Monthly Labor Review

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The Labor Month in Review

OUTSTANDING among labor developments in February was the resignation of union representatives as members of the Wage Stabilization Board and as advisers in other defense mobilization agencies. These actions were precipitated by disagreement over wage stabilization policy but were explained by a United Labor Policy Committee statement as attributable to general dissatisfaction with mobilization policy under the Defense Production Act and with the handling of the defense mobilization program.

Major labor-management disputes were in railroad transportation and textiles. Non-operating railroad employees reached agreement on March 1, but the long-standing disputes of the operating employees remained unadjusted.

The long-sustained advance of prices continued but at a somewhat slower pace. February employment remained at high levels; unemployment, contrary to the seasonal trend, was slightly lower than in January.

The 10-Percent "Catch-Up" Wage Formula

The Wage Stabilization Board on February 15 adopted a wage stabilization policy forbidding any increase which would raise wages more than 10 percent above the level of January 15, 1950. The formula was designed as a "catch-up" arrangement for groups with lagging wages. Nonwage benefits, such as pensions and health and welfare payments, if already obtained, would not be included in the permissible rise of 10 percent, but future "fringe" benefits would have to be counted as part of the 10 percent. The order had no provision for recognizing cost-of-living escalator clauses and provisions for improvement factors beyond the limits of the 10-percent formula. The order provided for consideration of adjustments on the basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index for April; and it called for a review of the entire wage stabilization policy by July 1. The three labor members of the Board opposed the order and resigned in protest against it and against the Board's alleged lack of independence.

The Economic Stabilization Administrator signed the WSB order (General Regulation No. 6) on February 27 but at the same time asked the Board to consider certain changes. He suggested that the cost of health, welfare, and pension plans conforming to standards to be approved by the Board be excluded from the permissible 10-percent increase. He proposed that cost-of-living escalator clauses and provisions for improvement factors be allowed to remain operative to June 30, 1951, if these arrangements had been in effect on January 25. These and other proposed changes would give the formula more flexibility. The union members on the Board continued their nonparticipation and no action was taken by the Board. The Economic Stabilization Administrator on March 1 issued a regulation permitting the continued operation, up to June 30, 1951, of cost-of-living escalator clauses which had been adopted up to January 25, 1951, without regard to the 10-percent wage ceiling.

Labor's Criticism of Mobilization Policies

The United Labor Policy Committee, composed of representatives of the AFL, the CIO, the Machinists, and the Railway Labor Executives Association, issued a statement on February 16, criticizing the wage stabilization formula. The statement asserted, however, that the adoption of the wage formula was the culmination of a whole series of developments. The views of the ULPC were explained in more detail in a statement issued on February 28 in explanation of the resignation of labor representatives from other defense agencies as well as the WSB. The committee asserted that labor had not been given adequate representation at policy-making levels; that in view of lack of effective price control, the wage-control program would mean inequality of sacrifice; and that the wage formula would invalidate collective agreements and maintain wage inequities. The committee also criticized the transfer of manpower controls from the Department of Labor to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The United Labor Policy Committee stated that labor desired to take part in a tripartite wage board, if it could be reconstituted to handle both

disputes and wage stabilization. The committee insisted, however, that real stabilization must recognize existing collective agreements and have enough flexibility to remedy various existing inequities. The committee complained that the wage-stabilization order would put wages and salaries under strict control while prices continued to advance without any prospect of real stabilization under existing law and policy.

Thus, the decision of labor organizations to discontinue their participation in the work of the defense agencies, although precipitated by disagreement over the wage-stabilization formula, was a result of labor's general dissatisfaction with the laws relating to the control of prices and rents and with the administration of defense mobilization policy.

Textile and Railroad Labor Disputes

Numerous widely scattered work stoppages occurred in February, but most of them involved only a small number of workers and they were mostly of short duration. A large industry-wide walk-out of about 70,000 members of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) occurred on February 16 in the woolen and worsted industry. The union demanded an increase of 15 cents an hour, a cost-of-living escalator clause, an automatic annual increase in a 2-year contract, and employer-financed pensions. Later the TWU made preparations for a walk-out of workers in the cotton-rayon industry if agreement was not reached by March 15. Pensions and other fringe benefits had not been obtained extensively by textile workers.

The long-continued disputes between railroad carriers and the unions of operating employees remained unadjusted. Major disagreements concerned the 40-hour week for yardmen and the highly complicated working rules, especially those applying to road-service employees. Disputes involving about a million nonoperating employees were settled on March 1, through efforts by the National Mediation Board and John R. Steelman, assistant to the President. The agreement includes an increase of 12.5 cents an hour, a cost-of-living escalator clause, and, subject to wage stabilization policy, provision for consideration of an annual improvement increase after July 1, 1952.

Wages, Prices, and Employment

The gross hourly earnings of factory workers averaged $1.551 in January, 1 cent above the December level. Few wage increases were reported after the wage freeze of January 26, although there were some settlements, made in some cases subject to Board approval. Some groups, notably automobile workers, obtained increases under cost-of-living escalator agreements. The weekly wholesale price index, after rising continuously for 18 weeks, remained unchanged in the week ended February 20, declined slightly in the following week, and then again turned upward. The Consumers' Price Index was 1.5 percent higher on January 15 than in December 1950. Preliminary reports indicate a rise of 2 percent in retail food prices between January 15 and February 26.

The number of workers in nonagricultural establishments fell by about 1.4 million between December and January, mainly a seasonal decline. Manufacturing employment showed little change from December but was 1.7 million larger than in January 1950. In February, total employment remained near the January level. Unemployment fell slightly, contrary to the usual upward trend.

In connection with the manpower program, Secretary of Labor Tobin on March 12 announced the appointment of Frank P. Graham as Defense Manpower Administrator, with Robert C. Goodwin continuing as Executive Director.

Supreme Court Voids State Ban on Utility Strikes

A noteworthy decision by the Supreme Court on February 26 declared unconstitutional a Wisconsin law which had banned strikes by public utility workers and had subjected them to compulsory arbitration. The decision, which has a bearing on similar laws in other States, held that the law is in conflict with the Federal Labor Management Relations Act. Congress, having acted under its power over interstate commerce to regulate labor relations, "has closed to State regulation the field of peaceful strikes in industries affecting commerce."

Elements of Soviet Labor Law

Part I

VLADIMIR GSOVSKI*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The second half of this article on Soviet labor law will appear in the April issue. It deals with conciliation and arbitration, conscript labor of youth, and other specific provisions. The subject of forced labor as a penal measure is a separate subject of considerable magnitude and is not discussed in either article.*

"Soviet Russia does not know of any 'free' contract of employment, nor of any legal relations usually connected with the concept of the employment contract . . . In Soviet Russia labor duty is the basis of labor relations." [1]

THUS DID a contemporary Soviet authority on labor law characterize the situation in 1920. He was not referring to forced labor, so widely used in Soviet Russia, especially after 1930, but to the Soviet equivalent of "free" labor, the subject of the present article.

Generally speaking the concept put forward in the quotation is largely held today by the Soviet State; it governs to a great extent the functions of the trade-unions and reflects the attitude of the Communist Party. Over the years it resulted in separate labor laws which are punitive rather than protective.

True, in 1920, private enterprise had been effectively barred under the policy known as Militant Communism. This was superseded in 1922 by the so-called New Economic Policy (N. E. P.),[2] under which private enterprise, within certain limits, was readmitted and freedom of the employment contract was accorded some recognition. But this policy came to an end about 1929 with the inauguration of the first Five Year Plan, which, according to Stalin, had been framed and executed to eliminate capitalist elements and to create an economic basis for a socialist society.[3] Since then private enterprise has been banned.

The Nature of Soviet Enterprise

When private enterprise finally disappeared in Russia the great majority of persons engaged in industry and commerce—from top executives to manual laborers—became employees of a single owner—the government.[4] In that sense there is no contrast between capital and labor in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government claims that there is a "unity between the interests of the toilers of the Soviet Union and those of the Soviet Socialist State," as an official textbook on labor law stated in 1946.[5] However, such unity can hardly be demonstrated in reality. Soviet industrial organization shows that the fixed relationship between labor and State management took the place of the free relationships between labor and capital in capitalist countries.

Government-owned industry and commerce now operate on a different basis from that of the first years of the Soviet regime (1918–21). At that time, private enterprise and profit-making were outlawed without offering a substitute for satisfaction of personal ambition or an opportunity for extra earning.

In contrast, the policy adopted after the drive began for total socialization was popularly called "whips and cookies." On the one hand, concessions are made to the ever emerging personal ambition; but on the other, criminal law is put into operation in an effort to check the inefficiency of the entire economic system.

Government agencies engaged in business operate

on a "commercial" basis (*Khoziaistvenny raschet*) and enjoy a degree of formal independence and enter into contracts with each other and with private persons. Although they are government agencies they are supposed to act with the competitive vigor of a private enterprise (the principle of "socialist competition"). This "independence" should not be overrated. As a Soviet text puts it: "The commercial basis is merely a special method of management of the national economy." [6] Planned assignments of higher bureaus set definite limits to their independence, to say nothing of continuous supervisory control by various government agencies and political control by the secret police and Communist Party.

Nevertheless, the management of a Soviet quasi corporation is as interested in obtaining the lowest unit labor cost as its capitalist prototype. A single executive is appointed by the head of the bureau under whose authority the enterprise (called "trust" in industry and *torg* in commerce) operates. He hires and fires, allocates wages, imposes penalties, and grants bonuses. Bonuses are paid from a special director's fund based on a percentage of the profits or savings. His own bonus also depends upon the efficiency of the enterprise. In case the output falls below standard quantity or quality, he is liable to imprisonment up to 8 years.

The Soviet Wage Practice

Private profit-making is barred and the earnings of the bulk of the population are practically limited to wages and salaries. But the governmental scale of compensation for work, whether in money or comfort, aims to offer a substitute for profit-making to stimulate efficiency. A system of wages and salaries is designed to allow wide latitude for differentials in wage, salary, and bonus payments. To this end, the principles of piecework and bonuses for efficiency, without any guaranteed minimum wage, constitute the basis of compensation for work in government industry, in collective farming, and in cooperatives.

Regardless of whether the employee is paid by time or by piece, he must attain a standard of output established by the management. If he fails to do so through his fault he is paid according to the quality and quantity of his output.[7] Progressive scales of piecework and bonuses for extra efficiency are issued by the government for individual industries and industry groups.

Numerous honorary titles—"Hero of Labor" and others—and medals carry with them distinct material benefit, such as tax exemption, right to extra housing space, etc. There are also "personal salaries" and "personal pensions" awarded without reference to any scale, and Stalin prizes amounting to as much as 300,000 rubles in a lump sum.

All this affords professional, managerial, and skilled labor remuneration in money and comfort greatly exceeding that given to the ordinary laborer. For example, a scale of salaries and wages for electrical power plants, established in 1942 and still in force as late as 1946, ranged from 115 to 175 rubles monthly for janitorial services to 1,000 to 3,000 rubles for a director.[8]

In 1934, Stalin frankly declared the underlying philosophy of his policy as follows: "Equalization in the sphere of demands and personal life is reactionary, petty bourgeois nonsense, worthy of a primitive ascetic sect and not of a socialist society organized in a Marxian way." [9]

However, material benefits thus promised evidently proved to be insufficient stimuli for good work.

Heavy responsibility is imposed upon both workers and management. Inefficiency involves not only loss of material benefits and possible loss of job, but prosecution in court as well. Workers are subject to penalties imposed by managers for "loafing on the job" and to court action for absenteeism and unauthorized quitting of the job. From 10 to 25 years in a forced labor camp,[10] with or without confiscation of property, can be imposed for "misappropriation, embezzlement, or any kind of theft" of the property of the principal employers, the government, or public bodies. Prior to 1946, the death penalty could be invoked.[11] In case of damage to or loss of property of the employer—tools, raw materials, fuel, even work clothes—if due to employee negligence can result in deductions from wages, in some instances in an amount 10 times the value of the property.[12]

Managerial Pressures

A series of laws penalize inefficient management for such things as poor quality or small volume of

output, failure to penalize workers for absenteeism and other violations of labor discipline.[13]

A potent incentive to the efficiency of the individual establishment is the principle that earnings depend in part upon the efficiency of the whole enterprise (principle of "check by ruble"). Business success brings definite individual profit; business failure incurs heavy punishment for those holding administrative posts. Although the total amount of regular wages to be paid in an individual enterprise is established by central government bureaus ("wages fund"), bonuses are dependent upon the profits or savings of an individual enterprise.

The Role of Trade-Unions

Under such an arrangement there is no less reason for the rise of labor conflicts than under capitalism. But under the Soviet system labor is deprived of the main effective devices by which it may protect itself in a labor dispute in the capitalist world. Neither the constitution nor any law or decree mentions the right to strike and the strike is tacitly outlawed.

In general, all the channels through which labor can pursue its objectives in the capitalist world—legislation, courts, administrative agencies, the press, and trade-unions—are in Soviet Russia agencies of the principal employer of industrial labor—the State.

For a time when private enterprise was tolerated under N. E. P. (1922–28) the Soviet leaders visualized the protection of the interests of labor in this conflict through trade-unions. But the unions were regarded as an arm of government and of the Communist Party rather than as an independent force. Still they were to be an arm specialized in protection of labor. As the drive for socialization progressed, this special protective quality of the unions was pushed to the background. Instead, the notion of the identity of interests of the workers and the Soviet State was put forward, and the primary function of Soviet labor unions is to serve the interests of the State.

The Promise of 1922

The eleventh congress of the Communist Party in 1922, when the N. E. P. was inaugurated, recognized that if government enterprise operates on a commercial basis "inevitably certain conflicts of interests on the issue of labor conditions in the enterprises are created between the working masses and the directors, managers of the government enterprises, or the government bureaus to which the enterprises are subordinated." Consequently the resolution "imposed upon the trade-unions the duty to protect the interests of the working people." [14]

Thus, the Labor Code of 1922, then enacted, relegated to the collective agreements between management and trade-unions the settlement of all the basic working conditions, including wage rates, standard of output, shop rules, etc.

Nevertheless, even then, both before and after this period, the trade-unions were not considered as a force independent from the Communist Party or the Soviet Government. The ninth congress of the Party (1920) had stated that "the tasks of trade-unions lie primarily in the province of economic organization and education. The trade-unions must perform these tasks not in the capacity of an independent, separately organized force but in the capacity of one of the principal branches of the government machinery guided by the Communist Party".[15] The tenth congress went further and in 1921 passed the resolution, drafted by Lenin, and stressing the role of the trade-unions in Soviet Russia as a "school of communism." [16] The fifteenth congress in 1925 stressed that "trade-unions were created and built up by our [Communist] Party." [17]

"The most important task of the trade-unions," says the official textbook on Civil Law of 1944, "is the political education of the toiling masses, their mobilization for building up socialism, and the defense of their economic interests and cultural needs . . . " [18]

"Formally," says the official textbook on Administrative Law of 1940, "the trade-unions are not a party organization but, in fact, they are carrying out the directives of the Party. All leading organs of the trade-unions consist primarily of Communists who execute the Party line in the entire work of the trade-unions." [19]

The Reality After 30 Years

Thus the trade-unions were transformed from a labor protecting arm into an arm for execution of government policy, and achievement of production goals. According to Soviet jurists, "the socialist

industrialization of the country required that labor law . . . serve the successful struggle for productivity of labor and strengthening of labor discipline." [20]

Such transformation of the trade-unions into a government arm, enforcing official economic policy, began soon after the onset of the first Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the sixteenth congress of the Communist Party directed in 1930 that the trade-unions, striving in collective agreements for improvement of the standard of living of the workers, must take into account the financial status of the enterprise with which the agreement was made and the interests of the national economy. In making the agreement, the resolution insisted, each party must undertake definite obligations in carrying out the financial and production plan of the enterprise. The unions in particular were obligated to guarantee, on behalf of the workers, the productivity of labor contemplated by the plan.[21]

The central agency of all the Soviet trade-unions—their Central Council—was granted the status of a government department in 1933. It officially took the place of the People's Commissariat for Labor, which was then abolished, and the Council was also charged with administration of social insurance. But then the Central Council of Trade-Unions lost the character of a representative body of trade-unions even in terms of the Soviet "democracy." Under law this Council must be elected by the Congress of Trade-Unions which is designated as "the supreme authority of the trade-unions of the Soviet Union." Nevertheless, since the Ninth Congress in 1932 no such Congresses were convoked for 17 years, during which the whole Soviet social order and the position of labor were radically changed.

When the Tenth Congress convened in 1949, no explanation was asked or offered for the delay. The Congress adopted a new statute which reaffirmed the total control of the Communist Party over the trade-unions:

"The Soviet trade-unions conduct their entire work under the direction of the Communist Party—the organizing and directing force of the Soviet Society. The trade-unions of the U. S. S. R. rally the working masses behind the Party of Lenin-Stalin." [22]

Among numerous tasks assigned by the new statute to the trade-unions the generalized political objectives are described in the first place at great length. For example, the trade-unions "strive to enhance in every way the socialist order in society and State, the moral-political unity of the Soviet people, the brotherly cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union; they actively participate in the election of the agencies of governmental power; they organize workers and clerical employees for the struggle for the steady development of the national economy."

In contrast, "the duty to protect the interests of the working people" which had been emphasized by the Party Congress in 1922 is not expressly stated. It may have been considered unnecessary because the statute assumes that "in the conditions of the Soviet socialist order the State protects the rights of the working people." But in any event the labor-protection tasks of the unions are couched in cautious language.

At the very end of the above quoted passage it is mentioned that the unions "look after (*zabotiatsia*) the further rise of the material well being and the full satisfaction of the cultural needs of the toilers." At another place the unions' monopoly to represent the workers is stated with a hardly accidental lack of specificity: "[unions should] act on behalf of workers and clerical employees before the governmental and social bodies in matters concerning labor, culture, and workers' everyday life."

Collective bargaining, provided for in the Labor Code of 1922, was discontinued in 1933. As the official Soviet text on labor law explained in 1946: "*The collective agreements as a special form of legal regulation of labor relations of manual and clerical employees has outlived itself.* Detailed regulation of all sides of these relations by mandatory acts of governmental power does not leave any room for any contractual agreement concerning one labor condition or another." [23]

In plain English, this means that the Soviet leaders chose to abandon the last vestige of contract in relations between labor, even as represented by party-controlled trade-unions on the one hand and State management on the other, for the sake of outright government regimentation. Capitalist free collective bargaining was frankly declared unfit in the socialist surroundings of the Soviet Union.

However, in 1947 a campaign for making new

collective agreements was suddenly ordered after a lapse of 14 years.

Agreements Without Bargaining

Collective agreements were declared the most important measure "to achieve and exceed the production plan, to secure further growth of the productivity of labor, improvement of the organization of labor, and the increase of responsibility of management and trade organizations for the material condition of living of the employees and cultural services rendered to them." [24] Nevertheless, the new policy is far from introducing free collective bargaining. Certain matters are definitely excluded from any negotiation and agreement and are reserved for government regulation.

The new rules positively require that "the rates of wages, of piecework, progressive piecework, and bonuses as approved by the government must be indicated" in the agreement. It is expressly forbidden to include any rates not approved by the government. In other words, wage rates are excluded from bargaining, but if included in the agreement are no more than applications of the governmental schedule to the establishment for which the collective agreement is drawn. This is true, to a large measure, of other points covered, particularly standards of output. The official act and the jurisprudential writings insist that the primary purpose of such agreements is to translate the abstract terms of the general plan for economic development into specific assignments and obligations within each particular establishment. They appear to be merely a form in which the orders of the government are made more precise.

A Soviet writer of authority comments:

> It is understood that the present day collective agreements could not but be different by content from collective agreements which were made at the time when the rates of wages and some other conditions of labor were not established by the law and government decrees.
>
> The purpose of the present day collective agreement is to make concrete the duties of the management, shop committees, workers, technical, engineering, and clerical personnel toward the fulfillment of the production plans and production over and above the plan as well as to raise the responsibility of business agencies and trade-unions for improvement of material living conditions of workers and cultural services rendered to them.[25]

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As before, the new regulations are based on the assumption that "the interest of the workers are the same as the interests of production in a socialist state" and that the collective agreements are designed to be the "juridical form of expression of this unity." [26] Accordingly, a model agreement is drafted by each ministry upon consultation with the central offices of the appropriate trade-unions. Then the model agreement is sent as a fait accompli to the establishments concerned.

While such collective agreements are not the result of collective bargaining, it may be observed that when the Soviet Government faced the task of postwar rehabilitation of its economy, it preferred to give decreed labor conditions the appearance of an agreement.

The Doctrine of Normative Acts

Negotiation and mutual agreement are in fact proscribed in the Soviet Union in many important respects. Government regulation of wages and other basic conditions of labor took their place. However, it does not mean that labor is thus protected by law as we understand it. True, a Code of Labor Laws still exists on the statute books of the republics of the Soviet Union. But it was enacted in 1922 when private enterprise was within some limits tolerated and the government was not the sole employer in industry and commerce. At that time the code sought to regulate labor relations on the basis of free contract and to protect labor by methods resembling advanced democratic labor legislation.

However, these provisions of the code were either repealed or for the most part became inoperative being superseded, without a formal repeal, by various laws and decrees.

Under the totalitarian concept of government power, the accepted relationships of the administrative and legislative branches of the government do not apply. Although the terms "constitution," "legislative act," and "administrative decree" are used in Soviet law, the authority attached to each of these sources of law in the Soviet Union is different from that associated with these terms in the democratic countries. A constitutional provision may be set aside by an administrative decree and the newly enacted rule is incorporated into the constitution only at a later date. For example, the 7-hour working

day was provided for in the 1936 constitution (section 119).

However, on June 26, 1940, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, an executive body in terms of the constitution, decreed the 8-hour normal working day. This edict became operative immediately. It was ratified by the Supreme Soviet in August 1940, but without following the procedure prescribed for constitutional amendment. Not until 7 years later was section 119 constitutionally amended.

The Soviet jurists are fully aware of such practices. In discussing the sources of Soviet labor law in the treatises on this subject, they seek to blur the distinction between the authority of a constitutional provision, a legislative enactment, and an administrative decree or directive. In a recent (1949) standard treatise,[27] designed for use in university law schools, a doctrine of "normative acts" (rule making) as the source of Soviet labor law is promulgated. Normative acts are in general terms defined as "acts by which the will of the ruling class is 'elevated to law.'" This not too clear definition is fortunately followed by an enumeration of the specific acts issued by Soviet authorities which, according to the author, fall under the definition. These are "laws" enacted by the Supreme Soviet (Soviet equivalent to legislature), "edicts" by its presidium (a body of 47 members constituting the Soviet collective President), "normative resolutions" (i. e., rule-making resolutions) of the Council of Ministers (cabinet), joint resolutions of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, regulations issued by individual ministers and by the Central Council of the Trade-Unions.

In other words, any decree or order by any of the central governmental authorities is law. No matter what it is called and by what body it is issued, it prevails until the action of another authority supersedes it.

The survey of recent trends in the Soviet legislation thus far made suggests the conclusion that the disappearance of private enterprise from the Soviet economy has not been followed by the increase of rights of labor in labor law. If compared with the time when private enterprise was tolerated, the legal status of labor has worsened. Another striking feature of the Soviet regulations on labor are the numerous penal provisions.

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* Chief, Foreign Law Section, Law Library, Library of Congress.

[1] Z. Tettenborn, Soviet Legislation on Labor (in Russian, 1920) p. 16.

[2] For description and analysis of major stages of the Soviet policies and their expression in law, see Gsovski, Soviet Civil Law, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Vol. 1 (1948) pp. 10 *et seq.*, 791, *et seq.*, Vol. 2 (1949) p. 537 *et seq.*

[3] Stalin, Problems of Leninism, English Edition, Moscow (1940) p. 409.

[4] Members of the so-called productive cooperatives are in fact paid for their work and not according to their shares. See Gsovski *op. cit.* Vol. 1, p. 411, *et seq.*

[5] Aleksandrov and Genkin, Soviet Labor Law (in Russian, 1946) p. 312.

[6] Evtikhiev and Vlasov, Administrative Law (in Russian, 1946) p. 36. See also Gsovski *op. cit. supra* note 2, Vol. I at 382 *et seq.*

[7] Soviet Labor Code, Sec. 57 as amended in 1934. "If an employee at a governmental, public, or cooperative enterprise, institution, or business fails through his own fault to attain the standard of output prescribed for him, he shall be paid according to the quantity and quality of his output but shall not be guaranteed any minimum wage. In other enterprises and businesses (private enterprises including those under a concession) such an employee shall be paid not less than two-thirds of his scheduled rate."

[8] Handbook of Wages in Electrical Power Plants (in Russian, 1946) pp. 8–12, 25.

[9] Stalin, "Speech at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party (1934)" quoted from his *Problems of Leninism* (10th Russian edition, 1938) p. 583.

[10] Statute of June 4, 1947 concerning the crimes against government and public property, *Vedomosti* 1947, No. 19.

[11] Law of August 7, 1932. For its translation and discussion see Gsovski *op. cit. supra* note 2, Vol. I pp. 562, 728.

[12] Soviet Labor Code Secs. 83–83[4] (as amended), Act of June 20, 1942, Sec. 12; Instruction of the People's Commissar for Labor of June 1, 1932, Secs. 1–3. For further citations, see Gsovski *op. cit.* Vol. I pp. 823–825.

[13] Act of Dec. 28, 1938; Edict of July 10, 1940, *id.* p. 821.

[14] All-Union Communist Party on Trade Unions, Collection of Resolutions (In Russian, 1930) p. 55. See also Deutsch, Soviet Trade Unions, London, 1950.

[15] Ibid. p. 35.

[16] Ibid. p. 36.

[17] Ibid. p. 87.

[18] Agarkov and others, Civil Law (in Russian, 1944) Vol. I, p. 190; Civil Law Textbook (in Russian 1938) Vol. 1, pp. 108–109.

[19] Denisov, Soviet Administrative Law (in Russian, 1940) p. 60.

[20] *Op. cit., supra* note 5, p. 90.

[21] Ibid, p. 98.

[22] Trud (in Russian) May 11, 1949. See Bureau of Labor Statistics, Notes on Labor Abroad No. 11, May 1949, pp. 39–40.

[23] *Op. cit. supra* note 5, p. 106. Italics in the original.

[24] Resolution of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Trade Union approved by the Council of Ministers, Preamble, *Trud* (in Russian) Apr. 18, 1947. See Bureau of Labor Statistics, Notes on Labor Abroad No. 2, June 1947, p. 28, and No. 13, December 1949, p. 36.

[25] Aleksandrov and other compilers, Goliakov, editor, Legislation concerning Labor (in Russian 1947) p. 15.

[26] Moskalenko, "Legal Problems Involved in Collective Agreements" in *Trade Unions* (in Russian 1947) No. 8, p. 16 *et seq.*; *Trud* (in Russian) Apr. 18, 1947, Editorial.

[27] Aleksandrov, editor, Soviet Labor Law (in Russian, 1949) p. 53.

Trends in Consumer Metal-Goods Industries, 1939-50

THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING defense production program emphasizes the importance of converting at least some of the facilities of consumer metal-goods industries to making munitions. These industries, which produce durable goods such as automobiles, radio and television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, stoves, and oil burners, are major users of metals. Diversion of scarce-metal supplies to more essential military products will force substantial cut-backs in output for civilian use. As they demonstrated during World War II, these industries can make significant contributions to defense production by utilizing their facilities, manpower, and managerial organizations to turn out munitions.

The situation confronting these industries during the current mobilization is considerably different from that at the beginning of the defense program in 1940. In early 1940, general economic activity was relatively low. The defense production initiated at that time caused a general rise in income and consumer spending which substantially boosted output and employment in the consumer durable-goods industries during 1940 and 1941. In contrast, production levels of these industries have been very high throughout most of the postwar period.

Thus, the current defense program is being added to an economy already at capacity operation. Allocation of vital war materials and change-over to defense work will impinge upon employment and output in these industries. Although the full impact of defense orders and materials limitations had not yet been felt at the end of 1950, substantial reductions in output of most consumer durable goods are likely to have occurred by the summer of 1951.

The Defense Boom, 1940–41

In September 1939, economic activity in this country was at a relatively low level. Under the stimulus of the defense program, initiated in early 1940, employment, production, and national income expanded markedly. Between 1939 and the end of 1941, Government war spending increased from 2 to almost 16 percent of the value of total goods and services. In addition, such expenditures influenced new plant construction, purchases of new equipment, and additions to inventory, all of which helped to generate increased business activity and higher consumer incomes.

The large-scale consumption of scarce war materials, particularly steel, by these consumer-goods industries contributed to the materials shortages which began to appear in the summer and fall of 1941. This necessitated priority, limitation, and materials orders to restrict use of scarce metals for civilian products and also to channel plants into war work. For example, consumption of many strategic materials by the automobile industry indicates the significance of cut-backs in this and other metal-consuming industries. According to the Automobile Manufacturers Association estimates, the industry in 1939 consumed 18 percent of all steel output; 51 percent of all malleable iron castings; 10 percent of the aluminum; 14 percent of the copper; 34 percent of the lead; 23 percent of the nickel; and substantial quantities of tin and zinc. In addition, motor vehicles used 75 percent of the plate glass produced and 80 percent of the rubber.

To effectuate speedy conversion to war output, existing management experience, technical skill, and plant facilities were put to use, thus conserving the manpower and materials that would have been lost in a huge facility-building program. The pattern for conversion was set in the automobile and small consumer durable-goods industries. By the fall of 1941, they had cut civilian production severely and were converting their facilities to war output. Plant shut-downs to convert to war production resulted in problems of temporary unemployment and of training or retraining workers from the unemployed.

In August 1941, a tentative program for curtailment of production in automobile, refrigerator, and mechanical laundry equipment by approximately 50 percent was announced. Later that

month, an order was issued reducing automobile output to 50 percent by the end of the year. In contrast to such conversion cut-backs, employment in radio and phonograph establishments continued to increase in the months immediately preceding the country's entrance into the war. Relatively little conversion was necessary for the output of communications and electronics detection equipment.

Though obscured somewhat by midsummer seasonal declines, the composite index of production workers in the selected consumer durable goods industries increased 40 percent from 1939 to 1941 (table 1). Employment gains among the individual components ranged from 25 percent for stoves to 42 percent for automobiles. Changes in this group were somewhat less than the rise in the durable-goods industries as a whole, largely the result of rapid expansion in the shipbuilding and aircraft industries. Reflecting the greater sensitivity of the selected industries to changes in consumer income and Government expenditures, the advance in employment for these industries far outweighed the moderate rise in nondurable goods.

Increased output in the automobile and household appliance industries in the 2 years preceding the Nation's entry into World War II was also achieved by lengthening the workweek. Between 1939 and 1941, increases in average weekly hours ranged from 2.4 hours for stoves and heating equipment to more than 4 hours in automobile plants (table 2). Illustrating the impact of conversion in the last half of 1941, average hours in a number of industries turned downward; activity in radio manufactures, however, continued at high levels.

TABLE 1.—*Composite index[1] of production-worker employment in selected consumer durable-goods industries, 1939–46, by months*

[1939 average=100.0]

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
January	102.2	113.5	133.1	122.2	150.1	182.8	171.2	102.3
February	102.3	112.1	135.9	112.1	154.6	181.7	172.1	99.0
March	102.8	113.5	139.3	109.1	157.0	179.5	170.2	108.6
April	101.6	112.2	141.8	109.3	157.8	171.8	168.2	143.0
May	95.2	111.0	145.7	112.3	159.4	175.2	163.9	140.3
June	94.3	107.5	147.9	115.6	162.8	175.3	158.8	148.4
July	83.2	91.0	141.9	121.3	166.5	173.7	150.5	154.6
August	79.5	95.0	128.4	125.4	169.5	175.1	140.2	161.4
September	102.5	116.4	139.9	130.7	173.5	173.8	102.2	168.1
October	111.4	127.9	143.7	135.6	178.4	169.9	109.8	168.3
November	107.5	133.9	144.1	140.7	182.2	168.5	122.5	168.9
December	117.7	134.8	134.6	145.7	183.3	169.7	96.3	168.4
Monthly average	100.0	114.1	139.7	123.3	166.2	175.1	143.8	144.3

[1] This index is comprised of the following industries: automobiles and parts; washers, wringers, and driers; refrigerator and parts; stoves, oil burners, heating and cooking equipment; radios and phonographs. Above employment data are not entirely comparable with series for the period 1947 to the present owing to changes in industry definition and product classification.

TABLE 2.—*Production worker hours in selected consumer durable industries, 1939–44*[1]

Classification	Highest month during period		Average weekly hours					
	Month	Hours	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Manufacturing	Dec. 1944	45.6	37.7	38.1	40.6	42.9	44.9	45.2
Durable	Oct. 1943	47.2	38.0	39.3	42.1	45.1	57.6	46.6
Nondurable	Dec. 1944	43.5	37.4	37.0	38.9	40.3	42.5	43.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	Mar. 1944	47.5	38.1	38.8	40.5	42.4	46.4	46.8
Washing machines, wringers, and ironers	May 1943	48.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	46.7	45.9
Refrigerators and refrigerator equipment	Mar. 1943	48.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	47.5	46.6
Radios and phonographs	Nov. 1943	46.8	38.5	38.5	41.2	45.1	46.2	45.8
Automobiles	Oct. 1943	47.6	35.4	37.7	39.6	44.4	46.2	45.5

[1] Individual industry data are not comparable with series revised from 1947 to the present owing to changes in industry definition and product classification.
[2] Data available only for latter part of the year.

War Employment, 1942–45

Sharply increased Government orders, after entering World War II, led to acceleration of employment shifts to war production in these industries. During the war, consumer metal durable-goods industries, which had operated in the prewar economy, had diverted their organization, management, and facilities to a completely new market—that of munitions purchases by Government. Government war expenditures which had reached a third of the gross national product in 1942 amounted to 40 percent in 1944. Such war spending more than offset the decline in gross private domestic investment.

After the temporary conversion let-down in 1942, levels of employment and hours for this group of industries continued upward to reach peaks in late 1943 and 1944.

It is important to note that in the wartime employment data made available by the Bureau of Labor Statistics peacetime product or activity classifications were retained for purposes of historical continuity. Therefore, changes in employment presented here should be interpreted as wartime utilization of plants formerly producing consumer durable goods. During the war, these industries were actually munitions industries.

Employment gains in these munitions industries awaited the completion of retooling and plant conversion. Through April 1942, the composite index of production-worker employment for these industries declined to almost the 1939 level. Reductions mainly in the prewar automobile and stove industries in 1942 brought the employment index down about a fifth from 1941. Although passenger-car production was halted in February 1942, the industry continued to produce trucks for the military services. Facilities and manpower in refrigerator, washer, and stove industries were also partly diverted to war output. Contrary to the 1942 decline in the composite index of production-worker employment, radio industry employment, for reasons previously mentioned, continued upward so that in 1942 it was 75 percent above the 1939 level.

Even during the conversion period in 1942 when employment was falling, weekly hours in these industries were lengthened. By the end of the year these ranged from 45 for stoves to 47 hours in the washing-machine industry. Because of longer workweeks, the aggregate man-hours in most of these industries were only slightly lower than in previous periods, although employment had declined in 1942. By 1944 weekly hours averaged about 46 in these plants.

Although there were lags in conversion in these industries, by the end of 1942 retooling and physical expansion for war were substantially completed. More than a year elapsed before these industries surpassed the prewar employment peak. Whatever temporary labor displacement had occurred was virtually solved by rapidly expanding job opportunities from mid-1942 onward.

Distribution of employment by current product in April 1943 for plants formerly classified as consumer durable-goods producers is shown in table 3, derived from War Production Board records. By that date, 42 percent of the production workers in the prewar automobile industry were employed in plants whose principal product was aircraft and parts and 30 percent were in ordnance plants. Similarly, fully 74 percent of the prewar washing-machine industry's employees were producing ordnance, particularly small arms, and 24 percent, aircraft and parts. On the other hand, the radio industry continued manufacturing basically similar products, though for military use.

TABLE 3.—*Percentage distribution of production worker employment by major product, April 1943*

Peacetime industry (plants classified by principal product in 1939)	Percent distribution by April 1943 product							
	Total	Same product [1]	Ordnance products [2]	Armored and scout cars	Radios and radio equipment	Aircraft and parts	Ships and parts	All other products
Stoves	100.0	47.0	29.2	0.5	1.0	6.1	1.2	15.0
Washing machines	100.0	------	74.4	-------	-------	23.9	------	1.7
Refrigerators	100.0	17.3	37.6	-------	-------	21.3	2.4	21.4
Automobiles	100.0	16.8	29.6	4.1	-------	42.4	.1	7.0
Radios	100.0	92.9	3.8	-------	(i)	2.6	------	.7

[1] The manufacture of radios and radio equipment in the radio industry has been considered as the same product rather than conversion.

[2] Ordnance products include such items as: guns over 20 mm, small arms, fire control, ammunition over 20 mm, small arms ammunition, bombs, torpedoes, depth charges, mines, tanks, and similar products.

Source: Monthly Labor Review, December 1943 (pp. 1086–1087).

Employment in all the selected industries gained rapidly, reaching peaks in late 1943 and 1944. In early 1944, the composite index was fully 83 percent higher than the 1939 average, largely because of the substantial gains in the prewar automobile plants which accounted for the bulk of the employment in the group. Radio employment more than tripled between 1939 and 1944 and establishments making washing machines in peacetime doubled the number of workers on their payrolls. The impact of the war upon the stove industry was a little later than the others; the industry reached a peak in early 1945.

The temporary conversion employment decline in 1942 and the rise to war heights at the end of 1943 and throughout 1944 are reflected in labor turn-over rates. During the transition to "all-out" war production, lay-offs from plants which were converting were partly offset by new workers hired by plants already engaged in war output. In the first half of 1942, lay-offs were high in all these consumer durable-goods industries except radios. There were few lay-offs and many hires in this industry, since little change-over was necessary.

Since necessary plant reorganization was largely completed by the middle of 1942, very few lay-offs occurred after that date. During the war period, the increasing rate of quits was one indication of workers moving to war factories and higher paying jobs. The rate of quits was greater than that of separations for military service during this period. Another reason for the high quit rates was the employment of large numbers of women workers, students, temporary employees,

and extra-shift workers. Hiring for replacement and expansion was reflected in the high accession rates through the first half of 1945.

To further meet the requirements of war output, plants hired women workers in large volume. The drain on manpower by the military services and for industrial expansion had whittled away the reserve of unemployed men. In general, the gains in the number of women employees in the selected industries from 1939 to 1944 were equal to or greater than in durable goods as a whole. The number of women employees in durable-goods manufacturing increased sixfold—rising from 9 percent of production workers to 25 percent in 1944.

Reconversion to Peacetime Employment

Additional evidence of the resiliency of managerial and technical skill in these industries was the rapid return of facilities and personnel from wartime to peacetime products and markets. To ready plant and equipment for civilian markets, business spending in 1946 for producers' durable equipment, new construction and additions to inventory was more than twice the 1944 volume. It was generally expected that large-scale unemployment and reduced business activity would result from lowered public expenditures and rapid demobilization of the Armed Forces for a substantial period after VJ-day. This did not materialize, although employment and output did decline temporarily because of the immediate cancellation of war contracts.

Reconversion to consumer goods was stimulated by a great backlog of accumulated savings, by increased population, the needs of returning servicemen, by a rising rate of marriage, and by the fact that large numbers of older automobiles and household appliances and equipment were in use. Average incomes, of course, increased. In addition, untapped credit, still controlled by Federal Reserve Board restrictions, and a probable return to a higher (prewar) ratio of personal expenditures to income, all pointed the way to record levels, once industry was ready.

By the middle of 1946, plant reconversion was practically completed. Since automobiles and appliances are particularly dependent upon a steady flow of a multitude of components, the primary ceiling on output and employment during this period was the available supply of materials and parts. Between 1945 and 1946, personal consumption expenditures for durable goods and installment credit for automobiles both doubled. Also, demands of returning veterans and civilians starved for consumer goods had a marked effect on employment. By the end of 1946, reconversion in consumer durable-goods industries was completed, and employment and output had risen substantially since the war's end.

When the war ended, workers in plants producing automobiles and selected appliances were temporarily caught by the lag in reconversion to civilian production. Immediately after large-scale cancellation of war contracts in the fall of 1945, production-worker employment in this group of industries fell about 50 percent below the level at the beginning of 1945. This reduced the number of jobs to the 1939 average. By the end of 1946, employment of production workers in the refrigerator and stove components surpassed the war levels; the other selected industries were close to wartime employment.

Hours of work declined sharply from the beginning of 1945 to the beginning of 1946—about 6 hours in practically all the selected industries. Although employment began to rise in 1946, hours remained at the lower peacetime levels, approximating 40 hours.

Employment of women production workers in the durable-goods industries declined considerably. This was due to postwar cut-backs in war output, temporary shortages, lay-offs, voluntary withdrawals from the labor force, hiring of ex-servicemen, and lack of seniority. From VE-day through 1946, the number of women production workers employed in durable-goods manufactures and in the selected industries declined to about half, but was still approximately twice that in the prewar period for the selected industries.

By 1947, reconversion was completed in these consumer durable-goods industries. Although employment in 1947 was about the same as wartime levels, it was considerably above employment in the comparable consumer-product industries in the prewar period. This growth from the prewar years is illustrated by comparing 1939 and 1947 census data for industries making automobiles, electrical appliances, radios, domestic laundry equipment, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners. Between 1939 and 1947, the number of production

workers almost doubled to over 1 million. In manufacturing as a whole, the increase in number of production workers was only half as great.

To keep pace with industry, plant, and product changes since 1939 and to adjust to changes in industrial classification procedures, the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed new employment series. For the automobile group, the BLS series is continuous from 1939 to date. For the other industries the revised data beginning with January 1947 reflect these changes. The "new series" representing the durable goods covered by this report include: automobiles and parts; service-industry and household machines (including domestic laundry equipment, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, etc.); oil burners, heating and cooking equipment; radios, television, and phonographs; electric appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous electrical products.

Postwar Boom and Readjustments, 1947–49

Although Federal expenditures in 1947 had declined to less than a fifth of the peak wartime volume, this drop was offset by the high volume of spending by industrial firms for new plants and equipment as well as by increased home-building. Total expenditures by consumers for durable goods tripled between 1944 and 1947, responding to the availability of goods and the high volume of savings accumulated during the war. The postwar housing boom also served to stimulate output of appliances. By November 1, 1947, the restrictions of Regulation W on credit extension were removed, making possible the extension of additional credit to consumers. As a result of the strong demand factors operating in 1947, output of major appliances such as radios, washing machines, and ranges exceeded 1941 peaks by substantial margins, while the unit output of refrigerators and automobiles was close to former peak levels.

High levels of manufacturing employment and industrial production continued in 1948, reaching a postwar peak in the fall. However, output in several appliance lines was ahead of demand by 1948. This resulted in inventory and output adjustments that led to downturns in employment in household appliance industries. By the end of 1949, most inventory adjustments were completed and consumer income had leveled off. Spending for consumer goods, however, increased substantially each quarter; these gains were accounted for almost exclusively by automobiles and parts.

In October 1948, the automobile industry employed 814,000, a new peacetime peak. By November 1949, however, owing largely to the steel strike, automobile employment had fallen to less than 700,000 for the first time since 1947. Striving to meet war-deferred demands, firms in the service-industry and household equipment industry (makers of washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners) and in the oil burner, heating and cooking equipment industry increased their employment until postwar peaks were reached in the first half of 1948. The radio industry's decline in employment in 1948 and 1949, after a peak in late 1947, reflected the filling of some of the demand for radios built up during the war. Advancing television output limited the declines in these years. Also indicating partial satisfaction of abnormal postwar demands, employment in the electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products industry reached a high in April 1947 and then declined somewhat.

Labor turn-over in these industries during the period of expansion was marked by high quit rates. From the end of 1948 through the middle of 1949, however, employment moved downward; lay-offs increased substantially during this readjustment period. Reductions in the workweek in all the selected industries except automobiles resulted in averages 1 to 2 hours lower than in the previous year. The automobile industry's workweek was maintained at about the same level.

Employment Recovery in 1950

Prior to the Korean War, levels of employment, hours, and output had completely recovered from the 1949 downturn. Among the more significant factors underlying the employment expansion in durable goods were additions to inventory, significant increases in income and spending, and the housing boom. Of particular importance in the demand situation was the distribution of $2.8 billion in national service life insurance dividends in the first half of 1950.

Furthermore, the Federal Reserve Board annual consumer survey in early 1950 indicated that consumers intended to purchase durable goods in

greater quantities than in 1949, thus foreshadowing continuing high employment and output levels. Estimates for 1950 indicate record-breaking factory sales of over 8,000,000 cars and trucks, about one-fourth greater than in 1949. Television output of 7,500,000 sets for the year more than doubled 1949 production; radio output for the year was up about a fourth from 1949. In addition, reports through the third quarter of the year indicate substantially higher output of washers, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and heating and cooking equipment.

Consumer durable-goods establishments have not been substantially affected as yet by the Korean war and the recent international developments. However, some impact upon automobile and household appliance sales through advance buying may be traced to these recent developments. Partly as the result of inventory purchases by distributors and placement of some government contracts, total durable goods manufacturers' orders advanced $4.1 billion from June through August; unfilled orders increased $6.5 billion.

Prior to the imposition of new credit controls on September 18, significant increases in the volume of installment credit for automobiles and appliances were registered. Heavy buying of these products was also noted in retail durable-goods sales. In the third quarter of 1950, purchases rose more rapidly than incomes, resulting in a sharp drop in savings.

Of the factory employment gain of 800,000 workers from June 1949 to June 1950, more than 70 percent was accounted for by durable-goods establishments, including a 250,000 increase by automobile and appliance industries. Increased hiring both for replacement and expansion was reported by the consumer durable-goods industries to meet the growing volume of orders. Lay-offs on the other hand, were sharply reduced in industries closely allied to the boom in construction, automobiles, and appliances. The selected consumer durable-goods industries also extended the workweek; the increase in average weekly hours ranged from about 1 to more than 3 hours over the year.

Since the Korean war began, consumer durable-goods establishments have added substantial numbers of jobs to the previously reached high levels. Durable-goods industries account for about half of more than 1 million workers added to manufacturing payrolls from June through October.

TABLE 4.—*Production-worker employment and hours in selected industries, 1947 to 1950*

[Employment in thousands]

Industry	Annual averages			1950										
	1947	1948	1949	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Manufacturing:														
Employment	12,794	12,717	11,597	11,449	11,460	11,549	11,597	11,841	12,066	12,151	12,802	13,016	13,133	13,019
Hours	40.4	40.1	39.2	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.5	40.5	41.2	41.0	41.3	41.2
Durable goods:														
Employment	7,010	6,909	6,096	6,000	5,982	6,070	6,195	6,456	6,596	6,597	6,900	7,013	7,186	7,198
Hours	40.6	40.5	39.5	40.0	40.1	40.2	40.7	40.8	41.3	41.1	41.8	41.7	42.1	41.9
Automobiles:														
Employment	648.8	657.6	643.5	675.4	567.1	575.6	595.3	736.3	764.7	756.7	780.9	787.8	794.8	749.7
Hours	39.0	38.4	38.9	40.9	39.6	40.4	42.2	41.4	42.8	42.1	42.3	40.6	41.1	40.2
Service industry and household machinery:														
Employment	152.2	156.3	115.4	124.0	132.6	137.8	143.3	148.7	147.9	145.5	144.7	153.1	147.6	150.8
Hours	40.7	40.4	39.7	40.8	41.1	42.1	41.8	42.4	42.3	41.9	41.3	41.4	42.3	41.7
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment:														
Employment	108.3	114.1	85.9	86.2	95.0	100.4	105.8	112.0	111.1	108.5	108.8	105.3	105.1	107.9
Hours	40.1	39.9	39.0	40.1	40.7	41.9	41.8	43.0	42.3	41.8	40.8	39.7	40.8	40.9
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products:														
Employment	134.8	125.5	100.8	100.6	103.3	104.8	108.1	110.6	110.7	109.8	113.0	121.6	125.0	126.0
Hours	40.6	40.2	39.5	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.8	41.0	39.6	40.5	40.5	41.4	42.2	42.3
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified:														
Employment	96.7	88.7	66.1	64.8	68.2	69.6	72.5	73.0	75.9	73.8	83.4	86.6	86.3	84.1
Hours	40.5	40.0	38.8	39.6	39.2	39.6	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.9	42.1	42.0	41.9	40.9
Radios and television:														
Employment	142.4	123.0	112.7	130.3	134.2	138.2	143.7	146.1	151.6	151.8	169.9	172.4	187.2	192.3
Hours	39.2	39.2	39.5	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.9	41.6	41.0

The motor vehicles and parts industry reached a record employment total of 924,000 workers by October 1950, about twice its 1939 level.

In the service-machine and household equipment industry, production-worker employment in November 1950 was up about a third from the previous year. In November 1950, this industry employed 151,000 workers. Production-worker employment in the radio industry reached a high level in July, a month of seasonal decline in previous years. The level continued to rise sharply to new postwar peaks in subsequent months and production-worker employment in November 1950 was 192,000. (See table 4.)

Employment in establishments producing electrical appliances advanced about 25 percent from the fall of 1949 to the fall of 1950. Establishments making oil burners, stoves, and other cooking and heating apparatus participated in this general rise; production-worker employment increased about a third over the year to 84,000 in November. The workweek was up from 1949 in all these industries.

To what extent inventory, priority, and material limitation regulations of the National Production Authority and credit regulations and personal tax changes will affect the selected industries is not yet clear. It is anticipated that by mid-1951 a large volume of defense contracts will impinge upon the civilian economy. Increasing consumer income may be diverted in greater measure to nondurables as reductions in consumer-durable output are made.

Also the problem of inducing additional workers from outside the labor force into the labor market in heavily industrialized areas again presents itself. The problem for the immediate future becomes one of proper allocation of resources in these industries between war materials and civilian production.

—Sidney Goldstein

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Sources: In addition to BLS material, Wartime Historical Data were obtained from Termination Report of the National War Labor Board; Historical Reports of War Production Board (particularly No. 23, Labor Policies); various issues of The Labor Market. In addition, various issues of The Federal Reserve Bulletin; the Economic Reports of the President, 1947–50, by the Council of Economic Advisers; and the Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, were used.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Work Injuries in 1950: Preliminary Estimates

WORK INJURIES [1] in the United States during 1950 increased about 4 percent over 1949, according to preliminary estimates. Increased employment accounted for most of this rise in injuries, but there were also indications of slightly higher injury rates in some industries.

The total volume of disabling work injuries in 1950 was estimated at about 1,952,000, an increase of 82,000 over 1949. The 1950 total of injuries, however, was below the 2,019,900 estimate for 1948, and was the second lowest figure since 1940.

Approximately 15,500 persons died as a result of work injuries occurring during 1950. An additional 84,900 suffered some permanent disability, such as the amputation of some body member or the impairment of some function of the body. This latter group included about 1,600 cases in which the disability was serious enough to completely incapacitate the persons for any gainful employment for the remainder of their lives. The main bulk of the injuries (95 percent), however, resulted in temporary disability which incapacitated the workers for one full day or more, but from which the injured persons recovered without any permanent ill-effects.

Approximately 40 million man-days were lost in 1950 as a result of injuries which occurred during the year. This is equivalent to a year's full-time employment for approximately 134,000 workers. If additional allowance is made for the future effects of the deaths and permanent physical impairments, the total economic time loss would amount to about 212 million man-days—or a year's full-time employment for about 706,000 workers.

Increased employment and intensified activities in construction and manufacturing brought about an increase of approximately 12 percent in the volume of work injuries in each of these industries. In manufacturing there was an increase both in employment and in average hours per week in

Estimated number of disabling work injuries during 1950, by industry group

[Preliminary]

Industry group	All disabilities		Fatalities		Permanent disabilities		Temporary-total disabilities	
	Total [1]	To employees	Total [1]	To employees	Total [1]	To employees	Total [1]	To employees
All groups [2]	1,952,000	1,483,000	15,500	11,100	[3] 84,900	65,900	1,851,600	1,406,000
Agriculture [4]	340,000	60,000	4,300	1,100	15,600	3,700	320,100	55,200
Mining and quarrying [5]	72,000	67,000	1,000	900	3,200	3,000	67,800	63,100
Construction [6]	205,000	159,000	2,300	1,800	8,500	6,600	194,200	150,600
Manufacturing [7]	426,000	419,000	2,600	2,500	21,700	21,400	401,700	395,100
Public utilities	24,000	24,000	300	300	600	600	23,100	23,100
Trade [6]	335,000	268,000	1,500	1,200	8,100	6,500	325,400	260,300
Transportation [8]	177,000	155,000	1,300	1,200	9,800	8,700	165,900	145,100
Finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries [2] [6]	373,000	331,000	2,200	2,100	17,400	15,400	353,400	313,500

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

[2] Does not include domestic servants.

[3] Includes approximately 1,600 permanent-total disabilities.

[4] 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, and there are some indications of under-reporting. The breakdown of agricultural injuries by extent of disability is based on other sources.

[5] Based largely on U. S. Bureau of Mines data.

[6] Based on small sample studies.

[7] Based on comprehensive survey.

[8] Data for railroads are based on Interstate Commerce Commission reports; data for other transportation are based on small sample surveys.

1950, compared with 1949. The increase in exposure to industrial hazards in manufacturing (total hours worked by all employees) increased about 9 percent. Preliminary reports from a sample of manufacturing establishments indicates a general upward trend in injury rates during the year. Although the rate in January 1950 was lower than in January 1949, the rates for later months were above those for corresponding periods in the previous year. It is probable that the final rate for 1950 will be slightly above that for 1949.

A similar situation existed in the construction industry. Construction activities were at an all-time high during most of 1950. Increased employment resulted in more hours of exposure to industrial hazards, and the increased tempo of work tended to raise the injury rate.

The public utilities industry was the only one to show a major decrease in the number of injuries. There was a slight decrease in telephone employment and a substantial drop in other communications industries. Most of the decrease in injuries, however, can be attributed to an improvement in the injury record for most divisions of the utilities industry.

Other industry groups showed little change or only minor increases in the number of injuries. Within the transportation group of industries, however, railroads showed a modest decrease in work injuries. There was a sufficient increase in injuries in other transportation to offset this decrease and result in a net increase for the entire group.

The mining industry showed a 3-percent increase in injuries despite a slight drop in employment. Bituminous coal, the most important segment of the mining industry, did record a slight decrease in the number of injuries, but not as great a decrease as occurred in employment. Although employment decreased, the total tonnage of coal mined increased, with the result that the injury rate per million tons mined decreased between 1949 and 1950. Anthracite, metal, and nonmetallic mines and quarries showed increases in injuries.

Injuries in trade, finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries showed minor increases—paralleling in most cases the changes in employment—between 1949 and 1950.

Although agricultural employment decreased, the growing use of farm machinery probably increased the hazards of farm work—particularly on farms where machinery had not previously been used and where the operators would be relatively inexperienced. It was estimated, therefore, that the number of farm work injuries remained about the same in 1950 as in 1949.

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[1] A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and in the course of employment, which results in death or any degree of permanent impairment, or makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of a regularly established job, open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-downs) after the day of injury.

These estimates of work injuries were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in collaboration with the National Safety Council. They are based upon all available data from various Federal and State agencies and upon sample surveys in some industries. The accuracy of the figures varies from industry to industry. See footnotes to table for specific sources and limitations.

Code of Ethics and Procedure for Arbitrators

THE labor-management arbitration code of ethics and procedural standards, reproduced below, was prepared by the American Arbitration Association and the National Academy of Arbitrators and approved for arbitrations by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.[1] Standards are included for parties to disputes as well as for arbitrators. Since both labor and management seek to have their differences settled conclusively in arbitration cases, the foreword of the code states: "it is highly desirable that arbitration be self-disciplining, thus promoting respect for this process and narrowing the situations in which resort is had to courts to set aside, modify, or enforce awards."

It is pointed out that the varying concepts which may be held with regard to the nature of the process and of the character of the arbitrator's functions led to the drafting of a code to be used when the parties have failed to resolve their differences and have elected to submit them to arbitration. It is not intended to limit the right of parties to have whatever kind of proceeding they desire. Neither is it intended to regulate many kindred types of proceedings in which third parties participate (e. g., in fact-finding proceedings and mediation or conciliation efforts).

I. Code of Ethics for Arbitrators

Character of the Office. The function of an arbitrator is to decide disputes. He should, therefore, adhere to such general standards of adjudicatory bodies as require a full, impartial and orderly consideration of evidence and argument in accordance with applicable arbitration law and the rules or general understandings or practices of the parties.

The parties in dispute, in referring a matter to arbitration, have indicated their desire not to resort to litigation or to economic conflict. They have delegated to the arbitrator power to settle their differences. It follows that the assumption of the office of arbitrator places upon the incumbent solemn duties and responsibilities. Every person who acts in this capacity should uphold the traditional honor, dignity, integrity, and prestige of the office.

The Tri-Partite Board. Where tri-partite boards serve in labor arbitrations, it is the duty of the parties' nominees to make every reasonable effort to promote fair and objective conduct of the proceedings, to aid the arbitration board in its deliberations and to bring about a just and harmonious disposition of the controversy. It is recognized, however, that the parties frequently expect their appointees to serve also as representatives of their respective points of view. In such cases, the rules of ethics in this Code, insofar as they relate to the obligations of strict impartiality, are to be taken as applying only to the third or neutral arbitrator.

Such representatives, however, unless the parties agree otherwise, should refrain from conveying to the parties who appointed them, the discussions which take place in executive session and any information concerning the deliberations of the board. No information concerning the decision should be given in advance of its delivery simultaneously to both parties.

Qualification for Office. Any person whom the parties or the appointing agency choose to regard as qualified to determine their dispute is entitled to act as their arbitrator. It is, however, incumbent upon the arbitrator at the time of his selection to disclose to the parties any circumstances, associations or relationships that might reasonably raise any doubt as to his impartiality or his technical qualification for the particular case.

Essential Conduct. (a) The arbitrator should be conscientious, considerate and patient in the discharge of his functions. There should be no doubt as to his complete impartiality. He should be fearless of public clamor and indifferent to private, political or partisan influences.

(b) The arbitrator should not undertake or incur obligations to either party which may interfere with his impartial determination of the issue submitted to him.

Duty to the Parties. The arbitrator's duty is to determine the matters in dispute, which may involve differences over the interpretation of existing provisions or terms and conditions of a new contract. In either event, the arbitrator shall be governed by the wishes of the parties, which may be expressed in their agreement, arbitration submission or in any other form of understanding. He should not undertake to induce a settlement of the dispute against the wishes of either party. If, however, an atmosphere is created or the issues are so simplified or reduced as to lead to a voluntary settlement by the parties, a function of his office has been fulfilled.

Acceptance, Refusal, or Withdrawal From Office. The arbitrator, being appointed by voluntary act of the parties, may accept or decline the appointment. When he accepts he should continue in office until the matter submitted to him is finally determined. When there are circumstances which, in his judgment, compel his withdrawal, the parties are entitled to prompt notice and explanation.

Oath of Office. When an oath of office is taken it should serve as the arbitrator's guide. When an oath is not required or is waived by the parties, the arbitrator should nevertheless observe the standards which the oath imposes.

Privacy of the Arbitration. (a) An arbitrator should not, without the approval of the parties, disclose to third persons any evidence, argument, or discussions pertaining to the arbitration.

(b) There should be no disclosure of the terms of an award by any arbitrator until after it is delivered simultaneously to all of the parties and publication or public disclosure should be only with the parties' consent.

Discussions within an arbitration board should

be held in confidence. Dissenting opinions may be filed, however, but they should be based on the arbitrators' views on the evidence and controlling principles, and not on the discussions which took place in the executive sessions of the board.

Advertising and Solicitation. Advertising by an arbitrator and soliciting of cases is improper and not in accordance with the dignity of the office. No arbitrator should suggest to any party that future cases be referred to him.

II. Procedural Standards for Arbitrators

The standards set forth in the following sections are intended only as general guides to arbitrators and to parties in arbitration proceedings. It is not intended that they will be literally adhered to in every particular, nor are they intended to supplant contrary practices which in particular cases have been established or accepted by the parties. These standards are meant to be equally applicable to partisan and neutral members of arbitration boards.

These standards of procedure are not to be deemed mandatory precepts or controlling rules which will furnish a basis for attacking awards or enlarging the grounds prescribed by law for the impeachment of awards.

Compensation and Expenses of the Arbitrator. (a) Arbitrators serving in labor-management disputes generally receive compensation. The position of an arbitrator, whether compensated or not, is an honorary one and is accepted as an opportunity for public service.

(b) Compensation for arbitrators' services should be reasonable and consistent with the nature of the case and the circumstances of the parties. A fee previously fixed by the parties, or by schedule, should not be altered during the proceeding or after the award is delivered.

(c) It is commonly understood that necessary expenses, including travel, communications and maintenance, may be incurred by the arbitrator and that such expenses are reimbursable. The arbitrator should be prepared to render a statement of his expenses if the parties desire it.

Hearing Arrangements. (a) The arbitrator should consult the convenience of the parties in fixing the time and place for the hearing but should not allow one party to delay unduly the fixing of a date for the hearing. Written and timely notice of the date, time and place of the hearing should be given.

(b) Whenever the law permits, the arbitrator in his discretion may issue subpoenas.

Oath of Office. The following is the general form of oath which the law of certain states requires the arbitrator to take: ". . . being duly sworn deposes and says that he will faithfully and fairly hear and examine the matters in controversy between the above named Parties, and that he will make a just award according to the best of his understanding."

The Hearing. (a) The arbitrator should be prompt in his attendance at the hearing and should so conduct the proceedings as to reflect the importance and seriousness of the issue before him. The orderly conduct of the proceeding is under his jurisdiction and control, subject to such rules of procedure as the parties may prescribe. He should proceed promptly with the hearing and determination of the dispute. He should countenance no unnecessary delays in the examination of witnesses or in the presentation of evidence. Where the law requires it, witnesses must be sworn unless the parties duly waive this requirement.

(b) The arbitrator may participate in the examination of parties or witnesses in order to clarify the issues and bring to light all relevant facts necessary to a fair and informed decision of the issues submitted to him. However, he should bear in mind that undue interference or emphasis upon his own knowledge or view may tend to prevent the proper presentation of the case by a party. Examinations should be fair and courteous and directed toward encouraging a full presentation of the case. The arbitrator should avoid assuming a controversial attitude toward witnesses, parties or other arbitrators. He should avoid expressing a premature opinion.

(c) The informality of the hearings should not be allowed to affect decorum and the orderly presentation of proof. The arbitrator should seek to prevent any argument or conduct at the hearings which would tend to cause bitterness or acrimony.

(d) Unless the parties approve, the arbitrator should not, in the absence of or without notice to one party, hold interviews with, or consider argu-

ments or communications from the other party. If any such communications be received, their contents should be disclosed to all parties and an opportunity afforded to comment thereon.

(e) The arbitrator should allow a fair hearing, with full opportunity to the parties to offer all evidence which they deem reasonably material. He may, however, exclude evidence which is clearly immaterial. He may receive and consider affidavits, giving them such weight as the circumstances warrant, but in so doing, he should afford the other side an opportunity to cross-examine the persons making the affidavits or to take their depositions or otherwise interrogate them.

(f) The arbitrator is expected to exercise his own best judgment. He is not required except by specific agreement of the parties to follow precedent. He should not, however, prevent the parties from presenting the decisions of other arbitrators in support of their positions. When the parties have selected a continuing arbitrator, it is generally recognized that he may establish or follow precedents for the same parties.

The Award. (a) The arbitrator should render his award promptly and must render his award within the time prescribed, if any. The award should be definite, certain and final, and should dispose of all matters submitted. It should reserve no future duties to the arbitrator except by agreement of the parties.

(b) The award should be stated separately from the opinion, if an opinion is rendered.

(c) It is discretionary with the arbitrator, upon the request of all parties, to give the terms of their voluntary settlement the status of an award.

(d) The award should be personally signed by the arbitrator and delivered simultaneously to all parties. The arbitrator should exercise extreme care to see that the contractual or legal requirements for making and delivering the award are met.

(e) It is discretionary with the arbitrator to state reasons for his decision or to accompany the award with an opinion. Opinions should not contain gratuitous advice or comments not related or necessary to the determination of the issues. If either party requests the arbitrator to prepare an opinion, such request should be followed.

(f) After the award has been rendered, the arbitrator should not issue any clarification or interpretation thereof, or comments thereon, except at the request of both parties, unless the agreement provides therefor.

Privacy of Proceeding and Award. The arbitrator should not publish or publicly comment on the proceedings or the award against the wishes of the parties.

III. Conduct and Behavior of Parties

General. Arbitration is predicated on the voluntary agreement of the parties to submit a dispute to a disinterested third party for final determination. It implies not only the willingness to arbitrate but the willingness to attend a hearing, submit evidence, submit to cross-examination and to abide by the decision of the arbitrator.

Scope. The power of the arbitrator depends upon the agreement of the parties. Accordingly, the contract or the submission agreement should define his powers. In initiating an arbitration—whether under a clause in a collective bargaining agreement or under a submission agreement or a stipulation—it is the duty of the parties to set forth the nature of the controversy, the claim asserted and the remedy sought. The initiating party has the duty of setting forth its claim and the defending party the right to outline its position.

Selection of Arbitrator. The parties should select the arbitrator, in accordance with their agreement, to determine the controversy existing between them and his designation should be based on his integrity, knowledge, and judgment. A party should not seek to obtain the appointment of an arbitrator in the belief that he will favor that party and thereby give him an advantage over his adversary.

In keeping with the desire for complete impartiality, parties should reject as arbitrators persons who solicit cases.

The Tri-Partite Board. When parties select members of tri-partite boards, it is recognized that generally each will select a representative rather than an impartial arbitrator, but in making such appointment parties should select persons who will join with the impartial arbitrator in a full and fair discussion and consideration of the merits of the question to be determined.

Essential Conduct. Parties should approach arbitration in a spirit of cooperation with the arbitrator and should seek to aid him in the performance of his duties.

Having selected an arbitrator, the parties are under a duty not to subject him to improper pressures or influences which may tend to prejudice his judgment. They should neither give nor offer favors of any kind to the arbitrator. As a general rule they should not communicate with him privately; and if it becomes necessary to communicate with him, it should be done in writing and a copy thereof should be simultaneously delivered to the other party.

Parties should respect the office of the arbitrator and recognize his essential right to control the conduct of the arbitration and should abide by whatever rulings he may make.

When an arbitrator elects to withdraw from a proceeding and gives the parties his reasons, they should respect his right to do so in the interest of good arbitration.

The Hearing. Parties should not unduly delay the fixing of a date for the hearing nor the completion of the hearing. They should be prepared to proceed expeditiously with their evidence and their witnesses, have their exhibits ready and cooperate with the arbitrator in furnishing whatever additional information he may deem necessary.

They should be prompt in attendance at the hearing.

Parties should be fair and courteous in their examination of witnesses and in their presentation of facts. Concealment of necessary facts or the use of exaggeration is not conducive to a good or sound determination of the differences between the parties. Acrimonious, bitter or ill-mannered conduct is harmful to the cause of good arbitration.

When hearings are concluded, parties should not attempt to communicate any additional information to the arbitrator. If new evidence becomes available, written application for the re-opening of the proceeding with the reasons therefore should be made to the arbitrator and a copy transmitted simultaneously to the other party.

When it has been agreed that briefs will be submitted, they should be filed promptly on the date arranged and no new matter should be included in the briefs. Briefs should be a summarization of the evidence presented at the hearing, together with the arguments of the parties and their comments on the evidence.

Privacy of the Arbitration. The parties should consider whether the subject matter of the arbitration is of such public interest as to warrant publicity concerning the proceeding and publication of the award and opinion, if any; and should advise the arbitrator accordingly on the record or in writing.

Arbitrators' Executive Meetings. Meetings of the arbitrators and discussions in executive sessions by members of boards of arbitration are private and confidential and parties should not seek to obtain information concerning such meetings either from the third arbitrator or from their nominees. Parties should likewise refrain from attempting to secure in advance from the arbitrator or their nominees information concerning the award but should wait until the award is received in the regular course by both parties.

The Award. Parties, having agreed to arbitration, should accept and abide by the award.

After an award has been rendered, neither party should unilaterally request a clarification or interpretation of the award from the arbitrator. If one is necessary, it should be requested jointly by both parties.

Settlements. If the parties reach a settlement of their dispute but desire nevertheless to have an award made, they should give the arbitrator a full explanation of the reasons therefor in order that he may judge whether he desires to make or join in such an award.

Compensation of the Arbitrator. Parties should agree in advance of the hearing with the arbitrator on his compensation or the basis upon which it will be determined, but such arrangements should be made only in the presence of both parties. If the parties do not agree with one another as to the compensation, they should discuss the matter in the absence of the arbitrator in order that there be no intimation or suggestion that one party is willing to pay more compensation than

the other and thereby raise the possibility of a question thereafter as to partiality on the part of the arbitrator.

Having agreed on the compensation for an arbitrator's services or to the reimbursement of his necessary expenses, parties should remit promptly and under no circumstances should such payment be withheld because of displeasure over the award.

[1] Code of Ethics and Procedural Standards for Labor-Management Arbitration. New York, American Arbitration Association, 1951.

Annual Report of the NLRB, Fiscal Year 1950 [1]

SIGNIFICANT ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES in the National Labor Relations Board occurred during its second full fiscal year of enforcing the amended National Labor Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. On September 18, 1950, the General Counsel of the Board, vested with authority and responsibilities by the amended act, resigned after prolonged and serious differences with the 5-member Board over interpretations and administration of the basic law.[2]

Negotiations for the union shop were authorized in 96 percent of elections held by the NLRB in the fiscal years 1949 and 1950. In the latter year, back wages of over a million dollars were paid remedially by NLRB award, and reinstatement in jobs were offered to more than 2,100 employees, in illegal discrimination cases. Over 90 percent of the unfair labor-practice cases handled during the year were closed without formal action. However, 14 injunctions out of 28 requested against unions were granted by the courts. Requests for union-shop authorization elections decreased sharply during the year, although unfair labor-practice and representation cases continued to increase in number.

Jurisdiction of the NLRB

A major problem of the Agency, since its establishment in 1935, has been the extent to which it should assert jurisdiction. In a series of unanimous decisions, the Board, in October 1950, set forth more precisely the standards it would apply in assuming jurisdiction.[3]

The courts have held that the authority of the NLRB over representation questions and unfair labor practices "affecting" interstate commerce (except on railroads and airlines and in agriculture) is as broad as the Federal power to regular labor-management relations. The Board, however, has chosen over the years not to exercise its jurisdiction to the fullest extent, but has limited its choice of cases to enterprises whose operations have, or at which labor disputes would have, a "pronounced impact" on the flow of interstate commerce. It has done so on a case-to-case basis.

Case Activities

A total of 21,632 cases were filed with the NLRB during the fiscal year 1950. These included 5,809 charges of unfair labor practices against employers or unions, 9,279 requests for representation elections of all types, and 6,544 petitions for union security (union-shop) authorization polls. This represented an increase of roughly 10 percent each [4] in the number of unfair labor charges and of requests for representation elections over the previous year. However, a long-expected decrease of nearly half in the number of requests for union-shop authorization elections—from 12,190 in 1949 to 6,544 in 1950—resulted in an over-all decline of 16 percent in the total number of cases filed with the Agency.

The 20,640 cases closed during the fiscal year 1950 included 5,615 charges of unfair labor practices against either employers or unions, 8,761 representation cases, and 6,264 union-shop authorization cases. The latter group represented only a third of such cases closed in the previous year. The NLRB has been able to maintain current output in this respect because contested issues have disappeared from most union-security election cases. Only 991 such requests were pending at the end of the 1950 fiscal year. Pending cases of all kinds totaled 6,714.

The Board issued decisions in 2,951 cases during the fiscal year 1950—a decrease of 12 percent from the 1949 total, but only of 3 percent for representation and unfair labor-practice decisions combined. The Board issued decisions in 2,483 representation and 417 unfair labor-practice cases.

Of the latter, 315 involved charges against employers and 102 against unions. It directed representation elections in 1,630 cases and dismissed petitions in 292 others.

The General Counsel's staff closed more than nine-tenths of the 5,615 unfair labor-practice cases handled by the NLRB, without the necessity of formal action. Of these, 1,324 were adjusted and 2,637 were withdrawn; 1,137 were dismissed by regional directors.

Formal complaints charging either an employer or a labor organization with unfair labor practices were issued in 708 cases by the General Counsel—an increase of 15 percent over the preceding year. Formal complaints against employers were issued in 552 cases and against unions in 156 cases. Charges against labor organizations constituted 23 percent of all unfair-practice charges filed with the NLRB during 1950.

Injunctions

The General Counsel petitioned various United States district courts for 30 injunctions during 1950 to halt unfair labor practices (33 in 1949). Of these, 28 were against labor organizations and 2 against employers. In 24 of the petitions against the unions, the relief sought under the mandatory provisions of the National Labor Relations Act involved either alleged secondary boycott or secondary action to force recognition of an uncertified union. Four injunctions requested against unions, under the discretionary provisions of the act, were for alleged illegal conduct. Of the injunctions requested against unions, 14 were granted, 4 denied, 3 settled, 1 withdrawn, and 6 were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

Elections—Representation and Union-Shop

A total of 11,322 elections were conducted by the NLRB among 1,972,765 employees eligible to vote—82.2 percent by agreement of the parties. Of the total elections held, 5,731 were representation polls (including 112 to decertify current collective-bargaining representatives); 5,591 were union-shop authorization polls.

