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Effects of Mobilization on Automobile Employment

Wage Escalators in Marshall Plan Countries

Standards Advocated by Labor Legislation Conference

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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

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This Issue in Brief...

THE VARIED WAYS in which defense mobilization is influencing or is likely to influence labor conditions run through a number of articles in the present issue, and nowhere are the direct results more readily discernible than in the automobile industry. This industry is building new plants and expanding its existing facilities. At the same time Government allocations, occasioned by shortages of vital materials, have accompanied these changes, all of which have contributed to a slowdown in civilian production and a consequent decline in employment—17 percent between March and October 1951. THE EFFECTS OF MOBILIZATION ON AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYMENT (p. 1) points out that the low level in civilian production will probably be reached in the first half of 1952. Meanwhile increasing numbers of workers will be engaged on defense production.

Based on World War II experience, defense industries will be making increased demands on the available labor force in the coming months. To protect all workers—including those who will be new to the labor market—delegates to the 18th Conference on Labor Legislation, held in Washington in early December, adopted as a national policy the “maintenance of existing labor standards, except in unusual and individual cases.” Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, in his address to the conference, keynoted this policy. Committee reports and resolutions are summarized in STANDARDS ADVOCATED BY THE 1951 CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION (p. 12). That the States and Territories are conscious of a need for improving labor standards both for the current emergency and for the long term is indicated in STATE WORKMEN’S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION IN 1951 (p. 17). Workmen’s compensation laws were amended in one or more respects by 42 law-making bodies during 1951. Benefits for death or some kind of disability were raised in 32 States and Hawaii.

Because of the increasing importance of women

in the labor market, their work experience, as revealed in PART-TIME JOBS FOR WOMEN IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (p. 40) and SICKNESS ABSENTEEISM UNDER GM CORP. GROUP INSURANCE PLAN (p. 38), is particularly significant. As the Nation’s backlogs of employable persons urgently searching for full-time jobs is absorbed, women part-time workers may become an increasingly important source of labor supply in the present emergency. The typical woman in part-time employment is married and has some full-time experience. One of the tasks under the defense program will be to bring more women of this type into the work force. The General Motors Corp. survey shows that, in 1949–50, men lost an average of 4.2 days a year because of temporary off-the-job illness, compared with 17.2 days for women workers. According to the company’s report, its industry faces an unfavorable disability experience under continuation of the national emergency.

With increased numbers of women in the Nation’s work force, EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK (p. 41) is receiving renewed attention. Writing legislation or contract provisions is only one step in securing the adoption of this principle; the real problem is enforcement of the provisions after they have been made. As a rule, enforcement of equal-pay-for-equal-work is highly dependent on the extent of mutual trust between labor and management. Leading labor and employer organizations—including the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the National Association of Manufacturers—have endorsed the principle. The AFL has advocated achievement of equal pay primarily through collective bargaining rather than legislation. The CIO, in a resolution adopted at its 1951 convention, urged incorporation of equal-pay provisions both in contracts and in State and national legislation.

The inflationary effect of mobilization has left its mark on the real income of many industrial workers in European Marshall Plan countries as well as in the United States. The problems of the Governments, labor, and management in those countries in preserving balance between wage-rate and price rises, measured by cost-of-living indexes, are described in WAGE ESCALATORS IN MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES (p. 7).

The Labor Month in Review

CONCERN over stalemated negotiations between the CIO Steelworkers and the Nation's basic steel producers was alleviated when the union, at the President's request, postponed a strike set for January 1, 1952, to give the Wage Stabilization Board time to recommend a settlement. In his State of the Union message, President Truman called for improvement of the Nation's labor-management relations law. The most serious mining catastrophe in recent years shocked the Nation at Christmas-time.

WSB Gets Steel Dispute

A 45-day strike postponement was voted by the CIO Steelworkers at a special union convention early this month after the President had appealed to the union to stay at work while a special WSB tripartite panel heard the case. Upon being informed of the union's action, the President declared: "I am confident that the postponement will enable the parties, with the help of the Wage Stabilization Board, to reach a fair agreement."

Negotiations between the union and basic steel producers were deadlocked by mid-December. Efforts of Cyrus Ching, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, to mediate the dispute in his Washington office, were to no avail; Mr. Ching reported to the White House his inability to find grounds for agreement. Thereupon the dispute was referred to WSB; the President instructed the Board to report recommendations for a fair and equitable settlement as soon as possible.

A special WSB dispute settlement panel heard union arguments for higher wages and 21 other issues, including the union shop and the guaranteed annual wage, in the basic steel industry. Six issues, found possible for agreement, were returned to the parties, and the hearings adjourned while management prepared to answer union demands.

The State of the Union

In his State of the Union message, President Truman emphasized that certain domestic measures must be carried forward if America is to remain strong. "To carry the burden of defense, we must have a strong, productive economy here at home."

The President called for a tighter anti-inflation law, fair tax legislation, and increased social-security benefits. "Decent housing and good working conditions are not luxuries, but necessities if the working men and women of this country are to continue to out-produce the rest of the world," Mr. Truman stated.

The President's message asked for prompt improvement of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. "The Taft-Hartley Act has many serious and far-reaching defects," he declared. "A fair law—fair to both management and labor—is indispensable to sound labor relations and to full, uninterrupted production. I intend to keep on working for a fair law until we get one."

Unemployment in Detroit

Unemployment in the Detroit area mounted as cutbacks in civilian car production ran ahead of conversion of existing plants and manpower to defense production. A series of conferences between UAW-CIO, industry, Michigan, and Federal officials—to devise plans for more effective use of idle skilled manpower and machines—was followed by a UAW-CIO National Conference on Defense Unemployment in Washington.

To solve the problem the union published an 8-point "practical program of action." Included were: (1) provision of Federal funds to supplement State unemployment benefits; (2) maintenance of civilian production schedules until defense work is available; (3) integration of defense work in civilian plants; (4) performance of defense jobs where manpower is available; (5) use of existing plants to break the machine-tool-program bottleneck; (6) special efforts to find satisfactory substitutes for critically scarce metals; (7) aggressive steps limiting "monopoly practices" in basic metal industries to make adequate supplies available; and (8) a scrap-collection campaign.

Henry Ford 2d, president of the Ford Motor Co., protested continued restriction of automotive production, asserting that allotments of criti-

cal materials may cut second-quarter 1952 automobile production below quotas already set. Defense Production Administrator Fleishmann announced creation of a "task force" which would seek to place military contracts in areas where civilian cutbacks have caused serious unemployment; the group's first target will be the Detroit area, Mr. Fleishmann stated.

Disaster at Orient No. 2

At the end of a shift, the last workday before Christmas, a gas explosion killed 119 bituminous-coal miners in West Frankfort, Ill.

Orient No. 2, scene of the disaster, had suffered gas explosions in 1926 and in 1947. Tunnels were 5,000 feet below the surface and ventilation was a problem. Federal Bureau of Mines inspectors, who last visited the mine in July 1951, had reported detection of methane gas and short-circuited ventilation in numerous abandoned entries, use of unguarded electrical equipment too near the old ends, and reuse of air which might contain dangerous amounts of methane gas to ventilate active workings.

The Federal report had suggested that "abandoned workings should be sealed or ventilated" and that "air that has been used to ventilate the edges of abandoned room-panel entries should not be reused to ventilate live workings." In contrast, a recent inspection by Illinois authorities had reported adequate rockdusting and found no violations of the State law which, however, does not require sealing off worked-out areas where gas frequently gathers.

"Nonpermissible electrical equipment," an inadequate ventilating system, and large accumulations of fine coal dust which had not been rendered nonexplosive were named as causes of the disaster by Federal Bureau of Mines investigators.

William Green, president of the AFL, and Philip Murray, president of the CIO, both former officials of the United Mine Workers of America, joined John L. Lewis, UMW president, in demanding amendment of the Federal Mine Inspection Act to give Federal inspectors enforcement authority. The Senate Labor and Labor Management Relations Subcommittee, of which Senator Neely is a member, announced plans for hearings on his UMW-endorsed bill introduced for this purpose, while Congressman Price pressed for

passage of his parallel bill by the House of Representatives.

Special arrangements were made by the UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund, so that \$1,000 death benefit checks were being put in the hands of widows of the dead miners 6 days after the explosion. The CIO sent a \$10,000 contribution to the UMW to be used to help with the needs of the survivors.

Three weeks after the disaster, the UMW local at West Frankfort withdrew clean-up crews from Orient No. 2 after Federal inspectors reported dangerous pockets of gas in the mine.

Decisions and Court Actions

The Supreme Court of the United States upheld \$750,000 damages against Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen and Warehousemen (Ind.) arising out of union efforts to force an Alaskan employer to assign work being performed by members of the CIO Woodworkers to ILWU members.

The National Maritime Union CIO started action in a Federal court to exempt American seamen in overseas employment from WSB regulation.

The Supreme Court of Michigan upheld a State law prohibiting strikes by public employees, thereby ruling illegal last summer's 59-day strike against Detroit's city-owned transit system.

The NLRB intervened in its first representation election involving employees of a union.

Employment, Earnings, and Prices

Total civilian employment declined a half million from October to November, to 61.3 millions. While employees on business and Government payrolls declined by 100,000, the 46.7 million employed in mid-November remained a record high for the season. Factory employment in November was slightly under 16 million.

The average workweek of factory workers in November was 40.3 hours. Average earnings in manufacturing were \$1.619 an hour, a slight gain over October, so that average weekly earnings came to \$65.25.

Retail prices of goods and services bought by moderate-income urban families rose 0.6 percent in November, bringing the CPI to 188.6 (1935-39=100), 10.8 percent higher than the index for June 1950 (pre-Korea).

The Effects of Mobilization on Automobile Employment

Declines in Employment During 1951,
Further Reductions on Civilian Products,
and Expanding Military Output Expected in 1952

E. ELEANOR RINGS*

EMPLOYMENT in the motor-vehicle and equipment industry declined sharply during the second and third quarters of 1951. October employment of production workers totaled 656,000—137,000 fewer than in March, the high month for 1951. Output of passenger cars declined from 1.6 million units in the first quarter to less than 1.2 million units in the third quarter of 1951. Further cut-backs are planned in order to divert a larger share of the Nation's supplies of basic materials to the production of military equipment. Therefore, fewer workers will be needed to produce the limited number of both automobiles and trucks scheduled for production in 1952 under the Controlled Materials Plan.

A drop in the production of passenger cars is expected between the fourth quarter of 1951 (1.1 million units) and the first quarter of 1952 (about 950,000). Total scheduled output of trucks is also lower for the first quarter of 1952, although truck purchases by the military services will increase. Production-worker employment on civilian automotive products may decline by 60,000 between October 1951 and the end of the first quarter of 1952; however, employment on defense products by the automobile industry will be increasing simultaneously.

Dollar volume of military contracts held by the automobile industry rose rapidly after the Korean fighting started in mid-1950, and some motor-vehicle plants are already producing parts for jet aircraft, tanks, guns, and ammunition. Although the number of automobile workers engaged in

defense activities was small in late 1951, output of such products by automotive companies was growing. The large increases in employment on defense activities will not occur before the middle of 1952; but by the end of the year more than 125,000 workers, in addition to those engaged in defense activities in September 1951, will be employed in producing military products for which the automotive companies hold contracts. A large number of these workers will be employed in entirely new plants or in reconditioned World War II plants.

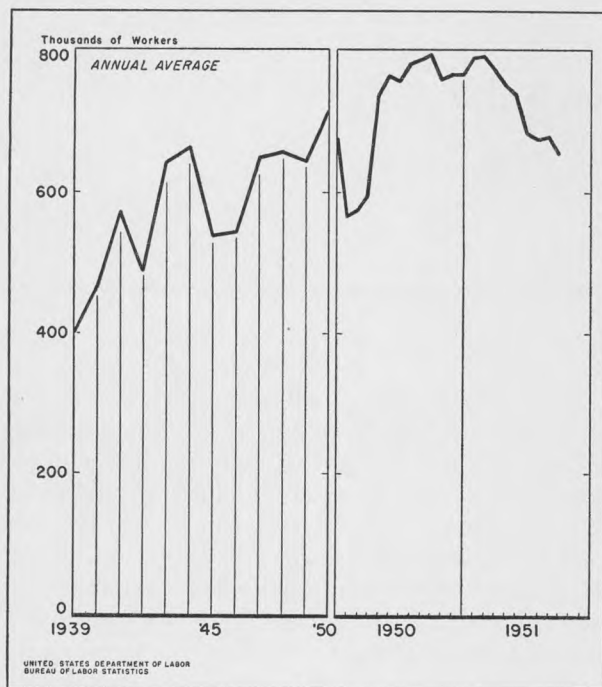
Structure of the Industry

The automobile industry makes the many thousands of parts which go into motor vehicles and assembles them into complete cars or trucks. It also produces specialized types of motor vehicles, such as busses and fire engines, as well as many kinds of truck trailers and automobile trailers. In addition, automobile companies manufacture the hundreds of thousands of replacement parts used each year in servicing and repairing the millions of motor vehicles operated on highways across the Nation.

Some companies purchase large proportions of their finished parts or unit assemblies from automotive-parts companies which specialize in producing a particular subassembly. For example, an automobile manufacturer may purchase his engine from one parts company, his body from another, transmission and gears from another, and assemble a complete motor vehicle in his own plant. Other producers of complete passenger

*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

Production Worker Employment in the Automobile Industry



cars and trucks are more highly integrated and manufacture thousands of the parts they use in their own vehicles. Most of these companies have their own foundries and forge shops and some even make their own steel.

Three major automobile companies produced about 86 percent of the passenger cars and more than 80 percent of the trucks made in the United States in 1950. A Bureau of Labor Statistics study¹ conducted in the spring of 1950 showed that 30 companies which make complete motor vehicles operated 117 establishments and employed about 60 percent of the industry's workers. These firms were supplied by over 450 parts establishments which employed the remaining 40 percent of the industry's workers. In addition to making body parts and complete bodies, chassis parts and engine parts, plants making truck trailers are also included in this 40 percent. Parts establishments are small compared with large assembly plants—over half of them employ less than 500 workers.

¹ Wage Structure—Motor Vehicles and Parts, Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. Bull. 1015 (p. 1).

Well above half of the workers in the automobile industry are employed in Michigan. From the very early stages of its development, about the turn of the twentieth century, the industry has centered in the Detroit area. About three-fourths of all the workers in the automobile industry are employed in the three East North Central States of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.

Automobile production has become more decentralized during the past decade, and 41 States now have some workers employed in plants making automobiles or parts. Michigan had over 400,000 production workers in the industry during the first quarter of 1951; nine other States each employed 10,000 or more automobile workers (Ohio, Indiana, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Missouri, and New Jersey, in descending order).

Efforts to locate new defense plants in less heavily industrialized areas during World War II contributed to decentralization of the industry. Many defense plants were also converted to automobile manufacture after the war. Sizable savings on freight charges have been a byproduct of the decentralization of final assembly plants, because unassembled parts for vehicles are shipped more compactly than assembled vehicles, thereby conserving space. In turn, cars assembled in regional factories are economically transported by motor carrier to nearby cities. Available data indicate that the geographical distribution of employment in the automobile industry will not be greatly affected by the building of new manufacturing facilities during the present mobilization program. For example, about half of these new facilities probably will be constructed in Michigan.

Recent Employment and Production Trends

Declining automobile employment during the last three quarters of 1951 contrasts sharply with the 1950 pattern. In May 1950, automobile employment began a steady upward climb, rising to an all-time peak in October (nearly 795,000). The 1950 average of 713,500 production workers exceeded all previous levels for the industry by more than 50,000 in spite of a long strike in the plants of one of the major producers.

The employment trend in the automobile industry has been upward during most of the post-World War II period, despite large monthly fluctuations. (See chart.) The number of production workers in 1947-49 averaged about 14 percent above the prewar peak of 571,000 in 1941. Employment in plants previously engaged in producing motor vehicles and other automotive products increased substantially during World War II (663,000 production workers in 1944). However, most of the workers were employed in plants which had converted to military production during 1942-45; only a small proportion of total man-hours worked were devoted to the output of motor vehicles, and these were for military needs.

Lack of new vehicles for civilian use during the war years resulted in record peacetime production and employment levels throughout most of the postwar period. Reconversion problems and shortages of materials limited output during 1946 and 1947, but by 1948 total motor-vehicle output reached 5.3 million units, only slightly less than the previous single-year record established in 1929. Truck output in 1948 was the highest ever achieved by the industry.

New records were reached in the production of motor vehicles in both 1949 and 1950. Output of 5.1 million passenger cars in 1949 was far surpassed in 1950 when 6.7 million automobiles were built. Compared with 1948, the 1950 truck production was slightly smaller, but total motor-vehicle output (over 8 million units) was 25 percent more than in any previous year.

Only 1.6 million vehicles were produced in the first quarter of 1950, but the industry built well over 2 million units in each of the three succeeding quarters. First-quarter production in 1951 was close to the 1950 level; the total output was almost 2 million vehicles—1.6 million passenger cars and 378,000 trucks.

Motor-vehicle output in 1951 was expected to total about 1.2 million units less than in 1950, in spite of the record truck production. The 1951 estimate of 6.8 million motor vehicles is, in fact, nearly 500,000 units more than the 1949 total. Output of motor vehicles by quarter for 1949-51 and estimated production for the first quarter of 1952 are given in the accompanying table.

Although the 35-percent decline in production of passenger cars between the fourth quarter of

1950 and the fourth quarter of 1951 was the direct result of materials restrictions, it may well have been that the market would not have absorbed cars at the 1950 rate. The number of passenger cars in use in the United States increased almost 22 percent from July 1949 to October 1951, reaching an estimated total of 42 million. Nearly 65 percent of all families in the Nation own one or more passenger cars.

Motor-vehicle output by quarters, 1949-52

[In thousands]

Type of vehicle and period	Number of vehicles			
	1949	1950	1951	1952
All types.....	6,244	² 8,003	¹ 6,806	.....
First quarter.....	1,376	1,637	1,980	¹ 1,225
Second quarter.....	1,618	2,113	1,908	.....
Third quarter.....	1,853	2,248	1,518	.....
Fourth quarter.....	1,387	2,005	¹ 1,400	.....
Quarterly average.....	1,561	2,001	¹ 1,701	.....
Passenger cars.....	5,115	6,666	¹ 5,371	.....
First quarter.....	1,053	1,343	1,602	¹ 950
Second quarter.....	1,325	1,751	1,495	.....
Third quarter.....	1,575	1,895	1,174	.....
Fourth quarter.....	1,162	1,677	¹ 1,100	.....
Quarterly average.....	1,279	1,656	¹ 1,342	.....
Trucks and buses.....	1,129	1,332	¹ 1,435	.....
First quarter.....	323	294	378	¹ 275
Second quarter.....	293	360	413	.....
Third quarter.....	288	352	344	.....
Fourth quarter.....	225	326	¹ 300	.....
Quarterly average.....	282	333	¹ 359	.....

¹ Fourth quarter 1951 and first quarter 1952 are estimates based on allocations made by the National Production Authority.

² Figures do not add, because of rounding.

Source: Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, for 1949 through third quarter of 1951 figures. Data include total factory sales of motor vehicles produced in plants in the United States.

Part of the unprecedented demand for motor vehicles in the months following the outbreak of Korean hostilities undoubtedly resulted from buying in anticipation of shortages such as had occurred during World War II. Dealers' stocks of new passenger cars, however, began to rise in the fall of 1950 and increased further during the first quarter of 1951, because sales did not absorb the high output. The rate at which dealers' inventories had been increasing did not begin to decline until after materials restrictions were placed on passenger-car production.

The three major automobile companies produced the maximum number of vehicles authorized by the NPA during the third quarter of 1951. Several of the independent companies, however, curtailed output more than was required, partly because of the growing inventories in the hands of their dealers.

Effects of Materials Shortages

After Korean hostilities started, the President asked legislative authority to establish a system of priorities and allocations to insure the supply of basic materials for defense and essential civilian needs. In September 1950, the Congress passed the Defense Production Act, and the distribution of some scarce commodities was immediately placed under controls.

Materials restrictions were first applied to the production of passenger cars in the second quarter of 1951, but not to truck production. Steel, copper, and aluminum were allocated to passenger-car manufacturers on the basis of their use of these metals during the period January-June 1950, with some adjustments to eliminate inequities. Steel consumption was held to slightly less than 80 percent of base-period use; copper to 70 percent; and aluminum to 65 percent. Materials limitations in the second quarter resulted in a smaller unit decline in production than indicated by these percentages, although by the end of the period some plants were forced to close down for short periods because of lack of materials. Total output of motor vehicles during the second quarter declined by only about 72,000 units from the first-quarter rate. A decline of over 106,000 units in passenger-car production was largely offset by increased truck production which was not yet restricted. Truck production in the second quarter of 1951 reached nearly 413,000 units—the highest on record.

The NPA in July 1951 began to allocate the three basic metals—steel, copper, and aluminum—to both military and civilian claimants under the Controlled Materials Plan. Passenger-car production did not come under the Controlled Materials Plan until the fourth quarter of 1951. Producers of passenger cars, however, were permitted only enough materials to make about 1.2 million units in the third quarter; actual output was slightly less than that number. Allocations of materials for the fourth quarter were intended to permit production of about 1.1 million cars, but individual producers were given discretion to use their supplies for the production of a larger number of lightweight or a smaller number of heavier cars.

