGRESS, 1949 (p. 670) reports on the tenth congress of this body, which took place in the spring. Representatives of over 2 million members made decisions at this conference which were stated to be designed for the enhancement of the international's position and for the encouragement of harmonious development of the European economy. The Congress endorsed the sending of observers to the meeting held in Geneva last June for the purpose of forming a democratic world trade-union body. CIT GENERAL CONVENTION IN HAVANA, 1949 (p. 674) and BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS MEETING IN SEPTEMBER, 1949 (p. 676) show that both organizations approved the formation of such an international body and planned to affiliate with it.

The Labor Month in Review

THE IMPORTANT steel strike was settled during November and the economy rapidly overcame its effects. In the coal industry, the situation remained unsettled although the miners had resumed their previous policy of a 3-day workweek. By the month's end industrial production approximated the prestrike level and the employment situation was generally improved.

The movement in opposition to Communist-dominated unions was furthered in the founding convention of the new International Union of Electrical Workers. In London an international conference of trade-unions met to set up a new world federation of democratic trade-unions. Public statements on pensions, made by union and Government officials and others during the month, indicated growing interest in that subject.

Developments in Pensions

Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council, called on the New York State government to supplement Federal pensions so that a minimum of \$100 a month will be available to retired workers. This was endorsed by Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union. L. S. Buckmaster, president of the United Rubber Workers, expressed the position of the CIO in a speech in New York City: "First we are urging the improvement of the national social security program. Secondly, and this is a compelling need at the present time, we are driving for pension programs under collective bargaining agreements. Our basic position is a simple one. It is that Federal social security programs should establish a minimum floor of retirement benefits for workers and for the rest of the American people. In addition to this minimum protection, a worker is also entitled to receive deferred compensation for his employment by a company over a period of years in the form of supplementary retirement benefits."

Secretary of Labor Tobin, speaking in Boston to CIO State Industrial Union Council, proposed

pensions of \$100 a month for "every retired person in the United States" by extension of the social security law. Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague, speaking in Washington, also saw the need for extension of social security to all retired workers and an increase in the amount of benefits, with supplementation of benefits by industry plans. Senator Taft, in a newspaper statement, raised the question of costs involved in \$100 pensions for all, asserting that "the only way pensions can be paid to millions who have retired and are not working is out of the current earnings of those who are working." He recommended that the whole subject should receive the study of the Senate Finance Committee.

Coal Situation Unresolved

The deadlock between the coal operators and the miners' union continued during the month and the miners continued to work during their 3-week truce which ended on November 30. Efforts on the part of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to settle the dispute had proved ineffectual. The President told his press conference that he would intervene under the Taft-Hartley Act if the strike was resumed and an emergency situation developed.

On December 1, the miners east of the Mississippi remained away from the pits. Later in the day, however, the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers ordered the men to return to work on December 5 on the 3-day workweek basis prevailing before the strike. The new order placed the anthracite as well as the bituminous miners on the short workweek and authorized the union to make separate contracts with individual coal companies.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) met in its founding convention in Philadelphia on November 28. The new organization was chartered at the CIO convention after the United Electrical Workers had been expelled from the parent organization because of Communist domination. Organization of the permanent structure of the new union was postponed until next year.

International Confederation of Free Trade- Unions

An international conference to establish a new democratic world labor federation opened in

London on November 28. United States representatives included delegates from the AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers. The British Trades Union Congress and national trade-union centers from Western Europe and Scandinavia, as well as the Middle East, Far East, and Latin America were represented. So were 13 international secretariats and a number of free trade-unions in exile from various parts of the world. In all, 84 labor organizations, estimated to represent more than 48 million workers in 52 countries were in attendance.

A serious issue arose over the admission of affiliates of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, an anti-Communist group which also has frequently opposed the Socialist unions. Advocates of their admission argued that cooperation of all anti-Communist forces was necessary to maintain a strong front against the Communists and to rebuild the economies of the various European countries.

A compromise formula, worked out by American labor leaders, was adopted. The CISC groups were invited to join the new world labor organization on condition that they sever connections with the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions within 2 years. The new organization chose Paul Finet of Belgium as president and J. H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands as permanent Secretary General, and placed the permanent headquarters in Brussels.

Employment Gains

Total civilian employment at 59.5 million in November was changed little from the previous month, after allowing for the effects of strikes. Nonagricultural employment was 51.6 million, about 350,000 greater than in October, according to estimates of the Bureau of the Census. Much of the increase, however, appears to result from the fact that many coal strikers who had reported themselves as looking for work in October were classified as "with a job but not at work" in November. Agricultural employment increased by about 150,000 to 7.9 million, about the level of a year ago.

Unemployment declined by 150,000 from early October to early November, to about 3.4 million.

Some of this decline was also due to the change in classification of striking coal and steel workers from September to October. The decline in unemployment was considerably less than the increase in employment as numerous seasonal workers entered the labor market for jobs. An increasing number of the unemployed have been exhausting their unemployment compensation benefit rights, according to reports of the Bureau of Employment Security. However, the number of persons working short time during November because of economic factors was not materially different from last August, according to a special Census survey.

Prices and Earnings

Consumers' prices declined 0.6 percent between September 15 and October 15, to 168.5 percent of the 1935-39 average. This was 3 percent lower than a year before, but 71 percent above the pre-war level of August 1939.

A decline of nearly 2 percent in food prices between September and October was the largest monthly change in the food index since February 1949. The October food index was 5 percent lower than a year earlier and 7.5 percent below the postwar peak of July 1948, but was still twice the 1935-39 average. Apparel prices declined very slightly, continuing uninterrupted the trend of the past year which has reduced the index by more than 7 percent. Housefurnishings also declined fractionally, a resumption of the year-long down-trend which was interrupted between August and September. Rents continued their upward climb and in October the index was 2.4 percent higher than a year ago.

A small decline in average earnings of factory workers in November resulted from a reduction in the number of workers in the higher-paying industries, largely because of the steel strike, and a seasonal expansion of the lower-paid segments in such nondurable goods industries as food and apparel. Weekly earnings averaged \$55.26 in mid-October, decreasing about half a dollar from the September level. Hourly earnings averaged \$1.39, 1.5 cents less than in the previous month. The average workweek showed little change at 39.7 hours.

Consumer Income and Saving, 1945-49¹

An Analysis of Broad Movements in Personal Income, Expenditures, and Saving Since the War

CONSUMER INCOME, spending, and saving, and the other factors affecting consumer demand have received increasing attention, in recent years, in relation to the problems of employment and economic stability. The legislative history and the declarations of policy in many economic as well as social measures reflect the importance which has been placed on the need to maintain effective consumer demand.

The importance of consumer spending for a high level of employment in the economy is evident from the fact that expenditures for personal consumption are by far the largest part of total expenditures in the national economy, approaching approximately 70 percent of the gross national product. Falling off in consumer buying is soon reflected in reduced production and employment in consumer goods and service industries.

Consumer spending has a greater influence on total business activity than is immediately apparent since private investment, the other component of private spending, is largely affected by the anticipations of businessmen with respect to the future level of consumer demand. If consumer demand declines significantly, unused production capacity results and eventually plans for new investment are revised downward.²

¹ Prepared by Solomon Shapiro of the Bureau's Office of Labor Economics.

² One of the common observations in recent economic literature is that the level of investment will fluctuate widely and frequently fall short of the amount required to maintain full employment. Aside from government intervention, economic fluctuations could be minimized, it is argued, if greater proportions of income were spent on consumption, thus reducing the dependence on investment.

A higher-consumption economy would require a shift in the proportion of income spent or a converse change in the proportion saved. These proportions have been changing gradually in the United States with the secular

Some of the broad changes in the consumer's role in the operation of the economy since the end of the Second World War are discussed in this article. The study has been limited to the part of individuals (including noncorporate business) as consumers, but the importance of corporate business and government and the interdependence of all groups in the economy must not be overlooked. Consumer income is derived through business and government expenditures, while consumer saving is an important source of funds for both business and government investment.

Data presented here on income, spending, and saving have been published by the United States Department of Commerce, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Although substantial parts of the statistics are subject to varying degrees of error, either in the reporting of basic data or in the methods of estimating, no attempt has been made to qualify any inferences drawn from the data on that account. Another limitation for the present purpose is the inclusion in most of the statistics of data for unincorporated business. However, analysis of the data has been limited to rather broad generalizations and as such is not believed to be seriously affected by the deficiencies in the statistics used. But like other economic aggre-

rise in income and basic changes in consumer spending habits. Among the factors tending to increase the propensity to consume are those which enable producers and distributors to sell more products by appealing to consumers to spend more for current consumption. Advertising, labor saving products, easier credit, and merchandising efforts of various kinds have been important. The increasing degree of urbanization, associated with a higher standard of living, has also led to a higher level of expenditures and a decline in the propensity to save.

gates, these estimates merely indicate statistical magnitudes, not the underlying causes of changes. Some of the implications in the statistical changes, however, when supported by other evidence, not only have a theoretical interest, but may also be useful in the consideration of labor or national economic policy by business and government.

After an initial adjustment, consumer income rose almost steadily during the postwar period, reaching a peak at the end of 1948 from which only a slight recession has occurred. Consumer expenditures increased sharply immediately after the war, continuing to rise at a higher rate than income for about a year and a half. In the latter part of the period expenditures rose more slowly than income as consumers became increasingly hesitant for a variety of reasons. These trends are reflected in the sharp decline in the rate of saving (both in dollar terms and as a percent of income) in the first part of the period, and a subsequent increase up to the beginning of 1949.

Saving as a proportion of disposable income in the first part of 1949, about 8 percent, appears to have been significantly higher than in any previous year of peacetime full employment. But

whether this is the "optimum" rate for the continuance of a high level of employment cannot be decided from past relationships. Significant changes in the determinants of income-expenditure relations, of which level of income and its distribution, family size, expenditure habits, and amount of debt are but a few, make comparisons over long periods of time of doubtful value. The important question, but beyond the scope of this article, is whether sufficient private investment will continue to be available to absorb the high level of saving and to maintain employment.

Department of Commerce Estimates

The Department of Commerce statistics of personal income, consumption expenditures, and saving cover essentially the consuming public. There is some difference, however, between the "personal" concept and the usual understanding of "consumers." This results from the inclusion of certain institutions and private funds which are not natural individuals or consumers.

Personal income, as used in the Commerce series, is the current income received by individuals from all sources. The recipients include natural indi-

TABLE 1.—Personal income and its disposition, seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates, 1945-49¹

[Billions of dollars]

Year and quarter	Total personal income	Wage and salary receipts	Income from business and investments			Other income ²	Personal tax and nontax payments	Disposable personal income	Personal consumption expenditures	Personal saving	Personal saving as a percent of disposable personal income
			Total	Proprietors' and rental income	Dividends and personal interest income						
1945: I.....	174.4	120.1	48.8	37.8	11.0	5.5	21.3	153.1	119.0	34.1	22.3
II.....	174.2	119.2	48.8	37.6	11.2	6.2	21.2	153.0	120.5	32.5	21.2
III.....	170.7	115.0	48.5	36.9	11.6	7.2	20.7	150.0	123.3	26.7	17.8
IV.....	168.6	106.9	49.6	37.7	11.9	12.1	20.3	148.3	129.5	18.8	12.7
Year.....	171.9	115.3	48.9	37.5	11.4	7.7	20.9	151.1	123.1	28.0	18.5
1946: I.....	168.5	103.0	51.4	38.9	12.5	14.1	17.8	150.6	137.6	13.0	8.6
II.....	173.5	107.7	52.4	39.4	13.0	13.2	18.7	154.8	143.0	11.8	7.6
III.....	181.4	112.0	56.6	43.2	13.4	12.7	19.2	162.2	153.0	9.3	5.7
IV.....	183.8	114.8	57.1	43.5	13.6	11.9	19.6	164.2	157.5	6.7	4.1
Year.....	176.9	109.4	44.4	41.2	13.2	13.0	18.8	158.1	147.8	10.3	6.5
1947: I.....	187.8	116.4	59.1	44.9	14.2	12.4	21.2	166.6	160.5	6.1	3.7
II.....	187.6	117.5	57.8	43.2	14.6	12.2	21.2	166.4	165.6	.7	.4
III.....	196.6	121.0	59.4	44.5	14.9	16.1	21.6	175.0	168.1	7.0	4.0
IV.....	201.7	125.7	62.9	47.6	15.3	13.2	22.1	179.7	173.5	6.1	3.4
Year.....	193.5	120.2	59.9	45.1	14.8	13.5	21.5	172.0	166.9	5.1	3.0
1948: I.....	205.1	127.9	63.5	47.9	15.6	13.6	23.2	181.9	175.2	6.7	3.7
II.....	210.3	130.6	66.3	50.4	15.9	13.4	20.7	189.6	178.7	10.8	5.7
III.....	215.5	136.3	66.2	49.9	16.3	13.0	20.2	195.2	180.3	15.0	7.7
IV.....	216.6	137.6	66.6	49.7	16.9	12.5	20.4	196.2	180.9	15.3	7.8
Year.....	211.9	133.1	65.7	49.5	16.2	13.1	21.1	190.8	178.8	12.0	6.3
1949: I.....	213.7	135.0	64.9	47.8	17.1	13.8	18.8	194.9	178.6	16.3	8.4
II.....	212.5	134.5	63.7	46.5	17.2	14.2	18.7	193.8	178.9	14.8	7.6

¹ Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

² Consists principally of "transfer payments" but also includes "other labor income."

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business.

viduals (including owners of unincorporated business), and nonprofit institutions, private trust funds, and private pension and welfare funds. Statistically, the measure is the sum of wage and salary receipts, other labor income, proprietor's and rental income, interest and dividends, and transfer payments. Total personal income is not equivalent to monetary receipts because the former includes the value of income in kind (such as subsistence to members of the armed forces) as well as imputed income of various sorts.

Personal consumption expenditures, in the statistical series used, consist of the market value of goods and services purchased by individuals and nonprofit institutions and the value of food, clothing, housing, and financial services received in kind. Rental value of owner-occupied houses is included but purchases of dwellings, which are classified as capital goods, are excluded.

Personal saving, as derived by the Department of Commerce, is the difference between disposable income (personal income less personal taxes and other payments to the government) and personal consumption expenditures. It consists of the current saving of individuals (including owners of unincorporated business), nonprofit institutions, and private pension and welfare funds. It may also be regarded as the changes in personal assets and liabilities from one period to another. This is represented in the sum of the additions to personal and private noncorporate holdings of cash and deposits, securities, real estate, the net investment of unincorporated enterprises, the reserves of life-insurance companies and mutual-savings institutions, and decreases in indebtedness.

The Immediate Postwar Adjustment. For a few months following VJ-day consumer income declined slightly, largely reflecting the decrease in aggregate wages and salaries as manufacturing industries adjusted themselves to peacetime production and government pay-roll expenditures declined. To some extent the decline in wages and salaries was offset by an increase in transfer payments³ as mustering-out pay to members of the armed forces increased. (See table 1.)

Lower aggregate wages in the manufacturing industries during this period resulted from a drop

in employment, hours of work, overtime pay, and the shift of workers to lower paying jobs. Manufacturing employment fell from 15.7 million in mid-summer 1945 to 13.3 million at the end of the year. The length of the average factory workweek declined from 44 hours in July to 41.5 hours in December. Most of the decline in manufacturing employment and earnings was concentrated in the durable group of industries, which were directly affected by cut-backs in the armaments programs. War production began to be curtailed when the defeat of Germany became imminent, and the process was accelerated in July when Japan indicated that she would surrender. In contrast, the nondurable group of industries had relatively minor reconversion problems and the change from war to civilian production had little effect on employment and earnings.

Removal of many wartime controls, immediately after VJ-day, brought about a rapid reconversion of the economy to the production of consumer goods. Demand for all types of commodities, deferred by 4 years of war, was backed by a huge volume of consumer purchasing power in the form of liquid saving accumulated during wartime, a high level of current income, and a high potential volume of consumer credit.⁴ Needs of returning veterans for consumer goods and the relief from wartime restraints generally created a period of "free spending." The postwar sellers' market was in full swing. Consumer expenditures for goods and services, which had been fairly stable in real terms, rose from an annual rate of 121 billion dollars in the second quarter of 1945 to a rate of 130 billion dollars in the last quarter of the year. (See table 2.) The level of consumer prices did not change during these 6 months.

A dramatic change in the rate of personal saving began immediately following the removal of wartime controls. From an annual rate of 33 billion dollars in the second quarter of 1945, saving decreased to an annual rate of 19 billion dollars in the last quarter. As a proportion of disposable income, saving dropped from 21.2 to 12.7 percent in this short period, but was still considerably above the proportion saved during past periods of peacetime full employment.

⁴ The National Survey of Liquid Assets, conducted for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in early 1946, showed that about three-fourths of all consumer units saved some part of their income in 1945 and as many held some form of liquid assets at the beginning of 1946. The survey also forecast the continuing huge demand for various types of consumer durables.

³ Transfer payments are income receipts of individuals from government and business for which no services are rendered currently. Social security payments and payments to veterans are the largest part of this component of personal income.

TABLE 2.—Personal consumption expenditures by type and in relation to disposable income, 1945-49

Year and quarter	Personal consumption expenditures (in billions of dollars) ¹				Disposable personal income (in billions of dollars) ¹	Personal consumption expenditures as percent of disposable income			
	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Services		Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Services
1945: I.....	119.0	7.8	72.2	39.0	153.1	77.7	5.1	47.2	25.5
II.....	120.5	8.1	73.1	39.3	153.0	78.8	5.3	47.8	25.7
III.....	123.3	8.3	75.2	39.8	150.0	82.2	5.5	50.1	26.5
IV.....	129.5	9.6	79.1	40.8	148.3	87.3	6.5	53.3	27.5
Year.....	123.1	8.5	74.9	39.7	151.1	81.5	5.6	49.6	26.3
1946: I.....	137.6	12.6	82.5	42.5	150.6	91.4	8.4	54.8	28.2
II.....	143.0	15.3	84.1	43.6	154.8	92.4	9.9	54.3	28.2
III.....	153.0	18.2	89.4	45.4	162.2	94.3	11.2	55.1	28.0
IV.....	157.5	19.9	91.1	46.5	164.2	95.9	12.1	55.5	28.3
Year.....	147.8	16.5	86.8	44.5	158.1	93.5	10.4	54.9	28.1
1947: I.....	160.5	20.8	92.4	47.3	166.6	96.3	12.5	55.5	28.4
II.....	165.6	21.8	95.8	48.1	166.4	99.5	13.1	57.6	28.9
III.....	168.1	22.0	96.7	49.4	175.0	96.1	12.6	55.3	28.2
IV.....	173.5	23.4	99.9	50.3	179.7	96.5	13.0	55.6	28.0
Year.....	166.9	22.0	96.2	48.8	172.0	97.0	12.8	55.9	28.4
1948: I.....	175.2	22.7	101.2	51.3	181.9	96.3	12.5	55.6	28.2
II.....	178.7	23.8	102.4	52.5	189.6	94.3	12.6	54.0	27.7
III.....	180.3	24.8	101.8	53.7	195.2	92.4	12.7	52.2	27.5
IV.....	180.9	22.9	103.3	54.8	196.2	92.2	11.7	52.7	27.9
Year.....	178.8	23.5	102.2	53.1	190.8	93.7	12.3	53.6	27.8
1949: I.....	178.6	23.1	100.1	55.4	194.9	91.6	11.8	51.4	28.4
II.....	178.9	23.8	99.3	55.9	193.8	92.3	12.3	51.2	28.8

¹ Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business.

The Postwar Period, 1946-48. The sellers' market for most consumer goods and services lasted for the next 3 years. With minor exceptions, the statistics of income and expenditures show a continuous and sometimes rapid growth. (See chart 1.) Personal income increased from 169 billion dollars, annual rate, in the first quarter of 1946, to 217 billion dollars in the last quarter of 1948. Disposable income and total personal income trends were parallel during most of this time. But, in 1948, disposable income advanced at a somewhat more rapid rate than total income as a result of the tax reduction effective at the beginning of the year.

During these 3 years, personal consumption expenditures rose by 31 percent, from an annual rate of 138 to 181 billion dollars. The annual rate of saving, reflecting the changing relationship between disposable income and expenditures, appears to indicate two trends during the period. The downtrend which began at the war's end continued to a postwar low rate in the second quarter of 1947 of 0.7 billion dollars (0.4 percent of disposable income). From this low point an uninterrupted rise followed to an annual rate of 15 billion dollars (7.8 percent of disposable income) in the last quarter of 1948.

Underlying factors in the postwar upward trend in income during these years are suggested by the data on income by source. (See chart 1.) The increase of 48 billion dollars in the rate of income was to a large extent the result of the uninterrupted increase in aggregate wages and salaries. These rose by 34 percent, from an annual rate of 103 billion dollars in the first quarter of 1946 to a peak of 138 billion during the last quarter of 1948. Rising wage rates were the most important reason for the increase of wages and salaries during this period. In a great many industries wage rates were raised by collective-bargaining agreements in each of the 3 years, and many other groups of workers received two or at least one additional increase over the period.⁵ The change in aggregate employment, from an average of 39 million (BLS nonagricultural employment) in the first quarter of 1946 to 45 million in the last quarter of 1948, was another important element in the change in aggregate wages and salaries. Offsetting these factors has been a gradual decrease in the average number of hours worked.

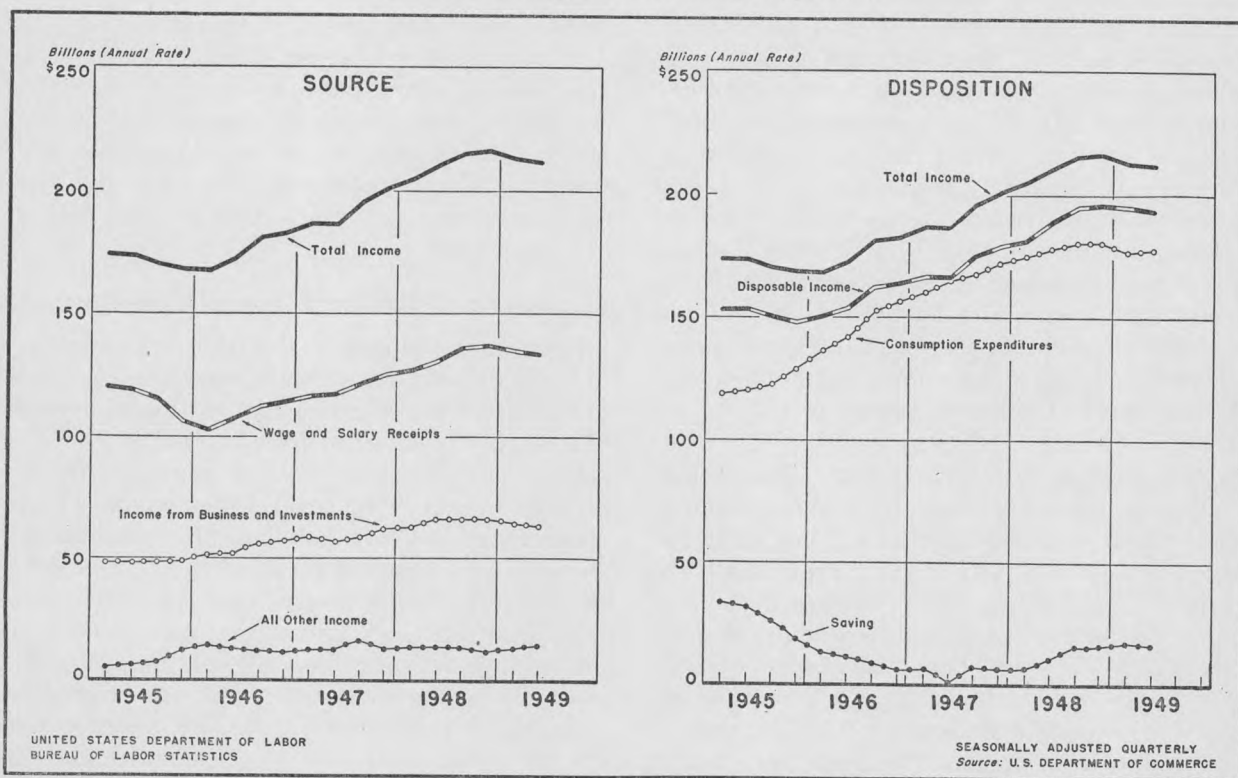
⁵ The Federal Reserve Bank of New York composite index of wages and salaries rose by 30 percent over the period, from 150 in the first quarter of 1946 to 195 in the last quarter of 1948.

A secondary factor in the increase of personal income was the rise in earnings from business and investments, which amounted to approximately 30 percent. For this type of income, which is represented in the statistics by proprietors' and rental income, interest, and dividends, the annual rate increased by about 15 billion dollars, rising to a rate of 66 billion dollars in the last quarter of 1948. Farmers' income became a significantly larger proportion of total proprietors' income during the period.

Changes in the other principal component of personal income, transfer payments, were minor and had no significant effect on the change in total income.

The 31-percent increase in personal consumption expenditures in the 3 years was at about the same rate as the increase in disposable income. Expenditures increased more rapidly in the earlier months but income advanced fairly constantly over most of the period. Consumer buying of many types of commodities, notably automobiles

Chart 1. Personal Income and Its Disposition



and certain other durables, expanded steadily, but merchandising in many other lines began to encounter resistance at prevailing prices after early 1947. The consumer durable component of personal consumption expenditures increased by about 80 percent from an annual rate of 13 billion dollars in the first quarter of 1946 to a rate of 23 billion dollars in the last quarter of 1948. (See table 2.)

Relations of expenditures to disposable income reflected the changing character of the sellers' market after early 1947. Table 2 shows that the proportion of disposable income spent for durables increased from the end of the war until the first

part of 1947, and then remained fairly stable until the end of 1948. Expenditures for nondurable goods, as a proportion of disposable income, declined somewhat after the middle of 1947 although the dollar amounts spent on such items and on services increased throughout the period. After a year and a half of peacetime production, the backlog of consumer demand was becoming less important; rising prices discouraged some sales, and purchasing power in the form of liquid saving or availability of credit had diminished for many families.

It is difficult to estimate what part if any of the

increase in consumption expenditures for nondurable goods and for services represented an increase in the standard of living. The rise of 33 percent in the consumers' price index, significantly greater than the per capita increase in expenditures, suggests that current consumption for most families was not raised over the period.

The postwar low point in the rate of personal saving which occurred in early 1947 appears to have resulted largely from a failure of income to advance in the face of a somewhat sharp rise in expenditures. This reflects some business hesitation, particularly by retailers in anticipation of important price decreases. Both retailers and wholesalers reduced their outstanding and new orders. Contrary to expectations consumer demand did not fall off, and consumption expenditures, in terms of current dollars, continued to increase. Anticipated price declines were not realized and, instead, a series of occurrences, including a short corn crop, led to a renewal of the upward price trend and increased business activity. For the next year and a half, disposable income rose faster than consumer expenditures and saving increased steadily to an annual rate of over 15 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of 1948.

The Downtrend in First Half of 1949. The decline in personal income during the economic downturn, which commenced near the beginning of 1949, has been relatively slight. From the postwar peak of 217 billion dollars reached in the last quarter of 1948, personal income declined about 2 percent to 213 billion dollars in the second quarter of 1949. In spite of the sharp rise in unemployment and reduction in hours worked, aggregate wages and salaries decreased by little more than 2 percent in the first half of 1949. Most of the payroll decline appears to have been concentrated in the manufacturing industries; certain trade and service industries showed slight increases over the period. Numerous wage-rate increases for small groups of workers offset to some extent the reduction in man-hours. Business income also decreased over this period, from a rate of 67 billion dollars to 64 billion, apparently due in large part to a drop in farm income. Transfer payments rose somewhat, reflecting the increased unemployment compensation payments as a result of higher unemployment. Unemployment compensation benefits totaled over 800 million dollars in the first

half of 1949, somewhat above the 1948 total.

Price declines were important in the slight drop in the dollar amount of personal consumption expenditures during the first half of 1949. The upward trend in expenditures for consumer durable goods was halted during this period, and expenditures for such commodities declined in relation to disposable income to about the level of the second half of 1946. Except for less expensive automobiles, the deferred demand for most durables, at current prices, appears to have been met in 1949.

The rate of personal saving again increased slightly in the first half of 1949 as the relative decline in consumption expenditures exceeded the decline in income. At an annual rate of about 15½ billion dollars, personal saving had reached the highest level since the immediate postwar period. Except for the war and immediate postwar periods, consumers were saving a larger share of their income in the first part of 1949 than at any other time.

Securities and Exchange Commission Estimates

Significant changes in the forms of saving by individuals have taken place since the war. An indication of the changing composition of individuals' saving is obtained from the estimates of the components of saving released regularly by the Securities and Exchange Commission. These estimates of individual saving differ somewhat in concept from those of personal saving issued by the United States Department of Commerce. The Securities and Exchange Commission estimates include purchases of consumer durable goods as nonliquid saving; they are treated as consumer expenditures in the Commerce series. On the other hand, the SEC estimates exclude saving of unincorporated business or farmers in the form of new construction, producers' durable goods, and inventories, all of which are included in the Commerce estimates. Unlike the Department of Commerce saving series, the SEC estimates are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

SEC estimates of individuals' gross saving are derived by adding components, which are estimated from the changes in the aggregates of the various liquid and nonliquid assets and liabilities of individuals. Liquid saving consists of saving in the form of currency and bank deposits, saving and loan accounts, securities, equity in insurance and pension reserves, and the liquidation of debt.

Nonliquid saving comprises new nonfarm dwellings (including construction by nonprofit institutions) and consumer expenditures on durable goods.

Individuals' total or gross saving declined sharply in the year following the war (see table 3 and chart 2) as the war-induced incentives to save were removed and consumer goods became increasingly available. In the subsequent postwar years, however, gross saving, on an annual basis, did not vary strikingly. Following the first decline, from more than 50 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1945 to 39 billion in 1946, gross saving fell gradually to a low of about 34 billion in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. In the most recent period, the movement has been reversed, and gross saving has been estimated at more than 37 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1949.

The outstanding change in the postwar composition of saving, as the first part of the chart strikingly shows, has been the sharp decline in the amounts of liquid saving, a decline extending until 1948. Almost as graphically shown in the chart also is the very large increase in saving in the form of durable goods and houses, an increase

TABLE 3.—Saving by individuals in the United States, fiscal years, 1945-49¹

[Billions of dollars]

Year and half	Total gross saving ²	Houses and durable goods ³	Total liquid saving	Currency and bank deposits	Liquidation of debt ⁴	United States Government securities	Other liquid saving ⁵
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1944: second half.....	+27.9	+4.4	+23.3	+12.4	-0.5	+6.8	+4.6
1945: first half.....	+22.7	+3.9	+18.8	+7.4	+2	+6.6	+4.6
Fiscal year 1944-45.....	+50.6	+8.3	+42.1	+19.8	-3	+13.4	+9.2
1945: second half.....	+24.5	+5.7	+18.8	+11.6	-1.2	+3.9	+4.5
1946: first half.....	+14.4	+7.8	+6.6	+5.3	-2.6	-4	+4.3
Fiscal year 1945-46.....	+38.9	+13.5	+25.4	+16.9	-3.8	+3.5	+8.8
1946: second half.....	+18.8	+12.5	+6.3	+5.3	-4.0	+9	+4.1
1947: first half.....	+15.8	+12.1	+3.8	-1.2	-2.9	+3.3	+4.6
Fiscal year 1946-47.....	+34.6	+24.6	+10.1	+4.1	-6.9	+4.2	+8.7
1947: second half.....	+19.6	+15.7	+3.9	+3.1	-4.5	-9	+6.2
1948: first half.....	+14.5	+14.3	+2	-4.0	-3.0	+1.1	+6.1
Fiscal year 1947-48.....	+34.1	+30.0	+4.1	-9	-7.5	+2	+12.3
1948: second half.....	+21.3	+17.2	+4.1	+2.7	-3.7	-2	+5.3
1949: first half.....	+16.1	+14.4	+1.7	-3.8	-1.2	+1.5	+5.2
Fiscal year 1948-49.....	+37.4	+31.6	+5.8	-1.1	-4.9	+1.3	+10.5

¹ Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to total.

² Column 2 plus column 3.

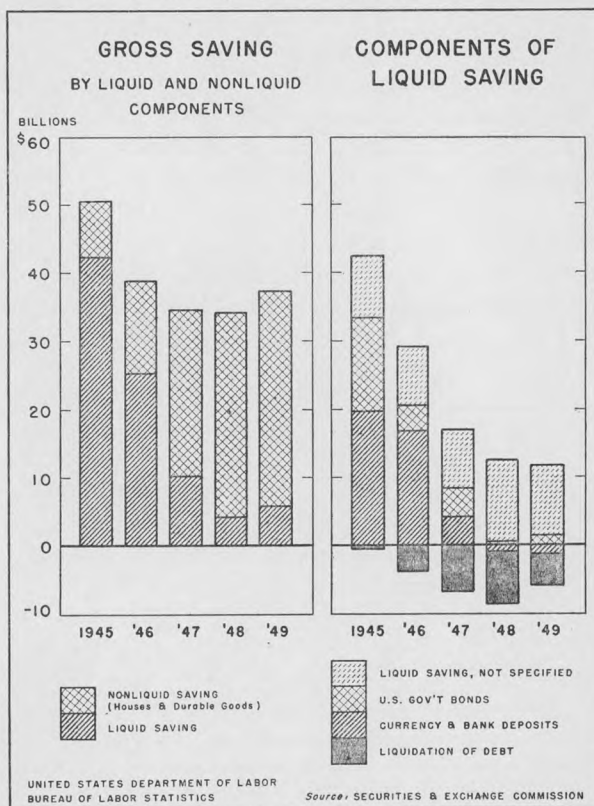
³ New 1- to 4-family nonfarm dwellings (including construction by nonprofit institutions) less net acquisition of properties by nonindividuals, and consumer expenditures on durable goods as estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

⁴ Mortgage debt to institutions on 1- to 4-family nonfarm dwellings and debt not elsewhere classified. The latter is largely attributable to purchases of automobiles and other durable consumer goods, although including some debt arising from purchases of consumption goods.

⁵ Accounts in saving and loan associations, individuals' equity in insurance and pension reserves, State and local government bonds, and corporate and other securities.

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission.

Chart 2. Saving by Individuals, Fiscal Years



which, though small, continued through the recent fiscal year. These forms of saving increased most rapidly in 1947, when almost 25 billion dollars was invested in these assets as compared with somewhat less than 14 billion in 1946.

Changing importance of the components of liquid saving in the postwar period appears in the second part of the chart. The sharp decline in the amount of currency and bank deposits saved in 1947, as compared with 1946, and reductions of accumulated holdings of such assets in 1948 and 1949, corresponds with the growing availability of goods, purchased by consumers or businessmen for inventories. A considerable part of liquid saving was converted to other types of assets, principally durable goods and houses.

Saving in the form of government bonds dropped significantly after the war ended, reaching a postwar low point in fiscal 1948, and rising thereafter. After the immediate postwar drop, purchases of United States savings bonds have been fairly steady on an annual basis. Purchases actually increased somewhat in the last fiscal year. Individuals' holdings of other types of government

bonds, which are generally purchased by the higher income groups or by businessmen have moved rather erratically since the war.

Increased consumer debt, both in the form of credit or loans for the purchase of consumer goods or mortgages for the purchase of homes, has been an important offset to the accumulation of liquid asset saving in the postwar period. Debt liquidation, which was a positive factor in individual liquid saving for only a short time during wartime, became an increasingly negative factor afterwards. However, some reversal of that trend occurred

in the last fiscal year. In the most recent year, individuals' debt (mortgage and other) did not increase as much as in the two prior years.

The other components of liquid saving, which in the postwar period have not varied markedly, are individuals' accounts in savings and loan associations, insurance and pension reserves, and securities other than Federal Government bonds. Savings and loan accounts have been fairly stable throughout the entire period, but also increased slightly in the last fiscal year. The additions to individuals' equity in insurance and pension

TABLE 4.—Distribution of spending units and total money income, by income groups, 1945-48¹

Annual money income before taxes by group	Percent of spending units—								Percent of total money income—							
	By each income class				Cumulative				By each income class				Cumulative			
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948
Under \$1,000.....	20	17	14	12	20	17	14	12	5	3	2	2	5	3	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27	23	22	18	47	40	36	30	16	12	10	8	21	15	12	10
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	23	25	23	23	70	65	59	53	23	21	17	16	44	36	29	26
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	15	17	17	20	85	82	76	73	20	20	18	20	64	56	47	46
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	7	8	10	12	92	90	86	85	12	13	13	14	76	69	60	60
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	5	6	9	10	97	96	95	95	11	11	16	17	87	80	76	77
\$7,500 and over.....	3	4	5	5	100	100	100	100	13	20	24	23	100	100	100	100
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Median income.....	2,020	2,300	2,530	2,840												

¹ Income data for each year are based on interviews during January, February, and early March of the following year.

Source: Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System. Surveys of consumer finances covering 1945-48.

Reserves have been increasingly smaller since the war, due to declining reserves in government insurance as more veterans dropped their policies and contributions to social-security funds became smaller. Holdings of both State and local government and corporate bonds have been increasing, corresponding to the needs for financing States' veterans' bonus payments and public works and industrial capital expansion.

Surveys of Consumer Finances

Data in the previous sections have dealt with national aggregates of income, expenditures, and saving for all consumers as a group. The surveys of consumer finances published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System are especially useful in reaching an understanding of the economic behavior of consumers. They show distribution of income and saving among recipients of various levels of income and other economic groupings of individuals.

Since income is concentrated (i. e., relatively few income recipients in the highest income groups receive a very substantial proportion of the

total) saving is also concentrated. In the lower income groups, little or no income remains after living expenditures, and families frequently have to go into debt to meet extraordinary expenses. In the upper income groups, even though living standards become progressively higher, more and more money remains for saving. Except for profligate spenders, such saving becomes a very substantial part of income.

The Reserve Board surveys of consumer finances, conducted at the beginning of each year (with interim studies in July) since the end of the war cannot be accepted as precise due to deficiencies inherent in income reporting and to the margin of error in inflating small samples. However, they provide the best evidences of postwar changes.

The available data on the postwar proportions of both spending units⁶ and total income⁷ among

⁶ 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.

⁷ As reported in the surveys total income is money income before taxes, the sum of net money earnings from civilian employment (including wages and salaries and net incomes or losses from farm and nonfarm business and professional self-employment). It does not include income received in kind nor capital gains or losses.

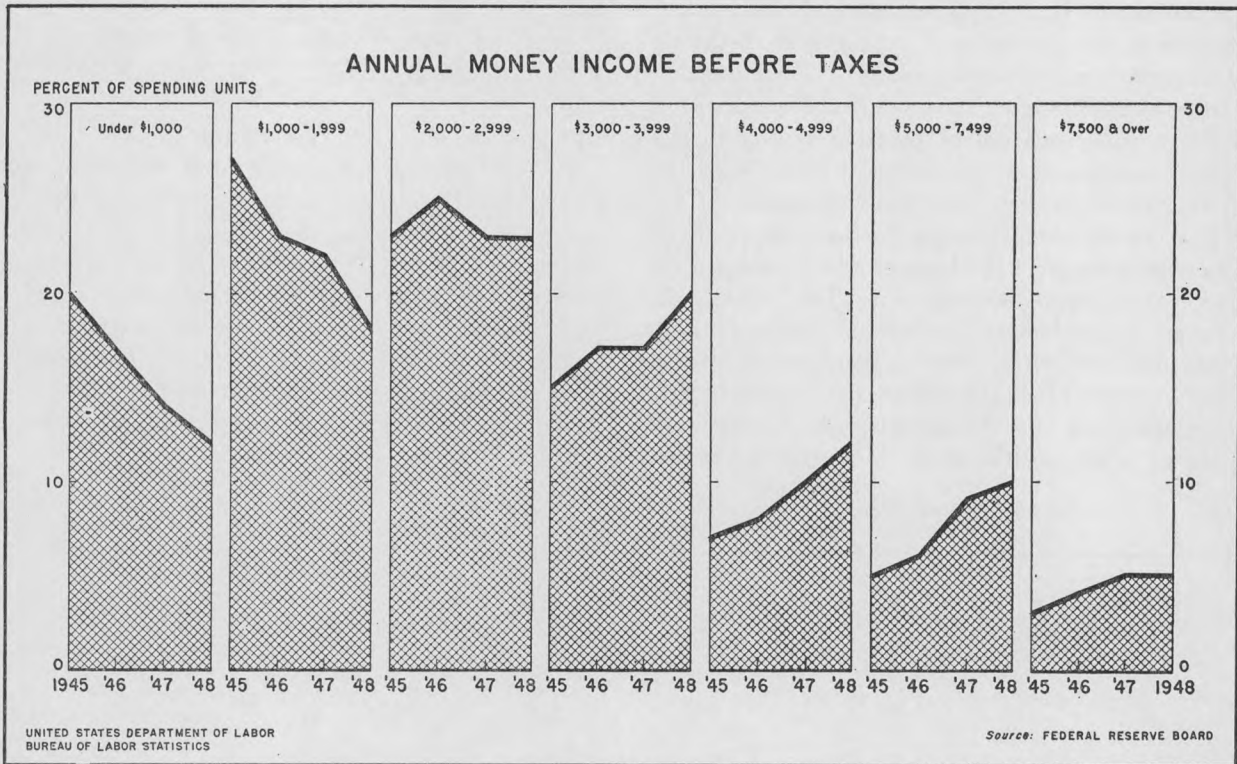
the various income groups indicate a general upward shift in such proportions from the lower to the higher groups. (See table 4 and chart 3 for the distribution of spending units and table 4 for the distribution of total income among the various income classes.) Proportions, for the most part, decreased in the lower income groups over the period, whereas the proportions in the upper groups are generally higher. The median income⁸ for all spending units has increased steadily since 1945, a reflection of this upward movement in income. Similar results are observed when spending units are groups in various occupational classifications.⁹

That the increase in incomes during the postwar period has been widespread is indicated by the

fact that changes in the concentration of incomes have been relatively minor.¹⁰ This can be seen in table 5 which shows the proportion of total money income received by each of the spending units ranked according to size of income for the year 1941 and the period 1945-48.

During the war, some decrease in income concentration appears to have occurred as unemployment was eliminated, many families acquired additional wage earners, and as farm income increased sharply. These factors tended to raise income for those in the lower income groups relatively faster than for those higher up the scale. After the war ended, some increase in concentration again occurred, although apparently not back to the prewar distribution. Factors that

Chart 3. Distribution of Spending Units by Income Groups



tended to increase income relatively faster in the upper groups immediately after the war were

⁸ The median income is that of the spending unit halfway between the highest and lowest when all units are ranked by size of income.

⁹ The same generalization may be made from a comparison of income distributions for 1945 and 1947 made by the Bureau of the Census. *Income of Families and Persons in the United States; 1947, Series P-60, No. 5 of Current Population Reports, Bureau of the Census.*

the loss of earnings to many families through the withdrawal of wage earners and the discontinuance of overtime pay, as well as the larger number of fixed income recipients in the lower groups who did not receive increased income.

¹⁰ Although a change of 1 percent in the proportions means a shift of a great many consumer units, the margin of error in the statistics does not permit a definitive statement.

For the purpose of studying consumer spending-saving activity, the distribution of income after income taxes, or disposable income, is of more value. With the progressive tax structure, that is, the increasing tax rate as income increases, income distribution after Federal taxes becomes somewhat less concentrated. Estimates of income distribution after taxes are also shown in table 5 for 1947 and 1948. In each of these 2 years, the highest tenth of the spending units received a smaller proportion of disposable income than of income before taxes. The somewhat smaller proportion of money income after taxes for the upper half of the spending units in 1948 as compared with 1947 reflects the change in the tax law (in 1948) which tended to favor the lower half of the spending units in the aggregate.

Upward shifts in the levels of income during the postwar period have been accompanied by marked changes in the patterns of saving and dissaving by consumer units. (See table 6.) Concentration of income in the higher income groups has resulted in sharp concentration of positive saving in the highest tenths of the spending units. Negative saving, or dissaving, has been frequent at all income levels but the proportions have been somewhat greater in the highest and lowest groups than in the intermediate segment. The tremendous volume of purchasing of durable goods at high prices has frequently caused consumer units to spend in excess of their incomes, that is, to dissave. Other units have dissaved because of extraordinary expenses such as illness, and, for still others,

TABLE 5.—Proportion of total money income accounted for by each tenth of the Nation's spending units when ranked by size of income, 1941 and 1945-48¹

Spending units ranked according to size of income	Percent of total accounted for by each tenth						
	Annual money income before taxes					Money income after taxes ²	
	1941	1945	1946	1947	1948	1947	1948
Highest tenth.....	34	29	32	33	32	31	29
Second tenth.....	16	16	15	15	15	15	15
Third tenth.....	12	13	12	12	12	12	12
Fourth tenth.....	10	11	10	10	10	10	10
Fifth tenth.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sixth tenth.....	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Seventh tenth.....	5	6	6	6	6	6	7
Eighth tenth.....	4	5	5	4	5	5	5
Ninth tenth.....	2	3	3	3	3	3	4
Lowest tenth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Income and saving data for each year are based on interviews during January, February, and early March of the following year; and for 1941 estimated from information obtained in Family Spending and Saving During Wartime, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 822. The data are not precisely comparable from year to year, but, according to the Federal Reserve System surveys, show the nature of certain broad changes which occurred in the pattern of income and saving during these years.

² Federal income tax liabilities, estimated for each spending unit.

Source: Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System surveys of consumer finances covering 1945-48.

living costs have risen faster than income.

Positive saving in the lower and middle income groups has been offset to a greater extent by dissaving than at the top, so that larger proportions of total net saving are accounted for by top income levels. As a result, the net saving pattern during the postwar period has become increasingly concentrated, exceeding even the 1941 distribution. The highest tenth of the spending units ranked by income accounted for more than three-fourths of the net saving in 1948.

TABLE 6.—Proportion of positive saving, negative saving, and net saving accounted for by each tenth of the Nation's spending units when ranked by size of income, 1941 and 1945-48¹

Spending units ranked according to size of income	Percent of total accounted for by each tenth														
	Positive saving					Negative saving					Net saving				
	1941	1945	1946	1947	1948	1941	1945	1946	1947	1948	1941	1945	1946	1947	1948
Highest tenth.....	55	40	44	52	45	10	6	6	19	13	73	46	63	77	80
Second tenth.....	14	16	15	14	15	11	8	12	11	11	15	18	16	16	19
Third tenth.....	9	12	12	8	12	14	6	7	10	9	6	13	14	6	15
Fourth tenth.....	6	8	8	7	8	11	8	11	10	9	5	8	7	6	6
Fifth tenth.....	6	7	6	6	7	7	18	11	11	7	5	4	3	6	6
Sixth tenth.....	4	5	5	5	5	7	10	13	6	9	3	4	1	4	1
Seventh tenth.....	3	5	4	4	4	9	12	8	5	8	1	3	2	2	-1
Eighth tenth.....	2	4	3	2	2	8	7	7	7	7	-1	3	1	-1	-3
Ninth tenth.....	1	2	2	1	2	11	5	12	6	10	-3	2	-3	-2	-7
Lowest tenth.....	(2)	1	1	1	1	12	20	13	15	17	-4	-2	-5	-11	-17
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Net saving is positive saving less negative saving for all spending units combined. Positive saving comprises the saving of units with money incomes in excess of expenditures. Negative saving comprises the dissaving of all units with expenditures in excess of money incomes.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System surveys of consumer finances covering 1945-48.

Consumer Spending: Denver, Detroit, and Houston, 1948¹

SURVEYS OF CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in Denver, Detroit, and Houston, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the spring of 1949, showed that average 1948 incomes after taxes, received by families in these cities covered current living costs. But they were insufficient to pay total family expenditures including insurance, gifts, and contributions.

Current living expenses of families with net incomes under \$10,000 in 1948 averaged \$4,062 in Detroit, \$3,944 in Denver, and \$3,812 in Houston. When expenditures for insurance, gifts, and contributions were added to current living costs, the average total family spending was \$4,408 in Detroit, \$4,323 in Denver, and \$4,158 in Houston. Thus, on the average, families in all three cities drew on past savings or went into debt to meet their 1948 expenses. The 1948 average net deficit was \$202 for Detroit families, \$105 for Denver families, and \$304 for Houston families.

Information was obtained on 1948 income, expenditures, and savings by personal interview from representative samples of consumer units residing in these cities and their suburbs. Analytical information from the survey is given in this article for families and single consumers separately, classified by their net income after payment of personal taxes and occupational expenses.

As used in these surveys, a consumer unit is either (1) a group of 2 or more persons dependent on a common or pooled income for the major items of expense and usually living in the same household (referred to in this article as a family); or (2) a single consumer who lived independently either in

¹ Prepared in the Cost of Living Branch of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

a separate household or as a roomer in a private home, lodging house, or hotel.²

The data for Denver are based on reports from 194 consumer units (162 families and 32 single consumers); the Detroit sample provided reports from 410 consumer units (353 families and 57 single consumers); and reports were obtained in Houston from 235 consumer units (208 families and 27 single consumers).

Percentage distributions of families and single consumers in these cities by annual net income, size of family, and age of family head are shown in table 1. Data on income, expenditures, and savings for all families classified by income, are given in tables 2, 4, and 6, and for families of different sizes, by income class, in tables 3, 5, and 7. The averages presented are those yielded by the original family reports. Because of the sampling variability in these small samples of different size families, irregularities result which might not occur in a survey of wider coverage. Variations in individual family experience, such as illness in the family and the purchase of an automobile and other durable goods, are reflected in the average expenditures shown, and the figures exhibit deviations from generalized patterns. Nevertheless, the figures show characteristic differences in spending patterns among families of varying size and income. For example, for a given size of family, expenditures for almost every consumption group increase with increasing incomes. Within an income class a greater proportion of total expenditures goes to food and clothing and less to transportation as family size increases. The proportion of total spending used for shelter, fuel, light, and refrigeration tends to decrease as family size increases, but when expenditures for household operation and housefurnishings are included, total housing costs appear to represent a relatively stable proportion of the total expenditures of families over a broad income range.

² For a detailed description of the survey definitions and procedures see *Procedures Used in 1947 Family Expenditure Surveys*, Monthly Labor Review, April 1949 (p. 434); also reprinted as Serial No. R 1960. The data in the present article are preliminary and subject to revision. Tabular summaries presenting detailed 1948 data on family spending for food and clothing and other goods and services will be made available for distribution within a few months. Summary tables showing percentage of expenditures for current consumption on all tables and income and expenditure data separately for Negro and white families in Detroit and Houston will appear in the reprint of this article.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of families and single consumers by money income after taxes, family size, and age of head, 1948

DETROIT, MICH.

Family size and age of head	All incomes	Under \$1,000	\$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
All families and single consumers.....	100.0	3.7	9.5	19.4	28.1	18.2	8.3	7.3	3.9	1.6
Under 25 years.....	5.8									
25 to 50 years.....	58.3									
50 years and over.....	35.9									
Single consumers.....	16.9	2.5	4.8	4.8	3.6	1.2				
All single consumers.....	100.0	15.8	28.1	28.0	21.0	7.1				
Under 25 years.....	17.6									
25 to 50 years.....	52.6									
50 years and over.....	29.8									
Families.....	83.1	1.2	4.7	14.6	24.5	17.9	8.0	7.3	3.3	1.6
All families.....	100.0	1.4	5.7	17.6	29.4	21.5	9.6	8.8	4.0	2.0
Under 25 years.....	4.0									
25 to 50 years.....	59.2									
50 years and over.....	36.8									
2-person families.....	31.5	.7	2.8	7.1	11.8	5.6	2.6	.7	0	.2
All 2-person families.....	100.0	2.2	9.0	22.4	37.3	17.9	8.2	2.2	0	.8
Under 25 years.....	6.0									
25 to 50 years.....	42.5									
50 years and over.....	51.5									
3-person families.....	20.5	.5	.9	4.1	6.1	4.2	1.4	2.4	.2	.7
All 3-person families.....	100.0	2.3	4.6	19.5	29.9	20.7	6.9	11.5	1.2	3.4
Under 25 years.....	4.6									
25 to 50 years.....	62.1									
50 years and over.....	33.3									
4-person families.....	15.3	0	.5	1.6	4.5	4.6	1.6	1.6	.7	.2
All 4-person families.....	100.0	0	3.1	10.8	29.2	29.2	10.8	10.8	4.6	1.5
Under 25 years.....	1.5									
25 to 50 years.....	78.5									
50 years and over.....	20.0									
5-or-more-person families.....	15.8	0	.5	1.8	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	.5
All families of 5 or more.....	100.0	0	3.0	12.0	13.4	22.4	14.9	16.4	14.9	3.0
Under 25 years.....	1.5									
25 to 50 years.....	70.1									
50 years and over.....	28.4									

DENVER, COLO.

All families and single consumers.....	100.0	10.4	12.7	18.6	19.5	15.2	9.7	4.5	6.4	3.0
Under 25 years.....	2.6									
25 to 50 years.....	49.5									
50 years and over.....	47.9									
Single consumers.....	20.6	8.4	5.8	4.5	1.9	0	0	0	0	0
All single consumers.....	100.0	40.6	28.1	21.9	9.4	0	0	0	0	0
Under 25 years.....	3.1									
25 to 50 years.....	28.1									
50 years and over.....	68.8									
Families.....	79.4	2.0	6.9	14.1	17.6	15.2	9.7	4.5	6.4	3.0
All families.....	100.0	2.5	8.6	17.9	22.2	19.1	12.4	5.6	8.0	3.7
Under 25 years.....	2.5									
25 to 50 years.....	53.7									
50 years and over.....	43.8									
2-person families.....	32.8	2.0	5.9	7.7	6.4	6.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	0
All 2-person families.....	100.0	6.0	17.9	23.9	19.4	19.4	7.4	3.0	3.0	0
Under 25 years.....	4.5									
25 to 50 years.....	38.8									
50 years and over.....	56.7									
3-person families.....	20.1	0	.5	2.9	6.4	3.9	3.4	1.0	1.5	.5
All 3-person families.....	100.0	0	2.5	14.6	31.7	19.5	17.1	4.9	7.3	2.4
Under 25 years.....	2.4									
25 to 50 years.....	53.7									
50 years and over.....	43.9									
4-person families.....	13.7	0	.5	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.5
All 4-person families.....	100.0	0	3.6	10.7	17.9	21.4	21.4	7.2	7.1	10.7
Under 25 years.....	0									
25 to 50 years.....	71.4									
50 years and over.....	28.6									
5 or more-person families.....	12.8	0	0	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.9	1.0
All families of 5 or more.....	100.0	0	0	15.4	19.2	15.4	7.7	11.5	23.1	7.7
Under 25 years.....	0									
25 to 50 years.....	73.1									
50 years and over.....	26.9									

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TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of families and single consumers by money income after taxes, family size, and age of head, 1948—Continued

HOUSTON, TEX.

Family size and age of head	All incomes	Under \$1,000	\$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
All families and single consumers.....	100.0	4.1	16.6	19.8	22.9	15.9	7.7	5.5	5.0	2.5
Under 25 years.....	5.5									
25 to 50 years.....	61.3									
50 years and over.....	33.2									
Single consumers.....	13.8	2.0	6.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	.5	0	0
All single consumers.....	100.0	14.9	44.4	14.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	3.7	0	0
Under 25 years.....	11.1									
25 to 50 years.....	33.3									
50 years and over.....	55.6									
Families.....	86.2	2.1	10.4	17.8	21.9	14.9	6.6	5.0	5.0	2.5
All families.....	100.0	2.4	12.0	20.7	25.5	17.3	7.7	5.7	5.8	2.9
Under 25 years.....	4.8									
25 to 50 years.....	64.9									
50 years and over.....	30.3									
2-person families.....	30.7	1.3	4.1	8.7	6.6	4.1	2.5	1.7	1.7	0
All 2-person families.....	100.0	4.1	13.5	28.4	21.6	13.5	8.1	5.4	5.4	0
Under 25 years.....	4.1									
25 to 50 years.....	52.7									
50 years and over.....	43.2									
3-person families.....	25.3	.8	3.7	4.1	7.9	4.2	1.7	2.1	.8	0
All 3-person families.....	100.0	3.3	14.8	16.4	31.2	16.4	6.5	8.2	3.2	0
Under 25 years.....	6.6									
25 to 50 years.....	65.6									
50 years and over.....	27.8									
4-person families.....	18.6	0	1.3	3.7	5.3	2.9	.8	.4	2.5	1.7
All 4-person families.....	100.0	0	6.7	20.0	28.9	15.6	4.4	2.2	13.3	8.9
Under 25 years.....	6.7									
25 to 50 years.....	71.1									
50 years and over.....	22.2									
5 or more person families.....	11.6	0	1.3	1.3	2.1	3.7	1.6	.8	0	.8
All families of 5 or more.....	100.0	0	10.7	10.7	17.9	32.1	14.3	7.2	0	7.1
Under 25 years.....	0									
25 to 50 years.....	85.6									
50 years and over.....	14.4									

Family Spending in Detroit

In 1948, 98 percent of all Detroit families³ had net incomes of less than \$10,000 after payment of personal taxes and occupational expenses. Their average net income was \$4,063. These families, averaging 3.5 persons in size, received the major part of their income from wages and salaries (85 percent), and income from self-employment (9 percent). Earnings received by 1.5 earners per family accounted for \$3,693 of the average total family income, \$4,367 before deductions for taxes. On the average these families used \$4,062 for current living expenses; \$134 for insurance; made gifts and contributions amounting to \$212; and paid \$304 in taxes. To do this they drew on past savings or went into debt to the amount of \$202. With prices at an all-time high, they spent \$1,324 on the average for food; \$1,040 for housing and household operation and furnishings; \$538 for

clothing; \$522 for automobiles and other transportation; \$293 for medical and personal care; \$254 for recreation and tobacco; \$56 for reading and education; and \$35 for other goods and services (see table 2).