Representation elections, according to the NLRB report, were marked by two principal changes during the year—a substantial increase in the number of employees in the voting units and an increase in the proportion of employees voting in favor of collective-bargaining representation. Although the number of total representation polls held in fiscal 1950 increased only 1.5 percent over 1949, the number of employees eligible to vote rose 48 percent to 899,848. The number of employees per election averaged 157 against 107 in 1949. Of 789,867 employees casting valid ballots in all 1950 representation elections, 83 percent voted in favor of union representation; this was 10 percent above the 1949 figure.

Collective-bargaining representatives were chosen in 4,223 (about 74 percent) of the 1950 representation elections. The units selecting representatives consisted of 759,038 employees—about 84 percent in all voting units. Union participation in elections was as follows:

	AFL unions	*CIO unions*	*Independent unions*
Number of elections held	3,312	2,122	1,506
Number won	2,113	1,222	888
Percent of total won, 1950	63.8	57.6	59
Percent of total won, 1949	61.5	55.5	72

Elections to determine whether employees wished to authorize their union to negotiate a union-shop agreement requiring all workers to join the union as a condition of continued employment totaled 5,591 in fiscal 1950, compared with 15,074 in 1949. Negotiation for a union shop was authorized by employees in 5,377 elections, or 96.2 percent of those held in 1950 (96.7 percent in 1949). A total of 1,072,917 employees were eligible to vote, and units comprising 97 percent of these voted for a union shop. Of the 900,866 valid ballots cast, the choice of 89.4 percent was for a union shop. Union participation in the elections was as follows:

	AFL unions	*CIO unions*	*Independent unions*
Number of elections held	3,384	1,223	984
Number won	3,231	1,192	954
Percent of total won, 1950	95.5	97.4	97
Percent of total won, 1949	96.5	97.8	97
Number eligible to vote	312,049	594,932	165,936
Number of votes polled	251,606	434,131	119,452

Unfair Labor Practices

A total of 2,272 employees received NLRB remedial awards of back pay, aggregating $1,090,280. Reinstatement was also offered 2,111 workers.

Collective bargaining was ordered in 236 cases involving charges against employers and in 15 cases involving unions. In 233 cases, employers were ordered to withhold recognition or other assistance from unions found to be illegally aided. Disestablishment of employer-dominated organizations was ordered in 20 cases.

Charges against employers were made in 4,472 (about 76.9 percent) of the 5,809 unfair-practice cases filed in 1949–50, and against unions in the remaining 1,337 cases.

The most common charge against employers, as in earlier years (made in 3,213 or 71.8 [5] percent of such cases) was discrimination against employees because of their self-organization activities, union membership, or lack of membership. Refusal to bargain with the representative chosen by a majority of their employees was charged in 1,309 cases (29.3 percent). Employers were accused of interfering in the formation or operation of a labor organization among their employees, or of dominating such organization, in 570 cases (12.7 percent). Of total cases filed against employers, unions filed 3,250, and individuals 1,222 cases.

Discrimination in employment also continued to be the most common charge against unions. They were accused of causing, or attempting to cause, an employer to discriminate against employees because of union membership or lack of it in 778 or 58.2 percent of cases against unions. Restraint or coercion of employees by unions was alleged in 691 cases (51.7 percent). Charges of illegal secondary boycott was made against unions in 238 cases (17.8 percent), and of refusal to bargain in 170 cases (12.7 percent). Of 1,337 unfair practice cases filed against unions, 595 were filed by employers, 127 by unions, 615 by individuals.

[1] Fifteenth Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950, Washington, 1951. For summary of preceding report, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1950 (p. 402).

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1951, under Labor Law and Administration (p. 134). Although the NLRB report makes no mention of this situation, it refers to the amended Board Memorandum Describing the Authority and Assigned Responsibilities of the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board (effective October 10, 1950), in Federal Register, vol. 15, p. 6924 (published October 14, 1950).

[3] NLRB annual report, 1949-50 (pp. 5-6); see also Monthly Labor Review, November 1950 (p. 574) and December 1950 (p. 717).

[4] 9.3 and 10.7 percent, respectively.

[5] Total percentages in this analysis exceed 100 percent.

Defense Economy Recommendations of President and CEA [1]

ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION for national defense was the theme underlying the Council of Economic Advisors' Fifth Annual Report to the President, and the President's State of the Union Message, Economic Report, and Budget Message to Congress—all issued at the turn of the year.

CEA's Annual Report

Entitled "The Economics of National Defense," and released December 28, 1950, the CEA's annual report declared the Nation's economy essentially sound, but urged immediate wage and price controls, a broader tax program, and a more definite determination of military needs during the national emergency. It raised the question: What proportion of our resources can we afford to convert to national defense without doing the Nation more harm than good?

The report stressed that now—even more than in normal peacetime—the Nation must maintain maximum total production and maximum employment, and must influence the flow of purchasing power so that it will not generate inflation. It described the first task of economic mobilization as the definition and reconciliation of competing requirements—military, stockpile, international, industrial, and consumer—and the matching of these needs against available supply.

"The most fundamental approach to the satisfaction of necessarily enormous requirements is by accenting production," the CEA said. "But there are various compelling reasons why, in addition to promoting production, it is necesary to restrain demand. The output of some items cannot possibly be expanded rapidly enough to meet the needs of the primary military build-up without cut-backs elsewhere. Reliance upon the competitive bidding up of prices, to determine the allocation of goods which are in short supply relative to the total need, does not service competing needs on the basis of the priorities of national interest."

"Such hectic price movements create grave inequities which undermine public morale and contribute to the inflationary spiral. In brief, the traditional mechanisms of the free market, which in peacetime are relied upon to balance

supply and demand and to respond to the relative wants of a free people as determined by themselves, must be supplemented in a period of economic mobilization."

The different kinds of controls—priorities and allocations, price and wage controls, credit controls, and taxation—differ in their operation and effects, the CEA explained. When wisely used, controls can generally supplement the price system in achieving the purposes of the defense program in three ways—promoting production by channeling resources into the most desirable uses, promoting economic stability by restraining excessive demand, and promoting equity in the distribution of goods and services. However, the CEA warned: "In the worthy desire to be vigorous, we should look where we are going. And we should not too rapidly sacrifice on the altar of automatic conformity the dynamic qualities which thus far have made our industrial system almost as productive as those of all the rest of the world."

Price and wage controls can prevent big taxpayers from shifting the burden to the consumer and thus nullify the anti-inflationary effect of the increased taxes, the CEA believes. It is "clearly true that, without adequate taxation, the other efforts to control inflation rest upon quicksand," the report stated. "Price controls, for example, do not reduce existing demand or narrow the 'inflationary gap.' If that gap is too large, the successful use of direct controls is undermined. This cannot be reiterated too frequently, lest the public be beguiled into seeking a painless but superficial cure for inflation in the direct controls alone."

At the beginning of 1950, the CEA advocated the maintenance of the then current level of prices and rising money incomes to develop "stability and growth" in the American economy. But the international emergency has changed the economic situation, they point out in their 1951 report. "The pattern of resource-use must be readjusted drastically because new priorities of need have entered into the picture," they state. In the interest of national security, they said this change "must take place much more swiftly than would be possible through the free play of market forces alone."

The CEA set these standards to be applied in the development of a wage policy: (1) the trend of wages paid by employers should not force prices to rise; and (2) the trend of wages available for spending after taxation and other restraints should be kept in line with trends in the availability of consumer goods. (They consider the latter probably more important from the view of combating inflation, and tighter than the first.)

The CEA presented two methods by which wages available for spending could be kept in line with the availability of consumer goods: (1) hold the general wage level paid by employers to workers approximately where it is now until that time in the future when consumer supplies can be expanded again; and (2) maintain wage-increase formulas roughly similar to those desirable in peacetime (including in some instances, productivity and cost-of-living adjustments), but curb current spending power by sufficiently higher taxation or through deferred wage payments, or a combination of both.

Price and wage controls should begin immediately, the CEA recommended, to forestall further lifting of price and wage levels and the resulting distortion of price and wage patterns. "Both price and wage policy should be integrated with other policies in promoting the defense program," they said, "and this will require some flexibility in controls."

State of the Union Message

The greater part of the State of the Union Message to the 82d Congress, delivered January 8, 1951, by President Truman, was devoted to Soviet aggression and its threat to world peace. To help build up an international defense against this danger, he said, the Government must give priority to such activities as military procurement and atomic energy and power development, and must practice "rigid economy" in its nondefense activities.

He pointed out, however, that "in a long-term defense effort like this one, we cannot neglect the measures needed to maintain a strong economy and a healthy democratic society."

"We need to continue and complete the work of rounding out our system of social insurance," President Truman declared. "We still need to improve our protection against unemployment and old age. We still need to provide insurance against loss of earnings through sickness, and against the high costs of modern medical care."

The President called on Congress to enact a 10-point legislative program, including such measures as revision and extension of the authority to expand production and to stabilize prices, wages, and rents; improvement of labor laws "to help provide stable labor-management relations and to make sure that we have steady production in this emergency"; housing and training of defense workers, and the full use of all the Nation's manpower resources.

President's Economic Report

The Economic Report of the President, accompanied by the CEA's Annual Economic Review, was transmitted to Congress January 12, 1951. It contained further details on the general approaches to the Nation's economic problems, which the CEA's Annual Report had outlined. It called for expanded industrial production (with special emphasis on increased capacity for steel and electric power) to raise total output by 25 percent in the next 5 years; increased taxation in view of the expected $140 billion national security expenditures during the next 1½ years; and price and wage controls.

Said the President in his Economic Report: "We face enormously greater economic problems [now] than at any time since the end of World War II. Although our economic strength is now greater than ever before, very large new burdens of long duration are now being imposed upon it."

In terms of manpower, the report said, the present defense program will need an increase of nearly 1 million men and women in the armed forces within a few months, and "probably not less than 4 million more in defense production by the end of the year." An additional 8 percent of the Nation's labor force "and possibly much more" will be needed to cover these requirements. The need must be met by reducing unemployment, drawing in women and older workers, and lengthening working hours in essential industries, the report explained.

"Workers must make sacrifices," stated the report. "They must seek the jobs which need doing, in the locations where these jobs must be done, instead of the jobs which may be pleasant in the locations which are most convenient. They must accept restraints and controls upon wages, designed to prevent the wage increases which would be attainable if more goods were being produced for wage earners to buy. While the right to bargain collectively will be preserved, workers—along with management—must find ways to settle disputes without stopping essential production."

The President once again advocated direct control of prices and wages, in addition to tax and credit-control measures, to stabilize the cost of living and hold down inflation. Stating that neither price action nor wage action can be decided upon in isolation, and recognizing the "economic connection" between the two, his report said it does not follow that prices and wages "can be treated identically. Prices are only one factor in the incomes of business, which may rise or fall independently of prices. But wages are the very livelihood of millions of families. This makes wage stabilization the more difficult part of the task. But it must be undertaken if prices are to be stabilized."

President's Budget Message

The President's Budget Message, issued January 15, 1951, recommended expenditures of $71.6 billion for the fiscal year 1952. Described as a "budget for our national security in a period of grave danger," it called for expenditures 78 percent higher than those in the year ended June 30, 1950.

Price and wage controls, President Truman stated, appear "inescapable," and extended rent-control measures are needed as well. He noted the shortages of skilled workers such as machinists, tool and die makers, and draftsmen, already occurring as defense production begins to rise, and urged full utilization of manpower. He said:

"We must increase our efforts to avoid losses of production caused by accidents, disputes, or poor working conditions. Production will be scheduled, materials allocated, and new plants located with careful consideration of labor supply. Where migration cannot be avoided, the Federal Government will assist localities to the extent necessary in getting adequate housing and other community facilities and services."

Initiative and cooperation by management and labor are needed to solve the Nation's manpower problems, the President said. Agreements on seniority and welfare provisions to facilitate trans-

fers of workers to essential activities will be required. He noted that labor-management committees are being set up in major labor-market areas to aid all possible "voluntary adjustments."

State employment services will have greater responsibilities for recruitment, transfer, and placement of workers for defense industry, and for the basic civilian economy, the President asserted. To minimize "labor pirating and unnecessary migration," he urged employers to hire through their local employment services.

Conceding that Congress enacted "important improvements in our social security program" last year, the President said that the Nation's social insurance program "still does not measure up to the full needs or aspirations of the American people; nor has it by any means achieved the scope of protection that our economy can afford and should give." He called for added coverage for self-employed farmers, members of the armed forces, and still uncovered domestic, agricultural, and public employees; pension and insurance plans "for special groups" to supplement social security benefits; and prepaid protection against the costs of medical care and the loss of family income in cases of disability.

"We are," he said, "building the military and economic strength which alone has meaning to the men who control world communism. This is the only realistic road to a world peace based on justice and individual freedom.

"For the third time in this century we as Americans must subordinate our peacetime goals to what is required for the survival of the Nation. Our national objectives in the coming months demand unity of purpose among us and a spirit of dedication on the part of everyone. Our young men will devote years to military service. All of us will work longer and harder than we have worked before. We will pay much heavier taxes. We must defer, in many cases, new governmental programs to enrich our national life and contribute to our individual and family welfare. But in return we will get something precious—strength to meet and overcome the barbaric threat of communism in whatever manner it confronts us."

[1] Sources: " The Economics of National Defense," Fifth Annual Report to the President by the Council of Economic Advisers, Washington, December 1950; Message of the President to Congress on the State of the Union, White House press release, January 8, 1951; The Economic Report of the President to Congress, Washington, January 1951; and the President's Budget Message for 1952 and Selected Budget Statements, Washington, January 1951.

Defense Mobilization Action, December 1950–January 1951

BETWEEN December 1950 and January 1951, the President adopted a number of measures to gear the national economy to emergency conditions.[1] Broadly, these consisted of the Declaration of a National Emergency, a series of Executive orders establishing administrative machinery as authorized by the Defense Production Act of 1950, and a National Manpower Mobilization Policy.

Organization for Defense

A state of national emergency was proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950, and on the same date, by Executive Order No. 10193, he established the Office of Defense Mobilization in the Executive Office and appointed Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric Co., as its director. It was announced that the Director of Defense Mobilization is to have broad powers to direct, control, and coordinate all mobilization activities, including production, procurement, manpower, stabilization, and transportation.

The functions delegated or assigned by Executive Order No. 10161 of September 9, 1950 (described in the Monthly Labor Review for October 1950, p. 453), were made subject to the control and direction of the new Director of Defense Mobilization. These include the functions of the Economic Stabilization Agency with its Director of Price Stabilization and Wage Stabilization Board.

The President, by Executive Order No. 10200 (January 3, 1951), established the Defense Production Administration. William H. Harrison, former Director of National Production Authority, was appointed the Defense Production Administrator with authority for central programming of defense production needs. The Defense Production Administration has a control over industrial production which is analogous to that of the ESA over the fields of price and wage stabilization.

The Administrator is directly responsible to the Director of Defense Mobilization. The order delegated the functions of priorities and allo-

cations, requisitioning, voluntary agreements, and industrial uses of food to the Administrator; it directed him to provide for the performance of these functions by redelegation or otherwise, pending any further order by the President or the Director of Defense Mobilization. Thus, in effect, actual performance of functions, as outlined in Executive Order No. 10161, remains with the agencies and offices designated in the order, subject, however, to the direction of the Defense Production Administrator.

In the field of manpower, the Defense Production Administrator is directed to keep the Secretary of Labor informed as to labor supply requirements necessary for future defense production programs. This information is to be used by the Secretary in connection with the manpower functions assigned to him by Executive Order No. 10161.

By the same order, the President established the Defense Mobilization Board in the Office of Defense Mobilization. The Board is to consist of a number of cabinet members, including the Secretary of Labor, and certain heads of agencies. It will be advisory to the Director of Defense Mobilization.

Eric A. Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., was appointed by the President as Economic Stabilization Administrator on January 19, replacing Alan Valentine.

Manpower Mobilization Policy

On January 17, the President issued a statement setting forth the National Manpower Mobilization Policy based on the recommendation of the National Security Council, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, and the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. This statement stressed the importance of voluntary measures but indicated that Government controls would be used "when and to the extent needed to assure successful execution of the mobilization program." Recruitment, placement, distribution, training, and utilization of the civilian labor force will be based primarily on voluntary measures, he stated, and will include the provision of assistance to employers in promoting maximum utilization of the labor force, including women, physically handicapped, older workers, and minority groups. Governmental controls will be utilized when deemed necessary and will apply to employer, employee, or both, and will include: "(1) restricting indiscriminate labor turn-over through control of separations; (2) giving effect to manpower allocations by placing employment ceilings on employers with respect to the total number of workers, the number of men, or the number in particular skills; (3) controlling of employer hiring; and (4) enforcing adherence to utilization standards, including full use of women, handicapped workers, and minority groups."

All manpower programs will be aimed at securing the most efficient use of the Nation's human resources. Attention will be given to needs and problems of specific geographical areas, and whenever feasible from an economic and security standpoint, production facilities and contracts will be located at the sources of labor supply, the President stated.

The policy further provides that foreign workers may be brought into the United States, or their services utilized in their own country. However, full use of domestic manpower resources will be made before this is undertaken.

[1] Sources: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 245, December 19, 1950 (pp. 9029, 9031); vol. 16, No. 2, January 4, 1951 (p. 61); New York Times, December 14, 1950, January 4, 1951, and January 20, 1951; and White House Release, January 17, 1951.

Federal Wage-Price Regulations: Initial Orders [1]

THE FIRST MANDATORY wage-price control orders, which covered the automobile industry, and general over-all wage and price stabilization orders were issued by the Economic Stabilization Agency during the period December 1950–January 1951. Shortly thereafter, the Wage Stabilization Board of the ESA, in a series of five regulations, amended the over-all wage freeze to allow for some adjustments.

On the same day as the order was promulgated, proclaiming a national emergency (December 16, 1950), the ESA issued its first mandatory order, Ceiling Price Regulation No. 1, freezing prices of new passenger automobiles as of December 1, 1950, until March 1, 1951. This order was

initiated after a series of unsuccessful requests for a voluntary price roll-back.

Wage Stabilization Regulation No. 1, ordering wages in the automobile manufacturing industry stabilized until March 1, 1951, soon followed (on December 22). In issuing this wage order, ESA said it had acted in conformance with the Defense Production Act of 1950, which requires that whenever price ceilings are imposed on a particular material or service, wages shall also be stabilized.

Blanket orders stabilizing both wages and prices, as of midnight January 25, were issued by the ESA on January 26. These orders—General Wage Stabilization Regulation 1 and the General Ceiling Price Regulation—stabilized wages at January 25 levels and prices at the highest levels reached in the base period, December 19, 1950–January 25, 1951.

Four amendatory regulations were issued by the WSB on February 1. General Regulation 1 requires prior Board approval or authorization for supplemental wage benefits—such as vacation and holiday benefits, night shifts and other bonuses, incentive payments, year-end bonuses, employer contributions to or payments of insurance or welfare benefits, employer contributions to a pension fund or annuity, payments in kind, and premium overtime practices and rates. By General Regulation 2, the Board approved all wage increases granted through January 25 and which are to take effect and be applicable to work performed within 15 days thereafter. General Regulation 3 makes Board approval unnecessary for wage increases granted in order to comply with the Fair Labor Standards Act and other statutes and orders establishing minimum rates of compensation. Increases in the compensation of State, county, municipal, and other non-Federal government employees without Board approval are permitted by General Regulation 4.

On February 5, the WSB, in General Regulation 5, ruled that certain merit and length-of-service increases, promotions and transfers, rates for new and changed jobs, rates for new employees, and variations in individual earnings through incentive rates or plans, overtime, etc., may be allowed, without Board approval, if such a plan was in effect on January 25, 1951.

[1] Sources: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 245, Dec. 19, 1950 (p. 9061); vol. 15, No. 250, Dec. 27, 1950 (p. 9326); vol. 16, No. 20, Jan. 30, 1951 (pp. 808, 816); vol. 16, No. 24, Feb. 3, 1951 (p. 1014); and vol. 16, No. 28, Feb. 9, 1951 (p. 1236).

Local-Transit Operating Employees: Union Scales, October 1, 1950

PAY SCALES of union conductors, motormen, and bus operators increased 4.8 percent during the year ending October 1, 1950, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics annual survey of union scales of local-transit operating employees.[1] Union hourly scales of operators of local-transit equipment averaged $1.50, on October 1, 1950—an advance of 7 cents an hour over the previous October.[2] Ninety percent of the workers included in the study received upward scale adjustments as the result of contract negotiations effective between October 1, 1949, and October 1, 1950.

Standard workweek schedules averaging 43.9 hours were reported for about five-sixths of the operating employees surveyed. Of those having a standard workweek, schedules of 40 hours were in effect for three-eighths, and of 48 hours for three-tenths of the workers.

Trends in Union Wage Scales

The Bureau's index of union hourly wage scales for local-transit operating employees on October 1, 1950, was 93.8 percent above the June 1, 1939, level. Over three-fourths of the total increase occurred during the last 5 years. The 4.8 percent rise in union scales in the year ending October 1, 1950, was slightly higher than the increase registered in the preceding 12 months, but substantially below the gains achieved in the 3 years following the close of World War II, when advances of 17, 13, and 10 percent were recorded (table 1).

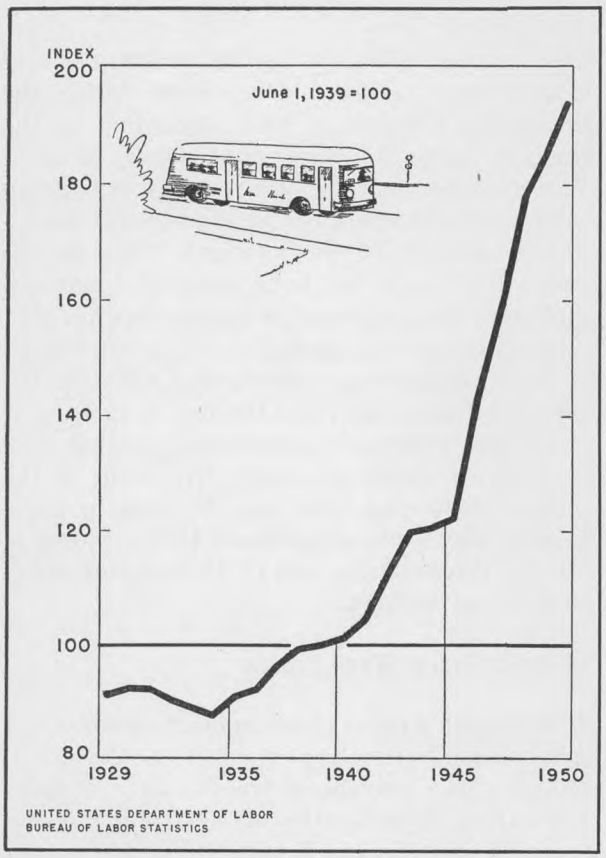
TABLE 1.—*Indexes of hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees, 1929–50* [1]

(June 1, 1939=100)

Date	Index	Date	Index
1929: May 15	91.6	1940: June 1	101.1
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	[2]	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	185.0
1939: June 1	100.0	1950: Oct. 1	193.8

[1] 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.

Indexes of Hourly Wage Rates of Local Transit Operating Employees



Nine of every 10 unionized local-transit operating employees received an upward adjustment in their pay scales between October 1, 1949, and October 1, 1950. The increases averaged 6.8 cents an hour, and ranged from less than 2 cents to more than 15 cents. For almost two-fifths of those receiving raises, the increase was from 4 to 7 cents; a similar proportion had upward adjustments of 10 to 13 cents.

By type of conveyance the advance in hourly scales averaged 6 cents for 1-man car and bus, 8 cents for 2-man car, and 10 cents for elevated and subway operators.

Wage scales for 7 of every 8 operators of 1-man cars and busses were advanced during the year ending October 1, 1950. Adjustments of 4 to 7 cents an hour were the most common. Almost 98 percent of the motormen and conductors of 2-man cars received increases effective within the year. For nearly half of the workers on 2-man cars, the gain was from 11 to 13 cents an hour. Upward wage adjustments of 10 to 12 cents an hour were received by nine-tenths of the elevated and subway workers studied, reflecting the increases granted to employees of the Chicago and New York City elevated and subway systems.

Wage Scale Variations

In general, pay scales of union local-transit operating employees are graduated on the basis of length of experience. Usually, an entrance or starting rate, one or more intermediate rates, and a maximum or top rate[3] are provided. While the time interval between entrance on the job and the first rate change varies from city to city, wage rates are most frequently increased after either 3 or 6 months on the job, the maximum or top rate being reached after 1 year. On October 1, 1950, agreements in a few cities including Providence, San Antonio, and San Francisco, provided for only one scale, regardless of length of service.

Entrance rates for 1-man car and bus operators varied from a low of $1 in Savannah to a high of $1.70 in Chicago. Seattle, with a rate of $1.62,

TABLE 2.—*Average union hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees, by region,*[1] *October 1, 1950*

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	$1.50	$1.55	$1.50	$1.50	$1.33	$1.57	$1.38	$1.31	$1.36	$1.54
Operators of 1-man cars and busses	1.50	1.55	1.52	1.48	1.33	1.58	1.38	1.31	1.36	1.54
Motormen and conductors of 2-man cars	1.50	----	1.37	1.50	1.36	1.55	----	1.36	----	1.50
Elevated and subway operators	1.51	1.50	1.49	----	----	1.57	----	----	----	----

[1] The regions referred to 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.

had the second highest entrance rate for this classification. The lowest starting rate reported for 2-man surface-car operators ($1.27) was in Philadelphia and the highest ($1.55) in Chicago.

The maximum or top scale for busses and 1-man surface cars ranged from $1.10 in Savannah to $1.75 in Chicago. For 2-man surface cars, the range of maximum scales was from $1.355 in Birmingham to $1.65 in Chicago.

Average hourly scales of local-transit operating employees showed practically no variation by type of conveyance operated. Hourly scales averaged $1.50 for 1-man car and bus operators and for motormen and conductors of 2-man cars, and 1 cent higher for elevated and subway operators.

Union wage scales for over three-fifths of all workers studied varied between $1.45 and $1.65 an hour. Fewer than 1 of every 20 had scales below $1.30. Over two-fifths of the rates for 1-man car and bus operators were concentrated between $1.50 and $1.60 an hour. Although three-eighths of the motormen and conductors on 2-man cars had hourly scales ranging from $1.60 to $1.65, a fifth varied from $1.45 to $1.50 an hour and the same proportion ranged from $1.35 to $1.40. Nearly a fourth of the subway and elevated operators received at least $1.70 an hour on October 1, 1950, and a slightly larger proportion had negotiated scales of $1.30 to $1.40 an hour.

City and Regional Rate Differentials

Average union wage scales showed wide variations among the 76 cities studied—from $1.10 an hour in Savannah to $1.67 in Seattle. In 23 cities the wage level averaged $1.50 or more an hour; and in 28 cities from $1.25 to $1.40. Twelve cities reported no increases in scales during the year ending October 1, 1950. In the other cities, the hourly wage adjustments ranged up to 14 cents in Houston, South Bend, and the Rock Island (Ill.), district.

The hourly advance amounted to 5 cents in 21 cities and to 10 cents in 5 cities.

Wage scales of local transit workers tend to vary directly with city size. While there was comparatively little variation in the averages for the 3 largest-size city groups, a 13-cent differential existed between the average for the 250,000 to 500,000 population group and the next smaller-sized city group, as shown below:

Cities with population of—	*Average hourly rate*
1,000,000 and over	$1. 535
500,000 to 1,000,000	1. 524
250,000 to 500,000	1. 487
100,000 to 250,000	1. 354
40,000 to 100,000	1. 273

The level of rates for individual cities within population groups did not necessarily vary according to city size. By illustration, in the fourth size population group, rate levels for South Bend, Ind., Springfield and Worcester, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., exceeded the average for cities having a million or more population. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati ranked third and fourth, respectively, in city scale levels, while such large metropolitan centers as New York was in twenty-first and Philadelphia in thirty-third place, among the cities surveyed.

Considered on a regional basis, average union wage scales for all local-transit operating employees varied from $1.57 in the Great Lakes region to $1.31 in the Southwest region (table 2). The Southeast, Middle West, and Mountain regions also averaged below the $1.50 national level. Regional averages for 1-man car and bus operators, who comprised three-fourths of all workers studied, followed a somewhat similar pattern. Among the 6 regions in which 2-man car operators were reported, scales averaged highest in the Great Lakes region and lowest in the Southeast and Southwest regions.

Standard Workweek

Over four-fifths of all local-transit operating employees were reported as having a standard workweek on October 1, 1950. However, for a third of the cities studied, no straight-time weekly hours were reported. For those cities where regular schedules were in effect, the most usual workweek for 1- and 2-man car and bus operators was 40 hours.

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As a result of a longer workweek for operators in Boston, Dallas, and Detroit, average hours increased approximately 1 percent during the year, and on October 1, 1950, averaged 43.9 hours.

—JAMES P. CORKERY
Division of Wage Statistics

[1] This study was based on union scales in effect on October 1, 1950, and covers slightly over 100,000 local city transit operating employees in 76 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. Of the total membership surveyed, 75 percent operated 1-man cars and busses; 15 percent, 2-man cars; and 10 percent were on elevated and subway lines. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire. In a few cities information was obtained by personal visits of Bureau field representatives.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for any of the 76 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming Bureau bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates and maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons are not included.

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

[3] This so-called maximum or top rate is really a 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.

City Public School Teachers: Salary Trends, 1925–49

FROM 1925 TO 1949, average salaries of public school teachers in the Nation's large communities rose approximately 84 percent.[1] This was slightly higher than the increase reported for another large group of municipal workers—policemen and firemen—in cities of 100,000 or more.[2] However, it was very much less than the 125-percent increase in weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing.

During this period, numerous changes occurred in the educational structure. For example, junior high schools spread rapidly during the 1920's, and the number of pupils enrolled in public high schools nearly doubled between 1925 and 1940. Certification requirements for teachers were raised in almost all States. In addition, the Nation was faced with serious teacher shortages during the war and postwar years. All these factors, as well as general economic conditions, presumably influenced the level of teachers' salaries.

TABLE 1—*Indexes of average salaries paid elementary and secondary public school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more,* [1] *1925–49.*

[1939=100]

Year	All cities of 50,000 or more			Elementary and secondary teachers in cities of—			
	Total	Elementary teachers [2]	Secondary teachers [3]	500,000 or more	250,000 but less than 500,000	100,000 but less than 250,000	50,000 but less than 100,000
1925	88	86	90	87	90	90	86
1927	91	89	93	88	95	94	90
1929	95	93	97	92	100	99	94
1931	99	97	100	97	103	101	97
1933	93	92	93	94	90	92	92
1935	88	88	89	89	85	88	87
1937	94	94	95	95	93	94	94
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1941	102	103	101	101	102	102	103
1943	107	108	107	105	111	109	109
1945	116	116	115	109	121	123	121
1947	132	131	133	126	135	138	138
1949	162	163	160	148	173	176	176

[1] Based on 1940 Census classifications.
[2] Includes kindergarten and regular and atypical elementary school teachers.
[3] Includes junior and senior high school teachers.

Within this quarter century were four more or less distinct periods of salary change for teachers. Modest increases marked the period from 1925 to 1931. Depression-induced reductions in local budgets from 1931 to 1935 were reflected in salary cuts—by 1935, in fact, salaries in large cities were back to 1925 levels. The third period, 1935–39, was characterized by restoration of previous reductions; in 1939, salaries were slightly higher than in 1931, as is shown by indexes [3] in table 1. Since 1939, the trend has been steadily upward. Increases were generally small in the early war years, but beginning with 1943 the rise was more rapid. The increase from 1939 to 1949 totaled 62 percent; after 1945 it was 40 percent (table 2).

TABLE 2.—*Percent increases in average salaries of public school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more, selected periods, 1925–49.*

Period	All size groups	Size group			
		500,000 and over	250,000 but under 500,000	100,000 but under 250,000	50,000 but under 100,000
1925 to 1939	14	15	11	11	16
1925 to 1949	84	70	92	96	105
1939 to 1949	62	48	73	76	76
1939 to 1945	16	9	21	23	21
1945 to 1949	40	36	43	43	45

Elementary and Secondary Teachers

Salary movements of elementary and secondary school teachers have closely paralleled one another in the last 10 years—the increases since 1939 were 63 and 60 percent, respectively. Aside from the general economic influences operating to raise salaries of all teachers, this parallelism can be attributed partly to the increasing importance of the single salary schedule. By 1949, this type of schedule, which bases the teacher's pay on amount of training without regard to position, had been adopted by more than 90 percent of the school systems in cities of over 50,000. The schedules, formerly predominant, fixed salaries according to the teaching position held. Between 1925 and 1939, when the position schedule was prominent, salaries for elementary teachers rose 16 percent and for secondary teachers 11 percent. Over the entire period, 1925–49, the average salary of elementary school teachers increased 90 percent as compared with 78 percent for secondary school teachers.

City and Regional Variations

Over the quarter century, teachers' salaries rose proportionately less in cities of 500,000 or more than in the smaller cities. The rise in the largest cities averaged 70 percent, compared with 92 to 105 percent increases in the three groups of smaller cities. Most of the divergence in salary trends occurred between 1939 and 1949; it was particularly marked between 1939 and 1945. During the 10-year period, the average rise in each of the three groups of smaller cities varied within the narrow range of 73 to 76 percent, while salaries in the larger cities rose by only 48 percent. Salary changes were comparatively small in all four groups between 1925 and 1939, the average increases varying from 11 to 16 percent.

When changes were measured in dollar rather than in percentage terms, there was less spread between the largest cities and the other cities studied, but even in dollar terms the differential in salaries between large and small cities narrowed between 1939 and 1949. The large-city teachers started out with higher pay; a given dollar change therefore yielded a smaller percentage increase for them than for teachers in smaller cities. However, the smaller cities actually raised salaries more in dollar terms. Teachers in the biggest cities received an average [4] increase of $1,100 to $1,200 during this decade. In the smaller cities, average increases varied from $1,300–$1,400 for the 50,000–100,000 group, to $1,500–$1,600 for the other two groups. This shift in dollar relationships took place almost entirely during the war years. After 1945, the average increases were almost uniform, $1,000–$1,100, in all size groups except the 250,000–500,000 group in which increases were $1,100–$1,200.

TABLE 3.—*Percent distribution of public school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more, by size of increase in average salaries, 1939–49*

Increases in average salary	Percent of teachers employed in school systems with specified salary increases in—				
	Total	Cities of 500,000 and over	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000
Dollars per year					
Under 500					
500 and under 600	(1)			2	
600 and under 700					
700 and under 800	1		5	2	
800 and under 900	2		5	2	2
900 and under 1,000	3	3		4	5
1,000 and under 1,100	5	4		10	9
1,100 and under 1,200	31	58	8	3	12
1,200 and under 1,300	6	4	4	7	14
1,300 and under 1,400	5		9	12	10
1,400 and under 1,500	4		5	6	12
1,500 and under 1,600	14	3	30	26	7
1,600 and under 1,700	6	8		9	4
1,700 and under 1,800	6		19	5	11
1,800 and under 1,900	10	12	11	8	3
1,900 and under 2,000	5	8	4		4
2,000 and under 2,100	1			2	3
2,100 and under 2,200	1			2	2
2,200 and under 2,300	(1)				1
2,300 and under 2,400					
2,400 and under 2,500					
2,500 and under 2,600	(1)				1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Percent					
20 and under 25	(1)			2	
25 and under 30					
30 and under 35	18	38			
35 and under 40	2	3		2	2
40 and under 45	5	3	9	3	5
45 and under 50	15	25	4	6	8
50 and under 55	4		6	9	5
55 and under 60	3		9	6	2
60 and under 65	6	3	13	4	8
65 and under 70	4	3		7	9
70 and under 75	3		8	2	9
75 and under 80	11	20		3	7
80 and under 85	7	5	6	15	4
85 and under 90	3		3	10	6
90 and under 95	4		13	6	4
95 and under 100	3		8	7	2
100 and under 105	3		9	2	4
105 and under 110	4		9	5	9
110 and under 115	1			2	4
115 and under 120	2		3	5	2
120 and under 125					
125 and under 130	1			4	2
130 and under 135	1				4
135 and under 140					
140 and under 145					
145 and under 150	(1)				3
150 and under 155					
155 and under 160	(1)				1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

The averages for groups of cities do not adequately portray the wide variations among individual communities. Salary increases between 1939 and 1949 varied among individual cities from 20 to 160 percent (table 3). In dollar terms, the range was from $500 to $2,600.

Salary indexes point to sharp differences in the rate of change among the 9 geographic regions into which the cities were classified (table 4). From 1925 to 1949, salaries in 4 regions—Border, Southeast, Southwest, and Pacific—rose from 111 to 114 percent; at the same time, the increase in the Middle Atlantic States was 65 percent. The rise in the other regions varied between 80 and 88 percent.

The most marked regional differences occurred from 1939 to 1949. As table 4 indicates, the Middle Atlantic States had the smallest rise—39 percent; salaries in the Southeast more than doubled, and in the Southwest almost doubled.[5]

TABLE 4.—*Indexes of average salaries for public school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more population, and percentage increases, by region,*[1] *1925–49*

Year	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
	Indexes (1939=100)								
1925	89	84	85	94	96	93	94	86	82
1927	91	85	92	101	98	97	100	91	89
1929	94	90	97	105	102	102	104	96	91
1931	96	95	99	110	104	104	105	96	97
1933	93	95	94	92	91	97	87	88	91
1935	88	89	90	87	86	90	89	85	88
1937	97	94	95	89	94	96	94	91	95
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1941	102	101	103	103	101	101	102	102	103
1943	108	104	109	113	110	109	109	108	109
1945	115	107	123	137	124	118	126	115	118
1947	126	123	139	159	138	138	149	137	137
1949	160	139	179	201	177	175	198	158	173
	Percentage increases, selected periods								
1925–49	80	65	111	114	84	88	111	84	111
1939–49	60	39	79	101	77	75	98	58	73

[1] The 9 regions are composed as follows: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania; *Border*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

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[1] This summary of salary trends is limited to cities of 50,000 or more population, which together employ about 200,000 of the country's nearly 900,000 elementary and secondary public school teachers. The number of teachers by city-size group in 1949 were approximately as follows:

500,000 or more	87,000
250,000 and under 500,000	35,000
100,000 and under 250,000	44,000
50,000 and under 100,000	42,000
Total	208,000

Data for smaller urban communities were excluded, in order to reduce the tabulation workload to manageable proportions. Comparable information was not available for rural schools. The indexes are limited to classroom teachers, excluding supervisors and principals. The salary data used were those collected biennially by the National Education Association through questionnaires completed by school superintendents at the beginning of the school year.

[2] The increase for teachers in cities of 100,000 or more is 82 percent compared with 76 percent for policemen and firemen; see Monthly Labor Review, June 1950, for trend of earnings of policemen and firemen.

[3] The methods used in constructing these indexes are described in a forthcoming multilithed bulletin, Wage Movements, Series 3, No. 5, available on request.

The data used in the construction of the indexes are published by the National Education Association in separate bulletins entitled, "Special Salary Tabulations." These tabulations may be purchased from the Association's office located at 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

[4] Median.

[5] It should be noted that the regional pattern is related to the variation in salary trends among the largest and the other cities studied, since proportionately more of the teachers in certain regions (for example, the Middle Atlantic States) are employed in the largest size city school systems.

Paper and Allied Products: Hourly Earnings, May 1950

PLANT WORKERS in selected branches of the paper and allied products industry earned an average of $1.24 an hour in May 1950.[1] Median hourly rates for the branches covered by the survey were: pulp and paper, $1.27; paperboard, $1.27; building paper and building board, $1.21; paper bags $1.10; and selected paper products,[2] $1.22.

Regionally, the level of earnings for plant workers in all branches combined varied from $1.18 in the South to $1.54 in the Far West.[3] Almost two-fifths of the workers in the Far West were earning more than $1.60 an hour as contrasted with only about 15 percent in the South. Except for the Far West, the variation in average earnings

Percentage distribution of plant workers in paper and allied products industry by straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected branches and regions, May 1950

Average hourly earnings[1] (in cents)	United States[2]						New England					Middle Atlantic					
	All branches	Paper and pulp	Paper-board	Building paper and board	Paper bags	Selected paper products[3]	All branches[4]	Paper and pulp	Paper-board	Paper bags	Selected paper products[3]	All branches	Paper and pulp	Paper-board	Building paper and board	Paper bags	Selected paper products[3]
Under 75.0	(5)	(5)					(5)	(5)									
75.0–79.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	(5)	3.0	1.6	0.4	0.1		7.1	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.4		2.8	0.6
80.0–84.9	.8	.1	.3	0.1	4.5	2.7	1.1	.1	0.1	21.2	8.0	1.1	.2	1.7		4.5	1.9
85.0–89.9	1.1	.4	1.5	(5)	3.9	3.6	.8	.5	1.1	4.9	4.5	1.7	.7	.7	0.1	5.1	4.6
90.0–94.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	7.9	6.2	4.0	3.1	2.7	3.3	6.8	7.9	3.5	3.0	1.7		8.5	4.9
95.0–99.9	4.4	3.2	1.9	12.9	10.0	5.9	4.6	3.6	3.3	16.4	16.6	3.3	3.3	.8	.7	4.1	5.9
100.0–104.9	4.8	4.0	3.7	9.2	7.8	7.2	6.7	5.5	8.1	13.0	18.4	4.4	4.0	2.6		5.3	6.9
105.0–109.9	8.2	7.4	9.9	4.3	13.9	8.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	6.3	9.4	6.1	5.2	5.9	5.1	10.2	7.6
110.0–114.9	7.4	7.8	7.4	6.4	6.4	5.4	7.9	8.2	7.6	5.2	9.0	9.5	11.2	10.3	3.7	9.2	5.7
115.0–119.9	10.9	12.7	9.8	7.4	7.5	5.8	17.4	19.1	17.1	1.3	5.9	11.9	15.5	8.8	7.4	7.3	6.1
120.0–124.9	10.3	11.3	10.2	8.2	7.6	7.9	12.4	12.7	14.3	5.1	4.8	11.8	13.9	10.4	16.9	7.3	6.8
125.0–129.9	8.5	9.0	6.7	12.0	4.3	9.6	8.6	9.1	6.2	4.6	2.7	9.4	10.2	9.6	13.6	6.3	7.0
130.0–134.9	6.1	6.4	5.1	7.2	3.4	7.5	6.0	6.2	5.5	1.8	2.1	6.6	6.8	6.2	7.4	4.5	7.0
135.0–139.9	5.3	5.3	6.5	3.6	3.1	6.7	4.8	5.1	5.1		2.5	6.3	5.5	9.3	9.3	3.1	7.8
140.0–144.9	5.7	6.3	5.9	3.4	2.5	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.6	1.8	1.4	5.0	4.9	6.3	5.2	2.8	5.2
145.0–149.9	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.0	2.3	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.5		1.3	4.0	3.8	5.1	7.0	2.6	4.0
150.0–154.9	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.6	2.1	3.7	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.2	.7	2.9	2.1	5.2	3.5	3.1	3.1
155.0–159.9	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.2	.2	.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	7.1	1.2	1.9
160.0 and over	12.4	12.5	17.4	6.0	9.6	9.9	4.5	4.6	5.8	3.1	1.1	9.7	7.3	12.6	13.0	12.1	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	188,083	116,541	30,976	11,395	16,595	12,576	32,380	25,168	4,294	606	1,926	37,818	21,126	4,942	1,577	3,334	6,839
Median rate	$1.24	$1.27	$1.27	$1.21	$1.10	$1.22	$1.19	$1.20	$1.19	$0.96	$1.02	$1.23	$1.21	$1.28	$1.32	$1.15	$1.24

Average hourly earnings[1] (in cents)	South					Great Lakes						Far West				
	All branches[4]	Paper and pulp	Paper-board	Building paper and board	Paper bags	All branches	Paper and pulp	Paper-board	Building paper and board	Paper bags	Selected paper products[3]	All branches[4]	Paper and pulp	Paper-board	Paper bags	Selected paper products[3]
Under 75.0						(5)	(5)									
75.0–79.9	1.2	1.2	0.1		3.2	0.4	0.1		0.2	2.4	2.5					
80.0–84.9	.8	.2	.1		4.0	.2	(5)	(5)	.2	1.3	1.7					
85.0–89.9	1.4	.2	3.5		2.6	.5	.3		.1	2.2	1.7	(5)			0.4	
90.0–94.9	4.0	1.2	2.9	15.1	5.4	.9	.5	0.1	.2	6.3	.8	0.1			1.5	1.4
95.0–99.9	7.4	3.6	2.6	24.6	12.1	3.3	3.7	1.1	.9	10.7	.9	.3			4.0	
100.0–104.9	6.1	4.1	3.7	17.7	6.6	4.2	4.2	2.9	.4	12.8	1.9	.2			4.4	1.1
105.0–109.9	15.0	14.3	19.6	6.3	18.4	5.6	5.3	3.8	.9	14.0	9.0	.2	0.1		2.4	1.4
110.0–114.9	7.2	6.7	8.5	9.9	5.0	7.7	9.1	6.2	2.6	7.4	3.6	.3	(5)		6.1	1.4
115.0–119.9	9.0	11.4	9.0	4.2	4.9	9.2	9.5	9.5	13.8	8.8	1.2	5.4	3.9	0.3	35.1	29.4
120.0–124.9	8.6	8.8	9.3	5.3	9.8	12.1	13.3	11.6	8.0	6.0	13.0	1.7	2.1	.1	2.4	1.4
125.0–129.9	4.6	5.8	4.2	3.0	2.7	13.7	13.8	9.6	25.9	5.7	20.3	.3	.1	.2	4.0	1.4
130.0–134.9	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.2	3.1	9.4	10.3	7.1	11.8	3.1	12.7	.4	(5)	.1	5.8	1.4
135.0–139.9	5.1	6.2	6.6	.7	3.4	6.5	6.8	7.2	5.8	2.6	7.7	.2	(5)		4.0	
140.0–144.9	3.8	5.2	3.2	1.9	1.7	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.2	2.8	4.1	16.8	16.5	22.4	7.8	23.8
145.0–149.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.3	4.3	4.0	5.2	5.6	4.4	2.6	13.8	13.9	14.0	4.0	9.4
150.0–154.9	2.8	3.8	2.2	1.8	1.3	3.9	3.5	4.0	5.8	2.6	6.4	14.2	14.3	16.9	3.5	10.2
155.0–159.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.2	4.5	1.6	2.7	1.8	7.8	8.6	5.4	3.2	6.1
160.0 and over	14.9	18.5	17.3	.7	12.5	10.3	7.9	21.5	11.0	4.2	8.1	38.3	40.5	40.6	11.4	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	45,751	22,736	9,900	5,877	7,238	51,998	32,773	9,469	3,229	3,367	3,160	16,129	12,701	2,028	822	361
Median rate	$1.18	$1.24	$1.19	$1.02	$1.06	$1.27	$1.26	$1.34	$1.29	$1.10	$1.28	$1.54	$1.55	$1.54	$1.16	$1.42

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Includes plants primarily engaged in manufacturing facial tissues, toilet paper, paper napkins, and paper towels.
[4] Includes data for other branches of the industry in addition to those shown separately.
[5] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

among regions was comparatively small, ranging from $1.18 in the South to $1.27 in the Great Lakes. The variation in average earnings in regions other than the Far West can be accounted for, to a large extent, by differences in the proportion of workers employed in the several industry branches.

For example, the lower-paying paper bag and building paper and board branches of the industry were largely concentrated in the South. Nearly 45 percent of the paper bag workers and over a half of the workers in building paper and board plants were located in that region. Less than 2 percent of the paper bag workers were located in

New England. Plant workers in southern pulp and paper mills averaged $1.24 as compared with $1.21 and $1.20 in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions, respectively. Less than half of the workers in the South were employed in the higher paying pulp and paper mills as contrasted with other regions, where paper and pulp mills accounted for substantially more than half of the employment in the industry.

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[1] Based on a mail-questionnaire study of establishments employing 20 or more workers whose major activity was the manufacture of one or more of the following: (1) pulp from wood or from other materials such as rags, linters, waste paper, and straw; (2) paper from wood pulp and other fibers; (3) paperboard from wood pulp and other fibers; (4) building paper and building board except gypsum products; (5) paper bags; and (6) selected paper products—facial tissues, toilet paper, paper napkins, or paper towels.

Median rather than weighted arithmetic averages are used in this report. Establishments covered in the survey were requested to exclude overtime and shift premiums from the earnings data, but to include earnings under incentive systems of wage payment.

[2] Includes plants primarily engaged in the manufacture of facial tissues, toilet paper, paper napkins or paper towels.

[3] The regions in this study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia; Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Far West—California, Oregon, and Washington.

Women's and Misses' Dresses: Earnings in August 1950 [1]

HOURLY EARNINGS of workers in the women's and misses' dress industry averaged more than $1.40 in August 1950 in a majority of 11 leading centers. New York, where much of the industry is concentrated, had the highest hourly average, $1.87. Other cities in which high averages prevailed included Paterson, N. J. ($1.67); Chicago ($1.50); Newark-Jersey City ($1.47); Los Angeles ($1.45); and Boston ($1.44).

Men constituted about 25 percent of the labor force in New York, 20 percent in Philadelphia, and from 6 to 14 percent in the other areas. Their hourly earnings ranged from $1.16 in Dallas to $2.52 in New York, and averaged more than $2 in 6 of the 11 areas.

Women averaged $1.66 an hour in New York and $1.58 in Paterson. Their average earnings were $1.25 or more in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Newark-Jersey City, and Philadelphia. In only one area was their over-all average below $1 an hour.

Although a majority of the workers in most of the selected occupations were women, virtually all cutters and markers were men. Pressers were another group in which men were in the majority in Chicago, New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson. Cutters and markers, final inspectors, thread trimmers, and work distributors were typically paid time rates. Sewing and pressing operations were usually on an incentive basis.

More than half the workers in the industry were sewing-machine operators. Of the two production methods, the single-hand (tailor) system was predominant in most areas and included about seven-eighths of all operators studied. Their earnings averaged more than $1.50 an hour in all except four areas. In New York they earned, on the average, $2.02 an hour; in Paterson, $1.78; and in Philadelphia, $1.69.

The section system of sewing-machine operation was more common in Atlanta, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Operators under this system earned from an average of $1 an hour in Atlanta, Dallas, and St. Louis to $1.42 in Chicago. In practically all cities having both types of operation, the average earnings of section-system operators were lower than those of single-hand operators.

Cutters and markers—the highest paid occupation in most areas—averaged more than $2 an hour in 6 of the 11 areas. In Boston, Chicago, New York, and Paterson, however, pressers had the highest earnings among the occupations studied. Thread trimmers and work distributors were typically the lowest paid occupations.

In New York, comparisons were made of workers' earnings in establishments classified according to predominant wholesale price line. The average earnings of workers in shops producing dresses which sold for more than $12.75 each were usually somewhat higher than the earnings of those making lower-priced dresses.

Variations in occupational average earnings among classifications of establishments by price line or among cities, probably reflect a combination of factors including other items such as work flow, individual productivity of incentive workers, and type of garment produced.

Straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected plant occupations in manufacture of women's and misses' dresses in selected areas, August 1950

Plant occupation and sex	Atlanta	Boston			Chicago	Cleveland	Dallas	Los Angeles	Newark-Jersey City[2]	New York			Paterson[2]	Philadelphia			St. Louis
		All shops	Regular shops	Contract shops						All shops	Regular shops	Contract shops		All shops	Regular shops	Contract shops	
All occupations																	
All workers	$0.95	$1.44	$1.49	$1.37	$1.50	$1.23	$1.02	$1.45	$1.47	$1.87	$2.07	$1.73	$1.67	$1.40	$1.37	$1.47	$1.09
Men	1.37	2.38	2.44	2.28	2.26	1.85	1.16	2.01	2.36	2.52	2.57	2.45	2.38	1.98	1.88	2.32	1.50
Women	.92	1.28	1.32	1.24	1.39	1.13	1.01	1.37	1.40	1.66	1.82	1.56	1.58	1.25	1.24	1.28	1.04
Selected occupations																	
Cutters and markers	1.50	2.11	2.13	2.01	2.35	1.91	1.35	2.19	2.59	2.54	2.53	2.58	[3]	2.27	2.26	[3]	1.73
Men	1.50	2.11	2.13	2.01	2.35	2.12	1.36	[3]	2.59	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	1.73
Women						1.02	1.25	[3]		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	
Inspectors, final (examiners)	.87	1.07	[3]	[3]	.97	.97	.88	1.04	.98	1.26	1.27	1.26	[3]	.94	.95	.90	.89
Men									[3]				[3]	[3]	[3]		
Women	.87	1.07	[3]	[3]	.97	.97	.88	1.04	[3]	1.26	1.27	1.26	[3]	[3]	[3]	.90	.89
Pressers, hand	.76	2.36	2.28	2.43	2.51	1.20	1.05	1.79	2.17	3.02	3.41	2.79	2.50	1.58	1.50	1.80	1.61
Men		3.39	3.72	3.19	2.99	[3]		2.47	2.59	3.09	[3]	2.87	2.50	2.43	2.44	2.41	2.19
Women	.76	1.34	1.29	1.40	1.09	[3]	1.05	1.48	1.69	1.71	[3]	1.41		1.02	.95	1.29	1.12
Sewers, hand (finishers)	.78	1.19	1.22	1.14	1.37	1.10	.96	1.18	1.15	1.45	1.59	1.35	1.40	1.19	1.13	1.41	.98
Men										[3]	[3]	[3]					
Women	.78	1.19	1.22	1.14	1.37	1.10	.96	1.18	1.15	[3]	[3]	[3]	1.40	1.19	1.13	1.41	.98
Sewing-machine operators, section system	1.00	1.20	[3]	[3]	1.42	1.02	1.00	[3]	1.30	1.39	[3]	1.39	[3]	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.00
Men								[3]		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	1.85	[3]	[3]	
Women	1.00	1.20	[3]	[3]	1.42	1.02	1.00	[3]	1.30	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	1.24	[3]	[3]	1.00
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system	.94	1.58	1.69	1.43	1.57	1.61	1.13	1.48	1.60	2.02	2.40	1.81	1.78	1.69	1.59	2.06	1.31
Men		2.07	[3]	[3]	1.85	1.61			[3]	2.63	2.80	2.36		1.91	1.73	[3]	
Women	.94	1.56	1.66	1.43	1.57	1.61	1.13	1.48	[3]	1.91	2.26	1.75	1.78	1.61	1.55	[3]	1.31
Thread trimmers (cleaners)	.77	.78	.78	.78	.86	.89	[3]	.92	.91	.97	.99	.95	.94	.84	.86	.80	.80
Men							[3]			1.17	[3]	[3]					
Women	.77	.78	.78	.78	.86	.89	[3]	.92	.91	.97	[3]	[3]	.94	.84	.86	.80	.80
Work distributors	[3]	.85	[3]	[3]	.86	.97	.85	.97	.93	.97	.97	.96	[3]	.92	[3]	[3]	.81
Men	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]					[3]	1.03	1.02	1.03	[3]				[3]
Women	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	.86	.97	.85	.97	[3]	.94	.96	.92	[3]	.92	[3]	[3]	[3]

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Industry primarily composed of contract shops. Regular shops were predominant in the other areas for which data are not presented separately for regular and contract shops.
[3] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

Related Wage Practices

In most areas, a large majority of the establishments studied had agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Supplementary benefit provisions in the agreements, however, were not uniform among the different areas.

Paid holidays, most commonly provided for workers paid on a time basis, were 6½ days annually—the usual practice in New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson. Atlanta shops granted 6 holidays for which the workers received, from an employer-contributed union fund, an amount equal to 2 percent of their annual earnings. In Los Angeles, workers who were paid time rates received pay for 6 holidays; in St. Louis, the provision was 5 days annually for both time and incentive workers. Usually, time-rated workers only were provided paid holidays in the other areas studied, the number of days ranging from 3 to 5.

Vacation benefits in 7 of the 11 areas studied were paid from union funds, provided by employer contributions of specified percentages of their weekly payrolls for workers covered by the union agreements. The vacation payments to workers in New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson varied by occupation; in 1950, they ranged from $35 for cleaners and pinkers to $53 for pressers and cutters. Workers in Atlanta, Boston, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia received as vacation pay an amount equal to 2 percent of their annual earnings; in Philadelphia, however, payments were not to exceed $65. In the 4 remaining areas, vacation payments were made directly to the workers by the employers and usually amounted to 1 week's pay after a year of service. In a few instances, proportionately smaller amounts were also reported for specified shorter periods of service and additional amounts after 5 years of service.

Health benefits which were also provided from employer-contributed union funds in most areas,

usually included sickness, hospitalization, surgery, eyeglasses, and death benefits. In six areas, medical service was provided at union health centers; such service is also planned for three additional areas.

Retirement funds have been established through employer contributions amounting to 1 percent of the payrolls for workers covered by the union agreements in Boston, Cleveland, New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson. In Boston, parts of the vacation and health funds may also be assigned to the retirement fund. Qualified workers over the age of 65 years in New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson receive $50 a month from these funds. Regulations regarding retirement payments have not yet been established in the other two areas.

—Fred W. Mohr

Division of Wage Statistics

[1] Data collected by field representatives under direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included style dresses only and was limited to shops employing 8 or more workers. Approximately 85,000 workers were employed in shops of this size in the 11 areas studied.

Footwear Manufacture: Earnings in September 1950 [1]

Edge trimmers were the highest paid among selected occupations in the footwear industry studied in 13 areas. They had average earnings in September 1950 ranging from $1.35 an hour in plants making children's Goodyear welt shoes in southeastern Pennsylvania to $2.55 in women's cement-process (conventional lasted) shoe plants in New York City. Their earnings averaged $1.75 or more an hour in two-thirds of the areas.

Machine cutters of vamps and whole shoes, numerically the most important of the men's occupations studied, averaged $1.50 or more an hour in all except four areas. Floor boys had the lowest earnings among the men's occupations, with averages ranging from 77 cents to $1 an hour.

Among the selected women's occupations, fancy stitchers included the most workers. Their average earnings ranged from 87 cents in women's cement-process (slip lasted) plants in Missouri (except St. Louis) to $1.66 an hour in women's cement-process (conventional lasted) plants in New York. Three-fourths of the area averages for this occupation were more than $1.10 an hour. In most areas, the earnings of top stitchers exceeded those of fancy stitchers by amounts ranging from 3 to 12 cents an hour. Floor girls were typically the lowest paid among the women's occupations; their average earnings ranged from 87 cents to $1.04 an hour.

Workers in New York generally had the highest occupational average hourly earnings among the areas studied in the women's cement-process (conventional lasted) branch of the industry. Los Angeles ranked second, on the average, while Boston and Haverhill averages were typically higher than those in the other New England areas. Earnings in St. Louis were relatively close to the New England levels and for most occupations were more than 20 cents higher than the averages for the remainder of Missouri.

Of the three areas in which women's cement process (slip lasted) shoes were studied, the earnings of workers in Los Angeles were highest.

In the men's Goodyear welt branch of the industry, more than two-thirds of the men's area job averages exceeded $1.50 an hour. Floor boys and floor girls were the only selected occupations for which average earnings were less than $1 an hour. Average hourly earnings in Brockton and in Illinois were usually higher than those in Worcester although the differences in most instances amounted to less than 15 cents.

Average hourly earnings of workers in occupations common to all branches of the footwear industry studied were generally highest in women's cement process (conventional lasted) plants in New York City. The lowest averages were usually in the children's Goodyear welt branch of the industry in Southeastern Pennsylvania and the women's cement process (slip lasted) branch in Missouri (except St. Louis).

Comparisons of plant worker earnings in September 1950 with those presented for a similar study in September 1949 show increases for about two-thirds of the area occupational averages for which comparable data are available. The majority of these increases, however, amounted to less than 5 percent. Since most workers in the footwear industry are paid on an incentive basis, factors such as work flow, style changes, and

Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] in selected occupations in footwear manufacturing, by process and wage area, September 1950

Occupation and sex	Women's cement process shoes (conventional lasted)									
	New England						New York, N. Y.	Missouri (except St. Louis)	St. Louis, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.
	Auburn-Lewiston Maine	Boston, Mass.	Haverhill, Mass.	Lynn, Mass.	Southeastern New Hampshire	Worcester, Mass.				
Plant occupations, men										
Assemblers for pullover, machine	$1.72	$1.67	$1.71	$1.82	$1.55	$1.69	$2.03	$1.27	$1.61	$1.85
Bed-machine operators	1.62	1.54	1.88	1.64	1.67	1.66	2.12	1.40	1.62	1.73
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.30	1.33	1.69	(2)
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine	1.59	1.67	1.67	1.62	1.50	1.64	1.51	1.33	1.57	1.88
Edge trimmers, machine	1.91	1.91	1.78	1.63	1.75	1.75	2.55	1.44	1.85	1.68
Fancy stitchers	(2)	1.70	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.22	(2)	(2)	1.48
Floor boys	.77	.87	.83	.86	.89	.83	.94	.85	1.00	.99
Mechanics, maintenance	1.71	2.00	1.72	1.84	1.60	1.67	(2)	1.41	1.54	1.71
Side lasters, machine	1.80	1.74	1.90	1.57	1.63	1.63	2.15	1.45	1.66	1.83
Sole attachers, cement process	1.48	1.53	1.64	1.79	1.52	1.48	2.23	1.15	1.48	1.65
Top stitchers	(2)	1.84	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.04	(2)	(2)	(2)
Treers	1.43	1.59	1.65	1.52	1.45	1.35	1.93	1.31	1.65	(2)
Vampers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.12	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wood-heel-seat fitters, hand	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.79	(2)	(2)	1.98	1.17	1.65	(2)
Wood-heel-seat fitters, machine	1.59	1.63	1.48	1.69	1.38	1.59	1.91	1.04	1.74	(2)
Plant occupations, women										
Fancy stitchers	1.16	1.37	1.25	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.66	.94	1.20	1.48
Floor girls	.91	.98	.95	.96	.91	.94	1.04	.93	.95	1.02
Top stitchers	1.29	1.60	1.31	1.25	1.16	1.23	(2)	1.05	1.27	1.53
Treers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.97	1.37	(2)
Vampers	1.45	1.77	1.24	1.24	1.08	1.16	(2)	1.00	1.32	1.52
Office occupations, women										
Clerks, payroll	.78	.93	.87	.89	.83	.81	1.16	.92	.87	1.08
Clerk-typists	(2)	.90	(2)	.83	.84	(2)	1.02	.79	.87	(2)
Stenographers, general	.87	.95	.91	.87	.86	(2)	1.27	.92	1.04	(2)

Occupation and sex	Women's cement process shoes (slip lasted)			Men's Goodyear welt shoes			Children's Goodyear welt shoes	Children's stitchdown shoes
	Missouri (except St. Louis)	St. Louis, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Brockton, Mass.	Worcester, Mass.	Illinois	Southeastern Pennsylvania	New York, N. Y.
Plant occupations, men								
Assemblers for pullover, machine				$1.69	$1.47	$1.71	$1.09	
Bed-machine operators				1.51	1.47	1.79	1.35	
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand	(2)	$1.58	$1.92	1.47	(2)	1.87	1.10	(2)
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine	$1.13	1.43	1.92	1.66	1.57	1.62	1.22	$1.83
Edge trimmers, machine	1.36	1.64	2.18	1.89	1.76	1.85	1.35	1.92
Fancy stitchers	(2)	(2)	1.66	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.01
Floor boys	.94	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.87	.78	.84
Goodyear stitchers				1.65	1.56	1.68	1.17	1.89
Mechanics, maintenance	1.33	1.35	1.65	1.68	1.59	1.49	1.33	(2)
Platform-cover lasters	1.01	1.54	1.80					
Side lasters, machine				1.57	1.53	1.61	1.21	
Sock-lining stitchers	(2)	(2)	1.85					
Sole attachers, cement process	1.32	1.42	1.64					
Thread lasters								2.17
Top stitchers	(2)	(2)	1.52	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.84
Treers	(2)	1.21	(2)	1.43	1.44	(2)	(2)	(2)
Vampers	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.42	1.24	(2)	(2)	1.83
Plant occupations, women								
Fancy stitchers	.87	.91	1.54	1.12	1.13	1.13	.98	1.45
Floor girls	1.00	.95	(2)	.90	.89	.96	.87	.98
Platform-cover stitchers	1.07	1.15	1.94					
Sock-lining stitchers	1.07	.97	1.75					
Top stitchers	.94	.98	1.61	1.11	1.09	1.24	1.02	1.42
Treers	1.09	1.17	1.26	(2)	(2)	1.18	.85	1.09
Vampers	.80	.98	(2)	1.42	1.19	1.31	1.01	1.49
Office occupations, women								
Clerks, payroll	.88	1.17	(2)	.88	.86	(2)	.98	1.29
Clerk-typists	.78	.84	(2)	(2)	(2)	.95	.93	(2)
Stenographers, general	.92	(2)	(2)	.86	.90	(2)	.96	(2)

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

[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

individual productivity, as well as wage adjustments, may be reflected in changes in occupational earnings.

Related Wage Practices

A work schedule of 40 hours a week was almost universal among the plants studied. The only exception was in Worcester, Mass., where approximately 5 percent of the shoe workers had a weekly schedule of 45 hours.

Paid holidays for plant workers, generally six in number, were the usual practice. In St. Louis, however, most workers were given 5 days annually, while in Worcester, 1 day was most common. In Brockton and in Southeastern Pennsylvania, only a small minority of the workers in the plants studied were granted any paid holidays. Nearly all office workers received paid holiday benefits, usually on a more liberal basis than plant workers.

Paid vacations of 1 week after a year of service were the usual practice, that being the provision reported for all plant workers in a large majority of the areas studied. In the other areas, footwear plants employing from about 85 to 98 percent of the workers provided for similar benefits. Two-week vacations after 5 years of service were granted to a majority of the workers in about three-fifths of the areas and to a fourth or more of the workers in two other areas. In a few instances a small minority (not more than an eighth) of the workers received no vacation pay.

Insurance plans financed at least partially by the employer, were in effect in all areas. These plans usually included life insurance, hospitalization, and other health insurance. In about four-fifths of the areas, the plans covered a majority of the workers. In the other areas, plants employing from about 20 to 40 percent of the workers provided similar insurance benefits.

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Division of Wage Statistics

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included plants employing 21 or more workers in the following branches of the industry: women's cement process (conventional and slip lasted), men's Goodyear welt, children's Goodyear welt, and children's stitchdown. Approximately 68,000 workers were employed in these branches of the footwear industry in the areas studied.

Wage Chronology No. 8: Full-Fashioned Hosiery [1]

Supplement No. 1

The 2-year agreement negotiated by the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (Ind.), effective September 1, 1949, did not provide for a general wage adjustment. A change in the insurance program, agreed upon during negotiations on the new contract but not worked out in detail until November, became effective on December 1, 1949. The new contract continued the wage-reopening features of the previous contract, permitting either party to raise the question of a general wage adjustment at any time, with a provision for final determination by a wage tribunal in the event of disagreement. The agreement may be terminated on August 31, 1951.

The contract was reopened three times during 1950 for wage discussions; in the first two instances the issues were referred to the wage tribunal. The awards of the tribunal and the changes negotiated by the parties are summarized below, bringing up-to-date the 1941–48 wage chronology. Minimum hourly rates were also adjusted to comply with the Fair Labor Standards Act amendments of 1949.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1949. Reprinted in the Wage Chronology Series, Vol. I, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 970.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Apr. 3, 1950	Extensive downward revision of piece-rates	By decision of Wage Tribunal, Mar. 23, 1950, establishing new piece-rate schedule.
Sept. 5, 1950	Upward adjustment of piece-rates, restoring earnings generally to levels prevailing prior to April reduction.	By decision of Wage Tribunal, Sept. 27, 1950, establishing new piece-rate schedule. Time workers were not affected by either award.
Jan. 2, 1951	10.5 cents an hour increase for hourly and piece workers.	Cost-of-living bonus.

B—Minimum Hourly Rates

Effective date	Piecework learners	Time workers
Jan. 25, 1950	Class I occupations: 67 cents—first 240 hours; 70 cents—next 240 hours; 75 cents—after 480 hours. Class II occupations: 67 cents—first 240 hours; 70 cents—next 240 hours; 73 cents—next 480 hours; 75 cents—after 960 hours.	75 cents—first 6 months; 80 cents—after 6 months.
Jan. 2, 1951	75 cents—first 6 weeks; 77.5 cents—next 6 weeks; 80 cents—after 12 weeks.[1]	83.5 cents—first 6 months; 90.5 cents—after 6 months.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Shift Premium Pay	
Sept. 1, 1949	Third shift authorized. Premium pay—10 cents an hour.	35-hour week for 3d shift established. Limitation on hours and double-shift bonus for footers and toppers eliminated.
	Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work	
Sept. 1, 1949	----------	Work to 12 noon on Saturdays permitted in all departments. Overtime work thereafter to be negotiated at local level.
	Holiday Pay	
Nov. 22, 1949	----------	Eligibility requirements for holiday pay reduced to 9 months of continuous service.
	Hospitalization, Accident, and Health Insurance	
Dec. 1, 1949	*Hospitalization benefits*—increased to $7 a day for insured employees and dependent adults and $6 a day for dependent children. *Miscellaneous hospital expenses*—maximum increased to $50 for insured employees, $40 for dependent adults, and $35 for dependent children. *Surgical benefits*—increased by 20 percent. No change in employers' liability. Continues at 2.5 percent of each weekly payroll.	Minimum weekly sickness and accident benefits of $12.50 established.
	Pension Plan	
Apr. 3, 1950 (payments into fund).	Pension fund established, financed by employer contributions of 4 percent of gross weekly payrolls. Details to be worked out.	By decision of Wage Tribunal, Mar. 23, 1950.

[1] In any week in which a learner equals or exceeds 70 cents an hour on piece work, he receives the 10.5 cents an hour cost-of-living bonus.

Wage Chronology No. 13
Federal Classification Act Employees, 1924–50

THE PASSAGE of the Classification Act of 1923 was the first systematic attempt by the Federal Government to achieve a uniform alignment of jobs and salaries among its various departments and agencies. Although the Civil Service Act of 1883 provided for open competitive examinations, a probationary period before absolute appointment, and apportionment of appointments according to the population of States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, it did not correlate salaries with duties. Attempts were made to do so after the passage of the act, but the process was left in the hands of the individual departments and did not result in the uniformity desired.

The Classification Act of 1923 established the principles that (1) positions covered by the act were to be classified and graded according to their duties and responsibilities; (2) the same pay scale was to be applicable to all positions falling in the same class and grade regardless of department; (3) the different pay scales and the various classes and grades were to be logically associated so that pay was properly related to work; and (4) there was to be a central classifying agency (the Personnel Classification Board) serving all departments and charged with the responsibilities of equalizing and coordinating the classification and grading of positions. Thereafter, the rates of compensation for the same or similar work in different departments assumed a closer relationship. The provisions of the act were not applied by statute to the field service until July 1930. In 1932 the Personnel Classification Board was transferred to the Civil Service Commission.

Subsequent changes in the structure of the Executive branch of the Federal Government brought about many changes in the Classification Act of 1923. These took the form of Congressional amendments and Executive orders. The Classification Act of 1949 superseded the original act and established new authority and procedures. Specifically, the act was designed to "bring position-classification closer to the needs of Government as now constituted and to clarify and coordinate the distribution of authority between the [Civil Service] Commission and the various departments . . ."

The salaries of approximately 900,000 Federal Civil Service employees are now fixed by the 1949 law. Other laws and regulations govern their retirement system, annual leave, and related wage practices. Federal employees are stationed throughout the continental United States, in the Territories, and foreign countries. Because of the wide variety of Government functions, many kinds of positions are included in the Federal service. The levels of responsibility covered by the classification system range from routine, low-skilled work to that of bureau heads.

This chronology traces the major changes in salaries and related practices since the effective date of the Classification Act of 1923, as provided by statute, Executive orders, regulations of the Civil Service Commission, and opinions of the Comptroller General. Only per-annum Federal employees now subject to the Classification Act and employees within the continental United States are covered in this chronology. Excluded are provisions governing employees whose compensation is established by wage boards, Post Office Department employees, and certain groups now under the Classification Act, to whom the general provisions are not applicable. Because the Classification Act of 1923 continued some established standards relating to Federal employment, the provisions reported for July 1, 1924, the effective date of the act, do not necessarily indicate changes in previous conditions of employment.

The inclusion of a chronology dealing with the Federal classified service in a series devoted principally to collective-bargaining or other wage-determination arrangements in private industry requires some discussion of the legal position of Federal Civil Service workers compared to that of workers in private employment. The Federal

worker is not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, State workmen's compensation acts, Federal-State unemployment compensation acts, and Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance program. (Some Federal workers were given OASI coverage by the act of August 28, 1950.) There are, however, regulations and practices regarding the payment of premium rates for overtime work, on-the-job injury and health compensation, and a contributory retirement system, which are outlined in the chronology. No unemployment-compensation benefits are available to persons separated from Federal employment. Although unions among the Federal classified employees covered by this chronology have existed for several decades, membership has always been relatively small. Collective bargaining on wages and related matters, as it functions in private industry, did not enter into the determination of salary levels and supplementary benefits for these employees.

The purpose of this chronology and others in the series is to present a simplified summary of the major changes in wages and supplementary benefits that have taken place during the periods covered. The information presented in this chronology was extracted from a large volume of acts, regulations, orders, and opinions, with a necessarily drastic limitation on the amount of detail, exceptions, administrative procedures, etc., that could be shown. Readers are, therefore, reminded that except to obtain a summary of the changes, there is no available substitute for the legal documents and the opinions of the Government agencies charged with interpreting these documents.