Materials for 275,000 trucks were allocated to the industry under the Controlled Materials Plan for the third quarter of 1951. By utilizing inventories, however, 65,000 additional units were built. In the fourth quarter, materials were allocated to build about 250,000 units, again with NPA authority to produce more if this could be done with the materials allocated and the inventories on hand. Increased military purchases of trucks during the fourth quarter will probably raise total output to nearly 300,000 units. Total truck output for 1951 (including highway-type vehicles sold to the military services) was expected to exceed the 1948 high of about 1.3 million units by nearly 100,000 units. Not all of the remaining trucks were absorbed by the domestic market; about 15 percent of total output was exported.

Employment Outlook

The drop of nearly 17 percent in production-worker employment between March and October 1951 reflects the declining production of automobiles and trucks. Some further decreases in employment were expected during the remainder of the year and in the first part of 1952, owing to scheduled declines in both automobile and truck production. During the first half of 1952, production of civilian automotive products will probably reach the low point in the current mobilization program. By March 1952 about 60,000 fewer workers will be engaged in making the industry's civilian products than were so employed in October 1951. A further decline in employment is anticipated during the second quarter of 1952 on the basis of indicated reductions in metals allocations for civilian automotive products.

Passenger-car production in the first quarter of 1952 is expected to decline below the fourth-quarter-1951 rate of 1.1 million cars. Materials to build only 930,000 passenger cars will be allocated by the NPA, but production of up to 1,006,000 units has been authorized, if the industry is able to find materials to build them. However, copper and aluminum shortages may well limit production to about 950,000 units. Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann has announced the Government's intention to

maintain output at an annual rate of at least 4 million passenger cars. Since production in both the first and second quarters of 1952 may average less than a million units, output during the last half of the year could be somewhat higher. This 4-million production level, while a sharp cut-back from the 1950 rate, has been exceeded in only 4 years—1929, 1949, 1950, and 1951.

Truck production during the coming months will depend partly upon sales to the military and partly upon the availability of materials for civilian trucks. Many of the trucks which the military services purchase are similar to civilian, highway-type vehicles. Materials for building such trucks are therefore included in the allocations which the industry receives for truck production. (Combat and tactical-type vehicles, which the automobile industry also produces, are not included in these allocations.) Materials for building about 240,000 trucks have been allocated by NPA for the first quarter of 1952. Production of 275,000 trucks has been authorized if the industry can stretch its supplies of metal, including inventories, to produce them.

The level of production of replacement parts is another factor in determining the employment outlook for the automobile industry. Materials for their production are also allocated to the industry under the Controlled Materials Plan. Sales of replacement parts, which during 1950 represented about a sixth of the wholesale value of the automobile industry's output, increased slightly in 1951 but no further increase is expected in the first half of 1952. Demand for replacement parts is strongly affected by the growing volume of automobiles and trucks now in use—11 million more cars and 4 million more trucks were in use in 1951 than in the peak prewar year of 1941. Another factor in the larger volume of replacement parts needed is the increase in the average age of motor vehicles. An estimated 16 million cars and 3.8 million trucks had been in use for 10 years or more in mid-1951.

No further declines in employment on civilian automobile production are anticipated after mid-1952; in fact a slight increase may occur in the second half of the year. This expectation is based

on the assumption that production of passenger cars will total at least 2 million units during the last half of the year, and that purchases of civilian-type trucks for military use will rise.

Defense Activities of Automotive Companies

The automobile industry, the foremost example of mass-production manufacturing, already holds a large share of the contracts to produce military equipment, as it did in World War II. At the same time that employment on civilian automotive products reaches its low point of the present mobilization period—probably during the first half of 1952—increasing numbers of workers employed by automobile companies will be engaged on defense production. Some of the expansion in employment on defense work has already occurred and the production of military items is expected to rise rapidly in 1952. By the close of the year, the number of workers engaged in defense production for automotive companies will be more than 125,000 greater than it was in September 1951. Most of these workers will be employed in new plants, many of which are not yet in operation.

Placement of new contracts for more than \$8 billion worth of military equipment by the Defense Department, announced in November 1951, brings the estimated total of defense contracts held by automobile companies to well over \$15 billion. All of the major automobile firms have primary contracts. Thousands of parts and subassemblies needed to produce these defense orders will be subcontracted to other firms, many of which normally produce motor-vehicle parts. In addition to these contracts, aircraft companies have subcontracted defense orders to automobile firms, particularly for the production of jet aircraft-engine parts and wing assemblies.

The industry's World War II experience contrasts sharply with the present mobilization situation. At that time automobile and truck production for civilian use was completely stopped and existing facilities were converted to the manufacture of military equipment. Production of aircraft engines and parts accounted for about a third of the dollar value of shipments of automobile

plants at the peak of World War II. Other products which automotive companies produced included combat vehicles, tanks, engines, guns, and ammunition. The distribution of products made by automobile firms at the peak of World War II is shown below. This distribution is based upon the dollar value of shipments of major products by automobile plants during the period July 1943-June 1944.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Percent of total value of shipments¹</i>
Motor vehicles (except combat)	15.9
Aircraft and parts, accessories, etc.....	15.9
Motor-vehicle parts & engines (including combat) ..	15.2
Aircraft engines, parts.....	13.6
Armored cars, scout cars, and half-track vehicles..	8.5
Combat tanks and parts (except engines).....	6.6
Guns and mounts, 20-mm and above.....	3.4
Ammunition, 20-mm and above.....	3.2
Bombs, depth charges, mines, torpedoes.....	1.7
Amphibian combat vehicles and parts (except engines).....	1.3
Marine engines (except Diesel and steam).....	1.3
Internal-combustion engines and accessories.....	1.0
All other.....	12.4
Total.....	100.0

¹ Estimates are based on information collected by the War Production Administration during World War II.

Cessation of civilian automotive production is not anticipated during the current emergency, although cut-backs in motor-vehicle manufacture from the exceptionally high levels of 1950 have

been necessary in order to conserve materials. Instead, under present mobilization plans, military production is to be superimposed on a relatively high level of civilian output.

A large proportion of the defense orders for which automobile companies now hold contracts will therefore be produced in new plants. A number of these had been constructed as part of the industry's postwar expansion program and had not been tooled-up to produce motor vehicles or parts at the time Korean hostilities started. Other new plants have been erected or are being built as part of the defense mobilization program. Some of them are being located adjacent to plants which are now producing motor vehicles and related equipment. These new plants are being tooled to produce such military products as jet aircraft engines and tanks. Some World War II plants owned by the Government, but not utilized as manufacturing plants in the postwar period, have now been leased by automobile companies and are being tooled for such defense manufactures as artillery, ammunition, and engine parts.

A small part of defense orders will be produced in existing automobile facilities which have been retooled for the manufacture of military equipment. For example, one large plant at Willow Run has been partially converted to aircraft production and at the same time is producing automobiles.

Wage Escalators in Marshall Plan Countries

FAITH M. WILLIAMS*

COMPENSATORY ADJUSTMENT of wage rates for changes in the cost of living is a vital issue wherever and whenever consumer prices show a persistent tendency to rise. The demand for automatic adjustment or for periodic contract reopening becomes more frequent as inflation grows. Because inflation or the threat of inflation has been present since the end of World War II in all the countries which are members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (Marshall Plan), compensatory wage adjustment has been widely debated; however, it has been recognized that such adjustment is not a remedy for the gap between purchasing power and the supplies of consumer goods. A fundamental solution for the imbalance must be sought in increases in productivity.

Extremely varied methods have been used in attempts to maintain the purchasing power of wages in the Marshall Plan countries in the post-war period. Automatic adjustments are widely used in Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Italy, and the Free Territory of Trieste; through a decentralized system of collective agreements in Belgium and Luxembourg, and by national labor-management agreements in the other three areas. At various times, both Norway and Sweden followed the same escalator practice as Denmark.

In Great Britain, some contracts including automatic escalator clauses have been in use since

World War I. At the close of 1951, about 10 percent of British wage earners were covered by contracts with escalator provisions, and in France there are a few such contracts.

In Austria, Western Germany, and the Netherlands, acute fear of repeating the experience of inflation following World War I has prevented the development of a demand by the trade-unions for automatic compensation. However, when price increases of serious magnitude have occurred, some adjustment has been necessary, even in these countries. This has required Government approval in Austria and the Netherlands. A common method of adjustment where wage escalators are not used is to reopen contracts at frequent intervals.

While the compensatory wage-adjustment provisions vary from country to country, and from time to time within a country, the same arguments concerning their economic effects recur. Opponents of the escalator principle claim that it fosters inflation, causing or accentuating an upward wage-price spiral.¹ Its proponents maintain that it cannot be a primary cause, because prices must rise first. If prices do rise, a compensatory wage adjustment is necessary in order to protect the wage-earner's real income; the very existence of such a provision is an incentive to stabilize prices.² Moreover, according to this view, an orderly and predetermined adjustment (such as is provided by escalator clauses in union agreements) may be less harmful to the economy than the industrial unrest or lengthy negotiations which may accompany recurrent crises.

The Economist (London) suggests that a certain type of escalator might even help to check inflation: "The link would have to be such that wages follow prices only after an interval and then by a smaller amount. The purpose . . . would be to give the unions a greater sense of security in exchange for a reduction in the present pace of wage advances . . . It may save the British economy from destruction."³

Where the bargaining power of labor is as strong as it has been in most West European countries since World War II, wage rates tend to rise if an appreciable price rise occurs. Fears of an infla-

¹ L'Economie, Paris, April 26, 1951 (p. 3).

² Le Monde, Paris, July 29-30, 1951.

³ November 24, 1951 (p. 1245).

* Of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions.

tionary spiral have, however, led trade-unions to moderate their wage demands during a considerable part of the postwar period.

Trade-union leaders have made a determined stand for controlling prices in most of the Marshall Plan countries. Wage rates have, however, been tied to cost-of-living indexes in certain situations. On the other hand, labor has not abandoned its long-range goal of a rising level of real income, based on increased productivity.

The economic effects of automatic wage-escalator clauses depend upon the periodicity of the adjustments, the degree of compensation afforded, whether they are geared to downward as well as upward movements in the price index, and the extent to which the various price indexes used in making the adjustments reflect changes in prices actually paid by the workers concerned.

Lengthening the interval between wage adjustments, giving partial rather than full compensation for price increases, and establishing a definite lag between the price-index rise and the wage adjustment have been used at different times in different countries in efforts to retard inflation. Tying wage increases to productivity increases, rather than to price changes, frequently has been advocated by governments, and union and management leaders, but nowhere consistently practiced.

The following account describes the extent of adjustments to compensate for changes in the cost of living—primarily for industrial workers—in the Marshall Plan countries,⁴ in the postwar period. (It does not deal with other types of wage adjustments which have occurred at the same time in some cases, e. g., for productivity gains or to restore differentials for skill.) It shows the relative frequency of automatic sliding scales in union contracts, and of periodic reopening of wage clauses to take account of cost-of-living increases. It shows what part, if any, the governments have played in the adjustment process, i. e., in decreasing wage changes, approving or vetoing them, or negotiating with the parties concerned on the amount.

⁴ Reports available on wage regulation in Portugal under the corporate State do not indicate any use of escalator clauses in that country. In Turkey wages are fixed on an individual basis without collective bargaining.

Features of Escalator Clauses

In Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Free Territory of Trieste, an automatic escalator provision had been incorporated into practically all union agreements that were effective in December 1951 for both manual and white-collar workers in industry. Agricultural workers and Government employees received automatic adjustments in Denmark, and, to some extent, in Belgium and Italy. In Great Britain, collective-bargaining agreements covering between 1½ and 2 million workers (about 10 percent of the wage-earning labor force) contain automatic clauses. In France, a few collective agreements contain such provisions.

Wage adjustments are, as a rule, semiannual in Norway and Luxembourg. They are quarterly in Denmark and were in Sweden when automatic adjustments were in effect there. In Italy, Trieste, and Belgium, the adjustment may take place every 2 months. In Iceland, the frequency was monthly from 1940 to January 1948; since that time, monthly, quarterly, and semiannual adjustments have been specified by various laws and agreements. British agreements specify varying periods for automatic wage adjustment; in some, it occurs as infrequently as once a year.

Agreements providing for automatic partial compensation were negotiated by the central federations of employers and trade-unions in Sweden (1939–46) and in Norway during the 1930's and again after 1945. In Sweden, the practice was abandoned after 1946, and in Norway, it has been modified in recent years.⁵ In Iceland, the practice of granting frequent cost-of-living wage supplements has been in effect since 1940, except for a period between 1948 and 1950 when it was suspended by law. In Ireland, wage increases to compensate for rises in living costs have been negotiated from time to time, but without escalator clauses.

Some escalator clauses give full and some partial compensation for the price-index rise. The Swedish wartime "index wage-adjustment" agreements specified compensation amounting to half of

⁵ For a more complete account of the methods used in three Scandinavian countries, see *Labor Management Relations in Scandinavia*. BLS Bulletin 1038.

the rise in some years and three quarters in others. The Norwegian agreement of October 1950 gave compensation for that part of the price rise which had been caused by curtailment of subsidies, but not for the balance of the rise. (It is now being renegotiated.)

Frequently the adjustment takes the form of a flat addition to hourly rates when the index rises a given number of points, with no explicit statement of the degree of compensation provided. In such cases, the percent increase is obviously greater for the lower paid workers.

In Great Britain, agreements containing escalator provisions usually stipulate flat rate additions to the basic wage. In some, the flat-rate varies according to age and sex of the worker. Some agreements, however, e. g., cotton spinning, provide for a percentage increase in the "standard rate."

In Denmark, for each 6 points which the Danish retail price index rises above 291 (on a 1914 base) in the months of January and July, adult male workers receive a 5 øre per hour cost-of-living allowance, females 3.3 øre per hour, and young workers, 2 øre, as of the succeeding first of March and first of September, respectively.

Denmark is the only country in which wages are geared to a cost-of-living index which includes income taxes. The Netherlands and Sweden publish indexes including taxes but these indexes are not currently used for wage-adjustment purposes.

Automatic adjustment for downward as well as for upward movements in the price index has been specified in the agreements in Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Norway, and Sweden.

The extent to which automatic adjustment of wage rates for price increases has been used has been limited by fear of the inflationary spiral, both in trade-union and in Government circles. In Austria and Germany the labor unions have not asked for automatic clauses. In the Netherlands, three labor federations (NVV, KAB, CNV) joined with the Government in banning this procedure. In France, the Government up to the present time has resisted union pressure for a general application of the principle. In Great Britain, the TUC attempted in November 1949

to persuade its member unions to suspend their escalator clauses for a year, unless the retail-price index rose more than 5 percent in the interval; but this attempt did not succeed.

Periodic Contract Reopening

A different but related method of compensatory wage adjustment, which is an alternative to wage escalators, is a labor-management agreement to permit renegotiation of wages when the cost of living rises. Under escalator clauses, both the amount of gain and the timing are predetermined; under renegotiation, they are uncertain. However, renegotiation entails the possibility of retroactive pay increases. Collective agreements have been periodically reopened in Switzerland (quarterly under Government regulations, 1941-46; and irregularly without Government direction, 1947-51); in Western Germany (every 4 to 6 months) for an increasing number of agreements since 1948; in Great Britain (generally throughout the postwar period, except for agreements with escalator clauses); in France (a few agreements negotiated since February 1950).

In Norway the automatic adjustment clauses of the 1945 to 1948 agreements were superseded in 1949 and 1950 by provisions permitting automatic compensations for a certain rise, and contract reopening for a further rise in the index.

Government's Role

In some countries the representatives of Government, labor, industry, and of other sectors of the economy have negotiated regarding the level of controlled prices, the amount to be spent on subsidies, tax rates, social-security benefits and contributions, as well as the adjustment of wage rates to changes in prices. In Austria, the negotiation resulted in a formal agreement. The Swedish Government consults informally with representatives of the various interested groups on economic policy. Formal machinery for consultation between representatives, appointed by the Government and by the broad sections of the economy on economic and social issues, exists in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway; and between the Minister of Labor and representatives of employers and labor in Great

Britain. Policy on wage-price stabilization has usually been enunciated by the British Government, after such consultation.

The Netherlands Government retains control over wages, including the power to veto negotiated wage increases. The three large non-Communist Federations (NVV, KAB, CAB) concur in this policy.

In France, the wage-adjustment question has caused recurrent political-economic crises; Parliament has settled the disputes temporarily by legislative changes. The law of February 1950 restored freedom of collective bargaining, and created a tripartite national commission to recommend minimum national guaranteed wages which are then given statutory force by Cabinet decree. These minima (for industries, occupations, and regions) have been raised from time to time, when the increase in living costs has created sufficient pressure on behalf of labor.

In September 1951, a bill providing for the use of an escalator clause in setting minimum wages passed its first reading in the French National Assembly, over the protest of the coalition Cabinet. It provided that a rise of 5 percent or more in the cost of a worker's minimum budget should be compensated immediately by a corresponding increase in the minimum wage. In general, however, the adjustment should be made only once in 3 months. The bill was still pending in November 1951. The Prime Minister has announced that the Government hopes to substitute for the bill "provisions giving better guarantees to workers, but avoiding economic instability."

The Greek Government still sets wage rates under a 1944 law and, from time to time, has adjusted the minimum rate for increases in living costs, as labor pressure developed. Trade-union leaders have demanded repeal of this law and the right to negotiate industry-wide agreements with escalator clauses.

Government efforts of Marshall Plan nations to retard wage increases were intensified after the devaluation of currencies in 1949,⁶ and again after the aggression in Korea, when wholesale-price increases threatened to unbalance the foreign-trade

⁶ All the Marshall Plan countries except Switzerland and Turkey devalued their currencies in 1949.

accounts and the national budgets of most of these countries, by raising the cost of imports and of food subsidies.

Changes in Real Earnings

The effect of escalator clauses and related adjustments on maintaining the purchasing power of wage rates is impossible to trace because (1) other types of concomitant wage-rate increases have occurred; (2) the measurement of cost-of-living changes of some of these countries is inadequate;⁷ and (3) in some, wage statistics are lacking and, where available, changes in earnings are measured rather than rates. The trend of earnings is determined not only by changes in rates but also by other factors such as shifts between high-wage and low-wage industries.

For 10 Marshall Plan countries, the accompanying table shows the level of consumer prices, average hourly earnings, and real earnings (cal-

Indexes of hourly earnings, cost of living, and real earnings in 10 Marshall Plan countries, second quarter, 1950 and 1951

Country	Indexes (1938=100) in second quarter of year					
	Hourly earnings ¹		Cost of living ²		Real earnings ¹	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Denmark.....	220	239	175	194	126	123
Belgium.....	385	431	352	395	109	109
Italy.....	5,465	5,985	4,778	5,345	114	112
Netherlands.....	191	211	236	263	81	80
Austria.....	602	781	665	819	91	95
Western Germany (Bi- zone).....	155	186	153	165	101	113
Norway.....	200	213	166	194	120	110
Sweden.....	197	241	158	183	125	132
United Kingdom.....	239	258	³ 182	³ 197	131	131
Ireland.....	195	217	187	201	104	108

¹ Earnings of industrial workers in Austria, for Vienna only; in Norway, men only. These earnings figures for all the countries covered apply to workers employed in industry; they do not take account of the extent of unemployment or of earnings in agriculture.

² The goods and services included in these indexes and the methods used in collecting the prices on which they are based vary considerably from country to country. (See text.)

³ Interim index of retail prices based on June 1947 linked to former cost-of-living index using R. G. D. Allen's ratio of June 1947=160.

⁷ The material available on the methods used in collecting retail prices and in computing the official cost-of-living indexes in these countries does not make it possible to assess the extent to which they measure changes in the prices actually paid by their industrial workers. The indexes of Great Britain, Italy, and Western Germany have been particularly criticized as not being representative of present-day purchases. The British Ministry of Labor made an interim revision in 1947, and is now in the process of making a thoroughgoing revision of its retail-price index, as is the West German Government.

culated by dividing the earnings index by the appropriate consumer-price index) for the second quarters of 1950 and 1951 (1938=100). This table does not show differences in the level of real earnings among the countries covered, because wide differences in earnings levels existed in the prewar period. The table simply shows changes in real earnings since 1938.⁸

Real wages in the Netherlands stand lowest as compared with 1938—the result of a prolonged wage freeze followed by partial compensation for post-Korean price rises. The level in France relative to prewar (not shown) was estimated to have been even lower than that of the Netherlands in the fourth quarter of 1950. In both countries, the situation of the worker with dependents is

remedied in part by family allowances which are adjusted for price changes from time to time. In France, the family allowances have not been adjusted to the same extent as wages.

In Italy, Denmark, and Belgium, where wages have been most consistently adjusted for changes in living costs since 1945 (either by means of an escalator provision or periodic contract reopening), the real earnings in the second quarter of 1951 stood, respectively, at 112, 123, and 109; Denmark ranked third highest, Italy fifth, and Belgium seventh in the list of 10 countries.

