

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

CONTENTS

KALAMAZOO

APR 10 1950

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Special Articles

- 253 Rent Increases after Decontrol Actions
257 The Financing of Unemployment Insurance

Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 263 Prices in Fourth Quarter and Year 1949
265 Work Injuries in 1949: Preliminary Estimates
267 Basic Needs for the Analysis of Industrial Injuries
270 Work Injuries in Clay Construction Products
275 Labor Unions in Transportation and Communications Industries
278 No-Raid Agreement Between UAW and IAM
279 Trizonal Trade-Union Federation in West Germany
281 Guaranteed Wages Considered by ILO Iron and Steel Committee
283 Public Contracts Determinations Brought to FLSA Minimum
284 Developments among Cooperatives in 1949
287 Local Transit Operating Employees: Union Scales, October 1, 1949
290 New Regulations for Hazardous Occupations
290 Wood and Upholstered Furniture: Earnings in September 1949
293 Cotton Garment Industries: Wage Structure, August 1949
295 Federal Pay Scales—Civilian and Military
298 Company Pension and Group Insurance Plans: Cost Sharing
299 Benefit Exhaustions, 1948-49, Railroad Unemployment Insurance
301 Labor-Management Disputes in February 1950

Technical Notes

- 303 XI. Compilation of Industrial Injury Statistics

Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
308 Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor
315 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
317 Publications of Labor Interest
324 Current Labor Statistics (list of tables)
-

March 1950 • Vol. 70 • No. 3

This Issue in Brief . . .

INTEREST in rent decontrol has been growing since the Housing and Rent Act of 1949 became law. An illustration of the rise in rents in 7 large cities, where rents have been decontrolled from 1 to 5 months, is furnished by a recent study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics made at the request of the Housing Expediter. Results of this study are reported in RENT INCREASES AFTER DECONTROL ACTIONS (p. 253). Residential rents in these cities had increased from 6.6 to 16.7 percent and from a third to three-fifths of all dwelling units had been affected. Considering only the affected units, rent increases ranged from 16 percent in Salt Lake City to 40 percent in Houston. In four of the cities for which family income data were also obtained, the greatest percentage rent increases (ranging from about 8 percent in Salt Lake City and Topeka to 31 percent in Dallas) were reported by families earning less than \$2,000 a year.

THE FINANCING OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (p. 257) is the fourth and concluding article in a series on the public social security programs. Treating an important aspect of the Federal-State system, it reviews the existing legislative bases for funding unemployment benefits. One method of assessing unemployment tax against employers is through State provisions which base rates on the employment-experience record of individual employers. Variations in such provisions from State to State produce differing rates. Were the provisions uniform, however, rate differences would continue to exist due to differences in benefit levels and economic conditions within the State. Generally, experience-rating provisions of the State laws vary greatly and the number of variations increases each legislative year.

Tracing trends, PRICES IN FOURTH QUARTER AND YEAR 1949 (p. 263) indicates that the general

price movement in the last quarter of last year was downward, and that the broad pattern of price movements for the year was a sharp downturn during the first 6 months followed by more stability during the second half year. This stability resulted primarily from a balance between slightly declining agricultural and food prices and firm or slightly advancing prices on other commodities.

The establishment of a trizonal German Trade-Union Federation in Munich is reported in TRIZONAL TRADE-UNION FEDERATION IN WEST GERMANY (p. 279). Delegates representing 16 major trade-unions met October 12-14, 1949, and adopted a constitution which provides a biennial convention as the Federation's supreme authority, a 27-member executive board, an executive committee, and a financial committee. Membership is currently restricted to unions operating in the Federal Republic of Germany. Convention delegates advocated economic planning with labor participation, full employment, and a uniform labor code.

Preliminary estimates, presented in WORK INJURIES IN 1949: PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES (p. 265), indicate that fewer workers were injured in on-the-job accidents in 1949 than in any year since 1939. The number of disabling accidents is estimated at 7 percent below the number reported in 1948.

The problems involved in substantially reducing the frequency of industrial accidents require collective efforts based on competent analysis of uniform data. In BASIC NEEDS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES (p. 267) the data which are essential to a reliable over-all comparison are described in detail.

Wage scales of union conductors, motormen, and bus drivers which prevailed in 75 cities on October 1, 1949, are compared with those in effect in each of the 20 previous years in LOCAL TRANSIT OPERATING EMPLOYEES: UNION SCALES, OCTOBER 1, 1949 (p. 287). Union wage rates averaged \$1.44 an hour—an 85 percent advance over a 10-year period. City and regional rate variations, as well as those effected by occupational and vehicular differences are also compared.

The Labor Month in Review

AN INDUSTRY-WIDE bituminous-coal contract was signed on March 5, climaxing a month of developments which almost led to Government seizure of the soft coal mines. By the end of February, progressive reduction of coal stocks was reflected in conservation measures and in a serious threat of industrial shut-downs. Nevertheless, the month was one of high level activity in most industries, although the continuing strike at Chrysler and the shutting down of a few steel furnaces due to the coal shortage caused some reduction in production. Construction activity maintained its record-breaking winter level. Employment in early February was unchanged from the previous month, but unemployment was up by 200,000. No marked change occurred in the general level of prices.

Developments in the Coal Dispute

After almost a year of intermittent negotiations, strikes and 3-day workweeks, and finally Government intervention, the United Mine Workers and the bituminous coal operators signed a new contract on March 5. The entire soft coal industry, including the Northern, Western, Southern, and "captive" mine operators accepted the new contract terms. This was soon followed by an agreement covering the anthracite mines. Settlement of the controversy ended Government preparations, through legislative measures, to seize the mines.

Continuous negotiations between the disputing parties had been pressed since February 8 by the President's board of inquiry and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. During this whole period the miners stayed away from the pits and stocks of soft coal were diminishing rapidly.

The board of inquiry appointed by the President had reported on February 11 that immediate settlement of the dispute was not likely and that there was "no justification for exposing the country to the harrassments and progressively greater

dangers that will flow from further delay." On the same day, President Truman directed the Attorney General to petition the court for an injunction under section 208 of the Taft-Hartley Act. Immediate action was taken by Federal Judge Richmond B. Keech, who issued a temporary restraining order directing John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers and the soft coal operators to resume production for 10 days. In response to the directions of the court, John L. Lewis instructed the UMW officials to order the miners to return to work. Later in the day, Judge Keech issued a second temporary injunction, as a result of proceedings brought by the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, forbidding the UMW and John L. Lewis to make certain demands upon the coal operators.

On March 2, Judge Keech continued the temporary injunction, which he had renewed on February 20, for the full 80-day period provided by the Taft-Hartley Act. He found the UMW not guilty of civil and criminal contempt charges, arising out of the miners' refusal to return to work. Dismissal of the contempt charges was based on a finding that the Government had failed to prove that the union's orders to the miners to return to work were not given in good faith.

On March 3, President Truman sent a message to Congress requesting authority to seize the coal mines. He also requested a thorough study of the coal industry. The settlement of the dispute soon followed the President's action.

Coal Agreement

The new agreement runs until June 30, 1952, but may be reopened by either party on the subject of wages after April 1, 1951. Wages are increased for the basic groups of miners from \$14.05 to \$14.75 a day, and the operators are to pay 30 cents a ton instead of the present 20 cents to the miners' welfare and retirement fund. Payments which have been withheld from the fund were to be repaid by March 15. The union shop is continued but with the qualification "to the extent . . . permitted by law." The clause providing that the miners will work only when "able and willing" is replaced with one declaring the good faith and "mutual understanding" of the parties. "Memorial" periods are to be limited to a maximum of 5 days a year.

Other Disputes

In the automobile industry, the strike of 90,000 Chrysler employees continued through February and the early part of March with no signs of early settlement. The dispute had originated over the question of implementation of a pension plan. However, the entire contract was reopened by the union which presented a substantial list of demands.

The United Auto Workers indicated that it would also ask for a number of important changes in its new contract with the General Motors Corp. when the existing agreement expires at the end of May. A 2-cent-an-hour decrease in GM wages at the beginning of March resulted from the operation of the wage escalator clause in the present contract which ties wages to changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumers' price index. In elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board during the month, employees of the company voted 8 to 1 to authorize the UAW to bargain for a union shop.

The agreement to continue negotiations through February 24 between the Communications Workers of America (CIO) and the telephone companies was extended for 60 days at the request of the President. Negotiations between the companies and the various union groups were carried on during February, but no progress toward a settlement was reported.

NLRB vs. General Counsel

Disagreement between the National Labor Relations Board and its General Counsel, Robert N. Denham, over the powers and duties of the latter office again became public during the month. On February 25, the NLRB issued a revision of a 1947 memorandum which delegated certain powers to the General Counsel, including "full and final authority" over field personnel. The revised memorandum contained the additional provision "that no appointment, transfer, demotion, or discharge of any Regional Director, or of any Officer-in-Charge of a Sub-Regional Office, shall become effective except upon approval by the Board . . . The establishment, transfer, or elimination of any Regional or Sub-Regional Office shall require the approval of the Board." In addition, the new memorandum clarified the General Counsel's role in the enforcement of Board orders in the Courts, ordering him to

enforce the Board's orders "in full accordance with the directions of the Board."

After the issuance of the Board's memorandum, Mr. Denham stated publicly that he would not submit to what he regarded as an unwarranted invasion of his statutory authority by the Board.

Hiring Halls

By its refusal on February 13 to review the lower court ruling, the United States Supreme Court in effect upheld a decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals at New York that hiring halls of the National Maritime Union (CIO) on the Great Lakes are illegal. The hiring hall, as operated, the court said, discriminated against nonmembers of the union by making union membership a condition of employment. The union's insistence on continuation of these hiring halls was therefore held to be a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The union has asserted that the hiring hall is necessary for stability in the maritime industry and has asked the Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to review the case. Bills have been introduced in both Houses of Congress, at the request of the union, to amend section 14 of the Taft-Hartley Act to make the hiring hall practice legal.

Employment Holds Firm

Estimates of employment in early February showed little change from those of the previous month, according to the Census Bureau Monthly Report on the Labor Force. Total civilian employment was 57.0 million, of which 50.7 million represented nonagricultural workers and 6.2 million were farm workers. Unemployment increased slightly to a total of 4.7 million.

The steady level in nonagricultural employment contrasts favorably with the decline of about half a million during the same period a year ago when the economy was experiencing a downturn in business activity. Farm employment, on the other hand, has been lower this winter than a year ago and lower than in any similar period since the labor force statistics were initiated in 1940.

The rise in unemployment between January and February, about 200,000, appears to be due mainly to a seasonal increase in the labor force and not to any cut-backs in employment. The level of unemployment represents 7.6 percent of the civilian labor force as compared to 5.3 percent in February 1949.

Rent Increases After Decontrol Actions¹

Changes in Residential Rents in Seven Cities, and
Extent of National Decontrol
Authorized by Federal, State, and Local Actions

IN AN EFFORT to find out what happened to rents in decontrolled areas, seven large cities—Knoxville, Dallas, Spokane, Salt Lake City, Jacksonville, Topeka, and Houston—where rents had been decontrolled from 1 to 5 months, were recently surveyed. The survey was conducted by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, at the request of the Office of the Housing Expediter. Between a third and three-fifths of all rental dwelling units in these cities had been affected by rent increases. For those dwelling units for which rents had been raised, the increases ranged from 16 percent in Salt Lake City to 40 percent in Houston. For all rental dwellings (i. e., including those which had no change in rent) rents on the average had increased from 6.6 percent to 16.7 percent.

In four of the cities for which family income data were also obtained, the greatest percentage rent increases were reported by families earning under \$2,000 a year. Their rent increases ranged from about 8 percent in Salt Lake City and Topeka to 31 percent in Dallas. For families in the \$4,000–\$5,000 and over income group, the increases ranged from 4 to 9 percent.

The 34-city rent component of the Consumers' Price Index, which includes information for 2 cities recently decontrolled, increased only 1.3 percent from May to November, the approximate period of the survey.

Findings in Seven Cities

Rents in the seven cities were all decontrolled between June 14, 1949, and October 19, 1949,

under the decontrol provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1949. Although the cities covered by the survey were chosen by the Expediter from among the largest cities where rents were decontrolled, they are not necessarily representative of all decontrolled areas throughout the country. In 1940, these cities had populations ranging from 68,000 to 385,000, although current estimates indicate considerable expansion.

Survey periods extended from about 2 months prior to the decontrol date to November 15, 1949. Rental data were obtained for each city from a sample of residential units, carefully selected to represent all sections and all types of structures in each of the seven areas. Particular attention was given to adequate representation of both white and nonwhite neighborhoods and both heavily and sparsely populated blocks. Commercial rooming houses, hotels, trailers, and tourist courts were excluded.

In Dallas, Spokane, and Topeka, the surveys were conducted by personal visits to each of the sample units; in Houston, Jacksonville, Knoxville, and Salt Lake City, where the Bureau's regular samples were available, mail questionnaires were sent out in accordance with usual Bureau of Labor Statistics procedure.²

Rent increases for all units (including those reporting no change) ranged from 6.6 percent in Salt Lake City to 16.7 percent in Dallas. However, rents in dwelling units free to rise, which excludes units under lease and those decontrolled before general city decontrol, increased by 7.1 percent in Salt Lake City and by as much as 20.5 percent in Dallas, as shown in the following tabulation.

¹ By Regina Beckhardt of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living and Torleif Meloe of the Office of Publications.

² For discussion, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1949 (p. 60).

City	Percent increase for units free to rise
Knoxville.....	15.8
Dallas.....	20.5
Spokane.....	8.2
Salt Lake City.....	7.1
Jacksonville.....	12.3
Topeka.....	10.5
Houston.....	10.7

If only those units reporting a change are considered, the percentage increase in their rents was much higher, ranging from 16 percent in Salt Lake City to 40 percent in Houston (see table 1).

Dwelling units renting for under \$30 a month before decontrol, received the largest percent increase in each of the seven cities. With the

exception of Spokane, the largest proportion of units reporting increases was also concentrated in this group. Family income data obtained in four of the cities covered—Spokane, Dallas, Topeka, and Salt Lake City—showed that a greater proportion of the low-income families reported rent increases than higher income groups. Among the families with incomes under \$2,000, from 48 to 71 percent reported rent increases. The rent increases for this income group ranged from 8 percent in Salt Lake City to 31.3 percent in Dallas. At the upper end of the income scale (\$4,000 and over bracket), the number of dwelling units receiving increases ranged from 22 percent in Topeka to 37 percent in Dallas with the increase remaining below 9 percent.

TABLE 1.—Changes in residential rents, by rent and income group, all units, by city, 1949¹

[Rental dwellings with kitchen facilities]

Rent group	Percent increase for all rental units	Units reporting rent increases			Income group	Percent increase for all rental units	Units reporting rent increases		
		Percent of all units in rent groups	Average dollar amount	Average percent increase			Percent of all units in income groups	Average dollar amount	Average percent increase
Knoxville ²	13.9	57	\$6.83	25.7	Knoxville:				
Under \$30 a month.....	21.5	62	5.31	36.8	Not available.				
\$30-\$49.99 a month.....	13.6	56	9.53	23.7					
\$50 a month and over.....	4.3	41	6.08	10.3					
Dallas area ³	16.7	59	13.96	36.1	Dallas area:				
Under \$30 a month.....	41.4	75	10.99	55.6	Under \$2,000 a year.....	31.3	71	\$10.15	
\$30-\$49.99 a month.....	21.6	58	14.27	36.7	Under \$2,000-\$2,999 a year.....	25.6	64	13.94	
\$50 a month and over.....	9.8	47	17.87	27.5	\$2,000-\$3,999 a year.....	14.3	48	14.92	
					\$4,000-\$4,999 a year.....	9.3	43	13.77	
					\$5,000 a year and over.....	6.4	37	19.24	
Spokane ⁴	8.2	46	5.71	19.0	Spokane:				
Under \$30 a month.....	11.9	45	4.89	23.7	Under \$2,000 a year.....	12.1	49	5.40	
\$30-\$49.99 a month.....	8.7	53	6.32	17.0	Under \$2,000-\$2,999 a year.....	7.1	40	6.48	
\$50 a month and over.....	2.3	27	6.25	10.5	\$3,000-\$3,999 a year.....	7.5	42	6.97	
					\$4,000 a year and over.....	5.0	33	7.50	
Salt Lake City ⁵	6.6	44	6.46	16.0	Salt Lake City:				
Under \$30 a month.....	12.9	48	6.07	26.9	Under \$2,000 a year.....	8.0	48	6.20	
\$30-\$49.99 a month.....	7.8	47	6.66	16.7	Under \$2,000-\$2,999 a year.....	6.8	41	6.23	
\$50 a month and over.....	3.4	34	6.41	10.2	\$3,000-\$3,999 a year.....	6.9	42	7.15	
					\$4,000-\$4,999 a year.....	8.2	49	9.77	
					\$5,000 a year and over.....	4.2	34	7.36	
Jacksonville Area ⁶	10.9	52	6.59	25.8	Jacksonville Area:				
Under \$30 a month.....	21.8	66	6.24	34.2	Not available.				
\$30-\$49.99 a month.....	8.3	45	7.04	18.7					
\$50 a month and over.....	1.0	5	12.75	24.4					
Topeka ⁷	9.0	36	9.08	30.2	Topeka:				
Under \$30 a month.....	18.1	46	7.09	37.7	Under \$2,000 a year.....	9.1	48	9.13	
\$30-\$49.99 a month.....	11.6	39	11.37	29.3	Under \$2,000-\$2,999 a year.....	9.9	31	9.04	
\$50 a month and over.....	-4	11	8.12	13.8	\$3,000-\$3,999 a year.....	6.6	27	10.14	
					\$4,000 a year and over.....	9.0	22	6.06	
Houston Area ⁸	10.5	33	12.03	40.0	Houston Area:				
Under \$30 a month.....	20.3	46	9.97	45.1	Not available.				
\$30-\$49.99 a month.....	12.0	32	14.21	38.5					
\$50 a month and over.....	1.4	9	13.84	25.8					

¹ Rent increases on additional units were reported as follows, effective some time after Nov. 15, 1949.

	Percent of units	Rent increase	
		Amount	Percent
Knoxville.....	1	\$2.95	15.1
Dallas.....	3	9.40	16.1
Spokane.....	5	6.16	17.5
Salt Lake City.....	5	7.86	21.7
Jacksonville.....	1	10.00	44.9
Topeka.....	4	8.83	26.7
Houston.....	6	11.62	39.8

² Decontrolled June 14, 1949, by the city council; surveyed May 15-Nov. 15, 1949.

³ Decontrolled June 23, 1949, by the city council; surveyed Apr. 15-Nov. 15, 1949.

⁴ Decontrolled July 26, 1949, by the Housing Expeditor; surveyed May 15-Nov. 15, 1949.

⁵ Decontrolled Aug. 5, 1949, by the city council; surveyed June 15-Nov. 15, 1949.

⁶ Decontrolled Aug. 5, 1949, by the city council; surveyed June 15-Nov. 15, 1949.

⁷ Decontrolled Sept. 14, 1949, by the city council; surveyed July 15-Nov. 15, 1949.

⁸ Decontrolled Oct. 19, 1949, by State-wide action; surveyed Aug. 15-Nov. 15, 1949.

Housing Need in Seven Cities

In all seven cities surveyed, the demand for available housing has been intensified by an extensive growth in population since 1940. Recent public and private estimates indicate that the population has increased by about 60 percent in Houston and has risen by about a fourth in Salt Lake City and Dallas. The average growth for the other cities is estimated at 30 to 50 percent.

Vacancy rates in these areas have remained low, according to available information. In Knoxville, a recent local survey indicates that vacancies had dropped below the 0.9-percent rate found in the November 1945 survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Dallas' vacancy rate for dwellings available for rent or sales dropped from about 6 percent in 1940 to 1.3 percent in 1949, according to a Bureau survey. In January 1949, only 0.8 percent of the dwellings were vacant and available for rent.³ The rental vacancy rate in Spokane dropped from 13.2 percent in April 1940 to 1 percent in August 1946, according to the Bureau of the Census, but estimates at the end of 1949 indicate that this rate may have risen slightly.⁴ In the Salt Lake City metropolitan district, the rental vacancy rate remained somewhat higher than in most cities. In 1940, the Census showed that it was 6.4 percent for rental dwellings and, in 1947, it was still 2.8 percent. However, a recent local survey indicates a decline since 1947. Recent surveys show only a slight rise in the vacancy rate in Houston, since April 1947. At that time, according to Bureau of Census estimates, it was 1.8 percent; currently it is about 2 percent.

Over-all vacancy data are not available for Topeka and Houston. However, vacancies in FHA rental housing in Topeka which were created by the closing of the air base were filled within a few weeks, with no rent reductions.

Evidence of a continuing demand for low rental housing is available for four of the areas. The local public housing authority in each of these areas in its application for program reservation,⁵ which it filed with the Public Housing Administration in Washington, listed the number of applica-

tions on file for low rental housing currently available, as follows: Knoxville, 1,284; Dallas, 5,280; Jacksonville, 922; and Houston, 1,218.

Rent Act of 1949⁶

The Housing and Rent Act of 1949, effective on April 1, 1949, placed primary responsibility for the decontrol of Federal rental areas upon the States and local municipal councils. Under its terms, an entire State or any portion thereof may be decontrolled either by legislative action or State control may be substituted for Federal Control if the Governor certifies to the Housing Expediter that the State legislature has passed adequate rent-control measures to replace the Federal law. Furthermore, the governing bodies of any incorporated city, town, or village may, with the Governor's approval, terminate rent control within their jurisdiction. The Housing Expediter must then decontrol adjacent unincorporated areas if the incorporated place is a major portion of the rental area.

The general authority of the Housing Expediter to decontrol areas in which the demand for rental housing has been reasonably met is continued. Local Rent Advisory Boards may, as under the 1947 and 1948 acts, recommend decontrol of the area under its authority. Unless adequately substantiated, the Housing Expediter can disapprove such recommendations. In appeals by the local board or interested parties, the final arbiter is the Emergency Court of Appeals.

Areas removed from rent control by the Housing Expediter after April 1, 1949, may be recontrolled by him under the provisions of the existing act. The recontrol of areas decontrolled prior to that date and areas never under control must first be recommended by the local board. These recontrol provisions cannot be invoked in areas decontrolled by local or State option.

No general rent adjustment is written into the existing act, but the Housing Expediter is authorized to increase rents individually to provide landlords with a "fair net operating" income. Under this formula, it was the intent of Congress that landlords should receive an income that is above their expenses by a "fair" amount. Under the 1947 and 1948 acts, rent ceilings were increased only if the landlord showed that he incurred a

³ The median monthly rental asked was \$90 and most of the units were built in the last 6 months of 1948.

⁴ Some of the projects constructed in Spokane under section 608 of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act have found it necessary to reduce rents in order to maintain marketability.

⁵ The first step in the procedure whereby a city, through its local housing authority, participates in the low rent public housing program.

⁶ The Housing and Rent Act of 1949 (Pub. Law 31, 81st Cong., 1st sess.), approved March 30, 1949.

financial loss or hardship in the operation of his rental units. Under these earlier acts, increases up to 15 percent were permitted under certain conditions.

The control of evictions was taken away from the local courts and given to the Housing Expediter by the 1949 legislation. He has also been authorized to apply for injunctions to force compliance with the law and to institute a treble damage suit against any person demanding or receiving rent in excess of that established by his office. As under the two earlier laws, the 1949 act continued the exemption of new construction from rent control.

Extent of National Decontrol

About 3 million registered dwelling units were removed from Federal rent control from July 1, 1947, through January 15, 1950, under the various decontrol provisions of the postwar housing and rent acts (see table 2). Some 11.7 million units remained under control in 365 rental areas. More than 97 percent of the 3 million units were decontrolled after April 1, 1949, under the liberalized decontrol provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1949.

Total decontrol actions under the 1947 and 1948 acts affected only an estimated 80,111 dwelling units. These actions were, of course, all taken by the Housing Expediter, either upon his own initiative or upon recommendation of the local advisory

boards, since the State and local option clauses were not included in any act previous to 1949.

The importance of these local option provisions in the 1949 law was great. For more than 56 percent of the total dwelling units decontrolled after April 1, 1949, the action was taken under State or local option. Two States (Texas and Nebraska) removed rent controls entirely by State option, while in Utah and Arizona they were removed completely by a combination of Expediter and local board actions. Wisconsin substituted a State law, which, in effect, allowed rents to be increased 15 percent for those tenants who had previously agreed to a 15-percent "voluntary" rise under the 1947 and 1948 Federal acts and 30 percent for those who had not signed such agreements. The Alabama Legislature voted to end controls on May 10, 1950.

Although 69 percent of the total decontrol actions from July 1, 1947, were taken by the Housing Expediter upon his own initiative, they were primarily in rural or sparsely populated places and involved only about 41 percent of the dwelling units decontrolled. Many of the actions after April 1, 1949, resulted from the decontrol of surrounding areas after a central city had been decontrolled by local option.

The number of rental units decontrolled by the Housing Expediter upon recommendation of the local advisory boards represents less than 4 percent of the total for the period ending January 15.

Insofar as rents have been decontrolled in cities included in the rent component of the Consumers' Price Index (1935-39=100,) the effect is shown in the following tabulation.

TABLE 2.—Area decontrol and decontrol actions by type of authority July 1, 1947—Jan. 15, 1950

Item	Total number	Apr. 1, 1949, to Jan. 15, 1950	Apr. 1, 1948, to Mar. 31, 1949	July 1, 1947, to Mar. 31, 1948
Number of rental areas completely decontrolled ¹	250	234	7	9
Total 1940 population in decontrolled areas.....	24, 289, 967	23, 381, 962	555, 039	352, 966
Total decontrol actions ²	749	³ 681	44	24
Estimated registered dwelling units in decontrolled areas.....	2, 886, 873	³ 2, 806, 762	42, 234	37, 877
Housing Expediter—actions.....	514	469	39	6
Estimated units decontrolled.....	1, 194, 704	1, 156, 474	29, 275	8, 955
Local board recommendations—actions.....	28	5	5	18
Estimated units decontrolled.....	115, 840	73, 959	12, 959	28, 922
Local option—actions.....	201	201	-----	-----
Estimated units decontrolled.....	738, 815	738, 815	-----	-----
State option—actions ⁴	6	6	-----	-----
Estimated units decontrolled.....	837, 514	837, 514	-----	-----

¹ The number of areas still under control is 365.

² Some decontrol actions affect only portions of areas.

³ In three cases (Americus, Ga., Altoona-Johnstown, Pa., and Harrodsburg, Ky.) recontrol actions were taken involving 7,120 units.

⁴ 4 States completely decontrolled and 1 placed under State rent control.

Period	Percent of increase (34 large cities) ¹
December 1942—June 1947.....	1. 1
June 1947—April 1948.....	6. 5
April 1948—April 1949.....	3. 4
April 1949—December 1949.....	1. 6

¹ Houston and Jacksonville are among the cities regularly included in the index.

Marked increases followed the enactment of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 on July 1, 1947. The 15-percent increases, permitted under lease agreements between landlords and tenants, accounted for a large part of the 10-percent rise in the index between June 1947 and April 1949. In contrast, the rise after the 1949 legislation took effect was relatively small due to the removal of the 15-percent increase provisions.

The Financing of Unemployment Insurance¹

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The fourth and last article in the series on the public social security programs appears below. It deals with the legislative basis of unemployment insurance financing and the changes that have been made in Federal and State laws. This detailed treatment of an important aspect of the Federal-State system of unemployment insurance supplements an over-all discussion of the unemployment insurance program that appeared in the January 1950 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. An analysis of the old-age and survivors insurance program was also printed in January and an article dealing with public assistance appeared in the February issue. The entire series will be reprinted as a bulletin in the near future.*

THE FINANCING PROVISIONS for unemployment insurance under Federal legislation guaranteed the enactment in 1935-37 of unemployment insurance legislation in each of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii.² Title IX of the Social Security Act of 1935, now the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, was so framed that employers in States having unemployment insurance laws were not financially handicapped compared with those in other States. A Federal tax of 3 percent of pay rolls (but only 1 percent in 1936 and 2 percent in 1937) was levied on employers of eight or more persons in commerce and industry. If they were taxed under an approved State law, they could be excused from as much as 90 percent of the Federal tax, and their workers could draw unemployment benefits under the State law.

¹ By Ruth Reticker, Chief, Division of Legislation and Reference, of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security.

² Under the Social Security Act, these 51 jurisdictions are defined as 51 States and this same terminology is used throughout the present article.

In addition, if they were to be excused later from paying State contributions under a system of employer experience rating—generally based upon employers' relative experience with unemployment risk—they could receive credit against the Federal tax for the State contributions that were excused. Title III of the Social Security Act provided that all the expenses of "proper and efficient administration" under all the State laws would be federally financed, thus assuring a comparable and reasonably adequate standard of administrative financing for the State programs regardless of the States' ability to pay. The framework of the Federal act has continued to influence the coverage and financing provisions of State laws; in turn, the State financing provisions have interacted on benefits and disqualifications.

Though there is no Federal tax on employees, nine States³ have collected employee contributions to the amount of 660 million dollars; only Alabama and New Jersey currently require such contributions. The employee tax rate has always been less than the employers'. In Alabama, workers pay 0.1 to 1.0 percent (in 0.1 percent intervals) on their wages while their employers pay 0.5 to 2.7 of pay rolls; in New Jersey all workers pay one-fourth of 1 percent of their wages for unemployment insurance and employers pay 0.3 to 3.6 percent. In California and Rhode Island, workers currently pay 1 percent of their wages and in New Jersey three-fourths of 1 percent for a related system of temporary disability insurance. In 1946, the Congress amended the Social Security Act so that contributions which had formerly been collected from workers for unemployment insurance could be withdrawn by the States, if they so desired, to help finance the payment of disability benefits under a special State disability benefits law.

All funds collected by the States are deposited to their individual accounts in the unemployment trust fund in the United States Treasury, and interest is credited to the State accounts. The States' money in the unemployment trust fund may be withdrawn only to pay benefits or to refund contributions erroneously paid.

The employers' State contribution, like the Federal tax, is based on the first \$3,000 paid to

³ These States are Alabama, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

(or earned by) a worker within a calendar year. Most States follow the Federal pattern in excluding from taxable wages voluntary dismissal payments, payments by the employer of the employees' tax for Federal old-age and survivors insurance, and payment into certain special benefit funds for employees. Wages include the cash value of remuneration paid in any medium other than cash and, in many States, gratuities received in the course of employment from other than the regular employer.

Employers' Experience Rating

Before the Social Security Act established the Federal-State system of unemployment insurance in 1935, Wisconsin had enacted a law which set up a special reserve fund for each employer from which benefits were payable to his workers until his fund was exhausted. The more stable employment an employer provided for his workers, the lower the payments from his reserve fund and the less the employer would have to pay. It was assumed that the lower rates would be an incentive to employers to stabilize their operations so that they could provide steady employment.

In 1935, the House of Representatives passed a social security bill which would have required all employers (including those in Wisconsin) to have paid the same total tax rate (State and Federal) regardless of their experience with unemployment. Then the Senate passed, and the conferees accepted, a provision under which employers may receive credit not only for the contributions which they have paid under an approved State law but also for those which they have been excused from paying (so-called additional credit) because of their good experience with unemployment. To assure ample funds at the beginning of the program, however, no system of experience rating could be effective for at least 3 years.

The Federal act includes the conditions for additional credit, based on employer experience rating. If individual employer reserves are established, the conditions are necessarily more strict than if risks are pooled on a State-wide basis. Under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act as amended in 1939, a taxpayer in an employer reserve State can receive additional credit against his Federal tax only if (1) contributions have been payable for 3 years, (2) benefits have been payable

from his account for the preceding year, and (3) the balance of his reserve for future benefit payments equals at least five times the largest amount of benefit payments in any one of the last 3 years and at the same time equals 2.5 percent of his aggregate taxable pay roll for the last 3 years. With a pooled fund, however, additional credit is allowed to taxpayers for a lower rate of contributions based on "not less than 3 years of experience with respect to unemployment or other factors bearing a direct relation to unemployment risk."

Eight States originally enacted employer-reserve laws similar to Wisconsin's financing pattern. Currently only Kentucky and North Carolina have such laws and both of them provide for a partial pool for the payment of benefits when a given employer's reserve account is exhausted. Most of the States enacted "pooled-fund" laws on the theory that the risk of unemployment should be spread among all employers in the State and that unemployed workers should receive benefits regardless of the balance of the contributions paid by their employer over the benefits paid the employer's workers. Most States with pooled funds set up bookkeeping accounts for keeping records of individual employers' contributions and of the benefit payments charged to these contributions, either for use in future experience rating plans included in their laws or for study of the effect of experience rating. The first experience-rating provisions became effective in Wisconsin in January 1938, the last in Mississippi 10 years later.

If experience-rating provisions were uniform, differences in employer tax rates would arise from differences in the benefit levels and in economic conditions within the State. Moreover, as between a State which has little unemployment and another which has major economic dislocations, tax rates would differ even if all statutory provisions concerning taxes and benefits were the same. When two States have similar conditions of employment and unemployment and similar unemployment insurance laws but different wage levels, the income and outgo of their funds also differ. When States have similar employment conditions and similar wage levels but different benefit formulas, rates determined under similar experience-rating provisions will differ.

Actually, the experience-rating provisions of the State laws vary greatly and the number of varia-

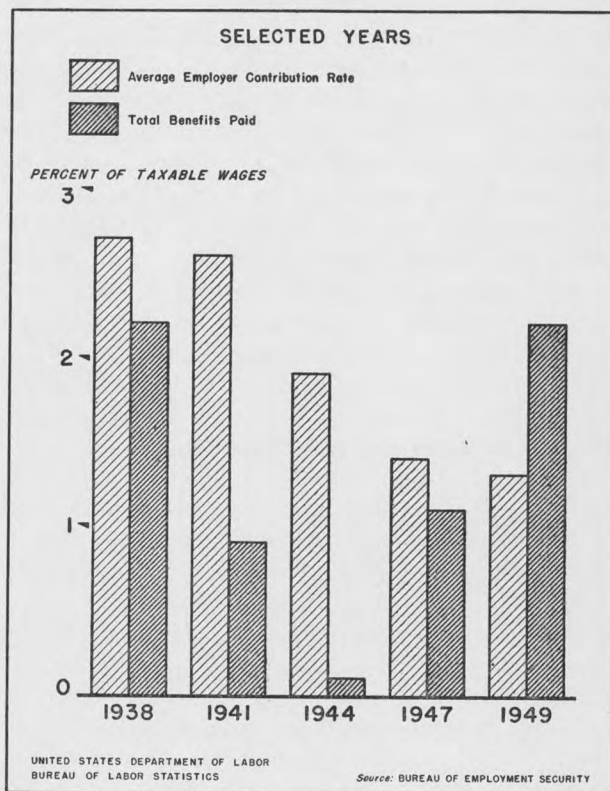
tions increases each legislative year. Five distinct systems are in effect—usually called the reserve-ratio, benefit-ratio, benefit-wage ratio, compensable separations, and pay roll decline formulas. A few States have combinations of these systems.

The reserve ratio was the earliest of the experience-rating formulas and continues to be the most popular. Early in 1950, it was used in 28 pooled-fund States and the two reserve-account States.⁴ Regardless of the type of fund, the formulas are the same. The system is essentially one of cost accounting, whereby the amount of his pay roll, his contributions, and the benefits paid to his workers are entered on each employer's record. The benefits are subtracted from the contributions, and the resulting balance is divided by the pay roll to determine the size of the balance in terms of the potential liability for benefits inherent in wage payments. The employer must accumulate and maintain a specified reserve before his rate is reduced; then rates are assigned according to a schedule of rates for specified ranges of reserve ratios; the higher the ratio, the lower the rate. The formula is designed to make sure that no employer will be granted a rate reduction unless over the years he contributes more to the fund than his workers draw in benefits. As the funds available for benefits have increased, the rates for given reserves have been decreased, but in 16 of the 28 States, provision has been made for higher rates, should the aggregate State funds decrease.

Under these reserve-ratio plans and under benefit-ratio, benefit wage-ratio, and compensable separations formulas used in a few States, benefits (or benefit wages) must be charged to some employer's account. In workmen's compensation where the idea of experience rating originated, there is usually no question which employer should be held responsible for benefits paid because of a worker's illness or injury. In unemployment insurance, however, it is not so easy to identify the employer whose account should be charged with the benefits paid a given worker. Except in very temporary or partial unemployment, compensated unemployment occurs after

a worker-employer relationship has been broken. Furthermore, if Employer A laid off Claimant X after 2 years of employment and Employer B employed him on a temporary job for a month, who is really responsible for his unemployment after B dismisses him? The laws have had to indicate in some detail which one or more of a claimant's former employers should be charged with his benefits. No solution is wholly satisfactory, i. e., whether the charges are against the last employer or all base-period employers in the inverse order of employment or all base-period employers in proportion to the wages earned by the beneficiary with each employer.

Unemployment Insurance (Contributions and Benefits)



Seven States⁵ have a formula which is independent of benefit payments to individual workers. An employer's experience with unemployment is measured by the decline in his pay rolls from year to year or from quarter to quarter. Under this

⁵ These States are Alaska, Mississippi, Montana, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, and Washington. In New York and Montana, these formulas are used in combination with others of the more conventional sort.

⁴ These States are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

system it is assumed that declines in pay rolls reflect the curtailment of business activity and that the greatest drains on the fund come from business declines. The pay-roll declines are expressed as a percentage of pay rolls so that the experience of employers with large and small pay rolls can be compared. The employers whose pay rolls show no decrease or the smallest percentage decrease are eligible for the largest proportional reductions in their payments.

War-Risk Insurance

During the Second World War, it was clear that the steadiness of jobs depended more on general business conditions than on individual employers' efforts at stabilization. Hence, the emphasis in experience rating shifted from variable tax rates as an incentive to employers to stabilize employment to such rates as a method of assessing the cost of unemployment among employers. It was recognized that rapidly expanding pay rolls of employers engaged in war work would be followed by lay-offs after the war. One result of this awareness was the adoption in 12 States⁶ of what were called "war-risk insurance provisions" which imposed additional taxes on employers whose pay rolls showed rapid expansion. The revenue thus raised aggregated almost 200 million dollars in 1943-46.

Trends in Rates and Rate Schedules

In 47 States, rates are assigned to individual employers in accordance with rate schedules in their laws. The other four States⁷—States with pay-roll decline systems—distribute "surplus funds" by credit certificates which employers apply against the contributions figured at the standard rate. If an employer's credit equals or exceeds his computed contribution for the next year, he has in effect a zero rate.

During recent years, the schedules have been amended to reduce average rates paid in most States. But the number of rate schedules and the number of variable rates in the State laws have been increasing. The number of schedules has been increased because of the States' concern

to adjust income to program needs. As rate reduction was made easier, schedules of higher rates were retained or established to be applied when the fund has fallen to a certain level, expressed in dollar amounts or in relation to pay rolls or to benefit payments. Increases in the number of rates mean that slight variations in employers' experience with unemployment will not produce widely different rates; such increases usually also reduce the amount of change from year to year in the rates paid by individual employers.

In 1945, only 11 States had more than one schedule of varied rates. By the end of the 1949 legislative sessions, 25 States had two to eight schedules and 2 had an indefinite number.⁸

In 1945, 17 of the 44 States with rate schedules had fewer than six rates, including the standard rate of 2.7 percent and any rates in excess of the standard. In 1949, only seven States had so few rates in the most favorable schedule. In the same period, the number of States with 10 or more rates had increased from 4 to 18.

All but 11 States decreased their minimum contribution rate during 1945-49, and 6 of these 11 had a minimum of zero in 1945. The number of States where employers with the best records could be excused from contribution to the State fund increased from 6 to 12, and the number with minimum rates of 0.1 percent increased from 1 to 7 by 1949. The States with minimum rates of 1.0 percent or more decreased from 13 to 4.

When experience rating was inaugurated, most of the States provided for rates in excess of 2.7 for employers who had the worst experience with unemployment. As the solvency of the State funds was assured, these penalty rates were eliminated. By 1945, only 16 of the 45 States with experience rating had rates exceeding 2.7 percent, and by 1949, only 10 of the 51 States. Only 6 of these 10 States have penalty rates effective in the most favorable schedule.

In addition to the changes in the schedules of rates—lower minimum rates and lower maximum rates—most States have reduced the standard an employer must meet to obtain a given rate. All of these amendments tend to reduce the average tax rate that employers pay.

⁸ These States are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

⁶ These States are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin.

⁷ These States are Alaska, New York, Utah, and Washington.

Criticisms of Experience Rating

Experience rating in the State unemployment insurance laws is obviously complicated to administer. In addition, it has made for interstate competition among employers to obtain favorable tax rates, and all the systems except that of payroll variation have given employers an incentive to challenge benefit payments.

Diverse experience-rating provisions have resulted in different rates in the different States for employers with the same experience. For example, an employer whose reserve is 7 percent of his annual or average annual pay roll must pay the standard rate in three States but is entitled to a rate of less than 1 percent in seven others. If his reserve increased to 10 percent of his pay roll, he would be entitled to contribution rates varying from zero in four States to 1.9 percent in one.

Most of the experience-rating systems give employers a financial interest in the benefit payments made to their former workers. This has led to contests over individual benefit awards and to pressures by employer groups upon State legislatures to increase the period of disqualification or to cancel or reduce benefit rights when workers (1) leave jobs voluntarily without good cause, or (2) are discharged for misconduct connected with the work, or (3) refuse suitable work without good cause.

Some States have provided by law that the cost of benefits of certain types should not be charged to individual employers. More than half of the States make no charge to an individual employer for benefits paid following a period of disqualification for one or more of the causes mentioned above or for benefits following a potentially disqualifying separation for which no disqualification was imposed (for example, because the claimant had good personal cause for leaving a job). The intent is to relieve the employer of charges for unemployment due to circumstances beyond his control, without disqualifying workers for the duration of their unemployment or canceling their benefit rights. By such means, the pressure for legislation has been relieved to some extent. In some States, however, the noncharging provisions seem to have increased the incentive for employers to contest benefit payments in the hope that claim-

ants will be disqualified and that there will be no charge to the employer's account even if benefits are paid in cases where the claimant is unemployed after the disqualification period has expired.

Experience rating tends to lower tax rates when employment is high and raise them when unemployment rises and the employers can least afford the higher rates. Because most of the years since the unemployment insurance laws became operative have been years of relatively high employment, the accumulated reserves have met the benefit demands of the reconversion period and during the 1949 curtailment of production. However, the recent drain on the funds in a few States have called attention to the problem raised by the cyclical trend in tax rates.

Solvency of State Funds

The standard contribution rate of 2.7 percent established for the States in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act has proved much more liberal than needed. The original Federal and State laws were influenced by the depression psychology. Up to 1943, concern over the solvency of the unemployment fund—or at least some of the individual State funds—was widespread. However, low benefit expenditures and high taxable wages in the period of high employment during wartime made it clear that in general the program was overfinanced. By the end of 1943, the unemployment fund had risen to 4.7 billion dollars; by the end of 1944, to 6 billion dollars. Beginning in May 1947, it has been approximately 7 billion dollars or higher; the peak of 7.6 billion dollars was reached at the end of 1948. Even with the expenditure of 1.7 billion dollars for benefits during 1949, the fund stood at 7 billion dollars, or about 9 percent of taxable wages, at the end of the year.

Under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, employers would not have received credit for the contributions they were excused from making to a State fund if any State had adopted a flat reduced rate for all employers because of the excess reserves on hand. This situation, among others, led to the complex development of experience rating already described.

The States accumulated in taxes and interest more than 14 billion dollars up to December 31, 1949; it is estimated that without experience

rating employers would have paid an additional 4.7 billion dollars during the 10 years 1939-48. The financing provisions produced more revenue than was needed since only 7 billion dollars were spent in benefits through December 1949. Up to that time, only 59 cents had been spent in benefits for each dollar collected. During the calendar year 1949, however, \$1.76 was spent for each dollar collected.

The average employer contribution rate and the total benefits paid are shown in the accompanying chart as percentages of taxable wages for selected years. The contribution rate includes war-risk contributions in 1944. The 1938 figure for benefits paid is based on returns from the 23 States that paid benefits at the beginning of that year; the later figures in this series cover all 51 States. (See p. 259.)

The national averages naturally conceal many State differences. In individual States, the average employer tax rate in 1949 ranged from 0.5 percent in Minnesota (where 70 percent of employers had zero rates) to almost 2.7 percent in Washington. Fourteen States had an average rate of less than 1 percent and 15, an average of more than 1.5 percent. Expenditures for benefits varied from 0.4 to slightly over 6 percent of taxable wages. At the end of 1949, reserves varied among the States from almost 14 percent to 3.3 percent of taxable wages. The high benefit costs which reduced the fund so sharply in the two States (Mass. and R. I.) with the lowest reserves are expected to continue because of adverse economic conditions within the States and a further drop in reserves may occur during 1950 in spite of increased contribution rates.

The sharp rise in benefit payments in many States which began late in 1948 can be expected to increase the average employer's tax rate. Little such increase was reflected in 1949 rates, partly because rates effective in 1949 were based on earlier favorable experience, and partly because in 1949 many States enacted new lower rates or lowered requirements for old rates, or both.

Several major industrial States have already had to put into effect higher schedules in 1950. California employers, for instance are paying 1 to 2.7 percent instead of 0 to 2.7 percent as in 1948 and 1949 because on January 1, 1950, its

fund⁹ was not equal to 7.5 percent of taxable wages paid by all employers during the year ended June 30, 1949. Ohio employers will pay more on the average because the State fund has fallen from 11.0 to 10.2 percent of the last 3 years' average pay rolls. For the same individual reserve ratios, employers must pay 0.2 percent more than formerly.

At the beginning of its new rate year, October 1, 1949, New York had no surplus to distribute. Its fund exceeded 900 million dollars as required by law but the surplus of 9 million dollars was 20 million dollars below the required 10 percent of taxes payable for the previous year. The State of Washington which operates a pay-roll decline system could not issue any experience-rating credits for the rate year beginning on July 1, 1949. Other States which have announced higher rates include the District of Columbia where rates will go up from an average of 0.4 percent to an average of 0.6 percent.

Some States have announced a continuation of the same rates in 1950 as in 1949. For example, Illinois with a benefit-wage-ratio formula has the same State experience factor as in 1949, but only because of 1949 amendments. Kansas with a reserve-ratio system is continuing the four reduced rates 0.35 to 1.1 percent because its trust fund continues to exceed 50 million dollars.

In 1944, Congress provided for Federal loans to States threatened with inability to meet their benefit payments. No State had needed such an advance and this provision (title XII of the Social Security Act, entitled "Advances to State unemployment funds") expired December 31, 1949. Experience during the past year has led to proposals for reinstatement of the Federal loans or for a system of Federal reinsurance. The first State unemployment insurance legislation passed in 1950 was a Rhode Island resolution (approved January 3, 1950) petitioning Congress to enact Federal "legislation which would incorporate the principle of reinsurance as a means of enabling the Federal Government to assume its responsibility in financing in part the unemployment compensation program and thereby equalizing the tax burden among the States."

⁹ Excluding employee contributions which may be withdrawn for purposes of disability benefits.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Prices in Fourth Quarter and Year 1949

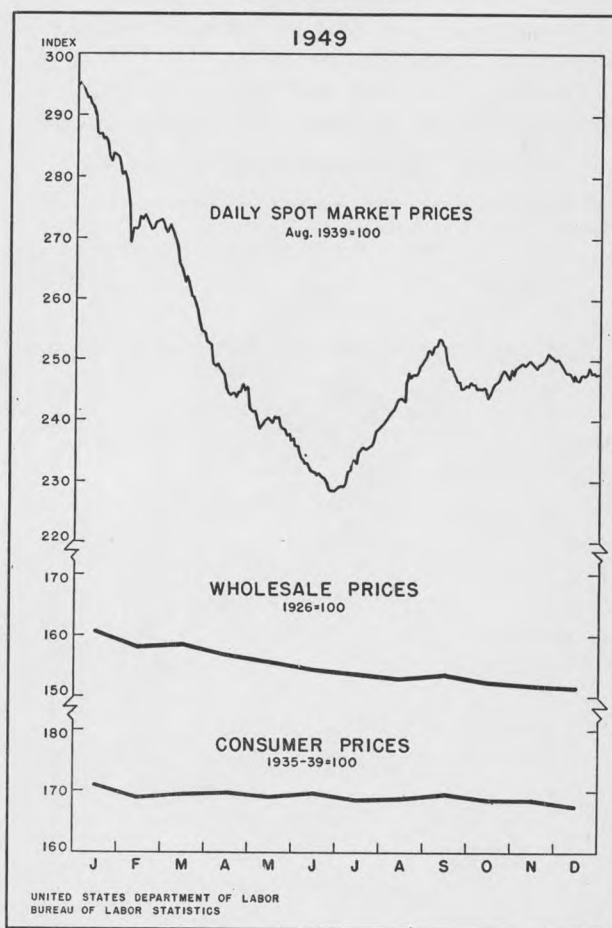
THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES during the fourth quarter of 1949 tended to be downward, as both the consumers' price index and the wholesale price index declined more than 1 percent between September and December. However, prices on organized exchanges rose slightly (less than 1 percent) during this period. For the year as a whole, all the general measures of prices declined—the consumers' price index dropped 2.3 percent, the primary market price index, 6.8 percent, and prices on organized exchanges and markets, 16.2 percent. The broad pattern of price movements during 1949 was a sharp downturn during the first half of the year followed by stability during the second half. The level movement of the second half was itself largely a balance between slightly declining agricultural and food prices and firm or slightly advancing prices of all other commodities.

Several governmental actions during the last quarter of 1949 had both an immediate and a long-run effect on the course of prices. In October, the Congress enacted a new farm price support law which extended support for basic crops at 90 percent of parity for the year 1950; however, alternate methods of calculating parity were established with the net result that parity would be increased for certain basic farm products. Early in the quarter, the United States joined 30 other nations in announcing new tariff schedules which either reduced, or removed completely, import duties on a wide list of articles. In some cases the reductions in the United States tariffs were as high as 50 percent of prior levels.

The general effect of devaluation of the pound sterling and other related currencies which took place during the last part of September was still not clearly measurable. Special conditions affect-

ing the prices of individual commodities clouded the issue. A conflict between India and Pakistan eliminated the supply of burlap, and consequently prices rose instead of declining over the quarter. Imported wool was in very short supply and prices also advanced after an initial decrease. Rubber prices dropped sharply during October but then rose enough to wipe out the effects of devaluation. In the case of tin, devaluation was also accompanied by resumption of free trading

Chart 1. Trend of Prices



and market prices dropped more sharply than would have been expected.

Retail Prices

The consumers' price index declined more than 1 percent over the quarter, primarily as a result of lower prices for foodstuffs, mainly meats and eggs. The December 1949 consumers' price index was at the lowest level since March 15, 1948—4 percent below the peak reached in August and September 1948. The December 1949 index of retail prices of foods was at its lowest since August 15, 1947, and 9 percent below its peak of July 1948. During the quarter, exceptionally heavy production of eggs resulted in a more-than-seasonal price decline of 23.5 percent. Meat prices dropped more than 9 percent between September and December; most of this decrease was in the prices of pork products, as pork production was extremely high. Retail coffee prices advanced from an average of 53 cents a pound in September to more than 73 cents in December.

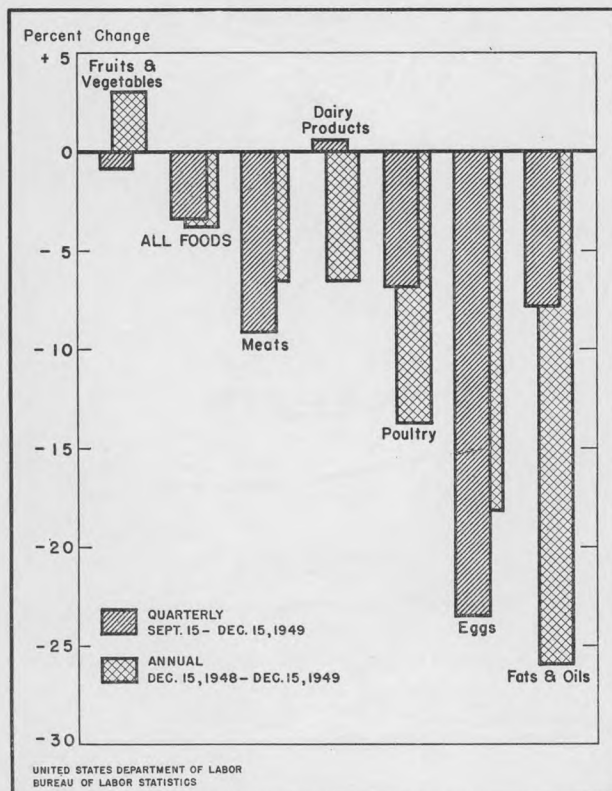
Apparel prices continued the decline which began in November 1948 and by the end of the year

were almost 8 percent below their peak. With the exception of two minor advances, retail prices of home furnishings also showed a steady downward trend for the same period. The net decrease amounted to about 7 percent from the October 1948 peak.

Residential rents continued climbing at a somewhat more rapid pace than they had earlier in the year, with a net increase of 0.8 percent over the quarter and 2.3 percent over the year. Decontrol actions in individual cities were primarily responsible for the advance; in Jacksonville, Fla., the increase in the rent index between June and December was 11 percent; in Houston, Tex., there was an advance of nearly 12 percent between August and December.

Fuel prices, following their normal seasonal pattern, rose 2 percent during the fourth quarter and the December 1949 index was at a new post-war high. Decreases during the summer, however, reduced the net advance in fuel, electricity, and refrigeration for the year to only 1.4 percent.

Chart 2. Retail Food Prices, by Groups



Primary Market Prices

Primary market prices averaged somewhat lower over the last quarter of 1949, but the pattern of individual price movements was very mixed. The decrease was mainly the result of lower prices for farm products and foods. The prices of lumber, cotton goods, coal, tires, and iron and steel products all advanced over the 3-month period to offset partially the decreases in the agricultural commodities.

As was the case at retail, the decline in prices of farm products and foods reflected a more-than-seasonal dip in the prices of eggs and sharp drops in the prices of hogs and pork products. Egg prices broke more than 37 percent between September and December, while hog prices dropped over 25 percent. Prices of grains showed a net advance over the quarter. For the year as a whole, the average primary market prices of farm products declined more than 12 percent; this decline was the result of a 10-percent drop in grain prices during the first half of the year and a drop of almost 16 percent in livestock prices during the second half of the year. Food prices declined slightly less than 9 percent during 1949, for the most part because of lower prices for meats and related products.

Prices of textile products declined slightly during the last quarter as advances in the prices of cotton goods were not enough to offset declines for clothing and woolen and worsted textiles.

Between December 1948 and July 1949, textile prices declined almost 6 percent and then showed little change for the remainder of the year. The drop primarily reflected a 12-percent dip in the prices of cotton fabrics and products; for the remainder of the year, rising prices of basic cotton constructions approximately offset lower prices for other textiles such as woolens and worsteds. As the year ended, however, both cottons and woolens were advancing in price.

A net decrease of nearly 5 percent in the prices of fuels between December 1948 and December 1949 was largely the result of a drop of more than 11 percent in the prices of petroleum and petroleum products. In the case of coal, general advances during the fourth quarter of 1949 were enough to cause a slight increase for the year as a whole.

In December, leading steel producers revised their price schedules with a net advance of slightly less than \$4 per ton, although some products were reduced in price. Continued decreases in the prices of nonferrous metals, particularly tin and lead, offset the increase in iron and steel prices so that the index of metals and metal products showed a slight decrease for the quarter. For the year, the average decrease for all metals amounted to 3.5 percent, again mainly the result of lower prices for nonferrous metals. Advances in the prices of lumber and structural steel toward the end of the year caused the building materials group to advance slightly. There was a net decrease for the year of almost 6 percent, however, as all the components other than structural steel, cement, and brick and tile showed appreciable declines.

The chemicals and allied products market continued weak and a decrease of 2 percent in the last quarter of the year brought the net decline for the year 1949 to more than 12 percent. The largest decrease over the year was in the prices of fats and oils, but all types of chemical products shared in the decline.

The prices of 28 commodities traded on organized exchanges and markets averaged 0.7 percent higher from the end of September to the end of December 1949. The trend was downward

through the middle of October, when it turned back up and then moved within a narrow range. Over the year, the index dropped 26 percent from a high in early January to a low at the end of June and recovered 11 percent by mid-September. From this point on the fluctuation was slight.

The greatest individual price movement for the year was the increase in coffee; in the 6 weeks between October 3 and November 16, the price of "spot" coffee on the New York exchange jumped 67 percent—from 31 cents a pound to a postwar high of 52 cents. All other large annual price movements were downward, with lead, steel scrap on the Philadelphia market, zinc, and tallow prices down more than 40 percent. Those commodities whose prices dropped between 20 and 40 percent were copper, steel scrap on the Chicago market, tin, hogs, lard, cottonseed oil, flaxseed, and shellac.