A—General Salary Changes [1]

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
July 1, 1924 (Classification Act of 1923, Mar. 4, 1923).		Act established salary ranges by occupational services and grades. Applicable only to the central offices of the departments.
July 1, 1928 (Welch Act, May 28, 1928).	Salary ranges increased as follows: (1) Minimum—$120 annually to CAF (clerical, administrative, and fiscal), grades 1–4 and SP (sub-professional) 1–5; $140 to CAF 5; SP 6 and P (professional) 1; $200 to CAF 6–10; SP 7 and 8 and P 2 and 3; (2) Maximum—$60 annually to CAF 1–4 and equivalent grades, $100 to CAF 5–10 and equivalent grades; (3) Crafts, custodial and protective: [2] Minimum—$180 annually to grades 2–7, $140 to grade 8 and $200 to grades 9 and 10; maximum—$60 annually to grade 1, $240 to grades 2 and 3, $180 to grades 4–6 and $100 to grades 8–10.	The act increased minimum and maximum salary rates for all grades except CAF 11–14; P4–7 and CPC1. Act added 2 grades to the CAF and P services and reallocated the positions of former CAF 11–14 grades among CAF 11–15 and former P 4–7 among P 4–8.
July 3, 1930 (Brookhart Act, July 3, 1930).		Increases up to $200 in maximum rates of $5,200 or less. Act also extended coverage of classification act to the field service.
July 1, 1932 (Economy Act of 1933, June 30, 1932).		8⅓ percent decrease in all annual salaries in the form of a 1-month furlough without pay.[3] Applicable to all employees receiving salaries of $1,000 or more. No salary reduced below $1,000 a year. All administrative promotions were suspended.
Apr. 1, 1933 (Economy Act of Mar. 20, 1933, and Executive Orders Nos. 6085, 6188 and 6553).	15 percent decrease in all rates	By act of Mar. 20, 1933, the President was authorized, after making certain findings, to decrease Federal salary rates. Furlough provision of 1932 eliminated.
Feb. 1, 1934 (Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1935, Mar. 28, 1934).	Part of reduction restored; salary reduction changed to 10 percent.	
July 1, 1934 (Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1935, Mar. 28, 1934).	Part of reduction restored, changed to 5 percent.	
Apr. 1, 1935 (Joint Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong., 1st sess., Feb. 13, 1935).	Complete restoration of June 1932 salary levels	
July 1, 1941 (Mead-Ramspeck Act, Aug. 1, 1941).		Act initiated automatic, within-grade salary increases provided employee's conduct, service, and work were satisfactory. Interval between steps: 18 months, if in-grade increase was $60 or $100; or 30 months if in-grade increase was $200 or $250. Previously, increases were allowed to the extent that all salaries within a grade did not exceed the midpoint of the grade.
Aug. 1, 1942 (Custodial Pay Act of Aug. 1, 1942).		Salary rates of SP–1 and 2 and CPC–1 through 8 increased from $60 to $200. There was no change in the salary rates of the other grades and services.
July 1, 1945 (Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, June 30, 1945).	Salaries increased by 20 percent on the first $1,200, 10 percent on next $3,400, and 5 percent on remainder, subject to a $10,000 ceiling. 15.9 percent average increase.	Interval between in-grade increases decreased to 12 months for grades receiving less than $200 and 18 months for grades receiving $200 or more.
July 1, 1946 (Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, May 24, 1946).	Increases of 14 percent or $250 a year, whichever was greater, but not more than 25 percent. Average increase 14.2 percent.	No salary increased to more than $10,000. Grades CPC–9 and 10 given additional increases.
July 1948 (Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Act of 1948, July 3, 1948).	$330 a year increase in all rates	Maximum salary increased to $10,330.
Oct. 28, 1949 (Classification Act of 1949, Oct. 28, 1949).	Revision of classification structure resulting in increases averaging $140 a year.	Act provided for consolidation of the 4 services into 2 schedules and the addition of 3 grades in the general schedule. Maximum salary increased to $14,000 a year, but limited to 25 positions.[4]

[1] The changes listed above were the major adjustments in salary rates during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in personnel at the various services and grades and in-grade increases and promotions, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the change in the average salary over the period.

[2] Prior to Aug. 1, 1942, the craft, custodial, and protective service was known as the custodial service.

[3] 1-month furlough could be extended over the period covered by the act.

[4] The numerical limitations were modified by later acts which, however, applied to specified agencies and functions.

B—Basic Federal Salary Ranges by Service and Grade, 1924–50

Service				Salary range [1] and effective date													
Professional	Sub-professional	Clerical, administrative, and fiscal	General schedule [2]	July 1, 1924		July 1, 1928		July 3, 1930		July 1, 1932 [5]		Apr. 1, 1933		Feb. 1, 1934		July 1, 1934	
				Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	Grade 1			$900	$1,260	$1,020	$1,320	$1,020	$1,380	$1,000	$1,265	$867	$1,173	$918	$1,242	$969	$1,311
		Grade 1	Grade 1	1,140	1,500	1,260	1,560	1,260	1,620	1,155	1,485	1,071	1,377	1,134	1,458	1,197	1,539
	Grade 2			1,140	1,500	1,260	1,560	1,260	1,620	1,155	1,485	1,071	1,377	1,134	1,458	1,197	1,539
	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 2	1,320	1,680	1,440	1,740	1,440	1,800	1,320	1,650	1,224	1,530	1,296	1,620	1,368	1,710
	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 3	1,500	1,860	1,620	1,920	1,620	1,980	1,485	1,815	1,377	1,683	1,458	1,782	1,539	1,881
	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 4	1,680	2,040	1,800	2,100	1,800	2,160	1,650	1,980	1,530	1,836	1,620	1,944	1,710	2,052
Grade 1	Grade 6	Grade 5	Grade 5	1,860	2,400	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,600	1,833	2,383	1,700	2,210	1,800	2,340	1,900	2,470
	Grade 7	Grade 6	Grade 6	2,100	2,700	2,300	2,800	2,300	2,900	2,108	2,658	1,955	2,465	2,070	2,610	2,185	2,755
Grade 2	Grade 8	Grade 7	Grade 7	2,400	3,000	2,600	3,100	2,600	3,200	2,383	2,933	2,210	2,720	2,340	2,880	2,470	3,040
		Grade 8	Grade 8	2,700	3,300	2,900	3,400	2,900	3,500	2,658	3,208	2,465	2,975	2,610	3,150	2,755	3,325
Grade 3		Grade 9	Grade 9	3,000	3,600	3,200	3,700	3,200	3,800	2,933	3,483	2,720	3,230	2,880	3,420	3,040	3,610
		Grade 10	Grade 10	3,300	3,900	3,500	4,000	3,500	4,100	3,208	3,958	2,975	3,485	3,150	3,690	3,325	3,895
Grade 4		Grade 11	Grade 11	3,800	[4] 5,000	3,800	4,400	3,800	4,600	3,483	4,217	3,230	3,910	3,420	4,140	3,610	4,370
Grade 5		Grade 12	Grade 12	5,200	[4] 6,000	4,600	[4] 5,200	4,600	[4] 5,400	4,216	4,950	3,910	4,590	4,140	4,860	4,370	5,130
Grade 6		Grade 13	Grade 13	6,000	[4] 7,500	5,600	[4] 6,400	5,600	[4] 6,400	5,133	5,867	4,760	5,440	5,040	5,760	5,320	6,080
Grade 7		Grade 14	Grade 14	7,500	[4] 7,500	6,500	[4] 7,500	6,500	[4] 7,500	5,958	6,875	5,525	6,375	5,850	6,750	6,175	7,125
Grade 8		Grade 15	Grade 15			8,000	[4] 9,000	8,000	[4] 9,000	7,333	8,250	6,800	7,650	7,200	8,100	7,600	8,550
			Grade 16 [3]														
			Grade 17 [3]														
			Grade 18 [3]														

Professional	Sub-professional	Clerical, administrative, and fiscal	General schedule [2]	Apr. 1, 1935		Aug. 1, 1942		July 1, 1945		July 1, 1946		July 1, 1948		Oct. 28, 1949 [6]	
				Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	Grade 1			$1,020	$1,380	$1,200	$1,560	$1,440	$1,836	$1,690	$2,093	$2,020	$2,423		
		Grade 1	Grade 1	1,260	1,620	1,260	1,620	1,506	1,902	1,756	2,168	2,086	2,498	$2,200	$2,680
	Grade 2			1,260	1,620	1,320	1,680	1,572	1,968	1,822	2,244	2,152	2,574		
	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 2	1,440	1,800	1,440	1,800	1,704	2,100	1,954	2,394	2,284	2,724	2,450	2,930
	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 3	1,620	1,980	1,620	1,980	1,902	2,298	2,168	2,620	2,498	2,950	2,650	3,130
	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 4	1,800	2,160	1,800	2,160	2,100	2,496	2,394	2,845	2,724	3,175	2,875	3,355
Grade 1	Grade 6	Grade 5	Grade 5	2,000	2,600	2,000	2,600	2,320	2,980	2,645	3,397	2,975	3,727	3,100	3,850
	Grade 7	Grade 6	Grade 6	2,300	2,900	2,300	2,900	2,650	3,310	3,021	3,773	3,351	4,103	3,450	4,200
Grade 2	Grade 8	Grade 7	Grade 7	2,600	3,200	2,600	3,200	2,980	3,640	3,397	4,150	3,727	4,480	3,825	4,575
		Grade 8	Grade 8	2,900	3,500	2,900	3,500	3,310	3,970	3,773	4,526	4,103	4,856	4,200	4,950
Grade 3		Grade 9	Grade 9	3,200	3,800	3,200	3,800	3,640	4,300	4,150	4,902	4,480	5,232	4,600	5,350
		Grade 10	Grade 10	3,500	4,100	3,500	4,100	3,970	4,630	4,526	5,278	4,856	5,608	5,000	5,750
Grade 4		Grade 11	Grade 11	3,800	4,600	3,800	4,600	4,300	5,180	4,902	5,905	5,232	6,235	5,400	6,400
Grade 5		Grade 12	Grade 12	4,600	5,400	4,600	5,400	5,180	6,020	5,905	6,863	6,235	7,193	6,400	7,400
Grade 6		Grade 13	Grade 13	5,600	6,400	5,600	6,400	6,230	7,070	7,102	8,060	7,432	8,390	7,600	8,600
Grade 7		Grade 14	Grade 14	6,500	7,500	6,500	7,500	7,175	8,225	8,180	9,377	8,510	9,707	8,800	9,800
Grade 8		Grade 15	Grade 15	8,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	8,750	9,800	9,975	10,000	10,305	10,330	10,000	11,000
			Grade 16 [3]											11,200	12,000
			Grade 17 [3]											12,200	13,000
			Grade 18 [3]											14,000	14,000

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Basic Federal Salary Ranges by Service and Grade, 1924–50—Continued

Crafts, custodial, and protective	July 1, 1924		July 1, 1928		July 3, 1930		July 1, 1932 [5]		Apr. 1, 1933		Feb. 1, 1934		July 1, 1934	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade 1	$600	$780	$600	$840	$600	$840	$600	$840	$510	$714	$540	$756	$570	$798
Grade 2	900	1,140	1,080	1,380	1,080	1,380	1,000	1,265	918	1,173	972	1,242	1,026	1,311
Grade 3	1,020	1,260	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,100	1,375	1,020	1,275	1,080	1,350	1,140	1,425
Grade 4	1,140	1,500	1,320	1,620	1,320	1,680	1,210	1,540	1,122	1,428	1,188	1,512	1,254	1,596
Grade 5	1,320	1,680	1,500	1,800	1,500	1,860	1,375	1,705	1,275	1,581	1,350	1,674	1,425	1,767
Grade 6	1,500	1,860	1,680	1,980	1,680	2,040	1,540	1,870	1,428	1,734	1,512	1,836	1,596	1,938
Grade 7	1,680	2,040	1,860	2,200	1,860	2,300	1,705	2,108	1,581	1,955	1,674	2,070	1,767	2,185
Grade 8	1,860	2,400	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,600	1,833	2,383	1,700	2,210	1,800	2,340	1,900	2,470
Grade 9	2,100	2,700	2,300	2,800	2,300	2,900	2,108	2,658	1,955	2,465	2,070	2,610	2,185	2,755
Grade 10	2,400	3,000	2,600	3,100	2,600	3,200	2,383	2,933	2,210	2,720	2,340	2,880	2,470	3,040

Crafts, custodial, and protective	Apr. 1, 1935		Aug. 1, 1942		July 1, 1945		July 1, 1946		July 1, 1948		Oct. 28, 1949 [6]	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade 1	$600	$840	$720	$960	$864	$1,152	$1,080	$1,402	$1,410	$1,732	$1,510	$1,870
Grade 2	1,080	1,380	1,200	1,500	1,440	1,770	1,690	2,020	2,020	2,350	2,120	2,540
Grade 3	1,200	1,500	1,320	1,620	1,572	1,902	1,822	2,168	2,152	2,498	2,252	2,732
Grade 4	1,320	1,680	1,500	1,860	1,770	2,166	2,020	2,469	2,350	2,799	2,450	2,930
Grade 5	1,500	1,860	1,680	2,040	1,968	2,364	2,244	2,695	2,574	3,025	2,674	3,154
Grade 6	1,680	2,040	1,860	2,220	2,166	2,562	2,469	2,921	2,799	3,251	2,900	3,380
Grade 7	1,860	2,300	2,040	2,500	2,364	2,870	2,695	3,272	3,025	3,602	3,125	3,725
Grade 8	2,000	2,600	2,200	2,800	2,540	3,200	2,896	3,648	3,226	3,978	3,400	4,150
Grade 9	2,300	2,900	2,300	2,900	2,650	3,310	3,272	4,024	3,602	4,354	3,775	4,525
Grade 10	2,600	3,200	2,600	3,200	2,980	3,640	3,648	4,400	3,978	4,730	4,150	4,900

[1] All rates are adjusted to the nearest dollar.
[2] In October 1949, the 3 services were consolidated into a new single general schedule.
[3] Act places numerical limitations on positions that can be classified as 16, 17, and 18 at any one time; 300 in GS-16, 75 in GS-17, and 25 in GS-18. The numerical limitations were modified by later acts which, however, applied only to specified agencies and functions.
[4] Unless a higher rate is specified by law.
[5] Since the July 1932 reduction took the form of a furlough without pay rather than a change in established annual rates, the figures shown for this period are earnings rather than rates.
[6] Employees in a position for 10 years to receive an additional (longevity) step increase beyond the maximum rate for each 3 years of service at or above the maximum rate without change in grade or rate, with limit of 3 such increases. Not applicable to employees above grade 10.

C—Salary Range Within Grades and Provisions for Within-Grade Increases, January 1951 [1]

General schedule	Range between minimum and maximum salaries	Provisions for step increases within grades	
		Number of weeks of satisfactory service between increases	Increase in annual salary
Grade 1	$480	52	$80
Grade 2	480	52	80
Grade 3	480	52	80
Grade 4	480	52	80
Grade 5	750	52	125
Grade 6	750	52	125
Grade 7	750	52	125
Grade 8	750	52	125
Grade 9	750	52	125
Grade 10	750	52	125
Grade 11	1,000	78	200
Grade 12	1,000	78	200
Grade 13	1,000	78	200
Grade 14	1,000	78	200
Grade 15	1,000	78	250
Grade 16	800	78	200
Grade 17	800	78	200
Grade 18			None

Crafts, custodial, and protective	Range between minimum and maximum salaries	Provisions for step increases within grades	
		Number of weeks of satisfactory service between increases	Increase in annual salary
Grade 1	$360	52	$60
Grade 2	420	52	70
Grade 3	480	52	80
Grade 4	480	52	80
Grade 5	480	52	80
Grade 6	480	52	80
Grade 7	600	52	100
Grade 8	750	52	125
Grade 9	750	52	125
Grade 10	750	52	125

[1] Increases are automatic, provided employee's work is satisfactory up to the maximum for the grade. This scale became effective in October 1949.

For previous policy regarding within-grade increases, see table A.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Overtime Pay [2]	
July 1, 1924 (act of Mar. 15, 1898)	No provision for payment for overtime work	Although the law specified that employees were to work minimum of 7 hours a day, exclusive of Sundays, it provided that head of an agency or department could, by written order, extend hours of an employee, but prohibited payment of additional compensation.
1940–1942 (acts of June 28, 1940, Oct. 21, 1940, June 3, 1941 and Feb. 10, 1942).	----------	Time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours a week applicable to specific occupations of War and Navy Depts., Coast Guard, Maritime Commission and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.
Dec. 1, 1942 (joint resolution of Dec. 22, 1942).	Time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours a week, payable only on that part of basic compensation not in excess of a rate of $2,900 a year. Basic salary plus overtime not to exceed a rate of $5,000 for any pay period on salaries below $5,000. No overtime paid on salaries above $5,000.	10 percent in lieu of overtime for employees whose tour of duty was intermittent, irregular or less than full time. The $2,900 and $5,000 provisions also applied to these employees. Resolution expired Apr. 30, 1943.
May 1, 1943, (act of May 7, 1943)	Overtime provision of December 1942 reenacted	Applicable to per-annum Classification Act employees generally. Additional compensation at rate of $300 a year was paid employees whose earned overtime pay under this provision for any pay period was less than at rate of $300 a year. Heads of departments could, at their discretion, grant compensatory time off in lieu of overtime only for overtime exceeding 48 hours a week. Employees whose hours of duty were irregular, specified employees in or under the legislative or judicial branch whose positions fell under Classification Act, and employees whose hours of work were governed by hours of private establishments which they served, to receive overtime at rate of $300 a year if basic compensation was less than $2,000 or 15 percent of that part of the basic compensation not in excess of a rate of $2,900 if salary was more than $2,000. Additional overtime compensation for any pay period limited to 25 percent of earned basic compensation for such pay period. Act expired June 30, 1945.
July 30, 1944 (act of July 30, 1944)	----------	Additional compensation to per annum Classification Act employees at rate of $300 per annum if basic compensation was less than $2,000 per annum, or 15 percent of compensation not in excess of $2,900 per annum if basic compensation was at a rate of $2,000 or more.
July 1, 1945 (act of June 30, 1945)	Changed to: Time and one-half to employees whose basic compensation was less than $2,980; declining rate of overtime pay to employees whose basic compensation was more than $2,980.[3]	Hourly rate of employees determined by dividing basic annual compensation by 2,080 (previously 2,880) hours. Heads of departments could, by regulation, grant compensatory time off for irregular or occasional overtime work in excess of 48 hours to employees requesting such compensatory time off. Aggregate rate of compensation not to exceed a rate of $10,000 per annum.
July 1, 1946 (act of May 24, 1946)	----------	Compensatory time off permissible for irregular or occasional overtime work in excess of 40 hours a week.
July 1, 1948 (act of July 3, 1948)	----------	Aggregate rate increased to $10,330.

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Holiday Pay	
July 1, 1924 (act of Jan. 6, 1885, June 28, 1894 and Mar. 15, 1898).	6 or more paid holidays for which employees receive their regular pay. No additional pay for holidays worked.	Regular holidays were: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Christmas Day. Thanksgiving Day was a paid holiday by Presidential proclamation. Other days on which the departments and agencies were closed by Executive order were treated as paid holidays.
May 13, 1938 (act of May 13, 1938)	Added: Armistice Day made a paid holiday.	
Dec. 26, 1941 (act of Dec. 26, 1941)	----------	Thanksgiving Day made a paid holiday by statute.
May 12, 1943 (White House memorandum).	Changed to: All holidays, except Christmas, made work days.	
July 1, 1945 (act of June 30, 1945)	Changed to: Time and one-half (total) the regular rate for work on holidays established by law or Executive order.	To be effective after the cessation of hostilities with reestablishment of normal holidays by Executive order. Aggregate rate for base rate, overtime, holiday and night pay not to exceed a rate of $10,000 per annum.
Aug. 23, 1945 (White House memorandum).	8 regular paid holidays restored.	
July 1, 1946 (act of July 1, 1946)	Changed to: Double time (total) for holidays worked	Holiday must fall within employee's basic workweek of 40 hours. Maximum holiday pay limited to 8 hours.
July 1, 1948 (act of July 3, 1948)	----------	Aggregate rate increased to $10,330.
	Premium Pay for Night Work	
July 1, 1924	No provision for night work premium pay.	
July 1, 1945 (act of June 30, 1945)	10 percent differential for regularly scheduled hours of work between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Differential not paid employees for night work outside of a regularly scheduled tour of duty or when employee is on leave. Limited to hours in basic 40-hour workweek. Aggregate rate including base rate, overtime, holiday and night pay not to exceed a rate of $10,000 per annum.
July 1, 1946 (act of July 1, 1946)	----------	Night premium extended to hours beyond basic 40-hour workweek between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.
July 1, 1948 (act of July 3, 1948)	----------	Aggregate rate increased to $10,330.
	Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work	
July 1, 1924	No provisions for premium pay for work on Saturday or Sunday.	
	Vacation Pay (Annual Leave)	
July 1, 1924 (act of Mar. 15, 1898)	Maximum of 30 days annual leave with pay allowed employees in any 1 year.	Leave granted at discretion of head of agency. Leave was not cumulative. By act of Feb. 24, 1899, leave was exclusive of Sundays and holidays within leave period.
July 1, 1932 (act of June 30, 1932)	Reduced to: 15 days	Act allowed the accumulation of leave without limit.
Mar. 14, 1936 (act of Mar. 14, 1936)	Increased to: 26 days	Accumulation of leave limited to 60 days.[4]
Sept. 8, 1939 (act of Dec. 17, 1942)	----------	Permissible accumulation of leave increased to 90 days.[4]
Mar. 2, 1940 (act of Mar. 2, 1940)	----------	Leave made exclusive of nonworkdays established by Executive or administrative order.
July 24, 1947 (act of July 25, 1947)	----------	Permissible accumulation of leave reduced to 60 days.[4]
	Sick Leave Pay	
July 1, 1924 (act of Mar. 15, 1898)	30 days sick leave with pay allowed employees in any 1 year.	Leave granted at discretion of head of agency and was not cumulative.
Mar. 14, 1936 (act of Mar. 14, 1936)	Changed to: 1¼ days a month (15 days annually)	Leave cumulative to 90 days.
Mar. 2, 1940 (act of Mar. 2, 1940)	----------	Sick leave made exclusive of Sundays, holidays, and nonworkdays established by Executive or administrative order.

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Travel Pay (Per Diem)	
July 1, 1924	Employees required to travel reimbursed for expenses. Time spent in travel outside regular work schedule not paid for.	Regulated by individual departments and agencies.
July 1, 1926 (act of June 3, 1926)	Changed to: Employees required to travel reimbursed for expenses up to $7 a day or paid per diem not to exceed $6 a day in lieu of expenses.	Employees also provided with transportation. Generally the per diem allowance was decreased after an extended stay in one local. The extent and time of reduction was determined administratively by the individual departments and agencies.
July 1, 1932 (act of June 3, 1932)	Per diem maximum reduced to $5 a day	Actual expense provision eliminated.
Jan. 30, 1942 (act of Jan. 30, 1942)	Increased to: $6 a day maximum	
July 1, 1949 (act of June 9, 1949)	Increased to: $9 a day maximum [3]	
	Mileage Allowance	
July 1, 1924	Employees required to use private vehicles for official business reimbursed for actual expenses.	Regulated by individual departments and agencies.
Feb. 14, 1931 (act of Feb. 14, 1931)	Changed to: Automobiles—maximum of 7 cents a mile; motorcycles—maximum of 3 cents.	Applicable only to travel outside of official station. By individual agency appropriation travel by private vehicle inside an official station was reimbursed at approximately 3 cents a mile.
Mar. 3, 1933 (act of Mar. 3, 1933)	Reduced to: Automobiles—maximum of 5 cents; motorcycles—maximum of 2 cents.	
Aug. 2, 1946 (act of Aug. 2, 1946)	Added: Private airplanes—maximum of 5 cents a mile; automobiles inside official station—maximum of 4 cents.	
July 1, 1949 (act of June 9, 1949)	Changed to: Automobiles (inside and outside official station) and airplanes—maximum of 7 cents a mile; motorcycles—maximum of 4 cents a mile.	
	Moving Expenses	
July 1, 1924	Employees required to change official stations reimbursed for travel and cost of moving household goods.	Expenses incurred in changing official stations regulated by individual agencies. Generally the regulations provided for employees' traveling expenses and costs of moving household goods.
Oct. 10, 1940 (act of Oct. 10, 1940)	----------	Act made moving expense provisions uniform for all agencies. Maximum cost limited to 5,000 pounds of household goods.
Nov. 1, 1946 (act of Aug. 2, 1946)	----------	Travel expenses of family included as reimbursable item. Maximum reimbursement limited to 7,000 pounds of household goods.
	Jury Duty or Witness Pay	
July 1, 1924	No provision for jury duty or witness pay	Federal employees were disqualified for jury duty until passage of the act of Aug. 22, 1935.
Aug. 22, 1935 (act of Aug. 22, 1935)	Employees serving on Federal or District of Columbia juries or acting as witnesses paid for time absent.	Time absent not deducted from annual leave. Employees not paid jury or witness fee.
June 29, 1940 (act of June 29, 1940)	Added: Pay for jury or witness duty in any State court	

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Injury and Death Compensation [6]	
July 1, 1924 (act of Sept. 27, 1916)	Benefits provided for disability or death of employee resulting from injury sustained while in performance of duty as follows:	Employees injured in performance of duty could elect to receive benefits under Federal Employees Compensation Act or, if eligible, under Civil Service Retirement Act.
	Total disability—66⅔ percent of monthly pay but not more than $66.67 a month or less than $33.33.	If basic pay was less than $33.33 monthly, compensation was to equal full amount of monthly pay. Payments to start on 4th day of disability.
	Partial disability—66⅔ percent of the difference between monthly pay and monthly wage-earning capacity during disability, but not more than $66.67 a month.	In case of minors and learners, compensation could be increased to probable wage-earning capacity if it would have increased but for the injury. Compensation could also be reduced if earnings of employee, irrespective of injury, would probably have decreased because of old age. Payments to start on 4th day of disability.
	Medical care—Injured employee furnished with medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies by U. S. medical officers and hospitals.	Where Government care is not practical, designated, and approved, private sources could be used.
	Death allowance—Payable if death results within 6 years of injury:	
	(1) Widow without children—35 percent of deceased employee's monthly pay until death or remarriage.	
	(2) Widower, without children—35 percent, if wholly dependent on deceased employee for support at time of death.	
	(3) Widow or widower with children—35 percent plus 10 percent for each child, but not to exceed 66⅔ percent.	Child's compensation to cease when he dies, marries, or reaches the age of 18; or if over 18 and incapable of self support, when he becomes capable of self support.
	(4) Orphaned children—25 percent for one child, 10 percent for each additional child, but not to exceed 66⅔ percent.	
	(5) Parents—25 percent if one parent was wholly dependent upon deceased for support; 20 percent to each if both were wholly dependent.	If one or both are partially dependent on deceased, amount of compensation reduced proportionately. Compensation paid for maximum of 8 years.
	(6) Other dependents—20 percent to each if wholly dependent on deceased for support, but not to exceed 30 percent if more than one was wholly dependent.	If one or more of dependents in this category was partially dependent, amount of compensation reduced to 10 percent divided equally. Compensation paid for maximum of 8 years. Compensation paid only if dependents in categories 1 to 5 were not living or if living total compensation of all categories was not to exceed 66⅔ percent of deceased's monthly compensation.
	Burial allowance—$100 maximum.	
Feb. 12, 1927 (act of Feb. 12, 1927)	*Total disability*—Minimum and maximum benefits increased to $58.33 and $116.66, respectively.	
	Partial disability—Maximum increased to $116.66 a month.	
	Burial allowance—Maximum increased to $200.	
Apr. 1, 1933 (act of Mar. 20, 1933)	15 percent decrease in monthly compensation payment	As interpreted by decision of the Comptroller General, dated Apr. 15, 1933.
Feb. 1, 1934 (Independent Office Appropriations Act of 1935, Mar. 28, 1934).	Part of reduction restored; monthly compensation payment reduction changed to 10 percent.	
July 1, 1934 (Independent Office Appropriation Act of 1935, Mar. 28, 1934).	Part of reduction restored, changed to 5 percent	
Apr. 1, 1935 (Joint Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong., 1st sess., Feb. 13, 1935).	Complete restoration of June 1932 monthly compensation levels.	
May 13, 1936 (act of May 3, 1936)	Added: *Attendant's allowance*—Maximum of $50 a month when services of an attendant necessary.	Allowance payable when employee was totally blind, lost both hands or feet, or their use, or was paralyzed, or other total disability cases in which constant services of an attendant were necessary.

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Injury and Death Compensation [6]—Continued	
July 28, 1945 (act of July 28, 1945)	*Death allowance*—6-year limitation on payment of death benefits removed.	8-year maximum allowable compensation period to parents and "other dependents" removed. Removal of 6-year limitation made retroactive to all injuries occurring prior to July 28, 1945, if death occurred after that date. Removal of 8-year maximum made applicable to dependents receiving compensation, dependents whose claim was in process of initial adjudication, and dependents whose compensation was terminated within 3 years of effective date of amendment, and who were suffering hardship because of the termination.
Nov. 1, 1949 (act of Oct. 14, 1949)	Changed to: *Total disability*—66⅔ percent of basic compensation or 75 percent for periods during which employee has one or more dependents. Minimum and maximum benefits increased to $112.50 and $525, respectively. *Partial disability*—66⅔ percent (or 75 percent if employee has one or more dependents) of the difference between monthly pay and monthly wage-earning capacity. Maximum increased to $525. *Attendant's allowance*—Increased to $75 a month. *Death allowance*—(1) Widow without children—increased to 45 percent. (2) Widower without children—increased to 45 percent. (3) Widow or widower with children—increased to 40 percent, plus 15 percent for each child, but not to exceed 75 percent. (4) Orphaned children—increased to 35 percent for one child, 15 percent for each additional child, but not to exceed 75 percent for all. *Burial allowance*—Maximum increased to $400. Added: *Permanent functional losses*—Specified number of weeks compensation at full weekly rate in addition to scheduled payments for periods of temporary disability.[7] Added: *Vocational rehabilitation* provided, including, when necessary, up to $50 a month for maintenance.	For a partial functional loss the award is reduced a proportionate number of weeks. Benefits continued after rehabilitation in proportion to loss in wage-earning capacity.

[1] The last item under each entry represents the most recent change.

[2] Generally the minimum hours established by the act of Mar. 15, 1898, were accepted as the normal workday for Federal office employees. The act of Mar. 3, 1931, restricted the workweek by establishing 4 hours as the normal workday on Saturday but permitted additional hours worked on that day to be compensated for by the equivalent number of hours off on another day. In 1936 the authority of the heads of departments was restated in more specific terms. This act (Mar. 14, 1936) directed the heads of departments to issue "general public regulations not inconsistent with law setting forth the hours of duty per day and per week for each group of employees." Prior to World War II office employees worked 39 hours a week.

With the advent of the emergency immediately preceding the war, various departments went on a 44-hour week and the War and Navy Departments operated on 48-hour weekly schedules. In December 1942 the President requested all departments to work a 48-hour, 6-day week. This schedule continued until 1945 when the departments commenced operations on a 40-hour, 5-day week.

Recently, because of the Korean situation, some offices in the Department of Defense and in some other departments returned to a 44- or 48-hour week.

[3] For example, employees earning $2,980 a year received $1.433 an hour (assuming 2,080 working hours a year) regularly and $2.149 an hour overtime; employees earning $4,300 a year received $2.067 an hour regularly but only $1.905 during overtime hours, and employees earning $6,230 a year received $2.995 regularly but only $1.549 during overtime hours.

[4] While more than the specified number of days could be accumulated within the calendar year employees were not permitted to carry over from year to year more than the legal maximum. Employees were required by the act of Sept. 6, 1950, to use all annual leave earned during the calendar year 1950 before June 30, 1951, or to lose that part not used.

[5] Travel pay regulations vary widely between departments as well as within departments on the basis of position and area. The 1949 regulations governing per diem paid Department of Labor employees, for example, provide: $9 a day for first 7 days, $8 for the next 25 days at the same point, $7 for the next 25 days at the same point, and $6 a day for any further stay at the same point. In addition, these regulations provide for the payment of $6 a day while flying and $7 for steamship travel outside the continental limits of the United States. Special provision is also made for short trips. The Department of Labor pays $6 a day for trips lasting less than 24 hours, except that no per diem is allowed when travel is entirely between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Overnight per diem is not allowed when travel is within 40 miles of official station unless it can be shown to be advantageous to the Government.

[6] Federal employees are not covered by State workmen's compensation acts.

[7] The law provides from 15 weeks' compensation for loss of the fourth finger to 312 weeks' compensation for loss of an arm. Compensation for disfigurement is not to exceed $3,500.

E—Changes in Provisions Affecting

Effective date	Provisions relating to—				
	Eligibility		Annuities		
	Voluntary retirement	Involuntary retirement	Full	Reduced	Deferred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
July 1, 1924 (act of May 22, 1920, and Sept. 22, 1922).	At 70 with 15 years' service (see col. 11).	At 55 with 15 years' service when separated not for cause (see col. 11).	(1) 30 or more years of service—60 percent of average annual salary earned during 10 years preceding retirement, but not more than $720 or less than $360; (2) 27 and under 30 years—54 percent, but not more than $648 or less than $324; (3) 24 and under 27 years—48 percent but not more than $576 or less than $288; (4) 21 and under 24 years—42 percent, but not more than $504 or less than $252; (5) 18 and under 21 years—36 percent but not more than $432 or less than $216; (6) 15 and under 18 years—30 percent, but not more than $360 or less than $180.	Employee retiring at 55 to receive immediate life annuity at established rate minus specified percentages for each year under retirement age (see col. 11).	Employee retiring at 55 to receive life annuity at regular retirement age (see col. 11).
July 1, 1924 (act of July 3, 1926).	----------	Minimum age reduced to 45 years, but immediate annuity could not begin until age 55.	----------	----------	----------
July 1, 1926 (act of July 3, 1926).	----------	----------	Maximum annuity increased to $1,000.	----------	----------
July 1, 1930 (act of May 29, 1930).	Added: Employee with 30 years of service but 2 years below retirement age allowed to retire with full annuity.	----------	Maximum annuity increased to $1,200 with some exceptions.	----------	----------
June 16, 1933 (act of June 16, 1933).	----------	Employees with 30 years of service but below retirement age (see cols. 5 and 11).	----------	Added: Full annuity minus 3½ percent. Full annuity paid on reaching retirement age (see col. 3).	----------
Sept. 1, 1934 (act of June 22, 1934).	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Jan. 1, 1940 (act of Aug. 4, 1939).	----------	----------	----------	Choice of survivor's annuity determined amount paid employee (see col. 8).	----------
Jan. 24, 1942 (acts of Jan. 24, 1942, July 30, 1947, and June 10, 1949).	Changed to: (1) retirement automatic at 70 with 15 years' service; (2) optional at 60 with 30 years' service; (3) optional at 62 with 15 years' service; (4) optional at 55 with 30 years' service.	Employee involuntarily separated after 5 years' service could elect reduced annuity at 55; if separated for any reason, full annuity payable at 62.	Added: minimum annuity to equal average annual salary during highest 5 consecutive years multiplied by years of service (not to exceed 35), divided by 70.	Employees retiring at 55 with 30 years' service to receive reduced annuity (see col. 2).	----------
July 1, 1942 (act of Jan. 24, 1942).	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
July 1, 1945 (act of Aug. 8, 1946).	Added: at 55 years or older, separated between July 1, 1945, and June 30, 1947, under specified conditions, after 25 years' service (see col. 5).	Added: at 55 years or older, separated between July 1, 1945, and June 30, 1947, after 25 years' service, not for cause (see col. 5).	----------	Annuity computed on established basis reduced 2 percent a year under 60 if employee had 30 years' service, otherwise 2 percent a year for each year under 62.	----------
July 1, 1947 (act of Feb. 28, 1948).	----------	Added. employees with 25 years' service, at any age, separated not for cause.	----------	Immediate annuity reduced by 3 percent for each year employee was under 60.	----------

See footnotes at end of table.

Retirement Benefits [1]

Provisions relating to—				
Disability retirement (7)	Survivors and beneficiaries (8)	Refunds (9)	Employee contribution [2] (10)	Related matters (11)
Employee with 15 or more years of service totally disabled for useful and efficient service by reason of disease or injury not due to misconduct, etc., to receive same benefits as in full annuity schedule.	Amount of employee's contribution, plus interest, remaining in fund after death to accrue to employee's estate or to his next of kin.	Employee separated from service before becoming eligible for annuity or transferred to position outside act refunded total contribution plus interest. Employee retiring at age 55 could elect refund instead of annuity.	2½ percent of basic salary.	Under sec. 6 of act as interpreted by Attorney General's opinion of June 14, 1920, retirement at 70 was automatic whether or not employee had 15 years of service. Employees with less than 15 years service did not receive annuities. Employee retiring at 55 allowed to elect reduced immediate annuity, full deferred annuity, or refund.
			Increased to 3½ percent.	
Required years of service reduced to 5.		Added: Charge of $1 for each month of service, from July 1, 1930, deducted from refund of employee voluntarily separated, discharged for cause, or transferred to position outside act.		
				Act expired June 30, 1935.
	Beneficiaries: Employee entitled to designate beneficiary who would be paid any sum remaining in fund at death.			
	Survivors: Employee could reduce annuity during his life and choose between (1) equal annuity or (2) half annuity to survivor during survivor's life (see col. 11).			Amount of annuity determined by life expectancy of employee and survivor.
		Employees voluntarily or involuntarily separated not for cause with less than 5 years' service refunded contribution plus interest (see col. 11).		Act of 1947 increased years of service during which a refund could be elected to 10. 1949 act increased this period to 20 years.
			Increased to 5 percent.	
				Expired June 30, 1947.
				By act of Aug. 25, 1949, provisions were made retroactive to July 1, 1945.

E—Changes in Provisions Affecting

Effective date	Provisions relating to—				
	Eligibility		Annuities		
	Voluntary retirement	Involuntary retirement	Full	Reduced	Deferred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Feb. 29, 1948 (act of Feb. 28, 1948).					
Apr. 1, 1948 (act of Feb. 28, 1948).			Changed to: 1½ percent of average basic salary during highest 5 consecutive years of allowable service, multiplied by years of service; or 1 percent of average basic salary during highest 5 consecutive years of service, plus $25, multiplied by years of service (choice of methods). Annuity limited to 80 percent of basic salary during 5-year period.	Changed to: Annuity on retirement at 55 with 30 years' service reduced by 3 percent for each year under 60. Annuity of employee electing to receive reduced benefits and an annuity to widow after death to have payments reduced by 10 percent and by ¾ of 1 percent for each year wife is under 60 on date of retirement, but not more than a total of 25 percent. Annuity of employee electing survivor with insurable interest reduced to: 90 percent if survivor is same age, older, or less than 5 years younger; 85 percent if 5 but less than 10 years younger; 80 percent if 10 but less than 15 years younger; 75 percent if 15 but less than 20 years younger; 70 percent if 20 but less than 25 years younger; 60 percent if more than 25 years younger.	Changed to: Annuity on separation with 5 but under 20 years' service deferred until employee reaches 62, or paid in a lump sum plus interest. Annuity on separation after 20 years but prior to becoming eligible for retirement deferred until employee reaches 62.
July 1, 1948 (act of Feb. 28, 1948).					
Sept. 30, 1949 (act of Sept. 30, 1949).				Annuity of employee electing to receive reduced annuity and an annuity to widow or widower to have annual benefits, (1) under $1,500 reduced by 5 percent, (2) amount over $1,500 by 10 percent; and (3) total by ¾ of 1 percent for each year husband or wife is under 60. Reductions limited to 25 percent of scheduled annuity.	

[1] By act of Aug. 28, 1950, certain Federal employees not under the Retirement Act (temporary appointments) are covered by Social Security Old Age and Survivor's Insurance benefits.

[2] The Federal Government contributes annually the amount necessary to maintain the retirement system in a sound financial condition.

Retirement Benefits[1]—Continued

Provisions relating to—				
Disability retirement (7)	Survivors and beneficiaries (8)	Refunds (9)	Employee contribution [2] (10)	Related matters (11)
----------	Changed to: upon death while employed or upon death of annuitant in certain cases, survivors receive: (1) widow, and no children, of employee with 5 or more years civilian service on reaching 50—½ of annuity employee was entitled to; (2) widow and children—½ of employee's annuity to widow immediately, ¼ of annuity to each child but not more than $900 divided by number of children or $360, whichever is less; (3) children only (no widow)—½ of employee's annuity to each child, but not more than $1,200 divided by number of children or $480, whichever is less.	----------	----------	Widow's annuity continues until death or remarriage. Children's annuity generally continues until death, marriage, or reaching 18 years of age.
----------	Named survivor with insurable interest to receive 50 percent of reduced annuity. Named surviving widow to receive at age 50 or immediately if over that age, 50 percent of full annuity.	Changed to: employee separated with less than 20 years service could elect refund of contributions with interest. Charge of $1 for each month eliminated.	----------	Person with insurable interest defined as one with a close relationship to employee or one who has reasonable expectancy of benefit in the continuation of retiring employee's life. Employee retired prior to effective date of act to have annuity increased by 25 percent or $300, whichever was less, or could elect to have husband or wife receive survivorship annuity of 50 percent of original annuity, but not more than $600 a year. Act of July 6, 1950, provided above annuity and survivorship benefits to employees who retired prior to Apr. 1, 1948.
----------	----------	----------	Increased to 6 percent	
----------	Survivor's benefits extended to widower if elected by employee on retirement.	----------	----------	

—Albert A. Belman
Division of Wage Statistics

NOTE.—For purpose and scope of wage chronology series, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available upon request.

Summary of Industrial Relations Activities [1]

NEGOTIATION of a wage increase for bituminous-coal and anthracite miners, and continuation of the prolonged railroad dispute, were leading developments in industrial-relations activities during January and early February 1951. A significant development, with far-reaching effects on collective bargaining, was the imposition of wage controls by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Coal Mines

The United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and operators of bituminous-coal and anthracite mines entered into negotiations in January to amend existing contracts. By January 24, the union and the operators had agreed on a 20-cents-an-hour wage increase for 400,000 bituminous-coal miners and 75,000 anthracite miners, effective February 1. The termination date of the amended agreements was set at March 31, 1952 (expiration date of existing contracts was June 30, 1952). However, the contracts may be extended beyond March 31, 1952, if the participating parties so desire; termination or modification is permissible only on 60 days' notice by either party.

A wage-freeze order authorized by the Economic Stabilization Administrator on January 26 prohibited payment of wages at a rate in excess of that paid on January 25 without prior approval of the Wage Stabilization Board. The miners' wage increase was sustained by an order of the Board, issued on January 31, which permitted increases that had been formally established on or before January 25 and were to take effect not later than 15 days thereafter.

Railroads

The dispute between the railroads and four major operating railroad unions—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—remained unresolved during January and early February. The railroad officials contended that the memorandum of agreement signed by the carriers and union representatives on December 21 should stand. The unions contended that it became null and void upon rejection by the unions' general chairmen.[2]

The National Mediation Board began separate conferences with officials of the unions and representatives of the railroads on January 19. Meanwhile, the Federal Government continued to operate the railroads, which it had seized on August 27, 1950.

On January 30, several hundred yard members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen failed to report to their jobs in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Washington (D. C.), and several other cities. The unauthorized work stoppage spread to other key railroad centers the following day, and by February 3 it had affected more than 100 cities and towns.

As the strike continued, the Federal Government obtained Federal court orders in Chicago, Cleveland, and Washington (D. C.), requiring the union and its officials to show cause why they should not be ruled in contempt of the restraining orders issued during the December strike.

The White House issued a statement on February 2 which reviewed the railroad dispute. It acknowledged that most members of the striking unions had stayed on the job but emphasized that the strike "is seriously crippling the Nation's transportation system. This would be an extremely grave matter at any time; today, when Americans are fighting for their country, this strike is directly injuring our national security."

Representatives of the railroads and the unions met in conferences under the auspices of the National Mediation Board on February 3 and 4. No progress was reported, however, and the Board resumed separate sessions with the respective parties on the following day.

In a radio address to the Nation on the night of February 5, the Director of Defense Mobilization, Charles E. Wilson, appealed to the idle railroad workers involved in the strike to return to their jobs immediately.

The idle yardmen started a back-to-work movement in several eastern cities on February 6, but the strike continued in midwestern cities and spread also to some western cities.

On February 8, the Army issued an ultimatum, at the direction of President Truman, ordering the idle workers to return to their jobs by 4 p. m., February 10, under penalty of discharge and loss

of seniority rights. The President's statement which authorized the Army's order praised the "vast majority of railroad workers who have stuck to their jobs in spite of their grievances. However, there are still some ill-advised or irresponsible men who are disregarding the emergency needs of their country. It is essential that precautions be taken against recurrences of such threats to our national security."

The walkout was virtually ended by February 9, when thousands of strikers reported for work.

Another dispute in the railroad industry, involving 15 nonoperating unions which represent about 1,000,000 nonoperating railroad employees, also remained unresolved during January and early February. The unions invoked the services of the National Mediation Board on January 19, when negotiations with the carriers reached an impasse. A proposal for a 25-cent hourly wage increase was presented by the unions to the Board on January 24.

Automobiles

The Hudson Motor Car Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) agreed to a new 5-year contract on January 25. It contains a cost-of-living escalator clause, provision for an annual wage-improvement factor of 4 cents an hour, and provision for a general wage increase of 1 cent an hour for the company's 24,000 production workers. The escalator and annual wage-improvement provisions are identical with those included in the union's contracts with General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., and Chrysler Corp. The general wage increase brings the average pay rates in Hudson plants in line with those in plants of the three major automobile producers.

Clothing

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) and the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association announced on January 11 the adoption of a new 3-year agreement (retroactive to January 1, 1951), under wage-reopening provisions of the existing contract, due to expire February 1, 1951. New provisions include a wage increase of 6½ percent for 12,000 workers, and establishment of an employer-supported retirement fund to be maintained through payments of 1½ percent of weekly payrolls. Certain provisions of the previous contract were to be included in the new agreement.

Building Service

The Building Service Employees' Union (AFL) and operators of 1,000 office and loft structures in New York City negotiated a new 3-year contract, retroactive to January 1, 1951, which provides for a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour, and welfare benefits valued at 2½ cents an hour, for 12,000 workers. Group life insurance is also provided in an amount to be determined by trustees of a joint welfare fund established by the agreement. In addition, employers will assume payment of workers' contributions to the New York State Disability Insurance Fund.

Shipping

The National Maritime Union (CIO) announced on January 23 that it had reached agreement with the American Merchant Marine Institute on the terms and operation of an employer-financed welfare plan which was agreed to in principle in June 1950. Employers' contributions to the welfare fund, provided for in the June 1950 agreement, have accumulated since August 1, 1950. These contributions amount to 25 cents a day for each seaman on the payrolls of the 97 participating steamship operators on the East and Gulf Coasts. Approximately 40,000 union members are covered by the plan.

Under the terms of the welfare plan, each insured seaman will receive an insurance policy providing $2,500 of group life insurance, $2,500 of accidental death and dismemberment insurance, and $15 a week for hospital disability benefits for periods up to 13 weeks for each disability. Benefits under the War Risk Insurance Act will be excluded under the welfare plan.

Twelve trustees, divided equally among employer and union representatives, will administer the welfare plan.

On January 27, the American Merchant Marine Institute announced that it had agreed to the details of a similar plan with the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (CIO). This plan, covering 4,000 union members, also had been agreed to in principle in June 1950.

Labor Union Affairs

United Labor Policy Committee. Leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Railway Labor Executives Association, and the International Association of Machinists, comprising the United Labor Policy Committee, presented their views on wage stabilization policy to the Wage Stabilization Board on January 11. They contended that wage stabilization "should supplement, but never supplant, the collective bargaining process."

The committee conferred with Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson on the same day, and asked him to name a labor advisory group to help guide the Office of Defense Mobilization. They also asked Mr. Wilson to appoint a representative of labor to a top official post in the office which he heads, and to give labor the right to serve on all policy and administrative levels of defense mobilization.

Later in the month, Mr. Wilson invited four members of the committee and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers (Ind.), to serve as an advisory committee for the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Building and Construction. Representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL and spokesmen for general and specialty contractors met in Miami, Fla., for 3 days in January and formulated a plan to stabilize wages and working conditions for 2,500,000 building and construction workers. They proposed that a stabilization board of nine members, divided equally among representatives of labor, industry, and the public, be established to stabilize wages and adjust disputes over wages and working conditions in the industry. Its decisions would be subject to review by the Wage Stabilization Board and the Economic Stabilization Director, and it would not rule on jurisdictional disputes. The board also would undertake to supply a full complement of workers to defense construction and would recommend measures to solve the problems of the transfer and of the mobility of labor.

Three employer representatives and three labor representatives were appointed to present the plan to Government stabilization chiefs.

Organizational Drives in West Coast Shipping. On January 12, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (CIO), announced that his union would begin a drive to organize the "bona fide" membership of the independent union—National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.[3]

One week later, the Sailors Union of the Pacific announced that it had begun a drive to absorb the rank and file membership of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, "except the Communists." The SUP added that it proposes to grant an AFL charter to the independent union's membership and establish it as an autonomous affiliate, with its own elective officers.

United Railroad Workers of America (CIO). The Congress of Industrial Organizations announced on January 13 the establishment of a new affiliate—the United Railroad Workers of America—to organize nonoperating railroad employees. John Green, who retired as president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) in January, will be chairman of the new union. The CIO announcement implied that the organizing campaign would be aimed primarily at unorganized workers. Currently, various AFL affiliates represent approximately 1,000,000 nonoperating railroad employees.

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[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

[2] See February issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 190).

[3] The National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards was expelled from the CIO in August 1950 on the grounds that it was Communist-dominated and that it followed the Communist party line rather than CIO policy.

Technical Note

Appraisal of Productivity Measures at Washington Conference

WAR AND POSTWAR trends in productivity were discussed at an all-day conference in Washington, D. C., January 19, 1951. About 150 representatives of business, labor, universities, private research organizations, and government met to appraise recently completed studies of production and productivity changes in the 1940's and to consider the productivity outlook for the near future. The meeting was sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget. Robert W. Burgess, of Western Electric Co., presided at the morning session. He stated that productivity studies have a bearing on "current problems, wage adjustment, price adjustment."

Different approaches to measuring productivity were presented by four Government agencies. A large growth in the volume of manufacturing output from 1939 to 1947 was shown by data prepared in the Bureau of the Census; the Bureau of Labor Statistics compared labor input and manufacturing output from 1939 to 1949 for 60 industries; the Bureau of Agricultural Economics compared the output of farm products from 1939 to 1950 with the input of all productive factors combined; and the Office of Business Economics presented an over-all index of productivity which compared total employment with the value in constant (1939) prices of all goods and services produced from 1929 to 1950.

In the discussion that followed, the indexes were stated to be noncompetitive. Each could be used to answer a different set of questions. The indexes were also criticized as being insufficiently developed to provide adequate answers in many fields in which they are now used or suggested for use.

Measures of Productivity

Bureau of the Census. Maxwell Conklin, of the Bureau of the Census, explained its newly developed index based on Census data showing that total output of manufactured goods increased 73 percent from 1939 to 1947. In method, the Census index is a continuation of the index compiled by Solomon Fabricant of the National Bureau of Economic Research for the years 1899 to 1939.

Over 1,700 individual product series were constructed for the Census comparison of 1947 output with that of 1939, and combined into industry indexes using unit value weights. The individual industry series were then combined into an all manufacturing index using as weights, values added by manufacture in 1947. Industries for which physical volume data were unavailable were included in the all-manufacturing index by means of a coverage adjustment. Indexes both adjusted and unadjusted for coverage were computed, using 1939 weights, 1947 weights, and the two together as cross weights. The adjusted, cross-weighted index was adopted as the official Census index.

The all-manufacturing index is considered to be a reasonably accurate measure of the change in manufacturing output from 1939 to 1947. Indexes for major segments, however, were said to be only approximate. Comparisons of the output of manufactured goods with labor input were not made, as employment data for the 2 years were not strictly comparable.

Three major problems existing in the Census index of manufacturing output were described as follows:

(a) Changes in relative prices over time affects the final indexes. Commodities whose prices declined from 1939 to 1947 relative to the prices of other commodities were given less importance in the total for both years when 1947 prices were

used as weights instead of 1939 prices, because commodities which tended to move toward relatively lower prices were those whose output rose most over the 8-year period. Thus, an index based on 1947 values shows a smaller growth in production than one based on 1939 values. Using values for both years as cross weights provides an index that falls between the two.

(b) The effects of changes in quality are generally not measured by the index. The output of a better quality product would not be shown as a production increase.

(c) Probably the most important defect of the production indexes is that physical volume data for many commodities are not available. Output of such items as aeronautical development work, hardware, and furniture is difficult to measure.

Irving Siegel of Johns Hopkins University complimented the Bureau of the Census on its plurality of measures and pleaded for vertical refinement of productivity indexes, saying that indexes built up from subproducts might solve some of the problems confronting technicians constructing such indexes.

Mr. Perkal of the Textile Workers Union pointed out some biases that may be present in the Census index of manufacturing production which would tend to understate the 1947 output. Purchasers were demanding higher priced, better quality goods, because of the high incomes of 1947 as compared with 1939, and the resulting change in productivity caused by this shift would not be reflected in the Census index.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Studies of trends in man-hour requirements for selected manufacturing industries from 1939 to 1949 were presented by Seymour Wolfbein and Allan Searle of the Bureau. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has used two methods to measure changes in productivity over the past 10 years. In the first method, man-hour and production data for 20 industries were obtained from direct reports submitted by a sample of manufacturing establishments. In this program manufacturing plants are assigned fixed weights. This method of weighting does not take account of the effect on productivity of shifts in production from less efficient plants to more efficient plants. The direct reports series are designed primarily to measure productivity changes arising from factors operating within the reporting plants.

The second BLS method relates available information, on production and on employment, when the data for individual industries are judged to be reliable and comparable. This approach allows the changing importance of individual plants in an industry production pattern to affect the resulting productivity index. Forty industry indexes were developed by this method and included in a combined index along with those computed from direct reports.

Because of the conceptual problems that arise when combining the direct report indexes with those developed from secondary-source material and because of the gaps in coverage, the Bureau of Labor Statistics combined man-hour indexes were stated to be purely an experimental index and not a measure of all manufacturing productivity.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Indexes of productivity in agriculture were presented by Glen L. Barton. In 1949, total farm output was 40 percent greater than the average for 1935–39. Output per man-hour of farm labor was up about 50 percent. When labor input was combined with the input of other resources, particularly farm machinery, into a total input factor, output per unit of total input was found to have increased but at a much more moderate rate than output per man-hour. Volume of farm machinery increased 63 percent over 1935–39. Mr. Barton stated that farmers were not buying machinery solely to increase output, but also to make the necessary work easier. The output per unit of power and machinery tended to decline as more machinery was purchased to take the place of farm labor.

Office of Business Economics. At the afternoon session, George Jaszi and John Kendrick, of the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce, presented indexes of output and productivity for 1929–50, covering the entire economy.

Estimates of gross national product in constant dollars, as developed by the Office of Business Economics, show that the output of all goods and services increased at a rate of 2¾ percent a year from 1929 to 1950. As the number of workers

grew at a rate of about 1 percent a year, output per worker increased more than 1½ percent a year. As average man-hours worked a week declined about 10 percent over the 21-year period, output per man-hour increased at a rate exceeding 2 percent a year.

The index of output in terms of constant dollars was developed from the Commerce Department's estimates of gross national product in current dollars. To deflate each year's current value of output, the major sectors of the economy were broken into as fine a division as available price indexes would permit. The deflated values of output of individual series were then aggregated to arrive at gross national product in constant dollars. The output totals for each year were then divided by the best available employment and man-hour data to determine production per worker and per man-hour.

The gross national product approach provides a productivity measure for the entire economy. Unlike the indexes presented by the BLS it will indicate an increase in productivity when labor shifts from industries in which the value of output per worker is relatively low, to industries in which it is relatively high even though no increase in productivity occurs within the individual industry. As gross product measures the total output less the input of intermediate materials, the effect on productivity of changes in integration are considered. Although constant dollar gross product does not take full account of quality improvements, it does reflect shifts in output from a product of low quality to one of high quality. It is subject to all the qualifications that are inherent in the price and employment data utilized.

Factors Affecting Productivity

Details as well as salient factors causing recent productivity changes were outlined by representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. D'Alton Myers classified wartime production into four major divisions:

(a) Civilian industries with low priorities which were hindered in operations by interruptions in the supply of materials, manpower, and equipment. These industries frequently operated at low capacity. For example, output of clay construction products declined 50 percent between 1939 and 1943, and as a result output per man-hour fell 20 percent.

(b) Civilian type industries which experienced greater productivity from greater volume of output and from standardization of products. The machine tool industry was cited as an example.

(c) Industries completely transformed from custom operations to mass production. For example, labor required to build Liberty ships dropped from 1,150,000 man-hours per ship in December 1941 to 515,000 man-hours in December 1944.

(d) Industries able to utilize capacity fully over long periods. The railroads, for example, achieved a 40-percent increase in man-hour output between 1940 and 1944, as a result of continuous use and complete loading of cars.

The rate of productivity increase for many civilian industries was lower during the war years than under previous peacetime conditions, because of dislocations. Investment in plant and equipment has been at a high rate since the end of World War II. In 1948, it was four times as great as in 1939. It is believed that this large program of investment resulted in increased productivity in 1950 and will serve as a base for productivity gains in the next few years. Mr. Myers stated, "improvements in plant and equipment which have been introduced . . . since the end of World War II represent one of our strongest assets as the Nation moves into the present tense and critical period of large-scale production for defense."

James Silberman of the BLS analyzed probable productivity trends in the near future. He stated that, since we do not have the worker reserve and unused capacity today that we had in 1939, we will not be able to realize the large gains in productivity that characterized some industries in the early forties. The munitions industries are expected to show substantial gains in output per worker if volume operations are reached. Mr. Silberman suggested standardization and simplification of products as a potential source of labor savings. He recommended the transfer of productivity "know-how" from the more efficient to the less efficient plants.

George Sadler announced that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has started a detailed operation-by-operation study of productivity in selected industries. This study was requested by the Eco-

nomic Cooperation Administration to assist West European countries in raising productivity.

Appraisal of Studies

Part of the afternoon session and the entire evening session were devoted to an appraisal of the prepared papers and to discussion of productivity studies in general.

James Knowles of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report stated that short-term projections of productivity would necessarily be made by economic planners for the defense effort, and that methods of improving the accuracy of such projections should be sought. Mr. Knowles also requested that special purpose productivity indexes be developed, which would measure the effect on productivity of size, production methods, percent of capacity utilized, and selective restrictions on output.

The agencies preparing productivity statistics were criticized by Reavis Cox of the University of Pennsylvania for not making more of their work available to the public. He wondered whether productivity studies were not published when their results were unwelcome to some groups. Samuel Thompson of the Bureau of Labor Statistics replied that unsound conclusions had resulted from the use of insufficiently tested or inapplicable data. Otis Brubaker of the United Steel Workers told the meeting that ". . . these questions of productivity have become increasingly more important in the collective bargaining that goes on between unions and between many of our major industries . . . We have for that reason . . . a very real interest in seeing that these figures are just as sound as they can be before they are published because poor statistics can hurt all of us."

Nat Weinberg, research director of the United Auto Workers, emphasized that technicians in the field of productivity measurement face many unsolved problems, such as the effects of changes in market structure. In the automobile industry, for example, the proportion of 8-cylinder cars to 6-cylinder cars was greater in 1947 than in 1939. Also, in 1947, a larger proportion of station wagons and convertibles were manufactured than in 1939. He also discussed the problem of integration changes. For example, because the proportion of older cars on the road was greater in 1947 than in 1939 the ratio of parts production to new cars must also have been greater in 1947. The absence of adjustments for these changes in market structure and in integration would both lead to understatement of the volume of output.

Martin Gainsbrugh of the National Industrial Conference Board also expressed the view that the rate of productivity increase shown by the various indexes was too low and did not agree with the judgment of informed persons in industry. He said that workers are better tooled than ever before, and that business executives report productivity performance is far superior to prewar; but that the productivity indexes so far developed do not fully reflect such higher performance.

Others at the conference replied that productivity was not low in terms of the long-term trend nor unreasonable when the dislocations of World War II are considered. Productivity increases greater than 3 percent a year were predicted for the next 2 or 3 years by W. S. Woytinsky of the Twentieth Century Fund.

—Harry J. Greenspan
Division of Productivity and Technological Development

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

Contractor with U. S. an "Employer." A Federal court of appeals held[3] that a watchman employed by a contractor under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract with the United States for construction of temporary housing for veterans may maintain an action for unpaid overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The court found that the contractor, and not the Government, was the watchman's employer.

The contractor had entered into a "cost-plus" contract with the United States to provide "such housing with the maximum utilization of existing temporary housing and surplus Government property . . ." Barracks were dismantled in various States, shipped to the State in which the job site was located, and stored in a warehouse constructed to receive them. The employee was hired as a watchman, but frequently aided in unloading materials and equipment for the project shipped from other States. He contended that he worked overtime hours, for which he claimed compensation under the FLSA. A lower court dismissed his claim, concluding that under the circumstances the United States was the employer and the contractor its agent; and that since the FLSA exempts the Government from its definition of an employer, the claim should have been brought under the Eight-Hour Law and the Walsh-Healey Act.

In reversing the lower court's decision, the appellate court referred to a United States Supreme Court opinion[4] in which, under similar facts, workers were held to be employees of the contractor and not of the United States, and were permitted to maintain a suit for overtime compensation under the FLSA.

Labor Relations

Pre-election Statements by Union Representative. The National Labor Relations Board ruled[5] that pre-election statements allegedly made by a union representative did not constitute coercion of or place restraint upon the employees' freedom of choice. The representative had assured certain employees that their failure to vote in a Board-sponsored election would be counted as a vote against the union. In its ruling the Board refused to set aside an election in which the labor organization was elected as bargaining representative.

Of the 58 employees eligible to vote in the election, 28 voted in favor of the union while 25 voted against it. The employer thereupon challenged the validity of the election, contending that immediately prior thereto a representative of the union had informed certain of the employees that a failure to vote would constitute a vote adverse to the union. He argued that these statements deliberately misrepresented the Board's election process and, as a result, four employees whose votes might have altered the outcome of the election were dissuaded from casting their ballots.

A majority of the NLRB concluded that such statements, even if made, did not exceed the permissible area of pre-election conduct, and consequently afforded no basis for setting the election aside. The chairman of the Board, however, registered a vigorous dissent.

Pointing out that the Board had previously set aside an election in which it was shown that employees were induced to stay away from the polls by union statements which constituted threats,[6] the minority member reasoned that fraudulent statements did not differ in ultimate effect from threats. He added: "Statements such as these, inducing employees not to exercise the franchise by misrepresenting the legal effect of their failure to vote in a representation case, seem to me to be much more than 'permissible pre-election conduct' or campaign propaganda. They go to the very heart of the [Labor Management Relations] act, amounting to an attempt to secure representative status by misstating the act's own provisions."

NLRB Refusal to Assert Jurisdiction over Hotel Industry. By a 3–2 decision,[7] the NLRB adhered to earlier precedent,[8] again declining to exercise jurisdiction over the hotel industry, although it conceded that the hotels involved were engaged in interstate commerce. The Board dismissed a union petition requesting that a representation election be held among a hotel association's employees.

Ever since 1935, the Board stated, it has refused to assert jurisdiction over the hotel industry, notwithstanding that such enterprises were engaged in interstate commerce. Nothing in the amended NLRA, the Board continued, indicated that Congress was dissatisfied with this long-standing policy. To hold now that jurisdiction should be assumed would amount to an administrative overruling of Congress' desire to perpetuate the Board's policy.

The Board minority, however, adverted to the interstate volume of the hotel association's business, pointing out that transient hotels are enterprises which substantially affect national defense. These factors, it was stated, conformed with those embodied in a recent test established by the Board for application to cases in which earlier precedent had appeared uncertain as to whether the Board should entertain proceedings. The fact that the association, composed of 22 hotels, received approximately a third of its rental revenues (amounting to $2,400,000) from out-of-State guests, and that a sixth of its supplies (totaling $800,000) were derived from out-of-State shipments, were compelling reasons, the minority believed, for invoking Board processes.

"So far as we are aware," the minority added, "the legislative history of the Wagner Act contained nothing to

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show that Congress intended to exempt the hotel industry as such from the operation of the act. We cannot see that the mere fact that the legislative history of the Taft-Hartley Act fails to show that any Member of Congress quarreled with the old Board's administrative policy not to assert jurisdiction over hotels . . . should be given controlling weight to cause this Board to carve out a permanent exemption from the statute for that industry without regard to how serious the impact of its operations on commerce or on the national defense may be in particular cases."

Union Marking of Sample Ballots. The NLRB has again dealt with the subject of sample ballots in connection with preelection campaigning. It ruled,[9] 3 to 2, that the presence of the name and title of an NLRB regional director upon facsimile official ballots marked in favor of a union which distributed them, warranted setting aside a representation election which that union had won. This decision was reached although the word "sample" was plainly written across the face of the ballots.

In reaching this conclusion, the majority stated that no participant in a Board-conducted election should be allowed to suggest to the voters that either the NLRB or any of its officials in any way endorsed any candidate. The plain implication created by including the regional director's name and title on a ballot recommending how the employees should vote was not cured by inclusion of the word "sample" on the ballot.

In a dissenting opinion, the minority pointed out that employees who participate in Board elections also vote in National and State elections, in which the distribution of sample-marked ballots containing the names and titles of election commissioners is an accepted and well-known political technique. It is inconsistent, they continued, to believe that voters are misled in one situation, and not in the other.

The present ruling serves to delineate the permissible extent to which marked ballots may be utilized in preelection campaigning. Previously, the NLRB invalidated a representation election in which marked ballots included the name and title of the regional director, but were not stamped as samples.[10] By contrast, a similar election, in which sample ballots, marked as samples, omitted reference to the NLRB official, was declared valid.[11] An appraisal of all three Board rulings reveals that the circulation of facsimile-marked ballots containing a reference to a regional director is fatal to valid representation elections.

Union-Security Provision Violates LMRA. A collective-bargaining contract requiring that all new employees become members of the contracting union after 28 days of continued employment is invalid, as it exceeds the limited form of union security permitted by section 8 (a) (3) of the amended NLRA. This was ruled by the NLRB, which decided that an unexpired contract containing such a clause does not bar a representation election requested by a rival union.[12]

Both the employer and the contracting union opposed a rival union's petition for a representation election. They contended that a contract existed in which the contracting union was recognized by the employer as the bargaining unit for certain employees at the plant. The contract provided that "any new employee who continues to be employed by the employer for 4 weeks shall thereupon be required to join the union and shall be considered a regular employee."

The Board contrasted this clause with the provisions of section 8 (a) (3) of the amended NLRA. That section permits an employer and a labor organization, under certain conditions, to agree "to require as a condition of employment membership [in the labor organization] on or after the thirtieth day following the beginning of such employment or the effective date of the agreement, whichever is later." The Board concluded that since the contractual clause placed a more stringent condition of employment upon new employees than was authorized by the act, the unexpired contract was inoperative and did not bar a present determination of bargaining representatives.

Picketing for Closed Shop Illegal (Arkansas). The Supreme Court of Arkansas held[13] that issuance of an injunction against peaceful picketing does not abridge rights afforded by the Federal or the Arkansas constitutions, when the object of a union's picketing is to compel an employer to sign a contract by which the union could compel the employer to hire its members alone.

A collective-bargaining agreement, entered into between union and employer in 1946, provided for a closed shop. The contract was to run until 1949. In 1947, the Arkansas legislature enacted a statute outlawing closed-shop agreements made after the effective date of the act.

Immediately prior to the termination of their contract in 1949, the parties began negotiations for a new agreement. During negotiations, the employer agreed to all the union terms except one providing for a closed shop, which he stated would invite criminal prosecution under the Arkansas statute. As a substitute, the union offered a contract which omitted all reference to a closed shop, but contained a provision permitting cancellation of the agreement by either party at any time after giving a 60-day notice. When the union stated it would exercise its cancellation right unless the employer discharged all nonunion employees and hired union members instead, he refused to sign, and negotiations broke off. Thereafter, the union peacefully picketed in front of his premises. A lower State court granted the employer's request for an injunction against this activity.

In urging that the injunction be dissolved, the union argued that the picketing was not for an unlawful purpose. Since the closed shop was not mentioned in the proposed contract, the union claimed, it had a constitutional right to picket the employer's business in an effort to force him to accept the agreement. It further contended that no man should be forced to work with a nonunion employee, and therefore a union member had a right to cease his employment if he cared to do so.

The court rejected these contentions. It referred to an NLRB decision which held[14] that a union's insistence on a cancellation clause identical with the one involved in the present case amounted to bad faith bargaining, and was an unfair labor practice under the amended NLRA.

The court concluded that the substance, and not the form, of the cancellation clause clearly indicated that its inclusion in the contract would merely serve as a device to compel an employer to violate the State anti-closed-shop law.

Picketing of Public Utility (Arkansas). The Supreme Court of Arkansas ruled [15] that whether peaceful picketing of a public utility by a labor organization should be circumscribed when widespread public inconvenience might result is a matter for the State legislature, and not the State courts, to determine.

A union whose members were employed by an electric company to install and maintain telephone equipment went on strike. To advertise its grievances against the electric company, it threw a picket line around premises of a telephone company. Both companies were controlled by a common parent. Many of the telephone company's workers, who were not involved in the dispute, refused to cross the picket lines; consequently, telephone service was disrupted. The telephone company obtained a temporary restraining order from a lower State court, enjoining the striking union from peacefully picketing its premises.

Thereupon, the union petitioned the State supreme court to dissolve the restraining order on the ground that the lower court had lacked the power to issue it. In line with this contention, the union argued that nothing in the constitution, statutes, or judicial decisions of the State authorized the issuance of an injunction against a labor organization to halt peaceful picketing, even when no labor dispute exists between the picketing union and the party being picketed.

In upholding the union's contention, the court adverted to recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court which affirmed the right of a union to picket under such circumstances.[16] The Arkansas court added that whether that right should be circumscribed because the peaceful picketing occurs at the premises of a public utility is a matter for legislative judgment.

Unemployment Insurance

Compensation Not Deductible from NLRB Back Pay Award. The United States Supreme Court held [17] that the NLRB has power, under section 10 (c) of the amended NLRA, to refuse to order deduction of unemployment compensation payments from back pay awarded to certain employees wrongfully discharged by their employer.

In opposition to an order awarding back pay to certain employees without deduction for unemployment compensation payments received by them, the employer argued that such action was not within the remedial powers of the NLRB. Such awards, it was claimed, would directly compensate the employees beyond the actual financial loss resulting from their discharge, and would operate to penalize the employer, who had contributed to the State fund from which these compensation payments were made. Further penalization would result, because payment of these benefits to the discharged employees would prevent the employer from qualifying for a lower tax rate under the State "experience-rating record formula."

In answer to the first contention, the Supreme Court stated that unemployment payments constituted collateral rather than direct benefits. Since no consideration is given to collateral losses in framing an order to reimburse employees for lost earnings, similar treatment should be afforded to collateral gains. Nor was the employer penalized, said the Court, through his contribution to the compensation fund, for the payments to the employees were not made to discharge any liability or obligation owed by him. Rather, his contributions were exacted to carry out the policy of social betterment for the State.

In answer to the employer's second contention, the Court stated that the validity of a Board back-pay order should not be made to hinge on the myriad provisions of State laws. Any failure by the employer to qualify for a lower tax rate, the court added, was primarily attributable to State, rather than Federal, law.

Labor-Dispute Disqualification—Meaning of "Establishment" and "Stoppage of Work" (Arizona). The Arizona Supreme Court held [18] that a reduction of one-third in the normal revenue of a telephone company, one-sixth in the normal number of calls, and 11 percent in the normal number of employees, as a result of a labor dispute, constituted a stoppage of work within the meaning of the labor-dispute disqualification law.

The law disqualifies an individual whose unemployment is due to a stoppage of work existing because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which the individual is or was last employed. Finding also that the company's 39 telephone exchanges constituted a single establishment, the court concluded that the claimants were disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

Labor-Dispute Disqualification Terminated by Discharge of Strikers (California). A California district court of appeals held [19] that workers disqualified because they left their employment on account of a trade dispute were no longer disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance after they had been given "employment termination" slips by the employer. These slips, the court found, constituted clear-cut severances of the employer-employee relationship, since they were the same as those used for discharges. As further indication that the employment relationship had terminated, the court pointed out that the claimants had been given Bureau of Internal Revenue withholding statements, and that leaves of absence during the strike were granted only to employees who did not strike.

Unemployment Status Affected by Vacation Payments (Michigan). In a case involving members of two different unions, the Michigan Supreme Court held [20] that individuals laid off in April but who received payments for a 2-week vacation in July in accordance with their union contract, were not unemployed during the vacation period. However, individuals governed by a different union contract giving them the option of a 2-week vacation with pay or a bonus in lieu of vacation, and who elected to take the bonus, were stated to have been unemployed during the period designated by the employer as the vacation period.

Veterans' Reemployment

Application for Reemployment—Request for Leave of Absence. A Federal court of appeals ruled [21] that a veteran's request for leave of absence from his employer, made within 90 days after his discharge from the Army, constituted a valid "application for reemployment" within the meaning of section 308 (b) of the amended Selective Training and Service Act. Although the request was not expressly granted, the court found that the veteran had reasonable ground for believing that it had been approved by the employer.