The average net deficit of \$202 for the year reflects divergent experiences of families within the same income class and from class to class. Net surpluses averaging \$503 were reported by 43 percent of these families, and ranged from an average of about \$150, reported by 25 percent of families with net incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000, to an average of over \$1,700 reported by 43 percent of families with \$7,500 to \$10,000 net incomes. Net deficits averaging \$857 were reported by 49 percent of all families with incomes under \$10,000. At the lowest income class, 80 percent of the families reported an average net deficit of over \$1,300. The percent of families reporting deficits and the average deficit reported characteristically decreased as the income scale rose, except at the \$5,000 to \$6,000 and \$7,500 to \$10,000 levels, in which family experience

³ The Detroit survey covered the city proper, Dearborn, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Allen Park, Lincoln Park, Melvindale, Garden City, River Rouge, Grosse Pointe, and unincorporated places in Wyandotte, Ecorse, Gratiot, and Dearborn Townships.

appeared to deviate from this general pattern. An increase in deficit spending at about these income levels (also noted with some regularity in the 1948 data obtained in Denver and Houston, and in 1947 data obtained in other cities) suggests an economic phenomenon that warrants further investigation.

Averages obscure the diversity of incomes and spending patterns. About a fourth of all Detroit families studied had 1948 net incomes below \$3,000; half received net incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000, and the remaining fourth had incomes above \$5,000. Three-fourths of the families at this higher income level received net incomes between \$5,000 and \$7,500 for the year.

Family composition included young newly married and elderly retired couples and families of many adults and children. About 8 out of every 20 Detroit families included only 2 persons, usually

husband and wife; 5 out of 20 were 3-person families; another 4 out of 20 were 4-person families; and 3 out of 20 were families with 5 or more persons.

In over half of the two-person families, the family head was 50 years of age or older. In terms of family size and age of head this family type accounted for over 15 percent of all families. About 38 percent of all two-person families reported money incomes after taxes between \$3,000 and \$4,000, averaging \$3,435.

Characteristic differences in spending patterns of families of different size are illustrated by a comparison of the expenditures of these families with those of three-person families, chiefly husband, wife, and child under the age of 16 years, in this same income class where average net income was \$3,540 (see table 3).

The variation in spending patterns of different

TABLE 2.—Detroit, Mich.—All families of 2 or more persons: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1948

Item	All families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹									
	Under \$1,000	\$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	Under \$10,000
Percent of families in each class.....	1.4	5.7	17.6	29.4	21.5	9.6	8.8	4.0	2.0	98.0
Average family size ²	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.1	3.5
Average number of earners.....	0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.5
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$1,768	\$2,120	\$2,815	\$3,470	\$4,276	\$5,348	\$6,381	\$8,148	\$13,704	\$4,062
Food ³	641	723	1,043	1,182	1,421	1,588	1,941	2,196	3,192	1,324
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	437	477	537	566	780	681	720	712	2,756	632
Household operation.....	62	108	97	134	162	205	205	265	895	119
Furnishings and equipment.....	30	35	154	200	251	396	581	665	1,046	259
Clothing.....	138	173	330	408	561	713	1,017	1,470	2,210	538
Automobile.....	161	266	214	305	429	728	757	1,562	1,352	445
Other transportation.....	9	28	57	87	64	83	101	173	102	77
Medical care.....	62	145	135	218	208	302	242	329	656	209
Personal care.....	25	44	63	73	93	104	127	146	219	84
Recreation.....	28	30	81	137	164	349	423	462	735	185
Tobacco.....	5	44	52	70	69	86	92	100	110	69
Reading.....	18	22	29	39	44	51	51	55	104	40
Education.....	0	1	6	15	7	35	39	57	132	16
Other.....	152	24	17	36	23	27	85	56	195	35
Gifts and contributions.....	47	74	121	150	237	360	382	463	1,516	212
Insurance.....	19	38	86	123	152	207	165	278	610	134
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	8,027	0
Personal taxes ⁵	0	36	114	230	340	461	639	862	4,773	304
Money income ¹	661	1,428	2,602	3,482	4,441	5,471	6,666	8,595	23,414	4,063
Other money receipts ⁶	0	0	0	19	12	6	0	0	0	9
Net deficit.....	1,065	778	279	149	66	310	0	71	0	202
Balancing difference ⁷	-108	-26	-141	-93	-146	-128	-273	-223	-443	-134
Surplus:										
Percentage reporting.....	0	25.0	25.8	43.3	59.2	38.2	61.3	42.9	71.4	43.1
Average amount for those reporting.....	0	\$148	\$289	\$397	\$456	\$690	\$617	\$1,741	\$11,705	\$503
Deficit:										
Percentage reporting.....	80.0	60.0	61.3	47.1	35.5	55.9	38.7	57.1	28.6	48.8
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$1,331	\$1,359	\$577	\$681	\$945	\$1,027	\$948	\$1,430	\$1,168	\$857

¹ Families are classified by total money income from wages, salaries, self employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest, dividends etc., after payment of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll, and personal property) and occupational expenses.

² Family size is based on equivalent persons, with 52 weeks of family membership considered equivalent to 1 person, 26 weeks equivalent to 0.5 person, etc.

³ Includes expenditures for alcoholic beverages.

⁴ Includes rents for tenant-occupied dwellings and for lodging away from home, and current operation expenses of home owners. Excludes principal payments on mortgages on owned homes.

⁵ Includes Federal and State income, poll, and personal property taxes. Excludes inheritance and gift taxes.

⁶ Includes inheritances, large gifts, lump-sum settlements from accident or health policies, and terminal leave payments received upon discharge from the armed forces, which were not considered current income.

⁷ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements (i. e. money income, other money receipts, and net deficit minus expenditures for current consumption, gifts and contributions, insurance, and net surplus).

⁸ Less than 0.05 percent or too small in amount for inclusion.

⁹ See table 1 for complete distribution by income class.

¹⁰ Insufficient number of cases for computation of reliable averages.

TABLE 3.—Detroit, Mich.—Families of 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more persons: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1948

Item	2-person families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹					3-person families: 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 \$10,000	\$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 \$10,000
Percent of families in each class ²	9.0	22.4	37.3	17.9	10.4	4.6	19.5	29.9	20.7	6.9	12.7
Average number of earners.....	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$1,660	\$2,557	\$3,285	\$4,096	\$4,603	\$3,297	\$3,174	\$3,432	\$4,506	\$5,459	\$6,887
Food ³	657	930	1,065	1,190	1,216	695	1,061	1,262	1,379	1,535	1,753
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	430	553	553	678	616	633	537	567	1,101	701	931
Household operation.....	67	94	134	166	169	201	101	135	176	214	256
Furnishings and equipment.....	34	153	153	231	298	28	129	191	266	428	623
Clothing.....	136	298	342	578	585	189	370	399	522	754	921
Automobile.....	40	134	399	639	775	898	469	221	410	528	1,264
Other transportation.....	33	61	85	75	84	34	64	96	52	65	115
Medical care.....	99	105	218	170	231	404	163	198	153	507	328
Personal care.....	32	58	63	83	91	59	67	77	103	101	123
Recreation.....	32	76	112	139	410	27	91	136	191	371	329
Tobacco.....	57	47	70	66	60	37	51	65	78	130	124
Reading.....	23	32	38	38	56	29	30	40	53	49	53
Education.....	0	1	0	3	0	2	12	19	3	24	18
Other.....	20	15	53	40	12	61	29	26	19	52	49
Gifts and contributions.....	41	147	202	323	456	243	118	119	299	445	436
Insurance.....	45	94	119	166	158	36	83	115	120	206	189
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	0	348	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal taxes ⁵	55	141	297	529	721	1	135	254	337	458	724
Money income ¹	1,388	2,541	3,435	4,405	5,626	1,198	2,670	3,540	4,458	5,414	6,991
Other money receipts ⁶	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net deficit.....	331	163	80	36	0	2,512	516	40	464	348	181
Balancing difference ⁷	-27	-94	-51	-144	+61	+134	-189	-86	-3	-348	-340
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting.....	16.7	26.7	48.0	58.3	64.3	50.0	23.5	50.0	55.6	50.0	54.5
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$109	\$351	\$442	\$670	\$966	\$246	\$402	\$345	\$332	\$323	\$629
Deficit:											
Percentage reporting.....	66.6	56.6	34.0	37.5	35.7	50.0	76.5	50.0	38.9	33.3	45.5
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$524	\$453	\$860	\$1,138	\$764	\$5,271	\$799	\$424	\$1,668	\$1,530	\$1,154

Item	4-person families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹					Families of 5 or more persons: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹					
	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$10,000	\$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
Percent of families in each class ²	10.8	29.2	29.2	10.8	15.4	12.0	13.4	22.4	14.9	16.4	14.9
Average number of earners.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.9	3.4
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$3,154	\$3,916	\$4,139	\$5,472	\$6,902	\$2,726	\$3,678	\$4,464	\$6,018	\$6,564	\$8,107
Food ³	1,198	1,361	1,473	1,684	1,940	1,295	1,778	1,991	2,315	2,315	2,283
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	534	621	747	825	655	480	522	597	634	659	647
Household operation.....	83	147	157	228	228	112	100	143	160	200	239
Furnishings and equipment.....	286	270	238	430	550	93	348	280	526	609	533
Clothing.....	454	561	501	771	1,115	259	476	657	813	1,285	1,471
Automobile.....	124	203	298	532	1,086	51	244	283	819	308	1,600
Other transportation.....	38	92	78	72	120	45	65	44	87	111	178
Medical care.....	189	273	265	198	261	140	158	262	337	249	237
Personal care.....	82	87	95	98	138	54	86	95	121	134	153
Recreation.....	83	136	160	373	566	73	290	178	299	336	492
Tobacco.....	49	63	67	91	55	81	103	67	77	93	120
Reading.....	25	43	42	46	52	22	27	47	44	55	52
Education.....	6	49	6	35	94	10	15	19	30	57	24
Other.....	3	10	12	20	42	11	24	14	30	153	78
Gifts and contributions.....	52	112	168	191	451	90	32	111	381	244	437
Insurance.....	68	153	157	230	229	77	108	163	226	185	230
Net surplus.....	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	44	0	14	0
Personal taxes ⁵	47	116	259	430	777	23	30	143	260	547	739
Money income ¹	2,688	3,502	4,480	5,514	7,203	2,613	3,540	4,430	5,529	6,793	8,490
Other money receipts ⁶	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	58	0	0	0
Net deficit.....	360	452	0	198	27	141	210	0	895	0	153
Balancing difference ⁷	-226	-227	-172	-150	-352	-139	-68	-293	-201	-214	-131
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting.....	14.3	26.3	68.4	28.6	50.0	37.5	33.3	53.3	20.0	63.6	40.0
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$18	\$343	\$382	\$904	\$1,137	\$62	\$356	\$359	\$250	\$373	\$1,775
Deficit:											
Percentage reporting.....	71.4	68.4	21.1	57.1	50.0	37.5	66.7	46.7	80.0	36.4	60.0
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$507	\$793	\$349	\$798	\$1,189	\$438	\$493	\$316	\$1,181	\$616	\$1,439

See footnotes to table 2.

size families for food and transportation is illustrated by the experience of Detroit families with 1948 net incomes between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The proportion of total expenditures going to food was 33 percent for all families in this class, and varied from 29 percent for two-person families to 40 percent for families of five or more persons. Transportation, including the purchase of automobiles accounted for 11.5 percent of expenditures for the group and varied from 17 percent for two-person families to 7 percent for families of five or more.

Family Spending in Denver

In 1948, 96 percent of all Denver families ⁴ had net money incomes of less than \$10,000 after payment of personal taxes and occupational expense. Their average income was \$4,107. They averaged 3.2 persons in size and received the major part of their income from wages and salaries (75 percent), and self-employment (12 percent). An average of 1.7 earners per family earned \$3,926 for the year. These families as a group had

⁴ The Denver survey covered the city proper and the suburbs of Aurora, Edgewater, Englewood, Lakewood, Mountain View, and Wheatridge.

total money incomes averaging \$4,465. They used \$3,944 for current living expenses; \$195 for insurance; made gifts and contributions amounting to \$184; and paid \$358 in taxes. In order to do this they drew on past savings or went into debt to the amount of \$105. This deficit resulted from an average increase in liabilities or decrease in assets of \$966 for 44 percent of the families which was not balanced by an average surplus (decrease in liabilities or increase in assets) of \$678 for 47 percent of the families. Their average expenditures were \$1,153 for food; \$1,072 for housing, household operation, and furnishings; \$499 for clothing; \$519 for automobiles and other transportation; \$345 for medical and personal care; \$208 for recreation and tobacco; \$47 for reading and education; and \$101 for other goods and services (see table 4).

Differences were marked in family income and characteristics among Denver families. Slightly over a fourth of the families had 1948 net incomes of less than \$3,000; slightly more than a half had incomes between \$3,000 and \$6,000; and the remainder with incomes above \$6,000 were largely

TABLE 4.—Denver, Colo.—All families of 2 or more persons: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1948

Item	All families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹									
	Under \$1,000	\$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	Under \$10,000
Percent of families in each class.....	2.5	8.6	17.9	22.2	19.1	12.4	5.6	8.0	3.7	96.3
Average family size ²	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.2
Average number of earners.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.7
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$1,820	\$1,951	\$2,908	\$3,329	\$4,328	\$4,716	\$6,137	\$7,162	\$9,301	\$3,944
Food ³	499	707	869	1,138	1,126	1,412	1,519	1,925	2,248	1,153
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	480	419	558	484	634	619	1,122	1,004	1,385	619
Household operation.....	91	90	133	130	184	176	280	504	953	182
Furnishings and equipment.....	10	96	175	266	266	383	565	405	676	271
Clothing.....	80	141	302	368	576	573	1,026	1,157	1,354	499
Automobile.....	188	124	265	338	599	661	553	827	539	448
Other transportation.....	8	34	55	68	61	103	145	102	112	71
Medical care.....	313	171	291	199	216	238	300	492	342	255
Personal care.....	50	47	60	75	100	107	130	184	216	90
Recreation.....	60	40	82	126	172	172	299	330	432	150
Tobacco.....	3	38	56	50	54	84	55	92	160	58
Reading.....	17	19	20	30	36	39	49	40	63	31
Education.....	0	2	4	29	25	20	4	9	194	16
Other.....	21	23	38	28	279	129	90	91	627	101
Gifts and contributions.....	18	58	93	158	161	188	419	538	1,157	184
Insurance.....	41	61	102	169	224	295	308	365	590	195
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	0	0	306	0	830	3,402	0
Personal taxes ⁵	2	47	96	207	381	632	819	1,004	2,291	358
Money income ¹	467	1,621	2,632	3,471	4,378	5,415	6,695	8,509	14,514	4,107
Other money receipts ⁶	0	7	23	0	1	50	60	581	0	63
Net deficit.....	1,390	430	364	96	207	0	146	0	0	105
Balancing difference ⁷	-22	-12	-84	-89	-127	-40	+37	+195	+64	-48
Surplus:										
Percentage reporting.....	0	14.3	34.5	52.8	51.6	70.0	55.6	61.5	83.3	47.4
Average amount for those reporting.....	0	\$40	\$281	\$479	\$542	\$812	\$676	\$1,852	\$4,682	\$678
Deficit:										
Percentage reporting.....	100.0	57.1	48.3	44.4	41.9	30.0	44.4	30.8	16.7	44.2
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$1,390	\$762	\$955	\$784	\$1,160	\$875	\$1,174	\$1,006	\$3,000	\$966

See footnotes to table 2.

TABLE 5.—Denver, Colo.—Families of 2, 3, 4 and 5 or more persons: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1948

Item	2-person families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹						3-person families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹				
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$10,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$10,000
Percent of families in each class ²	6.0	17.9	23.9	19.4	19.4	13.4	14.6	31.7	19.5	17.1	12.2
Average number of earners.....	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.4
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$1,820	\$1,976	\$2,524	\$2,857	\$3,691	\$4,906	\$3,191	\$3,737	\$5,406	\$5,236	\$6,505
Food ³	499	733	704	1,067	991	1,175	988	1,065	1,212	1,341	1,431
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	480	420	516	471	687	1,102	556	554	633	652	1,358
Household operation.....	91	99	116	115	186	490	108	154	182	180	422
Furnishings and equipment.....	10	82	158	203	188	476	225	313	265	444	786
Clothing.....	80	140	227	297	531	647	335	387	507	588	1,142
Automobile.....	188	114	168	271	426	197	445	531	980	1,070	292
Other transportation.....	8	38	48	97	61	40	51	54	28	110	127
Medical care.....	313	170	384	110	242	406	109	288	177	296	312
Personal care.....	50	50	58	60	100	110	61	77	77	114	145
Recreation.....	60	44	33	64	152	79	189	141	196	143	341
Tobacco.....	3	41	51	38	54	94	60	52	53	73	28
Reading.....	17	20	17	25	28	38	27	27	39	36	39
Education.....	0	2	1	4	2	1	3	64	69	8	4
Other.....	21	23	43	35	43	51	34	20	988	181	78
Gifts and contributions.....	18	67	116	219	211	616	74	167	119	134	262
Insurance.....	41	66	93	138	229	284	119	156	181	313	324
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	182	257	733	0	0	0	0	1,875
Personal taxes ⁵	2	54	126	325	484	821	128	173	432	647	1,395
Money income ¹	467	1,589	2,555	3,432	4,291	6,589	2,692	3,446	4,435	5,303	7,562
Other money receipts ⁶	0	8	31	0	0	0	0	0	5	143	1,610
Net deficit.....	1,390	489	72	0	0	0	523	540	1,133	226	0
Balancing difference ⁷	-22	-23	-75	+36	-97	+50	-169	-74	-133	-11	+106
Surplus:											
Percentage reporting.....	0	16.7	43.8	53.8	61.5	66.7	33.3	46.2	50.0	42.9	80.0
Average amount for those reporting.....	0	\$40	\$327	\$697	\$585	\$1,292	\$125	\$336	\$490	\$807	\$2,590
Deficits:											
Percentage reporting.....	100.0	58.3	31.2	46.2	38.5	22.2	66.7	53.8	25.0	57.1	20.0
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$1,390	\$850	\$688	\$418	\$266	\$578	\$846	\$1,292	\$5,511	\$1,001	\$983

Item	4 person families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹					Families of 5 or more persons: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹				
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$10,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000
Percent of families in each class ²	14.3	17.9	21.4	21.4	14.3	15.4	19.2	15.4	19.2	23.1
Average number of earners.....	1.5	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.8	3.2	3.8	3.5
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$3,145	\$3,669	\$4,320	\$4,955	\$6,300	\$3,598	\$3,157	\$4,228	\$5,779	\$7,591
Food ³	1,147	1,333	1,194	1,517	1,960	1,064	1,319	1,288	1,813	2,303
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	629	484	528	588	806	622	335	622	479	855
Household operation.....	164	145	165	181	267	182	94	206	210	268
Furnishings and equipment.....	160	487	409	303	386	153	89	304	351	262
Clothing.....	445	394	618	593	925	374	479	797	953	1,343
Automobile.....	148	197	711	786	648	522	148	226	715	1,222
Other transportation.....	81	56	77	75	202	51	40	104	220	95
Medical care.....	69	172	197	211	488	353	199	239	244	355
Personal care.....	46	79	107	110	205	72	105	134	112	194
Recreation.....	129	194	169	264	230	56	181	191	403	412
Tobacco.....	67	59	51	75	43	54	66	57	102	126
Reading.....	20	24	60	32	65	20	58	19	54	39
Education.....	24	13	24	47	3	(⁵)	17	10	14	18
Other.....	16	32	10	173	72	45	27	31	109	99
Gifts and contributions.....	74	69	132	181	381	25	63	126	203	515
Insurance.....	85	216	310	284	280	121	237	163	381	386
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	0	49	0	369	33	0	271
Personal taxes ⁵	9	123	227	651	670	9	73	173	457	883
Money income ¹	2,622	3,627	4,432	5,437	7,504	2,702	3,482	4,467	6,151	8,581
Other money receipts ⁶	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0
Net deficit.....	736	129	136	23	0	867	0	0	96	0
Balancing difference ⁷	+92	-198	-194	+40	+494	-145	-344	-83	-8	-182
Surplus:										
Percentage reporting.....	0	40.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	25.0	80.0	25.0	80.0	66.7
Average amount for those reporting.....	0	\$177	\$396	\$277	\$920	\$274	\$461	\$851	\$333	\$1,189
Deficit:										
Percentage reporting.....	100.0	60.0	50.0	33.3	50.0	50.0	0	75.0	20.0	33.3
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$736	\$333	\$669	\$623	\$822	\$1,871	0	\$239	\$1,810	\$1,564

See footnotes to table 2.

concentrated in the \$6,000 to \$7,500 group. In 44 percent of families of two or more persons, the family head was 50 years of age or over; and, of these, 31 percent were families in which the head was 65 years of age or over.

Two out of each five families in Denver consisted of two persons, over two-thirds of which included husband and wife only. In the majority of these families, the family head was 50 years of age or over. A fourth of all families were composed of three persons. Ninety-five percent of these three-person families were about equally divided between families of husband, wife, and one child under 16 years of age, and families of adults. The remaining 5 percent were broken families with children. Larger families of four persons and of five or more persons each represented about a sixth of all families. Those of two persons in the income class \$3,000 to \$4,000—the mid-point in the income distribution—used \$2,857 for current living expenses; \$138 for insurance; made gifts and contributions amounting to \$219; and paid \$325 in income and personal taxes. Money spent for everyday living (for example, food, housing, including rent, current

expense for home owners, fuel, light, and refrigeration, household operation, and housefurnishings) and clothing amounted to 75 percent of total current expenditures. These families averaged a net surplus (increase in assets or decrease in liabilities) for the year of \$182; 54 percent reported a surplus which averaged \$697; and 46 percent had an average deficit (decrease in assets or increase in liabilities) of \$418.

Usual differences in spending patterns for varying sizes of families at a given income level are not clearly discernible in the Denver expenditure reports (see table 5). However, an increase was evident in the amount spent for clothing as family size increased and a decrease in the proportion of total expenditure used for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration, and for automobile transportation.

Family Spending in Houston

Families with 1948 net incomes under \$10,000 represented 97 percent of all families in Houston⁵ and averaged \$3,805. They paid \$284 for per-

⁵ The Houston survey covered the city proper, Bellaire, Galena Park, Pasadena, South Houston, and West University Park.

TABLE 6.—Houston Tex.—All families of 2 or more persons: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1948

Item	All families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹									
	Under \$1,000	\$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	Under \$10,000
Percent of families in each class.....	2.4	12.0	20.7	25.5	17.3	7.7	5.7	5.8	2.9	97.1
Average family size ²	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	4.3	3.2
Average number of earners.....	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$1,846	\$2,237	\$2,654	\$3,492	\$4,462	\$5,682	\$5,863	\$6,993	\$10,161	\$3,815
Food ³	585	873	893	1,162	1,330	1,440	1,608	1,620	2,656	1,160
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	300	298	410	420	568	649	787	723	1,782	485
Household operation.....	88	106	134	143	268	453	471	468	771	221
Furnishings and equipment.....	99	176	205	254	292	486	559	717	785	301
Clothing.....	116	291	385	490	594	882	777	1,252	1,485	546
Automobile.....	12	94	118	381	436	735	318	684	947	333
Other transportation.....	11	37	69	54	61	66	112	102	312	63
Medical care.....	320	133	160	187	396	274	278	249	245	231
Personal care.....	61	53	84	98	106	159	143	184	149	102
Recreation.....	18	59	76	136	175	222	433	616	517	171
Tobacco.....	16	70	67	71	86	63	62	80	145	71
Reading.....	24	22	22	29	46	52	52	59	58	34
Education.....	0	6	8	20	29	63	94	24	197	25
Other.....	206	19	23	47	75	138	169	215	112	72
Gifts and contributions.....	38	60	85	163	233	326	519	437	1,495	194
Insurance.....	45	71	81	115	194	256	393	330	596	155
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	802	1,306	0
Personal taxes ⁵	10	24	101	221	331	574	591	1,029	2,249	284
Money income ¹	662	1,614	2,551	3,471	4,489	5,367	6,694	8,631	14,357	3,805
Other money receipts ⁶	0	3	0	0	44	28	0	0	0	10
Net deficit.....	1,333	715	210	268	280	678	192	0	0	303
Balancing difference ⁷	+66	-36	-59	-31	-76	-191	+111	+69	+799	-46
Surplus:										
Percentage reporting.....	0	8.0	18.6	41.5	47.2	25.0	58.3	66.7	66.7	33.7
Average amount for those reporting.....	0	\$90	\$254	\$399	\$380	\$542	\$1,138	\$1,757	\$2,298	\$612
Deficit:										
Percentage reporting.....	80.0	72.0	58.1	52.8	52.8	75.0	41.7	33.3	33.3	56.9
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$1,667	\$1,003	\$441	\$820	\$871	\$1,085	\$2,054	\$1,106	\$677	\$895

See footnotes to table 2.

TABLE 7.—Houston, Tex.—Families of 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more persons: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1948

Item	2-person families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹							3-person families: 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	\$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 \$10,000
Percent of families in each class ²	13.5	28.4	21.6	13.5	8.1	5.4	5.4	14.8	16.4	31.2	16.4	6.5	11.4
Average number of earners.....	.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$1,546	\$2,710	\$3,396	\$4,036	\$5,762	\$4,628	\$7,047	\$2,526	\$2,632	\$3,441	\$4,793	\$5,864	\$6,989
Food ³	697	836	1,076	1,111	1,198	1,568	1,799	964	810	1,035	1,257	1,601	1,506
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	246	497	478	647	612	543	598	291	363	440	548	658	1,066
Household operation.....	79	120	150	318	671	358	497	145	98	165	104	318	679
Furnishings and equipment.....	45	241	178	268	542	247	722	218	120	282	271	618	630
Clothing.....	109	412	458	515	830	497	1,216	331	422	471	516	772	986
Automobile.....	105	118	449	198	1,035	411	351	129	213	463	905	770	374
Other transportation.....	18	79	70	62	47	56	78	44	70	38	29	9	116
Medical care.....	118	136	153	607	267	254	172	161	237	184	372	264	229
Personal care.....	32	87	105	78	178	134	146	67	82	91	103	135	168
Recreation.....	24	59	146	67	195	432	1,098	27	101	93	267	225	561
Tobacco.....	45	68	65	42	76	19	136	96	74	78	120	38	55
Reading.....	19	25	26	46	55	40	0	24	16	25	39	52	82
Education.....	0	7	26	0	2	0	0	2	5	11	54	192	146
Other.....	9	25	16	77	54	69	194	27	21	65	118	212	391
Gifts and contributions.....	42	101	182	310	438	580	350	92	79	157	317	307	622
Insurance.....	80	80	106	225	216	286	333	52	64	132	185	341	489
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	0	0	1,334	691	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal taxes ⁵	39	176	360	538	673	533	815	1	47	232	400	503	918
Money income ¹	1,521	2,605	3,468	4,439	5,260	7,002	8,307	1,642	2,380	3,462	4,595	5,143	7,139
Other money receipts ⁶	6	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	160	88	0
Net deficit.....	148	216	153	159	830	0	0	894	366	203	493	1,158	992
Balancing difference ⁷	+7	-70	-63	+27	-309	+174	-114	-134	-29	-65	-47	-123	+31
Surplus:													
Percentage reporting.....	10.0	14.3	56.2	70.0	16.7	75.0	75.0	11.1	10.0	31.6	40.0	0	42.9
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$90	\$411	\$372	\$348	\$500	\$1,911	\$955	\$90	\$100	\$576	\$397	0	\$1,371
Deficit:													
Percentage reporting.....	60.0	57.1	37.5	30.0	83.3	25.0	25.0	77.8	80.0	63.2	60.0	100.0	57.1
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$262	\$482	\$967	\$1,342	\$1,096	\$397	\$100	\$1,162	\$471	\$909	\$1,087	\$1,158	\$2,764

Item	4-person families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹					Families of 5 or more persons: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹			
	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$10,000
Percent of families in each class ²	20.0	28.9	15.6	19.9	8.9	21.4	17.9	32.1	21.5
Average number of earners.....	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.5
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$2,608	\$3,805	\$4,650	\$6,315	\$9,966	\$3,231	\$3,166	\$4,420	\$5,737
Food ³	986	1,399	1,634	1,575	2,147	1,301	1,305	1,419	1,666
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	337	370	472	714	2,432	340	295	579	625
Household operation.....	223	121	421	362	796	95	96	176	298
Furnishings and equipment.....	204	291	346	667	521	369	290	298	513
Clothing.....	310	565	703	1,078	1,418	555	470	681	1,141
Automobile.....	60	255	62	706	892	23	177	471	383
Other transportation.....	39	59	115	156	405	65	47	52	91
Medical care.....	148	264	370	323	153	108	103	206	305
Personal care.....	83	101	126	181	148	79	94	124	155
Recreation.....	97	190	193	305	526	161	124	177	212
Tobacco.....	59	70	90	82	145	65	68	94	63
Reading.....	19	38	39	51	58	26	27	61	44
Education.....	14	27	35	42	269	21	17	30	41
Other.....	29	55	44	73	56	23	53	52	200
Gifts and contributions.....	73	178	159	382	2,038	45	84	113	216
Insurance.....	91	107	181	284	499	135	106	181	275
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	621	2,298	0	53	0	0
Personal taxes ⁵	5	110	249	846	2,310	36	26	89	523
Money income ¹	2,601	3,443	4,433	7,803	16,152	2,138	3,588	4,470	6,034
Other money receipts ⁶	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net deficit.....	62	626	253	0	0	1,311	0	198	108
Balancing difference ⁷	-109	-21	-304	+201	+1,351	+38	+179	-46	-86
Surplus:									
Percentage reporting.....	44.4	30.8	28.6	55.6	100.0	0	60.0	44.4	66.7
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$176	\$393	\$744	\$1,766	\$2,298	0	\$131	\$238	\$539
Deficit:									
Percentage reporting.....	44.4	69.2	71.4	44.4	0	50.0	20.0	55.6	33.3
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$308	\$1,079	\$652	\$810	0	\$2,623	\$126	\$547	\$1,403

See footnotes to table 2.

sonal taxes, and reported that 87 percent of their income was obtained from wages and salaries; 5 percent from self-employment; and 8 percent from such sources as rents, interest, dividends, pensions, etc. They had other money receipts averaging \$10 from such sources as inheritances, lump-sum insurance settlements, gifts, etc. These families averaged 3.2 persons and 1.5 earners per family. They spent \$3,815 for items of current consumption, \$194 for gifts and contributions, and \$155 for insurance, thus incurring an average net deficit of \$303 during 1948.

Expenditures for food accounted for \$1,160; housing expenditures including the cost of fuel, utilities, housefurnishings, and household operation amounted to \$1,007; clothing, \$546; automobile transportation, \$333; other transportation, \$63; and medical care, \$231. Recreation, personal care, tobacco, reading, education, and other miscellaneous expenses accounted for \$475.

These families incurred an average net deficit of \$303 for the year, but 34 percent of the total reported average net surpluses of \$612. Net deficits were reported by 57 percent of the families and averaged \$895. At the lowest income level, 80 percent of the families reported a deficit and none reported a surplus. As income increased to the \$5,000 to \$6,000 income level, the percent of families reporting deficits decreased, and the percent of families having surpluses increased. At the \$5,000 to \$6,000 income level, deficit spending increased and the amount and proportion of families who had surpluses decreased. At incomes above \$6,000, the trend observed for incomes under \$5,000 was resumed.

Family income and characteristics among Houston families varied considerably. About a third of the families had 1948 net incomes of less than \$3,000; another third had incomes between \$3,000 and \$4,500, and the remaining third, with incomes above \$4,500, were for the most part in the \$4,500 to \$7,500 group.

The average expenditures for Houston families of varying income and size, shown in tables 6 and 7, also reflect differences in age and family composition. Two-person families, usually husband and wife, represented 36 percent of all Houston families. Over two-fifths of these families were headed by persons aged 50 years or more. Three-person families, accounting for 29 percent of all families in the city, and their heads were some-

what younger; only 28 percent of them were over 50 years of age. Even a smaller proportion of the heads of 4 and 5 or more person families were in the 50 and over age group. About two-thirds of the 3-person families, four-fifths of the 4-person families, and three-fourths of the 5-or-more-person families had children under 16 years of age.

Families of two, three, and four persons with net incomes from \$3,000 to \$4,000 had average incomes after taxes of \$3,468, \$3,462, and \$3,443, respectively, and their family heads were in about the same age groups. Thus differences in their expenditure patterns were largely due to family size. Of total consumption expenditures, food represented 32 percent for two-person families and 30 percent for three-person families, but 37 percent for four-person families and 41 percent for families of five or more persons. Clothing expenditures also accounted for an increasing proportion of total current spending varying from 13½ to 15 percent. Transportation expenditures decreased from 15 percent for two-person families to 7 percent for families of five or more persons. Housing, including the cost of fuel and utilities, likewise decreased as family size increased, but, as observed in other studies, the total housing costs including housefurnishings and household operation accounted for a relatively stable part of total expenditures.

Spending Patterns of Single Consumers

In 1948, single consumers represented 17 percent of all consumer units in Detroit; 21 percent in Denver; and 14 percent in Houston. In Denver, 69 percent of the single consumers were 50 years of age or older and only 3 percent were under 25 years of age. In contrast, only 30 percent of the Detroit single consumers were 50 years of age and over and 18 percent were under 25 years. In Houston, 56 percent were in the 50-year-and-over age group, and 11 percent were under 25 years.

Substantial differences also existed in the 1948 net income of single consumers in these cities. Forty-one percent of the single consumers in Denver had net incomes under \$1,000, after taxes and the average net income of all single consumers was \$1,493. About three out of five single consumers in the "under \$1,000" group were persons 65 years of age or older whose incomes were derived largely from pensions, relief, etc. The net

incomes of single consumers in Detroit, averaging \$2,458, and in Houston, averaging \$2,477, were received primarily from wages and salaries, and were distributed over a much broader range than in Denver. In Detroit, 16 percent and, in Houston, 15 percent of the single consumers reported 1948 net incomes of less than \$1,000 as compared with the 41 percent in Denver.

Expenditure patterns shown in table 8 reflect differences in age and income of the single consumers in these cities. Single consumers in Detroit spent an average of \$2,110 for items of current living; \$186 for gifts and contributions; \$83 for insurance; and reported an average net surplus of \$132 for the year. Denver single consumers used an average of \$1,541 for current living expenses; \$95 for gifts and contributions; \$45 for insurance, and incurred an average net deficit of \$164 for the year.

Houston single consumers also incurred a net deficit for 1948—\$305 on the average—chiefly as the result of substantially larger expenditures than in the other two cities for automobile transportation, averaging \$269; gifts and contributions, \$377; and insurance, \$162. They spent \$2,281 for all current consumption items.

The proportion of total consumption expenditures allocated to clothing and medical care by single consumers in these cities illustrates difference in spending habits of consumers of different age groups. The older single consumers in Denver spent 10.9 percent of total expenditures on clothing and 6.8 percent for medical care. Detroit single consumers used an average of 16.6 percent for clothing and 3.5 percent for medical care. In Houston, the average expenditure for clothing was 13.6 percent and that for medical care was 4.0 percent of the total.

TABLE 8.—All single consumers: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1948

Item	DENVER, COLO.					DETROIT, MICH.					HOUSTON, TEX.	
	Annual money income after personal taxes ¹				All single consumers	Annual money income after personal taxes ¹				All single consumers		All single consumers
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 and over		Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000				$4,000 and over
Percent of families in each class ²	40.6	28.1	21.9	9.4	100.0	15.8	28.1	28.0	21.0	7.1	100.0	100.0
Average number of earners.....	0.2	1.0	1.0	(10)	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$738	\$1,503	\$1,891	(10)	\$1,541	\$794	\$1,507	\$2,125	\$3,050	\$4,564	\$2,110	\$2,281
Food ³	333	592	657	(10)	553	428	542	699	976	1,224	708	660
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	213	315	348	(10)	306	207	361	351	605	954	427	432
Household operation.....	31	57	78	(10)	57	36	68	45	135	164	78	121
Furnishings and equipment.....	13	12	48	(10)	27	1	29	95	259	222	105	73
Clothing.....	49	174	183	(10)	168	31	265	440	384	966	352	311
Automobile.....	0	22	261	(10)	77	0	0	74	263	322	99	269
Other transportation.....	13	33	25	(10)	75	18	40	81	64	102	57	72
Medical care.....	12	107	150	(10)	105	22	43	117	84	118	74	91
Personal care.....	20	42	36	(10)	35	11	43	48	57	90	46	61
Recreation.....	6	58	53	(10)	46	5	46	92	135	278	88	52
Tobacco.....	25	43	27	(10)	33	20	23	33	26	68	29	37
Reading.....	11	16	20	(10)	17	10	18	26	28	50	23	22
Education.....	0	32	0	(10)	9	0	3	16	4	0	6	14
Other.....	12	(5)	5	(10)	33	5	26	11	30	6	18	76
Gifts and contributions.....	38	31	214	(10)	95	5	158	177	272	455	186	377
Insurance.....	2	16	130	(10)	45	5	39	88	103	352	83	162
Net surplus.....	0	0	206	(10)	0	0	29	130	61	1,250	132	0
Personal taxes ⁵	0	58	271	(10)	76	4	103	278	386	1,384	287	195
Money income ¹	607	1,437	2,399	(10)	1,493	728	1,660	2,419	3,410	6,786	2,458	2,477
Other money receipts ⁶	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net deficit.....	158	95	0	(10)	164	87	0	0	0	0	0	305
Balancing difference ⁷	-13	-18	-42	(10)	-24	+11	-73	-104	-76	+135	-53	-37
Surplus:												
Percentage reporting.....	15.4	0	71.4	(10)	21.9	11.1	37.5	50.0	33.3	25.0	35.1	22.2
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$50	0	\$658	(10)	\$484	\$320	\$201	\$440	\$573	\$5,000	\$617	\$433
Deficit:												
Percentage reporting.....	46.1	55.6	28.6	(10)	50.0	11.1	25.0	37.5	33.3	0	26.3	40.8
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$359	\$171	\$925	(10)	\$540	\$1,100	\$184	\$241	\$392	0	\$323	\$990

See footnotes to table 2.

Eleventh Convention of the CIO

No CIO CONVENTION since 1940 has been so completely preoccupied with one major issue as the 1949 constitutional convention held in Cleveland, October 31–November 4. The 1949 convention issue, as outlined by President Murray, was Communism in the CIO. He described its adherents as “a small but noisy clique of union officials who followed the policy of harassment, of opposition, and of obstructionism to the general and specific aims of CIO’s democratic labor movement.”¹

The 1949 convention did not, however, restrict itself to discussion. The action of the preponderant majority of unions left no doubt as to their attitudes toward the few CIO affiliates accused of following the Communist Party line.

Under a constitutional provision adopted by the convention, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America—the third largest union in CIO and the acknowledged leading organization among the left-wing unions—was expelled and its jurisdiction was assigned to a newly chartered organization, the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. The Farm Equipment Workers of America, which did not participate in the Cleveland convention, having merged its membership with the UE only a few days before the convention, was also expelled. Ten other affiliates which, together with the UE and the FE constitute the so-called “left-wing” of the CIO, were refused representation on the newly elected CIO Executive Board. Nine board members and 10 unions were to be tried for alleged Communist activities by special committees appointed by the Executive Board.

The delegates also acted on a number of other pertinent problems affecting CIO and the membership; raised the per capita dues to the CIO for

1950 from 8 to 10 cents a month; passed strong resolutions on the then current steel and coal strikes; reaffirmed CIO’s strong opposition to the Taft-Hartley law and called for its outright repeal.

The convention approved the foreign policy of the United States, particularly the ECA program, and the Executive Board’s decision to withdraw from the World Federation of Trade Unions and to participate together with the AFL, the British Trades Union Congress, and other free national trade-union movements in the formation of a new international federation of labor. Most of the resolutions acted upon by the convention were adopted without debate. When discussions did take place, as in the case of the resolutions on Taft-Hartley, civil rights, and foreign policy, the arguments linked the immediate problem to the major issue before the convention.

Speakers at the convention included Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Omar Bradley.

Communism in CIO

The problem of Communism in the CIO has vexed the organization almost since its inception. Hardly a major affiliate escaped bitter internal struggle on this issue.

In 1941, James B. Carey was defeated for reelection as President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, largely because of his anti-Communist position. With the leadership changed, the UE became the vanguard of the left-wing elements in CIO. On the other hand, during the same year, the American Newspaper Guild ousted its left-wing leadership.

The factional struggle in the United Automobile Workers of America, which lasted for a number of years and nearly disrupted the union, was finally resolved as an anti-Communist issue.

In 1947, the National Maritime Union, under the leadership of President Joseph Curran, switched its support to the right-wing. In 1948, the Transport Workers Union, headed by Michael Quill, took similar action.

The United Steelworkers of America, at its 1948 convention, devoted a substantial amount of time to a small but vocal left-wing group of delegates. The convention amended its constitution to bar

¹ Report to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 11th Constitutional Convention (p. 1).

from office in the union^{ary} members, consistent supporters, or active participants in Communist, Fascist, totalitarian, or other subversive organizations which oppose "the democratic principles to which our Nation and our Union are dedicated."

By 1949, no union was left in CIO to occupy a middle of the road position or to bridge the ever widening gap between the two sides. It was this sharp cleavage between the right and the left in CIO on matters of both foreign and domestic policy that was particularly emphasized by President Philip Murray in Cleveland:

There has never been a time in the history of this organization, at least since I became its President, that the leader of these so-called left-wing unions has stood upon the floor of a national convention or at the meeting of the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and has taken occasion to criticize the policy of the Soviet Government. * * *

These so-called leaders of labor, who reflect an allegedly left-wingish point of view, do not purport to represent the trade-union point of view within that movement. They never did; they don't care to. If an order came from Moscow tomorrow that a third labor movement should be created in the United States, or that the CIO should be destroyed in the United States of America, these satellite leaders of left-wing unions in America, representing the Soviet point of view, would proceed with the conduct of that mission tomorrow morning. They are merely awaiting orders.

The Communist Issue in the Making. The 1946 CIO convention first took public cognizance of the Communist problem, when a resolution [was approved which read in part:

The delegates of the Eighth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations resent and reject efforts of the Communist Party or other political parties in their adherence to interfere in the affairs of the CIO. This convention serves notice that we will not tolerate such interference.

No specific action on the issue of Communism in CIO was taken at the 1947 convention. However, the resolution on foreign policy, adopted following the address by the then Secretary of State Marshall, clearly and forcefully upheld the CIO's position on the many controversial issues between the United States and Soviet Russia.

In the 1948 convention, held a few weeks after the presidential elections, President Murray personally headed the fight against Communism in the organization. Specifically, he accused Communist-dominated unions of violent opposi-

tion to the ECA program supported by the CIO. He accused them of participation in the formation of the Progressive Party and of campaigning for the election of its candidate, in direct violation of official CIO policy.

The organizations concerned were warned that unless they drastically changed their policies and activities, both with regard to the CIO and on the question of Communism in CIO, appropriate measures would be recommended to the 1949 convention.

Prior to the 1949 convention, the national office of the CIO, President Murray, and many anti-Communist leaders were attacked by the left-wing adherents.

The climax came at the United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers convention only a few weeks prior to the CIO convention. After a prolonged debate the UE convention (by a majority of 3 to 2) adopted a resolution which read, in part, as follows:

"This Convention directs the General Executive Board to secure from the president of the CIO the following written assurances. * * *

"(1) The President of the CIO will direct any affiliated international union who has raided, promoted secession and dual unionism against UE and issued charters to shops organized by the UE, to withdraw these charters and permit the UE locals in these plants to function without interference by any CIO affiliate.

"(2) The President of the CIO is to direct such affiliated CIO international unions who have been guilty of engaging in raids, promoting secession and dual unionism against UE to cease such activities. * * *

"(3) Any CIO regional director, organizer, representative, agent or employee of the national CIO who has participated in the past in promoting raids, secession and dual unionism against UE shall be removed from the pay roll of the CIO in accordance with Article V, Section 3 of the CIO Constitution.

"(4) The President of the CIO is to immediately direct CIO Secretary-Treasurer Carey to cease and desist from engaging in wrecking activities within the UE. He should direct him to cease the spending of CIO funds for the purpose of undermining the UE. He should direct him to cease his connivance with employers, reactionary Congress-

men, and anti-union government officials against the interests of the UE. He should direct him to cease his slanderous attacks against the UE.

"(5) In view of the practice of the national CIO from its very inception of not submitting any written financial reports of all income and expenditures to its affiliated international unions, and because CIO Secretary-Treasurer Carey is spending the funds of the CIO for the purpose of promoting disruption within the UE, therefore, the President of the CIO is to make available to the UE each month a detailed break-down of expenditures of the CIO along the lines of the UE's monthly financial report to its locals.

"(6) The President of the CIO should give the UE assurance that CIO officers, regional directors, organizers, agents, and employees will in no way interfere with the right of the UE members to run their union in accordance with their own wishes. * * *

"In the event the Executive Board does not receive these assurances from the President of the CIO, this Convention authorizes the Board to withhold per capita tax to the CIO for such time as it deems necessary for the protection of the interests of the UE."

1949 Convention Actions

The convention first enabled the delegates and the CIO Executive Board to take positive action against the several unions in the CIO accused of Communist activities by adopting a series of constitutional amendments. The first bars Communists, Fascists, and their consistent followers from being elected to the CIO Executive Board.

No individual shall be eligible to serve either as an officer or as a member of the Executive Board who is a member of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, or who consistently pursues policies and activities directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the constitution of the CIO.

The second empowers the Executive Board to refuse to seat or to remove any officer found ineligible to serve under the provision of the revised constitution.

The Executive Board shall have the further power to refuse to seat or to remove from office any member of the Executive Board, or to remove from office any officer, who is found by the Board, by a two-thirds vote after notice

and hearing, to be ineligible to serve under the provisions of Article IV, Section 4. Any action of the Executive Board under this section may be appealed to the Convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending the appeal.

The third gives the Executive Board the power to take appropriate action, including the revoking of its charter, against any international union found guilty of following policies or engaging in activities expressly prohibited in the amended constitution.

The Executive Board shall have the further power, upon a two-thirds vote, to revoke the Certificate of Affiliation of or to expel or to take any other appropriate action against any national or international union or organizing committee the policies and activities of which are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the constitution of the CIO. Any action of the Executive Board under this section may be appealed to the Convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending the appeal.

Only the first of these three amendments to the constitution was discussed at length by the delegates, with the debate lasting several hours. The representatives of the left-wing unions opposed the amendment on the ground that it would abridge the autonomy and independence of the unions affiliated with the CIO and would place too much power in the hands of the Executive Board. They denied that the amendment had anything to do with the problem of Communism. Right wing representatives did not deal with the problem of union autonomy.

In the debate on the adoption of the first amendment, the left-wing point of view is exemplified by the following excerpts.

John Stanley, United Office and Professional Workers of America, stated:

I cannot believe that the members of CIO and the workers who * * * are struggling on the picket line conceive that * * * Communism is the issue which confronts them. The paramount need for the working people of this country is to unite, and legislation of the type proposed here would prevent them from uniting against their enemies, which are the monopolists, the employers, who, in their arrogance, are seeking to crush the labor movement and crush the small unions and then to crush the large ones. * * *

This legislation runs directly contrary to traditional CIO policy, and its evils were recognized by no less a leader of the labor movement than Philip Murray himself.

According to Ben Gold, International Fur and Leather Workers:

As a democratic institution we engage in no purges, no witch hunts. We do not dictate. * * *

I hope the day never comes in the history of CIO when it shall take upon itself the power to dictate or to rule or to provide by policy methods or dictation a ruling that will conquer the very principle of true democracy.

These are not my statements. This is a statement of President Philip Murray. * * *

What has happened suddenly? Have we changed * * * to a policy of dictating to members of the Union as to whom they should elect to represent them?

In the words of Harry Bridges, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union:

The ways and means used by the Longshoremen and Warehousemen to achieve the primary objectives of trade-unionism seem to have worked for us * * *.

The CIO Executive Board and some of the officers, maybe all of them, and other unions, they have their ideas * * *. On some occasions the Union that I speak for has different ideas. And this amendment says to our organization, "You will do it the way CIO wants you to do it, or else." Stripped of all the camouflage, the constitutional amendment could have been what you said it was supposed to be last May—get in line with that Executive Board or you will get thrown out, get in line with the CIO policy or you are out.

Joe Selly of the American Communications Association added:

It is my humble opinion that the adoption of this resolution so completely reverses the fundamental policies of CIO on which it was founded as to make the organization unrecognizable, as to give it a character not only different but the opposite of the character it formerly enjoyed.

Morris Pizer, United Furniture Workers, expressed the view that:

Some people here are trying to create an impression that this amendment only concerns Communists and that is about all, and naturally whoever is not a Communist or against Communism has no interest in that matter and is being agitated to vote for the adoption of the amendment. * * *

In order to becloud the issue everything is being brought up except the issue. Russia is being brought up, Communism is being brought in, everything except the real issue. A resolution is one thing and a constitution is another thing.

Right-wing representatives stated their case on the first amendment, as follows.

O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers International pointed out:

Every phase of CIO's program has been hampered by these people. Our political action program has been

hampered. Legislation has been hampered. * * * .

I know of no single portion of CIO's very program in behalf of the people of America but what will be better off once we have divorced ourselves of these parasites who do not know the difference between CIO unionism and Stalinism.

Emil Rieve, Textile Workers Union, differentiated between party membership and the right to use the CIO name in spreading propaganda. He said:

As far as the Communist Party is concerned, I don't give a rap whether a guy belongs to the Communist Party or to some other party, but I do refuse him the right to use the name of CIO in order to spread his propaganda * * *. I have no objection if the Communist Party uses all kinds of literature—but I do object when they continue to masquerade as a trade-union under a CIO label. That is the simple problem before us.

Joe Curran of the National Maritime Union held that:

These unions took it upon themselves to place loyalty to the Communist Party and its program above loyalty to the CIO. * * *.

The CIO is a voluntary association. Nobody told any union they had to come into CIO, and nobody is telling any union here that they have to stay in CIO. All we are saying is that if you are going to wear the mantle of CIO, if you are going to get the respect and prestige that goes along with a democratic organization such as CIO * * * carry out its national policies and programs.

Walter P. Reuther, United Automobile Workers, explained the essence of trade-unionism and challenged the Communist menace, as follows:

A trade-union is a voluntary association of free men held together by common loyalties, common objectives, common hopes and aspirations and common ideals. How does a voluntary association of free men function? It draws its strength from the basic loyalty of the people who make up its membership, and its strength grows out of the fact that because of that basic loyalty they also have the kind of discipline that free men must exercise on a voluntary basis if they are going to exist and work together as free men. * * *.

The Communist minority in our organization wants all of the rights, they want all of the protection, they want all of the benefits that flow from being a part of this voluntary association, but they want none of the obligations and they refuse to accept any of the responsibilities. * * *.

They are not left-wingers; they are the phony left, they are the corrupted left and they are the morally degenerated left, because every basic concept that is associated with the left they have either corrupted or destroyed. * * *.

We don't challenge the Communist Party's right to stand up in America and have their say. * * * to go out and peddle the Communist Party Line. * * *.

challenge, and we are now going to put a stop to their right to peddle the Communist Party Line with a CIO label on the wrapper. * * *

That is the whole issue involved here. * * * a voluntary association of free men in a trade-union movement has a right to legislate and pass constitutional provisions to protect its very life.

Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union maintained:

I think there is nothing else we can do but pass these amendments. Then we will have a straight trade-union movement * * * .

Then we can say to the world, "There is a home here for all workers who want to organize along industrial lines."

President Philip Murray summed up the CIO's issue in these words:

This constitutional amendment recommended to you is more far-reaching than an ordinary amendment might be, adopted by a labor organization. This movement has taken upon itself certain responsibilities and obligations that run to the American people as well as its membership. This movement has witnessed the unholy debacle of democratic trade-unionism in countries now dominated by Communism. It has seriously watched with a very critical eye the movement of the Soviet Government at the time it took the labor movement in Czechoslovakia over only about 2 years ago, and it used that labor movement in that country to overthrow the existing government and to establish firmly, with the assistance of a Communistically dominated labor movement, a state of Communism within that country. * * *

We must discontinue the practice of permitting the CIO Executive Board and CIO Convention to be used as sounding boards for the dissemination of Communistic propaganda within our movement. It must be stopped.

Expulsion of UE. The resolution on the expulsion of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America from the CIO begins:

We can no longer tolerate within the family of CIO the Communist Party masquerading as a labor union. The time has come when the CIO must strip the mask from these false leaders whose only purpose is to deceive and betray the workers. So long as the agents of the Communist Party in the labor movement enjoy the benefits of affiliation with the CIO, they will continue to carry on this betrayal under the protection of the good name of the CIO.

This statement is followed by a detailed list of particulars accusing the UE of acting as an agent of the Communist Party and of Soviet Russia; for deliberately defying a CIO decision in merging its membership with the Farm Equipment Union against specific instruction to the FE to merge with the United Automobile Workers; for attack-

ing and vilifying the United Steelworkers of America and its President, Philip Murray; for issuing an ultimatum to the CIO; and for the public announcement prior to any action by the CIO Convention on the issue that it was withholding further per capita payments to the CIO until and unless the terms of the UE ultimatum are met.

The pertinent parts of the resolution read as follows:

This convention hereby expels the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and withdraws the said Certificate of Affiliation.

This Convention recognizes that the overwhelming majority of the membership of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America are not members of the Communist Party, and further recognizes the desire of the working men and women in the electrical and allied industries for a free and autonomous union affiliated with the CIO and devoted to the constitutional principles and policies of the CIO.

This Convention hereby authorizes and directs the Executive Board immediately to issue a Certificate of Affiliation to a suitable organization covering electrical and allied workers which will genuinely represent the desires and interests of the men and women in those industries.

In the absence of the delegates from the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, who had withdrawn from the convention hall on the previous day, opposition to this resolution was expressed by several other unions in the left-wing group, such as the Longshoremen, the Fur and Leather Workers, and the United Public Workers. The debate was long but differed very little in content from the discussions on the constitution changes, and the resolution was adopted by more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

Expulsion of FE. The resolution to expel the Farm Equipment Workers also outlined in substantial detail the resolution committee's reasons for recommending this action. The principal provision reads as follows:

Now, therefore, be it resolved: That the National CIO Executive Board, on this 18th day of May 1949, reaffirms the award of jurisdiction in the agricultural implement industry to the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, and does now recommend to the coming CIO Constitutional Convention, October 1949, that the charter of the Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union be revoked.

Action Against Other Unions. The convention took no other action against the remaining 10 unions in the left-wing group except to refuse approval of their representatives as members of the Executive Board for the ensuing year. The representative of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, President Ben Gold, an avowed member of the Communist Party, though nominated by the union, was declared ineligible by President Murray on the basis of the new amendment to the constitution declaring a Communist ineligible to serve on the Board. The nominees of the other 9 left-wing unions were challenged as to their eligibility to be members of the Board by some delegates, and their case was referred to the incoming Executive Board for action.

At its first session on the day following the adjournment of the convention, the Executive Board decided to place on trial the nominees of the left-wing unions and also the unions themselves. The charges were to be heard by three separate committees, as follows:

Committee I, made up of Jacob S. Potofsky, President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Chairman; Emil Mazey, Secretary-Treasurer, United Automobile Workers of America; and Joseph Curran, President, National Maritime Union. This committee will hear charges on the following unions and their presidents: United Furniture Workers of America and Morris Pizer; Food,

Tobacco, Agriculture and Allied Workers of America and Donald Henderson;² International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and John Clark.

Committee II, made up of O. A. Knight, President of Oil Workers International Union, Chairman; and James E. Fadling, President, International Woodworkers of America; and Joseph Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer, Utility Workers Union of America. This committee will hear the charges on the following unions and presidents: International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and Harry Bridges; International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America and Joseph Jurich; and the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards and Hugh Bryson.

Committee III consists of Emil Rieve, President, Textile Workers Union of America, Chairman; Joseph Beirne, President, Communications Workers of America; and Harry Sayre, President, United Paperworkers of America. This committee will hear the charges against the following unions and presidents: United Public Workers of America and Abraham Flaxer; United Office and Professional Workers of America and James J. Durkin; American Communications Association and Joseph P. Selly; and the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

² Former president, currently director of organization.