Work Injuries in 1949: Preliminary Estimates

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES indicate that fewer workers were injured in on-the-job accidents during 1949 than in any year since 1939.

The 1949 total of disabling work injuries in the United States is estimated at 1,870,000—about 150,000 less than the final estimate for 1948. This represents a reduction of more than 7 percent. A slightly lower level of employment and decreased hours of work account for part of this decline in the volume of injuries, but the major part resulted from improved safety conditions in many industries.

Fatalities decreased by over 6 percent, from 16,000 to 15,000. Permanent-total disabilities dropped from 1,800 to 1,600. Permanent-partial disabilities decreased by 8 percent, from 86,700 to 79,400, and temporary-total disabilities by 7 percent, from 1,915,400 to 1,774,000. The latter group accounted for 94 percent of all the injuries.

A temporary-total disability is one which results in inability to work for at least one full day after the day of injury, but involves no permanent ill effects. A permanent-partial disability in-

volves loss of some member of the body or impairment of the use of some body part or function which will disable the worker to some extent for the remainder of his life.

Actual time lost during the year because of work injuries which occurred in 1949 is estimated at about 39,000,000 man-days, the equivalent of a year's full-time employment of approximately 130,000 workers. If additional allowance is made for the future effects of the deaths and permanent physical impairments, the economic time loss will amount to about 204,000,000 man-days. This is equivalent to a year's employment of about 680,000 workers.

The greatest reductions in injury volume occurred in the railroad, mining, and manufacturing industries. In each of these industry groups both employment and hours worked declined somewhat, but the drop in injuries was greater than could be accounted for by these factors alone.

On railroads, employment decreased about 18 percent in 1949, but work injuries declined nearly 27 percent. Preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for employees of class I steam railways indicate that, the fatality rate per million employee-hours worked dropped approximately 19 percent, and that the nonfatal injury rate declined about 16 percent during the first 11 months of 1949. Class I systems account for the bulk of railroad employment.

The volume of injuries in mining was almost 20 percent lower than in 1948. A decrease of about 5 percent in employment, coupled with reduced operating schedules, resulted in a sharp drop in the total number of hours worked. This reduction in exposure to work hazards accounted for some of the decrease in injury volume. In addition, Bureau of Mines reports indicate a substantial improvement in the coal-mining injury rates. The combined fatality rate for all coal produced in 1949 was reported as 1.24 per million tons—the lowest in history, and 19 percent less than the former low of 1.54 in 1948. The average rate for nonfatal injuries per million tons of coal mined also decreased, from 83.10 in 1948 to 79.97 in 1949. For the first time since complete accident statistics for this industry have been available, it had a year without a disaster (an accident in which 5 or more men are killed).

In manufacturing, injury rates fell sharply during 1949. Coupled with declines in employment and hours, this produced a 19-percent drop in the volume of injuries.

Despite a continued high level of operations, construction injuries declined more than 5 percent in 1949. Similar drops in injury volume occurred in retail and wholesale trade and in the miscellaneous transportation industries. In the public utility group, the number of injuries declined about 1 percent.

Estimated number of disabling work injuries during 1949, by industry group

[Preliminary]

Industry group	All disabilities		Fatalities		Permanent-total disabilities		Permanent-partial disabilities		Temporary-total disabilities	
	Total ¹	To employees	Total ¹	To employees	Total ¹	To employees	Total ¹	To employees	Total ¹	To employees
All groups ²	1,870,000	1,409,000	15,000	10,700	1,600	1,200	79,400	61,100	1,774,000	1,336,000
Agriculture ³	340,000	60,000	4,300	1,100	400	100	15,200	3,600	320,100	55,200
Mining and quarrying ⁴	70,000	65,000	1,000	900	100	100	3,000	2,800	65,900	61,200
Construction ⁵	183,000	142,000	2,100	1,700	300	200	7,300	5,700	173,300	134,400
Manufacturing ⁶	381,000	374,000	2,300	2,200	200	200	19,200	19,000	359,300	352,600
Public utilities.....	27,000	27,000	400	400	(⁷)	(⁷)	600	600	26,000	26,000
Trade ⁵	323,000	263,000	1,500	1,200	100	100	7,900	6,300	319,500	255,400
Railroads ⁸	46,000	46,000	500	500	200	200	3,200	3,200	42,100	42,100
Miscellaneous transportation ⁵	126,000	105,000	800	700	100	100	6,000	5,000	119,100	99,200
Services, government, and miscellaneous industries ²	368,000	327,000	2,100	2,000	200	200	17,000	14,900	348,700	309,900
Revised data for 1948:										
All groups ²	2,019,900	1,552,100	16,000	11,700	1,800	1,400	86,700	68,100	1,915,400	1,470,900
Agriculture ³	340,000	60,000	4,400	1,100	400	100	15,200	3,600	320,000	55,200
Construction ⁵	193,000	150,000	2,100	1,700	300	200	7,800	6,000	182,800	142,100

¹ Differences between total number of injuries and injuries to employees represents injuries to self-employed and unpaid family workers.

² Does not include domestic servants.

³ The total number of injuries in agriculture is based on cross-section surveys made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1947 and 1948. These are considered to be minimum figures; injuries experienced in performing chores are excluded; also, there are some indications of under-reporting. The

break-down of agricultural injuries by extent of disability is based on other sources.

⁴ Based largely on U. S. Bureau of Mines data.

⁵ Based on small sample studies.

⁶ Based on comprehensive survey.

⁷ Less than 50.

⁸ Based largely on Interstate Commerce Commission data.

The service, government, and miscellaneous industries group was the only one which showed an increase in injuries during 1949. This group reported about 2 percent more injuries in 1949 than in 1948. Most of the increase occurred in government agencies (Federal, State, and local).

Revisions in Previous Estimates.

Newly acquired information has necessitated revisions in the base figures upon which the estimates for two important industry groups are constructed. As a result, the current estimates for all groups combined, for agriculture, and for construction, are not strictly comparable with previously published estimates. Revised estimates for 1948, which are comparable with the 1949 figures, are shown in the accompanying table.

The revision in the estimate for agriculture was based upon cross-section sample studies conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These studies, yielding substantially more information about farm accidents than had previously been available, indicated that earlier estimates had understated the volume of farm injuries. New estimates for 1948 based upon these surveys indicate a total of 340,000¹ strictly farm-work injuries in that year—60,000 to hired hands and 280,000 to farm operators and unpaid family workers. In addition, the surveys indicated that 130,000 disabling injuries occurred in the performance of chores on and about the farm premises. Because some of these chores may have been more closely associated with household activities than with farm operations, this entire group of cases has been excluded from the work-injury estimates.

Revisions in the estimates for construction are based upon a new, comprehensive study of work injuries in the industry during 1948, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The results of this survey indicated that the total volume of injuries in the industry was considerably higher, but that the number of fatalities was lower, than previously estimated.

¹ The previously published estimate was 300,000.

Basic Needs for the Analysis of Industrial Injuries¹

THE QUESTION OF WAYS in which public agencies responsible for collection of data on industrial accidents can help industry to improve its injury rates was one of the major considerations of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety. It recommended that State agencies responsible for the administration of workmen's compensation laws should collect sufficient data about accidents occurring in industrial plants so that indications of preventive measures will be available.

It should be recognized at the outset that we are not concerned in this discussion with highly technical aspects of mathematical statistics. It is true that certain theoretical distributions seem to fit the accident experience of homogeneous groups. This matter has been explored thoroughly by Greenwood, Yule, Newbold, and others, and mathematical models have been developed (for modification of the Poisson distribution) which appear to fit the pattern of occurrence of minor injuries in supposedly homogeneous groups of workers. However, the difficulty of getting homogeneity is great—so great that it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the modification of the Poisson distribution seen in accident distributions may not be an indication of the existence of accident proneness, as some have supposed, but rather of the existence of some unaccounted-for lack of homogeneity in the group being studied. Further discussion of this point is beyond the scope of this paper. Highly mathematical analyses of industrial-accident data are not yet considered either necessary or desirable by management, by safety directors, or by others connected with the safety movement. It is, therefore, entirely unnecessary for such analyses to be made by any central organization such as a State agency.

The statistical treatments of industrial-injury records which have proved most useful and, therefore, ought to be considered above others in any

¹ From a paper presented before the annual (1949) conference of the American Statistical Association by William C. James, Director of the Statistical Division of the National Safety Council.

State program are industrial-injury rates and industrial-injury cause analyses. The first of these are designed to evaluate the effectiveness of all the elements entering into a safety program. By expressing the occurrence of injuries in terms of millions of man-hours worked, the injury rate for a plant gives essentially the number of injuries which could be expected by that group of employees working for a million man-hours. If that rate is significantly different from the rate in another plant, it can be concluded that differences exist between the two plants in some elements which contribute to the safety of the workers. It is possible that these elements may be in the plant environment, in the plant training program, or simply in the characteristics of the employees themselves. It is entirely conceivable that two plants manufacturing the same product and having the same general safety organization, the same type of training program and the same general caliber of supervision, could still have significantly different rates simply because the available labor market in the one area offers a different type of employee. The fact should not be overlooked by analysts that differences in rates—even when shown to be significant—do not necessarily indicate differences in the general quality of the safety programs of the different plants.

Severity and Frequency Rates

But injury frequency rates alone cannot tell the whole story. Many years ago it was thought desirable to develop a weighted frequency rate which would take into account not only the frequency with which injuries occur but also the average severity of those injuries as indicated either by the number of days lost until recovery was complete, or by an equivalent arbitrary time charge for cases in which there was some residual impairment. This rate is computed simply by adding together all the "time charges" for the injuries occurring in a particular organization, and dividing this figure by the number of units of 1,000 man-hours worked during the period in which the injuries were incurred. Thus, each injury enters into the rate at an arbitrary weight which corresponds generally to the severity of that injury. This particular measure has been called the "severity" rate. Consequently, it has been generally misunderstood by industrial safety engineers and by many public agencies.

Year after year, repeated demands arise among professional safety engineers for some method of combining the frequency rate and the severity rate. Usually that demand is expressed in terms of "combining frequency and severity," which reveals the fact that most of those using the severity rate are under the impression that it gives an index of the severity of injury. It does not. In a given plant 10 injuries with 1 day's absence each would yield precisely the same severity rate as 1 injury with 10 days' absence, although the latter injury is manifestly more severe than any of the first 10. This rate is useful if properly interpreted, but its interpretation needs to be clarified very generally throughout the United States. It is interesting to note that one or two more or less casual inspections of the "severity" rates and the costs of accidents have indicated a very close association between the two figures—a much closer association than between the unweighted frequency rate and accident costs.

These two rates, subject to certain restrictions in interpretation, are useful tools indicating the status of accident-prevention work in different plants, or in different organizations. Differences in rates, however, do not prove conclusively that there are differences in the amount of or quality of accident-prevention activities, as measured by usual standards.

It must be recognized, too, that there are certain difficulties in the way of collection of rate information by State agencies. Industrial managers generally are not inclined to report information to a State agency beyond the requirements of the law. In some States this is no problem, since the law requires reporting of all injuries. In other States, where only injuries tentatively meeting the requirements of the compensation law are reported, it is doubtful that rate information of the most useful type can be developed. However, it is altogether possible that small plants—particularly those plants which do not have any other close contact with organized safety work—could by working cooperatively with a State agency learn much about their particular accident problems, and could learn much about the general level of accident occurrence in the industry of which they are a part and about their standing in relation to the industry. This certainly calls for a program designed to win the confidence of the managers of these small plants, and to enroll them

in a cooperative reporting plan similar to that now carried on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial injury rates developed in this way could be a useful tool for identifying organizations which have particular need for help in their accident-prevention program. The use of such reporting methods could greatly increase the efficiency of State factory inspectors by directing their attention to plants most in need of their services.

Accident-Cause Analysis

The other phase of industrial accident statistics and analysis which has proved most useful in the development of occupational safety is that which is generally known as accident-cause analysis. Almost every accident results from a combination of circumstances which must be carefully analyzed and all of which must be attacked in a program to prevent recurrence of such accidents. The fundamental method of making such analyses is quite simple, although it needs elaboration and refinement for best results. The basic principles are contained in a code of the American Standards Association entitled "The American Recommended Practice for Compiling Industrial Accident Causes." It recommends that every accident be analyzed to determine the agent, the accident type, the unsafe condition of the agent, the unsafe act of the injured person or his associates, and the unsafe personal factor. It is, in a way, unfortunate that the code has been published in the form of a numerical code, because the reader gets the impression that he is expected to use the listed titles exclusively, and is expected to make the circumstances of any accident fit these titles. This is not always possible, and the result is that many people lose confidence in the analytic approach to accident prevention.

Nevertheless, the publication has served a useful purpose in directing attention to the possibilities of accident analysis, and has stimulated some forward-looking thinkers to develop classifications on the basis of the code but adapted to the need of their particular industries or organizations. Perhaps, therefore, it might be well to inquire into the meaning of the different major classifications this code has established.

In industrial accident analysis we think of the agent primarily as the tool, the material, or other external object which either inflicted the injury or precipitated the chain of events leading to injury.

Some analysts prefer to assign two agents, one the agent of accident and the other the agent of injury, where those two are different. Classification of "unsafe condition" refers both to the agent of injury and to the environment in which the injury occurred. The type of accident simply describes the means by which the agent and the injured person were brought into contact. Accident types include: "striking against" the agent; "struck by" the agent; "caught in or between" the agent or agents of injury; falls of persons from one level to another; contact with temperature extremes; falls of persons on the same level; slip or overexertion; inhalation, absorption, ingestion; and contact with electric current. Thus we have, in the type of accident analysis, a description in brief terms of how the accident occurred. Unsafe conditions of the agent or its environment will be recognized as descriptions of absence of guards, defects in the equipment, defects in illumination or ventilation, and other similar conditions. The unsafe act of the employee describes in brief terms the acts of the injured person or his associates which contributed to the accident. Sometimes no unsafe act can be found, sometimes no unsafe condition can be found; but usually one or the other and mostly both occur.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the classification of unsafe personal factors in injuries, because these classifications are so often made by laymen who have not sufficient medical, psychological, or psychiatric training to evaluate properly the condition of the injured person. It is, therefore, recommended that analyses by safety engineers, compensation authorities, and other laymen in the medical field should exclude any attempt to evaluate the so-called unsafe personal factor in an accident.

Analyses of agents, accident types, conditions contributing to the accident, and actions of the persons involved which also contributed directly to the accident can, however, yield very useful clues to preventive measures.

Development of Data

Ideally, the statistical staff of the State organization concerned with accident prevention should develop data which are as specific as possible for each separate industry and class of employment. Even more, since it is quite likely that the accident-prevention problems in small plants will vary con-

siderably from those in large plants which have made extensive expenditures for safety, the greatest assistance can be given the State's safety organization by special analyses of reports from small plants. This recommendation is based on the assumption that most effective use can be made of a State factory inspector's time if he devotes it to cooperative work in accident prevention with those plants, usually small, which do not have access to the accident-prevention programs so effectively carried on by large corporations, certain trade associations, and safety councils.

A detailed, specific program designed for the organizations that need it is surely preferable to a casual tabulation of number of cases received and number of cases compensated. Records of cases filed and compensated are probably needed for administrative purposes but are not especially useful for the industrial safety engineer who wants to know how he can most effectively prevent accidents.

A few States have already taken tentative steps in the direction of developing more useful information not only for their own factory inspectors but also for the companies which make reports to them. To achieve the best results, some of the States have found it desirable to modify the codes given in the American Recommended Practice for Compiling Industrial Accident Causes. This, however, has not necessitated any essential deviations from the basic principles of the standard. In California, for example, the standard code's list of agencies has been reorganized and limited to those agencies associated with accidents in California industry. The accident-type classifications, on the other hand, have been expanded to provide more descriptive detail. Typical of these modifications is the division of the "struck by" classification into four major and seven minor subclassifications: (1) *struck-by* objects being handled by injured (a) dropped while holding, (b) otherwise injured in handling, (c) hand tools, machine chips, or stock while using; (2) *struck-by* objects handled by others; (3) *struck-by* objects not handled, (a) falling or flying objects, (b) moving or rolling objects, (c) cave-in of excavations, (d) collapse of piles, structures, or equipment; and (4) other *struck-by* cases.

Similar experimentation both by private organizations and by State statistical agencies should result in the development of a large body of infor-

mation which will serve two purposes. First, and of outstanding importance, it will help the State factory inspector and the industrial safety engineer to learn what accident-prevention problems he is most likely to have when consideration is given to the circumstances of accidents occurring in the industry in which he is interested. Secondly, as an important byproduct of such experimentation by a number of agencies, a clearer understanding of the needs of industry for accident analyses will be gained and a code will gradually evolve which will be more readily adaptable to the needs of industry, because it will be based on the experience of industry. Widespread work in the field of accident analysis by State agencies and private organizations, using the American Recommended Practice as a basis, but modifying that basis to suit the needs of the people for whom the statistics are designed, will ultimately give us a code which will be acceptable because it will be recognized as practical and useful. However, such experimentation must be cooperative. The agency making the analysis must consult, at all stages of the development of the plan, with the safety engineers in the agency and with the safety engineers and industrial managers who will be most affected by the statistics being developed.

Work Injuries in Clay Construction Products¹

ACCIDENT RATES in the clay construction products industry in 1948 were lower than in any year since 1941. Nevertheless, the industry's average of 38.6 disabling injuries² per million employee-hours worked during 1948 was higher than for any other industry in the stone, clay, and glass group, and more than twice the all-manufacturing average of 17.2.³ Only 7 of the listed manufac-

¹ By Frank S. McElroy and George R. McCormack of the Bureau's Branch of Industrial Hazards. A more complete report will appear in a forthcoming bulletin.

² A disabling injury is one which (a) results in death or permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, open and available to him throughout the hours of his regular shift on any day after the day of injury, including Sundays, holidays, and periods of plant shut-down.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 975, Work Injuries in the United States, 1948.

turing industries had injury-frequency rates⁴ higher than that of the construction products industry.

Four of the industries with higher injury rates in 1948—logging, sawmills, planing mills, and integrated saw-and-planing mills—were in the highly hazardous lumbering group, and one—wooden containers—was in the lumber-products group. The other higher-rate industries were iron foundries and boatbuilding. In contrast, a number of manufacturing industries, commonly recognized as potentially hazardous, achieved much lower injury records. Among these were the explosives industry, with an injury-frequency rate of 4.3; aircraft manufacturing, 4.9; motor-vehicle manufacturing, 7.3; iron and steel manufacturing, 7.4; and cement manufacturing, 10.2.

In the years before World War II, the injury-frequency rate for the clay construction products industry generally fluctuated in the high 30's while the all-manufacturing rate hovered at about 15. In 1942, wartime influences—shortages of trained workers, shortages of new equipment, repair parts, etc.—drove the clay construction products industry rate up to 47.1. In the following year, it dropped to 42.9 and held at about this level through 1947. The 1948 rate represents a return to approximately the same level which prevailed in the prewar years. In this respect, it shows more improvement than the all-manufacturing rate, which also rose sharply in the early years of the war. After reaching a peak of 20.0 in 1943, the all-manufacturing rate gradually dropped to 17.2 in 1948; but this was still well above its 1939-40 level of 15.4 and 15.3.

An Estimate of the Injury Costs

Available information indicates that about 6,600 workers in the clay construction products industry were disabled by on-the-job injuries during 1948. This represents about 1 disabling injury for every 13 employees in the industry. About 35 of these injured workers died as a result of their injuries and 175 others were left with some degree of permanent physical impairment. The remaining 6,390 suffered no permanent ill effects, but each was injured seriously enough to require at least 1 full day for recuperation.

Although no accurate records of the costs of these injuries are available, it is apparent that

they represent a tremendous economic loss which must be absorbed by the injured workers, their employers, and ultimately by the consumers of the industry's products. The actual time lost by the injured workers during 1948 is estimated at about 132,000 man-days.

Time lost within the year, however, does not adequately measure the real work loss resulting from injuries. Many of the seriously injured workers will find their earning ability reduced for the remainder of their lives. The loss for fatally injured workers is equivalent to total earnings expected during years in which they would have worked if their careers had not been cut short. If additional allowance is made for the future effects of the deaths and permanent impairments included in the total, the economic time-loss chargeable to the injuries experienced in 1948 would amount to 495,000 man-days. Evaluated on the basis of 1948 average earnings for production workers in the industry (\$49.57 per week⁵), this represents a loss of \$3,500,000 in present and future earnings. In part, this loss is covered by workmen's compensation payments financed by the employers, but since compensation payments are never equivalent to full wages, a considerable portion of this loss must fall upon the injured workers and their dependents.

Wage losses, however, represent only part of the total cost of accidents which produce work injuries. In addition, there are payments for medical and hospital care, and such indirect costs as damage to materials and equipment, interrupted production schedules, the cost of training replacement workers, time lost by other workers who stopped to offer assistance at the time of the accident, and supervisory time spent in caring for the injured or reorganizing operations after the accident. Unfortunately, the indirect costs are seldom recorded and as a result cannot be determined accurately. However, studies have indicated that for manufacturing generally, the indirect costs of injury-producing accidents average about four times the direct costs of compensation payments plus medical and hospital expenses.⁶ Assuming that this ratio is approximately correct for the clay construction products industry, the indirect cost of the injury-producing accidents in

⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics Hours and Earnings Industry Report (mimeographed releases).

⁶ Industrial Accident Prevention, by H. W. Heinrich, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1941.

⁴ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

1948 would amount to at least 10½ million dollars; total loss would probably exceed 14 million.

Comparisons Within the Industry

Kind of Product. Although some plants in the industry make a variety of clay products, the majority are highly specialized, concentrating their activities upon a single type of product. Therefore, the reports received in the survey were classified into eight specific product groups, each representing plants engaged in substantially similar operations.

The wide variations in the injury-frequency rates of these groups indicate significant differences in the degree of hazard associated with the different types of production. Three groups had rates of over 50; one had a rate of 46; two had rates between 30 and 40; and two had rates between 20 and 30. The most hazardous group, plants manufacturing sewer pipe, had a rate of 53.7, closely followed by the drain-tile group with a rate of 51.6, and by the unglazed structural-tile plants with a rate of 50.8. In each of these three groups of plants, one in every nine employees experienced a disabling injury during 1948.

Structural-brick plants, comprising the largest segment of the industry, had an average injury-frequency rate of 46. In these plants, 1 in every 11 employees suffered a disabling injury during the year.

The relatively small group of plants manu-

facturing terra-cotta products had an average frequency rate of 38.1, and the larger group of clay-refractory plants had an average rate of 32.6. Two groups—glazed structural tile plants, and roofing, floor, and wall-tile plants—had the lowest injury rates, averaging 25.4 and 24.0, respectively. Even the safest group of clay construction products plants showed a substantially higher incidence of injuries than prevailed in manufacturing generally.

The severity of the injuries in the various groups of plants followed a somewhat different pattern. The terra-cotta plants, with 1 death and 2 permanent impairments among the 51 reported injuries, had the highest ratio of serious injuries. As a result, this group had the highest frequency rate for deaths and permanent impairments, 2.2; the highest severity rate,⁷ 5.6; and the highest average time charge per case, 146 days, among all of the plant groups.

Structural-brick plants also had a high proportion of serious injuries, giving them a frequency rate of 1.6 for fatalities and permanent impairments, a severity rate of 4.3, and an average time charge of 93 days per disabling injury. Eleven of the 19 fatalities and both of the permanent-total disabilities reported in the entire survey occurred in structural-brick plants.

In contrast to the relatively high injury severity prevailing in the other types of plants, the roofing, floor, and wall-tile plants and the glazed structural-

Industrial injury rates for 675 establishments manufacturing clay construction products, by kind of product and by extent of disability, 1948

Product ¹	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Employee hours worked (1,000's)	Number of disabling injuries			Frequency rates of— ³				Severity			
				Total	Resulting in—		All disabling injuries	Death and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Average number of days lost or charged per injury		Severity rate ⁴	
					Death or permanent-total disability ²	Permanent-partial disability					Temporary-total disability	All disabling injuries		Temporary-total disabilities
All products.....	675	52,995	107,965	4,169	(2) 21	108	4,040	38.6	0.2	1.0	37.4	75	14	2.9
Structural brick.....	369	18,497	36,907	1,698	(2) 13	46	1,639	46.0	.4	1.2	44.4	93	14	4.3
Drain tile.....	62	1,821	3,718	192	1	4	187	51.6	.3	1.1	50.2	51	14	2.6
Roofing, floor and wall tile.....	22	4,797	9,905	238	-----	2	236	24.0	-----	.2	23.8	16	13	.4
Structural tile: Total.....	40	5,106	11,066	362	1	4	357	32.7	.1	.4	32.2	44	14	1.4
Unglazed.....	24	1,413	3,190	162	1	1	160	50.8	.3	.3	50.2	72	11	3.7
Glazed.....	16	3,693	7,876	200	-----	3	197	25.4	-----	.4	25.0	22	17	.5
Sewer pipe.....	36	5,115	10,638	571	2	11	558	53.7	.2	1.0	52.5	66	15	3.6
Terra cotta.....	7	669	1,337	51	1	2	48	38.1	.7	1.5	35.9	146	9	5.6
Clay refractories.....	111	12,999	26,239	855	3	27	825	32.6	.1	1.0	31.5	66	16	2.2

¹ Totals include figures not shown separately because of insufficient data to classify.

² Figures in parentheses indicate the number of permanent-total disability cases included.

³ The frequency rate is the average number of industrial injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

⁴ The severity rate is the average number of days lost for each thousand employee-hours worked.

tile plants reported no fatalities and very few permanent impairments. The glazed structural-tile plants had a serious injury-frequency rate of only 0.4, a severity rate of only 0.5, and a low average time charge of 22 days per case. Complementing their low over-all injury-frequency rate, the roofing, floor, and wall-tile plants had a frequency rate for serious injuries of 0.2, a severity rate of 0.4, and a very low average time charge of only 16 days per case.

Regional and State Differences. Variations in injury rates between geographic areas may reflect any one or a combination of several factors. State safety laws and the degree to which they are enforced, the age and maintenance of plants and their equipment, and employment factors, such as the experience of available workers, all tend to influence the average level of injury rates in any area.

Because of the wide variations in injury experience by type of product, the composition of the industry within the various areas may exercise an important influence upon the industry-wide frequency-rate averages for particular areas. For this reason, regional and State comparisons in the clay construction products industry are more significant when made on the basis of a specific type of plant rather than on the basis of industry totals.

Average frequency rates for structural-brick plants were computed for each of the 9 regions and for 16 States. Four of the regional averages were above 50—Middle Atlantic, 61.6; West North Central, 58.7; New England, 54.4; and West South Central, 51.7. Four others were above 30—East North Central, 44.2; Rocky Mountain, 38.6; East South Central, 35.7; and Pacific, 33.9. The lowest was 29.7 for the South Atlantic Region. The individual State averages ranged from a high of 69.0 for the New Jersey brick plants to a low of 15.6 for the plants reporting from North Carolina. New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Illinois all had rates above 50, while West Virginia, Alabama, and South Carolina had rates below 30.

Five regional and four State average frequency rates were computed for clay refractories. The highest regional rate was 40.8, for the Middle Atlantic Region—the lowest, 21.7, for the West North Central Region. Pennsylvania had the

highest of the State averages, 42.2, followed by Alabama, 36.3, New Jersey, 33.9, and Ohio, 25.3.

For the other groups of plants, the distribution was very thin and relatively few regional or State rates could be computed. Because of their limited number, comparisons based upon these averages do not appear to be significant.

Size of Plant Comparisons. Previous studies in other industries have indicated that there is often a direct correlation between injury-frequency rates and plant size, as measured by employment. The very small plants and the large plants most commonly have been found to have lower average frequency rates than those prevailing in the medium-size plants. Presumably this is due to close supervision by the owners in the small plants and to the existence of organized safety programs in the large plants. The higher rates for medium-size plants apparently reflect the fact that these shops are too large for intimate supervision by top management and too small to have regularly established safety departments.

Small and medium-size plants predominate in the clay construction products industry. Of the 675 plants reporting in the survey, 160 employed fewer than 25 workers apiece and 486 others employed less than 250 workers. Only 1 of the participating plants reported as many as 1,000 employees. Nevertheless, the frequency rates in this industry closely followed the general pattern observed in other industries.

In the entire reporting group, the lowest average frequency rate was 26.3 for the plants employing 250 or more workers. The very small plants, employing less than 25 workers apiece, had an average rate of 33.6. All of the size groups ranging from 25 up to 250 employees had rates of over 40. It was significant that the 29 largest plants, representing over 33 million man-hours of exposure, did not report a single death or permanent-total disability. As a result, this group had a relatively low severity rate, 1.1, and a low average time charge per case, 43 days. Some deaths were reported in each of the other plant-size groups, giving them all substantially less favorable injury-severity records. The least favorable record in this respect was that of the very small plants, which reported 3 deaths and 1 permanent-total disability, with a total exposure of only 3.6 million man-hours. The severity rate

⁷ The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged for each 1,000 employee-hours worked.

for the small-plant group was 9.0 and the average time charge per disabling injury was 267 days.

Within the different product groups, the plant-size frequency-rate pattern was not consistent, probably because the number of plants in some of the groups was not sufficient to average out the outstanding records of particular plants. The clay refractories and the structural-tile groups, however, conformed to the general pattern. In the structural-brick group, the very small plants had the lowest average frequency rate, but the large plants had a rate considerably higher than those of some of the medium-size plants.

Although these averages suggest that plant size exercises a significant influence upon the development of safety programs and thereby upon the general level of injury-frequency rates, it is important to recognize that plant size is far from being the controlling factor in safety. This is emphasized by the distribution of individual plant frequency rates within the different plant-size groups. For example, over 30 percent of the reporting plants operated throughout the year without a single disabling injury. Most of these were small plants, but this select group included some plants from every size classification except the 250 employees and over group. In addition, there were some plants in every size group which had rates of less than 20. At the other extreme,

at least 1 plant in every size group had a rate of over 90, and in all groups, except the 250 employees and over group, one or more rates were over 125.

Departmental Comparisons. The extent to which details were available concerning the injury experience of workers in particular operations varied greatly among the reporting plants. In many small plants and also in some large plants, there was very little departmentalization. Workers commonly move from one job to another as the need arises, and no records are kept of the time spent on particular operations. For these plants, only plant-wide figures were available. In other plants, it was found that varying combinations of operations had been included in single departmental units which limited the possibilities for general comparison. Practically all of the plants, however, were able to provide specific information for some of the standard operations. The departmental comparisons, therefore, are based upon the experience of those plants which could supply comparable details for separate operations.

The highest of the departmental injury-frequency rates was 74.5 for clay-mining operations. The drawing and wheeling department, with a rate of 60.3, and the storage and shipping department, with a rate of 55.3, were next in line. The high frequency rates in these departments, however, were offset by their relatively small numbers of serious injuries. In clay mining, the average time charge per disabling injuries was 36 days, just about half the industry average of 75 days. In the drawing and wheeling department the average time charge was only 12 days, and in storage and shipping it was only 29 days.

The plant maintenance department had a high frequency rate of 53.4 as well as a relatively high incidence of serious injuries. As a result, the severity rate for this department was 5.0 and the average time charge was 93 days per case.

Four departments had rates ranging between 40 and 50. These included the drying room, 47.7; the preparation department, 47.3; the setting department, 42.8; and the clay pit, 42.1. The setting department had a somewhat better than average severity record, but the other three departments in this group had very unfavorable severity records. In the clay pit there were 3 fatalities, 1 permanent-total disability, and 6 permanent-

Chart 1. Injury-Frequency Rates in Clay Construction Products Industry, 1948

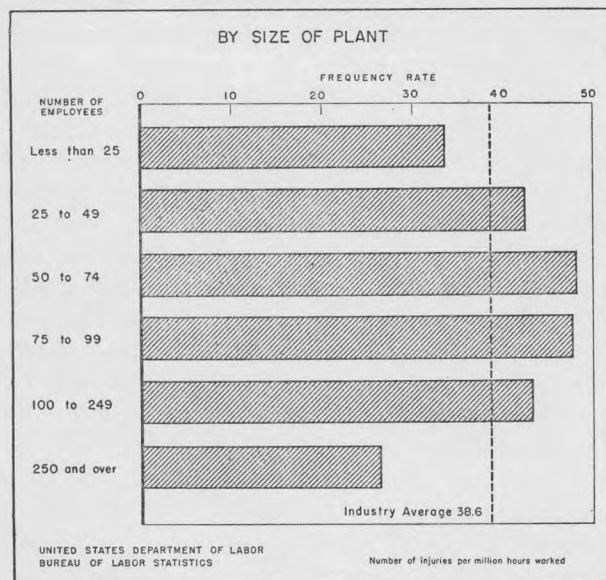
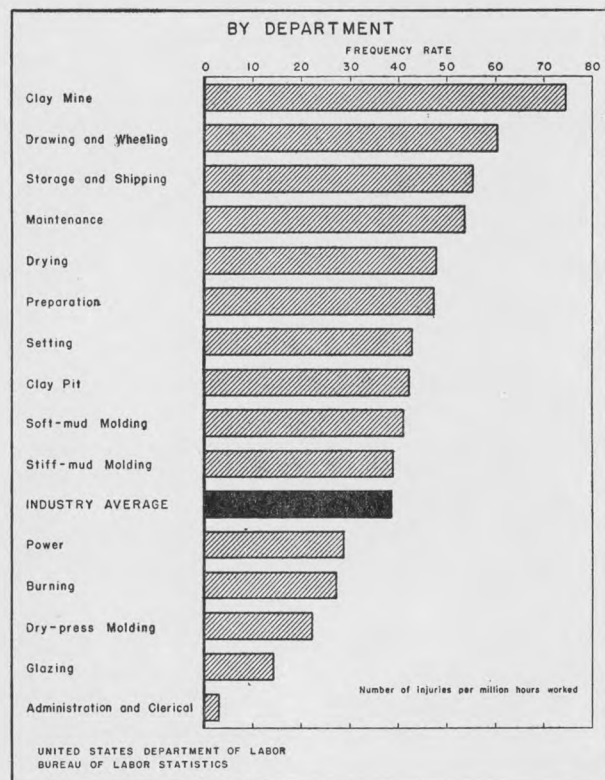


Chart 2. Injury-Frequency Rates in Clay Construction Products Industry, 1948



partial disabilities among the 121 reported injuries. As a result, this department had the highest severity rate, 11.4, and the second highest average time charge, 271 days, recorded for any department in the industry. In the preparation department, 2 deaths, 1 permanent-total disability, and 11 permanent-partial disabilities in a total of 229 injuries gave the department a severity rate of 8.0 and an average time charge of 169 days. The drying room, with 1 death and 3 permanent-partial disabilities in 80 cases, had a severity rate of 5.1 and an average time charge of 107 days per case.

Of the three general types of molding—dry-press, stiff-mud, and soft-mud—the dry-press operations were the least hazardous. This department had a frequency rate of 22.1 in contrast to the rates of 38.7 for stiff-mud molding and 40.8 for soft-mud molding. The stiff-mud molding department also had an adverse severity record. With 3 fatalities and 9 permanent-partial disabilities in 315 injuries, it had a severity rate of

4.0 and an average time charge of 104 days per case.

In the lower frequency rate range the power department had a rate of 28.6, the burning department a rate of 27.1, the glazing department a rate of 14.2, and the clerical and administrative department a rate of 3.0. In this group the burning and power departments had very poor severity records, while the glazing department had an excellent severity record.

Labor Unions in Transportation and Communications Industries

MORE THAN 5 million workers are employed in the Nation's transportation and communications industries. Almost 3½ million of them belong to labor unions.

Listed below are 55 AFL, CIO, and independent unions organized exclusively in the two industries (including the postal service), and 6 other unions which have many transportation workers as members.

Membership sizes range from the AFL Air Line Dispatchers Association's 500 and the AFL National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Service Mail Handlers' 1,500, to the independent Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's 210,624 and the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America's 1,103,000.¹

The complexity of the union organizational pattern in these fields is quite confusing. The purpose of the following listing is to clarify the identity and affiliation of the 61 unions and to classify them by the specific industry branches in which they operate.

Transportation unions are among the oldest labor organizations in the country. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) was organized in 1863; the Order of Railway Conductors of America (Ind.), in 1868; the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association (Ind.) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Train-

¹ Membership figures for individual unions are given in Bulletin No. 980, Directory of Labor Unions in the United States (in press).

men (Ind.), in 1883; and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL), in 1892.

Air Transportation

Air Line Dispatchers Association (AFL).
Flight Engineers International Association (AFL).
International Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses Association (AFL).
Air Line Pilots Association, International (AFL).
International Air Carrier Communication Operators Association (Ind.)

Street and Road Transportation

Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL).

Membership open to bus, trolley, and streetcar employees.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (AFL).

Membership open to "teamsters, chauffeurs, stable workers, garage workers, gasoline station attendants, warehousemen, dairy employees, brewery and soft drink workers, ice cream plant workers, truck terminal employees, cannery workers * * *."

Transport Workers Union of America (CIO).

Membership open to "employees of passenger or other transportation facilities [many members are air line workers] or public utilities * * *."

Water Transportation

International Longshoremen's Association (AFL).

Membership open to workers in "loading and unloading operations on docks, piers, marine warehouses, or on board vessels."

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO).

Membership open to workers employed in "the loading and unloading of vessels * * * warehousing, wholesaling, and distribution industries."

National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO).

Membership open to licensed marine engineers.

National Maritime Union (CIO).

Membership open to persons who have "6 months' sea time."

National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America (AFL).

Membership open to "licensed masters, mates, and pilots of ocean, coastwise, and inland vessels * * * [and] licensed pilots, pilot-navigators, and navigators of airships * * *."

National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO).

Membership open to "employees in the steward's department, and its allied workers, who are engaged in the shipping and transport trade of the United States."

Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers Association (Ind.).

Membership open to unlicensed engine-room crews.

Seafarers' International Union of North America (AFL).

Membership open to "bona fide seamen, fishermen, fish cannery workers, and workers in allied maritime trades."

National Association of Master Mechanics and Foremen of Naval Shore Establishments (AFL).

Rail Transportation

The following unions are members of the Railway Labor Executives Association, "an unincorporated and voluntary association of the chief executive officers of the standard railway labor organizations, representing substantially all organized railway workers in the United States and Canada."

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL).

Membership open to "clerks or other office employees, freight handlers, ticket sellers, baggagemen or other station employees, storehouse or storeroom employees, and express employees * * * [who are] in the service of railroad, steamship, airline, express or other transportation companies."

Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America (AFL).

Membership open to railroad car repairmen.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers (AFL).

Membership open to "employees in the transportation industries * * * engaged in * * * servicing, attending or operating all equipment used in transmission or receiving of communications."

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America (AFL).

Membership open to "persons employed on a railroad in a signal department or signal works."

Order of Railway Conductors of America (Ind.).
 Railroad Yardmasters of America (AFL).

Membership open to yardmasters and stationmasters.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.).

Membership open to "locomotive firemen, engine-men, engine hostlers, hostler helpers, engine dispatchers, [persons] employed in handling engines in or about roundhouses or ash pits, in shop yards, industrial plants; and motormen or helpers on electric engines."

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL).

Membership open to "maintenance of way employees or railway shop laborers."

American Train Dispatchers Association (Ind.).

Membership open to persons "employed as a train dispatcher, or qualified and subject to call as such, but being employed in some other branch of transportation service."

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers (AFL).

Membership open to "boiler firemen, retort firemen, water tenders, boiler washers, oilers, ash handlers, coal passers, stoker firemen, stoker helpers, roundhouse and railroad shop helpers and laborers, utility men, and maintenance laborers employed in and around the boiler and engine room."

Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL).

Membership open to persons "employed in the switching service as a switchman, switch tender, towerman, interlocking man, car retarder operator, or yardmaster."

The following unions are also members of the Railway Labor Executives Association, but have the bulk of their membership outside the rail transportation industry. [Also members of the RLEA are the National Organization, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America (AFL), National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO), and International Longshoremen's Association (AFL)—listed under "Water Transportation."]

International Association of Machinists (Ind.).

[Membership includes air line employees.]

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America (AFL).

Sheet Metal Workers International Association (AFL).

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL).

[Membership includes employees in communications industries.]

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL).

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers (AFL).

Other rail transportation unions, not affiliated with the RLEA, include the following:

Colored Trainmen of America (Ind.).

Railway Patrolmen's International Union (AFL).

United Transport Service Employees of America (CIO).

Membership open to "service employees directly engaged in the transportation industry and such other employees who are denied democratic representation." Includes dining car employees, porters, Pullman laundry workers, Pullman shop workers, and airline service employees.

Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Inc. (Ind.).

Membership open to "railway employees * * * serving as switchmen, helpers, brakemen, train porters, firemen, flagmen, and switch tenders."

Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc. (Ind.).

Membership open to "yardmasters and stationmasters on railroads."

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).

Membership open to persons "running a locomotive or operating other motive power on a railroad * * * operating power on elevated roads or subways, steel plants or other industries * * * or upon roads that are or have been operated by steam power."

American Railway Supervisors Association (Ind.).

Membership open to "railway supervisors * * * and persons employed by any carrier engaged in interstate commerce as a subordinate official."

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.).

Membership open to persons employed as "conductor, dining car steward, ticket collector, train baggageman, brakeman, train flagman, yardmaster, yard conductor foreman, switchman."

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL).

Membership open to "sleeping car porters, maids, and attendants; bus boys and all employees performing the work on sleeping cars, parlor cars, or composite cars on which food and drinks are sold and beds made; and chair car and train porters."

International Transportation Association (Ind.).

Membership open to "employees in transportation industry classified as professional, technical, or expert" and Government employees "whose positions require transportation experience."

Wire and Radio Communications

Communications Workers of America (CIO).

Membership open to "all persons engaged in communications work or employed in the communications field."

American Radio Association (CIO).

Membership open to "marine radio officers."

Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL).

Membership open to "all branches of the communications industry, except railroad and telephone." Jurisdiction includes commercial, press, broker, and leased wire telegraph service; radio communications service; and radio officers aboard ship.

American Communications Association (CIO).

Membership open to "all communications workers." Jurisdiction includes radio broadcast workers, except actors and musicians; communications specialists on vessels, transoceanic aviation systems, and in the motion picture industry; radio mechanics; deep sea cable installers and repairmen; and telephone and telegraph operators and repairmen.

National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (Ind.).

Membership open to radio broadcast, recording, and television engineers and technicians.

Postal Service

National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL).

National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees (Ind.).

National Association of Post Office Maintenance Employees (Ind.).

Membership open to "custodial employees of the Post Office Department, under the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, regardless of classification—including field employees of the Division of Equipment and Supply and mail equipment shops and pneumatic tubes."

National Postal Transport Association (AFL).

Membership open to postal clerks in the U. S. Railway Mail Service.

National Association of Special Delivery Messengers (AFL).

Membership open to special delivery messengers of the Post Office Department.

National League of District Postmasters of the United States (Ind.).

Membership open to "postmasters, ex-postmasters, assistant postmasters, and acting postmasters of first, second, third, and fourth classes, and clerks in third and fourth class post offices."

National Rural Letter Carriers' Association (Ind.).

National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL).

United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States (Ind.).

National Alliance of Postal Employees (Ind.).

National Association of Postal Supervisors (AFL).

Membership open to "all classified employees above the clerk and clerk-carrier grades; supervisory employees in the custodial service whose duties are related to the Postal Service; supervisors in the motor vehicle service, including mechanics in charge and dispatchers whose duties are entirely or principally of a supervisory nature; and postmasters promoted to that position from the classified service."

National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Service Mail Handlers (AFL).

Membership open to "any person in the postal service classified as a watchman, messenger, mail handler, submail handler."

No-Raid Agreement Between UAW and IAM¹

VOLUNTARY CONCLUSION of a no-raid agreement between the United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists was announced by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin on January 31, 1950. The Secretary pointed out in this announcement that: "This pact between two great unions has been negotiated without intervention or pressure by the Government in any form. I believe that this agreement can be a major contribution toward industrial peace through the removal of unnecessary jurisdictional disputes. The conclusion of this agreement will be a source of satisfaction to every thoughtful citizen in our country. Certainly, it is evidence that organized labor can work out its own internal problems voluntarily and without Government intervention."

The Secretary's commendation was accompanied by a joint statement by UAW president Walter P. Reuther and IAM president A. J. Hayes, as follows: "Our organizations have joined in this voluntary agreement for the mutual benefit of the members of our two unions, and for the promotion of industrial peace and stability. It is a contri-

¹ Information is from U. S. Department of Labor release S-50-975, dated January 31, 1950.

bution to the economic well-being of our people and of our country. We have always believed that free labor can work out its intramural problems without Government intervention or interference."

The full text of the no-raid agreement, which was signed September 9, 1949, is reproduced below.

Agreement between UAW-CIO and International Association of Machinists

In the interest of advancing the over-all welfare of the workers represented by our two organizations with respect to wages, hours, and other conditions of employment; and

As a contribution towards the development of maximum labor solidarity, organization of the unorganized and the ultimate achievement of a united labor movement, to which all organized labor aspires,

The following is agreed to:

1. Where one of the named organizations has established a contractual relationship with an employer in the U. S. A., or has been certified as the collective bargaining agency by the National Labor Relations Board, the other organization shall not in any way interfere with this relationship by having its officers, representatives, or members solicit or accept membership applications or authorization cards, or cause or promote campaigns of any nature designed to disturb such relationship.

2. In any unorganized plants, both organizations are free to conduct organizational campaigns in order to enroll the workers in such unorganized plants within their union and gain recognition as the collective bargaining agency. In the conduct of such organizational campaigns, it is agreed that both organizations will conduct themselves in a manner so as to be able to build up trade-union loyalty on the part of these workers, and not seek to gain an organizational advantage by tactics and methods which in the long run are detrimental to the over-all interests of the labor movement.

3. It is further understood and agreed that the two organizations shall strive to achieve maximum cooperation in the promotion of programs and policies designed to advance the best interests of our members and our Nation.

4. This agreement will cover all plants in the United States, excepting those specifically listed below in this paragraph. Plants listed in subsection "A" will be covered as soon as the pending representation dispute has been determined. This agreement shall exclude without qualification, the Duplex Division of the Goss Printing Press Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., and the International Harvester Co., Stockton Works, Stockton, Calif. It is understood that the International Harvester Co., Stockton Works, Stockton, Calif., shall be subject to further discussion and review by the parties.

4 "A". Auto Lite Plant, Lockland, Ohio.
Carter Carburetor Corp., St. Louis, Mo.
International Harvester Co., Melrose Park Branch, Melrose Park, Ill.
Meuller Brass Co., Port Huron, Mich.

5. This agreement is entered into in good faith and neither organization shall resort to any manipulations whatever for the purpose of evading any of the provisions herein. In the event of any problem or dispute arising out of this agreement, the top officers of both organizations shall meet for the purpose of working out such problems or dispute in the spirit of this agreement.

6. This agreement shall continue indefinitely unless modified or canceled by at least 60 days' written notice, by the organization desiring modification or cancellation, to the other organization, and then only after a conference has been held between the accredited representatives of the two organizations.

Trizonal Trade-Union Federation In West Germany¹

THE TRIZONAL German Trade-Union Federation (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, DGB) was established October 12-14, 1949, when delegates from West Germany's 16 major trade-unions, representing almost 5 million workers, convened in Munich. Before the convention was held, the 7 trade-union federations of West Germany had agreed to dissolve by the end of 1949.² The delegates advocated economic planning with labor participation, full employment, and a uniform labor code. Hans Boeckler, Social Democratic union leader in the British zone, was elected president of the new Federation; Matthias Foecher, Christian Democrat, first vice president; and Georg Reuter, Social Democrat, second vice president.

Membership and Dues

Most of the 16 member unions represented at the convention were industrial or multi-industrial in character. The metal workers' union had nearly a fourth of the membership, as shown by the following tabulation.

¹ By Theodore Lit of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions. Information is from the German Trade-Union Federation (DGB) Constitution; DGB Welt der Arbeit, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, October 11, 14, and 17, 1949; and other German trade-union sources.

² See Monthly Labor Review, April 1948 (pp. 378-385).

	<i>Number of members</i>
All member unions-----	4, 955, 200
Metal-----	1, 216, 500
Public services, transport, and traffic..	659, 000
Mining-----	532, 500
Railway-----	444, 000
Building construction and building materials-----	395, 000
Chemicals, paper, and ceramics-----	365, 500
Textiles and clothing-----	334, 100
Food, hotels, and restaurants-----	228, 800
Woodworking-----	174, 100
Postal-----	139, 600
Gardening, agriculture, and forestry--	123, 900
Printing and paper-----	114, 400
Leather-----	85, 900
Art-----	62, 000
Education and science-----	47, 000
Commerce, banking, and insurance--	32, 900

The convention decided that the Federation should operate within the Federal Republic of Germany for the time being. Accordingly, the Berlin Independent Trade-Union Organization (UGO) was not eligible for membership.³

All member unions are to follow a single dues schedule determined by the Federation. Fifteen percent of dues collected by the unions are to be paid to the Federation, plus an additional amount for a "solidarity" fund for union benefits, support of labor disputes of general importance, and for use in connection with the international labor movement.

Structure and Distribution of Functions

The Federation's constitution provides that a biennial convention, attended by delegates elected from member unions, is to be the organization's highest authority. In addition, the constitution establishes a 27-member executive board, an executive committee, and a financial committee. The board is to consist of the president, two vice presidents, and eight full-time executive secretaries—all to be elected by the convention—and one representative from each of the 16 affiliated unions. It is to be responsible for effective cooperation among the constituent unions and for their observance of the Federation's constitution. It is also to direct the activities of the regional,⁴ district, and local offices of the Federation. The executive

³ Subsequently, the Federation and the UGO reached an agreement for representation of UGO on Federation committees.

committee is to determine the measures necessary for carrying out convention decisions, elect the financial committee, and confirm regional officials. Headquarters of the Federation is to be in Duesseldorf (British Zone).

According to the constitution, the Federation is to perform any functions which further the common interests of the constituent unions, such as representation of the unions before legislative and executive authorities, settlement of jurisdictional questions, and participation in the international labor movement. The member unions are to be responsible for improvement of members' working and living conditions through legislation and collective agreement, and the attainment of full labor participation in economic decisions. Member unions are also to establish funds for strikes, death, and unemployment, with benefits identical in all unions.

Action in labor disputes, in principle, comes under the constituent unions' jurisdiction; but the convention emphasized that strikes should be called only as a last resort and with the approval of the union's executive board. In addition, at least 75 percent of the union's membership, voting in a secret strike vote, must authorize the stoppage. However, the Federation's executive board may urge a union to settle a strike, may encourage nonparticipating unions to acts of "trade-union solidarity," or, if the strike is of general interest to the trade-union movement, may give financial assistance to the participating union.⁵ Before calling a strike affecting vital industries a union must first inform the Federation's board. If the strike seems against the public interest, the board may try to settle the dispute.

Statement of Policies

Emphasizing that planning for an economic order free from social injustice and economic distress is fully compatible with personal liberty, the convention advocated the following measures:

(1) Socialization of extractive and basic industries, the power industry, and credit institu-

⁴ Seven suboffices (Landesbezirksleitungen) are to be established on a regional level. Suboffice chairmen, elected in region-wide meetings, are to advise the board on matters pertaining to their areas. The area covered by a suboffice is, in some cases, identical with the area of a *Land* (State) and, in others, with the area of several *Länder*.

⁵ In cases of financial aid, the board has the right to participate in decisions concerning the conduct of the strike.

tions, with labor participation in organs of "economic self-administration."

(2) Full labor participation in the management of individual plants and the administrative organs of big business.

(3) Integration of the millions of homeless refugees into economic life.

(4) A comprehensive building program of housing for workers.

(5) A price and tax policy that would maintain the level of real earnings and control the prices of necessities.

Attention was called to the need for a uniform labor code to include the requirement of equal pay for equal work, the right to organize and strike, paid vacations, no discharge without substantial cause, and labor courts under the Land (State) labor ministries to adjudicate disputes involving applications of the labor law. The convention also called for establishment of minimum labor standards and a program of family allowances; the reform of social insurance and its administration exclusively by the insured; and the administration of unemployment insurance and the employment service by an autonomous federal institute, the policies of which would be determined by labor and management representatives.

Provision was made for the establishment of special Federation committees to handle problems of white-collar workers,⁶ civil servants, women, and young workers. Member unions were instructed to appoint special officials to deal with the needs of white-collar workers and to establish special white-collar departments in their locals. For both women and young workers, the Federation called for improved vocational training opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and special protective legislation.

The conference also approved affiliation with the new free trade-union international, criticized the Allied High Commissioners' refusal to permit policemen to join unions covering occupations other than their own, and demanded immediate release of all remaining German prisoners of war.

⁶ The German Salaried Employees' Union (DAG) remained outside the Federation. For details, see Notes on Labor Abroad, December 1949 (pp. 31-32).

Guaranteed Wages Considered by ILO Iron and Steel Committee¹

INTENSIVE CONSIDERATION on the international level was given the subject of guaranteed wages at the third session of the Iron and Steel Committee of the International Labor Organization, Geneva, November 22-December 2, 1949.² Twelve countries were represented at the conference by tripartite delegations.³ A subcommittee on guaranteed wages of 24 members held 9 sessions before presenting a resolution for action by the full committee.

For several reasons, the question of guaranteed wages is difficult to approach on an international basis. The concept, whether applied to the iron and steel industry or more generally, is itself comparatively new. Experience with the operation of guaranteed wage or employment plans is not extensive.⁴ In the United States, attention has been directed largely to relatively long-term guarantees (e. g., 3 months or more). In Great Britain, on the other hand, interest centers on weekly guarantees. Some countries have had virtually no experience with wage guarantees of any type.

In these circumstances, the subcommittee on guaranteed wages, with particular reference to the iron and steel industry, was concerned largely with (1) the meaning of the concept, (2) the objectives that guaranteed wage schemes seek to achieve, (3) the most appropriate method of their introduction, and (4) the economic considerations that need to be taken into account. The resolution finally arrived at can best be summarized under the above headings.

(1) A guaranteed wage scheme was defined

¹ By H. M. Douty, Chief of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Mr. Douty was one of the United States Government delegates to the Iron and Steel Committee.

² Other major items on the agenda were technological improvements and their effect on employment, and discussion of the General Report on the industry prepared by the International Labor Office.

³ The United States employer delegates were unable to attend the conference, but were represented by an observer.

⁴ The literature on guaranteed wages is probably more voluminous in the United States than in any other country. Experience with long-term guarantees is also comparatively rich in the United States. This experience, however, does not extend to the basic steel industry.

“as an arrangement whereby an employer, having undertaken to provide employment at the ordinary rates of pay for a specified number of hours, days or weeks, pays a specified amount of wages if, the worker being available, neither his customary work nor reasonably alternative work can be provided.” This formulation does not specify any *minimum period* for the guarantee, and hence differs notably from the definition used in the Latimer report.⁵

(2) Security of wage income is the main purpose of a guaranteed wage scheme. The resolution recognizes, however, that fluctuations in the level of employment and income arise from a variety of causes and, in particular, that guaranteed wage plans would not seem to provide appropriate or fully effective protection against the consequences of cyclical declines in employment or of long-term declines induced by shifts in demand or by technical innovations.

(3) The resolution states that the “most appropriate method of applying guaranteed wage schemes in the iron and steel industry” is by collective bargaining between the employers’ and workers’ organizations particularly concerned. In general, legislative action was not considered feasible, at least at this stage in the development of the guaranteed wage. The resolution recognizes, however, that in some countries “where the conditions of employment of workers in the iron and steel industry are normally determined by wage-fixing authorities or by legislation, such schemes may be determined or approved by these means.”

(4) The question of cost was considered to be “of fundamental importance in determining the feasibility of * * * a [wage] guarantee in the [iron and steel] industry.” The introduction of a guaranteed wage generally will involve some

increase in production costs. The magnitude of this increase will depend on the details of the plan and upon such factors as the extent to which a high and stable level of employment can be maintained in the economy. The question of the guaranteed wage will also have to be examined in relation to other provisions for increased security of incomes [e. g., unemployment insurance] that may already exist nationally or within the iron and steel industry.

The resolution concludes that “the application of a guaranteed wage may be of real value to the worker in the iron and steel industry in providing increased security of income, but each particular guaranteed wage scheme must be determined in the light of the relevant economic and social conditions affecting the iron and steel industry in each country, failing which the economic effects may be of such a character as to render a scheme incompatible with the satisfactory operation of the industry and, thereby, make the scheme ineffective.”

The approach to the guaranteed wage adopted by the Committee was tentative and experimental. The final vote on the resolution was 36 to 1, with 11 abstentions. The only negative vote was cast by one of the worker delegates; some of the employer and government delegates abstained.