Section 308 (b) of the amended Selective Training and Service Act specifies, among other things, that to be eligible for reemployment under the statute, the returning veteran must make "application for reemployment within 90 days after he is released from such training and service . . ." The circuit court assumed that when a veteran requests of his employer, and is granted, a leave of absence, within 90 days after his separation from service, this request is deemed to constitute "an application for reemployment" within the meaning of the act.

Prior to his military service, the veteran was employed as a laborer by a railroad company. On July 19, 1945, he was honorably discharged from the service. He returned home and found his mother an invalid with no one else to care for her. Shortly thereafter, he inquired about his job. His employer told him it was open, and asked whether he was ready to return to work. When he replied that his duties at home prevented his immediate resumption of employment, the employer said he should return whenever he was ready. On August 24, he once more notified his employer that he was not yet ready to return to work, and requested a written leave of absence. Although a written leave of absence was denied, the employer again invited the veteran to return to work when he was available. During one such visit to the company, the veteran was cautioned not to "forget your 90 days." The veteran resumed his work for the railroad in February 1946. On April 4, 1946, he was discharged.

In deciding that the veteran was entitled to reemployment, the court pointed out that on each visit to the company, he was told to return to work when available. This, the court concluded, gave the veteran reasonable grounds to believe his request for leave had been granted, and tended to lull him into the belief that no further action was required until he became free to resume work. The admonition, "don't forget your 90 days" was, the court said, at least ambiguous, and did not destroy the permission given the veteran in that interview to return to work when ready.

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

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

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

[3] *Durnil* v. *Dunn Construction Co.* (C. A. 8, Jan 17, 1951).

[4] *Powell* v. *United States Cartridge Co.* (339 U. S. 497 (1950)).

[5] *In re Round Mountain Gold Dredging Corp.* (92 NLRB No. 142, Dec. 20, 1950).

[6] *In re G. H. Hess, Inc.* (82 NLRB No. 468, Mar. 29, 1949).

[7] *In re Hotel Association of St. Louis* [St. Louis, Mo.] (92 NLRB No. 215, Jan. 17, 1951).

[8] *In re White Sulphur Springs Co.* (85 NLRB No. 228, Sept. 19, 1949).

[9] *Am-O-Krame Co.* (92 NLRB No. 159, Dec. 22, 1950).

[10] *In re Sears, Roebuck & Co.* (47 NLRB No. 291, Feb. 3, 1943).

[11] *Gate City Table Co., Inc.* (87 NLRB No. 146, Dec. 16, 1949) (Supplemental decision).

[12] *In re Chesler Glass Co.* (92 NLRB No. 157, Dec. 28, 1950).

[13] *Self* v. *Taylor* (Ark. Sup. Ct., Dec. 11, 1950).

[14] *In re Chicago Typographical Union No. 16* (86 NLRB No. 116, Oct. 28, 1949).

[15] *Boyd* v. *Dodge* (Ark. Sup. Ct., Nov. 27, 1950).

[16] *Cafeteria Employees Union, Local 302* v. *Angelos* (302 U. S. 293 (1943)); *Bakery & Pastry Drivers & Helpers Local 802* v. *Wohl* (315 U. S. 769 (1942)).

[17] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Gullet Gin Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 15, 1951).

[18] *Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.* v. *Sakrison* (Ariz. Sup. Ct., Dec. 29, 1950).

[19] *Thomas* v. *California Employment Stabilization Commission* (Calif. Dist. Ct., First Dist., Nov. 20, 1950).

[20] *Renown Stove Co.* v. *Unemployment Compensation Commission* (Mich. Sup. Ct., Sept. 11, 1950).

[21] *Angelovic* v. *Lehigh Valley R. R.* (C. A. 3, Dec. 29, 1950).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

January 12, 1951

THE PRESIDENT submitted his Economic Report to Congress, as required by the Employment Act of 1946. (Source: The Economic Report of the President to Congress, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1951.)

On January 15, the President submitted to Congress his Budget Message for 1952, in which he called price and wage controls "inescapable." (Source: The President's Budget Message for 1952 and Selected Budget Statements, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1951; for discussion, see p. 278 of this issue.)

January 14

THE CIO announced creation of a new railroad union—the United Railroad Workers of America—for nonoperating railroad employees. (Source: CIO press release, Jan. 14, 1951.)

January 15

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, in the case *NLRB* v. *Gullett Gin Co.*, held that the NLRB had power to refuse to deduct State unemployment compensation payments from back pay awarded to employees discharged discriminatorily. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, Jan. 22, 1951, p. 2230.)

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Root-Carlin, Inc.*, and *Vincent Loretto*, ruled that discharge of employee because of his efforts to form a union was discriminatory, even though he was not a union member and no union was organizing the plant. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, Jan. 22, 1951, p. 1235.)

January 17

THE PRESIDENT issued a National Manpower Mobilization Policy to the heads of the Executive Departments and agencies. (Source: White House release, Jan. 17, 1951; for discussion, see p. 281 of this issue.)

January 18

THE United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and bituminous operators signed an agreement providing for a wage increase of 20 cents an hour for soft coal miners, effective February 1. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, Feb. 1, 1951.)

On January 24, the UMWA (Ind.) and anthracite operators also agreed on a wage increase of 20 cents an hour for anthracite miners, effective February 1. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, Feb. 1, 1951.)

January 19

THE PRESIDENT accepted the resignation of Alan Valentine as Economic Stabilization Administrator (see Chron. item for Oct. 9, 1950, MLR, Nov. 1950), and appointed Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., as his successor. (Source: New York Times, Jan. 20, 1951.)

A CONFERENCE on Productivity, concerned with the critical role of industrial productivity in our economy, was held in Washington, D. C., with members from labor, industry, government, universities, and private research organizations attending. The meeting was sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Budget. (Source: BLS Records; for discussion, see p. 313 of this issue.)

January 22

THE NLRB, in the case of *McKesson and Robbins* and *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Produce Drivers Warehousemen and Helpers Local 452 (AFL)*, ruled that employer's reading to assembled employees a series of questions which they should ask themselves in deciding whether they wanted a union was protected free speech. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, Jan. 29, 1951, p. 1260.)

January 23

THE National Maritime Union (CIO) announced activation of an employer-financed welfare plan providing $100 million in group life insurance and hospitalization benefits for its 40,000 members. (Source: New York Times, Jan. 24, 1951.)

January 24

THE NLRB, in the case of *American Federation of Musicians (AFL), Local 24, Akron, Ohio*, and *Gamble Enterprises, Inc.*, ruled that the so-called "feather-bedding" ban of the National Labor Relations Act does not prohibit unions from seeking actual employment for members, even though the employer involved does not want or need such services and is not willing to accept them. (Source: NLRB Press release, Jan. 26, 1951.)

January 26

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY issued General Wage Stabilization Regulation 1, stabilizing wages at January 25 levels and General Ceiling Price Regulation, freezing prices at the highest levels reached in the base period of December 19, 1950, through midnight, January

25, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 20, Jan. 30, 1951, pp. 808, 816.)

On February 1, the Wage Stabilization Board of the ESA, in a series of General Regulations, authorized the following types of wage adjustments: General Regulation 1, requiring Board approval for supplemental wage benefits, such as vacation and holiday payments, year-end bonuses, and overtime payments; General Regulation 2, approving all increases granted through January 25 that apply to a pay period starting on or before February 9; General Regulation 3, requiring no Board approval for all increases necessary to comply with the minimum required by the Fair Labor Standards Act; and General Regulation 4, exempting from Board approval, all increases of State, county, municipal, and other non-Federal governmental employees. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 24, Feb. 3, 1951, p. 1014.)

On February 5, the Board issued General Regulation 5, permitting merit and length-of-service pay increases, without Board approval, if a plan covering these provisions was in effect on January 25, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 28, February 9, p. 1236; for discussion, see p. 282 of this issue.)

January 29

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced that an insular public employment service in Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico Employment Service) would be opened on February 1, 1951. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor Press release, BES 51–2739, Jan. 29, 1951.)

January 30

ALBERT J. HAYES, president of the International Association of Machinists (AFL), was appointed as Special Assistant on Manpower problems in the Department of Defense. He is the first special assistant in the history of the National Military Establishment to come from the ranks of organized labor, the Defense Department said. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Defense Press release, Jan. 30, 1951.)

RAILROAD SWITCHMEN, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.), failed to report to work. (Source: New York Times, Jan. 31, 1951.)

On February 2, the President denounced the railroad strike as one "directly injuring our National security." (Source: New York Times, Feb. 3, 1951.)

On February 5, Charles E. Wilson, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, urged the men to return to work. (Source: New York Times, Feb. 6, 1951.)

On February 6, the railroad switchmen in the East went back to their jobs. (Source: New York Times, Feb. 7, 1951.)

On February 8, the President announced that he had directed the Army to take "appropriate action" to restore normal railroad service. The Army accordingly ordered the switchmen to return to work by 4 p. m., February 10, or face dismissal. At the same time, the Army announced an interim pay increase, retroactive to October 1, 1950, of 12½ cents an hour for yardmen and 5 cents an hour for road service employees. (Source: New York Times, Feb. 9, 1951.)

On February 10, the Army announced that all of the striking workers had returned to work by the deadline time specified. (Source: New York Times, Feb. 11, 1951.)

January 31

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced an industrial safety program for defense production based on cooperation between the U. S. Department of Labor and State labor agencies. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor Press release, Jan. 31, 1951.)

February 7

THE ESA established a labor-management advisory committee composed of equal representation of both groups—four management members and the presidents of AFL, UMWA (Ind.), CIO, and IAM (AFL). (Source: New York Times, Feb. 8, 1951.)

February 8

THE DIRECTOR of the Office of Defense Mobilization appointed Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, president of Ohio Wesleyan University and former member of the Civil Service Commission, as an assistant in charge of manpower problems. (Source: Office of Defense Mobilization Press release, Feb. 9, 1951.)

On the same day, the Director established a Manpower Policy Committee, to be composed of representatives of the U. S. Department of Labor, and other Federal agencies and appointed Dr. Flemming as chairman. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 29, Feb. 10, 1951, p. 1272; and Office of Defense Mobilization Press release, Feb. 9, 1951.)

February 9

A FEDERAL JUDGE in Chicago found the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) guilty of civil and criminal contempt of court in the strike of switchmen of December 13, 1950 (see Chron. item for December 13, 1950, MLR, Feb. 1951) and fined the Brotherhood $25,000. (Source: New York Times, Feb. 10, 1951.)

February 10

GEORGE M. HARRISON, president of the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks (AFL), was appointed a special assistant by the Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency. (Source: Washington Post, Feb. 11, 1951.)

February 11

THE UNITED Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL) announced an agreement with three major meat packers on a pay increase of 9 cents an hour, subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board. (Source: CIO News, Feb. 19, 1951.)

Publications of Labor Interest

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

Special Review

The Aged and Society: A Symposium on the Problems of An Aging Population. Champaign, Ill., Industrial Relations Research Association, 1950. 237 pp., charts. (Publication No. 5.) $3.

The number of persons aged 65 and over has almost quadrupled during the past 50 years, while the total United States population has only doubled. This rapidly increasing proportion of older people in the Nation's population has created many new social and economic problems. The Industrial Relations Research Association's first research symposium is devoted to these problems.

Wilbert E. Moore, in his chapter, The Aged in Industrial Societies, points out that deep concern for the aged has developed only in the last few decades, and in modern industrial societies. He gives these explanations: (1) Old people form a larger proportion of the total population in "advanced" than in "undeveloped" areas, and the secular trend in this proportion is steadily upward; (2) in both obvious and subtle ways, the industrial economy places a peculiar emphasis on youth, while the aged are subject to special hazards of obsolescence of skills; (3) the patterns of organization and social norms of modern industrial societies present peculiar problems with regard to the opportunities for security and satisfactory activities for the aged.

The opportunities for making a living vary considerably among the different industrial occupations, Otto Pollak states in his chapter on The Older Worker in the Labor Market. They vary within each occupation according to whether a line of work is long established, whether it gives a fair chance for self-employment, and whether it offers chances for jobs needing high skill or for dead-end jobs in considerable numbers.

In a chapter on The Role of Industry in Relation to the Older Worker, J. Douglas Brown says private industry should not be compelled to assume the problem of the older worker. "To be realistic," he says, "private industry . . . is in business for profit . . . workers are employed and compensated as a means of enhancing that profit . . . To thrust upon private industry the obligation to employ or compensate older workers under conditions which lead to loss or even bankruptcy, is to impair the functions of the private corporation as a highly important institution in our national economy." He points out, however, that many generous policies have been developed by progressive firms "in the pursuance of enlightened self-interest." He discusses the retirement annuity programs of the larger corporations, and states: "If such corporations are to assist in meeting the social and economic problem of the older worker, the corporation's problem of being both perpetual and unaging must be recognized."

Trade-unions are credited with having been continuously concerned with the problems of the older worker by Solomon Barkin in his chapter, Union Policies and the Older Worker. Because unions were created by workers to promote their advancement and to compel management to reduce the human costs of the economic process, says Mr. Barkin, it was to be expected that labor organizations would be vocal in protesting the fate of the qualified worker whose age is a handicap in getting employment. They have been pioneers in the development of clauses in collective-bargaining agreements protecting the worker's right to his job, and have led in the battle for adequate financial provisions for the aged by both private industry and the Government. They are also in the vanguard of the movement to liberalize the benefits, extend the coverage, and lower the qualifications for Federal old-age pensions and supplementary private pensions.

Elon H. Moore, in Self Provision for the Aged, indicates that thinking about the problems of the aged should not be limited "to the provision of the economic needs. The aged . . . also must give attention to the social. They should carry into old age the interests which give depth to life as well as having concern for those habits which make them wanted social beings. All of this calls for living in the present and what is still more important, living in the future."

Sumner H. Slichter warns that old-age pensions must be protected against drops in the purchasing power of the dollar. In Retirement Age and Social Policy, he urges that premature retirements be prevented, thus reducing the "real costs of retirement to a minimum."

The symposium also contains the following chapters: The Changing Age Profile of the Population, by Henry S. Shryock, Jr.; The Aged in Rural Society, by T. Lynn Smith; Social Provisions for the Aged, by Edwin E. Witte; Personal and Social Adjustment in Old Age, by Ernest W. Burgess; The Politics of Age, by Lloyd H. Fisher; The Contribution of Psychology, by Nathan W. Shock; The Employability of Older People, by A. T. Welford and D. Speakman; The Mental Health of Older Workers, by Oscar Kaplan; and Medical-Social Aspects of the Aging Process, by J. H. Sheldon.

—MORTON A. REICHEK.

Arbitration

Code of Ethics and Procedural Standards for Labor-Management Arbitration. New York, American Arbitration Association, 1951. 10 pp.

Prepared by the American Arbitration Association and the National Academy of Arbitrators, and approved for arbitrations by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Reproduced in this issue of the Review (p. 271).

Criteria in Wage Arbitration. By Emanuel Stein. (*In* New York University Law Review, New York, October 1950, pp. 727–736. $2.)

Discussion of the problems and limits of defining standards for arbitrating terms of new collective-bargaining agreements and application of the standards in specific cases. Among these standards or criteria, the author treats wage comparisons in some detail.

The Precedential Force of Labor Arbitration Awards. By Frank Elkouri. (*In* Labor Law Journal, Chicago, December 1950, pp. 1183–1188. 50 cents.)

Tripartite Boards or Single Arbitrators in Voluntary Labor Arbitration? By Arthur Lesser, Jr. (*In* Arbitration Journal, Vol. 5, No. 4, New York, 1950, pp. 276–282. $1.)

Labor and Commercial Arbitration Under the California Arbitration Statute. By Sam Kagel. (*In* California Law Review, Berkeley, December 1950, pp. 799–829. $1.50.)

Child and Youth Employment

Child Labor in Massachusetts. By Nancy Woods. Boston, Simmons College, Division of Social Studies, 1950. 30 pp., bibliography; processed. (Simmons Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. 1, No. 1.)

An Employment Survey of 4,014 Texas School Children. By Lazelle D. Alway. New York, National Child Labor Committee, 1950. 22 pp., bibliography, chart, illus. (Publication No. 404.)

Study by National Child Labor Committee in cooperation with University of Texas.

They Work While You Play: A Study of Teen-Age Boys and Girls Employed in Amusement Industries. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 26 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 124.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Industrial Injuries to Minors Under 18 Years in California, 1949. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1950. 9 pp.; processed.

Cost and Standards of Living

The Attack on the Cost of Living Index. By Kathryn Smul Arnow. Washington, Committee on Public Administration Cases, 1951. 166 pp.; processed. $1.75.

Discussion of the World War II controversy centering around the use, in wage stabilization policy, of the cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

The Consumers' Price Index in the Present Emergency. By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 20 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909–48. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1950. 41 pp. (Supplement for 1949 to Miscellaneous Publication No. 691.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A Report on Postwar Movements in the Cost of Living in Hong Kong. Hong Kong, Department of Statistics, 1950. 69 pp., chart.

Report of the Royal Commission on the Cost of Living in Newfoundland. St. John's, 1950. 111 pp. and inserts. $2, Department of Supply, St. John's.

Husholdningsregnskaper, Mai 1947—April 1948. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1950. 513 pp., charts, questionnaire. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk, XI, 23.) 3.50 kr.

Report on the Norwegian family budget study covering the period May 1947 to April 1948. Translations in English of the table of contents and the text of the major statistical tables are furnished.

Education and Training

Tested Training Techniques. By Kenneth B. Haas and Claude H. Ewing. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950. 111 pp., charts, illus. $2.

This popularly written book is directed specifically at the beginning personnel trainer or cadet teacher. The authors discuss some of the problems likely to be encountered in training new workers and briefly describe various training methods and devices. Emphasis is placed on the importance of knowing the trainees and meeting their individual needs.

Training College Graduates for Management. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Policyholders Service Bureau, 1950. 63 pp., forms.

A Guide to Educational and Vocational Training in the Armed Services. By Anna Elkin and Melvin D. Freeman. New York, Federation Employment Service, 1951. 13 pp. 15 cents.

Key to Successful Apprenticeship in the Construction Industry: A Guide to Joint Management-Labor Apprenticeship Committees. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, [1950]. 18 pp. Free.

Practical Nursing Curriculum. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1950. 140 pp., bibliography. (Misc. No. 11.) 65 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Counseling Interview. By Clifford E. Erickson. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950. 174 pp., bibliography. $2.35.

Designed to meet the needs of all interviewers, including teachers, foremen, and administrators, as well as guidance counselors. The author offers suggestions for establishing good relations with the interviewee and for handling a variety of situations likely to arise during an interview. Suggestions are also made on how to evaluate the effectiveness of an interview, and on how to organize a counseling program.

Employment and Unemployment

The Graduate Gets a Job. By Frank A. Ives. Norman, University of Oklahoma, [1950?]. 32 pp.

Minnesota Manpower Mobilities: Part I, Patterns of Manpower Mobility, Minneapolis, 1948; Part II, Differential Short-Run Labor Mobilities, St. Paul, 1941–42. By Herbert G. Heneman, Jr., and others. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, Industrial Relations Center, 1950. 52 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 10.) $1.

Viability and Full Employment—A Contribution to the Task of Economic Reconstruction of Western Germany. Bonn, Universität Kiel, Institut für Weltwirtschaft, 1950. 48 pp., charts.

Joint analysis of basic requirements, by several German research institutes.

Zur Frage der Saisonarbeitslosigkeit. By Konrad Kratzsch. (*In* Mitteilungen des Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Institut der Gewerkschaften, Köln, September 1950, pp. 1–7, charts.)

Detailed data on seasonal changes in employment and unemployment in Germany before and after World War II down to mid-1950, including information for specific industries.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Safety Provisions in Union Agreements, 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 2009; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, September 1950.) Free.

American Standard: Safety in Electric and Gas Welding and Cutting Operations. New York, American Welding Society, 1950. 42 pp., bibliography. (Z49.1–1950.) 50 cents.

Woodworking Circular Saws—Protection for Variety and Universal Types. Chicago, National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies, 1950. 29 pp., diagrams, illus. (Technical Guide for Accident Prevention No. 3.)

Report of the 1950 Convention and Annual Meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Toronto, April 24 and 25, 1950. Toronto, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, 1950. 142 pp.

Work Accidents in Food Processing [in New York State]. [New York, Department of Labor], Workmen's Compensation Board, 1950. 51 pp., charts. (Research and Statistics Bull. No. 7.)

Analyzes workmen's compensation cases closed in 1948 in the food processing industry and its subgroups, by nature and cause of injury, among other statistics. Comparative data for earlier years are included.

Industrial Hygiene

Anthracosilicosis in Bituminous Coal Miners—Clinical and Pathological Manifestations. By H. A. Slesinger, M.D. (*In* Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, September 1950, pp. 284–299, charts, illus.)

The author comments on the large number of soft-coal miners who have "real" silicosis. He indicates the routine necessary to establish a medico-legal diagnosis, discusses symptoms and findings and the need for proper differentiation from complicating diseases, and adds some 290 case reports. General fallacies regarding this occupational disease and its diagnosis, including the belief that removal of the worker from exposure to silica dust will always check further development of the disease, are also discussed. Treatment is briefly outlined.

The Control of Certain Health Hazards Encountered in Underground Metal Mines. By Edward C. J. Urban. (*In* American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly, Chicago, December 1950, pp. 201–205, chart. 75 cents.)

Occupational Cancer in a Chromate Plant—An Environmental Appraisal. By H. G. Bourne, Jr., and H. T. Yee. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, December 1950, pp. 563–567, bibliography, charts. 75 cents.)

Report on a study made in a plant producing sodium bicarbonate from chromite ore, in which all employees were exposed to measurable amounts of airborne toxic chromium concentrates. The authors maintain that with proper engineering techniques and controls, use of personal respiratory protective devices, and education of workers, the hazards of respiratory cancer can be overcome.

Planning a Small Radioisotope Program. By George W. Reid and Oscar M. Bizzell. *The Appraisal of Detergency Through Radioactive Isotopes.* By Carey P. McCord and Russell L. Robertson. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, December 1950, pp. 549–553, bibliography, diagrams, illus.; 554–557, illus. 75 cents.)

The first article listed outlines major requisites, including those for safe handling, in setting up a small laboratory program for use of radioactive isotopes; the second article illustrates the small-scale industrial application of the isotopes, in conformity with requirements set forth in the first article.

Industrial Relations

Case Book of Employee Communications in Action: A Cross-Section of Manufacturing Industry's Experience in Developing Successful In-Plant Information Programs. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, Industrial Relations Division, 1950. 27 pp.

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1950 Ross Prize Essay: The Use of Injunctions in Labor Disputes. By Norman C. Melvin, Jr. (*In* American Bar Association Journal, Chicago, December 1950, pp. 1007–1010, 1058–1060. 75 cents.)

Sources of Economic Information for Collective Bargaining. By Ernest Dale. New York, American Management Association, 1950. 171 pp., forms. (Research Report No. 17.) $3.75.

The author emphasizes the growing importance of the factual approach to collective bargaining. He describes his purposes as the presentation of types of data available and sources from which they may be obtained, with analyses of their application to different situations and of their limitations. The main types of data covered relate to cost of living, productivity, comparative wage rates, and ability to pay.

Selected Bibliography of the Labor Management Relations Act. Washington, U. S. National Labor Relations Board, Library, November 1950. 15 pp.; processed.

Taft-Hartleyism in Southern Textiles. By Isadore Katz. [New York, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO], 1950. 118 pp. and inserts; processed.

Statement presented before Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate.

Numbers of Workers Affected by Collective Agreements in Canada, 1949, by Industry. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1950, pp. 2023–2027, chart; Collective Agreement Studies, No. 12.)

The December Gazette also has an article on agreements in the meat industry in Canada, and the January issue, an article on agreements of office workers (Collective Agreement Studies, Nos. 11 and 13, respectively).

Labor-Management Cooperation in France. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 237 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 9.) $1.25. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

The first part of this study deals with the institutions through which French labor and management can cooperate with each other on national and regional levels, as well as with the organizations through which they participate in determination of Government social and economic policies. The second part discusses labor-management problems peculiar to nationalized industries. The last, entitled "Co-operation in the Undertaking," deals with the development of works committees, health and safety committees, and the system of worker delegates.

Some background material is given on the trade-union movement, regulation of collective bargaining, and the social security system, but the volume does not purport to deal with the ideological factors which are basic to an understanding of developments in these fields in France. Nor does it attempt to evaluate the degree to which legislation in these fields is implemented in actual practice. The study refers to the situation as of early 1948, and it should be remembered that substantial changes have occurred in the trade-union and collective-bargaining fields in the meantime.

The Industrial Court, [Great Britain]. By Julian Badcock. (*In* Industrial Law Review, Hadleigh, England, October 1950, pp. 104–110.)

The Industrial Court was set up by the Industrial Courts Act of 1919 for the settlement of labor disputes voluntarily submitted to the Court.

Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

Résumé of the Proceedings of the Seventeenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, November 29, 30, and December 1, 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1951. 59 pp. (Bull. No. 141.) Free.

An article on standards advocated by this conference was published in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1951 (p. 45).

A Decade of Court Decisions on Teacher Retirement, 1940–1949, Inclusive. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Research Division, and National Council on Teacher Retirement, 1950. 29 pp. 25 cents.

Labor Laws, and Orders of the Industrial Commission, State of Wisconsin. Madison, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, 1950. 239 pp.

Labor Legislation in Canada, as Existing December 31, 1948. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1950. 1092 pp. $2.

Provincial Labor Standards Concerning Child Labor, Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Weekly Rest-Day, and Workmen's Compensation, [Canada]. Ottawa, Department of Labor, September 1950. 25 pp.

Labor Legislation in Western Germany During the Occupation. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 pp. (Serial No. R. 2014; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, December 1950.) Free.

Codigo Sustantivo del Trabajo. By Victor G. Ricardo. Bogota, [Departamento Nacional del Trabajo?], 1950. 177 pp.

Occupations

Men at Work. By Richard Thruelsen. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 231 pp. $2.75.

Sixteen factual stories of job experiences in a variety of fields.

Jobs in Advertising. New York, Advertising Federation of America, [1950]. 15 pp.

Careers in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering: The Literature Chemist; The Chemist in Business for Himself; Professional Relations. (*In* Chemical and Engineering News, Washington, December 25, 1950, pp. 4530–4538. 15 cents.)

This group of three articles concludes the series which Chemical and Engineering News has been publishing on various aspects of preparation for and requirements and duties of occupations in the field of chemistry.

A Career in Industrial Relations, with a Glossary of Industrial Relations Terms. By Arthur O. England and Harry Laurent, Jr. [Cleveland, Ohio, Western Reserve University, Personnel Research Institute, 1950?] 86 pp.; processed.

Occupational Information on Costume Jewelry Manufacturing in Rhode Island. Providence, Department of Employment Security, 1950. 30 pp., illus.

Nursing Opportunities in Medical Care Insurance. By Margaret C. Klem. (*In* Public Health Nursing, New York, January 1951, pp. 8–16, bibliography. 45 cents.)

Older Workers and the Aged

Community Action for the Aging. New York, New York State Association of Councils of Social Agencies, 1950. 15 pp., bibliography. 20 cents.

Nonresident Aid—Community Versus Institutional Care for Older People. By Ruth Laverty. (*In* Journal of Gerontology, Baltimore, Md., October 1950, pp. 370–374. $2.)

Education for Aging. (*In* Adult Education, Cleveland, Ohio, December 1950, pp. 41–79. 50 cents.)

This issue of Adult Education is devoted to a symposium on "education for aging," with these articles: Preparation for Living in the Later Years, Community Attitudes and the Older Citizen, Public School Educational Programs, Educational Programs in Other Agencies, Retraining for Later Maturity, and Research Needs.

When You're Old—What Then? By Louis I. Dublin and Herbert Yahraes. (*In* Collier's, New York, January 6, 1951, p. 16; January 13, p. 24; and January 20, p. 26. 15 cents each.)

Three articles on the basic problems of old age—economic security, health and housing, and recreation. The introduction to the series states that "age 65 need not be a signal for getting on the shelf—provided we plan in advance for it. Given such planning, old age can be enjoyable and productive, and oldsters a positive asset to their communities."

Findings and Recommendations of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging. [Albany], 1950. 50 pp., charts, illus. (Legislative Doc. (1950) No. 12.)

Reprinted from the committee's 1950 report, "Young at Any Age" (supply exhausted).

Employment Problems of Older Workers in New York City. New York, State Department of Labor, Employment Service, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, 1950. In 3 parts, 199 pp.; processed.

Report on an experimental study of aging workers and their place in New York City's labor force. Of the 3,700 persons represented, the report states, 50 percent had no problems related to age, 12 percent were regarded by employers as too old to be hired, 9 percent had unimpaired skills but declining productivity, 7 percent had impaired skills requiring a job shift, and 5 percent regarded their age as an obstacle and were demoralized in their search for work.

Personnel Management

Leading and Managing Men. By Douglas C. Lynch. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1950. 166 pp. $3.

Personnel Problems Under Mobilization, With a Section on Economic and Political Factors. New York, American Management Association, 1950. 62 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 135.) $1.25.

Includes papers on security and loyalty considerations in personnel administration, effective recruitment and utilization of manpower, problems of industrial mobilization and Selective Service requirements, and more general topics such as economic education.

Personnel Practices and Labor Relations in Denver Business Firms, 1949. By W. E. Schlender. (*In* Industrial Relations Newsletter, University of Denver, Department of Personnel and Industrial Relations, Denver, Colo., Autumn 1950, pp. 3–23.)

Sources of Information on Personnel Management and Labor Relations. By Alton W. Baker. Columbus, Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, 1951. 117 pp. (Research Monograph No. 62.)

My Job Contest. By Chester E. Evans and La Verne N. Laseau. Washington, Personnel Psychology, Inc., 1950. Variously paged, charts, forms, illus. (Personnel Psychology Monograph No. 1.) Paper, $2.50; cloth, $3.50.

Account of an essay-writing contest, conducted by the Employee Research Section of General Motors Corp., which represents a new approach to employee-attitude measurement. Employees of the company were asked to write essays on "My Job, and Why I Like It." The report discusses the administration and promotion of the contest, statistical techniques used in analysis of the entries, and major findings on employee attitudes and their relation to employment conditions.

Prices

Fresh Milk Marketing in Large Cities, [Spring 1948]. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 19 pp.; processed. Free.

A Short History of Rent Control Laws. By John W. Willis. (*In* Cornell Law Quarterly, Ithaca, N. Y., Fall 1950, pp. 54–94.)

Describes ancient and modern controls in different parts of the world and gives details of rent control in the United States.

The Function and Formation of Commodity Prices in the U.S.S.R. By Henry H. Ware. (*In* Bulletins on Soviet Economic Development, University of Birmingham, Department of Economics and Institutions of the U.S.S.R., Birmingham, England, No. 4, September 1950, pp. 21–31.)

The Soviet Price System and the Ruble Exchange Rate. By Marcin R. Wyczalkowski. (*In* International Monetary Fund Staff Papers, Washington, September 1950. pp. 203–223. $1.50.)

Social Security

Expanded Social Security. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1950. 107 pp. $1.85.

Editorial summary and subject-by-subject analysis of Social Security Act of 1950, with text of statute.

More Social Security for You. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1950. Folder.

Popular explanation of Federal old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act, as amended in August 1950.

Some Basic Readings in Social Security, 1950 Supplement. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1950. 55 pp. (Publication No. 28.)

Lists publications issued from June 1946 to August 1950. Includes references to material, in the English language, on foreign social-security systems.

A Social Security Substructure Proof against Currency Depreciation. By L. Féraud. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, August 1950, pp. 141–156. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Veterans' Benefits Add Up. By Miriam Civic. (*In* Conference Board Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, January 1951, pp. 8–12, 37–39, charts.)

A summary of Federal benefits for veterans and their dependents, as of January 1, 1951.

[*Social Security Systems of Different Countries.*] Geneva, International Social Security Association, July 1950. 123 pp.; processed.

Brings together 10 articles, published in issues of the International Social Security Association Bulletin in 1949 and 1950, on the systems of Guatemala, Mexico, Poland, Lebanon, Peru, Turkey, Haiti, Austria, Iceland, and Japan, and one on social protection of migrant workers.

The October–November 1950 issue of the Association's Bulletin contains an article on social insurance in the Netherlands.

The Growth and Development of Social Security in New Zealand (a Survey of Social Security in New Zealand from 1898 to 1949). Wellington, Social Security Department and Health Department, 1950. 178 pp., charts, maps, illus. 6s.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

The AMA Handbook of Wage and Salary Administration: Tested Compensation Methods for Factory, Office, and Managerial Personnel. Edited by M. Joseph Dooher and Vivienne Marquis. New York, American Management Association, 1950. 412 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. $7.50 ($5 to AMA members).

Collection of AMA materials representing, according to the foreword, "a complete survey of the principles and techniques of wage and salary administration and of management's experience in their day-to-day application."

Earnings in Communications and Radio Broadcasting, [October 1949]. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 pp. (Serial No. R. 2010; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, November 1950.) Free.

Wages and Hours in the Retail Trade Industry in New York State, 1950. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1950. 118 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B–32.)

Other reports in this 1950 series on wages and hours in New York State are available for the restaurant, hotel, confectionery, cleaning and dyeing, beauty service, and laundry industries (Publications Nos. B–30, 33, 36, 37, 38, and 39, respectively).

Die Lohnpolitik der Deutschen Gewerkschaften. By Viktor Agartz. *Auch Heute Noch Stabile Löhne?* By Kurt Pentzlin. (*In* Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte, Bundesvorstand des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes, Köln, October 1950, pp. 441–447; 448–455.)

Wage policies in western Germany are discussed in the first article by a trade-union leader, and in the second, by a representative of management.

Der Streit um die Höhe des Lebenshaltungskostenindex. By Wilfried Schaefer. (*In* Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte, Bundesvorstand des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes, Köln, October 1950, pp. 477–480.)

Discussion of methodological questions connected with use of the cost-of-living index in computation of real wages in Western Germany.

The Earnings of Industry [in Great Britain]: The Truth About Wages and Profits, 1950 Edition. London, Hollis & Carter (for Aims of Industry, Ltd.), 1950. 79 pp. 2s. net.

This pamphlet constitutes an attempt to convince workers that profits are necessary, that the share of gross income going to profits is small, especially when compared with the share of wages, and, incidentally, that the share going to taxation is much too large. Balance sheets of numerous individual companies are analyzed.

White-Collar Workers

Office Salaries, 1950–51. Philadelphia, National Office Management Association, 1950. 32 pp.

Summary data covering 203,587 employees, furnished by over 2,600 companies in the United States and Canada, on salaries, pay periods, the workweek, holidays, unionization, and other conditions, as of September 30, 1950.

Earnings and Employment of Office Workers in Manufacturing, [New York State], 1950. (*In* Labor Market Review, Department of Labor, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Bureau of Research and Statistics, New York, December 1950, pp. 9–16.)

Office Workers Salaries and Personnel Practices, San Francisco Bay Area, Mid-Year 1950. San Francisco, San Francisco Employers Council, Department of Research and Analysis, 1950. 38 pp.

Salaries of State Public Health Workers, August 1950. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Bureau of State Services, 1950. 46 pp., charts.

The White Collar Worker in the American Economy. By Robert K. Burns. (*In* Office Management Series, No. 127, American Management Association, New York, pp. 22–38. $1.25.)

Salaries and Hours of Office Employees in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October 1949. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, January 1951, pp. 25–32, charts. 10 cents.)

Miscellaneous

The Colonial Craftsman. By Carl Bridenbaugh. New York, New York University Press, 1950. 214 pp., bibliographical footnotes, illus. $4.25.

A vivid and entertaining picture of the craftsmen, their work, and their community status in both the northern and the southern colonies. There are incidental references to apprentices and journeymen, but the main concern is with master craftsmen. Readers should, perhaps, be warned that without keeping in mind the status of apprentices and journeymen, and especially of the large numbers of unskilled workers, they may derive a one-sided view of colonial labor as a whole. Also, the somewhat elegant order and precision of the pictures (drawn from engravings in Diderot's *Encyclopédie*) may not be typical of colonial craftsmen's shops.

Introduction to Public Relations: A Practical Guide As Applied to Industrial and Labor Relations. By Dave Hyatt. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1950. 104 pp., illus. (Extension Bulletin No. 5.) 25 cents.

Includes information on public relations practices of labor unions, business firms, and social service organizations, with suggestions by the author on how to use the tools of public relations most effectively.

Manpower and Personnel Problems in Industrial Mobilization. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, January 1951. 8 pp. (Selected References, No. 37.) 20 cents.

Presidential Agency: OWMR—The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. By Herman Miles Somers. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1950. 238 pp. (Harvard Political Studies.) $4.50.

A study of public administration problems of World War II, with a summary statement of "guiding principles" derived from OWM–OWMR experience, which is described as "rich with practical lessons for the future." A chapter of 36 pages is devoted to the coordination of manpower programs.

Analyse der Wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung in Westberlin an Hand der Volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnung. By Ferdinand Grünig. (*In* Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Berlin, Jahrgang 1950, Zweites Heft, pp. 106–131, charts.)

Analysis of economic trends in West Berlin during 1949, supported by statistics.

Economic Life in Russia's Orbit. By Stella K. Margold. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, September 1950, pp. 65–78; November 1950, pp. 86–113. $1.50 each.)

Discussion of various aspects of economic life in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Includes sections on wages and the standard of living, social welfare, role of trade-unions, labor controls, and discipline of workers.

Soviet Politics—The Dilemma of Power: The Role of Ideas in Social Change. By Barrington Moore, Jr. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1950. 503 pp., bibliography. (Russian Research Center Studies, No. 2.) $6 (text ed., $4.50).

The Labor Press in Sweden. By James Rössel. (*In* Labor and Nation, New York, Fall 1950, pp. 57–59. $1.)

Utländsk Arbetskraft i Sverige Under de Senaste 15 Åren. By Margareta Ryberg. (*In* Sociala Meddelanden, Socialstyrelsen, Stockholm, No. 10, 1950, pp. 747–757, illus. 75 öre.)

Shows the number of foreigners in Sweden during the past 15 years and how they have been placed in the labor market. Also summarizes information obtained in a questionnaire requesting views of individual firms on foreigners as workers and their effect on the individual enterprise's manpower situation during the past decade.

Home Work in Switzerland. By Alice Zimmermann. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, September–October 1950, pp. 242–263. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turn-Over

C.—Earnings and Hours

[1] Beginning with the January 1951 issue payroll data in table A–6 have been combined with table A–5.
[2] Beginning with September 1950 issue, omitted for security reasons.
[3] This table is included quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

A: Employment and Payrolls

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)												
	1951	1950											
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July[2]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force [3]	(4)	64,674	65,453	65,438	65,020	66,204	65,742	66,177	64,108	63,513	63,021	63,003	62,835
Civilian labor force	61,514	62,538	63,512	63,704	63,567	64,867	64,427	64,866	62,788	62,183	61,675	61,637	61,427
Unemployment	2,503	2,229	2,240	1,940	2,341	2,500	3,213	3,384	3,057	3,515	4,123	4,684	4,480
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,184	1,153	1,240	955	1,107	1,051	1,514	1,629	1,130	1,130	1,229	1,583	1,936
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	677	498	475	420	464	679	754	664	634	686	1,143	1,456	1,171
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	208	167	147	128	201	221	249	181	252	521	580	547	418
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	251	217	175	183	272	266	334	474	559	705	722	650	542
Unemployed over 26 weeks	183	194	204	257	299	285	361	439	481	475	449	448	396
Employment	59,010	60,308	61,271	61,764	61,226	62,367	61,214	61,482	59,731	58,668	57,551	56,953	56,947
Nonagricultural	52,993	54,075	53,721	53,273	53,415	54,207	52,774	52,436	51,669	51,473	50,877	50,730	50,749
Worked 35 hours or more	43,505	44,177	43,546	42,720	28,042	43,835	25,072	43,117	43,033	41,143	41,334	41,433	40,839
Worked 15–34 hours	5,561	6,002	6,417	7,023	20,827	4,583	19,201	5,153	5,149	6,552	5,715	5,271	6,251
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	2,251	2,319	2,331	1,999	1,984	1,545	1,650	1,843	1,949	2,183	2,102	2,085	1,974
With a job but not at work [6]	1,676	1,577	1,427	1,531	2,561	4,246	6,852	2,323	1,537	1,597	1,725	1,941	1,686
Agricultural	6,018	6,234	7,551	8,491	7,811	8,160	8,440	9,046	8,062	7,195	6,675	6,223	6,198
Worked 35 hours or more	3,895	3,983	5,487	6,547	5,259	6,170	6,348	6,975	5,970	5,125	4,551	4,334	3,872
Worked 15–34 hours	1,467	1,505	1,594	1,611	2,028	1,475	1,695	1,739	1,613	1,503	1,575	1,271	1,459
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	308	348	306	245	356	295	238	246	292	318	255	300	329
With a job but not at work [6]	348	399	163	88	170	223	158	88	187	250	295	317	431
	Males												
Total labor force [3]	(4)	45,644	45,934	45,978	46,155	47,132	47,000	46,718	45,614	45,429	45,204	45,115	45,102
Civilian labor force	43,093	43,535	44,019	44,268	44,726	45,818	45,708	45,429	44,316	44,120	43,879	43,769	43,715
Unemployment	1,659	1,459	1,309	1,172	1,482	1,664	2,126	2,200	2,130	2,628	3,002	3,426	3,262
Employment	41,433	42,076	42,710	43,096	43,244	44,154	43,582	43,229	42,186	41,492	40,877	40,343	40,453
Nonagricultural	36,072	36,585	36,554	36,507	36,877	37,455	36,605	36,216	35,597	35,220	34,890	34,698	34,880
Worked 35 hours or more	31,054	31,308	31,175	30,826	21,103	31,800	18,905	31,523	30,860	29,722	29,562	29,336	29,108
Worked 15–34 hours	2,947	3,217	3,447	3,823	13,273	2,508	12,762	2,605	2,829	3,483	3,156	2,909	3,711
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	961	998	980	800	817	654	732	756	874	999	958	922	904
With a job but not at work [6]	1,110	1,062	952	1,058	1,683	2,494	4,207	1,332	1,034	1,017	1,214	1,531	1,157
Agricultural	5,362	5,491	6,156	6,589	6,367	6,699	6,977	7,013	6,589	6,272	5,987	5,645	5,573
Worked 35 hours or more	3,724	3,751	4,982	5,605	4,875	5,573	5,789	6,031	5,339	4,891	4,380	4,176	3,817
Worked 15–34 hours	1,066	1,134	842	756	1,131	764	899	743	895	925	1,146	942	1,094
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	253	268	200	146	219	181	162	162	186	251	188	228	262
With a job but not at work [6]	319	338	133	82	143	183	126	78	170	205	274	298	399
	Females												
Total labor force [3]	(4)	19,030	19,519	19,460	18,865	19,072	18,742	19,459	18,494	18,084	17,817	17,888	17,733
Civilian labor force	18,421	19,003	19,493	19,436	18,841	19,049	18,719	19,437	18,472	18,063	17,796	17,868	17,712
Unemployment	844	770	931	768	859	836	1,087	1,184	927	887	1,121	1,258	1,218
Employment	17,577	18,232	18,561	18,668	17,982	18,213	17,632	18,253	17,545	17,176	16,674	16,610	16,494
Nonagricultural	16,921	17,490	17,167	16,766	16,538	16,752	16,169	16,220	16,072	16,253	15,987	16,032	15,869
Worked 35 hours or more	12,451	12,869	12,371	11,894	6,939	12,035	6,167	11,594	12,173	11,421	11,772	12,097	11,731
Worked 15–34 hours	2,614	2,785	2,970	3,200	7,554	2,075	6,439	2,548	2,320	3,069	2,559	2,362	2,540
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	1,290	1,321	1,351	1,199	1,167	891	918	1,087	1,075	1,184	1,144	1,163	1,070
With a job but not at work [6]	566	515	475	473	878	1,752	2,645	991	503	580	511	410	529
Agricultural	656	743	1,395	1,902	1,444	1,461	1,463	2,033	1,473	923	688	578	625
Worked 35 hours or more	171	232	505	942	384	597	559	944	631	234	171	158	162
Worked 15–34 hours	401	371	752	855	897	711	796	996	718	578	429	329	365
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	55	80	106	99	137	114	76	84	106	67	67	72	67
With a job but not at work [6]	29	61	30	6	27	40	32	10	17	45	21	19	32

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variations 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] Beginning with January 1951, data on net strength of the Armed Forces and total labor force are not available.

[5] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

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

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

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951	1950												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1949	1948
Total employees	45,196	46,577	45,866	45,898	45,684	45,080	44,096	43,945	43,311	42,926	42,295	41,661	42,125	43,006	44,201
Mining	929	934	935	939	946	950	922	946	940	939	938	595	861	932	981
Metal	103.5	103.3	102.2	101.5	103.0	102.5	103.3	101.8	99.9	98.5	98.4	97.9	97.7	100.1	105.1
Iron		35.9	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.0	36.6	36.1	35.4	33.8	33.9	33.6	34.0	33.7	36.6
Copper		28.5	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.7	27.6	27.3	27.8
Lead and zinc		20.5	20.1	19.9	20.5	20.0	20.5	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.4	20.6	21.7
Anthracite		73.2	74.3	74.4	75.0	75.3	73.6	75.3	76.1	75.3	76.9	75.9	75.6	77.3	80.0
Bituminous-coal	403.0	403.3	402.2	405.8	407.0	407.8	382.1	410.4	413.1	419.0	422.9	82.6	347.7	399.0	438.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas production		254.7	254.2	255.5	258.6	261.2	261.9	258.9	253.9	251.4	249.2	249.8	251.1	259.0	257.5
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	95.4	99.1	102.1	102.1	102.7	103.4	101.3	100.0	97.3	94.5	90.2	88.6	88.9	96.4	100.1
Contract construction	2,266	2,393	2,571	2,631	2,626	2,629	2,532	2,414	2,245	2,076	1,907	1,861	1,919	2,156	2,165
Nonbuilding construction		428	505	534	540	548	519	493	442	389	328	312	327	428	416
Highway and street		166.6	210.8	228.5	234.3	240.0	228.8	213.5	182.4	150.2	118.3	110.4	117.1	178.1	172.1
Other nonbuilding construction		261.0	294.4	305.8	305.8	307.5	290.4	279.3	260.0	238.4	210.0	201.9	209.6	250.3	243.8
Building construction		1,965	2,066	2,097	2,086	2,081	2,013	1,921	1,803	1,687	1,579	1,549	1,592	1,727	1,749
General contractors		839	893	905	906	905	870	827	766	702	651	641	663	753	797
Special-trade contractors		1,126	1,173	1,192	1,180	1,176	1,143	1,094	1,037	985	928	908	929	974	952
Plumbing and heating		289.8	294.1	296.6	293.7	285.7	278.7	267.4	257.1	249.3	242.6	241.7	249.7	245.8	239.7
Painting and decorating		132.9	146.8	158.1	157.2	158.3	149.8	140.0	126.7	117.1	104.5	100.6	97.6	124.4	125.2
Electrical work		139.3	138.4	137.6	135.8	133.7	131.0	127.6	122.0	120.2	118.6	118.0	119.5	125.1	124.3
Other special-trade contractors		563.6	593.6	600.1	593.0	597.9	583.5	558.6	530.8	498.7	461.9	447.2	462.3	479.0	463.1
Manufacturing	15,689	15,765	15,758	15,827	15,685	15,450	14,777	14,666	14,413	14,162	14,103	13,997	13,980	14,146	15,286
Durable goods [2]	8,679	8,701	8,658	8,618	8,423	8,294	7,978	7,964	7,809	7,548	7,418	7,324	7,342	7,465	8,315
Nondurable goods [2]	7,010	7,064	7,100	7,209	7,262	7,156	6,799	6,702	6,604	6,614	6,685	6,673	6,638	6,681	6,970
Ordnance and accessories	30.0	29.1	28.8	27.7	26.6	25.0	23.7	23.7	23.2	22.8	22.4	21.8	21.3	24.8	28.1
Food and kindred products	1,472	1,528	1,572	1,643	1,739	1,718	1,617	1,519	1,461	1,432	1,420	1,409	1,432	1,523	1,536
Meat products		314.0	305.7	300.8	295.7	296.6	295.8	292.6	286.3	282.7	285.3	288.7	301.3	288.6	271.2
Dairy products		136.6	140.1	142.8	149.6	156.4	158.7	156.5	148.7	141.4	136.6	134.1	132.4	146.2	147.7
Canning and preserving		164.3	193.8	253.2	353.1	329.1	250.4	177.0	152.3	144.9	133.9	133.6	141.0	207.1	222.0
Grain-mill products		124.2	124.5	128.4	129.4	128.6	125.9	124.3	121.2	120.2	120.1	119.3	119.8	120.6	117.7
Bakery products		287.1	289.4	292.2	290.4	287.7	289.3	283.7	286.7	284.6	282.4	277.9	277.3	281.7	282.9
Sugar		45.0	51.8	50.7	34.5	33.5	30.6	29.4	28.9	27.0	27.1	26.9	28.9	32.7	34.5
Confectionery and related products		105.9	110.6	114.2	110.5	102.1	90.0	90.4	88.6	90.6	94.5	96.7	99.5	96.9	100.2
Beverages		213.0	215.9	217.7	230.0	240.1	234.2	224.8	212.8	206.0	205.1	198.2	199.2	211.4	218.6
Miscellaneous food products		137.9	139.8	142.7	145.4	144.3	141.8	140.4	135.5	134.1	135.3	133.2	132.3	137.6	141.3
Tobacco manufactures	88	90	91	96	96	89	82	82	83	83	85	88	92	94	100
Cigarettes		26.2	26.4	26.2	27.1	25.6	26.1	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5	26.3	26.6	26.6
Cigars		42.0	43.2	43.0	41.7	40.7	38.9	39.5	39.7	39.3	40.9	42.3	42.4	44.5	48.3
Tobacco and snuff		12.0	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying		9.3	9.2	14.0	*15.2	*11.4	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.4	10.8	10.1	11.2
Textile-mill products	1,351	1,350	1,356	1,357	1,347	1,316	1,250	1,264	1,252	1,261	1,272	1,273	1,265	1,224	1,362
Yarn and thread mills		170.5	171.6	171.3	169.5	164.4	156.7	156.4	153.3	154.7	158.5	159.4	157.8	149.3	177.6
Broad-woven fabric mills		632.7	637.3	638.7	637.4	625.9	601.5	610.4	602.9	602.8	604.2	600.6	597.8	581.9	645.7
Knitting mills		254.2	254.6	256.0	253.0	246.9	228.4	230.9	231.6	236.1	239.8	241.1	241.7	231.4	249.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles		93.2	93.3	93.6	92.6	89.2	84.9	86.4	86.4	88.3	89.5	89.9	89.3	86.4	89.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		62.5	62.5	61.7	61.3	60.5	58.1	59.8	59.8	60.9	60.5	60.3	59.3	58.9	64.8
Other textile-mill products		136.8	136.4	135.5	133.2	129.2	120.3	119.8	117.9	117.8	119.6	121.2	119.3	116.0	135.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,188	1,186	1,179	1,221	1,218	1,208	1,097	1,093	1,091	1,119	1,174	1,180	1,146	1,136	1,162
Men's and boys' suits and coats		150.2	150.7	152.4	151.4	152.4	140.6	148.5	143.2	146.0	149.2	148.9	143.5	141.5	154.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		270.5	272.8	273.3	272.3	270.4	249.3	255.1	256.0	258.6	262.2	260.8	258.5	257.8	269.1
Women's outerwear		330.3	309.8	331.9	340.0	340.3	299.1	281.3	285.2	305.2	338.9	348.2	334.9	328.6	342.4
Women's, children's undergarments		108.0	112.4	113.2	111.1	105.9	95.8	98.9	101.3	105.5	107.1	106.3	102.3	98.9	97.4
Millinery		21.4	18.3	22.8	23.4	23.7	20.2	17.8	18.9	20.7	26.5	26.5	24.2	22.3	22.9
Children's outerwear		66.5	65.9	68.9	68.6	68.5	67.2	65.3	62.6	63.6	68.4	68.5	65.6	63.4	59.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		91.5	96.9	101.2	99.0	96.2	86.6	88.6	85.4	82.6	83.6	82.8	80.0	88.2	90.1
Other fabricated textile products		147.9	151.9	157.2	152.5	150.1	137.9	137.8	137.9	136.9	138.4	137.9	137.3	135.8	125.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	785	817	840	849	853	845	812	803	784	753	738	713	702	736	812
Logging camps and contractors		71.8	78.2	78.4	78.1	78.8	76.2	73.7	67.4	59.2	59.3	49.2	45.0	61.4	72.8
Sawmills and planing mills		472.2	486.2	492.5	498.7	494.5	474.6	467.3	459.1	439.8	429.8	416.1	411.2	431.7	472.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		128.9	129.9	131.0	130.4	129.5	124.9	124.4	122.0	120.2	117.2	116.8	116.7	110.5	119.5
Wooden containers		80.9	82.4	82.7	81.8	79.7	77.5	77.9	75.5	74.4	73.2	73.0	72.6	73.3	81.8
Miscellaneous wood products		63.4	63.6	64.0	63.9	62.0	59.2	59.5	59.9	59.8	58.8	57.7	56.8	59.0	65.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951	1950												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	369	373	376	378	376	367	350	349	348	347	344	341	333	315	348
Household furniture		266.7	270.5	270.9	269.0	262.1	249.5	249.8	248.5	248.8	247.3	244.9	238.1	222.0	247.0
Other furniture and fixtures		106.4	105.9	107.1	107.1	104.9	100.0	99.5	99.4	98.6	97.1	96.1	95.1	94.6	100.9
Paper and allied products	498	501	499	491	488	479	465	467	459	458	455	453	451	447	470
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		244.5	242.5	241.7	241.5	238.6	234.8	235.2	231.8	230.6	230.2	229.3	228.4	226.9	240.7
Paperboard containers and boxes		140.8	141.9	140.0	137.4	131.7	123.4	124.2	121.3	121.3	120.5	120.0	119.8	117.1	121.4
Other paper and allied products		115.2	114.8	109.5	109.2	109.1	106.4	107.6	105.7	105.6	104.7	103.7	102.5	103.1	107.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries		762	758	754	746	741	739	739	736	735	734	732	730	727	725
Newspapers	756	297.1	295.3	292.9	295.1	292.7	295.1	295.0	293.9	293.5	291.6	289.5	285.7	282.5	267.5
Periodicals		53.2	53.3	52.8	51.5	51.8	51.7	51.4	51.6	51.5	52.0	52.1	52.3	53.4	54.7
Books		48.6	48.4	48.4	48.4	47.8	46.2	46.3	46.0	45.3	45.2	44.8	45.0	44.6	46.6
Commercial printing		206.9	205.1	204.8	200.1	198.8	198.1	199.6	197.9	198.9	199.2	198.5	200.4	197.1	197.5
Lithographing		41.9	42.3	42.1	41.1	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	41.1	45.1
Other printing and publishing		114.3	114.0	113.1	110.0	108.9	108.2	106.8	106.2	105.7	106.3	106.7	106.8	108.0	113.3
Chemicals and allied products	729	723	720	720	701	684	669	670	671	675	671	665	658	664	699
Industrial inorganic chemicals		77.3	76.9	76.6	69.3	68.3	70.3	72.9	71.4	70.5	69.4	68.8	65.8	68.4	70.9
Industrial organic chemicals		213.2	210.5	208.8	206.4	203.6	199.8	198.4	195.7	194.1	191.9	189.5	187.9	192.1	210.3
Drugs and medicines		101.1	100.0	99.5	98.4	96.7	95.9	94.2	93.1	93.4	91.1	91.4	94.6	92.3	89.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers		73.7	73.5	74.0	74.2	73.5	72.7	71.5	69.7	69.1	68.9	68.3	67.6	67.3	70.7
Fertilizers		33.1	32.3	32.9	32.7	29.6	28.3	30.2	36.2	41.6	40.9	38.5	32.5	34.3	35.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		58.9	61.1	61.9	54.3	48.7	46.8	48.2	50.0	53.2	55.3	56.2	59.2	56.1	56.2
Other chemicals and allied products		165.7	165.3	166.4	165.4	164.0	155.6	154.9	154.4	153.4	153.0	152.4	150.3	153.0	165.0
Products of petroleum and coal	253	254	254	252	251	254	241	239	236	234	241	242	242	245	250
Petroleum refining		201.6	201.5	199.3	198.1	200.5	189.0	187.8	186.2	185.7	194.8	195.1	195.4	198.7	199.1
Coke and byproducts		21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.1	21.1	20.7	20.5	19.7	19.6	20.2	19.5	20.0
Other petroleum and coal products		31.4	31.1	31.3	31.2	32.5	30.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	26.9	26.8	26.3	27.1	30.8
Rubber products	273	274	273	269	265	258	249	247	241	238	237	236	234	234	259
Tires and inner tubes		117.5	117.6	115.7	115.2	112.8	111.3	110.8	108.1	106.6	106.3	105.8	105.0	106.6	121.1
Rubber footwear		29.1	28.5	28.0	26.9	25.7	24.1	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.6	24.9	26.4	29.6
Other rubber products		127.3	126.4	125.3	122.5	119.1	113.6	112.4	108.8	107.4	106.1	106.2	104.1	100.5	107.9
Leather and leather products	402	396	398	406	411	409	390	382	374	379	396	395	388	388	410
Leather		51.9	51.6	51.4	51.9	51.1	49.5	49.6	49.5	49.5	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.7	54.2
Footwear (except rubber)		250.9	248.3	253.4	259.5	260.4	252.8	247.2	240.4	244.3	257.4	257.4	254.9	251.0	260.1
Other leather products		93.3	98.3	101.5	99.6	97.5	88.1	84.9	83.8	85.4	88.4	87.9	83.2	87.2	95.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	541	547	551	544	532	532	512	511	501	487	478	475	469	484	514
Glass and glass products		144.1	145.6	144.1	133.8	137.9	130.8	134.4	131.7	128.8	124.8	123.9	121.7	122.6	135.9
Cement, hydraulic		42.4	42.8	43.1	42.4	43.3	41.7	42.6	42.2	41.5	40.6	41.0	41.7	41.8	40.9
Structural clay products		87.1	88.6	87.9	88.0	87.2	85.2	83.0	80.2	76.0	75.5	75.2	75.2	79.8	83.4
Pottery and related products		60.6	61.0	58.1	58.8	57.4	55.3	56.0	57.6	57.6	58.0	57.6	56.1	57.5	60.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		97.8	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.3	95.5	93.9	90.0	86.4	84.0	83.6	81.4	84.6	87.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products		114.7	114.0	112.5	110.5	107.4	103.5	101.4	99.4	77.1	94.7	94.1	93.2	97.1	105.9
Primary metal industries	1,324	1,319	1,303	1,289	1,276	1,256	1,222	1,216	1,190	1,171	1,144	1,137	1,121	1,101	1,247
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		639.9	637.3	633.7	632.5	630.5	621.4	616.4	606.3	599.2	583.3	587.5	584.8	550.4	612.9
Iron and steel foundries		266.7	262.1	255.4	250.2	241.2	229.7	227.7	220.8	215.7	208.6	203.6	198.3	217.0	259.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		56.6	54.8	55.5	54.8	55.1	54.3	55.2	54.6	54.2	54.4	54.1	51.1	52.3	55.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		103.8	102.7	102.3	101.9	99.5	96.0	96.2	95.1	93.2	92.4	90.6	89.0	87.0	103.8
Nonferrous foundries		109.7	106.8	104.8	100.7	96.0	92.1	91.4	87.3	84.3	83.3	80.8	79.0	75.8	85.2
Other primary metal industries		141.8	139.0	137.6	136.2	133.9	128.7	129.2	126.1	124.1	121.6	120.8	119.0	118.4	130.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,009	1,018	1,017	1,013	996	972	929	923	894	876	863	851	846	859	976
Tin cans and other tinware		51.2	50.2	51.9	55.5	55.8	51.3	48.6	45.5	44.6	43.5	41.8	41.2	45.8	48.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		169.4	168.6	166.1	163.1	156.7	153.0	156.2	154.3	152.5	151.2	147.3	145.2	142.3	154.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		160.6	163.0	164.4	164.1	158.8	147.2	148.1	144.4	143.9	140.4	137.8	133.0	132.0	165.8
Fabricated structural metal products		220.6	219.4	216.7	209.9	210.3	201.3	198.0	192.4	190.3	187.6	185.1	186.2	198.5	215.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		185.5	184.3	184.8	182.9	179.3	172.7	170.7	162.6	156.3	152.9	152.1	151.2	147.9	172.2
Other fabricated metal products		231.0	231.2	229.1	220.6	211.5	203.1	201.2	194.8	188.0	187.7	187.0	188.9	192.4	219.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,530	1,491	1,458	1,426	1,368	1,374	1,343	1,341	1,328	1,307	1,283	1,261	1,238	1,311	1,533
Engines and turbines		81.6	78.6	72.9	70.2	74.8	72.8	73.5	73.6	70.9	68.7	66.5	66.7	72.5	83.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors		175.9	165.1	163.5	140.5	179.5	180.1	180.5	180.7	180.5	177.5	175.2	171.0	181.3	191.3
Construction and mining machinery		111.7	110.4	108.9	105.6	101.6	99.1	98.1	95.9	95.4	95.2	93.4	91.3	101.3	122.6
Metalworking machinery		258.8	250.8	242.9	233.5	222.1	212.0	212.3	207.2	204.5	201.6	198.4	196.7	208.7	239.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		184.2	181.0	178.2	174.6	168.6	165.3	165.4	162.7	160.8	158.7	157.1	155.9	171.8	201.9
General industrial machinery		212.5	206.8	203.0	197.6	191.7	185.0	182.8	181.3	178.8	175.7	174.0	172.8	186.4	209.8
Office and store machines and devices		99.1	97.8	95.9	94.4	90.8	89.5	89.3	88.4	88.0	87.0	85.4	84.7	90.6	109.1
Service-industry and household machines		181.6	185.0	182.0	180.1	178.6	178.8	180.8	181.5	175.6	169.3	163.9	155.2	145.4	191.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts		185.9	182.3	178.2	171.4	166.3	160.5	158.5	156.2	152.6	149.3	147.0	143.9	153.2	183.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951	1950												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	910	932	928	915	872	853	817	810	800	791	779	772	762	759	869
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		349.0	345.0	341.5	323.5	323.9	313.8	308.2	306.7	303.3	300.0	298.1	294.4	295.2	332.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles		77.5	76.0	75.0	73.3	70.9	70.0	68.9	67.8	66.6	65.1	65.5	65.1	64.5	69.0
Communication equipment		352.3	352.5	345.5	326.5	318.1	297.0	296.1	289.4	287.6	283.2	279.7	276.7	271.1	312.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		153.3	154.0	152.8	149.0	139.6	136.2	136.6	136.5	133.7	130.5	128.8	126.0	128.3	154.8
Transportation equipment	1,416	1,397	1,370	1,394	1,365	1,347	1,297	1,305	1,269	1,122	1,100	1,091	1,197	1,212	1,263
Automobiles		884.1	878.2	922.7	913.3	907.9	883.7	893.4	862.4	720.3	698.9	689.0	797.4	769.0	792.8
Aircraft and parts		341.6	323.4	305.1	286.0	272.8	259.3	256.4	253.9	253.3	252.4	251.7	251.9	255.6	228.1
Aircraft		230.5	217.6	205.0	195.8	183.7	172.8	170.5	169.0	167.9	166.5	166.1	166.8	169.7	151.7
Aircraft engines and parts		66.9	63.5	60.1	52.5	54.1	52.8	52.1	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.2	50.1	51.8	46.7
Aircraft propellers and parts		9.1	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment		35.1	33.4	31.5	29.5	27.5	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	26.2	22.4
Ship and boat building and repairing		92.0	89.1	88.6	89.1	91.7	81.2	80.9	80.0	79.9	80.2	81.2	79.4	100.3	140.7
Ship building and repairing [4]		77.7	75.6	75.3	75.8	78.4	67.4	66.4	66.2	66.7	68.3	70.0	68.9	88.2	124.2
Boat building and repairing		14.3	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.5	13.8	13.2	11.9	11.2	10.5	12.1	16.4
Railroad equipment		65.9	65.9	64.3	63.0	61.8	61.3	63.5	61.6	58.4	59.2	60.1	60.6	76.1	84.8
Other transportation equipment		13.1	13.6	13.7	13.4	12.9	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.1	7.7	10.9	16.6
Instruments and related products	280	280	277	272	265	252	242	243	238	238	234	232	233	238	260
Ophthalmic goods		26.9	26.7	26.2	25.6	25.1	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	26.8	28.2
Photographic apparatus		55.2	55.0	54.5	53.9	52.8	51.0	50.1	49.1	48.5	48.2	48.1	48.3	52.6	60.3
Watches and clocks		34.0	33.9	32.8	31.5	28.0	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.9	29.3	30.3	31.4	40.8
Professional and scientific instruments		163.8	160.9	158.1	153.5	146.0	138.1	139.8	136.5	133.7	131.5	129.7	129.2	127.1	130.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	485	498	509	510	493	471	430	439	434	435	433	429	420	426	466
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		57.1	58.1	58.2	57.2	55.4	51.1	52.8	52.7	52.7	53.2	54.4	54.2	55.4	60.3
Toys and sporting goods		77.6	81.9	84.5	81.3	78.9	71.5	72.6	70.3	69.5	67.2	63.8	61.7	68.7	80.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		63.7	65.6	65.7	63.7	61.1	52.1	52.4	51.4	53.1	56.5	59.4	56.7	57.7	62.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		299.7	302.9	301.7	290.8	276.0	254.8	261.3	260.0	259.8	256.5	251.3	246.9	243.8	262.8
Transportation and public utilities	4,054	4,124	4,123	4,132	4,139	4,120	4,062	4,023	3,885	3,928	3,873	3,841	3,869	3,979	4,151
Transportation	2,842	2,907	2,910	2,912	2,913	2,891	2,839	2,813	2,685	2,733	2,682	2,651	2,676	2,756	2,934
Interstate railroads		1,460	1,465	1,462	1,458	1,441	1,414	1,407	1,296	1,356	1,315	1,290	1,316	1,367	1,517
Class I railroads		1,277	1,292	1,291	1,283	1,272	1,246	1,240	1,135	1,188	1,148	1,123	1,148	1,191	1,327
Local railways and bus lines		145	145	145	146	146	148	147	149	150	151	152	153	158	163
Trucking and warehousing		621	616	621	621	614	589	577	562	554	550	545	540	548	566
Other transportation and services		681	684	684	688	690	689	682	678	673	666	664	667	684	687
Air transportation (common carrier)		74.6	74.2	74.4	74.7	74.5	75.7	74.6	74.6	73.7	74.2	73.6	74.5	76.7	77.9
Communication	665	670	664	670	671	671	667	662	659	657	654	654	657	686	696
Telephone		620.9	615.3	620.9	621.6	622.9	619.5	614.6	610.7	609.2	607.0	606.7	609.1	632.2	634.2
Telegraph		48.6	48.0	47.9	48.0	47.2	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	45.7	46.2	47.1	52.5	60.8
Other public utilities	547	547	549	550	555	558	556	548	541	538	537	536	536	537	521
Gas and electric utilities		522.7	523.8	525.1	529.5	531.7	530.4	522.3	515.8	512.5	511.5	510.6	511.5	512.0	497.0
Electric light and power utilities		232.5	233.1	234.0	236.6	238.6	238.4	235.2	232.5	231.4	232.0	232.1	232.0	233.5	226.4
Local utilities		24.6	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.6	23.7
Trade	9,675	10,460	9,898	9,752	9,641	9,474	9,390	9,411	9,326	9,346	9,206	9,152	9,248	9,438	9,491
Wholesale trade	2,597	2,623	2,623	2,625	2,605	2,582	2,528	2,502	2,479	2,477	2,484	2,495	2,511	2,522	2,533
Retail trade	7,078	7,837	7,275	7,127	7,036	6,892	6,862	6,909	6,847	6,869	6,722	6,657	6,735	6,916	6,958
General merchandise stores	1,506	2,060	1,653	1,539	1,474	1,387	1,372	1,411	1,412	1,466	1,392	1,360	1,392	1,480	1,470
Food and liquor stores	1,239	1,264	1,243	1,219	1,210	1,200	1,203	1,205	1,204	1,200	1,192	1,185	1,187	1,198	1,195
Automotive and accessories dealers	753	753	747	741	743	749	746	733	714	706	699	700	701	676	634
Apparel and accessories stores	553	646	566	555	540	491	501	536	533	545	519	496	513	554	577
Other retail trade	3,027	3,114	3,066	3,073	3,069	3,065	3,040	3,024	2,984	2,952	2,920	2,916	2,942	3,008	3,081

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951	1950												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1949	1948
Finance	1,828	1,829	1,821	1,821	1,827	1,837	1,831	1,827	1,812	1,803	1,791	1,777	1,772	1,763	1,716
Banks and trust companies		440	437	433	433	435	432	427	421	420	419	416	415	416	403
Security dealers and exchanges		61.3	61.0	60.8	60.9	61.4	61.3	60.0	59.2	58.2	57.7	57.2	56.1	55.5	57.9
Insurance carriers and agents		656	651	651	654	658	652	646	640	639	637	634	630	619	589
Other finance agencies and real estate		672	672	676	679	683	686	694	692	686	677	670	671	672	665
Service	4,667	4,696	4,723	4,757	4,816	4,827	4,841	4,826	4,790	4,757	4,708	4,696	4,701	4,782	4,799
Hotels and lodging places		432	433	441	475	512	515	482	451	441	431	430	428	464	478
Laundries		352.8	352.8	355.5	357.5	358.6	363.4	362.1	353.7	347.4	345.5	345.0	346.9	352.2	356.1
Cleaning and dyeing plants		146.9	149.4	151.1	150.0	147.1	151.6	155.9	150.1	146.1	141.3	139.7	141.1	146.9	149.9
Motion pictures		242	243	244	246	244	245	249	236	236	236	236	235	237	241
Government	6,088	6,376	6,037	6,039	6,004	5,793	5,741	5,832	5,900	5,915	5,769	5,742	5,777	5,811	5,613
Federal	2,027	2,333	1,980	1,948	1,916	1,841	1,820	1,851	1,890	1,939	1,802	1,800	1,804	1,902	1,827
State and local	4,061	4,043	4,057	4,091	4,088	3,952	3,921	3,981	4,010	3,976	3,967	3,942	3,973	3,911	3,786