Unemployment among the Teen-aged in 1947-49¹

STUDIES MADE BY THE CENSUS BUREAU and the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards show that youth unemployment is a large and serious problem even in times of high-level employment for adults. It becomes still more acute and invidious when unemployment spreads among the older workers. When young persons in this age group want jobs, but are unable to find or keep the right kind of work after a reasonable period of searching, the resulting lack of directed activity, the frustration, and discouragement have serious and lasting effects upon their development as workers and as individuals. Young persons need special aid and guidance if their early experiences in the labor market are to enable them to make the best of themselves as individuals and as workers. Boys and girls 16 through 19 years of age make up about 7 percent of the labor force in the United States during school months and about 9 percent during vacation months, according to the Bureau of the Census figures for the last 3 years.

Youth Employment and Unemployment

In April 1949, the number of young persons 16 through 19 years of age was 8,201,000 and the number 14 or 15 was 4,141,000, making a total youth population of 12,342,000 compared with 14,740,000 in April 1940. The 2.4 million decrease in 9 years reflects the lower birth rate of the 1930's; in a few years, the number will start to climb, reflecting the higher birth rate during the Second World War and during the first postwar years.

Young Persons in the Labor Force. In spite of this decrease in the teen-age population, the total number of these boys and girls who have entered

¹ Prepared by Ella A. Merritt and Hannah S. Rifkind of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards. Reprints of this article are available from the Bureau of Labor Standards.

the labor market—that is, who are employed full time or part time or looking for work—increased from 4,300,000 to 4,556,000 between April 1940 and April 1949. Those 14 through 17 years of age increased by 700,000 and those 18 and 19 years of age decreased by almost 500,000. (See table 1.) Approximately one of every seven children 14 or 15 years of age, one of every three aged 16 or 17, and three in every five of those 18 or 19 years of age were in the labor market, and either employed or looking for jobs, in April 1949. Of the group 16 through 19 years of age combined, almost half were in the labor market.

TABLE 1.—Estimated population and civilian labor force in the United States,¹ by age, specified months, 1940 and 1947-49

Group and period	[In thousands]					
	Age in years—					
	14 through 19	16 through 19	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19	20 and over
<i>Population</i>						
April 1940 ²	14,739	9,911	4,828	4,892	5,019	85,191
April 1947.....	12,680	8,460	4,220	4,370	4,090	94,580
April 1948.....	12,543	8,434	4,109	4,279	4,155	95,630
April 1949.....	12,342	8,201	4,141	4,146	4,055	97,031
July 1948.....	12,540	8,453	4,087	4,267	4,186	96,057
July 1949.....	12,378	8,219	4,159	4,132	4,087	97,286
August 1949.....	12,372	8,201	4,171	4,123	4,078	97,388
<i>Number in labor force</i>						
April 1940.....	4,300	3,970	330	1,110	2,860	50,160
April 1947.....	4,580	3,940	640	1,500	2,440	54,540
April 1948.....	4,780	4,130	650	1,570	2,560	55,744
April 1949.....	4,556	3,927	629	1,531	2,396	56,279
July 1948.....	7,019	5,539	1,480	2,481	3,058	56,823
July 1949.....	6,477	5,220	1,257	2,254	2,966	57,338
August 1949.....	6,230	5,048	1,182	2,117	2,931	57,407
<i>Percent of population</i>						
April 1940.....	29.2	40.1	6.8	22.7	57.0	58.9
April 1947.....	36.1	46.6	15.2	34.3	59.7	57.7
April 1948.....	38.1	49.0	15.8	36.7	61.6	58.3
April 1949.....	36.9	47.9	15.2	36.9	59.1	58.0
July 1948.....	56.0	65.5	36.2	58.1	73.1	59.2
July 1949.....	52.3	63.5	30.2	54.5	72.6	58.9
August 1949.....	50.4	61.6	28.3	51.3	71.9	58.9

¹ Figures for 1940 include persons in the armed forces.

² Actual enumeration.

Source: Published and unpublished material of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (see especially Current Population Reports, Series P-57; Series P-50, No. 2).

Young Persons Employed. During the 2 years preceding the spring of 1949, the number of young people who had jobs, as shown by census sample surveys, was fairly constant. In April (a school month) of 1940, 1947, and 1949, the estimated numbers employed were:

Age group	1940	1947	1949
14 or 15 years.....	290,000	630,000	619,000
16 or 17 years.....	770,000	1,340,000	1,352,000
18 or 19 years.....	1,920,000	2,210,000	2,132,000

These figures indicate that roughly twice as many boys and girls 14 through 17 years of age and 10 percent more young persons 18 or 19 years of age were employed full time or part time in 1949 than were so employed in 1940.

During the summer months of 1947 and 1949 about a million or a million and a half more 14-through 17-year-olds and nearly a half million more 18- and 19-year-olds were employed than in April.

Both those young people in school working outside school hours and those who are not attending school are recorded among the number employed in April. The proportion of the working group who are also in school varied with the time in the school year (for example, there is an influx of young workers into jobs at Christmas) as well as with age. According to a special census survey made in October 1948—the most recent available—74 percent of the children 14 and 15 who were working were also in school, as were 48 percent of those 16 and 17, and 10 percent of those 18 and 19.

Young Persons Unemployed. In the following discussion of unemployed youth, those 16 years of age and over are dealt with primarily. Social policy for children 14 and 15 is directed toward keeping them in school rather than finding jobs for them. For the large majority of children under 16 the demands of schooling, added to the demands of growth, make a full-time job. Though far more of the older boys and girls should remain in school than do so, many of them have in fact left school permanently and may be regarded as ready for and needing jobs.

The United States Census of national unemployment trends for the country as a whole² reports that in April 1947—a period of relatively favorable economic activity and high-level employment—an estimated 390,000 young persons 16 through 19 years of age were unemployed. This number represented 10 percent of the labor force of these ages including both those in school and out of school. Their rate of unemployment for the

next 2 years, until April 1949, averaged a little lower—around 9 percent. During the same 2-year period, the percentage of unemployment for persons 20 years of age and older was about 3 percent.

In the spring and early summer months of 1949, unemployment of both adults and young people increased seriously. In April, May, June, and July, the unemployment rate averaged around 5 percent for adults 20 years of age and over, and around 14 percent for minors 16 through 19 years of age. (See table 2.)

A moderate reversal of the unemployment trend occurred in August and September; an important reason was the more-than-seasonal increase in employment in manufacturing industries, in which the drop had been heaviest. Many young people withdrew from job hunting in August because of

TABLE 2.—Unemployment among minors 16 through 19 years of age in the United States, specified months, 1947 and 1949

Year and month	[In thousands]					
	16 through 19 years			16 and 17 years		
	Labor force	Unemployed		Labor force	Unemployed	
Number		Percent of labor force	Number		Percent of labor force	
16 through 19 years						
April.....1947	3,940	390	9.9	1,500	160	10.7
May.....	4,050	330	8.1	1,600	130	8.1
June.....	5,089	643	12.6	2,286	359	15.7
July.....	5,378	605	11.2	2,470	298	12.1
August.....	5,110	402	7.9	2,294	154	6.7
16 and 17 years						
April.....1949	3,927	443	11.3	1,531	179	11.7
May.....	4,129	517	12.5	1,681	228	13.6
June.....	4,924	872	17.7	2,151	422	19.6
July.....	5,220	798	15.3	2,254	356	15.8
August.....	5,048	606	12.0	2,117	253	12.0
18 and 19 years						
April.....1947	2,440	230	9.4	54,540	2,020	3.7
May.....	2,450	200	8.2	55,390	1,610	2.9
June.....	2,803	284	10.1	56,099	1,755	3.1
July.....	2,908	307	10.6	55,754	1,844	3.3
August.....	2,816	248	8.8	55,305	1,646	3.0
20 years and over						
April.....1949	2,396	264	11.0	56,279	2,563	4.6
May.....	2,448	289	11.8	57,054	2,722	4.8
June.....	2,773	450	16.2	57,271	2,792	4.9
July.....	2,966	442	14.9	57,338	3,207	5.6
August.....	2,931	353	12.0	57,407	3,008	5.2

Source: Published and unpublished reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (see especially Monthly Reports on the Labor Force.)

the difficulty of finding vacation jobs and because of the desire for some vacation before going back to school. The number of young people 16 through 19 actually employed in August was practically the same as in July, and was 450,000 below August 1948.

² These estimates are developed from monthly sample surveys of the population, with particular reference to labor-force status. The purpose of these surveys is to give currently a picture of the individuals who are employed and of those who are making a direct demand upon industry for jobs, thus testing the soundness of the labor market. To do this, a time series is developed based upon answers to a fixed set of simple definite questions asked monthly from a group of persons in the sample areas.

The drop in work opportunities for minors during the spring and early summer of 1949 was reflected in the number of employment certificates issued for children going to work. These figures represent new hires, not the total number of young people at work at a given time. Because certificates are not usually required for work in agriculture, the number issued represents largely employment in nonagricultural industries. In States and cities reporting to the Bureau of Labor Standards, certificates issued in April, May, and June of 1949 for minors 16 and 17 years of age decreased by 26 percent, 34 percent, and 36 percent, respectively, compared with the number issued in the corresponding months of 1948. Incomplete reports for July showed a continuing decrease, amounting to 41 percent. Declines were even more marked in places with "very substantial" (more than 12 percent) unemployment; for six such areas³ combined, the decrease in the number of certificates issued was 45 percent from June 1948 to June 1949.

Jobless Out-of-School Youth

An intensive type of study made by the Bureau of Labor Standards in a representative city (Louisville, Ky.) in the spring of 1947,⁴ gives qualitative as well as quantitative information on the different aspects of unemployment and yields insight into its social effects. The study was based in part on comprehensive interviews with 524 boys and girls 14 through 19 years of age who had left school and were employed or looking for work, or who wanted jobs whether or not they were looking for them. These interviews covered a wide range of youthful experiences both in school and at work. They were supplemented by interviews with selected employers and labor leaders and by visits to State and community agencies responsible for vocational guidance, placement, and other related services to youth.

The group of young persons from whom employment histories were obtained included children aged 14 and 15 years⁵ as well as the group 16

through 19 years of age. Unemployment, when classified according to the census definition,⁶ was 44 percent among the minors of 14 and 15; 32 percent among those of 16 and 17; and 18 percent among those 18 and 19. On a weighted basis, the two older groups combined had unemployment of 23 percent.⁷

Information obtained from the out-of-school youth themselves during the interviews showed that a number of them wanted jobs but had not yet seriously started to look for them or had given up looking because they were discouraged by repeated failure. The Bureau of Labor Standards regarded these boys and girls as a part of the labor market for the purposes of its study. Adding this group to the group reported as looking for work,⁸ joblessness in the social sense existed among 27 percent of those 16 through 19; 36 percent of those 16 and 17; and 21 percent of those 18 and 19. Forty-six percent of the 14- and 15-year olds were jobless.

No census figures were available showing the extent of unemployment among out-of-school youth 16 through 19 years of age, or among adults, in Louisville in the spring of 1947 when this study was made, but a special census survey made during the preceding October⁹ had shown unemployment of 10 percent for young persons 16 through 19 years of age, including both those in and out of school, and 3 percent for the age group 20 and over. If the rate could have been computed only for those out of school, the percentage of unemployed would have been larger in the younger group.

⁶ Those with jobs during the survey week are counted by the census as in the labor force and employed. Those without jobs are included by the census as in the labor force and counted as unemployed if they are reported as looking for work. Persons are not counted as in the labor force and unemployed, if, though jobless, they are not reported as looking for work. If, however, information is offered indicating that a person would have been looking except for temporary illness or indefinite lay-off or belief that no work was available in his line of work or in the community, he is classed as looking for work and unemployed.

⁷ It was estimated that the study covered 55 percent of the children 14 and 15, 7 percent of those 16 and 17, and 4 percent of those 18 and 19 years of age in Louisville. The young people interviewed represent a random sample from school census records of the youth population.

⁸ The census questions as to the employment status of members of the household are asked of the householder—usually the mother—not the young person himself. If the householder when answering the census enumerator's questions does not think that her minor child, whom she may look upon as a dependent, is looking for work, then he will not show up in census reports as unemployed even though he may be wanting a job very much and trying in his own way to get one.

⁹ Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Report on the Labor Force of Louisville, Ky., October, 1946. Series P-LF, No. 8.

¹ New Bedford and Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and Nashville, Tenn.

⁴ *Hunting a Career, A Study of Out-of-School Youth in Louisville, Ky.* Available on request from the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

⁵ Under Kentucky child-labor and school-attendance laws in effect at the time of this study, children were allowed to leave school for work at 14 years of age. In 1949 the age for employment during school hours with certain exceptions was raised from 14 to 16.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Ford-UAW (CIO) Pension and Social Insurance Contract¹

A SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENT recently concluded is that between the Ford Motor Co. and the United Automobile Workers of America (UAW-CIO) providing for a company-paid \$100-a-month pension plan. The settlement followed closely the President's Steel Industry Board recommendation for noncontributory pensions. This board had been appointed on July 15, 1949, to consider the dispute between the basic steel industry and United Steelworkers of America (USA-CIO). In addition to a request for a general wage increase, the union in the steel case also asked for a noncontributory pension and social-insurance plan. The Steel Industry Board, on September 10, recommended that the steel companies wholly finance a 10-cents-an-hour social-security package, but denied the union's request for a wage increase.²

The Ford-UAW agreement is noteworthy not only in that it represents adoption of a collectively bargained noncontributory pension plan at a time when this principle was the focus of public attention, particularly in the steel dispute, but also because it was negotiated by one of the country's largest employers operating in a major industry.³ The agreement covers over 100,000 workers. Unions and employers in other large industries—coal-mining, men's and women's clothing, hats and millinery, and electrical contracting—have established pension plans in recent years which do not call for employee contributions. These plans, however, have been negotiated by groups or associations of employers on a city-wide, area-wide, or industry-wide basis. In general, no single

firm or company dominates these industries or acts as a pace-setter.

Under the terms of a "Memorandum of agreement on retirement and health and security programs,"⁴ signed on the eve of a scheduled strike after more than 3 months' negotiations, a worker, on retirement, will receive \$100 a month after inclusion of Federal old-age insurance benefits under social security. The pension agreement, which may prove to be one of the most important industrial-relations developments of 1949, will run for 5 years from March 1, 1950, the effective date of the plan, on which date company payments to the pension trust fund begin. Benefit payments to eligible employees will begin on April 1, 1950.

The pension plan may not be reopened for negotiation until March 1, 1955, and then only upon 60 days' written notice. Neither side is required to bargain prior to that date with respect to the plan; and it is agreed that neither party will resort to a "strike or lock-out or other exercise of economic force or threat thereof" to change or add to the plan. The plan is subject to approval by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for tax exemption purposes (under sec. 165 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code). If changes are necessary to qualify under this section, consent of both parties is necessary.

Within 2 weeks after ratification of the "Memorandum of agreement," a committee of three union and three management representatives will be appointed to draw up a detailed agreement incorporating the basic principles agreed upon.

The company and union also renegotiated their collective bargaining contract on wages, hours, and working conditions for 2½ years from October 1, 1949. No increases in wages were provided in the agreement, but either party may request one reopening on economic matters only (other than pensions) after January 1, 1951, and before the contract expires on April 1, 1952.

⁴ As used in the Ford agreement, social insurance refers to various benefits paid under the company's health-security program (see p. 651).

¹ Prepared by Abraham Weiss of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

² For a discussion of the President's Steel Industry Board report, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1949 (p. 507).

³ For noncontributory pension plans negotiated by major companies in other industries, see Monthly Labor Review, October 1949 (p. 371).

Terms of the Pension Plan ⁵

Major provisions of the Ford pension plan include:

Contributions and Funding. The company is to contribute to the pension fund at the rate of 8¾ cents "for every hour for which an hourly rated employee covered by the contract receives compensation." This amount plus the company's contributions to an existing group insurance program, closely approximates the 10 cents an hour recommended by the Steel Industry Board, although it is not divided between pensions and insurance as the Board had suggested—6 cents for pensions and 4 cents for social insurance. Funding past service credits (i. e., credit for service accrued prior to the effective date of the plan) is at the sole discretion of the company. The company assumes the responsibility for sufficient contributions to the pension fund to provide the specified monthly benefits.

Amount of Benefit. Each eligible Ford employee is guaranteed \$100 a month, which includes primary old-age insurance benefits under the Federal Social Security Act, "as now in effect or as hereafter amended." The company is to make up the difference between Federal primary old-age benefits (which currently average \$30 to \$32 a month for Ford workers, according to the union) and \$100 a month.⁶ If Federal primary old-age benefits are increased, the company is to continue to contribute 8¾ cents per hour worked but a greater portion of this amount may then become available to pay off back service credits faster, thereby increasing the size of the pension fund.⁷ If the retired Ford employee accepts other work and thereby loses his social-security benefits, he will nevertheless receive that portion of his pension payable by the company.

⁵ Based on a "Memorandum of agreement" dated September 28, 1949, but signed after midnight of that date. Full details of the plan remain to be worked out by a joint union-management committee.

⁶ In August 1949, Federal primary old-age monthly benefits averaged \$25.72. The 1-percent worker contribution on earnings up to \$3,000 a year under old-age and survivors insurance is to be increased to 1½ percent on January 1, 1950.

⁷ The cost necessary to finance past service credits is estimated to be approximately \$200,000,000. According to the union, "the Ford age and seniority average is the highest in any major industry in America." There are 5,157 workers over 65 and 7,976 between 60 and 65. Source: The United Automobile Workers (Special Ford Edition), October 1949 (pp. 1 and 2).

Retirement for Age. The full \$100 benefit is payable on retirement at the normal retirement age of 65 or over, if the employee has 30 years or more of credited service. An employee may retire with less than 30 years' service at age 65 or over on a proportionately smaller pension, based on his years of credited service. For instance, an employee retiring with 25 years' service would receive 25/30 of the \$100 monthly benefit (including social security). The agreement further provides that the problem of workers reaching retirement age with less than 30 years' service shall be reviewed by the company and the union 30 days in advance of April 1, 1952.

Employees may also retire with reduced benefits at 60 with the company's consent, provided they have 30 years' credited service, 10 of which must be acquired after the effective date of the plan. No definite benefit formula is specified.

Normal retirement is at 65. Although retirement is automatic at 68 (with no increase in benefits after 65), the company at its sole discretion may retire any worker who is 65 or over, if he is unable "to perform efficiently work assigned to him."

For employees now approaching age 68 or a more advanced age, a cushioning period is provided. Thus, employees age 67 or over, as of July 16, 1949, will not be required to retire until the date of their first birthday following January 1, 1951. No employee will be subject to automatic retirement prior to April 1, 1952 (2 years after the date benefit payments will begin), if at the time normal retirement age is reached, he has more than 10 years' service and is entitled to receive a pension (including social security) of less than \$75 a month.

Conversely, employees whose services terminated on or after July 16, 1949 (the expiration date of the old agreement), and who would have been eligible had the plan been in effect when they left, are to receive retirement payments beginning with the effective date of the plan.

Retirement for Disability. A totally and permanently disabled employee with 30 years' service can retire at the age of 55 or over. In such instances, the disability pension is fixed at a flat \$50 a month, less any future disability benefit which may be provided under Federal social security.

Calculating Length of Service. "Past service" is to be credited at the rate of 1 year of seniority, as defined in the collective-bargaining agreement. It excludes "seniority credited for military service prior to employment by the company, provided, however, that there shall be added thereto a year of past service for each year by which the total years of accumulated active service prior to June 20, 1941, exceed by more than 5 years total seniority for that period."⁸

Future service is to be determined, as follows: 1 year for each calendar year in which an employee receives pay for 1,800 or more hours; three-fourths of a year for 1,300 to 1,799 hours; half a year for 750 to 1,299 hours; but no credit for any year in which an employee works less than 750 hours.

Vesting. Vesting under a pension plan refers to an employee's right to or interest in the employer's contributions to the plan if he should leave the company prior to normal retirement age. Benefits under the program are payable only if employees meet the age, service, or disability requirements outlined: "No employee shall have any vested right under the program * * *." Employees leaving the company before retirement lose all rights to that portion of the pension underwritten by the company.

Administration. The company has the sole right to select a bank or trust company as trustee of the pension fund. Administration of the plan "as it relates to development of administrative policy and procedure" is left to a joint board of administration, composed of three members each from the company and the union, with provision for an impartial chairman to break deadlocks. Decisions of the board are final and binding. The board will determine eligibility of workers for pensions, review employee claims and appeals, collect and analyze administrative statistics, authorize pension payments, and perform related functions.

Health-Security Program

Ford workers, under the previous contract with the UAW, were receiving death, dismemberment, sickness and accident, hospital, and surgical benefits. Both the company and employees contributed to this program.

In the recent settlement, the company agreed

to add an in-hospital medical benefit for employees participating in its group insurance program, at no additional cost to employees. The program, effective January 1, 1950, is to provide a daily benefit of \$4 a day for each day of confinement up to a maximum of \$280 for 70 days.

Comparison With Other Pension Plans

Certain basic provisions of the Ford pension plan are here discussed in relation to the major collectively bargained plans and to current union demands and views on the basic principles of a negotiated pension plan.

Eligibility Requirements. The 30-year-service requirement in the Ford-UAW agreement represents a fairly long qualifying period as compared with most other collectively bargained plans. The requirements in the coal-mining industry pension plans are age 60 with 20 years' service in the industry and membership in the union. Eligibility requirements under the retirement plan of the electrical contracting industry with International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) include 65 years of age and continuous good standing in the union for 20 years immediately preceding application for pension. Eligible IBEW members are those who pay regular per capita tax plus additional payments to a death benefit and pension fund. Members receiving pensions agree "not to perform any electrical work of any kind either for compensation or gratis for anyone."

The men's clothing industry plan, negotiated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), sets up the following retirement eligibility requirements: Age 65; continuous employment in the men's and boys' clothing industry for 20 years; membership in the union for 10 years; continuous employment for at least 2 years with the employer who is a contributor to the retirement fund; and the worker also must have qualified for old-age benefits under the Social Security Act. To continue to receive the monthly pension, a retired worker must certify that he has not received \$15 or more "from employment or self-employment" during the past month.

⁸ Under the collective-bargaining agreement dated August 21, 1947, World War II veterans who were not employed "by a person or company" at the time of entering service and who were hired by Ford, receive seniority credit for the period of service in the "land or naval forces or the Merchant Marine" subsequent to June 21, 1941. The grant of seniority credit for such service is subject to certain specified conditions. (Art. VIII, sec. 13 (c)).

Eligibility requirements under the AFL International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union-Dress Industry of New York retirement plan are: Age 65; membership in good standing in the local union for at least 11 years since June 1, 1933, with membership in good standing continuously for the 5 years prior to the date of retirement. After retiring, a worker may not be employed in the dress industry either as a worker or as employer, or in any other capacity, nor may he do any work in any other industry which yields him an income in excess of the amount allowed under the Federal Social Security Act for persons receiving old-age benefits. The ILGWU-NYC cloak and suit industry retirement plan authorizes the retirement board to cancel the pension "in the event the worker * * * has, after retirement, engaged in any other gainful occupation."

The Ford pension plan in contrast, contains no explicit restriction on employment after retirement. A retired Ford worker can accept employment elsewhere and continue to draw a pension under the plan, but the company will continue to deduct his Federal old-age benefits, whether or not he is disqualified for social-security benefits by reason of such employment.

Many collectively bargained pension plans require union membership. This is true in the plans covering miners, electricians, and apparel-trades workers. No such specific requirement exists in the Ford plan. The Ford agreement, however, provides for a union shop, which requires union membership in good standing as a condition of continued employment.

Compulsory Retirement. In virtually all of the major industry or area-wide collectively bargained retirement plans, such as those negotiated by the ILGWU, ACWA, IBEW, and the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), retirement is not compulsory, although employment after retirement is restricted in most of these plans.

These plans thus reflect the views held by many unions that retirement should be voluntary on the part of the employee rather than mandatory when a specified age is reached. Employers, on the other hand, have generally insisted on compulsory retirement claiming that such a course is consistent with the purposes of a retirement plan and is in the interests of plant efficiency. The 3-year Ford

tolerance period (i. e. from 65 to 68 between voluntary and compulsory retirement) is a compromise between the customary practice under unilateral company pension plans and even under some collectively bargained plans.

Disability Benefits. Some pension plans, chiefly those funded under a trust fund (self-administered), provide benefits payable in the event the worker becomes totally and permanently disabled before he reaches retirement age. The benefit is generally limited in amount and payable only after a reasonable period of service.

The Ford agreement establishes one of the very few pension plans created as a result of collective bargaining which provides benefits upon retirement for disability. Permanent disability benefits were included in the current demands of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) to the basic steel companies.⁹ Among negotiated plans only agreements of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL) include disability benefits to any considerable degree. Recently the ILGWU-NYC cloak and suit pension plan was amended to provide disability benefits, effective as of June 1, 1949. Totally and permanently disabled workers may qualify for pensions at age 60 provided their number does not exceed 100 by the expiration of the present collective bargaining agreement (May 31, 1951).

Deduction of Social-Security Benefits. The Ford pension plan offsets primary Federal social-security payments against the guaranteed \$100 monthly pension. Thus, if a worker gets \$30 under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the company is required to make up the difference between that amount and \$100 (the guaranteed minimum).

Of the larger collectively bargained pension plans, those involving coal miners, electrical workers, and New York City dressmakers do not offset the employees' earned social-security benefits against amounts due under their negotiated plans. In other words, pensioners received primary social-security benefits in addition to amounts payable under their respective plans.

The New York City cloak and suit industry (ILGWU) plan has a unique provision covering

⁹ Steel Industry Board: Report to the President of the United States on Labor Dispute in the Basic Steel Industry, Sept. 10, 1949 (p. 57).

the possibility of increased Government old-age benefits. If such increased benefits involve no contributions or payments by the worker or employer, or require such payments from the employer only, the amount of the increased benefit is to be deducted from the payments under the plan. No deduction is to be made if contributions are required only from the worker. If both are required to contribute, the extent to which deduction will be made is to be determined on an equitable basis by a tripartite retirement board.

On the other hand, the deduction of social-security benefits under the Ford plan must be considered in terms of the total benefits payable under other significant collectively bargained plans which make no such deduction. Both the ILGWU-NYC dress industry and the IBEW-electrical contractors plans provide \$50 a month, and the ILGWU-NYC cloak and suit industry plan provides \$65 a month exclusive of social security. The UMWA plan calls for \$100 a month, in addition to Federal old-age payments. The ACWA-men's clothing plan provides benefits equal to those which the worker receives under Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

Duration of Pension Agreement. One of the major reasons advanced by many employers against mandatory collective bargaining on pensions is that pensions would be subject to annual renegotiation in much the same manner as wages. The 5-year term of the Ford pension agreement is unusual in negotiated plans in that it differs from the term of the collective-bargaining agreement proper, which in this case is 2½ years. It thus provides an element of stability which is considered by most authorities to be essential to a pension program.

Settlement of Hawaiian Longshoremen's Strike¹

HAWAII'S first general water-front strike was concluded on October 23 when agreement was reached permitting 2,000 striking longshoremen to

¹ Prepared by Joseph P. Goldberg of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

return to work after a 176-day stoppage. Wage demands by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) caused the tie-up of the important shipping link to the Mainland. Both customary methods and some extraordinary techniques were used in governmental efforts to end the stoppage. These included mediation, fact-finding, congressional investigation, and government seizure and operation of water-front facilities. Negotiations extended over a fourth of the globe, from Hawaii to Washington, D. C., and New York, but the parties reached final settlement themselves during "off-the-record" negotiations in Hawaii.

Seven stevedoring companies which serve the six major ports of the Hawaiian Islands were involved in the dispute.² The ILWU represented the striking longshoremen. This union also represents 26,000 sugar and pineapple workers in the Islands who were not involved in the strike.

Contractual relations had been maintained by the parties for approximately 8 years, during which time the wage rate had increased from 60 cents to \$1.40 an hour. Prior to 1949, agreements had been reached through collective bargaining without recourse to general dock strikes.

The recent stoppage arose out of negotiations under a wage reopening clause in the current agreements. These agreements, entered into in May 1948 for 2 years, included provisions for a wage review about March 1, 1949.

A wage review was asked by the union in January 1949 and a 32-cents-an-hour increase was requested on the basis of "parity," e. g., to bring the Hawaiian rate of \$1.40 closer to the Pacific Coast rate of \$1.82. Initially, the employers offered 8 cents an hour, increasing it to 12 cents on the eve of the strike. They justified their position on the ground that the \$1.40 rate was already high in comparison with rates for more skilled jobs in the Islands, and that longshoremen's employment is less casual in the Islands than on the Mainland.

Efforts at Settlement

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service constantly and actively sought to aid the parties

² These companies are the Ahukini Terminals; Castle and Cooke Terminals, Ltd.; Hilo Transportation & Terminals Co.; Kahului Railroad Co.; Kauai Terminals; McCabe, Hamilton & Renny; and Mahukona Terminals.

in reaching agreement, both before and after the strike began. Services of local representatives were used, and representatives of the national office, including Director Cyrus Ching, were active in negotiations conducted on the Mainland. These efforts were unsuccessful.

Arbitration of the dispute was not possible. The union favored it, but the employers rejected arbitration on the ground that the union demand was intended "to strip management of its ability to manage." They pointed to the history of relations between Pacific Coast stevedoring companies and the ILWU in support of their position.³

After the strike started on May 1, a further effort at voluntary settlement was made when the Governor and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service proposed the establishment of a tripartite fact-finding board to settle the dispute. This proposal was accepted by the companies, but the union opposed it on the ground that the board's findings would not be binding upon the parties. The parties also disagreed on the selection of the impartial member.

Confronted with this impasse, the Governor appointed an emergency board⁴ on June 15, under authority of the Territorial laws. Hearings were held immediately. On June 28, the board submitted its report recommending an increase of 14 cents an hour. These recommendations were based on factors which included changes in real wages, recent Territorial wage patterns, wage levels for comparable jobs in other industries in the Islands, parity and historical differentials with Mainland longshore rates, take-home pay, productivity, and trends in the economy generally. The employers concurred, but the union rejected this recommendation.

In its report, the board pointed out that "both sides have taken arbitrary positions in this dispute" and that "such positions in negotiations and collective-bargaining relationships are not conducive to settling labor disputes, nor toward establishment of long-term peace." It recommended the establishment of a special community committee to study and make recommendations on basic solutions to the major problems of labor-management relations in the Islands.

³ Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 81st Cong., 1st sess., Hearings on S. 2216, Hawaiian Labor Situation (p. 71).

⁴ The Board consisted of James L. Coke, Chairman; George W. Bicknell; Ernest B. De Silva; Newton R. Holcomb; and Harold S. Roberts.

Congressional interest was also aroused owing to the prolongation of the strike. The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare held a hearing on July 12 on a bill which proposed to grant to the President temporary authority to appoint boards of inquiry in disputes affecting ocean transportation between continental United States and the Territory of Hawaii. This bill provided that the President could call upon the parties to accept the recommendations of the board as final and binding, unless the parties reached a settlement on their own. It proposed that the board's findings and recommendations should be subject to review in the appropriate Federal Court of Appeals. In testimony before the committee, an employer representative opposed any Federal intervention in the dispute. However, the union spokesman supported the arbitration feature of the bill but objected to certain specific provisions. Additional, although unsuccessful, efforts to mediate the dispute resulted from the hearing but no action was taken on the bill.

More drastic action by the Territorial legislature followed. During a special session early in August, Acts No. 2 and 3 were passed, which were to remain in effect for 180 days. These laws authorized the Governor to seize and operate the stevedoring companies (for their account), if the parties failed to resume operations on the Governor's proclamation that a public emergency existed. The companies were given the following alternatives on payments for the use of their property: Either to receive the amount remaining after deduction of all costs and expenses and a further fee of one-fourth of 1 percent of the revenues or to waive claims to prospective profits, and accept "fair and reasonable compensation" for the seizure and use of their property. The Governor was authorized "as far as possible" to use the former employees of the seized companies, subject to prestrike wages and working conditions. Furthermore, the Governor and the seizing agency were prohibited from negotiating with the companies or the unions for a collective-bargaining contract. Termination of seizure was permitted when the majority of the employees in "the bargaining unit or the company" stated in writing that they were able to resume operations. Acts declared illegal included picketing at Government operations, as well as strikes or other concerted refusal to transport or handle cargo which was

worked under the seizure provisions of the act.

On August 17 the Governor, acting under the provisions of the new law, seized the docks, and declared that Hawaiian ports were open. Non-union workers were hired and shipping operations were started under this authority.

Union efforts to have the courts set aside the seizure statutes, and to bar the Territorial government from acting under their provisions, were only partially successful. A Federal District Court decision (*Longshore Workers Union v. Tsukiyama*) in an initial test of the statute permitted the Territorial government to continue stevedoring operations, pending the outcome of proceedings on a permanent injunction. It restrained the government from paying further profits from these operations to the struck firms, and prohibited further government suits against picketing in protest against the seizure acts. The two-man District Court subsequently handed down contradictory opinions which, in accordance with legal custom on equal division, had the effect of sustaining the constitutionality of the seizure statutes. One opinion sustained the constitutionality of the laws as a valid exercise of police powers to protect the public health, welfare, and safety in an emergency. The other held that the acts were unconstitutional in that they violated the First and Fifth Amendments, contrary to Federal policy, and were "designed to destroy and break a lawful strike."

Notwithstanding Government operation and court action, the strike continued. In a further effort to settle the dispute early in September, meetings were held in New York with Director Cyrus Ching, of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Again, the parties were unable to reach agreement.

No major break occurred until October 6, when a surprise announcement was made by the parties of the terms of a wage settlement. However, final settlement and a return to work were made subject to agreement on the collateral issues. Such an agreement was reached on October 23, and work was resumed shortly afterwards.

Settlement Terms

Under the settlement, an immediate wage increase of 14 cents an hour was granted; a further 7-cent increase was authorized as of March 1,

1950 (the former contract expiration date); an retroactive pay of 8 cents an hour was stipulate for the period between March 1 and June 29. Agreement was also reached on several fringe items. The contract was extended to June 15, 1951, which is also the expiration date of the ILWU agreement with Pacific Coast stevedores organized in the Pacific Maritime Association.

A representative of the stevedoring companies commented on these terms as follows:

The proposal for ending the strike on the basis of the Governor's Emergency Board recommendations is acceptable to the companies. We accepted this figure when it was recommended on June 28, 3 months ago. To eliminate the possibility of any waterfront strike in Hawaii before June 1951, the companies will agree to an automatic wage increase of 7 cents on March 1, 1950.⁵

Strike Effects

Until the Territorial government seized and operated the docks, maritime operations were virtually immobilized by the strike. Army, Navy, and relief cargoes, however, were worked by union longshoremen at the prestrike wage rate.

With shortages in imported commodities, prices rose; the tourist trade was reduced to a mere trickle; and unemployment spread among the businesses affected by these developments. Their effects were assessed by the industry representative, in testimony before the Senate Labor Committee, as follows: "There is real economic hardship. If the minimum essential relief tonnage is kept flowing, there will not be physical hardship."

Both the sugar and pineapple industries operated as usual during the strike, since the 26,000 members of the union in these industries were not involved. Not until the Territorial government began operating the docks in August was there any means for transporting the resultant backlog of sugar and pineapple to the Mainland. Under Government operation, it appeared that cargo volume would be restored rapidly. Thus, during September, ships operated from Atlantic and Gulf ports supplied over half of the normal Hawaiian cargo volume. October schedules called for movement of 100,000 tons, the prestrike equivalent of a month's normal volume.⁶

The strike developments had important implications for customary shipping relationships

⁵ New York Times, October 7, 1949.

⁶ San Francisco News, October 7, 1949.

of Hawaii with Pacific Coast ports, and also for Pacific Coast maritime labor relations. Hawaii's trade with the Mainland has been almost entirely through Pacific ports; the Matson Navigation Co. alone normally handles three-fourths of the Island's shipping. With the ILWU representing Pacific Coast, as well as Hawaiian, longshoremen, serious trouble could be anticipated when ships loaded or to be unloaded by nonunion Hawaiian workers were handled on the Pacific Coast. Such a development would have thwarted the efforts of the recently organized Pacific Maritime Association to improve relations with Pacific Coast Maritime unions following the costly 93-day Pacific Coast strike in 1948. It is significant, therefore, that Pacific Coast water-front employers and the union agreed on arrangements that prevented the Hawaiian strike from disturbing Pacific Coast labor relations. Under this agreement, Pacific Coast longshoremen were not required to handle cargo handled by nonunion Hawaiian longshoremen employed by the Territorial government.

The diversion of shipping to East and Gulf ports, with consequent loss in cargo volume to Pacific Coast ports, worked hardship on the latter. San Francisco, already hard hit by the slump in international trade, reportedly lost 20 percent of its total ocean shipping during the strike.⁷ With the end of the strike, Pacific Coast maritime interests are seeking to recoup this loss.

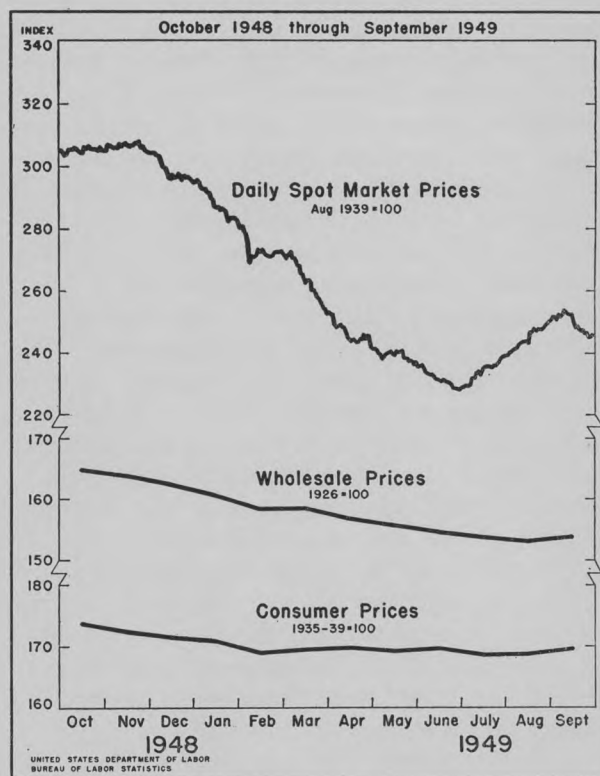
⁷ See footnote 6.

Prices in the Third Quarter of 1949

GENERAL PRICE MOVEMENTS in the third quarter of 1949 varied greatly by commodity and by level of distribution. At retail, there was no net change because a June to August decline was wiped out by an advance in September. In primary markets, the over-all downward trend, which had started in June 1948, continued for the first 2 months of the quarter, followed by a slight rise in September. Prices of commodities traded on exchanges and in organized markets showed a

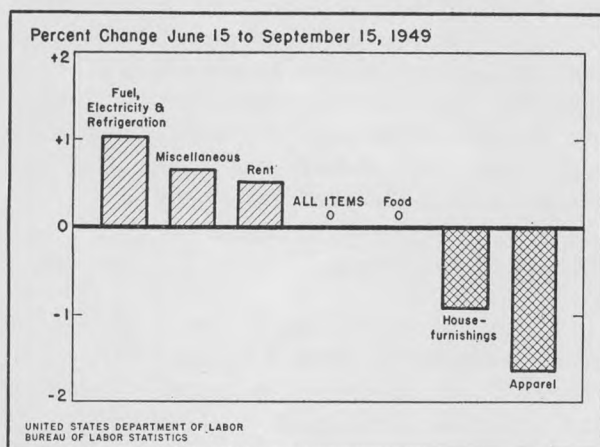
sharp recovery for the first time since June 1948, rising over 11 percent from the end of June to the middle of September. However, this advance was somewhat offset by a drop of 3 percent during the last half of September.

Chart 1. Trend of Prices



Prices were influenced by a number of important events that took place during the third quarter. Of greatest consequence to world-wide price levels was the action taken when a great many nations, led by Great Britain, devalued their currency in terms of the dollar during the second half of September 1949. The general effect of this action was to lower the prices at which these countries sold goods to the United States and also to raise their internal price level, particularly for commodities imported from the United States or other countries that did not devalue; in the immediate short run, of course, price movements are largely determined by current supply-demand and administrative factors. There are indications, however, that devaluation will lower prices in the United States and raise prices, wages, and profits in the nations that devalued. The general

Chart 2. Consumers' Price Index, by Groups



pattern will vary greatly by commodity, depending upon supply and demand, market control, and competitive conditions.

An appraisal of the effects of the devaluation must take into account special conditions which were then in existence, and which may seriously distort the normally expected effects. A good example is coffee, for which any downward pressure arising from devaluation has been more than offset by the prospects for small crops plus steadily growing domestic consumption. For products such as cocoa and tin, which are not in a true free market, the results of devaluation also cannot be calculated properly. Lowered domestic prices of lead, owing to the presence of cheaper foreign supplies, exemplify the direct effect of devaluation upon domestic products. Rubber prices dropped 13 percent from the high of 18.6 cents a pound on September 13 to 16.1 cents by October 3—the present price represents an equation of the supply-demand situation with about equal gain from the 30-percent devaluation to both importers and exporters. Burlap, another United States import from a nation that devalued, reflects confusion caused by Pakistan's failure to devalue. Pakistan supplies the jute from which Indian mills weave burlap. The current price is largely nominal and represents some trading in a very short supply, the action of the Indian Government in export and price control, and the economic conflict between India and Pakistan over jute prices.

An increase of 3.7 percent in railroad freight rates, effective September 1, was immediately re-

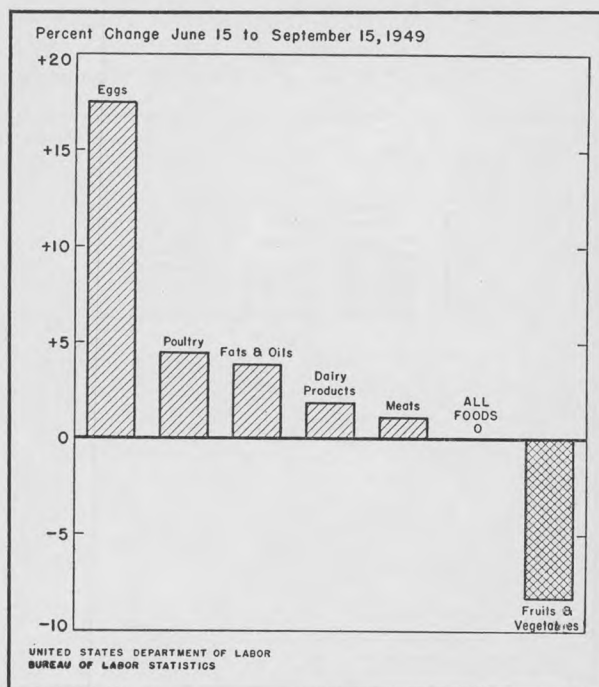
flected in the prices of some basic articles. Unusual weather also directly affected price movements of some commodities, as the Florida grapefruit crop and the Texas rice crop were severely damaged by hurricanes.

Labor-management disputes and settlements during the quarter appear to have had no significant immediate effect on price movements. In coal, a 3-day workweek for all miners east of the Mississippi was followed by a "no-day workweek" on September 19 for the entire industry; coal stocks were ample through the end of September and the only change in prices was a normal cancellation of seasonal discounts. A threatened steel strike (which finally started on October 1) caused some fluctuations in scrap steel prices, but had no other apparent effects on prices up to the end of the quarter. Secondary results, however, were seen in October and November.

Retail Prices

The consumers' price index showed no net change over the quarter, as advancing rents and higher retail prices of fuels and miscellaneous items were about counterbalanced by decreases in prices of apparel and housefurnishings; retail food

Chart 3. Retail Food Prices, by Groups



prices were unchanged for the quarter as a whole. A decline from June to July was balanced by increases in August and September. Food prices reached their 1948-49 low in February 1949 and have since increased 2.3 percent. An 8-percent decrease in prices of fruits and vegetables between June 15 and September 15 offset increases in other major food groups. Prices of cereal and bakery products remained unchanged. Egg prices were 17 percent higher, primarily because of a greater than seasonal advance which took place between July and August. Meat prices were 1 percent higher over the quarter; increases in beef and pork prices were partially offset by a substantial decline in lamb prices. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices featured such seasonal changes as an advance of 44 percent for spinach and declines of 40 percent for apples and 38 percent for sweetpotatoes.

Apparel prices continued the decline which had started in November 1948—by September 15 this decline amounted to more than 7 percent. During the third quarter of 1949 there were substantial price reductions for men's and women's shoes, women's rayon slips and dresses, and men's business shirts and wool suits. A rise in the prices of housefurnishings in the last month of the quarter reversed the downward trend that also had started in November 1948. Lower prices in bed linens, bedding, bedroom and living room furniture, and axminster and felt-base rugs contributed to a net

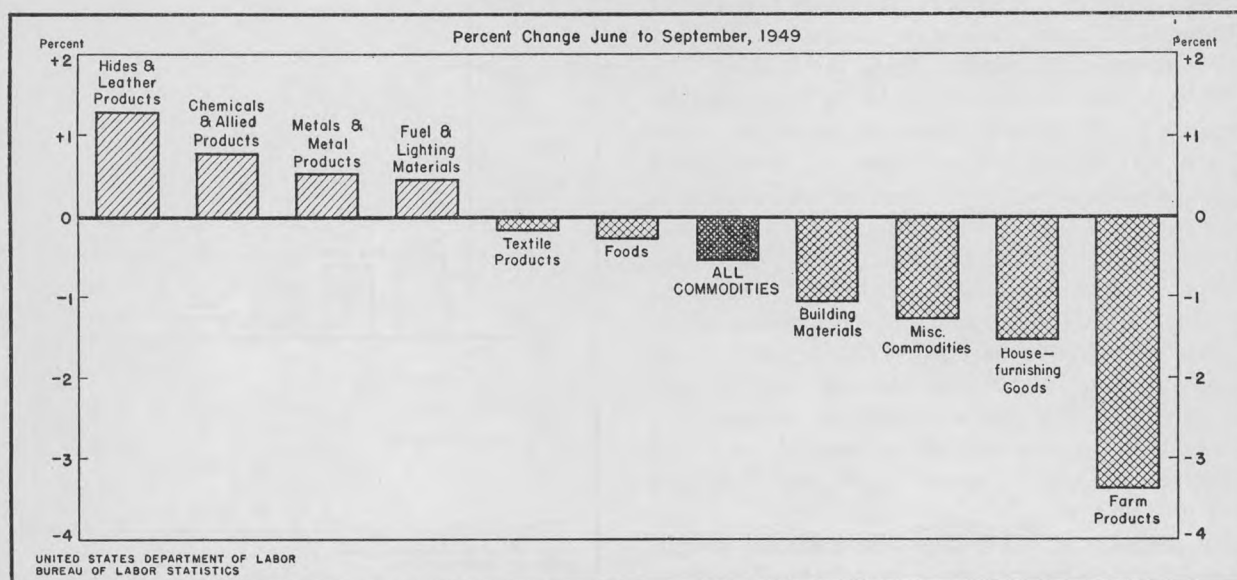
decrease for the quarter. Residential rents continued upward between June 15 and September 15 as further decontrol actions became effective; the most marked increase was 9.3 percent in Jacksonville, Fla. Fuel prices increased with the elimination of summer discounts and price advances for both petroleum products and coal. Gas and electricity rates advanced fractionally.

Primary Market Prices

Changes in primary market prices during the quarter ranged from sharp decreases for fruits and vegetables to equally sharp increases for hides and eggs. The broad pattern of movement was a slow downtrend in July and August and some upturn in September. However, prices of metals and metal products and chemicals and allied products moved in the opposite direction, increasing for the first 2 months and dropping in September. The greatest changes for major groups of commodities registered over the quarter were a 1.3-percent increase in the index for hides and leather products and 3.2- and 1.5-percent decreases in the indexes for farm products and housefurnishing goods, respectively.

Mainly responsible for the decline in the farm products index were drops in the prices of livestock and other farm products. The record crop of apples and the decreasing demand for citrus

Chart 4. Wholesale Price Index, by Groups

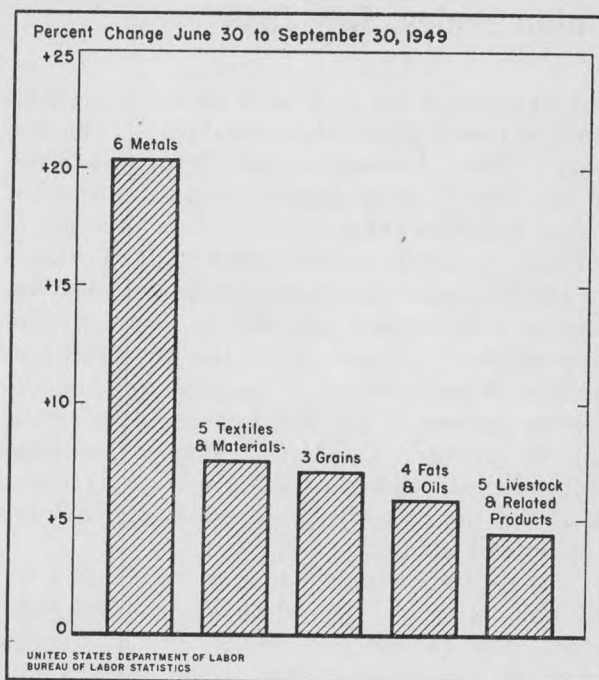


fruits forced the index for other farm products down 4 percent over the quarter. Increases in the prices of dairy products and eggs were balanced by decreases in cereal products and fruits and vegetables, so the foods index showed only a fractional decrease for the quarter. The hides and leather products index was higher over the quarter, bolstered by nearly a 10-percent increase in the average prices of hides and skins resulting from a tight domestic market. The index for primary market prices of textile products dropped fractionally. Consumer resistance forced prices of woolen and worsted fabrics down to a low for the year (also the lowest level since February 1948). Prices of cotton goods advanced in response to relatively heavy replacement buying and general difficulty in obtaining immediate delivery.

Coal prices moved gradually higher over the quarter, partially due to the normal cancellation of summer discounts and partially due to an increase in freight rates. Primary market prices of metals and metal products advanced fractionally, with nonferrous metal prices turning upward for the first time in 1949. Motor vehicle prices increased slightly as advances in the prices of some passenger cars outweighed declines in the prices of trucks. The index for building materials continued to drop to a low for the year in August but there was a slight recovery in September. The prices of paint materials dropped over 4 percent and prepared paint prices declined 7 percent; other groups of commodities showing a fall in prices were cement, lumber, and plumbing and heating materials.

The prices of 28 commodities traded on organized exchanges and markets averaged 7.8 percent higher from June 30 to September 29, 1949. The trend was steadily upward, although a slight downturn occurred in the last half of September. The decrease late in September resulted partially from devaluation and partially from the movement of grain crops and hogs to market. On September 29, 1949, the prices of 28 commodities averaged 19.5 percent below the level of a year earlier and 31.5 percent below the peak reached on November 28, 1947.

Chart 5. Commodity Market Prices



Steel scrap showed the greatest individual increase, namely 41 percent. Other commodities registering increases greater than 20 percent were barley, lead, and print cloth. Two new postwar records were set during the quarter: coffee prices rose to a high of 31 cents a pound on September 26, 1949, and raw cotton prices dropped to a low of 29.6 cents a pound. The upward trend of coffee prices showed no signs of diminishing—with political clashes in Colombia, a drought in the coffee land of Brazil, a flooded crop in Guatemala, and a hurricane damaged crop in Haiti, the future hope for a larger supply and lower prices of coffee in the immediate future was very dim. Commodities which set new 1949 high marks were steers at \$29.25 per 100 pounds and sugar at 6.05 cents a pound. Prices of print cloth rose 32 percent from the 1949 low early in July (12.5 cents a yard) to establish a yearly high of 16.5 cents a yard on September 20. Shellac prices reached a 1949 low of 56.5 cents a pound on July 12.

Building Trades: Union Scales, July 1949¹

HOURLY UNION WAGE SCALES of building-trades workers rose 4 percent between July 1, 1948, and July 1, 1949—the smallest gain for any year since World War II ended, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics annual survey of union scales in the building construction industry.² During these 12 months, many agreements were extended for another year without any changes in wage rates. Approximately 55 percent of the union workers received wage increases, in contrast to about 95 percent in each of the first 3 years following the end of the war. On July 1, 1949, union wage scales for all building-trades workers averaged \$2.18 an hour, for journeymen \$2.34, and for helpers and laborers \$1.55.

Straight-time weekly hours, averaging 39.2 for all building trades, showed no change during the year. The 40-hour standard week was still the most prevalent in the industry and affected 9 of every 10 union building-trades workers.

Trends in Union Wage Rates

Between June 1, 1939, and July 1, 1949, indexes of hourly wage rates rose 70.3 percent for all building trades, 66.1 percent for journeymen, and 99.8 percent for helpers and laborers (table 1).³ During the same period, the Bureau's consumers' price index advanced 70.9 percent. Although the rise in average rates for journeymen (who constitute four-fifths of the workers studied) was somewhat less than the rise in consumers' prices, increases to helpers and laborers substantially exceeded the advance in prices.

For the group of cities surveyed in 1949, advances over 1948 were 9 cents an hour for all

building-trades workers, 10 cents for journeymen, and 6 cents for helpers and laborers. Gains during the year approximated 4 percent in each instance. Slightly more than half of all journeymen and helpers and laborers received increases in their basic rates. Only 5 of the 24 journeyman trades showed advances of 15 cents or more an hour; that is, asbestos workers (16 cents), electricians (20 cents), elevator constructors (15 cents), plasterers (23 cents), and stonemasons (15 cents). Average increases in 9 helper and laborer classifications ranged from 4 to 10 cents an hour.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union scales of hourly wages and weekly hours in the building trades, selected years 1907-49

[June 1, 1939=100]

Date	Minimum hourly wage rates			Maximum weekly hours ¹		
	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
1907: May 15.....	29.3	29.7	27.3	124.3	123.8	126.1
1913: May 15.....	36.1	36.9	31.8	118.2	118.0	118.3
1918: May 15.....	45.3	45.9	42.6	116.3	116.2	116.3
1919: May 15.....	51.9	52.4	49.3	115.7	115.7	115.2
1920: May 15.....	70.0	70.1	71.5	115.1	115.2	114.5
1921: May 15.....	71.3	71.4	72.2	115.0	115.1	114.5
1922: May 15.....	66.9	67.3	65.7	115.0	115.2	114.2
1926: May 15.....	88.3	88.7	84.9	114.9	115.1	113.9
1931: May 15.....	97.3	97.8	92.9	108.5	108.5	108.1
1933: May 15.....	80.8	81.4	75.7	106.2	106.2	105.2
1939: June 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: June 1.....	101.6	101.4	102.0	99.9	100.0	99.4
1941: June 1.....	105.3	105.0	106.8	100.3	100.5	99.7
1942: July 1.....	111.9	110.9	117.5	101.1	101.8	98.8
1943: July 1.....	112.7	111.5	118.9	101.0	102.0	98.1
1944: July 1.....	113.6	112.4	120.3	101.2	102.2	98.1
1945: July 1.....	116.0	114.4	125.9	101.2	102.2	98.1
1946: July 1.....	129.3	126.8	146.3	100.2	101.1	97.4
1947: July 1.....	147.9	144.6	171.1	100.1	100.9	97.4
1948: July 1.....	163.5	159.4	192.7	100.1	101.0	97.3
1949: July 1.....	170.3	166.1	199.8	100.2	101.1	97.3

¹ Before overtime rate was effective.

Union wage rates advanced 47 percent during the 4 years after VJ-day. An almost identical increase (48 percent) occurred in a somewhat similar period after World War I (from May 15, 1918, to May 15, 1922). Between May 15, 1921, and May 15, 1922, however, the level of union rates declined by 6 percent, in contrast to the 4-percent rise in the year ending July 1, 1949. The increase in union rates was accompanied by a decline in the Bureau's index of wholesale prices in building materials (5 percent) between July 1948 and 1949. Unlike the slackening in the fourth year after World War I, building construction currently continues at a high level of activity. Expenditures for new construction in the first 8 months of 1949 were nearly 10 percent greater

¹ Prepared by Charles Rubenstein of the Bureau's Wage Statistics Division. Mimeographed listings of union scales by trade and city are now available upon request. A bulletin containing detailed information on the industry will also be available within the next few months.

² Information is based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1949, covering 632,397 journeymen and 157,629 helpers and laborers in 77 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to more than 1 million. The data were obtained primarily by mail questionnaire from local union officials.

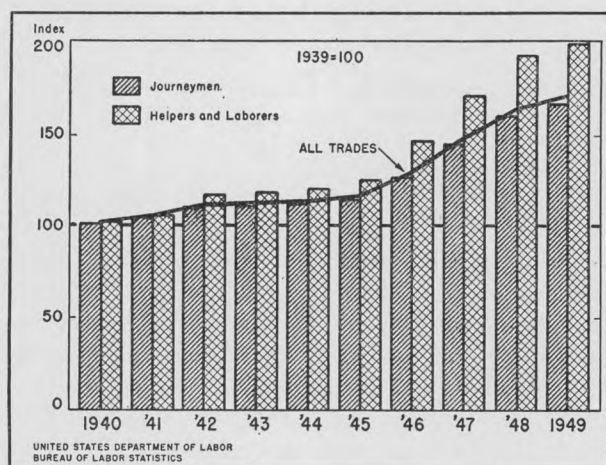
Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade-unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum paid for special qualifications or for other reasons are excluded.