Unquestionably, the detailed discussion of the guaranteed wage within the committee served greatly to clarify various aspects of this difficult and complex subject. The role that the guaranteed wage can play in providing greater security of wage income to workers has yet to be determined. The successful application of guaranteed wage plans on a broad scale probably depends, in part, upon the avoidance of sharp fluctuations in the general level of employment. The extent to which the guarantee can be used to supplement unemployment insurance benefits, and thus reduce costs of the guarantee to employers, would also appear to be a factor of great importance.

⁵ Guaranteed Wages (Report to the President by the Advisory Board, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, 1947), pp. 2 ff. For the purposes of this report, a minimum period of 3 months was specified.

Public Contracts Determinations Brought to FLSA Minimum¹

AMENDMENT of prevailing minimum wage determinations in 36 industries was made in an order issued by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, on January 20, 1950, under the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act, which applies to Government contracts for manufacture or supply amounting to more than \$10,000. This action brought the rates for Government contract work into line with the 75-cent minimum established by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949.²

The order became effective with respect to contracts awarded on and after January 25, 1950, and applied to all but 6 of the 42 industries covered by prevailing minimum-wage determinations. Rates which were supplanted ranged from 40 to 70 cents, and had been in effect since before World War II or early in the war years.

Those industries in which the rates were already as high as 75 cents an hour were not affected by the order, the Secretary stated. Industries with prevailing minimum rates in this category were iron and steel, with rates of \$1.08 to \$1.23; textile, 87 cents; pressed and blown glass and glassware, 83½ cents; woolen and worsted, \$1.05. The aircraft manufacturing and the soap industries, for which independent redetermination proceedings for amending minimum rates of 50 and 40 cents, respectively, were being made when the order covering the 36 industries became effective, were therefore not affected. In the soap industry, the prevailing minimum rate has been redetermined at 95 cents an hour, effective February 25, 1950.³

In 2 of the 36 industries—the cap and cloth-hat branch of the men's hat and cap industry and the three branches of the uniform and clothing industry—only the rates which had been determined for auxiliary workers were affected by the amend-

ment. Below is a list of the industries in which rates were amended by the order of January 20, 1950, showing the minimum-wage rates in effect prior to January 25, 1950.

Industry	Minimum hourly rate prior to Jan. 25, 1950 (in cents)
Aviation textile products manufacturing	¹ 47½ and 55
Cement	¹ 40 to 70
Chemical and related products	¹ 40 and 50
Cotton garment and allied industries	40
Dental goods and equipment manufacturing	40
Die-casting manufacturing	50
Dimension granite	¹ 42½ and 57½
Drug, medicine, and toilet preparations	40
Envelope	42½
Evaporated milk	¹ 40 and 50
Fertilizer	¹ 40 and 50
Fireworks	40
Furniture manufacturing	² 40 to 50
Gloves and mittens	40
Handkerchief	40
Knitting, knitwear, and woven underwear	40
Leather manufacturing	² 40 and 50
Luggage, leather goods, belts, and women's handbags	40
Men's hat and cap:	
Cap and cloth hat branch	³ 85
Fur felt hat branch	67½
Men's neckwear	50
Paint and varnish	¹ 40 and 50
Paper and pulp	¹ 40 and 50
Photographic supplies	40
Rainwear	40
Scientific industrial and laboratory instruments	40
Seamless hosiery	40
Shoe manufacturing and allied industries	40
Small-arms ammunition, explosives and related products	² 42½ to 57½
Specialty accounting supply manufacturing	40
Structural clay products	40
Surgical instruments and apparatus	40
Tag	40
Tobacco	40
Uniform and clothing:	
Suit and coat branch	³ 85
Heavy outerwear branch	³ 85
Wool trousers branch	³ 75
Vitreous or vitrified china	42½
Wool carpet and rug	40

¹ By areas.

² By branches and areas.

³ Only 65-cent rate for auxiliary workers affected.

¹ Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 246, December 22, 1949 (p. 7648), and vol. 15, No. 15, January 24, 1950 (p. 382); also U. S. Department of Labor releases of December 20, 1949 (PR-207), and January 20, 1950 (PR-222).

² See Monthly Labor Review, December 1949 (p. 666).

³ U. S. Department of Labor release of February 1, 1950 (PR-231).

Developments among Cooperatives in 1949¹

THE CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT had a moderately satisfactory year in 1949. Among the distributive associations, the rural cooperatives generally appear to have fared better than the urban, although some of the former reported a smaller volume of business than in 1948, and/or smaller (or no) earnings. There was no special geographic or other pattern; rather, good management and membership support appear to have been the determining factors.

Most of the regional cooperative wholesales made progress in 1949, but declines in business and earnings were reported by a few—in some cases, for the first time in many years. This was attributed by some to lower selling prices and by others to difficulties among member cooperatives which reduced their purchases from the wholesale. Several wholesales suffered operating losses. Earnings for those which had gone into petroleum production and refining were affected by the peculiar conditions that prevailed in that industry in 1949. Whereas the price of crude oil remained at its 1948 peak, the prices received for refinery products declined, reducing or eliminating refinery earnings. Those associations which themselves produce a considerable percentage of their crude-oil requirements were able to use oil-well earnings to assist the refinery operations. However, the lower wholesale prices for petroleum products meant wider margins for the associations retailing such products, since the retail prices held firm. The net result, therefore, was a shift in cooperative savings from the wholesale to the retail level.

Advance reports indicate that credit unions had another successful year, with membership, business, and assets all increasing.

Numerous amendments to State cooperative laws (notably those governing credit unions) were made in 1949. Most of these broadened the coverage or liberalized provisions in the light of experience. Congress amended the Federal Credit Union Act and enacted an REA-type law providing for loans for telephone systems.²

¹ By Florence E. Parker of the Bureau's Office of Program Planning.

² A detailed report on these laws and on other phases of the cooperative movement in 1949 will appear in a bulletin to be issued later.

An important event of the year was the Economic Action Conference of cooperative, farm, and labor leaders, called by the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. in April. The conference program was directed toward solution of scarcities of steel, fertilizer, oil, credit, and electric power. Recommendations for a program on each of these were adopted, some calling for Congressional action, some for measures by cooperatives themselves. The committee on findings recommended to the conference the creation of a small continuing group to meet regularly and follow up the developments in each field.

Distributive Associations

Retailers and wholesalers generally found operating conditions more difficult in 1949 than for several years past. Distributive cooperatives of course faced the same situation, especially in urban areas. Continued high operating expenses (partly because of increased outlay for labor) and lower retail prices, combined to reduce or wipe out operating margins, so that some associations ended the year with a loss. Certain others, reporting declines in volume and earnings, attributed these to unemployment among their members (with decreased buying power); strikes and shutdowns in local industries were among the causes of unemployment cited. The problems of some urban cooperatives were accentuated by enforced write-offs of depreciated share capital in certain regional wholesales.

Some urban associations reported unusually good results from the year's operations, and a few had one of the best years in their history. Among the latter were 2 of the 10 largest nonfarm cooperatives in the United States, as well as some of the eastern cooperatives whose wholesale organization has been in difficulties during the past 2 years and consequently a hindrance to them. Both young and long-established associations were in this successful group. One New England association celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary in 1949, with an unusually successful year. Another attained the 25-year mark.

Many new stores and other facilities were opened by local cooperatives, both farm and nonfarm; and existing quarters were remodeled by others. No one section of the country predominated in this trend, reports of which came from almost all parts of the United States.

Scattered reports indicated some extension of the joint-management practice, whereby neighboring associations unite under a single general management, which gives the advantages of pooled buying, transferable inventories, a single accounting system, uniform price policy, etc. The new stores now being organized in eastern Michigan are expected, as they open, to come under the central management of the area federation, which already manages several stores.

A considerable number of new cooperative enterprises went into operation—in some cases only after a lengthy period of organization and an intensive drive for adequate capital. Some dissolutions, though (it now appears) in smaller numbers than in 1948, occurred in 1949. Among these were several "closed" stores sponsored by labor unions, which admitted to membership only members of the sponsoring group. It should be noted, however, that such closed enterprises are very few; most of the union-sponsored cooperatives have open membership and make heroic efforts to enlist the support of the whole community.

Medical-Care Association

Some new medical- or hospital-care associations were being organized in 1949, especially in Wisconsin, where a law authorizing such plans was enacted in 1947. The progress in that State has been slower than expected, however. In Texas, some of the early cooperatives, organized under the 1945 law, found conditions unfavorable and either dissolved or merged with other groups to serve a wider area. Certain others, which had gone ahead, had turned over the hospital for private operation by one or more physicians, or had given up the cooperative features.³

Certain cooperatives have charged the medical profession with obstruction and monopoly. These charges are being investigated by the U. S. Department of Justice, and in several States cases are being tried in court.⁴

³ U. S. Department of Agriculture. Statement * * * for inclusion in Department's testimony before House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on H. R. 4312 and H. R. 4313, June 8, 1949 (p. 9); also, News for Farmer Cooperatives (Washington, Farm Credit Administration), October 1949 (p. 5).

⁴ In Oregon, the Antitrust Division of the U. S. Department of Justice brought suit against the Oregon State Medical Society and Oregon Physicians' Service in the Federal Court (Washington, D. C., Post, October 21, October 27, and November 12, 1949; Cascade Cooperative News, Seattle, Wash., December 1949). In Seattle, Wash., Group Health Association of

Among the well-established medical-care cooperatives, several expanded their facilities or services. Among these were Group Health Association, Washington, D. C., which opened its third pharmacy; Community Hospital, Elk City, Okla., which opened a new clinic building, with a large drug department; and Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound, which let contracts for a new wing to house a 30-bed addition to the hospital and a new obstetric and nursery department.

By the end of the year, at least 26 hospitals on the cooperative plan were in operation; about 7 other groups had buildings under construction.

Two important events of the year were the third annual meeting of the Cooperative Health Federation of America, in September; and the calling of an institute by the University of Illinois in February for union-sponsored medical-care plans obtained under collective agreements. Some of these union plans are full or fraternal members of the Health Federation.

Housing Associations

Mortality among the housing associations formed since the end of the war has been heavy. Many never progressed beyond the paper stage. Some purchased land, but were unable to raise enough capital for construction. Others obtained financing only at the cost of sacrificing their cooperative principles. The discouragements incident to the long lag between planning and realization, interim costs that drained group resources, and most important, difficulty in obtaining financing, were the main reasons for the demise of these groups, most of which dissolved before even getting to the ground-breaking stage.⁵

Reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that 50 of the postwar associations, still in existence at the end of 1949, had planned for more than 20,000 dwellings. Of these, 33 had

Puget Sound brought suit for damages against the King County Medical Society in the Superior Court of King County (Cascade Cooperative News, December 1949; Group Health News and Information, January 1950). An FBI investigation in Oklahoma, reported by United Press, was summarized in Cooperative Consumer (Kansas City, Mo.), November 16, 1949.

⁵ The difficulties faced by housing associations were set forth at length in hearings, in the first session of the 81st Cong., before Congressional committees dealing with the so-called "middle income" housing bill. That bill (supported by veterans', labor, church, and cooperative groups) would have provided for direct Government loans for cooperative and nonprofit organizations at the current Federal rate of interest plus 1/2 percent, administration to be under a new housing agency established for the purpose. The bill was withdrawn before the end of the session, but was reintroduced with some amendment in January 1950 when the second session convened.

by the summer of 1949 actually constructed 1,826 (of 7,595 planned by them). Three others had begun construction, but the actual number of dwellings under way was not reported. In addition, mutual housing associations in at least 34 Federal war housing developments (with accommodations for 13,500 families) either had obtained or were negotiating for purchase agreements.

A few associations were employing the revolving-fund method, using the available money for construction of one or a few houses at a time, then mortgaging them to obtain cash for the next group. Although this is a method that works successfully, it produces slow results. In some other associations houses were being built by self-help methods by the owners themselves or by the exchange of labor among the members—also a very slow process in terms of units produced.

The above do not include the prewar associations, most of which, having completed their original project, either went out of existence or remained in operation only to manage the property or certain community facilities. Most of these are not now active in the provision of additional dwellings.

An outstanding exception is the Amalgamated housing group (New York City) which since the late 1920's has built a succession of apartment buildings. The latest of these, Hillman Cooperative Apartments (named for the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers) will provide 796 dwelling units. The first building of this project was occupied before the end of 1949, and the second was expected to be ready for occupancy early in 1950.

Labor and Cooperatives

Especially in the Midwest, organized labor continued its drive for development of cooperatives.

The CIO State organizations in Iowa and Michigan, in their annual conventions, pledged assistance in the development of consumers' cooperatives, and the national CIO convention adopted a resolution urging the CIO unions to affiliate with the Council for Cooperative Development.

The council is a joint labor-cooperative organization to promote consumers' cooperatives in cities. Representatives of AFL and CIO act as co-chairmen. As of the end of the year, 13 inter-

national labor unions, 3 regional cooperative wholesales, and the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. were members of the council; 2 additional unions were reported to have applied for membership.

In midsummer 1949, labor-supported drives for new stores were under way in Lansing, Saginaw, Jackson, Detroit, and Wayne, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio. The Rubber Workers (CIO) had assigned a full-time worker to head the campaign in Jackson; they were also active in the cooperative-expansion plan in Eau Claire, Wis., and in the organization of a city-wide cooperative in Akron. The Toledo campaign was being led by a full-time organizer from the United Auto Workers (CIO). In all these cities a number of other AFL and CIO unions were also participating.

In Lansing, the share-capital campaign for the local cooperative was endorsed by several AFL and CIO unions; it was reported that stamp books for buying cooperative shares were being distributed by union shop stewards and local committeemen. In Muskegon, Mich., the UAW-CIO was instrumental in completing arrangements with several employing companies for a check-off from wages of employees requesting it, the money to be applied on the purchase of shares in the cooperative that is being organized. Part of the money will be used for the construction of a building to house the cooperative's activities.

A similar check-off arrangement with one employer was made in a Pennsylvania town, where the new cooperative association has the support of the local unions of steelworkers, coal miners, and electrical workers.

A cooperative drive in East Liverpool, Ohio, by members of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters (AFL) resulted in the opening of a branch store in that city by the New Cooperative Co., a large coal miners' cooperative with headquarters in Dillonvale, Ohio.

In San Diego, Calif., a local furniture workers' union was reported to have invested some of its funds in share capital for the city-wide cooperative in process of organization there.

Cascade Cooperative League (Seattle, Wash.) noted that the Washington State Federation of Labor had appointed a special committee to work with the League, to spread cooperation among trade unionists. A local typographical union took similar action at about the same time.

Local Transit Operating Employees: Union Scales, October 1, 1949¹

WAGE SCALES OF union conductors, motormen, and bus drivers averaged \$1.44² an hour on October 1, 1949, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics annual survey³ of union scales of local transit operating employees.

Union agreements generally specified higher scales for operators of one-man cars than for those of two-man cars in the 12 cities having both types in operation. Milwaukee and San Francisco were the only cities in which the minimum starting scale was the same for both types of cars. In other cities, the differentials ranged from 5 cents an hour in Baltimore to 13 cents in Los Angeles; the most common differential was 10 cents an hour, occurring in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Minneapolis.

Considering type of conveyance, the average scale levels of local transit operating workers was approximately the same for all types, regardless of the number of types operated in each city. The \$1.44 scale level for operators of one-man cars and busses was 1 cent above that of motormen and conductors on two-man cars and 3 cents above elevated and subway operators.

In most union agreements covering local transit operating employees, hourly pay scales are based on length of experience. An entrance or starting rate, one or more intermediate rates, and a maximum or top rate⁴ are usually provided. Although the period of time intervening between rate steps

varies from city to city, the entrance rate is most frequently paid for the first 3 or 6 months and the intermediate rate for the remainder of the first year of employment.

Entrance rates for one-man car and bus operators varied from a low of 90 cents in Miami to a high of \$1.58 an hour in Chicago. The lowest starting rate reported for 2-man surface car operators (\$1.20) was in Baltimore and the highest (\$1.51) in San Francisco.

The maximum or top scale for busses and one-man surface cars ranged from \$1.10 in Savannah to \$1.60 an hour in Chicago and Seattle and double-deck busses in New York City. For two-man surface cars, the range was from \$1.29 in New Orleans to \$1.51 in San Francisco.

A standard workweek, averaging 43.3 hours, was reported in effect on October 1, 1949, for four-fifths of the workers studied. Standard workweeks of 40 hours were in effect for nearly two-fifths of the workers, and a fifth were on a 48-hour weekly schedule.

Trend of Union Wage Scales

Contract negotiations effective between October 1, 1948, and October 1, 1949, raised the level of union scales for local transit workers by 4 percent, or 6 cents an hour. This was the smallest increase registered after VJ-day and was substantially below gains achieved in other postwar years. Scale revisions resulted in upward adjustments of 17 percent between July 1, 1945, and July 1, 1946, 13 percent between July 1, 1946, and October 1, 1947, and 10 percent between October 1, 1947, and October 1, 1948. Increases

¹ By James P. Corkery of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Mimeographed city listings of union scales are available for any of the 75 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming bulletin containing detailed information on the industry will be supplied on request.

² Average rates, designed to show current levels, are based on all rates reported in 75 cities for the current year, regardless of length of experience; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members reported (working) at each rate. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.

³ Information for this study refers to union scales in effect on October 1, 1949, and covers 108,850 local city transit operating employees in 75 cities, ranging in population from 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Trackmen and maintenance workers were not included in the study. Municipally owned intracity transit systems were included if unions acted as bargaining agents for the employees. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials through mail questionnaires, and in a few cities by personal visit of Bureau field representatives. Of the total union membership tabulated, 72 percent operated one-man cars and busses; 18 percent, two-man cars; and 10 percent were employed on elevated and subway lines.

⁴ This so-called maximum rate is really the minimum scale after a specified period of employment with the company. It is not a maximum rate in the sense that the company may not pay more.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, 1929-49¹

[June 1, 1939=100]			
Date	Index	Date	Index
1929: May 15.....	91.6	1940: June 1.....	100.1
1930: May 15.....	92.5	1941: June 1.....	104.8
1931: May 15.....	92.5	1942: July 1.....	112.5
1932: May 15.....	90.6	1943: July 1.....	119.8
1933: May 15.....	(?)	1944: July 1.....	120.8
1934: May 15.....	88.0	1945: July 1.....	122.1
1935: May 15.....	91.4	1946: July 1.....	143.1
1936: May 15.....	92.1	1947: Oct. 1.....	161.5
1937: May 15.....	96.4	1948: Oct. 1.....	177.7
1938: June 1.....	99.2	1949: Oct. 1.....	184.7
1939: June 1.....	100.0		

¹ Index series designed to show wage rate trends over a period of years. Year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each classification weighted by the respective membership for the current year.

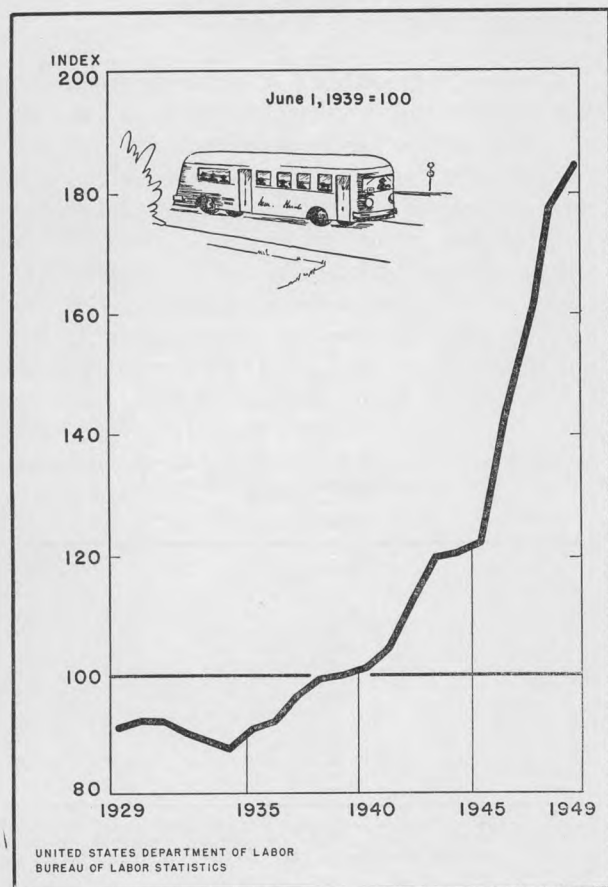
² Information not available.

in levels of union scales after the end of World War II account for three-fourths of the total advance in the past 10 years. On October 1, 1949, the level was 84.7 percent above that of June 1, 1939.

Nearly three-fourths of all unionized local transit operating workers studied had upward adjustments in their pay scale from October 1, 1948, to October 1, 1949. Generally the increases were on a cents-per-hour basis, and ranged from under 4 cents to over 14 cents. Nearly a fifth of the workers received increases of 4 to 6 cents an hour; an eighth, 8 to 10 cents; and a seventh, 10 to 12 cents.

Pay scales for 3 of every 4 operators of one-man cars and busses were increased between October 1, 1948, and October 1, 1949. Most of these workers had increases ranging from 2 to 10 percent. On a cents-per-hour basis, the largest groups of workers had advances of 2, 5, and 10 cents. Practically

Indexes of Hourly Wage Rates of Local Transit Operating Employees



all (96 percent) motormen and conductors of two-man cars received rate advances during this period. About half of these workers had rate increases of 5 cents an hour. Union scales for nearly three-fourths of all elevated and subway operators remained unchanged since the previous study. For those who received raises, the increase most frequently reported was 5 cents an hour.

Over 80 percent of the workers studied had hourly scales of \$1.35 to \$1.60 and less than 7 percent had scales below \$1.25. Slightly less than a fourth of the one-man car and bus operators, and almost half of the two-man car operators, received between \$1.45 and \$1.50. Nearly a fourth of the elevated and subway operators had scales varying from \$1.55 to \$1.60 an hour; about one-sixth had rates of less than \$1.20.

The rate for "owl" car and bus operators in Detroit (\$1.66) was again the highest individual scale reported in the study.

The extent of postwar wage adjustments is evident from a comparison of the October 1, 1949, union scales of local transit workers with those in effect 4 years earlier. On July 1, 1945, three-fourths of all workers had wage scales under \$1, whereas in 1949 approximately the same proportion had scales ranging from \$1.35 to \$1.60 an hour.

City and Regional Rate Differentials

Average wage scale levels varied widely among the cities studied—from \$1.10 an hour in Savannah to \$1.60 in Seattle. In 13 cities, the level averaged \$1.50 or more an hour; in 37, the hourly level ranged from \$1.20 to \$1.40. Miami and Oklahoma City were the only other cities with scale levels averaging less than \$1.15 an hour.

Although three of every four local transit workers received a rate increase during the year, wage scales in 18 of the 75 cities surveyed remained unchanged between October 1, 1948, and October 1, 1949. Increases in the other 57 cities varied from 2 cents an hour in Phoenix, San Antonio, and San Francisco, to 20 cents in Cincinnati. Raises of 10 cents were granted in 11 of these cities and 5 cents in 10 others.

Although the three largest sized city groups showed little variation in average wage scales, the average for the group of cities having 1,000,000 or more population was about 2 cents below the

next smaller sized group, but about 2 cents above the 250,000 to 500,000 population group. The hourly wage levels by city size are as follows:

Cities with population of—	Average hourly scale
1,000,000 and over.....	\$1. 447
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	1. 472
250,000 to 500,000.....	1. 429
100,000 to 250,000.....	1. 304
40,000 to 100,000.....	1. 246

The level of scales in Phoenix (\$1.45), included in the smallest size population group studied, was higher than New York or Philadelphia and the same as Los Angeles. Three cities in the third largest size group, Seattle (\$1.60), Portland, Oreg., and Cincinnati (\$1.55) had levels that exceeded those of the cities with a million or more population.

TABLE 2.—Average union hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, by region,¹ Oct. 1, 1949

Occupation	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Moun-tain	Pacific
All local transit operating employees.....	\$1. 44	\$1. 50	\$1. 41	\$1. 43	\$1. 28	\$1. 48	\$1. 37	\$1. 27	\$1. 33	\$1. 49
Operators of one-man cars and busses.....	1. 44	1. 51	1. 43	1. 43	1. 28	1. 50	1. 37	1. 27	1. 33	1. 50
Motormen and conductors of two-man cars.....	1. 43	1. 45	1. 35	1. 37	1. 30	1. 46	1. 29	1. 29	1. 33	1. 45
Elevated and subway operators.....	1. 41	1. 45	1. 39	1. 37	1. 30	1. 47	1. 29	1. 29	1. 33	1. 45

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, Michi-

gan, 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.

Computed on a regional basis, average pay scales for all classifications of local transit operating employees varied from \$1.27 in the Southwest region to \$1.50 in the New England region. The Pacific and Great Lakes regions, with average levels slightly below that of New England, were the only other regions to exceed the national average. Regional averages for one-man car and bus operators followed a similar pattern. For two-man car operators, the Great Lakes region was highest and the Southwest lowest.

Standard Workweek

Although 4 of every 5 local transit workers were reported as having a standard workweek on Octo-

ber 1, 1949, no weekly hours were reported for workers in over two-fifths of the cities studied. In cities where regular schedules were in effect, the typical week for one- and two-man-car operators and bus drivers consisted of 40 hours; for elevated and subway operators, a 48-hour standard workweek was most prevalent on October 1, 1949.

In most cities, daily overtime was paid after 8 or 8½ hours. In a few cities, such as Charleston (S. C.) and Charlotte (N. C.) daily overtime was not paid until 9½ hours had been worked. One-man-car and bus drivers in Norfolk and bus drivers in Savannah were paid overtime only after regular scheduled runs.

New Regulations for Hazardous Occupations

CERTAIN power-driven metal-working machines were declared "particularly hazardous for the employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age" by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, in a regulation proposed January 12, 1950,¹ to be known as Hazardous Occupations Order No. 8. The machines so declared hazardous will include rolls for bending or reducing the thickness of metal; all punching and pressing machines such as punch presses (except those provided with full automatic feed and ejection and with complete enclosure of the ram), power presses, and plate punches; machines for bending sheet metals; power and drop hammers; and all shears used for cutting metals.

In announcing this proposed order,² the Secretary cited the high percentage of serious injuries and permanent disabilities occurring in operation of these machines, which exceeds considerably the average for all manufacturing industries.

At the same time, the Secretary of Labor proposed an amendment to Hazardous Occupations Order No. 7, to prohibit employment of minors under 18 on manlifts—"endless belts equipped with platforms operating vertically through holes in the floors of a building." Such manlifts are outlawed in some locations as hazardous for all workers, and "are primarily used in public parking garages, grain elevators, flour mills, and the like."

Thirty days from date of the proposal were allowed, during which interested persons might file objections to the orders. Investigations basic to the proposed order and amendment were conducted by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards.

On May 27, 1949 (effective July 9, 1949),³ the Secretary of Labor amended Hazardous Occupations Order No. 6 of April 3, 1942 (effective May 1, 1942),⁴ which covered occupations involv-

ing exposure to radioactive substances. The original order covered "any work in any workroom in which" certain radioactive substances or articles are manufactured, worked upon, stored, or used. The 1949 amendment, by adding "other radioactive substances which require precautions in handling" extended coverage to include radioactive isotopes.

Wood and Upholstered Furniture: Earnings in September 1949¹

COMPARATIVELY LITTLE CHANGE occurred in the level of hourly earnings in the furniture industry between September 1948 and September 1949. Studies made by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that among 10 leading wood-furniture production areas, differences between wage levels for the 2 periods ranged from a decline of less than 1 percent in the Jasper-Tell City, Ind., area to an increase of 4.8 percent in the Fitchburg-Gardner, Mass., area. Among 4 upholstered-furniture centers, increases in plant-worker wage averages ranged from 1 percent in New York to 3.5 percent in Chicago. In selected occupations, changes in average earnings in both branches of the industry showed a greater proportion of increases than declines for all areas combined; however, relatively few of these changes were greater than 5 percent.

September 1949 averages² for wood-furniture plant workers among 10 areas ranged from 88 cents an hour in the Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C., area to \$1.45 in Los Angeles (table 1). Other southern areas had slightly higher averages, with 90 cents in Martinsville, Va., and 92 cents in Morganton-Lenoir, N. C. Wage levels were similar in Chicago, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Rockford, Ill.; although they were next in rank

¹ Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 7, January 12, 1950 (p. 175); U. S. Department of Labor release LSB-603, January 12, 1950.

² Hazardous occupations orders are issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Fair Labor Standards Act. A summary of the occupations covered by orders 1 to 7 is given in the Monthly Labor Review of April 1948 (p. 410): Hazardous Occupations Order Extended to Pulpwood Logging.

³ Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 110, June 9, 1949 (p. 3121).

⁴ Federal Register, vol. 7, No. 66, April 4, 1942 (p. 2591).

¹ By Louis E. Badenhop of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Data were obtained from company records by Bureau field representatives who classified the workers on the basis of uniform job descriptions. These studies included plants with 21 or more workers in the wood household and office furniture industry, and plants with 8 or more workers in the upholstered furniture industry. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each area surveyed is available on request.

² Average earnings include incentive payments but exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

TABLE 1.—Wood-furniture establishments: Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ in selected areas, September 1949

Occupation and sex	Chicago, Ill.	Fitchburg-Gardner, Mass.	Grand Rapids, Mich. ²	Jamestown, N. Y.	Jasper-Tell City, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Martinsville, Va.	Morganton-Lenoir, N. C.	Rockford, Ill. ²	Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.
<i>All plant occupations</i> ³										
All workers	\$1.23	\$1.09	\$1.20	\$1.17	\$1.07	\$1.45	\$0.90	\$0.92	\$1.23	\$0.88
Men	1.25	1.11	1.24	1.20	1.07	1.45	.90	.92	1.29	.89
Women	1.01	.98	.99	.98	1.02	1.40	.72	.75	.98	.81
<i>Selected plant occupations</i>										
Men:										
Assemblers, case goods	1.40	1.17	1.41	1.41	1.19	1.42	.99	.97	1.38	.92
Assemblers, chairs	(4)	1.16	1.34	1.57	1.13	1.45	(4)	1.00	(4)	.90
Cut-off saw operators	1.30	1.04	1.28	1.26	1.10	1.58	(4)	1.09	1.29	.95
Glueers, rough stock	1.13	1.19	1.17	1.13	1.05	1.39	(4)	.92	1.15	.85
Maintenance men, general utility	1.36	1.20	1.38	1.25	1.08	1.68	1.10	1.09	1.34	1.12
Off-bearers, machine	1.00	.89	.91	.95	1.01	1.19	.77	.78	.96	.78
Packers, furniture	1.19	.98	1.18	1.10	1.06	1.37	.83	.85	1.14	.83
Rubbers, hand	1.19	1.20	1.31	1.42	1.17	1.41	.84	.85	1.26	.83
Sanders, belt	1.35	1.22	1.40	1.31	1.10	1.48	1.03	1.02	1.42	.93
Sanders, hand	1.18	1.12	1.14	1.24	1.12	1.26	.84	.85	1.27	.80
Shaper operators, hand, set-up and operate	1.44	1.17	1.37	1.34	1.12	1.68	1.04	1.06	1.50	1.02
Sprayers	1.37	1.34	1.39	1.44	1.13	1.59	.95	.99	1.45	.95
Women:										
Off-bearers, machine	(4)	.78	.92	.90	1.08	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Sanders, hand	1.15	1.09	1.00	.86	1.02	1.27	(4)	.73	1.03	.81
<i>Selected office occupations</i>										
Women:										
Bookkeepers, hand	1.32	1.09	1.33	(4)	1.17	1.57	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.09
Clerk-typists	1.01	.79	.86	.75	.82	1.02	1.00	(4)	1.02	.78
Stenographers, general	1.18	.91	1.18	.97	.86	1.27	1.21	1.01	(4)	1.03

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Earnings data presented for Grand Rapids and Rockford are based upon September 1949 surveys adjusted to September 1949 on the basis of general wage changes in identical plants.³ Includes other occupations in addition to selected plant occupations shown separately.⁴ Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

to Los Angeles, the averages were considerably lower. The Jamestown, N. Y., average was \$1.17—about 10 cents above the area levels of Jasper-Tell City, Ind., and Fitchburg-Gardner, Mass. Plants producing upholstered furniture, which employed a high proportion of skilled workers, had averages in 4 areas ranging from \$1.04 in Winston-Salem-High Point to \$2.02 in New York (table 2).

Since plant workers in both branches of the industry were predominantly men, their earnings in each area were comparable to the all-worker averages. Women's earnings were, typically, considerably lower than men's earnings in most of the areas. Only in Los Angeles and Jasper-Tell City wood-furniture plants were their average hourly earnings within 5 cents of the average for men.

Individual workers in both branches of the industry rarely earned less than 75 cents an hour, except in southern areas. There the proportion of wood-furniture plant workers below the 75-cent level varied from about 6 percent in Morganton-Lenoir to nearly 13 percent in Winston-Salem-High Point. Approximately 15 percent of the upholstered-furniture plant workers in the latter area earned less than 75 cents.

Rankings of average earnings in selected occu-

pations generally were similar to those of the general levels for all plant workers, in respective areas. In Los Angeles wood-furniture plants, men's earnings in 12 occupations ranged from \$1.19 for off-bearers to \$1.68 for both shaper operators and general maintenance men. In Chicago, off-bearers and shaper operators averaged \$1.00 and \$1.44, and in Winston-Salem-High Point, 78 cents and \$1.02, respectively. Women employed as hand sanders had the lowest earnings in Morganton-Lenoir, with a 73-cent level, compared to \$1.15 in Chicago and \$1.27 in Los Angeles. In Los Angeles and Winston-Salem-High Point, women earned 1 cent more than men in that job. The ranking of areas differed for some occupational averages because of varying proportions of incentive-paid workers, whose earnings in most comparisons were substantially above those of time workers. For instance, in Jamestown, where a high proportion of the men hand rubbers, sanders, and sprayers were paid incentive rates, earnings were higher than in Chicago, where most of these workers were paid time rates. Earnings of general maintenance men also tended to compare more favorably in the South with earnings in other areas than did earnings of production workers. The same was apparent as to office workers' earn-

TABLE 2.—Upholstered-furniture establishments: Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ in selected areas, September 1949

Occupation and sex	Chicago, Ill.	Los Angeles, Calif.	New York, N. Y.	Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.
<i>All plant occupations²</i>				
All workers.....	\$1.46	\$1.66	\$2.02	\$1.04
Men.....	1.49	1.70	2.02	1.06
Women.....	1.25	1.41	1.80	.88
<i>Selected plant occupations</i>				
Men:				
Cut-off saw operators.....	1.34	1.63	1.81	.96
Cutters, cover.....	1.70	1.94	2.53	1.38
Frame makers.....	1.47	1.60	1.95	.97
Gluers, rough stock.....	1.26	1.56	1.55	.94
Maintenance men, general utility.....	1.37	(³)	(³)	1.26
Packers, furniture.....	1.27	1.41	1.60	.85
Upholsterers, chairs.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.27
Upholsterers, complete work.....	1.82	2.23	2.45	1.47
Upholsterers, section work.....	1.89	1.98	2.38	1.38
Women:				
Cutters, cover.....	(³)	1.70	(³)	1.03
Sewers, cover.....	1.29	1.45	1.98	.96
<i>Selected office occupations</i>				
Women:				
Bookkeepers, hand.....	1.20	1.38	1.51	1.15
Clerk-typists.....	1.02	1.11	(³)	.81
Stenographers, general.....	1.24	1.18	(³)	(³)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes other occupations in addition to the selected occupations shown separately.

³ Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

ings in southern areas, in the limited number of comparisons that could be made.

In upholstered-furniture plant jobs, earnings for men cover cutters in New York were highest, averaging \$2.53 an hour. Upholsterers of complete suites, numerically the largest group, and among the highest paid, averaged \$2.45 in New York, \$2.23 in Los Angeles, \$1.82 in Chicago, and \$1.47 in Winston-Salem-High Point. More than half the women in these plants were employed as cover sewers, whose earnings ranged from 96 cents in the North Carolina area to \$1.98 in New York.

Related Wage Practices

The scheduled workweek was 40 hours in more than half the wood-furniture plants surveyed in September 1949.³ Schedules were usually longer in the other plants, ranging from 44 to 52½ hours, with 45 the most common. Upholstered-furniture plants usually had schedules of 40 hours, except for about three-fourths of the New York plants that had a 35-hour workweek.

Paid vacations were granted to plant workers with a year of service, in practically all wood- and

³ For Grand Rapids and Rockford, September 1949 data on hours and related wage practices were not obtained.

upholstered-furniture plants studied, with the exception of a number of those in the two North Carolina areas. The same policy existed, however, in approximately half of the wood-furniture plants in the Morganton-Lenoir and Winston-Salem-High Point areas, and in almost a third of the upholstered-furniture plants in the latter area. Plant workers were typically granted 1 week in areas other than New York. Half of the upholstered-furniture plants in New York allowed 2 weeks. Office workers with a year of service were provided vacations with pay in most plants in all areas. Frequently they received longer vacations than those provided for plant workers; 2 weeks were granted them by more than half the upholstered-furniture plants studied and by slightly less than half the wood-furniture plants.

Paid holidays were provided for plant workers in approximately two-fifths of the wood-furniture plants and in nearly three-fourths of the upholstered-furniture plants. Chicago, Los Angeles, and Morganton-Lenoir were the only areas in which more than half the wood-furniture plants had this provision. The number of days granted to these workers varied considerably; Chicago had the highest number of wood-furniture plants granting as many as 6 days, whereas New York upholstered-furniture plants had the most liberal policy, a majority providing 9 days. Office workers in most New York upholstered-furniture plants were provided between 7 and 12 paid holidays. In other areas covered they usually were granted either 5 or 6 days, in both branches of the industry.

Group insurance plans covering plant workers, supported entirely or in part by the employers, were reported by approximately four out of five of the wood- and upholstered-furniture plants studied. Office workers also were covered by many of these plans, which typically included life insurance and various sickness and accident benefits. Group plans, provided through a union-sponsored health and insurance fund, covering plant workers were reported by nearly all the upholstered-furniture plants studied in Chicago and New York, and in about half of these plants in Los Angeles. Employer payments to the union fund, commonly equal to 3 percent of the plant-worker pay roll, covered the entire cost of this insurance. A small proportion of the wood-furniture plants also had this type of plan, in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Jasper-Tell City.

Cotton Garment Industries: Wage Structure, August 1949¹

ALMOST 45 PERCENT of the workers in men's dress-shirt and work-clothing establishments earned less than 75 cents an hour in August 1949. Average hourly earnings² of all workers combined in the five branches of the cotton-garment industry studied amounted to 83 cents. The earnings level of the different branches ranged from 73 cents in both work-pants and work-shirt manufacturing to 94 cents in the manufacture of washable service apparel. The average pay in dress-shirt and nightwear factories was 88 cents and in overalls and industrial garments, 83 cents an hour.

Large segments of the industry studied were located in the Southeast and Middle Atlantic States,³ where the respective averages were 72 and 95 cents. The Pacific States had the highest average, \$1.09, but employed less than 4 percent of the workers. The Southwest region, employing about 8 percent, had the lowest regional average, 71 cents. The Southeast, Southwest, and Border regions accounted for nearly two-thirds of the workers earning under 75 cents, although employment in these regions accounted for less than half of the industry total.

The bulk of the dress-shirt manufacturing was done in the Middle Atlantic and Southeast regions, where the averages were 96 and 74 cents, respectively. These two regions accounted for nearly 70 percent of the employment in the industry. Over half of the workers included in the study were employed by dress-shirt establishments.

¹ By James F. Walker of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Field work for the survey was under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts.

² Hourly earnings quoted exclude premium pay for overtime and night work, but include earnings under piecework or other incentive methods of pay.

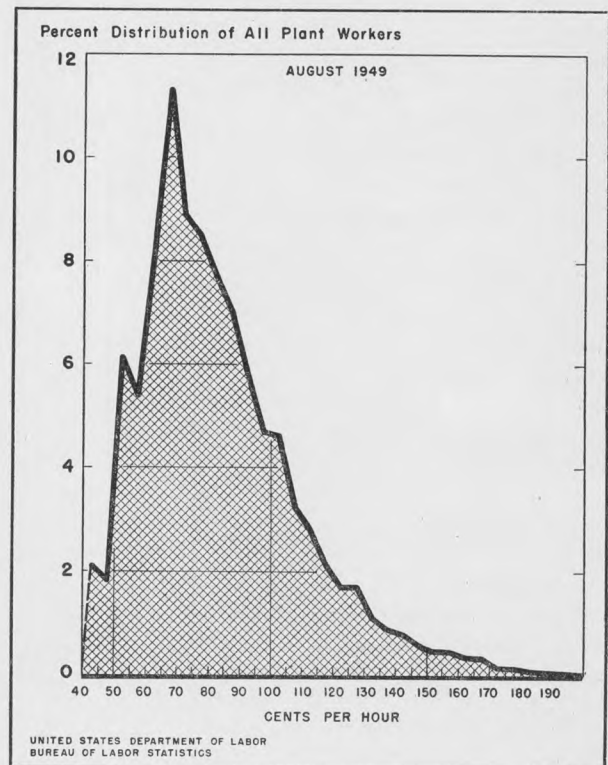
³ The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama,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

About three-fifths of the workers in work-pants and work-shirt factories made less than 75 cents an hour. These plants were characteristically found in the smaller communities and both branches of the industry were largely concentrated in the Southern States.

Overalls and industrial garments were made in all regions and only one region, Southeastern, accounted for as much as 25 percent of the total industry. The average in that region was 73 cents. In the Great Lakes region, which employed about 20 percent of the workers, the average was 91 cents.

Washable service apparel was primarily made in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions and usually in the larger cities. The relatively high average of the industry (94 cents) seems to reflect the industry's location rather than a difference in wage levels between branches of the cotton garment industry. For example, in the lower paying regions sewing-machine operators on wash-

Straight-time Hourly Earnings in Cotton Garment Establishments



able service apparel received little more, on the average, than those working on work pants or work shirts.

Although the national averages for the occupations studied differed considerably among the branches, the differences appear to be primarily due to the distribution of the segments of the industry. Products primarily manufactured in the Northern States, such as dress shirts and washable service apparel, had the highest averages.

Those primarily made in the South, work pants and work shirts, had the lowest average. Overalls and industrial garments which were made in all regions and almost evenly divided between the North and South had an average hourly earning equal to the average for all products studied.

Over half of the establishments had agreements with unions. Unionization was most prevalent in the New England and Middle Atlantic States and in the dress shirt, washable service apparel, and

Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for plant workers in selected occupations in cotton-garment industries, by region, August 1949

MEN'S AND BOYS' DRESS SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR

Occupation and sex	United States ²		Average hourly earnings in—							
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Pacific
<i>Men</i>										
Cutters, hand	232	\$1.59	\$1.52	\$1.81	(4)	\$1.12	\$1.15	(4)	(4)	(4)
Cutters, machine	692	1.46	1.59	1.60	\$1.30	1.18	1.32	\$1.26	\$1.45	\$1.99
Janitors	312	.78	.83	.81	.76	.66	.89	.73	(4)	(4)
Pressers, finish, hand	316	1.21	1.21	1.25	(4)	1.17	(4)	.98	(4)	(4)
Repairmen, sewing machine	395	1.45	1.57	1.56	1.31	1.34	1.50	1.38	1.33	1.77
Spreaders	875	.91	.88	.99	.86	.79	.85	.86	.79	1.37
Stock clerks	234	.93	(4)	1.04	.92	.85	.97	(4)	(4)	(4)
Watchmen	317	.74	(4)	.81	.75	.67	.89	.70	.76	(4)
Work distributors	354	.85	.97	.90	.69	.81	.91	(4)	(4)	(4)
<i>Women</i>										
Button sewers, machine	1,464	.90	1.01	.96	.82	.77	.80	.77	.76	1.17
Buttonhole makers, machine	1,563	.90	.99	.94	.78	.77	.85	.81	.89	1.22
Inspectors, final (examiners)	1,895	.82	.89	.91	.76	.72	.79	.77	.69	1.10
Janitors	168	.70	.81	.80	.75	.58	.75	(4)	(4)	(4)
Pressers, finish, hand	6,526	.90	1.04	1.04	.89	.69	.88	.85	.71	1.23
Pressers, finish, machine	535	.89	(4)	1.06	.85	.79	.95	.80	(4)	1.17
Sewing-machine operators, dress shirts	31,774	.87	1.00	.94	.77	.76	.82	.73	.68	1.13
Sewing-machine operators, nightwear	2,531	.86	(4)	.88	.84	.72	.93	.73	(4)	(4)
Thread trimmers	1,878	.77	.88	.80	.66	.65	.81	.69	.63	.89
Underpressers, machine	259	.90	(4)	.91	.81	.80	.87	(4)	(4)	(4)
Work distributors	540	.81	.86	.85	.81	.77	.79	.65	.74	1.03
Working foremen, processing departments	579	1.06	(4)	1.19	1.04	.93	1.09	.82	.94	1.56

WORK CLOTHING²

<i>Men</i>										
Cutters, machine	1,181	\$1.27		\$1.58	\$1.20	\$1.01	\$1.41	\$1.25	\$1.12	\$1.63
Janitors	408	.71		.78	.67	.62	.85	.75	.67	1.00
Pressers, finish, machine	554	1.03		1.41	.93	.88	1.14	1.13	.84	1.44
Repairmen, sewing machine	523	1.32		1.45	1.28	1.16	1.49	1.37	1.44	1.78
Spreaders	638	.80		.93	.78	.76	.89	.84	.75	1.24
Stock clerks	398	.91		.93	.78	.90	1.07	.95	.75	1.18
Underpressers, hand and machine	201	.79		.85	.76	.71	.90	.95	.70	(4)
Watchmen	238	.69		.72	.68	.65	.77	.81	.67	(4)
Work distributors	737	.73		.73	.71	.68	.87	.82	.67	1.01
<i>Women</i>										
Button sewers, machine	1,226	.75		.85	.75	.70	.87	.81	.74	.97
Buttonhole makers, machine	1,370	.79		.92	.79	.71	.86	.86	.77	1.09
Inspectors, final (examiner)	2,376	.74		.85	.73	.66	.80	.81	.73	.92
Janitors	119	.61		(4)	.61	.56	.68	(4)	.58	(4)
Pressers, finish, hand	428	.73		1.07	(4)	.66	.94	(4)	.70	(4)
Pressers, finish, machine	587	.80		.98	.75	.80	.90	.89	.71	1.20
Sewing-machine operators, overalls and industrial garments	13,908	.83		.91	.82	.71	.92	.84	.70	1.01
Sewing-machine operators, washable service apparel	2,824	.91		.94	(4)	(4)	.93	.76	(4)	1.18
Sewing-machine operators, work pants	14,712	.75		.87	.69	.69	.84	.74	.73	1.01
Sewing-machine operators, work shirts	8,301	.74		.91	.79	.69	(4)	.81	(4)	(4)
Thread trimmers	1,508	.67		.75	.66	.65	.68	.75	.61	(4)
Underpressers, hand and machine	182	.77		.66	.66	.70	.88	(4)	.77	1.23
Work distributors	293	.74		.73	.76	.74	.80	.69	.69	(4)
Working foremen, processing departments	951	.98		1.13	.92	.91	1.11	1.04	.92	1.41

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes work shirts, work pants, overalls and industrial garments, and washable service apparel.

³ Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁴ No workers in the occupation or insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

overall and industrial garment branches of the industry. Higher average earnings were found in union establishments in nearly all occupations, although unionization was undoubtedly only one factor in this situation.

More than three-fourths of the workers were paid on an incentive basis and only 5 percent of the plants had no incentive system.

Size of establishment seemed to have no consistent effect on wage levels. Factories in larger communities generally had higher occupational averages than those located in communities of less than 25,000 population.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was reported in nearly all establishments during the period studied. About 5 percent of the dress-shirt fac-

tories reported workweeks of less than 40 hours and 7 percent of the work-clothing factories reported workweeks in excess of 40 hours.

Paid vacations for factory workers were granted by all but 10 percent of the dress-shirt establishments. Over half of the firms granting vacations gave 2 weeks' vacation to both factory and office workers after 1 year of service. Eighty-six percent of the work clothing establishments gave paid vacations to factory workers after 1 year's service. Of those granting vacations, 10 percent gave 2 weeks and the remainder 1 week.

Pension plans for plant workers were operative in only 1 dress shirt and 6 work clothing factories of the 466 establishments studied. Life and health insurance plans were found in nearly 80 percent of the dress-shirt establishments and 60 percent of the work-clothing establishments.

Federal Pay Scales— Civilian and Military¹

THREE ACTS affecting the salaries of civilian employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia and one act affecting the compensation of the country's military personnel were passed in October 1949.

One of these, the Classification Act of 1949 (Public Law 429—81st Congress) was designed primarily to provide a more uniform basis for classifying and grading the various positions in the Classified Federal Service and to set forth the salary scales for these jobs. It affects about 850,000 workers.

The 31 grades in the professional and scientific (P), the clerical, administrative, and fiscal (CAF), and the subprofessional and subscientific (SP) services have been consolidated into 15 general schedule (GS) grades with three additional grades (16, 17, and 18) provided for a maximum of 300 top-flight employees. Although an upward adjustment of salaries to offset cost-of-living increases was not the primary purpose of the act,

small increases did result for most employees. At the minimum levels for the GS grades, the increases on an annual basis ranged from \$48 to \$180 for the first 13 grades. For grade 14 there was an increase of \$290 and for grade 15 there was a reduction of \$305. At the maximum levels, the salary changes ranged from \$93 to \$257 for the first 14 grades; for grade 15 the increase was \$670.

The 10 grades for the crafts, protective, and custodial services (CPC) listed in table 2, were not changed by the act. The rates of pay, however, were increased. At the minimum levels, the increases on an annual basis ranged from \$100 to \$174 while at the maximum levels, they ranged from \$123 to \$234.

Using July 1, 1949, employment in each pay group as weights, the average salary for the approximately 850,000 employees affected by the act was \$3,545 as compared with \$3,405 under the old rates, a gain of \$140.

One additional important provision of the act is for three longevity increases for both groups of employees in grades 1 through 10. Each of these increases is to occur at 3-year intervals after the maximum scheduled rate has been reached and is to equal one automatic within-grade step increase.

Additional compensation and other benefits are provided for about 500,000 postmasters, officers,

¹ By Nathan Buchalter of the Bureau's Division of Employment Statistics.

and other employees in the postal field service by Public Law 428, Eighty-first Congress. A flat increase of \$120 per year is provided for all postmasters, officers, and employees, except fourth-class postmasters, who are granted a 5-percent increase in their basic annual compensation, and part-time or hourly rated employees, who are granted 2½ cents an hour additional compensation.

TABLE 1.—Basic annual salary rates of Federal positions in other than crafts, protective, and custodial service under Classification Act of 1923, as amended through July 1949, and under Classification Act of 1949

Grade ¹	Number of employees, July 1949	Salary under Classification Act of 1923		Salary under Classification Act of 1949	
		Minimum	Maximum ²	Minimum	Maximum ²
GS-1-----	381	\$2,020.00	\$2,423.04	\$2,200.00	\$2,680.00
	4,290	2,086.00	2,498.28		
	11,945	2,152.00	2,573.52		
GS-2-----	117,153	2,284.00	2,724.00	2,450.00	2,930.00
GS-3-----	153,584	2,498.28	2,949.72	2,650.00	3,130.00
GS-4-----	104,166	2,724.00	3,175.44	2,875.00	3,355.00
GS-5-----	72,873	2,974.80	3,727.20	3,100.00	3,850.00
GS-6-----	30,732	3,351.00	4,103.40	3,450.00	4,200.00
GS-7-----	69,008	3,727.20	4,479.60	3,825.00	4,575.00
GS-8-----	14,165	4,103.40	4,855.80	4,200.00	4,950.00
GS-9-----	55,475	4,479.60	5,232.00	4,600.00	5,350.00
GS-10-----	6,859	4,855.80	5,608.20	5,000.00	5,750.00
GS-11-----	33,592	5,232.00	6,235.20	5,400.00	6,400.00
GS-12-----	25,720	6,235.20	7,192.80	6,400.00	7,400.00
GS-13-----	12,332	7,432.20	8,389.80	7,600.00	8,600.00
GS-14-----	4,857	8,509.50	9,706.50	8,800.00	9,800.00
GS-15-----	2,080	10,305.00	10,330.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
GS-16 ³				11,200.00	12,000.00
GS-17 ³				12,200.00	13,000.00
GS-18 ³				14,000.00	14,000.00
Total	719,212				

¹ As set up under 1949 act.

² Under the old and new acts there is provision for 6 annual automatic within-grade step increases for grades 1 through 10. Four increases are provided under the old act and 5 under the new for grades 11 through 14 at intervals of 78 weeks. For grade 15 the old act provides for only 1 automatic increase of \$25, while the new calls for four at \$250. The new act also provides for four step increases of \$200 for the new grades 16 and 17. In addition, under the new act, 3 longevity step increases at intervals of 3 years may be received by employees with satisfactory service in grades 1 through 10.

³ A maximum of 300 positions may be allocated to grade 16, and 75 to grade 17. A maximum of 25 positions may be allocated to grade 18 upon approval of the President.

The act also provides that all employees for whom three longevity increases were not provided by Public Law 134, Seventy-ninth Congress (except those paid on an hourly basis, and fourth-class postmasters) shall receive such increases of \$100 each. The first is to be effective after 3 years in the highest automatic grade, the second after five additional years, and the third after seven additional years, provided, however, that no one shall receive the first longevity increase unless he has rendered at least 13 years of service in the postal field service. Fourth-class postmasters are to receive longevity increases of 5 percent of their basic annual compensation instead of \$100. Table

TABLE 2.—Basic annual salary rates of Federal positions in crafts, protective, and custodial service under Classification Act of 1923, as amended through July 1949, and under Classification Act of 1949

Grade (CPC) ¹	Number of employees July 1949	Salary under Classification Act of 1923		Salary under Classification Act of 1949	
		Minimum	Maximum ²	Minimum	Maximum ²
CPC-1-----	183	\$1,410.00	\$1,732.00	\$1,510.00	\$1,870.00
CPC-2-----	25,813	2,020.00	2,350.00	2,120.00	2,540.00
CPC-3-----	22,676	2,152.00	2,498.28	2,252.00	2,732.00
CPC-4-----	16,411	2,350.00	2,799.24	2,450.00	2,930.00
CPC-5-----	10,032	2,573.52	3,024.96	2,674.00	3,154.00
CPC-6-----	15,412	2,799.24	3,250.68	2,900.00	3,380.00
CPC-7-----	9,250	3,024.96	3,601.80	3,125.00	3,725.00
CPC-8-----	4,169	3,225.60	3,978.00	3,400.00	4,150.00
CPC-9-----	1,289	3,601.80	4,354.20	3,775.00	4,525.00
CPC-10-----	1,161	3,978.00	4,730.40	4,150.00	4,900.00
Total	106,396				

¹ Same grades under old and new acts.

² Under the old act there is provision for 4 annual within-grade step increases for grade 1, 5 for grades 2 and 3, and 6 for the remaining grades. Under the new act there is provision for 6 such step increases in each grade. In addition, the new act provides for 3 longevity step increases at intervals of 3 years for employees with satisfactory service.

3 lists the minimum and maximum salaries of selected groups of field service postal employees under the old and new pay scales.

The rates of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies have been increased by Public Law 359, Eighty-first Congress, effective on the first day of the first pay period after October 15, 1949. Under the new scale, the annual salaries range from \$12,000 to \$22,500 as compared with a range of \$9,707 to \$20,000 under the old scale.

In table 4 are listed the minimum and maximum rates of basic annual compensation of military personnel under Public Law 351, Eighty-first Congress, effective October 1, 1949, and those

TABLE 3.—Annual salary rates of permanent regular postal service employees in selected positions

Selected positions	Salaries prior to Nov. 1, 1949			Salaries after Nov. 1, 1949		
	Minimum ¹	Maximum ²	Number of grades ²	Minimum ¹	Maximum ²	Number of grades ²
Clerks and carriers:						
1st class post offices-----	\$2,550	\$3,550	11	\$2,870	\$3,670	9
2d class post offices-----	2,550	3,550	11	2,870	3,670	9
Clerks:						
Air mail and class A railway mail lines....	2,750	3,550	9	3,070	3,670	7
Class B railway mail lines-----	2,750	3,750	11	3,070	3,870	9

¹ Minimum grade for permanent regular employees under old scale is grade 1; under new scale, grade 3.

² Excluding longevity increases. After Nov. 1, 1949, 3 longevity increases were provided for each of the positions shown. Previously, clerks and carriers in second class post offices received no longevity increases.