[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 bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first *four* columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[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.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951	1950												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1949	1948
Mining:															
Metal		91.6	90.4	89.7	91.1	90.8	91.4	90.0	88.5	87.2	87.3	86.9	86.2	89.0	94.7
Iron		32.5	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.4	32.9	32.4	31.8	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.4	30.4	33.6
Copper		25.0	24.7	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.3	25.0
Lead and zinc		17.9	17.5	17.4	17.9	17.5	18.0	17.4	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	18.1	19.2
Anthracite		68.8	69.9	69.9	70.5	70.8	69.2	70.8	71.6	70.7	72.3	71.4	71.1	72.8	75.8
Bituminous-coal		379.1	378.0	381.5	381.8	383.0	357.6	385.0	387.9	393.8	398.4	60.0	322.5	373.4	413.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production		125.1	124.4	126.0	128.3	130.3	129.7	127.7	124.2	123.5	123.3	123.3	122.9	127.1	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		86.6	89.6	89.6	90.2	90.6	88.8	87.6	85.0	82.4	78.3	77.3	76.7	83.7	87.6
Manufacturing	12,951	13,038	13,029	13,133	13,016	12,802	12,151	12,066	11,841	11,597	11,549	11,460	11,449	11,597	12,717
Durable goods [2]	7,208	7,241	7,198	7,186	7,013	6,900	6,597	6,596	6,456	6,195	6,070	5,982	6,000	6,096	6,909
Nondurable goods [3]	5,743	5,797	5,831	5,947	6,003	5,902	5,554	5,470	5,385	5,402	5,479	5,478	5,449	5,501	5,808
Ordnance and accessories	24.1	23.5	23.2	22.3	21.6	20.1	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.9	20.2	23.9
Food and kindred products	1,098	1,150	1,191	1,260	1,350	1,331	1,231	1,141	1,090	1,065	1,060	1,055	1,078	1,172	1,197
Meat products		252.7	243.9	240.0	235.7	235.8	234.8	232.0	227.4	223.3	228.3	231.5	243.7	231.3	215.8
Dairy products		96.7	100.0	101.9	107.4	113.7	116.1	114.4	108.2	102.8	99.1	96.7	95.1	107.9	111.0
Canning and preserving		140.3	168.0	226.3	324.2	302.1	222.8	150.6	126.8	119.9	109.3	109.8	116.5	180.8	195.3
Grain-mill products		92.4	92.8	96.8	98.1	97.7	95.9	94.6	92.2	91.4	92.1	92.0	93.2	95.3	93.6
Bakery products		190.6	193.0	196.3	194.3	192.2	193.9	190.7	192.6	191.0	190.0	187.6	186.1	191.2	195.5
Sugar		39.9	46.6	45.8	29.5	28.8	26.0	24.7	24.4	22.6	22.9	22.7	24.9	28.5	30.0
Confectionery and related products		89.1	93.7	97.2	93.2	85.4	73.6	73.8	72.7	74.6	78.4	80.9	84.6	83.0	85.9
Beverages		145.7	148.6	149.4	159.4	169.3	163.5	156.5	146.4	140.9	139.4	134.4	135.3	150.6	161.4
Miscellaneous food products		102.3	104.3	106.6	108.5	106.1	104.1	103.3	99.4	98.4	100.7	99.4	98.1	103.8	108.1
Tobacco manufactures	80	82	84	89	89	82	75	75	76	76	78	81	85	87	93
Cigarettes		23.6	23.8	23.7	24.5	23.1	23.4	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.8	23.8	24.1	24.3
Cigars		40.0	41.0	41.0	39.5	38.6	36.8	37.3	37.6	37.2	38.7	40.2	40.3	42.4	46.2
Tobacco and snuff		10.5	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	12.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying		8.2	8.2	13.0	*14.2	*10.4	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.4	9.7	9.0	10.2
Textile-mill products	1,258	1,258	1,261	1,264	1,255	1,224	1,160	1,174	1,162	1,172	1,183	1,183	1,177	1,136	1,275
Yarn and thread mills		159.9	160.7	160.7	159.2	154.4	146.5	146.4	143.0	144.5	148.7	149.4	148.5	140.3	168.5
Broad-woven fabric mills		603.0	606.1	607.4	606.2	594.6	570.8	579.9	572.8	572.7	574.0	570.5	567.9	551.4	615.3
Knitting mills		234.2	234.0	236.3	233.3	227.1	209.4	211.7	212.8	217.9	221.4	222.5	222.8	213.4	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles		83.3	83.4	83.7	82.8	79.6	75.4	76.7	76.7	78.8	80.0	80.3	79.9	76.9	80.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		55.0	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.3	51.0	52.7	52.4	53.7	53.0	52.8	51.8	51.2	57.2
Other textile-mill products		122.5	122.1	121.3	119.3	115.4	106.6	106.5	104.4	104.5	106.3	107.8	105.8	102.8	121.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,068	1,067	1,059	1,100	1,099	1,089	981	976	976	1,003	1,058	1,065	1,032	1,022	1,049
Men's and boys' suits and coats		136.2	136.7	138.2	137.4	138.2	126.9	134.6	129.0	131.7	135.5	135.2	130.3	128.1	140.1
Men's and boys' furnishing and work clothing		251.3	253.5	254.2	253.8	252.0	231.9	237.8	238.6	241.3	244.9	243.6	240.9	239.8	250.7
Women's outerwear		296.9	276.4	297.0	305.3	306.6	265.6	247.9	253.5	271.6	305.4	315.2	302.4	294.3	308.7
Women's, children's undergarments		97.8	101.7	102.5	100.4	95.9	85.8	88.6	91.1	95.4	97.0	96.5	92.5	89.4	88.7
Millinery		18.8	15.8	20.1	20.7	20.9	17.6	15.3	16.4	18.0	23.8	23.4	21.4	19.5	20.2
Children's outerwear		60.7	60.3	63.1	62.5	62.6	61.3	59.2	57.0	58.0	62.6	62.7	59.7	58.0	54.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		79.4	84.7	89.0	87.5	85.1	75.9	77.2	74.4	71.8	72.6	72.1	69.1	76.5	78.5
Other fabricated textile products		125.6	129.9	135.5	131.1	128.1	116.0	115.8	115.8	115.4	116.6	116.2	115.9	115.8	107.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	720	753	774	785	790	783	750	741	723	692	677	652	642	676	752
Logging camps and contractors		67.2	73.5	73.8	73.6	74.4	71.4	69.4	62.9	54.7	54.8	45.0	40.9	57.6	69.5
Sawmills and planing mills		440.5	453.6	461.5	467.8	464.6	443.9	436.8	429.8	409.9	399.3	385.7	381.1	401.3	442.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		112.8	113.6	114.8	114.4	113.7	109.1	108.5	106.2	104.4	101.7	101.2	101.6	95.7	105.0
Wooden containers		75.3	76.5	77.1	76.1	74.1	72.1	72.4	69.9	69.1	67.9	67.6	67.2	67.9	76.0
Miscellaneous wood products		57.1	57.1	57.7	57.6	55.8	53.1	53.5	54.0	54.0	53.5	52.4	51.2	53.1	59.2
Furniture and fixtures	322	325	327	329	327	319	303	303	302	303	301	297	289	272	306
Household furniture		238.3	241.5	241.9	240.2	234.2	221.8	222.3	221.4	222.0	220.9	218.2	211.7	194.8	221.6
Other furniture and fixtures		86.8	85.8	86.9	86.9	85.2	80.7	80.4	81.2	80.7	79.9	78.7	77.6	77.6	84.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951	1950												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	424	428	427	421	418	410	396	399	392	391	389	386	385	382	405
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		212.2	210.8	210.3	209.9	207.4	204.1	204.8	201.7	200.7	200.2	199.5	199.2	197.6	210.8
Paperboard containers and boxes		121.2	121.9	120.4	118.2	113.1	104.6	105.7	103.1	103.4	102.6	101.4	101.4	99.6	104.6
Other paper and allied products		94.7	94.3	90.5	90.2	89.9	87.5	88.9	86.9	86.6	86.2	85.4	84.2	85.2	89.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	513	518	515	514	510	504	499	500	498	497	496	495	493	495	501
Newspapers		152.7	150.3	149.7	151.1	149.6	149.6	150.1	149.3	147.7	146.4	145.3	142.0	141.2	133.5
Periodicals		34.9	34.9	35.1	35.2	34.5	34.1	33.7	34.5	35.0	35.2	35.1	34.5	36.0	37.3
Books		36.7	36.6	36.6	37.2	36.4	34.6	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.2	34.9	35.0	36.4	38.6
Commercial printing		171.1	170.5	170.2	166.5	165.0	164.4	165.7	164.1	164.9	165.3	164.6	167.2	164.4	165.5
Lithographing		32.9	33.3	33.0	32.5	31.8	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.9	31.0	30.8	30.7	31.9	35.1
Other printing and publishing		89.8	89.6	89.2	87.0	86.2	85.4	84.1	83.6	83.2	83.3	84.1	83.9	85.3	91.0
Chemicals and allied products	528	523	521	523	506	491	479	482	485	490	487	485	480	485	520
Industrial inorganic chemicals		56.7	56.3	55.9	49.7	48.9	51.2	54.1	53.4	52.8	52.3	52.2	50.2	52.3	54.7
Industrial organic chemicals		162.0	160.2	159.1	157.7	154.8	151.5	150.0	147.8	146.0	144.9	144.0	143.7	145.8	164.4
Drugs and medicines		67.4	66.3	65.8	64.9	63.4	62.5	61.8	61.0	60.6	58.1	58.7	61.7	60.8	59.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers		48.2	48.1	48.7	48.7	48.6	47.7	46.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	44.7	43.7	43.3	46.9
Fertilizers		26.7	25.9	26.6	26.4	23.3	22.1	23.9	29.9	35.6	34.9	32.5	26.5	28.6	30.2
Vegetable and animal oil and fats		47.3	49.8	50.8	43.5	38.2	36.2	37.6	39.6	42.7	44.9	45.8	49.0	46.1	46.6
Other chemicals and allied products		114.5	114.4	115.8	115.0	113.8	108.1	108.1	107.6	106.9	106.8	106.7	104.9	108.4	117.6
Products of petroleum and coal	190	191	191	190	189	193	182	181	177	176	182	183	184	188	192
Petroleum refining		147.5	147.7	146.5	144.6	147.4	138.5	137.8	136.1	135.6	142.8	144.0	145.4	148.8	148.9
Coke and byproducts		18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.0	16.8	17.4	16.9	17.5
Other petroleum and coal products		25.2	24.8	25.1	25.3	26.4	24.9	24.5	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.3	22.0	25.3
Rubber products	221	222	222	219	215	208	200	199	194	191	189	188	187	186	209
Tires and inner tubes		93.1	93.5	92.0	91.7	89.6	88.3	88.0	85.9	84.0	83.4	83.1	82.6	83.6	96.2
Rubber footwear		23.9	23.3	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.2	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.4	18.8	20.1	21.6	24.6
Other rubber products		105.3	104.7	104.1	101.0	98.0	92.8	92.0	88.8	87.2	86.2	86.3	84.5	80.9	88.1
Leather and leather products	363	358	360	367	372	370	351	343	335	341	357	357	348	347	368
Leather		47.2	47.2	46.7	47.2	46.6	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.5	45.5	45.0	45.1	49.5
Footwear (except rubber)		228.8	225.5	230.3	236.7	237.3	229.8	224.3	217.5	221.5	234.5	234.5	231.4	226.2	234.8
Other leather products		82.4	87.0	89.7	87.9	85.8	76.6	73.7	72.8	74.6	77.3	76.7	71.9	75.8	83.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	468	473	477	471	458	459	440	441	432	419	410	408	403	416	448
Glass and glass products		127.4	128.7	127.0	117.0	121.7	114.4	118.3	115.9	112.8	108.9	108.2	106.2	106.8	119.6
Cement, hydraulic		36.4	36.7	37.0	36.5	37.1	35.6	36.5	36.0	35.4	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.0	35.5
Structural clay products		79.0	80.6	79.8	79.8	78.9	77.0	75.5	72.8	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.6	72.5	76.5
Pottery and related products		55.2	55.2	52.2	53.0	51.8	49.8	50.6	52.2	52.3	52.7	52.2	50.7	52.2	55.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		83.3	84.2	84.5	84.1	84.3	81.5	80.2	76.4	73.5	71.3	71.3	69.5	72.4	76.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products		91.9	91.3	90.0	88.0	84.9	81.7	80.0	78.3	75.9	73.9	73.2	72.6	75.6	84.6
Primary metal industries	1,147	1,142	1,125	1,117	1,105	1,086	1,054	1,050	1,026	1,007	982	978	963	940	1,083
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		555.5	553.1	552.6	552.2	550.4	542.5	538.1	529.3	522.5	506.9	512.3	510.5	476.7	536.8
Iron and steel foundries		237.9	232.5	226.8	221.9	213.3	202.1	200.2	193.5	188.1	182.1	177.1	172.0	188.9	230.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		47.2	45.3	46.3	45.8	45.8	45.1	46.0	45.5	45.2	45.4	45.3	42.5	43.3	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		87.1	85.7	85.8	85.3	83.1	79.5	80.1	78.9	77.1	76.5	75.0	73.7	70.6	86.0
Nonferrous foundries		94.4	91.8	89.7	85.7	81.7	78.0	77.4	73.5	70.7	69.8	67.8	66.0	63.3	73.2
Other primary metal industries		119.6	117.0	115.7	114.4	111.7	106.8	108.0	105.1	103.3	101.2	100.0	97.9	97.1	109.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	841	851	849	850	837	814	773	769	742	722	709	698	693	701	812
Tin cans and other tinware		45.3	44.2	45.9	49.8	50.2	45.5	43.1	40.1	39.0	38.0	36.3	35.9	39.9	42.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		143.7	143.0	141.4	138.3	132.4	129.1	132.6	130.7	129.2	127.6	123.7	121.2	118.4	131.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		133.0	135.5	137.1	137.1	131.9	120.4	121.9	118.6	117.7	114.0	112.3	107.4	106.0	137.1
Fabricated structural metal products		173.0	171.8	170.9	165.6	165.1	158.0	154.3	148.5	145.8	142.7	140.6	141.5	152.3	168.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		160.5	159.8	160.7	159.1	155.8	149.9	148.1	140.5	134.4	131.2	130.4	129.6	125.8	148.6
Other fabricated metal products		195.2	195.1	194.3	187.5	178.1	170.0	169.2	163.6	155.6	155.8	155.1	157.0	159.0	183.8
Machinery (except electrical)	1,197	1,163	1,133	1,104	1,050	1,060	1,032	1,033	1,022	1,003	981	960	937	1,001	1,203
Engines and turbines		62.3	60.4	55.0	52.1	56.6	54.7	55.5	56.0	53.4	51.1	48.9	48.8	53.9	63.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors		136.3	125.6	124.3	102.3	140.0	140.5	141.2	141.5	142.4	139.5	137.4	133.2	142.4	151.7
Construction and mining machinery		83.8	82.2	80.6	77.8	73.7	71.6	70.4	68.4	68.3	68.1	66.5	64.4	72.4	91.1
Metalworking machinery		204.7	197.1	189.7	180.9	170.6	161.5	162.6	158.3	155.4	152.0	149.2	146.5	157.9	186.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		140.4	137.6	135.8	132.2	127.4	124.3	124.6	122.7	120.9	119.0	117.7	116.8	131.1	158.6
General industrial machinery		154.7	150.3	146.7	141.9	136.9	131.3	130.1	128.8	125.9	123.3	121.6	120.4	132.3	154.3
Office and store machines and devices		83.2	81.8	80.3	79.0	75.6	74.3	74.2	73.5	73.2	72.0	70.5	69.9	75.4	93.0
Service-industry and household machines		147.1	150.8	147.6	146.1	145.3	145.5	147.9	148.7	143.3	137.8	132.6	124.0	115.4	156.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts		150.4	147.6	144.1	137.9	133.4	128.1	126.5	124.1	120.4	118.2	115.7	112.5	120.4	147.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951	1950											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	700	723	720	710	673	655	620	615	606	595	580	573	561	552	656
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		257.6	254.3	251.7	237.1	236.5	226.6	221.9	221.5	217.1	213.0	211.4	207.8	210.7	251.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles		63.1	61.8	60.9	59.5	57.2	56.0	55.1	53.7	52.5	50.9	50.7	50.4	49.0	54.6
Communication equipment		277.2	277.7	272.2	254.6	247.8	227.5	227.1	219.9	217.2	211.6	207.3	202.5	191.8	224.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		125.1	126.0	125.0	121.6	113.1	109.8	110.7	110.6	108.1	104.8	103.3	100.6	100.8	125.5
Transportation equipment	1,168	1,151	1,128	1,157	1,134	1,118	1,070	1,078	1,045	899	879	872	978	987	1,031
Automobiles		754.4	749.7	794.8	787.8	780.9	756.7	764.7	736.3	595.3	575.6	567.1	675.4	643.5	657.6
Aircraft and parts		254.8	239.2	224.5	209.4	199.0	188.1	186.6	185.2	184.9	184.0	184.0	184.3	188.5	166.6
Aircraft		172.6	161.4	151.5	144.5	134.8	126.3	125.1	124.4	123.4	122.2	122.4	122.9	126.6	111.5
Aircraft engines and parts		49.4	46.5	43.6	37.3	38.9	37.4	37.0	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.7	35.8	37.4	33.6
Aircraft propellers and parts		6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment		26.7	25.4	23.7	22.1	20.4	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.2	16.6
Ship and boat building and repairing		78.8	76.0	75.8	76.3	79.0	67.9	68.3	67.2	66.6	66.9	67.6	66.1	85.0	123.2
Shipbuilding and repairing		66.3	64.3	64.3	64.8	67.5	56.1	55.6	55.2	55.4	56.9	58.5	57.5	75.0	109.3
Boat building and repairing		12.5	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.7	12.0	11.2	10.0	9.1	8.6	10.0	13.9
Railroad equipment		51.9	51.7	50.4	49.3	48.2	47.7	48.8	47.5	43.5	44.2	45.4	46.1	61.0	69.6
Other transportation equipment		11.2	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.1	9.2	14.5
Instruments and related products	211	212	209	205	199	187	178	180	176	174	172	171	172	177	200
Ophthalmic goods		22.0	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.2	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	21.9	23.8
Photographic apparatus		40.8	40.6	40.2	39.5	38.5	37.0	36.5	35.4	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.7	38.4	45.4
Watches and clocks		28.9	28.9	28.0	27.0	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.6	26.6	35.0
Professional and scientific instruments		120.1	117.6	115.3	111.6	105.3	98.1	100.2	97.0	94.8	93.2	91.8	91.4	90.1	95.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	410	424	433	436	418	399	358	367	362	363	361	356	345	354	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		46.9	47.7	48.1	47.2	45.5	41.4	42.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.7	43.8	45.0	49.6
Toys and sporting goods		68.2	72.6	75.3	72.2	69.8	62.5	63.6	61.5	60.6	58.0	54.5	52.3	59.8	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		54.2	56.0	56.2	54.4	52.0	43.9	44.1	43.0	44.7	48.0	50.0	46.9	48.3	53.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		254.8	256.2	256.1	244.3	232.0	210.2	217.1	215.2	215.4	212.9	207.5	202.2	200.5	219.4

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	1947: Average	156.2	326.9	1950: June	147.3	362.7
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1948: Average	155.2	351.4	July	148.3	367.5
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1949: Average	141.6	325.3	August	156.3	394.4
1942: Average	156.9	241.5	1949: December	140.4	329.3	September	158.9	403.2
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	1950: February	139.9	330.0	October	160.3	415.8
1944: Average	178.3	343.7	March	141.0	333.5	November	159.0	415.1
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	April	141.6	337.2	December	159.2	424.9
1946: Average	147.8	271.7	May	144.5	348.0	1951: January	158.1	

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

TABLE A–5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948: Average	2,066,152	2,055,397	916,358	470,975	668,064	7,273	3,482
1949: Average	2,100,407	2,089,151	899,186	511,083	678,882	7,661	3,595
1950: January	1,976,093	1,964,246	791,048	503,106	670,092	8,063	3,784
February	1,970,815	1,959,063	782,788	503,815	672,460	7,986	3,766
March	1,970,603	1,958,806	776,324	504,420	678,062	8,048	3,749
April	2,110,903	2,099,036	773,711	503,916	821,409	8,102	3,765
May	2,061,939	2,050,132	775,769	501,911	772,452	8,048	3,759
June	2,022,117	2,010,286	780,614	497,394	732,278	8,063	3,768
July	1,986,705	1,974,902	778,745	491,823	704,334	8,031	3,772
August	2,005,398	1,993,427	806,029	487,101	700,297	8,146	3,825
September	2,083,218	2,071,351	887,267	485,006	699,078	8,032	3,835
October	2,117,391	2,105,391	932,322	483,842	689,227	8,146	3,854
November	2,151,912	2,139,927	970,024	482,197	687,706	8,131	3,854
December	2,508,916	2,496,940	995,880	811,857	689,203	8,103	3,873
1951: January	2,204,330	2,192,336	1,017,316	486,492	688,528	8,135	3,859
Payrolls (in thousands)—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948: Total	$6,223,486	$6,176,414	$2,660,770	$1,399,072	$2,116,572	$30,891	$16,181
1949: Total	6,699,270	6,647,671	2,782,266	1,558,741	2,306,664	34,437	17,162
1950: January	553,090	548,372	214,670	132,177	201,525	3,148	1,570
February	521,041	516,525	198,064	131,085	187,376	3,083	1,433
March	583,186	578,339	225,091	133,461	219,787	3,222	1,625
April	539,430	534,757	192,199	131,117	211,441	3,232	1,441
May	577,915	573,026	220,044	130,361	222,621	3,246	1,643
June	573,659	568,889	221,123	131,202	216,564	3,214	1,556
July	551,510	546,806	212,778	129,803	204,225	3,206	1,498
August	618,049	613,138	259,451	130,361	223,326	3,277	1,634
September	601,454	596,537	261,527	128,764	206,546	3,200	1,717
October	613,359	608,511	267,622	129,665	211,224	3,250	1,598
November	621,491	616,609	273,633	129,869	213,107	3,292	1,590
December	672,724	667,988	275,681	185,732	206,575	3,207	1,529
1951: January	737,044	732,068	319,592	186,012	226,464	3,306	1,670
Employment—Continental United States							
1948: Average	1,846,840	1,836,158	734,484	469,279	632,395	7,273	3,409
1949: Average	1,921,903	1,910,724	761,362	509,184	640,178	7,661	3,518
1950: January	1,825,245	1,813,475	683,018	501,257	629,200	8,063	3,707
February	1,820,625	1,808,950	675,316	501,969	631,665	7,986	3,689
March	1,821,470	1,809,750	670,546	502,571	636,633	8,048	3,672
April	1,959,746	1,947,956	668,180	502,025	777,751	8,102	3,688
May	1,910,210	1,898,480	670,049	500,017	728,414	8,048	3,682
June	1,871,293	1,859,539	674,597	495,505	689,437	8,063	3,691
July	1,839,477	1,827,751	677,181	489,922	660,648	8,031	3,695
August	1,861,043	1,849,149	707,114	485,248	656,787	8,146	3,748
September	1,935,928	1,924,138	785,282	483,154	655,702	8,032	3,758
October	1,968,258	1,956,335	828,284	481,987	646,064	8,146	3,777
November	2,000,202	1,988,294	862,905	480,359	645,030	8,131	3,777
December	2,352,801	2,340,902	885,563	808,952	646,387	8,103	3,796
1951: January	2,047,446	2,035,534	905,155	484,661	645,718	8,135	3,777
Payrolls (in thousands)—Continental United States							
1948: Total	$5,731,115	$5,684,494	$2,272,001	$1,394,037	$2,018,456	$30,891	$15,730
1949: Total	6,234,345	6,183,230	2,442,580	1,552,992	2,187,658	34,437	16,678
1950: January	516,707	512,032	189,825	131,669	190,538	3,148	1,527
February	488,138	483,662	176,371	130,599	176,692	3,083	1,393
March	546,866	542,061	201,071	132,969	208,021	3,222	1,583
April	506,707	502,074	171,555	130,629	199,890	3,232	1,401
May	541,195	536,351	196,249	129,841	210,261	3,246	1,598
June	536,052	531,325	196,921	130,704	203,700	3,214	1,513
July	516,924	512,261	191,109	129,316	191,836	3,206	1,457
August	580,732	575,867	235,435	129,870	210,562	3,277	1,588
September	563,900	559,029	237,332	128,278	193,419	3,200	1,671
October	576,155	571,357	243,233	129,178	198,946	3,250	1,548
November	583,978	579,140	248,667	129,413	201,060	3,292	1,546
December	634,578	629,886	250,324	185,044	194,518	3,207	1,485
1951: January	694,504	689,572	290,975	185,324	213,273	3,306	1,626

[1] See foonote 2, table A–7.

[2] See footnote 3, table A–7.

TABLE A–7: Civilian Government Employment and Payrolls 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								
1948: Average	231,239	18,774	212,465	204,601	68,509	7,826	128,266	7,273	591
1949: Average	241,812	19,511	222,301	214,026	70,461	8,164	135,401	7,661	614
1950: January	238,935	20,110	218,825	210,106	65,699	7,859	136,548	8,063	656
February	238,713	20,245	218,468	209,817	65,456	7,643	136,718	7,986	665
March	238,933	20.168	218,765	210,056	65,445	7,786	136,825	8,048	661
April	239,754	20,011	219,743	210,980	65,380	7,853	137,747	8,102	661
May	240,066	20,227	219,839	211,130	65,603	7,826	137,701	8,048	661
June	238,710	20,038	218,672	209,947	64,766	7,742	137,439	8,063	662
July	239,119	19,772	219,347	210,650	65,179	7,715	137,756	8,031	666
August	240,678	19,767	220,911	212,037	66,139	7,669	138,229	8,146	728
September	243,738	20,000	223,738	214,979	69,289	7,607	138,083	8,032	727
October	244,893	20,194	224,699	215,821	70,765	7,531	137,525	8,146	732
November	247,929	20,411	227,518	218,657	72,395	7,631	138,631	8,131	730
December	256,216	20,303	235,913	227,077	74,081	12,686	140,310	8,103	733
1951: January	253,700	20,495	233,205	224,337	74,749	7,843	141,745	8,135	733
	Payrolls (in thousands)								
1948: Total	$817,554	$54,248	$763,306	$729,791	$233,589	$31,298	$464,904	$30,891	$2,624
1949: Total	906,842	60,602	846,240	808,918	253,433	33,488	521,997	34,437	2,885
1950: January	80,747	5,531	75,216	71,787	22,673	2,868	46,246	3,148	281
February	73,142	5,218	67,924	64,586	19,387	2,787	42,412	3,083	255
March	83,331	5,699	77,632	74,132	22,744	2,926	48,462	3,222	278
April	74,469	5,029	69,440	65,944	20,416	2,786	42,742	3,232	264
May	84,018	5,705	78,313	74,785	22,607	2,872	49,306	3,246	282
June	82,733	5,590	77,143	73,656	22,186	2,867	48,603	3,214	273
July	77,713	4,192	73,521	70,043	21.399	2,755	45,889	3,206	272
August	85,472	4,514	80,958	77,372	24,459	2,918	49,995	3,277	309
September	82,280	5,347	76,933	73,415	24,951	2,856	45,608	3,200	318
October	84,657	5,680	78,977	75,424	24,495	2,892	48,037	3,250	303
November	85,380	5,796	79,584	75,991	24,545	2,888	48,558	3,292	301
December	85,285	5,558	79,727	76,228	24,786	3,835	47,607	3,207	292
1951: January	94,601	5,848	88,753	85,131	28,164	3,852	53,115	3,306	316

[1] Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] 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.

[3] Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), 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, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A–9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1950												1949	Annual average 1947
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	
Arizona [2]	170.6	165.2	163.5	161.1	158.1	157.5	159.0	157.5	158.2	157.4	154.8	153.6	157.7	147.9
Arkansas	306.6	304.0	304.5	*302.2	297.9	292.6	295.0	291.1	287.0	282.8	275.4	275.8	291.0	283.0
California	3,390.8	3,350.2	3,369.5	3,360.2	3,318.1	3,208.5	3,165.7	3,123.0	3,095.7	3,051.2	3,021.2	3,034.5	3,146.1	3,077.0
Colorado	368.6	360.4	363.9	*363.0	355.6	343.9	339.3	329.9	334.4	328.7	320.8	327.1	343.2	330.5
Connecticut	808.4	792.5	785.3	775.6	758.0	742.8	742.0	734.1	725.7	714.6	709.9	[3] 712.4	744.0	773.7
Georgia [2]	826.3	817.2	824.8	814.2	802.7	782.1	770.8	770.7	765.8	751.9	743.9	745.1	770.7	740.0
Idaho	132.8	136.6	137.2	139.8	135.8	132.2	128.1	121.7	119.2	116.1	112.8	114.6	125.3	121.7
Illinois													3,080.2	3,126.9
Indiana	1,295.3	1,280.6	1,255.6	1,273.3	1,260.3	1,227.7	1,231.0	1,205.9	1,182.3	1,156.4	1,139.6	1,150.4	1,180.6	1,196.4
Iowa [2]	605.3	599.4	601.0	599.5	598.1	591.6	594.1	590.2	586.6	573.5	568.4	569.5	590.7	570.9
Kansas [2]	482.2	474.6	475.8	474.1	467.4	463.0	462.2	454.6	448.3	435.4	429.5	431.8	449.5	425.0
Maine	260.6	257.8	264.6	269.9	270.2	262.0	258.3	248.8	239.2	237.4	238.7	239.3	249.3	262.0
Maryland	732.3	722.9	723.1	*722.2	717.9	701.0	700.4	686.2	681.7	668.6	662.2	664.8	680.5	670.8
Massachusetts	1,735.9	1,708.5	1,709.6	*1,684.7	1,669.7	1,631.5	1,639.0	1,614.8	1,605.7	1,596.9	1,589.3	1,610.7	1,668.4	1,708.9
Minnesota	820.9	816.3	819.7	825.1	810.9	794.1	783.3	774.3	764.0	754.7	752.3	757.6	778.1	770.6
Missouri	1,178.0	1,157.8	1,160.9	*1,157.9	1,141.6	1,128.0	1,127.2	1,117.3	1,103.2	1,092.2	1,084.4	1,085.1	1,126.9	1,116.4
Montana [2]	149.1	152.6	154.5	156.8	155.9	154.4	153.6	147.3	142.1	135.2	132.2	133.2	143.3	136.4
Nebraska [2]	326.0	323.7	324.1	323.2	319.3	316.8	315.6	309.2	302.6	296.4	293.5	295.7	308.4	295.5
Nevada [2]	55.1	55.4	56.0	57.5	57.1	57.0	55.4	53.3	51.3	49.0	48.0	48.4	51.0	53.4
New Hampshire	169.8	169.3	171.1	173.4	172.8	169.5	167.3	163.4	162.2	161.3	161.0	160.2	164.1	166.7
New Jersey	1,692.2	1,671.0	1,668.6	*1,666.9	*1,641.1	*1,600.3	*1,600.4	*1,573.2	*1,561.1	*1,538.0	*1,528.4	*1,532.6	*1,575.6	1,613.5
New Mexico	150.0	149.0	150.4	151.4	149.7	147.6	147.3	145.4	143.5	141.2	138.3	136.1	141.6	122.0
New York		5,758.7	5,774.1	5,726.0	5,652.4	5,542.8	5,522.2	5,496.3	5,471.5	5,442.3	5,415.1	5,424.1	5,621.4	5,557.7
North Dakota	115.3	116.7	116.9	*117.1	*116.8	*115.1	*114.4	109.2	*106.6	*103.4	*101.8	*102.8	111.1	99.1
Oklahoma [2]	492.5	483.4	484.6	483.6	477.9	474.5	472.7	468.0	467.1	461.5	454.4	454.8	467.7	433.6
Oregon	452.9	454.3	464.9	*477.2	*478.1	*459.0	*451.3	*430.5	*413.2	393.8	374.3	369.3	410.9	417.4
Pennsylvania	3,736.4	3,687.8	3,678.5	*3,674.4	3,614.5	*3,520.5	3,541.9	3,469.0	3,474.3	*3,417.2	3,295.9	3,375.9	*3,505.1	3,628.3
Rhode Island	306.2	302.8	301.5	298.0	289.2	279.5	280.0	274.6	276.3	276.1	275.7	273.9	283.6	293.9
South Carolina	468.1	462.2	461.5	458.6	450.7	440.9	440.2	439.7	440.4	434.8	429.5	431.1	439.2	426.1
South Dakota	119.4	119.6	120.8	121.7	121.3	121.5	120.6	117.3	115.9	113.4	112.7	113.2	117.8	110.2
Tennessee [2]	756.1	748.1	745.1	747.2	740.5	726.9	723.4	717.4	716.7	705.4	693.4	699.2	721.8	700.5
Utah [2]	201.2	199.1	200.4	201.7	193.7	191.7	187.0	181.3	178.6	175.3	167.9	171.3	185.4	179.3
Vermont	99.4	97.4	97.8	98.2	97.9	95.7	95.3	94.0	92.7	91.4	90.7	90.5	95.1	98.6
Washington	693.6	696.1	712.6	708.4	691.1	672.5	660.7	653.4	640.6	625.3	596.6	590.6	642.6	659.9
West Virginia	538.6	534.3	533.3	531.9	529.5	519.8	521.3	518.6	515.6	506.0	388.3	498.4	518.7	
Wisconsin	1,052.6	1,040.1	1,040.4	1,048.1	1,030.8	1,026.1	997.6	986.4	966.7	957.9	950.0	952.6	971.4	984.5
Wyoming [2]	82.1	82.7	84.4	86.7	87.8	84.8	83.1	78.5	75.3	72.5	68.6	71.7	78.0	72.7

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Additional data, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. See table A–10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Not comparable with preceding data shown.

TABLE A–10: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by State [1]

[In thousands]

State	1950												1949	Annual average 1947
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	
Alabama	222.0	221.3	222.3	223.3	218.9	212.7	209.1	207.2	205.8	206.0	205.2	208.1	*211.3	224.1
Arizona[2]	15.9	16.4	15.7	14.9	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.1	13.4	13.4	13.7	14.2
Arkansas	76.7	77.7	79.1	*78.7	76.7	74.5	75.2	73.9	72.1	70.3	67.7	67.0	68.7	75.1
California	810.7	823.1	838.3	843 3	843 4	763 9	731 0	716.2	703 6	688.0	672.8	670.7	688.7	718.8
Colorado	63.3	63.8	64.7	*62.1	59.5	56.9	54.7	53.2	53.2	52.5	51.9	52.3	55.9	57.5
Connecticut	404.0	400.2	395.2	387.3	374.5	361.1	362.6	359.5	356.9	354.4	350.5	[3]348.2	352.5	415.7
Delaware[4]	48.4	48.2	46.8	*50.9	*50.4	*46.9	*45.9	*44.6	*44.8	44.0	43.5	42.9	42.8	45.9
District of Columbia	15.3	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.4	16.8
Florida[2]	102.5	97.6	94.1	91.7	90.4	86.9	90.1	92.7	94.5	96.7	100.4	100.3	97.6	92.7
Georgia[2]	290.0	291.7	299.5	297.0	292.2	277.9	274.2	275.2	274.1	271.3	269.5	269.8	270.8	273.7
Idaho	20.5	23.6	24.4	25.4	23.9	23.8	20.4	17.5	16.4	16.4	15.9	16.3	18.8	20.5
Illinois[4]													1,119.5	1,248.0
Indiana	596.3	596.0	575.3	*593.7	589.7	565.7	569.6	557.1	538.7	527.2	524.8	523.2	519.6	562.4
Iowa[2]	152.0	149.7	149.4	147.7	152.9	150.7	150.2	148.8	148.7	148.8	147.7	145.8	148.5	149.6
Kansas[2]	101.8	99.3	98.2	96.4	94.4	92.3	91.6	89.1	87.3	86.1	85.0	84.5	85.2	81.5
Kentucky			143.8	139.0	142.1	136.8	134.6	131.5	130.7	130.3	132.3	133.9	138.1	136.3
Louisiana		144.5	143.0	141.9	138.1	132.6	132.4	132.4	128.8	128.7	129.1	133.4	139.1	151.0
Maine	107.7	107.9	113.7	116.8	117.2	110.3	108.3	101.6	95.9	98.4	99.3	98.3	99.1	114.5
Maryland[4]	227.0	223.8	226.8	*227.5	225.8	212.2	213.9	209.3	207.7	204.2	203.9	203.0	202.0	230.3
Massachusetts	707.3	708.6	709.9	680.6	678.0	645.0	644.5	632.8	636.2	642.4	639.8	639.2	644.3	742.6
Michigan	1,131.8	1,142.8	1,178.3	*1,152.2	*1,129.6	*1,117.4	*1,108.7	*1,069.2	*933.3	*909.9	905.0	999.1	931.7	1,041.7
Minnesota	203.3	203.9	204.7	213.2	206.9	198.3	190.5	187.2	184.4	183.2	181.7	181.6	184.5	199.5
Mississippi	89.3	91.4	90.0	89.9	88.4	84.4	83.7	81.5	79.8	80.3	79.5	77.7	79.0	91.9
Missouri	358.9	353.8	358.1	*355.7	352.0	343.2	338.8	334.6	330.8	333.0	330.5	328.1	328.2	348.8
Montana[2]	18.3	19.6	20.5	19.7	19.8	19.5	19.0	17.7	16.4	15.9	15.7	16.0	17.8	18.4
Nebraska[2]	53.0	52.6	53.0	51.6	51.7	50.6	50.0	47.8	46.7	46.9	46.7	46.9	47.9	49.3
Nevada[2]	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3
New Hampshire	80.3	79.9	79.7	80.2	78.8	76.1	75.7	74.5	74.9	76.8	76.9	75.3	74.9	82.8
New Jersey	767.3	765.4	764.6	*761.1	*741.8	*705.3	*711.6	*697.3	*697.0	*699.0	695.2	687.5	693.7	775.3
New Mexico	12.3	12.1	12.2	*12.2	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.6	9.8	*10.8	9.1
New York		1,928.5	1,947.9	1,905.6	1,862.4	1,755.7	1,744 3	1,739.0	1,742.1	1,775.0	1,773.6	1,753.8	1,781.0	1,903.7
North Carolina	422.9	428.5	432.3	*432.3	416.9	388.5	392.2	391.2	393.1	395.5	398.2	400.6	401.0	412.1
North Dakota	6.3	6.5	6.3	*6.2	*6.3	*6.3	*6.1	*5.6	*5.6	5.3	5.3	*5.5	5.9	6.1
Ohio	1,268.4	1,259.2	1,253.4	*1,239.3	1,213.8	1,178.2	1.173.1	1,151 3	1,134.1	1,119.8	1,109.7	1,100.3	[3]1,095.7	1,245.1
Oklahoma[2]	68.6	68.6	68.4	67.8	67.8	67.2	66.6	65.2	63.9	63.0	61.8	61.6	63.2	62.4
Oregon	140.2	145.0	151.6	*156.1	*160.0	*149.8	*147.0	*135.4	*124.3	115.7	103.8	99.0	117.7	132.8
Pennsylvania	1,496.5	1,494.3	1,483.0	*1,469.7	1,429.8	1,364.9	*1,375.3	*1,361.6	*1,349.7	*1,339.8	*1,343.5	1,333.1	*1,341.1	1,524.5
Rhode Island	152.0	152.9	152.8	149.3	143.4	135.0	134.5	131.6	133.4	135.8	136.7	133.4	135.1	153.5
South Carolina[2]	216.1	215.5	216.0	215.5	211.2	204.9	204.2	203.2	204.2	203.9	202.5	202.9	201.6	202.1
South Dakota	11.1	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.3
Tennessee[2]	255.8	257.1	255.1	255.6	255.1	245.7	240.6	236.9	237.9	239.2	236.6	235.2	236.0	253.6
Texas[2]	375.4	371.2	367.5	364.2	363.1	345.4	344.0	340.8	336.2	338.0	335.6	338.9	340.5	323.6
Utah	30.3	31.3	32.4	*33.4	*29.7	*30.7	27.2	26.1	25.7	25.1	25.0	25.3	27.7	26.5
Vermont	37.7	37.4	37.2	*36.5	35.9	33.9	34.3	33.9	34.0	33.8	32.7	32.7	34.5	39.8
Virginia	238.2	238.1	240.7	*237.8	231.5	220.2	218.3	216.6	216.7	217.2	218.5	219.8	222.9	234.5
Washington	173.3	178.2	190.7	189.8	182.3	173.3	167.7	167.4	161.3	157.5	147.4	143.0	156.8	173.5
West Virginia	138.6	139.2	139.1	136.1	135.2	131.7	131.4	129.6	128.6	126.1	126.7	125.8	126.0	137.0
Wisconsin	449.8	449.2	446.4	453.3	446.7	446.1	418.4	411.0	405.1	404.5	397.6	393.5	388.0	433.1
Wyoming	6.9	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.5	6.3

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Additional data, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency listed below.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Not comparable with preceding data shown.

[4] The Manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification).

Cooperating State agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Comm., Phoenix.
Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado—Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 5.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
District of Columbia—USES for the District of Columbia, Washington 25.
Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit 2.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 18.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.
South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.
South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A–11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,[1] by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1950												1949	1948
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Dec.
Continental United States	1,045.0	895.3	782.8	845.7	1,063.2	1,388.4	1,521.1	1,700.3	1,908.8	2,112.1	2,325.9	2,380.9	2,200.0	1,157.5
New England	89.0	77.4	65.9	74.5	105.0	155.3	186.5	224.6	225.1	162.5	181.5	202.8	191.2	123.7
Maine	11.4	10.3	6.8	5.2	7.4	10.1	13.0	19.6	22.7	17.5	19.5	21.8	20.9	10.7
New Hampshire	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.5	8.8	10.8	12.9	15.6	16.3	13.1	12.3	13.1	12.9	8.0
Vermont	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.5	2.0
Massachusetts	49.0	41.9	35.6	42.1	55.8	85.3	107.1	124.8	123.6	78.0	89.6	101.4	99.2	66.1
Rhode Island	9.3	6.9	6.3	8.4	13.7	20.1	26.6	33.6	25.9	15.4	16.3	19.2	17.1	17.0
Connecticut	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.9	17.2	25.9	23.5	27.0	32.0	34.0	38.3	41.2	35.6	19.9
Middle Atlantic	355.1	354.1	319.0	318.4	369.1	478.4	495.4	481.5	526.0	594.2	622.2	685.5	678.3	371.7
New York	238.4	257.8	226.2	221.6	242.2	311.0	307.4	269.2	292.2	319.3	343.1	379.1	385.9	251.4
New Jersey	41.1	38.7	35.4	34.3	44.6	60.7	68.1	79.6	84.9	88.3	92.1	101.5	91.4	49.6
Pennsylvania	75.6	57.6	57.4	62.5	82.3	106.7	119.9	132.7	148.9	186.6	187.0	204.9	201.0	70.7
East North Central	178.0	129.0	113.1	133.6	178.4	218.4	242.4	304.0	373.4	417.6	462.3	477.9	510.9	162.9
Ohio	36.4	30.2	28.5	32.3	41.0	57.5	65.0	81.6	103.5	130.9	146.9	157.4	141.6	35.5
Indiana	13.3	8.6	9.4	7.9	8.9	13.1	14.5	19.2	26.7	34.6	38.6	38.8	40.3	18.6
Illinois	68.2	58.6	57.5	71.3	103.6	117.5	128.6	147.6	148.1	133.2	148.4	158.4	141.1	58.3
Michigan	49.8	23.3	12.8	16.1	18.2	22.0	24.6	42.7	75.9	94.6	98.6	89.3	150.7	39.1
Wisconsin	10.3	8.3	4.9	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	12.9	19.2	24.3	29.8	34.0	37.2	11.4
West North Central	48.5	34.7	28.4	29.2	38.8	49.0	57.4	77.7	101.7	124.9	140.6	130.8	93.6	47.6
Minnesota	12.0	6.8	5.5	6.3	8.3	10.8	13.1	23.2	32.8	37.8	40.1	34.7	24.0	12.2
Iowa	4.3	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.9	13.5	15.8	15.2	10.0	4.4
Missouri	22.9	20.0	16.2	15.2	20.0	25.5	29.7	34.6	39.3	44.5	50.2	50.2	41.1	23.9
North Dakota	1.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.8	1.9	.7
South Dakota	1.1	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	.5
Nebraska	2.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	5.4	8.4	9.5	7.9	4.5	1.8
Kansas	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.2	9.7	13.2	16.7	16.0	10.3	4.1
South Atlantic	85.5	70.4	69.8	85.3	113.0	157.8	165.5	167.7	164.0	172.2	181.1	180.3	168.3	89.8
Delaware	1.4	.8	1.0	.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.4
Maryland	11.2	8.5	7.7	10.3	16.1	22.1	25.3	29.1	29.3	25.1	29.6	31.8	30.8	12.7
District of Columbia	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	3.2
Virginia	7.7	5.6	5.3	7.2	13.7	22.1	24.1	18.9	15.7	20.9	21.6	20.6	18.2	9.7
West Virginia	13.0	9.4	10.4	13.4	16.7	21.8	24.1	23.4	21.8	26.2	27.6	28.7	25.4	9.4
North Carolina	16.8	14.5	12.6	15.1	19.0	30.8	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.1	32.5	30.3	27.7	18.7
South Carolina	8.7	8.3	8.8	9.6	11.4	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.5	8.8
Georgia	12.9	9.7	7.6	8.9	12.4	18.9	21.1	23.2	22.8	25.0	26.5	24.7	22.2	13.0
Florida	11.0	10.9	13.8	16.9	19.1	20.5	15.8	14.7	14.1	15.4	17.0	19.6	19.3	12.9
East South Central	57.5	46.6	42.9	48.9	62.1	78.8	87.4	99.5	105.4	116.8	122.9	113.2	100.2	61.0
Kentucky	13.6	12.0	11.5	12.4	15.3	19.4	22.3	24.8	25.2	29.7	30.7	26.7	25.2	12.4
Tennessee	22.2	16.9	14.5	16.5	22.2	27.3	32.6	36.8	40.1	41.9	45.0	42.5	37.5	29.2
Alabama	13.8	12.3	12.1	14.2	16.9	22.1	21.9	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.6	27.1	25.6	13.3
Mississippi	7.9	5.4	4.8	5.8	7.7	10.0	10.6	12.5	14.2	16.9	18.6	16.9	11.9	6.1
West South Central	43.8	36.0	34.8	41.5	52.1	62.8	69.9	83.4	95.0	107.6	116.4	100.4	73.3	35.5
Arkansas	8.4	6.2	5.2	6.9	7.7	9.4	10.4	14.0	17.6	19.9	23.2	20.4	13.3	7.4
Louisiana	13.9	11.7	12.4	14.3	18.1	21.3	22.5	25.8	29.9	33.4	36.4	30.0	23.5	10.8
Oklahoma	9.2	7.6	7.0	8.0	9.8	11.4	12.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.7	20.1	14.8	7.3
Texas	12.3	10.5	10.2	12.3	16.5	20.7	24.4	28.8	30.6	35.1	35.1	29.9	21.7	10.0
Mountain	19.8	13.4	10.2	11.2	14.6	18.6	20.5	27.8	37.9	53.9	65.7	60.1	39.2	20.6
Montana	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	4.6	8.2	11.8	13.3	11.3	6.0	2.1
Idaho	4.3	2.0	.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	5.6	9.8	12.8	11.7	7.2	3.2
Wyoming	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.7	.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.1	1.6	.5
Colorado	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	8.6	8.5	6.1	2.8
New Mexico	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	3.2	1.2
Arizona	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	5.8	3.5
Utah	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.9	8.6	11.1	10.3	6.5	5.8
Nevada	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	1.5
Pacific	167.9	133.8	98.8	103.2	129.9	169.4	196.1	234.2	280.4	362.7	432.9	430.1	345.3	245.1
Washington	26.2	19.0	11.7	11.1	13.2	15.6	16.5	23.9	36.0	54.3	82.6	87.4	62.9	37.4
Oregon	17.9	13.7	7.6	6.4	7.5	9.6	8.3	12.3	20.6	35.0	57.1	56.8	36.3	19.6
California	123.8	101.1	79.5	85.7	109.2	144.2	171.3	198.0	223.8	273.4	293.2	285.9	246.1	188.1

[1] Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

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:												
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	[2] 3.1
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	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
1945	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.9
1939	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:												
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	[2] 3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1945	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.9
1939	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: [3]												
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	[2] 1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
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
1945	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1939	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	[2] .3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.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
1945	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	[2] 1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
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
1945	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1939 [3]	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military: [3]												
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	[2] .3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.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
1945	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and payroll survey and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses' and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over survey in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is shown in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950
Manufacturing												
Durable goods [2]	3.5	4.4	3.9	4.1	1.8	2.3	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.3
Nondurable goods [2]	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.5	1.5	1.9	.2	.3	.9	1.1	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.0	.7	.7	.2	.4	1.4	.6	.4	.3
Food and kindred products	3.4	5.3	4.2	5.3	1.7	2.2	.4	.5	1.8	2.3	.3	.3
Meat products	5.7	8.5	5.2	5.6	1.9	2.4	.6	.6	2.1	2.2	.6	.4
Grain-mill products	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.5	1.5	1.8	.3	.4	.4	.8	.5	.5
Bakery products	(4)	3.4	(4)	5.1	(4)	2.2	(4)	.5	(4)	2.1	(4)	.3
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.0	.4	1.0	.1	.1	2.5	2.7	.2	.2
Tobacco manufactures	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.8	1.3	1.8	.1	.2	.5	1.6	.1	.2
Cigarettes	.5	.9	1.1	3.3	.6	.9	.1	.1	.3	2.1	.1	.2
Cigars	1.1	2.8	2.5	3.6	1.7	2.5	.1	.3	.7	.8	(5)	(5)
Tobacco and snuff	4.4	1.5	2.7	5.7	1.6	1.4	.3	.2	.5	3.4	.3	.7
Textile-mill products	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.2	1.3	1.8	.2	.3	.9	.9	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills	2.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	1.3	1.8	.2	.3	.6	1.5	.3	.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.2	1.4	1.9	.2	.3	.9	.8	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.1	1.5	2.0	.2	.3	.5	.6	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted	2.4	2.4	3.1	4.2	.6	1.1	.3	.3	1.9	1.7	.3	.3
Knitting mills	1.6	2.7	2.5	3.3	1.4	2.1	.2	.2	.8	.9	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.9	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery	1.3	3.4	2.5	2.8	1.2	2.1	(5)	.1	1.2	.5	.1	.1
Knit underwear	2.1	2.7	2.7	5.0	1.8	2.5	.4	.2	.4	1.6	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.9	3.2	1.8	1.9	.9	.8	.2	.3	.4	.6	.3	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.6	.9	1.0	.2	.1	.5	.2	.4	.3
Apparel and other finished textile products	2.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.6	.3	.2	.6	.9	.1	(5)
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.6	3.4	2.6	3.8	2.1	1.9	.1	.1	.3	1.8	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	2.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.7	3.2	.3	.2	.7	.6	.1	(5)
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2.9	3.9	7.3	5.2	2.7	3.3	.2	.3	4.1	1.3	.3	.3
Logging camps and contractors	4.3	9.3	18.5	11.5	4.7	7.5	.4	.7	12.7	2.9	.7	.4
Sawmills and planing mills	2.5	3.1	7.8	4.8	2.8	2.9	.2	.2	4.5	1.4	.3	.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	2.3	3.3	2.9	3.4	1.7	2.1	.1	.4	.8	.5	.3	.4
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	4.4	5.0	4.9	2.6	3.4	.4	.5	1.7	.7	.3	.3
Household furniture	2.4	4.6	5.3	5.1	2.4	3.5	.4	.5	2.2	.8	.3	.3
Other furniture and fixtures	4.5	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.9	.3	.3	.5	.4	.3	.3
Paper and allied products	1.8	2.9	2.2	2.9	1.3	1.9	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	.9	1.1	.2	.2	.4	.4	.3	.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.4	4.6	2.8	4.1	1.9	3.1	.3	.5	.3	.2	.3	.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	.9	.8	.2	.1	.4	.5	.3	.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	.5	.2	.3	.3	.4	.3
Industrial organic chemicals	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.2	.6	.6	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3
Synthetic fibers	.8	1.4	.9	1.0	.3	.5	.1	(5)	.3	.1	.2	.4
Drugs and medicines	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.1	.7	.6	.1	.1	(5)	.1	.3	.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	.9	.9	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	.3
Products of petroleum and coal	.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	.4	.6	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	.3
Petroleum refining	.5	1.0	.7	.7	.2	.3	(5)	(5)	.2	.1	.3	.3
Rubber products	2.7	3.3	2.5	3.2	1.6	2.1	.2	.2	.5	.6	.2	.3
Tires and inner tubes	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	.8	.9	.1	.1	.5	.4	.2	.2
Rubber footwear	6.9	5.1	3.0	3.8	2.5	3.1	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2
Other rubber products	2.8	4.5	3.2	4.5	2.1	3.0	.3	.4	.6	.8	.2	.3
Leather and leather products	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.7	1.9	2.1	.2	.2	.9	1.2	.2	.2
Leather	2.6	3.6	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	.9	1.0	.2	.2
Footwear (except rubber)	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	1.9	2.3	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.2	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.7	.2	.3	.8	.5	.4	.3
Glass and glass products	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.1	1.1	1.5	.3	.3	1.5	.9	.6	.4
Cement, hydraulic	.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.5	.2	.3	.5	.2	.4	.4
Structural clay products	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.5	1.7	2.3	.3	.4	.6	.5	.2	.3
Pottery and related products	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2
Primary metal industries	3.0	3.6	2.4	3.0	1.5	1.9	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.4	.1	.2	.2	.2	.4	.5
Iron and steel foundries	4.7	6.6	4.1	4.2	2.7	3.0	.7	.6	.4	.3	.3	.3
Gray-iron foundries	3.9	6.9	4.6	4.6	2.8	3.2	.8	.7	.7	.4	.3	.3
Malleable-iron foundries	4.9	5.8	3.5	4.0	2.6	3.1	.7	.5	(5)	.1	.2	.3
Steel foundries	6.4	6.5	3.2	3.8	2.4	2.7	.4	.5	.2	.3	.2	.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5	.6	.9	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	.2	.7	.1	.3
Nonferrous foundries	4.6	5.2	3.7	5.6	2.1	2.8	.5	.8	.8	1.6	.3	.4
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	4.3	4.8	2.8	3.7	1.9	2.6	.4	.3	.1	.6	.4	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec, 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.1	4.2	3.9	4.5	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.1	4.5	3.0	3.5	1.6	2.4	.4	.4	.7	.4	.3	.3
Cutlery and edge tools	1.4	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.0	1.7	.2	.3	.5	.2	.2	.3
Hand tools	3.0	4.8	2.3	2.9	1.1	2.1	.2	.4	.8	.1	.2	.3
Hardware	3.5	5.0	3.6	4.0	2.1	2.8	.5	.4	.6	.6	.4	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	2.6	4.1	3.8	4.5	2.0	2.5	.5	.7	.9	1.0	.4	.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.1	4.6	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.3	.5	.6	.1	.2	.5	.3
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	2.0	3.5	4.0	5.7	1.6	2.6	.6	.9	1.5	1.9	.3	.3
Fabricated structural metal products	3.2	4.8	3.5	3.7	1.8	1.9	.4	.6	.9	.8	.4	.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	2.7	4.4	5.6	5.6	1.8	2.7	.4	.3	2.9	2.2	.5	.4
Machinery (except electrical)	3.7	4.9	2.5	3.1	1.5	1.7	.4	.4	.3	.7	.3	.3
Engines and turbines	3.9	6.0	3.0	3.7	1.3	1.7	.4	.4	.8	1.0	.5	.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(4)	4.4	(4)	2.9	(4)	1.9	(4)	.4	(4)	.2	(4)	.4
Construction and mining machinery	3.9	4.3	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.8	.3	.5	.1	.2	.3	.3
Metalworking machinery	5.1	6.5	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.3	.6	.6	.3	.3	.2	.2
Machine tools	5.9	7.3	2.9	3.2	1.9	2.3	.7	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.7	3.7	2.0	2.7	1.4	2.0	.3	.3	(5)	.1	.3	.3
Machine-tool accessories	5.8	7.1	3.7	4.6	1.8	2.6	.6	.7	1.0	1.2	.3	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	3.1	4.1	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.5	.3	.4	.3	.4	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	3.7	5.4	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.6	.5	.5	.2	.2	.3	.3
Office and store machines and devices	2.2	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines	3.0	3.3	2.7	5.1	1.1	1.5	.2	.3	1.0	2.8	.4	.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.2	5.8	2.2	3.1	1.3	1.8	.3	.5	.3	.5	.3	.3
Electrical machinery	2.7	4.0	3.1	3.5	1.5	2.1	.3	.3	1.0	.8	.3	.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3
Communication equipment	2.8	5.0	3.9	4.6	1.7	2.8	.3	.6	1.6	.9	.3	.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.0	5.4	5.8	5.9	1.9	3.4	.4	.8	3.2	1.4	.3	.3
Telephone and telegraph equipment	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	.9	.8	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.9	1.7	2.1	.2	.2	.8	1.3	.3	.3
Transportation equipment	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.1	2.1	2.7	.3	.5	3.1	2.5	.5	.4
Automobiles	4.2	4.1	6.9	6.0	2.2	3.0	.3	.4	3.8	2.2	.6	.4
Aircraft and parts	7.8	7.4	2.5	3.2	1.8	2.0	.3	.3	.1	.6	.3	.3
Aircraft	8.1	7.8	2.7	3.6	1.9	2.2	.3	.3	.1	.8	.4	.3
Aircraft engines and parts	6.9	6.2	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	.3	.3	.1	(5)	.1	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	3.5	4.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	.1	.2	(5)	.1	.2	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	8.6	7.3	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.8	.7	.6	.1	.2	.3	.3
Ship and boat building and repairing	14.2	14.7	11.9	17.7	3.2	3.3	.8	1.8	7.6	12.4	.3	.2
Railroad equipment	5.5	6.0	5.7	3.6	.8	1.2	.1	.1	4.5	2.0	.3	.3
Locomotives and parts	5.5	5.4	2.3	2.2	.9	1.3	.2	.1	.4	.4	.8	.4
Railroad and streetcars	5.6	6.7	6.9	6.0	.8	1.2	.1	.2	5.8	4.3	.2	.3
Other transportation equipment	1.4	2.3	4.3	2.2	1.2	1.5	.1	.3	2.8	.2	.2	.2
Instruments and related products	2.6	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	.5	.2	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus	(4)	2.1	(4)	1.2	(4)	.6	(4)	(5)	(4)	.2	(4)	.4
Watches and clocks	1.2	3.5	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.7	(2)	.1	.7	.4	.3	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	3.0	4.7	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.5	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.4	4.5	4.3	4.9	2.2	2.9	.3	.4	1.6	1.2	.2	.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.2	3.1	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.1	.2	.1	1.0	.7	.2	.3
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	3.6	5.5	2.8	4.7	1.7	3.1	.4	.7	.3	.5	.4	.4
Iron	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.8	.9	1.1	(5)	.1	.5	1.1	.4	.5
Copper	(4)	7.2	(4)	3.9	(4)	3.0	(4)	.5	(4)	(5)	(4)	.4
Lead and zinc	4.0	5.4	2.9	4.3	2.2	3.3	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.2
Anthracite mining	.9	2.8	1.4	2.5	.7	1.5	(5)	(5)	.4	.7	.3	.3
Bituminous-coal mining	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	.1	.1	.4	.5	.2	.2
Communication:												
Telephone	(4)	1.5	(4)	1.6	(4)	1.1	(4)	(5)	(4)	.2	(4)	.3
Telegraph	(4)	1.5	(4)	1.9	(4)	.9	(4)	(5)	(4)	.7	(4)	.3

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

[4] Not available.

[5] Less than 0.05.

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
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
1949: Average	61.55	40.9	1.505	59.06	39.8	1.484	63.96	42.3	1.512	64.79	41.4	1.565	56.78	30.2	1.880	63.28	32.6	1.941
1949: December	62.32	41.6	1.498	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.26	42.5	1.512	67.68	43.3	1.563	42.22	22.0	1.919	48.74	25.4	1.919
1950: January	63.71	42.0	1.517	58.68	39.7	1.478	71.96	45.4	1.585	65.18	42.3	1.541	44.60	23.9	1.866	47.36	24.5	1.933
February	62.81	41.9	1.499	59.62	40.5	1.472	68.49	44.3	1.546	63.38	41.7	1.520	40.23	20.6	1.953	49.83	25.4	1.962
March	61.81	41.1	1.504	57.57	38.9	1.480	68.58	44.3	1.548	63.45	41.8	1.518	80.01	41.5	1.928	78.75	39.2	2.009
April	62.90	41.6	1.512	59.62	40.2	1.483	68.13	43.9	1.552	63.55	41.4	1.535	57.25	29.0	1.974	72.79	36.0	2.022
May	63.11	41.6	1.517	59.33	39.9	1.487	69.42	44.5	1.560	63.71	41.4	1.539	68.81	34.7	1.983	68.37	34.1	2.005
June	63.40	41.6	1.524	60.75	40.8	1.489	69.55	44.3	1.570	63.38	40.5	1.565	64.94	32.6	1.992	69.92	34.7	2.015
July	63.17	41.1	1.537	61.51	40.9	1.504	67.95	42.9	1.584	62.96	39.7	1.586	68.59	34.8	1.971	69.68	34.6	2.014
August	64.48	41.9	1.539	60.97	40.7	1.498	71.53	44.9	1.593	64.73	41.1	1.575	65.77	33.2	1.981	71.04	35.5	2.001
September	66.38	42.2	1.573	62.80	41.1	1.528	72.46	45.2	1.603	68.06	41.2	1.652	68.45	34.5	1.984	71.92	35.5	2.026
October	69.84	43.9	1.591	66.53	43.4	1.533	75.68	46.4	1.631	71.95	42.8	1.681	75.59	37.2	2.032	72.99	36.1	2.022
November	70.15	43.3	1.620	64.44	42.2	1.527	78.51	46.1	1.703	72.76	42.4	1.716	61.50	31.3	1.965	73.37	36.5	2.010
December	73.44	44.0	1.669	71.60	42.9	1.669	79.20	47.2	1.678	74.56	42.9	1.738	65.27	32.8	1.990	77.79	38.7	2.010

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	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			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$66.68	40.0	$1.667	$55.31	44.5	$1.243	$68.25	38.1	$1.790	$66.61	40.6	$1.639	$62.41	41.6	$1.500	$68.67	40.0	$1.716
1949: Average	71.48	40.2	1.778	56.38	43.3	1.302	70.81	37.8	1.874	70.44	40.9	1.723	65.65	41.5	1.583	73.66	40.5	1.820
1949: December	71.52	40.0	1.788	55.08	42.4	1.299	69.75	36.4	1.917	68.15	38.3	1.777	60.75	37.0	1.644	72.76	39.2	1.855
1950: January	76.24	41.8	1.824	53.36	41.4	1.289	68.01	35.2	1.932	65.56	37.4	1.753	58.43	35.5	1.646	69.57	38.5	1.807
February	71.88	40.0	1.797	54.36	41.4	1.313	66.89	34.3	1.950	66.94	37.8	1.771	61.96	37.3	1.661	69.50	38.0	1.829
March	70.88	39.8	1.781	55.37	41.6	1.331	68.59	35.1	1.954	68.34	38.7	1.766	63.68	38.2	1.667	70.76	38.9	1.819
April	74.41	41.2	1.806	58.03	43.6	1.331	70.93	36.6	1.938	71.41	40.9	1.746	66.54	40.7	1.635	74.33	41.0	1.813
May	70.88	40.0	1.772	59.45	44.4	1.339	72.74	37.3	1.950	71.71	40.7	1.762	68.06	41.0	1.660	74.20	40.5	1.832
June	71.08	40.0	1.777	60.39	44.9	1.345	73.76	38.0	1.941	73.75	42.0	1.756	69.86	42.6	1.640	76.84	41.6	1.847
July	75.59	41.6	1.817	60.92	44.6	1.366	74.06	37.9	1.954	73.70	41.5	1.776	69.31	41.5	1.670	77.19	41.5	1.860
August	71.01	40.3	1.762	61.74	45.2	1.366	75.96	38.6	1.968	76.48	42.7	1.791	73.88	44.0	1.679	78.33	41.6	1.883
September	73.47	40.5	1.814	62.51	45.1	1.386	75.89	37.7	2.013	75.86	41.5	1.828	70.84	41.5	1.707	79.72	41.5	1.921
October	77.67	41.4	1.876	64.03	45.8	1.398	77.92	38.5	2.024	77.65	42.5	1.827	73.32	42.8	1.713	80.92	42.3	1.913
November	75.90	40.5	1.874	63.41	45.0	1.409	77.60	38.0	2.042	75.48	41.2	1.832	70.92	41.4	1.713	78.64	41.0	1.918
December	75.42	40.2	1.876	62.57	44.0	1.422	77.00	37.2	2.070	74.80	40.5	1.847	68.69	39.8	1.726	78.61	40.9	1.922

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical 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
1948: Average	$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	$83.01	39.8	$2.084
1949: Average	70.95	36.7	1.935	67.16	36.2	1.855	75.70	37.2	2.034	78.60	38.6	2.037	70.75	35.7	1.982	86.57	39.2	2.211
1949: December	70.26	35.8	1.964	65.99	35.1	1.880	75.15	36.5	2.057	80.19	38.7	2.071	69.40	34.8	1.997	86.85	39.2	2.217
1950: January	68.76	34.8	1.976	63.58	34.0	1.870	73.49	35.5	2.070	78.32	38.0	2.061	67.49	33.9	1.991	86.88	38.7	2.245
February	67.00	33.7	1.988	61.60	32.8	1.878	71.00	34.3	2.070	75.65	36.9	2.050	67.16	33.8	1.987	87.58	38.7	2.263
March	68.83	34.5	1.995	63.80	33.9	1.882	72.59	34.9	2.080	78.02	37.6	2.075	66.30	33.5	1.979	83.62	37.0	2.260
April	70.70	35.6	1.986	65.98	35.3	1.869	74.49	35.9	2.075	78.78	37.8	2.084	66.61	34.3	1.942	84.85	37.1	2.287
May	72.93	36.5	1.998	67.87	36.1	1.880	76.95	36.8	2.091	81.14	38.4	2.113	69.06	35.0	1.973	86.18	37.8	2.280
June	73.82	37.0	1.995	68.33	36.6	1.867	77.92	37.3	2.089	82.64	39.0	2.119	69.15	35.3	1.959	87.55	38.4	2.280
July	74.02	36.9	2.006	68.77	36.6	1.879	78.16	37.2	2.101	80.45	38.0	2.117	71.62	36.1	1.984	86.60	37.9	2.285
August	75.99	37.6	2.021	70.87	37.2	1.905	79.72	37.8	2.109	81.56	38.6	2.113	73.33	36.3	2.020	89.16	38.7	2.304
September	75.86	36.7	2.067	70.73	36.2	1.954	79.62	37.0	2.152	83.67	38.4	2.179	72.89	35.8	2.036	92.38	38.7	2.387
October	77.87	37.4	2.082	72.71	37.0	1.965	81.95	37.8	2.168	84.65	38.9	2.176	76.62	36.8	2.082	94.04	39.2	2.399
November	78.29	37.3	2.099	73.31	36.8	1.992	81.89	37.6	2.178	84.78	38.8	2.185	74.83	36.2	2.067	96.36	39.3	2.452
December	77.49	36.5	2.123	72.10	35.8	2.014	81.69	37.1	2.202	85.48	38.4	2.226	73.49	35.4	2.076	97.51	39.8	2.450

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Contract construction—Continued

Building construction—Continued

Special-trade contractors—Continued

Year and month	Other special-trade contractors			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
1948: Average	$69.65	36.9	$1.888	$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
1949: Average	71.39	36.1	1.979	68.72	33.8	2.033	80.39	34.9	2.301	67.14	36.6	1.837	62.86	35.7	1.759	69.66	37.8	1.844
1949: December	69.18	34.6	2.001	60.92	29.8	2.044	77.50	33.5	2.311	67.89	35.9	1.889	61.30	34.1	1.799	66.80	35.4	1.890
1950: January	67.87	33.4	2.032	61.68	30.0	2.056	75.57	32.6	2.318	66.51	35.7	1.863	58.50	32.3	1.811	65.57	34.4	1.906
February	64.12	31.6	2.029	54.29	26.1	2.080	75.44	32.2	2.343	58.66	32.0	1.833	53.64	30.0	1.788	62.62	33.2	1.886
March	67.76	33.1	2.047	58.00	28.1	2.064	81.09	33.9	2.392	63.49	34.3	1.851	57.99	31.9	1.818	67.69	35.7	1.896
April	71.44	35.0	2.041	67.39	32.2	2.093	83.66	34.7	2.411	64.79	36.5	1.775	61.64	34.3	1.797	73.59	39.1	1.882
May	74.46	36.2	2.057	70.98	33.8	2.100	88.86	35.7	2.489	65.58	36.7	1.787	65.05	35.9	1.812	74.10	39.0	1.900
June	75.81	36.8	2.060	74.27	35.1	2.116	90.65	36.1	2.511	67.40	37.3	1.807	65.70	36.6	1.795	74.74	39.4	1.897
July	76.75	36.9	2.080	73.91	34.7	2.130	91.73	36.2	2.534	67.90	37.7	1.801	65.77	36.4	1.807	73.57	38.7	1.901
August	78.57	37.7	2.084	76.50	36.0	2.125	93.11	36.4	2.558	70.50	38.4	1.836	68.50	37.7	1.817	77.26	40.6	1.903
September	76.59	36.3	2.110	71.88	33.2	2.165	92.89	36.6	2.538	71.17	38.2	1.863	65.99	36.2	1.823	75.01	38.0	1.974
October	79.06	37.1	2.131	77.36	35.6	2.173	93.07	36.2	2.571	71.17	37.4	1.903	68.19	36.8	1.853	78.40	38.6	2.031
November	78.92	37.0	2.133	78.70	36.2	2.174	89.39	35.6	2.511	72.53	37.5	1.934	68.08	36.8	1.850	82.38	39.1	2.107
December	77.62	36.1	2.150	68.22	31.6	2.159	93.29	36.5	2.556	72.25	36.4	1.985	66.74	35.9	1.859	83.69	40.1	2.087

Manufacturing

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat 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
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
1949: Average	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325	58.76	40.0	1.469	53.58	41.5	1.291	57.44	41.5	1.384
1949: December	56.04	39.8	1.408	59.19	40.1	1.476	52.69	39.5	1.334	60.85	40.7	1.495	54.57	41.4	1.318	60.98	43.4	1.405
1950: January	56.29	39.7	1.418	59.40	40.0	1.485	52.91	39.4	1.343	60.70	40.2	1.510	54.94	41.4	1.327	60.19	42.9	1.403
February	56.37	39.7	1.420	59.47	40.1	1.483	53.06	39.3	1.350	60.88	40.4	1.507	54.05	40.7	1.328	55.99	40.4	1.386
March	56.53	39.7	1.424	59.74	40.2	1.486	53.04	39.2	1.353	61.31	40.6	1.510	54.42	40.7	1.337	56.14	40.3	1,393
April	56.93	39.7	1.434	61.01	40.7	1.499	52.17	38.5	1.355	61.43	40.6	1.513	54.14	40.4	1.340	55.64	39.8	1.398
May	57.54	39.9	1.442	61.57	40.8	1.509	52.83	38.9	1.358	61.66	40.7	1.515	54.90	41.0	1.339	57.10	40.7	1.403
June	58.85	40.5	1.453	62.86	41.3	1.522	53.92	39.5	1.365	61.90	40.7	1.521	56.01	41.8	1.340	58.11	41.3	1.407
July	59.21	40.5	1.462	63.01	41.1	1.533	54.73	39.8	1.375	64.92	42.6	1.524	56.94	42.3	1.346	59.31	41.8	1.419
August	60.32	41.2	1.464	64.33	41.8	1.539	55.65	40.5	1.374	66.12	42.6	1.552	56.19	41.9	1.341	57.92	40.7	1.423
September	60.64	41.0	1.479	65.14	41.7	1.562	55.30	40.1	1.379	67.41	43.1	1.564	56.36	42.0	1.342	62.59	41.7	1.501
October	61.99	41.3	1.501	66.39	42.1	1.577	56.58	40.3	1.404	68.64	43.2	1.589	56.83	41.6	1.366	61.24	40.8	1.501
November	62.38	41.2	1.514	66.58	41.9	1.589	57.19	40.3	1.419	70.79	43.4	1.631	57.98	41.8	1.387	65.34	43.3	1.509
December	63.80	41.4	1.541	68.24	42.2	1.617	58.26	40.4	1.442	68.64	42.5	1.615	59.63	42.2	1.413	69.50	45.1	1.541

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Meat packing			Sausages and casings*			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk*			Ice cream and ices*			Canning and preserving		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$59.15	43.4	$1.363	$55.51	42.5	$1.306	$52.26	45.4	$1.151	$54.17	46.3	$1.170	$52.33	44.8	$1.168	$42.63	38.2	$1.116
1949: Average	58.02	41.5	1.398	57.44	41.9	1.371	54.61	44.8	1.219	56.13	45.3	1.239	55.00	44.9	1.225	43.77	38.8	1.128
1949: December	61.99	43.5	1.425	58.14	42.5	1.368	54.29	44.1	1.231	55.16	44.2	1.248	55.82	44.2	1.263	43.26	36.6	1.182
1950: January	61.16	43.1	1.419	57.24	41.6	1.376	55.67	44.5	1.251	56.09	44.8	1.252	55.93	43.9	1.274	45.15	38.2	1.182
February	56.50	40.3	1.402	56.91	41.3	1.378	54.88	43.8	1.253	55.37	44.4	1.247	56.50	44.0	1.284	44.94	37.7	1.192
March	56.92	40.4	1.409	57.31	41.2	1.391	54.63	43.7	1.250	55.57	44.6	1.246	56.44	44.2	1.277	44.79	36.8	1.217
April	56.22	39.7	1.416	57.04	40.6	1.405	54.79	43.9	1.248	56.51	45.5	1.242	56.10	44.0	1.275	44.32	36.3	1.221
May	57.55	40.5	1.421	60.67	43.0	1.411	55.02	44.3	1.242	56.61	45.8	1.236	56.20	44.5	1.263	45.01	37.2	1.210
June	58.65	41.1	1.427	61.39	43.6	1.408	55.85	45.0	1.241	58.02	46.9	1.237	54.99	43.3	1.270	45.94	38.9	1.181
July	60.01	41.7	1.439	62.60	43.9	1.426	57.21	45.3	1.263	58.86	46.2	1.274	57.49	44.6	1.289	47.73	41.4	1.153
August	58.48	40.5	1.444	60.69	42.8	1.418	56.57	45.0	1.257	58.16	46.6	1.248	57.50	44.2	1.301	47.91	40.6	1.180
September	63.77	41.6	1.533	62.45	42.8	1.459	56.81	44.7	1.271	58.59	46.1	1.271	58.43	44.2	1.322	47.18	41.1	1.148
October	62.23	40.7	1.529	60.78	41.4	1.468	56.74	44.5	1.275	57.58	45.7	1.260	58.74	44.1	1.332	49.05	40.5	1.211
November	66.48	43.2	1.539	63.54	42.7	1.488	56.75	44.2	1.284	57.91	45.1	1.284	59.21	43.7	1.355	47.58	38.4	1.239
December	71.64	45.6	1.571	64.93	43.2	1.503	57.64	44.2	1.304	59.20	45.4	1.304	60.51	44.2	1.369	46.12	37.1	1.243