³ In the index series, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each trade weighted by the membership for the current year.

than in the similar period of 1948.⁴

The slowing down in the rate of wage advance in the building trades is illustrated further by comparing the findings in the studies for the previous and current years. Between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948, the rise in average rates for all but 4 of the 24 journeyman trades and all 9 helper and laborer classifications was at least 10 percent, whereas in the current year average increases for journeymen ranged from 3 to 9 percent and for helpers and laborers from 3 to 7 percent. The renewal of agreements for journeyman trades in each of the 3 years following VJ-day typically provided for raises of 25 cents an hour; in contrast, the majority of increases negotiated from mid-1948 to mid-1949 were 10, 12½, and 15 cents, each amount affecting approximately an equal number of workers.

Trend of Union Hourly Wage Scales in Building Trades



Hourly Wage Rates, July 1, 1949

Wage rates in the building construction industry are higher than those prevailing in most other industries, organized or unorganized. Through the relatively strong and effective organization of the workers, wage scales have been obtained which are designed, at least in part, to offset irregularity of employment and to compensate for other conditions that are not encountered by factory workers of comparable skill.

Average basic scales for journeymen ranged

⁴ Derived from Bureau of Labor Statistics series on expenditures for new construction.

from \$2.14 an hour for glaziers and paperhangers to \$2.74 for bricklayers. Other trades which averaged over \$2.50 included plumbers (\$2.52), lathers (\$2.54), stonemasons (\$2.66), and plasterers (\$2.67). Individual union rates, however, were as low as \$1.25 for Jackson, Miss., glaziers, and as high as \$3.25 for New York slate and tile roofers and Newark bricklayers, cement finishers, plasterers, and stonemasons.

Helpers and laborers had average union hourly rates varying from \$1.31 for composition roofers' helpers to \$1.86 for terrazzo workers' helpers. The spread in individual rates was proportionately greater than that for journeymen, and ranged from a basic rate of 75 cents for building laborers in Charleston, S. C., to \$2.65 for plasterers' laborers in Oakland, Calif.

The results of postwar adjustments on basic scales are reflected in a comparison of rate levels in effect on July 1, 1945, and 4 years later. In mid-1949, about a third of all journeymen were working under agreements which stipulated hourly scales of \$2.50 or more, and less than 10 percent had rates of less than \$2. In addition, three-fifths of all helpers and laborers had union rates ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.65, and the scales of less than 5 percent were under \$1. In 1945, however, only 6 percent of all journeymen had basic rates of \$2 and over, whereas union scales of less than \$1 an hour applied to two-fifths of all helpers and laborers. At that time, only two-tenths of 1 percent of the latter group had rates as high as \$1.50.

Changes in Union Wage Rates, 1948-49

Gains in wage rates between July 1, 1948, and July 1, 1949, affected the smallest proportion of workers (55 percent) and also were the smallest (4 percent, or 9 cents an hour) in any year since VJ-day. Upward adjustments in basic rates were received by 75 percent or more of the workers in only 5 of the 24 journeyman trades and in 2 of the 9 helper and laborer classifications. Between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948, however, rate advances were received by at least 95 percent of the workers in a large majority of trades, and in only 2 trades were wage increases applicable to less than 75 percent of the workers.

Of the journeymen receiving increases from mid-1948 to mid-1949 about two-thirds obtained adjustments ranging from 10 to 20 cents. Indi-

vidual contracts, however, provided for rate advances varying from less than 5 cents to more than 50 cents an hour. Wage increases negotiated for helpers and laborers were generally less than 15 cents an hour; the majority of these workers received rate boosts of either 10 or 12½ cents.

Some journeymen benefited from wage increases in all 77 cities studied, but helpers and laborers in 7 cities were employed at union rates which did not change between July 1, 1948, and July 1, 1949. Average increases greater than 5 percent were received by journeymen in 32 cities and by helpers and laborers in 42 cities. In terms of cents-an-hour for cities registering rate increases, the averages for journeymen exceeded 10 cents an hour in 36 cities and ranged from less than 1 cent in Buffalo and Miami to 25 cents in Spokane. Spokane also led the helper and laborer group with an upward adjustment of 24 cents. Hourly rate increases for helpers and laborers averaged less than 1 cent in 17 cities but were more than 10 cents in 26 cities.

City and Regional Rate Variations

Because collective bargaining is carried on locally, wage rates in the building construction industry have always varied considerably among cities, except where the union jurisdiction covers a number of important cities. The extent of unionization and the general level of wages in a locality are also factors in rate variations. It is reasonable to assume that high rates in the building trades would prevail in cities having high general wage levels.

Differentials in ranges of basic rates of 24 journeyman trades within 6 typical cities in various sections of the country showed considerable variation on July 1, 1949.

City	Rate range	Difference	
		Cents per hour	Percent
Atlanta.....	\$1. 50 - \$2. 50	100	67
Boston.....	2. 10 - 2. 70	60	29
Chicago.....	2. 37½ - 2. 90	52½	22
Dallas.....	1. 75 - 2. 50	75	43
New York.....	2. 45 - 3. 25	80	33
San Francisco.....	2. 00 - 3. 00	100	50

Journeyman rates among crafts within a city clearly vary considerably from city to city. The differences in the high and low rates of helpers (representing only a fifth of the workers in the industry and grouped into 9 classifications) were sharper than those for journeymen in 5 of the

6 cities. The exception was Boston, where the difference amounted to 11 percent. In the other 5 cities, the range was from 34 percent in Chicago to 81 percent in Atlanta.

As in previous years, wage scales for both journeymen and helpers and laborers averaged highest in the New York metropolitan area. On July 1, 1949, Newark led all cities with hourly rate levels of \$2.89 and \$2.12, respectively, and was immediately followed by New York City with corresponding averages of \$2.80 and \$1.95. Ranking third were Washington, D. C., for journeymen (\$2.52) and Cleveland for helpers and laborers (\$1.86). Of the 14 cities in which journeymen had average scales under \$2 an hour, 9 were located in the South and 2 in New England. Levels under \$1 an hour applied to helpers and laborers in 10 southern cities.

In general, union scales for both journeymen and helpers and laborers are higher in the larger cities. When the 77 cities are grouped according to population, average hourly rates on July 1, 1949, were as follows:

Cities with population of—	Helpers and laborers	
	Journeymen	laborers
1,000,000 and over.....	\$2. 50	\$1. 72
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	2. 36	1. 60
250,000 to 500,000.....	2. 22	1. 48
100,000 to 250,000.....	2. 14	1. 36
40,000 to 100,000.....	2. 04	1. 24

Rate spreads were greatest in cities with populations from 250,000 to 500,000. This group includes Newark, where the journeyman level was 56 cents higher and that for helpers and laborers 29 cents above the average of the next leading city.

With few exceptions, notably Newark and New York, there was no consistent relationship between the wage levels of journeymen and helpers and laborers. Among cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 population, for example, Washington, D. C., had the highest average for journeymen but next to the last (eighth) for helpers and laborers; Cleveland ranked first for helpers and laborers but fourth for journeymen.

On a regional basis, average union wage rates for all building-trades workers on July 1, 1949, varied from \$1.84 in the Southeast to \$2.45 in the Middle Atlantic States (table 2). Other regions with scale levels of less than \$2 were the Southwest and Mountain States. In the 2 most populous regions—Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes, which embrace 30 of the 77 cities studied—the rate

levels exceeded the national average of \$2.18.

Levels of union rates for all journeyman trades combined exceeded \$2 and ranged from \$2.03 in the Southeast to \$2.66 in the Middle Atlantic States. The average rates in the Middle Atlantic States were highest for all 24 trades studied except paperhangers and stonemasons. Levels were generally lowest in the Southeast and the Southwest, but more predominantly in the former region.

Regional hourly averages for nine helper and laborer classifications combined were as low as \$1 in the Southeast and as high as \$1.72 in the Middle Atlantic States. Levels exceeding \$2 applied to plasterers' laborers on the Pacific Coast (\$2.20) and in the Middle Atlantic States to plasterers' laborers and to tile layers' helpers (\$2.02), and to terrazzo workers' helpers (\$2.06). Building laborers and composition roofers' helpers in the Southeast, with average union rates of 95 and 89 cents, respectively, were the only groups below \$1 an hour.

TABLE 2.—Average union rates in the building trades, by region,¹ July 1, 1949

Region	All trades	Journeyman	Helpers and laborers
United States.....	\$2.18	\$2.34	\$1.55
New England.....	2.06	2.20	1.56
Middle Atlantic.....	2.45	2.66	1.72
Border States.....	2.08	2.29	1.35
Southeast.....	1.84	2.03	1.00
Great Lakes.....	2.22	2.34	1.65
Middle West.....	2.15	2.32	1.56
Southwest.....	1.89	2.12	1.13
Mountain.....	1.90	2.15	1.49
Pacific.....	2.14	2.24	1.64

¹ 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.

Standard Workweek

The changes in straight-time weekly hours between July 1, 1948, and July 1, 1949, had no effect on the average for all building-trades workers—which remained at 39.2, but raised the index a tenth of 1 percent for journeymen (table 1). Decreases in standard weekly hours before overtime rates became effective were virtually offset by the few increases in hours (probably induced by the large volume of available work) from 30 to both 35 and 40 a week. Where standard hours

were increased, upward adjustments in basic rates were agreed upon to prevent reduction of take-home pay.

On July 1, 1949, the 40-hour standard workweek covered almost 90 percent of all journeymen and helpers and laborers. A 35-hour workweek was more often found among bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, lathers, painters, stonemasons, and bricklayers' tenders than among other trades. Less than 2 percent of all workers had a straight-time workweek of 30 hours. However, substantial proportions (from 13 to 31 percent) of lathers, plasterers, plumbers, and plasterers' laborers, respectively, were subject to this work schedule.

Office-Building Service: Wages in July 1949¹

WOMEN EMPLOYED AS CLEANERS in office buildings in 29 large cities had average hourly earnings in July 1949 ranging from 43 cents to \$1.16.² In 10 of the cities, the average was less than 75 cents an hour and in 5, it was \$1 or more. Women operators of passenger elevators, whose city-wide level of earnings ranged from 47 cents to \$1.26, earned more than cleaners, in about two-thirds of the cities, but they earned the same amount as the cleaners or even less, in the other cities.

Men's earnings in the jobs studied were highest for stationary engineers; average earnings in this occupation ranged from \$1.03 to \$1.84, and in about a third of the cities exceeded \$1.50. Janitors, the largest group of men service employees in office buildings, had earnings levels ranging from 54 cents to \$1.29. In 8 of the 29 cities, these workers averaged less than 75 cents an hour, but, in an equal number of cities, they were paid \$1 or more. Earnings of janitors and of men employed as cleaners, elevator operators, and watchmen were quite similar in a large majority of the cities.

¹ Prepared by Louis E. Badenhop of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Field representatives of the Bureau obtained the data from company records and classified the workers on the basis of uniform job descriptions. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each of the 29 cities is available on request.

² The study covered buildings operated by owners, lessees, or managers, and employing eight or more workers. Owner-occupied office buildings with no additional space rented on a commercial basis were omitted from the study.

Chicago, New York, and San Francisco had the highest levels of pay for office-building service workers. Oakland, Calif., Pittsburgh, Portland, Oreg., and Seattle ranked next in most occupations. The lowest levels of earnings were in cities of the Southeast and Southwest. Among these, Dallas and Houston generally ranked above Atlanta, Birmingham, and New Orleans (see table).

Because of the heavy concentration of office-building service workers in the larger, higher-wage cities, a greater proportion of all workers studied were receiving rates of \$1 or more than is apparent from an array of the job averages by city.³ Of approximately 23,000 women cleaners employed in the 29 cities, for example, less than a fifth were paid rates below 75 cents, and nearly two-fifths received \$1 or more. All of that category in Chicago, Oakland, Portland, Seattle, and San Francisco, and more than half of those in New York City received \$1 or more an hour. Rates paid to individual workers in this job were found

to have the narrowest ranges in those cities in which most of the establishments operated under written agreements with labor unions. A high degree of concentration of cleaners in a narrow range of rates was particularly noticeable in Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, and Seattle; in each of these cities, all or a great majority of the workers are employed in union establishments.

Wages of office-building service workers in July 1949 had increased substantially compared with those in January 1947, the date of an earlier similar study conducted by the Bureau. A comparison of occupational averages in the two studies revealed that nearly half had increased by 25 percent or more over the 30-month period.

More than a third of the 67,000 office-building service employees within the scope of the Bureau's survey were cleaners; of these about 12 of every 13 were women. Operators of passenger elevators represented about half as many workers. In this category as a whole, men outnumbered women 3 to 2, but these proportions varied greatly by city; no women elevator operators were employed in the buildings covered in Chicago, and relatively few in New York, but, in approximately a third of the

³ Two cities, New York and Chicago, accounted for over half of the service workers employed in office buildings in the 29 cities.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in office buildings in 29 cities, July 1949

City	Women		Men						
	Cleaners	Elevator operators, passenger	Cleaners	Elevator operators, passenger	Engineers, stationary	Firemen, stationary boiler	Janitors	Watch men	Window washers
Northeast:									
Boston ²	\$0.87	\$0.89	\$0.94	\$0.92	\$1.35	\$1.07	\$0.93	\$0.95	(³)
Buffalo ².....	.86	.82	(³)	(³)	1.34	1.04	.93	.90	\$1.20
Newark.....	.76	.75	(³)	1.00	1.57	1.07	.95	.90	(³)
New York.....	.96	1.20	(³)	1.27	1.27	1.39	1.26	1.31	(³)
Philadelphia.....	.81	.93	(³)	1.01	1.27	1.11	.93	.94	(³)
Pittsburgh ².....	.88	.96	1.11	1.14	1.55	(³)	1.11	1.12	1.26
Providence.....	.84	.91	.95	.90	(³)	1.16	.91	.93	(³)
Border States:									
Baltimore ².....	.61	.71	(³)	.68	1.35	.91	.69	.70	.65
Louisville.....	.55	.48	(³)	.68	1.03	.68	.67	.57	(³)
Washington ².....	.66	.67	(³)	.68	1.37	.91	.69	.71	.71
South:									
Atlanta ².....	.43	.61	.61	.67	(³)	(²)	.60	.71	.67
Birmingham ².....	.45	.47	(³)	.55	(³)	(³)	.54	.60	(³)
Dallas ².....	.51	.63	.61	.68	1.25	(³)	.68	.71	(³)
Houston ².....	.59	.59	(³)	.66	1.13	(³)	.67	.62	(³)
New Orleans ².....	.48	.60	.58	.61	1.23	1.06	.57	.62	.65
Middle West:									
Chicago.....	1.08	(³)	1.32	1.29	1.84	1.57	1.29	1.01	1.65
Cincinnati.....	.71	(³)	(³)	.82	1.35	1.06	.82	.88	1.01
Detroit.....	.82	.77	(³)	.91	1.57	(³)	.96	.91	1.19
Indianapolis.....	.64	.73	(³)	.77	(³)	(³)	.83	.80	(³)
Kansas City.....	.77	.75	.86	.77	1.33	(³)	.89	.89	(³)
Milwaukee.....	.80	.78	(³)	.93	(³)	(³)	.92	1.02	(³)
Minneapolis.....	.90	.90	(³)	1.02	1.55	(³)	1.02	1.02	1.40
St. Paul.....	.78	(³)	(³)	.85	1.34	(³)	.88	.87	(³)
Pacific and Mountain:									
Denver ².....	.75	.76	.74	(³)	1.24	1.10	.83	.73	(³)
Los Angeles.....	.87	.90	.92	.94	1.41	1.15	.93	.87	1.20
Oakland.....	1.05	1.11	(³)	(³)	1.57	(³)	1.15	(³)	1.68
Portland.....	1.00	1.05	1.06	1.09	(³)	(³)	1.16	1.06	(³)
San Francisco.....	1.16	1.26	1.22	1.23	1.63	(³)	1.25	1.22	1.84
Seattle ²	1.03	1.03	1.07	1.03	1.62	(³)	1.19	1.06	1.44

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Data relate to a June 1949 pay-roll period.

³ Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

cities, women outnumbered men in the job. Men cleaners were employed in appreciable numbers in only a few cities. However, about 11,000 men were employed as janitors. The number of stationary engineers and firemen differed greatly by city, partly because of the differences in heating requirements; in many buildings, heating by purchased steam eliminated the need for such workers.

Paid-vacation policies for building-service workers were reported by all but 6 of the 544 establishments studied. After a year of service, half of them granted a week and approximately two-fifths allowed 2 weeks. After 5 years, about four-fifths of the establishments granted 2 weeks or more.

Holidays with pay were also granted by more than 9 of every 10 establishments. Although the number allowed varied from 1 to 15 among individual establishments, almost half had provisions for 6 holidays. Most establishments that granted 10 or more were in Boston, Newark, and New York, and most of the relatively small proportion allowing less than 6 were located in southern cities.

Power Laundries: Earnings in June 1949¹

THE LEVEL OF EARNINGS for women workers employed on flatwork-finishing machines in June 1949 ranged from 37 cents to 99 cents an hour among 32 cities included in a study of wages in the power-laundry industry, by the United States Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.² In 15 cities, earnings in this occupation averaged less than 65 cents an hour; in 7 cities, the average was less than 50 cents (table 1). Among other women's jobs studied, bundle wrappers typically averaged a few cents more than flatwork-finishing machine operatives, and, in about two-thirds of the cities, shirt pressers (machine), who were

¹ Prepared by Louis E. Badenhop of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Field representatives of the Bureau obtained the data from company records and classified workers on the basis of uniform job descriptions. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each of the 32 cities included in the study is available on request.

² Hourly earnings include incentive pay but exclude premium pay for overtime and night work. Approximately 106,000 workers were employed in power laundries in the 32 cities in June 1949, exclusive of establishments with less than 21 workers, which were not included in the study.

TABLE 1.—Straight time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in power laundries in 32 cities, June 1949

City	Men			Women				
	Extractor operators	Firemen, stationary boilers	Washers, machine	Clerks, retail receiving	Finishers, flatwork machine	Markers	Pressers, shirt, machine	Wrappers, bundle
Atlanta.....	\$0.69	\$0.70	\$0.80	\$0.59	\$0.39	\$0.54	\$0.50	\$0.41
Baltimore.....	.76	1.01	.98	.62	.55	.57	.63	.55
Birmingham.....	.61	.65	.79	.54	.37	.52	.48	.37
Boston.....	.97	1.09	1.06	.73	.67	.68	.87	.69
Buffalo.....	.96	1.06	1.02	.75	.71	.75	.82	.71
Chicago.....	1.09	1.25	1.29	(²)	.75	.88	.98	.78
Cincinnati.....	.80	1.26	.99	.67	.69	.71	.73	.73
Cleveland.....	.86	1.14	1.05	.84	.66	.75	.85	.64
Dallas.....	.71	(²)	.90	.64	.44	.60	.55	.50
Denver.....	.81	.98	1.00	.64	.59	.69	.65	.65
Detroit.....	1.01	1.41	1.26	.84	.75	.85	.92	.77
Houston.....	.76	.95	1.02	.62	.43	.63	.55	.52
Indianapolis.....	.91	.97	1.12	.73	.64	.75	.72	.73
Jacksonville.....	.69	.83	.85	.64	.39	.57	.45	.42
Kansas City.....	.75	1.23	.83	.78	.55	.64	.62	.56
Los Angeles.....	1.11	(²)	1.26	.95	.83	1.00	.97	.95
Louisville.....	.80	1.10	1.08	.63	.59	.66	.74	.58
Memphis.....	.66	(²)	.75	.59	.42	.50	.48	.42
Milwaukee.....	1.01	1.28	1.25	.72	.73	.79	.79	.74
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.96	1.10	1.09	.76	.72	.77	.78	.74
Newark-Jersey City.....	.97	1.31	1.10	(²)	.72	.88	.88	.77
New York.....	1.09	1.58	1.37	(²)	.77	.85	.92	.82
Philadelphia.....	.84	1.12	1.06	.80	.64	.72	.77	.68
Pittsburgh.....	.93	1.27	1.13	.71	.67	.75	.77	.68
Portland, Oreg.....	1.23	1.79	1.41	1.01	.91	.95	.94	.93
Providence.....	.82	1.05	1.13	.69	.67	.86	.96	.82
Richmond.....	.68	.80	.75	.65	.47	.47	.59	.46
St. Louis.....	.81	.86	.99	.67	.66	.66	.69	.59
San Francisco.....	1.35	(²)	1.42	1.10	.99	1.17	1.09	1.15
Seattle.....	1.39	1.72	1.56	1.15	.94	1.09	.97	(²)
Toledo.....	1.03	1.26	1.39	(²)	.79	.82	.83	.86
Washington.....	.81	.85	.96	.76	.64	.75	.72	.64

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

paid predominantly on an incentive basis in most cities, averaged at least 10 cents more than the flatwork-finishing operators. Earnings of women retail receiving clerks ranged from 54 cents to \$1.15 an hour.

Men washing-machine operators had hourly earnings ranging from 75 cents to \$1.56, and averaged \$1 or more in 21 cities. For extractor operators in a majority of the cities, averages were recorded ranging from 15 to 25 cents an hour less than those of washing-machine operators. Earnings of retail routemen (table 2) ranged among 30 cities from \$57.62 to \$95.23, on a weekly basis, with commissions. In half the cities, averages for these employees ranged from \$68 to \$75.

TABLE 2.—Average weekly earnings of retail routemen employed by power laundries in 30 cities,¹ June 1949

City	Average weekly earnings	City	Average weekly earnings
Atlanta.....	\$63.09	Memphis.....	\$64.53
Baltimore.....	68.79	Milwaukee.....	83.43
Boston.....	69.82	Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	72.99
Buffalo.....	78.71	Newark-Jersey City.....	72.85
Chicago.....	94.89	New York.....	72.38
Cincinnati.....	74.46	Philadelphia.....	74.88
Cleveland.....	75.43	Pittsburgh.....	74.74
Dallas.....	57.62	Portland, Oreg.....	74.77
Denver.....	60.63	Providence.....	59.21
Detroit.....	95.23	Richmond.....	71.32
Indianapolis.....	68.85	St. Louis.....	68.59
Jacksonville.....	62.44	San Francisco.....	80.39
Kansas City.....	75.19	Seattle.....	77.01
Los Angeles.....	72.73	Toledo.....	80.97
Louisville.....	71.87	Washington.....	73.66

¹ Insufficient data to justify presentation of averages for Birmingham and Houston.

Pacific Coast cities included in the study (Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, and Seattle) had the highest earnings levels. Those of women were above 90 cents an hour in each of these cities, with the exception of an 83-cent level for flatwork finishers in Los Angeles. Among men's jobs, only extractor operators in Los Angeles and Portland averaged less than \$1.25. Earnings levels were generally lowest in 7 cities surveyed in the Southeast and Southwest (Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Jacksonville, Memphis, and Richmond). In each of these cities, women flatwork finishers averaged under 50 cents an hour. The wage advantage held by receiving clerks and markers over flatwork finishers was noticeably greater in southern cities than in most other cities studied. Receiving clerks, for example, in the South, averaged 38 percent or more above the pay level of flatwork finishers; the wage advantages held by this clerical

group in Boston, Detroit, and San Francisco, amounted to only 9, 12, and 11 percent, respectively.

A comparison of June 1949 data with those of a similar Bureau study made in July 1948³ showed that increases had occurred in more than two-thirds of the occupational averages. About half of the increases amounted to less than 5 percent, and a large majority of the others were under 10 percent. Almost a third of the job averages remained unchanged or showed slight declines over the period.

Scheduled weekly hours varied considerably among the plants studied. The most common workweek—40 hours—was reported by approximately two-fifths of the establishments. Although schedules in other laundries usually exceeded 40 hours, relatively few reported 48 or more. Schedules tended to be longer in the larger laundries. Portland, Oreg., San Francisco, and Seattle were the only cities which had 40-hour schedules in all the laundries that were visited.

Formal provisions for paid vacations had been established by all but about an eighth of the laundries. After a year of service, practically all laundry workers in establishments with such provisions were allowed 1 week off with pay. After 5 years of service, 2 weeks were granted by about three-fifths of these establishments.

Paid holidays were granted to plant workers in about three-fourths of the 508 laundries studied. The number allowed in a year varied from 1 to 9; about two-fifths of the plants provided 6 paid holidays.

Amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1949⁴

ENACTMENT of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949 marks the first major revision of the basic provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act since the Federal Wage and Hour Law became effective in October 1938. They are to go into effect on January 25, 1950.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 (p. 621).

⁴ Prepared by Dorothea Tuney of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

When the President signed the amendments, he said, in part:

These provisions are constructive steps of great importance in developing a sound Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

I regret that the new Act exempts from its provisions some workers who have been covered heretofore and that it fails to extend coverage to many other groups of workers who need its protection. But the improvements made by the new Act will go far toward achieving our basic purpose of assuring minimum labor standards necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers.

The enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949 is a major victory in our fight to promote the general welfare of the people of the United States.

The increase in the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour from the previous 40-cent level is outstanding among the amendments. It will mean direct pay increases for 1.5 million of the 22.6 million workers who are currently entitled to minimum wage benefits. Provisions in the act which permit the setting of lower minimum wage rates in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are continued.

The minimum wage requirements and the Act's overtime provisions will continue to apply to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, except for those who are specifically exempt. But in place of coverage also applying to employees engaged in occupations or processes "necessary" to such production, as hitherto, coverage is restricted to employees engaged in "any closely related process or occupation directly essential" to production for commerce.

Child-labor coverage is brought into line with wage-hour coverage and oppressive child labor is directly prohibited. Formerly, child-labor restrictions had been indirect, in the form of a prohibition of shipment of goods in commerce for 30 days after the employment of oppressive child labor; nor had they applied to children engaged in commerce, if no goods were produced.

The Act's provisions requiring payment of not less than one and a half times the employee's regular rate for overtime hours worked in excess of 40 a week were revised by the addition of a definition of the "regular rate" and by provisions

for crediting contract overtime premiums and for alternative methods of overtime pay computations. The original provisions of the act for modification of the overtime pay requirements, under annual employment agreements reached through collective bargaining, were made more flexible under the amendments.

Minimum wage protection was extended to employees of air carriers and employees engaged in fish and seafood canning, who were previously exempt from both the minimum wage and overtime provisions. But the new amendments otherwise broadened the scope of some exemptions and created new ones.

A more specific definition is provided for the term "retail or service establishment," in connection with the exemption applying to employees engaged therein. Under specified conditions, this exemption is also extended to certain laundries and cleaning and repairing establishments, and to retail establishments making goods sold on the premises.

Changes will extend minimum wage and overtime exemption to more switchboard operators and more employees of small newspapers than formerly. Newly placed under this type of exemption are certain employees of small forestry and logging operators, employees of some non-profit irrigation projects, taxicab companies, and certain small contract telegraph agencies in exempt retail or service establishments. An overtime-only exemption is made applicable to outside buyers of poultry, eggs, cream, or milk; and newspaper delivery boys are exempted from the minimum wage, overtime, and child-labor provisions for the first time.

The amendments aid employees to obtain back pay due under the Act by authorizing the Administrator to sue on their behalf on their written request, provided the issues have already been settled by the courts. Consent to suit by the Administrator constitutes a waiver of the right to liquidated damages. A 2-year statute of limitations applies. No change was made in the employee's right to sue in his own behalf. Under the amendments, courts are prohibited from ordering payment of back wages when granting injunctions.

Older Workers' Status Under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

MORE WORKERS aged 60 years and over received wage credits under old-age and survivors insurance in 1948 than in any previous year since the Federal Social Security Act became effective. They numbered an estimated 3.4 million or 6.9 percent of some 49.6 million who were in covered employment during that year. The proportion that the older group formed of the total number with wage credits was slightly higher in 1948 than in 1947, but slightly below the peak of 1945, when 7.1 percent of those in covered employment were 60 years old or over. By the beginning of 1949, the total number of living persons aged 65 years and over who had received wage credits at some time under the insurance program had risen to 3.3 million, of whom a record high of 2 million were fully insured. These estimates were recently made public by the Federal Security Agency.¹

Average annual wage credits of all workers by sex and age, 1944 and 1947¹

Age	1944			1947		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All workers.....	\$1,369	\$1,681	\$887	\$1,563	\$1,822	\$1,035
Under 20.....	464	453	475	562	578	542
20-24.....	957	1,040	913	1,167	1,286	1,003
25-29.....	1,319	1,649	961	1,559	1,809	1,061
30-34.....	1,577	1,942	996	1,785	2,083	1,101
35-39.....	1,701	2,062	1,060	1,847	2,153	1,175
40-44.....	1,763	2,111	1,060	1,896	2,194	1,241
45-49.....	1,782	2,095	1,050	1,894	2,167	1,254
50-54.....	1,781	2,058	998	1,917	2,166	1,230
55-59.....	1,753	1,973	946	1,890	2,102	1,192
60-64.....	1,636	1,795	878	1,832	1,995	1,149
65-69.....	1,463	1,566	832	1,638	1,752	1,060
70-74.....	1,256	1,299	769	1,482	1,549	1,000
75 and over.....				1,347	1,384	1,022

¹ Age during specified year.

Qualification for insurance benefits depends upon wage credits received in covered employment. Work in excluded employments such as agriculture and domestic service does not count toward eligibility. According to the Bureau of

¹ Information is from Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Division of Program Analysis, The Older Worker (Report 3), 1937-44, and typed tables, 1940-49.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, workers who were either past or near the age of eligibility for old-age benefits at the time the Social Security System was inaugurated presented a special problem because of the brief period they had to qualify for benefits and because of their employment handicaps. In general, they were also beyond the peak of their earning capacity. Congress, therefore, wrote special provisions into the Social Security Act in order to enable older workers to become fully insured.

The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance undertakes to examine the situation of this group from time to time.²

The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance studies of the extent to which older workers have been able to meet the eligibility requirements for insurance are designed to indicate the success of this particular group in qualifying for insurance benefits and to provide facts needed in evaluating the operation of the existing insurance system and in developing plans for its modification and extension. Most of the data on which the studies are based are derived from the continuous work history sample developed by that Bureau. Average annual wage credits in 1944 and 1947 are shown in the accompanying chart by age classes for men and women together and information is also given by sex in the table.

Details of Wage Credits, 1937-47

From an analysis of the most recent detailed tabulations, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance concludes that older workers under the insurance system were little worse off at the beginning of 1948 than they had been 3 years earlier. In some respects their position had improved. For example, the proportion of workers aged 60 years and over who received wage

² Under the 1935 social security law, the extent of attachment to covered employment required for a worker to qualify for monthly retirement benefits was quite limited. In 1939, amendments gave special consideration to workers approaching or past the age of 65 years. As a general rule, in order to be fully insured a worker must have a minimum of 1 quarter of coverage (i. e., a calendar quarter in which he has received at least \$50 in taxable wages) for each 2 calendar quarters elapsing after 1936 or the quarter in which he attains age 21, whichever is later, and before the quarter in which he attains the age of 65 years or dies. Credit is allowed for quarters of coverage acquired after age 65.

credits in all 4 quarters of 1947 was almost as high as it had been in 1944, as shown in the following tabulation.

Age of worker	Percent with wage credits in 4 quarters	
	1944	1947
30 to 59 years.....	71.4	70.6
60 to 64 years.....	72.6	71.3
65 to 69 years.....	68.3	65.0
70 years and over.....	63.0	61.5

In addition, the average annual wage credits of older workers were higher in 1947 than they had been in 1944 and more closely approximated the average for workers between 30 and 59 years of age (see table on p. 668).

On January 1, 1948, as shown below, the proportion of workers aged 60 years and over who were fully insured was slightly above that for January 1, 1945; in contrast, the proportion fully insured at ages 30 to 59 years had dropped slightly during the same period.

Age of worker	Percent fully insured on Jan. 1	
	1945	1948
Total.....	46.0	48.3
Under 30 years.....	42.4	50.3
30-59 years.....	48.2	46.0
60-64 years.....	45.3	47.3
65-69 years.....	52.8	51.9
70 years and over.....	61.2	63.6

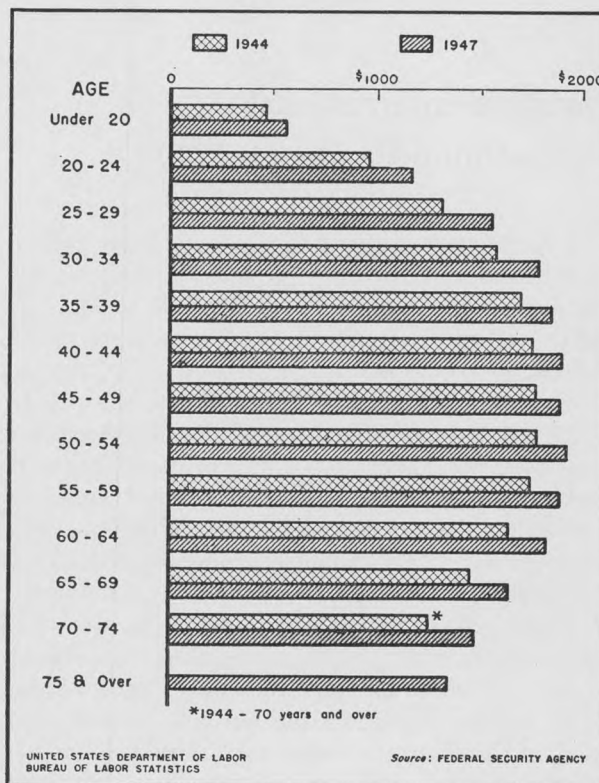
From the 1945-47 tabulations, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance concluded that the employment and wage characteristics of older workers in covered employment had not changed materially from those described in its analytical report covering 1937-44, the first 8 years of the insurance program's operation.

In the latter report, the Bureau had stated that the period of World War II, which affected the employment patterns and wages of workers in all age groups, had been particularly important for older workers. Some of them were able to gain permanent rights to receive benefits from the system through their war employment, but others gained insufficient credit in covered employment to acquire insured status.

As a group, the workers aged 60 and over who worked in covered employment were younger than their counterparts in the general population and in the labor force. Duration of covered employment for older men tended to be shorter than for middle-aged men. By contrast, however, a relatively large proportion of women in both age

groups had comparatively short-term covered employment. The difference between the sexes with regard to duration of covered employment tended to become negligible as age advanced past 65 years.

Average Annual Wage Credits of All Workers, by Age, 1944 and 1947



The amount of wage credits received was smaller for older men than for the middle-aged groups, but for women the variation with age was slight. Workers at the age of 65 years and over were fully insured in at least the same proportion as, and in some classifications in an even greater proportion than, the middle-aged, partly because of the special provisions of the social-security law affecting the eligibility of older workers. This was true for both men and women. The advantage was greater among older women than older men, because the relative advantage given to older workers in the insured status requirements was in large part offset among men by more regular employment in the middle-aged groups. For women, short-term covered employment was about as prevalent in the middle as in the older age groups.

The data indicate that at the beginning of 1945 the primary reason for short-term covered employment among uninsured workers aged 65 years and over was disability. But some uninsured workers had entered covered employment too recently to become insured by that time.

Christian International Trade-Union Congress, 1949¹

THE TENTH CONGRESS of the International Federation of Christian Trade-Unions (CISC)² took place at Lyons, France, from May 31 to June 2, 1949. It was attended by representatives of Christian trade-unions in Belgium, Canada, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, of the Christian "fraction" of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, and of the Christian trade-union internationals. Saar and Spanish federations did not send delegates, although they are members. (The Spanish group are exiles.)

Representatives of over 2 million members—of whom 10 are Catholic to each Protestant³—made decisions at this conference that were stated to be designed to enhance the effectiveness of the CISC and to encourage the harmonious development of the European economy. Under a constitutional revision, workers' groups which subscribe to the principles of the CISC from countries that do not have Christian federations will be permitted to affiliate with the CISC provisionally. Another action designed to broaden the influence of the Christian group was the creation of an office in the international organization to carry on propaganda in Germany and in overseas territories, and to correlate and expand publicity in the various national federations. The Congress also endorsed the sending of observers to the conference held in Geneva in June 1949 for the purpose of forming a democratic world trade-union body.

¹ Prepared by Faith M. Williams, Chief of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions.

² Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Chrétiens.

³ This estimate was made by the secretary general of the CISC. Two member national federations (in the Netherlands and Switzerland) are made up wholly of Protestants, and certain others (such as the French CFTC discussed in this article) include some Protestants, although most of their members are Catholic.

Gaston Tessier of France was elected president of the CISC; the two vice presidents were chosen from Belgian and Dutch federations. Other members of the executive committee were elected from Belgian, French, Dutch, and Swiss member bodies. P. J. S. Serrarens of the Netherlands was elected secretary general.

Background and Program of the CISC

The Christian trade-union movement began in the 1890's with the organization of individual unions in Austria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland by a number of clerical and lay leaders inspired by the Encyclical ("Rerum Novarum") of Pope Leo XIII on the condition of the workers. At the first international meeting at Zurich in 1908, it was decided to form a loose confederation including Protestants as well as Catholics and to set up a secretariat to serve constituent members. This confederation lapsed during World War I. The present organization (CISC) dates from 1920 when a meeting of 98 delegates from 10 countries took place at The Hague under the chairmanship of P. J. S. Serrarens, the present secretary general. These delegates represented 3.5 million European workers, of whom 1.25 million lived in Germany and the same number in Italy.⁴ Membership of the Federation declined sharply before World War II because all trade-unions in Italy and in Germany were abolished by the totalitarian Governments.

The program of the CISC was formulated in detail at its Innsbruck congress in 1922. A revised program was adopted at the congress held in Amsterdam in 1946. It begins with a general statement of religious, economic, and trade-union principles. It describes the body as made up of national trade-unions, which explicitly accept Christian principles as the basis for human society and which subscribe to the program and constitution of the CISC, and of such trade-unions as are recognized by the Federation. An outline of social and economic reforms follows. The outline includes proposals for joint bodies to be formed by organizations of management and of workers at every level of production and distribution, to be entrusted with the regulation and betterment of labor standards in all undertakings. Further,

⁴ Jules Zirnheld, *Cinquante années de Syndicalisme Chrétien*. Paris, Edition Spes, 1937.

"they should be enabled to extend their competence in order to cooperate in the general management of economic affairs" through a central body. This body "should have the tasks of insuring a harmonious development of the various vocational groups, of settling any disputes which may arise between these groups, of contributing to the preservation [protection] of consumers from unjust exploitation, and of cooperating in the establishment of general economic policy."

A second part of the program deals with more immediate objectives: "As long as economic life does not reach such a level of organization that adequate protection is insured to the interests of all, the State, as the guardian of the common good, should defend the weak by taking adequate measures in order to insure fair labor standards and by furthering the development of economic organization." Demands follow in regard to freedom of association for both management and labor; religious, civil, and cultural needs of workers; the 8-hour day; protection of the workers from excessive strain; weekly rest; a shorter workweek for those doing heavy and/or unhealthy work; protection of apprentices and young workers; and prohibition of night work for persons below the age of 18 years and for women. "Gradual elimination of the employment of married women in gainful occupations should be aimed at. Proper measures which are conducive to this purpose should be taken in all countries. Maternity protection should be provided for by the law."

Social-security legislation and housing are also covered. The fixing of wage and salary rates is supported, preferably by collective agreements, in accordance with the following principles: A minimum wage for adult workers, providing a decent livelihood for the worker and his family, based on reliable statistics of cost of living; suitable remuneration for skill and productivity; equal pay for equal work; wages and salaries to be supplemented by an adequate scheme of family allowances; and the wage or salary to be guaranteed for all the time the worker is on the pay roll. According to the program, "the vocational [occupational] groups, which are joint bodies of management and labor, should facilitate the fixing of this remuneration by issuing statistics and other data relating to their respective industries. In those industries where trade-union organization is still insufficient, the public authorities should protect the right of

the workers to a livelihood by setting up adequate machinery for the fixing of remuneration standards."

A brief section on education and training calls for a generalized system of economic and technical training for workers, compulsory school attendance until the age of 16 years, and measures to enable talented and industrious children to attend secondary school and college.

Concerning international cooperation it is declared that in view of the economic interdependence of states any restrictions on international trade, as applied in many forms before the Second World War, should be abolished—but not at the workers' expense. "Therefore, the access to world markets and raw materials should be open only to such nations as insure their workers fair labor standards. The International Federation of Christian Trade-Unions demands that the Conventions established by the International Labor Organization * * * be given legal force in all countries * * *. As regards the surplus population of certain countries, measures should be taken with respect to the emigration of groups of workers with a view to populating underdeveloped areas. The International Labor Organization should be given an opportunity to partake substantially in the collaboration between emigration countries and immigration countries in order to prevent discriminatory treatment of immigrant workers."

Details of Conference Action

Revision of the Federation's constitution was required in order to provide for affiliation of trade-union groups from countries where there is no Christian trade-union federation. These groups may join on a provisional basis and in exceptional cases, provided that they accept the same membership requirements as Federations which are regular members of the organization. The constitution committee gave as its reason for this provision the exceptional case presented by the Christian fraction of the Austrian Trade Union Federation in requesting CISC affiliation; the possibility was foreseen that a similar situation might arise with respect to other countries.

The revised constitution also specifically locates Federation headquarters at Utrecht in the Netherlands. It defines the duties of the secretary gen-

eral more explicitly than before, and provides that he shall be elected by the congress of the CISC on the recommendation of the executive committee which is the organization's governing board. It also provides for the appointment of an associate secretary general to assist the secretary general and act in his place when necessary.

A special office was created at the Lyons meeting to prepare propaganda and to correlate and expand such work in the various national Christian federations. The resolution on propaganda adopted by the congress, states that "the reports on the situation in Germany show that, although certain former leaders of the German Christian trade-unions appear to doubt the possibility of reviving Christian trade-unionism in their country * * *, the workers declare themselves to be ready to give their confidence to Christian trade-unionism. As a result, the development and execution of a plan of propaganda, with as short a delay as possible, is indispensable * * *. The congress especially draws the attention of the national federations and the trade-union internationals to problems of overseas countries, independent or nonmetropolitan territories."

Note was taken of the secretary general's report with respect to the international trade-union situation. The congress confirmed the resolution adopted by its council in April in regard to the proposed preparatory conference looking toward the formation of a democratic world trade-union international. The secretariat of the CISC was authorized to send observers to the preparatory conference on this subject which was held in Geneva on June 25 and 26, 1949.⁵

Both the CISC and its affiliated organizations were advised by the congress to follow attentively international developments in social and economic fields, and to take the steps necessary to assure the place of labor and of Christian trade-unionism in all official international organizations. Creation of a movement for European Christian workers was approved and the congress expressed the hope that many militant Christian trade-unionists would support such a movement. The secretariat and the affiliated organizations were charged to promote a harmonious organization of the European economy, in which labor's rights would be

⁵ For discussion, see the July 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 39).

recognized. It was further recommended that account should be taken of the interests of aboriginal populations of overseas territories. The United Nations⁶ was congratulated on its Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the contribution made by the CISC to that document was noted. Hope was expressed that there would be close and fruitful cooperation between the ILO and the UN in the creation of international instruments guaranteeing trade-union freedom.

Membership and Relations With Other Unions

At the Lyons conference, CISC membership was reported as 2,198,000 for the unions of eight countries.⁷ To these figures may be added the 600,000 members of the Christian Association of Italian Workers (ACLI), which is listed by the CISC as an extraordinary member. The ACLI is not a trade-union but an association made up of trade-union members. Information is not available to show the membership of the Solidarity of Basque Workers (STV) (in exile).

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Austria: Christian Fraction of the Austrian Trade-Unions Federation.....	90,000
Belgium: Federation of Christian Trade-Unions (CSCB).....	500,000
Canada: Federation of Canadian Catholic Workers (CTCC).....	85,000
France: French Federation of Christian Workers (CFTC).....	1,000,000
Luxemburg: Luxemburg Federation of Christian Trade-Unions (CLSC).....	3,000
Netherlands:	
Catholic Workers Movement (KAB).....	
Federation of Christian-National Trade-Unions in the Netherlands (CNV).....	425,000
Saar: Federation of Christian Trade-Unions (of the Saar Territory) (GCGS).....	25,000
Spain: Solidarity of Basque Workers (STV) (in exile).....	Not available
Switzerland:	
Swiss Federation of Christian-National Trade-Unions (CNGS).....	
Swiss Federation of Evangelical Workers and Clerks (SVEAA).....	70,000

The Christian trade-union internationals which belong to the organization include workers engaged in administration and public services; agriculture;

⁶ The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has accorded consultative status to the CISC.

⁷ The Congress of Irish Unions (membership about 180,000) voted to join the CISC at their annual meeting, July 20-22, 1949.

building and woodworking; handling foodstuffs; hotel and tobacco work; metal work; mining; printing; post, telephone, and telegraph services; railways and trams; salaried and technical employment; textile and clothing production; and transportation and factory work (in a single body).

As the foregoing figures indicate, the largest of the national federations belonging to the CISC are located in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. In the discussion which follows, information is presented regarding the national influence of the Christian unions within the latter three countries.

France. It is difficult to assess with exactness the numerical importance of the CFTC in the French labor movement because official figures on membership of French labor unions are not available. This organization appears to stand third among the French federations: The Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor (CGT) has somewhat more than 3 million members; the anti-Communist Workers' Force (CGT-FO) about 1 million; and the CFTC, as already stated, about 1 million. Members in smaller unaffiliated groups bring the current trade-union membership in France to something over 5.5 million.

CFTC membership is influential among women workers generally as well as among store workers and white-collar workers; it is also a factor among miners, and textile, railroad, and transport workers in northern France.⁸ The discussions at the June 1949 congress made it clear that many CFTC members are employed in industries in which the majority of the union members belong to the CGT.

Generally both other trade-union federations and governments recognize the Christian trade-unions as separate unions in countries where they exist. They participate in collective bargaining, works councils, and Government-employer-labor conferences and councils. However, in France for a time after the liberation the CGT acted as the sole representative of workers in negotiations with the government and with employers. After the Force Ouvrière (FO) broke away from the Communist-dominated CGT, the FO and the Christian federation cooperated (particularly during 1948) in urging the government to carry out

its program of lowering prices so effectively that it would be unnecessary to raise money wages. This was in contrast with the attitude of the CGT, which was urging wage increases. By the fall of 1948, continued increases in prices forced the CFTC and the FO to press for wage increases, but both held that the CGT-inspired strikes of October-November 1948 were primarily political and not in the interest of the workers, and used their influence to prevent their spread. Subsequently, all three of the French federations joined in urging the government to allow them to return to free collective bargaining with the employers, but in late November 1949 the Government had not abandoned wage control.

The FO has unsuccessfully urged the CFTC to unite with it in a unified nonsectarian anti-Communist labor federation. The CFTC states, however, that it does not have enough members in many industries to bargain effectively alone, and at a meeting (in Paris immediately after the Lyons congress) it was voted not to prohibit joint action with other trade-union organizations which have different points of view provided that: The agreements entered into are limited in time, apply to objectives definitely connected with wages and working conditions, and are under CFTC supervision. The adoption of this motion sanctions joint action with both the CGT and the FO. It has aroused considerable criticism by FO members and by anti-Communist unions in other countries.⁹

Netherlands. The two Netherlands federations which belong to the CISC—the Catholic Workers Movement (KAB) and the Federation of Christian-National Trade-Unions (CNV)—appear to stand second and third in membership among the four Dutch trade-union federations. The nonsectarian Netherlands Federation of Trade-Unions (NVV) recently reported the largest membership, 371,400; the KAB comes next with a reported 273,000; and the CNV next with 150,000.¹⁰ The Communist-dominated Unity Trade Union Central (EVC) apparently is the smallest of the 4 federations, with a paid membership of 134,000, although on April 1, 1949, it reported 164,700 members. Membership in unaffiliated unions is reported at about 161,000.

⁸ See address of George Meany, secretary-treasurer of AFL to the preparatory conference of new world trade-union federation, June 1949.

¹⁰ In the aggregate, these figures differ by 2,000 from the combined membership figure for the KAB and the CNV reported at Lyons.

⁹ See Labor Movement Developments in France, 1944-49, by Joseph Mintzes, Monthly Labor Review, July 1949 (p. 8) for further information.

Industrial distribution of organized workers in the Netherlands in 1948 or early 1949 is shown in the accompanying table, by affiliation.

*Distribution of trade-union membership, by industry and affiliation, in the Netherlands, 1948-49*¹

Industry	Total membership	Percentage distribution					Other
		Total	KAB	CNV	NVV	EVC ²	
Agriculture.....	92,900	100	24	29	32	15	-----
Construction.....	135,300	100	30	12	31	27	-----
Government, postal, telegraph, and telephone.....	185,900	100	12	16	26	10	36
Tram and railway.....	53,100	100	32	14	48	6	-----
Other transport.....	63,000	100	15	-----	51	34	-----
Mines.....	25,900	100	61	2	3	-----	34
Office.....	48,100	100	35	20	40	5	-----
Metal trades.....	147,000	100	25	12	44	19	-----
Graphics.....	34,100	100	24	13	54	9	-----
Textiles.....	47,300	100	37	14	26	23	-----
Food and tobacco.....	47,800	100	29	11	28	32	-----

¹ Based on KAB, CNV, and NVV memberships on Jan. 1, 1949, and EVC and other organizations on Jan. 1, 1948, reported by Rachel Kent, Vice-Consul, American Embassy, The Hague.

² EVC unions include administrative and technical personnel who are organized separately in the other federations. Further, the EVC figures given pre-date the dissociation of an estimated 3,000 Rotterdam transport workers and smaller groups of hotel workers and government personnel.

In the postwar period, the KAB and the CNV have joined with the NVV in cooperating with employers, professional workers, and retailers through the Labor Foundation. The Foundation was planned by Dutch leaders in exile to develop solutions for labor-management problems, and was set up shortly after the liberation. It has worked closely with the Dutch Government; in fact, an Extraordinary Decree of 1945 provided that the College of Government Mediators must consult the Foundation before making any decisions on wage matters. The three labor federations cooperating in the Foundation have aimed to conduct labor-management relations without resort to strikes, and the few work stoppages which have occurred since 1945 have been largely unauthorized and short. The Foundation also has been influential in Government reorganization of the social-insurance system, training of workers, increasing of productivity, and industrial development. It is organized at local, Provincial, and national levels.

Immediately after liberation, unification of the several Dutch federations was proposed by the NVV with some prospects for success, but such a possibility has receded. Since 1919, the Dutch Catholic bishops have denied certain rites of the church to members of the NVV as well as to mem-

bers of Communist organizations; although this ruling was reconsidered in both 1946 and 1948, it was left unchanged. The Netherlands worker delegate at the 1949 International Labor Conference protested the ruling as an infringement of freedom of association. His action was, in turn, protested by KAB and CNV. Episodes of this kind have at times strained inter-union relations in the Netherlands, but the three federations continue to cooperate in the Labor Foundation.

Belgium. In Belgium, membership of the Federation of Christian Trade Unions (CSCB) is largely concentrated in the northern Flemish Provinces; that of the General Federation of Labor (FGTB), originally largely concentrated in the southern Walloon Provinces, is about equally divided between the Flemings and the Walloons. The CSCB currently claims 500,000 members and the FGTB, 600,000.¹¹

The CSCB and FGTB unions are equally represented on the Central Economic Council. On the labor-management councils (Commissions Paritaires), which largely determine wages, hours, and working conditions in Belgian industries, their representation is based upon membership. The councils, which originated immediately after World War I and increased in number and importance after 1936, were re-established by decree and were given legal powers in 1945.

CIT General Convention in Havana, 1949

A GENERAL CONGRESS was held by the anti-Communist Inter-American Confederation of Workers (CIT), September 7-11, 1949. In all, 154 delegates, representing a claimed membership of 14 to 15 million members in the Western Hemisphere, were sent to the sessions by some 49 labor organizations in most of the Latin American countries

¹¹ In addition, the Federation of Liberal Unions (SLB) claims a membership of 70,000, and a small group of Communist-dominated unions (SU) has an estimated 18,000 members. Membership figures reported by Eric Koehler, Labor Attache, American Embassy, Brussels.

and territories, Canada, and the United States.¹

Action was taken to strengthen the CIT organization through modifications in its internal structure. Havana was designated as the new headquarters of the organization, and it was decided that the convention would henceforth meet every 3 years. Approval was given to the formation of a new international federation of free trade-unions and plans were made to become associated with it. The three most important resolutions approved by the Convention dealt with agricultural problems, the industrialization of Latin America, and the "crisis of democracy in Latin America brought about by the current wave of military dictatorships."

British Trades Union Congress Meeting in September 1949²

REPRESENTATIVES of the 8 million members of the British Trades Union Congress held their annual convention at Bridlington, September 5-9, 1949. At this meeting they demonstrated their support of the Labor Government and of TUC policies with less opposition than in the immediately preceding years. The Congress urged restraint in seeking wage increases and reiterated its policy on labor's share in control of nationalized industries. It also supported the campaign of the general council against Communist infiltration tactics (by a vote of 6,746,000 to 760,000); endorsed the withdrawal from WFTU and the decision to participate in the formation of a new trade-union international (6,258,000 to 1,017,000). A motion of censure on ERP was not seconded. Resolutions to end compulsory arbitration of disputes were withdrawn, after a general council spokesman indicated that such a move might release a flood of

strikes, and also that the order was useful in maintaining standards.

Wage Policies

The general council made, and the Congress adopted, its report on the economic situation, without foreknowledge of the imminent devaluation of the foreign exchange value of the pound sterling. It was recognized that "at this stage a mere general increase in money wages could not bring idle resources into production and would, therefore, fail to give a higher standard of living than at present; and, indeed a substantial increase in money wages would, in fact, intensify both our internal and external difficulties and thereby have an adverse effect upon the general standard of living."

The Congress pledged "its continued support to the policy of security and the greatest possible measure of restraint in seeking to increase personal incomes unrelated to increased productivity," as the only means of maintaining full employment. In the same resolution (which was voted 6,485,000 to 1,038,000), alternative proposals were rejected which might involve lowering wages, lengthening hours, or a contraction of the social services.

Nationalized Industries

Information provided by 27 union replies to a questionnaire on the operation of TUC policy in nationalized industries was accepted by the Congress as a basis for continuance of those policies. The replies indicated general satisfaction with the blueprints for consultation with unions in the nationalized industries but criticized some actual operations, particularly at the local level; at times, it was stated, consultative machinery has been used to notify workers' representatives of decisions taken, rather than to consult them in advance. Resolutions opposed to the established policy on the role of unions in nationalized industries were defeated at the Congress, as follows: A claim of the National Union of Railwaymen for 50 percent participation in the management of the railways; a demand by the Bank Employees Union for labor

¹ The delegation from the United States included George P. Delaney, Serafino Romualdi, and H. L. Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor, Roy H. Brown of the International Association of Machinists, and Arlon E. Lyon of the Railway Labor Executive Association of the United States and Canada. For further details, see Notes on Labor Abroad, October 1949.

² Based on the General Council's Annual Report and reports in London Times.

representation on the boards of nationalized industries from the industries concerned; a proposal to the general council to intervene in disputes in nationalized industries; and a proposal to establish a joint council of the governing bodies of those industries, to deal with common labor-management problems, particularly pensions and displacement of employees arising out of improvements in efficiency.

Labor-Management Disputes in November 1949

THE ACCELERATED PACE of settlements in the steel industry and the return of the coal miners to work ended the sharp September-October upward trend in idleness directly caused by strikes. At the end of November, no individual stoppages were in progress which involved over 10,000 workers, except for remnants of the steel strike. However, the bituminous-coal stoppage was resumed after midnight, November 30, but only for 2 days.

The developments in the steel and coal stoppages during the month were very different in their outcome. The steel strike was near complete termination, with agreements on pension and social insurance arrangements patterned largely after the Bethlehem agreement. In addition, these arrangements will probably influence many other collective bargaining negotiations during 1950. The coal stoppage, on the other hand, was called off only temporarily, and the parties appeared to be no closer to agreement than at the inception of the strike in September.

Steel Strike Settlements

In the course of joint negotiations during the strike, the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the individual steel companies modified and adapted the recommendations of the President's Steel Industry Board.¹ Its report and recommendations served to narrow the dispute and to provide a basis for discussion and settlement.

¹ For an analysis of the report of the Board, see *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1949 (p. 507).

The first major break in the month-long strike occurred on October 31, when the Bethlehem Steel Corp. signed an agreement with the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). This company, second largest in the industry, had maintained a company-established noncontributory pension plan for over 25 years. The agreement ending the stoppage in this instance amended the existing plan and increased the pension benefits. Workers reaching the age of 65 with 25 years of service are to receive pensions of at least \$100 a month through company-financed payments supplementing the workers' benefits under the Social Security Act. Pensions are also to be provided for other workers retiring at 65 and for those permanently disabled, provided they have at least 15 years of service in both instances. The 5-cent-an-hour cost of the social insurance program, providing death, sickness and accident, and hospitalization benefits, is to be shared equally by the company and its employees.