Italian workers with dependents, who draw substantial family allowances (which also are adjusted for changes in the cost of living), receive considerably more than is shown in the available statistics. If these allowances were included in the earnings table, Italy's position would be relatively better than the table shows.⁸

⁸ For a comparison of purchasing power of earnings in these countries compared with the United States in terms of food, see the Monthly Labor Review, February 1951 (p. 143).

Standards Advocated by 1951 Conference on Labor Legislation

JEANNETTE M. WATSON*

MAINTENANCE of existing labor standards, except in unusual and individual cases, was adopted as a national labor policy by the Eighteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, held in Washington, D. C., December 4-6, 1951. This policy was keynoted by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin in his address to the conference. His basic recommendations are reproduced at the end of this article.

Delegates from 36 States, appointed by their Governors to represent State labor agencies and organized labor, and representatives from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and Canada, attended the conference. A few representatives of national organizations and some individuals were invited because of their special knowledge and interest in the field of State labor legislation.

The conference devoted the greater portion of its time to discussion of four committee reports which dealt with national labor policies, recruitment and utilization (of workers), training, and industrial safety and health. All of these reports were adopted. In addition, the conference passed resolutions on a broad range of urgent problems.

National Labor Policies

National and State labor policies should be not only appropriate to partial mobilization, but also adaptable to the best use of manpower in the event of full mobilization, according to the conference.

* Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

The principle of voluntarism underlies all manpower policies for both partial and full mobilization, it was stated, and responsibility for our national defense is shared by individuals, unions, employers, and all units of government.

The hours-of-work policy promulgated by the Office of Defense Mobilization states: "A maximum 8-hour day and 40-hour week has been found best in terms of efficiency of production. A limited extension of hours, varying with occupations, plants, and industries, will increase output to a certain extent. However, 48 hours is generally regarded as the maximum workweek for sustained efficiency." In endorsing this policy, the conference made clear that it did not recommend general lengthening of the 40-hour week. It also urged at least 1 day of rest in 7. Additional study of the effects of prolonged fatigue on production and wider dissemination of existing information on the subject were recommended. To avoid extension of hours beyond 8 a day and 40 a week, the conference urged more emphasis upon "spreading of contracts, location of new facilities, and allocation of materials to achieve better use of those presently unemployed or underemployed."

The overtime-pay policy of the Office of Defense Mobilization recommends continuing support of the principle of premium pay contained in the Fair Labor Standards and Public Contracts Acts. Worker morale, the wage stabilization program, and industrial relations generally would be adversely affected by suspension of overtime pay, the conference stated. Further, renegotiation of collective-bargaining contracts on premium pay would result in accompanying tension and loss of production. The conference urged the States to support this policy, when possible, by legislative or administrative action.

In conformance with the policy statement of the Secretary of Labor, the conference urged maintenance of existing State labor standards. That policy reads, in part:

Mobilization authorities agree that the present situation, except in unusual and individual circumstances, does not require the relaxation of existing labor standards. The Government policy now is to spread contracts as widely across industry as possible and to utilize all available labor that can appropriately be drawn into the labor force, rather than to lengthen hours for those at present employed.

As manpower reserves decline, however, the relaxation of some State labor laws or administrative practices regulating hours of work undoubtedly will be asked for. The extent to which such adjustments will be necessary will depend upon the emergency conditions that may arise, the stringency of the State law regulating working conditions, and the labor supply available. Variations from present law will be necessary only in States with relatively high standards which are not sufficiently flexible to meet emergency needs. Where existing standards are low, no relaxation should be contemplated.

Concerning employment of youth, issuance of a national policy was suggested. It should recognize that education is youth's first responsibility, and it should make concrete recommendations as to good standards in youth employment. In addition, the conference urged support of existing child-labor and school-attendance laws and observance of good working conditions.

"Equal pay for comparable work performed, without discrimination because of sex, marital status, age, race, color, creed, or national origin," was supported. Equality should be brought about by enactment of equal-pay laws or by strengthening existing laws, and by voluntary union and employer action through trade-union agreements and personnel policies and practices.

As only 7 of the 27 jurisdictions with minimum-wage laws have made provision for both men and women workers, the conference urged that the States having no such laws should enact the necessary legislation and that those with inadequate provisions should strengthen their laws and extend coverage to all workers. In trade and service establishments, large numbers of workers are paid less than 75 cents an hour (the minimum for workers in interstate commerce) and often less than the amount needed to maintain health. Many of these workers will find increasing opportunity for employment at higher wages in defense industries. Some shift of this kind is desirable, the conference stated, but failure to retain adequate work forces in the service industries can affect adversely both the defense program and the civilian economy.

Industrial Safety and Health

Small companies, for the most part, must meet the demands for increased production as the

defense effort increases. As pointed out by the seventeenth conference, the injury rates in establishments not large enough to maintain full-time safety staffs are in general not as low as those in larger establishments having safety technicians. Hence, it is increasingly necessary to furnish adequate assistance to small employers, and the conference recommended: (1) Development of accident-prevention programs to meet the actual needs in smaller establishments; (2) reexamination by State departments of labor of "their services to be sure that maximum advice and guidance is available;" (3) participation by employers, employees, and labor organizations in bringing "safety-know-how" to every job site; (4) establishment of methods for prompt notification of defense-contract awards so that State departments of labor may plan the necessary services in advance; and (5) intensified cooperation at State level between public and private agencies, associations, and other groups to insure maximum service on small-plant safety problems.

Safety for special groups of employees—such as older workers, the handicapped, women, and young workers—includes provision of necessary machine safeguards, protective equipment, training, and job standards. Young persons working for the first time may pose new problems, because of inexperience and lack of maturity. Job hazards should be thoroughly analyzed before placing a worker on any job, it was pointed out, and special precautions should be taken to prevent the occurrence of unnecessary accidents that might result from employment of handicapped persons.

A recommendation of the last conference that States review the adequacy of their existing safety codes was reaffirmed. The conference recognized that it might be difficult to achieve any appreciable degree of uniformity, as some States do not have enabling legislation to draft the needed codes. It urged uniformity of machine-guarding requirements as a first objective, and that assistance be given by the Bureau of Labor Standards' technical services to the States undertaking a review of their codes. Enlargement of State safety staffs not currently adequate to service industrial establishments was recommended. Development by the States of safety and industrial health standards for migrant workers was also advocated.

Recruitment and Utilization of Workers

Current manpower shortages were stated to be primarily in occupations—such as engineers, scientists, tool and die makers, and highly skilled machine operators—which are most critical in the engineering and tooling-up stages of production. As full-scale production is attained, shortages in less-skilled fields will emerge. Since “defense activities will extend over a great number of years, and our scientific leadership must be maintained if our mobilization program is to provide an effective bulwark against further totalitarian aggression,” the conference recommended that “defense manpower programming take full account of future needs in the technical, professional, and scientific fields as a necessary and vital prerequisite to the best utilization of other workers.”

As mass production called for by defense contracts under current plans progresses, many shortages in semiskilled as well as skilled occupations may be expected. Careful development and administration of defense manpower programs should permit more orderly recruitment, and more effective utilization of manpower should be possible than during World War II.

Availability of qualified workers is an essential element in obtaining required goods and services on schedule. The conference therefore recommended maintenance of closer working relationships between procurement officials and the Department of Labor and its affiliated State employment services in obtaining and analyzing manpower information to be used in placing production contracts. Such contracts, whenever possible, should be placed in areas where the required labor supply is available locally.

Implementation of the Office of Defense Mobilization policy of “taking work to the worker” requires availability of accurate information on total manpower needs and labor supply in the local community and at the State and national levels. For this purpose, the conference recommended the establishment and full support of an informational program on (1) the demand and supply situation, by broad occupational categories at least; (2) manpower needs of the Armed Forces as related to community labor supply, with an indication of the number and timing of inductions; and (3) con-

tract and subcontract awards, of which prompt notice should be furnished, in order that the communities affected may initiate action to meet the anticipated demand for workers.

To facilitate the proper channeling of available labor supply, the conference recommended that (1) employers refrain from labor pirating and from indiscriminate advertising; (2) newspapers, radio, television stations, and advertisers cooperate to prevent disruptive advertising which would tend to encourage harmful labor turn-over and migration; (3) defense workers who are being fully utilized stay on jobs; and (4) recruitment and placement activities of groups or individuals other than the employment service be coordinated with the work of that service.

Training

Figures quoted at the conference indicated that the anticipated increase in production in 1952, particularly in airframe, machine-tool, and tank manufacturing, will add from 1 to 2 million workers to the labor force. “As this occurs, the supply of skilled workers will have to be stretched out to be used as lead men and supervisors in new plants or on new contracts,” it was stated. Also, it will be necessary to add large numbers of women to the work force.

Training of professional, subprofessional, clerical, and agricultural, as well as industrial workers, will be needed. The apprenticeship base should be broadened, and employers and labor organizations in the metal trades and other industries in which the skilled-worker supply is below par should be persuaded to inaugurate apprentice-training programs.

State departments of labor should utilize State facilities, especially the apprenticeship councils and divisions, in the National Defense Training Program. Reference was made to the work of the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the United States Department of Labor in developing a skill-improvement program, designed to show training needs in a plant or industry.

No relaxation of basic standards should be permitted during the expansion of apprenticeship programs. The number trained should be based on present or definitely expected needs. Joint

participation by management and labor should be maintained. The apprentices should receive proper related instruction, and all other factors of a sound program should be included. Opportunity to be employed as apprentices should be given, to the extent possible, to persons "made unemployable through industrial changes of various kinds."

Any feasible approach to the national training problem, the conference believed, must take into account the manpower requirements of the Armed Forces. Establishment of a definite policy, at the earliest possible date, was urged, to guide the Defense Department and the Selective Service Boards in inducting draftees, taking into account the number of men to be drawn into the Armed Forces and the present and future needs of industry, so that there will be the least possible interference with long-range plans in a plant or with the careers of apprentices well along in their training. If the military services are compelled to draft apprentices, they should utilize previously acquired skills and, if possible, extend them.

Wide publicity should be given to the program agreed upon by the various participating agencies. Defense contractors and labor organizations should be encouraged to undertake training programs. Federal and State governmental agencies, the conference believed, should provide technical assistance and counsel.

Resolutions

Six resolutions were adopted by the conference. All but one of these were proposed by the resolutions committee.

Recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor were endorsed in one resolution. These include regulation of labor contractors and private employment agencies recruiting farm workers, minimum wages to include agricultural workers, and their right to organize and bargain collectively. Enactment of State laws recommended by the Commission

and creation of State interdepartmental commissions with authority to enforce standards of housing and health for these workers were also endorsed.

The resolution concerning safety codes asked that the U. S. Department of Labor supply to the several States a model code for standards of industrial safety and health, and that delegates to the Nineteenth Conference be requested to report what progress "shall have been made by their States which have utilized the model code."

Attention was called to "efforts being made in some areas of the country . . . to circumvent the purpose" of the amended Fair Labor Standards Act, as to protection of boys and girls under age 16 in rural areas from exploitation in agriculture, in another resolution. Labor organizations and State labor commissioners were urged to support the Secretary of Labor in his stand for maintaining the present child-labor provision without amendment and to ask for sufficient appropriation to enable the Labor Department to obtain enforcement.

By resolution, Governors were asked to set up State commissions for the promotion of knowledge and understanding of the International Labor Organization objectives. Aid to these committees through the resources of the U. S. Department of Labor was recommended.

Coordination of all labor programs in the State and Federal Departments of Labor was recommended by another resolution.

A resolution presented from the floor was also adopted by the conference. It asked for emergency Federal legislation providing supplementary unemployment compensation for workers laid off during defense preparation. It also urged that "States be encouraged to enact adequate unemployment compensation benefit standards of health and decency for unemployed workers and their families for such emergencies that may arise, providing adequate benefits so long as a worker is unemployed and is willing and able to work."

Federal Policy on Retaining State Labor Standards

SECRETARY OF LABOR MAURICE J. TOBIN issued the following recommendations on the retention of labor standards in response to requests from State labor administrators for guidance on national policy.¹ Both the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee and the Office of Defense Mobilization's Committee on Manpower Policy approved the Secretary's recommendations.

The United States Department of Labor has reviewed existing employment standards in the light of current defense requirements. It has given special consideration to the effect on production of State laws that set maximum limits on daily and weekly hours of work or that limit the number of days that may be worked each week. As a result of this review, the Department recommends as a specific policy for the current defense emergency that there be no general relaxation of State labor standards that limit daily, weekly, or night hours or the number of days that may be worked each week. It further recommends that there be no relaxation of child labor, industrial homework, minimum wage or industrial health and safety standards. Furthermore, efforts which are being made to strengthen labor standards need not be abandoned because of the defense effort.

If the time comes when the National defense clearly requires modification of maximum hour standards in States with relatively high standards, such modification should take place only under careful safeguards and for temporary periods. Where necessary to provide flexibility to meet emergency needs, States should consider stand-by legislation authorizing the State Labor Depart-

ment to take care of temporary emergency needs under appropriate safeguards.

Effectiveness of policy depends in a large measure on procedures that are geared to its fullest realization. On the basis of past experience the Department therefore recommends basic standards for procedures that it believes to be essential. Stand-by legislation should incorporate guiding policy for administrators to follow in granting relaxations.

Where relaxations become necessary to overcome production bottlenecks, they should be made on a sound and orderly basis. Industry-wide exemptions should be avoided. Requests for exemption should be granted only upon a clear demonstration of need for critical defense production, after investigation of the facts and only for a specified time, with provision for periodic review by the State Labor Department for purpose of termination or renewal. Before a request is granted, employers should be urged to consider alternate methods of operation that might eliminate the need for relaxation of standards. Additional shifts are to be preferred to the lengthening of hours of work. At this stage of the emergency the employment of women on the third shift does not appear necessary, and, in view of their family responsibilities, their employment on the third shift or on 7 days a week should be discouraged. In some instances it may be possible to condition relaxation of standards upon the provision of additional employee safeguards such as rest periods, longer lunch periods and adequate transportation facilities.

These recommendations are consistent with maximum defense production. In the long run, employment safeguards increase workers' productivity. To waive them without clear justification would be short-sighted. The application of the policy here recommended will go a long way to insure maximum production without needless waste of manpower and materials, and to maintain a healthy, efficient and dynamic labor force.

¹ The information given is from Policy Statement Regarding Relaxation of State Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, November 8, 1951 (DM No. 10) and covering press release, November 26, 1951 (S52-672).

Summaries of Studies and Reports

State Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1951

NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS of workmen's compensation laws were adopted during 1951 in order to improve and extend the protection offered to American labor by these laws. Of the 54 State, Territorial, and Federal workmen's compensation laws in this country, 42 were amended in one or more respects.¹ Changes included liberalization of benefits, coverage of additional employments, measures designed to facilitate rehabilitation, increased coverage of occupational diseases, and the broadening and creation of second-injury fund provisions.

Benefits

In 32 States² and Hawaii, benefits for death or some type of disability were increased in some respect: The maximum weekly benefit was raised, the number of weeks for such benefits was extended, the total maximum amount was increased, or the maximum percentage of average weekly wages to be used in computing benefits was raised.

An increase of 20 percent or more in the maximum weekly benefits was authorized in Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, and North Dakota. In Florida, the weekly rate was raised more than 50 percent—from \$22 to \$35. Taking into account these 1951 increases, more than half of the laws currently provide \$30 or more (including allowances for dependents) for maximum weekly benefits in temporary-total disability cases (table 1).

¹ The legislatures in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia did not convene in 1951.

² Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Illinois became the State with the highest maximum percentage of weekly wages to be used in computing benefits, when its legislature raised the percentage in all disability cases from 65 to 97½ for a worker with 3 or more children. For a worker with 2 children, the percentage is 90; with 1 child, 82½; and with no children, 75. Other States which increased the maximum percentages of weekly wages were Indiana from 55 to 60 and Iowa from 60 to 66½.

TABLE 1.—Increases in maximum weekly benefits for temporary-total disability under 1951 amendments to State workmen's compensation laws

State	Weekly maximum increased—	
	From—	To—
Alabama.....	\$21.00	\$23.00
California.....	30.00	35.00
Colorado.....	22.75	28.00
Connecticut.....	32.00	36.00
Delaware.....	25.00	30.00
Florida.....	22.00	35.00
Idaho.....	¹ 17.00-28.00	¹ 20.00-37.00
Illinois.....	² 22.50-30.00	² 25.50-34.00
Indiana.....	23.10	27.00
Iowa.....	24.00	28.00
Kansas.....	20.00	25.00
Maryland.....	28.00	32.00
Minnesota.....	30.00	32.00
Missouri.....	25.00	30.00
Montana.....	² 20.00-26.00	² 21.50-27.50
Nebraska.....	22.00	26.00
New Mexico.....	25.00	30.00
North Carolina.....	24.00	30.00
North Dakota.....	² 20.00-37.00	² 25.00-42.00
Ohio.....	30.00	32.20
Oregon.....	¹ 21.92-40.38	¹ 25.38-45.00
Utah.....	² 25.00-31.25	² 27.50-34.38
Washington.....	² 20.77-35.77	² 23.08-42.69
Wisconsin.....	³ 32.55	³ 37.00
Wyoming.....	¹ 20.19-40.38	¹ 21.23-43.85

¹ Depending on whether employee is married and on number of dependents.

² Depending on number of dependents.

³ A additional compensation for maintenance during vocational rehabilitation.

The maximum period for the payment of benefits in Connecticut was increased from 312 to 520 weeks in death cases and from 624 to 780 weeks in all disability cases. Florida, in addition to raising the maximum weekly benefit, doubled the maximum number of weeks for which permanent-total disability benefits may be paid from 350 to 700 weeks. Iowa increased the number of weeks in such cases from 400 to 500.

Oklahoma, which had been the only State with no death-benefit provision, adopted one in 1951. The maximum was set at \$13,500.

Occupational Diseases

Maryland, following the trend of the last few years, changed from schedule to full coverage of occupational diseases. This action means that 30 out of the 54 State, Territorial, and Federal workmen's compensation laws have full coverage (table 2). Alabama and Vermont enacted occupational-disease coverage for the first time. In Alabama, pneumoconiosis is now included as a compensable injury; and in Vermont a list of seven diseases is included in the coverage of its law. A number of the other States with schedule coverage listed additional diseases.

New Jersey eliminated the special restrictions relating to silicosis and asbestosis, thus making these diseases subject to the same benefits as other injuries.

California adopted special procedures for handling occupational-disease claims which may have arisen out of more than one employment. In silicosis cases resulting from employment in underground metal mines, payment is to be made from the Subsequent Injuries Fund for apportioned liability which cannot be enforced against an employer.

Michigan deleted a provision from its law whereby all employers were required to furnish their employees a free physical examination at regular intervals and employees who refused to submit to such examinations when required were not to be entitled to occupational-disease benefits. The Michigan Supreme Court declared this requirement unconstitutional in 1948.

Coverage of Employments

Twenty-two States³ and Hawaii broadened the coverage of their laws either by adding employments to the list of occupations covered or by removing specific exemptions for certain workers or employers.

³ Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

⁴ Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

TABLE 2.—Coverage of occupational diseases, as of January 1, 1952, by type

Full coverage	Schedule coverage		No coverage
	Jurisdiction	Number of diseases ¹	
Alaska	Alabama.....	(2)	Kansas
Arkansas	Arizona.....	36	Louisiana
California	Colorado.....	24	Mississippi
Connecticut	Georgia.....	14	Oklahoma
Delaware	Idaho.....	11	Wyoming
District of Columbia	Iowa.....	16	
Florida	Kentucky.....	(3)	
Hawaii	Maine.....	(4)	
Illinois	Montana.....	(4)	
Indiana	New Hampshire.....	(5)	
Maryland	New Mexico.....	31	
Massachusetts	North Carolina.....	25	
Michigan	Pennsylvania.....	13	
Minnesota	Puerto Rico.....	17	
Missouri	South Dakota.....	25	
Nebraska	Tennessee.....	6 9	
Nevada	Texas.....	45	
New Jersey	Vermont.....	7	
New York	Virginia.....	6 46	
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oregon			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
Utah			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
United States:			
Civil Employees			
Longshoremen's Act			

¹ In some States, the number of diseases refers to "groups of diseases."

² Covers pneumoconiosis, including silicosis, anthroco-tuberculosis, aluminosis, and other specified dust diseases.

³ Covers only injury or death by gas or smoke in mines and poisonous gas in any occupation. Voluntary as to silicosis.

⁴ Separate act provides for payment of \$50 a month from public funds to persons totally disabled from silicosis, if they have been State residents for 10 years.

⁵ Covers silicosis and other pulmonary diseases, anthrax, lead poisoning, dermatitis, venenata, and diseases due to the inhalation of poisonous gases or fumes.

⁶ Full coverage permissible.

One of the principal extensions of coverage was for civilian-defense workers. Eleven⁴ States adopted legislation in 1951 which provided specifically for compensating civilian-defense workers or special categories of such workers who are injured on duty or under certain specified conditions. Ohio and New York made this provision by amending their workmen's compensation laws, but the other States included the extensions as a part of their State civil defense acts. Since California, Connecticut, and Oregon had adopted such legislation prior to 1951, civilian-defense workers in general are covered in 14 States.