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$54.53	44.3	$1.231	$57.23	46.3	$1.236	$51.01	45.3	$1.126	$49.35	42.4	$1.164	$52.04	41.8	$1.245	$51.74	42.0	$1.232
1949: Average	56.94	43.8	1.300	58.91	44.7	1.318	54.98	46.2	1.190	51.67	41.7	1.239	56.01	42.4	1.321	56.62	42.1	1.345
1949: December	56.76	43.1	1.317	59.54	44.1	1.350	54.10	45.2	1.197	52.16	41.3	1.263	54.91	42.4	1.295	56.36	40.9	1.378
1950: January	56.46	42.9	1.316	60.03	44.3	1.355	53.22	44.5	1.196	52.07	41.1	1.267	55.78	39.9	1.398	56.42	40.1	1.407
February	55.48	42.0	1.321	58.02	43.2	1.343	51.37	42.7	1.203	52.96	41.6	1.273	55.44	39.8	1.393	55.36	39.8	1.391
March	56.83	42.6	1.334	58.28	43.3	1.346	54.86	44.6	1.230	52.75	41.5	1.271	55.92	40.2	1.391	56.84	40.6	1.400
April	55.82	42.1	1.321	56.16	42.1	1.334	56.06	45.5	1.232	52.37	41.2	1.271	55.32	39.4	1.404	55.00	39.4	1.396
May	56.35	42.4	1.329	57.36	42.9	1.337	55.72	44.9	1.241	53.12	41.6	1.277	57.59	41.4	1.391	61.11	43.4	1.408
June	58.47	43.9	1.332	58.51	43.5	1.345	57.63	46.7	1.234	53.21	41.9	1.270	59.23	42.4	1.397	62.12	43.9	1.415
July	60.60	44.3	1.368	61.86	44.6	1.387	60.96	47.7	1.278	53.88	41.7	1.292	66.36	45.7	1.452	73.01	49.4	1.478
August	63.65	45.4	1.402	67.35	46.8	1.439	57.62	45.3	1.272	54.34	41.8	1.300	64.64	45.3	1.427	71.43	48.2	1.482
September	61.34	44.0	1.394	64.66	45.5	1.421	59.14	45.7	1.294	53.85	41.2	1.307	63.54	43.7	1.454	69.01	45.7	1.510
October	59.97	43.3	1.385	60.85	43.4	1.402	59.89	46.0	1.302	54.19	41.4	1.309	56.90	41.9	1.358	56.83	39.6	1.435
November	59.83	42.8	1.398	61.76	43.8	1.410	59.05	44.7	1.321	54.86	41.4	1.325	61.55	46.0	1.338	57.33	40.4	1.419
December	63.06	44.1	1.430	66.42	45.9	1.447	60.52	45.4	1.333	55.37	41.6	1.331	64.03	45.9	1.395	68.61	45.5	1.508

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Beet sugar*			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$53.48	41.3	$1.295	$44.00	40.0	$1.100	$41.46	39.6	$1.047	$61.43	41.9	$1.466	$46.26	44.1	$1.049	$66.40	42.0	$1.581
1949: Average	56.09	42.3	1.326	45.12	40.0	1.128	42.63	39.8	1.071	64.21	41.0	1.566	48.40	43.8	1.105	69.46	41.1	1.690
1949: December	54.16	41.6	1.302	45.35	40.6	1.117	42.98	40.7	1.056	63.12	39.7	1.590	46.07	42.0	1.097	68.14	39.8	1.712
1950: January	56.97	38.7	1.472	45.59	40.2	1.134	42.75	39.8	1.074	63.52	39.7	1.600	46.67	42.5	1.098	68.52	39.7	1.726
February	56.42	39.4	1.432	45.26	39.7	1.140	42.60	39.3	1.084	64.52	40.0	1.613	46.98	42.4	1.108	69.32	40.0	1.733
March	54.68	38.7	1.413	45.19	39.4	1.147	42.92	39.2	1.095	65.16	40.1	1.625	46.72	41.9	1.115	70.42	40.1	1.756
April	57.74	39.6	1.458	43.77	37.9	1.155	41.59	37.6	1.106	66.38	40.7	1.631	47.90	42.5	1.127	72.19	40.9	1.765
May	52.25	37.7	1.386	45.36	39.1	1.160	43.56	39.0	1.117	66.71	41.1	1.623	48.64	43.2	1.126	72.82	41.4	1.759
June	54.29	39.2	1.385	46.37	39.6	1.171	44.36	39.4	1.126	68.96	42.0	1.642	51.29	44.1	1.163	74.95	42.2	1.776
July	56.37	38.9	1.449	45.98	38.8	1.185	44.16	38.6	1.144	71.11	42.3	1.681	50.34	43.1	1.168	77.86	42.9	1.815
August	56.01	40.5	1.383	47.99	40.5	1.185	45.82	40.3	1.137	68.39	41.3	1.656	49.78	43.1	1.155	73.25	40.9	1.791
September	58.04	40.9	1.419	49.35	41.3	1.195	47.13	41.2	1.144	67.86	41.2	1.647	49.53	42.7	1.160	72.71	40.8	1.782
October	57.35	42.8	1.340	49.00	41.0	1.195	47.19	41.0	1.151	68.14	41.0	1.662	49.92	43.0	1.161	72.48	40.2	1.803
November	64.43	47.8	1.348	48.20	40.5	1.190	47.18	41.1	1.148	67.85	40.8	1.663	50.41	43.2	1.167	73.02	40.5	1.803
December	62.06	45.1	1.376	47.59	40.3	1.181	47.45	41.7	1.138	68.26	40.2	1.698	50.65	43.0	1.178	73.15	39.5	1.852

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Tobacco manufactures											
							Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$54.92	40.5	$1.356	$49.74	42.3	$1.176	$36.50	38.1	$0.958	$44.51	38.6	$1.153	$32.71	37.6	$0.870	$37.21	37.7	$0.987
1949: Average	57.00	39.2	1.454	52.17	41.9	1.245	37.25	37.1	1.004	46.33	37.7	1.229	32.41	36.7	.884	39.10	37.2	1.051
1949: December	56.77	38.0	1.494	53.00	42.0	1.262	38.76	38.0	1.020	48.53	38.7	1.254	32.60	36.8	.886	41.46	38.6	1.074
1950: January	59.70	39.8	1.500	53.21	41.8	1.273	39.25	38.0	1.033	49.15	39.1	1.257	33.25	36.5	.911	40.69	37.4	1.088
February	58.67	38.5	1.524	52.65	41.1	1.281	38.48	36.2	1.063	46.96	37.3	1.259	33.87	35.8	.946	40.04	36.3	1.103
March	58.45	39.2	1.491	53.71	41.6	1.291	39.49	36.7	1.076	48.65	38.7	1.257	33.71	35.3	.955	40.92	36.8	1.112
April	57.66	38.8	1.486	53.15	41.2	1.290	38.59	35.5	1.087	48.41	38.0	1.274	31.38	33.0	.951	41.96	37.4	1.122
May	57.47	38.7	1.485	53.16	41.6	1.278	39.67	36.7	1.081	47.99	37.7	1.273	34.49	36.3	.950	40.88	35.7	1.145
June	59.35	39.7	1.495	54.82	42.2	1.299	41.59	38.3	1.086	51.21	40.1	1.277	35.49	37.2	.954	43.31	38.5	1.125
July	59.51	39.2	1.518	56.15	42.8	1.312	42.12	38.4	1.097	52.50	40.6	1.293	35.11	36.8	.954	44.54	38.9	1.145
August	66.00	41.8	1.579	56.50	43.0	1.314	43.37	39.5	1.098	57.94	43.6	1.329	36.11	37.5	.963	45.77	39.7	1.153
September	65.18	42.0	1.552	56.16	43.0	1.306	42.02	39.2	1.072	50.36	39.5	1.275	37.57	38.1	.986	44.23	39.0	1.134
October	64.95	40.8	1.592	56.06	42.6	1.316	41.21	38.3	1.076	45.10	35.4	1.274	39.35	39.0	1.009	44.24	38.5	1.149
November	64.95	40.9	1.588	56.26	42.4	1.327	42.41	38.0	1.116	50.18	37.9	1.324	39.38	38.8	1.015	42.81	36.5	1.173
December	66.37	41.2	1.611	57.04	42.5	1.342	43.52	39.0	1.116	54.03	40.2	1.344	38.09	38.2	.997	44.77	38.1	1.175

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																	
	Tobacco manufactures—Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$34.24	40.0	$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	$44.36	39.4	$1.126
1949: Average	34.20	38.3	.893	44.83	37.7	1.189	40.51	36.4	1.113	40.55	36.3	1.117	44.48	37.5	1.186	42.89	37.2	1.153
1949: December	36.80	40.4	.911	47.64	39.8	1.197	44.08	39.5	1.116	43.98	39.3	1.119	48.40	40.3	1.201	47.19	40.4	1.168
1950: January	37.58	41.8	.899	47.36	39.4	1.202	43.67	39.2	1.114	43.60	39.0	1.118	48.16	40.0	1.204	47.04	40.1	1.173
February	35.34	35.3	1.001	47.88	39.6	1.209	43.84	39.0	1.124	43.88	38.9	1.128	48.16	40.1	1.201	47.07	40.2	1.171
March	39.58	38.5	1.028	47.39	39.2	1.209	42.67	38.0	1.123	42.60	37.8	1.127	47.72	39.8	1.199	46.88	40.0	1.172
April	39.14	38.0	1.030	45.51	37.8	1.204	40.80	36.4	1.121	40.65	36.1	1.126	45.81	38.4	1.193	44.66	38.4	1.163
May	37.19	36.5	1.019	45.63	37.9	1.204	41.62	36.9	1.128	41.77	36.8	1.135	45.82	38.5	1.190	44.35	38.3	1.158
June	40.11	38.6	1.039	46.75	38.7	1.208	42.68	37.8	1.129	42.79	37.7	1.135	46.92	39.2	1.197	45.24	38.9	1.163
July	40.16	39.1	1.027	47.27	39.0	1.212	43.24	38.2	1.132	43.36	38.1	1.138	47.52	39.5	1.203	45.90	39.3	1.168
August	*35.24	*38.1	*.925	49.33	40.5	1.218	44.96	39.4	1.141	45.34	39.6	1.145	49.29	40.8	1.208	47.86	40.7	1.176
September	*39.26	*43.1	*.911	49.98	40.7	1.228	46.40	40.1	1.157	46.56	40.0	1.164	49.90	41.1	1.214	48.62	41.1	1.183
October	37.37	41.2	.907	52.58	40.6	1.295	49.33	40.2	1.227	49.16	40.0	1.229	53.17	40.9	1.300	52.29	41.3	1.266
November	34.11	36.1	.945	53.19	40.7	1.307	49.61	40.3	1.231	49.52	40.1	1.235	53.68	41.1	1.306	52.62	41.4	1.271
December	38.08	40.6	.938	53.49	40.8	1.311	49.73	40.5	1.228	49.85	40.4	1.234	54.28	41.4	1.311	53.38	41.7	1.280

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
1948: Average							$52.45	40.1	$1.308	$41.14	37.5	$1.097	$52.85	38.8	$1.362			
1949: Average	$46.36	38.0	$1.220	$41.92	37.0	$1.133	51.19	38.9	1.316	41.47	36.8	1.127	52.09	37.5	1.389	$53.98	36.9	$1.463
1949: December	49.73	40.5	1.228	46.35	40.3	1.150	53.37	40.1	1.331	42.34	37.6	1.126	53.15	37.8	1.406	54.54	37.0	1.474
1950: January	49.94	40.5	1.233	46.04	39.9	1.154	52.92	39.7	1.333	41.73	36.8	1.134	51.53	36.6	1.408	53.10	36.0	1.475
February	50.06	40.6	1.233	46.20	40.1	1.152	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.38	37.2	1.166	53.16	37.2	1.429	55.65	37.2	1.496
March	49.57	40.2	1.233	46.00	39.9	1.153	51.00	38.9	1.311	43.55	37.0	1.177	54.25	38.1	1.424	55.80	37.5	1.488
April	47.98	39.1	1.227	43.70	38.2	1.144	50.94	38.8	1.313	40.60	35.0	1.160	49.02	35.6	1.377	48.82	35.4	1.379
May	47.74	39.0	1.224	43.40	38.1	1.139	51.94	39.5	1.315	40.67	35.0	1.162	49.76	36.4	1.367	49.90	36.4	1.371
June	48.27	39.4	1.225	44.31	38.7	1.145	53.36	40.3	1.324	41.85	36.2	1.156	50.62	37.3	1.357	50.42	37.4	1.348
July	49.03	39.8	1.232	45.08	39.2	1.150	53.51	40.2	1.331	42.77	37.0	1.156	52.06	38.0	1.370	50.73	37.3	1.360
August	50.80	41.0	1.239	46.97	40.6	1.157	54.21	40.7	1.332	45.67	39.2	1.165	54.94	39.7	1.384	55.06	39.7	1.387
September	51.58	41.1	1.255	47.83	41.2	1.161	54.81	40.9	1.340	45.63	38.9	1.173	54.35	39.1	1.390	54.12	39.3	1.377
October	55.94	41.5	1.348	51.25	41.3	1.241	56.30	39.1	1.440	47.67	39.2	1.216	57.87	39.5	1.465	58.52	39.3	1.489
November	56.07	41.5	1.351	51.46	41.3	1.246	57.89	39.9	1.451	48.03	38.8	1.238	58.92	39.2	1.503	60.17	39.1	1.539
December							58.28	40.0	1.457	47.29	38.2	1.238	57.45	38.4	1.496			

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear			Knit underwear		
	South			United States			North			South								
1948: Average				$30.27	35.2	$0.860							$39.75	38.0	$1.046	$37.40	37.7	$0.992
1949: Average	$50.31	38.2	$1.317	31.45	35.5	.886	$35.06	37.7	$0.930	$30.78	35.1	$0.877	40.96	38.1	1.075	36.34	36.2	1.004
1949: December	51.67	38.5	1.342	33.42	37.3	.896	36.21	38.6	.938	32.82	37.0	.887	41.16	38.4	1.072	37.07	37.0	1.002
1950: January	50.18	37.2	1.349	32.92	36.3	.907	35.78	37.9	.944	32.40	36.0	.900	41.47	37.8	1.097	37.29	36.7	1.016
February	51.14	37.3	1.371	34.50	36.2	.953	36.88	38.1	.968	34.11	35.9	.950	42.74	38.3	1.116	38.42	37.3	1.030
March	53.02	38.7	1.370	33.29	34.5	.965	36.47	37.4	.975	32.65	33.9	.963	43.80	38.9	1.126	38.40	37.1	1.035
April	49.09	35.7	1.375	31.78	32.8	.969	35.90	36.6	.981	31.01	32.1	.966	43.05	38.2	1.127	35.71	34.5	1.035
May	49.61	36.4	1.363	31.17	32.2	.968	36.47	37.1	.983	30.11	31.2	.965	42.75	37.9	1.128	35.26	34.0	1.037
June	50.82	37.2	1.366	33.13	34.3	.966	36.83	37.5	.982	32.42	33.7	.962	43.42	38.7	1.122	36.30	35.0	1.037
July	53.19	38.6	1.378	33.36	35.0	.953	35.88	36.8	.975	32.93	34.7	.949	42.14	37.9	1.112	38.31	36.8	1.041
August	54.83	39.7	1.381	37.11	38.1	.974	39.42	39.5	.998	36.63	37.8	.969	43.90	39.3	1.117	41.17	39.4	1.045
September	54.68	39.0	1.402	36.98	37.5	.986	39.62	39.0	1.016	36.46	37.2	.980	42.75	38.0	1.125	42.63	40.1	1.063
October	57.18	39.6	1.444	38.08	37.7	1.010	40.35	39.1	1.032	37.59	37.4	1.005	46.43	40.2	1.155	43.43	39.7	1.094
November	58.08	39.4	1.474	38.43	37.6	1.022	41.59	39.5	1.053	37.76	37.2	1.015	46.18	39.5	1.169	43.31	39.3	1.102
December				37.92	37.1	1.022							45.65	38.3	1.192	43.36	39.2	1.106

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	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
1948: Average	$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
1949: Average	51.50	40.3	1.278	56.80	39.5	1.438	56.23	38.7	1.453	47.89	38.9	1.231	49.21	35.3	1.394
1949: December	53.84	41.9	1.285	59.99	41.4	1.449	60.58	41.1	1.474	49.64	40.1	1.238	50.55	35.7	1.416
1950: January	52.03	40.3	1.291	60.44	41.4	1.460	61.41	41.3	1.487	49.80	40.0	1.245	53.44	37.5	1.425
February	53.37	41.5	1.286	60.80	41.5	1.465	61.62	41.3	1.492	50.91	40.6	1.254	53.03	37.4	1.418
March	52.42	40.7	1.288	60.99	41.6	1.466	61.81	41.4	1.493	49.75	39.8	1.250	44.84	32.9	1.363
April	50.89	39.6	1.285	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.29	39.4	1.251	40.02	29.0	1.380
May	49.25	38.3	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.95	39.8	1.255	48.72	34.6	1.408
June	51.18	39.8	1.286	61.17	41.5	1.474	61.99	41.3	1.501	51.44	40.5	1.270	52.69	37.0	1.424
July	50.84	39.5	1.287	59.86	40.5	1.478	60.07	40.1	1.498	51.92	40.5	1.282	52.19	36.7	1.422
August	56.03	42.9	1.306	61.44	41.4	1.484	61.46	40.7	1.510	53.16	41.4	1.284	54.44	38.1	1.429
September	55.76	42.6	1.309	62.94	41.6	1.513	62.19	40.7	1.528	53.37	40.9	1.305	50.87	35.8	1.421
October	56.26	41.4	1.359	66.46	42.6	1.560	66.36	42.0	1.580	54.77	40.9	1.339	50.48	35.5	1.422
November	58.32	41.9	1.392	66.75	42.3	1.578	66.80	41.8	1.598	55.84	41.3	1.352	51.95	36.0	1.443
December	58.66	41.9	1.400	67.15	42.1	1.595	66.62	41.2	1.617	56.60	41.8	1.354	59.18	39.4	1.502

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$42.79	36.2	$1.182
1949: Average	41.89	35.8	1.170
1949: December	41.82	35.9	1.165
1950: January	42.70	36.0	1.186
February	44.48	36.7	1.212
March	43.50	36.4	1.195
April	40.80	35.2	1.159
May	41.27	35.7	1.156
June	41.89	35.8	1.170
July	43.22	36.2	1.194
August	46.06	37.6	1.225
September	43.09	35.7	1.207
October	45.51	37.3	1.220
November	44.50	36.9	1.206
December	45.86	36.6	1.253

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's 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
1948: Average	$50.11	36.6	$1.369	$33.20	36.2	$0.917	$33.50	36.1	$0.928	$35.31	35.7	$0.989	$26.49	35.7	$0.742	$51.49	35.1	$1.467
1949: Average	46.67	34.7	1.345	33.30	36.2	.920	33.37	36.0	.927	34.91	35.7	.978	27.44	35.5	.773	49.69	34.7	1.432
1949: December	46.64	34.7	1.344	33.82	36.8	.919	34.52	37.2	.928	34.14	35.3	.967	27.58	35.4	.779	49.13	34.5	1.424
1950: January	47.72	35.4	1.348	33.63	36.2	.929	33.43	35.6	.939	36.47	36.8	.991	27.80	35.6	.781	50.86	35.0	1.453
February	49.88	37.0	1.348	35.64	36.4	.979	35.19	36.2	.972	39.26	37.9	1.036	30.55	35.4	.863	52.63	35.9	1.466
March	50.81	37.5	1.355	35.62	36.2	.984	35.40	36.2	.978	39.77	38.2	1.041	30.43	35.3	.862	49.67	35.4	1.403
April	47.46	35.5	1.337	35.00	35.5	.986	35.02	35.7	.981	39.33	38.0	1.035	29.75	34.0	.875	46.06	34.5	1.335
May	48.92	36.7	1.333	35.29	35.9	.983	34.81	35.7	.975	39.81	38.1	1.045	31.18	35.8	.871	45.57	34.6	1.317
June	48.99	36.7	1.335	35.55	36.2	.982	34.82	35.6	.978	39.34	37.9	1.038	30.66	35.4	.866	45.87	33.8	1.357
July	49.22	36.9	1.334	35.34	36.1	.979	34.55	35.4	.976	38.52	37.4	1.030	31.52	36.1	.873	49.62	34.7	1.430
August	51.08	37.7	1.355	37.43	38.0	.985	36.71	37.5	.979	40.08	38.5	1.041	33.00	37.8	.873	54.01	36.2	1.492
September	47.75	35.4	1.349	37.18	37.4	.994	37.20	37.5	.992	38.45	36.9	1.042	33.03	37.2	.888	46.43	32.2	1.442
October	51.77	37.9	1.366	38.38	38.3	1.002	38.02	38.4	.990	40.91	38.7	1.057	32.95	36.9	.893	50.94	34.7	1.468
November	52.38	37.9	1.382	38.53	37.7	1.022	39.42	38.2	1.032	40.54	38.1	1.064	32.01	35.1	.912	48.41	34.6	1.399
December	55.05	37.5	1.468	38.58	37.1	1.040	39.38	37.4	1.053	40.70	37.1	1.097	32.78	35.4	.926	51.99	35.2	1.477

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$48.72	34.8	$1.400	$31.59	36.1	$0.875	$70.60	35.0	$2.017	$35.32	36.6	$0.965	$34.12	36.3	$0.940	$50.22	34.8	$1.443
1949: Average	47.20	34.4	1.372	32.23	36.5	.883	66.38	33.8	1.964	35.79	36.6	.978	34.08	36.1	.944	53.55	35.3	1.517
1949: December	47.40	34.5	1.374	31.23	35.9	.870	63.67	33.3	1.912	36.36	36.8	.988	34.45	36.0	.957	50.35	34.7	1.451
1950: January	48.30	34.9	1.384	31.38	35.1	.894	66.97	34.7	1.930	36.58	36.8	.994	34.78	36.5	.953	55.11	36.4	1.514
February	48.89	35.4	1.381	34.95	37.1	.942	69.83	35.5	1.967	37.52	37.0	1.014	36.03	36.5	.987	64.36	40.2	1.601
March	49.37	35.8	1.379	35.53	37.4	.950	60.70	32.6	1.862	37.87	36.8	1.029	35.68	36.0	.991	62.56	39.2	1.596
April	49.44	35.7	1.385	34.99	36.6	.956	51.19	29.1	1.759	36.22	35.2	1.029	34.09	34.3	.994	44.91	30.7	1.463
May	48.71	35.3	1.380	35.31	36.4	.970	50.13	29.7	1.688	36.15	35.2	1.027	33.69	34.1	.988	46.06	31.7	1.453
June	45.69	34.1	1.340	32.92	33.7	.977	58.41	33.9	1.723	36.43	35.4	1.029	34.25	34.6	.990	49.72	33.1	1.502
July	45.53	34.7	1.312	32.27	33.2	.972	66.46	35.5	1.872	37.13	36.3	1.023	35.60	36.0	.989	50.62	33.7	1.502
August	50.23	35.7	1.407	34.64	36.2	.957	73.26	37.0	1.980	40.04	38.5	1.040	38.24	38.2	1.001	62.08	38.8	1.600
September	44.37	31.9	1.391	35.28	36.6	.964	57.91	30.1	1.924	39.95	37.8	1.057	38.35	37.6	1.020	53.56	33.9	1.580
October	47.66	33.8	1.410	36.43	37.4	.974	66.25	33.8	1.960	41.76	39.1	1.068	40.16	38.8	1.035	53.27	35.0	1.522
November	47.88	34.4	1.392	36.68	37.5	.978	66.87	35.8	1.868	41.10	38.3	1.073	38.82	37.4	1.038	46.76	31.3	1.494
December	50.05	35.2	1.422	35.44	35.8	.990	74.59	38.0	1.963	39.42	36.7	1.074	36.75	35.4	1.038	50.99	34.2	1.491

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
																Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$36.72	36.5	$1.006	$42.21	36.7	$1.150	$38.49	38.0	$1.013	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$51.38	41.5	$1.238
1949: Average	37.06	36.3	1.021	42.05	36.0	1.168	39.74	38.1	1.043	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	51.72	40.6	1.274
1949: December	37.07	36.2	1.024	43.57	36.8	1.184	39.36	37.7	1.044	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	52.66	41.3	1.275
1950: January	38.25	36.5	1.048	40.23	35.6	1.130	40.99	38.2	1.073	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	48.02	39.2	1.225
February	40.28	37.3	1.080	40.50	36.1	1.122	40.84	38.1	1.072	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	50.55	39.8	1.270
March	38.76	36.5	1.062	40.76	36.1	1.129	40.32	37.4	1.078	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	52.24	40.4	1.293
April	35.97	35.3	1.019	39.33	34.9	1.127	39.81	37.1	1.073	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	53.36	40.7	1.311
May	37.46	36.4	1.029	41.70	35.7	1.168	40.77	37.4	1.090	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	54.38	40.7	1.336
June	38.08	36.3	1.049	42.59	35.7	1.193	42.21	38.3	1.102	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	56.28	41.6	1.353
July	39.13	36.6	1.069	43.86	36.4	1.205	42.61	38.7	1.101	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	56.27	41.1	1.369
August	40.92	37.2	1.100	45.84	38.2	1.200	43.43	39.3	1.105	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	58.30	42.0	1.388
September	38.12	35.3	1.080	44.59	37.1	1.202	43.88	38.8	1.131	$37.33	36.6	$1.020	$43.93	39.4	$1.115	57.84	41.2	1.404
October	40.48	37.0	1.094	47.91	38.7	1.238	43.45	39.0	1.114	39.82	38.4	1.037	44.19	39.6	1.116	58.83	41.9	1.404
November	39.29	37.0	1.062	46.09	37.5	1.229	42.86	38.0	1.128	38.80	37.2	1.043	43.37	39.0	1.112	57.53	41.3	1.393
December	39.67	36.1	1.099	45.29	37.0	1.224	43.62	38.2	1.142	39.69	37.8	1.050	44.06	39.3	1.121	56.61	41.2	1.374

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$60.26	38.7	$1.557	$51.83	41.5	$1.249	$51.87	41.4	$1.253	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$54.95	43.3	$1.269
1949: Average	61.31	39.1	1.568	52.37	40.6	1.290	53.06	40.6	1.307	$35.66	42.1	$0.847	$67.12	38.8	$1.730	55.06	41.9	1.314
1949: December	62.13	39.8	1.561	52.31	40.8	1.282	53.04	40.8	1.300	36.29	42.3	.858	67.67	39.3	1.722	58.87	44.2	1.332
1950: January	50.23	37.4	1.343	47.38	38.3	1.237	47.77	38.0	1.257	35.34	40.9	.864	58.34	34.4	1.696	56.14	42.4	1.324
February	54.86	37.6	1.459	50.59	39.4	1.284	51.17	39.3	1.302	36.90	40.5	.911	64.14	37.4	1.715	57.04	42.5	1.342
March	62.94	38.4	1.639	51.85	40.1	1.293	52.31	39.9	1.311	37.13	40.8	.910	66.43	38.8	1.712	57.74	42.9	1.346
April	65.31	39.2	1.666	53.10	40.5	1.311	53.73	40.4	1.330	37.97	41.5	.915	67.82	39.0	1.739	59.00	43.0	1.372
May	67.37	39.7	1.697	54.19	40.5	1.338	54.86	40.4	1.358	38.11	41.6	.916	69.07	39.0	1.771	59.25	43.0	1.378
June	67.85	39.7	1.709	56.08	41.6	1.348	56.95	41.6	1.369	39.19	42.5	.922	73.93	40.4	1.830	61.27	43.7	1.402
July	68.04	39.4	1.727	55.95	40.9	1.368	56.67	40.8	1.389	38.98	42.1	.926	72.74	39.3	1.851	59.85	42.9	1.395
August	73.98	41.1	1.800	57.95	41.9	1.383	58.49	41.6	1.406	40.13	43.2	.929	74.28	40.0	1.857	61.55	43.5	1.415
September	70.07	38.8	1.806	57.69	41.0	1.407	58.49	40.9	1.430	39.63	42.2	.939	74.33	39.1	1.901	62.06	43.4	1.430
October	70.31	38.8	1.812	58.56	41.8	1.401	59.34	41.7	1.423	41.25	43.6	.946	74.82	39.4	1.899	63.71	44.0	1.448
November	64.47	36.8	1.752	57.21	41.1	1.392	57.83	40.9	1.414	40.49	42.4	.955	72.84	38.4	1.897	63.89	44.0	1.452
December	60.75	37.0	1.642	55.94	40.8	1.371	56.42	40.5	1.393	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	65.22	44.4	1.469

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued												Furniture and fixtures					
	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$53.40	43.2	$1.236	$41.57	41.4	$1.004	$42.39	42.1	$1.007	$44.06	42.0	$1.049	$48.99	41.1	$1.192	$46.76	40.8	$1.146
1949: Average	54.23	42.2	1.285	41.90	40.6	1.032	42.48	41.0	1.036	44.16	40.7	1.085	49.48	40.1	1.234	47.04	39.8	1.182
1949: December	57.82	44.1	1.311	43.37	41.3	1.050	43.95	41.7	1.054	44.54	40.9	1.089	52.50	42.2	1.244	50.88	42.4	1.200
1950: January	56.07	42.9	1.307	41.27	39.8	1.037	41.94	40.4	1.038	43.85	40.3	1.088	51.13	41.1	1.244	49.36	41.2	1.198
February	55.76	42.4	1.315	42.82	39.5	1.084	43.05	39.9	1.079	44.69	40.3	1.109	52.29	41.7	1.254	50.87	41.9	1.214
March	56.49	42.7	1.323	42.85	39.6	1.082	43.30	40.2	1.077	44.91	40.5	1.109	52.17	41.7	1.251	50.70	41.9	1.210
April	57.56	42.7	1.348	43.81	39.9	1.098	44.87	41.2	1.089	45.33	40.8	1.111	51.67	41.3	1.251	49.85	41.2	1.210
May	57.83	42.9	1.348	44.47	40.1	1.109	44.79	40.9	1.095	44.89	40.3	1.114	51.50	41.2	1.250	50.14	41.4	1.211
June	59.69	43.7	1.366	46.48	40.7	1.142	47.13	41.6	1.133	46.16	41.1	1.123	52.50	41.8	1.256	50.71	41.7	1.216
July	58.57	43.1	1.359	47.68	41.0	1.163	48.40	41.8	1.158	46.88	41.3	1.135	52.03	41.0	1.269	49.53	40.6	1.220
August	59.39	43.1	1.378	48.10	41.5	1.159	48.57	42.2	1.151	48.35	42.3	1.143	54.87	42.8	1.282	52.91	42.7	1.239
September	60.63	43.4	1.397	47.50	40.7	1.167	47.64	41.5	1.148	49.10	42.4	1.158	55.42	42.6	1.301	53.84	42.7	1.261
October	61.81	43.9	1.408	48.74	41.8	1.166	49.31	42.8	1.152	49.80	42.6	1.169	56.27	42.6	1.321	54.57	42.7	1.278
November	62.27	44.1	1.412	48.43	41.5	1.167	48.77	42.3	1.153	50.34	42.7	1.179	56.83	42.6	1.334	55.30	42.7	1.295
December	62.55	43.8	1.428	48.29	41.2	1.172	48.97	42.4	1.155	50.08	42.3	1.184	56.59	42.2	1.341	54.65	42.1	1.298

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard 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
1948: Average	$43.84	41.2	$1.064	$50.33	40.1	$1.255	$50.85	40.1	$1.268	$54.59	41.7	$1.309	$55.25	42.8	$1.291	$59.88	44.0	$1.361
1949: Average	43.68	40.0	1.092	50.18	38.9	1.290	51.69	39.7	1.302	55.47	40.7	1.363	55.96	41.7	1.342	59.83	42.4	1.411
1949: December	47.10	42.7	1.103	57.68	43.3	1.332	53.85	40.7	1.323	56.65	41.5	1.365	58.09	42.9	1.354	62.09	43.6	1.424
1950: January	46.08	41.7	1.105	52.78	40.2	1.313	54.54	40.7	1.340	56.13	41.0	1.369	57.56	42.2	1.364	61.62	43.0	1.433
February	46.70	42.0	1.112	54.95	41.5	1.324	57.43	41.8	1.374	56.28	41.2	1.366	57.80	42.5	1.360	61.71	43.4	1.422
March	47.21	42.3	1.116	54.60	40.9	1.335	57.03	41.6	1.371	56.14	41.1	1.366	58.06	42.6	1.363	61.89	43.4	1.426
April	46.40	41.5	1.118	54.42	40.7	1.337	54.28	40.0	1.357	56.52	41.5	1.362	58.20	42.3	1.376	62.42	43.2	1.445
May	47.17	42.0	1.123	54.42	40.7	1.337	53.97	39.8	1.356	55.41	40.8	1.358	58.08	42.3	1.373	61.82	43.2	1.431
June	47.52	42.2	1.126	54.54	40.7	1.340	55.57	40.8	1.362	57.60	42.2	1.365	60.03	43.0	1.396	64.21	43.8	1.466
July	46.44	41.1	1.130	52.87	39.9	1.325	54.31	39.7	1.368	58.86	42.1	1.398	61.36	43.3	1.417	65.74	44.0	1.494
August	49.19	43.0	1.144	56.66	42.0	1.349	58.42	42.3	1.381	60.24	43.0	1.401	62.74	44.0	1.426	66.99	44.6	1.502
September	49.97	43.0	1.162	58.61	42.5	1.379	59.59	42.2	1.412	59.71	42.2	1.415	63.10	44.0	1.434	66.89	44.3	1.510
October	51.39	43.4	1.184	60.49	42.9	1.410	57.69	40.8	1.414	61.24	42.5	1.441	63.27	44.0	1.438	67.20	44.5	1.510
November	51.69	43.4	1.191	60.38	42.4	1.424	61.93	42.1	1.471	61.17	42.3	1.446	64.93	44.2	1.469	69.17	44.6	1.551
December	51.10	42.8	1.194	60.35	42.2	1.430	61.13	41.7	1.466	61.88	42.5	1.456	66.11	44.4	1.489	70.45	44.9	1.569

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries											
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$50.96	41.7	$1.222	$49.48	41.3	$1.198	$66.73	39.3	$1.698	$74.00	37.6	$1.968	$69.55	40.6	$1.713	$57.43	38.7	$1.484
1949: Average	52.45	41.2	1.273	51.07	40.6	1.258	70.28	38.7	1.816	78.37	37.3	2.101	70.21	38.9	1.805	61.07	38.6	1.582
1949: December	55.21	42.9	1.287	51.99	41.1	1.265	72.27	39.3	1.839	81.50	38.1	2.139	70.67	38.7	1.826	61.83	38.5	1.606
1950: January	53.57	41.4	1.294	52.69	41.2	1.279	70.49	38.5	1.831	76.43	36.5	2.094	69.94	38.6	1.812	61.76	38.1	1.621
February	54.17	41.7	1.299	53.03	41.4	1.281	70.75	38.2	1.852	76.38	36.3	2.104	72.15	39.3	1.836	60.50	37.3	1.622
March	54.77	42.0	1.304	53.20	41.5	1.282	72.14	38.6	1.869	78.42	36.8	2.131	74.12	39.7	1.867	62.79	38.5	1.631
April	54.03	41.4	1.305	53.27	41.2	1.293	72.18	38.6	1.870	79.88	37.1	2.153	72.41	39.1	1.852	64.05	39.2	1.634
May	54.74	41.5	1.319	53.35	41.2	1.295	72.64	38.7	1.877	81.05	37.3	2.173	71.60	38.6	1.855	64.33	39.3	1.637
June	56.62	42.6	1.329	54.59	41.7	1.309	72.72	38.7	1.879	80.76	37.2	2.171	71.92	39.0	1.844	64.11	39.5	1.623
July	57.70	42.9	1.345	55.36	42.0	1.318	72.30	38.5	1.878	79.20	36.6	2.164	72.83	39.2	1.858	63.34	39.0	1.624
August	59.75	44.0	1.358	56.79	42.7	1.330	73.17	38.9	1.881	78.84	36.5	2.160	75.08	39.6	1.896	67.31	40.5	1.662
September	60.96	44.3	1.376	57.06	42.9	1.330	74.48	39.2	1.900	81.11	36.9	2.198	79.98	41.1	1.946	64.70	39.5	1.638
October	61.18	44.4	1.378	57.11	42.4	1.347	74.22	39.0	1.903	81.07	36.8	2.203	77.33	40.4	1.914	64.16	39.1	1.641
November	62.07	44.4	1.398	58.99	42.9	1.375	74.10	39.0	1.900	82.32	37.2	2.213	76.02	39.8	1.910	63.42	38.6	1.643
December	63.56	44.7	1.422	59.95	43.1	1.391	76.03	39.6	1.920	85.42	38.1	2.242	76.03	39.7	1.915	65.22	39.1	1.668

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$66.33	40.3	$1.646	$64.15	39.5	$1.624	$59.93	39.3	$1.525	$56.23	41.5	$1.355	$62.13	40.9	$1.519	$57.69	40.4	$1.428
1949: Average	69.44	39.7	1.749	69.17	39.3	1.760	62.66	38.7	1.619	58.63	41.0	1.430	63.90	40.6	1.574	60.83	39.5	1.540
1949: December	71.17	40.3	1.766	70.89	40.6	1.746	64.59	39.6	1.631	59.78	41.6	1.437	64.99	40.8	1.593	62.75	40.2	1.561
1950: January	70.80	40.0	1.770	69.03	38.5	1.793	64.48	39.2	1.645	60.05	41.3	1.454	64.64	40.2	1.608	63.63	40.3	1.579
February	70.70	39.3	1.799	70.07	38.8	1.806	64.77	38.9	1.665	59.96	41.1	1.459	65.12	40.7	1.600	62.64	40.0	1.566
March	71.56	39.6	1.807	71.34	39.2	1.820	65.16	38.9	1.675	60.09	41.1	1.462	65.48	40.8	1.605	62.56	40.0	1.564
April	70.88	39.4	1.799	71.58	39.2	1.826	64.54	38.9	1.659	60.56	41.2	1.470	65.77	40.9	1.608	63.12	40.1	1.574
May	71.68	39.8	1.801	71.74	39.7	1.807	63.39	38.3	1.655	61.18	41.2	1.485	65.85	40.7	1.618	63.91	40.5	1.578
June	71.79	39.6	1.813	72.23	39.6	1.824	64.00	38.6	1.658	62.39	41.4	1.507	65.32	39.9	1.637	65.16	40.8	1.597
July	71.95	39.6	1.817	73.11	39.8	1.837	64.58	39.0	1.656	62.99	41.2	1.529	68.85	41.2	1.671	66.02	40.7	1.622
August	72.38	40.1	1.805	76.22	41.2	1.850	65.82	39.2	1.679	63.48	41.6	1.526	68.97	41.6	1.658	65.85	40.7	1.618
September	73.61	40.6	1.813	75.67	40.9	1.850	65.90	38.9	1.694	64.16	41.8	1.535	68.24	40.4	1.689	67.52	40.8	1.655
October	73.78	39.9	1.849	76.09	41.4	1.838	65.69	39.5	1.663	64.55	42.0	1.537	71.13	41.4	1.718	67.98	40.9	1.662
November	72.83	39.8	1.830	73.79	40.3	1.831	66.63	39.9	1.670	65.32	41.9	1.559	71.70	41.3	1.736	68.75	40.9	1.681
December	75.05	40.7	1.844	74.20	40.5	1.832	67.20	40.0	1.680	66.28	42.0	1.578	72.59	41.6	1.745	68.99	40.8	1.691

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$58.75	41.4	$1.419	$62.88	39.9	$1.576	$53.05	39.5	$1.343	$53.71	40.6	$1.323	$58.40	42.2	$1.384	$42.33	41.5	$1.020
1949: Average	60.36	40.4	1.494	66.74	39.8	1.677	55.20	38.6	1.430	56.60	40.4	1.401	59.78	41.0	1.458	44.72	41.6	1.075
1949: December	61.55	40.9	1.505	68.27	40.3	1.694	56.37	39.5	1.427	57.21	40.6	1.409	60.80	41.0	1.483	44.76	41.1	1.089
1950: January	63.84	42.0	1.520	68.48	39.7	1.725	56.45	39.2	1.440	57.37	40.6	1.413	61.21	41.0	1.493	44.80	40.8	1.098
February	61.96	40.9	1.515	68.22	40.2	1.697	55.99	39.1	1.432	58.04	40.7	1.426	61.98	41.4	1.497	44.40	40.7	1.091
March	62.36	41.0	1.521	68.93	40.5	1.702	55.97	39.0	1.435	58.53	40.9	1.431	62.38	41.7	1.496	44.84	41.1	1.091
April	62.53	41.0	1.525	70.96	41.4	1.714	56.52	38.9	1.453	58.67	40.8	1.438	62.89	41.9	1.501	46.44	41.8	1.111
May	63.37	41.2	1.538	70.48	41.0	1.719	57.35	39.5	1.452	58.75	40.8	1.440	63.53	42.3	1.502	47.92	41.6	1.152
June	65.23	42.0	1.553	70.78	40.7	1.739	57.76	39.4	1.466	59.27	41.1	1.442	64.91	42.9	1.513	49.52	42.0	1.179
July	66.41	42.6	1.559	72.52	40.4	1.795	57.81	38.9	1.486	58.47	40.1	1.458	64.86	42.5	1.526	49.20	41.8	1.177
August	65.07	41.5	1.568	71.52	41.2	1.736	58.99	39.3	1.501	59.68	40.6	1.470	66.99	43.5	1.540	47.83	41.2	1.161
September	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.58	40.3	1.801	59.94	39.2	1.529	60.19	41.2	1.461	67.35	43.2	1.559	48.18	41.5	1.161
October	67.83	42.0	1.615	72.16	41.0	1.760	60.45	39.2	1.542	61.12	41.3	1.480	67.45	42.8	1.576	46.80	40.8	1.147
November	68.26	41.8	1.633	76.92	41.4	1.858	61.10	39.6	1.543	62.08	41.5	1.496	66.66	42.3	1.576	47.36	41.0	1.155
December	69.06	41.5	1.664	77.77	41.9	1.856	61.45	39.8	1.544	63.00	41.5	1.518	66.61	42.0	1.586	48.80	41.5	1.176

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued | Products of petroleum and coal

Year and month	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$50.39	47.4	$1.063	$57.90	41.3	$1.402	$65.90	42.0	$1.569	$69.23	40.7	$1.701	$72.06	40.3	$1.788	$58.56	39.7	$1.475
1949: Average	51.12	47.2	1.083	60.67	40.8	1.487	66.54	40.9	1.627	72.36	40.4	1.791	75.33	40.2	1.874	61.07	39.3	1.554
1949: December	50.86	49.0	1.038	62.02	41.1	1.509	67.56	40.7	1.660	71.74	39.9	1.798	74.83	39.7	1.885	61.11	39.4	1.551
1950: January	49.89	47.2	1.057	62.79	41.2	1.524	68.14	40.9	1.666	73.79	40.7	1.813	77.41	40.7	1.902	61.93	39.8	1.556
February	50.71	45.2	1.122	62.62	41.2	1.520	68.51	41.1	1.667	71.64	39.8	1.800	74.84	39.6	1.890	61.17	39.8	1.537
March	50.82	44.5	1.142	62.87	41.2	1.526	69.50	41.2	1.687	71.54	39.7	1.802	74.88	39.6	1.891	58.90	38.1	1.546
April	51.57	44.3	1.164	62.82	41.3	1.521	68.88	40.9	1.684	73.85	40.8	1.810	77.11	40.5	1.904	62.60	40.0	1.565
May	52.82	44.2	1.195	62.28	41.0	1.519	68.74	40.7	1.689	73.28	40.6	1.805	75.73	39.9	1.898	61.85	39.8	1.554
June	53.87	43.9	1.227	63.38	41.4	1.531	69.96	41.2	1.698	74.37	41.0	1.814	76.82	40.2	1.911	62.73	39.7	1.580
July	55.46	43.6	1.272	63.29	41.1	1.540	69.99	41.0	1.707	76.09	41.6	1.829	78.93	41.0	1.925	63.36	39.6	1.600
August	55.11	44.3	1.244	64.62	41.8	1.546	74.08	42.7	1.735	73.73	40.6	1.816	75.29	39.4	1.911	63.12	39.8	1.586
September	55.03	45.9	1.199	66.13	42.2	1.567	74.99	43.0	1.744	76.77	41.7	1.841	79.72	41.2	1.935	63.91	39.6	1.614
October	54.41	47.6	1.143	66.24	41.9	1.581	74.59	42.5	1.755	77.71	41.6	1.868	80.93	41.1	1.969	63.68	40.2	1.584
November	55.41	46.8	1.184	67.05	41.7	1.608	76.11	42.4	1.795	78.43	41.3	1.899	81.80	40.8	2.005	63.48	40.0	1.587
December	56.70	46.9	1.209	68.79	42.1	1.634	78.30	43.0	1.821	79.02	41.2	1.918	82.05	40.7	2.016	67.38	40.2	1.676

Manufacturing—Continued

Products of petroleum and coal—Con. | Rubber products | Leather and leather products

Year and month	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and 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
1948: Average	$60.59	44.1	$1.374	$56.78	39.0	$1.456	$62.16	37.2	$1.671	$51.75	41.8	$1.238	$52.47	40.3	$1.302	$41.66	37.2	$1.120
1949: Average	61.18	42.9	1.426	57.79	38.3	1.509	63.26	36.4	1.738	48.94	38.6	1.268	54.38	40.1	1.356	41.61	36.6	1.137
1949: December	59.14	41.3	1.432	59.04	39.2	1.506	64.79	37.3	1.737	50.23	39.8	1.262	55.66	40.9	1.361	42.03	37.1	1.133
1950: January	58.56	41.3	1.418	60.52	39.4	1.536	67.70	38.4	1.763	45.87	35.7	1.285	57.04	41.3	1.381	42.90	37.7	1.138
February	58.94	41.3	1.427	59.90	39.2	1.528	67.22	38.3	1.755	43.06	34.2	1.259	56.43	41.1	1.373	44.08	38.1	1.157
March	60.00	41.9	1.432	59.70	39.3	1.519	65.26	37.4	1.745	51.04	40.0	1.276	56.16	40.9	1.373	44.15	37.9	1.165
April	63.00	43.3	1.455	61.76	40.0	1.544	69.23	39.0	1.775	50.36	39.5	1.275	57.13	41.1	1.390	41.96	35.8	1.172
May	67.44	45.2	1.492	64.52	41.2	1.566	74.60	41.1	1.815	50.20	39.4	1.274	57.92	41.7	1.389	41.56	35.4	1.174
June	69.13	46.3	1.493	65.08	41.4	1.572	74.05	40.6	1.824	52.07	40.3	1.292	59.23	42.4	1.397	43.60	37.2	1.172
July	70.38	46.7	1.507	65.59	41.2	1.592	75.22	40.4	1.862	52.13	39.7	1.313	59.08	42.2	1.400	44.73	38.1	1.174
August	71.82	47.5	1.512	66.25	41.8	1.585	76.01	40.8	1.863	53.93	41.9	1.287	60.13	42.8	1.405	46.49	39.2	1.186
September	69.76	46.2	1.510	66.58	41.9	1.589	75.46	40.9	1.845	53.95	41.5	1.300	61.30	42.9	1.429	45.72	38.1	1.200
October	69.94	45.8	1.527	66.29	41.9	1.582	73.12	40.2	1.819	56.00	42.2	1.327	62.48	43.3	1.443	46.04	37.8	1.218
November	69.49	45.3	1.534	66.68	41.6	1.603	73.86	40.1	1.842	54.52	42.1	1.295	63.11	42.9	1.471	45.78	37.4	1.224
December	70.02	45.0	1.556	69.18	41.8	1.655	76.83	40.1	1.916	59.17	42.6	1.389	64.80	43.2	1.500	47.19	38.3	1.232

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products								
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$53.26	39.6	$1.345	$39.71	36.6	$1.085	$40.49	37.7	$1.074	$53.46	40.9	$1.307	$54.06	39.2	$1.379	$52.05	39.7	$1.311
1949: Average	54.11	38.9	1.391	39.35	35.9	1.096	41.10	37.5	1.096	54.45	39.8	1.368	56.71	39.0	1.454	53.80	39.3	1.369
1949: December	55.50	39.5	1.405	39.20	36.2	1.083	42.29	38.2	1.107	55.65	40.3	1.381	58.16	39.7	1.465	54.23	39.5	1.373
1950: January	55.34	39.0	1.419	40.77	37.4	1.090	42.21	38.1	1.108	55.32	39.8	1.390	59.31	39.7	1.494	55.28	39.6	1.396
February	55.29	39.1	1.414	42.22	37.8	1.117	42.90	38.2	1.123	55.56	40.0	1.389	59.36	40.0	1.484	54.93	39.6	1.387
March	54.89	38.9	1.411	42.15	37.4	1.127	43.73	38.7	1.130	55.70	40.1	1.389	59.35	40.1	1.480	54.79	39.7	1.380
April	54.44	38.5	1.414	39.18	34.7	1.129	42.75	37.5	1.140	56.56	40.4	1.400	59.58	40.2	1.482	55.42	40.1	1.382
May	55.00	38.9	1.414	38.48	34.2	1.125	42.58	36.9	1.154	57.28	40.8	1.404	59.78	40.5	1.476	54.98	40.4	1.361
June	56.57	39.7	1.425	40.84	36.4	1.122	44.39	38.3	1.159	58.12	41.1	1.414	59.74	40.2	1.486	55.23	40.4	1.367
July	56.73	39.7	1.429	42.53	37.7	1.128	44.16	38.2	1.156	58.57	40.9	1.432	60.24	39.5	1.525	55.40	39.6	1.399
August	58.40	40.5	1.442	44.39	38.8	1.144	45.70	39.5	1.157	59.40	41.6	1.428	59.10	39.8	1.485	53.31	38.8	1.374
September	58.64	40.3	1.455	43.32	37.6	1.152	45.00	38.1	1.181	60.88	41.5	1.467	61.31	39.0	1.572	54.69	37.1	1.474
October	59.44	40.3	1.475	42.76	36.7	1.165	47.64	39.5	1.206	63.11	42.5	1.485	65.66	41.4	1.586	61.19	40.9	1.496
November	59.79	40.4	1.480	42.16	36.0	1.171	47.84	39.6	1.208	63.36	42.1	1.505	67.07	41.3	1.624	59.87	40.4	1.482
December	61.13	40.7	1.502	43.87	37.4	1.173	48.46	39.4	1.230	63.38	42.0	1.509	65.61	40.8	1.608	60.06	40.5	1.483

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe*			Pottery and related 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
1948: Average	$47.61	38.8	$1.227	$54.76	41.9	$1.307	$49.57	40.4	$1.227	$49.05	42.5	$1.154	$47.96	40.0	$1.199	$49.46	38.7	$1.278
1949: Average	50.30	38.6	1.303	57.49	41.6	1.382	49.73	39.0	1.275	49.57	41.8	1.186	48.61	39.2	1.240	48.85	36.4	1.342
1949: December	51.63	39.5	1.307	57.81	41.5	1.393	49.92	39.0	1.280	49.39	41.4	1.193	49.43	39.8	1.242	51.16	37.7	1.357
1950: January	51.39	38.9	1.321	57.55	40.9	1.407	49.52	38.6	1.283	47.81	41.0	1.166	47.50	38.4	1.237	48.99	36.1	1.357
February	50.90	39.0	1.305	57.73	41.5	1.391	49.37	38.6	1.279	47.14	40.5	1.164	46.78	38.0	1.231	50.00	36.9	1.355
March	51.29	39.3	1.305	57.47	41.2	1.395	49.90	38.8	1.286	48.26	41.0	1.177	48.30	38.0	1.271	50.37	37.2	1.354
April	49.87	38.6	1.292	58.88	41.7	1.412	52.37	40.1	1.306	51.27	42.3	1.212	50.63	40.8	1.241	50.26	36.9	1.362
May	50.96	39.2	1.300	59.13	41.7	1.418	53.27	40.2	1.325	54.16	43.4	1.248	49.96	38.4	1.301	50.46	37.1	1.360
June	50.27	38.4	1.309	60.27	42.0	1.435	54.09	40.7	1.329	54.63	43.6	1.253	54.85	41.3	1.328	48.71	35.3	1.380
July	49.93	38.0	1.314	61.30	41.7	1.470	54.40	40.9	1.330	54.89	43.6	1.259	54.60	41.3	1.322	49.13	35.5	1.384
August	51.61	39.7	1.300	61.13	42.1	1.452	55.27	41.4	1.335	55.71	43.9	1.269	53.85	40.4	1.333	52.59	38.0	1.384
September	56.70	40.5	1.400	61.66	41.8	1.475	56.00	41.3	1.356	55.73	43.2	1.290	54.88	40.5	1.355	53.70	38.3	1.402
October	58.24	41.1	1.417	61.59	41.9	1.470	57.73	41.8	1.381	57.77	44.2	1.307	55.05	40.3	1.366	55.91	39.4	1.419
November	61.29	41.3	1.484	61.89	41.9	1.477	57.76	41.2	1.402	56.85	43.3	1.313	54.49	39.6	1.376	57.14	39.6	1.443
December	58.90	40.9	1.440	62.41	41.8	1.493	57.99	41.1	1.411	56.42	43.1	1.309	53.22	38.9	1.368	56.88	38.8	1.466

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnances, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$56.49	44.8	$1.261	$56.92	44.4	$1.282	$55.10	41.0	$1.344	$61.03	40.1	$1.522	$62.41	39.5	$1.580	$58.45	40.7	$1.436
1949: Average	57.77	43.8	1.319	59.31	43.8	1.354	54.72	39.2	1.396	60.78	38.3	1.587	63.04	38.3	1.646	55.09	37.2	1.481
1949: December	60.12	44.7	1.345	58.11	42.7	1.361	55.36	39.4	1.405	62.92	39.4	1.597	64.65	39.3	1.645	57.22	38.3	1.494
1950: January	58.16	43.6	1.334	56.80	42.2	1.346	55.33	39.3	1.408	63.79	39.5	1.615	65.83	39.3	1.675	58.17	38.7	1.503
February	58.55	43.6	1.343	55.71	41.3	1.349	55.69	39.3	1.417	63.48	39.6	1.603	64.81	39.3	1.649	59.11	39.2	1.508
March	59.13	43.9	1.347	57.48	42.2	1.362	55.75	39.4	1.415	62.40	38.9	1.604	61.84	37.5	1.649	60.33	39.9	1.512
April	59.76	44.1	1.355	59.25	43.5	1.362	56.22	39.4	1.427	65.00	40.4	1.609	66.08	40.0	1.652	62.37	40.9	1.525
May	60.75	44.7	1.359	60.20	44.3	1.359	58.07	40.3	1.441	65.57	40.5	1.619	65.86	39.7	1.659	63.19	41.3	1.530
June	62.06	45.2	1.373	61.07	45.1	1.354	60.09	41.7	1.441	66.50	40.8	1.630	66.63	39.8	1.674	64.72	42.0	1.541
July	63.06	45.4	1.389	60.78	44.2	1.375	60.17	41.3	1.457	66.95	40.7	1.645	67.83	39.9	1.700	64.37	41.8	1.540
August	64.44	45.7	1.410	62.62	44.6	1.404	62.20	42.4	1.467	67.36	41.1	1.639	67.37	40.1	1.680	66.07	42.6	1.551
September	65.35	45.7	1.430	63.59	44.5	1.429	64.52	42.9	1.504	69.10	41.4	1.669	69.30	40.2	1.724	67.57	42.9	1.575
October	66.38	46.0	1.443	64.09	44.6	1.437	65.79	43.2	1.523	69.81	41.9	1.666	68.87	40.8	1.688	70.04	43.8	1.599
November	65.34	45.5	1.436	63.80	44.0	1.450	66.01	42.7	1.546	70.39	41.8	1.684	68.91	40.7	1.693	69.43	43.1	1.611
December	65.85	45.7	1.441	65.44	44.7	1.464	66.98	43.1	1.554	74.62	42.3	1.764	75.07	41.0	1.831	72.49	44.2	1.640

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$57.46	40.9	$1.405	$59.19	40.4	$1.465	$59.93	40.6	$1.476	$58.22	41.0	$1.420	$57.14	40.9	$1.397	$58.95	41.4	$1.424
1949: Average	54.38	37.5	1.450	54.30	35.7	1.521	56.73	37.3	1.521	60.36	40.4	1.494	58.99	40.1	1.471	61.95	41.3	1.500
1949: December	57.25	39.0	1.468	57.41	37.4	1.535	56.61	37.0	1.530	59.60	40.3	1.479	57.82	40.1	1.442	61.87	40.6	1.524
1950: January	57.74	39.2	1.473	59.25	38.3	1.547	57.75	37.6	1.536	62.07	41.3	1.503	61.35	41.4	1.482	61.16	40.8	1.499
February	58.91	39.7	1.484	59.25	38.6	1.535	59.83	38.7	1.546	60.24	40.4	1.491	59.00	40.3	1.464	61.66	41.0	1.504
March	59.81	40.3	1.484	61.70	39.6	1.558	60.61	39.1	1.550	61.13	40.7	1.502	59.79	40.7	1.469	62.25	40.9	1.522
April	62.03	41.3	1.502	63.25	40.6	1.558	62.79	40.3	1.558	61.61	40.8	1.510	60.38	40.8	1.480	62.03	40.7	1.524
May	63.24	41.8	1.513	63.28	40.8	1.551	63.30	40.6	1.559	61.98	40.8	1.519	60.29	40.6	1.485	62.73	41.0	1.530
June	64.08	42.3	1.515	65.87	41.9	1.572	65.65	41.5	1.582	62.54	40.9	1.529	61.44	40.8	1.506	62.44	41.0	1.523
July	63.88	42.0	1.521	64.80	41.3	1.569	65.31	41.6	1.570	62.83	40.3	1.559	61.37	39.9	1.538	63.06	41.0	1.538
August	66.36	43.2	1.536	66.32	42.0	1.579	65.73	41.6	1.580	63.15	40.9	1.544	61.89	40.8	1.517	62.87	40.8	1.541
September	67.97	43.6	1.559	67.69	42.2	1.604	66.08	41.3	1.600	64.44	41.2	1.564	63.18	41.0	1.541	63.47	41.0	1.548
October	70.26	44.3	1.586	69.18	42.6	1.624	69.38	42.8	1.621	66.40	41.5	1.600	65.01	41.7	1.559	67.23	40.4	1.664
November	69.22	43.4	1.595	69.15	42.4	1.631	69.50	42.3	1.643	67.98	41.1	1.654	66.46	40.9	1.625	68.84	41.0	1.679
December	72.22	44.5	1.623	72.11	43.7	1.650	72.91	43.5	1.676	69.85	41.9	1.667	68.18	41.6	1.639	70.01	41.7	1.679

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$57.81	40.2	$1.438	$60.42	40.8	$1.481	$53.88	39.1	$1.378	$59.96	40.0	$1.499	$63.08	40.8	$1.546	$65.16	40.8	$1.597
1949: Average	58.05	38.7	1.500	59.29	38.5	1.540	56.21	38.9	1.445	60.92	39.0	1.562	63.34	39.1	1.620	63.18	38.2	1.654
1994: December	62.28	40.6	1.534	66.32	42.0	1.579	54.67	37.7	1.450	63.20	39.9	1.584	65.97	40.5	1.629	64.01	38.4	1.667
1950: January	61.97	40.5	1.530	64.53	41.1	1.570	57.37	39.4	1.456	62.73	39.6	1.584	65.44	40.0	1.636	64.89	38.6	1.681
February	63.29	41.1	1.540	66.30	41.7	1.590	57.91	39.8	1.455	62.29	39.5	1.577	67.28	40.8	1.649	66.94	39.4	1.699
March	64.29	41.4	1.553	66.96	41.9	1.598	59.54	40.5	1.470	63.04	40.1	1.572	67.23	40.4	1.664	68.75	39.9	1.723
April	64.29	41.4	1.553	67.61	42.1	1.606	58.53	40.2	1.456	64.03	40.5	1.581	67.61	40.8	1.657	68.80	40.0	1.720
May	66.63	42.2	1.579	70.72	43.2	1.637	58.73	40.2	1.461	65.36	40.9	1.598	69.68	41.6	1.675	72.94	41.8	1.745
June	67.75	42.8	1.583	72.26	43.9	1.646	58.26	40.4	1.442	66.52	41.6	1.599	70.39	41.8	1.684	72.21	41.5	1.740
July	67.76	42.4	1.598	73.46	44.2	1.662	57.02	39.0	1.462	64.27	40.5	1.587	70.47	41.6	1.694	73.08	41.5	1.761
August	68.48	42.8	1.600	73.67	44.3	1.663	58.51	39.8	1.470	66.36	41.4	1.603	71.95	42.2	1.705	74.63	41.6	1.794
September	65.21	41.4	1.575	68.09	41.8	1.629	57.56	39.4	1.461	70.61	42.9	1.646	74.13	42.8	1.732	77.83	42.6	1.827
October	68.05	41.8	1.628	70.22	42.1	1.668	63.59	40.4	1.574	72.29	42.8	1.689	75.17	43.3	1.736	80.29	43.4	1.850
November	68.89	41.6	1.656	71.22	41.7	1.708	64.43	40.6	1.587	74.97	42.5	1.764	76.87	43.8	1.755	83.33	44.3	1.881
December	72.80	43.1	1.689	76.95	44.2	1.741	66.01	40.9	1.614	78.03	43.4	1.798	77.56	43.5	1.783	80.84	43.3	1.867

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$62.17	40.5	$1.535	$56.68	40.6	$1.396	$54.07	40.9	$1.322	$54.22	40.8	$1.329	$51.13	41.3	$1.238	$56.07	40.9	$1.371
1949: Average	63.66	39.2	1.624	57.82	39.6	1.460	56.24	40.4	1.392	54.82	39.3	1.395	50.84	40.0	1.271	54.54	38.6	1.413
9149: December	69.34	42.0	1.651	59.66	40.5	1.473	57.16	40.8	1.401	56.84	40.4	1.407	50.89	40.1	1.269	55.04	38.9	1.415
1950: January	68.05	40.6	1.676	59.93	40.3	1.487	56.76	40.4	1.405	57.55	40.5	1.421	50.79	39.9	1.273	55.92	39.3	1.423
February	71.06	42.2	1.684	59.68	40.3	1.481	56.80	40.2	1.413	58.20	40.7	1.430	51.22	40.3	1.271	55.87	39.1	1.429
March	68.82	40.7	1.691	59.64	40.3	1.480	56.98	40.3	1.414	58.83	41.2	1.428	53.07	41.2	1.288	56.77	39.7	1.430
April	69.89	41.6	1.680	60.56	40.7	1.488	58.77	40.7	1.444	58.79	41.2	1.427	53.49	41.4	1.292	57.32	40.0	1.433
May	70.39	41.6	1.692	60.89	40.7	1.496	59.20	41.0	1.444	57.57	40.6	1.418	52.16	40.5	1.288	58.20	40.5	1.437
June	72.93	42.4	1.720	62.87	41.5	1.515	60.94	41.8	1.458	60.61	41.6	1.457	54.41	41.6	1.308	59.16	40.8	1.450
July	72.89	42.6	1.711	62.55	41.1	1.522	64.14	42.9	1.495	59.57	40.8	1.460	51.34	39.4	1.303	59.38	40.7	1.459
August	74.25	43.5	1.707	64.79	42.1	1.539	67.46	44.5	1.516	61.03	41.6	1.467	56.08	42.2	1.329	63.11	42.1	1.499
September	77.86	44.8	1.738	65.72	42.1	1.561	63.90	43.0	1.486	62.96	42.0	1.499	57.14	42.2	1.354	64.63	42.3	1.528
October	77.00	44.2	1.742	66.66	42.3	1.576	60.56	41.0	1.477	64.99	42.9	1.515	60.71	43.9	1.383	66.13	42.8	1.545
November	77.96	44.7	1.744	66.50	41.9	1.587	58.81	40.2	1.463	64.01	42.0	1.524	60.34	43.1	1.400	67.55	43.0	1.571
December	79.74	44.2	1.804	68.72	42.5	1.617	62.41	41.8	1.493	66.78	43.0	1.553	62.91	43.9	1.433	68.56	43.2	1.587

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	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking aparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$54.26	40.4	$1.343	$57.53	40.2	$1.431	$60.40	40.4	$1.495	$55.80	40.0	$1.395	$58.17	41.2	$1.412	$57.68	41.2	$1.400
1949: Average	56.28	39.3	1.432	57.04	38.7	1.474	59.79	38.5	1.553	55.45	38.8	1.429	59.90	40.5	1.479	60.91	41.1	1.482
1949: December	59.20	40.8	1.451	60.39	40.5	1.491	65.20	41.5	1.571	57.15	39.8	1.436	60.85	40.7	1.495	63.34	42.2	1.501
1950: January	60.19	41.0	1.468	59.23	39.7	1.492	62.24	40.0	1.556	57.14	39.6	1.443	60.30	40.2	1.500	61.51	41.2	1.493
February	61.04	41.3	1.478	59.59	39.7	1.501	63.54	40.5	1.569	56.76	39.2	1.448	59.81	39.9	1.499	61.01	40.7	1.499
March	61.15	41.6	1.470	60.20	40.0	1.505	63.86	40.6	1.573	57.62	39.6	1.455	60.38	40.2	1.502	61.43	40.9	1.502
April	60.71	41.5	1.463	60.76	40.0	1.519	63.91	40.4	1.582	58.63	39.8	1.473	61.31	40.6	1.510	62.09	41.2	1.507
May	58.87	40.6	1.450	61.30	40.3	1.521	63.91	40.4	1.582	59.30	40.2	1.475	61.66	40.7	1.515	62.25	41.2	1.511
June	62.93	41.9	1.502	62.11	40.7	1.526	65.27	41.1	1.588	59.90	40.5	1.479	62.65	41.0	1.528	63.40	41.6	1.524
July	61.88	41.2	1.502	63.28	41.2	1.536	67.43	41.7	1.617	60.20	40.9	1.472	61.39	40.1	1.531	60.39	39.6	1.525
August	61.91	41.3	1.499	65.53	41.9	1.564	67.51	41.8	1.615	64.20	42.1	1.525	64.22	41.7	1.540	63.63	41.7	1.526
September	64.23	41.9	1.533	66.83	42.3	1.580	71.18	42.8	1.663	64.13	42.0	1.527	65.02	41.6	1.563	63.44	41.3	1.536
October	65.82	42.6	1.545	68.09	42.4	1.606	72.41	43.1	1.680	65.20	41.9	1.556	65.93	42.1	1.566	64.85	42.0	1.544
November	64.47	41.7	1.546	67.56	41.6	1.624	72.97	42.6	1.713	63.84	40.9	1.561	66.49	42.0	1.583	65.60	42.0	1.562
December	68.05	43.1	1.579	69.04	42.1	1.640	74.52	43.3	1.721	65.30	41.3	1.581	68.62	42.1	1.630	67.26	41.7	1.613

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Machinery (except electrical)		
																Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
1948: Average	$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	$60.52	41.2	$1.469
1949: Average	59.78	40.2	1.487	57.60	39.7	1.451	58.54	39.5	1.482	60.30	39.7	1.519	58.38	39.5	1.478	60.44	39.5	1.530
1949: December	59.18	39.4	1.502	58.28	40.0	1.457	60.18	40.2	1.496	62.18	40.4	1.539	60.56	40.7	1.488	61.30	39.7	1.544
1950: January	58.62	38.9	1.507	58.93	39.9	1.477	61.02	40.2	1.518	63.37	40.7	1.557	61.51	40.6	1.515	61.57	39.8	1.547
February	58.45	39.1	1.495	58.89	40.2	1.465	60.67	40.5	1.498	62.35	40.7	1.532	60.47	40.5	1.493	62.55	40.3	1.552
March	58.79	39.3	1.496	58.39	39.8	1.467	60.63	40.5	1.497	62.59	40.8	1.534	59.14	39.8	1.486	63.34	40.6	1.560
April	59.77	39.9	1.498	58.76	40.0	1.469	61.19	40.9	1.496	62.92	41.1	1.531	61.16	40.8	1.499	64.33	41.0	1.569
May	59.60	40.0	1.490	60.40	40.7	1.484	61.55	40.6	1.516	63.55	41.0	1.550	62.43	41.1	1.519	65.09	41.3	1.576
June	61.22	40.6	1.508	60.28	40.4	1.492	64.16	41.8	1.535	66.31	42.1	1.575	64.82	42.2	1.536	65.69	41.5	1.583
July	61.52	40.5	1.519	61.04	40.8	1.496	63.58	41.1	1.547	65.46	41.3	1.585	63.94	41.6	1.537	66.35	41.6	1.595
August	62.35	41.1	1.517	63.52	41.9	1.516	65.69	42.0	1.564	67.86	42.2	1.608	66.17	42.5	1.557	67.98	42.3	1.607
September	64.38	41.4	1.555	63.90	41.6	1.536	66.34	41.7	1.591	68.46	41.9	1.634	67.32	42.5	1.584	68.94	42.4	1.626
October	65.00	41.4	1.570	65.77	42.6	1.544	67.05	41.8	1.604	68.60	41.7	1.645	68.66	42.7	1.608	71.00	42.9	1.655
November	65.74	41.5	1.584	64.84	41.7	1.555	67.10	41.7	1.609	68.81	41.7	1.650	68.93	42.6	1.618	72.24	43.1	1.676
December	68.27	41.6	1.641	67.43	42.3	1.594	68.91	42.2	1.633	70.73	42.2	1.676	71.37	43.2	1.652	74.25	43.7	1.699

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
1948: Average	$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	$62.94	42.1	$1.495
1949: Average	63.13	38.9	1.623	61.11	39.3	1.555	61.86	39.2	1.578	59.93	39.3	1.525	58.74	39.8	1.476	61.11	39.5	1.547
1949: December	63.84	39.0	1.637	60.96	38.9	1.567	61.22	38.6	1.586	60.48	39.3	1.539	59.34	40.2	1.476	61.73	39.7	1.555
1950: January	63.88	39.0	1.638	61.58	39.1	1.575	61.92	38.8	1.596	60.91	39.4	1.546	60.28	40.4	1.492	61.42	39.4	1.559
February	63.69	39.0	1.633	63.24	40.0	1.581	64.28	40.2	1.599	61.93	39.8	1.556	61.36	40.8	1.504	63.86	40.6	1.573
March	63.96	39.0	1.640	62.92	39.6	1.589	63.92	39.7	1.610	61.66	39.5	1.561	62.36	41.3	1.510	65.10	41.1	1.584
April	68.72	41.0	1.676	62.96	39.7	1.586	64.68	40.1	1.613	60.68	39.1	1.552	63.11	41.6	1.517	67.21	41.8	1.608
May	68.79	40.8	1.686	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.49	40.4	1.621	61.77	39.7	1.556	63.70	41.8	1.524	68.57	42.3	1.621
June	68.70	40.7	1.688	63.84	40.2	1.588	65.16	40.5	1.609	62.16	39.9	1.558	65.20	42.7	1.527	69.81	42.8	1.631
July	68.91	40.3	1.710	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.08	40.3	1.615	62.25	39.8	1.564	65.06	42.3	1.538	71.16	43.1	1.651
August	70.83	41.3	1.715	65.29	40.3	1.620	67.39	40.5	1.664	62.36	40.0	1.559	66.60	42.8	1.556	73.42	44.2	1.661
September	70.81	41.0	1.727	64.35	40.5	1.589	65.97	40.5	1.629	62.37	40.5	1.540	67.62	42.8	1.580	73.24	43.7	1.676
October	69.48	40.0	1.737	64.82	39.5	1.641	65.27	38.9	1.678	64.00	40.2	1.592	69.96	43.7	1.601	77.83	45.2	1.722
November	74.57	42.2	1.767	67.68	40.5	1.671	69.80	41.3	1.690	64.45	39.3	1.640	70.73	43.5	1.626	78.06	45.2	1.727
December	78.95	43.5	1.815	70.66	41.3	1.711	73.72	42.1	1.751	66.37	40.2	1.651	72.49	44.2	1.640	80.59	46.0	1.752

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$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	$61.49	41.1	$1.496
1949: Average	59.15	39.3	1.505	61.85	39.8	1.554	64.16	39.7	1.616	60.57	40.3	1.503	59.53	39.5	1.507	62.53	39.5	1.583
1949: December	59.92	39.5	1.517	62.53	39.8	1.571	64.08	39.9	1.606	61.72	40.5	1.524	59.96	39.5	1.518	64.32	40.0	1.608
1950: January	59.66	39.2	1.522	61.94	39.3	1.576	63.64	39.6	1.607	61.45	40.4	1.521	60.04	39.5	1.520	63.84	39.8	1.604
February	61.86	40.3	1.535	66.17	41.2	1.606	65.37	40.6	1.610	61.80	40.5	1.526	59.93	39.4	1.521	63.64	39.9	1.595
March	63.00	40.8	1.544	67.10	41.6	1.613	66.95	41.1	1.629	62.26	40.8	1.526	60.93	39.9	1.527	63.16	39.8	1.587
April	64.69	41.6	1.555	68.95	42.2	1.634	69.56	41.8	1.664	62.65	41.0	1.528	62.01	40.4	1.535	63.60	40.1	1.586
May	65.46	41.8	1.566	69.69	42.6	1.636	72.25	42.8	1.688	63.55	41.4	1.535	63.89	41.3	1.547	63.96	40.1	1.595
June	66.58	42.3	1.574	70.10	42.9	1.634	74.34	43.6	1.705	63.91	41.5	1.540	64.43	41.3	1.560	64.52	40.5	1.593
July	66.88	42.3	1.581	71.87	43.4	1.656	76.69	44.2	1.735	63.92	41.4	1.544	65.99	41.9	1.575	65.85	40.9	1.610
August	71.16	44.2	1.610	73.01	44.3	1.648	76.16	44.0	1.731	65.75	42.2	1.558	66.65	42.4	1.572	67.63	41.8	1.618
September	72.24	44.1	1.638	71.64	42.9	1.670	75.64	43.9	1.723	67.44	42.6	1.583	68.91	42.8	1.610	69.55	42.0	1.656
October	76.78	45.7	1.680	73.12	43.6	1.677	82.72	45.6	1.814	69.49	43.0	1.616	71.39	43.8	1.630	70.89	42.3	1.676
November	77.46	45.7	1.695	73.43	43.4	1.692	82.26	45.7	1.800	70.93	43.2	1.642	72.23	43.8	1.649	70.94	42.2	1.681
December	81.04	46.9	1.728	76.20	44.1	1.728	83.44	46.2	1.806	73.21	44.1	1.660	74.33	44.4	1.674	73.32	43.0	1.705