The Bethlehem agreement became the basic pattern for subsequent settlements which followed rapidly in this industry. Agreements were signed with Jones and Laughlin on November 8, with Youngstown Sheet and Tube on November 9, and with the United States Steel Corp., largest producer in the industry, on November 11. Agreements were also reached with numerous smaller companies. The agreements extend to December 31, 1951, with provision for wage reopening at the end of 1950.

Only 50,000 workers were still involved in the strike at the end of November. These included 16,000 employees of the Aluminum Co. of America. By the end of the month, the steel industry was operating at over 85 percent of capacity.

Coal Miners Resume Work

On November 9, the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) adopted a resolution to the effect that bituminous-coal miners east of the Mississippi River should return to work during a 3-week truce period ending November 30, if no contract settlement was reached by that time. Response by the miners was prompt and work was resumed throughout the coal-mining industry within a day or two.

Contract negotiations which had been carried on sporadically for some time with the Northern and Western coal-mine operators were halted late in October; negotiations with southern operators were discontinued early in November. In the meantime, the union's efforts to negotiate separately with Indiana and Illinois mine operators were unsuccessful. On November 10, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service temporarily canceled further mediation efforts when the union officials did not appear at a scheduled conference of mine owners and union officials in Washington, D. C.

As the truce deadline approached, several new developments occurred. These included: a meeting of Cyrus Ching, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service with John L. Lewis, president of the union, and George H. Love, spokesman for Northern and Western coal operators, an offer by the Southern Coal Producers Association to resume direct negotiations with the union, and a meeting of the union's policy committee to be held on November 28 in New York City. However, the policy committee did not meet until December 1. In the meantime, the truce expired and the work stoppage was resumed in the bituminous mines east of the Mississippi River on December 1. On the same day, the union policy committee adopted a resolution authorizing a return to work on a 3-day basis starting Monday, December 5. The Monday

through Wednesday workweek was also made applicable to anthracite operations. Under the resolution, agreements could be negotiated with individual companies, thus ending the 3-day week limitation.

Maritime Negotiations Continue

The contract between the Masters, Mates, and Pilots Union (AFL) and Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators expired on September 30. Negotiations opened early in September on union demands for a 5-percent wage increase, a union shop, and a union hiring hall. Several extensions of the contract, the most recent until December 15, have permitted continued negotiations. The principal issue appears to be the union's demand that employers call on the union office in filling vacancies below the rank of first officer.

Negotiations were also conducted during the month on the West Coast. These involved the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL) and the Pacific Maritime Association. Although agreements with six other major Pacific maritime unions had been concluded earlier during the autumn, it appeared for a time that a work stoppage by SUP was imminent. However, on November 25, it was announced that tentative settlement had been reached on the terms of a welfare plan, changes in working rules, and clarification in jurisdiction on certain types of work performed in port.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Contempt; Restitution. The Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled³ on an appeal by the Wage and Hour Administrator from the adverse decision of a district court.

In 1943, an employer, through a consent decree, had been enjoined from violating the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act as to minimum wages, overtime, record keeping, and "hot goods" (goods produced in violation of the minimum wage or overtime requirements of the act).

The present case arose when the Administrator alleged that the employer had been violating the overtime and record-keeping requirements of the 1943 decree. The Administrator asked that the employer be adjudged in contempt and be required to cease the violations and "to make payment of the wages required by said judgment"; also that he be required to compensate the Administrator for costs, expenses, and other losses or damages sustained by reason of the contempt.

Although the district court issued an order finding the employer in contempt for violation of the record-keeping provisions of the act, it did not hold him in contempt for violation of the overtime requirements, nor did it decree restitution of alleged overtime wages nor require payment of reasonable expenses incurred in the proceedings.

The circuit court of appeals overruled the lower

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. Norris* (U. S. C. A. (4th) Oct. 11, 1949).

court's decision. It was clear, the circuit court stated, that the district court had the power, which it should have exercised, to decree restitution of any unpaid wages due for overtime work performed after the issuance of the injunction. The court quoted from two decisions⁴ in support of this conclusion.

The lower court also was held to be in error in denying relief as to overtime on the basis that the employer "paid his employees as much or more than the permissible minimum under the act." The circuit court declared it to be quite clear that the act required payment for overtime at the rate of one and one-half times the regular wage when this regular wage exceeds the minimum prescribed by the act.

In holding the employer liable for court costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator in investigating and presenting the case, the court pointed out that this conclusion seemed to be in line with a number of decisions.

Portal Act; Sufficiency of Allegations. A United States circuit court of appeals ruled⁵ on a case instituted in January 1947, primarily to recover portal-to-portal pay under the FLSA. Congress passed the Portal-to-Portal Act on May 14, 1947—after the suit was instituted. The Portal Act provided, in substance, that no employer would be subjected to liability on account of failure to pay minimum wages or overtime compensation, with regard to any activity engaged in prior to passage of that act, except an activity compensable by an express provision of a contract or by a custom or practice in effect at the time of the activity. The Portal Act also provided that an activity would be considered compensable only when it was engaged in during the portion of the day when it was so made compensable.

Certain workers alleged they were required by the employer to work longer hours than those specified in the FLSA, and that the employer failed to pay overtime compensation. It was shown that employees' pay started at 7. a. m. but that the plant whistle blew 10 minutes earlier. Workers were required to punch the time clock on entering the plant, before going to their places of work. A sign was displayed in the plant, which

⁴ *McComb v. Crane* (U. S. C. A. (5th), June 3, 1949); *McComb v. Jacksonville Paper Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Feb. 14, 1949).

⁵ *Green v. Planters Nut and Chocolate Co.* (U. S. C. A. (4th), Oct. 6, 1949).

read: "All employees must go directly to their workroom and be in their places ready for work after punching in when 10 minutes whistle blows. Anyone disobeying this rule will be discharged." The employees claimed that they were required to be in their places, ready to work, 10 minutes before 7 o'clock, and that they were not compensated for this period.

The employer alleged that the sign did not mean that employees were required to be at their workplaces 10 minutes before 7 a. m. This 10-minute interval was established, it was claimed, so that workers could enter the plant, punch the time clock, and be at their places of work at the proper time. Data for three employees which were taken from the time clock were presented to show that these employees did not customarily punch the time clock or present themselves ready for work until after the 10-minute whistle had blown.

The court upheld the district court's decision, which had granted the employer's motion for a summary judgment, and had dismissed the bill of complaint. The employees had failed, the court said, to state a cause of action under the provisions of the FLSA, and were unable to support their allegations. The employer's contention that the displayed sign did not require the workers to be at their places of work 10 minutes before starting time, was upheld by the court. It stated also that even if the employees were present at their work 10 minutes before 7 o'clock and were not paid for this period, the time involved was negligible, so that the de minimis rule which had been approved⁶ by the United States Supreme Court would apply.

Portal Act; Contract or Custom. Several hundred employees alleged that their employer had failed to comply with the overtime provisions of the FLSA. The time devoted to certain preliminary and postliminary activities, they claimed, was not taken into account in computing their compensation. The preliminary activities, they stated, consisted of walking, clock punching, obtaining equipment, and "other necessary preparation"; the postliminary activities were preserving and storing equipment, walking, clock punching, washing, and clothes changing.

The district court held⁷ that the employees

failed to show either a contract or custom to compensate for the preliminary or postliminary activities in question, which, the court stated, was required by section 2 of the Portal-to-Portal Act, for the period prior to the passage of that act (May 14, 1947). The employer was obligated to pay time and a half rates for work in excess of certain specified hours, but the contractual provisions covering these payments, the court stated, did not of themselves make preliminary or postliminary activities compensable. A statement filed by the employees did not allege the existence of a custom to compensate the employees for the specific activities in question. On the contrary, it declared that payment of such compensation was not the custom.

The court dismissed the employees' action for want of jurisdiction, except with respect to a claim for compensation relating to the care of tools. It might be, the court stated, that the work with respect to the tools was an integral part of the principal activity, and that time spent in such activity might be time worked under section 2 of the Portal Act. Therefore, it might not be necessary for the complaint to show a contract or custom for the payment of overtime compensation for this postliminary activity. (Under sec. 4 of the Portal Act, which applies to the period after May 14, 1947, time spent by an employee in his principal activity is time worked, whether or not such activity is made compensable by contract or custom. On the other hand, section 2, which applies to the period prior to May 14, 1947, does not specifically draw a distinction between principal activities and preliminary or postliminary activities. The section states that time spent in an activity shall not be time worked unless the activity was made compensable by contract or custom.)

Labor Relations

Breach of Contract. A union sued an employer for breach of a collective-bargaining contract. The complaint also alleged that the employer had refused to bargain collectively with the union, in violation of the amended National Labor Relations Act. The employer moved to dismiss the action, on the ground that the alleged misconduct would constitute unfair labor practices under the amended NLRA, and that since the National

⁶ *Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Pottery Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 10, 1946).

⁷ *Abbott v. American Machine Co.* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., Aug. 22, 1949).

Labor Relations Board was empowered by Congress to prevent such unfair labor practices, the district court was without jurisdiction.

The court held⁸ that a petition for relief as to unfair labor practices did come within the exclusive jurisdiction of the NLRB. It ruled, however, that if a particular activity was the subject of an agreement between union and employer, and the union sued for a breach of that agreement, the district court would have jurisdiction, even though the activity was an unfair labor practice as well as a breach of contract. The employer's motion to dismiss the action would be granted, the court stated, with respect to the claim as to an unfair labor practice under the amended NLRA. To the extent that the complaint charged a breach of contract, the court ruled that it did have jurisdiction.

Closed Shop. A court of appeals ruled⁹ that the Federal district court did not have jurisdiction of an action by an individual for damages against a union when the claim for jurisdiction was based on the Sherman Antitrust Act and the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

A moving-picture cameraman alleged that prior to enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, a union executed closed-shop agreements with over 90 percent of the motion picture producers of the United States; whereby photographer-employees were required to become members of a local of the photographers' union. The cameraman also claimed that it was the policy of the local not to admit new members who were not citizens of the United States or Canada, and that during part of the period for which he asked damages, he was not allowed to join the union. He appealed from the decision of the district court, which held that it did not have jurisdiction of the subject matter.

The court rejected the plaintiff's claim for jurisdiction under the provisions of the Sherman Act. The plaintiff had alleged that the union's actions were for its own benefit, and had not alleged that any restraint of trade was intended or inherent. Two previous decisions had held,¹⁰ the court noted, that the Federal antitrust or antimonopoly

⁸ *Reed et al. v. Fawick Airflex Co., Inc.* (U. S. D. C., N. D. Ohio, Sept. 29, 1949).

⁹ *Courant v. Local 659, International Photographers of the Motion Picture Industry* (U. S. C. A. (9th) Sept. 13, 1949).

¹⁰ *United States v. Hutchison* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Feb. 3, 1941); *Allen Bradley Co. v. Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 18, 1945).

legislation applies to labor unions only when they act in company and in cooperation with business concerns doing an interstate business with the purpose of restraining trade to the ultimate benefit of themselves.

The plaintiff also claimed that the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States gave him a right to relief. The court stated, however, that this amendment relates to invasion by the Federal Government, and not to violation of rights through the action of individuals against individuals.

Since the Federal labor laws authorized a labor union as well as any other organization or individual to act as bargaining agent, the plaintiff alleged, this agent became an arm of the Government and therefore the fifth amendment applied. The court did not approve this contention, stating that the United States Supreme Court regarded labor unions (as well as any other organization or individual which might be chosen as bargaining agent) as voluntary rather than governmental, and not subject to judicial interference in their internal affairs so long as they fairly represented their members. The Federal courts would take jurisdiction when the members of the group the union represented were discriminated against. The court added that there was no authority for the idea that the union had any corresponding duty toward persons not employed but who were employable.

The closed-shop contracts involved in this case were executed prior to enactment of the amended NLRA in June 1947 and extended to December 1948. Performance of these contracts remained obligatory until the end of their term. By express provision in section 102 of the act, such contracts did not become an unfair labor practice.

Election. An employer laid off a number of his employees prior to a Board-conducted election. In the posted announcement of the lay-offs the employer indicated that the laid-off employees would be given preference for new jobs if any became available. The ballots which were cast by 67 of the laid-off employees were challenged, and the regional director of the Board recommended that this challenge should be sustained.

The Board upheld¹¹ the regional director's recommendation. It stated that the reference by

¹¹ *In re United States Rubber Co.* (86 NLRB No. 45, Oct. 3, 1949).

the employer to rehiring preference was immaterial, as it was common industrial practice in lay-offs and did not affect the permanency of the lay-off. The question, the Board added, was whether these employees at the time of the election had any reasonable expectancy of being hired by the employer in the near future.

Seven of the employees gave evidence that they understood the lay-offs were temporary and had been so informed by employer agents. The Board stated it had not been disputed that the employer had curtailed operations and that the notice definitely informed the employees that the lay-offs were permanent. Therefore, the laid-off employees, it was held, were not eligible to vote in the election.

Collective Bargaining. The NLRB held¹² that an employer had refused to bargain collectively with a union in violation of the amended NLRA. A regional director of the board had certified the union as bargaining representative. The union and the employer bargained and reached substantial agreement on the terms of a contract. They agreed, however, not to sign any contract at that time, but, pending execution of a complete contract in the future, to put into immediate effect a clause dealing with wages for stand-by time.

The union became dissatisfied with the employer's method of effectuating the stand-by time arrangement and asked the employer to meet with it to discuss the subject. After some delay, a meeting was arranged. Prior to the date proposed, the employer informed the union that the General Counsel of the NLRB had rendered a "legal opinion" that no union could be considered in compliance with the filing requirements of section 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the amended NLRA unless its parent federation was also in compliance. The employer also declined to bargain further with the union until the union's parent federation had complied with these sections of the act.

Subsequently the Board issued its first authoritative decision on this matter, which stated that the term "national or international labor organization" as used in these sections did not refer to parent federations such as the AFL or the CIO. The decision also declared that compliance with

these filing requirements of the act by the parent federations was not a condition precedent to processing cases filed by their constituent national and international unions which were themselves in compliance.

The union informed the employer of the Board's decision and requested him to enter into collective-bargaining negotiations. The employer refused to do so until the Board had acted upon certain petitions which had been received from the employees.

The employer contended its refusal to bargain should be excused, since it relied upon the view expressed by the General Counsel. The Board rejected this argument, holding that the primary function of the General Counsel is to investigate charges and prosecute cases before the Board. The task of making binding interpretations within the meaning of the act, it was stated, is a judicial function vested in Board members with ultimate power of review in the courts. The Board reasoned that one who commits an unlawful act because of an honest but mistaken understanding of the law is not absolved from responsibility for his unlawful conduct.

Interference. The NLRB held¹³ that an employer had violated the amended NLRA by interfering with the right of a teamster's union to self-organization.

A manager for the employer called a meeting which most of the employees attended. He made a speech at this meeting in which he gave an account of a rival union's past difficulties and injuries it had received from the teamster's union. He asked three of the employees at the meeting, who were supporters of the teamster's union, to make comments concerning the situation.

The trial examiner held that the manager had merely expressed his concern over the interunion friction among the employees and impartially appealed to both union groups for mutual tolerance and understanding. The trial examiner also found that the request for comment from the three employees did not violate the act.

The Board reversed the trial examiner's decision. It stated that the speech clearly showed the manager's sympathy for the rival union and by inference placed the responsibility for future good behavior on the teamster's union. It was

¹² *In re West Texas Utilities Co., Inc.* (85 NLRB No. 225, Sept. 19, 1949).

¹³ *In re E. Brooke Maltack, Inc.* (86 NLRB No. 29, Sept. 29, 1949).

also apparent, the Board said, that the manager was appealing to all the drivers to support, or at least not to oppose, the rival union. Although the manager was privileged to appeal to the employees for support of the union which he preferred, the Board held, he could not require the three adherents of the teamster's union to "comment" in the face of that appeal. The manager's conduct, the Board decided, was tantamount to interrogation concerning the three employees' union activity, was coercive in tendency, and was a form of interference with the employees' freedom to engage in self-organization.

Veterans' Reemployment

Seniority—Railroad Trainmen. The court of appeals decided¹⁴ that a veteran who, by contract or custom, had a right to an opportunity to transfer within his employer's business, did not lose this right because of his absence in military service. The reemployment statutes, the court held, assured to him the same opportunity on his return from military service, effective as of the date when he would have had the privilege if not in service, his seniority to be adjusted accordingly.

The essential facts were stated by the court to be as follows: Passenger and freight railroad services have separate seniority lists for trainmen, each arranged according to dates of the employees' entry into that particular service. The contract provided that applications from trainmen in one service would be considered for vacancies in the other. If a vacancy occurred in the passenger service, for instance, the actual practice was to transfer from among the qualified freight trainmen applying the one who had the highest seniority; necessary qualifications were usually established by good standing in the freight service. When veterans began to return, the railroad and the union agreed that a trainman who had lost opportunities for transfer while in the armed forces, who applied within 10 days after his return to work, should be allowed to transfer. Such transfer was to be as of the date when the first trainman from the same service, junior to him, had transferred, during his absence.

The plaintiffs were veterans who had transferred from freight to passenger service before

entering the armed forces, receiving date-of-transfer seniority, and had been reinstated after military service with no change in their seniority dates. The defendants were veterans who, under the agreement for veterans, elected to transfer from freight to passenger service after their return from the armed forces. Their transfers occurred later than those of the plaintiffs, which would ordinarily have made the defendants junior to the plaintiffs. Further, some of the defendants had been junior to the plaintiffs on the freight roster and others had not taken available opportunities to transfer before military service. Nevertheless, the retroactive seniority accorded under the special agreement for veterans put these defendants ahead of the plaintiffs in seniority.

The plaintiffs asked that seniority of the defendant veterans be reduced to that of their actual transfer dates, or, as an alternative, that the plaintiffs be afforded an equivalent privilege of transfer to the freight roster. The seniority of the plaintiffs on the freight roster would then be ahead of a junior passenger trainman who had transferred to the freight roster during the particular veteran's military service, or ahead of a freight trainman hired from outside the railroad during that period.

The court of appeals refused to reduce the seniority of the veterans who transferred retroactively. The reemployment statutes, it said, contemplate the same seniority for the reinstated veteran as if he had not been in the armed forces, including rights to promotion or transfer which have been missed, with the seniority dates which would have attached to them. Hence, the court ruled, the reemployment statutes (independent of the special agreement) afforded these returning defendant veterans the privilege of electing to transfer with retroactive effect, as of the dates when they would have had that privilege had they not been in military service, with corresponding seniority.

On the alternative request, the court decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to the same statutory benefits, which consisted of the privilege to elect retroactive transfer from the passenger to the freight list. The court reasoned that it was unnecessary to show a practice of transferring from passenger to freight service. It sufficed that the rule gave to passenger trainmen the opportunity to transfer. The right to that opportunity was protected by statute.

¹⁴ *Conner v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.* (U. S. C. A., D. C. Aug. 1, 1949).

A claim for damages was rejected because none of the plaintiff veterans was shown to have demanded transfer to the freight service. After an extended period of silence on this point, it would be inequitable, the court said, to award damages for failure to offer a right that had not been claimed.

Decisions of State Courts

Indiana—Union's Right To Sue. The Indiana Appellate Court ruled¹⁵ upon the right of a labor union to sue for an injunction in its own name.

The company had discharged four of its employees who were union members. The union and the four employees asked for an injunction against the company and certain company officials. It was alleged that the company had refused to follow the agreed procedure, with respect to arbitration of the question involved in the discharges. The trial court temporarily enjoined the company from locking out the employees in violation of the collective-bargaining contract, from disciplining or discharging them except in accordance with the provisions of the contract, and from preventing them from resuming work.

In appealing from this decision, the company insisted that the lower court was in error in granting injunctive relief to the union, since the union sued in its own name as an entity and was in fact an unincorporated association of individuals. The court upheld this contention and reversed the trial court's decision. It stated that if an association [union] seeks an injunction against an employer, a member may bring an action on behalf of himself and all other members of the union who are employed by the company; also, if an injunction is sought against an unincorporated association, its members or representatives may be enjoined. However, under the existing Indiana law, voluntary unincorporated associations cannot sue or be sued as entities in the names by which they choose to be known. The court then stated that it was left with the four employees who sought personal relief for the injury to themselves.

The court decided that since this case involved a labor dispute, the trial court had been expressly forbidden by statute to issue the temporary

injunction, unless these four employees did not have an adequate remedy at law. In deciding that they did have an adequate remedy, the court stated that it is well established in Indiana that an employee who has been wrongfully discharged and refused employment contrary to his contract with his employer, may recover from the employer in an action at law.

Massachusetts—Secondary Boycotts. In a suit for injunctive relief and damages against officials of a union, a Massachusetts court held¹⁶ that a musicians' union was engaged in an illegal secondary boycott.

The plaintiff, a musician, was formerly a member of a local union of the American Federation of Musicians, but had resigned from the union after he was charged with violation of its bylaws. His subsequent applications for reinstatement were rejected. After resigning, he competed with the union members in the business of furnishing music to hotels, especially at private functions sponsored by parties in hired rooms. The evidence disclosed that this competition engendered great bitterness.

The union informed the principal Boston hotels that its members would not furnish services to these hotels unless they insisted that persons renting rooms for social functions should employ as musicians only members of the union. The hotels complied. As a result, the plaintiff was unable to obtain employment at these hotels. The union had no trade dispute with the hotels.

The court held that musicians employed at private functions were not hotel employees; and that therefore, a demand upon the employer—with whom the union had no trade dispute—that union members should be substituted for non-union members that were working for one with whom the employer had business relations, was an illegal secondary boycott. The hotels, the court stated, were strangers to the controversy. The court decided that the union could not compel the hotels to join with it in its contest with the plaintiff.

The evidence did not show, the court held, that the hotels voluntarily yielded to the demands of the union, but indicated rather that they considered the demands as a threat of a strike unless they complied.

¹⁵ *Faultless Caster Corp. v. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 818* (June 20, 1949).

¹⁶ *Reeves v. Scott et al* (Mass. Sup. Jud. Ct. Sept. 16, 1949).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

October 12

THE PRESIDENT approved legislation to provide increased pay, allowances, and physical-disability retirement for members of the uniformed services. (Source: 81st Cong. 1st sess., Public Law 351, Oct. 12, 1949.)

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) declined to approve an agreement reached between the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, and 7 local unions representing 17,000 Goodrich workers (see Chron. item for Sept. 30, 1949, MLR, Nov. 1949). The pension plan involved was contributory. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 24, 1949, p. 3.)

October 13

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Brown & Root, Inc. et al.*, and *Fort Smith, Little Rock & Springfield Joint Council (AFL)*, held that a foreman's speech to employees during the union's organizing campaign is not relied upon in finding that employer engaged in interference. The evidence did not show that the speech was made less than 6 months before the service of the charge on the employer, as required by Section 10 (b) of the amended National Labor Relations Act. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1648, Oct. 24, 1949.)

October 14

THE PRESIDENT approved an act to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act by extending coverage to civilian officers of the United States and by making benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates. (Source: 81st Cong. 1st sess., Public Law 357, Oct. 14, 1949.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Julian Freirich Co.* and *George G. Barbara, et al.*, held that the employer gave unlawful assistance and support to the contracting union by conduct which included ordering employees to join the contracting union, threatening and discharging employees who joined a rival union, and promising economic benefits to induce allegiance to the contracting union. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1650, Oct. 24, 1949.)

October 14

THE PRESIDENT of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) released a letter addressed to the president of the American Federation of Labor urging that the two bodies together should contribute \$2,500,000 a week to the striking United Steel Workers of America (CIO). (Source: UMW Journal, Nov. 1, 1949, p. 5.)

On October 17, the AFL president rejected the suggestion, stating that such action was impossible and impracticable while labor is divided as it is currently. (Source: AFL Weekly News Service, Oct. 18, 1949.)

October 15

THE PRESIDENT approved an act to increase rates of compensation of heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies. (Source: 81st Cong. 1st sess., Public Law 359, Oct. 15, 1949.)

October 16

THE MEMBERS of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO) voted to end their 24-week strike against the Singer Sewing Machine Co. at Elizabeth, N. J. The settlement provided for retention of the "standards wage incentive system" which the union had termed to be a "speed-up." Improvements in certain working conditions were obtained. On October 2, an agreement had been ratified by Local 227, UE, settling the strike in the company's Bridgeport, Conn. works. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 24, 1949, p. 10, and New York Times, Oct. 3 and 17, 1949; for discussion, see MLR, Nov. 1949, p. 539.)

October 17

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States in the case of *U. S. v. Shoreline Cooperative Apts., Inc.*, agreed to review a lower court decision that the Housing and Rent Act of 1949 (see Chron. item for Mar. 30, 1949, MLR, May 1949) is unconstitutional because the local option provisions unlawfully delegate Congressional power. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 18 LW, p. 3118, Oct. 18, 1949.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *J. E. Stone Lumber Co.* and *United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Lumber and Saw Mill Workers Local Union 3022 (AFL)*, held that the manufacturing company's operations affect commerce within the National Labor Relations Act, notwithstanding a prior contrary finding. The Board had found that of \$267,000 worth of logs bought in the past year, from 1 to 2 percent were bought outside the State and shipped in; \$195,000 worth of lumber was shipped out of the State. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1656, Oct. 24, 1949.)

THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) went on strike in the nine plants of the Aluminum Co. of America. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 24, 1949, p. 3.)

October 18

THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP, consisting of labor, management, and education representatives, met with officials of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship. They discussed the progress and problems involved in the training of the 238,330 registered apprentices. (Source: U. S. Dept of Labor release BA 50-109, Oct. 20, 1949.)

October 19

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 501 of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) returned to work at the Bell Aircraft Corp. works in Buffalo, N. Y., after a strike lasting 18½ weeks.

On October 16, the dispute had been settled by a five-member fact-finding board appointed by the State Industrial Commissioner, under direction of the Governor of New York. The old contract was reinstated with some modification, pending final recommendations by the board. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 24, 1949, p. 9.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Richfield Oil Corp. and Oil Workers International Union (CIO)*, held that a contract between the employer and the certified union, which showed by its language that the parties did not intend to bar a pending decertification petition, did not bar a decertification petition filed before the contract was executed. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1668, Oct. 31, 1949.)

October 21

THE NLRB, in the case of *Stocker Manufacturing Co. and American Federation of Labor*, ruled that a discharge motivated by an employee's having reported to other employees on testimony given by an employee at an NLRB hearing did not violate the National Labor Relations Act. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, pp. 1669 and 1670, Oct. 31, 1949.)

October 23

OFFICIALS of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) and of six Hawaiian stevedoring companies signed return-to-work agreements to end the strike that started May 1, in which the Hawaiian Legislature had passed emergency legislation (see Chron. item for Aug. 6, 1949, MLR, Sept. 1949). The terms had been announced on October 6 (see Chron. item for Oct. 6, 1949, MLR, Nov. 1949). (Source: New York Times, Oct. 24, 1949; for discussion, see p. 653 of this issue.)

October 24

THE NEW YORK SHIPPING ASSOCIATION voted to accept the 2-year contract which the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) had accepted on October 21. The agreement, covering 60,000 east coast dock employees,

includes a provision for the union's first pension fund to be financed by a 5-cents-an-hour contribution by employers. (Source: Journal of Commerce, Oct. 26, 1949, and AFL Weekly News Service, Oct. 28, 1949.)

FOUR OPERATING RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS and the Missouri Pacific Railroad officially ended the strike that had started on September 9, and agreed to submit the issues to arbitration. (Source: Labor, Oct. 29, 1949; for discussion, see MLR, Nov. 1949, p. 540.)

October 26

THE PRESIDENT approved the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949, the major effect of which is to raise to 75 cents from 40 cents the minimum wage under the original 1938 legislation. (Source: 81st Cong., 1st sess., Public Law, Oct. 26, 1949, for discussion, see p. 666 of this issue.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Goodall Co. and United Garment Workers of America (AFL)*, ruled that the employer discriminated against his employees in violation of section 8 (a) (1) of the National Labor Relations Act by engaging in anti-union activity during working hours and authorizing and permitting supervisors and employees to do so while prohibiting employees from soliciting union membership and interfering with discussions concerning it. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 25 LRRM, p. 1018, Nov. 7, 1949.)

October 28

THE PRESIDENT approved the Classification Act of 1949, which completely revises and brings up to date the salary structure for nearly half the civilian jobs of the Federal Government. The legislation applies to the Executive Branch—the postal service and hourly paid jobs excluded. (Source: 81st Cong. 1st sess., Public Law 429, Oct. 28, 1949.)

THE PRESIDENT approved an act increasing pay in the Postal Service. (Source: 81st Cong. 1st sess., Public Law 428, Oct. 28, 1949.)

October 29

THE NLRB, in the case of the *International Typographical Union (AFL)* and the *American Newspaper Publishers Association*, ruled unanimously that the ITU had violated the LMRA of 1947 by a bargaining strategy which insisted upon closed-shop conditions in the newspaper publishing industry, and ordered the union and its four top officers to cease and desist from the practices involved. (Source: NLRB release R-252, Oct. 29, 1949.)

October 31

THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS opened its eleventh convention at Cleveland, Ohio. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 7, 1949; for discussion, see p. 640 of this issue.)

October 31

THE BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) broke a deadlock in the steel strike which had been ordered on September 30 (see Chron. item for Sept. 30, 1949, MLR, Nov. 1949) when they settled for a noncontributory pension of \$100 a month for employees with 25 years of service at age 65 or over, and a jointly financed social-insurance program to which each party is to contribute 2½ cents an hour. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 14, 1949.)

On November 11, the United States Steel Corp. and the Steelworkers adopted the same pattern of settlement. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 14, 1949, p. 3.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Anchor Rome Mills, Inc.*, and *Textile Workers Union of America (CIO)*, ruled that the employer's unfair labor practices during an economic strike did not automatically convert it into an unfair labor practice strike. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 25 LRRM, p. 1027, Nov. 7, 1949.)

November 2

THE REPRESENTATIVES of 16 "nonoperating" railroad unions and the Nation's carriers reached a unanimous decision covering 970 disputes over application of the 40-hour week. The joint committee decided that the national agreement (see Chron. item for Mar. 20, 1949, MLR, May 1949) "did not create any right to use extra or unassigned employees if their use was not permitted under previous agreements or practices." (Source: Labor, Nov. 5, 1949, p. 3.)

November 4

THE NLRB, in the case of *Haleston Drug Stores, Inc.*, and the *Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union (AFL) and four of its locals in Portland, Oreg.*, unanimously upheld the authority of a trial examiner for the Board to dismiss an unfair labor practice case on the basis of an earlier decision in a representation case in which the Board had itself declined to take jurisdiction over the company. (Source: NLRB release R-254, Nov. 4, 1949.)

November 7

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States refused to review the appeal of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) against the \$1,420,000 fine imposed upon the union and its president for contempt of a Federal Court order (see Chron. item for Apr. 20, 1948, MLR, June 1948) to end a 1948 strike. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 18 LW, p. 3146, Nov. 8, 1949.)

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States refused to review a plea by three "operating" railroad brotherhoods for a review of a Federal District Court order (see Chron. item for July 2, 1948, MLR, Aug. 1948) enjoining a Nation-wide rail strike in 1948. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 18 LW, p. 3146, Nov. 8, 1949.)

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, in the case of *Graham et al. v. Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen*, held that the Norris-La Guardia Act does not forbid an injunction restraining a railroad union from illegal discriminatory representation by which nonmember Negro railroad workers would lose their seniority and ultimately their jobs. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Extra Edition Bulletin, vol. 25, No. 1, Nov. 7, 1949.)

November 9

THE NATIONAL POLICY committee of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) resolved that the mine workers would return to work without a contract, thus calling off the 7-week coal strike (see Chron. item for Sept. 19, 1949, MLR, Nov. 1949) for 3 weeks, that is until November 30. (Source: UMW Journal, Nov. 15, 1949, p. 3.)

November 10

THE NLRB found that the AFL Metal Polishers' Union and its Indianapolis, Ind., local had engaged in an illegal secondary boycott by directing members who were employees of one company to refuse to perform sub-contract work for another company against which the union was conducting a strike. (Source: NLRB release R-258, Nov. 10, 1949.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Power for the People. By Jack Bailey. Manchester, England, Cooperative Union, Ltd. (for Cooperative Party), 1949. 20 pp. 3d. net.

Problems of Distribution. London, Cooperative Party, 1949. 23 pp. 3d. net.

Cooperators' Year Book, 1949. Leicester, [Cooperative Productive Federation], 1949. 109 pp., charts, illus. 1s.

The World Cooperative Movement. By Margaret Digby. London, Hutchinson's University Library, [1948]. 163 pp. 7s. 6d. net.

These four publications indicate something of the concern and the range of thought among British cooperators and economists with regard to the future of the consumer in the cooperative movement under socialism in Great Britain.

"Power for the People" explains, from a partisan viewpoint, the problems faced by the Labor Government, what the latter has accomplished, and the tasks ahead. Thus far, it states, nationalization has had no material effect on the standard of living. The mere fact of nationalizing an industry does not solve the technical problems. "It merely gives the nation the right to solve them and to ensure that no vested interest stands in the way." The report approves, by implication, nationalization of industries providing goods or services in general demand. (With the nationalization of the iron and steel industry, it is stated, about 20 percent of British industry will have been brought under public control.) In industries in which the consumer choice is important, however, people should be encouraged to provide, themselves, for their own needs wherever possible, and nationalization should be used only in so far as it "brings the business of production more and more under the control of the people." In the next few years "labor should consciously undertake the democratization of every institution and every industry" which has been nationalized.

The socialists must make up their minds, Mr. Bailey warns, with regard to "lumping" cooperatives with profit-making institutions. Cooperatives develop vertically, extending their enterprises back to production. "Integration of this vertical kind is economically and socially

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

desirable. * * * Nationalization solves the problem of ownership. It does not solve the problem of control. Socialization alone does that. The cooperative method is one of socialization. It democratizes as it proceeds, not as an afterthought. * * * Our emphasis must, therefore, be on measures to democratize society—to equip and encourage men to shape their own lives."

"Problems of Distribution," prepared for use in the 1949 conference of the Cooperative Party, describes the present machinery of distribution, the cooperative movement as one of its channels, and the abuses in certain branches of the distributive trades (price maintenance, monopolistic arrangements, and the waste and instability of demand entailed by the dictates of fashion). It explains the undesirability of zoning schemes or licensing of shops, as in wartime, and suggests the improvement of working conditions in the distributive trades by enactment and vigorous enforcement of legislation to provide minimum wages and hygienic plant conditions, the removal of price-maintenance arrangements, carefully guarded price control as long as goods shortages remain, and the devising of means whereby "consumer demand and consumer need may find effective expression where control is vested in a national board."

The "over-riding consideration," according to the report, should be the status of the consumer. Under capitalism, it states, the consumer is only "a means by which profit is realized." "One great merit" of the cooperative movement is that "it has enfranchised consumers and in a large measure created opportunities of self-government." The cooperative movement "expects that the freedom of the consumers to associate for mutual trading purposes will not be less in a socialist than in a capitalist Britain." It should be "regarded as a desirable alternative to the rigidity of pattern which is so often a feature of State organization."

The "Cooperators' Year Book" contains 1947 operating statistics for 42 of the 48 members of the Cooperative Productive Federation (national association of workers' productive associations in Great Britain). It also contains a series of articles dealing with relations between the cooperative movement (and its Cooperative Party) and the Labor Party. The articles note the support by the cooperatives of the social security measures, in spite of their "heavy commitments" in the field of insurance, and their ready acquiescence in the Government's request that they take the lead in its price-reduction scheme. In certain respects, however, the movement charges discriminations under the Labor Government. Among these are supply quotas based on prewar conditions and the proposals to turn over to municipalities the distribution of bread and milk (in which the cooperatives do a very large business).

Thus far, "there is no evidence of permanent fundamental change in the trend of cooperative policy in distribution under a labor government." However, some new policy affecting distribution will undoubtedly be incorporated in the Labor Party's program for the general election of 1950. "Thus the matter is urgent from the point of view of the cooperative movement." The lack of imagination and vision in both the Labor Party and the cooperatives is scored, as well as the failure of the Labor Party to make

use of the information and resources available in the cooperative movement. The cooperative movement, on its part, "continues operating in the old, unplanned and haphazard way," but should come forth with a "cooperative charter" demanding from the Labor Party the abolition of all restrictions on cooperative trade and production, and should formulate "constructive practical suggestions about the place it claims to occupy in a socialist Britain."

"The World Cooperative Movement" is a concise presentation, drawing in broad, clear strokes the picture of cooperative development in individual countries in production, distribution, credit, insurance, purchase of farm supplies, marketing of farm products, collective farming, fishing and forestry, and various types of cooperative service. In most cases the situation depicted is as of 1947, but for some countries the prewar development is set forth in the absence of later information.

One of the most penetrating chapters is that dealing with the cooperative movement in its relationship to the Government. It points out that "the degree of State patronage and State interference" has varied from country to country with the national theory of the function of the State and also with the character of the cooperative membership. In certain countries (such as Great Britain) there has been little State intervention. In others (Germany and France) government has extended financial assistance in the form of low-cost credit. In underdeveloped countries with illiterate populations, governments have sometimes even organized and supervised cooperatives. Under Nazi rule, cooperatives were completely controlled and their facilities integrated into State systems.

"It is becoming clear that in the modern world cooperation is not merely or perhaps even essentially in competition with private business. It is an alternative or a partner to or even a competitor with the socialist or socializing state."

Thus far, the author states, development of the cooperative movement has been "the result of spontaneous growth pushing along the lines of greatest need or least resistance. Significantly, this growth took place almost wholly in a world of unplanned private enterprise. But it is almost certain that the world of the future will be a world of planned and, in a large measure, socialized economy."

Agricultural cooperators seem to have accepted this without examining too closely into the underlying theory or perceiving the conflict between socialistic measures and "the supposed individualism, economic and political, of the farmer." The urban consumers are more conscious of the dilemma. Among the difficulties they have faced are nationalization measures depriving them of productive enterprises; creation of marketing boards controlling the movement of agricultural products; import controls, hindering or stopping international cooperative trade and making difficult the maintenance of direct relations between cooperatives of different countries; and rationing, which "has tended to freeze memberships" or has "zoned members away from their societies in the interests of rational distribution."

Cooperators must, in the author's opinion, expect a continuation and extension of such measures. They must

make up their minds (1) whether they are prepared to renounce certain fields of activity, (2) whether there are others which would be acceptable "as a gift from the State," (3) whether they would prefer to see "free cooperation * * * as the only permitted alternative to state socialism," or (4) whether they would prefer that a fairly wide field, "a sort of preserve of private enterprise," be allowed, into which the cooperative movement could "penetrate at leisure." Not all these questions, it is explained, are urgent in all countries, "but they are everywhere latent." Decision must be made, she believes, whether the movement is to "dissolve in the socialist state" or be an "economic and social achievement quite as valuable as state socialism, with which it can fruitfully be integrated." A definite over-all policy is essential.

—F. E. P.

Child and Youth Employment

Helping Students Find Employment. Washington, American Council on Education, 1949. 37 pp. (Studies, Series VI, Student Personnel Work, No. 12.)

Job Guide for Young Workers. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, 1949. 17 pp.; processed.

Covers qualifications, usual duties, opportunities for advancement, advantages, and disadvantages of specific jobs in a variety of fields. Also tells how to obtain the jobs.

England's Climbing-Boys: A History of the Long Struggle to Abolish Child Labor in Chimney-Sweeping. By George L. Phillips. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, 1949. 61 pp., bibliography, illus. (Publication No. 5 of Kress Library of Business and Economics.)

Cooperative Movement

Developments in Consumers' Co-ops in 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 15 pp. (Bull. No. 964.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Urban Cooperation in Denmark. Copenhagen, Kooperative Fællesforbund in Danmark, [1948?]. 55 pp., illus.

Written in English, this pamphlet describes how the urban consumers' cooperative grew in Denmark, describes some of the types of cooperatives (notably the workers' productive associations operating such enterprises as bakeries, dairies, a footwear factory, printing establishments, building associations, etc.), cooperative housing associations, and store associations. Also gives some statistics on number of dwellings built cooperatively.

Congress of Queensland Cooperatives' 1949 Handbook. Brisbane, Cooperative Union of Queensland, 1949. 47 pp., illus.

Includes report of secretary, progress reports, and interstate statistical surveys on various types of cooperatives.

Year Book of Agricultural Cooperation, 1948. London, Horace Plunkett Foundation, 1948. 322 pp., bibliography.

Contains reports on agricultural cooperatives in various countries throughout the world. Several of the reports (notably those on Yugoslavia, Albania, and Palestine), however, give a rounded picture of the whole cooperative movement in the countries.

(See also Special Review on page 687 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.)

Education and Training

Administration of Vocational Education. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1949. 112 pp. (Vocational Education Bull. No. 1; General Series, No. 1, revised 1948.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Consists of policies and recommendations for administration of vocational education programs under provisions of Federal Vocational Education Acts.

Recruiting and Training Labor for Woods Work. By Fred C. Simmons. Upper Darby, Pa., Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 1949. 16 pp., bibliography, illus.; processed. (Station Paper No. 24.)

Vocational Training of Adults in Belgium. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 79 pp., bibliography, illus. (Vocational Training Monograph No. 2.) 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Education and Training in the Coal Industry, [Great Britain]. By D. N. Smith. (In *Further Education*, London, September–November 1949, pp. 108–115. 5s.)

Educación y Formación Profesional. By J. Antonio Reyes Cardona. Guatemala, Magistratura de Coordinación de Trabajo y Previsión Social, 1949. 71 pp. Free.

Ideas on vocational and professional training, and suggestions on how such training could be incorporated into Guatemala's educational system.

Housing

Housing Legislation in Selected States. By Stanley Scott. Berkeley, University of California, Bureau of Public Administration, June 1949. 21 pp., bibliography; processed. (1949 Legislative Problems, No. 8.)

1949 Survey of Consumer Finances: Part V, Home Ownership and Expenditures for Housing. (In *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System, Washington, September 1949, pp. 1037–1052, charts; also reprinted.)

Fifteenth Annual Report of New York City Housing Authority, 1949. New York, 1949. 32 pp., illus.

A Short-Cut Method for Evaluating Housing Quality. By Philip Darling. (In *Land Economics*, Madison, Wis., May 1949, pp. 184–192. \$1.50.)

Explains the utilization of 1940 Housing Census data

in connection with results of certain recent housing surveys, in accordance with a technique developed by the American Public Health Association's Committee on the Hygiene of Housing.

Toward Democracy in Housing—A Progress Report, May 1949. New York, New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, 1949. 7 pp.; processed.

States the objectives of the committee, which was set up in January 1949, and reviews its activities and projects.

Housing in Tropical Areas. By Anatole A. Solow. (In *Housing and Town and Country Planning*, Bulletin No. 2, United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, Lake Success, N. Y., April 1949, pp. 11–18, illus. \$1.)

Sweden's Housing, Planning Progress is Impressive. By Donald and Astrid Monson. (In *Journal of Housing*, Chicago, August 1949, pp. 261–266, 268, map, illus.)

Based on data obtained by the authors during a visit to Sweden in 1948.

Industrial Hygiene

Health Problems in Industrialized Agriculture. By S. J. Axelrod, M.D. (In *American Journal of Public Health*, New York, September 1949, pp. 1172–1175. 70 cents.)

Occupational Poisoning by Alkyl Mercury Compounds. By Karl-David Lundgren, M.D., and Ake Swensson, M.D. (In *Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology*, Baltimore, July 1949, pp. 190–200, bibliography, charts. \$1.50.)

Laws, Rules and Regulations Relating to Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Furrier and Hat Renovating Establishments, [California]. Compiled by Harold E. Scott. Sacramento, California Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, Board of Dry Cleaners, [1949]. 107 pp., bibliography.

Industrial Hygiene Problems in Bolivia, Peru, and Chile. By J. J. Bloomfield. Washington, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service, 1948. 139 pp., bibliography, map, illus. (Public Health Bull. No. 301.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Summarized in the November 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 538).

Industrial Fluorosis: A Study of the Hazard to Man and Animals Near Fort William, Scotland. By John N. Agate and others. London, Medical Research Council, 1949. 131 pp., bibliography, maps, diagrams, illus. (Memorandum No. 22.) 4s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Industrial Relations

Collective Bargaining. By Edgar L. Warren and Irving Bernstein. Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1949. 36 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Collective Bargaining Provisions: Adjustment of Grievances. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 103 pp.; processed. Free.

Premium Pay, Holiday, and Shift Provisions in Selected Union Agreements, 1948-49. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 39 pp.; processed. Free.

Provisions of Teamsters' Union Contracts in New York City. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1949. 58 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B-24.)

The Philadelphia Printing Industry—A Case Study. By John W. Seybold. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Labor Relations Council, 1949. 109 pp. (Industry-Wide Collective Bargaining Series.) \$1.50.

Industrial Relations Work of Certain Universities—III. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1949. 62 pp., bibliographies; processed. (Industrial Relations Memo No. 110.) \$1.

Trends in Industrial Relations. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, 1949. 88 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 16.)

Addresses by Alexander R. Heron and others in observance of 10th anniversary of Industrial Relations Section, California Institute of Technology, July 21, 1949.

International Affairs

Assistance Rendered by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies for the Promotion of the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Economic and Social Council, 1949. 88 pp.; processed.

Charter of the United Nations—Commentary and Documents. By Leland M. Goodrich and Edvard Hambro. Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1949. 710 pp., bibliography. 2d ed., rev. \$4.75.

ECE in Action: The Story of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Department of Public Information, 1949. 47 pp., illus. 30 cents.

Housing and manpower are among the major problems treated.

A Charter for World Trade. By Clair Wilcox. New York, Macmillan Co., 1949. 333 pp. \$4.50.

The author describes the negotiations that culminated in the "Havana Charter" and discusses its provisions, several of them on labor standards. The text of the charter is reproduced.

New Worlds Emerging. By Earl Parker Hanson. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1949. 385 pp. \$3.50.

The World at Work: The Economic and Social Efforts of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Chicago, etc., Rotary International, 1949. 152 pp., illus. 50 cents.

World in Transition: A Guide to the Shifting Political and Economic Forces of Our Time. By G. D. H. Cole. New York, Oxford University Press, 1949. 646 pp., maps, charts. \$6.

Yearbook on Human Rights for 1947. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, 1949. 581 pp. \$6, International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, New York.

Labor Legislation

Fundamentals of Labor Law. By Martin H. Weyrauch. Brooklyn, the Author, 1949. 194 pp.

Compilation in outline form of statutes, judicial decisions, and research analyses relative to the principles of present-day labor law.

Labor Law and Legislation. By Stephen J. Mueller. Cincinnati, Ohio, South-Western Publishing Co., 1949. 945 pp. \$6.

Essentially a case book, quoting from texts of, and discussing court and administrative decisions under, the Sherman, Clayton, Federal Anti-Injunction, Railway Labor, Fair Labor Standards, and Labor Management Relations Acts.

Unfair Labor Practices Under the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act. By Alice Warne. State College, Pennsylvania State College, Bureau of Business Research, 1949. 34 pp.; processed. (Bull. No. 38.)

Constitución de la Nación Argentina Sancionada por la Convención Nacional Constituyente en Cumplimiento de las Disposiciones de la Ley 13,233 el 11 de Marzo de 1949. Buenos Aires, Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión, Instituto Nacional de Previsión Social, 1949. 45 pp.

Includes provisions concerning labor.

Labor Organizations

Communist Trade Union Trickery Exposed: A Handbook of Communist Tactics and Techniques. By Karl Baarslag. Chicago, Argus Publishing Co., 1949. 80 pp., bibliography. 2d ed., rev.

General Labor Unions in Britain, 1889-1914. By E. J. Hobsbawm. (In *Economic History Review*, London, 2d Series, Vol. I, Nos. 2 and 3, 1949, pp. 123-142. 12s. 6d.)

Sixty Years of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. London, National Union of General and Municipal Workers, 1949. 96 pp., illus.

Labor in India. By Irving Brown. (In *American Federationist*, Washington, September 1949, pp. 8, 9, 25. 20 cents.)

Summary of background and development of the Indian trade-union movement, and description of the four national trade-union bodies existing there today.

Beknopte Geschiedenis van de Katholieke Arbeidersbeweging in Nederland. By W. G. Versluis. Utrecht Dekker & Van de Vegt N. V., 1949. 127 pp.

Medical Care and Health Insurance

A Selected Bibliography on Health Services and Health Insurance, 1940-49. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Publications and Reports, 1949. 8 pp.; processed. Limited free distribution.

Estimate of Expenditures for a National Health Insurance Program (at Late 1948 Price and Income Levels). Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Division of Research and Statistics, 1949. 31 pp.; processed.

The Social Security Administration has also issued (processed) a report giving a comparison of (a) actual personal expenditures for medical care, and (b) estimated disbursements under national health insurance at 1945-46 price and income levels.

Will Compulsory Insurance Solve Our Health Problem? (In Platform, Newsweek, Club and Educational Bureaus, New York, April 1949, pp. 1-22, bibliography. Limited free distribution.)

Pros and cons of national health insurance.

Disability Benefits Law, [New York State]. New York, State Workmen's Compensation Board, 1949. 55 pp.

Contains the text of the law, an outline of its major provisions, and a topical index.

Restrictions on Free Enterprise in Medicine. New York, Committee on Research in Medical Economics, 1949. 23 pp., bibliography. Free.

Discusses legislative and professional obstacles to free development of group medical practice under prepayment plans.

Welfare Collective Bargaining in Action: A Study of the Health and Welfare Fund of the Joint Board, Dress and Waistmakers' Union of New York City and Vicinity. By Morris Sackman. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1949. 48 pp. (Research Bull. No. 3.) 15 cents outside of New York State.

100 Questions and Answers on the British National Health Service. Chicago, American Medical Assn., Council on Medical Service, 1949. 22 pp.

Minority Groups

Discrimination and National Welfare. Edited by R. M. MacIver. New York, Institute for Religious and Social Studies, 1949. 135 pp. \$2.

The lectures presented in this volume include a discussion of the effect of discrimination on housing, by Robert C. Weaver, and one on discrimination in trade-unions, by Herbert R. Northrup.

Discrimination in Employment. By Robert D. Leiter. (In American Journal of Economics and Sociology, New York, July 1949, pp. 337-350. \$1.)

The Negro in the United States. By E. Franklin Frazier. New York, Macmillan Co., 1949. 767 pp., bibliography, maps, charts. \$8 (college ed., \$6).

This analysis of the situation of the Negro in America includes discussions of health, housing, unemployment, and the occupational status of workers.

The Negro Worker's Progress in Minnesota. [St. Paul?], Governor's Interracial Commission, 1949. 66 pp.

Fifth in a series of reports on various racial and religious situations in Minnesota.

Occupations and Occupational Adjustment

Blueprint Your Career—A Guide to Success. By Robert Foster Moore. Harrisburg, Stackpole & Heck, Inc., 1949. 151 pp. \$2.75.

Occupations Today. By John M. Brewer and Edward Landy. Boston, Ginn and Co., 1949. 383 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. Rev. ed. \$2.56.

Opportunities in Home Economics—A Guidance Aid. Washington, American Home Economics Association, 1949. 28 pp., bibliography. 75 cents.

Your Career in the Metallurgical Profession. By John W. W. Sullivan. Cleveland, American Society for Metals, [1948]. 96 pp., illus. \$1.

Conference on Professional Counseling and Placement of Nurses, [University of Minnesota], March 21-25, 1949. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Center for Continuation Study, 1949. 54 pp.; processed.

Personnel Management

The Supervisor's Management Guide—For All Who Supervise Others. Edited by M. Joseph Dooher and Vivienne Marquis. New York, American Management Association, 1949. 188 pp., bibliography, forms.

A Summary of Clerical Tests. By George K. Bennett and Ruth M. Cruikshank. New York, Psychological Corp., 1949. 122 pp., bibliography.

Job Evaluation. By John A. Patton and Reynold S. Smith, Jr. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1949. 316 pp., bibliography, diagrams, forms. \$4.50.

Detailed discussion of the installation and operation of the point rating method of wage setting, with emphasis on securing employee acceptance of the plan.

The Canadian Bureaucracy. By Taylor Cole. Durham, N. C., Duke University Press, 1949. 292 pp. \$5.

The study covers employees of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and public school teachers. It

deals with the chief personnel developments since 1939, with emphasis on the major trends during the war and postwar periods.

Social Security (General)

Costs of Employee Benefits. Los Angeles, Merchants and Manufacturers Assn., 1949. 7 pp. (Survey Analysis No. 29.)

Estimated Amount of Life Insurance in Force as Survivors Benefits Under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System. By Louis O. Shudde. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1949. 18 pp.; processed. (Actuarial Study No. 29.)

Ley del Seguro Social General Obligatorio y Exposición de Motivos, [Bolivia]. La Paz, Instituto Boliviano de Seguridad Social, 1949. 133 pp.

Offentlig Forsorg og Social Forsikring 1947-48: I, De Sociale Udgifter. (In *Statistiske Efterretninger*, Statistiske Departement, Copenhagen, August 4, 1949, pp. 299-307.)

Report on expenditures for public assistance and national insurance in Denmark, 1947-48.

Social Welfare in Sweden. By Karl J. Højer. Stockholm, Swedish Institute, 1949. 154 pp., bibliography, map, charts, illus. Kr. 6.50.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Employee Salary Plans in Operation. By Herbert S. Briggs and Stephen Habbe. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1949. 72 pp., chart, forms. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 100.)

Describes salary plans for nonsupervisory employees of nine companies, and summarizes reactions of over 3,000 salaried workers to the plans. The employee questionnaire form is reproduced.

The Wage Chronology Series, Vol. I. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 46 pp. (Bull. No. 970.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Brings together wage chronologies Nos. 1-8, as published in issues of the *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1948-August 1949.

Income of Fishermen, Boston Fish Pier Fleet, 1948. By Kermit Mohn. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 13 pp.; processed. Free.

Salaries of Nurses Employed for Public Health Work in Local Boards of Education and in Nonofficial Agencies. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of State Grants, 1949. 13 pp., charts; processed.

Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Electrical Products Industry, [Canada], October 1948. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, September 1949, pp. 1133-1141. 10 cents.)

First Report on Wages and Conditions of Employment in the Pottery Industry of Some Countries. Amsterdam, International Federation of General Factory Workers, 1949. 36 pp.; processed.

Based on a questionnaire distributed by the federation in 10 countries. The data relate to December 1947. A study of occupational diseases in the pottery industry of Sweden is appended to the report.

A Review of Wage-Incentive Practice. Melbourne, Australia, Department of Labor and National Service, Industrial Welfare Division, 1949. 31 pp., bibliography.

Based on British, Australian, and American published studies of the various types of wage-incentive systems and their application.

Women in Industry

An Annual Minimum Budget for Working Women in Connecticut, March 1949. [Hartford], Connecticut Department of Labor, 1949. Various pages, forms; processed.

Cost of Living for Women Workers, New York State, 1948. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1949. 49 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B-22.)

Selected References on Equal Pay for Women. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1949. 10 pp.; processed. Free.

Some Aspects of the Nightwork Problem with Special Reference to the Restaurant Industry. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1949. 193 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B-23.)

Miscellaneous

Company Annual Reports to Stockholders, Employees, and the Public. By Thomas H. Sanders. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1949. 338 pp. \$3.75.

Discussion of recent trends, emphasizing the popularization of company reports. Attitudes of stockholders, employees, and the public toward company reports are analyzed, and one chapter criticizes trade-union views of corporate finance.

The Hoover Report—Half a Loaf. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1949. 47 pp. (Occasional Paper Series, No. 3.) 50 cents.

Summary, analysis, and evaluation of the work of the

Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, whose chairman was ex-President Herbert Hoover. The section of the report on "human welfare" presents the Commission's recommendations on Government activities with respect to health, social welfare, and labor.

Survey of University Business and Economic Research Projects, 1947-48. By Lyle C. Bryant. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1949. 240 pp.; processed. \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wages, Prices, and Profits. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, September 1949. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 29.) 15 cents.

Michigan's Economy—A Selected Annotated Bibliography, No. 1, January-June, 1949. Lansing, Michigan Department of Economic Development, Research Division, 1949. 18 pp.; processed.

Includes material on labor.

A Review of Economic Conditions in Jamaica, 1939-48. Kingston, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1949. 11 pp.; processed. (Bull. No. 20.) 6d.

Modern Latin America in Social Science Literature. By Richard F. Behrendt. [Albuquerque], University of New Mexico Press, 1949. 152 pp. \$2.50.

Selected, annotated bibliography of books, pamphlets, and periodicals in English in the fields of economics, politics, and sociology of Latin America.

The Brazilian Economy: Chronic Inflation and Sporadic Industrialization. By Henry William Spiegel. Philadelphia, Blakiston Co., 1949. 246 pp., map. \$4.50.

Major chapter headings are: Income, prices, and finance; Problems of population and labor; Foreign trade and investment; Agricultural problems; Industrial development.