Among the other changes in coverage were the following: Nevada extended coverage to employers of two or more, instead of three or more; Vermont removed the exemption for domestic servants; Maryland added more than 25 types of occupations to the covered list of hazardous employments, including laborers,

grocery-store clerks, garage and filling-station workers, and restaurant employees; and Colorado added elected officials of State, county, city, or town and employees of any public institution or administrative board.

Rehabilitation

Missouri, Ohio, North Dakota, and Puerto Rico adopted new measures, and Utah amended an existing provision dealing with rehabilitation. Missouri created a Board of Rehabilitation composed of the three members of the Industrial Commission and the Director of the Division of Workmen's Compensation. This board is authorized to study problems involved in rehabilitating injured workers, to certify rehabilitation facilities which may be utilized by employers or insurers, and to handle disputes arising between injured workers and employers on whether physical rehabilitation treatment should be given. Provision was also made in Missouri for the payment of special maintenance benefits of \$10 a week up to a maximum of 40 weeks for injured workers accepting rehabilitation services.

Ohio authorized its Industrial Commission to advance up to \$300,000 from its State Fund to the Ohio State University in order to establish a rehabilitation center. The center is to utilize the facilities of the university and other public and private services to provide physical rehabilitation, training, and placement services for physically handicapped persons. A six-member advisory board representing employers and employees is to be appointed by the Industrial Commission to review the operations of the rehabilitation center.

In North Dakota, provision was made for the payment of benefits, not exceeding \$15 a week for a maximum of 72 weeks, to dependents of an injured worker during the period of his rehabilitation.

Utah increased from \$25 to \$27.50, the special weekly rehabilitation benefits paid for a maximum of 10 weeks. Benefits are payable during rehabilitation training for workers with permanent-partial disability resulting from an occupational disease.

The manager of the State Fund in Puerto Rico was authorized to expend annually a maximum of \$50,000 for rehabilitation training of injured

workers through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Montana became the forty-second State to adopt a second-injury fund. Under this law, a worker who previously lost, or lost the use of, an eye or a member of the body and subsequently loses another member and becomes permanently and totally disabled receives full compensation for the combined injuries. However, the employer is liable only for the second injury. The balance is to be paid from the special second-injury fund which is financed by an assessment of \$500 against the employer or his insurer in no-dependency death cases.

Iowa broadened the coverage of its second-injury fund provision. In future, payment may be made from the fund in cases resulting in permanent-partial disability instead of only those causing permanent-total disability.

Wisconsin amended its provision for second-injury fund benefits to provide that such benefits shall be paid to workers whose pre-existing permanent-partial injury would have entitled them to benefits for 150 weeks (formerly 15 percent or more of permanent-total disability). Under the amendment, the second permanent-partial injury would also be compensable for at least 150 weeks (formerly 15 percent or more of permanent-total disability).

Special Provisions

California joined 16 States and Puerto Rico by providing additional compensation for cases of injury to minors who were illegally employed. Under the California provision, compensation is increased 50 percent with a maximum of \$3,750 for the additional compensation in such cases.

In order to stimulate greater interest in accident prevention, Nevada provided for rebates in workmen's compensation insurance premiums up to 20 percent (formerly 10 percent) to any plant which maintains for 2 years such a "high standard of safety or accident prevention as to differentiate it from other like establishments or plants." Rebates up to 30 percent (formerly 15 percent) are specified for plants which maintain such standards for more than 2 years.

A reciprocal arrangement for extra-territorial coverage was adopted by South Dakota. Under this provision, South Dakota accepts coverage

under the workmen's compensation law of another State as meeting the requirements of coverage under its own law, provided that the other State reciprocates.

Florida amended its third-party action provision to permit an injured worker to accept benefits under the act and also to sue the third party. Previously, the worker had been required to elect one remedy or the other. The new provision requires the worker to include in his suit, on behalf of the employer, the amount of any benefits paid by the employer.

Administration and Procedures

Changes made in the administration of the workmen's compensation laws include the transfer of the manager of the State fund in Puerto Rico from the Department of Finance to the Department of Labor.

Illinois simplified and clarified its workmen's compensation and its occupational disease acts by repeal and reenactment of each law, with complete recodification. Changes in the administrative set-up include 4-year staggered terms (instead of 2-year concurrent terms) for the 5 members of the Industrial Commission. Another Illinois amendment provides that decisions of the Industrial Commission in claims involving State employees are binding and are not subject to judicial review.

Nebraska repealed and reenacted the provision of its workmen's compensation act requiring all workmen's compensation insurance carriers to pay a 2-percent tax on gross premiums in order to defray administrative costs. All such amounts must go into the General Fund of the State rather than the Special Fund. Money for the operation of the Nebraska workmen's compensation agency is to be appropriated by the legislature out of this General Fund.

The penalty of \$100 provided in North Dakota for an employer's failure to obtain workmen's compensation insurance or to make payroll reports was changed. The sum amounts to 1½ times the premium which should have been paid during the period of noncompliance and the penalty is to be

applied regardless of whether the employer's failure was willful.

Florida simplified its notification procedures by permitting the Industrial Commission to serve notice of filing claims upon the employer or other interested party by regular mail instead of by registered mail.

Wisconsin amended its workmen's compensation law to permit its Industrial Commission to arrange for hearings to be held by the workmen's compensation agencies in other States, if a claimant, dependent, or witness is residing within the territory of such other agency.

The Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals of Washington State was authorized to hold informal conferences with interested parties to facilitate the settlement of contested workmen's compensation cases.

States which raised the salaries of their workmen's compensation officials included Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, and Missouri. Salaries of members of the Illinois Industrial Commission were increased from \$7,500 to \$8,000; the salary of the chairman was raised from \$9,000 to \$10,000. In Michigan, the salary of the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission was increased from \$7,500 to \$9,500 and the salary of the members from \$7,000 to \$9,000. The Kansas workmen's compensation commissioner's salary was increased from \$5,000 to \$6,500. Missouri authorized new maximum salaries for employees of the Division of Workmen's Compensation, permitting substantial increases for such personnel.

Interim Committees

Ohio, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Utah provided for interim or special committees to study their workmen's compensation laws and administration. California continued the committee established for this purpose in 1949. Oklahoma authorized the appointment of a House Committee to investigate workmen's compensation insurance rates.

—BRUCE A. GREENE
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Contractors' Use of Home-Building Permits Issued

CANCELLATIONS of building permits issued in the fall of 1950 were at a relatively high rate, reflecting the difficulties and uncertainties of the period. At the same time, the "lag pattern" indicated that although builders tended to start a larger proportion of units in the month of permit authorization than in most postwar years, they did not get as many units under way in the 3 months immediately following. In addition the gap between permit valuation and construction cost was widening. These findings, showing that utilization of building permits has undergone measurable changes since the start of defense effort and accompanying Government controls, are from a recent survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and sponsored by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Information was obtained on the actual starting date or plans for the start of new housing for which building permits had been issued during September, October, and November 1950. The Bureau survey made in January and February 1951 and again in May and June covered a Nation-wide sample of builders in urban and rural permit-issuing places.

TABLE 1.—Use of building permits issued for nonfarm dwelling units, selected months, 1945-50

Month of permit issuance	Percent of permits lapsed or canceled	Percent ¹ of dwelling units started in—						
		Month of permit issuance	Succeeding month					
			1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
1950: Sept.-Nov.	2.0	67	20	5	3	2	2	1
1949: Jan.	1.0	70	20	4	4	1	1	-----
Apr.	1.5	62	31	5	1	1	-----	-----
1948: Apr.	1.5	58	31	6	3	1	1	-----
1946: Mar.	7.5	54	24	10	6	3	2	1
1945: Sept.-Dec.	4.5	57	26	9	5	2	1	-----

¹ This distribution based on the total of units started. Lapsed permits are omitted.

Cancellation rates were higher for permits issued in the fall of 1950 than for all previous postwar years except 1945 and 1946 (table 1). In the latter years residential builders were contending with grave material shortages and the reorganization of construction crews after the war. Projects containing multifamily structures were particularly affected.

A somewhat larger proportion of dwellings in the 1950 survey was started during the month of permit authorization than in recent postwar years, but compared with the earlier experience, a smaller proportion got under way in the 3 months immediately following. Thus, in the fall of 1950, about two-thirds of the units were begun during the month in which the permit was issued; by the end of the three following months, about 95 percent were under way. In contrast, of the units surveyed in 1948 and 1949, fewer units proportionately were begun in the permit month, but 98 percent had been started within the 4 months including the month when the permit was issued.

Apartment projects were slower in getting under way than single-family houses. This difference in the lag pattern of single-family and multifamily units showed up clearly in all 3 months covered by the 1950 survey. For example, before the month ended, builders started almost 70 percent of the single-family houses for which they had obtained permits in September; starts in the comparable period for units in 5-or-more family structures made up less than 45 percent of the total.

In general, the patterns of building-permit use in urban and rural nonfarm areas were similar. However, the rural areas tended toward a somewhat larger proportion of canceled units or units for which the starting date was still indefinite several months after permit issuance.

Building-permit analysis has a value beyond the findings themselves. Reports on housing authorized by local building permits provide one of the most important sources of information used in preparing the Bureau's monthly estimates of new nonfarm dwelling units started. The new lag pattern and cancellation rate were "wedged in" to the current housing activity estimates, beginning with the March 1951 data, and are reflected almost in full in the June 1951 figures. The significance of the new lag pattern is illustrated in the estimate of units started in June which was about 1,700 units lower than it would have been if the April 1949 pattern had been used. As already shown, the percentage of units started in the month of permit issuance was larger in 1950 than in 1949, but this was more than offset by the smaller number of units started in June from among those authorized in earlier months. More

significant perhaps is the increased lapse rate. Any changes in the monthly distribution of starts tend to balance out over a period of time, but the effect of an increased cancellation rate is cumulative.

The Bureau's building-permit surveys, which have always included an inquiry into actual or estimated construction cost,¹ indicate that for September–November 1950 valuations shown in building-permit applications understate construction cost by 16 percent. The 1950 results further suggest that the breach between permit valuation and cost may be widening as a result of cost uncertainties following the outbreak of Korean hostilities. The ratio of construction costs to permit valuations for the September–November 1950 period was 1.16 compared with 1.17 for April 1948, 1.10 for January 1949, and 1.12 for April 1949. In 1945 and 1946, permit valuations tended to understate construction costs more than in subsequent survey periods, largely because of widespread material shortages and rising prices in the months following World War II (table 2). The ratio of construction costs to permit valuations for residential units in cities surveyed in late 1945 and March 1946 was about 1.25, in contrast to ratios of 1.12 to 1.19 for urban units studied in later periods.

TABLE 2.—Ratio of estimated construction cost to permit valuation of nonfarm dwelling units, by urban or rural location¹ selected months, 1945–50

Month of permit issuance	All non-farm areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm
1950: September–November ²	1.16	1.18	1.12
1949: January.....	1.12	1.15	1.09
April.....	1.10	1.12	1.08
1948: April.....	1.17	1.19	1.14
1946: March.....	(³)	³ 1.23	(³)
1945: September–December.....	(³)	³ 1.25	(³)

¹ Cost items considered in determining the valuations stated on permit applications vary according to local practice of individual permit-issuing places. Construction cost, as defined for purposes of Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, includes the cost of labor, materials, subcontracted work, and that part of the builders' overhead and profit chargeable directly to the building of the structure. It excludes sales profit, cost of land and development, and architectural, engineering, and all other such nonconstruction expenses.

² Data incorporate results of the resurvey in May and June 1951 of all units on which construction had not been started or the permit canceled at time of original survey in January and February.

³ Surveys in this period were made in 63 cities only.

¹ This type of study has been made because builders' cost valuations as reported on permit applications are used as a basis for estimating average cost per dwelling unit, which, when combined with statistics on the number of new dwelling units started, yield important monthly estimates of expenditures for new home building. Since permit valuations, however, are known to be an incomplete measure of construction costs, they are corrected according to results from building-permit surveys.

The disparity between construction cost and permit valuation is consistently greater in urban than in rural nonfarm areas. In general, there appears to be less understatement of construction costs on permit valuations for single-family houses than on those for apartment units.

—KATHRYN R. MURPHY
Division of Construction Statistics

Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades, 1951

HOURLY WAGE SCALES of union workers in building construction increased 6.3 percent in the year ending July 1, 1951, and thereby reached an all-time high, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' forty-fifth annual survey of union scales in the building trades.¹ On July 1, 1951, hourly union scales averaged \$2.42 for all building-trades workers, \$2.60 for journeymen, and \$1.75 for helpers and laborers.² Negotiated contracts effective during the year increased the wage scales of 85.6 percent of the union construction workers compared with 70 percent during the preceding 12 months.

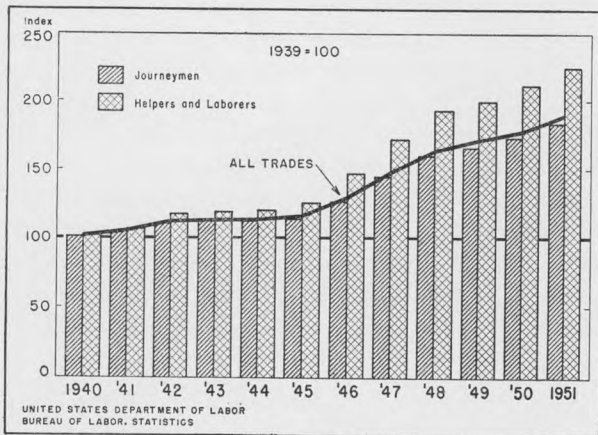
Straight-time work schedules for all building-trades workers averaged 39.3 hours per week, the same as in the previous year. However, a 5-day, 40-hour workweek was the most common straight-time work schedule and was in effect for over five-sixths of the workers in the study.

¹ Information was based on scales in effect on July 1, 1951, and covered 700,000 journeymen and 185,000 helpers and laborers in 77 cities ranging in population from about 40,000 to over a million. Data were obtained primarily by mail questionnaire from local union officials; in some cities Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information. Mimeographed listings of union scales, by trade, are available for any of the 77 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming Bureau bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry.

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

² Average scales designed to show current levels are based on all scales reported for the current year in the cities covered; individual scales are weighted by the number of union members reported at each rate. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in membership and in classifications studied.

Trend of Union Hourly Wage Scales in Building Trades



Trend of Scales

The index of hourly union scales³ reached 189.1 for all trades on July 1, 1951 (table 1), an increase of 17.8 percent over the average for the 3 years (1947-49) preceding Korean hostilities. The increases amounted to 17.4 percent for journeymen and 19.9 percent for helpers and laborers.

Union scales advanced 14 cents an hour on the average for all building-trades workers, 15 cents for journeymen, and 11 cents for helpers and laborers in the 12-month period ending July 1, 1951. These increases amounted to 6.3 percent for journeymen and 6.9 for helpers and laborers.

Over half of the journeymen trades recorded average hourly increases of 14 to 16 cents. Electricians with an average hourly increase of 19 cents showed the greatest gain, for slate and tile roofers and tile layers the advance was 18 cents. Wage increases of 12 cents or less occurred in only 4 of the 24 journeymen trades studied. Among the helpers and laborer classifications, plasterers' laborers led the upward movement, with an average advance of 18 cents an hour. Although the increases among the individual classifications varied from 3.4 to 9.7 percent, most of the gains were concentrated between 5 and 7 percent.

Hourly scales of 6 of every 7 union journeymen and 7 of every 8 helpers and laborers in building construction were increased by contract negotia-

tions effective during the 12 months ending July 1, 1951. Of the journeymen receiving scale advances during the year, 1 of every 4 gained from 10 to 15 cents an hour; a similar proportion received from 20 to 25 cents; and 1 of every 5, from 15 to 20 cents. Of the helpers and laborers benefiting from scale adjustments, a third received increases varying from 10 to 15 cents an hour and a fourth, from 15 to 20 cents an hour.

Wage-scale increases between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, amounted to less than 5 percent for 1 of every 6 journeymen affected by contract revisions, from 5 to 10 percent for 4 of every 9, and from 10 to 15 percent for 1 of every 3. Of the helpers and laborers receiving increases, a fourth recorded scale advances of less than 5 percent, a third from 5 to 10 percent, and another third from 10 to 15 percent. In each grouping only a small proportion of the workers received increases of 15 percent or more.

Hourly Wage Scales

Wage scales in the construction industry are generally higher than those prevailing in other industries. They are designed, at least in part, to offset irregularity of employment and to compensate for other conditions that are not encountered by workers of comparable skill in most other industries.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union scales of hourly wages and weekly hours in the building trades, selected years 1907-51

[June 1, 1939=100]

Date	Minimum hourly wage rates			Maximum weekly hours ¹		
	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
1907: May 15.....	29.3	29.7	27.3	124.3	123.8	126.1
1913: May 15.....	36.1	36.9	31.8	118.2	118.0	118.3
1918: May 15.....	45.3	45.9	42.6	116.3	116.2	116.3
1919: May 15.....	51.9	52.4	49.3	115.7	115.7	115.2
1920: May 15.....	70.0	70.1	71.5	115.1	115.2	114.5
1921: May 15.....	71.3	71.4	72.2	115.0	115.1	114.5
1922: May 15.....	66.9	67.3	65.7	115.0	115.2	114.2
1926: May 15.....	88.3	88.7	84.9	114.9	115.1	113.9
1931: May 15.....	97.3	97.8	92.8	108.5	108.5	108.1
1933: May 15.....	80.8	81.4	75.7	106.2	106.2	105.2
1939: June 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: June 1.....	101.6	101.4	102.0	99.9	100.0	99.4
1941: June 1.....	105.3	105.0	106.8	100.3	100.5	99.7
1942: July 1.....	111.9	110.9	117.5	101.1	101.8	98.8
1943: July 1.....	112.7	111.5	118.9	101.0	102.0	98.1
1944: July 1.....	113.6	112.4	120.3	101.2	102.2	98.1
1945: July 1.....	116.0	114.4	125.9	101.2	102.2	98.1
1946: July 1.....	129.3	126.8	146.3	100.2	101.1	97.4
1947: July 1.....	147.9	144.6	171.1	100.1	100.9	97.3
1948: July 1.....	163.5	159.4	192.7	100.1	101.0	97.3
1949: July 1.....	170.3	166.4	199.8	100.2	101.1	97.3
1950: July 1.....	177.8	173.2	210.8	100.3	101.2	97.3
1951: July 1.....	189.1	184.0	225.3	100.2	101.1	97.2

¹ Before overtime rate was effective.

³ In the index series, designed for trend purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each trade in consecutive years. These quotations are weighted by the number of union members reported in the current year.

Scales for unionized journeymen averaged \$2.60 an hour on July 1, 1951, and ranged from less than \$1.80 to over \$3.40 an hour. Over two-thirds of the journeymen studied were employed under negotiated agreements stipulating wages of \$2.30 to \$2.80 an hour. By trade, average hourly scales varied from \$2.34 for glaziers to \$2.95 for bricklayers. Other trades averaging \$2.90 or more an hour were plasterers (\$2.93), stone masons (\$2.92), and lathers (\$2.90). Paperhangers, painters, and roofers averaged less than \$2.50 an hour.

Helpers and laborers, as a group, averaged \$1.75 an hour; over half of these workers were covered by contracts providing hourly scales of \$1.50 to \$2.00. Scales averaged highest for terrazzo workers' helpers (\$2.07), and lowest for composition roofers' helpers (\$1.50). Building laborers was the only other occupational classification to average less than \$1.75 an hour.

City and Regional Variations

The extent of unionization and the general level of wages in a locality influence scale variations. A rise in construction activities in an area, with an increased demand for skilled work, may also be a factor. It is also reasonable to assume that high scales in the building trades prevail in cities having high general wage levels.

Scales for individual journeymen crafts varied widely among the 77 cities. Carpenters, for example, ranged from \$1.815 in Portland, Maine, to \$3.25 in Newark, N. J., on July 1, 1951.

In each of the 77 cities studied wage adjustments were obtained by construction workers during the year. Gains averaging from 5 to 10 percent were achieved by journeymen in 7 of every 10 cities, and by helpers and laborers in 2 of every 5 cities. Average advances of less than 5 percent were reported for journeymen in 1 of every 6 cities and for helpers and laborers in 3 of every 8 cities. The hourly increases for journeymen averaged from 11 to 20 cents in over half of the cities, and 20 cents or more in 22 cities. Scale advances for helpers and laborers averaged less than 10 cents an hour in about half of the cities and above 15 cents in 16 cities.

⁴ See Expenditures for New Construction, 1915-50, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wage developments during the year were undoubtedly related to construction activities which continued at record levels. For the first 8 months of 1951, expenditures for new construction were about 12 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1950.⁴ The Bureau's index of wholesale prices in building materials in July 1951 was about 8 percent above July 1950.