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Machine shops (job and repair)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$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	$58.77	40.2	$1.462
1949: Average	67.87	39.9	1.701	56.04	39.0	1.437	60.66	39.7	1.528	59.98	39.0	1.538	57.59	38.6	1.492	58.70	39.0	1.505
1949: December	69.97	40.4	1.732	56.44	38.9	1.451	62.61	40.5	1.546	61.76	40.0	1.544	59.45	39.4	1.509	59.67	39.7	1.503
1950: January	69.60	40.3	1.727	55.77	38.7	1.441	63.24	40.8	1.550	62.16	40.1	1.550	59.64	39.6	1.506	59.86	39.8	1.504
February	68.84	40.0	1.721	56.41	39.2	1.439	63.87	41.1	1.554	63.65	40.7	1.564	61.18	40.3	1.518	60.79	40.1	1.516
March	68.05	39.7	1.714	56.47	39.3	1.437	66.14	42.1	1.571	66.12	41.9	1.578	62.01	40.5	1.531	60.42	39.8	1.518
April	68.56	40.0	1.714	57.41	39.7	1.446	65.88	41.8	1.576	66.29	41.8	1.586	63.05	41.1	1.534	61.92	40.6	1.525
May	69.20	40.3	1.717	58.19	40.1	1.451	67.20	42.4	1.585	68.50	43.0	1.593	62.42	40.8	1.530	62.72	41.1	1.526
June	69.58	40.5	1.718	58.33	40.2	1.451	67.55	42.3	1.597	68.02	42.3	1.608	63.22	41.0	1.542	63.86	41.6	1.535
July	71.07	40.8	1.742	60.63	41.3	1.468	67.17	41.9	1.603	67.67	41.8	1.619	65.21	41.8	1.560	64.89	41.7	1.556
August	72.19	41.3	1.748	63.90	42.8	1.493	66.93	41.6	1.609	66.22	40.8	1.623	67.54	42.8	1.578	66.06	42.4	1.558
September	74.56	41.7	1.788	66.60	43.5	1.531	67.90	41.4	1.640	64.95	39.7	1.636	68.68	42.9	1.601	65.79	41.8	1.574
October	76.00	42.2	1.801	67.14	43.4	1.547	70.60	42.3	1.669	67.73	40.8	1.660	70.46	43.6	1.616	68.79	43.1	1.596
November	73.72	41.3	1.785	69.61	44.0	1.582	70.47	41.7	1.690	69.28	40.9	1.694	71.51	43.5	1.644	70.01	42.9	1.632
December	77.21	42.4	1.821	69.07	43.8	1.577	69.51	41.3	1.683	66.04	39.5	1.672	74.08	44.2	1.676	73.45	44.3	1.658

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery

Year and month	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$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	$48.53	39.2	$1.238
1949: Average	56.96	39.5	1.442	59.61	39.5	1.509	61.30	39.7	1.544	59.16	39.1	1.513	53.56	39.5	1.356	50.68	39.5	1.283
1949: December	58.63	40.6	1.444	61.67	40.6	1.519	63.57	40.8	1.558	57.90	38.5	1.504	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296
1950: January	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.46	40.2	1.504	62.02	40.3	1.539	60.19	39.7	1.516	55.56	41.0	1.355	53.05	41.0	1.294
February	58.26	40.4	1.442	60.04	40.0	1.501	61.16	40.0	1.529	61.38	40.3	1.523	55.32	40.8	1.356	52.62	40.6	1.296
March	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.51	40.1	1.509	61.79	40.1	1.541	63.73	41.3	1.543	54.82	40.7	1.347	52.54	40.6	1.294
April	58.71	40.6	1.446	60.97	40.3	1.513	62.65	40.6	1.543	64.78	41.9	1.546	54.23	40.5	1.339	52.21	40.6	1.286
May	59.28	40.8	1.453	61.85	40.8	1.516	63.19	40.9	1.545	69.12	43.8	1.578	53.77	40.1	1.341	51.82	40.2	1.289
June	58.62	40.4	1.451	61.95	40.7	1.522	63.05	40.6	1.553	66.40	42.0	1.581	54.11	40.2	1.346	51.93	40.1	1.295
July	59.44	40.6	1.464	62.52	40.6	1.540	63.94	40.7	1.571	65.78	41.4	1.589	54.43	40.5	1.344	52.37	40.5	1.293
August	60.15	41.0	1.467	64.25	41.4	1.552	65.30	41.3	1.581	66.41	41.9	1.585	55.11	40.7	1.354	52.89	40.5	1.306
September	61.48	41.4	1.485	64.85	41.6	1.559	65.45	41.4	1.581	67.33	41.9	1.607	56.69	41.2	1.376	54.44	40.9	1.331
October	64.12	42.1	1.523	67.35	42.2	1.596	68.36	42.2	1.620	70.44	42.9	1.642	59.02	41.8	1.412	57.03	41.6	1.371
November	64.44	41.9	1.538	68.72	42.5	1.617	69.13	42.1	1.642	68.22	41.6	1.640	58.81	41.3	1.424	56.50	41.0	1.378
December	65.31	42.0	1.555	69.20	42.4	1.632	69.51	42.0	1.655	69.97	42.0	1.666	59.70	41.6	1.435	57.14	41.2	1.387

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued						Transportation equipment								
	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
1948: Average	$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
1949: Average	61.43	39.3	1.563	56.52	39.5	1.431	64.95	39.2	1.657	65.97	38.9	1.696	63.62	40.6	1.567
1949: December	63.12	39.5	1.598	58.26	40.4	1.442	65.31	38.9	1.679	65.44	38.2	1.713	66.41	41.2	1.612
1950: January	63.68	39.7	1.604	59.09	40.5	1.459	68.12	40.5	1.682	70.14	40.9	1.715	65.20	40.7	1.602
February	63.63	39.5	1.611	58.78	40.4	1.455	66.58	39.7	1.677	67.64	39.6	1.708	65.69	40.7	1.614
March	62.92	39.2	1.605	58.68	40.3	1.456	67.46	40.2	1.678	69.08	40.4	1.710	65.29	40.5	1.612
April	63.75	39.4	1.618	60.34	40.8	1.479	70.46	41.3	1.706	73.77	42.2	1.748	64.96	40.3	1.612
May	64.23	39.6	1.622	60.60	41.0	1.478	69.62	41.0	1.698	71.66	41.4	1.731	65.61	40.8	1.608
June	64.64	39.8	1.624	57.62	39.6	1.455	72.53	42.0	1.727	75.76	42.8	1.770	65.32	40.7	1.605
July	64.03	39.6	1.617	60.30	40.5	1.489	71.71	41.5	1.728	74.35	42.1	1.766	66.54	41.2	1.615
August	65.44	40.0	1.636	59.74	40.5	1.475	72.87	42.0	1.735	75.21	42.3	1.778	68.94	42.4	1.626
September	67.11	40.7	1.649	62.43	41.4	1.508	72.39	40.9	1.770	73.81	40.6	1.818	71.18	42.7	1.667
October	67.61	40.8	1.657	65.71	42.2	1.557	73.02	41.0	1.781	75.21	41.1	1.830	70.18	41.9	1.675
November	70.30	40.8	1.723	66.58	42.3	1.574	72.67	40.6	1.790	74.13	40.2	1.844	71.53	42.3	1.691
December	71.93	41.6	1.729	67.64	42.3	1.599	74.99	41.5	1.807	76.28	41.1	1.856	74.61	43.2	1.727

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued														
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: 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
1949: Average	62.69	40.5	1.548	65.24	40.7	1.603	66.83	41.0	1.630	65.08	40.4	1.611	61.67	38.0	1.623
1949: December	66.16	41.3	1.602	67.16	41.0	1.638	67.53	41.3	1.635	67.16	41.2	1.630	62.86	38.4	1.637
1950: January	64.63	40.7	1.588	65.00	40.1	1.621	68.88	42.0	1.640	67.40	40.9	1.648	61.46	37.8	1.626
February	65.00	40.6	1.601	66.34	40.7	1.630	70.18	41.6	1.687	67.81	41.0	1.654	61.16	37.5	1.631
March	64.36	40.3	1.597	66.99	41.1	1.630	66.65	40.2	1.658	67.97	40.8	1.666	62.53	38.2	1.637
April	64.24	40.2	1.598	66.10	40.7	1.624	67.06	40.3	1.664	67.06	40.4	1.660	62.08	37.9	1.638
May	64.68	40.6	1.593	68.35	41.6	1.643	63.85	39.1	1.633	67.73	40.9	1.656	63.21	38.4	1.646
June	64.48	40.5	1.592	67.85	41.5	1.635	67.25	40.2	1.673	67.98	40.9	1.662	62.39	38.3	1.629
July	64.99	40.8	1.593	70.92	42.7	1.661	71.87	42.2	1.703	69.04	41.0	1.684	64.20	38.1	1.685
August	68.29	42.6	1.603	70.94	42.1	1.685	78.68	44.4	1.772	68.22	40.8	1.672	64.84	39.2	1.654
September	70.50	42.7	1.651	74.59	43.8	1.703	77.62	43.9	1.768	67.53	39.7	1.701	62.89	38.3	1.642
October	69.17	42.1	1.643	69.48	†39.7	1.750	81.17	44.6	1.820	77.08	43.6	1.768	62.89	38.3	1.642
November	68.68	41.5	1.655	80.82	45.0	1.796	80.67	43.3	1.863	77.75	44.3	1.755	64.32	38.7	1.662
December	71.49	42.3	1.690	83.63	45.4	1.842	88.54	45.9	1.929	81.13	45.5	1.783	66.11	39.8	1.661

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued														
	Shipbuilding and repairing			Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$61.22	38.7	$1.582	$51.59	39.5	$1.306	$62.24	40.0	$1.556	$63.80	39.6	$1.611	$60.82	40.2	$1.513
1949: Average	61.88	37.8	1.637	54.84	40.5	1.354	63.54	39.2	1.621	65.47	39.3	1.666	61.70	38.9	1.586
1949: December	63.31	38.3	1.653	56.21	41.0	1.371	63.39	38.7	1.638	65.56	39.4	1.664	61.18	38.0	1.610
1950: January	61.74	37.6	1.642	56.00	40.7	1.376	61.60	38.0	1.621	63.29	38.9	1.627	59.77	37.1	1.611
February	61.55	37.3	1.650	54.79	40.2	1.363	64.89	39.4	1.647	67.48	40.0	1.687	62.07	38.7	1.604
March	63.30	38.2	1.657	52.83	38.7	1.365	64.21	39.2	1.638	67.42	40.2	1.677	60.93	38.2	1.595
April	62.57	37.6	1.664	55.08	40.5	1.360	64.52	39.2	1.646	67.46	40.2	1.678	61.19	38.1	1.606
May	64.02	38.2	1.676	55.34	40.9	1.353	64.99	39.8	1.633	68.59	40.9	1.677	61.02	38.5	1.585
June	62.91	37.9	1.660	56.62	42.0	1.348	64.56	39.2	1.647	67.86	39.5	1.718	61.58	39.0	1.579
July	65.04	37.9	1.716	56.24	40.9	1.375	64.40	39.1	1.647	68.64	40.4	1.699	60.14	37.8	1.591
August	65.62	39.2	1.674	55.70	39.9	1.396	65.29	39.5	1.653	68.68	40.0	1.717	61.85	39.0	1.586
September	63.36	38.1	1.663	55.50	40.1	1.384	68.72	40.4	1.701	73.05	40.9	1.786	64.12	39.8	1.611
October	63.23	38.0	1.664	57.12	41.3	1.383	69.04	40.0	1.726	74.74	41.0	1.823	62.86	38.9	1.616
November	64.96	38.6	1.683	55.94	39.7	1.409	69.29	40.1	1.728	73.53	40.4	1.820	65.16	40.0	1.629
December	66.74	39.7	1.681	57.69	40.6	1.421	72.42	40.8	1.775	76.33	40.6	1.880	67.98	41.0	1.658

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														
	Transportation equipment—Con.			Instruments and related products											
	Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$58.14	40.8	$1.425	$53.45	40.1	$1.333	$45.54	39.7	$1.147	$58.64	40.5	$1.448	$48.84	40.1	$1.218
1949: Average	57.60	39.7	1.451	55.28	39.6	1.396	47.04	39.6	1.188	59.91	39.7	1.509	49.53	39.0	1.270
1949: December	55.43	38.2	1.451	56.84	40.0	1.421	48.20	40.2	1.199	62.40	40.6	1.537	50.23	39.0	1.288
1950: January	58.67	41.0	1.431	56.49	39.7	1.423	46.88	39.2	1.196	61.60	40.0	1.540	49.86	38.8	1.285
February	60.03	40.4	1.486	56.89	39.9	1.425	47.60	39.6	1.202	61.95	40.1	1.545	50.18	38.9	1.290
March	58.13	39.2	1.483	57.40	40.0	1.435	47.15	39.0	1.209	62.23	40.2	1.548	50.57	38.9	1.300
April	58.58	39.5	1.483	57.52	40.0	1.438	47.63	39.2	1.215	63.05	40.6	1.553	50.01	38.5	1.299
May	60.22	40.2	1.498	58.34	40.4	1.444	49.74	40.6	1.225	63.21	40.7	1.553	49.97	38.2	1.308
June	61.06	40.9	1.493	58.93	40.7	1.448	51.21	41.2	1.243	63.53	40.7	1.561	49.72	38.1	1.305
July	60.09	40.3	1.491	58.98	40.9	1.442	51.13	40.9	1.250	63.32	40.8	1.552	51.25	39.0	1.314
August	60.30	39.8	1.515	61.13	41.7	1.466	52.17	41.6	1.254	65.72	41.7	1.576	51.98	39.8	1.306
September	73.88	46.0	1.606	63.58	42.5	1.496	52.17	41.6	1.254	69.15	42.4	1.631	55.15	40.7	1.355
October	69.86	43.5	1.606	64.77	42.5	1.524	54.13	41.7	1.298	69.22	42.0	1.648	58.06	41.8	1.389
November	70.73	44.4	1.593	65.34	42.4	1.541	54.59	41.7	1.309	69.64	41.8	1.666	59.12	41.9	1.411
December	72.25	44.6	1.620	65.95	42.3	1.559	55.70	42.1	1.323	70.73	42.1	1.680	58.60	41.3	1.419

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Instruments and related products—Continued			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries											
	Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware		
1948: Average	$54.78	40.1	$1.366	$50.06	40.9	$1.224	$57.25	43.6	$1.313	$50.47	41.2	$1.225	$62.38	45.4	$1.374
1949: Average	57.01	39.7	1.436	50.23	39.9	1.259	55.06	41.4	1.330	51.33	40.8	1.258	58.30	42.0	1.388
1949: December	58.67	40.1	1.463	52.23	40.9	1.277	59.69	43.6	1.369	54.44	42.1	1.293	64.13	45.0	1.425
1950: January	58.64	40.0	1.466	51.78	40.2	1.288	55.52	41.9	1.325	51.91	41.0	1.266	58.40	42.6	1.371
February	58.71	40.1	1.464	51.62	40.2	1.284	55.93	41.4	1.351	51.31	40.4	1.270	60.21	42.4	1.420
March	59.55	40.4	1.474	51.82	40.2	1.289	57.25	42.0	1.363	52.09	40.6	1.283	61.42	43.1	1.425
April	59.59	40.4	1.475	51.94	40.2	1.292	56.16	41.2	1.363	51.89	40.1	1.294	59.74	42.1	1.419
May	60.42	40.8	1.481	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.40	41.5	1.359	52.50	40.7	1.290	59.57	42.1	1.415
June	61.08	41.3	1.479	52.69	40.5	1.301	56.00	41.3	1.356	51.55	40.4	1.276	59.74	42.1	1.419
July	60.82	41.4	1.469	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.25	41.3	1.362	50.12	39.4	1.272	61.10	42.7	1.431
August	63.11	42.1	1.499	54.87	41.6	1.319	59.98	43.4	1.382	53.68	42.0	1.278	65.42	44.5	1.470
September	65.73	43.1	1.525	56.04	42.1	1.331	63.48	44.8	1.417	57.06	43.0	1.327	69.56	46.5	1.496
October	66.78	43.0	1.553	56.98	42.3	1.347	65.06	44.9	1.449	59.03	43.5	1.357	70.93	46.3	1.532
November	67.40	42.9	1.571	57.16	42.4	1.348	65.43	45.0	1.454	58.82	43.7	1.346	71.47	46.2	1.547
December	67.90	42.6	1.594	57.49	41.9	1.372	63.25	43.8	1.444	58.07	43.3	1.341	68.10	44.6	1.527

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued									Transportation and public utilities					
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [4]			Local railways and bus lines [5]		
1948: Average	$47.24	40.1	$1.178	$45.36	40.0	$1.134	$50.39	40.7	$1.238	$60.34	46.1	$1.309	$61.73	46.1	$1.339
1949: Average	47.00	39.1	1.202	46.06	39.3	1.172	51.20	40.0	1.280	61.73	43.5	1.419	64.61	44.9	1.439
1949: December	47.08	39.1	1.204	46.93	39.5	1.188	53.35	41.2	1.295	61.45	39.9	1.547	65.10	44.5	1.463
1950: January	48.06	39.3	1.223	47.24	39.4	1.199	52.83	40.3	1.311	61.69	39.8	1.550	65.11	44.2	1.473
February	48.47	39.6	1.224	47.24	39.3	1.202	52.59	40.3	1.305	62.37	39.8	1.567	65.22	44.4	1.469
March	49.24	39.9	1.234	47.63	39.2	1.215	52.46	40.2	1.305	63.73	41.6	1.532	65.53	44.4	1.476
April	49.88	39.9	1.250	47.54	38.9	1.222	52.55	40.3	1.304	61.69	39.9	1.546	65.90	44.5	1.481
May	49.84	40.0	1.246	47.58	39.0	1.220	53.45	40.4	1.323	61.75	40.2	1.536	66.56	44.8	1.486
June	49.56	39.9	1.242	47.34	38.8	1.220	53.98	40.8	1.323	64.19	41.9	1.532	67.41	45.3	1.488
July	49.27	39.7	1.241	48.09	39.1	1.230	53.67	40.6	1.322	61.19	39.4	1.553	67.47	45.1	1.496
August	51.90	40.9	1.269	50.55	40.7	1.242	55.62	41.6	1.337	65.46	42.7	1.533	66.84	44.8	1.492
September	52.11	41.1	1.268	51.42	41.2	1.248	56.66	42.0	1.349	63.18	40.5	1.560	67.42	45.1	1.495
October	53.42	41.7	1.281	51.40	40.6	1.266	57.75	42.4	1.362	64.54	41.8	1.544	67.77	45.3	1.496
November	54.21	41.7	1.300	51.69	40.8	1.267	57.54	42.4	1.357	64.63	41.4	1.561	68.16	45.5	1.498
December	53.55	41.1	1.303	52.25	40.6	1.287	58.51	42.0	1.393	-------	-------	-------	69.70	46.1	1.512

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees[1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication												Other public utilities		
	Telephone[6]			Switchboard operating employees[7]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees[8]			Telegraph[9]			Gas and electric utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$48.92	39.2	$1.248							$60.26	44.7	$1.348	$60.74	41.8	$1.453
1949: Average	51.78	38.5	1.345							62.85	44.7	1.406	63.99	41.5	1.542
1949: December	52.49	38.4	1.367	44.42	36.5	1.217	70.89	41.8	1.696	62.23	43.7	1.424	66.04	41.8	1.580
1950: January	53.13	38.5	1.380	44.58	36.3	1.228	72.46	42.3	1.713	62.84	44.1	1.425	66.09	41.7	1.585
February	53.69	38.6	1.391	45.82	36.8	1.245	72.33	42.2	1.714	62.97	44.1	1.428	65.08	41.4	1.572
March	52.98	38.5	1.376	45.03	36.7	1.227	70.55	41.6	1.696	62.93	44.1	1.427	64.81	41.2	1.573
April	53.44	38.7	1.381	46.19	37.4	1.235	70.76	41.6	1.701	64.13	44.6	1.438	65.17	41.3	1.578
May	53.72	38.9	1.381	46.20	37.5	1.232	71.48	41.8	1.710	65.38	45.4	1.440	65.17	41.3	1.578
June	54.19	39.1	1.386	46.61	37.8	1.233	72.28	42.0	1.721	64.21	44.9	1.430	65.99	41.5	1.590
July	54.96	39.4	1.395	47.73	38.4	1.243	72.96	42.1	1.733	64.13	45.0	1.425	66 52	41.6	1.599
August	54.71	39.3	1.392	47.90	38.6	1.241	72.64	41.7	1.742	63.99	45.0	1.422	65.65	41.5	1.582
September	55.80	39.6	1.409	48.00	38.4	1.250	76.02	42.9	1.772	64.49	44.6	1.446	67.35	41.6	1.619
October	56.18	39.4	1.426	49.00	38.4	1.276	75.91	42.5	1.786	64.74	44.8	1.445	67.93	41.8	1.625
November	54.07	38.0	1.423	44.96	36.0	1.249	74.37	41.5	1.792	64.25	44.4	1.447	68.97	41.9	1.646
December	56.46	39.1	1.444	47.41	37.3	1.271	77.95	42.9	1.817	65.05	44.8	1.452	70.52	42.2	1.671

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued			Trade											
	Other public utilities—Continued						Retail trade								
	Electric light and power utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$61.70	42.0	$1.469	$55.58	40.9	$1.359	$43.85	40.3	$1.088	$33.31	36.6	$0.910	$37.36	37.7	$0.991
1949: Average	64.91	41.5	1.564	57.55	40.7	1.414	45.93	40.4	1.137	34.87	36.7	.950	39.31	37.8	1.040
1949: December	67.38	41.8	1.612	58.20	40.9	1.423	45.83	40.7	1.126	36.12	38.1	.948	42.12	39.7	1.061
1950: January	66.01	41.7	1.583	58.14	40.6	1.432	46.58	40.4	1.153	35.68	36.9	.967	40.21	37.9	1.061
February	65.28	41.5	1.573	58.27	40.3	1.446	46.26	40.4	1.145	35.44	36.8	.963	39.85	37.7	1.057
March	64.85	41.2	1.574	58.56	40.3	1.453	46.26	40.3	1.148	35.04	36.5	.960	39.57	37.4	1.058
April	64.97	41.2	1.577	58.79	40.1	1.466	46.47	40.2	1.156	34.66	36.1	.960	39.83	37.4	1.065
May	65.09	41.3	1.576	59.11	40.4	1.463	46.94	40.4	1.162	35.49	36.4	.975	40.82	37.8	1.080
June	65.74	41.4	1.588	59.93	40.6	1.476	48.06	40.9	1.175	36.60	37.2	.984	41.86	38.3	1.093
July	68.13	41.8	1.630	61.10	40.9	1.494	48.99	41.2	1.189	37.32	37.7	.990	42.58	38.6	1.103
August	66.39	41.6	1.603	60.90	40.9	1.489	48.99	41.1	1.192	37.06	37.4	.991	42.33	38.2	1.108
September	68.60	41.6	1.649	60.93	40.7	1.497	48.48	40.4	1.200	36.11	36.4	.992	42.03	37.8	1.112
October	69.18	41.8	1.655	61.68	40.9	1.508	48.32	40.3	1.199	36.01	36.3	.992	42.03	37.9	1.109
November	70.47	41.8	1.686	62.00	40.9	1.516	47.92	40.0	1.198	35.18	35.9	.980	41.06	37.5	1.095
December	71.77	41.9	1.713	63.48	41.3	1.537	47.90	40.7	1.177	35.70	37.9	.942	42.93	40.2	1.068

Year and month	Trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade					
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$47.15	40.3	$1.170	$56.07	45.4	$1.235	$39.60	36.5	$1.085	$51.15	42.7	$1.198	$49.37	43.5	$1.135
1949: Average	49.93	40.2	1.242	58.92	45.6	1.292	40.66	36.7	1.108	53.30	43.4	1.228	51.84	43.6	1.189
1949: December	50.54	40.3	1.254	58.26	45.8	1.272	41.22	36.8	1.120	56.70	44.4	1.277	52.16	43.5	1.199
1950: January	50.68	40.0	1.267	58.72	45.8	1.282	41.07	36.7	1.119	54.81	43.6	1.257	51.58	43.2	1.194
February	50.85	40.1	1.268	57.76	45.3	1.275	40.07	36.9	1.086	53.25	43.4	1.227	51.72	43.1	1.200
March	50.76	40.0	1.269	59.22	45.8	1.293	39.64	36.5	1.086	53.30	43.3	1.231	51.89	43.1	1.204
April	50.93	40.1	1.270	60.36	45.8	1.318	40.17	35.9	1.109	54.21	43.4	1.249	52.84	43.6	1.212
May	50.81	40.1	1.267	60.50	45.9	1.318	40.37	36.5	1.106	54.89	43.6	1.259	54.08	43.9	1.232
June	51.82	40.8	1.270	62.29	45.9	1.357	40.92	36.8	1.112	55.67	43.7	1.274	55.06	44.4	1.240
July	53.37	41.5	1.286	63.71	45.7	1.394	40.77	36.9	1.105	56.16	43.5	1.291	55.55	44.3	1.254
August	53.04	41.5	1.278	63.66	45.6	1.396	40.70	37.0	1.100	57.03	43.5	1.311	55.91	44.2	1.265
September	52.12	40.4	1.290	63.52	45.6	1.393	40.98	36.2	1.132	58.07	43.4	1.338	56.36	44.1	1.278
October	51.80	40.0	1.295	63.94	45.9	1.393	40.95	36.3	1.128	57.68	43.5	1.326	56.93	44.1	1.291
November	52.48	40.0	1.312	63.07	45.8	1.377	40.65	36.1	1.126	57.81	43.5	1.329	57.05	44.5	1.282
December	52.90	40.2	1.316	63.52	45.8	1.387	41.88	36.9	1.135	59.71	44.2	1.351	57.23	44.5	1.286

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 [10]			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [11]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution [10]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1948: Average	$41.51	$66.83	$54.93	$31.41	44.3	$0.709	$34.23	41.9	$0.817	$39.50	41.1	$0.961	$92.27
1949: Average	43.64	68.32	56.47	32.84	44.2	.743	34.98	41.5	.843	40.71	41.2	.988	92.17
1949: December	43.95	74.12	56.52	33.24	43.8	.759	34.77	41.2	.844	40.47	41.0	.987	93.39
1950: January	45.29	75.78	57.78	33.06	43.9	.753	35.15	41.5	.847	40.75	41.2	.989	87.82
February	45.52	77.61	57.68	33.51	43.8	.765	34.39	40.8	.843	39.26	39.9	.984	88.94
March	45.37	80.08	57.19	33.07	43.8	.755	34.56	41.0	.843	40.40	40.6	.995	91.01
April	45.83	83.53	58.16	33.26	44.0	.756	34.85	41.0	.850	40.48	40.4	1.002	91.23
May	45.54	82.70	58.02	33.34	44.1	.756	35.74	41.7	.857	43.69	43.0	1.016	94.09
June	45.42	81.31	58.06	33.33	43.8	.761	36.33	42.0	.865	44.03	43.0	1.024	94.73
July	46.34	79.88	59.09	33.51	43.8	.765	35.61	41.5	.858	42.02	41.4	1.015	91.64
August	46.36	79.09	58.81	33.92	44.0	.771	34.83	40.6	.858	40.16	40.0	1.004	90.70
September	46.75	79.29	58.20	34.30	43.8	.783	35.93	41.3	.870	42.56	41.6	1.023	93.44
October	47.78	84.94	58.91	34.67	44.0	.788	35.79	41.0	.873	42.15	41.0	1.028	95.08
November	47.96	86.33	59.70	34.44	43.6	.790	35.66	40.8	.874	42.68	41.4	1.031	96.40
December	48.72	89.58	61.13	34.83	43.7	.797	36.09	41.1	.878	42.62	41.3	1.032	99.04

[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 the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the *three* current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[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; 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; leather and leather products.

[4] Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

[5] Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

[6] 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.

[7] Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

[8] Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

[9] Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

†October hours affected by labor disputes.

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	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$23.86	$23.88	$23.88	$17.69	$17.69
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95
1946: Average	43.82	31.27	58.03	41.41	30.30	21.62
1948: Average	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	34.23	19.87
1949: Average	54.92	32.28	63.28	37.20	34.98	20.56
1949: December	56.04	33.26	48.74	28.92	34.77	20.63
1950: January	56.29	33.52	47.36	28.21	35.15	20.93
February	56.37	33.65	49.83	29.75	34.39	20.53
March	$56.53	$33.65	$78.75	$46.87	$34.56	$20.57
April	56.93	33.82	72.79	43.25	34.85	20.71
May	57.54	33.92	68.37	40.31	35.74	21.07
June	58.85	34.37	69.92	40.83	36.33	21.22
July	59.21	34.12	69.85	40.15	35.61	20.52
August	60.32	34.66	71.04	40.82	34.83	20.01
September	60.64	34.68	71.92	41.13	35.93	20.55
October	61.99	35.25	72.99	41.51	35.79	20.35
November [2]	62.38	35.31	73.37	41.53	35.66	20.19
December [2]	63.80	35.55	77.79	43.34	36.09	20.11

[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. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	111.7	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.92	43.20	30.83
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.54	53.17	30.87
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.27	53.83	31.64
1949: December	$56.04	$234.9	$49.02	$29.09	$54.77	$32.50
1950: January	56.29	235.9	48.94	29.15	54.70	32.58
February	56.37	236.3	49.00	29.25	54.76	32.69
March	56.53	236.9	49.13	29.24	54.90	32.68
April	56.93	238.6	49.46	29.39	55.23	32.81
May	57.54	241.2	49.95	29.45	55.74	32.86
June	58.85	246.6	51.03	29.80	56.86	33.21
July	59.21	248.2	51.32	29.57	57.16	32.94
August	60.32	252.8	52.24	30.05	58.11	33.39
September	60.64	254.1	52.50	30.03	58.38	33.39
October	61.99	259.8	52.16	29.66	59.20	33.66
November [2]	62.38	261.4	52.47	29.70	59.52	33.69
December [2]	63.80	267.4	53.61	29.87	60.69	33.81

[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. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics,

[2] Preliminary.

NOTE: October 1950 net spendable earnings data reflect increased tax rates in accordance with the Revenue Act of 1950.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	110.9	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2] .963	152.1	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2] .858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1949: December	1.408	1.368	216.1	1.476	1.435	1.334	1.296
1950: January	$1.418	$1.380	218.0	$1.485	$1.445	$1.343	$1.307
February	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.442	1.350	1.316
March	1.424	1.385	218.8	1.486	1.443	1.353	1.319
April	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.499	1.449	1.355	1.323
May	1.442	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.459	1.358	1.324
June	1.453	1.404	221.8	1.522	1.465	1.365	1.326
July	1.462	1.413	223.2	1.533	1.478	1.375	1.333
August	1.464	1.408	222.4	1.539	1.475	1.374	1.328
September	1.479	1.424	225.0	1.562	1.499	1.379	1.334
October	1.501	1.442	227.8	1.577	1.508	1.404	1.358
November [3]	1.514	1.456	230.0	1.589	1.521	1.419	1.372
December [3]	1.541	1.478	233.5	1.617	1.544	1.442	1.393

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]

Year and month	Alabama	Arizona			Arkansas			California
	State	State	Phoenix		State [2]	Little Rock [2]		State
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings
1949: December	$45.58	$55.73	$53.61	$1.36	$39.33	$42.57	$0.99	$62.29
1950: January	44.46	56.08	52.64	1.36	39.07	39.01	.94	62.31
February	45.24	57.46	54.02	1.40	40.80	41.41	1.01	62.89
March	45.01	59.10	54.70	1.45	41.41	41.62	1.02	63.06
April	46.10	59.82	56.30	1.47	41.51	43.37	1.04	62.94
May	45.24	59.60	54.30	1.43	40.40	42.74	1.04	63.53
June	46.57	62.20	56.20	1.50	42.12	45.15	1.07	65.10
July	46.10	59.80	53.80	1.51	42.23	45.37	1.07	65.95
August	47.21	61.80	55.80	1.51	44.08	45.68	1.08	66.77
September	*48.84	*63.60	*57.60	*1.53	44.39	44.41	1.07	*66.71
October	49.92	65.80	62.20	1.48	44.72	45.36	1.05	67.38
November	49.97	63.90	61.40	1.49	44.73	45.80	1.07	67.38
December	51.63	66.90	65.90	1.49	45.48	46.65	1.09	68.62

Year and month	California—Continued				Connecticut	
	Los Angeles	San Diego	San Francisco–Oakland	San Jose	State	Bridgeport
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings
1949: December	$62.12	$62.76	$64.53	$58.40	$56.07	$57.04
1950: January	63.06	57.35	63.99	59.35	55.29	56.59
February	62.20	57.10	64.96	59.52	55.92	56.93
March	62.88	59.06	65.05	58.75	56.56	57.55
April	62.92	56.07	64.55	58.02	56.69	57.48
May	63.39	58.13	64.89	61.58	57.07	57.80
June	64.11	59.53	66.46	63.04	57.74	58.75
July	64.92	59.51	68.09	60.34	58.36	59.63
August	*65.58	65.37	67.62	66.38	60.27	60.30
September	*65.53	62.28	*68.28	*64.73	62.17	61.83
October	66.72	64.31	68.52	60.95	63.65	64.36
November	67.06	65.01	67.95	60.55	64.44	65.44
December	68.55	66.10	70.70	61.65	65.96	67.44

Year and month	Connecticut—Continued				Delaware	
	Hartford	New Britain	New Haven	Waterbury	State	Wilmington
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings
1949: December					$49.92	$58.87
1950: January					52.46	61.84
February					50.55	59.58
March	$58.45	$55.23	$53.00	$60.05	50.88	59.93
April	58.78	56.48	52.88	60.01	50.12	59.66
May	58.97	56.99	54.23	61.16	50.93	60.34
June	59.09	56.79	53.94	63.04	52.37	62.48
July	61.81	56.52	54.23	62.84	52.46	62.06
August	62.16	58.81	55.56	66.67	50.24	61.99
September	66.19	61.04	56.87	66.27	*53.33	*64.94
October	70.06	63.57	57.61	65.19	53.82	64.67
November	71.03	65.07	59.02	65.13	56.39	65.97
December	72.74	66.75	58.25	67.45	58.95	67.87

Year and month	Alabama	Arizona			Arkansas			California
	State	State	Phoenix		State [2]	Little Rock [2]		State
	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours
1949: December	40.7	42.3	39.3	$1.32	41.4	43.0	$0.95	38.5
1950: January	39.7	42.4	38.7	1.32	40.7	41.5	.96	38.3
February	39.0	42.0	38.3	1.37	40.4	41.4	1.01	38.8
March	38.8	41.8	37.6	1.42	41.0	41.0	1.01	39.0
April	39.4	41.6	38.3	1.44	41.1	41.7	1.01	38.9
May	39.0	42.3	38.3	1.41	40.0	42.4	1.01	39.0
June	39.8	43.0	38.0	1.45	41.7	42.2	1.04	39.6
July	39.4	40.9	35.9	1.46	41.0	42.4	1.03	39.9
August	40.7	42.5	37.5	1.45	42.8	42.3	1.03	40.8
September	*40.7	43.4	*37.5	*1.47	43.1	41.5	1.03	40.2
October	41.6	44.4	42.0	1.48	43.0	43.2	1.04	40.6
November	41.3	43.0	41.1	1.48	42.2	42.8	1.06	40.6
December	41.3	45.3	44.4	1.48	42.5	42.8	1.07	40.0

Year and month	California—Continued				Connecticut	
	Los Angeles	San Diego	San Francisco–Oakland	San Jose	State	Bridgeport
	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours
1949: December	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	40.6	40.3
1950: January	39.0	36.3	38.2	37.8	40.0	40.1
February	38.9	36.3	38.6	38.3	40.4	40.1
March	39.3	36.8	38.7	38.7	40.6	40.4
April	39.3	35.0	38.4	38.5	40.6	40.1
May	39.4	36.4	38.6	39.4	40.8	40.3
June	39.6	37.3	39.3	39.5	41.1	40.8
July	40.1	37.7	39.5	41.1	41.4	41.2
August	40.5	40.9	39.8	45.3	42.2	41.5
September	40.2	38.6	39.7	44.4	42.8	41.6
October	40.9	40.7	39.6	41.1	43.0	42.4
November	40.5	40.4	38.9	39.5	42.9	42.7
December	40.6	40.1	39.9	38.1	43.3	43.1

Year and month	Connecticut—Continued				Delaware	
	Hartford	New Britain	New Haven	Waterbury	State	Wilmington
	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours	Average weekly hours
1949: December					39.0	40.0
1950: January					39.6	41.1
February					38.9	40.5
March	40.8	40.5	40.4	41.6	38.9	40.7
April	40.3	41.0	40.0	41.3	38.0	40.1
May	40.9	41.1	40.2	41.7	38.6	40.7
June	41.0	41.2	40.6	42.6	39.5	41.5
July	42.5	41.0	40.7	42.3	39.1	41.1
August	42.9	42.0	41.2	44.3	38.6	41.1
September	43.9	42.7	41.4	43.9	40.0	42.0
October	44.6	43.7	41.9	43.6	40.2	42.4
November	44.6	43.1	42.1	43.0	40.7	42.4
December	45.4	44.0	41.3	43.5	41.4	43.2

Year and month	Alabama	Arizona			Arkansas			California
	State	State	Phoenix		State [2]	Little Rock [2]		State
	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$1.12	$1.32	$1.36	$1.36	$0.95	$0.99	$0.99	$1.62
1950: January	1.12	1.32	1.36	1.36	.96	.94	.94	1.63
February	1.16	1.37	1.40	1.40	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.62
March	1.16	1.42	1.45	1.45	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.62
April	1.17	1.44	1.47	1.47	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.62
May	1.16	1.41	1.43	1.43	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.63
June	1.17	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.01	1.07	1.07	1.64
July	1.17	1.46	1.51	1.51	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.65
August	1.16	1.45	1.51	1.51	1.03	1.08	1.08	1.64
September	*1.20	*1.47	*1.53	*1.53	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.66
October	1.20	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.66
November	1.21	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.69
December	1.25	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.71

Year and month	California—Continued				Connecticut	
	Los Angeles	San Diego	San Francisco–Oakland	San Jose	State	Bridgeport
	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$1.60	$1.63	$1.68	$1.52	$1.38	$1.41
1950: January	1.62	1.58	1.68	1.57	1.38	1.41
February	1.60	1.57	1.68	1.55	1.38	1.42
March	1.60	1.60	1.68	1.52	1.39	1.42
April	1.60	1.60	1.68	1.51	1.40	1.43
May	1.61	1.60	1.68	1.56	1.40	1.43
June	1.62	1.60	1.69	1.60	1.40	1.44
July	1.62	1.58	1.72	1.47	1.41	1.45
August	1.62	1.60	1.70	1.47	1.43	1.45
September	1.63	1.62	*1.72	*1.46	1.45	1.49
October	1.63	1.62	1.73	1.48	1.48	1.52
November	1.65	1.61	1.75	1.53	1.50	1.53
December	1.69	1.65	1.77	1.62	1.52	1.56

Year and month	Connecticut—Continued				Delaware	
	Hartford	New Britain	New Haven	Waterbury	State	Wilmington
	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings
1949: December					$1.28	$1.47
1950: January					1.33	1.51
February					1.30	1.47
March	$1.43	$1.36	$1.31	$1.44	1.31	1.47
April	1.46	1.38	1.32	1.45	1.32	1.49
May	1.44	1.39	1.33	1.47	1.32	1.48
June	1.44	1.38	1.33	1.48	1.32	1.50
July	1.45	1.38	1.33	1.49	1.34	1.51
August	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.50	1.30	1.51
September	1.50	1.43	1.37	1.51	1.34	1.55
October	1.56	1.45	1.37	1.49	1.34	1.53
November	1.59	1.51	1.40	1.51	1.39	1.56
December	1.60	1.52	1.41	1.55	1.42	1.57

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Florida			Georgia									Idaho			Illinois		
	State			State [2]			Atlanta [2]			Savannah [2]			State			State		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$43.74	43.7	$1.00	$41.00	40.2	$1.02	$46.22	39.5	$1.17	$49.02	43.0	$1.14	-------	-------	-------	$60.09	40.1	$1.50
1950: January	44.35	44.4	1.00	41.30	40.1	1.03	46.68	39.9	1.17	47.77	41.9	1.14	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
February	43.90	42.1	1.04	41.98	39.6	1.06	47.01	39.5	1.19	48.67	41.6	1.17	$63.14	41.0	$1.54	-------	-------	-------
March	44.16	41.5	1.06	41.94	39.2	1.07	48.92	40.1	1.22	47.74	40.8	1.17	61.03	40.5	1.51	-------	-------	-------
April	44.74	41.4	1.08	42.91	40.1	1.07	49.17	40.3	1.22	47.85	40.9	1.17	62.15	40.7	1.53	-------	-------	-------
May	44.89	42.0	1.07	41.76	39.4	1.06	47.31	39.1	1.21	49.39	41.5	1.19	62.64	41.4	1.51	-------	-------	-------
June	45.62	41.8	1.09	42.66	39.5	1.08	49.29	40.4	1.22	51.29	41.7	1.23	62.39	40.2	1.55	-------	-------	-------
July	45.13	41.0	1.10	42.98	39.8	1.08	49.61	41.0	1.21	53.20	42.9	1.24	68.09	42.5	1.60	-------	-------	-------
August	46.06	41.7	1.10	43.76	40.9	1.07	49.20	41.0	1.20	53.30	42.3	1.26	64.40	40.5	1.59	-------	-------	-------
September	46.20	41.7	1.11	44.39	41.1	1.08	49.44	41.2	1.20	52.58	42.4	1.24	*67.40	42.1	1.60	-------	-------	-------
October	47.38	41.9	1.13	45.51	41.0	1.11	50.39	41.3	1.22	51.83	41.8	1.24	66.20	40.6	1.63	-------	-------	-------
November	48.91	43.4	1.13	46.10	40.8	1.13	51.88	41.5	1.25	53.76	42.0	1.28	64.90	40.3	1.61	-------	-------	-------
December	49.51	43.2	1.15	47.73	41.5	1.15	55.81	42.6	1.31	54.66	42.7	1.28	67.80	41.6	1.63	-------	-------	-------

Year and month	Illinois—Continued			Indiana			Iowa						Kansas			Maine		
	Chicago			State			State			Des Moines			State			State		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$61.54	40.5	$1.52	$60.51	40.1	$1.51	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$58.57	42.3	$1.38	$46.82	40.5	$1.16
1950: January	-------	-------	-------	61.52	40.3	1.53	$56.98	41.4	$1.38	$59.17	39.9	$1.48	59.73	42.1	1.42	47.39	40.9	1.16
February	-------	-------	-------	61.38	40.2	1.53	55.93	40.6	1.38	58.48	39.7	1.47	56.62	40.6	1.40	48.80	42.1	1.16
March	-------	-------	-------	61.71	40.4	1.53	55.86	40.4	1.38	58.87	39.8	1.48	56.80	40.8	1.39	48.76	41.4	1.18
April	-------	-------	-------	62.91	40.9	1.54	55.88	40.3	1.39	59.95	40.6	1.48	56.93	40.9	1.39	47.55	40.2	1.18
May	-------	-------	-------	63.94	41.2	1.55	55.76	40.4	1.38	59.32	40.3	1.47	56.68	40.9	1.39	47.13	40.2	1.17
June	-------	-------	-------	64.96	41.4	1.57	58.23	41.7	1.40	60.45	41.0	1.47	58.05	41.5	1.40	47.44	40.4	1.17
July	-------	-------	-------	64.87	41.3	1.57	58.02	41.2	1.41	60.29	40.7	1.48	58.79	41.6	1.41	47.66	41.0	1.16
August	-------	-------	-------	65.41	41.7	1.57	57.54	40.8	1.41	61.96	40.9	1.52	59.04	41.5	1.42	49.68	42.5	1.17
September	-------	-------	-------	*65.43	*41.8	*1.57	58.94	*42.1	*1.40	*61.49	41.5	1.48	*60.76	*41.9	*1.45	49.38	41.6	1.19
October	-------	-------	-------	66.58	42.0	1.59	59.42	42.3	1.41	60.69	41.1	1.48	60.13	41.2	1.46	48.81	39.9	1.22
November	-------	-------	-------	67.53	41.8	1.61	60.11	42.4	1.42	60.60	40.4	1.50	62.24	42.2	1.47	51.56	41.1	1.25
December	-------	-------	-------	70.25	42.4	1.65	63.66	43.8	1.45	64.47	41.7	1.54	62.59	42.0	1.49	53.01	41.8	1.27

Year and month	Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota											
	State			State			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$53.07	-------	-------	$61.50	37.8	$1.63	$57.34	41.0	$1.40	$54.97	38.9	$1.41	$56.65	40.2	$1.41	$59.19	40.8	$1.45
1950: January	52.90	-------	-------	65.13	40.0	1.63	57.09	40.3	1.42	58.58	39.5	1.48	56.69	39.7	1.43	58.89	40.0	1.47
February	53.55	-------	-------	65.04	40.1	1.63	57.36	40.6	1.41	59.24	40.0	1.48	56.36	39.3	1.43	60.49	40.9	1.48
March	53.68	-------	-------	66.19	40.5	1.63	56.60	40.1	1.41	58.36	39.3	1.49	57.14	39.8	1.44	60.74	40.8	1.49
April	53.13	-------	-------	68.47	41.4	1.65	56.74	40.0	1.42	60.07	40.4	1.49	57.41	39.9	1.44	60.77	41.0	1.48
May	53.56	-------	-------	68.04	41.1	1.65	57.50	40.4	1.42	59.54	39.8	1.50	58.67	40.7	1.44	59.99	40.7	1.47
June	54.48	-------	-------	70.13	42.0	1.67	58.56	41.2	1.42	60.18	40.0	1.50	59.50	41.3	1.44	62.05	41.6	1.49
July	54.79	40.4	$1.36	70.88	41.9	1.69	59.69	42.1	1.42	60.13	39.5	1.52	60.64	42.1	1.44	63.63	42.0	1.51
August	56.22	41.4	1.36	72.34	42.6	1.70	59.49	42.1	1.41	60.96	40.2	1.52	60.37	41.4	1.46	60.73	40.6	1.50
September	*56.32	41.1	1.37	*72.01	*41.2	*1.74	58.81	41.2	1.43	62.24	40.2	1.55	61.37	41.8	1.46	60.68	40.7	1.49
October	58.57	41.0	1.43	74.60	42.0	1.75	61.32	41.7	1.47	62.05	40.6	1.53	62.19	42.1	1.48	62.47	40.9	1.53
November	59.70	41.5	1.44	73.82	41.7	1.77	61.80	41.7	1.48	61.01	39.8	1.53	62.18	41.7	1.49	63.47	41.1	1.55
December	60.66	41.8	1.45	-------	-------	-------	62.61	41.9	1.49	60.84	39.4	1.54	62.16	41.5	1.50	63.32	40.5	1.56

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Mississippi			Missouri			Nebraska			New Hampshire						New Jersey		
	State			State			State			State			Manchester			State		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$36.36	40.4	$0.90	$51.06	38.7	$1.32	-------	-------	-------	$46.08	39.1	$1.18	$43.68	37.1	$1.18	$58.12	40.0	$1.45
1950: January	36.42	40.6	.90	52.44	39.3	1.33	$51.69	41.8	$1.24	46.76	39.9	1.17	45.59	38.9	1.17	58.88	40.0	1.47
February	37.98	39.6	.96	52.24	39.2	1.33	48.82	40.2	1.21	47.48	39.9	1.19	46.67	39.4	1.19	59.11	40.1	1.47
March	38.01	39.8	.96	52.51	39.1	1.34	49.67	40.6	1.22	47.88	40.1	1.19	46.96	39.6	1.19	59.11	40.1	1.47
April	38.80	40.3	.96	53.87	39.4	1.37	50.38	40.8	1.23	46.58	39.1	1.19	44.82	37.9	1.18	58.60	39.7	1.48
May	39.11	40.0	.98	53.67	39.4	1.36	50.13	40.5	1.24	45.09	38.1	1.18	43.27	36.3	1.19	59.47	40.1	1.48
June	39.45	40.4	.98	56.08	40.5	1.38	52.55	42.7	1.23	47.07	39.6	1.19	43.59	36.9	1.18	60.74	40.6	1.50
July	41.01	42.5	.97	55.56	40.1	1.39	52.48	42.6	1.23	47.60	40.0	1.19	45.21	38.2	1.18	60.60	40.4	1.50
August	39.47	40.6	.97	56.47	40.8	1.39	52.42	42.9	1.22	50.09	41.4	1.21	47.67	39.4	1.21	62.31	41.4	1.51
September	*40.79	*41.2	*.99	*56.32	*40.4	1.40	54.43	43.0	1.27	50.39	41.3	1.22	*47.60	*38.7	*1.23	*63.32	41.6	1.52
October	42.60	42.6	1.00	55.93	40.2	1.39	54.96	42.6	1.29	51.28	40.7	1.26	48.98	38.5	1.27	64.12	41.5	1.55
November	40.98	39.4	1.04	56.05	39.4	1.42	56.84	43.5	1.31	51.43	40.5	1.27	47.62	37.2	1.28	65.27	41.6	1.57
December	41.45	39.1	1.06	58.15	40.3	1.44	60.08	44.6	1.35	52.74	41.2	1.28	50.30	39.3	1.28	66.34	41.8	1.59

Year and month	New Jersey—Con.						New Mexico			New York								
	Newark			Trenton			State			State			Albany–Schenectady–Troy			Binghamton–Endicott–Johnson City		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$60.03	40.4	$1.49	$57.62	40.1	$1.44	$56.03	42.1	$1.33	$57.98	38.6	$1.50	$58.83	39.5	$1.49	$56.08	38.2	$1.47
1950: January	60.57	40.6	1.49	59.56	40.6	1.47	54.47	42.1	1.29	57.64	38.5	1.50	57.40	39.2	1.47	53.99	37.4	1.45
February	60.79	40.6	1.50	57.52	39.4	1.46	54.75	41.2	1.33	57.92	38.7	1.50	59.60	39.7	1.50	53.92	37.1	1.45
March	60.78	40.6	1.50	58.76	40.3	1.46	54.67	40.8	1.34	57.83	38.7	1.49	59.11	39.3	1.50	54.62	37.5	1.45
April	60.59	40.3	1.50	59.55	40.4	1.47	56.16	41.6	1.35	57.24	38.6	1.48	59.42	39.4	1.51	54.90	37.4	1.47
May	61.51	40.7	1.51	55.79	37.8	1.48	54.86	41.0	1.34	57.93	38.8	1.49	60.27	39.9	1.51	55.66	37.8	1.47
June	62.49	41.2	1.52	61.39	40.9	1.50	57.52	42.2	1.36	58.57	39.1	1.50	59.76	39.3	1.52	55.98	38.2	1.47
July	62.60	41.1	1.52	61.66	41.0	1.50	62.62	43.7	1.43	59.28	39.2	1.51	61.82	40.0	1.55	57.15	38.6	1.48
August	64.48	41.9	1.54	61.44	41.1	1.50	60.21	43.1	1.40	61.03	40.0	1.52	64.26	41.1	1.56	59.46	39.5	1.50
September	*65.53	41.9	1.56	*60.71	40.5	1.50	*60.35	42.5	1.42	59.69	39.0	1.53	66.31	42.1	1.57	60.75	40.2	1.51
October	66.21	42.2	1.57	65.23	42.0	1.55	60.20	42.7	1.41	61.75	40.0	1.55	66.28	41.8	1.59	59.87	39.9	1.50
November	66.63	41.8	1.59	64.62	41.5	1.56	61.70	41.7	1.48	62.08	40.1	1.55	68.00	42.2	1.61	60.48	40.2	1.51
December	68.39	42.4	1.61	65.55	41.7	1.57	63.70	43.6	1.46	63.65	40.3	1.58	69.38	42.4	1.64	63.23	41.2	1.54

Year and month	New York—Continued																	
	Buffalo			Elmira			Kingston–Newburgh–Poughkeepsie			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$63.03	40.4	$1.56	$57.01	39.7	$1.44	$53.09	39.2	$1.36	$58.51	37.4	$1.56	$59.19	39.8	$1.49	$56.32	40.4	$1.39
1950: January	62.92	40.4	1.56	56.10	39.3	1.43	52.24	38.7	1.35	58.50	37.3	1.57	59.20	39.8	1.49	55.92	39.9	1.40
February	63.15	40.4	1.56	55.05	38.8	1.42	52.15	38.8	1.34	58.73	37.5	1.57	58.55	39.5	1.48	57.10	40.4	1.41
March	63.60	40.7	1.56	55.51	39.0	1.42	52.47	38.8	1.35	58.38	37.5	1.56	59.07	39.9	1.48	57.58	40.6	1.42
April	64.22	40.6	1.58	57.13	39.7	1.44	52.41	38.5	1.36	56.74	37.2	1.53	59.59	39.9	1.49	58.06	40.8	1.42
May	65.13	41.1	1.59	56.52	39.2	1.44	54.23	39.9	1.36	57.21	37.3	1.53	59.89	39.9	1.50	59.32	41.5	1.43
June	66.19	41.3	1.60	58.36	40.1	1.46	53.96	39.5	1.37	57.94	37.7	1.54	60.51	40.2	1.50	58.22	40.6	1.43
July	66.45	41.6	1.60	57.69	39.4	1.46	54.52	39.6	1.38	59.00	37.6	1.57	60.89	40.5	1.50	61.36	42.1	1.46
August	67.55	42.0	1.61	60.44	40.6	1.49	56.32	40.5	1.39	60.90	38.4	1.59	62.43	41.1	1.52	63.11	43.1	1.46
September	*68.63	41.9	1.64	60.64	40.0	1.52	56.87	40.3	1.41	57.26	36.2	1.58	64.22	41.5	1.55	65.47	43.4	1.51
October	68.42	41.6	1.65	62.48	40.8	1.53	58.31	40.8	1.43	60.63	38.1	1.59	65.49	41.7	1.57	66.84	43.8	1.53
November	69.94	41.8	1.67	63.61	41.4	1.54	60.57	40.9	1.48	60.01	38.3	1.57	66.74	41.9	1.59	65.76	42.8	1.54
December	72.23	42.2	1.71	65.68	41.9	1.57	60.60	41.4	1.46	61.83	38.4	1.61	67.41	41.9	1.61	67.17	43.3	1.55

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	New York—Con.			North Carolina						North Dakota			Oklahoma					
	Utica–Rome–Herkimer–Little Falls			State			Charlotte			State			State			Oklahoma City		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$55.43	39.9	$1.39	$42.25	40.0	$1.06	$46.10	40.9	$1.13	-------	-------	-------	*$54.31	42.1	$1.29	-------	-------	-------
1950: January	55.13	39.7	1.39	41.66	39.5	1.06	45.05	40.1	1.12	-------	-------	-------	*54.89	41.9	1.31	$52.65	42.4	$1.24
February	55.82	40.3	1.38	42.33	39.2	1.08	45.59	40.1	1.14	-------	-------	-------	*54.08	41.6	1.30	51.31	41.4	1.24
March	55.99	40.0	1.40	42.11	39.0	1.08	45.46	39.7	1.15	-------	-------	-------	*54.34	41.8	1.30	52.76	42.6	1.24
April	56.04	40.2	1.40	39.82	36.8	1.08	45.25	39.6	1.15	$51.81	42.8	$1.21	*54.50	41.6	1.31	52.93	42.5	1.25
May	56.38	39.7	1.42	40.78	37.8	1.08	45.26	39.7	1.14	55.23	45.0	1.23	*55.18	41.8	1.32	53.20	42.8	1.24
June	56.94	40.0	1.42	41.74	38.6	1.08	45.84	40.2	1.14	55.69	45.8	1.22	*55.04	41.7	1.32	51.67	41.3	1.25
July	57.66	40.6	1.42	42.02	38.6	1.09	45.07	39.6	1.14	57.47	46.7	1.23	56.41	42.1	1.34	54.59	43.2	1.26
August	58.51	41.4	1.41	44.31	40.6	1.09	47.05	41.0	1.15	58.43	46.9	1.25	57.65	42.7	1.35	58.30	44.5	1.31
September	58.88	41.3	1.42	*44.79	40.9	1.10	*47.34	40.7	1.16	*57.64	*46.7	*1.23	*58.22	*42.5	*1.37	*57.86	*43.5	*1.33
October	61.02	41.5	1.47	46.48	40.8	1.14	49.99	41.4	1.21	58.49	45.6	1.28	59.63	43.2	1.39	58.02	43.3	1.34
November	61.68	41.5	1.49	46.82	40.5	1.16	50.18	41.6	1.21	58.13	45.4	1.28	60.49	42.9	1.41	58.56	43.7	1.34
December	62.18	41.5	1.50	47.64	41.0	1.16	50.83	41.7	1.22	56.53	44.3	1.28	61.63	43.1	1.43	60.83	44.4	1.37

Year and month	Oklahoma—Con.			Oregon			Pennsylvania											
	Tulsa			State			State			Allentown–Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg		
1949: December	-------	-------	-------	$67.57	39.5	$1.71	$54.29	39.2	$1.39	$54.53	38.8	$1.40	$58.77	40.8	$1.44	$47.90	37.9	$1.27
1950: January	$54.57	41.2	$1.33	61.82	37.1	1.67	54.31	39.0	1.39	54.65	39.0	1.41	58.76	40.3	1.46	50.16	38.9	1.29
February	54.20	40.8	1.33	64.15	38.0	1.69	54.85	39.2	1.40	53.12	38.1	1.39	59.67	40.9	1.46	51.14	39.3	1.30
March	55.22	40.7	1.36	66.53	38.6	1.72	53.73	38.5	1.39	53.51	38.4	1.39	64.35	43.6	1.48	50.05	38.5	1.30
April	56.41	41.9	1.35	68.79	39.2	1.75	54.35	38.5	1.41	54.66	38.6	1.42	58.79	40.1	1.47	50.39	38.5	1.31
May	56.57	41.4	1.37	69.47	39.1	1.78	55.71	39.4	1.42	55.48	38.4	1.44	63.12	43.1	1.47	50.90	38.7	1.32
June	55.23	40.4	1.37	70.79	39.3	1.80	56.39	39.6	1.42	55.10	38.1	1.44	64.51	43.6	1.48	52.04	39.3	1.33
July	56.44	40.9	1.38	71.99	39.6	1.82	56.64	39.7	1.43	56.12	38.8	1.45	63.06	42.6	1.48	51.58	38.9	1.33
August	60.11	44.2	1.36	*72.54	*40.8	1.78	*57.47	40.2	1.43	55.87	39.1	1.43	59.10	39.8	1.48	53.11	40.2	1.32
September	*61.55	*44.6	*1.38	72.65	39.4	1.84	*58.31	*40.2	1.45	*58.47	*40.2	*1.46	*60.15	*40.1	*1.50	*56.39	*41.5	1.36
October	63.21	44.2	1.43	71.69	39.3	1.83	59.53	40.8	1.46	58.37	40.0	1.46	63.69	41.8	1.53	56.44	41.4	1.36
November	62.05	42.5	1.46	70.28	38.1	1.84	60.57	40.9	1.48	60.69	40.7	1.49	68.12	43.1	1.58	54.69	40.0	1.37
December	62.18	42.3	1.47	-------	-------	-------	62.21	40.8	1.52	65.36	41.2	1.59	64.90	41.4	1.57	57.10	39.7	1.44

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued																	
	Johnstown			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading–Lebanon			Scranton		
1949: December	$57.38	37.7	$1.52	$50.45	40.8	$1.23	$57.71	39.8	$1.45	$62.18	39.1	$1.59	$53.76	38.8	$1.39	$43.57	38.7	$1.13
1950: January	57.50	37.2	1.55	49.10	39.7	1.23	58.13	39.6	1.47	62.43	38.9	1.60	52.29	37.7	1.39	43.79	38.9	1.13
February	53.57	35.5	1.51	49.63	40.0	1.24	58.44	39.7	1.47	62.87	39.5	1.59	54.44	39.0	1.40	44.71	38.9	1.15
March	54.41	35.7	1.53	50.50	40.2	1.25	58.40	39.7	1.47	57.80	36.5	1.59	54.95	39.2	1.41	45.24	38.8	1.17
April	58.86	38.2	1.54	50.04	39.6	1.26	57.27	38.7	1.48	62.70	39.2	1.60	53.14	38.3	1.39	43.34	37.2	1.17
May	58.58	37.8	1.55	51.50	40.6	1.26	58.82	39.7	1.48	64.10	40.0	1.60	55.50	39.6	1.41	44.23	38.5	1.15
June	55.70	35.9	1.55	52.70	41.4	1.27	59.85	40.1	1.49	64.45	39.8	1.62	56.15	40.0	1.40	45.67	39.0	1.17
July	58.54	37.1	1.58	53.31	41.6	1.28	59.69	40.3	1.48	65.10	39.9	1.63	56.71	40.5	1.40	45.30	38.8	1.17
August	56.84	36.5	1.56	54.75	42.4	1.29	*62.30	41.1	1.52	64.67	40.0	1.62	58.35	41.3	*1.42	46.35	39.1	1.19
September	*61.28	*38.7	1.59	*55.64	*42.1	*1.32	*62.82	40.9	*1.54	*66.43	*40.1	*1.65	*57.80	*40.8	1.42	*46.89	39.4	*1.19
October	59.43	37.9	1.57	56.84	42.5	1.33	63.52	41.2	1.54	67.19	41.0	1.64	60.01	41.3	1.46	48.63	39.9	1.22
November	63.69	39.4	1.62	57.83	42.2	1.37	64.96	41.5	1.57	68.19	41.1	1.66	61.64	41.3	1.50	48.88	39.8	1.23
December	65.70	40.0	1.64	59.83	42.9	1.39	64.83	41.5	1.56	71.44	41.2	1.73	61.78	40.8	1.52	48.22	39.1	1.23

See footnotes at end of table,

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Con.						Rhode Island						South Carolina			South Dakota		
	Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton			York–Adams			State			Providence			State			State		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$46.23	38.1	$1.21	$46.57	41.4	$1.14	*$50.29	40.2	$1.25	$50.75	40.6	$1.25	$42.97	40.5	$1.06	$57.98	45.1	$1.29
1950: January	46.57	38.6	1.21	47.02	41.5	1.15	50.33	40.5	1.24	50.78	40.8	1.24	42.83	40.1	1.07	57.50	44.4	1.30
February	47.07	39.1	1.20	47.18	40.8	1.17	50.37	40.3	1.25	50.61	40.5	1.25	43.38	39.8	1.09	54.94	43.2	1.27
March	45.11	38.1	1.18	47.77	40.4	1.20	50.81	40.6	1.25	50.54	40.2	1.26	42.82	39.5	1.08	54.45	42.6	1.28
April	42.02	35.5	1.18	47.76	40.3	1.20	49.08	39.4	1.25	49.35	39.5	1.25	42.06	38.8	1.08	52.21	41.5	1.26
May	44.32	36.9	1.20	48.67	40.9	1.20	49.34	39.4	1.25	49.46	39.5	1.25	41.73	38.5	1.08	53.22	42.3	1.26
June	46.19	37.8	1.22	49.14	41.2	1.21	50.81	40.5	1.26	50.36	39.7	1.27	42.80	39.3	1.09	54.54	43.1	1.27
July	46.08	37.9	1.21	47.34	40.3	1.19	50.77	40.1	1.27	50.81	40.4	1.26	43.35	39.7	1.09	55.17	43.4	1.27
August	48.35	39.3	1.23	49.33	41.4	1.21	50.55	40.2	1.26	50.95	40.6	1.25	45.15	40.9	1.10	54.22	43.0	1.26
September	48.94	39.4	1.24	*48.89	41.0	1.21	52.29	40.9	1.28	52.18	41.1	1.27	*45.12	*40.8	1.11	*55.79	*43.1	*1.30
October	49.19	38.9	1.26	51.90	42.6	1.21	52.67	39.4	1.34	53.94	40.4	1.33	47.09	40.7	1.16	56.23	42.2	1.33
November	50.45	39.6	1.27	52.65	42.7	1.25	55.23	41.1	1.34	55.47	41.7	1.33	48.01	41.0	1.17	60.33	44.6	1.35
December	50.14	38.5	1.30	52.86	42.2	1.27	56.35	41.7	1.35	56.15	41.7	1.34	48.66	41.2	1.18	61.11	44.4	1.38

Year and month	Tennessee									Texas			Utah			Vermont		
	State			Chattanooga			Memphis			State			State			State		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$44.62	40.2	$1.11	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	*$54.35	42.2	$1.29	$56.70	40.5	$1.40	$47.32	41.1	$1.15
1950: January	44.97	39.8	1.13	$44.89	38.7	$1.16	$52.00	41.6	$1.25	55.60	42.7	1.30	56.91	39.6	1.43	47.10	40.7	1.16
February	45.31	39.4	1.15	45.36	39.1	1.16	50.96	41.1	1.24	55.15	41.5	1.33	55.91	39.1	1.43	47.64	41.0	1.16
March	45.82	39.5	1.16	46.14	39.1	1.18	52.08	42.0	1.24	55.19	41.4	1.33	55.95	39.4	1.42	48.62	41.2	1.18
April	45.59	39.3	1.16	45.78	38.8	1.18	49.78	40.8	1.22	55.59	41.8	1.33	57.74	40.1	1.44	48.64	40.9	1.19
May	46.33	39.6	1.17	46.65	39.2	1.19	54.10	42.6	1.27	54.88	41.7	1.32	58.90	40.9	1.44	48.63	41.0	1.19
June	46.28	39.9	1.16	47.60	40.0	1.19	51.46	41.6	1.24	55.96	42.2	1.33	60.47	41.7	1.45	48.90	41.3	1.19
July	46.57	39.8	1.17	46.89	39.4	1.19	55.37	43.6	1.27	57.44	42.8	1.34	56.39	42.4	1.33	50.03	41.8	1.22
August	47.38	41.2	1.15	49.80	41.5	1.20	51.06	42.2	1.21	57.48	42.8	1.34	57.81	41.0	1.41	52.12	42.8	1.22
September	48.85	41.4	1.18	51.29	41.7	1.23	*55.44	44.0	*1.26	*59.81	43.5	*1.38	56.17	*40.7	*1.38	*53.15	*43.0	*1.24
October	49.20	41.0	1.20	51.00	40.8	1.25	53.14	43.2	1.23	59.49	42.8	1.39	56.20	39.3	1.43	54.10	43.1	1.26
November	50.18	40.8	1.23	53.38	41.7	1.28	55.90	43.0	1.30	58.40	41.9	1.39	60.59	41.5	1.46	52.71	41.7	1.26
December	50.34	40.6	1.24	53.41	41.4	1.29	55.54	42.4	1.31	61.16	43.1	1.42	61.54	41.3	1.49	55.54	43.5	1.28

Year and month	Vermont—Continued			Virginia			Washington			Wisconsin								
	Burlington			State			State			State			Kenosha			La Crosse		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$48.55	38.8	$1.25	$45.91	40.7	$1.13	$65.14	39.1	$1.67	$57.94	41.1	$1.41	$65.30	41.7	$1.57	$61.68	41.8	$1.47
1950: January	49.50	40.3	1.23	46.02	40.3	1.14	59.88	35.9	1.67	58.18	40.7	1.43	63.50	40.5	1.57	63.12	41.3	1.53
February	48.28	40.0	1.21	45.89	39.8	1.15	62.20	37.2	1.67	58.75	41.2	1.43	67.09	42.1	1.59	58.29	39.6	1.47
March	49.32	40.4	1.22	46.40	39.9	1.16	65.49	38.8	1.69	59.42	41.5	1.43	67.53	42.4	1.59	57.67	39.3	1.47
April	49.30	40.2	1.23	44.97	38.5	1.17	66.56	39.2	1.70	60.59	41.8	1.45	73.06	44.4	1.64	56.53	40.0	1.41
May	48.55	39.7	1.22	45.36	39.6	1.16	66.93	39.3	1.70	61.35	42.1	1.46	73.85	44.9	1.65	57.02	39.4	1.45
June	48.00	40.4	1.19	46.40	40.1	1.16	67.68	39.6	1.71	61.04	41.9	1.46	63.50	40.4	1.57	58.61	40.3	1.46
July	45.71	38.0	1.20	46.76	40.0	1.17	69.16	40.0	1.73	59.55	41.5	1.43	54.97	35.1	1.57	58.52	39.2	1.49
August	48.16	39.7	1.21	48.48	41.4	1.17	68.93	39.5	1.75	61.16	42.1	1.45	60.83	38.4	1.58	57.86	39.1	1.48
September	*48.92	39.6	1.24	*48.18	*41.0	1.18	*69.52	39.3	1.77	62.49	42.2	1.48	63.82	39.9	1.60	59.92	39.7	1.51
October	48.10	38.0	1.27	48.67	40.9	1.19	69.85	39.8	1.76	64.19	42.7	1.50	63.00	38.9	1.62	68.48	42.5	1.61
November	52.23	40.5	1.29	49.37	40.7	1.21	68.77	38.7	1.78	65.18	42.5	1.53	71.31	42.0	1.70	67.18	41.7	1.61
December	54.40	41.2	1.32	49.82	40.6	1.23	73.45	40.2	1.83	66.97	42.8	1.56	72.09	42.1	1.71	62.20	40.3	1.54

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued									Wyoming		
	Madison			Milwaukee [2]			Racine [2]			State		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: December	$60.44	41.4	$1.46	$60.64	40.3	$1.51	$61.18	39.5	$1.55	$67.99	40.9	$1.66
1950: January	58.42	40.5	1.44	61.00	39.9	1.53	61.88	39.6	1.56	67.08	38.1	1.76
February	56.66	39.4	1.44	61.08	40.1	1.52	61.85	39.6	1.56	68.38	39.3	1.74
March	55.97	39.1	1.43	62.72	40.8	1.54	63.11	39.8	1.58	65.95	38.0	1.74
April	55.35	38.7	1.43	63.79	41.0	1.55	63.75	40.3	1.58	67.47	38.9	1.73
May	57.34	39.4	1.46	65.10	41.4	1.57	63.31	40.1	1.58	67.98	39.9	1.70
June	57.90	39.6	1.46	64.48	41.1	1.57	64.41	40.7	1.58	66.64	39.1	1.71
July	57.77	38.9	1.49	64.59	40.7	1.59	64.98	40.9	1.59	68.29	40.6	1.68
August	57.73	39.1	1.48	65.00	40.6	1.60	65.71	41.4	1.59	70.89	41.1	1.73
September	*61.28	39.6	1.55	68.05	41.9	1.62	68.75	42.2	1.63	*69.07	*39.7	*1.74
October	60.08	39.7	1.52	68.48	42.0	1.63	69.55	42.1	1.65	66.70	38.7	1.73
November	63.38	41.0	1.55	69.96	42.3	1.66	69.84	41.4	1.69	67.70	38.8	1.74
December	72.51	44.3	1.64	70.92	42.2	1.68	72.42	41.9	1.73	71.40	38.5	1.86

[1] State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the three most recent months will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A–10.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All items [2]	Food	Apparel	Rent [2]	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration [3]				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [4]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(5)	(5)	(5)	59.1	50.9
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	60.8	52.0
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	121.2	83.1
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(5)	(5)	(5)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(5)	(5)	(5)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	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	(6)	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	(6)	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
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	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
February 15	167.9	194.9	184.9	129.7	140.1	96.9	192.5	145.5	185.2	155.1
March 15	168.4	196.6	185.1	129.8	140.3	96.9	193.1	146.8	185.3	155.0
April 15	168.5	197.3	184.9	130.1	140.3	97.0	192.8	146.8	185.4	154.7
May 15	169.3	199.8	184.7	130.6	138.8	96.9	187.6	146.8	185.0	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
July 15	172.0	208.2	184.5	131.3	139.4	96.9	189.9	147.0	186.1	155.2
August 15	173.4	209.9	185.7	131.6	140.2	96.8	192.9	147.6	189.1	156.8
September 15	174.6	210.0	189.8	131.8	141.2	96.9	196.1	148.1	194.2	157.8
October 15	175.6	210.6	193.0	132.0	142.0	96.8	199.2	149.9	198.7	158.3
November 15	176.4	210.8	194.3	132.5	142.5	96.8	200.8	151.3	201.1	159.2
December 15	178.8	216.3	195.5	132.9	142.8	96.8	201.7	151.5	203.2	160.6
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	*181.6*	*221.6*	*199.7*	*126.0*	*144.5*	*97.2*	*201.8*	*152.9*	*208.9*	*163.7*

[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 purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities. Until January 1950, time-to-time changes in retail prices were weighted by 1934–36 average expenditures of urban families. Weights used beginning January 1950 have been adjusted to current spending patterns.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the Consumers' Price Index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living. See also General Note, below.

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 rent component in the old series did not reflect the differences between the rents at which newly constructed or converted dwellings enter the rental market and the rents for comparable existing housing.

Until 1950, no accurate measure of the resulting "new unit bias" was possible; but on the basis of comprehensive housing surveys conducted in early 1950, the Bureau has calculated the effect of the understatement from 1940 to 1950. The improved "rent" and "all items" indexes have been corrected beginning with January 1950. The old indexes have not been corrected. A complete description of the procedures used for estimating this factor and the estimates for each city will be included in an article in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review.