TABLE 4.—Basic annual compensation of military personnel prior to and beginning Oct. 1, 1949

Pay grade	Basic annual salary ^{1 2}				Annual cash allowances for subsistence and quarters ³							
	Prior to October 1, 1949		Beginning October 1, 1949		Prior to October 1, 1949				Beginning October 1, 1949			
	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	With dependents		Without dependents		With dependents		Without dependents	
					Subsistence	Quarters	Subsistence	Quarters	Subsistence	Quarters	Subsistence	Quarters
Enlisted personnel:												
E-1 (under 4 months).....	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$383.25	\$450.00	\$383.25	\$450.00	\$383.25	\$540.00	\$383.25	\$540.00
E-1 (over 4 months).....	900.00	1,350.00	960.00	1,140.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	540.00	383.25	540.00
E-2.....	960.00	1,440.00	990.00	1,440.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	540.00	383.25	540.00
E-3.....	1,080.00	1,620.00	1,146.60	1,764.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	540.00	383.25	540.00
E-4.....	1,200.00	1,800.00	1,411.20	2,293.20	383.25	450.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	540.00	383.25	540.00
E-5.....	1,380.00	2,070.00	1,675.80	2,734.20	383.25	450.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	810.00	383.25	540.00
E-6.....	1,620.00	2,430.00	2,028.60	2,998.80	383.25	450.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	810.00	383.25	540.00
E-7.....	1,980.00	2,970.00	2,381.40	3,528.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	450.00	383.25	810.00	383.25	540.00
Warrant officers:												
W-1.....	2,160.00	3,240.00	2,531.76	3,579.36	504.00	720.00	252.00	540.00	504.00	900.00	504.00	720.00
W-2.....	2,520.00	3,780.00	3,055.56	4,190.40	504.00	900.00	252.00	720.00	504.00	990.00	504.00	810.00
W-3.....	3,174.00	4,140.00	3,492.00	4,714.20	504.00	1,080.00	252.00	900.00	504.00	1,080.00	504.00	900.00
W-4.....	4,290.00	4,950.00	3,841.20	5,587.20	504.00	1,260.00	252.00	1,080.00	504.00	1,260.00	504.00	990.00
Officers:												
O-1.....	2,160.00	3,600.00	2,565.00	3,762.00	504.00	720.00	252.00	540.00	504.00	900.00	504.00	720.00
O-2.....	2,400.00	4,140.00	2,992.56	4,189.56	504.00	900.00	252.00	720.00	504.00	990.00	504.00	810.00
O-3.....	2,760.00	4,950.00	3,762.00	5,301.00	504.00	1,080.00	252.00	900.00	504.00	1,080.00	504.00	900.00
O-4.....	3,300.00	5,775.00	4,617.00	6,156.00	756.00	1,260.00	252.00	1,080.00	504.00	1,260.00	504.00	990.00
O-5.....	3,850.00	6,600.00	5,472.00	7,011.00	756.00	1,440.00	252.00	1,260.00	504.00	1,440.00	504.00	1,080.00
O-6.....	4,400.00	6,600.00	6,840.00	8,379.00	504.00	1,440.00	252.00	1,260.00	504.00	1,440.00	504.00	1,260.00
O-7.....	6,600.00	6,600.00	9,234.00	9,918.00	504.00	1,440.00	252.00	1,260.00	504.00	1,800.00	504.00	1,440.00
O-8 ⁷	8,800.00	8,800.00	11,115.00	11,457.00	504.00	1,440.00	252.00	1,260.00	504.00	1,800.00	504.00	1,440.00

¹ Pay scales also apply to commissioned officers of the Public Health Service and to personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Ranks corresponding to specified pay grades are:

Pay grade	Army	Air Force and Marine Corps	Navy, Coast Guard, and Coast and Geodetic Survey
Enlisted personnel			
E-1.....	Recruit.	Private.	Seaman, recruit.
E-2.....	Private.	Private, first class.	Seaman, apprentice.
E-3.....	Private, first class.	Corporal.	Seaman.
E-4.....	Corporal.	Sergeant.	Petty officer, third class.
E-5.....	Sergeant.	Staff sergeant.	Petty officer, second class.
E-6.....	Sergeant, first class.	Technical sergeant.	Petty officer, first class.
E-7.....	Master sergeant.	Master or first sergeant.	Chief petty officer.
Warrant officers			
W-1.....	Warrant officer, j. g.	Warrant officer, j. g.	Warrant officer, j. g.
W-2.....	Chief warrant officer.	Chief warrant officer.	Chief warrant officer.
W-3.....	Chief warrant officer (over 10 years).	Chief warrant officer (over 10 years).	Chief warrant officer (over 10 years).
W-4.....	do.	do.	Do.
Commissioned officers			
O-1.....	Second lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Ensign.
O-2.....	First lieutenant.	First lieutenant.	Lieutenant (junior grade).
O-3.....	Captain.	Captain.	Lieutenant.
O-4.....	Major.	Major.	Lieutenant commander.
O-5.....	Lieutenant colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Commander.
O-6.....	Colonel.	Colonel.	Captain.
O-7.....	Brigadier general.	Brigadier general.	Rear admiral (lower half) and commodore.
O-8.....	General, lieutenant general, and major general.	General, lieutenant general, and major general.	Admiral, vice admiral, and rear admiral (upper half).

² In addition to basic pay, bonuses are paid for hazardous duty, such as the following:

Old scale	New scale
Sea and foreign duty: Officers, 10 percent of base pay.....	None.
Enlisted personnel, 20 percent of base pay.....	\$96 to \$270 a year depending on grade.
Flight and submarine duty, 50 percent of base pay.....	\$360 to \$900 a year and \$1,200 to \$2,520 for enlisted personnel and officers, respectively, depending on grade.
Parachute duty (nonflight): Officers, \$1,200 a year.....	\$1,200 a year.
Enlisted personnel, \$600 a year.....	\$600 a year.

³ Subsistence rate used for enlisted personnel is \$1.05 a day although rates up to \$3.00 may be granted under certain conditions. Enlisted personnel are granted subsistence and quarters allowances only under special circumstances. Officers' quarters allowance is eliminated when suitable quarters are provided.

⁴ \$810 after 7 years of service.

⁵ Maximum salary and allowances limited to \$6,600.

⁶ After specified length of service, maximum subsistence and quarters allowances for officers under old scale were:

Pay grade	Length of service in years	Subsistence		Quarters	
		With dependents	Without dependents	With dependents	Without dependents
O-1.....	Over 5..	No change.	No change.	\$900.00	\$720.00
O-2.....	Over 10.	No change.	No change.	1,080.00	900.00
O-3.....	Over 17.	\$756.00....	No change.	1,260.00	1,080.00
O-4.....	Over 23.	No change.	No change.	1,440.00	1,260.00
O-5.....	Over 30.	\$504.00....	No change.	No change	No change

⁷ Basic compensation is exclusive of personal money allowances as follows: Under both old and new pay scales, \$500 for Lieutenant general, vice admiral, and equivalent and \$2,200 for general, admiral and equivalent. Under old scale \$5,000 for general of the Army, fleet admiral and equivalent; under new scale \$4,000 for Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Air Force, Chief of Naval Operations, and Commandants of the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard.

effective previously. Prior to passage of this law there had been no general realignment of the military pay structure for over 40 years, although many partial adjustments to take care of specific problems had been made without regard to the general compensation pattern. The primary purpose of the military pay act, therefore, was not only to grant increases in pay, but to establish a more equitable compensation pattern. Minimum basic salaries (except for one decrease) were increased by \$30 to \$2,634 and maximum basic salaries (likewise except for one decrease) were increased by \$50 to \$3,318. In general, the increases were proportionate to rank and the principle of periodic increases, based on length of service, was retained.

Subsistence allowances for personnel with dependents were unchanged except for a decrease of \$252 (33½ percent) for several middle officer ranks. Subsistence allowances for personnel without

dependents were unchanged for enlisted personnel, but were doubled for officers.

Quarters allowances underwent certain readjustments under the new act. For personnel with dependents, quarters allowances were unchanged for officers of middle rank; for enlisted personnel, they were increased \$90 for the first five grades and \$360 for the other grades (20 and 80 percent, respectively); for lower-rank officers, by \$90 and \$180 (10 and 25 percent); and for the two top officer ranks, by \$360 (25 percent). Quarters allowances for personnel without dependents were increased by \$90 for enlisted personnel and by \$90 and \$180 for officers of lower rank. For officers of middle rank they ranged from no change to actual declines of \$90 and \$180, while for officers of top rank the increase was \$180 (14 percent).²

² Family allowances, which were to have been abolished by this act, were to some extent continued for those on duty as of the date of passage of the act until July 1, 1952, by a provision that no one was to have his pay reduced as a result of the passage of the act.

Company Pension and Group-Insurance Plans: Cost Sharing¹

EMPLOYEES, as well as employers, contributed to the cost in nearly three-fifths of postwar pension plans and more than three-fourths of such group-insurance plans recently studied by the National Industrial Conference Board.²

The proportion of plans paid for entirely by the employer in 1949 was higher for pensions (41.2 percent) than for group insurance (23.7 percent). Comparison with earlier NICB surveys shows a marked increase in the proportion of noncontributory pension plans, from 15.5 percent in 1942; but noncontributory group-insurance plans declined from 47.6 percent in August 1945.

The type of funding (i. e., the method of accumulating funds to pay off benefits) conditioned the extent to which the employer assumed the entire cost of the pension plans. For instance, three-fourths of the group-annuity plans, underwritten with insurance companies under a group

contract, were on a joint contributory basis (table 1). This type was found to be the most numerous among the categories of plans studied. On the other hand, more than half (52.5 percent) of the self-administered pension-trust plans (next in numerical importance), which are on an actuarial basis and financed through an irrevocable trust fund, were entirely employer supported. The nonfunded or "pay-as-you-go" plans were also noncontributory with one exception.

Pensions supported by joint contributions were in the majority in each company-size category (table 1). In the smaller companies, the propor-

TABLE 1.—Proportion of contributory and noncontributory company pension plans, by type of funding and company size, 1949¹

Item	Number of companies	Contributory plans		Noncontributory plans	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All types of funding.....	255	150	58.8	105	41.2
Group-annuity plan.....	129	97	75.1	32	24.9
Pension-trust plan.....	99	47	47.5	52	52.5
Nonfunded plan.....	19	1	5.3	18	94.7
Other ²	8	5	62.5	3	37.5
All sizes of establishments.....	255	150	58.8	105	41.2
Under 1,000 employees.....	86	52	60.5	34	39.5
1,000-4,999 employees.....	79	43	54.4	36	45.6
5,000 employees and over.....	57	32	56.1	25	43.9
Number not available.....	33	23	69.7	10	30.3

¹ Source: Conference Board Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, October 1949 (p. 428), November 1949 (p. 481).

² Includes 3 individual-policy plans and 3 group permanent policies.

¹ Data are from The Conference Board Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, July 1949 (p. 286), October 1949 (pp. 426, 444) and November 1949 (pp. 466, 481).

² The pension study covers 255 companies which employed about 1.5 million workers; the group-insurance survey, 261 companies which had about 2 million workers. The plans were limited to those which were made effective or were revised since October 1945 and which included wage earners.

tion of contributory plans (60.5 percent) was slightly higher than in the other groups.

Of the 261 group-insurance plans studied,³ the Conference Board found that 199, or 76.3 percent, were jointly financed by employees and companies. Dependents were covered in 126 of the joint plans, or in 48.3 percent of the total plans. Under the programs entirely employer-supported, however, dependents were included⁴ in only 4.2 percent of total group-insurance plans, although provision was made in another 5.7 percent for such coverage at the option of the employee if he contributed toward that end.

In some companies, the employees' share of the cost of group-insurance plans was small; in others, the employees bore most of the financing. Among 191 plans for which data were available, the proportion of cost borne by the company and its employees, respectively, for individual benefits is shown in table 2, together with the number of plans involved in each type of benefit.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of 191 group-insurance plans, by type of selected benefits and by financial participation¹

Type of benefit	Total plans		Percent of plans		
	Number	Per-cent	Com-pany bears all cost	Employees	
				Share cost	Bear all cost
Life insurance.....	180	100.0	30.6	65.5	3.9
Accident and sickness ²	153	100.0	31.4	58.2	10.4
Group hospitalization.....	137	100.0	24.8	57.7	17.5
Blue Cross.....	67	100.0	16.4	11.9	71.7
Surgical care.....	126	100.0	30.2	57.1	12.7

¹ Data are from Conference Board Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, July 1949 (p. 287) and October 1949 (p. 445).

² Nonoccupational.

A minority of the group-insurance plans for which information was available had been made a part of the union agreement.⁵ Of the 216 companies reporting on this point, 128 (59.3 percent) had not incorporated the plan in the contract; 57 (26.4 percent) had reached an agreement with the unions on plans (most of these merely agreed to continue the plan, although 16 made the complete plan a part of the agreement); and 31 (14.3 percent) had no unions.

³ The types of benefits most frequently provided were life insurance, non-occupational accident and sickness benefits, hospital expenses, and surgical-operation insurance.

⁴ For hospital, medical, or surgical benefits.

⁵ Data as to union agreements were not given in the current study on pension plans:

Benefit Exhaustions, 1948-49, Railroad Unemployment Insurance

APPROXIMATELY 8 PERCENT of the 277,600 railroad workers who drew unemployment benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act during the benefit year ended June 30, 1949, exhausted the benefits payable to them during the period, according to a recent study made by the Railroad Retirement Board.¹ Duration of unemployment among beneficiaries, and therefore their rate of benefit exhaustion, tended to increase with age. The proportion of women beneficiaries who exhausted their rights was three times as great as that of men.

Trend in Benefit Exhaustion

The annual rate of benefit exhaustion among workers awarded unemployment benefits in the year 1948-49—8.1 percent—compared favorably with previous rates over the decade since the establishment of the railroad unemployment insurance system, especially those of the postwar period (table 1). The highest annual exhaustion rate occurred in the benefit year 1946-47—22.6 percent of beneficiaries. In 1947-48, the exhaustion rate fell to 10.6 percent, as the proportion of women, over-age workers, and other employees hard to place elsewhere declined among the group qualified to receive benefits.² In the meantime, the maximum benefit duration had been increased from 100 to 130 days per benefit year.

With a declining volume of railroad employment in the benefit year 1948-49, the number of beneficiaries of unemployment insurance and the proportion of these among total employees and among employees qualified to receive benefits exceeded the record of any other year in the decade. The beneficiaries constituted more than 18 percent of all railroad employees, but only 13

¹ Information for 1948-49 is from the Monthly Review, Railroad Retirement Board, December 1949 (pp. 247-250, 254), which reports a study based on a 10-percent sample of payments for unemployment in claim periods begun in the period July 1948-June 1949, except that a relatively small number of payments made after July 20, 1949, were not included.

Statistics for preceding years are taken from the annual report of the Railroad Retirement Board for the year ended June 30, 1948 (pp. 45-49), Washington, 1949.

² To qualify, the worker must have earned at least \$150 in covered railroad employment in the calendar year preceding the beginning of the benefit year, which starts July 1.

percent of those qualified on account of service in the previous calendar year to receive benefits.

Forty-two percent of all beneficiaries received less than \$100 in the benefit year 1948-49; another 23 percent received from \$100 to \$200; and fewer than 6 percent received \$500 or more. The most pronounced differences in amounts of payments arose from variations in duration of unemploy-

TABLE 1.—Trends in rate of benefit exhaustion among railroad unemployment insurance beneficiaries, and average benefits received, 1939-40 to 1948-49

Benefit year	Number of beneficiaries	Beneficiaries per 100—		Average payments per beneficiary	Benefit exhaustion per 100 beneficiaries
		Employees	Qualified employees		
1939-40.....	162,808	13.9	12.7	\$94	19.4
1940-41.....	161,925	13.1	11.0	108	17.0
1941-42.....	74,812	5.3	5.3	118	14.3
1942-43.....	15,614	1.0	1.0	108	9.5
1943-44.....	4,681	.3	.2	118	8.9
1944-45.....	5,832	.3	.3	128	10.9
1945-46.....	162,797	9.9	7.1	138	12.1
1946-47.....	203,553	12.7	8.6	226	22.6
1947-48.....	195,875	12.5	8.6	164	10.6
1948-49.....	277,600	18.5	11.3	178	8.1

¹ As given in source, without being carried to one decimal.

ment. For example, 46 percent of skilled maintenance worker beneficiaries were unemployed 4 weeks or less, as compared with only 22 percent of the laborers receiving benefits; the percentage of beneficiaries receiving less than \$100 was largest among skilled maintenance workers and least among laborers.

Benefit Exhaustion by Occupation

The largest occupational group of beneficiaries—69,100 way and structure laborers—in the benefit year 1948-49 had a high exhaustion rate of 10.8 percent (table 2). The second largest group—40,400 skilled shop workers—had the lowest rate, 2.4 percent.

Rates of exhaustion among office workers were high, ranging from 11.7 to 15.0 percent. The small group of executives, supervisors, and professional workers had the highest rate. This was attributed partly to the inclusion in this group of "a relatively large proportion of older beneficiaries who could not readily find new employment in keeping with their experience and earnings in their railroad

TABLE 2.—Rates of benefit exhaustion among railroad unemployment beneficiaries, by occupational group, July 1948-June 1949

Occupational group	Number of beneficiaries	Beneficiaries per 100 employees	Exhaustions per 100 beneficiaries
Total ¹	277,600	18.5	8.1
Office employees.....	18,800	5.8	12.0
Executives, supervisors, and professionals.....	1,100	1.1	15.0
Station agents and telegraphers.....	2,300	4.8	12.9
Clerks and other office employees.....	15,400	8.7	11.7
Train-and-engine-service employees.....	40,800	13.1	5.3
Engineers and conductors.....	3,200	2.7	12.0
Firemen, brakemen, switchmen, and hostlers.....	37,600	19.4	4.7
Gang foremen.....	2,200	3.8	5.8
Skilled maintenance employees.....	43,600	19.3	2.6
Skilled way and structures.....	3,200	7.8	5.0
Skilled shop.....	40,400	21.8	2.4
Helpers and apprentices.....	32,600	28.6	4.9
Laborers.....	116,200	32.7	10.9
Extra-gang; other way and structures.....	69,100	38.3	10.8
Shop and stores.....	18,200	21.2	11.0
Station and platform.....	28,900	32.3	11.2
All other employees.....	23,200	20.7	10.3

¹ Includes a small number of beneficiaries whose occupation was not reported.

positions. The same considerations affected station agents and telegraphers and engineers and conductors, two other groups in which the number of beneficiaries and the beneficiary rate were low while the exhaustion rate was high."

Age and Sex Factors

About 64 percent of the railroad workers who received unemployment benefits during the benefit year 1948-49 were less than 45 years of age.

TABLE 3.—Rate of benefit exhaustions among railroad unemployment beneficiaries, by age and sex, July 1948-June 1949

Age of beneficiary ¹	Number of beneficiaries ²	Men		Women	
		Number	Exhaustions per 100	Number	Exhaustions per 100
Total ²	277,600	263,000	7.3	14,600	22.0
Under 20 years.....	5,700	5,500	5.1	200	0
20-24 years.....	30,300	27,500	4.4	2,800	13.3
25-29 years.....	35,400	32,800	4.7	2,600	25.0
30-34 years.....	34,000	32,200	5.0	1,800	21.5
35-39 years.....	35,800	33,800	6.4	2,000	26.0
40-44 years.....	35,400	33,500	7.3	1,900	24.2
45-49 years.....	33,100	31,300	8.0	1,700	28.2
50-54 years.....	26,200	25,400	9.0	800	19.2
55-59 years.....	19,900	19,400	10.2	500	19.6
60-64 years.....	14,700	14,400	12.9	300	34.6
65-69 years.....	5,600	5,600	16.0	(³)	(³)
70 years and over.....	1,500	1,400	29.4	(³)	(³)

¹ As of birthday in 1948.

² Includes a small number whose age or sex was not reported.

³ Fewer than 50.

Among men, the proportion was 63 percent, and among women, 77 percent. Engineers and conductors and skilled shop employees had the smallest proportion of beneficiaries under 45 years of age. Firemen, brakemen, switchmen, and hostlers had the largest proportion under 45; clerks and other office employees had the second largest proportion, more than half of whom were women.

Although women comprised only 5 percent of total beneficiaries—14,600—22.0 percent exhausted their benefits as against 7.3 percent of men beneficiaries (table 3). In every age group, the rate of exhaustion of benefits was much greater for women than for men. However, the exhaustion rate increased successively for every age group of men 20 years of age and over.

Labor-Management Disputes in February 1950

STRIKE IDLENESS increased substantially in February 1950, mainly because of an almost complete bituminous coal stoppage and the Chrysler strike.

Crisis in Coal

The coal dispute reached the critical stage during February as coal stocks dwindled with the resumption of the near-industry-wide stoppage on February 6. President Truman, following the union's rejection of his proposal for a nonstatutory fact-finding board, invoked the national emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act and appointed a Board of Inquiry.¹ Court orders followed the Board's report, but the striking miners remained out despite return-to-work orders issued by union officials. Contempt proceedings were under way at the end of the month.

President Truman intervened directly in the coal dispute on January 31. He proposed acceptance of a Presidential fact-finding board to investigate and make recommendations on the dispute during a 70-day truce period with normal production. This proposal was accepted by the

¹ Members of the Board were David L. Cole, lawyer of Paterson, N. J., chairman; W. Willard Wirtz, professor of law, Northwestern University; and John T. Dunlop, associate professor of economics, Harvard School of Business Administration.

operators but was rejected on February 4 by the union. When the stoppage reached virtual industry-wide proportions, the President appointed a Board of Inquiry on February 6.

Hearings and negotiations were conducted before the Presidentially appointed Board of Inquiry on February 8 and 9, and the Board's report was submitted on February 11. On the basis of private hearings of the parties, the Board reported that "the impression conveyed was that in long months of bargaining the real issues in this case had never actually been joined." Commenting on the issues, the Board found that "this is basically a dispute, at the present stage, over the wage and welfare fund contribution issues. Behind the tactical maneuverings of the negotiators is fundamentally an issue of dollars and cents." While the nonwage issues were found to involve "issues of significant principle," the Board reported that "mutually acceptable terms covering these nonwage issues can be negotiated once the money issues are resolved." The Board explained failure to achieve agreement: "this is essentially because the operators and the union have bargained either with too great emphasis on tactical advantage or too little confidence in their ability to reach an understanding. In other words, they have not allowed collective bargaining to function freely and effectively."

A 10-day restraining order was issued on February 11 by Federal District Judge Richmond B. Keech in Washington, D. C., directing that the strike be called off and that collective bargaining be resumed. Judge Keech, in a separate action involving a complaint filed against the union by the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, issued a temporary injunction on the same day restraining the union from striking for the union shop, the so-called "able and willing" clause, and certain features of the United Mine Workers' pension and welfare fund.²

On February 11, and again on February 17, John L. Lewis instructed all officers and agents of the union to comply with the court orders. With the miners refusing to return, however, contempt proceedings were initiated against the union on February 20, with a trial scheduled to begin on February 27. The temporary restraining order

² The report of the Board of Inquiry commented as follows on the lawsuits relating to these provisions: "This series of lawsuits has brought into question many provisions of the last agreement of the parties. In these proceedings there is further reflection of the break-down of genuine collective bargaining in this industry."

was extended for another 10-day period in order to permit consideration of the Government's petition for an 80-day injunction under the provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act.

Negotiations were resumed after the court orders. Cyrus Ching, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and David L. Cole, chairman of the Board of Inquiry in the dispute, conducted bargaining sessions in an effort to obtain settlement. These efforts were suspended with the start of the contempt trial on February 27.

Chrysler Strike Continues

The Chrysler strike of approximately 90,000 workers which began on January 25 continued with no apparent progress in negotiations. Meetings were resumed early in February with the aid of Federal and State mediators. The union, contending that the strike automatically reopened the entire contract, proposed a number of changes. The company's position was that these were "non-economic changes," and that only economic matters were properly negotiable under the contract at the present time. However, the company advanced counterproposals, while offering to waive these if the union would withdraw its "non-economic" demands.

Telephone Truce

The Communications Workers of America (CIO) agreed to a 60-day postponement of a strike scheduled for February 24 in answer to an appeal by President Truman on February 22. In making his request, the President stated: "The parties have a duty to continue their effort to work out a peaceful solution through the bargain-

ing process. The special obligation and duty which applies to public utilities and the unions with which they deal cannot be satisfactorily discharged by them in the face of the impending February 24 deadline."

The union indicated, however, that its acceptance would not apply to the New Jersey Bell Co. situation which is being handled under the New Jersey statute pertaining to labor disputes in public utilities. A fact-finding board, established under the provisions of this act, reported its findings and recommendations to the Governor on February 21. Under the statute, the company facilities may be seized and changes in employment conditions determined through compulsory arbitration, if the parties should now fail to negotiate an agreement.

Other Developments

On February 9 nearly 200,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors voted a strike, scheduled for February 27. This action, under the terms of the Railway Labor Act, paved the way for the appointment of a Presidential emergency board on February 24, automatically forestalling strike action for 60 days.

Hearings continued before the fact-finding board appointed by Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City on January 9 in the dispute between the Transport Workers' Union (CIO) and the city's Board of Transportation. In these hearings the union proposals for the 42,000 transit workers included a wage increase of 21 cents an hour, a reduction of the workweek from 48 to 40 hours with no reduction in pay, the setting up of a new grievance machinery, and the abolition of an alleged company spy system.

Technical Notes

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

XI. Compilation of Industrial-Injury Statistics¹

WORK-INJURY STATISTICS are regularly compiled by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics in the following categories: (1) Annual estimates of the total volume of work injuries in each major industrial activity classification; (2) current quarterly injury-frequency rates for the primary manufacturing industry classifications; (3) annual injury-frequency rates and injury-severity measures for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry classifications; and (4) accident-cause statistics and detailed injury-rate break-downs for selected industries. Of these series, the estimates of injury volume are continuous from 1936 and the annual frequency rates from 1926. The quarterly series was started in 1943.

Efforts to standardize the methods of compiling work-injury statistics were initiated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1911. In 1914, the Bureau called a formal conference of labor and workmen's compensation officials and others interested in this subject. The work of this conference was carried forward in later years by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, culminating in the publication of

the first standardized procedures in 1920.² In 1926, a sectional committee of the American Engineering Standards Committee, later the American Standards Association, undertook a revision of these procedures. This work led to the publication in 1937 of the first American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates. This standard was subsequently revised in 1945 and is continuously under review by a sectional committee of the American Standards Association. A second standard, the American Recommended Practice for Compiling Industrial Accident Causes, developed under the American Standards Association procedures, was published in 1941. These two standards constitute the basis for all subsequent injury and accident statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Injury-frequency rates are the primary measures of the incidence of work injuries. They indicate the relative level of hazard prevailing in different plants or industries during a specified period of time, or in the same plant or industry during different periods. The lack of comparability inherent in simple injury totals, arising from variations in employment and operating time, is overcome by expressing the injuries in terms of a standard unit of exposure. By definition, the standard comparison injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

A disabling work injury is defined as any injury incurred in the course of and arising out of employment, which (1) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (2) renders the injured person unable to work at any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours of his regular shift

¹ By Frank S. McElroy of the Bureau's Industrial Hazards Branch.

² Standardization of Industrial Accident Statistics, Bulletin No. 276 of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1920.

on any day after the day of injury, including Sundays, holidays, and days on which the plant is shut down. Under this definition, the reportability of an injury for injury-statistics purposes is in no way related to the eligibility of the injured person for workmen's compensation payments. In case of doubt as to whether or not an injured person is able to work, the attending physician's decision is final.

The severity of temporary injury is measured by the number of days during which the injured person was unable to work. For death and permanent impairment cases, the American Standard provides a table of economic time charges. These time charges, based upon an average working-life expectancy of 20 years for the entire working population, represent the average percentage of working ability lost as the result of specified impairments, expressed in terms of unproductive days. Death, for example, representing the complete loss of all future production by the injured person, is assigned a time charge of 6,000 man-days (i. e., 20 years of 300 days each). The loss or loss of use of a single finger is estimated as resulting in an average reduction of 5 percent in working efficiency. By applying this percentage to the 20-year life expectancy, the time charge for this type of injury is established as 300 man-days.

The standard injury-severity rate, commonly used to compare the general level of injury severity in one plant or industry with that of another, weights each disabling injury with its established time charge and expresses the aggregate in terms of the average number of days lost for each 1,000 employee-hours worked.

Limitations of the Series

Estimates of Injury Volume. Comprehensive and continuing injury surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Mines, and the Interstate Commerce Commission provide accurate data for the estimates of injuries in manufacturing, mining, railway transportation, and public utility operations.

Estimates for construction, trade, and miscellaneous transportation are based upon small sample studies augmented by reports of injuries filed with State workmen's compensation agencies. Differences in the coverage of the State compensation acts and variations in the reporting require-

ments limit the usefulness of the basic data and introduce the possibility of considerable error in the final estimates, particularly in respect to non-fatal injuries.

Data relating to agricultural injuries are extremely limited and in many respects are contradictory. In large measure, the lack of basic figures results from the exclusion of agricultural operations from workmen's compensation coverage in most States. Confusion in the figures which are available results from the difficulty of separating work-produced injuries from those which should be ascribed to home, traffic, or public accidents. The estimates for this segment of industry, therefore, are subject to substantial error.

Injury Severity Rates. Some question has been raised in recent years regarding the significance of the severity rate as a true measure of injury severity. Objections are directed primarily to the use of employee-hours worked as the basis for comparison. Critics of the standard severity rate have pointed out that, for any specified number of employee-hours worked, six injuries each resulting in 1 day of lost time will produce the same severity rate as one injury which causes 6 days of lost time. The contention is that although hours worked are directly related to the occurrence of injuries, they have no bearing upon the severity of the injuries. It has been proposed that a more realistic measure of injury severity would be obtained by relating the aggregate time charges directly to the injuries which produced them—that the comparative measure of injury severity should be the average time charge per case.

The average time charge has not yet been made a part of the standard. It is, however, computed and presented along with the standard severity rate in the Bureau's annual and special industry surveys

Sources and Methods of Surveys

Annual Estimates. Injury statistics for particular segments of the economy are regularly compiled by a number of Federal agencies, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Bureau of Employee's Compensation, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Most of the State workmen's compensation agencies prepare summaries

B. L. S. 1418
(Rev. 8-26-48)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R002.5.
Approval expires Nov. 30, 1950.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

INJURY SUMMARY, 1949

(Do not list any injury more than once. See instructions on other side.)

See request and instructions on other side.

EXPOSURE DATA (Please complete this section even though there were no injuries to be reported)

Average number of employees, January 1-December 31, 1949:

Include all who worked in any capacity—production and related workers; force-account construction workers; administrative, supervisory, sales, technical, teaching, service, and office personnel; and all others.

Total number of employee-hours worked by all employees during 1949

Was this establishment in operation throughout 1949?

If not, please indicate the number of days on which it operated

CLASSIFICATION DATA

a. The principal type of activity of this establishment is (i. e., manufacturing, wholesale, retail, construction, public utility, etc.):

If manufacturing, answer b and c.

b. What products were most of your employees making during 1949? (List first the product on which the greatest number of employees worked, then others in descending order of employees involved. Please be specific. Avoid generalities such as "Ordnance" or "Machinery.")

(If product listed first accounts for less than half the employees, show the approximate percentage of employees involved)

c. What general types of operations were performed by most of your employees in the manufacture of these products (e. g., foundry operations, stamping, weaving, assembly, etc.)?

If nonmanufacturing, answer d.

d. What were the principal services furnished by this establishment during 1949 and what were the materials handled? (List first the service engaging the largest number of employees, e. g., warehousing of clothing)

Filled out by

Position

Type of disability	Code	Number of cases	
1. Fatal	10		
Permanent total			
2. Both arms.....	21		
3. Both legs.....	22		
4. Both hands.....	23		
5. Both feet.....	24		
6. Both eyes (sight).....	25		
7. Other (describe over).....	26		
8. Sum of items 2 to 7.....	x		
Permanent partial (Include loss or loss of use)			
9. 1 arm.....	31		
10. 1 hand.....	32		
11. 1 leg.....	33		
12. 1 foot.....	34		
13. 1 thumb.....	35		
14. 1 finger.....	36		
15. 2 fingers (same hand).....	37		
16. 3 fingers (same hand).....	38		
17. 4 fingers (same hand).....	39		
18. Thumb and 1 finger (same hand).....	40		
19. Thumb and 2 fingers (same hand).....	41		
20. Thumb and 3 fingers (same hand).....	42		
21. Thumb and 4 fingers (same hand).....	43		
22. 1 great toe.....	44		
23. 2 great toes.....	45		
24. Toe (not great toe).....	46		
25. 1 eye (loss of sight).....	47		
26. 1 ear (loss of hearing).....	48		
27. Both ears (loss of hearing).....	49		
28. Other (describe over).....	50		
29.	51		
30. Sum of items 9 to 29.....	x		
Temporary total (Omit all injuries resulting in disability of less than 1 day)		Number of cases	Total days of disability
31. Cases of known duration:			
(a) Number causing disabilities of 1, 2, or 3 days.....	61		
(b) Number causing disabilities of 4 or more days.....	62		
(c) Total of (a) and (b).....	63		
32. Cases of unknown duration.....	64		x x x
33. Sum of items 31 and 32.....	x		x x x
Grand total—All injuries reported		Number of cases	
34. Sum of items 1, 8, 30, and 33.....			

of the cases reported to them and several private agencies, such as the National Safety Council, the Portland Cement Association, and the American Petroleum Institute, also compile current injury data. Summaries of the data compiled by these agencies constitute the base for the annual estimates of the total volume of work injuries in the United States.

Quarterly Injury Surveys. At the end of each quarter, questionnaires are sent to approximately 14,000 manufacturing establishments. The cooperating plants are requested to supply the following information for each month of the quarter (1) the number of workers employed; (2) the number of employee-hours worked; and (3) the number of disabling work injuries experienced by their employees with a break-down indicating the resulting type of disability as known at the time of preparing the report. Generally, about 11,000 reports are received in time for the quarterly tabulations.

A cooperative program under which the Michigan Department of Labor and the Bureau of Labor Statistics jointly are to collect the quarterly injury data from Michigan establishments is to be inaugurated in 1950.

Annual Surveys. At the end of each year, annual summary reports are requested from an additional mailing list of about 50,000 employers. Some 25,000 manufacturing establishments and about 15,000 nonmanufacturing establishments usually report in this survey.

A joint program for the collection of annual injury data is already in effect in Pennsylvania. Under this cooperative arrangement, all annual reports from Pennsylvania establishments are collected by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. The State prepares its own tabulations from these reports and transmits a copy of each report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for inclusion in the national totals.

The report form used in the annual surveys (reproduced here) is somewhat more detailed than that used in the quarterly surveys. In addition to the summary figures necessary for the computation of injury-frequency rates, it includes a break-down of the permanent impairment cases to show the number resulting in each of several specific types of impairment, as well as a summary of the time lost by employees because of temporary

injuries. These additional data are used in the computation of injury-severity rates and severity averages.

Special Industry Surveys. Special surveys are made within selected industries to obtain greater coverage and greater detail than is possible in the regular surveys, and to determine the prevailing causes of the accidents which produce work injuries. In these surveys an attempt is made to obtain a mail report from every employer in the industry. The questionnaires cover the same items included in the annual survey form, but in addition ask for the figures in a break-down of the operating divisions of the reporting plants. From these reports, frequency and severity rates are computed for each type of operation commonly found in the industry, for plants of various size groups, and for plants in various geographic areas.

In addition, representatives of the Bureau visit a number of establishments in the selected industry and ask permission to review their original accident records. If permission is given, the Bureau representative examines the records and for each recorded accident prepares a transcript indicating: (1) how, when, and where the accident occurred; (2) what unsafe conditions and/or unsafe acts contributed to the accident; and (3) what type of injury resulted.

Computation Procedures

Annual Estimates. All available material accumulated in the injury surveys of the Bureau and of the other agencies previously mentioned are utilized in preparing the national estimates of injury volume. The tabulated injury totals prepared by these agencies are related to the appropriate segments of the national employment and the estimates are computed by direct expansion to represent the probable volume of injuries in the total working population.

Quarterly Injury Survey. Each report received is assigned an industry classification based upon the principal product or operation of the reporting plant, and totals of the reported figures are prepared for each industry classification. From these totals, average injury-frequency rates for each month, for each quarter, and for the year to date are computed for each industry classification. In

these computations, which conform to the provisions of the American Standard Method of

Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, the following formula is applied:

$$\text{Frequency rate} = \frac{\text{Number of disabling injuries multiplied by 1,000,000}}{\text{Number of employee-hours worked}}$$

No severity rates are computed, inasmuch as the final outcome of many of the injuries is not known at the time the reports are submitted.

Through direct comparison between the employment in the reporting group and the total estimated employment in manufacturing, estimates of the total volume of fatal and nonfatal work injuries in manufacturing are prepared for each period.

Annual Surveys. Data used in the computation of annual injury rates consist of (1) information reported on the annual injury summary form, and (2) the accumulated totals of the information reported during the year in the quarterly surveys.

All reports are classified according to the principal product or operation of the reporting establishment and totals of the reported data are prepared for each industry classification. These totals are used in the computation of injury-

frequency and severity rates following, with one exception, the procedures specified in the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates. The one exception is in the use of full-time charges for each permanent-partial disability rather than the percentage charges permitted under the standard. The computed rates for the various industry classifications are then weighted according to the total estimated employment in the classification and are combined in the computation of weighted rates for the major industry groups.

Average time charges per case, as described previously, are also computed in this survey to supplement the standard severity rate.

The frequency-rate formula used in the computations for this survey is the same as that shown in the discussion of the quarterly survey procedures. The severity rate and the average time charge are computed by the following formulas:

$$\text{Severity rate} = \frac{\text{Total days lost or charged multiplied by 1,000}}{\text{Number of employee-hours worked}}$$

$$\text{Average time charge} = \frac{\text{Total days lost or charged}}{\text{Number of disabling injuries}}$$

Special Industry Studies. The computation of injury-frequency rates and severity measures from data collected in special industry surveys follows the same procedures described in the discussion of the quarterly and annual surveys. The accident-cause data collected by the field staff are analyzed on an individual case basis, according

to the provisions of the American Recommended Practice for Compiling Industrial Accident Causes. The accident factors indicated by this analysis are tabulated in various break-downs, such as by department, occupation, operation or process, agency involved, and accident type.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Production of Goods for Commerce. A district court considered the application of overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended in 1949, to processing and maintenance activities of employees in a meat-packing plant.

The Wage and Hour Administrator sought to enjoin violation of these provisions. Operations of the employees included the feeding, tending, and slaughtering and dressing of cattle, and the preparation and packing of products and byproducts derived therefrom. Some of the employees also spent part of their working time in cleaning, repairing, and maintaining plant machinery and equipment and in general work. All sales of edible meats, consisting of over 90 percent of the value of plant products, were made locally; the other products were shipped in interstate commerce. Although all employees worked more than 40 hours a week, no extra compensation was paid for work exceeding 40 hours.

The court, in granting the injunction, held³ that the employees' total working time was spent in production of goods for commerce. Processing of goods going into interstate and processing of those going into intrastate commerce were held to be inseparable and therefore all were held to be within the act's coverage. The court also held that maintenance activities were an essential part

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. Benz Co.* (U. S. D. C., S. D. Ind., Dec. 29, 1949).

of and closely connected with the production activities.

Portal-to-Portal Act—Custom or Practice. In one of the first cases involving the effect of the Portal Act on work performed after the passage of that act (May 14, 1947), the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court upheld⁴ a trial court's order denying a motion to dismiss an action for overtime compensation. The appellate court stated that inasmuch as the employee's claims involved only time spent in his principal activities, it was not necessary for him to allege that such activities were compensable by contract or custom. It has been repeatedly held in previous decisions that when the activities were performed prior to passage of the Portal Act, it was necessary that the employees allege that all such activities were compensable by contract or custom, regardless of the nature of the activities; that without such allegation the action would be dismissed.

Two judges dissented, on the ground that the complaint did not state that the employees had worked more than 40 hours a week for any particular employer, but those judges agreed, however, that the complaint did not have to allege a contract or custom with respect to principal activities performed after May 14, 1947.

Labor Relations

Secondary Boycotts—"Hot Cargo" Contract. A decision of the National Labor Relations Board touched on the application of a number of provisions of section 8 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, prohibiting certain union activities. The board ruled⁵ that the secondary-boycott provisions of the act did not prohibit an employer and a union from making or from honoring a voluntary agreement to boycott "struck-work" or "hot-cargo."

The agreement, which was entered into by the union and several warehouse employers in a given area, prior to the effective date of the amended NLRA, reserved to the union the right to refuse to handle goods of any employer involved in a labor dispute. Upon being advised that a strike

⁴ *Berkowitz v. All Service Laundry* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., 2d Dept., Dec. 27, 1949).

⁵ *In re Conway's Express et al.* (87 NLRB No. 30, Dec. 16, 1949).

against a trucking employer, Conway's Express, was "on", union shop stewards at the warehouses refused to deliver freight to, or accept freight from, Conway trucks. The employers acquiesced.

The Board held that such acquiescence by the secondary employers took their employees' conduct out of the category of a strike or refusal to work. It also held that the contract permitting such conduct was not invalid as against public policy. Section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the amended NLRA prohibited unions from forcing or requiring participation by neutral employers in secondary boycotts by a certain form of employee pressure, namely, strikes induced or encouraged by the union. The Board held this section did not prohibit other means of inducing employers to engage in secondary boycotts, and did not prohibit employers from boycotting other persons.

Member Reynolds dissented, on the ground that the section referred to unequivocally proscribed secondary activities by unions, whether or not authorized by contract. He was of the opinion that a contract authorizing such activity was invalid as against the declared policy of the act.

The Board in its decision considered numerous other matters. It held that the union's strike against Conway, the primary trucking employer, was not in violation of section 8 (b) (2) as an attempt to cause an employer to discriminate in hire or tenure of his employees. While the strike was for a closed shop, the Board held that this was merely to enforce a valid closed-shop contract entered into prior to the effective date of the amended NLRA. The employer was held bound by the contract, although not a signatory, because in accepting certain terms of the contract, such as jurisdiction of a joint grievance board, he indicated an intention to be bound. The Board distinguished its rule of requiring an employer to sign agreements as to union representation, since there the right of employees to change bargaining representatives was involved. Member Reynolds dissented from this ruling on the ground that the employer's action did not indicate acceptance of the contract and that no valid basis existed for distinguishing this case from representation cases.

The Board ruled that the following activities of the union did not constitute a prohibited secondary boycott:

(1) The strike to compel Conway not to lease trucks to another employer of nonunion men. The contract between Conway and the other employer was held to be a joint venture in which the two employers had joint control over drivers of the leased trucks.

(2) The union's telephone requests that various secondary employers not handle freight transported by Conway's was held not prohibited by section 8 (b) (4), since the requests were made to supervisors or employees temporarily representing the employers and not to employees within the meaning of the act. While made in the presence of other employees, such requests were held not to be directed to them, since their duties did not include handling freight.

(3) The union's patrolling of the entrance to a primary employer's premises and ordering truck drivers not to pick up or deliver goods was held to be simply a device to force the primary employer to settle a dispute. The dispute in question concerned the matter of requiring a union agent to have a pass to enter the premises. Such a controversy was held to be over conditions of employment of the trucking employees, and therefore a primary dispute. Member Gray dissented from this part of the decision.

The Board held also that the union's condition for settling a strike—that the employer Conway pay it an amount equal to wages earned by a nonunion driver—was not a demand in the nature of an "exaction" in violation of section 8 (b) (6) of the amended NLRA. Such a demand was held to be merely in the nature of a claim for damages for breach of the closed-shop contract.

The union's demand for an employer's performance bond as a condition for settling the strike, was held a refusal to bargain, in violation of section 8 (b) (3). As with other similar requests by employers, the Board held that such a demand tended to circumscribe and impede the bargaining process. Member Houston, dissenting, thought that past violations of the contract by the employer justified the union's request for a bond.

Secondary Boycott—Truck Trailing. According to a preconceived plan, members of a truck-drivers' union trailed, in unidentified cars, trucks of an employer which were operated by nonunion employees, made a note of the names of the em-

ployer's customers, and turned the names over to the union. Union officials then were to call on these employer-customers, advise them of the union's organizing drive, and urge them not to purchase goods delivered by the nonunion drivers. There was no picketing, but the union placed the nonunion employer on its "unfair" list.

Reversing the trial examiner, the NLRB held⁶ that such conduct was not a secondary boycott prohibited by the amended NLRA. Trailing by unidentified cars could not, it held, be considered "inducement" or "encouragement" of employees of secondary employers to boycott the primary employer's goods. The Board pointed out there was no appeal for employee action. The request to secondary employers not to handle the primary employer's goods was not a violation of the act, which prohibited inducement of employees to boycott. The circulation of an unfair list also was held not to be a violation, for reasons given in a previous decision.⁷ For the same reasons a circular urging union members to favor union yards and mills was held not violative of the act. Heading off employees of other employers to prevent them from making pick-ups or deliveries at an "unfair" employer's yard was held to constitute primary, rather than secondary, activity.

Agricultural Workers Not "Labor Organization." The NLRB held⁸ that a secondary boycott in which members of a union consisting wholly of agricultural laborers participated did not violate the amended NLRA, because such laborers were excluded from the act's definition of "employees" and therefore the union was not a "labor organization." The act's boycott provisions were directed only against labor organizations or their agents. The Board rejected the general counsel's argument that the farm union was a labor organization because "employees" were eligible to membership, or because the local union was an agent of the National Farm Labor Union, which included other than agricultural laborers. However, the Board held that a union composed of both farm laborers and truck drivers was a "labor organization" and was prohibited from engaging in a secondary boycott. Likewise, a boycott of

agricultural products by a union of nonagricultural workers was held prohibited by the act.

Collective Bargaining—Request to Bargain. The NLRB ruled⁹ that an employer refused to bargain with a union, in violation of section 8 (a) (5) of the amended NLRA, although the request to bargain was made by an employee who was not a union official, but simply a spokesman for other employees at a meeting with a supervisor.

Several days previous to the meeting, a union official had informed the employer's assistant manager that all his employees had signed union application cards. The union official asked the assistant manager to recognize the union and make a contract with it, stating that otherwise the union would file a certification petition. The employer, a few days later, granted employees wage increases, and, at a meeting with the employees, urged them to accept individual contracts. One employee, as spokesman for the group, asked the assistant manager why employees should sign individual contracts when they wished to join the union. A majority of the employees subsequently signed individual contracts. An employee wrote the union that these employee gains were made because of the threat of a union. The union then filed with the Board charges that the employer had refused to bargain.

Two members of the Board held that the union official's initial conversation with the assistant manager constituted a request to bargain, despite his threat to file a representation petition. Two other members held that the request was made by the employee spokesman at the meeting, since the desire of the employees to join the union was communicated to the manager, and a request to bargain need not be made by a union representative. One member dissented, on the ground that there had been no request to bargain.

Discrimination by Employer. (1) An employer's conduct relating to the recall of employees after a temporary plant shut-down was held¹⁰ by the NLRB to constitute a refusal to bargain, but not discrimination against employees. The shut-down was for the alleged purpose of changing the products to be manufactured, and occurred at the time of the expiration of a union contract. The

⁶ *In re Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, Local No. 1407, et al.* (76 NLRB No. 135, Dec. 16, 1949).

⁷ *Matter of Denver Bldg. & Construction Trades Council*, Monthly Labor Review, February 1950, p. 190.

⁸ *In re DiGiorgio Wine Company, et al.* (87 NLRB No. 125, Dec. 16, 1949).

⁹ *In re Valley Broadcasting Co.* (87 NLRB No. 157, Dec. 16, 1949).

¹⁰ *In re West Boylston Manufacturing Co. of Alabama* (87 NLRB No. 132, Dec. 16, 1949).

employer assured the union that he would continue to recognize seniority among employees; however, he recalled them on an alleged merit basis. He refused to arbitrate numerous grievances over disregard of seniority on the ground that with the change-over a "new" employer, without responsibility to the old employees, was in charge of the plant. The employer postponed a union request for a new contract, and finally refused to meet with the union at all, on the ground that it had lost its majority.

The Board held that the employer's breach of his promises regarding seniority and his general conduct indicated that only a pretense was made at bargaining. However, it held that the recall of employees on the basis of merit did not necessarily show a plan to weaken and destroy the union, since it was conceivable that he simply wanted a free hand in selecting persons for a reduced number of jobs. Member Houston dissented, on the ground that the employer's policy was intended to discredit the union and divide its membership by setting recalled employees against those not recalled.

(2) The Board ruled¹¹ that an employer's shutting down of his trucking operation just after a union had won a consent election was not discriminatory in violation of section 8 (a) (3) of the amended NLRA. While the timing of the shut-down was ground for suspicion of the employer's intentions, the Board pointed out that the trucking operations had consistently lost money, and that on the day before the election, a representative of the seller of the trucks had refused to reimburse the employer for the cost of extensive repairs. The employer had been advised to discontinue his trucking operations, and apparently was persuaded to do so by the salesman. The Board held, however, that the employer refused to bargain by insisting that his trucking employees were independent contractors.

"Free Speech." Section 8 (c) of the amended NLRA permits the expression of views or opinion unless such expression contains threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit. A Federal court of appeals held¹² that the section did not preclude the NLRB from looking at the context or background of such an expression of views or

opinion to determine whether it constituted or was evidence of an unfair labor practice.

An employer had, at various times prior to amendment of the act in 1947, expressed his dislike of having an outside union, especially the CIO, at his plant. During that period the employer had given support to an "independent" union which had no outside members. The NLRB found that the employer's conduct, including these statements, constituted interference with union activity in violation of the NLRA, and ordered the employer to cease such conduct.

In enforcing the Board's order, the court of appeals held that, even under the amended act, the words could not be isolated from the related conduct to determine whether they contained threats or promises. This interpretation of section 8 (c), stated the court, would permit an employer to destroy his employees' freedom in choosing bargaining representatives and thus to circumvent section 7 of the act, which provides for self-organization and collective bargaining. The court held that Congress could not have intended such a result.

Representation. The NLRB ruled¹³ that a privately conducted election, not under the Board's auspices, was a bar to representation proceedings under section 9 (c) of the amended NLRA, provided that no irregularities were shown in such election.

A dispute arose as to which of two unions (paper makers or machinists) should represent a group of machinists and millwrights in a plant. The unions agreed to settle the issue by an election to be conducted by a representative of the Florida State Employment Service. The employer was not a party to the agreement. The paper makers won the election. The other union filed a representation petition shortly before the execution of a contract between the employer and the paper makers.

The Board pointed out that the unit of employees voting in the election was of the type previously held appropriate, and that the results would have been the same if the election had been conducted under Board auspices. Execution of the contract 7 months after the election was held to be within a reasonable time, and the filing of the petition before execution of the contract did

¹¹ *In re Walter Holm & Co.* (87 NLRB No. 134, Dec. 20, 1949).

¹² *NLRB v. Kropp Forge Co.* (U. S. C. A. (7th), Dec. 30, 1949).

¹³ *In re National Container Corp.* (87 NLRB No. 126, Dec. 16, 1949).

not remove the election as a bar to representation proceedings.

Chairman Herzog agreed with the decision solely because the petitioning union should not be allowed to attack an election to which it had agreed. Two members dissented, on the ground that section 9 (c) (3) provided that only an election under Board auspices could be a bar to representation proceedings.

Appropriate Unit. A Federal court of appeals upheld¹⁴ an NLRB ruling that the deciding factor in ascertaining a unit appropriate for collective bargaining might be the wishes of the employees themselves.

A union petitioned for representation of all production and maintenance employees of a plant engaged in making specialized machinery. The employer contested the inclusion of certain erection and maintenance employees in the proposed unit. The Board, after a hearing, found that either unit—that proposed by the union or that proposed by the employer—was appropriate under section 9 (b) of the amended NLRA, concerning determination of a proper bargaining unit. It pointed out that a community of interest existed between the two groups of employees, and that the erection functions appeared to be an integral part of the production function. It made the scope of the unit dependent on whether a majority of erection and maintenance employees voted for or against inclusion. A majority of such employees voted for inclusion in the larger unit, which was then certified as bargaining representative by the Board. The employers refused to bargain with the unit, contending it was inappropriate. The Board brought unfair labor practice charges.

The court of appeals held that the Board did not improperly delegate its functions under section 9(b) to employees, since either proposed unit had been found appropriate. In such a case the employees' wishes might be a factor in determining the unit.

Scope of Judicial Review. (1) The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held¹⁵ that section 10 (e) of the amended NLRA, providing that NLRB findings of fact are "conclusive if sup-

ported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole," did not materially broaden the scope of judicial review of Board decisions. (The original NLRA stated that such findings were conclusive if supported by "evidence.") Another court of appeals had previously held to the same effect.¹⁶

On a petition to enforce a Board order for reinstatement of an employee with back pay, an employer made his defense on the ground that the Board's findings of discrimination were not conclusive within the meaning of section 10 (e). The employer pointed out that the Board had reversed the findings of the trial examiner.

The court, however, pointed to the fact that the act before its amendment in 1947 had been construed by courts to require Board findings to be supported by substantial evidence. This amendment restricted evidence on which a decision might be based to evidence "on the record considered as a whole." This restriction was held to prevent a court from refusing to review a Board finding if such finding was supported by any substantial evidence, no matter how much such evidence was contradicted by other evidence. However, the court held that in this case the evidence on which the Board relied would form a reasonable basis for its findings. The findings of a trial examiner were not conclusive on the Board, in view of the failure of the amendments so to state, and the provision in the Administrative Procedure Act granting to an agency, in reviewing a decision of a trial examiner, all the powers which it would have in making an initial decision.

In this case, while some of the evidence which the Board had accepted as true was held by the court to be untrustworthy, there was sufficient other evidence pointing to the commission of discrimination against an employee to make the Board's decision "not wholly unreasonable."

Two other appellate courts reached similar results in other recent cases.¹⁷

(2) The Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit held,¹⁸ following a decision by another court of appeals¹⁹ that a decision by the NLRB general

¹⁶ *NLRB v. Austin Co.*, 165 F. (2) 592. Cf. *NLRB v. Carolina Mills* 167 F. (2) 212.

¹⁷ *NLRB v. Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.* (U. S. C. A. (8th) Jan. 16, 1950) *NLRB v. Continental Oil Co.* (U. S. C. A. (10th) Jan. 6, 1950).

¹⁸ *General Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Local 886, AFL v. NLRB* (U. S. C. A. (10th), Jan. 6, 1950).

¹⁹ *Lincourt v. NLRB*, 170 F. (2) 306.

¹⁴ *NLRB v. Underwood Machinery Co.* (U. S. C. A. (1st), Dec. 20, 1949.)

¹⁵ *NLRB v. Universal Camera Co.* (U. S. C. A. (2d), Jan. 10, 1950).

counsel to refuse to issue an unfair labor practice complaint against an employer was not subject to judicial review. A union had claimed a majority of employees as its members, and charged the employer with refusal to bargain. The court pointed out that there was no statutory provision for review of the general counsel's decision. His power to dismiss complaints was held merely to be a substitute for similar powers granted to the Board under section 10 (b) of the original NLRA.

Veteran's Reemployment

Seniority, Salaried Employees—Employer Practice. Three veterans, during their employment prior to induction into military service, had risen to salaried positions during wartime expansion of the employer's plant. Two of these veterans were reemployed shortly after the war, one in his former position and the other in a like position, his former job having been abolished. During the first large postwar adjustment of personnel after the court of appeals decision in the *Fishgold* case²⁰ denied superseniority to veterans, these workers, who had been given superseniority, were demoted from salaried to hourly paid positions. The third veteran at that time applied for his former position and was refused. The three veterans brought suit against the employer for damages through violation of reemployment statutes. The district court decided²¹ that those statutes were not violated.

No collective-bargaining agreement covered salaried employees. A published booklet stated company policy as to lay-off of such workers. Three basic factors—ability, value, and length of service (as defined)—were considered in lay-offs, together with four minor factors. The employer retained discretion as to the weight to be given each factor in a particular case. However, each salaried employee had an established "length of service" date. In dealing with returning veterans, the employer had previously accorded superseniority, believing it required. While this condition existed, the employer applied either departmental or job seniority to nonveterans in two minor reductions in force, to distribute equitably among them the ill effects of the superseniority.

²⁰ *Fishgold v. Sullivan Drydock & Repair Corp.* (154 F. (2d) 785; affirmed 328 U. S. 275).

²¹ *Freeman v. General Motors; Hixson v. Same; Helcher v. Same* (U. S. D. C., E. D. Mich., July 29, 1949).