Considerable variation was also shown in the 24 journeymen trades within cities. Differentials and ranges of union scales of journeymen trades within 6 typical cities in various sections of the country are illustrated in the following tabulation:

City	Scale range	Difference in—	
		Cents per hour	Per cent
Atlanta.....	\$1.75 - \$2.75	100	57
Boston.....	2.22½ - 2.97	74½	34
Chicago.....	2.60 - 3.20	60	23
Dallas.....	1.87½ - 3.12½	125	67
New York.....	2.60 - 3.30	70	27
San Francisco..	2.30 - 3.25	95	41

The difference between the high and the low scales of helpers and laborers (who represent a fifth of the workers in the industry and who are grouped in 9 classifications) was greater than that for journeymen in each of the above cities, except Boston and Dallas. In the latter two cities these differences were 13 and 58 percent, respectively, and in the other 4 cities they ranged from 27 percent in Chicago to 76 percent in Atlanta.

Wage scales of organized construction-trades journeymen on July 1, 1951, averaged at least \$2.25 an hour in 65 of the 77 cities. They ranged from \$1.98 in Portland, Maine, to \$3.11 in Newark, N. J. Average scales of helpers and laborers varied from 90 cents in Charleston, S. C., to \$2.33 in Newark.

Of the 12 cities in which journeymen had average scales under \$2.25 an hour, 8 were in the South and 2 were in New England.

When the 77 cities are grouped according to population, the average hourly scales on July 1, 1951, were typically highest in the large metropolitan cities and descended according to city-size grouping. The lowest levels prevailed in the smallest city-size group. The difference between average scales of journeymen and those of helpers and laborers in each city-size group closely approximated the over-all national differential of 85 cents. Average hourly scales of journeymen and of helpers

and laborers, by population group, were as follows:

Cities with population of—	Journeyman	Helpers and laborers
1,000,000 and over.....	\$2. 75	\$1. 96
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	2. 59	1. 78
250,000 to 500,000.....	2. 50	1. 67
100,000 to 250,000.....	2. 39	1. 50
40,000 to 100,000.....	2. 25	1. 42

Within each city-size group, however, considerable variation existed between the average hourly scales of journeymen and of helpers and laborers. In each population grouping, the spread between highest and lowest scales was wider for helpers and laborers than for journeymen. In the group of cities having a population of 250,000–500,000 where the spread of rates was greatest, the difference between highest and lowest levels was 86 cents for journeymen and \$1.25 for helpers and laborers.

On a regional basis, average union hourly scales of all construction-trades workers were highest in the Middle Atlantic States (\$2.66) and lowest in the Southeast (\$2.03). (See table 2.) The Middle Atlantic and the Great Lakes regions which included 30 of the 77 cities studied were the only regions in which the rate levels exceeded the national average of \$2.42; the level for the Pacific region was equal to the national average.

The wage levels for all journeymen trades combined ranged from \$2.30 in the Southeast to \$2.88 in the Middle Atlantic States. Average scales were highest in the Middle Atlantic region for all except 4 trades. The only levels below \$2.00 for journeymen were those of composition

roofers in the two Southern regions and paper-hangers in New England.

Regional levels of union hourly scales for all helper and laborer classifications combined varied from \$1.12 in the Southeast to \$1.94 in the Middle Atlantic States. Levels in excess of \$2.00 were registered by five of the nine helper and laborer classifications in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific regions and by two occupational groups in the Great Lakes region and one in the Middle West.

Standard Workweek

Changes in straight-time workweek between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, had no effect on the average for all building-trades workers, which remained at 39.3 hours, but lowered the index a tenth of 1 percent.

Eighty-five percent of the journeymen and helpers and laborers on July 1, 1951, had a 40-hour standard workweek. Over an eighth of the journeymen and about a tenth of the helpers and laborers were employed under contracts providing for a 35-hour week. This schedule prevailed more frequently for bricklayers, lathers, painters, and bricklayers' tenders than for other trades. A fifth of the plasterers and a ninth of the plasterers' laborers were on a 30-hour standard work schedule.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

TABLE 2.—Average union scales in the building trades, by region,¹ July 1, 1951

Region	All trades	Journeyman	Helpers and laborers
United States.....	\$2. 42	\$2. 60	\$1. 75
New England.....	2. 25	2. 44	1. 72
Middle Atlantic.....	2. 66	2. 88	1. 94
Border States.....	2. 27	2. 53	1. 52
Southeast.....	2. 03	2. 30	1. 12
Great Lakes.....	2. 49	2. 62	1. 87
Middle West.....	2. 37	2. 54	1. 78
Southwest.....	2. 16	2. 39	1. 33
Mountain.....	2. 14	2. 42	1. 71
Pacific.....	2. 42	2. 52	1. 86

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.

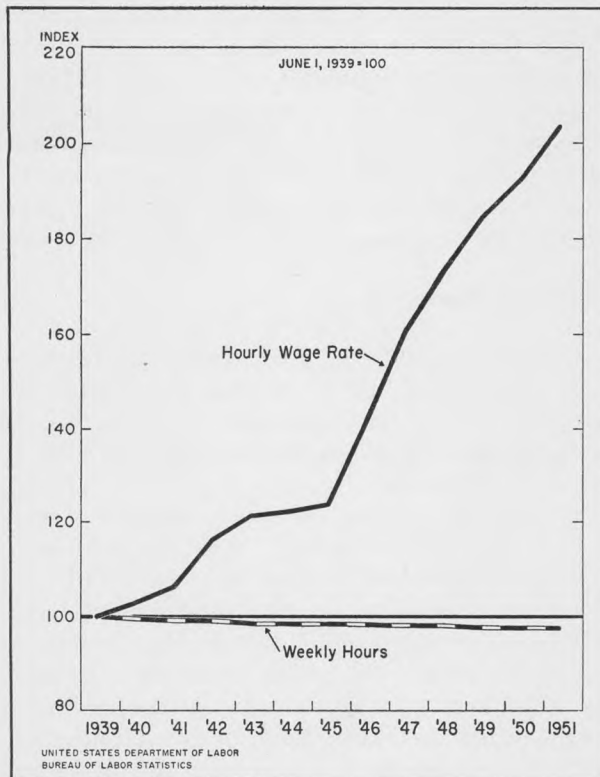
Union Wage Scales in the Baking Industry, 1951

HOURLY WAGE SCALES of organized bakery workers rose 5.7 percent, or 8 cents an hour, between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' thirteenth annual survey of union scales in the baking industry.¹ On July 1, 1951, the average union scale for all bakery

¹ This report is based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1951, which covered approximately 75,000 union bakery workers in 74 cities ranging in population from about 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Data were obtained primarily by mail questionnaire from local unions; in some cities local union officials were visited by Bureau representatives for the desired information.

Mimeographed listings of union scales by occupations are available for any of the 74 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming Bureau bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry. (Continued on page 26.)

Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates in Baking Industry



workers was \$1.45 an hour, and varied by type of baking from \$1.18 in cracker and cookie plants to \$2.04 in Hebrew bakeries. Mechanized bread and cake shops, which employed over half of the workers in the study, had scales averaging \$1.42 an hour.² Eighty-five percent of the workers covered in the study received wage increases resulting from the negotiations of contracts effective during the 12-month period.

The straight-time workweek averaged 40.7 hours and showed no change from the previous year. A 40-hour standard workweek was most prevalent in the industry and was in effect for over four-fifths of all bakery workers studied.

(Footnote 1 continued.)

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining. 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 reported for the current year; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members working at the rate. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.

Trend of Union Wage Scales

The 5.7-percent rise in average hourly scales between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, exceeded the 4.3-percent increase during the previous year and advanced the index of union hourly rates to 203.4³ (table 1). On July 1, 1951, union hourly rates in the baking industry were 17.7 percent above the average for the 3 years (1947-49) prior to Korean hostilities.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours in the baking industry, 1939-51

Year	Indexes (June 1, 1939=100) of—		Year	Indexes (June 1, 1939=100) of—	
	Hourly rates	Weekly hours		Hourly rates	Weekly hours
1939: June 1.....	100.0	100.0	1946: July 1.....	141.6	98.3
1940: June 1.....	102.7	99.5	1947: July 1.....	160.6	98.2
1941: June 1.....	106.1	99.2	1948: July 1.....	173.4	98.2
1942: July 1.....	116.3	99.1	1949: July 1.....	184.5	97.8
1943: July 1.....	121.2	98.6	1950: July 1.....	192.4	97.8
1944: July 1.....	122.0	98.6	1951: July 1.....	203.4	97.7
1945: July 1.....	123.6	98.6			

By type of baking, the amount of increase in union wage scales varied from 5.2 percent in bread and cake machine shops to 7.0 percent in cracker and cookie plants. In terms of cents-per-hour, the greatest average gain (12 cents) was made by workers in Hebrew bakeries. Machine bread and cake establishments, with an average rise of 7 cents, was the only group to record scale advances below the over-all increase.

Approximately 85 percent of the union bakery workers included in the survey realized wage advances during the year. By type of baking, the proportion of workers benefiting from scale revisions varied from 81 percent in machine bread and cake establishments to 98 percent in Hebrew bakeries. Of the workers benefiting from scale adjustments (between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951), a fourth received increases of less than 5 percent, over half from 5 to 10 percent, and a fifth from 10 to 15 percent. Cracker and cookie plants, which had the lowest average scale, were the only branch of the industry in which a majority of the workers showed gains of from 10 to 15

³ In the index series, designed for trend purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in both years, weighted by the membership reported in the current year.

percent. In the other five branches, at least half of the workers received adjustments ranging from 5 to 10 percent. About a third of the machine bread and cake shop workers recorded advances of less than 5 percent.

Although some individual wage increases ranged up to 38 cents an hour, raises of 5 to 15 cents were most frequent. About half of the bakery workers benefiting from scale revisions had adjustments varying from 10 to 15 cents an hour; approximately three-eighths received increases from 5 to 10 cents.

Rate Variations by Industry Branch

Wage rates of union bakery workers engaged in preparing and processing bakery products averaged \$1.45 an hour on July 1, 1951. Such factors as baking process, type of product, and specialized or more standard baking have a marked influence on the over-all levels of hourly scales. Most baked goods are now standardized and produced by mass-production techniques in highly mechanized establishments. A large proportion of the workers perform routine tasks that require relatively little training. Standardized baking is found primarily in bread and cake machine shops, pie and pastry bakeries, and cracker and cookie plants. This type of baking employed about 80 percent of all bakery workers studied. In specialized baking and hand shops, the work force is comprised mainly of skilled all-round journeymen. Consequently, average union hourly scales in this type of baking exceed those in standardized baking.

Rate levels for specialized baking ranged from \$1.73 an hour in bread and cake hand shops to \$2.04 in Hebrew bakeries. In mechanized shops, which employ large proportions of lower skilled workers, average hourly scales varied from \$1.18 in cracker and cookie plants to \$1.42 in machine bread and cake shops (table 2).

Hourly scales of individual workers tended to concentrate around the average in each type of baking. Nevertheless they ranged from \$1.20 to \$2.10 in shops producing nationality baked goods other than Hebrew and from less than 90 cents to \$2.00 or more in all other types of shops. Over two-thirds of the workers in shops baking Hebrew products were employed under negotiated contracts providing scales of at least \$2.00 an hour.

TABLE 2.—Average union wage rates in the baking industry¹ July 1, 1951, and increases since July 1, 1950, by type of baking.

Type of baking	Average rate per hour July 1, 1951 ¹	Amount of increase July 1, 1950-July 1, 1951 ²	
		Percent	Cents-per-hour
All baking.....	\$1.45	5.7	8
Bread and cake:			
Hand.....	1.73	5.8	10
Machine.....	1.42	5.2	7
Pie and pastry.....	1.34	6.3	8
Nationality baking:			
Hebrew.....	2.04	6.2	12
Other.....	1.74	5.8	10
Cracker and cookie.....	1.18	7.0	8

¹ Average rates are based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1951; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members reported at each rate.

² Based on comparable quotations for 1950 and 1951; weighted by the membership reported in 1951.

City and Regional Rate Variations

Union scales for the various branches of the baking industry varied from city to city as well as within a city. They ranged from 85 cents an hour for pie and pastry shops in Chattanooga to \$2.31 for Hebrew bakeries in Detroit.

Within individual cities, no consistent relationship existed between the various branches of the industry. New York, for example, had the highest scale level for bread and cake hand shops, and the second lowest for other nationality baking; it ranked third in Hebrew baking, twelfth in bread and cake machine shops, and sixteenth in cracker and cookie plants.

Average union scales in the 72 cities which have mechanized bread and cake shops and in which over half of the study's union bakery workers were employed, ranged on July 1, 1951, from 91 cents an hour in Jackson to \$2.12 in Oakland. Among the six cities having scales averaging at least \$1.65 an hour, five were on the Pacific Coast; all four cities with levels under \$1.00 were located in the Southeastern region.

Levels in excess of \$1.50 an hour were recorded for about half of the 35 cities which had bread and cake hand shops. Average union scales for this branch of the industry ranged from \$1.13 in Chattanooga to \$1.98 in New York City.

Among the 18 cities having Hebrew bakeries, average union scales varied from \$1.37 in Pittsburgh to \$2.31 in Detroit. Six of these cities had levels in excess of \$2.00 and two less than \$1.50.

Rate levels for cracker and cookie plants varied from 95 cents in Salt Lake City to \$1.46 in Houston. Half of the 34 cities in this group had average scales of \$1.10 to \$1.30 an hour.

San Francisco led in the other two branches of the industry with hourly average scales of \$1.98 for pie and pastry shops and \$1.92 for other nationality baking. Chattanooga (85 cents) and Los Angeles (\$1.54) had the lowest city hourly levels in the respective branches.

When the cities are grouped according to population size, average union hourly scales for all branches of the industry combined were typically highest in the largest population areas and descended in accordance with city size (table 3).

They generally followed a somewhat similar pattern among the individual branches of the industry. Some of the major exceptions are noted. Scale levels for pie and pastry shops and other nationality bakeries in cities with populations of 500,000 to 1,000,000 exceeded those with a 1,000,000 or more population by 7 and 9 cents, respectively. Cracker and cookie plants in the 40,000 to 100,000 population group had scales averaging 2.3 cents higher than cities with populations of 500,000 to 1,000,000.

TABLE 3.—Average union wage rates in the baking industry, by population group and by type of baking, July 1, 1951

Type of baking	Cities with 1,000,000 or more	Cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities with 250,000 to 500,000	Cities with 100,000 to 250,000	Cities with 40,000 to 100,000
All baking.....	\$1.597	\$1.404	\$1.352	\$1.260	\$1.250
Bread and cake:					
Hand.....	1.869	1.592	1.621	1.356	1.398
Machine.....	1.509	1.406	1.422	1.298	1.253
Pie and pastry.....	1.354	1.422	1.332	1.174	1.158
Nationality baking:					
Hebrew.....	2.095	1.806	1.863	1.780	-----
Other.....	1.724	1.813	-----	-----	-----
Cracker and cookie.....	1.243	1.182	1.163	1.080	1.205

On a regional basis, the national average for all baking (\$1.45) was exceeded by two regions—the Middle Atlantic States (\$1.58) and Pacific Coast (\$1.63). In the Southeast region the level was 34 cents below the national average and 52 cents below the Pacific region (table 4).

Bread and cake machine shops and cracker and cookie shops were the only branches of the industry represented in all regions. The highest scale levels in these branches were (\$1.75) for mechanized bread and cake shops on the Pacific Coast and (\$1.28) for cracker and cookie baking in the Southwest.

TABLE 4.—Average union wage rates in the baking industry, by region¹ and by type of baking, July 1, 1951

Type of baking	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
All baking.....	\$1.448	\$1.365	\$1.580	\$1.271	\$1.111	\$1.367	\$1.322	\$1.289	\$1.273	\$1.629
Bread and cake:										
Hand.....	1.731	1.318	1.907	1.635	1.125	1.595	1.377	-----	1.437	1.772
Machine.....	1.420	1.314	1.453	1.316	1.079	1.377	1.384	1.291	1.506	1.748
Pie and pastry.....	1.341	1.258	1.404	1.024	.848	1.195	1.204	-----	-----	1.669
Nationality baking:										
Hebrew.....	2.040	1.935	2.059	-----	-----	2.005	1.416	-----	1.509	2.173
Other.....	1.741	-----	1.603	-----	-----	1.813	-----	-----	-----	1.790
Cracker and cookie.....	1.183	1.113	1.268	1.049	1.194	1.167	1.204	1.276	1.056	1.181

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.

Standard Workweek

The average straight-time workweek of 40.7 hours for all bakery workers remained unchanged between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951. The 40-hour workweek was most prevalent and was applicable to over four-fifths of all bakery workers studied.

Union agreements in effect on July 1, 1951, provided standard work schedules of 40 hours or less for over 98 percent of the workers in three

branches of the industry—bread and cake machine shops, pie and pastry shops, and cracker and cookie shops. Over a fourth of the workers in bread and cake hand shops and in nationality bake shops other than Hebrew were employed under agreements specifying standard workweeks of 48 hours; more than half of the Hebrew bakers had straight-time weekly schedules of at least 44 hours.

—ANNETTE Y. SHERIER
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Manpower Problems in the Trucking Industry

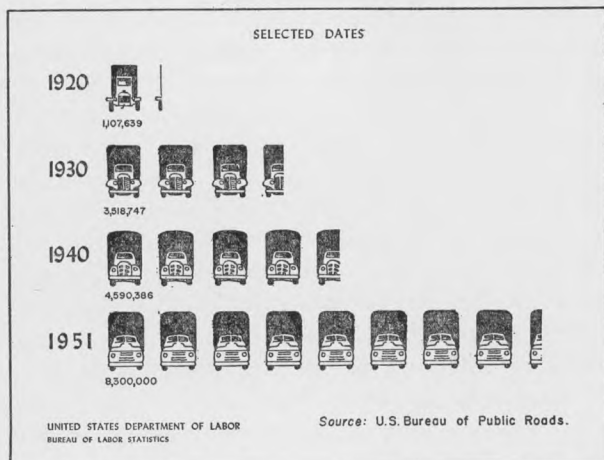
MANNING THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY will become a problem in 1952, as the defense mobilization program progresses, but at the end of 1951 scattered manpower shortages had appeared only in certain areas and in certain occupations. These shortages have occurred among mechanics and other maintenance workers who were generally hardest to recruit and hold.

Trucking employment has more than doubled in the past decade. For-hire trucking companies, which sell trucking service on the open market, had 629,000 employees in September 1951. Including hundreds of thousands of self-employed persons and proprietors in the trucking industry, total for-hire employment is 1.5 to 1.9 million, according to industry estimates. An additional 3 or 4 million workers are connected in some way with trucking transport. Many of them work full-time at trucking jobs for manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, who have their own fleets of trucks. Others are only incidentally performing trucking duties, such as driver salesmen (milkmen, bread deliverymen, etc.).

The Growth of the Industry

Trucks play a major role in our domestic transportation system. Since 1903, when they first began to replace horse-drawn wagons, the industry has grown at a rapid rate. In 1910, only 10,000

Truck Registration of Privately Owned Vehicles



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trucks were in use. By 1925, almost 2½ million trucks were registered; 11 years later, that figure had jumped to 4 million. (See chart.) Preliminary estimates for September 1951 show about 8,720,000 truck registrations in the United States, which are broken down as to type of operation as follows:

Type of operation	Number of trucks	Percent of total
Total	8,720,000	100.0
Private	7,510,000	86.1
Agriculture	3,050,000	35.0
Government agencies	420,000	4.8
Extractive	175,000	2.0
Construction	785,000	9.0
Manufacturing distribution	355,000	4.1
Wholesale distribution	665,000	7.6
Consumer distribution	1,475,000	16.9
Other public utilities	160,000	1.8
Business, professional and service personnel	225,000	2.6
Institutional agencies	35,000	.4
Tank trucks	165,000	1.9
For-hire	1,210,000	13.9
Intercity common carrier	300,000	3.4
Local common carrier	230,000	2.6
All contract carriers	650,000	7.5
Tank trucks	30,000	.3

Source: Preliminary Defense Transportation Administration estimates.

About 86 percent of the American truck fleet is engaged in private carriage; that is, in hauling the property of the truck owner. These owners include the thousands of bakeries, dairies, meat packers and distributors, chain stores, oil companies, and retail stores of all kinds; companies providing telephone, gas, electric, and water service; Federal, State, and local governments; and millions of farmers.

The remaining 14 percent of the American truck fleet is operated by "for-hire" carriers who haul varied commodities for shippers. More than a million for-hire trucks carry general freight, household goods, heavy machinery, farm products, motor vehicles, building materials, forest products, ores, and many other kinds of goods. In 1944, 87.7 percent of all trucks operated were in local service and 12.3 percent in intercity service; of the for-hire fleet in that year, only 39.2 percent were engaged in intercity service. Applying these percentages to the estimated 1951 fleet of 8.72 million

Volume of intercity freight traffic in ton-miles by kind of transportation, 1949-50

Transport agency	Ton-miles (billions)		Percent of increase 1950 over 1949	Percent of annual total	
	1949	1950 ¹		1949	1950
Railways, steam and electric, including mail and express	534.7	596.9	11.6	60.6	58.7
Highways, for hire and private trucks	93.7	126.0	34.5	10.6	12.4
Inland waterways, including Great Lakes	139.4	164.6	18.1	15.8	16.2
Pipe lines (oil)	114.9	129.2	12.4	13.0	12.7
Airways (domestic revenue service, including express and mail)	.2	.3	² 31.3	(3)	(3)
Grand total	882.9	1,017.0	15.2	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary estimates.