[3] 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."

[4] 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, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

[5] Data not available.

[6] Rents not surveyed this month.

GENERAL NOTE:—In tables D–1 through D–6, the indexes beginning with January 1950 are the Consumers' Price Indexes adjusted to incorporate certain improvements, as announced by the Bureau on October 24, 1950. Technical notes describing the adjustments will be published in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review. The old series of indexes for January 1951 is shown in italics for reference.

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	Apr. 15, 1950	Mar. 15 1950	Feb. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1950	June 1946	*Jan. 1951* [2]
Average	181.5	178.8	176.4	175.6	174.6	173.4	172.0	170.2	169.3	168.5	168.4	167.9	168.2	133.3	*181.6*
Atlanta, Ga	(3)	(3)	181.2	(3)	(3)	178.5	(3)	(3)	171.7	(3)	(3)	170.8	(3)	133.8	(3)
Baltimore, Md	(3)	183.1	(3)	(3)	180.6	(3)	(3)	174.7	(3)	(3)	172.9	(3)	(3)	135.6	(3)
Birmingham, Ala	188.2	183.9	180.8	179.3	179.7	176.8	175.4	171.6	170.5	169.9	170.0	168.2	169.0	136.5	*187.3*
Boston, Mass	173.5	171.2	169.7	169.5	168.2	168.1	167.1	165.5	163.6	163.0	162.9	161.9	162.4	127.9	*174.3*
Buffalo, N. Y	180.8	(3)	(3)	174.1	(3)	(3)	171.5	(3)	(3)	167.4	(3)	(3)	166.6	132.6	*180.2*
Chicago, Ill	185.4	183.4	180.6	180.3	179.5	179.0	177.3	175.1	174.5	172.9	173.0	172.4	172.8	130.9	*186.4*
Cincinnati, Ohio	182.3	178.4	176.1	176.1	175.9	173.9	172.0	170.5	169.7	168.1	168.6	168.1	168.5	132.2	*185.0*
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	(3)	179.6	(3)	(3)	176.5	(3)	(3)	171.1	(3)	(3)	170.3	(3)	135.7	(3)
Denver, Colo	184.9	(3)	(3)	178.1	(3)	(3)	172.6	(3)	(3)	169.7	(3)	(3)	168.8	131.7	*182.2*
Detroit, Mich	184.2	181.3	179.8	179.1	177.5	175.9	175.0	173.5	172.1	170.7	170.1	169.5	169.7	136.4	*185.4*
Houston, Tex	190.1	186.1	183.0	182.3	182.2	180.6	177.5	175.8	175.3	175.1	175.9	175.0	175.5	130.5	*189.1*
Indianapolis, Ind	184.4	(3)	(3)	178.9	(3)	(3)	174.4	(3)	(3)	171.4	(3)	(3)	171.2	131.9	*186.4*
Jacksonville, Fla	(3)	185.6	(3)	(3)	181.7	(3)	(3)	176.3	(3)	(3)	175.6	(3)	(3)	138.4	(3)
Kansas City, Mo	175.6	(3)	(3)	169.0	(3)	(3)	166.9	(3)	(3)	163.2	(3)	(3)	162.5	129.4	*175.0*
Los Angeles, Calif	181.3	178.5	176.2	174.8	173.2	172.1	170.1	169.3	169.5	169.5	169.1	168.9	169.4	136.1	*179.4*
Manchester, N. H	180.6	(3)	(3)	176.6	(3)	(3)	172.1	(3)	(3)	168.0	(3)	(3)	168.0	134.7	*181.8*
Memphis, Tenn	(3)	182.7	(3)	(3)	179.2	(3)	(3)	172.7	(3)	(3)	172.8	(3)	(3)	134.5	(3)
Milwaukee, Wis	(3)	(3)	180.3	(3)	(3)	176.6	(3)	(3)	172.0	(3)	(3)	168.6	(3)	131.2	(3)
Minneapolis, Minn	(3)	177.7	(3)	(3)	172.8	(3)	(3)	169.1	(3)	(4)	167.4	(3)	(3)	129.4	(3)
Mobile, Ala	(3)	177.1	(3)	(3)	173.9	(3)	(3)	168.2	(3)	(3)	167.4	(3)	(3)	132.9	(3)
New Orleans, La	(3)	(3)	180.1	(3)	(3)	179.6	(3)	(3)	174.4	(3)	(3)	173.5	(3)	138.0	(3)
New York, N. Y	177.8	175.4	173.2	172.4	171.7	169.7	169.8	167.0	166.1	165.9	165.5	165.1	164.8	135.8	*177.7*
Norfolk, Va	(3)	(3)	179.3	(3)	(3)	178.8	(3)	(3)	173.6	(3)	(3)	170.3	(3)	135.2	(3)
Philadelphia, Pa	181.0	178.1	174.1	173.8	173.1	171.8	170.4	169.1	167.4	166.7	166.8	165.9	166.4	132.5	*181.2*
Pittsburgh, Pa	183.4	180.2	178.7	178.8	177.4	176.0	172.9	171.8	171.0	169.9	169.5	169.4	170.0	134.7	*184.4*
Portland, Maine	(3)	171.3	(3)	(3)	168.1	(3)	(3)	164.4	(3)	(3)	163.7	(3)	(3)	128.7	(3)
Portland, Oreg	190.4	(3)	(3)	184.3	(3)	(3)	179.3	(3)	(3)	175.8	(3)	(3)	174.9	140.3	*191.4*
Richmond, Va	179.8	(3)	(3)	173.8	(3)	(3)	170.0	(3)	(3)	164.7	(3)	(3)	164.6	128.2	*177.5*
St. Louis, Mo	(3)	178.8	(3)	(3)	174.0	(3)	(3)	168.8	(3)	(3)	168.0	(3)	(3)	131.2	(3)
San Francisco, Calif	(3)	181.5	(3)	(3)	175.3	(3)	(3)	172.4	(3)	(3)	172.9	(3)	(3)	137.8	(3)
Savannah, Ga	189.2	(3)	(3)	183.6	(3)	(3)	177.7	(3)	(3)	173.4	(3)	(3)	172.3	140.6	*188.0*
Scranton, Pa	(3)	(3)	173.1	(3)	(3)	171.2	(3)	(3)	166.6	(3)	(3)	164.0	(3)	132.2	(3)
Seattle, Wash	(3)	(3)	183.1	(3)	(3)	177.3	(3)	(3)	174.4	(3)	(3)	174.3	(3)	137.0	(3)
Washington, D. C	(3)	(3)	173.5	(3)	(3)	170.8	(3)	(3)	166.8	(3)	(3)	166.0	(3)	133.8	(3)

[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] See footnote 2, table D–1, p. 371.

[3] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950
Average	221.9	216.3	198.5	195.5	133.2	132.9	143.3	142.8		96.8	207.4	203.2	162.1	160.6
Atlanta, Ga	223.4	219.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	154.4	154.6	83.3	83.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md	231.8	226.4	(1)	188.6	(2)	135.5	146.8	146.8	115.5	115.5	(1)	202.0	(1)	161.3
Birmingham, Ala	219.8	212.3	210.7	204.3	(2)	(2)	137.6	137.6	79.6	79.6	196.6	193.1	157.8	154.8
Boston, Mass	209.1	204.1	184.4	182.3	(2)	125.6	159.7	159.7	117.1	117.2	197.7	192.5	157.7	156.8
Buffalo, N. Y	215.5	207.5	193.2	(1)	136.9	(2)	152.1	150.8	110.0	110.0	206.1	(1)	166.8	(1)
Chicago, Ill	225.1	221.6	202.3	199.0	(2)	146.6	137.5	136.5	83.5	83.5	194.0	187.3	163.6	163.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	223.7	215.9	200.9	195.1	(2)	122.9	150.8	150.7	101.2	101.2	194.1	190.6	162.8	160.7
Cleveland, Ohio	227.4	220.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	150.0	150.0	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo	227.8	223.6	200.9	(1)	159.2	(2)	113.3	113.1	69.7	69.7	241.5	(1)	156.9	(1)
Detroit, Mich	223.7	217.2	192.6	190.0	137.8	(2)	154.1	153.9	90.4	90.4	223.4	218.5	172.6	171.5
Houston, Tex	236.0	227.5	216.8	211.0	(2)	(2)	98.6	98.6	82.1	82.1	200.1	193.0	165.6	164.1
Indianapolis, Ind	218.6	214.9	196.2	(1)	141.1	(2)	163.9	163.8	86.6	86.6	195.2	1)	168.4	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	229.0	223.1	(1)	193.9	(2)	149.3	153.0	151.2	102.7	100.5	(1)	204.0	(1)	167.5
Kansas City, Mo	208.5	203.2	194.0	(1)	142.5	(2)	129.4	128.6	68.6	68.1	191.1	(1)	163.9	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	226.3	218.0	191.3	189.5	(2)	(2)	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	199.9	197.6	159.5	158.5
Manchester, N. H	215.1	210.1	188.9	(1)	126.7	(2)	162.2	161.3	103.3	102.0	210.6	(1)	155.3	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	227.6	224.0	(1)	213.2	(2)	151.1	141.4	141.5	77.0	77.0	(1)	180.4	(1)	150.9
Milwaukee, Wis	219.6	216.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.7	148.9	99.2	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn	213.8	206.8	(1)	202.6	(2)	142.5	142.3	142.3	78.1	78.1	(1)	193.9	(1)	165.0
Mobile, Ala	220.4	213.2	(1)	198.0	(2)	140.5	130.0	129.8	84.5	84.3	(1)	179.7	(1)	152.6
New Orleans, La	237.8	228.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y	221.0	216.1	195.6	194.0	114.5	(2)	142.1	142.1	101.8	101.8	196.9	193.8	165.9	164.3
Norfolk, Va	225.2	214.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	164.6	163.1	107.3	105.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa	217.7	212.9	196.9	191.7	(2)	(2)	148.1	148.1	104.2	104.2	219.1	214.8	161.0	159.2
Pittsburgh, Pa	222.4	218.0	227.0	221.6	123.7	(2)	148.8	140.1	114.2	103.4	213.9	206.4	159.7	158.2
Portland, Maine	207.9	202.9	(1)	200.0	(2)	117.2	155.0	155.0	105.7	105.7	(1)	195.2	(1)	156.4
Portland, Oreg	243.4	234.9	196.5	(1)	144.9	(2)	135.1	134.6	93.9	93.9	203.1	(1)	166.9	(1)
Richmond, Va	215.6	210.3	198.1	(1)	148.5	(2)	148.3	152.7	102.2	109.4	220.8	(1)	152.4	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	234.0	229.7	(1)	199.0	(2)	127.5	142.8	142.8	88.4	88.4	(1)	182.6	(1)	149.2
San Francisco, Calif	238.0	229.0	(1)	192.2	(2)	125.6	86.5	86.5	76.2	76.2	(1)	175.7	(1)	169.4
Savannah, Ga	229.8	223.0	196.1	(1)	158.5	(2)	156.4	156.4	108.6	108.6	209.8	(1)	165.7	(1)
Scranton, Pa	217.7	212.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	152.0	151.8	98.3	98.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash	230.2	225.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	131.8	131.5	92.6	92.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C	221.2	216.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.4	147.4	105.5	105.5	(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 on a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
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	178.8
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	178.9
February	194.9	169.1	222.0	220.2	241.8	183.6	238.6	164.9	294.1	183.6	140.8	199.3	208.7	142.7	222.1	303.3	133.6	178.0
March	196.6	169.1	229.3	224.1	244.6	188.3	246.5	180.6	301.8	182.4	149.5	195.1	202.0	142.6	221.5	308.5	134.3	177.0
April	197.3	169.3	231.1	224.6	246.4	185.4	251.9	187.8	297.5	179.6	149.8	198.9	208.1	142.3	221.6	305.5	135.6	175.1
May	199.8	169.8	240.2	238.4	258.7	202.8	262.1	184.4	293.7	178.3	143.7	202.2	213.6	142.0	222.9	299.1	137.7	174.4
June	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3	224.3	142.7	222.9	296.5	140.1	174.3
July	208.2	171.5	255.7	257.4	277.2	225.9	269.0	189.8	297.3	180.7	163.3	211.5	227.7	142.7	222.9	303.0	141.8	175.7
August	209.9	175.5	260.7	259.6	282.2	225.0	266.9	202.3	302.8	184.3	182.2	193.4	196.9	145.7	227.6	321.3	153.9	185.6
September	210.0	176.9	261.0	260.2	281.7	228.3	264.2	199.2	311.4	186.9	192.1	186.0	183.9	147.6	229.8	327.3	154.8	185.4
October	210.6	177.2	253.3	252.0	279.6	209.3	259.4	187.2	328.8	191.9	206.2	189.8	187.7	151.6	236.1	333.4	152.9	184.8
November	210.8	177.6	250.3	249.6	279.2	201.8	264.1	180.1	336.6	192.8	205.4	195.7	195.9	153.2	242.2	325.5	152.9	184.6
December	216.3	177.7	253.4	253.8	286.3	201.0	269.0	179.3	340.3	194.0	249.4	203.9	207.3	155.3	248.8	327.5	158.5	184.9
1951: January	221.9	185.4	263.6	265.5	300.9	210.2	273.6	184.3	345.3	202.6	191.5	214.1	220.0	160.6	253.4	340.6	171.5	185.6
January	*221.6*	*185.3*	*263.2*	*264.1*	*298.7*	*210.4*	*273.9*	*184.1*	*344.0*	*203.7*	*192.5*	*213.2*	*220.8*	*163.5*	*255.4*	*341.4*	*174.2*	*186.2*

[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 retail prices of 50 foods through 1949 and 59 foods from January 1950 to date 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. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	June 1946	*Jan. 1951*
United States	221.9	216.3	210.8	210.6	210.0	209.9	208.2	203.1	199.8	197.3	196.6	194.9	196.0	145.6	*221.6*
Atlanta, Ga	223.4	217.0	208.3	208.6	210.2	210.1	202.0	195.4	193.8	194.1	195.6	190.1	192.5	141.0	*224.8*
Baltimore, Md	231.8	226.4	220.5	221.2	221.8	222.0	220.4	215.6	210.0	207.0	207.1	205.0	206.6	152.4	*231.9*
Birmingham, Ala	219.8	212.3	203.0	202.7	206.4	201.5	199.8	192.2	191.8	189.9	189.2	183.0	186.4	147.7	*216.2*
Boston, Mass	209.1	204.1	201.5	201.9	200.1	202.9	202.0	196.1	190.6	188.6	187.9	185.4	186.6	138.0	*210.0*
Bridgeport, Conn	220.9	214.6	209.1	210.8	206.8	208.4	210.0	204.0	199.8	197.4	196.9	192.6	195.5	139.1	*221.6*
Buffalo, N. Y	215.5	207.5	205.7	204.0	202.6	203.5	204.9	199.0	193.9	192.3	191.6	189.4	189.8	140.2	*215.8*
Butte, Mont	220.7	215.8	212.2	212.0	209.4	209.1	204.9	203.0	198.5	196.7	194.5	193.9	194.1	139.7	*223.0*
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	229.2	225.9	220.2	220.6	219.2	218.8	211.9	208.6	205.5	201.1	201.0	200.3	200.3	148.2	*231.3*
Charleston, S. C	208.9	203.2	195.5	196.7	198.9	199.9	192.8	188.0	186.1	185.6	186.8	183.3	185.3	140.8	*209.1*
Chicago, Ill	225.1	221.6	214.8	215.0	214.7	217.0	214.8	208.4	206.0	201.1	201.1	198.6	199.9	142.8	*226.2*
Cincinnati, Ohio	223.7	215.9	210.7	212.6	214.2	213.2	210.2	205.1	202.0	197.7	198.2	197.0	197.4	141.4	*223.2*
Cleveland, Ohio	227.4	220.9	217.8	219.1	217.5	218.3	216.6	211.2	205.7	203.1	201.8	201.7	202.6	149.3	*226.7*
Columbus, Ohio	200.7	197.4	191.1	192.5	193.2	194.0	189.9	183.9	182.1	179.5	179.2	177.5	177.2	136.4	*202.3*
Dallas, Tex	225.9	221.1	213.1	213.5	215.6	214.2	207.2	201.5	199.8	197.1	197.0	197.9	198.4	142.4	*225.5*
Denver, Colo	227.8	223.6	216.0	215.1	212.2	214.8	209.6	205.9	203.0	199.0	199.0	196.6	196.8	145.3	*225.6*
Detroit, Mich	223.7	217.2	213.5	212.5	209.7	208.8	208.0	202.9	198.7	194.9	192.8	190.8	191.8	145.4	*224.6*
Fall River, Mass	216.0	211.4	206.2	207.6	205.6	207.7	207.2	200.7	195.6	193.7	192.7	190.8	191.9	138.1	*217.6*
Houston, Tex	236.0	227.5	222.1	222.3	223.3	221.9	212.8	208.1	206.3	206.6	209.2	206.0	207.7	144.0	*236.6*
Indianapolis, Ind	218.6	214.9	208.8	208.6	210.3	208.8	203.4	198.1	196.1	193.3	192.7	191.2	192.3	141.5	*220.6*
Jackson, Miss. [1]	223.1	216.0	211.6	213.9	213.9	213.2	206.0	201.0	201.2	199.9	198.7	196.7	199.9	150.6	*222.8*
Jacksonville, Fla	229.0	223.1	215.3	215.2	219.1	218.1	211.4	205.8	202.8	201.5	202.3	199.0	200.7	150.8	*229.4*
Kansas City, Mo	208.5	203.2	198.1	196.2	195.8	194.9	195.0	189.2	187.2	184.7	183.5	182.8	183.6	134.8	*209.1*
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	248.6	243.6	235.0	235.8	238.5	238.5	227.9	223.1	220.6	219.3	218.8	216.7	216.7	165.6	*248.8*
Little Rock, Ark	222.7	217.1	211.7	210.9	211.5	210.7	204.2	200.1	196.8	195.6	196.0	195.0	196.4	139.1	*224.1*
Los Angeles, Calif	226.3	218.0	212.1	210.9	207.8	208.6	204.4	201.6	201.3	201.6	199.5	198.9	201.4	154.8	*223.0*
Louisville, Ky	210.0	203.3	198.0	198.0	199.4	197.8	197.6	192.0	187.8	183.1	184.1	183.0	183.7	135.6	*211.6*
Manchester, N. H	215.1	210.1	207.4	208.8	206.2	207.3	206.3	200.6	196.2	192.6	193.3	190.4	191.6	144.4	*216.0*
Memphis, Tenn	227.6	224.0	218.3	220.1	221.5	219.4	213.6	208.3	205.8	203.4	204.8	202.9	203.1	153.6	*225.6*
Milwaukee, Wis	219.6	216.3	213.0	212.3	212.3	213.7	212.7	206.6	204.2	198.9	199.0	196.4	196.3	144.3	*219.9*
Minneapolis, Minn	213.8	206.8	202.1	200.7	199.1	200.7	196.8	194.1	191.3	187.1	187.2	187.5	189.1	137.5	*214.1*
Mobile, Ala	220.4	213.2	208.8	207.4	210.2	212.6	204.7	200.1	199.8	199.7	198.7	194.8	196.4	149.8	*220.7*
Newark, N. J	220.2	215.3	209.1	208.2	206.3	206.3	206.8	203.3	198.3	195.7	193.9	191.0	192.4	147.9	*217.2*
New Haven, Conn	214.0	208.7	203.6	205.4	203.6	203.8	204.5	199.8	194.9	192.3	192.3	190.1	190.6	140.4	*214.1*
New Orleans, La	237.8	228.2	220.7	221.5	225.2	227.0	218.5	212.9	210.8	211.3	209.8	207.4	209.6	157.6	*238.2*
New York, N. Y	221.0	216.1	211.3	210.2	210.6	207.2	209.2	203.7	200.3	198.7	197.2	195.9	195.9	149.2	*220.5*
Norfolk, Va	225.2	214.8	210.8	211.8	216.3	217.6	210.3	205.9	202.1	199.1	198.7	195.1	194.8	146.0	*226.4*
Omaha, Nebr	213.7	209.8	203.6	202.3	203.5	203.9	199.6	197.2	195.5	190.2	190.0	188.6	189.8	139.5	*214.9*
Peoria, Ill	233.4	226.9	224.4	225.0	224.2	224.3	221.2	216.8	211.9	208.3	207.4	206.5	205.9	151.3	*235.3*
Philadelphia, Pa	217.7	212.9	206.7	207.9	208.8	208.1	205.9	201.4	195.5	193.6	193.4	190.2	191.3	143.5	*215.7*
Pittsburgh, Pa	222.4	218.0	213.8	215.9	214.6	213.3	211.1	207.5	205.1	201.0	198.5	198.4	199.7	147.1	*221.7*
Portland, Maine	207.9	202.9	198.1	198.9	197.7	198.0	198.9	193.0	189.2	188.2	190.3	186.7	187.3	138.4	*209.3*
Portland, Oreg	243.4	234.9	230.7	228.7	228.5	227.5	224.2	219.1	216.6	212.9	211.3	212.1	210.4	158.4	*243.3*
Providence, R. I	225.1	219.3	213.7	214.4	213.6	214.4	213.5	207.9	203.0	199.6	198.8	197.0	198.3	144.9	*227.4*
Richmond, Va	215.6	210.3	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	200.7	195.2	191.1	189.0	189.3	187.9	188.3	138.4	*214.7*
Rochester, N. Y	212.2	206.1	202.6	204.5	202.0	201.7	203.4	196.4	193.7	189.6	191.2	190.0	190.7	142.5	*211.9*
St. Louis, Mo	234.0	229.7	221.2	220.2	220.4	220.8	220.1	210.2	207.2	202.6	204.7	202.8	204.6	147.4	*234.3*
St. Paul, Minn	210.5	202.8	198.4	196.9	195.3	195.7	194.4	192.5	189.7	186.3	187.0	186.6	186.4	137.3	*210.2*
Salt Lake City, Utah	222.2	217.2	212.4	211.4	210.9	210.1	202.8	202.2	199.2	196.2	196.8	198.8	198.7	151.7	*221.9*
San Francisco, Calif	238.0	229.0	219.3	217.0	214.3	217.3	215.9	211.1	210.4	210.8	210.5	211.9	214.3	155.5	*237.9*
Savannah, Ga	229.8	223.0	214.9	215.9	217.9	219.5	211.6	206.3	203.6	200.0	200.0	195.6	197.0	158.5	*231.1*
Scranton, Pa	217.7	212.1	207.1	207.2	208.9	209.8	209.5	204.2	199.6	194.0	194.7	191.4	192.4	144.0	*216.4*
Seattle, Wash	230.2	225.7	221.8	218.0	214.1	214.6	211.4	208.6	206.9	205.6	204.4	205.3	205.8	151.6	*228.0*
Springfield, Ill	233.7	231.7	223.1	222.1	218.6	219.8	218.6	211.8	207.5	202.7	201.8	200.7	200.9	150.1	*233.7*
Washington, D. C	221.2	216.7	208.9	208.9	207.0	207.4	205.8	201.9	196.9	194.4	194.7	194.0	194.4	145.5	*220.8*
Wichita, Kans. [1]	231.1	230.0	218.4	219.0	218.9	220.4	214.0	209.4	207.6	204.6	206.9	205.0	205.9	154.4	*223.3*
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	217.6	214.1	205.7	207.5	207.8	207.4	200.8	197.3	193.1	192.6	193.7	189.2	191.0	145.3	*218.5*

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Jan. 1951	Indexes 1935–39=100												
		Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	*Jan. 1951*
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat, 5 pounds	50.7	196.3	192.5	191.3	192.4	192.9	192.6	190.6	190.5	190.2	189.2	188.1	187.7	187.3	*196.5*
Corn flakes [1], 13 ounces	20.6	192.5	191.7	190.9	187.4	182.7	177.2	177.1	176.5	177.0	176.9	177.0	177.4	177.8	*191.6*
Corn meal, pound	9.5	200.5	197.8	197.9	204.0	205.4	205.9	190.9	181.9	179.9	176.6	176.3	176.2	177.7	*200.0*
Rice [2], do	18.0	100.7	101.0	98.6	97.5	96.8	95.5	92.4	93.1	93.0	92.8	92.4	92.4	92.2	*100.2*
Rolled oats [3], 20 ounces	17.0	154.5	153.4	152.5	150.3	146.8	146.1	145.8	145.8	145.9	145.9	146.2	146.2	146.4	*154.0*
Bakery products:															
Bread, white, pound	15.6	182.2	172.0	171.9	171.9	171.5	171.1	166.2	163.9	164.1	164.1	163.9	163.9	163.8	*182.2*
Vanilla cookies, do	49.1	209.8	201.7	202.8	201.3	201.6	197.0	193.3	191.7	191.6	189.8	189.8	190.1	189.9	*209.7*
Layer cake* [4], do	47.3	103.1	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak, do	105.6	312.3	297.6	286.4	287.1	288.2	293.3	295.9	287.9	274.7	256.6	253.4	250.1	252.1	*312.7*
Rib roast, do	83.2	288.0	273.3	266.0	265.3	270.2	271.7	272.1	264.1	255.3	241.4	239.3	237.5	238.5	*288.7*
Chuck roast, do	71.2	315.0	298.1	286.9	287.4	289.7	291.3	290.1	279.2	262.6	247.4	249.2	246.0	245.1	*317.9*
Hamburger [3], do	64.9	212.1	201.0	196.6	196.5	197.4	197.5	189.3	181.8	176.3	167.8	166.3	164.8	164.6	*210.9*
Frankfurters*, do	63.4	104.4	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Veal:															
Cutlets, do	120.4	300.2	286.7	281.1	281.0	280.1	277.8	275.3	271.2	265.1	258.5	262.5	261.4	255.8	*299.3*
Pork:															
Chops, do	75.4	228.1	216.6	221.8	229.9	261.2	253.5	268.6	243.5	238.0	206.6	210.0	200.7	186.9	*228.3*
Bacon, sliced, do	67.1	175.9	171.9	174.8	183.9	184.3	181.7	171.4	161.9	157.4	154.1	155.1	154.7	154.7	*176.1*
Ham, whole, do	66.1	224.9	212.7	204.9	210.7	233.6	236.4	229.7	215.8	206.6	193.6	198.0	195.3	192.5	*224.6*
Salt pork, do	39.4	186.7	184.5	183.6	184.8	183.1	179.6	164.8	160.5	152.5	149.3	152.2	150.2	153.2	*185.2*
Lamb:															
Leg, do	78.7	277.9	273.3	268.4	263.5	268.4	271.2	273.3	272.4	266.2	255.9	250.5	242.4	238.1	*278.3*
Poultry, do	------	184.3	179.3	180.1	187 2	199.2	202.3	189.8	185.1	184.4	187.8	180.6	164.9	158.9	*184.1*
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed [5], do	46.3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dressed and drawn [6], do	60.2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) [7], do	([8])	283.0	279.5	278.5	277.1	276.2	272.8	270.0	268.4	264.9	269.4	273.6	259.1	272.2	*289.6*
Salmon, pink, 16 ounce can	61.1	493.7	484.5	473.1	446.9	381.1	357.9	344.8	344.1	346.4	347.4	351.5	365.4	355.9	*465.1*
Dairy products:															
Butter, pound	83.1	228.0	209.7	205.0	204.1	198.9	197.9	195.6	195.4	196.0	197.6	200.7	201.6	201.8	*228.1*
Cheese, American process, do	57.7	254.9	232.4	230.3	228.5	229.0	228.2	226.3	226.2	228.0	229.0	230.1	230.6	231.1	*254.7*
Milk, fresh (delivered), quart	22.5	183.5	179.0	178.3	177.4	170.6	167.5	164.2	160.4	160.8	162.0	165.3	167.0	167.9	*183.3*
Milk, fresh (grocery) [9], do	21.3	185.7	180.6	181.1	180.3	174.2	170.0	165.7	162.0	162.9	165.1	168.4	169.7	170.2	*186.2*
Milk, evaporated, 14½ ounce can	13.8	194.1	183.7	183.0	182.8	181 1	177.8	173.9	174.2	174.3	174.5	175.1	174.9	175.1	*193.6*
Ice cream*, pint	31.0	104.2	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Eggs: Eggs, fresh, dozen	66.8	191.5	249.4	205.4	206.2	192.1	182.2	163.3	148.4	143.7	149.8	149.5	140.8	152.3	*192.5*
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples, pound	10.9	204.4	195.3	187.0	190.3	229.5	237.5	340.6	301.1	256.3	220.1	204.9	187.5	178.6	*207.5*
Bananas, do	16.1	266.5	271.0	266.4	261.4	247.1	263.8	268.6	271.9	274.6	274.7	278.2	278.2	273.1	*266.9*
Oranges, size 200, dozen	43.7	153.3	166.5	176.3	191.0	175.4	174.0	182.9	172.8	168.0	173.9	177.8	176.5	156.5	*152.6*
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green, pound	32.6	303.5	310.6	228.4	154.5	160.1	143.7	165.6	151.0	210.0	199.5	180.2	215.2	274.9	*301.8*
Cabbage, do	9.0	239.6	158.5	125.6	126.5	134.3	142.5	158.7	174.3	174.0	168.6	178.7	169.6	173.9	*236.3*
Carrots, bunch	11.2	206.0	203.8	203.1	177.0	180.2	181.2	195.1	181.7	178.3	175.3	177.3	184.9	202.6	*205.7*
Lettuce, head	13.6	164.3	167.6	173.3	159.2	155.8	150.7	138.9	167.3	189.6	159.5	156.5	172.2	220.1	*164.3*
Onions, pound	5.9	144.0	133.1	128.9	133.8	148.7	174.0	197.4	187.1	161.9	145.2	157.4	187.1	216.9	*143.0*
Potatoes, 15 pounds	62.8	172.3	163.8	154.0	163.5	178.8	202.0	216.3	219.3	207.7	198.4	194.9	195.2	196.5	*172.7*
Sweetpotatoes, pound	9.5	182.5	177.5	161.2	159.3	184.8	216.0	198.5	209.4	219.0	211.7	210.4	206.0	205.6	*182.1*
Tomatoes [10], do	38.7	254.7	193.6	167.9	131.6	86.1	117.5	215.4	208.3	154.1	175.8	142.3	156.9	165.3	*256.4*
Frozen fruits and vegetables:															
Strawberries*, 16 ounces	59.2	100.8	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Orange juice*, 6 ounces	23.9	102.0	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Peas*, 12 ounces	24.8	99.1	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Canned fruits and vegetables:															
Canned fruits:															
Peaches, No. 2½ can	33.1	172.1	168.2	166.7	164.6	158.3	151.5	142.4	140.1	138.2	138.4	139.1	140.1	141.8	*171.7*
Pineapple, do	38.5	177.5	176.1	176.0	175.7	175.0	174.8	172.7	172.0	171.9	173.1	173.7	173.6	174.2	*178.0*
Canned vegetables:															
Corn, No. 2 can	19.8	159.5	154.3	150.5	147.8	141.4	139.5	137.5	138.4	137.3	138.9	139.7	142.2	144.1	*159.7*
Tomatoes, do	17.1	191.2	176.3	172.0	169.1	164.4	163.9	161.5	161.6	161.7	160.1	159.4	157.9	158.2	*190.6*
Peas [11], No. 303 can	21.9	119.5	117.8	117.2	117.3	116.0	114.8	112.9	114.3	113.5	114.6	114.8	114.0	113.1	*119.4*
Baby foods*, 4½–4¾ ounces	9.8	100.2	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dried fruits and vegetables:															
Dried fruits, prunes, pound	27.2	268.0	264.6	261.4	253.4	242.0	238.2	235.7	237.8	236.7	235.3	233.3	232.1	232.5	*268.1*
Dried vegetables, navy beans, do	17.2	231.8	226.7	218.8	214.0	210.7	209.4	203.9	202.7	203.4	202.1	203.1	204.5	206.9	*231.7*
Beverages:															
Coffee, do	85.7	340.7	331.4	332.5	343.2	336.1	328.1	303.6	294.9	298.4	306.9	310.9	304.0	298.9	*340.7*
Cola drink*, Carton of 6	28.2	107.8	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fats and oils:															
Lard, pound	24.7	166.3	149.5	142.0	142.6	156.1	157.9	118.7	116.0	112.5	109.3	110.3	109.7	113.1	*166.7*
Shortening, hydrogenated, do	39.5	191.2	175.1	169.4	169.0	168.2	166.1	157.2	155.6	151.8	148.4	147.2	146.2	148.8	*190.8*
Salad dressing, pint	39.0	161.4	152.9	148.9	148.4	148.1	146.9	142.0	142.1	140.2	138.9	137.6	138.0	138.3	*161.2*
Margarine, pound	------	193.9	179.9	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.7	164.2	161.1	160.5	160.1	156.4	154.5	155.3	*192.9*
Uncolored [12], do	37.5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Colored [13], do	36.6	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar, 5 pounds	50.2	187.3	186.5	186.8	187.3	188.5	188.7	177.0	175.3	175.5	176.1	177.8	178.9	179.8	*187.2*
Grape jelly*, 12 ounces	23.9	100.3	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

*New item: Dec. 1950=100.
[1] Specification changed to 13 ounces in December.
[2] July 1947=100.
[3] February 1943=100.
[4] Priced in 46 cities.
[5] Priced in 29 cities.
[6] Priced in 27 cities.
[7] 1938–39=100.
[8] Average price not computed.
[9] Specification revised in November 1950.
[10] October 1949=100.
[11] No. 303 canned fancy grade peas introduced in April 1950 in place of No. 2 can standard.
[12] Priced in 18 cities in January 1951, 19 cities July through December 1950. Priced in 56 cities before that date.
[13] Priced in 37 cities July through December 1950 and 38 cities in January 1951.

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 [2]	All commodities except farm products [2]	All commodities except farm products and foods [1]
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77,0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
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	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	166.1	191.9	148.0	133.3	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
January	151.5	154.7	154.8	179.3	138.5	131.4	168.4	191.6	115.7	144.7	110.0	159.8	144.8	148.2	150.5	145.8
February	152.7	159.1	156.7	179.0	138.2	131.3	168.6	192.8	115.2	145.2	110.0	162.4	144.3	149.1	151.1	145.9
March	152.7	159.4	155.5	179.6	137.3	131.5	168.5	194.2	116.3	145.5	110.7	162.8	144.1	148.9	151.0	146.1
April	152.9	159.3	155.3	179.4	136.4	131.2	168.7	194.8	117.1	145.8	112.6	162.5	143.9	149.4	151.2	146.4
May	155.9	164.7	159.9	181.0	136.1	132.1	169.7	198.1	116.4	146.6	114.7	166.3	145.6	152.2	153.7	147.6
June	157.3	165.9	162.1	182.6	136.8	132.7	171.9	202.1	114.5	146.9	114.7	167.7	148.4	153.5	155.2	148.8
July	162.9	176.0	171.4	187.2	142.6	133.4	172.4	207.3	118.1	148.7	119.0	175.8	152.9	158.0	159.8	151.5
August	166.4	177.6	174.6	195.6	149.5	134.4	174.3	213.9	122.5	153.9	124.3	179.1	159.2	161.2	163.7	155.5
September	169.5	180.4	177.2	202.9	158.3	135.1	176.7	219.6	128.6	159.2	127.4	181.8	165.7	164.0	166.9	159.2
October	169.1	177.8	172.5	208.5	163.1	135.4	178.6	218.9	132.2	163.8	131.3	180.2	169.3	163.5	166.9	161.5
November	171.7	183.7	175.2	211.6	166.7	135.6	180.4	217.8	135.0	166.9	137.6	184.5	173.0	165.1	168.8	163.7
December	175.3	[c] 187.4	[c] 179.0	[c] 218.8	171.2	135.6	[c] 184.8	221.5	139.6	169.9	140.5	[c] 187.1	178.1	168.9	172.3	166.6
1951: January	180.0	194.0	182.3	235.0	178.3	136.4	187.4	225.6	144.5	174.4	142.4	192.5	185.0	173.0	176.7	170.2

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; building materials, and chemicals and allied products. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, and meats.

[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.

[c] Corrected.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1951	1950												1946	1939
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	June	Aug.
All commodities[2]	180.0	175.3	171.7	169.1	169.5	166.4	162.9	157.3	155.9	152.9	152.7	152.7	151.5	112.9	75.0
Farm products	194.0	c 187.4	183.7	177.8	180.4	177.6	176.0	165.9	164.7	159.3	159.4	159.1	154.7	140.1	61.0
Grains	186.6	180.9	172.1	165.3	166.5	167.7	173.5	169.3	172.3	169.6	165.4	161.3	160.2	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry r	222.2	204.9	197.3	198.7	211.3	217.3	215.8	197.5	194.6	178.0	180.3	179.9	170.5	137.4	66.0
Livestock r	250.6	231.8	222.6	223.8	237.5	243.8	242.5	222.4	218.5	197.9	199.7	200.6	192.0	143.4	67.7
Poultry r	84.7	74.5	74.9	77.1	85.3	90.2	87.6	77.2	79.6	84.0	89.7	81.4	66.7	(3)	(3)
Other farm products	177.8	c 177.4	177.4	167.4	164.4	155.3	151.8	145.0	143.7	144.2	144.2	144.9	142.6	137.5	60.1
Eggs r	116.5	c 149.5	148.2	141.0	128.8	110.1	103.8	91.3	85.4	90.7	94.6	87.3	86.0	97.3	47.5
Foods	182.3	c 179.0	175.2	172.5	177.2	174.6	171.4	162.1	159.9	155.3	155.5	156.7	154.8	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	171.5	164.4	164.1	160.8	154.7	148.0	141.8	135.9	138.0	141.1	144.8	147.5	148.8	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	163.5	157.7	154.1	153.8	155.5	154.9	151.2	145.6	146.0	145.9	145.6	144.8	144.3	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	135.8	137.8	140.4	129.5	131.0	132.0	137.0	140.5	139.2	137.6	134.9	138.2	134.3	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish r	242.7	233.7	223.4	223.7	241.0	240.2	240.7	223.7	217.1	200.6	200.0	201.6	194.5	110.1	73.7
Meats r	261.5	251.9	240.5	240.8	259.5	258.3	260.1	241.4	234.0	214.7	213.6	216.3	208.3	116.6	78.1
Poultry r	98.2	92.3	90.8	90.2	99.0	103.5	97.9	91.5	90.0	89.9	92.7	86.8	83.1	(3)	(3)
Other foods	157.7	c 161.5	158.9	156.4	158.7	154.1	145.1	133.1	130.9	129.3	129.8	129.6	131.0	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	235.0	c 218.8	211.6	208.5	202.9	195.6	187.2	182.6	181.0	179.4	179.6	179.0	179.3	122.4	92.7
Shoes	219.6	c 209.4	204.0	200.3	194.8	191.4	185.8	184.8	185.0	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	318.8	277.5	269.3	266.3	264.7	238.2	219.8	202.1	194.4	187.2	190.4	188.2	189.0	121.5	77.2
Leather	224.8	213.8	204.9	201.3	196.8	192.3	185.3	180.6	179.3	179.1	177.9	176.6	177.6	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	188.0	173.9	164.9	164.9	151.3	151.3	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	115.2	97.1
Textile products	178.3	171.2	166.7	163.1	158.3	149.5	142.6	136.8	136.1	136.4	137.3	138.2	138.5	109.2	67.8
Clothing	161.6	155.4	151.4	147.7	146.7	145.2	144.3	143.8	143.8	144.2	143.5	143.1	143.9	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods	239.1	236.1	231.7	225.7	221.6	206.8	190.7	173.8	172.0	172.8	176.5	178.4	178.7	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	115.2	113.7	111.4	109.2	105.3	101.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.6	98.5	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon r	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	41.7	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.6	30.2	28.5
Silk r	87.6	75.0	69.0	65.3	64.9	65.6	60.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	49.1	50.1	50.1	(4)	44.3
Woolen and worsted	217.4	195.3	192.5	188.9	178.7	157.7	150.9	148.3	146.2	146.1	146.3	147.2	147.0	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	238.5	c 229.6	210.4	207.3	191.3	181.5	168.5	164.5	164.6	165.8	166.9	170.3	171.7	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	136.4	135.6	135.6	135.4	135.1	134.4	133.4	132.7	132.1	131.2	131.5	131.3	131.4	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	145.8	145.7	144.7	143.9	142.8	142.1	141.0	140.1	139.2	142.6	141.9	139.3	139.3	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	193.2	193.2	193.3	193.3	193.1	192.5	191.9	192.1	192.6	193.4	198.5	196.7	196.2	132.8	96.0
Coke	232.8	232.7	232.5	231.1	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	224.7	223.7	222.2	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	65.5	65.2	65.6	65.5	67.0	67.0	66.6	67.8	67.9	69.6	68.9	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	90.2	90.5	88.9	89.0	88.1	88.3	87.3	87.2	86.8	88.3	87.4	85.0	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products r	119.4	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.8	116.8	115.5	113.9	112.6	109.5	108.6	109.4	109.4	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products[2]	187.4	c 184.8	180.4	178.6	176.7	174.3	172.4	171.9	169.7	168.7	168.5	168.6	168.4	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment r	156.1	c 154.6	153.2	152.0	150.3	145.5	143.9	143.7	143.7	143.4	143.1	143.1	143.0	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery r	158.3	c 157.1	155.7	154.5	152.7	147.7	146.2	146.0	146.0	145.8	145.6	145.7	145.7	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	185.6	c 182.1	174.0	173.2	172.2	171.0	169.8	169.4	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.8	167.3	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products	186.1	183.2	172.8	172.7	172.5	172.3	172.3	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.1	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished	196.2	196.2	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	184.9	184.7	184.7	184.7	182.2	108.9	96.0
Finished	184.9	181.6	171.2	171.1	170.9	170.6	170.6	170.4	170.1	170.1	170.1	170.0	169.7	112.8	99.0
Motor vehicles r	178.8	c 178.4	176.9	176.8	176.5	176.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.6	176.5	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.0	186.6	186.4	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.7	186.7	142.8	95.6
Trucks	142.1	c 140.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.1	133.0	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.8	133.0	133.8	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	187.9	182.5	181.7	173.3	166.1	156.3	150.6	148.4	136.3	128.9	127.2	128.1	128.6	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating r	183.7	183.6	182.5	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	106.0	79.3
Plumbing r	139.5	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Building materials	225.6	221.5	217.8	218.9	219.6	213.9	207.3	202.1	198.1	194.8	194.2	192.8	191.6	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	181.5	c 179.9	178.5	178.1	168.7	167.8	167.4	164.3	163.9	163.4	163.3	163.2	163.5	121.3	90.5
Cement†	147.1	141.2	140.8	140.2	136.3	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.8	102.6	91.3
Lumber	354.9	348.4	347.6	358.4	371.5	357.6	338.0	322.6	310.8	299.4	295.9	292.1	287.5	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials r	162.1	155.3	148.2	145.7	145.9	142.4	138.6	137.7	136.8	136.7	138.2	139.0	139.0	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint r	152.1	148.1	143.6	142.4	142.4	141.3	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	99.3	92.9
Paint materials r	176.2	166.2	156.1	152.1	152.4	146.2	141.3	139.5	137.6	137.3	140.5	142.2	142.2	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating r	183.7	183.6	182.5	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	106.0	79.3
Plumbing r	139.5	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Structural steel	204.3	204.3	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials	195.7	c 193.8	189.4	186.6	182.5	178.7	177.4	175.0	172.7	172.0	172.2	171.1	170.5	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	144.5	139.6	135.6	132.2	128.6	122.5	118.1	114.5	116.4	117.1	116.3	115.2	115.7	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	138.1	136.1	134.3	131.6	125.4	122.1	119.3	117.3	116.5	116.4	115.4	114.7	114.7	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	184.6	175.1	163.8	161.1	153.4	135.0	129.1	122.7	122.3	122.0	121.9	121.4	121.5	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	117.3	115.6	112.0	111.2	111.4	112.1	110.1	108.4	116.8	117.4	117.3	116.9	117.4	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	109.1	c 107.4	104.7	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.6	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	200.4	180.9	171.5	160.3	163.9	141.5	125.7	111.9	122.2	127.5	125.6	120.9	122.7	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	174.4	169.9	166.9	163.8	159.2	153.9	148.7	146.9	146.6	145.8	145.5	145.2	144.7	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	185.5	180.2	176.6	173.7	168.1	162.8	156.2	154.2	154.1	152.6	152.2	151.8	151.5	114.5	90.0
Furniture r	162.7	159.2	156.7	153.5	149.9	144.6	141.0	139.4	138.9	138.8	138.6	138.4	137.8	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	142.4	140.5	137.6	131.3	127.4	124.3	119.0	114.7	114.7	112.6	110.7	110.0	110.0	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes r	82.8	c 82.5	82.3	78.1	77.4	75.0	68.7	67.0	65.8	65.0	64.3	64.3	64.3	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	226.3	224.4	211.4	199.6	203.8	205.6	240.5	213.2	235.5	215.6	193.7	177.3	179.3	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	196.5	189.0	178.7	173.4	167.1	163.9	159.9	155.6	155.4	155.4	155.5	155.6	155.9	115.6	80.0
Paperboard	221.1	214.0	193.0	184.3	171.6	165.5	152.8	146.6	146.5	146.5	147.3	147.3	147.3	115.6	66.2
Paper	174.2	173.3	164.5	159.4	157.3	154.5	152.0	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.5	151.0	107.3	83.9
Wood pulp	272.1	222.6	222.6	222.6	201.8	201.5	203.1	186.9	184.8	185.0	184.3	183.8	183.8	154.1	69.6
Rubber, crude	148.4	146.1	150.5	131.5	114.7	106.1	78.4	63.4	58.4	48.7	41.3	41.1	39.1	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	137.1	136.6	134.7	130.5	127.8	125.4	121.7	120.7	120.5	120.3	120.4	120.4	120.5	101.0	81.3
Soaps and detergents r	157.8	152.3	144.4	143.2	140.0	130.5	122.0	122.1	122.8	122.9	122.9	123.0	123.1	101.3	78.9

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] See footnote 2, table D–7. [3] Not available. [4] Index based on old series not available. Revised series first used in index in December [5] Index based on old series not available. Revised series first used in index in May 1950. c Corrected. r Revised.

† Revired indexes for dates prior to August 1949 available upon request.

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	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950: January [2]	245	365	170,000	595,000	2,700,000	.39
February [2]	205	355	56,000	590,000	8,600,000	1.40
March [2]	300	450	84,000	630,000	3,900,000	.51
April [2]	405	600	156,000	290,000	3,300,000	.49
May [2]	485	715	352,000	505,000	3,300,000	.44
June [2]	480	755	271,000	390,000	2,600,000	.34
July [2]	460	705	220,000	390,000	2,800,000	.40
August [2]	620	860	340,000	430,000	2,600,000	.31
September [2]	525	800	275,000	460,000	3,500,000	.48
October [2]	525	800	180,000	300,000	2,450,000	.30
November [2]	250	575	160,000	275,000	1,750,000	.23
December [2]	200	400	40,000	100,000	1,000,000	.14
1951: January [3]	400	550	185,000	215,000	1,200,000	.15

[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 1950 are not final although revisions have been made on basis of most current information. Figures for December 1950 in particular, are based on very incomplete data.

[3] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1951		1950											1950	1949
	Feb.[2]	Jan.[3]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$1,980	$2,068	$2,235	$2,554	$2,750	$2,816	$2,799	$2,676	$2,535	$2,282	$1,988	$1,750	$1,618	$27,715	$22,594
Private construction	1,545	1,571	1,686	1,885	2,006	2,072	2,074	1,998	1,883	1,689	1,482	1,313	1,262	20,648	16,204
Residential building (nonfarm)	864	901	980	1,126	1,237	1,306	1,310	1,253	1,171	1,035	882	741	717	12,500	8,290
New dwelling units	800	830	900	1,035	1,135	1,195	1,200	1,145	1,065	940	800	675	655	11,425	7,280
Additions and alterations	47	54	62	73	84	94	93	93	92	82	70	55	51	900	825
Nonhousekeeping [5]	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	15	14	13	12	11	11	175	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	383	376	392	401	379	352	332	325	306	274	248	249	252	3,767	3,228
Industrial	134	128	125	119	111	101	90	84	78	73	70	69	70	1,059	972
Commercial	122	122	138	147	135	121	114	116	110	92	76	77	77	1,282	1,027
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	46	47	47	46	42	39	35	31	28	26	24	25	27	398	321
Stores, restaurants, and garages	76	75	91	101	93	82	79	85	82	66	52	52	50	884	706
Other nonresidential building	127	126	129	135	133	130	128	125	118	109	102	103	105	1,426	1,229
Religious	36	37	39	40	39	38	37	35	33	30	28	28	29	407	360
Educational	27	28	30	30	29	28	26	25	23	21	20	21	22	298	269
Social and recreational	17	18	20	22	23	23	24	23	21	19	17	17	18	247	262
Hospital and institutional [7]	31	30	29	30	30	29	30	30	30	29	27	27	26	342	202
Miscellaneous	16	13	11	13	12	12	11	12	11	10	10	10	10	132	136
Farm construction	74	69	66	74	88	106	116	113	108	100	88	79	75	1,087	1,292
Public utilities	219	220	243	277	295	301	305	296	285	267	253	235	209	3,182	3,316
Railroad	15	22	24	28	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	21	16	310	352
Telephone and telegraph	31	29	34	40	40	43	45	45	42	41	40	38	32	470	533
Other public utilities	173	169	185	209	226	228	230	222	215	199	187	176	161	2,402	2,431
All other private [8]	5	5	5	7	7	7	11	11	13	13	11	9	9	112	78
Public construction	435	497	549	669	744	744	725	678	652	593	506	437	356	7,067	6,390
Residential building [9]	29	29	28	31	30	28	27	24	28	28	28	28	26	341	359
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	205	214	209	221	230	214	205	196	191	187	178	170	154	2,310	2,056
Industrial	37	34	29	30	31	22	19	18	16	17	13	11	7	220	177
Educational	108	110	110	112	114	108	102	98	94	90	87	84	79	1,158	934
Hospital and institutional	31	37	37	40	42	40	40	37	39	40	40	40	38	470	477
Other nonresidential	29	33	33	39	43	44	44	43	42	40	38	35	30	462	468
Military and naval facilities [10]	25	27	25	26	28	22	16	10	10	8	9	8	9	180	137
Highways	65	105	155	240	290	310	305	275	250	210	145	100	55	2,425	2,129
Sewer and water	49	52	55	59	62	60	58	56	55	54	52	49	46	655	619
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	8	10	11	17	20	20	21	18	17	15	13	11	10	185	203
Conservation and development	49	54	60	67	76	82	85	91	92	82	73	62	49	875	792
All other public [12]	5	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	9	7	96	95

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, 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 building authorized (tables F–3 and F–4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding.

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F–2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction[1]

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction[2]	Airports[3]	Building								Conservation and development			Highways	All other[6]
			Total	Residential	Non-residential						Total	Reclamation	River, harbor and flood control		
					Total	Educational[4]	Hospitals and institutional			Administrative and general[5]	Other non-residential					
							Total	Veterans	Other							
1935	$1,478,073	(7)	$442,782	$7,833	$434,949	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	$438,725	$158,027	$280,698	$381,037	$215,529
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
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	133,010	59,051	73,959	360,865	151,968
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554
1939	1,586,604	$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	197,589	69,028	128,561	364,048	79,808
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	199,684	41,880	157,804	446,903	363,391
1942	7,871,986	579,176	6,226,878	565,247	5,661,631	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1943	2,877,044	243,443	2,068,337	405,537	1,662,800	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	155,737	101,270	54,467	161,852	247,675
1944	1,861,449	110,872	1,438,849	117,504	1,321,345	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,508
1945	1,092,181	41,219	806,917	60,535	746,382	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,926
1946	1,502,701	15,068	617,132	452,204	164,928	$14,664	$14,281	$9,032	$5,249	$9,713	$126,270	290,163	149,870	140,293	534,653	45,685
1947	1,473,910	25,075	454,593	60,694	393,899	47,750	101,992	96,140	5,852	32,550	211,607	307,695	75,483	232,212	659,645	26,902
1948	1,906,466	55,577	543,118	47,198	495,920	1,424	263,296	168,616	94,680	29,926	201,274	494,871	147,732	347,139	767,460	45,440
1949	2,172,333	49,317	878,231	46,800	831,431	1,041	353,671	123,967	229,704	88,856	387,863	497,557	184,803	312,754	690,469	56,759
1948: January	136,910	892	31,643	149	31,494	306	8,945	8,626	319	1,974	20,269	54,115	4,876	49,239	47,696	2,564
February	184,965	1,586	66,662	3,084	63,578	164	41,781	41,557	224	1,735	19,898	65,119	1,229	63,890	50,194	1,404
March	155,376	5,675	72,158	1,159	70,999	257	59,417	56,214	3,203	1,229	10,096	22,439	6,639	15,800	51,582	3,522
April	177,950	3,850	26,879	10,330	16,549	12	5,773	5,049	724	1,871	8,893	84,888	56,984	27,904	58,247	4,086
May	153,836	5,634	59,603	463	59,140	468	21,783	20,044	1,739	1,869	35,020	10,495	4,738	5,757	75,645	2,459
June	181,347	4,930	78,600	19,602	58,998	92	19,201	13,876	5,325	9,735	29,970	24,564	8,887	15,677	68,569	4,684
July	151,963	5,251	21,859	272	21,587	6	11,887	1,697	10,190	1,413	8,281	41,947	1,327	40,620	76,428	6,478
August	147,075	6,616	24,398	7,059	17,339	4	10,453	872	9,581	1,054	5,828	22,505	4,269	18,236	91,310	2,246
September	135,771	8,142	28,692	66	28,626	31	18,711	13,287	5,424	3,184	6,700	29,191	2,959	26,232	65,975	3,771
October	180,274	3,678	77,644	785	76,859	0	36,316	6,498	29,818	3,312	37,231	37,158	19,371	17,787	55,747	6,047
November	118,629	3,792	22,117	2,374	19,743	84	11,830	436	11,394	891	6,938	35,409	13,895	21,514	51,972	5,339
December	182,370	5,531	32,863	1,855	31,008	0	17,199	460	16,739	1,659	12,150	67,041	22,558	44,483	74,095	2,840
1949: January	97,047	5,520	40,410	101	40,309	148	8,192	428	7,764	25,008	6,961	15,141	7,596	7,545	34,465	1,511
February	101,298	242	45,058	2,535	42,523	635	12,651	5,477	7,174	22,719	6,518	24,032	3,083	20,949	29,000	2,966
March	182,992	4,288	45,051	4,602	40,449	0	26,663	9,612	17,051	1,747	12,039	84,342	22,546	61,796	41,646	7,665
April	133,535	4,212	34,148	4,498	29,650	18	21,352	1,204	20,148	949	7,331	39,899	18,778	21,121	52,099	3,177
May	257,834	7,233	71,383	6,245	65,138	30	23,649	1,045	22,604	13,658	27,801	89,536	61,537	27,999	83,769	5,913
June	325,997	12,262	143,870	23,017	120,853	0	64,985	14,814	50,171	10,564	45,304	80,530	26,603	53,927	80,348	8,987
July	142,768	4,818	37,979	821	37,158	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	12,374	22,115	6,822	15,293	75,448	2,408
August	272,671	3,385	134,548	49	134,499	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	89,846	52,304	12,375	39,929	79,020	3,414
September	171,714	1,902	82,101	446	81,655	0	56,125	26,500	29,625	538	24,992	20,679	10,179	10,500	63,035	3,997
October	103,616	3,413	36,718	672	36,046	0	15,004	8,737	6,267	4,333	16,709	12,914	1,091	11,823	49,910	661
November	222,263	790	131,881	9	131,872	60	16,600	7,387	9,213	5,308	109,904	42,186	5,677	36,509	38,100	9,306
December	160,598	1,252	75,084	3,805	71,279	0	42,150	23,069	19,081	1,045	28,084	13,879	8,516	5,363	63,629	6,754
1950: January	126,308	4,383	46,513	109	46,404	144	27,477	19,328	8,149	12,805	5,978	25,578	17,933	7,645	40,998	8,836
February	112,191	2,899	35,443	127	35,316	138	30,676	17,302	13,374	1,052	3,450	25,537	7,087	18,450	42,357	5,955
March	203,476	7,997	26,727	1,036	25,691	20	19,901	14,391	5,510	3,457	2,313	101,266	69,797	31,469	61,026	6,460
April	151,822	5,556	59,780	3,406	56,374	70	35,797	21,459	14,338	2,364	18,143	19,063	2,763	16,300	63,453	3,970
May	209,410	3,258	51,413	1,493	49,920	0	27,558	13,299	14,259	2,474	19,888	67,473	7,726	59,747	80,618	6,648
June	327,028	3,066	122,303	5,223	117,080	1,430	41,655	7,629	34,026	25,187	48,808	76,898	43,620	33,278	110,963	13,798
July	145,157	2,929	46,410	634	45,776	616	31,177	8,007	23,170	2,172	11,811	13,474	10,531	2,943	77,869	4,475
August	133,914	2,709	26,250	33	26,217	174	11,595	200	11,395	1,732	12,716	15,516	8,364	7,152	83,292	6,147
September	171,590	1,535	76,475	1,284	75,191	0	33,915	12,957	20,958	1,532	39,744	16,084	9,762	6,322	72,300	5,196
October	236,225	3,382	142,524	200	142,324	19	18,734	643	18,091	1,226	122,345	19,537	13,471	6,066	55,531	15,251
November[9]	140,268	1,266	22,558	233	22,325	2	14,314	676	13,638	1,846	6,163	32,497	1,753	30,744	81,135	2,812
December[10]	534,733	359	460,735	730	460,005	0	11,823	3	11,820	349	[11]447,833	7,414	2,960	4,454	63,415	2,810

[1] Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both 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 non-maintenance 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 in New York City, the principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: $23,810,000), for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: $11,238,000), and for the General Assembly Building (June 1950: $10,704,000).

[6] Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[7] Included in "All other."

[8] Unavailable.

[9] Revised.

[10] Preliminary.

[11] Includes primarily construction projects for the Atomic Energy Commission.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building[1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes [2]	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Nonhousekeeping [5]			Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
		Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,396,274	3,724,926	2,845,398	132,367	747,161	285,625	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950 [6]	10,408,292	5,803,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,508	3,127,769	1,090,142	796,143	623,330	33,312	139,501	34,363
1949: December	564,435	277,622	219,701	9,790	48,131	10,350	4,669	216,189	55,604	43,422	31,410	1,982	10,030	1,287
1950: January	558,374	315,529	243,446	11,354	60,729	8,564	2,421	166,233	65,627	49,128	36,041	2,287	10,800	868
February	572,464	352,248	283,164	11,888	57,196	1,506	2,971	156,049	59,690	52,818	40,200	2,377	10,241	177
March	855,618	545,665	442,035	21,040	82,590	9,197	9,011	205,704	86,041	79,408	59,785	4,209	15,414	1,135
April	920,983	577,757	482,238	17,778	77,741	13,591	4,725	237,412	87,498	81,207	63,478	3,203	14,526	1,626
May	1,062,337	643,989	534,758	20,000	89,231	27,995	31,184	258,355	100,814	88,642	69,377	3,859	15,406	3,268
June	1,011,211	613,848	518,377	15,421	80,050	6,209	5,092	273,149	112,913	82,862	66,877	2,828	13,157	677
July	1,060,627	590,243	512,763	17,406	60,074	41,998	7,935	308,622	111,829	79,589	64,613	3,130	11,846	4,590
August	1,088,854	606,244	501,245	17,590	87,409	34,442	8,690	324,827	114,651	79,001	61,711	3,018	14,272	3,733
September	837,297	440,247	375,214	13,518	51,515	33,698	6,599	258,195	98,558	58,308	46,498	2,256	9,554	3,784
October	870,390	430,548	363,027	13,032	54,489	12,373	4,405	329,189	93,875	55,443	43,738	2,347	9,358	1,389
November [7]	707,673	341,336	297,465	11,192	32,679	29,260	5,546	250,616	80,915	44,588	36,244	2,056	6,288	2,940
December [8]	781,384	345,279	291,219	9,298	44,762	76,094	4,919	280,717	74,375	44,697	34,810	1,747	8,140	9,289

[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] Totals for 1950 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[7] Revised.

Preliminary.

TABLE F–4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1950												1949	1950 [3]	1949
	Dec.[4]	Nov.[5]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Total	Total
All types	$280,717	$250,616	$329,189	$258,195	$324,827	$308,622	$273,149	$258,355	$237,412	$205,704	$156,049	$166,233	$216,189	$3,127,769	$2,408,445
New England	16,462	13,675	15,651	12,701	21,082	19,988	12,586	17,078	15,648	10,377	17,552	17,361	13,090	193,386	115,582
Middle Atlantic	36,916	47,556	68,679	45,232	42,775	47,472	45,928	41,984	32,117	25,617	20,195	32,357	57,807	516,583	429,042
East North Central	42,105	46,313	94,850	61,897	67,251	61,510	63,794	59,853	68,708	47,228	28,422	23,663	40,528	675,555	492,384
West North Central	17,797	21,063	25,098	23,630	27,348	25,806	32,526	24,910	22,186	15,939	10,674	6,977	13,844	262,737	203,409
South Atlantic	37,650	25,316	26,444	27,662	42,080	38,081	31,827	33,230	28,515	26,591	22,332	23,464	21,428	375,803	311,540
East South Central	10,826	7,904	16,441	8,408	12,630	16,570	12,568	9,264	10,483	10,637	10,506	12,586	12,891	144,084	133,377
West South Central	60,882	28,016	34,901	30,806	42,454	39,673	33,130	27,795	22,864	22,513	16,080	23,529	17,386	388,201	270,406
Mountain	8,611	8,929	7,416	13,453	15,511	9,413	9,518	7,310	6,971	16,307	5,740	3,078	10,478	112,265	104,112
Pacific	49,467	51,844	39,708	34,406	53,695	50,110	31,272	36,931	29,921	30,496	24,548	23,219	28,737	459,155	348,592
Industrial buildings [6]	26,646	27,228	44,892	29,203	31,373	29,604	24,575	20,893	18,962	15,353	11,856	14,008	14,882	296,803	203,699
New England	1,062	1,653	1,755	1,558	2,173	1,282	928	1,225	1,415	431	328	190	321	13,999	6,450
Middle Atlantic	5,705	2,586	7,281	4,308	4,762	10,972	3,927	5,219	2,734	3,000	1,406	3,522	1,804	55,679	40,386
East North Central	8,074	9,619	23,745	13,572	11,948	7,005	9,077	6,955	6,217	5,457	4,706	4,455	8,442	110,829	77,037
West North Central	1,696	5,149	3,077	1,143	2,906	2,223	1,109	2,200	1,329	844	984	709	785	23,369	15,689
South Atlantic	1,495	963	1,017	1,033	1,619	1,297	3,298	778	1,201	1,019	482	864	1,179	17,019	19,174
East South Central	1,972	1,456	1,168	946	1,000	1,888	417	234	1,708	1,264	885	416	753	13,355	8,736
West South Central	903	1,677	2,388	1,815	2,332	2,025	1,411	691	1,664	851	783	1,262	308	17,800	6,859
Mountain	789	190	278	846	592	161	1,420	288	330	349	90	135	113	5,469	4,370
Pacific	4,950	3,936	4,182	3,983	4,042	2,751	2,990	3,302	2,363	2,139	2,191	2,454	1,178	39,284	24,999
Commercial buildings [7]	119,091	95,985	117,952	93,691	124,598	96,008	97,177	90,895	83,198	85,507	55,559	61,799	52,127	1,122,583	752,810
New England	7,244	2,115	5,343	5,700	3,270	5,170	4,767	6,327	6,241	4,348	1,379	1,785	2,089	53,675	36,668
Middle Atlantic	14,622	28,391	37,017	14,293	18,746	12,599	16,498	12,825	13,228	11,071	10,059	22,522	10,388	212,645	127,049
East North Central	15,107	15,971	17,697	18,152	24,797	20,370	20,683	18,857	15,242	16,952	9,930	7,558	10,119	201,314	147,620
West North Central	6,873	5,045	8,335	10,336	10,984	7,720	8,813	10,780	10,371	8,209	3,454	3,185	5,818	94,104	52,907
South Atlantic	17,467	8,553	11,877	10,280	16,071	12,397	13,016	11,678	10,904	11,642	10,331	5,411	6,402	139,990	106,037
East South Central	4,208	2,226	3,344	4,055	4,720	5,255	5,662	4,060	3,512	3,395	2,893	2,747	2,457	46,076	36,020
West South Central	35,996	15,383	14,578	10,613	21,801	16,006	12,645	11,236	10,431	10,144	6,290	10,006	5,207	175,129	101,025
Mountain	3,014	3,620	3,308	4,758	6,995	3,948	3,425	3,662	3,639	5,560	4,070	1,483	1,214	47,481	25,590
Pacific	14,560	14,682	16,453	15,505	17,216	12,543	11,668	11,469	9,631	14,187	7,154	7,103	8,433	152,169	119,895
Community buildings [8]	98,545	85,024	118,586	104,091	124,698	131,954	102,798	111,558	107,270	85,294	70,844	68,718	109,200	1,260,078	1,018,637
New England	6,630	9,025	7,238	3,520	11,839	11,913	5,437	8,301	5,757	4,977	15,335	14,515	4,622	107,541	43,771
Middle Atlantic	7,959	12,862	20,957	23,973	15,332	17,345	12,940	19,158	12,297	9,544	7,370	3,744	44,000	169,036	179,463
East North Central	14,077	16,491	37,177	21,601	20,749	25,077	24,783	24,807	42,280	20,053	9,967	10,150	16,354	275,029	201,808
West North Central	6,796	6,673	10,808	7,777	9,993	8,125	18,525	8,535	7,627	5,101	4,458	2,503	3,188	105,603	100,281
South Atlantic	15,096	13,191	11,327	15,037	17,243	20,574	9,034	18,594	13,369	12,586	8,320	15,470	7,344	179,635	103,666
East South Central	3,036	3,860	3,438	2,281	6,030	8,328	5,568	4,102	3,749	5,155	6,352	5,392	9,381	62,529	71,114
West South Central	17,552	9,257	12,641	13,942	14,319	18,795	14,177	10,600	7,273	8,798	6,728	7,061	9,105	146,688	135,620
Mountain	3,756	4,164	1,709	6,563	4,706	3,871	2,022	2,387	1,564	9,787	1,142	746	7,692	43,296	59,923
Pacific	23,643	9,593	13,291	9,998	24,486	17,926	10,311	15,024	13,356	9,293	11,173	9,137	7,512	170,721	122,991
Public buildings [9]	9,226	19,225	11,716	4,530	6,788	15,459	24,044	5,438	5,556	1,542	4,159	2,490	16,223	134,894	153,103
New England	809	0	70	30	53	216	430	90	542	0	0	158	2,040	2,584	4,863
Middle Atlantic	2,495	247	611	0	349	1,211	9,602	992	734	110	52	552	264	40,178	36,154
East North Central	527	642	329	742	382	1,561	3,411	663	33	234	177	268	2,792	9,513	8,156
West North Central	1,621	0	111	30	683	61	1,002	262	425	58	300	192	1,571	4,896	9,560
South Atlantic	826	92	555	372	3,820	952	4,201	98	1,337	68	1,823	369	1,748	15,008	50,313
East South Central	366	35	7,966	0	145	0	318	92	331	0	0	0	18	9,279	6,257
West South Central	303	178	820	2,566	185	573	1,859	145	954	477	71	126	146	8,268	5,041
Mountain	695	29	494	186	247	0	1,123	235	70	15	56	54	799	3,240	5,436
Pacific	1,584	18,001	759	604	925	10,885	2,098	2,862	1,130	581	1,682	771	6,845	41,928	27,322
Public works and utility buildings [10]	17,939	7,119	14,235	7,432	9,954	11,365	6,403	6,681	5,404	5,558	5,153	8,968	15,474	106,164	148,375
New England	279	119	161	941	2,769	491	249	49	569	236	187	430	3,615	6,478	16,012
Middle Atlantic	5,358	1,322	554	759	1,263	2,955	325	1,385	1,334	532	307	823	544	16,868	27,650
East North Central	3,260	206	10,279	607	1,830	1,759	1,111	2,348	424	2,287	2,112	361	920	26,585	22,302
West North Central	323	1,534	266	2,233	606	622	1,207	318	760	319	977	150	1,735	9,314	11,337
South Atlantic	1,766	341	835	105	240	1,281	623	592	540	366	765	204	4,070	7,658	23,281
East South Central	647	7	70	370	225	494	257	221	80	308	0	638	41	3,316	7,223
West South Central	4,310	254	434	543	170	147	799	1,239	812	663	292	3,982	1,663	13,646	11,944
Mountain	0	125	180	339	361	370	474	41	406	2	73	333	121	2,702	2,566
Pacific	1,996	3,211	1,457	1,536	2,490	3,246	1,359	488	480	845	440	2,049	2,765	19,597	26,059
All other buildings [11]	9,270	16,036	21,807	19,247	27,416	24,234	18,152	22,890	17,022	12,450	8,478	10,249	8,284	207,247	131,821
New England	439	763	1,085	952	978	917	776	1,086	1,124	385	324	283	404	9,109	7,819
Middle Atlantic	777	2,148	2,258	1,899	2,324	2,389	2,636	2,405	1,792	1,360	1,002	1,195	808	22,177	18,339
East North Central	1,060	3,474	5,622	7,825	7,545	5,738	4,729	6,223	4,512	2,245	1,531	871	1,899	52,285	35,460
West North Central	488	2,663	2,501	2,111	2,176	7,056	1,870	2,765	1,674	1,408	501	238	747	25,451	13,634
South Atlantic	1,000	2,177	833	835	3,088	1,580	1,656	1,489	1,164	910	611	1,146	685	16,493	9,070
East South Central	597	321	454	755	511	605	345	554	1,102	516	375	3,393	241	9,529	4,027
West South Central	1,818	1,267	4,040	1,329	3,647	2,127	2,240	3,884	1,730	1,580	1,916	1,092	957	26,670	9,918
Mountain	356	801	1,448	762	2,611	1,063	1,055	697	962	594	309	327	538	10,077	6,228
Pacific	2,735	2,422	3,566	2,779	4,536	2,759	2,846	3,786	2,962	3,451	1,909	1,704	2,004	35,456	27,326

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Totals for 1950 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[4] Preliminary.

[5] Revised.

[6] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[7] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[8] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[9] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[10] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[11] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other building not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	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 [5]	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	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949 [6]	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1948: First quarter	180,000	103,000	77,000	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,200	100	1,315,287	1,296,612	18,675
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(7)	383,634	374,984	8,650
February	50,100	29,100	21,000	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,100	100	368,985	359,420	9,565
March	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	(7)	562,668	562,208	460
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,287,624	2,252,961	34,663
April	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,976	736,186	12,790
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,369	758,635	10,734
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	769,279	758,140	11,139
Third quarter	264,000	144,200	119,800	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,700	4,100	600	2,113,496	2,065,770	47,726
July	95,000	52,200	42,800	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,200	100	750,977	738,659	12,318
August	86,700	47,700	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,600	1,100	500	720,523	703,066	17,457
September	82,300	44,300	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,800	1,800	(7)	641,996	624,045	17,951
Fourth quarter	190,000	111,600	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,400	7,100	300	1,486,712	1,413,637	73,075
October	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(7)	573,950	560,347	13,603
November	63,700	38,100	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,400	2,300	100	498,296	471,336	26,960
December	52,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,500	3,500	3,300	200	414,466	381,954	32,512
1949: First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,287,228	1,189,640	97,588
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(7)	374,020	340,973	33,047
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	530,430	491,397	39,033
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,200	147,800	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,637	2,007,563	113,074
April	88,300	49,500	38,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,969	637,170	29,799
May	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,200	50,600	40,600	4,200	3,300	900	733,967	692,063	41,904
June	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,330	41,371
Third quarter	298,000	171,600	126,400	289,900	164,500	25,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,153,937	68,166
July	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863	27,478
August	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,600	800	743,389	722,208	21,181
September	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,600	60,100	40,500	2,300	2,300	(7)	768,373	748,866	19,507
Fourth quarter	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	5,800	5,500	300	2,073,003	2,023,129	49,874
October	104,300	60,000	44,300	101,900	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	723,097	704,220	18,877
December	78,300	49,000	29,300	77,000	47,800	29,200	1,300	1,200	100	573,232	562,197	11,035
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,636	2,138,565	24,071
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,886	924,378	10,508
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,700	241,500	179,200	6,100	5,500	600	3,564,158	3,511,204	52,954
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,920	1,075,644	18,276
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,800	82,300	63,500	3,300	3,200	100	1,233,672	1,204,978	28,694
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,600	82,200	61,400	700	500	200	1,236,566	1,230,582	5,984
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,900	225,500	168,400	13,000	12,700	300	3,564,509	3,446,722	117,787
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,800	79,600	60,200	4,600	4,600	(7)	1,253,102	1,210,745	42,357
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,267,746	1,230,238	37,508
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,300	66,300	50,000	4,300	4,100	200	1,043,661	1,005,739	37,922
Fourth quarter	282,500			261,500			21,000			2,499,581	2,320,144	179,437
October [8]	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,900	57,800	43,100	1,600	1,600	(7)	916,663	902,190	14,473
November	85,000	(9)	(9)	80,500	(9)	(9)	4,500	(9)	(9)	753,253	712,186	41,067
December [10]	95,000	(9)	(9)	80,100	(9)	(9)	14,900	(9)	(9)	829,665	705,768	123,897

[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 nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Not available.

[10] Preliminary.

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