Economic Review of Colombia, 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade, 1949. 12 pp.; processed. (International Reference Service, Vol. VI, No. 55.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes information on labor developments. Similar reviews have been issued in 1949 for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Establishing a Business in Venezuela. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade, 1949. 12 pp.; processed. (International Reference Service, Vol. VI, No. 81.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes information on labor and social legislation. Similar reports in this series have been issued in 1949 for Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico.

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- 742 Table F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

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.

<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>
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-6	F-5	I-3
A-8	A-9						

¹Not 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						
	Oct.	Sept. ²	Aug.	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force ³	64,021	64,222	65,105	65,278	64,866	63,452	62,327	62,305	61,896	61,546	62,828	63,138	63,166
Civilian labor force.....	62,576	62,763	63,637	63,815	63,398	61,983	60,835	60,814	60,388	60,078	61,375	61,724	61,775
Unemployment.....	3,576	3,351	3,689	4,095	3,778	3,289	3,016	3,167	3,221	2,664	1,941	1,831	1,642
Employment.....	59,001	59,411	59,947	59,720	59,619	58,694	57,819	57,647	57,167	57,414	59,434	59,893	60,134
Nonagricultural.....	51,290	51,254	51,441	50,073	49,924	49,720	49,999	50,254	50,174	50,651	52,059	51,932	51,506
Worked 35 hours or more.....	41,354	27,366	40,407	27,686	40,924	41,315	40,761	40,761	40,830	41,314	43,425	40,036	42,451
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,056	19,683	5,231	14,701	5,425	5,073	5,913	5,964	5,737	5,533	5,303	8,469	5,747
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	2,027	1,867	1,509	1,438	1,525	1,778	1,888	1,944	1,876	1,899	1,844	1,877	1,726
With a job but not at work ⁵	1,855	2,339	4,294	6,247	2,051	1,554	1,438	1,585	1,730	1,907	1,488	1,549	1,583
Agricultural.....	7,710	8,158	8,507	9,647	9,696	8,974	7,820	7,393	6,993	6,763	7,375	7,961	8,627
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,462	6,294	6,724	7,326	7,400	7,159	6,656	4,973	4,591	4,269	5,235	5,485	6,811
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,604	1,455	1,290	1,871	1,952	1,474	1,700	1,833	1,776	1,725	1,680	1,997	1,455
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	365	269	264	262	228	211	243	357	367	392	265	279	223
With a job but not at work ⁵	279	140	228	189	116	130	221	231	260	345	196	201	140
	Males												
Total labor force ³	45,413	45,759	46,613	46,712	46,282	45,337	45,143	45,000	44,721	44,614	45,012	45,182	45,229
Civilian labor force.....	43,988	44,319	45,163	45,267	44,832	43,886	43,668	43,525	43,229	43,161	43,573	43,782	43,851
Unemployment.....	2,563	2,233	2,519	2,845	2,598	2,366	2,205	2,433	2,417	2,011	1,411	1,231	1,088
Employment.....	41,426	42,085	42,644	42,422	42,233	41,521	41,463	41,092	40,812	41,150	42,162	42,551	42,763
Nonagricultural.....	35,123	35,521	35,549	34,799	34,796	34,411	34,714	34,622	34,689	35,193	35,991	36,079	36,016
Worked 35 hours or more.....	29,631	20,498	29,277	20,820	29,889	29,813	29,621	29,425	29,425	29,888	31,469	29,442	31,081
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,234	12,663	3,080	9,604	3,004	2,766	3,237	3,286	3,199	3,075	2,678	4,719	3,092
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	901	810	593	651	629	780	825	802	825	879	763	808	711
With a job but not at work ⁵	1,359	1,551	2,599	3,723	1,274	1,052	1,032	1,109	1,239	1,352	1,082	1,110	1,132
Agricultural.....	6,302	6,565	7,095	7,623	7,438	7,109	6,749	6,470	6,123	5,957	6,172	6,472	6,747
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,896	5,465	6,019	6,356	6,453	6,249	5,372	4,738	4,344	4,102	4,813	5,007	5,772
Worked 15-34 hours.....	910	742	705	916	731	610	1,023	1,294	1,263	1,261	1,046	1,120	738
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	247	179	161	185	148	134	153	223	270	275	143	163	124
With a job but not at work ⁵	249	128	209	168	105	115	201	216	246	318	170	182	114
	Females												
Total labor force ³	18,608	18,463	18,492	18,566	18,584	18,115	17,184	17,305	17,175	16,932	17,816	17,956	17,937
Civilian labor force.....	18,588	18,444	18,474	18,548	18,566	18,097	17,167	17,289	17,159	16,917	17,802	17,942	17,924
Unemployment.....	1,013	1,118	1,170	1,250	1,180	923	811	734	804	653	530	600	554
Employment.....	17,575	17,326	17,303	17,298	17,386	17,173	16,356	16,555	16,355	16,264	17,272	17,342	17,371
Nonagricultural.....	16,167	15,733	15,892	15,274	15,128	15,309	15,285	15,632	15,485	15,458	16,068	15,853	15,490
Worked 35 hours or more.....	11,723	6,868	11,130	6,866	11,035	11,502	11,140	11,336	11,405	11,426	11,956	10,594	11,370
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,822	7,020	2,151	5,097	2,421	2,307	2,676	2,678	2,538	2,458	2,625	3,760	2,655
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,127	1,057	916	787	896	998	1,063	1,142	1,051	1,020	1,081	1,069	1,015
With a job but not at work ⁵	496	788	1,695	2,524	777	502	406	476	491	555	406	439	451
Agricultural.....	1,408	1,593	1,412	2,024	2,258	1,865	1,071	923	870	806	1,204	1,489	1,880
Worked 35 hours or more.....	566	829	705	970	947	910	284	235	247	197	422	478	1,039
Worked 15-34 hours.....	694	663	585	955	1,221	864	677	539	513	464	634	877	717
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	118	90	103	77	80	77	90	134	97	117	122	116	99
With a job but not at work ⁵	30	12	19	21	11	15	20	15	14	27	26	19	26

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 Group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949											1948			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1948	1947	
Total employees.....	42,705	43,476	43,006	42,573	42,835	42,731	42,966	42,918	43,061	43,449	45,282	44,815	44,915	44,201	43,371	
Mining.....	583	948	957	943	968	974	984	981	988	991	1,002	999	1,000	981	943	
Metal.....	71.5	91.7	93.9	94.5	100.3	101.4	103.1	102.0	101.1	98.2	98.5	97.2	99.4	98.5	96.8	
Iron.....		35.6	36.0	36.4	36.8	36.5	36.5	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.7	35.5	33.1	
Copper.....		21.1	21.1	21.2	22.2	22.8	23.2	23.5	22.5	20.0	20.3	19.9	22.8	22.3	22.5	
Lead and zinc.....		19.0	19.0	18.7	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.2	22.5	21.7	22.9	
Anthracite.....		76.0	75.7	75.5	77.1	77.0	78.3	78.6	79.5	80.5	80.1	80.0	79.4	80.0	79.4	
Bituminous-coal.....	79.4	421.9	425.2	410.1	431.2	438.4	446.4	448.0	455.0	457.5	460.8	458.0	457.8	444.9	431.8	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....		260.3	262.7	263.5	261.9	260.1	258.8	257.4	258.3	260.0	263.7	263.0	261.6	257.5	237.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	96.3	98.5	99.0	99.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	94.5	92.5	94.3	99.3	100.8	101.8	100.1	97.8	
Contract construction.....	2,321	2,342	2,340	2,277	2,205	2,137	2,036	1,947	1,926	2,016	2,200	2,287	2,334	2,165	1,982	
Manufacturing.....	13,984	14,307	14,115	13,757	13,884	13,877	14,177	14,475	14,649	14,782	15,174	15,368	15,514	15,286	15,247	
Durable goods ²	7,082	7,413	7,305	7,255	7,392	7,441	7,656	7,819	7,923	8,044	8,258	8,352	8,393	8,315	8,373	
Nondurable goods ³	6,902	6,894	6,810	6,502	6,492	6,436	6,521	6,656	6,726	6,738	6,916	7,016	7,121	6,970	6,874	
Ordnance and accessories.....	22.7	22.7	22.6	23.8	25.3	26.1	27.3	27.9	28.0	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.1	28.1	26.9	
Food and kindred products.....	1,635	1,695	1,715	1,585	1,501	1,436	1,410	1,406	1,414	1,439	1,513	1,570	1,654	1,536	1,532	
Meat products.....		287.1	285.6	284.7	282.7	277.5	274.8	282.6	289.4	298.8	304.8	291.7	282.6	271.2	275.	
Dairy products.....		149.9	156.6	162.3	161.6	153.9	146.3	141.4	136.7	134.0	136.3	140.7	146.0	147.7	148.0	
Canning and preserving.....		346.0	367.8	247.3	194.5	156.4	150.1	134.6	133.0	143.7	172.7	199.7	285.1	222.0	223.5	
Grain-mill products.....		123.3	122.0	121.8	119.4	118.7	116.4	117.8	118.9	118.8	119.2	120.8	117.9	117.7	116.9	
Bakery products.....		288.5	287.3	281.9	282.3	276.1	273.9	271.7	278.6	279.8	286.3	286.4	291.9	282.9	274.9	
Sugar.....		30.7	29.9	27.8	26.8	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.4	28.8	35.5	49.9	49.1	34.5	38.4	
Confectionery and related products.....		104.9	92.6	83.7	84.9	87.1	91.5	92.9	96.3	100.5	109.0	114.8	113.1	100.2	98.5	
Beverages.....		222.1	232.9	235.7	210.5	204.4	194.0	205.6	199.6	200.8	213.2	224.1	223.7	218.6	211.9	
Miscellaneous food products.....		142.6	140.0	140.0	138.5	135.5	136.2	132.5	134.2	133.9	136.3	141.7	145.0	141.3	144.1	
Tobacco manufactures.....	99	101	98	89	91	90	90	92	95	96	100	104	107	100	104	
Cigarettes.....		27.0	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.3	25.8	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.3	27.3	26.6	26.2	
Cigars.....		45.2	44.3	42.9	44.4	43.3	42.9	45.4	45.5	45.3	48.4	50.4	49.5	48.3	49.4	
Tobacco and snuff.....		13.1	13.1	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.8	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		16.1	14.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.8	10.0	11.2	11.3	12.2	16.4	11.2	13.0	
Textile-mill products.....	1,255	1,219	1,179	1,145	1,170	1,175	1,188	1,240	1,279	1,288	1,324	1,333	1,336	1,362	1,325	
Yarn and thread mills.....		148.0	141.2	135.3	140.7	141.4	142.9	153.1	169.0	162.4	167.2	166.6	168.7	177.6	179.5	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		577.2	560.3	548.1	555.2	557.1	560.3	589.5	613.4	621.4	637.7	640.4	640.0	645.7	618.3	
Knitting mills.....		236.7	228.5	218.1	220.8	220.1	225.1	228.6	231.8	229.2	237.2	242.8	243.4	249.0	242.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		85.1	82.6	81.3	83.4	85.4	87.1	87.9	88.4	87.9	89.9	89.6	88.9	89.8	86.8	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		56.0	55.5	50.9	56.9	58.5	61.7	63.5	64.6	64.9	65.8	65.8	65.8	64.8	57.3	
Other textile-mill products.....		115.5	110.8	111.1	113.4	112.1	111.3	117.4	121.6	122.6	126.3	127.7	129.4	135.2	140.9	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,195	1,196	1,165	1,055	1,073	1,070	1,121	1,166	1,171	1,129	1,155	1,174	1,187	1,162	1,130	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		145.6	143.8	128.8	134.7	131.8	147.3	150.7	162.5	149.2	148.8	149.5	155.8	154.4	151.2	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		264.6	253.3	239.3	253.8	257.4	258.9	260.2	259.0	243.1	254.3	264.5	267.6	269.1	269.8	
Women's outerwear.....		353.3	341.0	296.5	292.1	290.7	322.0	352.3	359.7	349.6	350.2	349.9	351.6	342.4	336.4	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		102.7	97.3	90.8	92.5	94.1	95.1	97.3	97.9	96.5	99.1	101.4	100.9	97.4	90.8	
Millinery.....		24.0	23.0	20.4	17.3	20.3	23.1	25.6	25.5	23.5	21.9	20.4	23.6	22.9	23.9	
Children's outerwear.....		67.5	67.1	63.4	62.3	57.3	58.5	63.0	62.3	59.7	58.7	60.6	61.2	59.5	53.1	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		95.5	91.0	84.7	86.4	83.4	83.0	84.4	84.1	81.4	91.5	95.4	94.4	90.1	83.5	
Other fabricated textile products.....		142.7	138.3	131.0	133.7	135.1	133.1	132.3	129.9	126.2	130.7	131.9	132.0	125.6	121.6	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	749	744	748	736	747	733	719	719	714	726	790	816	830	812	838	
Logging camps and contractors.....		59.6	63.1	62.7	63.8	63.3	58.1	60.3	58.8	58.9	67.2	75.8	80.3	72.8	81.1	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		446.5	445.7	436.8	442.1	430.4	418.8	415.6	408.5	416.9	450.5	474.2	482.8	478.9	488.3	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		110.1	109.2	106.6	108.4	106.2	108.1	107.9	109.7	112.0	118.4	120.3	121.2	119.5	113.2	
Wooden containers.....		71.6	72.0	71.7	73.7	73.7	73.4	73.5	74.5	76.4	80.0	81.2	80.9	81.8	87.3	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		56.6	58.0	58.0	58.8	59.2	60.3	61.4	62.2	62.1	63.7	64.2	65.1	65.2	68.4	
Furniture and fixtures.....	329	319	306	295	298	301	311	316	320	325	339	346	348	348	340	
Household furniture.....		223.2	212.9	204.0	205.5	207.9	215.9	219.7	223.3	226.9	238.5	245.1	246.7	247.0	243.9	
Other furniture and fixtures.....		95.7	92.6	90.9	92.8	93.2	94.6	95.8	97.0	98.4	100.5	101.1	101.5	100.9	96.1	
Paper and allied products.....	457	449	436	429	434	437	442	451	456	463	475	477	477	470	465	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		226.1	220.3	217.8	221.7	223.3	226.2	231.5	233.9	237.4	240.7	240.7	240.9	240.7	234.0	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		119.1	114.5	110.6	111.4	111.5	113.0	115.0	116.6	119.4	125.5	126.9	125.6	121.4	122.1	
Other paper and allied products.....		103.5	101.4	100.9	100.8	101.9	102.6	104.8	105.9	106.3	109.1	109.8	110.2	107.6	108.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949											1948			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1948	1947	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	733	726	719	716	725	722	722	723	726	729	739	736	735	725	709	
Newspapers	287.5	284.7	283.5	283.8	283.8	280.8	277.9	276.6	275.0	274.7	276.9	274.8	273.5	267.5	248.5	
Periodicals	53.3	52.7	52.2	51.9	51.9	53.4	54.1	54.7	54.9	54.8	55.9	55.9	55.9	54.7	56.5	
Books	41.9	41.9	41.4	44.8	45.0	45.0	45.1	45.1	45.4	45.6	46.1	46.2	46.7	46.6	48.6	
Commercial printing	195.5	193.0	195.5	196.4	194.9	195.6	196.0	198.8	201.5	203.0	199.9	200.4	200.4	197.5	191.0	
Lithographing	40.9	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.6	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.6	43.8	44.7	44.6	45.1	48.2	48.2	
Other printing and publishing	107.3	106.4	103.8	107.9	107.6	108.4	109.1	110.5	111.1	113.3	114.6	113.6	113.3	115.6	115.6	
Chemicals and allied products	662	655	636	630	642	654	675	691	693	700	709	713	714	699	692	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	65.7	65.6	66.6	68.6	69.0	70.0	70.9	71.1	72.6	72.9	71.9	72.5	72.5	70.9	66.6	
Industrial organic chemicals	185.3	180.6	181.1	185.0	188.3	195.9	205.7	211.4	212.4	214.1	214.6	213.9	210.3	210.3	205.5	
Drugs and medicines	92.7	91.9	90.7	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.7	91.8	91.8	90.2	90.4	90.2	89.5	89.5	93.6	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	66.2	65.8	64.9	66.7	67.3	67.7	68.1	68.7	69.6	69.9	70.6	71.1	70.7	68.3	68.3	
Fertilizers	32.3	30.4	29.6	30.6	36.4	42.3	43.2	38.8	35.5	33.7	33.2	33.4	35.9	36.7	36.7	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	59.3	48.7	46.5	48.5	50.5	54.5	57.0	58.2	60.4	63.0	64.6	65.7	56.2	55.7	55.7	
Other chemicals and allied products	153.6	153.0	150.1	150.5	151.7	152.9	154.1	152.7	158.1	165.2	167.8	166.8	165.0	165.3	165.3	
Products of petroleum and coal	238	247	246	246	246	246	246	245	246	247	249	251	243	250	239	
Petroleum refining	199.1	199.9	199.9	198.9	198.0	199.1	199.1	198.5	199.6	200.4	200.4	200.0	190.9	199.1	189.3	
Coke and byproducts	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.0	18.6	
Other petroleum and coal products	28.5	27.7	26.3	26.6	27.1	26.1	25.6	25.7	25.8	28.3	31.1	32.2	30.8	31.2	31.2	
Rubber products	236	212	228	224	230	233	238	243	246	251	256	259	257	259	270	
Tires and inner tubes	82.4	103.7	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	115.9	117.5	119.1	117.8	121.1	132.4	132.4	
Rubber footwear	25.9	25.3	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	31.1	30.7	30.3	29.6	28.8	28.8	
Other rubber products	103.3	98.9	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.7	109.2	109.3	107.9	109.2	109.2	
Leather and leather products	392	394	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	396	399	411	410	409	
Leather	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	53.4	52.6	54.0	54.2	55.7	55.7	
Footwear (except rubber)	254.4	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	253.3	250.1	259.1	260.1	257.3	257.3	
Other leather products	90.3	89.3	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	89.4	96.6	98.3	95.4	95.5	95.5	
Stone, clay, and glass products	483	483	481	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	518	524	526	514	501	
Glass and glass products	122.3	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	131.7	136.5	137.9	135.9	143.8	143.8	
Cement, hydraulic	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.2	41.9	40.9	38.1	38.1	
Structural clay products	79.5	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	86.6	86.6	86.4	83.4	76.1	76.1	
Pottery and related products	56.5	55.7	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	62.7	62.5	62.2	60.6	58.8	58.8	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	87.3	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.3	89.0	90.1	87.8	81.5	81.5	
Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	106.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	102.7	102.7	
Primary metal industries	738	1,099	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,267	1,265	1,262	1,247	1,231	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	574.2	571.9	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	627.4	623.5	621.6	612.0	589.0	589.0	
Iron and steel foundries	201.1	205.6	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	260.5	262.6	263.3	259.3	256.8	256.8	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	51.1	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.5	55.2	55.6	55.1	55.1	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	104.0	103.6	103.8	111.5	111.5	
Nonferrous foundries	74.1	71.3	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.2	85.9	85.9	
Other primary metal industries	115.8	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	133.9	133.3	131.8	130.7	132.3	132.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	856	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	966	980	985	976	995	
Tin cans and other tinware	50.6	51.2	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.9	46.2	47.9	48.8	50.6	48.7	47.7	47.7	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	136.8	134.7	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	158.7	156.8	155.7	154.4	156.5	156.5	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	134.5	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	159.1	168.3	171.7	165.8	174.3	174.3	
Fabricated structural metal products	201.6	201.6	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	212.5	216.6	217.7	218.0	215.9	206.7	206.7	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	151.8	146.3	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	165.4	169.7	170.0	172.2	180.4	180.4	
Other fabricated metal products	188.0	184.9	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	217.9	219.1	218.6	219.0	229.1	229.1	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,237	1,231	1,226	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,509	1,518	1,522	1,533	1,535	
Engines and turbines	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.7	82.8	82.8	83.8	83.8	83.9	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	178.8	179.6	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	194.9	193.5	192.0	191.3	178.9	178.9	
Construction and mining machinery	89.0	91.3	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	120.4	121.8	122.5	122.6	120.2	120.2	
Metalworking machinery	195.3	193.1	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	237.9	238.1	239.6	239.5	248.3	248.3	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	160.2	161.7	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	197.5	198.1	199.2	201.9	204.4	204.4	
General industrial machinery	178.9	179.6	179.7	184.0	189.2	191.6	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.3	209.4	209.7	209.8	208.6	208.6	
Office and store machines and devices	88.6	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	101.9	103.3	105.5	109.1	108.2	108.2	
Service-industry and household machines	130.5	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	180.8	187.4	189.3	191.3	184.8	184.8	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	142.5	141.2	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	182.1	183.1	181.7	183.4	197.3	197.3	
Electrical machinery	756	733	711	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	853	860	858	869	918	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	286.0	281.5	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	321.3	325.6	325.7	332.9	343.5	343.5	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	65.1	63.2	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.3	69.6	69.4	69.0	74.3	74.3	
Communication equipment	256.6	249.4	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	311.3	312.3	308.4	312.2	336.2	336.2	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	124.9	116.6	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	150.8	152.7	154.4	154.8	164.0	164.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949										1948			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment.....	1,221	1,246	1,227	1,242	1,224	1,183	1,242	1,248	1,245	1,267	1,282	1,277	1,287	1,263	1,263
Automobiles.....		820.5	811.3	799.0	775.6	726.9	777.9	775.6	772.5	794.0	803.7	799.6	814.2	792.8	776.2
Aircraft and parts.....		258.3	252.0	259.6	253.7	254.1	259.3	259.4	256.0	254.9	252.2	248.6	242.6	228.1	228.6
Aircraft.....		171.2	171.5	172.8	169.3	169.8	171.0	171.0	168.9	168.5	168.3	166.3	161.7	151.7	151.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....		52.6	46.2	52.3	53.1	53.8	53.0	52.8	52.2	52.1	50.4	49.9	49.3	46.7	47.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		8.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		26.3	26.3	26.3	23.2	22.7	27.6	27.9	27.3	26.7	25.8	24.8	24.1	22.4	22.0
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		88.4	94.5	100.6	103.7	108.2	109.0	113.6	116.4	118.1	123.3	124.4	127.8	140.7	159.4
Ship building and repairing.....		77.7	83.2	88.8	91.3	95.1	95.9	100.3	102.2	103.7	109.0	110.1	113.3	124.2	137.3
Railroad equipment.....		67.5	59.0	73.3	81.2	83.0	84.6	87.5	88.2	87.6	88.0	87.3	85.8	84.8	81.4
Other transportation equipment.....		11.4	10.5	9.3	9.6	10.5	11.1	11.5	11.5	12.3	15.0	16.8	17.0	16.6	17.0
Instruments and related products.....	236	23.3	231	231	236	238	242	245	246	251	258	259	263	260	265
Ophthalmic goods.....		26.0	26.2	26.2	27.0	27.3	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.0	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.2	30.1
Photographic apparatus.....		49.5	50.2	51.2	53.0	53.8	55.6	56.1	56.7	57.7	59.1	59.6	60.1	60.3	61.6
Watches and clocks.....		31.7	30.6	29.4	30.6	30.6	31.1	31.6	32.0	33.8	37.6	40.5	41.7	40.8	41.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....		126.1	123.5	123.7	125.8	126.3	128.0	129.0	129.4	131.7	133.3	130.4	132.3	130.5	131.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	454	439	417	384	403	404	414	426	434	439	458	479	484	466	461
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		54.9	52.6	49.0	53.4	54.3	55.7	57.1	58.5	58.7	60.5	61.9	61.5	60.3	58.1
Toys and sporting goods.....		72.2	70.3	63.8	65.3	65.6	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.9	73.2	82.3	85.8	80.8	80.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		62.0	56.5	52.8	51.6	50.1	53.3	57.8	60.0	59.4	61.7	64.6	66.1	62.3	61.0
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		249.6	237.7	218.0	232.6	233.5	238.6	244.9	248.7	254.1	262.4	270.0	270.9	262.8	262.3
Transportation and public utilities	3,874	3,964	3,994	4,007	4,081	4,021	3,991	3,975	4,024	4,054	4,158	4,186	4,188	4,151	4,122
Transportation.....	2,668	2,744	2,763	2,771	2,800	2,792	2,761	2,745	2,795	2,829	2,928	2,937	2,963	2,934	2,984
Interstate railroads.....		1,339	1,375	1,381	1,410	1,416	1,387	1,370	1,414	1,440	1,504	1,517	1,534	1,517	1,557
Class I railroads.....		1,166	1,202	1,208	1,230	1,237	1,215	1,198	1,231	1,255	1,306	1,329	1,345	1,327	1,352
Local railways and bus lines.....		157	157	158	159	159	161	160	161	161	162	162	162	163	185
Trucking and warehousing.....		556	538	537	540	532	532	538	544	549	571	579	580	566	551
Other transportation and services.....		692	693	695	691	685	681	677	676	679	691	679	687	687	692
Communication.....	671	676	685	691	691	695	698	700	701	699	702	702	700	696	646
Telephone.....		624.7	632.9	638.2	636.6	639.1	641.1	643.5	643.8	640.6	643.6	643.0	640.2	634.2	581.1
Telegraph.....		50.1	51.6	52.3	53.1	54.5	55.4	55.3	56.0	56.9	57.8	58.3	58.9	60.8	63.4
Other public utilities.....	535	544	546	545	540	534	532	530	528	526	528	527	525	521	492
Gas and electric utilities.....		518.6	521.1	520.0	515.2	509.3	507.0	504.9	504.2	502.9	504.9	503.3	501.6	497.0	469.5
Local utilities.....		24.9	25.2	25.0	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.6	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.7	22.6
Trade	9,510	9,412	9,218	9,220	9,386	9,342	9,478	9,310	9,292	9,388	10,273	9,807	9,654	9,491	9,196
Wholesale trade.....	2,550	2,540	2,516	2,472	2,491	2,482	2,504	2,523	2,541	2,559	2,595	2,612	2,601	2,533	2,410
Retail trade.....	6,960	6,872	6,702	6,748	6,845	6,860	6,974	6,787	6,751	6,829	7,678	7,195	7,053	6,958	6,785
General merchandise stores.....		1,476	1,425	1,339	1,356	1,401	1,515	1,411	1,386	1,423	1,990	1,647	1,523	1,470	1,389
Food and liquor stores.....		1,198	1,188	1,179	1,201	1,208	1,204	1,193	1,184	1,186	1,208	1,197	1,196	1,195	1,161
Automotive and accessories dealers.....		700	693	689	679	670	661	658	648	647	653	668	654	648	581
Apparel and accessories stores.....		556	547	488	507	553	566	548	534	554	670	608	599	577	567
Other retail trade.....		3,030	3,019	3,007	3,005	3,013	2,998	2,987	3,000	3,013	3,142	3,089	3,081	3,088	3,088
Finance	1,768	1,771	1,782	1,780	1,774	1,763	1,757	1,749	1,735	1,731	1,724	1,721	1,720	1,716	1,641
Banks and trust companies.....		418	422	422	417	413	413	415	413	410	409	408	407	403	380
Security dealers and exchanges.....		55.0	55.5	55.7	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.9	56.3	56.5	56.9	57.0	57.3	57.9	60.1
Insurance carriers and agents.....		627	629	624	616	612	613	611	606	602	602	600	597	589	549
Other finance agencies and real estate.....		671	675	678	686	683	676	667	660	662	656	656	659	665	652
Service	4,799	4,839	4,837	4,851	4,834	4,804	4,768	4,720	4,712	4,723	4,757	4,782	4,811	4,799	4,788
Hotels and lodging places.....		475	504	511	487	464	451	445	447	447	401	458	404	478	497
Laundries.....		362.2	358.2	364.0	361.0	352.6	347.3	346.2	346.4	350.5	349.6	350.5	354.7	356.1	364.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....		146.8	144.2	150.6	154.1	153.1	149.5	143.5	142.0	143.6	145.3	146.8	150.2	149.9	153.7
Motion pictures.....		236	238	239	240	238	237	235	235	238	238	238	238	241	252
Government	5,866	5,893	5,763	5,738	5,803	5,813	5,775	5,761	5,737	5,764	5,994	5,685	5,694	5,613	5,454
Federal.....	1,863	1,892	1,900	1,905	1,909	1,898	1,885	1,877	1,877	1,875	2,161	1,856	1,848	1,827	1,874
State and local.....	4,003	4,001	3,863	3,833	3,894	3,915	3,890	3,884	3,860	3,889	3,833	3,829	3,846	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 private 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, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. 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 avail-

able 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	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1948	1947
Mining:															
Metal mining.....		80.9	82.9	83.3	89.5	90.9	92.7	92.0	91.0	88.3	88.5	87.2	89.7	88.6	87.5
Iron mining.....		32.3	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.1	33.2	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.8	32.6	30.5
Copper mining.....		18.6	18.6	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.9	21.2	20.2	17.9	18.1	17.7	20.5	20.0	20.1
Lead and zinc mining.....		15.5	16.5	16.1	19.1	19.8	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.5	20.1	19.2	20.7
Anthracite.....		71.5	71.2	71.0	72.7	72.9	73.9	74.3	75.1	76.1	75.9	75.9	75.6	75.8	74.6
Bituminous-coal.....		395.8	399.7	383.1	404.5	411.7	419.6	421.6	428.2	430.5	434.5	431.9	431.7	419.1	407.7
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production.....		128.7	131.5	131.1	130.0	126.5	125.7	125.7	125.9	125.7	127.0	127.8	127.1	127.1	120.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		85.6	85.9	85.8	85.9	85.6	85.4	82.0	80.4	81.9	87.2	88.6	89.7	87.6	86.0
Manufacturing.....	11,447	11,760	11,561	11,211	11,337	11,324	11,616	11,904	12,074	12,201	12,578	12,775	12,913	12,717	12,794
Durable goods.....	5,738	6,057	5,948	5,894	6,022	6,057	6,262	6,417	6,523	6,640	6,845	6,942	6,969	6,909	7,010
Nondurable goods.....	5,709	5,703	5,613	5,317	5,315	5,267	5,354	5,487	5,551	5,561	5,733	5,833	5,944	5,808	5,784
Ordnance and accessories.....	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.3	20.7	21.3	22.5	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.9	23.8	23.9	22.5
Food and kindred products.....	1,278	1,332	1,348	1,224	1,153	1,095	1,071	1,069	1,073	1,097	1,171	1,226	1,311	1,197	1,216
Meat products.....		230.0	228.5	227.2	225.6	220.6	217.4	225.5	230.9	239.7	247.2	234.8	226.4	215.8	223.9
Dairy products.....		110.6	116.4	122.1	122.1	115.3	107.8	103.3	100.0	98.6	100.3	104.0	108.4	111.0	115.2
Canning and preserving.....		314.9	336.9	220.1	169.0	130.9	125.0	109.9	108.3	118.2	146.7	172.9	257.7	195.3	198.2
Grain-mill products.....		98.6	96.9	96.8	94.3	93.8	91.5	93.0	93.4	93.9	94.1	96.0	93.5	93.6	94.1
Bakery products.....		195.9	194.2	190.5	191.7	187.8	186.0	185.3	188.6	190.0	196.4	197.0	202.6	195.5	194.0
Sugar.....		26.7	25.7	23.7	22.8	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.5	24.8	31.1	45.0	44.2	30.0	33.9
Confectionery and related products.....		90.8	78.7	69.9	71.1	73.6	77.8	79.3	82.4	86.4	94.7	101.0	99.3	85.9	84.0
Beverages.....		157.2	164.6	168.5	152.4	148.0	140.1	149.4	144.5	145.6	156.9	167.4	166.7	161.4	161.1
Miscellaneous food products.....		107.5	105.6	105.2	104.0	102.7	102.7	100.2	101.2	99.8	103.3	108.1	111.9	108.1	111.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	92	94	91	82	84	82	82	85	88	90	93	97	100	93	96
Cigarettes.....		24.5	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.9	24.3	25.0	25.2	24.3	23.8
Cigars.....		43.1	42.3	40.9	42.4	41.3	40.9	43.3	43.4	43.2	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.2	47.2
Tobacco and snuff.....		11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.2	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		14.9	12.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.8	9.1	10.2	10.3	11.2	15.3	10.2	12.1
Textile-mill products.....	1,167	1,132	1,093	1,058	1,083	1,087	1,100	1,150	1,190	1,200	1,236	1,245	1,249	1,275	1,243
Yarn and thread mills.....		139.1	132.9	126.6	131.9	132.6	133.7	143.6	149.9	153.1	158.1	157.4	159.4	168.5	170.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		547.2	530.6	518.0	524.7	526.4	529.5	558.3	582.1	590.4	607.1	609.7	610.0	615.3	590.2
Knitting mills.....		218.9	210.7	199.7	202.9	202.3	206.8	210.5	213.9	211.5	219.7	225.1	225.9	231.4	226.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		75.6	73.2	71.9	74.0	76.2	77.7	78.3	78.9	78.0	80.2	79.9	79.4	80.4	78.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		48.3	47.6	43.5	48.2	50.8	53.9	55.8	56.9	57.3	58.0	58.1	57.9	57.2	60.5
Other textile-mill products.....		102.4	97.6	97.9	100.5	98.9	98.5	103.9	108.5	109.6	113.1	114.4	115.9	121.7	127.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,076	1,078	1,040	942	959	956	1,008	1,051	1,055	1,015	1,040	1,058	1,072	1,049	1,028
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		132.6	130.3	115.9	121.5	117.7	133.7	137.3	138.7	135.4	134.7	135.3	141.5	140.1	138.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		246.4	235.8	221.4	236.3	239.1	241.0	242.0	240.6	225.4	235.9	246.3	249.1	250.7	252.3
Women's outerwear.....		318.3	307.2	263.3	257.6	257.0	288.5	317.7	324.1	314.3	315.2	314.5	316.4	308.7	305.4
Women's, children's undergarments.....		92.7	87.7	81.7	83.5	84.5	85.5	87.7	89.0	87.6	90.3	92.4	91.9	88.7	83.3
Millinery.....		21.2	20.2	17.7	14.7	17.6	20.5	22.8	22.6	20.6	19.1	17.6	20.9	20.2	21.1
Children's outerwear.....		62.0	61.5	58.4	57.3	52.4	53.4	57.7	57.0	54.5	53.6	55.3	56.0	54.7	49.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		83.2	78.8	72.9	74.5	71.8	71.1	72.8	72.5	70.5	79.4	83.5	82.4	78.5	73.0
Other fabricated textile products.....		122.0	118.1	110.8	113.9	115.4	113.8	112.7	110.7	106.8	111.7	113.1	113.4	107.5	105.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	689	685	688	676	686	672	659	659	655	667	720	754	769	752	777
Logging camps and contractors.....		55.7	59.2	58.7	60.1	59.7	54.5	56.6	55.4	55.5	63.8	72.3	76.7	69.5	77.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....		416.6	415.4	407.1	410.3	398.5	388.6	384.8	379.5	386.9	420.3	443.4	451.9	442.0	455.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		95.5	94.5	91.9	93.7	91.9	93.6	93.5	95.3	97.5	103.6	105.4	106.2	105.0	100.0
Wooden containers.....		66.3	66.7	66.3	68.5	68.4	68.3	68.2	68.8	70.9	74.3	75.2	75.0	76.0	81.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....		50.8	52.0	51.9	53.0	53.3	54.2	55.5	56.2	56.1	57.7	58.1	59.2	59.2	62.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	285	276	263	253	257	259	268	274	278	284	297	305	307	306	300
Household furniture.....		198.3	187.4	179.3	181.1	183.0	190.5	194.7	198.3	202.1	213.3	219.9	221.6	221.6	219.7
Other furniture and fixtures.....		77.8	75.8	74.1	75.9	76.4	77.4	78.9	80.0	81.5	84.1	84.6	85.0	84.1	80.0

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949										1948			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	392	384	371	365	369	372	377	386	391	398	409	412	411	405	406
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	197.4	190.8	188.2	191.7	193.6	196.3	201.4	204.2	207.7	210.4	210.6	210.8	210.8	210.8	206.9
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	101.4	97.1	93.3	94.2	94.3	95.6	97.7	99.1	102.0	108.0	109.8	108.4	104.6	107.4	
Other paper and allied products.....	84.9	83.3	83.1	83.3	84.2	84.7	86.8	87.9	88.2	90.3	91.1	91.6	89.4	91.1	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	498	493	487	485	494	494	495	496	497	500	509	508	508	501	497
Newspapers.....	143.7	141.5	140.9	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.8	136.7	136.0	139.3	138.0	137.3	133.5	125.4	
Periodicals.....	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.0	36.6	36.9	37.4	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.5	37.8	37.3	38.7	
Books.....	34.2	34.3	33.8	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.6	37.7	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.6	40.4	
Commercial printing.....	162.7	160.6	162.4	163.8	162.3	163.1	163.7	166.4	168.6	169.7	167.3	168.0	165.5	161.0	
Lithographing.....	31.8	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.5	32.3	32.1	31.6	32.2	34.3	35.1	35.1	35.1	38.2	
Other printing and publishing.....	84.4	83.4	82.1	85.4	85.5	85.5	86.2	87.4	88.0	90.4	91.9	91.0	91.0	93.2	
Chemicals and allied products.....	484	478	458	453	464	476	495	511	519	526	529	532	520	523	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	50.0	49.8	50.7	52.3	52.6	53.4	54.6	55.0	55.6	56.0	55.7	55.7	54.7	51.9	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	139.9	135.2	135.8	139.1	141.8	148.1	157.4	161.7	163.2	165.3	165.5	165.4	164.4	162.6	
Drugs and medicines.....	60.6	60.0	59.2	59.9	59.8	60.5	61.2	61.5	61.5	60.2	60.3	60.0	59.9	63.9	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	42.3	41.8	41.0	42.6	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.5	45.3	46.2	46.6	47.1	46.9	45.9	
Fertilizers.....	26.6	24.8	24.0	24.9	30.7	36.6	37.6	33.1	29.9	28.0	27.6	27.7	30.2	31.4	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	49.3	38.4	36.3	38.7	40.4	44.4	47.1	48.1	50.4	52.8	54.1	55.4	46.6	46.9	
Other chemicals and allied products.....	108.9	108.0	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.7	109.5	108.7	113.4	117.6	119.5	120.3	117.6	120.7	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	182	190	190	189	189	188	188	187	188	187	189	192	184	192	184
Petroleum refining.....	149.5	149.9	150.3	149.6	148.5	148.8	149.3	149.5	149.1	149.1	149.4	149.3	148.9	141.5	
Coke and byproducts.....	16.8	17.0	17.3	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.5	15.9	
Other petroleum and coal products.....	23.5	22.8	21.4	21.6	21.8	20.9	20.2	20.2	20.0	20.6	25.4	26.5	25.3	26.3	
Rubber products.....	189	169	180	177	181	185	190	194	197	201	206	209	208	209	220
Tires and inner tubes.....	64.2	80.9	82.0	86.3	87.2	88.6	88.6	89.4	91.3	92.7	94.3	93.1	96.2	105.8	
Rubber footwear.....	21.1	20.3	20.2	19.8	20.5	21.4	21.9	22.9	24.8	25.9	25.5	25.2	24.6	23.9	
Other rubber products.....	83.2	79.0	74.5	75.3	77.2	79.6	83.1	85.1	85.3	87.2	88.9	89.3	88.1	89.9	
Leather and leather products.....	351	353	355	342	339	332	348	358	359	354	354	357	369	368	372
Leather.....	44.7	43.8	43.1	44.5	44.5	45.0	46.3	47.1	47.8	48.6	47.9	49.2	49.5	51.5	
Footwear (except rubber).....	229.5	233.7	226.3	222.5	215.7	227.8	234.4	234.5	232.5	227.5	223.9	233.4	234.8	235.5	
Other leather products.....	78.8	77.4	73.0	72.1	72.2	74.9	77.4	77.3	74.1	77.8	84.9	86.3	83.5	84.8	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	415	414	412	400	409	414	416	423	429	436	451	457	458	448	438
Glass and glass products.....	107.1	106.7	101.1	105.4	105.9	104.5	107.4	109.5	112.1	117.3	120.4	121.6	119.6	126.9	
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.5	36.7	36.9	36.6	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.8	35.9	36.4	36.6	36.3	35.5	33.0	
Structural clay products.....	72.1	72.2	72.1	72.8	72.8	72.9	73.4	74.5	75.8	78.7	79.2	79.2	76.5	70.2	
Pottery and related products.....	51.1	50.4	46.3	50.2	52.3	54.6	55.7	56.1	55.9	57.4	57.3	57.0	55.5	54.1	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	74.9	73.5	71.5	71.2	71.2	70.3	70.7	71.1	72.9	75.4	77.1	78.3	76.4	71.5	
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	72.7	72.9	72.1	73.2	75.7	77.5	80.5	81.9	83.1	85.3	85.9	85.8	84.6	82.4	
Primary metal industries.....	588	940	932	934	971	991	1,028	1,062	1,077	1,090	1,101	1,099	1,096	1,083	1,073
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	500.2	497.5	505.8	523.0	533.9	545.4	551.7	552.8	550.3	550.8	546.8	544.5	536.8	517.6	
Iron and steel foundries.....	174.0	177.4	175.9	184.0	186.3	198.4	213.5	219.2	225.8	231.8	233.9	234.3	230.9	229.4	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	41.8	41.4	42.3	44.9	45.4	46.8	46.6	45.8	45.8	46.3	46.7	46.4	46.8	46.9	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	67.2	63.8	62.4	64.4	67.3	71.4	77.9	82.3	85.4	86.3	86.4	86.1	86.0	93.3	
Nonferrous foundries.....	62.0	59.6	58.7	59.5	59.9	62.2	65.3	68.2	72.0	73.4	74.0	74.4	73.2	74.4	
Other primary metal industries.....	95.0	92.4	88.4	95.2	98.2	103.9	107.3	109.0	111.0	111.9	111.5	110.2	109.1	111.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	701	709	688	671	679	683	706	729	752	767	801	816	820	812	837
Tin cans and other tinware.....	44.7	45.1	41.8	41.0	38.3	37.9	38.5	38.7	40.2	41.9	42.5	44.3	42.2	41.0	
Outlets, hand tools, and hardware.....	113.4	111.2	109.2	113.8	116.7	120.6	124.7	128.4	130.5	134.7	133.6	132.3	131.6	134.8	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	109.3	99.7	91.8	93.6	97.2	103.0	107.8	112.3	117.2	130.7	139.7	143.0	137.1	146.0	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	155.7	155.4	155.0	156.0	155.8	157.3	159.9	162.5	164.5	169.2	170.0	170.7	168.7	164.6	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	129.5	124.6	121.5	120.7	117.9	123.3	128.4	134.3	136.4	142.1	146.3	146.5	148.6	156.3	
Other fabricated metal products.....	155.9	152.4	151.5	154.3	157.3	164.0	169.7	176.2	178.5	182.8	183.9	183.4	183.8	193.9	
Machinery (except electrical).....	935	930	925	939	977	1,014	1,066	1,108	1,133	1,155	1,179	1,187	1,190	1,203	1,217
Engines and turbines.....	49.3	49.0	50.7	53.2	56.4	58.7	60.9	61.9	63.1	63.5	63.5	62.9	63.9	65.3	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	139.9	140.4	139.8	145.2	148.0	150.5	152.8	153.7	155.1	155.3	153.6	152.3	151.7	140.3	
Construction and mining machinery.....	62.4	64.2	67.7	72.5	76.0	80.3	83.6	85.3	87.3	88.6	89.8	90.5	91.1	90.4	
Metalworking machinery.....	146.1	143.8	149.5	155.8	161.1	167.1	171.2	174.5	179.1	185.1	185.2	185.9	186.6	196.1	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	120.5	122.6	124.0	129.2	134.9	140.2	146.0	149.0	151.7	154.3	154.9	155.6	158.6	163.0	
General industrial machinery.....	124.9	124.8	125.3	129.3	134.4	139.0	144.5	148.7	151.4	153.4	153.3	154.1	154.3	156.4	
Office and store machines and devices.....	73.4	71.7	72.5	74.7	75.3	76.1	79.4	81.6	82.8	85.8	87.1	89.3	93.0	92.4	
Service industry and household machines.....	102.1	98.3	98.5	104.5	107.5	127.2	134.6	136.7	140.1	147.2	151.8	153.9	156.3	152.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	111.3	109.7	110.6	112.6	120.6	127.3	135.3	141.1	144.4	146.2	147.4	145.8	147.5	161.0	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949										1948			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	553	529	506	505	518	538	560	585	607	623	643	650	647	656	706
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		200.5	196.5	195.6	200.1	209.1	219.5	227.0	232.7	234.2	240.3	244.5	244.6	251.4	262.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		49.6	46.9	45.8	46.3	48.1	49.1	52.0	52.6	53.4	54.5	55.0	54.8	54.6	59.7
Communication equipment.....		181.2	172.8	175.5	181.4	185.4	188.7	195.7	207.2	217.4	225.7	226.1	221.8	224.4	249.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		98.0	89.9	88.4	90.6	95.1	103.0	110.1	114.6	118.4	122.2	124.0	125.4	125.5	134.8
Transportation equipment.....	999	1,018	1,000	1,014	995	955	1,012	1,017	1,021	1,038	1,048	1,046	1,045	1,031	1,038
Automobiles.....		689.9	679.7	669.5	646.1	600.5	648.8	646.1	648.9	664.6	670.3	669.3	671.7	657.6	648.8
Aircraft and parts.....		190.8	185.3	192.4	187.1	186.5	192.1	192.4	190.0	189.5	186.1	182.9	177.2	166.6	167.2
Aircraft.....		127.7	128.6	129.5	127.2	126.7	128.0	128.2	126.6	126.8	125.4	123.4	118.9	111.5	110.9
Aircraft engines and parts.....		38.0	31.9	37.9	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.4	37.9	37.8	36.3	35.7	35.3	33.6	35.0
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		5.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		19.6	19.6	19.5	16.0	15.6	20.4	20.7	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.8	18.0	16.6	16.4
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		73.7	79.4	85.5	88.2	92.3	93.0	97.6	100.1	101.5	106.3	107.6	111.0	123.2	140.6
Ship building and repairing.....		65.1	70.3	75.7	77.8	81.3	82.0	86.4	88.2	89.4	94.3	95.6	98.7	109.3	121.7
Railroad equipment.....		53.3	46.3	58.5	65.6	67.4	68.8	71.5	72.1	71.6	72.3	71.8	70.4	69.6	66.6
Other transportation equipment.....		9.9	8.8	7.7	7.8	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.3	12.9	14.6	14.9	14.5	15.1
Instruments and related products.....	175	172	170	170	176	177	181	183	185	190	196	198	201	200	207
Ophthalmic goods.....		21.0	21.1	21.2	22.1	22.5	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.1	23.3	23.2	24.0	23.8	25.8
Photographic apparatus.....		35.3	36.0	37.5	38.7	39.5	41.2	41.3	42.0	42.9	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.4	46.5
Watches and clocks.....		27.1	26.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.7	28.4	32.0	34.5	35.8	35.0	35.7
Professional and scientific instruments.....		88.7	86.5	86.7	88.7	89.4	90.5	91.8	93.4	95.1	96.5	94.9	96.2	95.4	99.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	380	366	346	313	333	333	343	354	363	366	385	406	412	394	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		44.6	42.3	39.1	43.1	43.9	45.2	46.5	47.8	48.0	49.3	50.7	50.5	49.6	47.9
Toys and sporting goods.....		63.3	61.2	54.9	56.6	56.8	58.0	57.8	58.1	57.8	64.0	73.0	76.6	71.5	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		51.7	47.5	43.8	42.3	41.0	44.1	48.6	51.9	51.5	53.4	55.9	57.3	53.9	53.5
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		206.5	195.4	175.2	190.5	191.5	195.9	201.3	204.9	209.1	218.6	226.3	227.5	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 in the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[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: April.....	141.8	319.2
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	May.....	138.2	312.8
1941: Average.....	132.8	164.9	1948: October.....	157.6	366.7	June.....	138.4	315.7
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5	November.....	155.9	362.8	July.....	136.9	312.8
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	December.....	153.5	360.7	August.....	141.1	322.8
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	1949: January.....	148.9	345.9	September.....	143.6	334.7
1945: Average.....	157.0	293.5	February.....	147.4	340.4	October.....	139.7	-----
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.1	March.....	145.3	332.8			

¹ See footnote 1, table A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
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
1948: 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
1949: 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	669,388	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	2,094,877	2,083,448	902,401	491,408	689,639	7,842	3,587
September	2,081,793	2,070,269	886,890	494,087	689,292	7,924	3,600
October	2,047,312	2,035,748	860,286	496,038	679,424	7,937	3,627
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
1948: 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	2,170,964	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	1,920,248	1,908,896	770,034	489,562	649,300	7,842	3,510
September	1,912,227	1,900,780	760,059	492,227	648,494	7,924	3,523
October	1,882,837	1,871,350	738,195	494,178	638,999	7,937	3,550

¹ Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Government personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data, which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission, are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition with information for former periods.

² Covers civilian employees of the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Panama Canal, Philippine Alien Property Administration, Philippine War Damage Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, Secretary of Defense.

TABLE A-6: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹			Legislative	Judicial	
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department			All other agencies
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	16,181
1948: 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.....	540,440	536,210	223,458	124,914	187,838	2,884	1,346
August.....	574,046	*569,536	*239,178	125,794	*204,564	3,005	1,505
September.....	552,251	547,826	225,280	125,064	197,482	2,968	1,457
October.....	521,864	517,533	204,390	125,507	187,636	2,936	1,395
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: 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.....	500,642	496,451	194,463	124,446	177,542	2,884	1,307
August.....	*532,977	*528,509	209,583	125,321	*193,605	3,005	1,463
September.....	513,805	509,421	197,981	124,596	186,844	2,968	1,416
October.....	486,453	482,161	179,428	125,041	177,692	2,936	1,356

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.

* Revised.

TABLE A-7: Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment									
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: 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	72,440	7,755	134,833	7,480	613
June.....	*243,896	*19,767	224,129	216,019	72,440	7,749	135,830	7,498	612
July.....	*245,067	*19,708	225,359	217,237	72,521	7,770	136,946	7,507	615
August.....	*244,743	*19,736	225,007	216,546	71,246	7,784	137,616	7,842	619
September.....	242,421	19,411	223,010	214,470	69,448	7,773	137,249	7,924	616
October.....	240,853	19,471	221,382	212,828	68,069	7,749	137,010	7,937	617
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: 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.....	*74,475	*4,748	69,727	66,695	20,080	2,678	43,937	2,792	240
July.....	*72,686	*3,775	68,911	65,793	21,238	2,691	41,864	2,884	234
August.....	*80,173	*4,185	*75,988	*72,733	*23,851	2,760	*40,122	3,005	*245
September.....	76,744	5,379	71,365	68,161	20,679	2,737	44,745	2,968	236
October.....	73,057	5,170	67,887	64,725	19,220	2,753	42,752	2,936	226

¹ 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.

² See footnote 1, table A-5.

³ See footnote 2, table A-5.

* Revised.

TABLE A-8: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government
[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) ¹						pay ²			
	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls	Family allowances	Mustering-out and leave payments
1947.....	1,671	³ 1,059	(³)	494	98	20	\$5,350,396	\$3,336,934	\$308,220	\$1,705,242
1948.....	1,492	³ 964	(²)	424	84	20	3,442,961	2,993,124	317,258	132,579
1948: 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	28,634	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	256,966	29,254	5,333
July.....	1,637	659	419	450	86	24	302,994	270,428	29,050	3,515
August.....	1,638	655	423	451	86	24	298,983	266,772	28,982	3,139
September.....	1,629	656	420	444	86	24	304,426	272,386	29,547	2,492
October.....	1,614	656	418	432	84	24	331,524	305,301	23,921	2,302

¹ Represents persons on active duty as of the first of the month. Reserve personnel are excluded if on inactive duty or if on active duty for only a brief training or emergency period. Persons on terminal leave were included through October 1947. Data for Army include Philippine Scouts.

² Pay rolls represent obligations based on personnel count, plus terminal leave payments to currently discharged personnel. Leave payments to former or active personnel are included under mustering-out and leave pay-

ments. Cash payments for clothing-allowance balances are included under pay rolls in January, April, July, and October for Army, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and at time of discharge for Army and Air Force. Family allowances represent Government's contribution.

³ Separate figures for Army and Air Force not available. Combined data shown under Army.

TABLE A-9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States ¹

[In thousands]

	1949											1948			Annual average
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1947 ³	
Arizona.....	150	149	147	147	150	151	153	153	154	154	159	156	155	148	
Arkansas ⁴	283	277											297	283	
California ⁴	3,051	3,068	3,054	3,008	3,008	3,005	3,002	2,978	2,983	3,011	3,131	3,097	3,129	3,035	
Connecticut.....	717	709	694	694	704	709	721	729	739	751	781	778	780	773	
Georgia.....	728	724	713	704	709	713	722	726	727	730	753	751	753	732	
Idaho.....	127	126	126	124	124	120	119	*116	*111	114	125	128	*130	121	
Illinois.....		3,070	3,052	3,040	3,065	3,068	3,091	3,086	3,112	3,157	3,256	3,230	3,228	3,127	
Indiana ⁴	1,112	1,188	1,166	1,155	1,154	1,151	1,167	1,163	1,171	1,186	1,236	1,225	1,231	1,196	
Kansas ⁴	451	451	455	453	452	448	443	435	431	437	460	454	453	424	
Maine ⁴	258	264	264	258	253	244	241	242	247	251	263	262	267	262	
Maryland.....	663	690	687	680	681	680	683	687	690	699	723	723	719	671	
Massachusetts ⁴	1,640	1,642	1,622	1,609	1,631	1,633	1,645	1,653	1,669	1,689	1,763	1,734	1,735	1,709	
Minnesota ⁴	770	786	787	775	779	771	762	752	756	768	799	805	810	771	
Missouri.....	1,109	1,110	1,113	1,109	1,110	1,109	1,111	1,104	1,103	1,113	1,157	1,144	1,153	1,120	
Montana ⁴		153	152	151	151	147	144	138	136	137	148	149	150	136	
Nevada ²	47	49	48	49	49	47	47	45	45	46	48	48	48	48	
New Hampshire.....		157	159	157	155	149	147	149	152	153	158	159	162	160	
New Jersey.....	1,499	1,501	1,501	1,486	1,500	1,503	1,516	1,520	1,523	1,538	1,586	1,585	*1,595	1,564	
New Mexico ⁴	135	135	134	133	135	132	131	130	131	131	133	131	131	116	
New York.....	5,537	5,553	5,474	5,372	5,418	5,421	5,437	5,429	5,435	5,481	5,699	5,649	5,661	5,534	
Oklahoma.....	461	461	458	457	459	*460	*461	*460	*456	*458	*481	*472	*472	432	
Pennsylvania ⁴	3,214	3,488	3,442	3,437	3,490	3,525	3,551	3,556	3,570	3,607	3,737	3,702	3,705	3,628	
Rhode Island ⁴	282	278	267	264	265	266	270	275	281	285	295	296	296	294	
Tennessee.....	717	721	715	712	714	716	718	715	715	722	751	749	754	695	
Texas.....						1,738	1,749	1,742	1,744	1,752	1,808	1,778	1,767	1,649	
Utah ⁴	192	193	187	188	186	183	181	178	173	171	182	186	190	137	
Vermont ⁴	96	96	95	94	94	93	92	92	93	94	98	98	99	99	
Washington ⁴	659	672	659	661	663	655	655	647	624	631	681	687	697	661	
Wisconsin.....	967	980	990	985	972	960	959	957	961	971	1,006	1,000	1,003	699	
Wyoming ⁴	83	85	84	83	82	79	75	73	73	73	79	82	85	73	

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 Averages for 1943 may be obtained from previous issues of the Labor Review.

⁴ Revised series; not comparable to data previously published.