The court said that the employer acted within his rights in the case of each veteran. It would be unreasonable in the changed conditions to compel the employer to create unneeded jobs for either veterans or nonveterans. In making the main postwar readjustment, the employer had decided the number of classes of salaried employees needed and had made a selection on the basis of qualification and seniority. Salaried employees had not negotiated "seniority" as the term is used in labor relations circles. The word is not defined in the reemployment statutes. Many variations in use of the seniority principle exist, determined by the particular contract or practice in effect. The policy and definitions in the employer's booklet did not constitute enforceable seniority rights, but indicated length of service as an established factor in lay-offs of salaried employees. All employees of the particular class retained had a length of service greater than any of these veterans.

The court rejected the contention that job seniority should have been considered. Job seniority was applied only for a short time, in connection with a mistaken view of law. This error the employer had a right to abandon. His doing so did not give the veterans, who had benefited from it, any ground for complaint.

Decisions of State Courts

Connecticut: Injunctions. The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors upheld²² the decision of a trial court dissolving a temporary injunction and refusing to grant a permanent injunction against interference with access to an employer's plant during a strike.

The strike was called at the time of expiration of a union contract for the purpose of securing better terms of employment. During the first few hours of the strike there was a solid picket line in front of the plant entrance. Feeling ran high, and any attempt of strikebreakers to enter the plant would almost certainly have been met by violence. The pickets were orderly, however. No threats were uttered. On the advice of police, a break was made in the picket line, which soon was reduced from 200 to 50 persons. Subsequently a temporary injunction was obeyed by union members, and a few production workers entered

²² *Canfield Co. v. United Construction Workers* (Conn. Sup. Ct. Errors, Dec. 27, 1949).

the plant for work when the plant was reopened. No actual violence occurred except for one altercation when a few union members attended a meeting called for the purpose of organizing an independent union.

The appellate court, in denying any appeal, held that the danger of violence in the first part of the strike did not necessarily justify an injunction. The problem posed was held to have been one for the discretion of the trial court, which had not abused its discretion. Although the testimony was conflicting, there was substantial evidence to show that the danger of violence against persons entering the plant no longer existed.

Texas: Strike for Union Shop—Picketing. The Supreme Court of Texas upheld²³ a trial court's injunction directed against picketing to compel an employer to grant a union shop, but ordered the injunction modified to permit picketing for lawful objectives by a union representing less than a majority of the employees of the picketed employer.

A building union picketed a job of moving hangars from one place to another, because the employees performing such work refused to join the union and their employer refused to replace them with union members. The employer requested an injunction against the picketing as violation of a State law prohibiting such action by a union representing less than a majority of the employees of the picketed employer. The trial court granted an injunction, which prohibited

picketing unless a controversy existed between the employer and a majority of his employees, or a union representing them, concerning wages, hours, or conditions of employment. The court of civil appeals upheld the injunction, after which the case was appealed to the State supreme court.

The State supreme court held that a statute limiting picketing in a labor dispute to controversies between an employer and his employees was unconstitutional. Its decision was made on the basis of a United States Supreme Court decision²⁴ which ruled that workingmen could not be excluded "from peacefully exercising the right of free communication by drawing the circle of economic competition between employer and workers so small as to contain only an employer and those directly employed by him." While conceding that an injunction would be valid if no interdependence of interests existed between the union and the employees in question, the court held that in this case, union iron workers could perform the tasks of house-moving performed by these employees.

The court pointed out, however, that the union was attempting to compel the employer to violate a State law prohibiting discrimination in employment against nonunion members. Picketing for an unlawful object was held enjoined, even though other objects of the picketing, such as higher wages, were lawful. The fact that the trial court had given the wrong reason for its decision was held not to make the decision invalid if there were other grounds on which it might be based.

²³ *Construction and General Labor Union No. 688 v. Stephenson* (Tex. Sup. Ct., Jan. 4, 1950).

²⁴ *AFL v. Swing*, 312 U. S. 321.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

January 12, 1950

A MAJORITY of American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions in New York City, representing over a million members, decided to continue permanently a political alliance especially created in the fall of 1949 to support certain candidates in the New York State and city elections. A united labor committee was organized and given full jurisdiction over the endorsement of political candidates and pending legislation. (Source: New York Times, Jan. 13, 1950.)

January 14

PENSION BENEFITS for 8,100 electrical construction workers in Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) were raised to \$120 a month at age 65. The Joint Industry Board of the electrical industry, the "welfare programs" of which are completely employer-financed, agreed to make up the difference between this rate and contributions obtained through the Federal social security program and from the IBEW, which provides \$50 a month. (Source: New York Times, Jan. 15, 1950.)

THE FEDERATION of Glass, Ceramic, and Silica Sand Workers of America (CIO) announced that the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libby-Owens-Ford companies had agreed to pensions at age 65, ranging from \$60 to \$125 a month, for 18,500 employees. Direct Federal social security benefits to workers are included in the amount of the pensions, but those for dependent wives and children are not deductible. Increased health and accident benefits and hospital allowances were also obtained by the union. (Source: CIO News, Jan. 23, 1950, p. 11.)

January 19

SECRETARY OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin announced that Arnold L. Zempel and Leo R. Werts had been appointed Executive Director and Associate Director, respectively, of the Department of Labor's Office of International Labor Affairs. This office is responsible for the development of policies and technical advice in the international labor

field. (Source: Dept. of Labor press release, Jan. 19, 1950.)

January 25

SECRETARY OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin ordered that all prevailing minimum wage determinations under the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act not already as high as 75 cents an hour be increased to that rate to conform to provisions of the amended Fair Labor Standards Act, which went into effect on this date (see Chron. item for Oct. 26, 1949, MLR, Dec. 1949). This action affected 36 of the 42 industries covered by wage determinations under the Public Contracts Act. (Source: Federal Register, Jan. 24, 1950, p. 382; for discussion, see p. 283 of this issue.)

THE CHARTER of the California State Industrial Council (CIO) was revoked by the president of the CIO after a three-member committee had found the council guilty of following the Communist Party line and of refusing to adhere to national CIO policy. Charges against the CSIC were heard in Washington on December 19. The revocation, the first such action in the CIO since the 1949 convention (see MLR, Dec. 1949, p. 640) is subject to appeal to the 51-member CIO Executive Board. (Source: CIO News, Jan. 30, 1950, p. 2.)

ABOUT 89,000 workers struck, in 24 plants in Detroit and other cities, as the Chrysler Corp. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) failed to agree on the union's demands for either a wage increase of 10 cents an hour or a welfare program (including pensions) equivalent to that amount. The company promised a \$100 monthly pension at age 65 and certain insurance benefits, but would not specify the amount to be set aside for such payments. The union adopted a new walk-out technique—"picketless striking." (Source: CIO News, Feb. 6, 1950, p. 3.)

SECRETARY OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin amended Child Labor Regulation No. 3 to give adequate protection to children of 14 and 15 employed in certain occupations not previously covered. This action took place owing to amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act (see Chron. item for Oct. 26, 1949, MLR, Dec. 1949). (Source: Federal Register, Jan. 25, 1950, p. 395.)

January 31

SECRETARY OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin announced that the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the International Association of Machinists (Ind.) voluntarily concluded a no-raiding agreement. (Source: Dept. of Labor Press Release, Jan. 31, 1950, for discussion, see p. 278 of this issue.)

THE UNITED RUBBER WORKERS (CIO) and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. announced that the company had agreed to pay noncontributory pensions of at least \$100 a month (including social security) to its 24,000 workers, at age 65 after 25 years' service. The plan differs from the Bethlehem pattern in two respects. If social security benefits are increased, the company will add half of that increase to the monthly pension. Furthermore, if 1 percent of the employee's total earnings exceeds the guaranteed minimum yearly pension, he will be paid this larger amount instead. (Source: CIO News, Feb. 6, 1950, p. 8, and New York Times, Feb. 1, 1950.)

February 1

A FORM of guaranteed annual wages, applied on an area-wide basis for some 25,000 workers in the laundry trade, was accepted by four major New York State employer associations in a new contract with the Laundry Workers Joint Board, an affiliate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO). Women employees, representing about 60 percent of the industry, are guaranteed a minimum weekly wage regardless of the time worked, while men employees are promised 40 hours work every week. (Source: New York Times, Feb. 2, 1950 and CIO News, Feb. 6, 1950, p. 8.)

February 5

NINE FORMER AFFILIATES of the CIO representing an estimated 32,000 workers in department stores, warehouses, and retail stores of the New York Metropolitan Area, united to form the Distributive Workers Union (Ind.). Eight of these affiliates were ousted from the Department Store Employees Union (CIO) in 1948, and the ninth (Local 121, Chemical Workers Union) seceded in the summer of 1949 from the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union (CIO). (Source: New York Times, Feb. 6, 1950.)

February 11

THE president of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) ordered striking miners in the bituminous-coal industry back to work. He acted in compliance with a 10-day restraining order, issued by the United States District Court in the District of Columbia, under the national emergency provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act. Earlier in the day the UMWA had been served with an injunction ordering it to drop certain demands against the coal operators, which were declared illegal under the LMRA by the same court, on February 9. (Source: New York Times, Feb. 12, 1950; for discussion, see p. 301 of this issue.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

How To Take a Case Before the National Labor Relations Board. By Louis G. Silverberg. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1949. 292 pp., charts, forms. \$5.

This procedural manual, for use by representatives of labor and management, will make as simple as possible the tasks involved in meeting requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act). A combination of two aspects of the current labor-management scene contributes to the value of the book: First, the apparent legislative impasse which makes any changes in the law unlikely, for the present at least; second, the collective-bargaining tension at plant level resulting from the internal situation in the CIO. Under these conditions, full knowledge of the operations of the basic labor-relations law of our country is vital to labor and management alike. Anyone who must deal with the National Labor Relations Board must have at his fingertips the various procedural intricacies involved in (a) filing non-Communist affidavits, financial statements, and other documents required of unions before they can protect themselves under the act; (b) petitioning for elections which will permit collective-bargaining rights to be exercised fully; (c) filing unfair labor practice charges; and (d) arranging for elections which will permit the bargaining parties to adopt union security clauses in contracts. These and many more minute steps in the Taft-Hartley maze are discussed simply, thoroughly, and dispassionately by the Director of Information of the National Labor Relations Board.

The book contains much advice designed to cut short procedural delays, and facsimiles of all the documents which must be filed at various stages of cases. Also included are texts of the act itself and of the rules and regulations of the NLRB, as well as a description of its function and structure. —M. W.

John L. Lewis: An Unauthorized Biography. By Saul Alinsky. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1949. 387 pp. \$4.

Mr. Alinsky has underscored the subtitle of his book almost as if it were an achievement in itself. But the

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

important quality in a biography is not so much whether it is authorized as whether it is authoritative. Authorized or no, one can be confident that the subject of the book would not be displeased with any of the contents, which collect, on a highly selective basis, some of the written record and much of the apocrypha concerning John L. Lewis, the septuagenarian president of the United Mine Workers of America, one-time vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and first president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Biography is the most intimate form of history, and the biographer thus bears a special trust to his reader and to history. A recent biographer, conscious of this trust, prefaced his work with a quotation from Albert Mathiez, which reads in part:

"The historian has a duty both to himself and to his readers * * *. He is accountable for the reputation of the mighty dead whom he conjures up and portrays. If he makes a mistake, if he repeats slander on those who are blameless * * * he not only commits an evil action; he * * * misleads the public mind."

What will concern the reader of this book is not the author's treatment of Mr. Lewis (whose place in American labor history will withstand searching scrutiny better than the accolades of many of his apologists) but rather the treatment accorded Philip Murray and the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Agriculture

Labor Recruitment for Agriculture: The Farm Placement Service in 1948. Washington, U. S. Employment Service, 1949. 31 pp., charts, illus. Free.

Labor's Aims and What They Mean to Agriculture. By Donald Montgomery. (In *Journal of Farm Economics*, Proceedings Number, Menasha, Wis., November 1949, pp. 1141-1147. \$2.)

The author states that labor endorses farm price supports as a national policy, but that its most important contribution to the price support program is its determination to achieve steady, full employment and production at good wages, for "only full employment can assure good markets, and price supports are in peril if markets collapse."

Legislation and Agricultural Labor. By Ralph Lauer. (In *Wisconsin Law Review*, Madison, May 1949, pp. 563-576. 75 cents.)

Account of the legislative processes which have excluded hired farm labor from the benefits of measures such as the Social Security Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and laws for safeguarding the rights of association and collective bargaining. The author concludes that the inclusion of hired farm labor would be in accord with contemporary economic and technological developments in agriculture.

Child and Youth Employment

State Child Labor, Compulsory Education, and Related Legislation, 1949. New York, National Child Labor Committee, 1949. 77 pp.; processed.

Trends in the Employment of Young Workers: Annual Report of National Child Labor Committee, for the Year Ending September 30, 1949. New York, 1949. 21 pp. (Publication No. 402.)

Unemployment Among the Teen-Aged in 1947-49. Washington, 1949. 4 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, December 1949, Serial No. R. 1972.) Copies are available free from U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards, Washington.

Early School Leavers—A Major Educational Problem. By Harold J. Dillon. New York, National Child Labor Committee, 1949. 94 pp., forms. (Publication No. 401.) \$1.25.

Study of the reasons why many young people do not continue their education through high school. The job history of a sample of these school leavers is analyzed as to initial employment, job stability, and other factors.

The Industrial Distribution of Juvenile Labor, [Great Britain]. By R. Godson. (In Bulletin of Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, November 1949, pp. 337-356. 2s. 6d.)

Prevention of Child Labor in India. By Mildred Fairchild. (In Asian Labor, New Delhi, October 1949, pp. 25-44. Rs. 2/8.)

Conciliation and Arbitration

Judicial Enforcement of Arbitration Awards in Labor Disputes. By Dorothy Dowell. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1949. 29 pp. (Reprint Series, No. 2; reprinted from Rutgers Law Review, February 1949.)

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration [Australia]: A Brief Survey. By Orwell de R. Foenander. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cambridge, Mass., August 1949, pp. 408-429. \$1.25.)

The Conciliation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes in Canada. Kingston, Ont., Queen's University, Department of Industrial Relations, 1949. 68 pp. (Bull. No. 13.) \$1.50.

Cooperative Movement

Cooperation and Social Security. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, November 1949, pp. 496-512; December 1949, pp. 625-648. 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Discussion of cooperative activities throughout the world for the provision of social security. These activities include welfare work, such as operation of orphans' homes, sanatoria, and holiday and rest homes; medical care through clinics and hospitals, general health work, malaria control, etc.; operation of cooperative pharmacies; and insurance against sickness, personal accident, and other risks.

Cooperative Housing. By William H. Chartener. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1949. 16 pp. (Vol. II, 1949, No. 8.) \$1. Summary of the present situation as regards cooperative

housing, legislation, etc., in the United States; a brief historical account of experience in the United States and certain foreign countries; and arguments for and against Federal aid to cooperatives for "middle-income" families, proposed in a measure currently before Congress.

Housing for the Middle Class. By Donald and Astrid Monson. (In Social Action, New York, November 15, 1949, pp. 3-27. 15 cents.)

Relates primarily to the housing problem of "middle-income" families. Following a general review of the problem, the writers consider the possibilities of consumer action through cooperatives. They discuss the various types of housing cooperatives used, the obstacles in their way, their experience under the Federal Housing Administration system of Government-insured mortgages, and steps that could be taken to assist them.

Report of the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration [for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30], 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration, 1950. 22 pp.

As by far the largest proportion of REA borrowers are cooperatives, this report deals mainly with their development, problems, needs, and possibilities for the future, how they can help local private industry, etc. Tables give statistics on loans, consumers served, operating revenue, and other details.

Wanted: True Light on Co-op Tax Exemption. By Karl D. Butler. (In Public Utilities Fortnightly, Washington, February 2, 1950, pp. 135-141. \$1.)

Comparative analysis of co-op problems in the light of competitive business operations—especially on the subject of co-op tax exemption.

Cost and Standards of Living

Consumers' Prices in the United States, 1942-48; Analysis of Changes in Cost of Living. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 82 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. No. 966.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Family Spending for Housing in Three Cities, 1947. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 8 pp. (Serial No. R. 1974; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, October 1949.) Free.

Work Time Required to Buy Food: A Comparison of the Purchasing Power of an Hour's Earnings in the United States and 18 Other Countries. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 7 pp. (Serial No. R. 1976; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, November 1949.) Free.

Rent Control Policy. (In Planning, P E P (Political & Economic Planning), London, November 7, 1949, pp. 125-144.)

Reviews rent control in Great Britain from 1915 to 1949, discusses the case for reforming the system now in effect, and makes recommendations.

Report of the Committee on Resale Price Maintenance, [Great Britain]. London, Board of Trade, 1949. 122 pp. (Cmd. 7696.) 2s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Includes a survey of resale price maintenance practices in Britain, and arguments for and against continuation. Recommends permitting resale price maintenance for branded articles by individual producers, but prohibitive of collective price maintenance schemes as practiced by trade associations.

A Guide to Family Spending in Toronto, Canada, 1949. Toronto, Welfare Council of Greater Toronto, 1949. 56 pp.; processed. 50 cents.

Shows quantities and costs for most of the items necessary "to maintain a minimum standard of health and self-respect" in Toronto, based on individual needs according to age, sex, and activity.

Economic and Social Problems

Low-Income Families and Economic Stability. Materials on the problem of low-income families, assembled by Staff of Subcommittee on Low-Income Families, Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Washington, 1949. 138 pp., map, chart. (Joint Committee Print, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

The materials are reviewed in relation to the policy set forth by the Employment Act of 1946. It is recognized that a "low family income" varies in amount by locality and by size, composition, and expenditure needs of families. The necessarily more or less arbitrary definition of low income is indicated by the statement that the document sets forth the facts on the numbers and circumstances of the nation's families that have incomes under \$2,000 in urban areas and under \$1,000 in rural areas. It is stated further that the document is factual and descriptive, and that final recommendations await the hearings and deliberations of the subcommittee. A separate subcommittee report presents materials relating to selected government programs which aid the unemployed and low-income families (see following entry).

Selected Government Programs Which Aid the Unemployed and Low-Income Families. Materials assembled by staffs of Subcommittee on Unemployment and Subcommittee on Low-Income Families, Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Washington, 1949. 79 pp., charts. (Joint Committee Print, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

Passing of the Mill Village: Revolution in a Southern Institution. By Harriet L. Herring. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1949. 137 pp. \$3.

The author describes the southern textile-mill village as having come into existence to meet the labor requirements of the early mills, and states that generally the early mill villages brought about a rise in material standards of living for the workers. The changes, at first gradual and later quite rapid, which have led to extensive sales of houses in mill villages, are recounted in the introduction, "An Old Institution in a New Time." The causes and processes of

selling, extent of the movement, post-sale problems, attitudes of workers and union officials, and views of adjacent communities are discussed. The significance of the movement is appraised as a replacement of community control and responsibility under mill management by the beginnings of "a new experiment in democracy in the South."

Toward Nationalization of Industry. By Harry W. Laidler. New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1949. 31 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Discusses the historical changes which account for the increase in the functions of government, and states the author's views as to the basis for further public control and activity, especially in the fields of natural resources and public utilities.

Employment and Unemployment

Maintenance of Full Employment. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1949. 97 pp. 75 cents, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Analysis of the replies of governments and specialized agencies to an inquiry of the United Nations' Secretary General concerning their plans and policies relative to maintenance of full employment and economic stability. The appendix contains texts of selected replies chosen to represent their various types.

The Problem of Employment Stabilization. By Bertil Ohlin. New York, Columbia University Press, 1949. 173 pp., charts. \$2.75.

The author discusses the national and international problems of maintaining conditions which make it possible for everyone willing to work to obtain a job, but which at the same time prevent "overemployment" or too large a percentage of unfilled vacancies. The discussion, largely theoretical, is presented in the framework of the author's preference for a "social-liberal society" as distinguished, on the one hand, from the traditional individualistic type of private enterprise, and, on the other hand, from a predominantly socialistic type.

Industrial Sickness Absenteeism. By W. M. Gafafer. (In Public Health Reports, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, October 28, 1949, pp. 1350-1352. 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Absence rates, by disease causation, are given for men and for women in 1948, and for men in the first half of 1949, with comparisons for earlier periods.

Total Number of Nurses Employed for Public Health Work in the United States, in the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on January 1 of 1945-49. Washington, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service, 1949. 14 pp.; processed.

Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain [Canadian] Industries, March 1947 to February 1949. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1949. 15 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

The Movement of Labor in 1948 [in Great Britain]. By C. A. R. Crosland. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, May 1949, pp. 117-126; July and August 1949, pp. 194-212. 2s. 6d. each.)

Industrial Accidents; Workmen's Compensation

Accident-Proneness: A Critique. By E. Richard Weirnerman, M.D. (In American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, December 1949, pp. 1527-1530. 70 cents.)

Federal Mine Health and Safety Inspection Amendments of 1949. Hearings held at Washington, June 16, 17, July 8, 1949, before a special subcommittee of Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 81st Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 3023, a bill amending Public Law 49, 77th Congress, providing for the welfare of coal miners, and for other purposes. Washington, 1949. 536 pp., maps, charts.

In discussing the inadequacy of enforcement provisions of the Federal Mine Safety Code, a variety of material relating to mine safety is presented.

Installation and Maintenance of Electric Supply and Communication Lines, Safety Rules and Discussion. Washington, National Bureau of Standards, 1949. 386 pp., diagrams. (Handbook H43.) \$1.50, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Report of Senate Interim Committee to the Senate on Workmen's Compensation Benefits, California Legislature, 59th Session, 1949. [Sacramento], 1949. 471 pp.

Includes a comparative analysis of workmen's compensation laws in the various States, grouped as to types of laws; employments, injuries, and diseases covered; claims; and benefits.

Now and 35 Years Ago, 1914-1949: New York State's On-the-Job and Off-the-Job Workmen's Compensation Programs. New York, State Workmen's Compensation Board, 1949. 10 pp.; processed.

Highlights of occupational and nonoccupational injury compensation programs.

Observations of Safety Practices and Conditions in Japanese Coal Mines. By Russell G. Warncke. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1949. 38 pp.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7542.)

Industriarbeidertrygden, 1946. Oslo, Rikstrygdeverket, 1949. 44*, 123 pp., charts. (Norges Officielle Statistikk X, 187.) Kr. 1.50.

Gives data on number of industrial accidents in Norway, and on accident causes, workmen's compensation, and related matters, back to 1895 in some cases.

Industrial Hygiene

Pharmacology and Toxicology of Uranium Compounds, With a Section on the Pharmacology and Toxicology of Fluorine and Hydrogen Fluoride. Edited by Carl Voegtlin

and Harold C. Hodge. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1949. In 2 parts, 1,084 pp., charts, illus. (National Nuclear Energy Series, Manhattan Project Technical Section, Division VI, Vol. I.) \$10.

The two volumes, released by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, describe the techniques and results of experimental studies carried out by the University of Rochester under the Government's wartime atomic energy program. These were designed to serve as a basis for medical protection of workers and scientists, in contracting plants and laboratories, who were exposed to the poisonous effects of uranium compounds. Although most of the work on chronic exposure necessarily was carried out through experiments on animals, a chapter summarizes the results of human exposure. The accidental release at an experimental laboratory of a large amount of uranium hexafluoride gave an opportunity to record the clinical effects of exposure of workers to the poisonous gas. Of 18 workers injured, 2 died. The protective program instituted included preemployment screening, and various periodic and special examinations.

Radiation-Exposure Survey of X-ray and Isotope Personnel. By Charles K. Spalding, Egilda DeAmicis, Russell F. Cowing. (In Nucleonics, New York, December 1949, pp. 63-66, bibliography. \$1.)

Analysis of 7,678 films worn by workers in X-ray departments and isotope laboratories indicated that the X-ray workers received considerably more radiation exposure.

Reflecting and Luminescent Materials. (In National Safety News, Chicago, February 1950, pp. 28, 29, 98-100, illus.; Data Sheet D-gen. 39.)

Discusses properties and uses of reflecting and luminescent materials in minimizing darkness hazards.

Industrial Relations

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938: A Survey and Evaluation of the First Eleven Years. By William S. Tyson. (In Labor Law Journal, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago, January 1950, pp. 278-286. 50 cents.)

Wartime Experiences of the National Labor Relations Board, 1941-1945. By Fred Witney. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1949. 309 pp. (Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. XXX, Nos. 2-3.) \$2.50, paper bound; \$3.50, cloth.

A study of the impact of the work of a peacetime agency upon the various wartime emergency agencies which had a labor facet to their operations. The National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act established a governmental policy of protecting the right to organize, and furthered that policy by creating a means for the designation of collective bargaining representatives. Our wartime problems in the fields of production, price control, and manpower allocation had a significant effect upon this peacetime policy. The interrelationships among all of these are studied by examining the important cases which came before the National Labor Relations Board during the war.

Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting, Industrial Relations Research Association, Cleveland, Ohio, December 29-30, 1948. Edited by Milton Derber, Campaign (704 S. 6th St.) Ill., secretary-treasurer of the Association, [1949]. 255 pp.

In addition to Dr. Witte's presidential address on "Where We Are in Industrial Relations," papers read covered the fields of collective bargaining, wages, and the price level; disputes that create a public emergency; developments in social security; collective bargaining and management rights; and the role of various disciplines in industrial relations research.

Responsibilities and Opportunities in Human Relations: Proceedings of 31st Silver Bay Conference on Human Relations in Industry, Silver Bay, N. Y., July 20-24, 1949. Edited by E. Clark Worman. New York, Young Men's Christian Associations, National Council, 1949. 108 pp., illus. \$1.50.

Fact-Finding Boards in Labor Disputes. By William H. Chartener. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1949. 16 pp. (Vol. II, 1949, No. 11.) \$1.

Seizure in Labor Disputes. By Harold S. Roberts. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, 1949. 14 pp., bibliography.

Wage Losses From Strikes. By Gertrude Deutsch. (In Conference Board Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, November-December 1949, pp. 442-445.)

The Incidence of Industrial Disputes: Rates of Time Loss, 1927-1947. By Robert Morse Woodbury. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, November 1949, pp. 451-466. 50 cents. Distributed In United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Covers experience in 22 countries.

Numbers of Workers Affected by Collective Agreements in Canada, 1948, by Industry. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1949, pp. 1521-1525, chart. 10 cents.)

Les Comités d'Enterprise—Fonctionnement et Résultats Pratiques. By Pierre Chambelland. Paris, Rousseau et Cie, 1949. xviii, 230 pp.

Evaluation of works committees, a postwar feature of French industry. Each establishment having over 50 wage-earners is required by law to set up an employer-worker council to discuss the business and to determine health, safety, and other social measures.

International Labor Organization

Conventions and Recommendations [of International Labor Conferences], 1919-49. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. xvi, 924 pp. \$5. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Conventions, Recommendations, and Resolutions Adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 32d Session (Geneva, 1949). (In Official Bulletin, International Labor Office, Geneva, August 15, 1949, pp. 85-212.

874510-50—6

50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

[*Reports Prepared for Asian Regional Conference of International Labor Organization, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, January 1950*]: Report of the Director-General [of ILO]; I, Labor Inspection; II, Provision of Facilities for the Promotion of Workers' Welfare; [III], The Development of the Cooperative Movement in Asia (issued as No. 19, Studies and Reports of ILO, New Series); IV, Agricultural Wages and Incomes of Primary Producers; V, Organization of Manpower. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. Variously paged. Report of Director-General, \$1; Reports I-III, 50 cents each; Report IV, 75 cents; Report V, \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[*Reports Prepared for Third Session of Iron and Steel Committee, International Labor Organization, Geneva, 1949*]: Report I, General Report; Report II, Guaranteed Wages in the Iron and Steel Industry; Report III, Technological Improvements in the Iron and Steel Industry and Their Effects on Employment. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 201, 49, 169 pp. \$1.25, 25 cents, \$1, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[*Reports Prepared for Third Session of Metal Trades Committee, International Labor Organization, Geneva, 1949*]: Report I, General Report; Report II, Vocational Training and Promotion in the Metal Trades; Report III, Systems of Wage Calculation in the Metal Trades. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 253, 164, 138 pp. \$1.50, \$1, and 75 cents, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Labor Legislation

Congress Makes a Law: The Story Behind the Employment Act of 1946. By Stephen Kemp Bailey. New York, Columbia University Press, 1950. 282 pp., bibliography. \$3.75.

The author emphasizes the view that the Employment Act of 1946 is so compounded of compromises and limitations that no party and no branch of Government can be held responsible for carrying it into effect. The volume indicates slight recognition of the special problems of inaugurating such a new and far reaching policy as that of the Employment Act. The act is discussed, however, as an illustration of the general need "for more responsible policy-making in our national legislature" so that "the public can pin responsibility unequivocally."

The Fair Labor Standards Act—What It Is. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, [1950]. 6 pp. Free.

In addition to the above pamphlet, the U. S. Department of Labor, through its Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, is issuing a series of regulations, and of interpretative bulletins to clarify the act. Those so far published include: Regulations, Part 541, defining and delimiting the terms "any employee employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, or local

retailing capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesman;" an explanatory bulletin on these regulations; an interpretative bulletin on overtime compensation; an interpretative bulletin on exemption of forestry or logging operations in which not more than 12 workers are employed; regulations, part 524, concerning employment of handicapped persons.

Fair Labor Standards Act of 1949, With Explanation. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1949. 48 pp. \$1.

The New Minimum-Wage Law. By Miriam Civic and Herbert R. Northrup. (In Conference Board Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, February 1950, pp. 66-71.)

Brief discussion of the amended Fair Labor Standards Act and a comparative tabulation of the old and the new provisions.

The New Wage and Hour Law, Including Complete Analysis, Conference and Committee Reports, Congressional Debate on Amendments, Text of Fair Labor Standards Act as Amended. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1949. Various pages; processed. \$5.

New Wage-Hour Law, Including Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949, with Explanation. New York, etc., Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1949. 64 pp. \$1.

Leitfaden des Arbeitsrechts, Unter Besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bayerischen Gesetzgebung. By Leopold Traub. Munich and Berlin, Biederstein, 1949. 117 pp.

Short survey of West German labor laws, with special emphasis on recent legislation, particularly in Bavaria. Covers the statutes on collective bargaining, the individual labor contract, apprenticeship, protection of labor, and labor courts. An appendix contains the text of significant laws, issued by the Allied Control Council, U. S. Military Government, the Bizonal Economic Council, and the Bavarian Government.

New Labor Relations Act in Japan. (In Industry and Labor, International Labor Office, Geneva, November 15, 1949, pp. 393-396. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Labor Organization

Report of Proceedings of the 68th Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at St. Paul, Minn., October 3-10, 1949. Washington, American Federation of Labor, [1949?]. 529 pp.

A short article on the convention was published in the Monthly Labor Review for November 1949 (p. 494) and reprinted in Bureau of Labor Statistics Serial No. R. 1979.

Union Security and the Right to Work. By John V. Spielmans. (In Journal of Political Economy, Chicago, December 1949, pp. 537-542. \$1.50.)

Walter Reuther and the New Unionism. By Charles A. Madison. (In Yale Review, New Haven, Conn., Winter 1950, pp. 275-293. \$1.)

Le Syndicalisme Dans le Monde. By Georges Lefranc. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1949. 136 pp., bibliography.

Short history of the evolution of labor movements in various countries, beginning with the early experience of Great Britain, Germany, and France and ending with the scission that occurred within the World Federation of Trade Unions in January 1949. Several pages are devoted to labor internationals.

Trade Unions in Britain. New York, British Information Services, 1949. 16 pp., bibliography. (Supplement to Labor and Industry in Britain, December 1949.)

Rudolf Wissell—Ein Leben für Soziale Gerechtigkeit. Edited by Otto Bach. Berlin, Grunewald, 1949. 100 pp., bibliography.

Life story of an outstanding German labor leader who was for some time Federal Minister of Economics and later Federal Minister of Labor under the Weimar Republic. The pamphlet is at the same time a contribution to the economic and social history of the period covered.

Evert Kupers—Werker, Strijder, Bouwer. By S. Witteboon. Amsterdam, J. J. Kuurstra, 1949. 176 pp., illus.

This book on Evert Kupers is not only a biography of the former president of the neutral Federation of Trade Unions of the Netherlands and of his experiences in trade-unions, but is also a history of the trade-union movement.

Labor and Trade Union Organization in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. By S. S. Awbery and F. W. Dalley. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1948. 70 pp. (Colonial No. 234.) 5s. net.

This study, made by two experienced British trade-unionists at the request of the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore, is an excellent source of information on the development of trade-unionism in Malaya and the difficulties faced by democratic unionism in postwar Asia. It includes discussion of population, wages and conditions of employment, education, social welfare, housing, cost of living, and Government departments concerned with labor.

Pensions

Negotiated Pension Plans—Text of 30 Agreements, With Editorial Summary. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1949. 248 pp. \$3.

Pension Plans in Collective Bargaining. By Louis S. Boffo. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1950. 31 pp., bibliography. (Publications Series A, Vol. 3, No. 6.) Single copies free.

Topics discussed include costs, factors to be considered in choosing a pension plan, and general economic and social implications. Brief summaries of a few plans are given.

Pensions—Who? When? How? (In Conference Board Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, December 1949, pp. 506-513.)

Considers some recent developments in bargained company pensions.

Successful Pension Planning. By Arthur J. Meuche. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1949. 77 pp. \$1.50. Simple discussion of "10 basic questions" which should be considered in choosing a pension plan.

Retirement of Public Employees. [Topeka?], Kansas Legislative Council, Research Department, 1949. 67 pp.; processed. (Publication No. 159.)

Review of the principal features of State-administered retirement systems for public employees, with particular reference to a system proposed by a Kansas joint legislative committee for public employees of that State not now covered by other retirement plans. An analysis of the Federal Old Age and Survivors insurance system is appended.

Railway Pension Plans Supplementary to the Railroad Retirement System. Chicago, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, 1949. 26 pp.; processed.

Social Security (General)

Estimated Cost of Social Security Expansion. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1949. 8 pp., chart. (Publication No. 73.)

The Foreign-Born Population and Old-Age Assistance. By Hugh Carter and Bernice Doster. (In *Monthly Review of Immigration and Naturalization Service*, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, December 1949, pp. 71-81, charts. 10 cents.)

Public Assistance Supplementation of the Income of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, October 1949, pp. 10-20, chart. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Resources of Beneficiaries of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. By Edna C. Wentworth and Margaret L. Stecker. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, November 1949, pp. 3-12. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Based on a series of studies by the Social Security Administration between 1941 and 1944. Findings of these studies relating to the adequacy of beneficiary resources are considered "especially significant in view of the rise in consumer prices since the date of the original investigation."

The Midwest Survey of Employee Benefit Plans, Six Metropolitan Areas. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1949. 44 pp., map; processed. (Publication No. 62.)

The plans surveyed covered nearly 2 million employees, mostly in 335 firms. This summary report gives data on

volume of coverage and other factors as to life insurance, pensions and retirement, prepaid hospitalization, surgical benefits, medical care, cash sickness benefits, and paid sick leave. A separate report was published for each of the six areas represented: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis.

Social Security Abroad. By Henry W. Steinhaus. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1949. 74 pp., bibliography, maps. (Publication No. 71.)

Deals concisely with the status of official social security programs and trends in foreign countries, insofar as they would have a bearing on United States employers extending their company benefit plans to their employees abroad.

La Sécurité Sociale. By Daniel Mayer. Paris, Société Parisienne d'Imprimerie, 1949. 83 pp. 50 frs.

Detailed replies to press and parliamentary criticism of the social security system in France, together with suggestions for improving and consolidating it, presented to the National Assembly on July 11, 1949, by the Minister of Labor and Social Security.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Salaries of State Public Health Workers, August 1949. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1949. 52 pp., charts; processed.

Salary Report of Officials of Telephone and Telegraph Carriers and Holding Companies, 1948. Washington, Federal Communications Commission, 1949. 9 pp.; processed.

Report of the Classification Study Commission, Including Wage and Salary Survey, Pursuant to J. R. 12, S. L. 1947, to the 25th Legislature, Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, 1949. 132 pp., charts; processed.

Part I is a study of the classification system in effect for Territorial Government employees, together with recommendations for changes in the system. Part II is a detailed analysis of their wages and salaries, giving comparisons with Federal and private wages and salaries in Hawaii and to some extent in continental United States.

Annual Report on Wage Rates and Hours of Labor in Canada, October 1948. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1949. 104 pp., chart. (Report No. 31; supplement to *Labor Gazette*, November 1949.)

Wage Rates, by Zones and by Trades, as at July 31, 1949, in the Printing Industry of Montreal and District. Montreal, Printing Industry Parity Committee for Montreal and District, 1949. 18 pp.; processed.

Arbeidslønninger, 1947. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1949. 79 pp. Kr. 1.50.

Report on wages in Norway in 1947 and earlier years.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Pay Rolls

- 326 Table A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 327 Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group
- 330 Table A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries
- 332 Table A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly pay rolls in manufacturing industries
- 333 Table A-5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group
- 334 Table A-6: Federal civilian pay rolls by branch and agency group
- 335 Table A-7: Civilian Government employment and pay rolls in Washington, D. C., by branch and agency group
- 335 Table A-8: Personnel and pay in military branch of Federal Government
- Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States¹
- Table A-10: Employees in manufacturing industries, by States¹

B.—Labor Turn-Over

- 336 Table B-1: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turn-over
- 337 Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

- 339 Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees
- 353 Table C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 354 Table C-3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 354 Table C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and exclusive of overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries

¹ This table is included quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues of the Review.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

- 355 Table D-1: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, by group of commodities
- 356 Table D-2: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city, for selected periods
- 357 Table D-3: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city and group of commodities
- 358 Table D-4: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by group, for selected periods
- 359 Table D-5: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by city
- 360 Table D-6: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 361 Table D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities, for selected periods
- 362 Table D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities

E.—Work Stoppages

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

F.—Building and Construction

- 363 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction
- 364 Table F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction
- 365 Table F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building
- 366 Table F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places by general type and by geographic division
- 367 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	A-8	A-9	D-1	D-1	D-8	D-6
A-2	(1)	B-1	B-1	D-2	D-2	E-1	E-3
A-3	(1)	B-2	B-2	D-3	D-2	F-1	H-1
A-4	(1)	C-1	(1)	D-4	D-4	F-2	H-2
A-5	A-8	C-2	(1)	D-5	D-2 and D-3	F-3	H-4
A-6	(1)	C-3	C-10	D-6	D-4	F-4	(1)
A-7	A-7	C-4	(1)	D-7	D-6	F-5	I-3

Not included in 1947 edition of Handbook.

A: Employment and Pay Rolls.

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

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)												
	1950		1949										
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept. ²	Aug.	July ¹	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force ³ -----	62, 835	63, 475	64, 363	64, 021	64, 222	65, 105	65, 278	64, 866	63, 452	62, 327	62, 305	61, 896	61, 546
Civilian labor force-----	61, 427	62, 045	62, 927	62, 576	62, 763	63, 637	63, 815	63, 398	61, 983	60, 835	60, 814	60, 388	60, 078
Unemployment-----	4, 480	3, 489	3, 409	3, 576	3, 351	3, 689	4, 095	3, 778	3, 289	3, 016	3, 167	3, 221	2, 664
Unemployed 4 weeks or less-----	1, 956	1, 399	1, 586	1, 736	1, 327	1, 484	1, 865	1, 925	1, 501	1, 160	1, 322	1, 440	1, 465
Unemployed 5-10 weeks-----	1, 171	971	771	719	757	1, 020	1, 104	808	763	838	899	1, 024	687
Unemployed 11-14 weeks-----	418	302	257	300	395	384	361	299	316	403	425	328	201
Unemployed 15-25 weeks-----	542	456	460	471	507	473	439	483	490	456	401	286	211
Unemployed 26 weeks and over-----	396	361	335	349	368	329	327	261	221	160	120	145	100
Employment-----	56, 947	58, 556	59, 518	59, 001	59, 411	59, 947	59, 720	59, 619	58, 694	57, 819	57, 647	57, 167	57, 414
Nonagricultural-----	50, 749	51, 783	51, 640	51, 290	51, 254	51, 441	50, 073	49, 924	49, 720	49, 999	50, 254	50, 174	50, 651
Worked 35 hours or more-----	40, 839	42, 260	36, 766	41, 354	27, 366	40, 407	27, 686	40, 924	41, 315	40, 761	40, 761	40, 830	41, 314
Worked 15-34 hours-----	6, 251	6, 126	11, 383	6, 056	19, 663	5, 231	14, 701	5, 425	5, 073	5, 913	5, 964	5, 737	5, 533
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ -----	1, 974	2, 049	1, 991	2, 027	1, 867	1, 509	1, 438	1, 525	1, 778	1, 888	1, 944	1, 876	1, 899
With a job but not at work ⁵ -----	1, 686	1, 349	1, 501	1, 855	2, 339	4, 294	6, 247	2, 051	1, 554	1, 438	1, 585	1, 730	1, 907
Agricultural-----	6, 198	6, 773	7, 878	7, 710	8, 158	8, 507	9, 647	9, 696	8, 974	7, 820	7, 393	6, 993	6, 763
Worked 35 hours or more-----	3, 979	4, 778	6, 205	5, 462	6, 294	6, 724	7, 326	7, 400	7, 159	5, 656	4, 973	4, 591	4, 299
Worked 15-34 hours-----	1, 459	1, 511	1, 256	1, 604	1, 455	1, 290	1, 871	1, 952	1, 474	1, 700	1, 833	1, 776	1, 725
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ -----	329	297	238	365	269	264	262	228	211	243	357	367	392
With a job but not at work ⁵ -----	431	189	179	279	140	228	189	116	130	221	231	260	345
	Males												
Total labor force ³ -----	45, 102	45, 174	45, 515	45, 413	45, 759	46, 613	46, 712	46, 282	45, 337	45, 143	45, 000	44, 721	44, 614
Civilian labor force-----	43, 715	43, 765	44, 099	43, 988	44, 319	45, 163	45, 267	44, 832	43, 886	43, 668	43, 525	43, 229	43, 161
Unemployment-----	3, 262	2, 472	2, 316	2, 563	2, 233	2, 519	2, 845	2, 598	2, 366	2, 205	2, 433	2, 417	2, 011
Employment-----	40, 453	41, 293	41, 783	41, 426	42, 085	42, 644	42, 422	42, 233	41, 521	41, 463	41, 092	40, 812	41, 150
Nonagricultural-----	34, 880	35, 369	35, 484	35, 123	35, 521	35, 549	34, 799	34, 796	34, 411	34, 714	34, 622	34, 689	35, 193
Worked 35 hours or more-----	29, 108	30, 077	26, 239	29, 631	20, 498	29, 277	20, 820	29, 889	29, 813	29, 621	29, 425	29, 425	29, 888
Worked 15-34 hours-----	3, 711	3, 424	6, 922	3, 234	12, 663	3, 080	9, 604	3, 004	2, 766	3, 237	3, 286	3, 199	3, 075
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ -----	904	884	870	901	810	593	651	629	825	802	802	825	879
With a job but not at work ⁵ -----	1, 157	984	1, 064	1, 359	1, 510	2, 599	3, 723	1, 274	1, 052	1, 032	1, 109	1, 239	1, 352
Agricultural-----	5, 673	5, 924	6, 299	6, 302	6, 565	7, 095	7, 623	7, 438	7, 109	6, 749	6, 470	6, 123	5, 957
Worked 35 hours or more-----	3, 817	4, 497	5, 335	4, 896	5, 465	6, 019	6, 356	6, 453	6, 249	5, 372	4, 738	4, 344	4, 102
Worked 15-34 hours-----	1, 094	1, 017	638	910	792	705	916	731	610	1, 023	1, 294	1, 263	1, 261
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ -----	262	234	152	247	179	161	185	148	134	153	223	270	275
With a job but not at work ⁵ -----	399	177	173	249	128	209	168	105	115	201	216	246	318
	Females												
Total labor force ³ -----	17, 733	18, 301	18, 848	18, 608	18, 463	18, 492	18, 566	18, 584	18, 115	17, 184	17, 305	17, 175	16, 932
Civilian labor force-----	17, 712	18, 280	18, 828	18, 588	18, 444	18, 474	18, 548	18, 566	18, 097	17, 167	17, 289	17, 159	16, 917
Unemployment-----	1, 218	1, 017	1, 093	1, 013	1, 118	1, 170	1, 250	1, 180	923	811	734	804	653
Employment-----	16, 494	17, 263	17, 735	17, 575	17, 326	17, 303	17, 298	17, 386	17, 173	16, 356	16, 555	16, 355	16, 264
Nonagricultural-----	15, 869	16, 414	16, 156	16, 167	15, 733	15, 892	15, 274	15, 128	15, 309	15, 285	15, 632	15, 485	15, 458
Worked 35 hours or more-----	11, 731	12, 183	10, 137	11, 723	6, 868	11, 130	6, 866	11, 035	11, 502	11, 140	11, 336	11, 405	11, 426
Worked 15-34 hours-----	2, 540	2, 702	4, 461	2, 822	7, 020	2, 151	5, 097	2, 421	2, 307	2, 676	2, 678	2, 538	2, 458
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ -----	1, 070	1, 165	1, 121	1, 127	1, 057	916	787	896	998	1, 063	1, 142	1, 051	1, 020
With a job but not at work ⁵ -----	529	365	437	496	788	1, 695	2, 524	777	502	406	476	491	555
Agricultural-----	625	849	1, 579	1, 408	1, 593	1, 412	2, 024	2, 258	1, 865	1, 071	923	870	806
Worked 35 hours or more-----	162	281	870	566	829	705	970	947	910	284	235	247	197
Worked 15-34 hours-----	365	494	618	694	663	585	955	1, 221	864	677	539	513	464
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴ -----	67	63	86	118	90	103	77	80	77	90	134	97	117
With a job but not at work ⁵ -----	32	12	6	30	12	19	21	11	15	20	15	14	27