² Airway ton-miles used in computing percentage totaled 306 million in 1950 and 235 million in 1949.

³ Represents about 0.03 of 1 percent of 1949, and 0.03 of 1 percent in 1950.

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

units, about 7.5 million are engaged in local service; the balance are in intercity service; of this latter group, 470,000 are for-hire trucks.

In the early years of the century, trucking was confined mainly to local hauling because highways were few and generally bad and because trucks were mechanically unreliable and heavier than the loads they could carry. Pneumatic tires, improved truck design and construction, and a constantly expanding network of usable highways enabled the industry to begin competing with other forms of transport for intercity traffic in the 1920's.

Almost all city freight plus a substantial portion of intercity traffic is carried by the expanding American truck fleet. Truck transport accounted for 12.4 percent of the intercity ton-mileage in 1950 compared with 8.4 percent in 1940 and 10.6 in 1949. The accompanying table shows the amount of intercity freight traffic in 1949 and 1950 and its distribution between the various agencies of transportation.

During World War II the proportion of intercity traffic handled by the trucking industry declined to 4.5 percent in 1944. This decline was occasioned by the curtailment of domestic truck production in favor of military vehicles, gasoline and tire rationing, the cutback in the supply of replacement parts, and the drop in the production and consumption of civilian goods.

For the first quarter of 1951, class I highway carriers reported a 25-percent increase in tonnage over the same period in 1950. A 10-percent

increase was registered for the second quarter. It is likely that the volume of freight carried will be greater in 1952 than in 1951. The rearmament program in the months ahead will require deliveries of an anticipated \$4 billion per month in military "end-products" alone; to that will be added the transportation of supplies to and from defense plants and the ordinary movement of civilian goods. Should the rearmament program cause a curtailment in civilian production, the greatly expanded defense production will more than offset it.

The Trucking Work Force

A wide variety of employment opportunities are offered by the trucking industry in most communities. The working force of the industry is predominantly made up of men, reflecting, in part, the physical demands of such work. Most of the women in the industry at the end of 1951 worked in offices. The proportion of Negroes in the industry is relatively high; they work as freight handlers and in other unskilled jobs as well as drivers.

The American Trucking Associations, Inc., in a recent study of selected for-hire trucking companies, found the following occupational structure:

Occupational Groups	Percent
All occupations	100.0
Drivers and helpers	67.7
Administrative and clerical	13.5
Maintenance	7.1
Platform and dock workers	5.9
Sales, advertising, and tariff	2.1
Insurance and safety	0.2
Other	3.5

Drivers and helpers (67.7 percent of the industry's work force) are engaged in a number of specialized jobs, such as those of local deliverymen, long-distance haulers, household movers, oil-field haulers, and tank-truck operators. Administrative and clerical workers comprise the second largest group in the industry. Workers employed in maintenance shops of trucking companies as mechanics, oilers, greasers, washers, and in a number of other service-type occupations (about 7.1 percent of the work force) keep equipment in safe and efficient operating condition. As shown in the above tabulation, the industry also requires less skilled employees as freight handlers, loading and unloading trucks.

As trucking jobs become more specialized, colleges and other schools are expanding their transportation courses to include truck driving and management. Some schools already give courses especially designed to train the skilled personnel needed in the industry, such as traffic and rate men, safety supervisors, and insurance men.

Employment Outlook

The sharp rise in national employment generally and the continuing upward employment trend in the trucking industry specifically have failed to create any problem of over-all manpower shortages at the end of 1951. This is due in part to relatively light Selective Service call-ups from this industry which has a sizable proportion of veterans in its work force. However, in the past year, some trucking personnel has tended to move to better paying and higher skilled defense

jobs. This trend will probably continue in 1952, and at the same time demand for trucking services will increase. The industry will need many thousands of new workers, in 1952, and it will be progressively more difficult to recruit them in an ever-tightening labor market.

The most serious manpower problem facing the industry in 1952 will be a shortage of mechanics. Unless steps are taken to meet this situation, proper servicing of trucking equipment will become increasingly difficult. For the thousands of new drivers who will man the Nation's truck fleet in 1952, an intensified training program will become a necessity. Competition from defense plants throughout the Nation for clerical help will also become a more troublesome problem in the coming year than in the past.

—EUGENE P. SPECTOR

Division of Manpower and Employment

Work Injuries in the United States, 1950

ADVANCE INDICATIONS of a reversal in the postwar down trend in injury rates during 1950 were substantiated by the final full-year frequency rates.¹ Outstanding exceptions were in the mining and public utilities groups, among which the rates for all of the important classifications improved between 1949 and 1950. For all manufacturing, the final average rate was 1 percent higher in 1950 than in 1949, contrasting sharply with the substantial declines recorded in 1947, 1948, and 1949. Moreover, the 1950 average obscures the rise that took place between the beginning and end of the year.

Severity averages² in general decreased, indicating that the increase in injuries occurred primarily among the less serious cases. Actually the

frequency of permanent disabilities dropped slightly. Manufacturing and most nonmanufacturing industries showed declines in the severity rates. This was encouraging in a year when other indications pointed to a worsening of industrial safety.

Injury-Frequency Rates

Manufacturing. On the average, 14.7 disabling work injuries occurred for each million employee-hours worked in manufacturing during 1950, compared with 14.5 in 1949.³

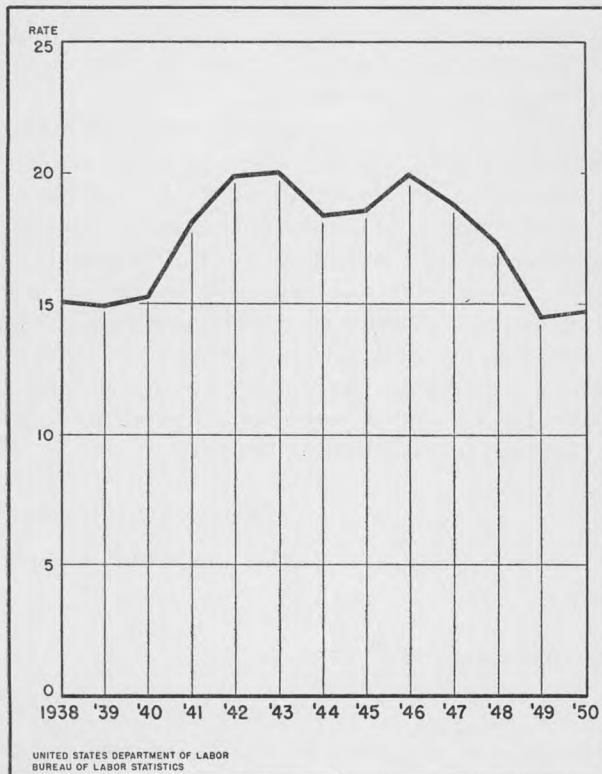
Monthly rates for manufacturing showed a marked downward trend during most of 1949, but early in 1950 this movement was reversed. During the first 4 months of 1950, rates continued to be lower than those for the same months a year earlier, but in May 1950 the rate was slightly higher than in May 1949. The rates continued to rise, and by December 1950 the average was 14 percent higher than a year earlier. Since the

¹ The detailed tables on which this article is based will be presented in a forthcoming bulletin.

² The severity average is the average number of days lost per case, including actual time lost because of temporary-total disabilities and the standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments. For other definitions, see footnote 1 to table.

³ The injury-frequency rates previously issued for 1949 were revised somewhat as a result of reclassification of a number of reports and the application of revised employment weights, e. g., the 1949 average for all manufacturing was changed from 15.0 to 14.5. This revised figure is reasonably comparable with the all-manufacturing injury-frequency rates published for previous years. However, rates for some individual classifications vary greatly from those published earlier, due to redefinition of the industries.

Chart 1.—Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1938-50



higher rates during the last half of the year were partly offset by the lower rates for the first 4 months, the average for the year does not reflect the change in trend that occurred. Latest available indications are that injury rates for 1951 have moved even higher.

The major manufacturing groups showed few significant changes in annual averages between 1949 and 1950. The fabricated metal products group showed an increase from 17.5 injuries per million man-hours in 1949 to 19.0 in 1950; miscellaneous manufacturing industries increased from 11.6 to 13.3. The transportation equipment group reported the only significant decrease in the average injury-frequency rate—from 9.4 to 8.3.

Of the 164 individual manufacturing classifications for which rates were computed, 68 showed little change, 34 recorded significant decreases, and 62 reported increases of 1 frequency-rate point or more. Of this latter group, 6 industries showed increases of 5 or more points.

Beehive coke ovens showed the largest increase—from 36.4 injuries per million man-hours in

1949 to 50.3 in 1950. Employment increased only slightly, but the number of active plant-days was much greater than in 1949; as a result, total man-hours were 45 percent higher in 1950. The number of injuries doubled between 1949 and 1950; therefore, the injury-frequency rate also rose (38 percent). Production increased even more than did man-hours; but the injury rate, when based on million tons of coke produced, showed a rise of 18 percent over the previous year. Thus, it can be seen that stepped-up production resulted in an injury-rate increase, whether measured by hours of exposure or by units of output.

Other manufacturing industries showing major increases in injury-frequency rates were metal doors, sash, and frame, from 21.0 in 1949 to 29.9 in 1950; nonferrous foundries, from 19.2 to 24.8; metal household furniture, from 18.3 to 23.5; cold-finished steel, from 14.3 to 19.4; and planing mills, from 38.5 to 43.5.

In contrast, some industries had sharp reductions in their 1950 injury-frequency rates. For wineries the rate dropped from 25.4 in 1949 to 19.8 in 1950; for elevators, escalators, and conveyors, from 21.3 to 16.1; and for wood office furniture, from 27.4 to 22.2.

As in past years, injury-frequency rates varied widely among individual industries. In the lumber and wood-products group—which recorded the highest group average, 49.8 injuries per million man-hours—logging and sawmills had the highest injury rates. All other industries in the lumber group showed rates considerably above the all-manufacturing average of 14.7. Following are 1949 and 1950 rates for individual lumber and wood-products industries:

	Injury-frequency rates	
	1949	1950
Logging.....	93.3	96.5
Sawmills.....	58.1	61.4
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated....	46.6	45.6
Planing mills.....	38.5	43.5
Wooden containers.....	34.7	34.6
Veneer mills.....	32.1	34.6
Plywood mills.....	32.5	32.9
Millwork and structural wood products....	26.5	28.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....	29.0	27.5

Averages for all of the other industry groups were lower than the rates for any individual lumber classification. (See chart 2.) The ordnance-industry group had the lowest injury-frequency rate (6.2), followed by the apparel group (6.6), and

the tobacco group (6.8). Some individual industries, however, reported much lower rates, as shown by the following tabulation:

	Injury-frequency rates	
	1949	1950
Synthetic fibers.....	3.0	2.1
Synthetic rubber.....	3.2	3.4
Explosives.....	1.4	3.8
Radio tubes.....	3.1	3.9
Aircraft.....	4.3	4.0
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	3.7	4.0
Ophthalmic goods.....	5.6	4.8
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.3	4.9

Nonmanufacturing. In general, injury-frequency rates for the nonmanufacturing industries (exclusive of mining) tended to be somewhat higher in 1950 than in 1949. In 21 of the 52 individual classifications, significant increases were recorded; 13 showed decreases; and 18, changes of less than 1 frequency-rate point.

The construction industry as a group reported an increase from 39.9 injuries per million man-hours in 1949 to 41.0 in 1950. Changes in individual classifications were as follows:

	Injury-frequency rates	
	1949	1950
Increases:		
General building contractors.....	41.7	45.4
Roofing and sheet-metal work.....	32.6	43.1
Masonry and stonework.....	29.3	39.6
Structural-steel erection and ornamental ironwork.....	52.8	58.9
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating.....	17.7	23.5
Decreases:		
Installation and erection of building equipment.....	37.6	25.5
Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work.....	27.1	21.5

The personal service group rate increased slightly, from 8.9 to 10.0. In this group, hotels showed the largest increase, from 13.5 to 16.0; dry cleaning increased from 5.1 to 6.5.

In retail trade the increase was from 12.7 to 13.8. Filling stations recorded the greatest increase within this group, from 4.8 to 12.0, between 1949 and 1950. Only one industry—miscellaneous wholesale and retail trade—recorded a decrease, from 16.5 to 13.6.

The transportation group recorded a slight increase in average frequency, from 21.0 to 21.9. Within the group, trucking and hauling had a rate of 36.6 in 1950, compared with 28.3 in 1949. Stevedoring, on the other hand, recorded a

decrease from 67.6 to 59.4. Both of these changes were due in part to changes in the reporting samples. Comparing reports from the same group of establishments in both years, increases of 9 percent and 3 percent, respectively, were shown.

Only the heat, light, and power group recorded a general decrease in injury rates, from 16.0 to 13.8. For electric light and power, the rate dropped from 13.9 to 12.1, and for gas utilities, from 22.1 to 18.9. Waterworks recorded a substantial decline from 27.5 in 1949 to 21.9 in 1950. However, this was due largely to the omission of one large report from the 1949 tabulation. Averages based on the reports from the same establishments in both years indicated a 1-percent increase. The lowest rates in nonmanufacturing were for insurance companies—2.0, banks and other financial agencies—2.1, telephone—2.1, and radio broadcasting and television—2.5.

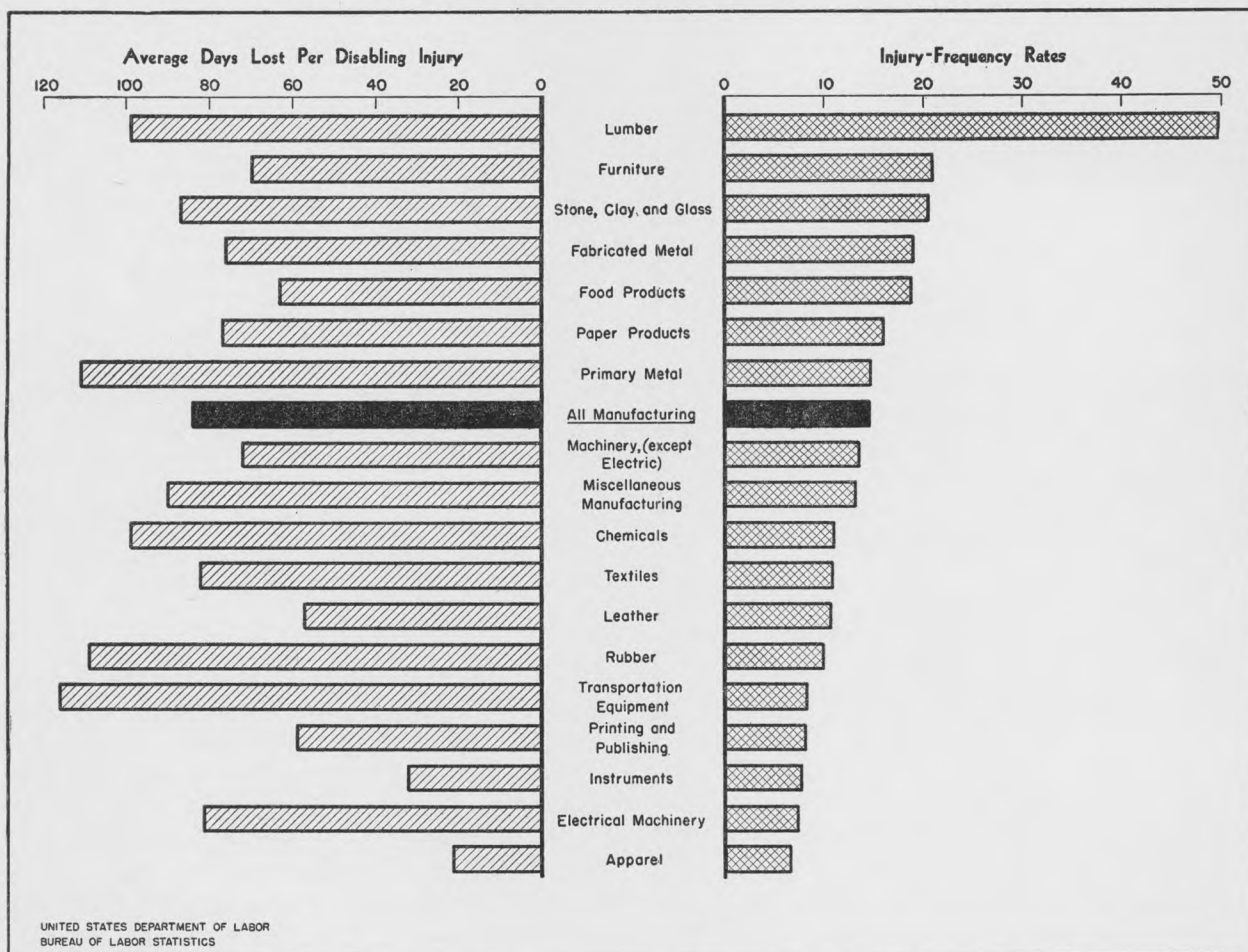
Mining and Quarrying. Although the injury-frequency rates for mining industries remained relatively high, there were significant decreases between 1949 and 1950 in 13 of the 21 individual industries. However, 5 of these industries recorded increases, and 3 showed changes of less than 1 frequency-rate point. The rate for the important coal-mining group dropped from 56.0 in 1949 to 52.8 in 1950. The principal decrease was in bituminous coal—from 52.6 to 48.8. Metal mines as a group recorded a decrease from 48.5 to 45.6 and quarries, from 38.1 in 1949 to 36.6 in 1950.

Injury Severity

Manufacturing. The average injury-severity rate for all manufacturing decreased slightly, from 1.4 in 1949 to 1.2 in 1950.⁴ The severity rate is a composite measure reflecting both the frequency of injuries and the duration of disability. Therefore, the 10-percent decrease in the severity average offset the slight increase in the injury-frequency rate. Declines occurred in the proportion of permanent-partial disability cases—from

⁴ Revised injury-severity rates were not computed for 1949. Because of redefinition of many individual classifications, rates for 1950 are not comparable with those for previous years. The average for all manufacturing is an exception.

Chart 2.—Injury-Frequency Rates and Severity Averages, Major Manufacturing Groups, 1950



5.4 to 5.1 percent—and also in the average days charged for each of these cases—from 943 to 892. The average number of days lost by each temporary disability case decreased from 17 to 16. These factors all contributed to the reduction in the severity average from 93 to 84 days per case.

The severity rate of 1.2 for manufacturing in 1950 was the lowest on record; this was encouraging in a year when other indications pointed to a worsening of industrial safety. The decreases in the various measures of severity indicated that the increase in the frequency of injuries occurred among the less serious cases. In fact, a special tabulation of reports from identical establishments for the 2 years indicated that although the frequency of work injuries of all types increased 1 percent, the rates for fatalities and permanent-total disabilities were unchanged and for perma-

nent-partial disabilities decreased 1 percent. Only the temporary disability cases showed an increase.

Injury-severity rates were highest among the lumber and wood-products industries, averaging 4.3 for the group. These industries not only had high frequency rates, but also high severity averages. Days lost or charged per case averaged 99 for the lumber group of industries, compared with 84 for all manufacturing.

Among the individual industries in the lumber and wood-products group, logging not only had the highest frequency rate but also the highest severity rate—12.9 days lost for each thousand man-hours worked in the industry. On the basis of an 8-hour day, this time loss represented slightly over 10 percent of the total time worked in the industry.