TABLE A-10: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by State¹
[In thousands]

State	1949											1948			Annual average 1947 ²
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.		
Alabama ⁴	184.9	206.8	203.2	197.7	201.2	204.9	209.3	216.0	218.1	220.1	221.8	226.0	226.6	224.1	
Arizona	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.5	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.2	
Arkansas ⁴	69.6	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.2	69.3	70.4	69.8	68.7	72.3	76.1	77.6	79.4	75.1	
California ³	737.6	754.9	758.4	*711.8	*699.6	697.0	701.3	691.3	694.0	704.0	727.1	738.3	769.2	712.0	
Colorado	56.9	54.8	53.0	52.3	51.0	51.2	51.0	51.6	51.7	52.6	55.3	58.6	60.2	57.1	
Connecticut	344.0	335.6	324.8	322.8	332.6	340.3	354.4	367.4	379.0	387.6	394.2	399.8	400.6	415.6	
Delaware	42.1	45.2	46.6	45.3	44.6	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.8	45.2	46.3	45.9	
District of Columbia	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.8	
Florida	90.3	88.0	*87.0	88.8	91.0	92.2	96.6	99.5	99.3	99.7	97.3	90.7	96.3	93.8	
Georgia	263.4	260.4	254.1	*247.3	248.7	251.9	259.7	263.5	265.7	266.6	271.7	277.6	279.9	273.7	
Idaho	22.4	21.7	21.7	20.9	20.5	18.4	17.5	16.0	15.1	16.1	19.8	22.4	24.2	20.5	
Illinois ³	1,125.3	1,116.2	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	1,248.0	1,248.0	
Indiana ⁴	475.7	534.2	519.0	511.9	509.2	510.4	523.9	532.3	539.7	546.8	557.6	562.0	567.0	562.4	
Iowa ⁴	145.8	143.6	143.6	138.8	140.7	140.4	142.7	147.6	149.2	151.7	154.5	154.2	153.1	149.6	
Kansas ⁴	87.4	87.5	88.8	89.2	88.0	86.7	86.3	86.0	86.0	86.6	87.8	87.8	88.3	81.5	
Kentucky	129.6	128.3	125.1	125.2	122.7	122.4	126.9	127.6	128.9	128.3	132.1	136.1	137.5	133.1	
Louisiana	108.1	111.4	109.8	103.8	102.8	98.4	98.3	102.0	106.3	107.8	109.9	110.6	113.3	114.5	
Maryland ³	192.0	214.6	215.0	209.4	211.1	208.6	212.1	215.6	218.0	219.7	227.7	233.0	235.3	230.3	
Massachusetts ³	647.3	645.2	634.2	*617.5	629.3	636.1	655.5	675.8	690.8	696.7	715.5	722.8	727.9	742.6	
Michigan	977.3	1,009.3	1,002.2	*982.0	976.6	931.7	987.4	1,007.7	1,010.5	1,041.3	1,062.9	1,075.3	1,087.1	1,041.7	
Minnesota ⁴	185.0	189.7	194.4	188.1	184.8	182.4	182.7	185.5	186.5	187.6	193.5	197.5	198.5	199.5	
Mississippi	79.6	82.7	78.3	*75.9	77.1	76.7	76.8	81.2	82.7	84.9	87.7	90.0	91.3	92.6	
Missouri ⁴	331.7	336.0	336.1	334.4	330.4	329.1	331.8	338.6	339.5	342.5	346.0	349.6	353.4	348.8	
Montana ⁴	46.4	44.9	44.8	44.7	45.3	44.5	43.8	46.0	47.2	46.9	48.7	50.0	50.1	49.3	
Nebraska	3.0	3.1	3.0	*3.1	*3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	
Nevada	657.7	652.7	649.5	631.1	649.7	658.8	675.2	694.9	702.3	707.2	724.7	740.9	747.8	749.6	
New Hampshire	10.6	10.5	10.3	*10.3	*10.2	*9.9	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	8.8	
New Jersey ³	1,794.2	1,801.4	1,753.6	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	1,897.2	
New Mexico	399.2	394.4	382.2	360.2	365.9	366.5	374.1	381.8	392.3	394.2	403.0	407.9	415.8	410.5	
North Carolina	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.7	*6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.4	
Ohio	993.1	1,082.7	1,080.0	*1,063.0	*1,090.7	1,103.8	1,131.3	1,164.3	1,187.7	1,198.3	1,219.3	1,235.7	1,241.0	1,245.1	
Oklahoma	60.2	60.0	60.0	60.5	60.8	61.3	61.7	62.8	63.5	64.3	66.7	67.4	67.9	62.4	
Oregon	153.0	158.6	158.8	*142.2	146.8	136.3	132.6	130.9	127.0	128.5	137.1	143.2	155.0	132.3	
Pennsylvania ⁴	1,197.8	1,340.6	1,319.0	1,315.1	1,350.3	1,381.1	1,411.4	1,448.2	1,465.3	1,480.0	1,519.1	1,525.7	1,528.5	1,524.5	
Rhode Island	135.8	131.8	123.9	122.5	123.2	122.9	126.1	132.7	138.6	140.2	142.9	145.7	146.3	153.5	
South Carolina	195.1	193.5	192.7	*190.8	192.3	191.5	195.7	197.9	200.8	199.1	206.1	206.1	206.6	203.1	
South Dakota ⁴	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.3	
Tennessee	237.0	232.6	231.3	228.9	227.0	228.6	231.2	234.3	237.4	237.0	246.6	252.1	258.0	250.4	
Texas	238.7	339.8	337.7	335.6	337.8	333.0	331.8	336.2	337.9	343.1	353.3	358.0	352.8	334.5	
Utah ⁴	35.0	33.0	29.0	31.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	26.0	
Vermont	33.7	33.0	32.2	31.5	32.1	32.5	33.0	34.0	35.0	35.4	36.3	36.7	36.9	39.8	
Virginia ³	167.9	173.7	167.4	164.4	169.6	166.1	166.7	167.2	165.4	157.7	169.1	181.7	188.7	173.5	
Washington ⁴	113.0	126.6	126.6	*122.7	*126.4	128.1	131.4	134.5	136.3	137.6	139.5	140.4	142.1	137.6	
West Virginia	392.1	404.1	416.3	410.3	398.3	393.2	399.0	407.8	411.4	415.5	426.5	430.7	431.8	434.3	
Wisconsin	7.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.2	6.3	
Wyoming ⁴															

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 Averages for 1943 may be obtained from previous issues of the Labor Review.

³ The manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification).

⁴ Revised series; not comparable to data previously published.

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.
- Colorado—Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
- Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.
- Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
- District of Columbia—USES for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
- 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—Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit, 2.
- Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of 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.
- Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 10.
- Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
- Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
- Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mf.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmf.).
- 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	3.5	4.4	² 4.2			
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	3.8	4.0	² 4.2			
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	1.4	1.8	² 2.2			
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	.3	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	2.1	1.8	² 1.7			
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	.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 month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. 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	
	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949
MANUFACTURING												
Durable goods.....	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	1.9	1.6	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods.....	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.0	2.4	2.0	.2	.3	1.5	1.6	.1	.1
<i>Durable goods</i>												
Iron and steel and their products.....	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	2.0	1.9	.1	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.9	1.2	1.0	.1	.1	1.8	1.6	.1	.2
Gray-iron castings.....	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	1.6	1.6	.2	.3	2.5	2.3	.1	.1
Malleable-iron castings.....	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	2.4	2.1	.2	.3
Steel castings.....	2.4	1.7	5.3	8.0	.8	.9	.1	.1	4.3	6.9	.1	.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.3	.6	.8	.2	.2	.8	1.2	.1	.1
Tin cans and other tinware.....	7.0	5.1	9.5	4.0	3.6	2.1	1.1	1.0	4.6	.8	.2	.1
Wire products.....	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.5	1.7	1.2	.2	.2	1.4	1.9	.3	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.0	1.2	.3	.3	1.2	.8	.1	(³)
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	1.0	.7	.3	.3	1.4	2.0	.1	.1
Hardware.....	5.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	1.6	1.4	.2	.3	1.6	1.6	.1	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment.....	9.1	12.6	3.4	2.7	1.9	1.7	.5	.5	.9	.4	.1	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	6.1	4.3	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.3	.6	.2	.7	1.5	(³)	(³)
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	5.0	5.9	4.6	4.2	2.2	2.0	.3	.3	2.0	1.8	.1	.1
Fabricated structural-metal products.....	3.6	3.9	6.0	5.0	1.8	1.6	.4	.3	3.6	2.9	.2	.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	2.8	2.6	2.1	3.4	.8	.7	(³)	.1	1.1	2.4	.2	.2
Forgings, iron and steel.....	2.9	3.8	4.0	2.6	.8	.7	.2	.1	2.9	1.7	.1	.1
Electrical machinery.....	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.0	1.4	1.0	.2	.2	1.8	1.7	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.1	.9	.8	.1	.1	1.2	1.0	.1	.2
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs.....	8.6	6.6	4.3	4.5	2.3	1.6	.4	.3	1.6	2.5	(³)	.1
Communication equipment, except radios.....	1.3	.9	4.0	2.9	1.3	.7	.2	.2	2.4	1.9	.1	.1
Machinery, except electrical.....	2.4	2.2	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	2.3	2.2	.2	.2
Engines and turbines.....	3.1	2.5	6.5	4.9	1.2	.7	.1	.1	5.1	4.0	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.4	2.2	4.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	.2	.2	1.9	1.3	.3	.2
Machine tools.....	1.0	1.5	5.2	3.9	.8	.8	.1	.1	4.1	2.8	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	4.7	4.7	3.8	6.7	1.4	1.5	.5	.4	1.8	4.8	.1	(³)
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	1.9	1.4	2.8	2.9	.8	.9	.1	.1	1.8	1.8	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps.....	1.8	1.8	3.8	3.2	.9	.9	.1	.2	2.7	2.0	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.3	1.3	.9	.2	.2	.8	1.1	.1	.1
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	5.9	5.3	7.9	6.8	2.1	1.6	.3	.3	5.4	4.8	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	3.3	3.4	5.1	3.6	2.6	1.9	.2	.3	2.2	1.3	.1	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines.....	1.9	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.2	.7	.3	.2	1.5	.9	.1	(³)
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	(⁴)	12.8	(⁴)	18.8	(⁴)	1.6	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	16.7	(⁴)	.1
Automobiles.....	3.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	2.9	2.7	.4	.5	1.9	1.7	.1	.2
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	3.8	5.1	4.9	5.2	3.2	3.0	.4	.4	1.2	1.6	.1	.2
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	3.1	6.2	6.3	4.7	2.3	2.2	.4	.5	3.4	1.8	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	5.4	4.7	3.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	.2	.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium.....	3.3	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.3	.3	.2	.7	.5	.1	.1
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys.....	4.6	6.0	1.4	1.9	.7	.8	(³)	.1	.6	.9	.1	.1
Lighting equipment.....	3.8	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.2	.7	.2	.1	2.3	1.4	.2	.1
Nonferrous metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium.....	4.2	4.5	3.6	2.7	1.9	1.3	.3	.3	1.3	1.0	.1	.1
Lumber and timber basic products.....	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.4	3.8	2.9	.3	.3	1.5	2.1	(³)	.1
Sawmills.....	4.5	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.0	3.0	.3	.3	1.5	2.1	(³)	.1
Planing and plywood mills.....	5.0	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.5	1.6	.2	.2	.9	.9	.1	.1
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	7.7	7.7	4.4	4.4	2.7	2.3	.5	.5	1.1	1.5	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings.....	8.2	8.1	4.4	4.3	2.8	2.3	.6	.6	.9	1.3	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.5	1.3	1.2	.1	.2	1.6	2.0	.1	.1
Glass and glass products.....	5.4	4.3	3.3	4.1	1.1	1.1	.1	.2	1.9	2.7	.2	.1
Cement.....	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	.9	.1	.2	.3	1.6	.1	.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	2.4	3.0	4.6	3.4	2.0	1.8	.2	.3	2.4	1.2	(³)	.1
Pottery and related products.....	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.7	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	1.1	1.9	(³)	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949 ²	Aug. 1949
MANUFACTURING—Continued												
<i>Nondurable goods</i>												
Textile-mill products.....	5.1	5.0	3.2	4.1	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	1.0	2.1	.1	.1
Cotton.....	5.5	5.8	3.1	3.8	2.1	1.9	.3	.3	.7	1.5	(³)	.1
Silk and rayon goods.....	4.5	4.6	3.7	3.5	2.0	1.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.4	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing.....	6.2	4.6	5.0	6.7	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	3.2	5.3	.3	.2
Hosiery, full-fashioned.....	4.3	4.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	.1	.2	.3	.4	(³)	(³)
Hosiery, seamless.....	7.4	5.7	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.3	.1	.1	1.3	1.0	(³)	(³)
Knitted underwear.....	6.2	7.0	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.3	.4	.7	.6	.8	(³)	(³)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	4.1	3.4	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.3	.2	.4	.5	.9	(³)	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5.4	6.7	4.4	4.1	3.2	2.9	.2	.3	1.0	.8	(³)	.1
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	3.7	6.2	2.7	2.9	1.7	2.1	.1	.1	.9	.7	(³)	(³)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	6.8	7.3	5.3	4.8	4.6	3.8	.2	.3	.5	.6	(³)	.1
Leather and leather products.....	2.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	2.7	2.4	.2	.3	1.1	1.2	.1	.1
Leather.....	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.4	1.0	.9	.1	.2	1.6	1.2	.1	.1
Boots and shoes.....	2.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.0	2.6	.2	.3	1.0	1.2	.1	.1
Food and kindred products.....	5.6	6.1	6.3	5.4	3.2	2.6	.4	.4	2.6	2.3	.1	.1
Meat products.....	5.6	6.8	6.3	6.5	3.0	2.8	.4	.5	2.8	3.0	.1	.2
Grain-mill products.....	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.0	3.1	1.9	.5	.3	.7	1.6	.3	.2
Bakery products.....	5.1	3.3	3.9	4.2	2.8	2.4	.4	.4	.7	1.3	(³)	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	.3	.2	.4	.6	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	.2	.2	.6	.7	.1	.1
Paper and pulp.....	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	.6	.8	.1	.1
Paper boxes.....	4.3	4.3	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.7	.4	.4	.7	.4	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.0	.7	.1	.1	.9	.9	.1	.1
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	.9	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1
Rayon and allied products.....	4.3	3.6	1.2	1.1	.7	.5	.1	.1	.3	.4	.1	.1
Industrial chemicals, except explosives.....	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	.9	.6	.1	.1	1.1	1.3	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.5	.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.3	.1	(³)	.4	.5	.2	.1
Petroleum refining.....	.3	.4	1.1	.9	.5	.4	(³)	(³)	.4	.4	.2	.1
Rubber products.....	4.7	3.9	3.5	4.6	1.8	1.5	.1	.1	1.5	2.9	.1	.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	3.8	1.7	3.4	6.1	1.1	.7	(³)	.1	2.2	5.2	.1	.1
Rubber footwear and related products.....	4.0	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.3	.1	.1	.5	.4	.1	.1
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	6.5	6.6	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.1	.3	.3	1.1	1.1	.1	.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	(⁴)	2.8	(⁴)	2.9	(⁴)	1.0	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	1.7	(⁴)	.1
NONMANUFACTURING												
Metal mining.....	5.3	4.2	5.1	3.9	3.6	2.5	.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.1	.2
Iron-ore.....	.9	1.4	4.0	2.3	2.4	1.1	.1	.1	1.4	.9	.1	.2
Copper-ore.....	8.8	4.1	5.3	4.1	4.5	3.3	.2	.2	.4	.5	.1	.1
Lead- and zinc-ore.....	5.4	7.3	4.7	4.6	3.0	3.1	.4	.2	1.1	1.1	.2	.2
Coal mining:												
Anthracite.....	(⁴)	1.9	(⁴)	2.6	(⁴)	1.4	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	.2
Bituminous.....	(⁴)	2.4	(⁴)	2.9	(⁴)	1.8	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	1.8	(⁴)	1.2	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	.1
Telegraph.....	(⁴)	1.0	(⁴)	3.1	(⁴)	1.0	(⁴)	(³)	(⁴)	1.9	(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: 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	80.89	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	83.27	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	73.66	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	72.53	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	60.53	40.6	1.491	60.26	40.8	1.477	59.02	39.8	1.483	63.27	40.9	1.547	45.28	23.4	1.935	59.90	30.7	1.951			
July	58.75	39.4	1.491	56.97	38.7	1.472	59.43	39.7	1.497	61.41	39.9	1.539	66.08	35.0	1.888	47.94	25.1	1.910			
August	58.15	39.4	1.476	57.03	38.9	1.466	56.89	38.0	1.497	59.76	40.0	1.494	42.85	23.4	1.831	49.54	26.1	1.898			
September	58.67	39.4	1.489	58.85	39.1	1.505	58.27	39.4	1.479	60.04	40.0	1.501	59.65	32.0	1.864	52.99	27.3	1.941			
	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					
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: 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	57.82	43.8	1.320	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	72.54	40.3	1.800	56.77	43.4	1.308	71.55	38.6	1.856	72.20	42.2	1.712	68.17	43.3	1.575	75.98	41.3	1.840			
August	70.78	40.1	1.765	57.72	44.3	1.303	72.15	38.8	1.862	72.61	42.4	1.713	68.55	43.4	1.578	76.43	41.7	1.834			
September	72.48	40.4	1.794	56.68	43.5	1.303	70.67	37.7	1.874	70.81	41.0	1.726	66.77	41.5	1.610	74.60	40.6	1.835			
	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		
1947: 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	\$1.980	\$69.77	36.3	\$1.925			
1948: Average	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			
1948: September	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	35.9	2.003			
October	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			
November	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			
December	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			
1949: January	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			
February	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			
March	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			
April	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			
May	72.64	41.6	1.744	71.28	37.1	1.922	67.33	36.6	1.838	76.59	37.7	2.032	78.08	38.8	2.013	72.18	36.7	1.968			
June	73.11	41.0	1.781	71.96	37.3	1.932	68.02	36.8	1.848	77.01	37.8	2.036	79.13	38.9	2.033	72.51	36.4	1.992			
July	70.73	39.9	1.775	70.62	36.4	1.938	66.64	35.9	1.856	75.69	37.1	2.038	78.93	38.6	2.046	71.77	35.7	2.011			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Contract construction ² -Continued																	
	Building construction-Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors-Continued																	
	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: 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
1948: 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
1948: 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
1948: December	87.68	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	1.776	64.53	36.5	1.767
1949: 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	68.91	33.6	1.754	68.00	37.4	1.818
1949: 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	68.80	33.6	1.748	66.11	36.6	1.807
1949: April	86.24	39.3	2.209	68.04	33.4	2.036	80.27	35.2	2.233	65.00	36.7	1.773	61.50	35.3	1.740	66.51	37.1	1.793
1949: 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	63.09	36.9	1.735	70.28	39.0	1.803
1949: June	87.02	39.3	2.215	71.23	35.0	2.034	83.73	35.8	2.322	67.00	38.0	1.763	64.20	36.9	1.739	71.67	38.9	1.842
1949: July	86.41	39.2	2.202	71.47	35.1	2.037	84.59	36.0	2.352	66.40	37.0	1.795	64.50	36.8	1.753	71.93	38.6	1.863
1949: August	87.80	39.7	2.210	71.36	35.3	2.021	83.13	35.7	2.330	66.15	36.8	1.799	64.53	36.7	1.759	72.51	38.9	1.863
1949: September	85.43	38.8	2.203	66.30	32.9	2.017	84.26	36.2	2.327	68.44	37.7	1.814	62.96	36.0	1.750	70.04	37.6	1.864
Manufacturing																		
	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: 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
1948: 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
1948: 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
1948: 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
1949: 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
1949: 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
1949: 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
1949: 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
1949: June	54.51	38.8	1.405	57.82	39.2	1.475	50.97	38.5	1.324	58.72	39.7	1.479	53.62	41.6	1.289	55.87	40.4	1.383
1949: July	54.63	38.8	1.408	57.31	38.8	1.477	51.55	38.7	1.332	59.64	40.3	1.480	54.69	42.2	1.296	58.02	41.8	1.388
1949: August	54.66	39.1	1.398	57.70	39.2	1.472	51.31	38.9	1.319	58.52	39.7	1.474	52.96	41.7	1.270	56.87	41.0	1.387
1949: September	55.72	39.6	1.407	58.80	39.7	1.481	52.46	39.5	1.328	59.76	40.3	1.483	53.50	41.7	1.283	57.37	41.3	1.389
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Food and kindred products-Continued																		
	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: 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
1948: 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
1948: 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	1.230	53.61	45.7	1.173
1948: 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	59.51	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
1949: 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
1949: March	55.69	40.3	1.352	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
1949: April	55.32	39.8	1.390	54.10	44.6	1.213	43.07	36.5	1.160	54.66	42.7	1.280	54.36	42.7	1.273	55.07	46.2	1.192
1949: May	56.44	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
1949: 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
1949: July	58.55	41.7	1.404	55.71	45.7	1.219	43.59	39.7	1.098	59.75	45.4	1.316	61.13	46.1	1.326	57.14	47.7	1.198
1949: August	57.38	40.9	1.403	54.77	45.0	1.217	44.15	40.8	1.082	57.55	44.0	1.308	59.05	44.6	1.324	55.75	46.3	1.204
1949: September	58.03	41.3	1.405	55.23	44.4	1.244	44.67	40.1	1.114	59.27	44.4	1.335	63.34	46.1	1.374	56.64	47.2	1.200

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	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: 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	65.59	42.1	1.558	50.20	44.9	1.118
July	52.62	42.2	1.247	57.72	42.5	1.358	43.69	38.8	1.126	41.39	38.9	1.064	68.79	42.7	1.611	50.69	44.9	1.129
August	51.79	41.6	1.245	56.53	41.2	1.372	45.19	40.1	1.127	42.72	40.0	1.068	66.44	41.5	1.601	49.83	44.1	1.130
September	52.71	42.0	1.255	59.17	43.6	1.357	47.50	42.0	1.131	43.88	41.2	1.065	64.60	40.5	1.595	48.07	43.0	1.118
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	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: 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	52.33	42.3	1.237	38.19	37.4	1.021	48.13	39.1	1.231	32.13	36.6	.878
August	72.10	41.7	1.729	57.10	39.0	1.464	52.96	42.4	1.249	38.58	38.7	.997	48.90	39.5	1.238	32.85	37.2	.883
September	69.25	40.4	1.714	60.24	40.4	1.491	52.08	41.9	1.243	38.39	38.9	.987	47.92	38.9	1.232	33.76	38.1	.886
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	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: 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	42.98	36.3	1.184	39.10	35.1	1.114	39.32	35.2	1.117	42.09	35.7	1.179
July	40.02	37.4	1.070	36.22	36.4	.995	43.26	36.6	1.182	39.73	35.6	1.116	39.84	35.6	1.119	42.87	36.3	1.181
August	40.35	38.1	1.059	36.59	42.9	.853	44.37	37.6	1.180	40.55	36.6	1.108	40.63	36.6	1.110	44.41	37.6	1.181
September	40.92	38.1	1.074	34.27	42.1	.814	45.86	38.6	1.188	42.22	38.0	1.111	42.18	37.9	1.113	45.82	38.5	1.190

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber ²			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: 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	40.73	36.2	1.125	51.11	36.9	1.385	30.50	34.7	.879	40.46	37.6	1.076
July	40.46	35.4	1.143	52.25	39.7	1.316	40.44	36.3	1.114	50.26	36.5	1.377	30.61	35.3	.867	39.93	38.1	1.048
August	42.74	37.2	1.149	50.99	39.1	1.304	41.11	37.0	1.111	51.56	37.5	1.375	31.40	35.8	.877	39.48	37.6	1.050
September	44.31	38.3	1.157	51.85	39.4	1.316	42.15	37.8	1.115	52.72	38.2	1.380	31.82	36.0	.884	40.66	38.5	1.056
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	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	.922	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: 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	36.00	36.0	1.000	48.76	38.7	1.260	53.78	37.9	1.419	51.98	36.4	1.428	47.66	38.5	1.238	52.58	37.4	1.412
August	36.93	37.0	.998	50.43	39.8	1.267	53.69	38.0	1.413	52.69	36.9	1.428	47.56	38.6	1.232	50.47	36.6	1.379
September	38.83	38.6	1.006	51.72	40.5	1.277	56.17	39.2	1.433	55.40	38.1	1.454	49.72	40.0	1.243	49.56	35.6	1.392
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	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: 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	.927	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	40.11	35.4	1.133	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	41.03	35.4	1.159	44.93	34.4	1.306	33.03	36.1	.915	32.68	34.8	.939	33.56	35.4	.948	27.60	35.7	.773
August	41.83	35.6	1.175	44.99	33.6	1.339	32.72	36.4	.899	31.65	35.4	.894	35.27	36.4	.969	26.62	35.4	.752
September	44.06	36.9	1.194	48.00	35.5	1.352	33.93	37.0	.917	32.87	36.2	.908	36.64	37.5	.977	27.35	35.8	.764

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Women's outerwear			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and night-wear, 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: 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	2.065	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	34.4	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	34.67	35.6	.971	32.67	34.9	.936
June.....	46.33	34.6	1.339	46.66	34.3	1.343	33.03	37.2	.888	59.91	33.3	1.799	35.32	36.3	.973	33.10	35.4	.935
July.....	48.51	33.9	1.431	42.66	33.2	1.285	30.71	35.1	.875	66.05	34.1	1.937	34.52	36.0	.959	32.25	34.9	.924
August.....	50.21	34.2	1.468	45.56	33.7	1.352	30.52	34.8	.877	67.96	34.2	1.987	35.36	36.8	.961	33.36	36.1	.924
September.....	53.09	35.8	1.483	49.56	35.1	1.412	32.82	37.3	.880	69.15	34.8	1.987	37.10	37.9	.979	35.82	37.7	.950

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued												Lumber and wood products (except furniture)					
	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: 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	36.04	35.9	1.004	42.28	35.2	1.201	40.52	38.3	1.058	52.91	40.7	1.300	64.96	40.0	1.624
July.....	51.35	34.6	1.484	37.09	36.8	1.008	42.18	35.0	1.205	39.61	37.8	1.048	50.75	39.4	1.288	60.20	37.6	1.601
August.....	54.12	36.2	1.495	37.38	36.9	1.013	42.58	36.3	1.173	39.74	38.1	1.043	52.91	40.7	1.300	67.65	41.0	1.650
September.....	63.08	39.5	1.597	38.38	37.3	1.029	43.94	37.3	1.178	41.26	39.0	1.058	52.79	40.7	1.297	63.96	39.0	1.603

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	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	41.67	41.4	1.004	42.39	42.1	1.007
1948: 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.....	53.56	40.7	1.316	54.21	40.7	1.332	55.22	41.8	1.321	54.06	42.1	1.284	42.19	40.3	1.047	42.82	40.7	1.052
July.....	51.25	39.3	1.304	51.88	39.3	1.320	52.74	40.2	1.312	53.19	41.2	1.291	42.40	40.3	1.052	43.31	40.9	1.059
August.....	53.36	40.7	1.311	53.97	40.7	1.326	54.31	41.3	1.315	53.67	41.7	1.287	42.25	39.9	1.059	42.99	40.1	1.072
September.....	53.36	40.7	1.311	54.01	40.7	1.327	55.30	41.8	1.323	54.65	42.2	1.295	43.16	40.6	1.063	43.89	40.9	1.073

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																		
	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 bed-springs			
	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: 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.....	43.63	40.0	1.092	48.36	39.0	1.240	45.70	38.6	1.184	42.09	38.4	1.096	47.39	37.2	1.274	52.00	40.0	1.300	
July.....	43.02	39.4	1.092	47.86	38.6	1.240	44.80	38.0	1.179	41.06	37.7	1.089	46.87	36.7	1.277	51.21	39.7	1.290	
August.....	43.52	40.0	1.088	49.73	40.5	1.228	47.23	40.3	1.172	43.22	40.2	1.075	50.11	39.3	1.275	53.94	41.4	1.303	
September.....	44.04	40.0	1.101	48.01	41.3	1.235	48.90	41.3	1.184	44.20	41.0	1.078	52.37	40.6	1.290	57.44	42.8	1.342	
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: 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	1.409	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	54.54	40.7	1.340	57.95	41.1	1.410	51.38	40.3	1.275	50.13	40.2	1.247	70.47	38.7	1.821	
July.....	55.44	40.2	1.379	55.57	41.1	1.352	59.65	41.8	1.427	51.63	40.4	1.278	50.90	40.4	1.260	70.45	38.6	1.825	
August.....	55.83	40.9	1.365	56.40	41.9	1.346	60.65	42.8	1.417	53.00	41.5	1.277	50.54	40.3	1.254	70.72	38.5	1.837	
September.....	56.42	41.3	1.366	57.72	42.6	1.355	61.19	43.0	1.423	55.25	42.7	1.294	52.37	41.4	1.285	71.96	39.0	1.845	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																			
Year and month	Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing ²			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: 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.....	78.73	37.4	2.105	68.91	38.8	1.776	59.50	37.8	1.574	70.80	40.0	1.770	68.87	39.0	1.766	61.75	38.4	1.608	
July.....	78.02	37.1	2.103	70.21	38.6	1.819	60.87	38.5	1.581	70.05	39.8	1.760	67.75	38.3	1.769	62.89	38.7	1.625	
August.....	77.87	36.8	2.116	70.79	39.0	1.815	63.06	39.0	1.617	69.74	39.6	1.761	70.92	39.4	1.800	63.16	38.3	1.649	
September.....	80.33	37.5	2.142	74.00	40.0	1.850	64.76	40.3	1.607	70.25	39.8	1.765	72.90	40.3	1.809	63.13	38.8	1.627	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemical and allied products																	
	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: 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.....	59.08	40.8	1.448	65.41	41.4	1.580	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.....	59.44	40.6	1.464	64.00	40.3	1.588	61.50	39.3	1.565	59.78	39.8	1.502	68.21	39.0	1.749	55.13	38.1	1.447
August.....	58.73	40.5	1.450	63.16	40.0	1.579	60.64	39.2	1.547	59.79	40.1	1.491	67.62	39.8	1.699	54.02	37.7	1.433
September.....	59.39	41.3	1.438	64.12	40.2	1.595	62.17	39.8	1.562	62.40	41.3	1.511	67.97	39.7	1.712	55.96	38.7	1.446
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	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	1.699
1948: 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.....	56.28	40.2	1.400	59.90	41.2	1.454	46.58	42.5	1.096	52.12	45.2	1.153	60.94	40.9	1.490	66.34	40.9	1.622
July.....	56.40	40.0	1.410	59.31	40.9	1.450	46.87	42.3	1.108	52.69	44.5	1.184	61.32	40.8	1.503	67.56	40.8	1.656
August.....	56.18	39.9	1.408	59.51	41.1	1.448	45.32	41.2	1.100	52.46	44.8	1.171	60.94	40.9	1.490	66.87	41.1	1.627
September.....	56.88	40.4	1.408	60.76	41.5	1.464	44.91	40.9	1.098	51.37	48.1	1.068	62.02	41.4	1.498	68.18	41.7	1.635
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	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: 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	41.2	1.772	75.02	41.5	1.857	61.87	40.2	1.552	56.75	40.8	1.391	57.67	38.5	1.493	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	75.89	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.....	71.84	40.2	1.787	74.73	39.9	1.873	61.00	39.2	1.556	60.54	43.0	1.408	58.29	38.2	1.526	64.09	36.6	1.761
July.....	73.59	40.7	1.808	76.60	40.4	1.896	61.47	39.2	1.568	62.03	43.9	1.413	58.37	38.4	1.526	64.45	36.6	1.751
August.....	72.22	40.3	1.792	74.90	39.8	1.882	60.79	39.4	1.543	63.68	44.5	1.431	57.61	38.2	1.508	62.01	35.8	1.732
September.....	74.31	41.1	1.808	76.91	40.5	1.899	61.35	39.1	1.569	67.52	46.6	1.449	60.93	40.3	1.512	70.03	39.1	1.791

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	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: 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	53.47	36.2	1.477	52.67	36.4	1.447	53.70	35.4	1.517	54.73	36.2	1.512	60.71	40.5	1.499
July.....	59.88	36.4	1.645	53.62	36.3	1.477	52.63	36.4	1.446	53.49	35.1	1.524	55.57	36.8	1.510	59.00	39.1	1.509
August.....	61.33	37.6	1.631	53.54	36.2	1.479	53.14	36.7	1.448	53.46	35.1	1.523	54.50	35.9	1.518	58.39	39.4	1.482
September.....	62.31	37.2	1.675	54.76	36.8	1.488	55.18	37.9	1.456	54.11	35.0	1.546	53.81	35.4	1.520	59.24	39.6	1.496
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	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: 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	1.447	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	1.463	50.38	33.5	1.504	55.65	39.0	1.427	59.01	37.0	1.557
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	38.2	1.437	59.94	38.5	1.567
June.....	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.91	41.1	1.482	55.17	37.3	1.479	55.18	36.4	1.516	54.89	38.2	1.448	60.57	38.8	1.561
July.....	57.77	38.8	1.489	61.10	41.2	1.483	56.36	37.9	1.487	57.42	37.8	1.519	55.02	38.0	1.437	59.94	38.5	1.567
August.....	56.76	39.2	1.448	61.92	40.9	1.514	58.89	39.0	1.510	61.26	39.6	1.547	55.48	38.0	1.460	59.94	38.5	1.567
September.....	57.51	39.2	1.467	62.23	41.1	1.514	59.53	39.5	1.507	61.96	40.0	1.549	55.53	38.4	1.446	61.66	39.4	1.565
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued									Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)								
	Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			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: 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	57.39	39.2	1.464	55.68	40.7	1.368	53.92	38.6	1.397
July.....	61.88	38.2	1.620	61.28	37.5	1.634	61.26	38.0	1.612	57.61	39.3	1.466	59.34	42.6	1.393	54.33	38.7	1.404
August.....	61.65	38.1	1.618	60.53	37.0	1.636	61.26	38.0	1.612	57.99	39.5	1.468	61.03	42.5	1.436	53.37	38.2	1.397
September.....	63.13	38.8	1.627	60.06	36.4	1.650	62.97	38.8	1.623	58.85	39.9	1.475	58.75	41.0	1.433	55.18	39.3	1.404

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	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	\$61.72	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: 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	1.477	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	56.88	36.5	1.550	52.37	36.7	1.427	58.88	40.0	1.479
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	49.68	39.3	1.264	52.25	37.4	1.397	54.85	37.7	1.455	58.64	38.3	1.531	53.05	37.6	1.411	59.32	40.0	1.483
August	49.87	39.3	1.269	51.81	36.8	1.408	56.57	38.8	1.458	59.25	38.5	1.539	55.49	39.3	1.412	59.47	40.1	1.483
September	52.39	40.9	1.281	52.90	37.2	1.422	58.42	39.5	1.479	60.22	38.6	1.560	58.10	40.4	1.438	59.89	40.3	1.486
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			Boiler-shop 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: 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	58.15	39.0	1.491
July	60.13	40.3	1.492	59.75	40.1	1.490	58.25	39.9	1.460	58.08	38.8	1.497	59.59	38.9	1.532	59.05	39.5	1.495
August	60.75	40.8	1.489	58.95	39.7	1.485	57.63	39.5	1.459	60.10	39.8	1.510	61.92	40.0	1.548	57.92	39.0	1.485
September	60.78	40.9	1.486	59.69	39.9	1.496	58.03	39.8	1.458	60.90	40.2	1.515	63.14	40.5	1.559	59.12	39.6	1.493
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)																	
	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: 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	1.546	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	1.562	60.30	39.8	1.515	60.01	40.6	1.478
April	59.70	39.2	1.523	63.10	39.0	1.618	60.26	39.0	1.543	60.50	38.8	1.567	59.51	39.4	1.513	59.70	40.2	1.485
May	59.94	39.2	1.529	63.58	39.2	1.622	61.78	39.5	1.564	62.67	39.6	1.580	60.83	39.2	1.544	58.61	39.8	1.474
June	59.67	39.0	1.530	61.72	38.1	1.620	62.09	39.7	1.564	63.68	40.1	1.588	60.13	39.2	1.534	56.97	38.6	1.469
July	59.82	39.1	1.530	63.10	38.9	1.622	61.00	39.1	1.560	62.25	39.3	1.584	59.48	38.9	1.529	57.17	39.0	1.466
August	60.60	39.4	1.538	62.89	38.7	1.625	61.39	39.1	1.570	61.69	38.8	1.590	61.07	39.5	1.546	57.11	38.9	1.468
September	60.60	39.4	1.538	62.89	38.7	1.625	61.39	39.1	1.570	61.69	38.8	1.590	61.07	39.5	1.546	57.11	38.9	1.468

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—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: 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	1.486	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	1.508	58.95	39.3	1.500
June	59.79	38.8	1.541	57.90	38.5	1.504	60.68	39.3	1.544	62.52	39.0	1.603	59.98	39.8	1.507	59.26	39.3	1.508
July	59.10	38.3	1.543	57.00	37.9	1.504	59.64	38.7	1.541	62.38	38.7	1.612	60.02	39.8	1.508	58.16	38.8	1.499
August	59.83	38.6	1.550	58.36	38.7	1.508	60.18	39.0	1.543	62.13	38.0	1.635	59.63	39.7	1.502	58.13	38.7	1.502
September	60.49	39.0	1.551	58.06	38.4	1.512	60.26	39.0	1.545	65.48	39.9	1.641	60.38	39.8	1.517	58.92	39.1	1.507
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: 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	37.7	1.482
July	62.45	39.3	1.589	67.86	39.5	1.718	56.23	39.1	1.438	62.58	40.9	1.530	62.78	40.4	1.554	55.20	37.2	1.484
August	60.87	38.6	1.577	67.15	39.5	1.708	54.08	37.9	1.427	62.48	40.6	1.539	62.91	40.2	1.569	57.25	38.5	1.487
September	62.65	39.5	1.586	67.93	39.7	1.711	56.74	39.4	1.440	63.90	41.2	1.551	64.18	40.7	1.577	57.85	38.8	1.491
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—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: 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	61.06	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	58.72	39.2	1.498	56.16	39.0	1.440	58.55	38.8	1.509	60.21	39.1	1.540	59.69	39.4	1.515	53.35	39.2	1.361
July	58.36	38.8	1.504	56.00	38.7	1.447	59.24	39.0	1.519	61.23	39.4	1.554	60.97	39.9	1.528	51.54	37.9	1.300
August	58.19	39.0	1.492	56.92	39.2	1.452	60.04	39.5	1.520	61.81	39.7	1.557	62.75	40.8	1.538	52.38	38.4	1.364
September	58.21	39.2	1.485	57.92	40.0	1.448	60.26	39.8	1.514	62.28	40.1	1.553	62.63	40.8	1.535	54.56	40.0	1.364

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—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: 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	51.62	39.6	1.301	49.76	39.9	1.247	
June	58.24	38.8	1.501	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.85	39.7	1.432	49.72	39.4	1.262	51.10	39.8	1.284	49.92	40.1	1.245	
July	58.84	39.2	1.501	48.15	38.0	1.267	56.13	39.2	1.432	48.75	39.0	1.250	50.00	38.2	1.309	48.56	37.8	1.289	
August	58.73	39.1	1.502	48.43	38.5	1.258	56.21	39.2	1.434	48.76	39.2	1.244	49.96	38.4	1.301	47.70	38.8	1.243	
September	59.76	39.6	1.509	49.75	39.3	1.266	56.55	39.3	1.439	50.75	40.5	1.253	53.81	41.2	1.306	51.05	41.2	1.239	

	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: 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	66.01	46.0	1.435
July	50.94	38.5	1.323	44.76	37.8	1.184	46.49	39.4	1.180	50.24	39.4	1.275	60.37	44.1	1.369	65.21	45.1	1.446
August	51.80	38.2	1.356	45.82	38.9	1.178	43.39	38.2	1.162	50.50	39.7	1.272	62.64	46.4	1.354	64.69	44.8	1.444
September	57.17	41.7	1.371	47.52	39.6	1.200	46.64	40.1	1.163	52.22	40.8	1.280	(9)	(9)	(9)	64.65	44.4	1.456

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—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: 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.....	51.46	38.4	1.340	62.96	45.0	1.399	63.64	41.3	1.541	57.49	40.6	1.416	35.62	36.8	.968	39.95	37.8	1.057
July.....	51.90	38.5	1.348	63.97	45.4	1.409	64.02	41.3	1.550	58.18	40.8	1.426	35.86	37.2	.964	39.79	38.0	1.047
August.....	51.61	38.4	1.344	63.64	45.1	1.411	63.92	41.4	1.544	57.51	40.9	1.406	35.75	37.2	.961	39.36	37.7	1.044
September.....	52.65	38.6	1.364	62.83	44.5	1.412	64.75	41.4	1.564	57.49	40.8	1.409	35.24	36.4	.968	39.43	37.3	1.057

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: 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.....	50.26	40.4	1.244	59.70	45.5	1.312	40.85	36.7	1.113	53.16	43.5	1.222	51.96	43.7	1.189
July.....	51.13	41.1	1.244	59.83	45.6	1.312	40.37	36.5	1.106	52.78	43.3	1.219	52.34	43.8	1.195
August.....	51.21	41.1	1.246	59.68	45.7	1.306	40.63	36.8	1.104	52.89	43.6	1.213	52.28	43.9	1.191
September.....	50.53	40.2	1.257	59.51	45.5	1.308	40.29	36.9	1.092	53.45	43.7	1.223	52.29	43.5	1.202

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—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	
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: 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	56.59	32.85	44.1	.745	35.32	41.6	.849	42.17	42.3	.997	94.73
July.....	43.80	65.70	56.70	32.90	44.1	.746	35.03	41.5	.844	40.43	41.0	.986	95.52
August.....	43.24	67.26	55.47	32.94	44.1	.747	34.31	40.8	.841	38.49	39.2	.982	92.67
September.....	43.80	68.95	55.22	32.79	43.9	.747	34.77	41.2	.844	41.56	41.6	.999	92.48

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 prod-

ucts; 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 bus-lines.

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 Dollars¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Gas and electric utilities ²		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Gas and electric utilities ²	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		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	1949: January.....	\$55.50	\$32.28	\$76.32	\$44.39	\$63.08	\$36.69
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	60.74	35.27	February.....	55.20	32.47	73.56	43.27	62.60	36.82
1948: September.....	55.16	31.42	74.11	42.22	61.44	35.00	March.....	54.74	32.10	70.54	41.37	62.54	36.68
October.....	55.60	31.84	76.24	43.65	62.38	35.72	April.....	53.80	31.51	72.33	42.37	62.82	36.80
November.....	55.60	32.09	72.73	41.98	62.38	36.01	May.....	54.08	31.77	72.98	42.87	63.40	37.25
December.....	56.14	32.66	76.28	44.24	62.41	36.19	June.....	54.51	31.95	59.90	35.11	63.64	37.30
							July.....	54.63	32.23	47.94	28.28	64.02	37.77
							August ³	54.66	32.19	49.54	29.17	63.92	37.64
							September ³	55.72	32.66	52.99	31.06	64.75	37.95

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				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars				Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1948: August						
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	September	\$55.16	\$231.2	\$48.29	\$27.51	\$54.03	\$30.78
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	October	55.60	233.0	48.66	27.86	54.40	31.15
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	November	55.60	233.0	48.66	28.09	54.40	31.40
1939: A verage	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	December	56.14	235.3	49.10	28.47	54.85	31.81
1940: A verage	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	1949: January	55.50	232.6	48.57	28.25	54.31	31.59
1941: A verage	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	February	55.20	231.3	48.32	28.42	54.06	31.80
1942: A verage	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	March	54.74	229.4	47.93	28.11	53.67	31.47
1943: A verage	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	April	53.80	225.5	47.14	27.61	52.88	30.97
1944: A verage	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	May	54.08	226.7	47.38	27.83	53.12	31.21
1945: A verage	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	June	54.51	228.5	47.74	27.98	53.48	31.34
1946: A verage	43.74	183.3	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78	July	54.63	229.0	47.84	28.22	53.58	31.61
1947: A verage	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12	August ²	54.66	229.1	47.87	28.19	53.61	31.57
1948: A verage	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.54	53.17	30.87	September ²	55.72	233.5	48.75	28.57	54.50	31.94

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		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1947: A verage	\$1.237	\$1.198	189.3	\$1.292	\$1.250	\$1.171	\$1.133	1949: January	\$1.405	\$1.367	216.0	\$1.467	\$1.427	\$1.327	\$1.294
1948: A verage	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	February	1.401	1.366	215.8	1.466	1.428	1.323	1.291
1948: September	1.386	1.348	213.0	1.457	1.418	1.304	1.267	March	1.400	1.368	216.1	1.464	1.430	1.323	1.294
October	1.390	1.347	212.8	1.462	1.414	1.302	1.266	April	1.401	1.373	216.9	1.467	1.437	1.321	1.294
November	1.397	1.357	214.4	1.463	1.419	1.317	1.281	May	1.401	1.371	216.6	1.467	1.437	1.323	1.294
December	1.400	1.358	214.5	1.466	1.418	1.319	1.283	June	1.405	1.373	216.9	1.475	1.443	1.324	1.293
								July	1.408	1.376	217.4	1.477	1.447	1.332	1.298
								August ²	1.398	1.365	215.6	1.472	1.440	1.319	1.286
								September ²	1.407	1.370	216.4	1.481	1.444	1.328	1.290

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 in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ¹

Year and month	Alabama			Arizona			Arkansas			California								
	State			State			State			State			Los Angeles			San Francisco		
	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: October				\$57.49	41.9	1.372	\$40.85	44.4	.92	\$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	39.44	42.1	.94	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	39.74	42.2	.94	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			.91	61.45	38.5	1.596	61.03	38.7	1.577	64.41	38.8	1.660
February	43.60	39.1	1.115	56.12	40.4	1.389			.91	61.61	38.7	1.592	61.07	38.9	1.570	64.00	38.6	1.658
March	43.69	39.4	1.109	56.73	40.9	1.387			.91	61.09	38.4	1.591	60.64	38.6	1.571	63.08	38.2	1.650
April	42.18	38.1	1.107	58.16	41.6	1.398			.92	61.02	38.4	1.589	60.02	38.3	1.567	63.27	38.3	1.652
May	*41.84	37.9	1.104	55.51	41.0	1.354			.92	61.80	38.7	1.597	60.72	38.7	1.569	63.71	38.4	1.659
June	42.29	38.1	1.110	57.83	40.6	1.423	37.50	41.0	.91	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	.94	61.84	38.7	1.598	61.69	38.8	1.590	62.88	38.2	1.646
August	*42.88	*39.3	*1.091	*57.72	*41.2	*1.400	*38.40	*41.5	.93	61.58	39.1	1.575	61.58	38.9	1.583	62.91	39.1	1.609
September	44.87	40.9	1.097	58.49	41.2	1.420	38.27	41.2	.93	62.73	39.5	1.588	62.25	39.1	1.592	64.88	39.9	1.626
October				58.07	42.7	1.359	39.37	40.6	.97									

Connecticut			Delaware						Florida			Illinois						
State			State			Wilmington			State			State			Chicago City			
1948: 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	41.42	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	48.60	38.4	1.264	59.35	39.8	1.488	41.03	40.3	1.018	58.65	39.4	1.49	59.94	39.4	1.52
August	52.32	38.2	1.37	*47.63	41.5	1.147	*59.73	40.5	1.471	41.16	41.2	.999	58.80	39.9	1.47	60.29	40.0	1.51
September	54.77	39.9	1.36	48.53	40.7	1.193	59.30	39.6	1.502	41.59	41.3	1.007	59.53	39.8	1.49	60.87	40.0	1.52
October	55.15	40.3	1.37	45.82	39.0	1.176	54.71	37.7	1.452									

Indiana			Maine			Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota						
State			State			State			State			State			Duluth			
1948: October	59.93	40.9	1.466				50.74			64.86	40.4	1.608	54.87	41.0	1.338	57.14	40.7	1.404
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
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
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
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
March	58.38	39.7	1.469	46.13	40.3	1.145	51.41			61.60	38.6	1.600	55.02	40.2	1.368	56.43	39.6	1.430
April	57.32	38.6	1.485	45.40	39.4	1.153	50.65			62.39	38.8	1.605	53.77	39.4	1.365	55.87	39.1	1.430
May	59.44	39.8	1.492	45.11	39.5	1.143	50.38			60.86	38.1	1.603	53.75	39.5	1.359	55.79	39.1	1.430
June	59.45	39.8	1.493	44.52	39.1	1.140	50.86			63.99	39.6	1.615	54.37	39.8	1.366	55.72	38.4	1.451
July	59.43	39.5	1.505	43.56	38.3	1.138	51.48			64.54	39.3	1.626	54.70	40.4	1.35	55.48	38.0	1.46
August				44.85	39.7	1.129	50.59			64.03	39.7	1.617	55.39	41.7	1.33	56.11	39.4	1.42
September				45.36	39.3	1.153	52.31			65.03	39.9	1.631	55.28	40.3	1.37	55.21	39.1	1.41
October				47.53	41.0	1.158	51.56						56.21	40.9	1.37			

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.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Minnesota—Continued						Missouri			New Hampshire			New Jersey			New York					
	Minneapolis			St. Paul			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: October	\$54.18	40.1	1.351	\$55.50	40.6	1.367	\$50.68	39.7	1.276	-----	-----	-----	\$59.01	40.6	1.452	\$57.47	38.4	1.50			
November	54.54	40.4	1.350	55.73	40.8	1.366	49.85	38.7	1.289	-----	-----	-----	59.03	40.5	1.457	59.42	39.5	1.51			
December	54.81	40.6	1.350	55.23	40.4	1.367	51.19	39.6	1.292	-----	-----	-----	59.97	40.9	1.465	59.73	39.6	1.51			
1949: January	53.16	39.0	1.363	55.74	40.1	1.390	50.51	38.8	1.301	-----	-----	-----	59.07	40.4	1.467	59.22	38.9	1.52			
February	54.80	40.0	1.370	55.38	40.1	1.394	50.81	39.2	1.296	-----	-----	-----	58.89	40.2	1.463	59.13	38.9	1.52			
March	54.51	39.7	1.373	56.52	40.0	1.413	50.52	39.0	1.297	-----	-----	-----	58.68	40.0	1.467	58.69	38.6	1.52			
April	53.65	39.1	1.372	55.97	39.5	1.417	50.18	38.6	1.302	-----	-----	-----	56.84	38.8	1.464	56.42	37.5	1.50			
May	54.12	39.3	1.377	54.50	38.6	1.412	51.50	38.7	1.330	-----	-----	-----	57.28	39.2	1.460	56.71	38.0	1.49			
June	55.22	39.7	1.391	55.69	39.3	1.417	52.21	39.3	1.330	-----	-----	-----	58.70	39.7	1.467	55.73	38.0	1.47			
July	55.24	39.6	1.40	56.85	39.7	1.43	52.64	39.5	1.334	45.75	38.5	1.19	58.63	39.6	1.478	56.60	38.1	1.49			
August	55.44	39.6	1.40	56.63	39.6	1.43	*52.43	*39.6	*1.326	45.63	38.6	1.18	57.82	39.3	1.469	*56.61	37.9	1.49			
September	57.28	40.8	1.40	58.34	40.4	1.44	52.25	39.3	1.330	46.57	39.3	1.18	59.32	40.1	1.477	58.24	38.7	1.50			
October	57.04	40.6	1.41	57.64	40.0	1.44	51.67	39.1	1.323	44.94	37.9	1.19	59.00	39.8	1.483	57.60	38.7	1.49			
New York—Continued																					
	Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City			Buffalo			Elmira			Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie			New York City					
1948: October	58.04	39.8	1.46	54.41	39.3	1.39	61.71	40.5	1.53	53.93	37.9	1.42	50.33	38.8	1.30	58.86	35.6	1.66			
November	61.10	41.3	1.48	54.91	39.2	1.40	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.40	39.5	1.43	51.36	39.4	1.30	62.59	37.7	1.67			
December	61.96	41.2	1.50	56.74	40.1	1.41	62.13	40.7	1.53	57.65	40.3	1.43	51.95	39.3	1.32	62.63	37.9	1.66			
1949: January	59.81	40.3	1.49	55.19	38.9	1.42	60.90	39.9	1.53	56.55	39.7	1.42	50.38	38.5	1.31	62.79	37.5	1.69			
February	57.81	39.8	1.45	54.72	38.7	1.42	60.81	39.9	1.52	55.55	39.2	1.42	51.62	39.2	1.32	63.40	37.6	1.70			
March	57.93	39.1	1.48	53.46	37.8	1.41	60.60	39.7	1.53	56.12	39.4	1.42	50.97	38.7	1.32	63.08	37.5	1.69			
April	57.45	38.6	1.49	52.52	36.9	1.42	59.77	39.1	1.53	56.82	39.7	1.43	50.05	37.9	1.32	58.96	35.9	1.64			
May	57.66	38.8	1.49	52.86	37.4	1.41	60.88	39.5	1.54	57.27	40.2	1.43	51.14	38.4	1.33	59.76	36.9	1.62			
June	56.71	38.5	1.47	52.77	37.4	1.41	61.35	39.8	1.54	58.46	41.0	1.43	51.29	38.3	1.34	*56.96	*37.1	*1.54			
July	57.15	38.9	1.47	53.19	36.9	1.44	60.76	39.5	1.54	58.75	41.2	1.43	51.99	38.9	1.34	*58.24	*37.1	1.57			
August	57.13	38.5	1.48	52.75	36.9	1.43	*61.15	40.1	1.53	55.74	39.8	1.40	51.02	38.4	1.33	58.00	36.8	1.58			
September	57.66	39.1	1.48	53.24	37.1	1.43	61.36	40.0	1.53	57.43	40.1	1.43	52.99	39.6	1.34	60.01	38.0	1.58			
October	57.18	39.0	1.47	54.78	38.2	1.43	60.62	39.9	1.52	56.07	39.5	1.42	52.58	39.2	1.34	58.83	37.7	1.56			
New York—Continued																					
	Rochester						Syracuse			Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls			North Carolina			Oklahoma			Pennsylvania		
	Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls			State			State			State					
1948: October	57.88	39.7	1.46	56.78	41.0	1.39	56.12	40.4	1.39	41.58	38.4	1.084	53.33	42.4	1.257	53.39	39.9	1.339			
November	58.56	40.0	1.46	56.42	40.7	1.38	55.46	40.0	1.39	41.40	38.0	1.090	53.42	41.9	1.275	53.24	39.7	1.342			
December	58.25	39.6	1.47	55.87	39.9	1.40	54.41	39.4	1.38	41.58	38.1	1.093	54.54	42.3	1.289	53.39	39.7	1.344			
1949: January	58.04	39.7	1.46	56.28	40.6	1.39	53.98	38.9	1.39	40.50	37.0	1.096	53.80	41.3	1.302	52.92	39.2	1.350			
February	57.88	39.4	1.47	55.78	40.3	1.38	53.90	39.1	1.38	40.36	37.0	1.091	54.08	41.6	1.300	52.80	39.2	1.346			
March	57.47	39.0	1.47	55.87	40.3	1.39	52.19	37.8	1.38	39.88	36.5	1.092	52.70	40.9	1.288	52.58	39.0	1.349			
April	56.87	38.6	1.47	53.86	39.2	1.38	51.94	37.7	1.38	38.05	35.1	1.086	52.33	40.4	1.296	50.98	37.9	1.344			
May	56.58	38.5	1.47	53.81	39.0	1.38	50.12	36.7	1.36	37.77	34.7	1.088	51.52	40.3	1.279	51.48	38.4	1.342			
June	56.36	38.3	1.47	53.92	39.3	1.37	51.17	37.5	1.36	39.09	35.9	1.089	52.16	41.2	1.267	50.94	38.0	1.340			
July	57.10	39.1	1.46	52.64	38.3	1.37	51.45	37.7	1.37	*38.21	*36.6	*1.045	53.53	41.6	1.288	*50.22	37.5	1.338			
August	56.64	38.8	1.46	54.89	39.7	1.38	51.78	37.8	1.37	39.89	38.6	*1.033	*53.61	*41.7	*1.287	*50.74	*37.9	*1.337			
September	57.51	39.4	1.46	55.94	40.1	1.39	52.16	37.9	1.38	40.85	39.5	1.035	53.85	41.2	1.307	51.31	38.3	1.339			
October	57.53	39.4	1.46	56.15	40.8	1.37	56.55	40.4	1.40	41.92	40.1	1.045	53.96	42.2	1.279	49.63	38.5	1.288			

See footnotes at beginning of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹-Con.