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	1950	1949												Annual average	
		Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1948
Total employees.....	42,221	43,695	42,772	42,601	43,466	42,994	42,573	42,835	42,731	42,966	42,918	43,061	43,449	44,201	43,371
Mining.....	810	938	913	593	948	956	943	968	974	984	981	988	991	981	943
Metal.....	90.9	91.3	82.9	64.7	91.7	93.8	94.5	100.3	101.4	103.1	102.0	101.1	98.2	98.5	96.8
Iron.....	33.2	27.7	9.2	35.5	36.0	36.4	36.8	36.5	36.5	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.5	33.1
Copper.....	21.7	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	22.2	22.8	23.2	23.5	22.5	20.0	22.3	22.5
Lead and zinc.....	18.4	17.3	17.1	18.0	19.0	18.7	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.5	21.7	22.9
Anthracite.....	76.4	76.7	76.2	75.6	75.7	75.5	77.1	77.0	78.3	78.6	79.5	80.5	80.0	79.4	
Bituminous-coal.....	299.5	421.0	403.6	99.8	421.1	424.7	410.1	431.2	438.4	446.4	448.0	455.0	457.5	444.9	431.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	253.8	254.6	256.2	260.7	262.9	263.5	261.9	260.1	258.8	257.4	258.3	260.0	257.5	237.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	89.6	93.3	95.5	98.7	99.1	99.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	94.5	92.5	94.3	100.1	97.8	
Contract construction.....	1,992	2,091	2,244	2,313	2,341	2,340	2,277	2,205	2,137	2,036	1,947	1,926	2,016	2,165	1,982
Manufacturing.....	13,993	14,054	13,800	13,892	14,312	14,114	13,757	13,884	13,877	14,177	14,475	14,649	14,782	15,286	15,247
Durable goods ²	7,363	7,319	7,043	6,986	7,409	7,302	7,255	7,392	7,441	7,656	7,819	7,923	8,044	8,315	8,373
Nondurable goods ³	6,630	6,735	6,757	6,906	6,903	6,812	6,502	6,492	6,521	6,556	6,726	6,738	6,970	6,874	
Ordnance and accessories.....	21.5	21.6	21.8	22.6	22.7	22.6	23.8	25.3	26.1	27.3	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.1	26.9
Food and kindred products.....	1,422	1,491	1,540	1,631	1,703	1,718	1,585	1,501	1,436	1,410	1,406	1,414	1,439	1,536	1,532
Meat products.....	308.5	299.7	292.8	287.7	285.9	284.7	282.7	277.5	274.8	282.6	289.4	298.8	271.2	275	
Dairy products.....	133.0	136.4	142.2	149.9	156.5	162.3	161.6	153.9	146.3	141.4	136.7	134.0	147.7	148.0	
Canning and preserving.....	160.3	184.5	258.2	351.0	369.8	247.3	194.5	156.4	150.1	134.6	133.0	143.7	222.0	223.5	
Grain-mill products.....	120.3	123.0	125.4	123.6	122.5	121.8	119.4	118.7	116.4	117.8	118.9	118.8	117.7	116.9	
Bakery products.....	281.0	286.3	292.4	289.7	288.0	281.9	282.3	276.1	273.9	271.7	278.6	279.8	282.9	274.9	
Sugar.....	42.2	49.2	48.0	30.7	29.9	27.8	26.8	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.4	28.8	34.5	38.4	
Confectionery and related products.....	104.8	109.4	113.6	105.6	92.5	83.7	84.9	87.1	91.5	92.9	96.3	100.5	100.2	98.5	
Beverages.....	205.8	212.0	215.0	222.4	232.6	235.7	210.5	204.4	194.0	205.6	199.6	200.8	218.6	211.9	
Miscellaneous food products.....	135.2	139.9	142.9	142.5	140.2	140.0	138.5	135.5	136.2	132.5	134.2	133.9	141.3	144.1	
Tobacco manufactures.....	90	93	95	99	101	98	89	91	90	90	92	95	96	100	104
Cigarettes.....	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.3	25.8	25.8	26.2	26.6	26.2	
Cigars.....	43.0	45.5	45.7	45.2	44.3	42.9	44.4	43.3	42.9	45.4	45.5	45.3	48.3	49.4	
Tobacco and snuff.....	12.9	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.8	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	10.2	10.2	12.9	16.0	14.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.8	10.0	11.2	11.2	13.0	
Textile-mill products.....	1,264	1,275	1,272	1,256	1,220	1,179	1,145	1,170	1,175	1,188	1,240	1,279	1,288	1,362	1,325
Yarn and thread mills.....	157.9	156.0	153.3	148.5	141.4	135.3	140.7	141.4	142.9	153.1	159.0	162.4	167.6	179.5	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	604.0	601.8	594.8	577.0	559.8	548.1	555.2	557.1	560.3	589.5	613.4	621.4	645.7	618.3	
Knitting mills.....	245.0	247.9	244.8	237.0	228.7	218.1	220.8	220.1	225.1	228.6	231.8	229.2	249.0	242.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	90.0	89.4	87.3	85.4	82.6	81.3	83.4	85.4	87.1	87.9	88.4	87.9	89.8	86.8	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	59.2	58.2	57.5	55.9	55.3	50.9	56.9	58.5	61.7	63.5	64.6	64.9	64.8	57.3	
Other textile-mill products.....	118.9	118.6	118.4	115.8	111.0	111.1	113.4	112.1	111.3	117.4	121.6	122.6	135.2	140.9	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,152	1,159	1,146	1,199	1,198	1,155	1,055	1,073	1,070	1,121	1,166	1,171	1,129	1,162	1,130
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	142.1	132.8	141.5	146.5	143.5	128.8	134.7	131.8	147.3	150.7	152.5	149.2	154.4	151.2	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	263.8	269.1	270.5	264.5	253.1	239.3	253.8	257.4	258.9	260.2	259.0	243.1	269.1	269.8	
Women's outerwear.....	330.1	312.9	342.2	353.1	341.1	296.5	292.1	290.7	322.0	352.3	359.7	349.6	342.4	336.4	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	104.5	108.5	107.2	104.0	98.2	90.8	92.5	94.1	95.1	97.3	97.9	96.5	97.4	90.8	
Millinery.....	22.6	18.4	23.8	24.0	23.1	20.4	17.3	20.3	23.1	25.6	25.5	23.5	22.9	23.9	
Children's outerwear.....	64.9	66.1	68.2	67.9	67.3	63.4	62.3	57.3	58.5	63.0	62.3	59.7	59.5	53.1	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	91.1	96.1	98.4	95.5	91.1	84.7	86.4	83.4	83.0	84.4	84.1	81.4	90.1	83.5	
Other fabricated textile products.....	140.1	142.2	146.8	142.2	137.9	131.0	133.7	135.1	133.1	132.3	129.9	126.2	125.6	121.6	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	709	746	751	750	743	747	736	747	733	719	719	714	726	812	838
Logging camps and contractors.....	62.6	64.0	64.0	59.5	62.3	62.7	63.8	63.3	58.1	60.3	58.8	58.9	72.8	81.1	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	435.1	441.3	444.0	445.4	444.8	436.8	442.1	430.4	418.8	415.6	408.5	416.9	472.9	488.3	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	117.6	116.3	113.4	110.1	109.4	106.6	108.4	106.2	108.1	107.9	109.7	112.0	119.5	113.2	
Wooden containers.....	73.6	72.9	72.2	71.7	72.0	71.7	73.7	73.4	73.5	74.5	76.4	81.8	87.3		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	57.1	56.9	56.7	56.7	58.1	58.0	58.8	59.2	60.3	61.4	62.2	62.1	65.2	68.4	
Furniture and fixtures.....	333	332	326	327	319	305	295	298	301	311	316	320	325	348	340
Household furniture.....	237.1	232.4	231.2	233.9	212.3	204.0	205.5	207.9	215.9	219.7	223.3	226.9	247.0	243.9	
Other furniture and fixtures.....	95.0	93.9	95.7	95.1	92.5	90.9	92.8	93.2	94.6	95.8	97.0	98.4	100.9	96.1	
Paper and allied products.....	449	455	458	456	448	436	429	434	437	442	451	456	463	470	465
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	228.8	229.4	228.1	225.8	219.5	219.5	217.8	221.7	223.3	226.2	231.5	233.9	237.4	240.7	234.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	122.7	125.6	124.2	119.4	114.9	110.6	111.4	111.5	113.0	115.0	116.6	119.4	121.4	122.1	
Other paper and allied products.....	103.0	102.9	103.8	102.9	101.2	100.9	100.8	101.9	102.6	104.8	105.9	106.3	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	1950		1949											Annual average																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1948	1947																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Manufacturing—Continued																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	730	738	734	735	728	719	716	725	722	722	723	726	729	725	709																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Newspapers	288.4	287.6	288.2	286.4	285.2	283.5	283.8	283.8	280.8	277.9	276.6	275.0	274.7	267.5	248.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Periodicals	52.9	52.9	53.2	53.3	52.7	52.2	51.9	53.4	54.1	54.7	54.9	54.8	54.8	54.7	56.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Books	45.4	45.7	45.5	45.1	41.5	41.4	44.8	45.0	45.0	45.1	45.4	45.4	45.6	46.6	48.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Commercial printing	201.6	198.1	199.2	195.0	193.1	195.5	196.4	194.9	195.6	196.0	198.8	198.8	201.5	197.5	191.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Lithographing	41.8	41.9	41.6	40.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	40.6	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.6	45.1	43.2	48.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Other printing and publishing	107.8	108.1	107.7	107.3	106.3	103.8	107.9	107.6	108.4	109.1	110.5	111.1	113.3	115.6	Chemicals and allied products	658	661	661	665	654	636	630	642	654	675	691	693	700	699	692	Industrial inorganic chemicals	67.3	66.5	67.1	65.7	65.7	66.6	68.6	69.0	70.0	70.9	71.1	72.6	70.9	66.6	66.6	Industrial organic chemicals	187.9	187.0	185.6	184.7	180.3	181.1	185.0	188.3	195.9	205.7	211.4	212.4	210.3	205.5	Drugs and medicines	94.3	93.6	93.7	92.7	92.0	90.7	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.7	91.8	91.8	89.5	93.6	Paints, pigments, and fillers	67.5	67.7	67.9	66.3	65.8	64.9	66.7	67.3	67.7	68.1	68.7	68.7	70.7	68.3	Fertilizers	30.8	30.3	31.8	32.3	30.4	29.6	30.6	36.4	42.3	43.2	38.8	35.5	35.9	36.7	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	62.2	63.4	64.9	58.8	48.7	46.5	48.5	50.5	54.5	57.0	58.2	60.4	56.2	55.7	Other chemicals and allied products	151.2	152.6	153.6	153.7	153.0	150.1	150.5	151.7	152.9	154.1	152.7	158.1	165.0	165.3	Products of petroleum and coal	241	243	244	241	247	246	246	246	246	245	246	247	250	239	Petroleum refining	195.9	197.3	197.6	199.2	200.2	199.9	198.9	198.0	199.1	198.5	199.6	200.7	199.1	189.3	Coke and byproducts	20.0	18.2	13.5	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.0	18.6	Other petroleum and coal products	27.1	28.9	30.1	28.4	27.7	26.3	26.6	27.1	26.1	25.6	25.7	25.8	30.8	31.2	Rubber products	235	235	234	234	209	227	224	230	233	238	243	246	251	259	270	Tires and inner tubes	104.5	103.7	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	113.9	115.9	121.1	132.4	Rubber footwear	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	29.6	28.8	Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0
Chemicals and allied products	658	661	661	665	654	636	630	642	654	675	691	693	700	699	692																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	67.3	66.5	67.1	65.7	65.7	66.6	68.6	69.0	70.0	70.9	71.1	72.6	70.9	66.6	66.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Industrial organic chemicals	187.9	187.0	185.6	184.7	180.3	181.1	185.0	188.3	195.9	205.7	211.4	212.4	210.3	205.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Drugs and medicines	94.3	93.6	93.7	92.7	92.0	90.7	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.7	91.8	91.8	89.5	93.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Paints, pigments, and fillers	67.5	67.7	67.9	66.3	65.8	64.9	66.7	67.3	67.7	68.1	68.7	68.7	70.7	68.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Fertilizers	30.8	30.3	31.8	32.3	30.4	29.6	30.6	36.4	42.3	43.2	38.8	35.5	35.9	36.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	62.2	63.4	64.9	58.8	48.7	46.5	48.5	50.5	54.5	57.0	58.2	60.4	56.2	55.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Other chemicals and allied products	151.2	152.6	153.6	153.7	153.0	150.1	150.5	151.7	152.9	154.1	152.7	158.1	165.0	165.3	Products of petroleum and coal	241	243	244	241	247	246	246	246	246	245	246	247	250	239	Petroleum refining	195.9	197.3	197.6	199.2	200.2	199.9	198.9	198.0	199.1	198.5	199.6	200.7	199.1	189.3	Coke and byproducts	20.0	18.2	13.5	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.0	18.6	Other petroleum and coal products	27.1	28.9	30.1	28.4	27.7	26.3	26.6	27.1	26.1	25.6	25.7	25.8	30.8	31.2	Rubber products	235	235	234	234	209	227	224	230	233	238	243	246	251	259	270	Tires and inner tubes	104.5	103.7	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	113.9	115.9	121.1	132.4	Rubber footwear	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	29.6	28.8	Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																										
Products of petroleum and coal	241	243	244	241	247	246	246	246	246	245	246	247	250	239	Petroleum refining	195.9	197.3	197.6	199.2	200.2	199.9	198.9	198.0	199.1	198.5	199.6	200.7	199.1	189.3	Coke and byproducts	20.0	18.2	13.5	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.0	18.6	Other petroleum and coal products	27.1	28.9	30.1	28.4	27.7	26.3	26.6	27.1	26.1	25.6	25.7	25.8	30.8	31.2	Rubber products	235	235	234	234	209	227	224	230	233	238	243	246	251	259	270	Tires and inner tubes	104.5	103.7	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	113.9	115.9	121.1	132.4	Rubber footwear	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	29.6	28.8	Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																									
Petroleum refining	195.9	197.3	197.6	199.2	200.2	199.9	198.9	198.0	199.1	198.5	199.6	200.7	199.1	189.3	Coke and byproducts	20.0	18.2	13.5	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.0	18.6	Other petroleum and coal products	27.1	28.9	30.1	28.4	27.7	26.3	26.6	27.1	26.1	25.6	25.7	25.8	30.8	31.2	Rubber products	235	235	234	234	209	227	224	230	233	238	243	246	251	259	270	Tires and inner tubes	104.5	103.7	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	113.9	115.9	121.1	132.4	Rubber footwear	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	29.6	28.8	Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																								
Coke and byproducts	20.0	18.2	13.5	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.0	18.6	Other petroleum and coal products	27.1	28.9	30.1	28.4	27.7	26.3	26.6	27.1	26.1	25.6	25.7	25.8	30.8	31.2	Rubber products	235	235	234	234	209	227	224	230	233	238	243	246	251	259	270	Tires and inner tubes	104.5	103.7	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	113.9	115.9	121.1	132.4	Rubber footwear	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	29.6	28.8	Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																							
Other petroleum and coal products	27.1	28.9	30.1	28.4	27.7	26.3	26.6	27.1	26.1	25.6	25.7	25.8	30.8	31.2	Rubber products	235	235	234	234	209	227	224	230	233	238	243	246	251	259	270	Tires and inner tubes	104.5	103.7	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	113.9	115.9	121.1	132.4	Rubber footwear	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	29.6	28.8	Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																						
Rubber products	235	235	234	234	209	227	224	230	233	238	243	246	251	259	270	Tires and inner tubes	104.5	103.7	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	113.9	115.9	121.1	132.4	Rubber footwear	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	29.6	28.8	Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Tires and inner tubes	104.5	103.7	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	113.9	115.9	121.1	132.4	Rubber footwear	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	29.6	28.8	Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Rubber footwear	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	29.6	28.8	Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Other rubber products	102.9	103.0	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.9	109.2	Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Leather and leather products	389	385	373	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	410	409	Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Leather	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	54.2	55.7	Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Footwear (except rubber)	249.7	232.9	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	260.1	257.3	Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Other leather products	85.6	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	95.0	95.5	Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	498	504	514	501	Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Glass and glass products	122.8	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	135.9	143.8	Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Cement, hydraulic	42.3	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	40.9	38.1	Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Structural clay products	77.7	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	83.4	76.1	Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.6	58.8	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.9	86.2	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.8	81.5	Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.2	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.3	101.9	103.5	104.3	105.9	102.7	Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Primary metal industries	1,128	1,114	887	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,247	1,231	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.8	388.8	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	612.0	589.0	Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Iron and steel foundries	199.2	195.9	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	259.3	256.8	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	49.2	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.1	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	111.5	Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Nonferrous foundries	78.2	74.0	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.2	85.9	Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Other primary metal industries	117.0	105.3	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	130.7	132.3	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	917	932	976	995	Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Tin cans and other tinware	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.7	47.7	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.7	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	154.4	156.5	Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.0	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	165.8	174.3	Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Fabricated structural metal products	186.4	179.3	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	215.2	215.9	206.7	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	146.5	141.5	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	172.2	180.4	Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Other fabricated metal products	186.1	178.3	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	219.0	229.1	Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,244	1,232	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,533	1,535	Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Engines and turbines	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.8	83.9	Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.8	162.6	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	191.3	178.9	Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Construction and mining machinery	90.2	89.1	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	122.6	120.2	Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Metalworking machinery	196.4	195.4	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	239.5	248.3	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.8	156.8	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	201.9	204.4	General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
General industrial machinery	172.5	173.1	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.8	Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Office and store machines and devices	86.4	87.6	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	109.1	108.2	Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Service-industry and household machines	149.9	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	191.3	184.8	Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.6	138.8	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	183.4	197.3	Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Electrical machinery	760	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	869	918	Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.4	289.5	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	332.9	343.5	Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.9	59.0	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.0	74.3	Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Communication equipment	275.7	275.6	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	291.0	302.7	312.2	336.2	Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	164.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	127.4	125.6	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	144.4	148.0	154.8	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	1950	1949											Annual average		
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment.....	1,200	1,119	1,111	1,208	1,240	1,224	1,242	1,224	1,183	1,242	1,248	1,245	1,267	1,263	1,263
Automobiles.....		708.5	697.0	789.2	810.2	807.0	799.0	775.6	726.9	777.9	775.6	772.5	794.0	792.8	776.2
Aircraft and parts.....		253.2	252.1	255.4	258.3	252.2	259.6	253.7	254.1	259.3	259.4	256.0	254.9	228.1	228.6
Aircraft.....		167.9	166.6	168.8	171.2	171.7	172.8	169.3	169.8	171.0	168.9	168.9	168.5	151.7	151.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....		50.4	51.2	52.1	52.4	46.2	53.2	53.1	53.8	53.0	52.8	52.2	52.1	46.7	47.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		26.9	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.3	26.3	23.2	22.7	27.6	27.9	27.3	26.7	22.4	22.0
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		83.2	85.5	82.7	88.6	94.6	100.6	103.7	108.2	109.0	113.6	116.4	118.1	140.7	159.4
Ship building and repairing ⁴		72.6	75.0	72.4	77.9	83.3	88.8	91.3	95.1	95.9	100.3	102.2	103.7	124.2	137.3
Railroad equipment.....		64.0	65.0	68.2	71.2	59.3	73.3	81.2	83.0	84.6	87.5	88.2	87.6	84.8	81.4
Other transportation equipment.....		9.7	11.6	12.0	11.4	10.5	9.3	9.6	10.5	11.1	11.5	11.5	12.3	16.6	17.0
Instruments and related products.....	231	234	234	235	233	230	231	236	238	242	245	246	251	260	265
Ophthalmic goods.....		25.8	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.2	27.0	27.3	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.0	28.2	30.1
Photographic apparatus.....		48.8	49.2	49.7	49.5	50.1	51.2	53.0	53.8	55.6	56.1	56.7	57.7	60.3	61.6
Watches and clocks.....		31.3	31.9	32.2	31.7	30.6	29.4	30.6	30.6	31.1	31.6	32.0	33.8	40.8	41.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....		128.0	127.5	126.9	125.8	123.3	123.7	125.8	126.3	128.0	129.0	129.4	131.7	130.5	131.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	420	438	456	457	439	417	384	403	404	414	426	434	439	466	461
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		56.6	57.4	57.2	54.9	52.5	49.0	53.4	54.3	55.7	57.1	58.5	58.7	60.3	58.1
Toys and sporting goods.....		67.8	76.5	76.9	72.3	70.3	63.8	65.3	65.6	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.9	80.8	80.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		59.5	63.5	64.5	62.9	58.1	52.8	51.6	50.1	53.3	57.8	60.0	59.4	62.3	61.0
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		254.5	258.3	258.1	248.5	236.4	218.0	232.6	233.5	238.6	244.9	248.7	254.1	262.8	262.3
Transportation and public utilities	3,878	3,935	3,891	3,871	3,959	3,992	4,007	4,031	4,021	3,991	3,975	4,024	4,054	4,151	4,122
Transportation.....	2,686	2,737	2,688	2,664	2,739	2,760	2,771	2,800	2,792	2,761	2,745	2,795	2,829	2,934	2,984
Interstate railroads.....		1,328	1,281	1,257	1,339	1,375	1,381	1,410	1,416	1,387	1,370	1,414	1,440	1,517	1,557
Class I railroads.....		1,149	1,114	1,090	1,166	1,202	1,208	1,230	1,237	1,215	1,198	1,231	1,255	1,327	1,352
Local railways and bus lines.....		154	154	156	157	157	158	159	159	161	160	161	161	163	185
Trucking and warehousing.....		576	571	568	555	539	537	540	532	532	538	544	549	566	551
Other transportation and services.....		679	682	683	688	689	695	691	685	681	677	676	679	687	692
Communication.....	656	660	665	669	676	685	691	691	695	698	700	701	699	696	646
Telephone.....		611.7	615.5	618.5	624.7	632.9	638.2	636.6	639.1	641.1	643.5	643.8	640.6	634.2	581.1
Telegraph.....		47.7	48.2	49.4	50.1	51.6	52.3	53.1	54.5	55.4	55.3	56.0	56.9	60.8	63.4
Other public utilities.....	536	538	538	538	544	547	545	540	534	532	530	528	526	521	492
Gas and electric utilities.....		513.7	513.6	513.7	518.7	521.4	520.0	515.2	509.3	507.0	504.9	504.2	502.9	497.0	469.5
Local utilities.....		24.7	24.8	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.0	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.6	23.4	23.5	23.7	22.6
Trade	9,295	10,130	9,605	9,505	9,409	9,213	9,220	9,336	9,342	9,478	9,310	9,292	9,388	9,491	9,196
Wholesale trade.....	2,517	2,537	2,538	2,554	2,538	2,515	2,472	2,491	2,482	2,504	2,523	2,541	2,559	2,533	2,410
Retail trade.....	6,778	7,593	7,067	6,951	6,871	6,698	6,748	6,845	6,860	6,974	6,787	6,751	6,829	6,958	6,785
General merchandise stores.....		1,394	1,973	1,588	1,489	1,432	1,337	1,356	1,401	1,434	1,515	1,411	1,386	1,423	1,389
Food and liquor stores.....		1,183	1,217	1,208	1,200	1,192	1,181	1,201	1,208	1,203	1,204	1,193	1,184	1,186	1,195
Automotive and accessories dealers.....		708	716	704	696	692	688	679	670	661	658	648	647	653	634
Apparel and accessories stores.....		525	634	561	557	542	486	507	553	564	616	548	534	554	577
Other retail trade.....	2,968	3,053	3,006	3,009	3,013	3,006	3,005	3,013	2,998	2,981	2,987	3,000	3,013	3,081	3,088
Finance	1,771	1,770	1,767	1,767	1,771	1,780	1,780	1,774	1,763	1,757	1,749	1,735	1,731	1,716	1,641
Banks and trust companies.....		416	415	415	417	422	422	413	413	415	413	410	403	380	380
Security dealers and exchanges.....		55.4	55.1	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.7	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.9	56.3	56.5	57.9	60
Insurance carriers and agents.....		630	628	626	627	628	624	616	612	613	611	606	602	589	549
Other finance agencies and real estate.....		669	669	671	672	675	678	686	683	676	667	660	662	665	662
Service	4,705	4,738	4,769	4,794	4,833	4,836	4,851	4,834	4,804	4,798	4,720	4,712	4,723	4,799	4,786
Hotels and lodging places.....		444	445	451	475	504	511	487	464	451	445	447	447	478	497
Laundries.....		346.8	347.8	350.6	355.8	358.0	364.0	361.0	352.6	347.3	346.2	346.4	350.5	356.1	364.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....		142.5	144.6	147.4	146.9	144.2	150.6	154.1	153.1	149.5	143.5	142.0	143.6	149.9	153.7
Motion pictures.....		238	238	238	236	238	239	240	238	237	235	234	235	241	252
Government	5,777	6,041	5,783	5,866	5,893	5,763	5,738	5,803	5,813	5,775	5,761	5,737	5,764	5,613	5,454
Federal.....	1,804	2,101	1,823	1,863	1,892	1,900	1,905	1,909	1,898	1,885	1,877	1,877	1,875	1,827	1,874
State and local.....	3,973	3,940	3,960	4,003	4,001	3,863	3,833	3,894	3,915	3,890	3,884	3,860	3,889	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 available upon request.

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	1950	1949												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1948	1947
Mining:															
Metal.....		80.6	72.4	54.1	80.9	82.8	83.3	89.5	90.9	92.7	92.0	91.0	88.3	88.6	87.5
Iron.....		29.9	24.5	6.0	32.2	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.1	33.2	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.6	30.5
Copper.....		19.2	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.9	21.2	20.2	17.9	20.0	20.1
Lead and zinc.....		16.1	15.0	14.7	15.6	16.5	16.1	19.1	19.8	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	19.2	20.7
Anthracite.....		71.8	72.1	71.6	71.1	71.2	71.0	72.7	72.9	73.9	74.3	75.1	76.1	75.8	74.6
Bituminous-coal.....		392.0	374.9	77.0	395.0	399.7	383.1	404.5	411.7	419.6	421.6	428.2	430.5	419.1	407.7
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production.....		124.0	124.4	126.1	128.7	131.6	131.1	130.0	126.5	125.7	125.7	125.9	125.7	127.1	120.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		80.4	82.6	83.2	85.8	86.0	85.8	85.9	85.6	85.4	82.0	80.4	81.9	87.6	86.0
Manufacturing.....	11,456	11,513	11,823	11,368	11,775	11,561	11,211	11,337	11,324	11,616	11,904	12,074	12,201	12,717	12,794
Durable goods.....	6,007	5,965	5,713	5,651	6,080	5,947	5,894	6,022	6,057	6,262	6,417	6,523	6,640	6,909	7,010
Nondurable goods.....	5,449	5,548	5,570	5,717	5,715	5,614	5,317	5,315	5,267	5,354	5,487	5,551	5,561	5,808	5,784
Ordnance and accessories.....	17.1	17.1	17.3	18.1	18.2	18.2	19.3	20.7	21.3	22.5	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.9	22.5
Food and kindred products.....	1,072	1,138	1,184	1,273	1,340	1,350	1,224	1,153	1,095	1,071	1,069	1,073	1,097	1,197	1,216
Meat products.....	251.8	242.5	236.0	230.4	228.5	227.2	225.6	220.6	217.4	225.5	230.9	239.7	215.8	223.9	
Dairy products.....	96.2	98.9	104.0	110.4	116.3	122.1	122.1	115.3	107.8	103.3	100.0	98.6	111.0	115.2	
Canning and preserving.....	135.0	159.2	232.2	321.5	339.1	220.1	169.0	130.9	125.0	109.9	108.3	118.2	195.3	198.2	
Grain-mill products.....	95.1	96.8	100.3	98.0	96.9	96.8	94.3	93.8	91.5	93.0	93.4	93.9	93.6	94.1	
Bakery products.....	189.4	194.4	199.4	196.4	194.1	190.5	191.7	187.8	186.0	185.3	188.6	190.0	195.5	194.0	
Sugar.....	37.8	44.6	43.5	26.7	25.7	23.7	22.8	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.5	24.8	30.0	33.9	
Confectionery and related products.....	90.5	95.3	99.2	91.5	78.7	69.9	71.1	73.6	77.8	79.3	82.4	86.4	85.9	84.0	
Beverages.....	141.4	146.3	149.2	157.3	164.7	168.5	152.4	148.0	140.1	149.4	144.5	145.6	161.4	161.1	
Miscellaneous food products.....	101.0	105.9	108.9	107.8	105.8	105.2	104.0	102.7	102.7	100.2	101.2	99.8	108.1	111.3	
Tobacco manufactures.....	84	86	89	92	94	91	82	84	82	82	85	88	90	93	96
Cigarettes.....	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	23.8	23.5	23.4	23.9	24.3	23.8	
Cigars.....	41.2	43.6	43.6	43.1	42.3	40.9	42.4	41.3	40.9	43.3	43.4	42.2	46.2	47.2	
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.2	13.0	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.9	14.9	12.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.8	9.1	10.2	12.1	
Textile-mill products.....	1,174	1,187	1,184	1,168	1,132	1,092	1,058	1,083	1,087	1,100	1,150	1,190	1,200	1,275	1,243
Yarn and thread mills.....	148.8	147.0	144.4	139.5	133.0	126.6	131.9	132.6	133.7	143.6	149.9	153.1	168.5	170.6	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	573.8	571.7	564.5	547.0	530.1	518.0	524.7	526.4	529.5	558.3	582.1	590.4	615.3	590.2	
Knitting mills.....	226.7	229.8	226.7	219.2	210.8	199.7	202.9	202.3	206.8	210.5	213.9	211.5	231.4	226.2	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	80.6	80.0	78.0	76.0	73.2	71.9	74.0	76.2	77.7	78.3	78.9	78.0	80.4	78.3	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	51.3	50.4	49.7	48.1	47.5	43.5	49.2	50.8	53.9	55.8	56.9	57.3	57.2	50.5	
Other textile-mill products.....	105.6	105.2	105.1	102.6	97.7	97.9	100.5	98.9	98.5	103.9	105.8	109.6	121.7	127.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,039	1,045	1,030	1,083	1,082	1,040	942	959	956	1,008	1,051	1,055	1,015	1,049	1,028
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	128.8	119.6	128.6	133.4	130.6	115.9	121.5	117.7	133.7	137.3	138.7	135.4	140.1	138.4	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	248.0	251.3	252.4	246.2	235.4	221.4	236.3	239.1	241.0	242.0	240.6	225.4	250.7	252.3	
Women's outerwear.....	296.1	279.1	308.3	318.5	306.3	263.3	257.6	257.0	288.5	317.7	324.1	314.3	308.7	305.4	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	94.9	98.4	97.5	94.1	88.6	81.7	83.5	84.5	85.5	87.7	89.0	87.6	88.7	83.3	
Millinery.....	19.9	15.6	20.9	21.2	20.3	17.7	14.7	17.6	20.5	22.8	22.6	20.6	20.2	21.1	
Children's outerwear.....	59.0	60.4	62.8	62.3	61.9	58.4	57.3	52.4	53.4	57.7	57.0	54.5	54.7	49.1	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	79.1	84.1	86.4	83.8	79.3	72.9	74.5	71.8	71.1	72.8	72.5	70.5	78.5	73.0	
Other fabricated textile products.....	118.8	121.6	126.1	122.0	117.8	110.8	113.9	115.4	113.8	112.7	110.7	106.8	107.5	105.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	649	684	692	689	684	686	676	686	672	659	659	655	667	752	777
Logging camps and contractors.....	58.2	59.8	59.8	55.3	58.6	58.7	60.1	59.7	54.5	56.6	55.4	55.5	69.5	77.7	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	403.8	412.4	413.8	416.0	414.5	407.1	410.3	398.5	388.6	384.8	379.5	386.9	442.0	455.4	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	102.0	100.7	98.1	95.4	94.6	91.9	93.7	91.9	93.6	93.5	95.3	97.5	105.0	100.0	
Wooden containers.....	68.2	67.3	66.8	66.4	66.6	66.3	68.5	68.4	68.3	68.2	68.8	70.9	76.0	81.8	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	51.5	51.3	50.9	51.0	52.1	51.9	53.0	53.3	54.2	55.5	56.2	56.1	59.2	62.4	
Furniture and fixtures.....	289	289	283	284	277	263	253	257	259	268	274	278	284	306	300
Household furniture.....	211.3	206.6	205.6	198.8	187.0	179.3	181.1	183.0	190.5	194.7	198.3	202.1	221.6	219.7	
Other furniture and fixtures.....	78.0	76.5	78.3	77.7	75.8	74.1	75.9	76.4	77.4	78.9	80.0	81.5	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	1950	1949												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	384	390	393	392	384	371	365	369	372	377	386	391	398	405	406
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	200.2	200.7	199.6	197.0	190.5	188.2	191.7	193.6	196.3	201.4	204.2	207.7	210.8	206.9	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	105.1	107.7	106.4	101.9	97.4	93.3	94.2	94.3	95.6	97.7	99.1	102.0	104.6	107.4	
Other paper and allied products.....	84.9	84.8	85.8	84.8	83.4	83.1	83.3	84.2	84.7	86.8	87.9	88.2	89.4	91.1	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	496	502	499	500	495	486	485	494	494	495	496	497	500	501	497
Newspapers.....	146.8	145.0	144.4	143.8	141.4	140.9	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.8	136.7	136.0	133.5	125.4	
Periodicals.....	34.8	35.0	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.0	36.6	36.9	37.4	37.1	37.2	37.3	38.7	
Books.....	35.9	36.5	36.5	36.3	33.9	33.8	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.6	37.7	38.6	40.4	
Commercial printing.....	167.5	165.0	166.1	162.4	160.7	162.4	163.8	162.3	163.1	163.7	166.4	168.6	165.5	161.0	
Lithographing.....	32.4	32.6	32.5	31.8	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.5	32.3	32.1	31.6	32.2	35.1	38.2	
Other printing and publishing.....	85.0	85.3	85.0	84.5	83.5	82.1	85.4	85.5	85.5	86.2	87.4	88.0	91.0	93.2	
Chemicals and allied products.....	481	484	485	488	478	458	453	464	476	495	511	513	519	520	523
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	51.7	51.2	51.5	49.9	49.8	50.7	52.3	52.6	53.4	54.6	55.0	55.6	54.7	51.9	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	143.7	142.9	141.4	139.8	135.2	135.8	139.1	141.8	148.1	157.4	161.7	163.2	164.4	162.6	
Drugs and medicines.....	62.1	61.5	61.6	60.7	60.1	59.2	59.9	59.8	60.5	61.2	61.5	61.5	59.9	63.9	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	43.6	43.8	43.9	42.3	41.8	41.0	42.6	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.5	45.3	46.9	45.9	
Fertilizers.....	24.9	24.6	26.1	26.6	24.7	24.0	24.9	30.7	36.6	37.6	33.1	29.9	30.2	31.4	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	51.9	53.1	54.6	49.1	38.5	36.3	38.7	40.4	44.4	47.1	48.1	50.4	46.6	46.9	
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.0	108.2	109.2	109.1	108.0	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.7	109.5	108.7	113.4	117.6	120.7	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	183	185	187	185	189	190	189	189	188	188	187	188	187	192	184
Petroleum refining.....	145.7	147.5	148.4	149.2	149.9	150.3	149.6	148.5	148.8	149.3	149.5	149.1	148.9	141.5	
Coke and byproducts.....	17.2	15.5	10.9	16.7	17.0	17.3	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.5	15.9	
Other petroleum and coal products.....	22.3	24.0	25.3	23.5	22.9	21.4	21.6	21.8	20.9	20.2	20.2	20.0	25.3	26.3	
Rubber products.....	188	187	187	187	180	177	181	185	190	194	197	201	209	220	
Tires and inner tubes.....	82.1	81.3	81.1	64.3	80.9	82.0	86.3	87.2	88.6	88.6	89.4	91.3	96.2	105.8	
Rubber footwear.....	22.2	22.2	21.5	21.1	20.3	20.2	19.8	20.5	21.4	21.9	22.9	24.8	24.6	23.9	
Other rubber products.....	83.0	83.2	84.4	81.4	78.6	74.5	75.3	77.2	79.6	83.1	85.1	85.3	88.1	89.9	
Leather and leather products.....	348	344	332	349	354	356	342	339	332	348	358	359	354	368	372
Leather.....	45.0	45.2	44.9	44.6	43.8	43.1	44.5	44.5	45.0	46.3	47.1	47.8	49.5	51.5	
Footwear (except rubber).....	225.0	208.7	224.3	230.2	226.3	222.5	215.7	215.7	227.8	234.4	234.5	232.5	234.8	235.5	
Other leather products.....	74.2	78.5	79.4	78.8	77.5	73.0	72.1	72.2	74.9	77.4	77.3	74.1	83.5	84.8	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	403	413	411	411	414	412	400	409	414	416	423	429	436	448	438
Glass and glass products.....	107.1	107.7	107.5	106.9	106.6	101.1	105.4	105.9	104.5	107.4	109.5	112.1	119.6	126.9	
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.4	34.8	34.8	36.5	36.7	36.9	36.6	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.5	33.0	
Structural clay products.....	70.7	69.7	71.0	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.8	72.8	72.9	73.4	74.5	75.8	76.5	70.2	
Pottery and related products.....	51.8	52.2	51.7	50.4	49.7	46.3	50.2	52.3	54.6	55.7	56.1	55.9	55.5	54.1	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	73.2	74.1	74.6	74.9	73.5	71.5	71.2	71.2	70.3	70.7	71.1	72.9	76.4	71.5	
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	73.7	72.6	71.1	72.8	72.9	72.1	73.2	75.7	77.5	80.5	81.9	83.1	84.6	82.4	
Primary metal industries.....	966	953	737	559	938	932	934	971	991	1,028	1,062	1,077	1,090	1,083	1,073
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	505.0	319.6	130.3	498.7	497.6	505.8	523.0	533.9	545.4	551.7	552.8	550.3	536.8	517.6	
Iron and steel foundries.....	172.3	169.4	171.9	173.4	177.3	175.9	184.0	186.3	198.4	213.5	219.2	225.8	230.9	229.4	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	40.9	38.3	39.4	41.8	41.4	42.3	44.9	45.4	46.8	46.6	45.8	45.8	46.8	46.9	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	72.8	62.6	70.0	67.2	63.8	62.4	64.4	67.3	71.4	77.9	82.3	85.4	86.0	93.3	
Nonferrous foundries.....	66.0	62.4	64.1	62.0	59.5	58.7	59.5	59.9	62.2	65.3	68.2	72.0	73.2	74.4	
Other primary metal industries.....	96.0	85.0	83.5	95.1	92.4	88.4	95.2	98.2	103.9	107.3	109.0	111.0	109.1	111.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	695	688	666	677	708	688	671	679	683	706	729	752	767	812	837
Tin cans and other tinware.....	36.6	38.2	40.6	43.2	43.6	41.8	41.0	38.3	37.9	38.5	38.7	40.2	42.2	41.0	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	119.3	115.6	116.3	113.7	111.4	109.2	113.8	116.7	120.6	124.7	128.4	130.5	131.6	134.8	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	111.5	113.0	116.2	109.6	99.7	91.8	93.6	97.2	103.0	107.8	112.3	117.2	137.1	146.0	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	142.4	133.8	129.0	155.8	155.4	155.0	156.0	155.8	157.3	159.9	162.5	164.5	168.7	164.6	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	124.5	119.7	127.2	129.8	124.9	121.5	120.7	117.9	123.3	128.4	134.3	136.4	148.6	156.3	
Other fabricated metal products.....	153.9	145.8	148.0	156.1	152.5	151.5	154.3	157.3	164.0	169.7	176.2	178.5	183.8	193.9	
Machinery (except electrical).....	941	931	908	922	935	927	939	977	1,014	1,066	1,108	1,133	1,155	1,203	1,217
Engines and turbines.....	48.0	48.4	46.7	49.3	49.0	50.7	53.2	56.4	58.7	60.9	61.9	63.1	63.9	65.3	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	131.5	124.9	127.8	139.9	140.4	139.8	145.2	148.0	150.5	152.8	153.7	155.1	151.7	140.3	
Construction and mining machinery.....	63.6	62.2	63.7	62.3	64.2	67.7	72.5	76.0	80.3	83.6	85.3	87.3	91.1	90.4	
Metalworking machinery.....	146.5	146.0	148.0	149.1	146.9	149.5	155.8	161.1	167.1	171.2	174.5	179.1	186.6	196.1	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	117.2	117.4	119.3	121.8	122.6	124.0	129.2	134.9	140.2	146.0	149.0	151.7	158.6	163.0	
General industrial machinery.....	121.1	121.2	123.3	124.8	124.5	125.3	129.3	134.4	139.0	144.5	148.7	151.4	154.3	156.4	
Office and store machines and devices.....	71.1	72.2	73.5	73.3	71.7	72.5	74.7	75.3	76.1	79.4	81.6	82.8	93.0	92.4	
Service-industry and household machines.....	119.6	109.1	107.9	101.9	98.3	98.5	104.5	107.5	127.2	134.6	136.7	140.1	156.3	152.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	112.2	106.8	112.2	112.1	109.8	110.6	112.6	120.6	127.3	135.3	141.1	144.4	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	1950	1949												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1948	1947
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	553	556	546	548	531	507	505	518	538	560	585	607	623	656	706
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		206.1	202.4	202.8	200.8	196.5	195.6	200.1	209.1	219.5	227.0	232.7	234.2	251.4	262.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		48.0	43.7	50.5	49.6	47.0	45.8	46.3	48.1	49.1	52.0	52.6	53.4	54.6	59.7
Communication equipment.....		200.4	200.4	193.4	182.4	173.4	175.5	181.4	185.4	188.7	195.7	207.2	217.4	224.4	249.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		101.3	99.4	101.0	97.9	90.1	88.4	90.6	95.1	103.0	110.1	114.6	118.4	125.5	134.8
Transportation equipment.....	977	898	898	986	1,017	998	1,014	995	955	1,012	1,017	1,021	1,038	1,031	1,038
Automobiles.....		585.3	582.0	666.1	686.3	678.0	669.5	646.1	600.5	648.8	646.1	648.9	664.6	657.6	648.8
Aircraft and parts.....		184.9	183.6	187.9	190.7	185.3	192.4	187.1	186.5	192.1	192.4	190.0	189.5	166.6	167.2
Aircraft.....		123.4	122.2	125.4	127.6	128.6	129.5	127.2	126.7	128.0	128.2	126.6	126.8	111.5	110.9
Aircraft engines and parts.....		36.3	36.7	37.6	37.9	31.9	37.9	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.4	37.9	37.8	33.6	35.0
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		19.8	19.3	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.5	16.0	15.6	20.4	20.7	20.4	19.9	16.6	16.4
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		69.4	71.5	68.5	74.0	79.5	85.5	88.2	92.3	93.0	97.6	100.1	101.5	123.2	140.6
Ship building and repairing.....		60.8	63.0	60.2	65.4	70.4	75.7	77.8	81.3	82.0	86.4	88.2	89.4	109.3	121.7
Railroad equipment.....		49.7	50.4	53.2	56.2	46.5	58.5	65.6	67.4	68.8	71.5	72.1	71.6	69.6	66.6
Other transportation equipment.....		8.2	10.1	10.5	9.9	8.8	7.7	7.8	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.3	14.5	15.1
Instruments and related products.....	171	173	174	174	172	169	170	176	177	181	183	185	190	200	207
Ophthalmic goods.....		20.8	21.0	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	22.1	22.5	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.1	23.8	25.8
Photographic apparatus.....		35.2	35.3	35.8	35.3	36.0	37.5	38.7	39.5	41.2	41.3	42.0	42.9	45.4	46.5
Watches and clocks.....		26.5	27.2	27.6	27.1	26.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.7	28.4	35.0	35.7
Professional and scientific instruments.....		90.9	90.3	89.4	88.3	86.3	86.7	88.7	89.4	90.5	91.8	93.4	95.1	95.4	99.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	346	363	381	383	366	347	313	333	333	343	354	363	366	394	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		45.7	46.8	46.8	44.6	42.2	39.1	43.1	43.9	45.2	46.5	47.8	48.0	49.6	47.9
Toys and sporting goods.....		58.6	67.3	67.8	63.4	61.3	54.9	56.6	56.8	58.0	57.8	58.1	57.8	71.5	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		49.2	53.1	53.8	52.2	48.5	43.8	42.3	41.0	44.1	48.6	51.9	51.5	53.9	53.5
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		209.7	213.8	214.5	205.5	194.5	175.2	190.5	191.5	195.9	201.3	204.9	209.1	219.4	220.9

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance data through 1947 and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby

providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series for which data are desired. Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing 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: July.....	136.9	312.8
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	August.....	141.1	323.0
1941: Average.....	132.8	164.9	1949: January.....	148.9	345.9	September.....	143.7	335.1
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5	February.....	147.4	340.4	October.....	138.8	320.9
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	March.....	145.3	332.8	November.....	137.7	315.5
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	April.....	141.8	319.2	December.....	140.5	331.7
1945: Average.....	157.0	293.5	May.....	138.2	312.8	1950: January.....	139.8	-----
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.1	June.....	138.4	315.7			

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
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
November.....	1,999,681	1,988,079	814,848	497,814	675,417	7,992	3,610
December.....	2,274,575	2,262,843	799,888	790,342	672,613	7,954	3,778
1950: January.....	1,975,963	1,964,116	791,016	503,106	669,994	8,063	3,784
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
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.....	1,882,859	1,871,372	738,195	494,178	638,999	7,937	3,550
November.....	1,843,246	1,831,721	700,374	495,963	635,384	7,992	3,533
December.....	2,120,990	2,109,335	688,599	787,499	633,237	7,954	3,701
1950: January.....	1,824,296	1,812,526	682,164	501,257	629,105	8,063	3,707

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 Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense; Army, Air Force, and Navy), 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.

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
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.....	557,436	553,011	230,016	125,064	197,931	2,968	1,457
October.....	539,248	534,992	222,221	125,164	187,607	2,936	1,320
November.....	567,296	562,539	230,206	131,577	200,756	3,137	1,620
December.....	640,657	635,877	227,664	208,453	199,760	3,160	1,620
1950: January.....	556,331	551,613	224,881	126,182	200,550	3,148	1,570
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
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.....	518,493	514,109	202,222	124,596	187,291	2,968	1,416
October.....	501,648	497,431	195,446	124,700	177,285	2,936	1,281
November.....	523,694	518,979	196,868	131,088	191,023	3,137	1,578
December.....	602,645	597,906	201,201	207,707	188,998	3,160	1,579
950: January.....	519,074	514,399	198,860	125,696	189,843	3,148	1,527

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.

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
1949: January	237,542	18,896	218,646	210,629	71,202	7,623	131,804	7,414	603
February	238,011	19,064	219,847	211,823	71,723	7,613	132,487	7,420	604
March	239,898	19,095	220,803	212,719	71,991	7,625	133,103	7,482	602
April	241,442	19,358	222,084	214,004	72,359	7,750	133,895	7,478	602
May	242,370	19,144	223,226	215,133	72,545	7,755	134,833	7,480	613
June	243,896	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	137,516	7,842	619
September	242,426	19,416	223,010	214,470	69,448	7,773	137,249	7,924	616
October	240,886	19,504	221,382	212,828	68,069	7,749	137,010	7,937	617
November	240,095	20,420	219,675	211,064	66,121	7,891	137,052	7,992	619
December	243,665	19,899	223,766	215,170	65,860	12,218	137,092	7,954	642
1950: January	240,959	19,877	221,082	212,363	67,956	7,859	136,548	8,063	656
Pay rolls (in thousands)									
1947	\$767,770	\$49,455	\$718,315	\$686,796	\$217,337	\$29,562	\$459,897	\$29,074	\$2,445
1948	815,351	52,045	763,306	729,791	233,589	31,298	464,904	30,891	2,624
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	4,748	68,911	65,911	21,238	2,691	41,864	2,884	234
August	80,173	4,775	75,398	72,733	23,351	2,760	46,122	3,005	250
September	77,040	4,185	72,855	68,457	20,921	2,737	44,799	2,968	236
October	73,815	5,379	68,436	65,458	20,137	2,685	42,636	2,936	234
November	79,552	5,526	74,026	70,621	21,561	2,809	46,251	3,137	268
December	81,409	5,480	75,929	72,496	21,877	4,391	46,228	3,160	273
1950: January	79,726	5,477	74,249	70,819	21,751	2,723	46,345	3,148	282

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.

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	(⁴)	494	98	20	\$5,350,396	\$3,336,934	\$308,220	\$1,705,242
1948	1,492	³ 964	(⁴)	424	84	20	3,442,961	2,993,124	317,258	132,579
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	258,061	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	256,996	29,254	5,353
July	1,637	659	419	450	86	24	302,994	270,428	29,050	3,515
August	1,638	655	423	451	86	24	298,893	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	331,472	305,261	23,921	2,290
November	1,605	657	417	425	83	23	328,637	303,682	23,153	1,803
December	1,600	658	416	420	82	24	334,302	⁴ 306,018	⁵ 19,945	8,338
1950: January	1,569	639	413	416	78	24	327,505	324,605	(⁶)	2,901

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 payments. Cash payments for clothing-allowance balances are included under pay rolls in January, April, July, and October for Navy, 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.

⁴ Includes Navy family allowance—not available separately.

⁵ Excludes Navy family allowance—not available separately; included under pay rolls.

⁶ Includes family allowance—not shown separately.

⁷ Included under pay rolls.

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	4.1	3.7	3.3	² 3.2
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
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	4.2	4.1	4.0	² 3.0
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	2.1	1.5	1.2	² 1.0
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 ³9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	² 2.2
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939 ³1	.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	1.8	2.3	2.5	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	.1	.1	.1	² 1.1
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 Industries¹

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off				
	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	
MANUFACTURING													
Durable goods.....	3.7	3.4	2.7	4.7	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	3.4	0.1	0.1	
Nondurable goods.....	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	1.8	1.7	.1	.1	
<i>Durable goods</i>													
Iron and steel and their products.....	3.1	3.5	2.4	4.8	.9	.9	.1	.2	1.3	3.6	.1	.1	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.0	(3)	2.0	(3)	1.1	(3)	.1	(3)	.6	(3)	.2	(3)	
Gray-iron castings.....	4.0	3.5	4.8	4.2	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	3.4	2.9	.1	.1	
Malleable-iron castings.....	2.8	3.4	2.6	5.7	.7	.7	.1	.2	1.7	4.7	.1	.1	
Steel castings.....	3.5	2.8	2.9	4.0	.5	.5	.1	.1	2.2	3.3	.1	.1	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	2.0	2.6	1.1	.7	.3	.3	.1	.1	.7	.2	(4)	.1	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	1.3	3.0	6.7	5.6	.9	.8	.3	.5	5.5	4.1	(4)	.2	
Wire products.....	6.0	7.0	3.6	7.6	.7	1.0	.1	.2	2.7	6.3	.1	.1	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.2	3.0	1.8	1.5	.6	.9	.1	.2	1.0	.4	.1	(3)	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	4.0	3.2	1.5	1.8	.7	.6	.2	.2	.6	.9	(4)	.1	
Hardware.....	3.6	4.3	1.7	3.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.3	2	1.6	.1	.1	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment.....	3.1	3.0	4.7	4.7	1.0	1.1	.2	.4	3.5	3.2	(4)	(4)	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	1.6	3.3	2.8	3.0	.7	1.4	.2	.1	1.8	1.5	.1	(4)	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	4.6	3.1	2.2	5.0	.7	1.0	.1	.1	1.3	3.8	.1	.1	
Fabricated structural-metal products.....	2.2	2.7	5.5	5.3	.7	.7	.2	.3	4.4	4.2	.2	.1	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	3.0	3.3	1.6	1.7	.8	.8	.1	.1	.7	.7	(4)	.1	
Forgings, iron and steel.....	5.1	2.6	2.8	6.0	.5	.4	.1	(4)	2.1	5.4	.1	.2	
Electrical machinery.....	2.4	3.5	2.9	2.7	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.8	1.4	.1	.1	
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.9	.5	.8	(4)	.1	.7	.9	.2	.1	
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs.....	3.8	7.0	3.5	3.7	1.5	2.0	.3	.5	1.6	1.1	.1	.1	
Communication equipment, except radios.....	.7	.8	2.8	2.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	2.1	2.2	.3	.2	
Machinery, except electrical.....	2.4	2.1	2.0	3.1	.5	.7	.1	.1	1.3	2.2	.1	.1	
Engines and turbines.....	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	.5	.7	.1	.1	2.7	2.6	.1	.2	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.8	2.1	1.7	3.1	.5	1.0	.1	.2	.9	1.8	.2	.1	
Machine tools.....	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.0	.3	.4	.1	.1	.6	1.4	.1	.1	
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.4	.5	1.0	(4)	.2	2.3	2.2	.1	(4)	
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.6	.6	.5	.2	.1	1.3	.9	.1	.1	
General industrial machinery, except pumps.....	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.8	.5	.7	.1	.1	1.4	1.9	.1	.1	
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	.5	.6	.1	.1	.7	1.1	.2	.2	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.5	.8	.9	.2	.2	4.3	5.3	.1	.1	
Aircraft.....	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.1	.9	1.0	.1	.2	1.2	1.9	.1	(3)	
Aircraft parts, including engines.....	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.5	.5	.6	.1	.3	.6	1.5	.1	.1	
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	(3)	16.2	(3)	17.7	(3)	.9	(3)	.4	(3)	16.3	(3)	.1	
Automobiles.....	10.4	3.1	3.1	11.6	.8	.8	.1	.1	2.1	10.6	.1	.1	
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	11.4	2.6	3.0	11.4	.9	.9	.1	.1	1.9	10.3	.1	.1	
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	8.5	4.1	3.2	12.0	.5	.6	.1	.1	2.5	11.2	.1	.1	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.6	.7	.9	.2	.2	1.7	2.4	.1	.1	
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium.....	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	.4	.9	.2	.3	1.1	.9	.1	.1	
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys.....	2.3	5.1	1.1	1.2	.4	.6	.1	.1	.5	.5	.1	(4)	
Lighting equipment.....	6.8	2.9	4.5	4.2	1.2	.8	.1	.1	3.1	3.2	.1	.1	
Nonferrous metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium.....	2.8	4.5	2.9	3.5	.9	1.4	.2	.4	1.7	1.6	.1	.1	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.0	1.3	1.9	.2	.3	1.8	1.7	.1	.1	
Sawmills.....	2.0	3.0	2.8	3.6	1.1	1.6	.2	.2	1.5	1.8	(4)	(4)	
Planing and plywood mills.....	3.6	4.1	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.7	.1	.2	.5	.4	.1	(4)	
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	4.3	5.0	3.2	3.9	1.1	1.8	.3	.4	1.7	1.6	.1	.1	
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings.....	4.6	5.2	3.3	4.1	1.2	1.9	.3	.5	1.8	1.6	(4)	.1	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.2	.7	.8	.2	.2	1.3	1.1	.1	.1	
Glass and glass products.....	3.7	4.6	3.1	2.4	.8	.8	.1	.1	2.1	1.4	.1	.1	
Cement.....	.7	1.1	1.7	1.4	.6	.7	.1	.2	.9	.4	.1	.1	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.2	1.2	.3	.2	1.4	1.4	(4)	.1	
Pottery and related products.....	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.9	.8	.9	.2	.2	.7	.8	(4)	(4)	

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	
	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. ² 1949	Nov. 1949
MANUFACTURING—Continued												
<i>Nondurable goods</i>												
Textile-mill products.....	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1
Cotton.....	2.7	3.8	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.5	.2	.2	1.0	.7	(4)	(4)
Silk and rayon goods.....	2.8	3.6	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	.9	.9	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing.....	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	.8	.9	.1	.2	2.4	2.5	.2	.1
Hosiery, full-fashioned.....	.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.4	.2	.4	1.0	.7	(4)	(4)
Hosiery, seamless.....	2.5	4.8	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	.1	.1	.7	.5	(4)	(4)
Knitted underwear.....	1.3	1.6	4.5	4.1	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	2.9	2.3	(4)	(4)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	2.3	3.4	1.9	1.5	.8	.6	.2	.3	.8	.5	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.4	1.9	2.3	.2	.2	2.0	1.9	(4)	(4)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	5.5	2.7	3.6	4.4	1.2	1.3	.2	.1	2.1	3.0	.1	(4)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	2.4	4.2	3.6	3.8	2.4	2.9	.2	.2	1.0	.7	(4)	(4)
Leather and leather products.....	3.2	2.3	2.5	4.3	1.1	1.5	.1	.2	1.1	2.5	.2	.1
Leather.....	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.9	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.1	1.2	.1	(4)
Boots and shoes.....	3.4	2.2	2.6	4.8	1.2	1.7	.1	.2	1.1	2.8	.2	.1
Food and kindred products.....	3.3	5.0	4.4	5.0	1.4	1.7	.3	.4	2.6	2.8	.1	.1
Meat products.....	4.4	7.4	5.0	4.9	1.7	1.9	.5	.5	2.7	2.3	.1	.2
Grain-mill products.....	1.5	1.4	1.7	3.1	.9	.9	.3	.2	.4	1.9	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	(3)	2.3	(3)	4.0	(3)	1.8	(3)	.4	(3)	1.8	(3)	(4)
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.6	2.0	3.9	2.4	.8	1.3	.2	.1	2.8	.9	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	.9	.9	.1	.2	.7	.8	.1	.1
Paper and pulp.....	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	.8	.6	.1	.1	.6	.7	.1	.1
Paper boxes.....	1.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	1.0	1.0	.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	.4	.4	.1	.1	.7	.8	.1	.1
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	.5	.5	.1	.3	.5	.8	.1	.1
Rayon and allied products.....	1.3	1.8	1.2	.9	.3	.3	.1	(4)	.8	.6	(4)	(4)
Industrial chemicals, except explosives.....	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	.3	.4	.1	.1	.6	.6	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.3	.3	1.4	1.4	.2	.4	(4)	(4)	1.0	.8	.2	.1
Petroleum refining.....	.1	.2	1.3	1.1	.2	.3	(4)	(4)	.9	.7	.2	.1
Rubber products.....	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	.8	1.2	.1	.1	1.3	1.3	.1	.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	.8	.7	.1	.1
Rubber footwear and related products.....	1.5	3.1	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.7	.1	.1	.8	.6	.1	.1
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.2	1.0	1.9	.2	.2	1.9	3.0	.1	.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	(3)	2.1	(3)	2.4	(3)	.8	(3)	.1	(3)	1.4	(3)	.1
NONMANUFACTURING												
Metal mining.....	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.7	.2	.2	.6	1.1	.3	.1
Iron-ore.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Copper-ore.....	5.0	4.7	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.2	.1	.2	.3	.5	.1	(4)
Lead- and zinc-ore.....	2.2	4.2	4.4	3.2	1.8	2.0	.3	.2	2.0	.9	.3	.1
Coal mining:												
Anthracite.....	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.4	(4)	(4)	.3	.7	.1	.1
Bituminous.....	1.5	(3)	1.5	(3)	1.0	(3)	(4)	(2)	.3	(3)	.2	(3)
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(3)	.6	(3)	1.3	(3)	.8	(3)	(4)	(3)	.4	(3)	.1
Telegraph.....	(3)	.7	(3)	3.5	(3)	.5	(3)	(4)	(3)	2.9	(3)	.1

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 Not available.

⁴ Less than 0.05.

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: December	65.36	43.0	1.520	61.32	41.1	1.492	71.70	46.2	1.552	68.23	43.1	1.583	63.27	34.0	1.861	76.28	39.0	1.956
1949: January	64.75	42.1	1.538	62.75	42.0	1.494	72.15	45.9	1.672	68.67	42.0	1.635	67.39	36.0	1.872	76.32	39.2	1.947
February	64.74	42.4	1.527	62.81	42.1	1.492	67.56	43.7	1.546	67.82	42.1	1.611	47.97	26.1	1.838	73.56	37.9	1.941
March	66.16	43.3	1.528	63.30	42.4	1.493	70.90	46.1	1.538	69.56	43.1	1.614	46.15	25.0	1.846	70.54	36.4	1.938
April	64.71	42.6	1.519	62.20	41.8	1.488	71.35	46.3	1.541	64.74	41.0	1.579	56.82	30.6	1.857	72.33	37.4	1.934
May	63.72	42.2	1.510	61.64	41.4	1.489	67.37	44.5	1.514	66.03	41.9	1.576	63.63	34.1	1.866	72.98	37.5	1.946
June	60.63	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	58.18	39.5	1.473	57.32	39.1	1.466	56.20	38.0	1.479	59.87	40.1	1.493	42.80	23.4	1.829	49.51	26.1	1.897
September	58.96	39.6	1.489	59.15	39.3	1.505	58.27	39.4	1.479	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.24	31.8	1.863	52.46	27.0	1.943
October	59.63	40.1	1.487	54.46	35.5	1.534	59.20	40.3	1.469	61.95	40.7	1.522	75.81	39.2	1.934	63.10	31.9	1.978
November	52.95	35.8	1.479	39.24	26.8	1.464	59.70	40.2	1.485	62.07	40.7	1.525	67.97	35.7	1.904	69.63	34.9	1.995
December	63.51	42.2	1.505	61.74	41.8	1.477	64.26	42.5	1.512	68.26	43.2	1.580	42.24	22.0	1.920	50.42	26.4	1.910
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: A average	\$59.36	40.3	\$1.473	\$50.54	45.0	\$1.123												
1948: A 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: 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	39.2	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	69.56	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	70.74	40.1	1.764	57.86	44.3	1.316	72.13	38.7	1.862	72.56	42.4	1.712	68.55	43.4	1.578	76.43	41.7	1.834
September	72.40	40.4	1.792	56.68	43.2	1.312	70.73	37.7	1.874	70.82	40.9	1.730	66.75	41.6	1.607	74.55	40.7	1.833
October	73.87	41.2	1.793	57.77	44.2	1.307	72.06	38.3	1.881	72.71	41.8	1.741	68.37	42.3	1.617	76.17	41.5	1.836
November	71.00	40.0	1.775	55.81	42.8	1.304	70.12	37.1	1.891	69.90	39.9	1.754	65.30	40.6	1.610	73.74	39.7	1.858
December	70.86	39.9	1.776	55.21	42.5	1.299	69.93	36.4	1.923	68.15	38.3	1.777	60.75	37.0	1.644	72.45	39.1	1.851
Contract construction ² —Continued																		
Nonbuilding construction—Con.						Total: Building construction			General contractors			Building construction						
Other construction												Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating		Painting and decorating	
1947: A average	\$66.16	40.4	\$1.637	\$68.85	37.3	\$1.848	\$64.64	36.6	\$1.766	\$73.87	38.0	\$1.946	\$76.83	39.2	\$1.960	\$69.77	36.3	\$1.925
1948: A average	69.03	40.6	1.702	72.33	37.8	1.915	68.60	37.4	1.835	76.86	38.1	2.017	80.71	39.7	2.031	71.59	35.9	1.991
1949: January	67.62	39.6	1.705	70.88	37.0	1.918	66.84	36.5	1.833	75.50	37.5	2.012	79.08	39.1	2.022	68.33	34.4	1.985
February	67.88	39.9	1.701	70.53	36.5	1.930	66.84	36.1	1.853	75.13	37.1	2.027	78.16	38.8	2.014	68.92	34.9	1.974
March	67.57	39.8	1.696	69.83	36.1	1.933	66.69	35.8	1.804	73.57	36.5	2.022	77.33	38.6	2.003	69.73	35.5	1.984
April	67.69	39.6	1.710	70.33	36.4	1.934	66.88	35.9	1.862	74.84	36.9	2.027	76.93	38.3	2.009	69.66	35.5	1.965
May	71.07	41.3	1.722	71.81	37.2	1.930	68.34	36.8	1.858	76.29	37.7	2.023	77.75	38.5	2.018	71.93	36.6	1.963
June	71.19	41.6	1.709	71.44	37.1	1.924	67.70	36.7	1.846	76.43	37.7	2.026	77.95	38.6	2.022	72.18	36.8	1.961
July	72.64	41.6	1.744	71.28	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	1.988
August	72.67	41.0	1.771	71.95	37.2	1.932	68.02	36.8	1.848	76.99	37.8	2.036	79.13	38.9	2.033	72.51	36.4	1.992
September	70.78	39.7	1.771	70.69	36.5	1.938	66.64	36.0	1.854	75.80	37.2	2.040	79.15	38.6	2.052	71.59	35.7	2.006
October	74.50	41.1	1.813	71.80	36.9	1.944	67.89	36.5	1.861	76.51	37.5	2.041	80.32	38.9	2.064	71.41	35.7	2.001
November	70.39	38.4	1.831	70.21	36.1	1.947	66.34	35.7	1.856	74.81	36.4	2.053	78.12	37.5	2.058	68.88	34.5	1.996
December	73.78	39.5	1.868	70.50	35.7	1.973	66.46	35.0	1.896	75.18	36.5	2.058	80.19	38.7	2.071	69.40	34.8	1.997