Time lost per case in the logging industry

Injury rates,¹ by major industry group, 1950 (with comparable injury-frequency rates for 1949)

Industry group	Number of establishments reporting, 1950	Number of employees represented, 1950 ²	Injury-frequency rates		Severity rates, 1950 ⁴	Percent of disabling injuries, 1950, resulting in— ⁴			Average days lost or charged per disability, 1950 ⁴		
			1949 ³	1950		Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	All disabilities ⁵	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability
Manufacturing: All industry groups.....	36,530	8,607,151	14.5	14.7	1.2	0.4	5.1	94.5	84	892	16
Food and kindred products.....	4,442	566,304	19.7	18.9	1.2	.2	2.9	96.9	63	1,187	14
Tobacco manufactures.....	172	44,114	7.5	6.8	.5	.....	6.3	93.7	67	867	14
Textile-mill products.....	2,552	756,795	10.2	11.0	1.0	.2	4.6	95.2	82	1,151	17
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	2,344	246,614	6.2	6.6	.2	.1	1.5	98.4	21	610	9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2,622	225,368	49.0	49.8	4.3	.7	3.7	95.6	99	1,070	17
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,465	175,660	20.2	21.0	1.5	.2	6.2	93.6	70	794	13
Paper and allied products.....	1,653	324,008	16.1	16.1	1.4	.3	5.3	94.4	77	865	15
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2,918	265,308	8.3	8.2	.5	.2	3.7	96.1	59	958	14
Chemicals and allied products.....	2,048	399,185	10.4	11.1	1.2	.7	3.8	95.5	99	1,057	16
Products of petroleum and coal.....	(6)	176,850	9.6	9.3	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Rubber products.....	297	200,498	9.8	10.0	1.2	.4	5.2	94.4	109	1,191	25
Leather and leather products.....	779	171,873	10.8	10.8	.7	.3	3.2	96.5	57	728	14
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1,634	259,085	20.6	20.5	2.2	.7	3.0	96.3	87	1,092	15
Primary metal industries.....	2,014	935,165	14.5	14.8	1.4	.8	5.0	94.2	111	882	22
Fabricated metal products.....	3,775	669,022	17.5	19.0	1.5	.2	6.3	93.5	76	785	14
Machinery (except electrical).....	3,923	1,030,825	13.9	13.8	1.1	.2	5.6	94.2	72	781	15
Electrical machinery.....	1,122	632,992	6.7	7.4	.7	.2	7.6	92.2	81	739	14
Transportation equipment.....	1,008	1,176,941	9.4	8.3	.8	.5	8.9	90.6	116	753	23
Instruments and related products.....	488	166,643	8.2	7.7	.3	.....	3.9	96.1	32	548	11
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1,159	159,546	11.6	13.3	1.3	.3	7.3	92.4	90	827	13
Ordinance and accessories.....	29	24,355	6.6	6.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Nonmanufacturing:											
Construction.....	5,606	(?)	39.9	41.0	3.8	.7	2.7	96.6	93	1,332	14
Communication ⁸	555	555,471	2.2	2.1	.1	.6	.5	98.9	65	1,718	18
Transportation ⁹	3,881	243,480	21.0	21.9	1.7	.6	2.3	97.1	80	1,332	18
Heat, light, and power.....	599	370,524	16.0	13.8	1.9	1.3	2.8	95.9	136	1,549	17
Waterworks.....	173	12,265	27.5	21.9	1.6	.8	.6	98.6	73	2,433	14
Personal services.....	3,482	147,429	8.9	10.0	.5	.4	1.2	98.4	51	1,389	13
Business services.....	3,468	193,343	3.9	3.9	.3	.4	2.4	97.2	41	1,823	13
Educational services.....	256	124,403	7.6	7.9	.3	.2	1.3	98.5	83	1,267	13
Fire departments.....	215	32,266	32.1	35.5	1.9	.6	.6	98.8	55	1,350	14
Police departments.....	173	22,992	27.5	32.4	1.5	.4	.3	99.3	47	2,470	15
Trade.....	13,924	449,334	12.7	13.8	.6	.2	1.8	98.0	45	1,046	12
Mining and quarrying:											
Coal mines.....	(6)	476,800	56.0	52.8	7.9	¹⁰ 1.8	¹¹ 2.1	96.1	150	725	29
Metal mines.....	(6)	69,700	48.5	45.6	(?)	¹⁰ 1.3	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Nonmetal mines.....	(6)	12,100	42.1	41.4	(?)	¹⁰ 1.7	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Quarries.....	(6)	51,877	38.1	36.6	(?)	¹⁰ .8	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Ore dressing (mills and auxiliaries).....	(6)	15,700	23.0	22.8	(?)	¹⁰ .9	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of the employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The severity rate is the average number of days lost for each 1,000 employee-hours worked. The computations of days lost include standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities. These data are compiled according to the "American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates," approved by the American Standards Association, 1945. Injury rates for all manufacturing, for each manufacturing and mining group and for the trade group have been computed from the rates of individual industries by the application of weights based on estimates of total employment in each industry; rates for other industry groups are based on the unweighted totals of all reports received.

² Reports in this survey secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include all employees—production and related workers; force-account construction workers; administrative, supervisory, sales, technical, service, and office

personnel. Reports compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior (See footnote 6) include men engaged in production, development, maintenance, and repair work, and supervisory and technical personnel at the operation; but exclude office personnel and employees in stores or affiliated operations not directly connected with mining or refining.

³ Injury-frequency rates for 1949 have been revised somewhat as a result of the reclassification of a number of reports and the application of revised employment weights.

⁴ Based on reports (approximately 60 percent of the total sample) which furnished details regarding the resulting disabilities.

⁵ Each death or permanent-total disability was charged with a time loss of 6,000 days.

⁶ Compiled largely by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior; data represent preliminary estimated totals, based on an average of 80 percent coverage of all mining industries.

⁷ Not available.

⁸ Includes telephone, radio, and television only.

⁹ Does not include railroads and other interstate transportation.

¹⁰ Fatalities only.

¹¹ Includes permanent-total and permanent-partial disabilities.

averaged 129 days. The proportion of fatalities and permanent-total disabilities was considerably higher in this industry (1.2 percent) than in manufacturing as a whole (0.4 percent). Permanent-partial disability cases constituted a smaller proportion (2.0 percent) of cases in logging than in manufacturing generally (5.1 percent), but the average days charged per case was much higher—1,717 days compared with 892 for all manufactur-

ing. This high average for logging reflected the large proportion of the more serious disabling injuries—involving arm, leg, and eye impairments, whereas in industry generally, finger cases predominated. For temporary cases, the average time lost was also much higher for logging (24 days) than for industry generally (16 days).

The severity rates for most other lumber and wood-products industries were also relatively high.

The average days per case, however, were lower for some of these industries than for manufacturing generally. Severity rates and average days per case for the lumber and wood-products industries—other than logging follow:

	Severity rate	Average days lost per case
Planing mills.....	5.8	127
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated.....	5.1	107
Sawmills.....	4.9	83
Plywood mills.....	3.1	77
Miscellaneous wood products.....	2.9	95
Millwork and structural-wood products.....	2.2	72
Wooden containers.....	1.8	55

Other manufacturing industries with relatively high injury-severity rates in 1950 were the following: Sheet-metal work, 3.4; miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, 3.0; fertilizers, 3.0; and metal doors, sash, frame, and trim, 3.0.

In a number of industries, although the severity average was high, the severity rate was relatively low, because of a low frequency rate. The following manufacturing industries had the highest severity averages:

	Average days lost per case	Frequency rate	Severity rate
Aircraft manufacture.....	280	4.0	0.9
Blast furnaces and steel mills..	219	5.7	1.2
Industrial organic chemicals..	193	4.8	1.1
Tires and inner tubes.....	187	5.6	1.0
Pumps and compressors.....	153	15.4	2.4

In most of these industries there was a relatively high proportion of fatalities and/or permanent disabilities. The duration of the temporary cases was also longer than for manufacturing generally. For example, in the aircraft manufacturing industry, 2.6 percent of the cases were fatalities and permanent-total disabilities and 10.7 percent were permanent-partial disabilities. The temporary cases averaged 20 days per case compared with 16 for all manufacturing. Of the injuries reported by blast furnaces and steel mills, 1.8 percent were fatalities or permanent-total disabilities and 8.4 percent were permanent-partial disabilities. An average of 40 days was lost by each temporary case. In this industry, only 18 percent of the temporary cases involved as few as 3 days compared with 36 percent in industry generally.

Nonmanufacturing. Among nonmanufacturing groups, the construction industries recorded the

highest severity rates (an average of 3.8 for the group), primarily because of the high frequency of injuries. The average time lost was 93 days per case compared with 84 for manufacturing. Seven-tenths of 1 percent of the cases reported were fatal or resulted in permanent-total disability; 2.7 percent were permanent-partial disabilities.

Of the individual construction industries, structural-steel erection and ornamental iron work showed the highest injury-severity rate—11.0. In this industry 1.4 percent of the cases reported were fatalities or permanent-total disabilities and 5.7 percent were permanent-partial disabilities. On the average 186 days were lost or charged per case. Other construction industries with high severity rates were as follows:

	Severity rate	Average days lost per case
Heavy construction.....	6.4	150
Highway and street construction.....	4.0	89
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating.....	3.4	144
Electrical work.....	3.2	125
Special-trade contractors, other.....	3.1	84
General building contractors.....	2.9	64

The stevedoring industry reported a severity rate of 6.0, with an average of 100 days lost per case. Trucking and hauling had a severity rate of 3.4, with 92 days per case; and warehousing and storage had a rate of 2.4 with 74 days per case. An average of 172 days was lost per case in the electric light and power industry, but a relatively low frequency rate (12.1) counterbalanced this high severity average, with the result that the severity rate was only 2.1.

Mining and Quarrying. The injury-severity rate for coal mining was 7.9 in 1950. Of the cases reported 1.8 percent were fatalities and 2.1 percent were permanent disabilities. Each temporary case resulted in an average loss of 29 days. The average for all cases, including standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities, was 150 days. Bituminous-coal mining showed a somewhat higher severity rate (8.1) than did anthracite mining (6.9).

Severity rates were not available for other mining industries. However, of the cases reported, fatalities made up 1.3 percent of the total in metal mining; 1.7 percent in nonmetal mining; 0.8 percent in quarries; and 0.9 percent in

ore-dressing mills. Although the number of injuries was small in cement quarries, the proportion of fatalities was high (9.6 percent). Similarly, iron-ore dressing mills reported a low frequency rate, but 3.2 percent of the cases resulted in death.

— ROBERT S. BARKER
Branch of Industrial Hazards

Four Years of Operation Under the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund

BENEFITS AND SERVICES, totaling \$254 million,¹ were paid by the United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund to 721,000 bituminous-coal miners and their dependents, according to a recent report² of the Fund's 4 years of operation. Between May 1947, when the first benefits were paid, and June 30, 1951, the fiscal year's ending date, money was spent on physical rehabilitation for injured miners; retirement pensions; hospital and medical care for miners and their families; death benefits; and maintenance aid for surviving dependents as well as disabled miners.

Historical Background

The UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund operates on revenues derived from royalties per ton of coal, paid by the bituminous-coal industry under provisions of successive contracts beginning with the agreement of May 1946, under which it was created. The initial rate of 5 cents per ton was gradually increased to the existing rate of 30 cents, established in March 1950. The Fund suspended benefits in mid-September 1949 and resumed full operations in July 1950. Before the payments were resumed in 1950, some of the program's provisions were tightened, others were re-

vised, and some entirely new provisions were incorporated in the plan. The unexpended balance in the Fund was more than \$99 million on June 30, 1951. Distribution of total expenditures and receipts during the 4-year period is shown in the following table.

	<i>Millions</i>
<i>Receipts, July 1946-June 30, 1951</i>	\$360.3
Industry tonnage royalties ¹	359.4
Interest.....	.9
<i>Expenditures, July 1946-June 30, 1951</i>	261.0
Benefits and services.....	254.0
Administration.....	7.0
<i>Balance on hand, June 30, 1951</i>	99.3

¹ Tonnage royalties were frozen by litigation until April 1947, when they were released to the Fund; pension funds were not released until June 1948.

Retirement Benefits

Of the 41,677 retirement pensions authorized since the first benefit was paid on September 9, 1948, 38,690 were being paid on June 30, 1951. During the fiscal year 1951, 11,907 pensions were authorized and over \$42 million were paid in total benefits.

Under the UMWA Fund, eligible miners who have withdrawn from the industry since May 29, 1946, receive pensions of \$100 a month exclusive of Federal old-age insurance. Reasons given for retirement, according to an analysis of all pension authorizations, were as follows:

	<i>Percent</i>
Disabled for further work in coal mines....	47
Laid off and unable to obtain mine employ- ment.....	33
Voluntary retirement.....	11
Miscellaneous reasons.....	9
Total.....	100

Welfare Benefits

Benefits under the medical, health, and hospital program provide specialized rehabilitation measures for miners and members of their families who are paraplegic or otherwise severely handicapped, and hospitalization and in-hospital medical care for active or retired miners and their families and for survivors of deceased miners. Subject to advance approval, specialists' services and a limited number of costly drugs for home use are also available.

This program is administered by an executive

¹ The total of \$254 million is exclusive of administrative costs.

² Four-Year Summary and Review for the Year Ended June 30, 1951. United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund, Washington 1951.

For earlier summarizations, see Operations of UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund in Monthly Labor Review, July 1949 (p. 40); and Resumption of Benefits Under UMWA Welfare Fund, *ibid.*, December 1950 (p. 706).

medical officer and 10 medical administrators in coal-mining areas. The latter arrange for the use of existing hospital and medical services and facilities and assist in the development of additional necessary facilities and services.³

During the 20 months⁴ in which the program was in effect nearly 2 million days of hospital care were provided; 1.2 million of these, costing \$25.2 million (including physicians' services), were provided during the fiscal year 1951. More than 4,500 beneficiaries were reported as hospitalized each week.

Nearly 900 helplessly crippled miners have been removed to rehabilitation centers. Thousands of others who were totally disabled were sent to hospitals under the program of the Fund, according to the report. The area medical officers are actively engaged in promoting both the physical and vocational rehabilitation of the injured worker.

Eligibility requirements governing rehabilitation benefits were amended in March 1951. All miners, regardless of age, are eligible if they are totally disabled for at least 6 months. Formerly, the requirement was a year.⁵

An aggregate of 16,693 totally disabled miners (and 18,360 dependents) drew maintenance and rehabilitation benefits amounting to almost \$2.7 million during the fiscal year 1951. More than four-fifths of these miners, who were paid \$2.1 million, were permanently disabled and could not be rehabilitated. Some 3,000 others drew benefits while undergoing rehabilitation during the year.

In addition to the above benefits, 7,229 death benefits, amounting to \$6.3 million, were paid during the fiscal year 1951. Maintenance aid amounting to nearly \$2.6 million was paid to needy survivors, most of whom were aged widows.

Expenditures and Receipts

A total of 186,150 beneficiaries of the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund received \$79.3 million during the year ending June 30, 1951.

³ The Fund recently announced approval of loans to three nonprofit charitable corporations in West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky for construction of hospitals in 10 coal-mining communities in these States.—*United Mine Workers Journal*, October 15, 1951 (p. 1).

⁴ This is not a continuous period. Benefits were paid during an 8-month period, January to mid-September 1949, and during a 12-month period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951. Benefit payments were discontinued in the interim.

⁵ For earlier provisions, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1950 (p. 706).

During this period, \$2.7 million was spent for administration. Financial operations of the fiscal year 1951 are shown in the accompanying tabulation:⁶

	<i>Millions</i>
<i>Receipts, year ending June 30, 1951</i>	\$181.3
Industry tonnage royalties.....	129.9
Interest, etc.....	.4
Unexpended balance of Fund, July 1, 1950..	51.0
<i>Expenditures, year ending June 30, 1951</i>	82.0
Pensions.....	42.5
Medical, health, and hospital service:	
Hospital and medical care.....	25.2
Maintenance cash aid ¹	2.1
Rehabilitation cash aid ¹.....	.6
Widows' and survivors' service:	
Death benefits.....	6.3
Widows' cash aid.....	2.2
Dependent children's cash aid.....	.4
Administration.....	2.7

⁶ Maintenance cash aid was paid to totally and permanently disabled miners who were incapable of being rehabilitated. Rehabilitation cash aid was paid to other totally disabled miners while undergoing rehabilitation.

⁶ For comparison of expenditures for principal categories of benefits in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, prior to the suspension of benefits, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1950 (p. 708); also earlier summarization, *ibid.*, July 1949 (p. 40).

Sickness Absenteeism Under GM Corp. Group Insurance Plan

MEN EMPLOYED in General Motors Corp. plants in the United States and Canada lost an average of 4.2 days a year because of temporary off-the-job illness, compared with 17.2 days for women workers. These averages were based on an analysis¹ of the extent of sickness absenteeism among employees enrolled on a contributory basis for sickness and accident benefits under the

¹ *Nonoccupational Disability in General Motors*. By J. M. Gillen, director personnel research section, General Motors Corp., Detroit, 1951. (Address before General Motors Medical Conference, Atlantic City, N. J., April 23, 1951.)

See also an earlier study: *The Cost of Employee Disability to the Employer*. By James M. Gillen. (*In The Human Side of Industry*. Pittsburgh, Pa., Industrial Hygiene Foundation, 1951. *Transactions Bulletin* No. 15, 1950, p. 59.)

company's group insurance program for hourly rated employees.² The study covered illnesses which began in the 12 months ending July 31, 1950, and considered only those of more than 7 days' duration.

Analysis of benefit claims made during the period furnished the basis of a report made to a conference of the company's plant physicians. "In General Motors, the total time lost from work because of nonoccupational disabilities which last more than 7 days amounts to over 3¼ million days per year," the study stated. "For each day by which we reduce the average duration of nonoccupational disability in GM, we save over ¼ million dollars a year in the cost of sickness and accident benefits alone."

Coverage for sickness and accident benefits was added in 1928 to the GM group insurance program which had been established 2 years earlier. A flat weekly benefit (\$14) had been provided for hourly rated employees until the revision of 1948, when benefits were graduated according to earnings; at the same time, benefits were extended from 13 to 26 weeks a year. On September 1, 1950, benefits were further liberalized; sickness and accident benefits were increased (under the GM-UAW contract³) to \$28 for those earning less than a basic hourly rate of \$1.13, up to \$45.50 for those earning \$2.13 or more an hour. The plan was underwritten by an insurance company, but claims were processed and checks issued locally by the individual GM plants.

More than four-fifths of the employees included in the study were under 50 years of age. Most of the women were in this age group; in all they made up 12 percent of the total. Following is a tabulation showing percentage distribution by age and sex.

	Percent distribution		
	All ages	Under 50 years	50 years or over
All wage earners-----	100	84	16
Men-----	88	73	15
Women-----	12	11	1

Sickness Experience

During the year studied, 87 of every 1,000 hourly paid men workers had a nonoccupational illness lasting more than 7 days. (See table.) Such illness was nearly 3 times as frequent among

insured men workers who were 50 years of age or older as among younger men—188 per 1,000 hourly employees compared with 67 per 1,000.

Women workers had a frequency rate of 239 per 1,000 after excluding obstetrical cases—nearly 3 times that of men. In the younger groups, the frequency rate for women was nearly 4 times as high as for men. According to the study, about 1 of every 4 insured women workers was absent because of off-the-job illness during the year; or 1 in 3 women under age 50, if sickness connected with pregnancy is included.

Duration. Hourly rated men workers lost an annual average of 48 days per claim for benefits during the year studied; women (excluding obstetrical cases) lost an average of 62 days per claim—2 weeks more than men. Young men lost 41 such days—20 fewer than the older men, whereas younger women lost 62 days—only 5 less than the average for the older group of women.

Sickness Rate. Time lost during the year studied because of nonoccupational sickness of more than 7 days' duration averaged 4.2 days per man; for women it averaged 14.8 days (excluding obstetrical cases), or about 3½ times that of men. If obstetrical cases are included, the average time lost by all hourly rated women was 17.2 days.

Excluding obstetrical cases, the annual rate of time lost for women under 50 years of age was more than 5 times greater than for men in the same age group—14.6 days compared with 2.7 days, on the average. Older men lost on the average 4 times as many days per year as younger men—11.4 days. The time lost by older women workers approximated that of the younger women if obstetrical cases are included.

² The number of hourly rated employees covered by the analysis, or the number enrolled under the program, was not given in the 1950 study. However, in the previous analysis (see footnote 1), the enrollment under the plan was approximately 340,000 as of September 1950, and covered those in U. S. plants alone.

³ The GM reports cited do not refer to collective agreements. For liberalized provisions under the negotiated agreement between GM and the UAW-CIO, see Digest of Selected Health Insurance, Welfare, and Retirement Plans Under Collective Bargaining, August 1951, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Special Series No. 6 (pp. iv, 38). According to the BLS publication, these provisions have been incorporated in agreements between GM and several other unions.

For revision of 1948 benefits, see Wage Chronology No. 9, General Motors Corp., 1939-49, in Monthly Labor Review, September 1949 (p. 259).

Annual nonoccupational sickness of more than 7 days' duration among GM insured hourly paid workers, by sex and age, 1949 and 1950¹

Hourly rated workers	Annual frequency rate ²		Average number of days' duration per claim		Sickness rate ³	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Men:						
All ages.....	87	102	48	50	4.2	5.1
Under 50 years.....	67	79	41	42	2.7	3.3
50 years or over.....	188	205	61	64	11.4	13.1
Women:						
All ages ⁴	239	242	62	66	14.8	16.0
Under 50 years ⁴	237	244	62	65	14.6	15.9
50 years or over ⁴	258	228	67	72	17.3	16.4

¹ The periods covered are the 12 months ending July 31, 1949, and July 31, 1950.

² Data for 1950 include workers for both United States and Canada; for 1949, the United States only (more than 100 plants).

³ Annual number of illnesses per 1,000 hourly rated employees.

⁴ Average number of days lost annually per hourly rated worker.

⁵ Table excludes obstetrical cases.

Digestive diseases were responsible for 29 percent of the annual time lost from illness by the younger male group during the year ending July 31, 1950. A similar proportion of time was lost by the group of younger women because of genitourinary disturbances, and by the older men because of circulatory diseases. Among the older women no one category of illness was outstanding as a major cause of absence.

Nonoccupational injuries as well as illnesses were insured under the GM group insurance plan. Such injuries were responsible for 9 percent of the total annual time lost as a result of nonoccupational sickness and accidents.