Year and month		Pennsylvania-Continued														
		Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster		
		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:	October	\$54.65	39.5	1.386	\$61.54	43.2	1.426	\$51.51	39.8	1.302	\$59.63	39.0	1.534	\$50.84	41.8	1.217
	November	53.77	38.8	1.392	62.26	43.1	1.445	50.29	38.3	1.320	59.28	38.4	1.547	51.42	41.3	1.245
	December	53.44	38.7	1.385	59.74	41.6	1.438	51.55	40.5	1.306	57.21	37.2	1.541	52.78	42.1	1.256
1949:	January	54.34	38.9	1.406	61.03	42.3	1.445	53.35	40.8	1.315	60.95	38.9	1.570	50.79	41.0	1.241
	February	53.17	38.6	1.383	59.40	41.1	1.446	51.01	39.4	1.303	58.63	38.2	1.539	50.51	40.7	1.243
	March	52.84	38.2	1.385	57.66	39.7	1.453	51.04	39.6	1.299	57.87	38.0	1.527	49.33	40.2	1.225
	April	52.12	37.1	1.406	57.22	39.3	1.458	50.19	38.5	1.313	58.56	38.2	1.539	47.20	38.7	1.220
	May	53.00	37.8	1.405	54.70	37.9	1.445	50.55	38.9	1.308	57.18	37.5	1.529	48.64	39.7	1.221
	June	50.58	36.6	1.386	54.76	38.2	1.432	49.57	38.3	1.303	*53.72	*35.6	*1.513	48.41	39.7	1.220
	July	*49.28	35.6	*1.389	*56.97	*40.0	*1.424	46.16	35.9	1.293	*52.08	*34.3	*1.522	48.67	40.1	*1.212
	August	*50.03	*36.7	*1.367	*56.46	*39.4	*1.432	*47.72	37.2	*1.286	*51.52	34.0	*1.516	*47.96	*39.7	*1.203
	September	51.91	37.7	1.381	59.85	41.8	1.432	48.66	35.0	1.285	54.09	35.7	1.513	48.31	40.0	1.205
	October	50.02	38.9	1.277	57.66	40.3	1.432	48.83	41.0	1.196	39.30	35.4	1.109	49.19	40.5	1.213
		Pennsylvania-Continued														
		Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton			York-Adams		
		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:	October	57.42	39.9	1.422	63.46	40.3	1.575	55.39	40.1	1.388	44.49	39.1	1.139	47.33	42.0	1.146
	November	57.78	40.2	1.438	62.51	39.6	1.578	56.23	40.4	1.396	43.78	38.2	1.147	46.87	41.3	1.156
	December	57.96	40.2	1.443	62.73	39.7	1.580	54.80	39.6	1.390	42.43	37.6	1.129	47.43	40.9	1.179
1949:	January	57.17	39.4	1.451	62.74	39.5	1.586	52.95	38.8	1.374	40.79	36.4	1.120	47.17	40.3	1.189
	February	56.88	39.1	1.453	62.67	39.6	1.582	53.93	39.4	1.376	42.46	38.1	1.114	46.48	40.5	1.172
	March	57.34	39.3	1.461	62.05	39.2	1.583	54.26	39.5	1.380	41.94	37.7	1.112	46.12	40.4	1.162
	April	55.51	38.0	1.461	60.84	38.6	1.576	51.42	37.3	1.384	40.08	36.4	1.102	43.65	38.6	1.160
	May	56.53	38.6	1.459	60.50	38.6	1.568	52.26	38.2	1.374	41.71	37.6	1.111	43.61	38.8	1.137
	June	*56.90	38.9	1.463	*59.70	37.8	*1.578	51.48	37.9	1.364	*42.05	37.7	1.112	43.40	39.1	1.127
	July	*56.59	38.6	*1.468	*58.02	36.8	*1.577	50.79	37.7	1.351	*42.11	37.7	1.117	*42.65	39.2	*1.112
	August	*56.83	*38.7	*1.470	*59.48	*37.8	*1.569	*52.04	*38.4	*1.358	*42.04	37.8	*1.112	*43.81	40.1	*1.116
	September	57.96	39.3	1.474	58.81	37.2	1.579	51.83	38.2	1.360	42.98	38.5	1.118	42.63	39.4	1.106
	October	56.93	39.4	1.446	53.98	35.8	1.508	53.14	39.3	1.356	43.02	38.7	1.112	44.74	41.4	1.101
		Rhode Island			Tennessee			Texas			Utah			Wisconsin		
		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
1948:	October	*44.42	*35.8	*1.241	43.63	40.4	1.080	55.09	43.9	1.255	53.73	39.8	1.135	58.04	42.0	1.384
	November	*46.70	*37.6	*1.243	43.80	40.0	1.095	53.11	42.8	1.241	56.99	41.3	1.138	58.16	41.9	1.388
	December	*48.75	39.2	*1.244	43.98	40.2	1.094	53.93	42.9	1.257	56.56	40.4	1.140	58.15	41.7	1.396
1949:	January	*48.08	38.8	*1.241	43.80	39.5	1.109	53.42	42.5	1.257	58.87	40.6	1.145	57.30	40.9	1.401
	February	*48.04	*38.9	*1.236	42.90	39.0	1.110	53.13	42.0	1.265	56.63	39.6	1.143	57.14	40.9	1.398
	March	*47.72	*38.9	*1.227	43.51	39.2	1.110	53.17	41.8	1.272	57.25	40.6	1.141	56.40	40.4	1.397
	April	*47.33	*38.3	*1.235	43.33	39.0	1.111	53.25	41.8	1.274	57.94	40.8	1.142	54.98	39.3	1.399
	May	*47.53	*38.5	*1.235	42.94	38.9	1.104	53.05	42.0	1.263	58.09	41.2	1.141	56.10	40.0	1.403
	June	47.65	38.8	1.227	43.65	39.5	1.105	52.96	41.7	1.270	56.66	39.9	1.142	56.28	40.2	1.400
	July	47.65	38.7	1.232	43.77	39.5	1.108	53.92	41.8	1.290	53.87	40.5	1.133	54.40	40.4	1.347
	August	46.01	37.5	1.228	43.96	39.5	*1.113	*54.22	*42.1	*1.288	54.12	39.5	1.137	53.63	40.1	1.338
	September	48.34	39.1	1.236	-----	40.6	1.124	54.78	42.4	1.292	-----	-----	-----	55.81	40.4	1.382
	October	47.27	38.0	1.245	-----	40.4	1.115	54.83	42.5	1.290	-----	-----	-----	57.19	41.1	1.390
		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:	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
	August	59.40	38.2	1.553	59.37	40.8	1.454	54.79	38.2	1.436	58.96	38.8	1.521	61.06	39.0	1.567
	September	63.91	40.8	1.565	61.16	41.5	1.473	52.22	36.4	1.437	60.79	39.7	1.530	61.63	39.4	1.565
	October	62.18	39.9	1.560	60.13	40.8	1.475	55.04	38.9	1.417	60.97	40.0	1.524	60.95	39.0	1.563

See footnotes at beginning of table.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and 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.....	162.2	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
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	154.6
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
September 15.....	169.6	204.2	187.2	121.2	137.0	97.1	185.9	141.5	185.6	155.2
October 15.....	168.5	200.6	186.8	121.5	138.4	97.0	188.3	145.6	185.2	155.2

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	Oct. 15 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	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	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	168.5	169.6	168.8	168.5	169.6	169.2	169.7	169.5	169.0	170.9	171.4	172.2	173.6	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	174.2	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	170.3	171.8	171.1	171.0	172.1	171.4	171.6	171.8	171.7	173.7	174.8	175.0	176.9	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	164.1	165.4	163.8	162.6	163.3	162.2	162.4	162.5	161.4	163.9	164.7	166.7	167.8	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	167.4	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	172.7	132.6
Chicago, Ill.....	174.4	175.8	174.4	173.9	175.9	174.2	175.0	174.5	172.9	174.9	175.4	175.9	178.1	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	168.7	170.8	168.8	168.7	170.5	169.1	170.7	170.7	169.7	172.0	172.2	173.8	175.5	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	* 176.2	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	164.6	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.0	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	168.7	170.4	169.9	170.4	172.0	171.6	171.1	170.8	170.7	171.6	172.8	173.1	174.6	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	172.0	171.4	170.4	170.4	170.5	170.6	171.0	170.2	170.2	172.6	173.8	173.9	174.7	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	172.1	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	178.0	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	161.1	(2)	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	163.3	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	167.5	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	166.5	167.1	166.8	167.2	168.7	169.6	171.2	171.0	* 171.3	172.7	172.7	172.2	171.8	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	176.5	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	171.2	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	165.9	167.5	166.8	167.1	167.0	166.8	168.1	167.4	166.8	169.2	169.2	171.0	171.7	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	(2)	170.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	168.9	169.6	168.7	167.5	169.2	169.9	169.0	169.0	168.5	170.4	170.6	171.7	174.1	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	171.1	172.3	172.4	171.9	173.1	172.9	173.0	172.7	172.1	174.6	174.9	175.9	177.1	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	164.9	(2)	(2)	165.8	(2)	(2)	165.0	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	173.6	(2)	(2)	* 175.1	(2)	(2)	177.6	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	180.1	140.3
Richmond, Va.....	164.9	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)	(2)	164.2	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	170.0	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	173.0	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	174.6	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	173.4	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	178.4	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	(2)	169.5	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.8	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	(2)	166.0	(2)	(2)	165.3	(2)	(2)	164.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(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.

* 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.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
	Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Total		Gas and electricity		Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949
							Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949				
Average.....	200.6	204.2	186.8	187.2	121.5	121.2	138.4	137.0	97.0	97.1	185.2	185.6	155.2	155.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	199.9	206.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	144.7	143.6	83.4	83.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	211.5	216.4	(1)	182.8	(2)	118.4	150.2	148.5	126.8	127.4	(1)	194.1	(1)	153.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	197.2	201.9	193.4	193.8	142.7	142.7	134.1	131.1	79.6	79.6	178.7	179.2	150.7	150.3
Boston, Mass.....	193.7	197.1	176.4	178.6	117.6	117.5	154.1	151.0	117.0	117.6	176.6	177.4	153.3	153.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	195.1	198.2	185.3	(1)	124.5	(2)	145.5	144.6	110.0	110.0	183.8	(1)	158.4	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	206.5	212.1	190.2	191.2	140.6	139.7	128.3	128.1	83.5	83.5	171.5	172.7	159.4	156.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	199.7	205.4	187.3	186.6	115.9	116.2	145.2	144.9	101.9	101.9	177.2	176.7	155.7	156.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	209.2	211.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	145.0	143.9	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	196.0	200.2	182.9	(1)	125.3	(2)	111.7	112.1	69.2	69.2	203.5	(1)	151.6	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	192.4	197.4	183.2	183.7	128.8	128.5	147.4	147.4	91.7	91.6	196.0	197.1	166.5	166.5
Houston, Tex.....	212.4	212.2	199.9	200.5	130.6	127.0	98.1	98.1	81.4	81.4	185.7	185.1	155.6	155.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	198.9	200.5	182.9	(1)	132.4	(2)	157.4	157.5	86.6	86.6	175.7	(1)	161.0	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	205.9	208.5	(1)	187.2	(2)	140.7	146.4	146.4	100.5	100.5	(1)	174.6	(1)	162.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	186.0	190.7	178.0	(1)	125.9	(2)	125.5	125.3	66.6	66.6	176.8	(1)	155.1	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	200.6	202.8	180.9	181.2	126.2	126.2	95.1	95.1	89.3	89.3	182.4	179.7	154.7	154.5
Manchester, N. H.....	197.2	203.3	180.7	(1)	114.0	(2)	155.2	152.9	99.1	99.2	193.6	(1)	146.9	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	209.7	213.0	(1)	204.7	(2)	131.2	140.3	140.3	77.0	77.0	(1)	169.7	(1)	144.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	199.4	203.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.2	145.8	110.9	110.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	191.1	192.8	(1)	190.8	(2)	133.3	140.6	138.0	78.9	78.9	(1)	177.9	(1)	160.4
Mobile, Ala.....	204.8	207.0	(1)	188.3	(2)	126.3	129.0	129.0	83.8	83.8	(1)	165.8	(1)	145.1
New Orleans, La.....	210.0	215.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.4	113.4	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	201.0	205.8	183.9	184.3	108.9	108.9	139.3	134.8	101.8	102.0	173.7	174.3	158.2	158.3
Norfolk, Va.....	203.5	208.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	152.5	152.5	102.6	102.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	197.9	199.9	184.9	185.5	121.1	121.1	145.0	143.8	108.9	108.9	191.6	192.2	152.3	152.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	204.8	208.0	217.1	218.0	121.4	121.1	138.4	137.8	103.3	103.4	188.9	189.6	146.2	146.1
Portland, Maine.....	189.7	193.8	(1)	190.6	(2)	114.2	151.8	149.3	107.9	108.2	(1)	183.1	(1)	152.0
Portland, Oreg.....	209.7	211.1	186.0	(1)	127.8	(2)	131.7	132.9	92.0	93.9	177.6	(1)	159.8	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	197.4	202.4	187.2	(1)	114.9	(2)	146.5	146.5	109.4	109.4	196.1	(1)	146.2	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	207.5	211.6	(1)	190.2	(2)	120.2	135.5	134.0	88.4	88.4	(1)	167.0	(1)	143.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	213.1	213.7	(1)	181.7	(2)	116.5	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	(1)	159.3	(1)	167.4
Savannah, Ga.....	208.2	218.3	185.2	(1)	118.0	(2)	152.4	149.7	108.6	108.6	193.3	(1)	159.6	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	200.9	208.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.1	146.2	98.3	98.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	205.0	208.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	128.6	127.6	92.3	92.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	200.1	203.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	141.3	140.6	100.6	100.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(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.

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
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
September	204.2	169.7	243.6	242.0	249.9	227.6	254.7	192.5	311.9	185.3	232.6	199.8	209.0	148.0	230.1	211.0	148.3	176.8
October	200.6	169.1	235.1	233.1	248.2	207.7	246.1	184.6	306.8	186.7	227.8	194.5	202.3	147.0	228.5	213.8	144.5	177.5

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	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States.....	200.6	204.2	202.6	201.7	204.3	202.4	202.8	201.6	199.7	204.8	205.0	207.5	211.5	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	199.9	206.9	203.9	198.3	200.5	197.0	197.5	198.3	194.7	202.1	203.3	205.9	208.3	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md.....	211.5	216.4	215.4	211.5	216.2	213.0	212.4	212.9	210.3	213.5	214.6	218.7	224.5	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	197.2	201.9	199.8	198.6	201.4	198.5	198.3	197.4	195.8	202.0	204.8	205.4	210.8	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	193.7	197.1	194.6	194.2	195.9	192.4	191.3	190.9	187.8	194.1	194.2	199.2	202.6	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	198.2	204.8	201.1	200.3	205.0	201.7	198.8	197.9	194.9	200.0	201.0	205.9	209.3	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	195.1	198.2	199.5	200.2	199.6	198.9	195.5	195.0	191.4	197.9	200.0	201.6	206.4	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	200.2	201.4	200.8	202.1	206.7	202.6	204.6	201.3	201.5	205.0	205.7	209.3	214.9	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	201.2	205.2	203.9	205.1	211.2	208.1	209.0	207.8	206.8	211.5	211.8	214.4	218.0	148.2	-----
Charleston, S. C.....	190.5	193.0	193.9	190.3	195.4	191.3	195.2	193.8	190.8	196.9	197.1	198.9	204.9	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.....	206.5	212.1	209.2	207.4	211.6	207.0	208.5	205.9	202.7	207.3	208.2	211.9	218.0	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	199.7	205.4	201.6	200.5	204.2	200.3	203.2	201.9	199.7	205.5	205.2	209.4	214.4	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	209.2	211.1	210.4	208.9	211.2	208.1	209.2	210.2	207.2	212.8	213.0	217.0	220.9	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	183.6	187.9	186.2	182.9	185.4	184.3	185.6	184.3	182.3	188.6	189.4	193.1	197.2	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	204.8	207.0	205.3	204.8	204.9	204.4	204.4	202.0	200.7	207.1	208.2	212.7	214.7	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	196.0	200.2	199.1	204.5	208.2	206.4	201.0	207.0	204.5	209.6	211.0	207.7	208.3	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	192.4	197.4	197.2	197.9	201.5	200.0	197.0	195.1	194.5	197.3	198.7	199.9	204.4	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	198.7	201.7	201.2	199.3	201.1	197.0	199.4	199.6	195.3	199.8	200.4	202.5	209.1	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	212.4	212.2	211.6	211.0	211.8	211.3	212.6	209.6	208.0	215.7	218.1	217.6	220.8	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	198.9	200.5	199.3	195.7	200.5	197.3	196.7	197.9	195.5	200.9	204.8	206.8	211.8	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. ¹	204.4	206.0	205.5	207.8	205.5	204.7	203.1	203.7	205.4	209.5	213.8	212.7	218.6	150.6	-----
Jacksonville, Fla.....	205.9	208.5	206.0	207.0	208.3	205.6	206.6	206.0	201.2	210.6	209.9	212.6	217.5	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	186.0	190.7	187.2	188.5	190.5	189.0	189.8	189.8	189.2	194.6	194.7	198.5	201.1	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	223.6	227.3	226.5	222.3	226.0	223.2	220.5	222.1	221.3	230.0	233.9	233.9	236.7	165.6	-----
Little Rock, Ark.....	198.2	201.4	201.6	196.8	204.2	201.9	201.2	198.0	197.2	199.8	201.6	202.4	206.5	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	200.6	202.8	201.7	202.3	206.6	208.7	212.1	211.2	210.8	215.5	214.9	213.7	213.1	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	189.7	194.3	192.4	189.4	194.1	189.4	187.6	187.7	189.2	193.9	196.6	198.9	201.7	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	197.2	203.3	202.1	200.3	205.2	199.4	199.7	199.3	196.4	201.8	203.6	204.8	210.4	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	209.7	213.0	214.3	217.1	215.3	215.6	214.9	211.9	212.2	217.1	217.9	219.0	223.7	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	199.4	203.7	200.0	201.6	205.6	204.9	205.8	203.2	200.8	205.5	205.0	207.5	211.2	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	191.1	192.8	190.1	190.6	194.3	193.5	193.1	192.4	190.1	195.3	195.6	197.8	202.2	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	204.8	207.0	206.6	205.8	207.9	204.6	203.9	206.9	207.4	214.5	211.8	211.3	213.8	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	198.2	201.2	198.5	198.5	199.6	198.5	199.7	197.6	196.3	200.1	201.2	203.9	205.8	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	197.9	198.3	194.2	194.7	198.5	194.3	194.3	195.6	190.9	195.1	194.5	199.6	203.5	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	210.0	215.5	214.4	214.0	215.2	210.1	212.4	211.0	210.2	213.2	216.1	218.0	220.5	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	201.0	205.8	204.1	204.1	203.4	202.2	203.7	202.4	200.0	205.3	204.3	208.7	211.5	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	203.5	208.9	206.1	202.0	206.9	204.9	205.2	203.5	202.0	208.7	209.8	211.8	217.1	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	195.7	197.9	196.4	196.2	201.1	196.9	196.4	196.5	195.7	198.0	203.1	205.6	210.2	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.....	211.9	214.4	214.9	214.6	218.9	212.4	211.1	210.8	207.9	215.7	216.8	218.0	222.1	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	197.9	199.9	198.3	195.2	198.7	198.1	197.9	196.7	195.0	200.4	199.3	202.0	208.4	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	204.8	208.0	207.9	205.3	208.8	208.0	206.1	204.6	202.2	208.0	208.0	211.0	215.1	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine.....	189.7	193.8	194.8	194.7	197.2	191.1	190.0	191.5	189.7	194.3	195.0	198.0	204.1	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg.....	209.7	211.1	211.6	213.6	219.4	218.8	221.6	222.5	220.4	224.2	223.5	222.9	227.7	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	207.0	210.9	209.0	209.7	208.9	206.5	206.8	206.4	202.9	210.1	209.2	211.7	218.4	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	197.4	202.4	200.7	195.8	197.5	195.0	195.5	197.1	193.5	200.3	201.5	203.6	209.7	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	193.7	198.1	198.6	197.5	199.3	198.3	194.3	193.3	192.1	195.5	196.5	196.7	200.7	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	207.5	211.6	210.6	206.8	212.8	207.8	207.5	207.6	207.1	212.4	212.2	213.1	217.4	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	187.5	190.3	188.8	189.1	192.3	191.6	191.0	190.4	188.9	192.9	192.1	194.8	199.7	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	202.6	203.1	201.0	204.9	207.5	206.6	206.6	207.3	207.4	211.8	209.8	208.8	211.2	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	213.1	213.7	209.9	212.6	215.5	215.3	222.1	216.3	219.3	223.2	221.1	219.5	223.0	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.....	208.2	218.3	212.5	210.2	217.1	213.2	212.2	212.4	208.5	215.3	216.0	215.0	219.2	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa.....	200.9	208.3	206.1	202.7	204.1	202.6	202.2	201.1	196.0	201.6	201.1	202.8	209.2	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	205.0	208.0	205.5	205.8	208.5	209.3	212.8	213.5	213.6	214.4	211.8	213.4	217.5	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill.....	204.7	209.6	210.1	208.4	214.0	207.8	208.0	207.5	206.0	214.0	214.4	215.2	219.5	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	200.1	203.8	203.5	200.4	202.2	201.2	200.1	198.8	195.2	202.4	201.8	203.5	209.2	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans. ¹	211.2	211.8	211.9	210.7	216.4	214.0	215.3	215.1	213.0	219.0	220.4	222.2	220.0	154.4	-----
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	197.5	200.6	200.6	198.9	200.6	197.8	198.3	197.8	195.6	203.7	206.6	206.1	212.7	145.3	-----

¹ June 1940=100.² Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining

prices lost in the mails. Index for Feb. 15 reflects the correct level of food prices for New Orleans.

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

Commodity	Average price Oct. 1949	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Aug. 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
<i>Cents</i>															
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	47.7	184.8	184.2	183.6	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.0	186.3	186.4	187.0	185.7	184.0	184.2	82.1
Corn flakes.....11 ounces..	16.7	177.3	177.8	178.0	179.0	178.7	178.6	178.2	178.0	177.8	177.4	177.8	177.6	177.2	92.7
Corn meal.....pound..	8.6	179.8	182.2	182.4	181.7	181.6	184.6	184.7	185.1	186.4	189.0	194.9	199.5	210.5	90.7
Rice ¹.....do..	17.5	98.4	103.3	106.1	104.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.6	109.4	112.1	(²)
Rolled oats ².....20 ounces..	16.3	148.0	148.1	148.4	149.0	149.2	149.3	150.0	151.8	152.2	155.5	155.8	155.2	155.5	(²)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white.....pound..	14.0	164.1	164.2	164.1	164.2	164.3	163.8	164.0	163.5	163.3	163.2	163.0	162.8	162.7	93.2
Vanilla cookies.....do..	44.4	190.1	193.2	191.3	190.8	190.9	194.0	194.5	194.4	194.3	195.6	194.9	194.1	193.0	(⁴)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak.....do..	88.1	260.8	269.2	264.7	263.1	264.6	246.8	240.7	234.5	218.5	248.3	261.1	269.3	277.3	102.7
Rib roast.....do..	70.1	243.7	241.7	237.8	237.0	239.6	228.2	226.5	224.1	213.8	241.7	253.1	262.0	267.2	97.4
Chuck roast.....do..	58.6	261.3	253.8	248.1	249.6	252.0	236.6	237.3	235.0	224.3	257.7	276.8	291.5	301.1	97.1
Hamburger ³.....do..	51.6	166.8	168.0	167.2	167.2	168.4	162.7	161.8	161.9	156.8	175.9	181.7	184.6	193.7	(⁴)
Veal:															
Cutlets.....do..	100.6	252.1	254.6	252.6	249.7	254.7	248.1	251.5	250.0	251.9	248.7	248.7	248.4	253.6	101.1
Pork:															
Chops.....do..	75.2	228.3	264.0	253.6	234.6	252.4	229.5	229.6	223.5	201.6	203.4	204.6	219.7	254.1	90.8
Bacon, sliced.....do..	70.0	183.9	177.6	173.5	169.4	168.4	166.9	176.8	178.8	179.5	190.0	195.8	200.7	207.0	80.9
Ham, whole.....do..	61.3	208.5	233.0	232.7	222.5	218.6	211.3	221.2	217.2	213.3	222.5	223.3	227.2	239.4	92.7
Salt pork.....do..	36.7	176.1	171.3	169.5	163.1	161.9	161.4	167.5	169.7	171.1	191.6	211.6	200.1	200.2	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg.....do..	70.9	250.1	258.7	251.7	269.7	282.8	279.8	275.3	244.5	232.1	238.1	242.4	250.4	253.4	95.7
Poultry.....do..		184.6	192.5	191.5	182.8	184.4	190.5	201.2	198.9	199.0	208.9	208.0	200.5	204.0	94.6
Frying chickens: ⁵															
New York dressed ⁶.....do..	46.4								(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Dressed and drawn ⁷.....do..	60.3								(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) ⁸.....do..	(⁹)	268.4	260.1	254.4	251.1	252.2	254.5	261.4	266.8	267.2	272.4	268.5	268.1	270.2	98.8
Salmon, pink ⁸.....16-ounce can..	50.5	385.7	428.8	434.1	439.0	454.4	458.4	460.7	462.7	466.3	468.3	466.0	467.0	452.6	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter.....pound..	72.9	200.4	200.1	198.5	192.9	193.2	194.6	197.0	201.8	203.6	205.9	207.6	205.7	212.7	84.0
Cheese.....do..	52.5	232.2	230.2	228.6	225.8	226.4	226.5	227.5	230.9	234.0	245.8	248.8	246.6	259.0	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart..	21.1	172.3	169.8	169.8	168.4	167.9	168.4	170.1	176.2	177.5	179.9	184.5	185.3	186.0	87.1
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do..	19.8	175.6	174.1	174.6	172.2	171.6	171.6	174.4	179.8	182.4	185.7	189.4	191.4	191.1	96.3
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can..	12.6	176.3	177.3	177.5	179.2	180.5	181.9	186.5	192.5	200.2	204.6	208.0	210.0	216.9	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen..	78.8	227.8	232.2	222.2	204.1	198.0	190.9	183.8	180.1	179.6	209.6	217.3	244.3	239.0	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples.....pound..	8.6	165.0	184.7	192.1	248.1	309.9	311.4	306.2	289.8	275.5	255.7	241.5	229.1	220.7	81.6
Bananas.....do..	16.5	273.9	271.4	275.0	280.7	284.3	274.1	272.8	275.2	272.7	267.7	269.3	270.6	269.9	97.3
Oranges, size 200.....dozen..	55.3	195.3	183.4	200.1	215.5	200.0	194.2	173.2	175.8	165.7	168.4	153.7	151.0	192.1	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green.....pound..	15.0	137.4	156.4	154.1	168.5	175.0	186.8	209.4	194.3	222.0	234.6	173.3	224.9	155.1	61.7
Cabbage.....do..	5.6	147.9	168.1	176.3	164.2	170.0	214.3	197.8	211.9	179.2	163.7	142.5	133.7	139.7	103.2
Carrots.....bunch..	10.8	202.0	197.0	191.3	187.2	188.9	187.4	181.0	184.3	196.7	199.9	184.2	184.3	191.6	84.9
Lettuce.....head..	16.4	199.7	254.7	209.3	156.5	131.8	163.6	243.2	223.3	220.2	185.9	170.8	158.9	163.0	97.6
Onions.....pound..	7.9	191.9	179.3	160.3	186.6	204.3	187.8	155.3	148.1	153.9	155.7	156.9	154.6	147.8	86.8
Potatoes.....15 pounds..	70.9	196.0	208.4	222.1	233.5	259.7	271.6	246.5	237.2	237.9	225.5	208.3	199.1	202.4	91.9
Spinach.....pound..	(¹⁰)	206.8	193.0	177.2	143.8	154.2	190.4	213.8	259.4	202.3	163.2	155.1	161.2	118.4	118.4
Sweetpotatoes.....do..	9.5	183.0	206.1	270.8	322.6	330.4	312.4	268.5	234.2	220.9	211.4	198.1	181.9	181.1	115.7
Tomatoes ¹¹.....do..	¹² 15.3	¹³ 100.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Canned fruits:															
Peaches.....No. 2½ can..	29.4	152.4	155.5	158.3	161.6	163.5	166.8	168.4	168.2	168.4	169.0	168.2	168.2	166.5	92.3
Pineapple.....do..	39.0	179.4	180.9	183.0	183.7	182.5	182.2	182.5	182.5	182.6	180.4	181.3	178.1	176.2	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn.....No. 2 can..	19.0	153.1	155.1	155.3	155.7	155.9	156.9	158.8	159.8	159.4	160.2	160.4	159.7	160.2	88.6
Peas.....do..	14.7	112.8	112.3	112.9	113.5	113.8	113.8	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.1	117.2	117.5	116.7	89.8
Tomatoes.....do..	14.2	158.4	158.8	161.4	171.8	174.5	175.2	175.4	177.1	178.3	179.6	180.0	181.4	181.3	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound..	23.6	232.0	231.3	230.2	228.9	226.9	226.2	226.4	224.0	220.9	218.9	216.6	211.6	209.1	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do..	16.1	219.2	224.4	224.7	223.1	223.9	225.7	227.4	230.0	226.4	239.1	246.2	255.7	278.2	83.0
Beverages: Coffee.....dozen..	53.6	213.4	210.6	208.4	207.8	207.2	206.8	207.8	208.1	208.6	208.3	207.4	206.0	205.5	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard.....do..	19.5	130.4	133.9	129.4	120.1	121.4	121.2	125.0	131.2	133.2	163.2	181.0	191.4	196.1	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening ¹³.....do..	32.9	159.1	159.3	158.9	163.7	165.4	167.1	174.9	176.9	187.1	197.2	202.8	204.9	205.6	93.9
Salad dressing.....pint..	34.1	140.9	142.6	139.3	140.2	143.0	145.9	149.2	151.6	156.1	159.3	162.7	163.7	165.7	(⁴)
Margarine.....pound..	29.3	161.0	171.8	163.0	157.7	159.0	161.3	170.5	181.9	186.7	199.0	208.6	213.4	220.4	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....do..	9.6	178.4	177.7	177.4	177.1	177.4	176.9	177.1	176.5	175.1	174.2	173.8	174.2	174.0	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 Discontinued October 1949.

¹¹ October 1949=100.

¹² First inclusion in Retail Food Price Index.

¹³ Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

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 ³	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ³	All commodities except farm products ³	All commodities except farm products and foods ³
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	87.3	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
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	172.2	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	149.4	151.5	152.1	146.8
June	154.5	168.8	162.4	178.8	139.2	129.9	167.5	191.4	116.8	145.1	111.0	164.5	146.5	150.7	151.2	145.6
July	153.5	166.2	161.3	177.8	138.0	129.9	167.9	189.0	118.1	143.0	110.3	163.2	146.0	149.7	150.5	145.0
August	152.9	162.3	160.6	178.9	138.1	129.7	168.2	188.2	119.7	142.9	109.8	161.3	147.9	149.4	150.6	145.0
September	153.7	163.1	162.0	181.1	139.0	130.0	168.3	189.4	117.7	142.9	109.6	162.0	147.8	150.1	151.2	145.3
October	152.2	159.6	159.6	181.3	138.1	130.6	167.3	189.2	116.0	143.0	109.0	160.3	145.3	149.1	150.3	145.0

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 forward in each computation through September 1946.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1949										1948			1946	1939
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	June	Aug.
All commodities ¹	152.2	153.7	152.9	153.5	154.5	155.7	156.9	158.4	158.1	160.6	162.4	164.0	165.4	112.9	75.0
Farm products.....	159.6	163.1	162.3	166.2	168.8	171.2	170.5	171.5	168.3	172.5	177.3	180.8	183.5	140.1	61.0
Grains.....	155.3	156.4	150.4	154.1	154.9	159.9	163.8	162.6	157.2	167.7	171.1	171.1	170.4	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry.....	177.7	186.6	186.3	188.5	193.3	191.5	189.0	195.0	187.2	194.7	204.6	213.4	223.4	137.4	66.0
Livestock.....	197.6	207.5	206.6	209.4	212.6	207.7	202.4	209.5	201.1	209.9	221.7	234.1	246.9	143.4	67.7
Other farm products.....	148.8	149.8	150.1	155.0	156.7	160.8	160.0	158.6	158.9	159.4	161.4	162.6	162.0	137.5	60.1
Eggs.....	147.5	158.3	146.4	138.7	126.9	125.2	124.4	116.1	112.5	124.4	140.9	160.9	163.6	97.3	47.5
Foods.....	159.6	162.0	160.6	161.3	162.4	163.8	162.9	162.9	161.5	165.8	170.2	174.3	178.2	112.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	154.6	153.5	152.7	149.2	145.5	145.9	147.2	154.8	159.8	163.6	171.2	170.7	174.9	127.3	67.9
Cereal products.....	144.6	143.7	142.8	146.1	145.6	145.1	145.3	146.5	146.7	148.0	150.0	150.5	149.6	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	128.1	126.9	130.3	145.4	157.5	167.3	158.1	151.7	152.3	145.3	139.8	139.6	137.1	136.1	68.5
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	205.0	215.1	210.7	212.2	215.5	215.2	216.0	214.8	205.1	214.2	220.8	227.4	239.8	110.1	73.7
Meats.....	219.6	230.4	224.4	227.3	230.3	227.0	224.9	222.4	212.5	222.8	230.8	240.0	255.0	116.6	78.1
Other foods.....	137.4	137.8	136.5	130.5	127.8	128.5	127.6	126.6	127.5	134.4	140.9	149.4	150.4	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	181.3	181.1	178.9	177.8	178.8	179.2	179.9	180.4	182.3	184.8	185.3	186.2	185.5	122.4	92.7
Shoes.....	183.4	183.8	183.8	183.8	184.1	184.0	186.9	187.8	187.8	187.8	188.0	188.1	189.7	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	205.6	204.8	194.5	184.7	185.0	188.2	183.4	181.8	185.9	198.7	197.2	206.0	202.0	121.5	77.2
Leather.....	176.5	175.5	173.7	175.4	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.9	183.9	185.4	186.5	188.3	180.4	110.7	84.0
Other leather products.....	141.1	141.1	141.1	142.4	144.4	144.6	144.7	145.6	145.4	145.4	148.6	148.6	148.6	115.2	97.1
Textile products.....	138.1	139.0	138.1	138.0	139.2	140.5	142.2	143.8	145.2	146.1	146.7	147.4	148.3	109.2	67.8
Clothing.....	144.6	144.8	144.8	144.8	145.6	146.0	146.4	147.1	147.3	147.7	148.8	149.1	148.8	120.3	81.6
Cotton goods.....	176.5	174.8	170.2	167.3	169.7	172.6	176.2	180.1	184.8	186.9	189.2	191.2	195.0	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.6	100.4	101.2	101.2	101.3	102.5	103.7	104.0	104.3	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon.....	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	30.2	28.5
Silk.....	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	46.4	46.4	46.4	(9)	44.3
Woolen and worsted.....	145.1	150.5	152.6	157.6	159.7	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.1	161.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	112.7	75.5
Other textile products.....	175.6	181.5	180.9	178.8	177.7	179.1	180.9	184.9	186.9	189.0	190.0	190.5	190.5	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	130.6	130.0	129.7	129.9	129.9	130.1	132.0	134.3	135.9	137.1	137.2	137.6	137.3	87.8	72.6
Anthracite.....	139.1	138.6	135.9	135.4	134.2	133.7	135.0	137.9	138.0	137.7	136.4	136.4	136.4	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	191.2	190.5	188.8	188.9	188.6	188.9	190.7	195.2	196.9	196.5	195.4	195.1	195.1	132.8	96.0
Coke.....	222.2	222.1	222.0	222.0	222.4	222.7	222.8	222.9	222.9	222.9	220.5	219.0	218.7	133.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(*)	(*)	68.5	70.0	68.9	68.2	67.9	67.9	68.5	67.7	67.7	67.3	66.5	67.2	75.8
Gas.....	(*)	89.3	89.9	89.5	90.1	90.9	92.3	92.8	91.9	88.1	91.1	92.6	90.9	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products.....	110.1	109.1	109.7	110.2	110.4	110.7	113.3	115.9	118.7	121.3	122.0	122.8	122.8	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products ²	167.3	168.3	168.2	167.9	167.5	168.4	171.8	174.4	175.5	175.6	173.8	173.3	172.4	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	144.0	143.9	144.1	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.2	144.2	144.1	144.0	143.6	142.5	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery.....	146.7	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.5	146.1	144.9	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel.....	163.3	163.9	163.8	164.2	164.7	165.1	166.2	168.3	169.1	169.1	165.4	165.0	164.5	110.1	95.1
Motor vehicles.....	177.2	177.2	177.2	177.2	177.1	175.0	175.8	175.2	175.8	175.8	175.7	175.3	175.3	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars.....	187.0	187.0	187.0	187.0	185.3	182.4	183.3	182.5	183.2	183.2	183.3	183.2	183.2	142.8	95.6
Trucks.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	141.0	142.0	142.1	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.0	140.3	140.3	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals.....	131.5	135.7	135.9	132.1	128.8	138.2	156.4	168.4	172.5	172.5	172.5	171.4	167.0	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	106.0	79.3
Building materials.....	189.2	189.4	188.2	189.0	191.4	193.9	196.5	200.0	201.5	202.3	202.2	203.1	203.7	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile.....	161.8	161.8	161.5	161.5	160.8	160.8	160.8	162.4	162.4	162.5	160.5	160.4	160.1	121.3	90.5
Cement.....	134.5	133.0	133.0	133.6	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.1	133.4	133.6	133.6	102.6	91.3
Lumber.....	281.9	279.7	277.4	277.4	280.7	285.2	290.6	294.7	296.9	299.5	305.9	311.2	315.4	176.0	90.1
Paint and paint materials.....	141.1	143.9	143.8	145.2	153.6	157.4	157.9	162.3	165.3	166.3	161.2	161.4	160.1	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint.....	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	142.9	142.9	142.9	99.3	92.9
Paint materials.....	146.7	152.5	152.3	155.3	159.0	167.1	168.1	177.4	183.8	185.8	184.3	184.6	182.0	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating.....	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	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.....	168.1	168.9	167.3	168.8	168.5	170.5	173.8	178.3	179.1	179.1	176.9	176.6	174.8	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	116.0	117.7	119.7	118.1	116.8	118.2	117.7	121.1	122.8	126.3	131.1	134.4	135.5	96.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	115.5	117.4	118.0	118.1	116.9	116.9	117.2	118.4	119.5	122.2	123.4	125.8	128.5	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	123.1	125.0	125.0	124.7	124.3	123.6	123.0	142.4	148.9	150.4	151.5	152.0	152.7	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	120.2	120.4	121.8	120.7	117.5	118.9	119.7	119.6	120.8	120.8	120.1	119.5	117.2	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	107.0	108.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	107.9	107.9	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats.....	115.6	118.4	130.3	118.5	116.9	127.0	121.2	129.3	131.7	146.1	179.4	195.1	194.5	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	143.0	142.9	142.9	143.0	145.1	146.2	147.0	148.0	148.3	148.1	148.4	148.2	147.5	110.4	85.6
Furnishings.....	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.1	150.9	151.9	152.4	153.9	154.2	153.4	153.6	153.6	152.5	114.5	90.0
Furniture.....	136.7	136.6	136.6	136.8	139.3	140.3	141.6	142.1	142.3	142.8	143.1	142.8	142.5	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous.....	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	113.5	115.6	115.7	115.3	117.3	118.5	119.2	119.0	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes.....	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.6	62.1	64.5	64.6	64.6	64.7	65.5	66.2	66.2	66.2	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed.....	182.1	190.3	197.9	204.7	199.3	213.8	231.9	209.2	190.4	212.0	217.1	217.9	195.4	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp.....	156.5	156.5	156.8	156.8	159.6	163.3	165.1	167.2	168.0	168.					

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.....	4,760	-----	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: 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
September ²	275	475	510,000	610,000	6,350,000	.88
October ²	250	425	600,000	1,000,000	19,000,000	2.70

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		1947	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept. ²	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$1,744	\$1,889	\$1,922	\$1,903	\$1,833	\$1,735	\$1,576	\$1,370	\$1,267	\$1,172	\$1,293	\$1,447	\$1,646	\$18,775	\$14,324
Private construction.....	1,278	1,353	1,368	1,343	1,301	1,229	1,108	989	951	905	1,002	1,129	1,256	14,563	11,179
Residential building (nonfarm).....	700	725	710	675	650	600	530	445	420	400	475	547	615	7,223	5,260
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁵	264	261	263	264	269	268	257	251	262	271	285	305	325	3,578	3,131
Industrial.....	68	68	70	71	72	76	82	89	96	104	110	114	116	1,397	1,762
Commercial.....	86	82	83	85	91	92	83	76	79	78	82	93	106	1,224	835
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	24	22	22	24	24	24	23	23	25	27	29	31	32	323	216
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	62	60	61	61	67	68	60	53	54	51	53	62	74	901	619
Other nonresidential building.....	110	111	110	108	106	100	92	86	87	89	93	98	103	957	594
Religious.....	31	31	31	31	30	28	26	24	20	21	22	24	25	239	164
Educational.....	23	23	22	22	21	20	19	20	21	20	21	27	28	236	118
Social and recreational.....	20	21	22	22	23	22	20	19	19	19	20	21	23	211	92
Hospital and institutional ⁶	22	22	21	19	17	15	14	12	11	11	10	10	10	116	107
Remaining types ⁷	14	14	14	14	15	15	13	12	13	13	15	16	17	155	113
Farm construction.....	25	50	65	75	60	50	40	30	18	10	12	13	22	500	450
Public utilities.....	289	317	330	329	322	311	281	263	251	224	230	264	294	3,262	2,338
Railroad.....	34	35	36	36	37	36	34	31	27	25	27	33	36	379	318
Telephone and telegraph.....	43	45	47	47	48	52	51	52	57	46	45	56	60	713	510
Other public utilities.....	212	237	247	246	237	223	196	180	167	153	158	175	198	2,170	1,510
Public construction.....	466	536	554	560	532	506	468	381	316	267	291	318	390	4,212	3,145
Residential building.....	26	27	27	23	20	17	15	14	10	8	8	7	7	85	186
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities) ⁸	157	158	155	152	148	144	141	134	122	108	110	110	116	1,057	507
Educational.....	82	80	76	74	72	71	70	68	64	60	60	61	62	567	275
Hospital and institutional.....	46	47	45	43	40	39	36	34	31	27	28	27	27	219	81
All other nonresidential.....	29	31	34	35	36	34	35	32	27	21	22	22	27	271	149
Military and naval facilities.....	12	14	14	12	10	9	9	8	9	7	7	9	11	137	204
Highways.....	130	185	200	215	200	185	160	100	68	52	68	83	131	1,585	1,300
Sewer and water.....	50	51	52	52	51	51	49	46	42	39	41	42	45	481	331
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ⁹	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	5	6	5	7	108	117
Conservation and development.....	65	74	77	77	75	74	67	56	45	39	40	50	58	597	336
All other public ¹⁰	17	18	20	20	19	18	18	14	12	9	11	12	15	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 \$11 million in the first 11 months of 1949, distributed about as follows: First quarter \$1 million, second quarter \$2 million, July and August \$1 million each, September, October, and November \$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)															
	Total new construction ¹	Air-ports ²	Building								Conservation and development			Highways	All other ⁶	
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential					Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control				
					Total	Educational ⁴	Hospital and institutional						Administration and general ⁵			Other non-residential
							Total	Veterans ³	Other							
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: 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.....	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.....	171,896	(8)	37,616	16	37,600	140	34,026	25,492	8,534	946	2,488	52,188	12,341	39,847	79,004	3,088
September ⁹	145,492	(8)	56,681	249	56,432	0	52,364	26,269	26,095	534	3,534	22,138	14,439	7,699	63,035	3,638
October ¹⁰	74,756	(8)	14,793	15	14,778	0	11,244	7,056	4,188	2,367	1,167	9,831	455	9,376	49,785	347

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 Building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only					
	Total all classes ²	New residential building				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping ³	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping								Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
		Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family 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	43,389	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: 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	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	598,943	307,631	231,617	8,711	67,303	22,342	3,937	181,367	83,666	48,425	34,324	1,765	12,336	2,791
August ⁶	683,898	368,133	278,286	11,004	78,843	12,889	3,074	207,335	92,467	57,051	40,340	2,282	14,429	1,507
September ⁷	718,302	400,240	302,386	11,532	86,322	17,825	3,145	213,616	83,476	63,174	43,998	2,189	16,987	2,116

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
	Sept. ³	Aug. ⁴	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
All types.....	\$213,616	\$207,335	\$181,367	\$259,474	\$186,151	\$199,181	\$192,648	\$147,725	\$171,911	\$166,872	\$167,666	\$235,891	\$218,121	\$2,354,314	\$1,712,817
New England.....	12,164	10,192	6,683	13,859	8,485	15,672	8,026	6,229	4,607	8,092	8,288	12,737	9,577	147,633	109,977
Middle Atlantic.....	33,323	37,961	28,468	35,246	26,378	28,400	26,848	16,777	47,775	28,386	29,254	43,850	30,241	392,348	272,626
East North Central.....	46,357	41,852	38,795	55,772	38,941	37,251	46,191	21,264	40,516	34,823	32,256	54,209	55,258	506,435	371,948
West North Central.....	34,351	17,666	17,824	19,736	12,255	17,178	18,663	8,535	10,812	11,345	11,624	22,623	14,832	172,407	132,163
South Atlantic.....	22,753	19,614	19,536	28,257	31,298	26,965	22,220	39,158	17,961	16,589	18,709	26,463	24,372	266,635	200,053
East South Central.....	13,155	15,638	8,279	16,128	8,897	9,621	10,231	8,048	5,394	9,890	5,197	15,399	10,613	102,763	73,009
West South Central.....	19,789	29,701	30,554	33,808	14,088	19,910	20,537	21,203	17,869	17,726	26,047	16,476	25,526	271,383	193,221
Mountain.....	10,256	7,676	6,847	17,729	7,360	6,647	7,042	3,510	4,840	4,751	3,310	5,697	18,289	82,603	68,162
Pacific.....	21,468	27,033	24,381	38,938	38,450	37,537	32,890	23,001	22,135	35,270	32,979	38,436	29,415	412,106	301,658
Industrial buildings ⁵	17,175	15,617	15,645	16,473	14,358	19,829	15,836	16,855	26,085	19,964	20,387	33,631	21,120	299,371	322,230
New England.....	706	352	360	367	623	972	1,019	858	378	1,445	1,483	2,569	914	19,840	26,098
Middle Atlantic.....	2,201	2,743	5,650	2,281	2,410	4,416	3,478	3,862	4,128	5,083	7,347	4,955	3,035	65,934	68,139
East North Central.....	8,275	5,674	3,826	6,959	4,889	5,009	4,012	4,568	10,013	7,600	4,393	8,137	9,423	100,034	118,667
West North Central.....	2,328	1,150	780	1,995	1,122	2,063	1,112	1,746	860	996	882	822	756	16,058	19,890
South Atlantic.....	941	1,389	715	910	1,241	2,475	2,088	2,682	1,173	1,454	2,010	6,972	1,262	27,776	20,549
East South Central.....	796	1,145	775	612	570	1,664	644	600	826	843	458	1,506	607	9,054	13,426
West South Central.....	264	495	645	533	703	560	537	557	751	244	786	1,431	980	15,863	17,519
Mountain.....	345	100	142	329	994	493	439	197	651	380	69	413	367	2,769	2,852
Pacific.....	1,319	2,569	2,764	2,489	1,806	2,177	2,506	1,785	1,405	1,919	2,959	6,826	3,876	42,043	45,090
Commercial buildings ⁶	72,958	70,047	67,349	65,896	65,862	64,539	61,786	57,527	55,268	53,528	66,917	84,905	94,015	925,954	686,282
New England.....	5,513	3,041	2,137	3,195	2,956	3,878	2,848	3,817	2,282	2,692	3,918	2,453	5,689	55,468	32,853
Middle Atlantic.....	14,588	13,905	7,720	8,333	9,315	14,109	8,068	6,699	14,861	6,933	13,072	15,100	10,970	132,703	91,206
East North Central.....	15,951	14,542	11,229	13,037	12,616	11,625	13,340	8,205	10,330	11,498	11,907	23,614	20,923	177,322	118,839
West North Central.....	4,604	4,732	5,139	4,240	4,541	4,802	4,955	3,437	4,456	3,381	3,666	10,263	9,391	72,809	57,240
South Atlantic.....	9,291	9,502	5,844	12,883	10,092	8,447	8,528	8,965	7,343	8,125	9,261	8,789	10,954	121,571	106,788
East South Central.....	1,976	3,231	2,833	3,268	3,207	4,949	4,333	2,129	2,002	2,674	3,191	3,016	3,502	39,391	34,680
West South Central.....	10,597	9,022	11,453	9,705	5,594	6,777	6,424	9,888	5,354	6,804	10,684	8,342	17,793	126,054	91,548
Mountain.....	2,167	3,059	1,467	2,436	2,688	1,822	2,829	1,936	2,632	1,414	1,523	2,640	2,183	35,275	26,855
Pacific.....	8,271	9,013	9,529	8,798	14,853	8,124	10,461	12,451	9,007	10,007	9,695	10,688	12,610	165,361	126,273
Community buildings ⁷	97,520	96,164	83,691	138,831	68,573	71,780	89,276	34,679	49,152	72,192	56,648	88,646	68,575	778,045	406,920
New England.....	4,753	5,385	3,129	8,203	3,445	3,171	3,077	487	1,605	1,651	1,741	5,822	1,580	47,004	25,759
Middle Atlantic.....	13,731	15,845	11,236	19,215	10,360	7,427	12,506	3,717	3,314	14,051	7,279	20,166	11,588	153,109	80,190
East North Central.....	15,462	15,428	19,317	30,333	14,273	13,376	23,532	5,323	11,145	13,035	11,143	16,675	11,429	149,667	62,542
West North Central.....	23,580	7,823	9,451	11,976	4,649	8,274	5,531	2,900	6,590	5,139	5,405	7,798	3,050	53,460	34,639
South Atlantic.....	9,647	7,050	8,783	12,159	8,007	9,172	10,261	3,493	5,605	4,476	5,326	8,523	8,003	78,034	40,172
East South Central.....	9,422	10,887	4,371	6,748	4,488	2,688	4,517	2,247	1,610	5,483	1,215	9,110	4,811	38,392	16,913
West South Central.....	7,074	18,432	16,192	18,617	6,706	10,766	12,042	9,902	10,099	8,873	11,577	3,531	4,735	102,937	65,309
Mountain.....	5,452	3,722	4,350	14,205	2,351	3,768	2,446	1,245	1,505	1,809	805	2,113	14,174	34,081	18,366
Pacific.....	8,600	11,592	6,860	17,374	14,296	13,138	15,364	5,365	7,779	17,675	12,157	14,908	9,209	121,361	63,030
Public buildings ⁸	3,900	2,761	5,270	12,643	13,277	11,046	6,654	22,843	28,096	5,274	1,882	4,452	6,995	71,953	41,049
New England.....	128	18	282	702	55	431	340	138	20	300	9	453	166	5,901	3,418
Middle Atlantic.....	107	409	620	991	675	453	145	457	24,010	201	140	640	1,756	8,681	4,712
East North Central.....	175	534	381	211	1,149	111	17	50	184	158	136	15	15	11,173	8,372
West North Central.....	178	440	1,105	283	55	74	4,317	0	459	1,054	251	25	45	4,815	1,696
South Atlantic.....	937	538	1,418	803	10,712	2,103	194	22,028	1,159	1,234	431	633	1,441	7,661	6,285
East South Central.....	500	0	28	5,120	0	0	268	0	32	721	80	961	1,280	8,936	830
West South Central.....	225	292	361	1,731	42	75	0	8	674	364	211	121	782	6,112	4,579
Mountain.....	1,371	5	121	55	39	82	276	3	44	803	260	37	877	3,605	2,416
Pacific.....	280	526	954	2,746	649	7,716	1,097	158	1,614	439	364	1,567	337	15,069	8,741
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	6,632	10,045	8,508	13,928	10,635	20,304	7,963	10,540	8,571	9,398	11,853	11,953	16,425	150,020	143,824
New England.....	53	702	129	778	790	6,459	131	729	145	1,584	371	456	273	11,439	15,085
Middle Atlantic.....	319	3,467	1,986	2,743	2,127	2,714	1,093	1,225	605	1,178	262	1,423	1,280	16,656	24,968
East North Central.....	1,828	1,839	1,309	1,813	1,158	3,714	2,726	2,420	2,157	1,339	2,148	2,274	9,801	35,809	35,972
West North Central.....	1,994	2,004	442	208	669	745	953	234	1,202	223	620	2,327	325	13,574	8,737
South Atlantic.....	1,031	459	1,039	799	645	3,889	535	1,383	2,265	787	893	779	1,946	22,204	19,046
East South Central.....	112	70	0	20	402	24	98	2,875	763	3	36	534	270	3,751	4,154
West South Central.....	805	499	1,234	2,431	257	1,021	769	383	596	1,044	2,240	2,241	579	12,811	7,647
Mountain.....	219	164	243	177	838	40	494	0	5	131	148	66	139	2,055	3,520
Pacific.....	270	840	2,128	4,960	3,850	4,138	1,164	1,292	833	3,109	5,135	1,853	812	31,721	24,695
All other buildings ¹⁰	15,431	12,701	10,903	11,704	13,446	11,684	11,134	5,282	4,739	6,516	9,977	12,303	12,289	128,970	112,512
New England.....	1,010	694	657	613	616	761	610	200	277	420	766	984	955	7,981	6,764
Middle Atlantic.....	2,378	1,592	1,256	1,683	1,591	1,721	1,559	817	858	940	1,154	1,566	1,612	15,265	13,412
East North Central.....	4,665	3,836	2,733	3,420	4,857	3,416	2,565	699	688	1,193	2,529	3,494	3,667	32,430	27,556
West North Central.....	1,867	1,517	907	1,035	1,319	1,221	1,796	218	245	552	800	1,388	1,265	11,691	9,961
South Atlantic.....	906	677	1,737	703	601	879	614	607	416	513	788	767	766	9,389	7,213
East South Central.....	349	304	271	360	230	296	370								

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm			
1925 ³	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ⁴	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁵	708,100	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	77,200	39,300	33,630	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	0
June	72,900	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	84,000	53,200	40,800	83,900	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	68,800	36,300	22,500	68,100	36,000	22,500	300	300	0	435,290	432,060	2,230
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	(?)	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	(?)	562,572	562,208	364
Second quarter	237,600	166,100	131,500	233,900	164,600	129,200	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,286,758	2,252,961	33,797
April	93,500	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	768,635	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	(?)	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	(?)	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	41,200	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(?)	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	(?)	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	32,600	4,100	3,900	200	529,211	491,397	37,814
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,300	147,800	119,600	11,900	9,500	2,400	2,118,686	2,007,563	111,123
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	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,300	50,600	40,700	4,100	3,300	800	732,604	692,063	40,541
June	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,699	678,330	41,369
Third quarter	294,100	167,000	127,100	286,200	158,000	127,000	7,900	7,900	0	2,188,331	2,121,915	66,416
July ⁸	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200 ⁹	200	710,127	682,863	27,264
August ⁹	98,000	(10)	(10)	95,600	(10)	(10)	2,400	(10)	(10)	735,433	714,127	21,306
September ⁹	100,000	(10)	(10)	97,900	(10)	(10)	2,100	(10)	(10)	742,771	724,925	17,846

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.

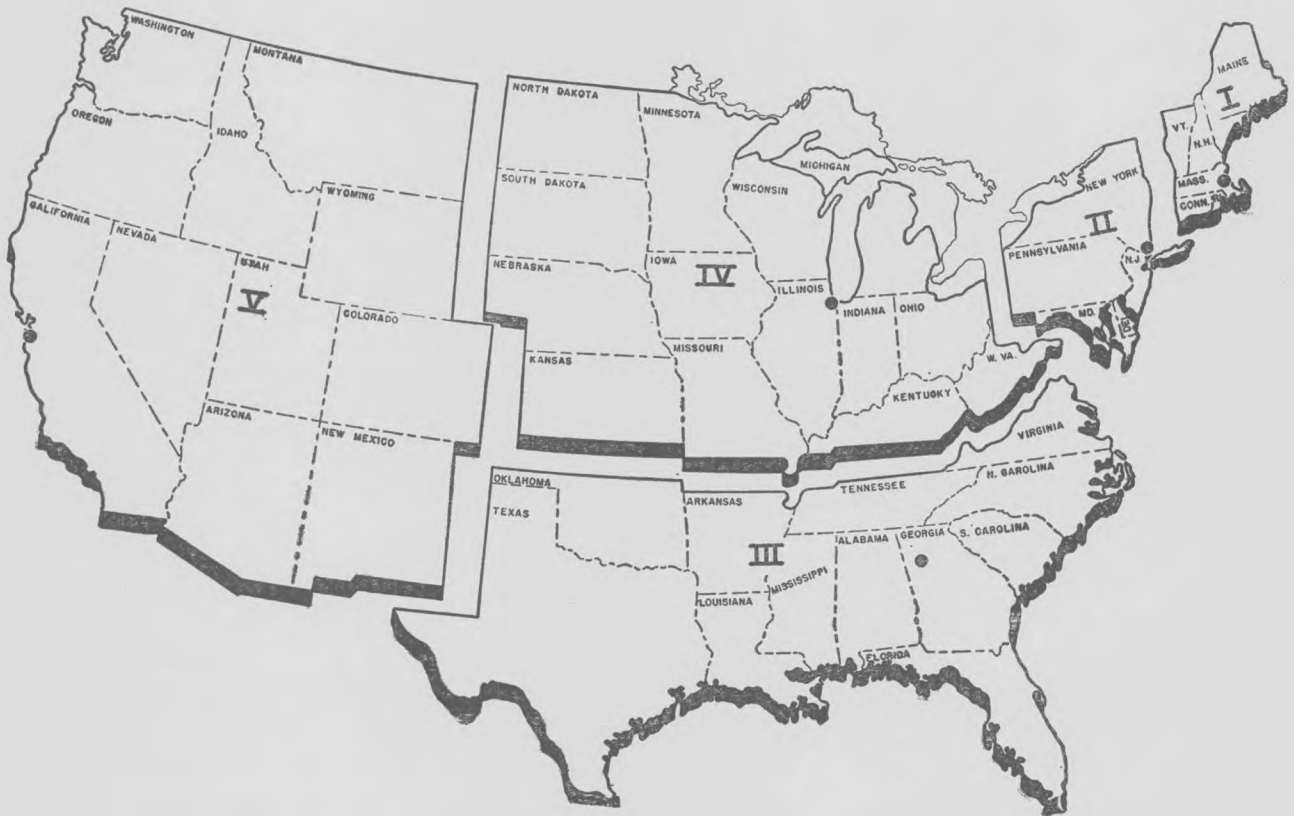
⁸ Revised.

⁹ Preliminary.

¹⁰ Not available.

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