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-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	\$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: Average	87.58	40.4	2.171	72.76	35.9	2.027	78.77	35.3	2.233	69.92	38.2	1.831	65.46	36.9	1.776	65.93	37.7	1.749
1948: December	87.49	40.0	2.186	70.08	34.5	2.030	76.82	34.4	2.230	68.98	37.9	1.821	62.71	35.5	1.768	64.53	36.5	1.767
1949: January	86.35	39.2	2.201	65.83	32.2	2.044	78.66	35.4	2.221	64.95	35.9	1.810	58.91	33.6	1.754	68.00	37.4	1.818
February	85.67	38.8	2.205	65.44	32.1	2.038	77.51	34.6	2.241	64.41	35.7	1.802	58.80	33.6	1.748	66.11	36.6	1.807
March	86.84	39.3	2.209	68.04	33.4	2.036	80.27	35.2	2.283	65.00	36.7	1.773	61.50	35.3	1.746	66.51	37.1	1.793
April	87.01	39.2	2.220	70.97	35.2	2.018	79.88	34.7	2.303	67.09	38.1	1.763	63.99	36.9	1.735	70.28	39.0	1.803
May	87.02	39.3	2.215	71.23	35.0	2.034	83.73	35.8	2.338	67.00	38.0	1.763	64.20	36.9	1.739	71.67	38.9	1.842
June	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
July	87.80	39.7	2.210	71.36	35.3	2.021	83.13	35.7	2.330	66.45	36.3	1.831	64.53	36.7	1.759	72.51	38.9	1.863
August	85.80	38.8	2.210	66.31	32.9	2.015	84.39	36.3	2.322	67.22	35.8	1.876	62.95	36.0	1.750	70.58	37.6	1.878
September	85.49	39.0	2.215	70.60	34.7	2.035	81.11	35.0	2.316	68.46	36.1	1.896	65.96	37.1	1.777	72.22	38.4	1.882
October	85.28	38.2	2.233	71.68	35.0	2.047	74.76	32.5	2.302	69.57	36.3	1.915	63.73	35.9	1.775	69.46	37.3	1.864
November	86.85	39.2	2.217	60.92	29.8	2.044	77.50	33.5	2.311	67.89	35.9	1.889	61.59	34.0	1.809	66.80	35.4	1.890
December																		
Manufacturing																		
Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods*			Nondurable goods*			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred 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	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: December	56.14	40.1	1.400	59.67	40.7	1.466	51.84	39.3	1.319	58.62	41.4	1.416	53.84	41.9	1.285	61.52	44.1	1.395
1949: January	55.50	39.5	1.405	58.83	40.1	1.467	51.35	38.7	1.327	58.08	40.9	1.420	53.62	41.5	1.292	59.59	42.9	1.389
February	55.20	39.4	1.401	58.49	39.9	1.466	51.33	38.8	1.323	59.22	41.3	1.434	53.07	41.3	1.285	55.70	41.2	1.352
March	54.74	39.1	1.400	57.83	39.5	1.464	51.07	38.6	1.323	57.90	39.6	1.462	52.80	40.9	1.291	55.25	40.3	1.371
April	53.80	38.4	1.401	57.21	39.0	1.467	49.67	37.6	1.321	54.13	36.7	1.475	52.33	40.6	1.289	54.98	39.9	1.378
May	54.08	38.6	1.401	57.21	39.0	1.467	50.41	38.1	1.323	59.32	40.3	1.472	53.44	41.3	1.294	56.17	40.7	1.380
June	54.51	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
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
August	54.70	39.1	1.399	57.89	39.3	1.473	51.31	38.9	1.319	58.44	39.7	1.472	53.00	41.7	1.271	56.87	41.0	1.387
September	55.72	39.6	1.407	58.69	39.6	1.482	52.59	39.6	1.328	59.76	40.3	1.483	53.63	41.8	1.283	57.78	41.6	1.389
October	55.26	39.7	1.392	58.17	39.9	1.458	52.47	39.6	1.325	59.97	40.3	1.488	53.83	41.7	1.291	56.51	41.1	1.375
November	54.74	39.3	1.393	57.34	39.3	1.459	52.07	39.3	1.325	59.82	40.2	1.488	54.07	41.5	1.303	59.94	42.6	1.407
December	56.40	40.0	1.410	59.56	40.3	1.478	52.73	39.5	1.335	60.85	40.7	1.495	54.78	41.5	1.320	60.83	43.2	1.408
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Food and kindred products-Continued																		
Year and month	Meat packing			Dairy products			Canning and preserving			Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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: December	62.43	44.4	1.406	53.37	44.7	1.194	42.45	36.5	1.163	55.50	43.6	1.273	58.51	45.5	1.286	51.99	44.7	1.163
1949: January	60.34	43.1	1.400	54.34	44.8	1.213	42.61	36.8	1.158	57.19	44.2	1.294	61.84	46.6	1.327	52.19	44.8	1.165
February	56.13	41.3	1.352	54.59	45.0	1.213	43.89	38.2	1.149	55.51	43.5	1.276	57.79	44.8	1.290	51.10	44.2	1.156
March	55.69	40.3	1.382	53.77	44.4	1.211	42.89	37.2	1.153	55.21	43.1	1.281	55.42	43.4	1.277	53.78	45.6	1.182
April	55.32	39.8	1.390	54.10	44.6	1.213	43.07	36.5	1.180	54.66	42.7	1.280	54.36	42.7	1.273	55.07	46.2	1.192
May	56.64	40.6	1.395	54.47	45.2	1.205	43.65	37.4	1.167	55.81	43.6	1.280	55.90	43.6	1.282	55.88	47.2	1.184
June	56.44	40.4	1.397	55.23	45.8	1.206	42.63	38.3	1.113	57.84	44.7	1.294	58.10	45.0	1.291	57.36	47.6	1.205
July	58.55	41.7	1.404	55.71	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
August	57.34	40.9	1.402	54.72	45.0	1.216	44.27	40.8	1.085	57.46	44.0	1.306	58.70	44.3	1.325	55.75	46.3	1.204
September	58.31	41.5	1.405	55.28	44.4	1.245	44.79	40.1	1.117	58.92	44.3	1.330	62.70	45.8	1.369	56.57	47.1	1.201
October	56.89	40.9	1.391	54.76	44.2	1.239	45.92	40.0	1.148	58.56	44.4	1.319	62.88	46.0	1.367	55.67	46.7	1.192
November	60.78	42.5	1.430	54.88	44.1	1.233	41.33	37.1	1.114	55.81	42.8	1.304	57.85	43.4	1.333	54.73	45.8	1.195
December	61.78	43.2	1.430	54.63	44.2	1.236	43.30	36.6	1.183	56.72	43.2	1.313	59.67	44.2	1.350	54.12	45.4	1.192

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: 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	1.129
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.....	51.83	41.5	1.249	56.53	41.2	1.372	45.39	40.2	1.129	42.80	40.0	1.070	66.24	41.4	1.600	49.88	44.1	1.131
September.....	52.88	42.1	1.256	59.17	43.6	1.357	47.70	42.1	1.133	44.03	41.3	1.066	64.92	40.7	1.595	48.32	43.3	1.116
October.....	52.29	41.6	1.257	53.71	42.9	1.252	48.52	42.6	1.139	44.83	41.7	1.075	64.40	40.5	1.590	49.37	45.0	1.097
November.....	51.91	41.2	1.260	60.82	48.0	1.267	45.82	40.8	1.123	43.39	40.9	1.061	63.44	40.0	1.586	48.18	43.6	1.105
December.....	52.24	41.3	1.265	55.25	42.6	1.297	46.07	41.1	1.121	43.90	41.3	1.063	63.44	39.7	1.598	46.01	41.9	1.098
	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: 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.....	72.02	41.7	1.727	57.14	38.9	1.469	53.04	42.5	1.248	38.58	38.7	.997	48.90	39.5	1.238	32.81	37.2	.882
September.....	69.46	40.5	1.715	60.18	40.2	1.497	52.50	42.2	1.244	38.39	38.9	.987	47.92	38.9	1.232	33.71	38.0	.887
October.....	69.33	40.1	1.729	58.30	39.5	1.476	53.38	42.5	1.256	37.86	38.2	.991	46.73	37.9	1.233	33.45	37.8	.885
November.....	67.60	39.3	1.720	62.73	41.6	1.508	53.21	42.1	1.264	38.46	38.0	1.012	47.81	38.9	1.229	34.16	38.0	.899
December.....	68.43	39.9	1.715	57.08	37.8	1.510	53.05	42.1	1.260	38.89	38.2	1.018	48.53	38.7	1.254	32.92	37.2	.885
	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: 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	1.114	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	40.33	36.5	1.105	40.33	36.4	1.108	44.41	37.6	1.181
September.....	40.92	38.1	1.074	34.47	42.3	.815	45.82	38.6	1.187	42.07	37.9	1.110	41.88	37.7	1.111	45.74	38.5	1.188
October.....	39.81	37.7	1.056	33.82	40.5	.835	47.04	39.4	1.194	43.00	38.5	1.117	42.97	38.4	1.119	47.52	39.6	1.200
November.....	39.72	37.4	1.062	32.24	36.1	.893	47.16	39.5	1.194	43.42	38.8	1.119	43.35	38.6	1.123	47.76	39.8	1.200
December.....	41.35	38.5	1.074	37.20	41.1	.905	47.64	39.8	1.197	44.00	39.5	1.114	43.90	39.3	1.117	48.44	40.3	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	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber ²			Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery ³			Seamless hosiery ⁴			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: 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	42.71	37.2	1.148	51.16	39.2	1.305	41.11	37.0	1.111	51.56	37.5	1.375	31.40	35.8	.877	39.61	37.8	1.048
September	44.24	38.3	1.155	51.94	39.5	1.315	42.22	37.8	1.117	52.72	38.2	1.380	31.86	36.0	.885	40.69	38.5	1.057
October	46.09	39.6	1.164	53.25	39.8	1.338	43.68	38.9	1.123	55.02	39.5	1.393	33.76	37.8	.893	42.51	39.8	1.068
November	46.56	39.9	1.167	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.20	38.4	1.125	54.80	39.2	1.398	33.71	37.5	.899	42.30	39.5	1.071
December	47.07	40.3	1.168	53.45	40.1	1.333	42.26	37.6	1.124	53.35	38.0	1.404	33.44	37.2	.899	41.30	38.6	1.070

Year and month	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		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$35.36	38.9	\$0.909	\$47.03	41.8	\$1.125	\$49.93	41.3	\$1.209	\$50.35	41.2	\$1.222	\$44.07	40.1	\$1.099	\$47.01	36.9	\$1.274
1948: Average	37.40	37.7	.992	51.00	41.0	1.244	58.13	42.0	1.384	58.09	41.7	1.393	47.96	39.7	1.208	49.17	36.5	1.347
1948: 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	1.466	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	1.458	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	1.462	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	36.85	37.0	.996	50.59	39.9	1.268	54.14	38.1	1.421	53.24	37.1	1.435	47.48	38.6	1.230	50.41	36.4	1.385
September	38.85	38.7	1.004	52.31	40.8	1.282	56.10	39.2	1.431	55.40	38.1	1.454	49.56	39.9	1.242	49.49	35.5	1.394
October	38.78	38.7	1.002	52.69	41.2	1.279	57.26	39.9	1.435	57.31	39.2	1.462	48.87	39.6	1.234	45.55	33.3	1.368
November	37.71	37.6	1.003	52.70	41.3	1.276	58.38	40.6	1.438	58.48	40.0	1.462	48.22	39.2	1.230	45.86	32.9	1.394
December	37.07	36.7	1.010	53.76	41.9	1.283	59.95	41.4	1.448	60.54	41.1	1.473	49.64	40.1	1.238	50.59	35.8	1.413

Year and month	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		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$40.84	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: December	42.95	35.7	1.203	48.01	35.3	1.360	32.50	34.8	.934	32.52	34.6	.940	33.79	34.2	.988	25.11	32.4	.775
1949: January	43.10	35.3	1.221	48.07	35.4	1.358	32.05	34.2	.937	31.69	33.5	.946	34.73	34.8	.998	26.85	33.9	.792
February	43.87	36.2	1.212	49.42	36.5	1.354	32.89	35.6	.924	32.79	35.3	.929	35.27	35.7	.988	27.36	35.3	.775
March	39.53	34.4	1.149	46.30	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	36.7	1.366	33.82	36.4	.929	33.98	36.3	.936	36.96	37.0	.999	28.62	36.5	.784
May	39.94	35.4	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	41.95	35.7	1.175	44.96	33.5	1.342	32.80	36.4	.901	32.02	35.7	.897	34.63	35.7	.970	27.33	36.1	.757
September	44.01	36.8	1.196	47.90	35.4	1.353	33.87	36.9	.918	33.21	36.3	.915	35.79	36.6	.978	28.19	36.7	.768
October	42.63	36.5	1.168	46.20	34.3	1.347	34.35	37.5	.916	34.30	37.4	.917	34.13	35.4	.964	28.27	37.1	.762
November	40.41	35.7	1.132	44.32	33.0	1.343	33.87	36.9	.918	34.94	37.9	.922	33.63	34.6	.972	27.99	36.3	.771
December	41.97	35.9	1.169	46.60	34.7	1.343	33.69	36.7	.918	34.69	37.5	.925	34.18	35.2	.971	27.68	35.3	.784

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: December	52.52	35.2	1.492	49.35	34.8	1.418	32.81	36.7	.894	70.59	35.1	2.011	35.45	36.4	.974	34.00	35.9	.947
1949: January	53.81	35.1	1.533	48.63	34.2	1.422	31.88	35.7	.893	75.71	36.4	2.080	35.17	36.0	.977	33.57	35.6	.943
February	53.84	35.8	1.504	48.44	35.0	1.384	32.78	37.0	.886	75.82	36.7	2.066	35.55	36.2	.982	33.93	35.9	.945
March	51.68	35.4	1.460	48.53	35.5	1.367	33.49	37.5	.893	69.46	34.0	2.043	35.82	36.4	.984	34.44	36.1	.964
April	46.42	33.4	1.360	46.58	34.3	1.358	31.89	36.2	.881	55.49	29.7	1.902	33.06	33.8	.978	31.50	33.4	.943
May	45.61	35.0	1.303	48.65	35.2	1.382	34.56	38.1	.907	52.42	30.6	1.713	34.57	35.6	.973	32.67	34.9	.936
June	46.33	34.6	1.339	46.06	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	.969	32.25	34.9	.924
August	50.40	34.4	1.465	46.21	34.1	1.355	30.85	35.3	.874	67.61	34.3	1.971	35.48	36.8	.964	33.54	36.1	.929
September	53.13	35.8	1.484	50.20	35.4	1.418	33.08	37.8	.875	69.73	35.2	1.981	37.24	38.0	.980	35.82	37.7	.950
October	49.49	34.2	1.447	46.98	33.7	1.394	31.45	35.9	.876	64.88	33.0	1.966	38.10	38.6	.987	36.25	38.2	.949
November	46.10	33.7	1.368	45.16	33.4	1.352	32.13	36.6	.878	58.97	30.7	1.921	37.45	37.9	.978	36.16	38.1	.949
December	49.75	34.6	1.438	47.89	34.6	1.384	31.66	36.1	.877	64.92	33.6	1.932	36.27	36.6	.991	34.38	36.3	.947

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: 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	1.045	48.03	39.5	1.216	48.12	35.2	1.367
March	62.29	39.1	1.693	38.47	36.6	1.051	40.20	35.8	1.123	39.51	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	42.58	35.0	1.205	39.61	37.8	1.048	50.75	39.4	1.288	60.20	37.6	1.601
August	54.40	36.1	1.507	37.38	36.9	1.013	42.14	36.3	1.172	39.77	38.2	1.041	52.87	40.7	1.299	67.16	41.1	1.634
September	64.40	39.8	1.618	38.18	37.1	1.029	44.35	37.3	1.189	40.56	38.8	1.053	52.83	40.7	1.298	64.08	40.0	1.602
October	53.68	35.6	1.508	37.75	36.9	1.023	45.31	38.4	1.180	40.62	39.1	1.039	54.17	41.7	1.299	65.00	40.6	1.601
November	44.31	29.8	1.487	36.82	36.6	1.006	44.03	37.7	1.168	38.66	37.9	1.020	52.52	41.0	1.281	61.35	39.1	1.569
December	52.72	35.6	1.481	37.03	36.3	1.020	43.69	36.9	1.184	39.13	37.7	1.038	52.87	41.4	1.277	63.48	40.1	1.583

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general ^a			Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	\$47.88	42.0	\$1.140	\$48.55	42.0	\$1.156	\$49.65	43.4	\$1.144	\$47.67	43.1	\$1.106	\$39.08	41.8	\$0.935	\$39.58	42.7	\$0.927
1948: Average	51.83	41.5	1.249	51.87	41.4	1.253	54.95	43.3	1.269	53.40	43.2	1.236	41.57	41.4	1.004	42.39	42.1	1.007
1948: 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	42.40	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	40.01	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	41.8	1.274	40.62	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	53.53	40.8	1.312	54.14	40.8	1.327	54.19	41.3	1.312	53.71	41.7	1.288	42.03	39.8	1.056	42.91	40.1	1.070
September	53.35	40.6	1.314	54.04	40.6	1.331	55.66	42.1	1.322	54.91	42.4	1.295	43.04	40.6	1.060	43.89	41.1	1.068
October	54.54	41.6	1.311	55.29	41.6	1.329	57.68	43.3	1.332	56.51	43.4	1.302	43.38	41.2	1.053	44.73	41.8	1.070
November	52.93	41.0	1.291	53.54	40.9	1.309	56.14	42.4	1.324	55.94	42.9	1.304	42.02	40.4	1.040	42.76	40.8	1.048
December	52.47	40.9	1.283	53.16	40.8	1.303	58.87	44.3	1.329	57.81	44.2	1.308	43.22	41.2	1.049	44.12	42.1	1.048

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: 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.....	43.68	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	49.69	40.4	1.230	47.23	40.3	1.172	43.17	40.2	1.074	49.82	39.2	1.271	53.94	41.4	1.303	
September.....	43.96	40.0	1.099	50.72	41.0	1.237	48.74	41.1	1.186	44.17	40.9	1.080	52.07	40.3	1.292	57.13	42.6	1.341	
October.....	45.14	41.0	1.101	51.42	41.7	1.233	49.74	41.9	1.187	46.15	42.3	1.091	53.83	41.5	1.297	54.18	41.2	1.315	
November.....	44.96	40.8	1.102	50.72	41.2	1.231	48.86	41.3	1.183	46.71	42.5	1.099	55.53	42.1	1.319	45.68	36.2	1.262	
December.....	44.54	40.9	1.089	52.46	42.1	1.246	50.84	42.3	1.202	47.34	42.8	1.106	57.59	43.3	1.330	53.28	40.3	1.322	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
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				
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: 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	1.355	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	1.351	58.72	42.0	1.398	50.08	40.0	1.252	51.12	40.7	1.256	68.32	38.6	1.770	
March.....	55.11	40.4	1.364	54.45	41.0	1.328	58.17	41.7	1.395	49.95	39.9	1.252	50.58	40.4	1.252	69.56	38.6	1.802	
April.....	53.74	39.6	1.357	53.48	40.3	1.327	57.35	41.2	1.392	48.81	38.8	1.258	49.84	40.0	1.246	69.39	38.4	1.807	
May.....	54.13	39.8	1.360	53.73	40.4	1.330	57.58	41.1	1.401	49.49	39.4	1.256	49.61	39.8	1.244	70.40	38.7	1.819	
June.....	54.85	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.....	55.91	40.8	1.371	56.26	41.8	1.346	60.32	42.6	1.416	53.00	41.5	1.277	50.82	40.3	1.261	70.69	38.5	1.836	
September.....	55.04	40.9	1.367	57.64	42.6	1.353	61.06	43.0	1.420	55.30	42.9	1.289	52.49	41.3	1.271	72.02	39.1	1.842	
October.....	55.91	41.2	1.357	58.36	43.1	1.354	62.10	43.7	1.421	56.20	43.5	1.292	52.54	41.4	1.269	71.22	38.6	1.845	
November.....	55.84	41.0	1.362	58.31	43.0	1.356	62.19	43.7	1.423	56.25	43.5	1.293	52.07	40.9	1.273	70.95	38.6	1.838	
December.....	56.73	41.5	1.367	58.04	42.8	1.356	62.04	43.6	1.423	55.13	42.7	1.291	52.37	41.2	1.271	72.61	39.4	1.843	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																			
Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing				
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: 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	38.5	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.....	77.80	36.8	2.114	70.90	39.0	1.818	63.30	39.1	1.619	69.66	39.6	1.759	71.22	39.5	1.803	63.24	38.4	1.647	
September.....	80.14	37.5	2.137	74.20	40.0	1.855	65.17	40.3	1.617	70.22	39.9	1.760	73.71	40.7	1.811	63.09	38.8	1.626	
October.....	80.06	37.5	2.135	71.00	38.8	1.830	62.48	39.0	1.602	69.84	39.5	1.768	73.12	40.6	1.801	62.05	37.7	1.646	
November.....	79.34	37.3	2.127	70.21	38.6	1.819	60.99	37.6	1.622	69.33	39.3	1.764	72.16	40.7	1.773	63.55	38.9	1.634	
December.....	82.31	38.3	2.149	70.85	38.8	1.826	61.95	38.6	1.605	71.05	40.3	1.763	70.67	40.5	1.745	64.50	39.5	1.633	

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: 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	58.77	40.5	1.451	63.20	40.1	1.576	60.68	39.2	1.548	59.56	40.0	1.489	67.62	39.8	1.699	54.02	37.7	1.433
September	59.66	41.4	1.441	64.96	40.7	1.596	62.33	39.8	1.566	62.45	41.3	1.512	67.97	39.7	1.712	55.96	38.7	1.446
October	59.51	41.7	1.427	64.55	40.8	1.582	62.20	39.9	1.559	62.13	41.2	1.508	68.99	40.7	1.695	55.63	38.9	1.430
November	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.76	40.6	1.595	62.48	40.0	1.562	61.76	40.9	1.510	67.78	40.2	1.686	56.20	39.3	1.430
December	59.78	41.6	1.437	64.99	40.9	1.589	62.91	40.3	1.561	61.51	40.9	1.504	68.35	40.3	1.696	56.51	39.6	1.427
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			
1947: Average	\$48.23	40.7	\$1.185	\$53.34	42.3	\$1.261	\$40.07	42.4	\$0.945	\$46.19	46.8	\$0.987	\$52.54	41.6	\$1.263	\$59.32	42.8	\$1.386
1948: Average	53.71	40.6	1.323	58.40	42.2	1.384	42.33	41.5	1.020	50.39	47.4	1.063	57.90	41.3	1.402	65.90	42.0	1.569
1948: 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	40.0	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	59.60	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	56.32	40.0	1.408	59.51	41.1	1.448	45.21	41.1	1.100	52.30	44.7	1.170	61.02	40.9	1.492	66.79	41.1	1.625
September	56.96	40.4	1.410	60.88	41.5	1.467	44.99	40.9	1.100	51.02	48.0	1.063	62.12	41.3	1.504	68.30	41.7	1.638
October	57.16	40.6	1.408	60.90	41.4	1.471	43.66	40.8	1.070	51.08	49.5	1.032	62.57	41.6	1.504	68.97	41.9	1.646
November	57.43	40.7	1.411	60.27	41.0	1.470	43.12	40.3	1.070	51.24	49.7	1.031	61.58	41.0	1.502	67.20	41.0	1.639
December	57.00	40.4	1.411	60.60	41.0	1.478	44.83	41.2	1.088	50.76	48.9	1.038	62.06	41.1	1.510	67.77	40.8	1.661
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			
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: December	71.59	40.4	1.772	75.02	40.4	1.857	61.87	40.2	1.539	56.75	40.8	1.391	57.67	38.5	1.498	61.26	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	58.89	37.9	1.501	60.72	35.3	1.720
February	70.82	39.9	1.775	73.89	39.9	1.852	61.77	39.9	1.548	56.10	39.9	1.406	56.55	37.7	1.500	60.99	35.4	1.723
March	70.92	40.0	1.773	74.00	40.0	1.850	61.18	39.6	1.545	57.43	40.7	1.411	55.43	37.0	1.498	61.50	35.8	1.718
April	71.26	40.1	1.777	73.95	39.8	1.858	61.54	39.7	1.560	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	76.90	40.4	1.896	61.47	39.2	1.568	62.03	43.9	1.413	58.37	38.4	1.520	64.45	36.6	1.761
August	72.38	40.3	1.796	75.10	39.8	1.887	60.79	39.4	1.543	63.26	44.3	1.428	57.72	38.3	1.507	62.32	36.0	1.731
September	74.47	41.1	1.812	77.11	40.5	1.904	61.43	39.1	1.571	67.43	46.6	1.447	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.95	39.1	1.789
October	74.09	41.0	1.807	76.13	40.3	1.889	61.50	39.5	1.557	67.36	45.7	1.474	59.57	39.4	1.512	64.83	37.3	1.738
November	72.08	40.0	1.802	75.21	39.9	1.885	57.61	36.6	1.574	62.27	42.8	1.455	58.06	38.5	1.508	64.02	36.9	1.735
December	71.48	39.8	1.796	74.72	39.7	1.882	60.83	39.4	1.544	58.40	40.7	1.435	59.38	39.3	1.511	65.28	37.3	1.750

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																	
	Rubber products—Continued						Leather and leather products											
	Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	\$48.31	41.5	\$1.164	\$49.53	40.8	\$1.214	\$40.61	38.6	\$1.052	\$50.76	40.8	\$1.244	\$39.14	38.3	\$1.202	\$38.64	38.3	\$1.009
1948: Average	51.75	41.8	1.238	52.47	40.3	1.302	41.66	37.2	1.120	53.26	39.6	1.345	39.71	36.6	1.085	40.49	37.7	1.074
1948: December	54.82	42.3	1.296	54.88	40.5	1.355	42.41	37.1	1.143	55.28	40.0	1.382	40.22	36.5	1.102	40.70	37.0	1.100
1949: January	51.86	40.2	1.290	54.38	40.1	1.356	42.30	37.2	1.137	54.29	39.6	1.371	40.63	36.9	1.101	39.89	36.7	1.087
February	48.15	37.5	1.284	54.05	40.1	1.348	42.83	37.7	1.136	54.47	39.5	1.379	41.07	37.3	1.101	41.23	38.0	1.085
March	42.07	33.6	1.252	52.49	39.2	1.339	42.66	37.5	1.135	53.41	38.7	1.380	40.96	37.2	1.101	40.76	37.5	1.087
April	46.65	37.2	1.254	51.69	38.4	1.346	40.74	35.8	1.138	52.29	38.0	1.376	38.68	35.1	1.099	40.11	36.4	1.102
May	48.39	38.5	1.267	52.51	39.1	1.343	40.05	35.1	1.141	53.03	38.4	1.381	37.37	34.0	1.090	40.55	36.6	1.108
June	50.85	39.4	1.278	53.85	39.8	1.353	41.46	36.5	1.136	54.39	39.1	1.391	39.24	36.0	1.085	40.70	37.1	1.097
July	48.84	38.7	1.262	54.11	40.2	1.346	41.74	37.0	1.128	53.19	38.1	1.396	39.93	36.8	1.085	40.70	37.1	1.097
August	48.78	38.9	1.254	55.46	40.6	1.366	42.00	37.2	1.129	54.34	38.9	1.397	40.04	36.7	1.091	40.83	37.6	1.086
September	51.71	40.4	1.280	56.50	41.3	1.368	41.99	36.8	1.141	54.76	39.0	1.404	39.74	36.0	1.104	41.46	38.0	1.091
October	49.81	39.1	1.274	57.06	41.5	1.375	41.72	36.5	1.143	55.09	39.1	1.409	38.61	35.1	1.100	42.72	38.8	1.101
November	50.55	39.9	1.267	54.09	39.6	1.366	40.08	35.1	1.142	54.50	38.9	1.401	36.43	33.3	1.094	41.62	37.8	1.101
December	50.31	39.8	1.264	55.90	41.1	1.360	41.96	37.0	1.134	55.58	39.5	1.407	39.10	36.1	1.083	42.51	38.3	1.110
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products																	
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products		
1947: Average	\$49.07	41.1	\$1.194	\$50.13	39.6	\$1.266	\$49.78	40.6	\$1.226	\$45.39	39.5	\$1.149	\$49.56	42.0	\$1.180	\$45.07	40.6	\$1.110
1948: Average	53.46	40.9	1.307	54.06	39.2	1.379	52.05	39.7	1.311	47.61	38.8	1.227	54.76	41.9	1.307	49.57	40.4	1.227
1948: December	55.72	41.0	1.359	57.45	39.7	1.447	53.35	39.0	1.368	51.78	39.8	1.301	55.54	41.6	1.335	51.43	40.4	1.273
1949: January	54.50	40.1	1.359	57.30	39.3	1.468	53.07	38.4	1.382	50.85	39.3	1.294	55.56	41.4	1.342	49.54	39.1	1.267
February	55.02	40.4	1.362	58.53	39.9	1.467	53.92	39.1	1.379	50.73	38.9	1.304	55.29	41.6	1.329	50.25	39.6	1.269
March	54.18	39.9	1.358	56.97	39.1	1.457	53.35	39.2	1.361	50.96	38.9	1.310	55.67	41.7	1.335	49.79	39.3	1.267
April	53.37	39.3	1.358	55.39	38.2	1.460	52.90	38.7	1.367	49.10	38.0	1.292	56.32	41.5	1.357	49.81	39.1	1.274
May	53.90	39.6	1.361	56.81	39.1	1.453	54.53	39.8	1.370	50.25	38.3	1.312	57.68	41.8	1.380	49.94	39.2	1.274
June	53.58	39.4	1.360	55.98	38.9	1.439	54.30	39.9	1.361	49.08	37.9	1.295	58.80	42.0	1.400	49.43	38.8	1.274
July	52.94	38.7	1.368	55.22	37.9	1.457	54.12	39.3	1.377	47.80	36.6	1.306	58.07	41.1	1.413	48.86	38.5	1.269
August	54.17	39.6	1.368	56.08	39.0	1.438	53.58	39.6	1.353	49.15	38.1	1.290	58.36	41.6	1.403	49.51	38.8	1.276
September	54.73	39.6	1.382	55.89	38.2	1.463	51.59	37.3	1.383	50.53	38.9	1.299	59.16	41.6	1.422	50.04	39.0	1.283
October	55.51	40.4	1.374	57.04	39.5	1.444	54.81	40.3	1.360	50.62	39.0	1.298	59.40	42.1	1.411	49.83	39.9	1.281
November	55.28	40.0	1.382	57.09	39.1	1.460	54.62	39.9	1.369	51.28	38.7	1.325	57.65	41.0	1.406	49.63	38.5	1.289
December	55.79	40.4	1.381	58.24	39.7	1.467	54.47	39.7	1.372	51.82	39.5	1.312	57.93	41.5	1.396	49.96	39.0	1.281
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued															Primary metal industries		
	Brick and hollow tile			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries		
1947: Average	\$44.58	42.7	\$1.044	\$45.74	38.7	\$1.182	\$51.30	45.0	\$1.140	\$53.61	45.2	\$1.186	\$50.88	41.6	\$1.223	\$55.24	39.8	\$1.388
1948: Average	49.05	42.5	1.154	49.46	38.7	1.278	56.49	44.8	1.261	56.92	44.4	1.282	55.10	41.0	1.344	61.03	40.1	1.522
1948: December	51.22	42.9	1.194	51.37	38.8	1.324	59.27	45.0	1.317	58.48	44.0	1.329	57.15	41.0	1.394	64.12	40.3	1.591
1949: January	48.37	41.2	1.174	50.79	37.9	1.340	56.25	43.4	1.296	56.68	43.1	1.315	55.96	40.2	1.392	63.72	40.0	1.593
February	48.40	41.3	1.172	50.98	38.1	1.338	56.51	43.3	1.305	56.89	43.1	1.320	55.78	40.1	1.391	63.16	39.8	1.587
March	48.18	41.1	1.170	50.46	37.6	1.342	55.47	42.8	1.296	56.10	42.4	1.323	54.91	39.5	1.390	61.70	39.0	1.582
April	49.18	41.5	1.185	49.10	36.7	1.338	55.17	42.5	1.298	58.30	43.8	1.331	53.97	38.8	1.391	60.83	38.4	1.584
May	49.66	41.7	1.191	48.30	36.1	1.338	55.30	42.8	1.292	59.35	44.8	1.325	54.05	38.8	1.393	60.08	38.0	1.581
June	50.01	42.2	1.185	46.59	34.9	1.335	56.20	43.1	1.304	59.98	44.3	1.354	53.72	38.7	1.388	59.82	37.6	1.591
July	48.93	41.5	1.179	42.55	31.9	1.334	57.77	43.8	1.319	60.60	44.3	1.368	52.76	37.9	1.392	58.63	36.9	1.589
August	50.40	42.6	1.183	46.84	34.9	1.342	59.50	44.6	1.334	61.39	44.2	1.389	53.69	38.6	1.391	59.45	37.6	1.581
September	50.68	42.3	1.198	46.82	35.1	1.334	60.30	44.8	1.346	62.62	44.7	1.401	55.37	39.1	1.416	60.42	37.6	1.607
October	51.36	42.8	1.200	50.71	37.7	1.345	60.26	44.9	1.342	61.51	44.8	1.373	55.34	39.5	1.401	58.35	37.5	1.556
November	50.48	42.0	1.202	50.97	37.7	1.352	59.67	44.5	1.341	57.82	42.7	1.354	55.15	39.2	1.407	57.83	36.6	1.580
December	49.39	41.4	1.193	51.20	37.7	1.358	59.81	44.6	1.341	58.48	43.0	1.360	55.76	39.8	1.401	62.92	39.4	1.597

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 non-ferrous 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: 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	64.99	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	1.514	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	54.39	36.6	1.486	55.04	37.8	1.456	54.01	35.2	1.520	54.50	35.9	1.518	58.39	39.4	1.492
September	62.07	37.1	1.673	54.39	36.6	1.486	55.04	37.8	1.456	54.01	35.2	1.520	53.41	35.0	1.526	59.24	39.6	1.496
October	55.90	34.0	1.644	54.80	36.9	1.485	55.96	38.3	1.461	52.32	34.4	1.521	53.99	35.4	1.525	59.87	40.7	1.471
November	56.98	34.7	1.642	53.91	36.3	1.485	54.35	37.3	1.457	51.14	33.6	1.522	55.14	35.9	1.536	58.43	39.4	1.483
December	64.56	39.2	1.647	56.96	38.2	1.491	57.14	38.9	1.469	57.40	37.3	1.539	56.91	37.1	1.534	59.64	40.3	1.480
	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		
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: December	60.37	40.9	1.476	60.89	41.2	1.478	61.47	40.9	1.503	63.65	41.2	1.545	57.70	39.9	1.446	63.51	40.4	1.572
1949: January	61.55	40.9	1.605	61.59	41.5	1.484	59.77	39.9	1.498	61.37	39.8	1.542	58.02	40.1	1.447	61.46	39.5	1.556
February	60.75	40.8	1.489	60.68	41.0	1.480	57.99	39.0	1.487	58.45	38.3	1.526	57.70	39.9	1.446	61.46	39.5	1.556
March	60.53	40.9	1.480	60.66	41.1	1.476	55.09	37.3	1.477	54.09	35.8	1.511	55.81	39.0	1.431	59.48	38.6	1.541
April	61.18	41.2	1.485	62.81	41.9	1.499	52.99	36.1	1.468	50.38	33.5	1.504	55.65	39.0	1.427	58.79	38.0	1.547
May	60.22	40.5	1.487	61.07	41.1	1.486	53.62	36.5	1.469	51.92	34.5	1.505	55.30	38.7	1.429	59.01	37.9	1.557
June	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.91	41.1	1.482	55.17	37.3	1.479	55.18	36.4	1.516	54.89	38.2	1.437	59.94	38.5	1.557
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	1.448	60.57	38.8	1.561
August	55.76	39.2	1.448	61.22	40.9	1.514	58.89	39.0	1.510	61.26	39.6	1.547	55.48	38.0	1.460	60.14	38.6	1.558
September	57.71	39.2	1.467	62.93	41.1	1.514	59.65	39.5	1.510	61.96	40.0	1.549	55.83	38.4	1.454	61.50	39.3	1.565
October	57.47	40.3	1.426	64.45	42.4	1.520	61.84	40.5	1.527	64.69	41.1	1.574	57.41	39.4	1.457	62.33	39.5	1.578
November	56.12	39.0	1.439	64.83	40.8	1.589	63.61	41.2	1.544	65.44	41.6	1.573	58.55	39.8	1.471	61.90	39.1	1.583
December	57.86	40.1	1.443	63.67	40.6	1.524	62.28	40.6	1.534	66.32	42.0	1.579	54.67	37.7	1.450	63.16	40.0	1.579
	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		
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: December	66.91	41.3	1.620	69.39	41.4	1.676	65.98	40.6	1.628	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	60.37	36.9	1.636	61.26	38.0	1.612	58.13	39.6	1.468	61.13	42.6	1.435	53.37	38.2	1.397
September	62.52	38.4	1.628	60.13	36.4	1.652	63.34	39.0	1.624	59.25	40.2	1.474	59.00	41.2	1.432	55.18	39.3	1.404
October	62.93	38.8	1.622	60.06	36.4	1.650	66.67	41.0	1.626	58.51	40.1	1.459	55.58	39.5	1.407	53.40	38.5	1.387
November	60.92	37.7	1.616	59.42	36.1	1.646	64.55	39.6	1.630	57.02	39.3	1.451	53.19	38.1	1.396	54.41	39.2	1.388
December	65.97	40.5	1.629	64.18	38.5	1.667	69.38	42.0	1.652	59.62	40.5	1.472	57.28	40.8	1.404	56.66	40.3	1.406

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees 1—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Year and month	Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	\$48.14	41.9	\$1.149	\$51.66	41.2	\$1.254	\$52.85	40.5	\$1.305	\$55.38	40.6	\$1.364	\$51.72	40.5	\$1.277	\$53.67	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: December	52.82	41.3	1.279	58.51	41.0	1.427	59.58	40.2	1.482	64.07	41.1	1.559	56.93	39.7	1.434	61.68	41.9	1.472
1949: January	52.07	40.9	1.273	58.08	40.7	1.427	55.97	38.1	1.469	58.33	37.8	1.543	54.57	38.4	1.421	60.81	41.2	1.476
February	50.72	40.0	1.268	57.31	40.3	1.422	54.94	37.2	1.477	58.47	37.6	1.555	52.76	37.0	1.426	60.85	41.2	1.477
March	50.20	39.5	1.271	56.72	39.8	1.425	55.57	37.6	1.478	59.09	37.9	1.559	53.51	37.5	1.427	60.26	40.8	1.477
April	47.92	38.0	1.261	54.90	38.8	1.415	53.99	36.6	1.475	56.58	36.5	1.550	52.37	36.7	1.427	58.88	40.0	1.472
May	49.99	39.8	1.256	53.95	38.4	1.405	54.61	37.1	1.472	57.55	37.2	1.547	52.76	37.0	1.426	59.90	40.5	1.479
June	49.88	39.4	1.266	52.23	37.2	1.404	54.72	37.3	1.467	55.94	36.3	1.541	54.26	38.0	1.428	59.95	40.4	1.484
July	49.68	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	51.78	36.8	1.407	57.63	39.5	1.459	59.25	38.5	1.539	56.82	40.1	1.417	59.83	40.4	1.481
September	52.26	40.8	1.281	52.82	37.3	1.416	59.56	40.3	1.478	60.14	38.6	1.558	59.45	41.2	1.443	60.59	40.8	1.485
October	52.51	40.8	1.287	54.03	38.4	1.407	61.23	41.4	1.479	63.73	40.8	1.562	60.01	41.7	1.439	59.45	40.5	1.468
November	53.16	41.5	1.281	53.44	37.9	1.410	59.36	40.0	1.484	64.52	41.2	1.566	56.24	39.3	1.431	57.89	39.3	1.473
December	50.93	40.1	1.270	54.79	38.8	1.412	60.39	40.5	1.491	65.11	41.5	1.569	57.38	39.9	1.438	60.77	40.7	1.493

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average	\$53.28	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: 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	62.32	41.8	1.491	59.10	39.8	1.485	57.70	39.6	1.457	60.06	39.8	1.509	61.88	40.0	1.547	57.92	39.0	1.485
September	62.31	41.9	1.487	60.71	40.5	1.499	58.32	40.0	1.458	60.78	40.2	1.512	63.02	40.5	1.556	59.15	39.7	1.490
October	60.97	41.7	1.462	59.82	40.2	1.488	55.41	38.8	1.428	58.97	39.9	1.478	60.61	39.9	1.519	59.85	40.3	1.485
November	57.99	39.5	1.468	59.08	39.6	1.492	58.19	40.1	1.451	56.44	38.9	1.451	57.78	38.7	1.493	57.65	39.3	1.467
December	62.93	41.9	1.502	59.40	39.6	1.500	58.56	40.0	1.464	59.94	40.2	1.491	62.14	40.4	1.538	60.45	40.6	1.489

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)																		
Year and month	Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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	60.62	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: December	62.80	41.1	1.528	66.75	40.9	1.632	62.54	40.4	1.548	63.95	40.5	1.579	60.81	40.3	1.509	62.33	42.0	1.484
1949: January	61.72	40.5	1.524	64.16	39.7	1.616	62.11	40.1	1.549	64.15	40.6	1.580	59.72	39.6	1.508	61.10	41.2	1.483
February	61.57	40.4	1.524	64.96	39.9	1.628	62.07	40.2	1.544	63.11	40.2	1.570	60.82	40.2	1.513	60.70	41.1	1.477
March	60.85	39.9	1.525	63.50	39.1	1.624	61.38	39.7	1.546	62.25	39.6	1.572	60.30	39.8	1.515	60.01	40.6	1.478
April	59.55	39.1	1.523	62.38	38.6	1.616	60.18	39.0	1.543	60.52	38.6	1.568	59.61	39.4	1.513	59.70	40.2	1.485
May	59.70	39.2	1.523	63.10	39.0	1.618	60.26	39.0	1.545	60.80	38.8	1.567	59.51	39.2	1.518	58.67	39.8	1.474
June	59.94	39.2	1.529	63.58	39.2	1.622	61.78	39.5	1.564	62.57	39.6	1.580	60.83	39.4	1.544	58.61	39.9	1.469
July	59.67	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	1.476
August	59.86	39.1	1.531	62.93	38.8	1.622	61.00	39.1	1.560	62.25	39.3	1.584	59.48	38.9	1.529	57.00	38.8	1.469
September	60.44	39.3	1.538	62.56	38.5	1.625	61.39	39.1	1.570	61.69	38.8	1.590	61.03	39.5	1.545	57.11	38.8	1.472
October	60.21	39.2	1.536	62.15	38.2	1.627	61.23	39.4	1.554	61.39	39.0	1.574	60.70	39.7	1.529	57.07	38.8	1.471
November	59.37	38.6	1.538	61.81	37.9	1.631	57.76	37.1	1.557	58.02	36.7	1.581	57.15	37.4	1.528	55.98	37.9	1.477
December	61.26	39.7	1.543	64.01	39.1	1.637	61.07	39.0	1.566	61.06	38.5	1.586	60.41	39.2	1.541	59.75	40.4	1.479

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																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	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: December	65.21	42.1	1.549	63.40	42.1	1.506	66.48	42.4	1.568	67.05	41.7	1.608	62.81	42.1	1.492	62.28	41.3	1.508
1949: January	63.73	41.3	1.543	61.59	41.2	1.495	64.91	41.5	1.564	66.32	41.4	1.602	61.56	41.4	1.487	61.18	40.6	1.507
February	63.26	41.0	1.543	61.27	40.9	1.498	64.39	41.3	1.559	65.77	40.9	1.608	60.93	41.0	1.486	61.18	40.6	1.507
March	62.93	40.6	1.550	60.68	40.4	1.502	64.12	41.0	1.564	65.89	40.7	1.619	60.83	40.8	1.491	60.17	39.9	1.508
April	61.26	39.7	1.543	59.67	39.7	1.503	62.04	39.9	1.555	63.20	39.4	1.604	60.47	40.5	1.493	59.26	39.4	1.504
May	60.72	39.4	1.541	59.04	39.2	1.506	61.61	39.9	1.544	62.80	39.2	1.602	60.57	40.3	1.503	58.95	39.3	1.500
June	59.79	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	59.87	38.6	1.551	58.32	38.6	1.511	60.22	39.0	1.544	62.09	38.0	1.634	59.67	39.7	1.503	58.39	38.9	1.501
September	60.37	38.9	1.552	58.06	38.4	1.512	60.26	39.0	1.545	65.27	39.8	1.640	60.30	39.8	1.505	59.00	39.1	1.509
October	60.41	38.8	1.557	57.64	38.2	1.509	61.50	39.5	1.557	64.85	39.3	1.650	59.88	39.5	1.516	59.72	39.5	1.512
November	59.44	38.4	1.548	57.34	38.1	1.505	59.48	38.2	1.557	63.34	39.1	1.620	60.01	39.4	1.523	58.17	38.5	1.511
December	61.46	39.6	1.552	59.69	39.4	1.515	62.57	39.8	1.572	64.00	39.9	1.604	61.68	40.5	1.523	59.99	39.6	1.515
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
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			
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: 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	1.461	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	1.700	54.08	37.9	1.427	62.48	40.6	1.539	62.91	40.2	1.565	57.29	38.5	1.488
September	62.69	39.5	1.587	67.93	39.7	1.711	56.74	39.4	1.440	63.71	41.1	1.550	64.14	40.7	1.576	57.37	38.4	1.494
October	62.53	39.5	1.583	67.99	39.7	1.710	56.85	39.7	1.432	60.99	39.5	1.544	59.32	38.2	1.553	58.08	38.9	1.493
November	62.77	39.5	1.589	67.99	39.6	1.717	56.41	39.2	1.439	60.49	39.2	1.543	58.01	37.5	1.547	58.54	39.0	1.501
December	64.36	40.0	1.609	69.97	40.4	1.732	56.44	38.9	1.451	62.88	40.7	1.545	62.03	40.2	1.543	58.28	38.7	1.506
Manufacturing—Continued																		
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			
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: December	60.60	40.0	1.515	58.10	40.4	1.438	61.66	41.0	1.504	63.41	41.2	1.539	59.94	39.8	1.506	53.84	40.0	1.346
1949: January	60.29	39.9	1.511	57.01	39.7	1.436	60.15	40.1	1.500	61.90	40.3	1.536	59.19	39.3	1.506	52.78	39.3	1.343
February	59.58	39.3	1.516	57.02	39.6	1.440	60.20	40.0	1.505	61.48	40.0	1.537	58.85	39.1	1.505	52.63	39.1	1.343
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	38.0	1.519	55.99	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	1.362
May	57.45	38.1	1.498	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	1.508	56.16	39.0	1.440	58.55	38.8	1.509	60.21	39.0	1.540	59.69	39.4	1.528	51.54	37.9	1.300
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	1.539	52.20	38.3	1.363
August	58.31	39.0	1.495	56.73	39.1	1.451	59.74	39.3	1.520	61.62	39.6	1.556	62.79	40.8	1.539	52.20	38.3	1.363
September	56.44	37.7	1.497	57.88	40.0	1.447	60.22	39.8	1.513	62.16	40.1	1.550	62.90	40.9	1.538	54.44	40.0	1.361
October	56.81	38.1	1.491	57.97	40.4	1.435	59.89	39.9	1.501	61.51	40.1	1.534	59.95	39.7	1.510	55.66	41.2	1.351
November	55.20	37.0	1.492	57.26	39.9	1.435	59.79	39.7	1.506	61.18	39.7	1.541	52.43	35.0	1.498	55.69	41.1	1.355
December	57.56	38.3	1.503	58.71	40.6	1.446	62.16	40.6	1.531	63.61	40.7	1.563	57.72	38.4	1.503	55.50	41.2	1.347

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																		
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment									
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1947: Average	\$44.41	39.2	\$1.133	\$56.44	41.5	\$1.360	\$51.68	40.6	\$1.273	\$56.87	39.3	\$1.447	\$57.45	39.0	\$1.473	\$54.98	39.9	\$1.378	
1948: Average	48.53	39.2	1.238	59.54	40.7	1.463	56.08	40.2	1.395	61.58	39.0	1.579	61.86	38.4	1.611	61.21	41.0	1.493	
1948: December	51.54	40.2	1.282	60.19	39.7	1.516	58.01	40.2	1.443	66.21	40.1	1.651	66.82	39.7	1.683	64.79	41.4	1.565	
1949: January	49.65	39.0	1.273	60.59	39.6	1.530	57.70	39.9	1.446	66.23	39.9	1.660	67.74	39.8	1.702	63.18	40.5	1.560	
February	49.23	38.7	1.272	60.74	39.7	1.530	57.59	39.8	1.447	65.79	39.8	1.653	66.91	39.5	1.694	64.52	41.2	1.566	
March	49.70	38.8	1.281	61.15	39.3	1.556	56.28	39.0	1.443	63.19	38.6	1.637	62.96	37.7	1.670	63.41	40.7	1.558	
April	48.64	38.0	1.280	61.19	39.2	1.561	54.42	38.0	1.432	63.58	38.7	1.643	64.77	38.6	1.678	60.99	39.4	1.548	
May	49.41	38.6	1.280	61.04	39.1	1.561	54.58	38.6	1.414	63.03	38.2	1.650	63.22	37.3	1.695	62.98	40.5	1.555	
June	50.42	39.3	1.283	61.50	39.4	1.561	54.49	38.7	1.408	65.49	39.5	1.658	66.94	39.4	1.699	62.94	40.5	1.554	
July	47.78	37.5	1.274	60.68	38.8	1.564	55.13	39.1	1.410	66.27	39.9	1.661	68.67	40.3	1.704	62.08	39.9	1.556	
August	48.60	38.0	1.279	61.54	39.2	1.570	55.77	39.3	1.419	65.90	39.7	1.660	67.78	39.8	1.703	62.07	40.2	1.544	
September	52.12	40.5	1.287	61.90	39.1	1.583	56.79	39.8	1.427	67.13	40.1	1.674	69.33	40.4	1.716	63.58	40.6	1.566	
October	53.46	41.6	1.285	62.33	39.4	1.582	57.67	40.3	1.431	64.75	39.1	1.656	65.87	39.0	1.689	63.67	40.5	1.572	
November	53.40	41.3	1.293	62.92	39.5	1.593	57.61	40.2	1.433	64.32	38.7	1.662	64.61	38.3	1.687	66.73	41.5	1.608	
December	53.41	41.5	1.287	62.80	39.4	1.594	58.52	40.5	1.445	67.70	40.2	1.684	69.28	40.3	1.719	66.29	41.1	1.613	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Transportation equipment—Continued																		
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing			
1947: Average	\$53.99	39.7	\$1.360	\$56.30	39.9	\$1.411	\$59.68	41.5	\$1.438	\$56.50	40.1	\$1.409	\$57.34	39.6	\$1.448	\$57.59	39.5	\$1.458	
1948: Average	60.21	41.1	1.465	63.40	40.9	1.550	62.13	39.7	1.565	63.59	41.0	1.551	60.68	38.7	1.568	61.22	38.7	1.582	
1948: December	63.84	41.4	1.542	66.49	41.3	1.610	65.77	40.3	1.632	68.02	42.3	1.608	63.34	39.0	1.624	63.96	39.0	1.640	
1949: January	61.55	40.1	1.535	67.13	41.8	1.606	66.34	40.7	1.630	65.73	40.7	1.615	63.30	39.0	1.623	63.72	38.9	1.638	
February	63.82	41.2	1.549	65.96	41.2	1.601	65.97	40.7	1.621	66.36	41.4	1.603	61.99	38.5	1.610	62.36	38.4	1.624	
March	63.07	40.9	1.542	64.00	40.3	1.588	65.81	40.8	1.613	64.04	40.3	1.589	62.98	38.9	1.619	63.61	39.0	1.631	
April	60.97	39.8	1.532	64.04	40.2	1.593	64.36	40.1	1.605	64.50	35.0	1.557	62.50	38.2	1.636	62.90	38.1	1.651	
May	62.26	40.4	1.541	64.08	40.3	1.590	68.14	41.6	1.638	63.53	40.7	1.561	61.61	38.1	1.617	61.98	38.0	1.631	
June	61.90	40.3	1.536	65.52	41.0	1.598	67.89	41.5	1.636	63.52	40.2	1.580	62.82	38.4	1.636	63.18	38.2	1.651	
July	60.78	39.7	1.531	63.80	39.7	1.607	69.88	42.2	1.656	65.37	40.3	1.622	61.94	38.4	1.613	62.16	38.3	1.623	
August	61.46	40.3	1.525	61.66	39.4	1.565	66.42	40.9	1.624	65.98	40.6	1.625	60.05	37.3	1.610	60.14	37.1	1.621	
September	62.26	40.4	1.541	65.72	41.0	1.603	68.60	41.4	1.657	66.83	40.8	1.638	61.00	37.7	1.618	61.24	37.5	1.633	
October	62.42	40.3	1.549	64.64	40.2	1.608	65.73	40.5	1.623	69.17	42.1	1.643	59.11	36.4	1.624	59.33	36.2	1.639	
November	66.15	41.5	1.594	68.62	42.1	1.630	64.27	39.6	1.623	67.94	41.2	1.649	57.04	34.8	1.639	57.13	34.5	1.656	
December	65.92	41.2	1.600	67.16	41.0	1.638	67.57	41.3	1.636	67.98	41.5	1.638	62.45	38.1	1.639	62.89	38.0	1.655	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Transportation equipment—Continued											Instruments and related products							
	Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment		Total: Instruments and related products				Ophthalmic goods			
1947: Average	\$57.06	40.5	\$1.409	\$58.93	39.8	\$1.480	\$55.86	40.8	\$1.369	\$53.53	40.8	\$1.312	\$49.17	40.3	\$1.220	\$43.39	40.9	\$1.061	
1948: Average	62.24	40.0	1.556	63.80	39.6	1.611	60.82	40.2	1.513	58.14	40.8	1.425	53.45	40.1	1.333	45.54	39.7	1.147	
1948: December	68.89	41.5	1.660	71.13	40.6	1.752	67.32	42.1	1.599	56.08	39.3	1.427	55.24	40.0	1.381	47.16	40.1	1.176	
1949: January	66.50	40.8	1.630	67.22	39.8	1.689	66.11	41.5	1.593	54.44	38.1	1.429	55.36	40.0	1.384	47.36	40.0	1.184	
February	65.53	40.7	1.610	64.10	39.3	1.631	66.39	41.6	1.596	54.57	38.0	1.436	55.28	39.8	1.359	46.85	39.6	1.183	
March	64.76	39.9	1.623	66.35	39.8	1.667	63.40	39.9	1.589	56.07	39.4	1.423	55.18	39.7	1.390	47.04	39.9	1.179	
April	62.42	38.6	1.617	66.20	39.5	1.676	59.54	37.9	1.571	55.60	39.0	1.423	54.51	39.3	1.387	46.61	39.3	1.186	
May	63.39	39.2	1.617	66.21	39.6	1.672	61.38	38.9	1.578	56.83	39.6	1.435	54.83	39.5	1.388	47.24	39.7	1.190	
June	62.71	39.0	1.608	64.48	39.2	1.645	61.34	38.8	1.581	56.87	39.3	1.447	54.61	39.2	1.393	46.29	38.9	1.190	
July	60.32	37.7	1.600	63.65	39.0	1.632	58.23	36.9	1.578	54.94	39.3	1.398	54.37	39.0	1.394	46.57	39.1	1.191	
August	*62.05	*38.4	1.616	*66.62	*38.8	*1.717	59.93	38.1	1.573	58.46	40.4	1.447	54.25	39.0	1.391	45.47	38.6	1.178	
September	61.84	38.1	1.623	64.44	38.7	1.665	59.87	37.7	1.588	62.85	41.9	1.500	55.26	39.5	1.399	47.64	39.9	1.194	
October	62.49	38.5	1.623	65.07	39.2	1.660	60.06	37.8	1.589	63.11	42.1	1.499	56.08	39.8	1.409	47.60	40.0	1.190	
November	62.92	38.2	1.647	66.56	39.2	1.698	59.75	37.3	1.602	60.09	40.3	1.491	56.48	40.0	1.412	47.88	40.2	1.191	
December	63.24	38.7	1.634	65.56	39.4	1.664	61.22	38.0	1.611	55.95	38.4	1.457	57.02	40.1	1.422	48.12	40.2	1.197	

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	1.226
1948: 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	58.50	39.2	1.500	49.34	39.1	1.262	56.03	39.4	1.422	48.95	39.0	1.255	53.76	40.7	1.321	50.17	40.1	1.251
May	58.78	39.4	1.492	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.61	39.7	1.426	48.83	39.0	1.252	51.52	39.6	1.301	49.76	39.9	1.247
June	58.24	38.8	1.501	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.85	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	1.306	48.56	37.8	1.289
August	58.73	39.1	1.502	48.43	38.5	1.258	56.43	39.3	1.436	48.51	38.9	1.247	50.13	38.5	1.302	48.11	38.8	1.240
September	59.72	39.6	1.508	49.75	39.3	1.266	56.97	39.4	1.446	50.57	40.2	1.258	54.79	41.6	1.317	51.09	41.1	1.243
October	60.26	39.8	1.514	50.69	39.6	1.280	58.17	39.9	1.458	51.44	40.7	1.264	60.29	44.2	1.364	54.19	42.7	1.269
November	62.15	40.7	1.527	51.06	39.8	1.283	58.03	39.8	1.458	51.78	41.0	1.263	61.24	44.6	1.373	54.53	42.8	1.274
December	62.52	40.6	1.540	50.29	39.2	1.283	58.83	40.1	1.467	52.27	40.9	1.278	59.60	43.6	1.367	54.52	42.3	1.289
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued												Transportation and public utilities					
	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: 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	51.88	38.2	1.358	45.67	38.8	1.177	43.88	37.5	1.170	50.11	39.3	1.275	62.64	46.4	1.354	64.46	44.7	1.442
September	57.53	41.6	1.383	47.60	39.7	1.199	45.90	39.2	1.171	51.75	40.3	1.284	60.98	39.6	1.540	64.55	44.3	1.457
October	65.85	45.6	1.444	48.36	40.3	1.200	47.48	39.5	1.202	51.55	40.4	1.276	58.98	38.3	1.537	64.31	44.2	1.455
November	67.23	46.3	1.452	49.29	40.7	1.211	46.06	39.4	1.169	51.93	40.7	1.276	61.60	40.0	1.543	64.02	44.0	1.455
December	64.22	45.1	1.424	47.04	39.1	1.203	46.61	39.3	1.186	53.48	41.2	1.298	-----	-----	-----	65.19	44.5	1.465

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹³			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹⁴			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion picture production and distribution ¹⁵
				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: 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	69.41	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	95.62
August	43.10	65.30	55.54	32.93	44.2	.745	34.27	40.8	.840	38.63	39.5	.978	92.65
September	43.62	67.29	55.33	32.90	44.1	.746	34.69	41.2	.842	41.28	41.7	.990	92.26
October	43.94	71.25	56.04	32.84	44.2	.743	34.57	41.1	.841	40.15	41.1	.977	94.38
November	43.78	73.20	55.87	33.22	44.0	.755	34.36	40.9	.840	40.04	40.9	.979	91.74
December	43.96	75.03	56.45	33.32	43.9	.759	34.81	41.2	.845	40.43	41.0	.986	93.62

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. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

² Data relate to all construction workers, both on-site and off-site, engaged in actual construction work including pre-assembly and precutting operations. Both privately and publicly financed construction are included. Data are based on comparable but not necessarily identical samples.

³ Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

⁴ Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁵ Data by region, North and South, from January 1949, are available upon request.

⁶ Data by region, South and West, from January 1949, are available upon request.

⁷ These averages are based on reports summarized in the M-300 report

prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and relate to all hourly rated employees who received pay during the month. Most executive, professional, and supervisory personnel are excluded. Switching and terminal companies are excluded. The annual average data include retroactive pay when such payments are made. Monthly data do not include retroactive payments. Beginning with September 1, 1949, data reflect the following changes for nonoperative employees (about two-thirds of the total): (1) scheduled weekly hours were reduced from 48 to 40; (2) hourly rates were adjusted to maintain the former weekly earnings for 48 hours; (3) an additional wage increase of \$0.07 an hour was granted.

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 include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

¹¹ Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

¹² Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

¹³ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹⁴ 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-4, are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries ²		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries 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	\$32.71	\$20.42	1949: April	\$53.80	\$31.51	\$72.33	\$42.37	\$35.24	\$20.64
1948: Average	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	34.23	19.87	May	54.08	31.77	72.98	42.87	36.04	21.17
1948: December	56.14	32.56	76.28	44.24	34.99	20.29	June	54.51	31.95	69.90	35.11	35.32	20.70
1949: January	55.50	32.28	76.32	44.39	35.49	20.64	July	54.63	32.23	47.94	28.28	35.03	20.66
February	55.20	32.47	73.56	43.27	34.90	20.53	August	54.70	32.21	49.51	29.15	34.27	20.18
March	54.74	32.10	70.54	41.37	35.07	20.57	September	55.72	32.66	52.46	30.75	34.69	20.33
							October	55.26	32.60	63.10	37.22	34.57	20.39
							November ³	54.74	32.27	69.63	41.05	34.36	20.26
							December ³	56.40	33.47	50.42	29.92	34.81	20.66

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. 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			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January.....	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1948: December.....	\$56.14	235.3	\$49.10	\$28.47	\$54.85	\$31.81
1945: January.....	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	1949: January.....	55.50	232.6	48.57	28.25	54.31	31.59
July.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	February.....	55.20	231.3	48.32	28.42	54.06	31.80
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	March.....	54.74	229.4	47.93	28.11	53.67	31.47
1939: Average.....	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	April.....	53.80	225.5	47.14	27.61	52.88	30.97
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	May.....	54.08	226.7	47.38	27.83	53.12	31.21
1941: Average.....	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	June.....	54.51	228.5	47.74	27.98	53.48	31.34
1942: Average.....	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	July.....	54.63	229.0	47.84	28.22	53.58	31.61
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	August.....	54.70	229.3	47.90	28.21	53.64	31.59
1944: Average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	September.....	55.72	233.5	48.75	28.57	54.50	31.94
1945: Average.....	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	October.....	55.26	231.6	48.37	28.53	54.11	31.92
1946: Average.....	43.74	183.3	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78	November ²	54.74	229.4	47.93	28.26	53.67	31.64
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12	December ²	56.40	236.4	49.31	29.26	55.07	32.68
1948: Average.....	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.54	53.17	30.87							

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. 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: Average.....	\$1.237	\$1.198	189.3	\$1.292	\$1.250	\$1.171	\$1.133	1949: May.....	\$1.401	1.371	216.6	1.467	1.437	1.323	1.294
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	June.....	1.405	1.373	216.9	1.475	1.443	1.324	1.293
1948: December....	1.400	1.358	214.5	1.466	1.418	1.319	1.283	July.....	1.408	1.376	217.4	1.477	1.447	1.332	1.298
1949: January.....	1.405	1.367	216.0	1.467	1.427	\$1.327	1.294	August.....	1.399	1.366	215.8	1.473	1.440	1.319	1.286
February.....	1.401	1.366	215.8	1.466	1.428	1.323	1.291	September.....	1.407	1.369	216.3	1.482	1.444	1.328	1.290
March.....	1.400	1.368	216.1	1.464	1.430	1.323	1.294	October.....	1.392	1.353	213.7	1.458	1.419	1.325	1.287
April.....	1.401	1.373	216.9	1.467	1.437	1.321	1.294	November ²	1.393	1.358	214.5	1.459	1.425	1.325	1.289
								December ²	1.410	1.369	216.3	1.478	1.434	1.335	1.298

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holi-

days. See Note, table C-1. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

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	152.2	187.7	171.0	(5)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
December 15	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: Average	169.1	201.9	190.1	120.8	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
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
November 15	168.6	200.8	186.3	122.0	139.1	97.0	190.0	146.6	185.4	154.9
December 15	167.5	197.3	185.8	122.2	139.7	97.2	191.6	145.5	185.4	155.5
1950: January 15	166.9	196.0	185.0	122.6	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1

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	Jan. 15, 1950	Dec. 15, 1949	Nov. 15, 1949	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	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	166.9	167.5	168.6	168.5	169.6	168.8	168.5	169.6	169.2	169.7	169.5	169.0	170.9	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	174.2	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	166.9	168.4	170.5	170.3	171.8	171.1	171.0	172.1	171.4	171.6	171.8	171.7	173.7	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	161.5	162.7	164.0	164.1	165.4	163.8	162.6	163.3	162.2	162.4	162.5	161.4	163.9	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	164.8	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.8	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill.....	172.3	173.2	175.3	174.4	175.8	174.4	173.9	175.9	174.2	175.0	174.5	172.9	174.9	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	167.7	167.8	168.3	168.7	170.8	168.8	168.7	170.5	169.1	170.7	170.7	169.7	172.0	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	164.5	(2)	(2)	164.6	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	171.0	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	168.5	169.1	169.8	168.7	170.4	169.9	170.4	172.0	171.6	171.1	170.8	170.7	171.6	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	172.8	173.2	173.3	172.0	171.4	170.4	170.4	170.5	170.6	171.0	170.2	170.2	172.6	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.1	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	173.6	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	175.5	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	166.6	(2)	(2)	161.1	(2)	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	163.3	(2)	(2)	165.1	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	166.9	165.4	166.6	166.5	167.1	166.8	167.2	168.7	169.6	171.2	171.0	171.3	172.7	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.3	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	163.7	164.9	165.8	165.9	167.5	166.8	167.1	167.0	166.8	168.1	167.4	166.8	169.2	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)	(2)	170.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	165.9	167.3	168.6	168.9	169.6	168.7	167.5	169.2	169.9	169.0	169.0	168.5	170.4	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	169.9	170.3	171.3	171.1	172.3	172.4	171.9	173.1	172.9	173.0	172.7	172.1	174.6	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	162.8	(2)	(2)	164.9	(2)	(2)	165.8	(2)	(2)	165.0	(2)	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	173.8	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	175.1	(2)	(2)	177.6	(2)	(2)	178.6	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	161.8	(2)	(2)	164.9	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)	(2)	164.2	(2)	(2)	166.5	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	173.0	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	174.6	(2)	(2)	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	169.1	(2)	(2)	173.4	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	176.7	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	169.5	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.8	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	166.0	(2)	(2)	165.3	(2)	(2)	164.1	(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.

² Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for

21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities ¹

[1935-39=100

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
	Jan. 15 1950	Dec. 15 1949	Jan. 15 1950	Dec. 15 1949	Jan. 15 1950	Dec. 15 1949	Total		Gas and electricity		Jan. 15 1950	Dec. 15 1949	Jan. 15 1950	Dec. 15 1949
							Jan. 15 1950	Dec. 15 1949	Jan. 15 1950	Dec. 15 1949				
Average.....	196.0	197.3	185.0	185.8	122.6	122.2	140.0	139.7	96.7	97.2	184.7	185.4	155.1	155.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	192.5	194.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	155.4	151.2	83.4	83.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	206.6	208.1	(1)	180.7	(2)	119.1	151.5	151.1	128.3	127.5	(1)	192.9	(1)	153.2
Birmingham, Ala.....	186.4	190.5	194.8	194.6	143.1	143.1	135.5	135.5	79.6	79.6	177.8	178.7	150.0	150.3
Boston, Mass.....	186.6	189.5	174.9	176.3	113.2	118.1	155.1	154.5	117.6	116.9	177.7	178.1	153.3	153.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	189.8	189.3	179.8	(1)	125.1	(2)	146.5	146.0	110.0	110.0	183.0	(1)	157.1	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	199.9	202.2	190.0	189.6	141.7	141.3	134.3	133.6	83.5	83.5	169.4	170.7	159.0	159.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	197.4	197.3	185.1	186.3	115.7	115.6	149.5	148.3	101.9	101.9	177.1	177.6	154.8	155.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	202.6	203.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.2	146.7	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	196.8	196.2	181.3	(1)	126.0	(2)	112.2	112.2	69.2	69.2	205.3	(1)	149.9	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	191.8	193.4	181.3	181.9	129.8	129.4	149.4	148.7	89.7	92.2	195.5	196.0	166.3	166.5
Houston, Tex.....	207.7	210.5	196.7	197.9	142.0	138.7	98.9	98.1	82.3	81.4	186.3	185.9	157.6	157.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	192.3	194.5	181.9	(1)	133.0	(2)	162.8	161.7	86.6	86.6	174.4	(1)	161.9	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	200.7	202.8	(1)	186.1	(2)	143.4	148.2	146.4	100.5	100.5	(1)	183.0	(1)	163.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	183.6	184.5	178.2	(1)	126.9	(2)	126.2	126.1	67.0	66.6	176.1	(1)	155.0	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	201.4	197.2	180.7	180.7	127.0	126.5	95.1	95.1	89.3	89.3	183.6	183.2	154.4	154.6
Manchester, N. H.....	191.6	192.9	176.2	(1)	115.2	(2)	154.8	155.3	97.9	99.5	192.8	(1)	149.1	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	203.1	206.9	(1)	203.3	(2)	131.6	140.3	140.3	77.0	77.0	(1)	169.5	(1)	145.3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	196.3	196.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	145.4	147.3	99.6	110.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	189.1	188.7	(1)	190.3	(2)	134.4	141.6	140.6	75.6	78.9	(1)	176.6	(1)	161.0
Mobile, Ala.....	196.4	201.3	(1)	186.3	(2)	126.7	129.1	129.1	84.0	84.0	(1)	166.7	(1)	146.2
New Orleans, La.....	209.6	211.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.1	113.1	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	195.9	198.8	182.4	183.0	108.9	108.9	139.7	139.6	102.0	101.9	172.5	174.7	157.9	158.0
Norfolk, Va.....	194.8	198.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	157.8	157.8	102.6	102.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	191.3	193.5	182.4	184.4	121.5	121.3	143.8	145.9	104.2	108.9	189.1	191.6	152.4	152.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	199.7	200.8	214.8	214.9	121.8	121.4	138.2	138.2	103.4	103.4	188.0	188.3	149.9	150.2
Portland, Maine.....	187.3	187.2	(1)	187.9	(2)	115.0	151.4	151.1	105.8	105.7	(1)	181.7	(1)	152.6
Portland, Oreg.....	210.4	206.3	183.8	(1)	128.9	(2)	131.8	131.7	92.0	91.9	178.3	(1)	159.9	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	188.3	191.3	185.0	(1)	115.1	(2)	149.6	149.6	109.4	109.4	195.3	(1)	145.7	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	204.6	206.2	(1)	188.9	(2)	120.6	140.0	136.8	88.4	88.4	(1)	167.0	(1)	146.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	214.3	210.1	(1)	181.3	(2)	116.9	84.5	84.5	74.4	74.4	(1)	158.7	(1)	166.3
Savannah, Ga.....	197.0	201.8	184.6	(1)	118.5	(2)	152.2	152.4	108.6	108.6	192.2	(1)	158.5	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	192.4	193.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.1	147.1	98.3	98.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	205.8	203.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	128.3	128.3	91.7	91.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	194.4	196.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.0	142.9	104.3	104.3	(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	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	84.9	85.6	
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	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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	187.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	126.6	
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	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	
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	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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
November	200.8	169.2	229.1	226.4	248.5	189.7	242.0	184.5	300.6	186.4	207.8	202.0	212.7	146.2	224.7	265.3	139.7	
December	197.3	169.2	223.2	220.0	245.2	178.3	236.1	179.5	299.0	186.2	178.0	198.2	208.0	145.1	224.3	292.5	136.7	
1950: January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	217.2	143.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	

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	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States.....	196.0	197.3	200.8	200.6	204.2	202.6	201.7	204.3	202.4	202.8	201.6	199.7	204.8	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	192.5	194.7	197.7	199.9	206.9	203.9	198.3	200.5	197.0	197.5	198.3	194.7	202.1	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md.....	206.6	208.1	211.9	211.5	216.4	215.4	211.5	216.2	213.0	212.4	212.9	210.3	213.5	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	186.4	190.5	197.2	197.2	201.9	199.8	198.6	201.4	198.5	198.3	197.4	195.8	202.0	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	186.6	189.5	193.2	193.7	197.1	194.6	194.2	195.9	192.4	191.3	190.9	187.8	194.1	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	195.5	197.0	200.3	198.2	204.8	201.1	200.3	205.0	201.7	198.8	197.9	194.9	200.0	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	189.8	189.3	193.2	195.1	198.2	199.5	200.2	199.6	198.9	195.5	195.0	191.4	197.9	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	194.1	194.1	199.8	200.2	201.4	200.8	202.1	206.7	202.6	204.6	201.3	201.5	205.0	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	200.3	200.3	203.4	201.2	205.2	203.9	205.1	211.2	208.1	209.0	207.8	208.0	211.5	148.2	-----
Charleston, S. C.....	185.3	187.9	189.2	190.5	193.0	193.9	190.3	195.4	191.3	195.2	193.8	190.8	196.9	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.....	199.9	202.2	208.3	206.5	212.1	209.2	207.4	211.6	207.0	208.5	205.9	202.7	207.3	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	197.4	197.3	198.7	199.7	205.4	201.6	200.5	204.2	200.3	203.2	201.9	199.7	205.5	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	202.6	203.2	206.0	209.2	211.1	210.4	208.9	211.2	208.1	209.2	210.2	207.2	212.8	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	177.2	179.3	180.8	183.6	187.9	186.2	182.9	185.4	184.3	185.6	184.3	182.3	188.6	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	198.4	201.9	205.0	204.8	207.0	205.3	204.8	204.9	204.4	204.4	202.0	200.7	207.1	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	196.8	196.2	200.2	196.0	200.2	199.1	204.5	208.2	206.6	208.1	207.0	204.5	209.6	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	191.8	193.4	195.5	192.4	197.4	197.2	197.9	201.5	200.0	197.0	195.1	194.5	197.3	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	191.9	193.8	198.1	198.7	201.7	201.2	199.3	201.1	197.0	199.4	199.6	195.3	199.8	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	207.7	210.5	212.7	212.4	212.2	211.6	211.0	211.8	211.3	212.6	209.6	208.0	215.7	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	192.3	194.5	196.9	198.9	200.5	199.3	195.7	200.5	197.3	196.7	197.9	195.5	200.9	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. ¹	199.9	204.5	206.5	204.4	206.0	205.5	207.8	205.5	204.7	203.1	203.7	205.4	209.5	150.6	-----
Jacksonville, Fla.....	200.7	202.8	206.9	205.9	208.5	206.0	207.0	208.3	205.6	206.6	206.0	201.2	210.6	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	183.6	184.5	186.9	186.0	190.7	187.2	188.5	190.5	189.0	189.8	189.8	189.2	194.6	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	216.7	220.0	223.3	223.6	227.3	226.5	222.3	226.0	223.2	220.5	222.1	221.3	230.0	165.6	-----
Little Rock, Ark.....	196.4	197.0	198.8	198.2	201.4	201.6	196.8	204.2	201.9	201.2	198.0	197.2	199.8	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	201.4	197.2	200.5	200.6	202.8	201.7	202.3	206.6	208.7	212.1	211.2	210.8	215.5	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	183.7	185.0	188.3	189.7	194.3	192.4	189.4	194.1	189.4	187.6	187.7	189.2	193.9	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	191.6	192.9	195.5	197.2	203.3	202.1	200.3	205.2	199.4	199.7	199.3	196.4	201.8	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	203.1	206.9	210.2	209.7	210.3	214.3	217.1	215.3	215.6	214.9	211.9	212.2	217.1	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	196.3	196.1	199.3	199.4	203.7	200.0	201.6	205.6	204.9	205.8	203.2	200.8	206.5	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	189.1	188.7	192.0	191.1	192.8	190.1	190.6	194.3	193.5	193.1	192.4	190.1	195.3	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	196.4	201.3	203.6	204.8	207.0	206.6	205.8	207.9	204.6	203.9	206.9	207.4	214.5	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	192.4	196.1	198.6	198.2	201.2	198.5	198.5	199.6	198.5	199.7	197.6	196.3	200.1	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	190.6	193.1	198.4	197.9	198.3	194.2	194.7	198.5	194.3	194.3	193.6	190.9	195.1	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	209.6	211.7	213.2	210.0	215.5	214.4	214.0	215.2	210.1	212.4	211.0	210.2	213.2	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	195.9	198.8	201.5	201.0	205.8	204.1	204.1	203.4	202.2	203.7	202.4	200.0	205.3	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	194.8	198.0	200.8	203.5	208.9	206.1	202.0	206.9	204.9	205.2	203.5	202.0	208.7	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	189.8	190.9	194.7	195.7	197.9	196.4	196.2	201.1	196.9	196.4	196.5	195.7	198.0	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.....	205.9	206.5	210.0	211.9	214.4	214.9	214.6	218.9	212.4	211.1	210.8	207.9	215.7	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	191.3	193.5	196.8	197.9	199.9	198.3	195.2	198.7	198.1	197.9	196.7	195.0	200.4	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	199.7	200.8	205.4	204.8	208.0	207.9	205.3	208.8	208.0	206.1	204.6	202.2	208.0	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine.....	187.3	187.2	188.4	189.7	193.8	194.8	194.7	197.2	191.1	190.0	191.5	189.7	194.3	138.4	95.9
Portland, Ore.....	210.4	206.3	207.8	209.7	211.1	211.6	213.6	219.4	218.8	221.6	222.5	220.4	224.2	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	198.3	201.3	205.2	207.0	210.9	209.0	209.7	208.9	206.5	206.8	206.4	202.9	210.1	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	188.3	191.3	195.0	197.4	202.4	200.7	195.8	197.5	195.0	195.5	197.1	193.5	200.3	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	190.7	192.0	193.5	193.7	198.1	198.6	197.5	199.3	198.3	194.3	193.3	192.1	195.5	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	204.6	206.2	208.6	207.5	211.6	210.6	206.8	212.8	207.8	207.5	207.6	207.1	212.4	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	186.4	186.0	187.9	187.5	190.3	188.8	189.1	192.3	191.6	191.0	190.4	188.9	192.9	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	198.7	196.6	202.0	202.6	203.1	201.0	204.9	207.5	206.6	206.6	207.3	207.4	211.8	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	214.3	210.1	212.9	213.1	213.7	209.9	212.6	215.5	215.3	222.1	216.3	219.3	223.2	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.....	197.0	201.8	207.1	208.2	218.3	212.5	210.2	217.1	213.2	212.2	212.4	208.5	215.3	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa.....	192.4	193.2	198.1	200.9	208.3	206.1	202.7	204.1	202.6	202.2	201.1	196.0	201.6	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	205.8	203.1	207.4	205.0	208.0	205.5	205.8	208.5	209.3	212.8	213.5	213.6	214.4	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill.....	200.9	201.6	204.4	204.7	209.6	210.1	208.4	214.0	207.8	208.0	207.5	206.0	214.0	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	194.4	196.1	202.6	200.1	203.8	203.5	200.4	202.2	201.2	200.1	198.8	195.2	202.4	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans. ¹	205.9	207.8	210.9	211.2	211.8	211.9	210.7	216.4	214.0	215.3	215.1	213.0	219.0	154.4	-----
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	191.0	196.3	197.8	197.5	200.6	200.6	198.9	200.6	197.8	198.3	197.8	195.6	203.7	145.3	-----

¹ June 1940=100.

² Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining reports lost in the mails. Index for December 15, reflects the correct level of food prices for New Haven.

³ Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining reports lost in the mails. Index for February 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 Jan. 1950	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Aug. 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Cents															
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	48.3	187.3	186.6	186.3	184.8	184.2	183.6	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.0	186.3	186.4	187.0	82.1
Corn flakes.....11 ounces..	16.8	177.8	177.9	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.0	179.0	178.7	178.6	178.2	178.0	177.8	177.4	92.7
Corn meal.....pound..	8.5	177.7	178.2	178.2	179.8	182.2	182.4	181.7	181.7	184.6	184.7	185.1	186.4	189.0	90.7
Rice ¹do.....	16.4	92.2	93.5	94.1	98.4	103.3	106.1	104.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.2	(2)
Rollod oats ²20 ounces..	16.1	146.4	146.7	147.4	148.0	148.1	148.4	149.0	149.2	149.3	150.0	151.8	152.2	155.5	(2)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white.....pound..	14.0	163.8	164.0	164.1	164.1	164.2	164.1	164.2	164.3	163.8	164.0	163.5	163.3	163.2	93.2
Vanilla cookies.....do.....	44.4	189.9	190.6	190.4	190.1	193.2	191.3	190.8	190.9	194.0	194.5	194.4	194.3	195.6	(4)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak.....do.....	85.2	252.1	257.5	262.2	260.8	269.2	264.7	263.1	264.6	246.8	240.7	234.5	218.5	248.3	102.7
Rib roast.....do.....	68.6	238.5	242.1	244.2	243.7	241.7	237.8	237.0	239.6	228.2	226.5	224.1	213.8	241.7	97.4
Chuck roast.....do.....	54.9	245.1	254.5	260.3	261.3	253.8	248.1	249.6	252.0	236.6	235.0	235.0	224.3	257.7	97.1
Hamburger ³do.....	50.9	164.6	165.7	166.8	166.8	168.0	167.2	167.2	168.4	162.7	161.8	161.9	156.8	175.9	(4)
Veal:															
Cutlets.....do.....	102.1	255.8	248.3	250.8	252.1	254.6	252.6	249.7	254.7	248.1	251.5	250.0	251.9	248.7	101.1
Pork:															
Chops.....do.....	61.6	186.9	182.7	201.6	228.3	264.0	253.6	234.6	252.4	229.5	229.6	223.5	201.6	203.4	90.8
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	58.9	154.7	160.8	170.7	183.9	177.6	173.5	169.4	168.4	166.9	176.8	178.8	179.5	190.0	80.9
Ham, whole.....do.....	56.6	192.5	194.2	195.1	208.5	233.0	232.7	222.5	218.6	211.3	221.2	217.2	213.3	222.5	92.7
Salt pork.....do.....	32.0	153.2	169.0	181.8	176.1	171.3	169.5	163.1	161.9	161.4	167.5	169.7	171.1	191.6	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg.....do.....	67.5	238.1	239.9	245.8	250.1	258.7	251.7	269.7	282.8	279.8	275.3	244.5	232.1	238.1	95.7
Poultry:															
Frying chickens: ⁵															
New York dressed ⁶do.....	39.7	158.9	179.5	184.5	184.6	192.5	191.5	182.8	184.4	190.5	201.2	198.9	199.0	208.9	94.6
Dressed and drawn ⁷do.....	52.7											(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) ⁸do.....	(9)	272.2	267.1	266.4	268.4	260.1	254.4	251.1	252.2	254.5	261.4	266.8	267.2	272.4	98.8
Salmon, pink ⁹16-ounce can..	46.6	355.9	359.8	367.9	385.7	428.8	434.1	439.0	454.4	458.4	460.7	462.7	466.3	468.3	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter.....pound..	73.4	201.8	201.9	201.3	200.4	200.1	198.5	192.9	193.2	194.6	197.0	201.8	203.6	205.9	84.0
Cheese.....do.....	52.2	231.1	232.2	232.4	232.2	230.2	228.6	225.8	226.4	226.5	227.5	230.9	234.0	245.8	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart..	20.6	167.9	171.1	171.3	172.3	169.8	169.8	168.4	167.9	168.4	170.1	176.2	177.5	179.9	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do.....	19.2	170.2	173.4	174.2	175.6	174.1	174.6	172.2	171.6	171.6	174.4	179.8	182.4	185.7	96.3
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can..	12.5	175.1	175.5	178.1	176.3	177.3	177.5	179.2	180.5	181.9	186.5	192.5	200.2	204.6	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen..	52.7	152.3	178.0	207.8	227.8	232.6	222.2	204.1	198.0	190.9	183.8	180.1	179.6	209.6	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples.....pound..	9.4	178.6	174.9	165.8	165.0	184.7	192.1	248.1	309.9	311.4	306.2	289.8	275.5	255.7	81.6
Bananas.....do.....	16.5	273.1	273.9	277.9	273.9	271.4	275.0	280.7	284.3	274.1	272.8	275.2	272.7	267.7	97.3
Oranges, size 200.....dozen..	44.3	156.5	146.8	167.3	195.3	183.4	200.1	215.5	209.0	194.2	173.2	175.8	165.7	168.4	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green.....pound..	30.0	274.9	245.9	198.1	137.4	156.4	154.1	168.5	175.0	186.8	209.4	194.3	222.0	234.6	61.7
Cabbage.....do.....	6.6	173.9	164.0	143.0	147.9	168.1	176.3	164.2	170.0	214.3	197.8	211.9	179.2	163.7	103.2
Carrots.....bunch..	10.9	202.6	206.8	219.9	202.0	197.0	191.3	187.2	188.9	187.4	181.0	184.3	196.7	199.9	84.9
Lettuce.....head..	18.2	220.1	158.3	222.9	199.7	254.7	209.3	156.5	131.8	163.6	243.2	223.3	220.2	185.9	97.6
Onions.....pound..	9.0	216.9	220.9	204.9	191.9	179.3	160.3	186.6	204.3	187.8	155.3	148.1	153.9	155.7	86.8
Potatoes.....15 pounds..	70.9	196.5	195.3	194.1	196.0	208.4	222.1	233.5	259.7	271.6	246.5	237.2	237.9	225.5	91.9
Spinach.....pound..	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	206.8	193.0	177.2	143.8	154.2	190.4	213.8	259.4	202.3	118.4
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	10.7	205.6	195.8	182.6	183.0	206.1	270.8	322.6	330.4	312.4	268.5	234.2	220.9	211.4	115.7
Tomatoes ¹¹do.....	25.1	165.3	175.4	168.8	*100.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Canned fruits:															
Peaches.....No. 2½ can..	27.3	141.8	148.2	149.8	152.4	155.5	158.3	161.6	163.5	166.8	168.4	168.2	168.4	169.0	92.3
Pineapple.....do.....	37.9	174.2	175.2	177.0	179.4	180.9	183.0	183.7	182.5	182.2	182.5	182.5	182.6	180.4	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn.....No. 2 can..	17.9	144.1	149.8	152.4	153.1	155.1	155.3	155.7	155.7	156.9	158.8	159.8	159.4	160.2	88.6
Peas.....do.....	14.8	113.1	112.5	112.6	112.8	112.3	112.9	113.5	113.8	113.8	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.1	89.8
Tomatoes.....do.....	14.2	158.2	157.8	158.4	158.4	168.8	161.4	171.8	174.5	175.2	175.4	177.1	178.3	179.6	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound..	23.7	232.5	231.8	230.7	232.0	231.3	230.2	228.9	226.9	226.2	226.4	224.0	220.9	218.9	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do.....	15.2	206.9	209.0	211.7	219.2	224.4	224.7	223.1	223.9	225.7	227.4	230.0	226.4	239.1	83.0
Beverages: Coffee.....do.....															
75.1	298.9	291.9	264.8	213.4	210.6	208.4	207.8	207.2	206.8	207.8	208.1	208.6	208.3	93.3	
Fats and oils:															
Lard.....do.....	16.9	113.1	114.2	119.3	130.4	133.9	129.4	120.1	121.4	121.2	125.0	131.2	133.2	163.2	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening ¹²do.....	30.8	148.8	154.3	158.5	159.1	159.3	158.9	163.7	165.4	167.1	174.9	176.9	187.1	197.2	93.9
Salad dressing.....pint..	33.5	138.3	138.6	139.3	140.9	142.6	139.3	140.2	143.0	145.9	149.2	151.6	156.1	159.3	(4)
Margarine.....pound..	28.3	155.3	156.1	157.9	161.0	171.8	163.0	157.7	159.0	161.3	170.5	181.9	186.7	199.0	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....5 pounds..	48.3	179.8	179.7	179.8	178.4	177.7	177.4	177.1	177.4	176.9	177.1	176.5	175.1	174.2	95.6

¹ July 1947=100.² Index not computed.³ February 1943=100.⁴ Not priced in earlier period.⁵ New specifications introduced in April 1949, in place of roasting chickens.⁶ Priced in 29 cities.⁷ Priced in 27 cities.⁸ 1938-39=100.⁹ Average price not computed.¹⁰ 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 ⁴	All commodities except farm products ⁵	All commodities except farm products and foods ⁶
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	169.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
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
1949: Average	155.6	165.1	161.6	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.3	118.6	145.2	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.5	147.3
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	153.6	163.1	162.0	181.1	139.0	130.0	168.2	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	138.0	130.5	167.3	189.2	116.0	143.0	109.0	160.3	145.3	149.1	150.3	145.0
November	151.6	156.8	158.9	180.8	138.0	129.9	167.3	189.6	115.9	143.4	109.7	160.4	145.1	148.1	150.2	144.9
December	151.3	155.3	155.7	179.9	138.4	130.5	167.8	190.4	115.3	144.1	110.7	159.7	144.7	147.9	150.1	145.4
1950: January	151.6	155.3	154.7	179.3	138.5	131.3	168.4	191.7	115.7	144.8	110.0	160.1	144.9	148.2	150.5	145.8

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.)

Micrographed 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; building materials; and chemicals and allied products. 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	1950				1949								1946	1939	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	June	Aug.
All commodities ²	151.6	151.3	151.6	152.2	153.6	152.9	153.5	154.5	155.7	156.9	158.4	158.1	160.6	112.9	75.0
Farm products.....	155.3	155.3	156.8	159.6	163.1	162.3	166.2	168.8	171.2	170.5	171.5	168.3	172.5	140.1	61.0
Grains.....	160.2	160.9	156.4	155.3	156.4	150.4	154.1	154.9	159.9	163.8	162.6	157.2	167.7	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry.....	172.4	168.2	169.6	177.7	186.6	186.3	188.5	193.3	191.5	189.0	195.0	187.2	194.7	137.4	66.0
Livestock.....	192.0	187.0	188.3	197.6	207.5	206.6	209.4	212.6	207.7	202.4	209.5	201.1	209.9	143.4	67.7
Other farm products.....	142.6	145.0	148.2	145.8	149.8	150.1	155.0	156.7	160.8	160.0	158.6	158.9	159.4	137.5	60.1
Eggs.....	86.0	99.1	132.5	147.5	158.3	146.4	138.7	126.9	125.2	124.4	116.1	112.5	124.4	97.3	47.5
Foods.....	154.7	155.7	158.9	159.6	162.0	160.6	161.3	162.4	163.8	162.9	162.9	161.5	165.8	112.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	148.8	154.4	154.7	154.6	153.5	152.7	149.2	145.5	145.9	147.2	154.8	150.8	163.6	127.3	67.9
Cereal products.....	144.3	144.6	144.6	144.6	143.7	142.8	146.1	145.6	145.1	145.3	146.5	146.7	148.0	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	134.4	132.5	130.8	128.1	126.9	130.3	145.4	157.5	167.3	158.1	151.7	152.3	145.3	136.1	68.5
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	194.3	193.4	198.9	205.0	215.1	210.7	212.2	215.5	215.2	216.0	214.8	205.1	214.2	110.1	73.7
Meats.....	208.3	206.5	212.9	219.6	230.4	224.4	227.3	230.3	227.0	224.9	222.4	212.5	222.8	116.6	78.1
Other foods.....	131.0	132.6	139.6	137.4	137.8	136.5	130.6	127.8	128.5	127.6	126.6	127.5	134.4	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	179.3	179.9	180.8	181.3	181.1	178.9	177.8	178.8	179.2	179.9	180.4	182.3	184.8	122.4	92.7
Shoes.....	184.3	184.3	184.3	183.4	183.8	183.8	183.8	184.1	184.0	186.9	187.8	187.8	187.8	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	189.0	192.8	199.5	205.6	204.8	194.5	184.7	186.0	188.2	183.4	181.8	185.9	198.7	121.5	77.2
Leather.....	177.6	178.1	177.0	176.5	175.5	173.7	175.4	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.9	183.9	185.4	110.7	84.0
Other leather products.....	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	142.4	144.4	144.6	144.7	145.6	145.4	145.4	115.2	97.1
Textile products.....	138.5	138.4	138.0	138.0	139.0	138.1	138.0	139.2	140.5	142.2	143.8	145.2	146.1	109.2	67.8
Clothing.....	143.9	144.0	144.2	144.6	144.8	144.8	144.8	145.6	146.0	146.4	147.1	147.3	147.7	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods.....	178.7	178.4	177.9	176.5	174.8	170.2	167.3	169.7	172.6	176.2	180.1	184.8	186.9	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.6	100.4	101.2	101.2	101.3	102.5	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon.....	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	30.2	28.5
Silk.....	50.1	49.9	49.5	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	(³)	44.3
Woolen and worsted.....	146.9	146.9	146.0	145.1	150.4	152.6	157.6	159.7	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.1	161.6	112.7	75.5
Other textile products.....	171.7	171.5	169.0	175.6	181.5	180.9	178.8	177.7	179.1	180.9	184.9	186.9	189.0	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	131.3	130.5	129.9	130.5	130.0	129.7	129.9	129.9	130.1	132.0	134.3	135.9	137.1	87.8	72.6
Anthracite.....	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.1	138.6	135.9	135.4	134.2	133.7	135.0	137.9	138.0	137.7	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	196.0	193.9	192.2	191.2	190.5	188.8	188.9	183.6	188.9	190.7	195.2	196.9	196.5	132.8	96.0
Coke.....	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.0	222.0	222.4	222.7	222.8	222.9	222.9	222.9	133.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(³)	(³)	70.3	70.1	68.9	68.5	70.0	68.9	68.2	67.9	67.9	68.5	67.7	67.2	75.8
Gas.....	(³)	87.2	88.3	87.8	89.3	88.9	89.5	90.1	90.9	92.3	92.8	91.9	88.1	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products.....	109.4	108.5	108.5	109.9	109.1	109.7	110.2	110.4	110.7	113.3	115.9	118.7	121.3	64.0	61.7
Metals and metal products.....	168.4	167.8	167.3	167.3	168.2	168.2	167.9	167.5	168.4	171.8	174.4	175.5	175.6	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	143.3	143.2	143.3	143.8	143.9	144.1	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.2	144.2	144.1	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery.....	145.9	145.9	145.9	146.4	146.5	146.6	146.6	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.6	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel.....	167.3	165.4	163.4	163.3	164.0	163.8	164.2	164.7	165.1	166.2	168.3	169.1	169.1	110.1	95.1
Motor vehicles.....	176.5	176.7	176.7	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.2	177.1	175.0	175.8	175.2	175.8	175.8	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars.....	186.7	186.7	186.7	187.0	187.0	187.0	187.0	185.3	182.4	183.3	182.5	183.2	183.2	142.8	95.6
Trucks.....	133.8	134.7	134.9	135.0	135.3	135.7	135.7	141.0	142.0	142.1	142.4	142.4	142.4	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals.....	128.6	129.2	131.7	131.5	135.7	135.9	132.1	138.2	138.2	146.4	168.4	172.5	172.5	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	154.0	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	106.0	79.3
Building materials.....	191.7	190.4	189.6	189.2	189.4	188.2	189.0	191.4	193.9	196.5	200.0	201.5	202.3	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile.....	163.5	161.9	161.9	161.8	161.8	161.5	161.5	160.8	160.8	160.8	162.4	162.4	162.5	121.3	90.5
Cement.....	134.8	134.5	134.5	134.5	133.0	133.0	133.6	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	102.6	91.3
Lumber.....	287.5	285.2	283.5	281.9	279.7	277.4	277.4	280.7	285.2	290.6	294.7	296.9	299.5	176.0	90.1
Paint and paint materials.....	139.0	139.3	139.9	141.1	143.9	143.8	145.2	153.6	157.4	157.9	162.3	165.3	166.3	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint.....	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	99.3	92.9
Paint materials.....	142.2	142.9	144.1	146.7	152.5	152.3	155.3	159.0	167.1	168.1	177.4	183.8	185.8	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating.....	154.0	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	106.0	79.3
Structural steel.....	191.6	185.2	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.....	170.5	169.2	168.6	168.1	168.9	167.3	168.8	168.5	170.5	173.8	178.3	179.1	179.1	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	115.7	115.3	115.9	116.0	117.7	119.7	118.1	116.8	118.2	117.7	121.1	122.8	126.3	96.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	114.7	114.6	115.2	115.5	117.4	118.0	118.1	116.9	116.9	117.0	118.4	119.5	122.2	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	121.5	121.6	123.0	123.1	125.0	125.0	124.7	124.3	123.6	123.0	142.4	148.9	150.4	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	117.4	117.9	118.3	120.2	120.4	121.8	120.7	117.5	118.9	119.7	110.6	120.8	120.8	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	104.9	106.5	107.0	107.0	108.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.7	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats.....	122.7	118.2	118.3	115.6	118.4	130.3	118.5	116.9	127.0	121.2	129.3	131.7	146.1	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	144.8	144.1	143.4	143.0	142.9	142.9	143.0	145.1	146.2	147.0	148.0	148.3	148.1	110.4	85.6
Furnishings.....	151.8	151.2	149.9	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.1	150.9	151.9	152.4	153.9	154.2	153.4	114.5	90.0
Furniture.....	137.5	136.9	136.8	136.7	136.6	136.6	136.8	139.3	140.3	141.6	142.1	142.3	142.8	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous.....	110.0	110.7	109.7	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	113.5	115.6	115.7	115.3	117.3	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes.....	64.3	64.3	62.5	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.6	62.1	64.5	64.6	64.6	64.7	65.5	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed.....	179.3	192.3	184.9	182.1	190.3	197.9	204.7	199.3	213.8	231.9	209.2	190.4	212.0	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp.....	155.9	156.0	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.8	156.8	156.6	163.3	165.1	167.2	168.0</			

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949: January ²	275	385	77,000	109,000	725,000	.10
February ²	240	470	77,000	105,000	675,000	.10
March ²	290	340	500,000	530,000	3,500,000	.46
April ²	365	535	160,000	210,000	1,900,000	.27
May ²	455	680	235,000	310,000	3,450,000	.49
June ²	385	635	575,000	675,000	4,500,000	.61
July ²	350	600	110,000	250,000	2,400,000	.36
August ²	380	625	140,000	240,000	2,100,000	.27
September ²	290	525	475,000	565,000	6,550,000	.91
October ²	250	425	600,000	1,000,000	19,000,000	2.70
November ²	200	360	70,000	875,000	7,500,000	1.00
December ²	150	300	40,000	400,000	1,200,000	.15
1950: January ³	225	340	185,000	300,000	2,600,000	.38

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 Data for 1949 are not final although revisions have been made on basis of most current information.

³ 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)														
	1950		1949										1949	1948	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$1,414	\$1,496	\$1,612	\$1,767	\$1,879	\$1,922	\$1,903	\$1,833	\$1,735	\$1,576	\$1,370	\$1,267	\$1,172	\$19,329	\$18,775
Private construction.....	1,078	1,139	1,225	1,295	1,343	1,368	1,343	1,301	1,229	1,108	989	951	905	14,059	14,563
Residential building (nonfarm).....	600	650	690	715	715	710	675	650	600	530	445	420	400	7,025	7,223
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁵	246	252	261	266	261	263	264	269	268	257	251	262	271	3,178	3,578
Industrial.....	70	69	68	68	68	70	71	72	76	82	89	96	104	974	1,397
Commercial.....	75	77	84	86	82	83	85	91	92	83	76	79	78	1,001	1,224
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	25	26	26	25	22	22	24	24	24	23	23	25	27	294	323
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	50	51	58	61	60	61	67	68	60	53	54	51	51	707	901
Other nonresidential building.....	101	106	109	112	111	110	108	106	100	92	86	87	89	1,203	957
Religious.....	28	29	30	32	31	31	31	30	28	26	24	24	25	338	236
Educational.....	20	22	23	23	23	22	22	21	20	19	19	20	21	255	239
Social and recreational.....	17	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	22	20	19	19	19	246	211
Hospital and institutional ⁶	24	23	24	23	22	21	19	17	15	14	12	11	11	199	116
Remaining types ⁷	12	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	13	12	13	13	165	155
Farm construction.....	12	11	15	25	50	65	75	60	50	40	30	18	10	450	500
Public utilities.....	220	226	259	289	317	330	329	322	311	281	263	251	224	3,406	3,262
Railroad.....	23	25	31	34	35	36	36	37	36	34	31	27	25	389	379
Telephone and telegraph.....	41	40	42	43	45	47	47	48	52	51	52	57	46	575	713
Other public utilities.....	156	161	186	212	237	247	246	237	223	196	180	167	153	2,442	2,170
Public construction.....	336	357	387	472	536	554	560	532	506	468	391	316	267	5,270	4,212
Residential building.....	24	24	22	24	27	27	23	20	17	15	14	10	8	215	85
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities) ⁸	140	142	142	151	158	155	152	148	144	141	134	122	108	1,665	1,057
Educational.....	75	77	77	78	80	76	74	72	71	70	68	64	60	850	567
Hospital and institutional.....	40	40	41	44	47	45	43	40	39	36	34	31	27	455	219
All other nonresidential.....	25	25	24	29	31	34	35	36	34	35	32	27	21	360	271
Military and naval facilities.....	9	10	9	12	14	14	12	10	9	9	8	7	7	120	137
Highways.....	55	70	92	145	185	200	215	200	185	160	100	68	52	1,670	1,385
Sewer and water.....	44	45	46	50	51	52	52	51	51	49	46	42	39	570	481
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ⁹	7	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	5	5	95	108
Conservation and development.....	45	48	56	65	74	77	77	75	74	67	56	45	39	745	597
All other public ¹⁰	12	12	14	17	18	20	20	19	18	18	14	12	12	190	162

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 buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁶ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program distributed about as follows: 1949, first quarter, \$1 million; second quarter, \$2 million; third quarter, \$4 million; fourth quarter, \$6 million; January and February 1950, \$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 Construction¹

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction ²	Air-ports ³	Building								Conservation and development				All other ⁴	
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential					Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control	Highways			
					Total	Educa-tional ⁴	Hospital and institutional							Ad-min-istration and general ⁵		Other non-residential
							Total	Vet-erans ⁶	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	331,605
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
1949.....	1,725,167	(8)	494,113	29,369	464,744	1,000	307,906	122,201	185,705	86,192	69,646	489,431	188,960	300,471	689,084	52,539
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.....	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.....	81,773	(8)	18,850	672	18,178	0	14,212	8,737	5,475	2,392	1,574	12,553	1,091	11,462	49,824	546
November.....	112,445	(8)	23,181	9	23,172	60	14,724	7,387	7,337	5,306	3,082	42,152	5,662	36,490	38,097	9,015
December ⁹	127,743	(8)	44,764	209	44,555	0	36,761	22,983	13,778	1,043	6,751	12,850	8,516	4,334	63,447	6,682
1950: January ¹⁰	99,108	(8)	30,374	52	30,322	0	26,765	10,250	7,515	1,513	2,044	19,339	12,630	6,709	40,920	8,475

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						New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping ³			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	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100
1948 ⁶	6,971,576	3,422,937	2,745,219	181,493	496,225	139,326	38,034	2,366,730	1,004,549	516,179	392,632	36,306	87,341	15,113
1949 ⁷	7,379,899	3,717,215	2,839,222	132,332	745,661	285,419	39,727	2,400,693	936,845	574,190	412,656	26,415	135,119	32,140
1948: 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	2,680	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	67,393	22,342	3,937	181,367	83,666	48,425	34,324	1,765	12,336	2,791
August	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	722,056	401,433	302,265	12,119	87,049	17,825	3,144	215,605	84,049	63,316	43,982	2,316	17,018	2,116
October	678,540	376,556	297,200	13,893	65,463	18,987	3,635	196,076	83,286	57,320	41,794	2,747	12,779	2,254
November ⁶	619,910	353,262	292,227	10,626	50,409	18,482	2,662	181,081	64,423	52,357	41,562	2,095	8,700	2,037
December ⁷	558,455	276,618	218,596	9,891	48,131	11,320	4,669	210,590	55,258	43,365	31,327	1,996	10,042	1,371

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 Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)												1948	1949 ³	1948 ⁴
	1949														
	Dec. ³	Nov. ⁴	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.			
All types.....	\$210,590	\$181,081	\$196,076	\$215,605	\$207,335	\$181,367	\$259,474	\$186,151	\$199,181	\$192,648	\$147,725	\$171,911	\$166,872	\$2,400,693	\$2,366,730
New England.....	13,795	6,467	7,178	12,194	10,192	6,683	13,859	8,485	15,672	8,026	6,229	4,607	8,092	113,834	148,039
Middle Atlantic....	57,770	35,105	35,337	33,335	37,961	28,468	35,246	26,378	28,400	26,848	16,777	47,775	28,386	434,807	393,374
East North Central	39,220	29,005	50,274	46,910	41,852	38,795	55,772	38,941	37,251	46,191	21,264	40,516	34,823	491,550	511,794
West North Central	15,094	15,327	14,153	34,351	17,666	17,824	19,736	12,255	17,178	18,663	8,535	10,812	11,345	203,495	173,152
South Atlantic.....	19,356	24,630	25,963	23,330	19,614	19,536	28,257	31,298	26,965	22,220	39,158	17,961	16,589	306,418	269,427
East South Central	9,084	11,748	8,027	13,155	15,638	8,279	16,128	8,897	9,621	10,231	8,048	5,394	9,890	129,686	100,715
West South Central	16,894	18,419	24,130	19,598	29,701	30,554	33,808	14,088	19,910	20,537	21,203	17,869	17,726	269,915	274,663
Mountain.....	10,020	13,789	5,344	10,256	7,676	6,847	17,729	7,360	6,647	7,042	3,510	4,840	4,751	102,208	83,458
Pacific.....	29,357	26,591	25,670	22,476	27,033	24,381	38,938	38,450	37,537	32,890	23,001	22,135	35,270	348,780	412,108
Industrial buildings ⁵	14,834	10,896	18,792	17,160	15,617	15,645	16,473	14,358	19,829	15,836	16,855	26,085	19,964	202,440	299,286
New England.....	321	209	202	706	352	350	367	623	972	1,019	858	378	1,445	6,357	19,839
Middle Atlantic....	1,786	2,250	5,111	2,201	2,743	5,650	2,281	2,410	4,416	3,478	3,862	4,128	5,083	40,367	65,911
East North Central	8,442	3,909	5,462	8,275	5,674	3,826	6,959	4,889	5,009	4,012	4,568	16,013	7,600	77,037	100,035
West North Central	785	792	956	2,328	1,150	780	1,995	1,122	2,063	1,112	1,746	860	996	15,689	15,993
South Atlantic.....	1,149	841	2,529	942	1,389	715	910	1,241	2,475	2,088	2,682	1,173	1,454	18,132	27,776
East South Central	753	170	180	796	1,145	775	612	570	1,664	644	600	826	843	8,736	9,054
West South Central	308	406	1,117	249	495	645	533	703	560	537	557	751	244	6,859	15,864
Mountain.....	113	320	242	345	100	142	329	994	493	439	197	551	380	4,264	2,770
Pacific.....	1,178	1,999	2,994	1,319	2,569	2,764	2,489	1,806	2,177	2,506	1,785	1,405	1,919	24,999	42,044
Commercial buildings ⁶	52,079	59,305	67,403	73,599	70,047	57,349	65,896	65,862	64,539	61,786	57,527	55,268	53,528	751,264	926,551
New England.....	2,094	1,849	2,953	5,513	3,041	2,137	3,195	2,956	3,878	2,848	3,817	2,282	2,692	36,564	55,560
Middle Atlantic....	10,372	9,618	9,125	14,596	13,905	7,720	8,333	9,315	14,109	8,068	6,699	14,861	6,933	127,033	133,219
East North Central	10,119	9,991	16,635	15,951	14,542	11,229	13,037	12,616	11,625	13,340	8,205	10,330	11,498	147,620	177,322
West North Central	5,818	5,014	4,170	4,604	4,732	5,139	4,240	4,541	4,802	4,955	3,437	4,456	3,389	52,907	72,808
South Atlantic.....	6,365	9,434	8,420	9,291	9,502	5,844	12,883	10,092	8,447	8,528	8,965	7,343	8,128	105,106	121,552
East South Central	2,457	2,756	2,879	1,976	3,231	2,833	3,268	3,207	4,949	4,333	2,129	2,002	2,674	36,020	39,891
West South Central	5,207	9,399	11,680	10,522	9,022	11,463	9,705	5,994	6,777	6,424	9,888	5,354	6,804	101,025	126,064
Mountain.....	1,214	1,446	1,393	2,167	3,059	1,467	2,436	2,688	1,827	2,829	1,936	2,632	1,414	25,094	35,274
Pacific.....	8,433	9,800	10,148	9,278	9,013	9,529	8,798	14,853	8,124	10,461	12,451	9,007	10,007	119,895	165,361
Community buildings ⁷	103,701	74,737	73,706	98,681	96,164	83,691	138,831	68,573	71,780	89,276	34,679	49,152	72,192	1,005,376	788,601
New England.....	5,322	3,110	586	4,783	5,385	3,129	8,203	3,445	3,171	3,077	487	1,505	1,651	42,343	47,255
Middle Atlantic....	44,000	20,452	14,109	13,731	15,845	11,236	19,215	10,360	7,427	12,506	3,717	3,314	14,051	176,009	153,423
East North Central	15,049	10,110	21,923	16,015	15,428	19,317	30,333	14,273	13,376	23,532	5,323	11,145	13,038	200,974	154,846
West North Central	4,438	7,201	6,609	23,380	7,823	9,451	11,976	4,649	8,274	5,531	2,900	6,590	5,139	100,396	54,207
South Atlantic.....	5,337	6,942	7,464	10,224	7,050	8,783	12,159	8,007	9,172	10,261	3,493	5,605	4,478	101,126	80,384
East South Central	5,574	5,609	4,116	9,422	10,887	4,371	6,748	4,488	2,688	4,517	2,247	1,610	5,387	67,423	36,344
West South Central	8,613	6,451	7,499	7,074	18,432	16,192	18,617	6,706	10,766	12,042	9,902	10,099	8,873	135,128	106,205
Mountain.....	7,234	8,852	2,940	5,452	3,722	4,350	14,205	2,851	3,768	2,446	1,245	1,505	1,809	58,773	34,577
Pacific.....	8,133	6,011	8,461	8,600	11,592	6,860	17,374	14,296	13,138	15,364	5,365	7,779	17,675	123,204	121,360
Public buildings ⁸	16,222	12,790	9,689	3,904	2,761	5,270	12,643	13,277	11,046	6,654	22,843	28,096	5,274	100,075	74,414
New England.....	2,040	185	154	128	18	282	702	55	451	340	138	20	300	4,803	5,966
Middle Atlantic....	2,647	747	3,851	107	409	620	991	575	433	145	457	24,010	201	33,568	8,680
East North Central	2,792	332	1,816	175	534	381	211	1,149	111	17	50	184	158	8,156	11,352
West North Central	1,571	284	441	178	440	1,105	283	55	74	4,317	0	459	1,054	9,532	5,438
South Atlantic.....	1,748	5,567	1,377	937	538	1,418	803	10,712	2,103	194	22,028	1,159	1,234	60,994	8,875
East South Central	18	0	0	500	0	28	5,120	0	298	0	32	721	6,257	8,936	
West South Central	146	243	774	229	292	361	1,731	42	75	0	8	674	364	5,041	6,132
Mountain.....	799	2,059	28	1,371	5	121	55	39	82	276	3	44	803	5,327	3,965
Pacific.....	6,844	3,372	1,249	280	526	954	2,746	649	7,716	1,097	158	1,514	439	27,297	15,070
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	15,474	11,724	11,424	6,527	10,045	8,508	13,928	10,635	20,304	7,963	10,540	8,571	9,398	159,642	148,681
New England.....	3,615	345	2,135	53	702	129	778	790	6,459	131	729	145	1,584	16,010	11,438
Middle Atlantic....	544	599	513	319	3,467	1,986	2,743	2,127	2,714	1,093	1,225	605	1,178	39,494	16,651
East North Central	920	2,031	390	1,828	1,839	1,309	1,813	1,158	3,714	2,726	2,420	2,157	1,339	22,303	35,809
West North Central	1,735	922	329	1,994	2,004	442	208	569	745	953	234	1,202	223	11,337	13,015
South Atlantic.....	4,070	1,108	5,484	1,031	459	1,039	799	645	3,889	535	1,383	2,265	787	22,706	21,450
East South Central	1	41	326	491	112	70	0	20	402	24	98	2,875	763	7,223	3,750
West South Central	1,663	1,034	1,357	700	499	1,234	2,431	257	1,021	769	383	596	1,044	11,944	12,792
Mountain.....	121	122	138	219	164	243	177	838	40	494	0	5	131	2,566	2,055
Pacific.....	2,765	3,232	586	270	840	4,128	4,960	3,580	4,138	1,164	1,292	833	3,109	26,059	31,721
All other buildings ¹⁰	8,251	11,629	15,061	15,435	12,701	10,903	11,704	13,446	11,684	11,134	5,282	4,739	6,516	131,896	129,197
New England.....	404	768	1,147	1,010	694	657	613	616	761	610	200	277	420	7,757	7,981
Middle Atlantic....	1,809	1,438	2,628	2,382	1,592	1,256	1,683	1,591	1,721	1,559	817	858	940	18,336	15,490
East North Central	1,899	2,632	4,050	4,665	3,836	2,733	3,420	4,857	3,416	2,565	699	688	1,193	35,460	32,430
West North Central	747	1,115	1,647	1,867	1,517	907	1,035	1,319	1,221	1,716	218	245	552	13,634	11,691
South Atlantic.....	685	738	689	906	677	1,737	703	601	879	614	607	416	513	9,254	9,390
East South Central	241	888	362	349	304	271	360	230							

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	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 ⁶	141,800	96,200	45,600	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	624,600	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	17,800	14,600	3,200	7,199,161	7,028,980	170,181
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,000	79,900	57,100	1,100	1,100	0	808,263	800,592	7,671
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,200	23,100	15,100	1,100	1,100	0	223,577	215,906	7,671
February	42,800	25,000	17,800	42,800	25,000	17,800	0	0	0	244,425	244,425	0
March	56,000	31,800	24,200	56,000	31,800	24,200	0	0	0	340,261	340,261	0
Second quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	1,200
April	67,100	37,600	29,500	67,100	37,600	29,500	0	0	0	418,451	418,451	0
May	72,900	39,300	33,600	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	0
June	77,200	42,200	35,000	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	490,990	489,790	1,200
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,700	141,700	119,000	500	500	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3,675
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	0
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,100	47,200	38,900	200	200	0	589,470	587,742	1,728
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,500	50,000	43,500	300	300	0	645,347	643,400	1,947
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,900	135,900	95,000	1,600	1,600	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12,827
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,500	52,700	40,800	1,600	1,600	0	678,687	675,187	3,499
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,900	47,200	31,700	800	800	0	584,731	578,324	6,407
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,500	36,000	22,500	300	300	0	435,290	432,360	2,930
1948: First quarter	180,000	102,900	77,100	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,100	200	1,315,050	1,296,612	18,438
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(?)	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	33,200	100	100	(?)	562,572	562,208	364
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,286,758	2,252,961	33,797
April	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,848	736,186	12,662
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,093	758,635	10,458
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	768,817	758,140	10,677
Third quarter	283,800	144,100	119,700	279,300	140,100	119,200	4,500	4,000	500	2,111,278	2,065,770	45,508
July	95,000	52,300	42,700	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,500	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	41,300	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	20,500	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	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	529,211	491,397	37,814
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,300	147,800	119,500	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	298,000	171,600	126,400	290,100	164,700	125,400	7,900	6,900	1,000	2,220,778	2,153,937	66,841
July	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,127	682,863	27,264
August	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,600	800	743,743	722,208	21,535
September ⁸	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,800	60,300	40,500	2,100	2,100	(?)	766,908	748,866	18,042
Fourth quarter	276,300			270,500			5,800			2,065,051	2,014,956	50,355
October ⁹	104,300	60,300	44,300	101,900	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November ⁹	93,000	(10)	(10)	91,000	(10)	(10)	2,000	(10)	(10)	704,627	686,136	18,491
December ⁹	79,000	(10)	(10)	77,600	(10)	(10)	1,400	(10)	(10)	583,750	571,848	11,902

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 numeration 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.