The GM study was based on an analysis of nonoccupational disabilities which occurred prior to the liberalization of benefits under the group insurance plan for sickness and accidents, effective in September 1950. It anticipated a reduction, however, of about 10 percent in the number of older hourly paid male workers studied, under the terms of the GM pension plan (effective October 1950) by which all such workers aged 68 years or over would be retired automatically on January 1, 1952.⁴

A more unfavorable disability experience under continuation of the national emergency than shown in the year analyzed was anticipated, according to the report. The outlook pointed

Unless retained by option of the company.—Wage Chronology No. 9, General Motors Corp., Supplement No. 1, in Monthly Labor Review, April 1951 (p. 406).

(in April 1951) to an increase in lay-offs during conversion to accelerated defense production. An increase in the number of sickness claims resulting from greater employment of women and older workers, as "the younger, healthier males" were called into service, was expected.

Part-Time Jobs for Women in Nonmanufacturing Industries

MARRIED WOMEN with some full-time work experience filled most of the part-time jobs in a selected group of trade and other nonmanufacturing industries, educational institutions, and community services which were recently surveyed by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.¹ Among 3,385 establishments in 10 cities,² 1,071 employed women regularly on short workweeks. These employees accounted for a tenth of all women workers and worked in 80 occupations.

The practice of part-time work is well established in many business firms and community agencies, the report stated; its increasing importance in the defense economy was described as follows:

"As the labor market tightens, women part-time workers may be one of the important sources of labor supply, particularly for nonmanufacturing industries, educational institutions, and community services. The Nation faces its present emergency with no substantial backlogs of employable persons urgently searching for full-time jobs. Many women who are willing and able to take paid jobs cannot work full time because of family and household responsibilities; most of those who want to work full time are already employed. There is also the special matter of the highly trained woman, usually with professional or technical experience, who cannot now work full time because of family responsibilities but whose skills are

¹ Part-Time Jobs for Women—A Study in 10 Cities. Washington, 1951. (Bull. No. 238.)

² The cities covered are San Francisco, Denver, Dallas, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Richmond, Syracuse, New York, Providence, and Worcester (Mass.).

under-used at home and are probably needed in the community."

Because of the possibility of increasing the areas of usefulness of part-time work, employers and part-time employees were interviewed in order to determine existing experience with short-time schedules. For the purposes of the study, part time was interpreted as less than the scheduled hours of the establishment but not more than 36 hours of work a week. However, a 20-hour schedule, consisting of five 4-hour days, was most common. Hospitals preferred the 24-hour week of three 8-hour days.

Part-time work did not result from wartime labor shortages nor from the depression "spread the work" movement, according to the report. It already had a place which was demonstrated to additional employers during World War II.

Employers use part-time workers for a number of reasons, each of which is closely related to operational requirements. For example, stores, restaurants, beauty shops, and banks—businesses with customer peak loads—utilize the services of part-time workers to meet rush-hour demands.³ Stores, as do hospitals and theaters, also employ them to provide relief periods for full-time workers. Hospitals, social agencies, and educational institutions find that part-time workers relieve the shortage of professional skills, many of which are scarce. Charitable, religious, or membership organizations, if budgets are restricted, depend on part-time workers for that reason; they find also that such workers are suitable for jobs that do not require full-time services. In each of the 10 cities visited, a number of employers mentioned still another advantage. By setting up short-time schedules, they had been able to recall former employees who, because of marriage and other responsibilities, no longer were available for full-time work.

Over two-thirds of the employers interviewed definitely favored employing part-time workers and nearly a third considered it a mixed blessing. Practically none described the practice as entirely unsatisfactory.

Most of the women surveyed worked part time to supplement or increase their income, to use their

skills and abilities, or to have outside interests. Women with special technical or professional training—nurses, teachers, and social workers—were most concerned with using their skills and abilities. Women whose children were grown or who had no children found that part-time work gave them new interests. Practically all of the women were enthusiastic about part-time work and believed it offered few disadvantages.

The average part-time worker, the study revealed, is a married woman over 35 years of age with some full-time work experience. Most of the part-time workers, in fact, are doing the same kind of work on shorter schedules that they previously performed as full-time employees. Few of the women have children of preschool age but the majority of them have family responsibilities which prevent their working full time.

Department and other retail stores together accounted for over a third of the total number of part-time workers. Other chief employers, in order of their numerical importance, were hospitals, sanitariums, clinics; adult education agencies; eating and drinking places; and social agencies. Relatively few of the part-time workers, 50 to 100 in each instance, were found in banking and other financial establishments, in libraries, and in advertising, letter service, and sales promotion. Still smaller was the representation in such places as museums and art galleries, opinion polls and market research, in medical and dental laboratories, and in lawyers' and real estate offices.

—FRANCES WHITELOCK
Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

Equal Pay for Equal Work

SUPPORT of the equal-pay-for-equal-work principle is prevalent among the major groups dealing with labor questions. However, writing legislative or contract provisions for equal pay is only one step in securing equal pay for women. The real problem is to insure enforcement of the provisions made. Both protection and enforcement have received increased attention because of the large-scale employment of women, particularly

³ Coverage of the study included sales, food services, and clerical work, teaching, nursing, and social work. Excluded were manufacturing, agriculture, and such occupations as domestic service and door-to-door selling.

in defense-production work. Women now constitute about 19½ million workers, nearly a third of the total labor force.

Women's average earnings are as a general rule lower than men's, largely because the bulk of women are employed in traditionally low-paying industries and occupations. However, women in some situations may be paid lower wage rates for performing work that is substantially or even exactly the same as that performed by men, and the purpose of equal-pay provisions in collective contracts and in legislation is to correct such inequities.

The presence or absence of these provisions in collective-bargaining agreements does not reveal the full extent of equal pay actually in effect. On the one hand, identical wage rates are often paid to men and women workers even though there is no specific equal-pay clause in the contract. Lack of such a clause may simply mean that sex differentials have been eliminated through negotiation over a period of time and that specific prohibitions are no longer considered necessary.

Neither does the presence of an equal-pay clause always insure observance of this practice. As the National War Labor Board stated in 1942: "This matter cannot be entirely disposed of by any clause, no matter how carefully it may be worded."¹ An equal-pay clause may be meaningless unless it is implemented by a job evaluation or analysis system to assure that the wage rate is based on the job content, rather than the identity of the man or woman performing it. Otherwise, differences which have little or no effect on the actual performance of the job may be used as a justification for rate differentials.

Private and Public Policies

Advocates of the equal-pay principle have cited two main arguments against differential wages for comparable work, namely the injustice to women and the undermining of wage standards, generally. If large numbers of women can be hired at less than the prevailing rates for men, their competition is likely to result either in the displacement of the men or in the men's acceptance of lower rates. The eventual result is reduced purchasing power and lower standards of living for all workers. Sex differentials may also adversely affect production because of the resentment of the women workers affected.

Spokesmen for some employer organizations, although definitely on record in favor of the principle of equal pay for equal performance by women, have raised certain objections regarding the application of the principle, such as:

(1) The practical difficulties of measuring what purports to be the same job without using such techniques as job analysis and evaluation to determine whether the work is strictly comparable. Experience shows that women in a factory generally require more servicing than men in the way of "setting-up", lifting, and the like. (2) The higher rate of absenteeism among women as compared to men. (3) The greater susceptibility of women to fatigue, making it necessary that they be allotted more rest periods. (4) The general inability to upgrade women to better jobs such as foremen, supervisors, etc. This prevents the best development of industrial workers. (5) The shorter industrial life of the woman worker. (6) The designation of certain jobs in a company—because they are more suitable and desirable for women—as "woman jobs" and which are therefore performed only by women.²

The War Labor Board in World War I upheld the policy of "no wage discrimination against women on the grounds of sex" in wage-dispute cases brought before it. During World War II, the equal-pay principle, as embodied in General Order No. 16, was the official policy of the National War Labor Board. A similar policy—providing for approval of wage increases granted to equalize pay for work of a comparable quantity and quality—was unanimously adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board on November 15, 1951.

An equal-pay bill covering workers in interstate commerce was first introduced in the 79th Congress (1945), but neither this bill nor any of the similar bills introduced in the 80th and 81st Congressional Sessions was enacted. Fifteen companion bills under consideration in the 82d Congress make it an unfair labor practice to pay women lower rates than men for comparable work. Committee hearings have not yet been scheduled on these bills.

Alaska and 12 States³ have equal-pay laws which vary widely in coverage and provision for enforcement. Enforcement depends largely on complaints by employees, who may bring suit against their employers for wages lost because of

¹ Case of *General Motors v. UAW-CIO*, 1942.

² Statement by Henry E. Abt, Director, Group Relations Department, National Association of Manufacturers, in *Independent Woman*, April 1944.

³ California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington.

the differential or, who may, in several States, assign their claims to the State labor department for collection. Nearly all of the State laws make violations punishable by fine, and a few also provide for imprisonment. The legislation as well as the contract provisions may be ineffective, unless implemented by job-evaluation techniques or other methods of determining whether work performed by women is actually equal or comparable to that of men.

For many government employees equal pay is required by law. Sixteen States and the District of Columbia require payment of the same compensation to men and women teachers for comparable services. The Federal Government adopted a policy of equal pay for its Civil Service employees in the Classification Act of 1923, and restated it in the Act of 1949. Non-Civil Service employees of the Department of Defense are similarly protected.

The 1951 conference of the International Labor Organization adopted a Convention calling upon member nations to promote equal pay for equal work. This Convention has not yet been ratified by the member nations of the ILO.

Leading labor and employer organizations in the United States have endorsed the principle: American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and National Association of Manufacturers. The AFL has advocated achievement of equal pay primarily through collective bargaining rather than by legislation. The CIO, in a resolution adopted at its 1951 convention, urged incorporation of equal-pay provisions both in contracts and in State and national legislation.

Collective-Bargaining Provisions

Nearly a fifth of a sample of 2,644 collective-bargaining agreements analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics affirmed the principle of equal pay for equal work.⁴ Nearly 5½ million workers were covered by 2,206 of the agreements; a fourth of these workers were employed under equal-pay provisions.

Over a third of the workers were covered by equal-pay clauses in manufacturing industries compared with less than a tenth in nonmanufac-

⁴ All the agreements studied were in effect during all or some part of 1950. Practically all remained in effect in 1951.

Prevalence of "equal pay for equal work" provisions in collective bargaining agreements, 1950-51

Industry group	Agreements analyzed		Agreements having employment data		
	Number	Percent with equal-pay clauses	Number	Employees covered (in thousands) ¹	Percent of employees covered by equal-pay clauses
All industry groups.....	2,644	17	2,206	5,453	26
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1,787	24	1,561	3,533	36
Food and kindred products.....	192	24	161	294	58
Tobacco.....	19	11	19	38	2
Textiles.....	186	35	173	260	63
Apparel.....	96	4	75	256	1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	71	20	62	42	11
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	53	23	47	34	22
Paper and allied products.....	80	11	72	100	30
Printing and publishing.....	92	3	70	46	9
Chemicals and allied products.....	79	15	70	82	13
Products of petroleum and coal.....	29	-----	25	47	-----
Rubber products.....	30	53	28	129	63
Leather and leather products.....	73	16	64	81	34
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	79	25	70	100	43
Primary metal industries.....	124	19	105	462	10
Fabricated metal products.....	147	22	125	164	20
Machinery (except electrical).....	177	32	163	260	46
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	81	42	73	276	34
Transportation equipment.....	90	29	78	793	48
Instruments and related products.....	26	58	25	29	76
Miscellaneous.....	63	25	56	40	25
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>	857	5	645	1,920	9
Mining and crude-petroleum production.....	65	3	55	507	-----
Transportation.....	215	2	161	364	21
Communications.....	43	2	39	279	1
Utilities: electric and gas.....	87	5	83	144	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	160	4	115	109	23
Hotels and restaurants.....	44	18	25	96	33
Services.....	156	10	105	95	36
Construction.....	54	-----	36	317	-----
Miscellaneous.....	33	3	26	9	21

¹ A breakdown by sex of the employees covered by the contracts is not available. Since the number of women employed in some industries is small, the presence or absence of equal-pay provisions in such industries is relatively unimportant. Industries in which total employment of women is greatest are food and kindred products, textiles, apparel, machinery, communications, trade, and services.

² The contract between the Railway Express Agency and Railway Clerks (AFL) accounts for nearly all of these workers.

turing. (See table.) Even though only 17 percent of all the agreements contained equal-pay provisions, they covered 26 percent of all workers in the sample, because such provisions were prevalent in the contracts of large firms.

Among manufacturing industries, equal-pay clauses were most prevalent (in terms of number of workers covered) in food and kindred products, textiles, rubber, machinery (both electrical and nonelectrical) and transportation equipment. Nonmanufacturing industries with significant numbers of workers covered by such provisions were trade, hotels and restaurants, and services.

Such provisions were least frequent in tobacco, apparel, printing and publishing, petroleum refining, mining, communications, utilities, and construction. However, many of these industries employ a negligible number of women. Wage scales and other sources for other industries indicate that wage rates are equal, so that a specific ban on differentials may not be considered necessary.

The typical collective-bargaining clause barring discrimination in wages is a general statement, such as: "There shall be equal pay for equal work," or "there shall be equal pay for equal quantity and quality of work." Agreements having such provisions often refer specifically to equal pay for women, as in the following example: "Women employees shall receive the same rates as men employees when they perform the same work as is performed by men." References to discrimination against other groups are less frequent: "Persons performing the same kind of work shall receive the same rate of pay, irrespective of race, color, creed, or sex."

Some agreements, however, define the equal-pay principle in more detail and specify various qualifications. The following clause typifies those permitting downward adjustment of wages if job content must be altered to make them suitable for women:

The company agrees that any female employee assigned to an operation which has been or which is performed by men shall receive the same pay when she produces the same quality and quantity of work. The union agrees that an adjustment of wages for female employees is compatible with equal work where lower performance or production standards must be established for female employees; and that extra labor costs may be considered by the company and given pro rata weight in establishing an equitable rate of pay for female employees where the employment entails extra supervision, extra set-up men or other additional aid because of the impossibility or inadvisability of female employees undertaking heavy physical labor which has been established as a part of said job when performed by men.

Agreements sometimes provide for determining whether the work performed by men and women is the same in quality and quantity through the grievance and arbitration procedure. In a few instances, they require a trial period to test whether comparable work is being performed. The following clauses are illustrative:

EXAMPLE 1: Wage rates for women shall be set in

accordance with the principle of equal pay for comparable quantity and quality of work on comparable operation. Any dispute arising as to the questions of quality, quantity, or comparability, as herein defined shall be settled within the procedural framework of the grievance provision in the agreement.

EXAMPLE 2: In the event women are hired in classifications of work previously performed by men, they shall receive the same rate of pay as men, provided after a five (5) day trial period they demonstrate their ability to perform work of a quality and quantity as previously performed by men.

Where wage-rate differentials between men and women are provided by collective agreements, they affect starting or plant-minimum rates, occupational rates, or progression from the minimum to the maximum of a rate range. In the absence of job descriptions, however, it is difficult to determine whether rate differentials are actually sex differentials or a reflection of differences in job content. Even though the same job title may apply to both sexes, women may receive lower rates because of such considerations as job dilution (i. e., breaking it down into more simplified skills), physical limitations which require extra assistance, necessity for rest periods, etc.

In addition to the broad industry breakdown of equal-pay clauses shown in the table, detailed analysis was made of agreements in the aircraft and meatpacking industries, in order to illustrate the types of provisions. In aircraft, 26 agreements representing all of the organized plants in the industry were analyzed; 10 of these, covering about a fourth of the workers in the industry, affirmed the principle of equal pay for equal work. A distribution of these agreements by type of clause and employees covered, follows:

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Number of— Agreements Employees</i>	
Equal pay for equal work—		
For work normally performed by men	13	14,800
For substantially the same work as men	1	4,300
No details	6	22,000
Total	10	31,100

¹ One agreement, covering 1,100 employees, states that if assistance of a man is necessary, a recognized differential will be established.

Analysis of 50 agreements in the meatpacking industry, covering 105,000 production and related workers, showed that 16 agreements covering about 56,000 workers recognized the principle of equal pay for equal work as follows:

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Number of— Agreements Employees</i>	
Equal pay for equal work—		
For work normally performed by men-----	1 10	1 16, 600
For substantially the same work as men-----	1	1, 000
Same piece-work rates to apply to men and women; women guaranteed basic hourly rate of male employees-----	3	37, 400
No details-----	2	900
Total-----	16	55, 900

¹ One agreement with fewer than 100 workers provides that the employer, in determining rates may consider the male's ability to do other types of work in addition to the particular job taken by a woman. Another agreement, covering 200 workers, provides that a woman performing less than the full comparable operation, shall receive a rate of not less than 90 percent.

In both the aircraft and meatpacking industries women currently make up about 15 percent of the workers. During World War II, however, women in the aircraft industry reached 40 percent of the total.

—JAMES C. NIX

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

International Cooperative Congress, Copenhagen, 1951

OPEN MEMBERSHIP, democratic control by members, and freedom of cooperative organizations from outside interference or pressure either from Government or from political parties were approved as the criteria for admission to the International Cooperative Alliance, at the 18th cooperative congress at Copenhagen, September 24 to 27, 1951. Application of these principles had already resulted in ICA rejection of several satellites of the USSR.

Federations of 23 countries were represented at the congress.¹ (The current membership of the Alliance includes 52 national cooperative federations in 31 countries.) In addition to the British and the Finnish envoys to Denmark,

¹ Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States, and Yugoslavia.

Member countries not represented at the congress were Australia, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, Jamaica, New Zealand, Pakistan, and South Africa.

observers were present from the International Labor Office, United Nations, UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and International Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the Governments of Ceylon, France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, and United States.

Membership Requirements

Membership requirements were the subject of extended discussion during the consideration of that section of the Central Committee's report dealing with this point. According to the report, the work of the ICA had been "seriously affected" by the "intensification of ideological differences between member organizations." Membership had been "one of the vexed questions," largely because of changes in the character and constitution of cooperatives in the "people's democracies."

The whole matter of membership had come to an issue at a meeting of the executive committee in November 1949, when a policy subcommittee recommended that in judging all future applicants for membership the following should apply:

(1) Open membership in local cooperatives without discrimination on political, religious, or racial grounds.

(2) Democratic control within cooperatives, at all levels, without pressure or intervention from outside, and with all members having the same rights and the freedom of full and free expression of opinion.

(3) Cooperatives "completely free and independent" of State authorities or political parties.

Following the Central Committee's adoption of the recommendation the Executive Committee rejected membership applications from Albania, Hungary, Poland, and several district federations in eastern Germany. Russian members had consistently opposed the application of this yardstick, as a modification of rules which can be changed only by the congress.

At the Copenhagen congress, they contended that the executive committee had deliberately used the yardstick as a means of excluding representatives of the "people's democracies." Figures of widespread "cooperative" membership in Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria were cited by delegates from those countries as proof of a

democratic movement. Czech delegates proposed that the congress repudiate the actions of the executive committee, express regret for them, and declare that all countries not fascist in character be admitted. The congress, however, accepted the membership section of the Central Committee's report, thus approving its actions, by a vote of 623 to 353.

The Communist-dominated federation of Italy (Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative) introduced a resolution which reaffirmed the Rochdale principles, but pointed out that the working classes had "given a new structure to the organization of the economy of their countries." It declared that ICA membership must be determined "in the light of the historical evolution" during the last century and "regardless of the influence of judgments or opinions concerning the political structure of the country." Delegates from Great Britain and France and from the non-Communist Italian federation (Confederazione Cooperativa Italiana) noted that this was another attempt to amend the membership rule, already decided the day before. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 607 to 354.

The Russians then offered several amendments designed to allow separate ICA membership to individual USSR republics, the Ukraine being mentioned particularly. According to a Swedish delegate, all of the USSR actions and resolutions were directed toward getting control of the ICA by gaining individual admission of their satellites.² Such repeated discussion of the same question, he said, wasted time, prevented constructive work by the congress, and had a divisive effect. The Russian resolutions were rejected by a show of hands.³

Resolutions

Seven resolutions designed to further the work of the Alliance occupied the attention of delegates.

Two resolutions on agricultural cooperatives were passed by the congress. One established a joint committee to study problems of relationship between consumers' and agricultural cooperatives. Another directed the ICA to work for further collaboration between them.

² Voting is based on membership of the affiliates according to their individual membership, but the voting rules limit the number of votes of any one country "or union of countries" to one-fifth of the "total voting power" (just under 1,000) of the congress.

³ A similar move at the Prague congress, in 1948, also failed.

Two papers presented to the congress also gave rise to resolutions. The first paper, on the difficulties faced by cooperation throughout the world, noted three problems: (1) The development of self-reliant, altruistic cooperators in an age in which the prevailing influences tend toward passivity and rivalry; (2) the recruitment of qualified personnel for cooperative enterprises; and (3) the prevalence of a wage system that offers too little incentive for workers.

The resulting resolution urged ICA affiliates to try to influence educators toward the use of team work rather than rivalry in schools; to organize (through the women's guilds) courses on child education for young mothers; to make vigorous use of the cooperative press for educational problems; to supervise the education of cooperative personnel, with special attention to managers; and to examine personnel policies with a view to giving increased responsibility to groups of workers, and even independent responsibility for the direction of those processes which are technically separable from commercial and financial functions.

The second paper dealt with cooperation and monopolies and the gradual concentration of economic power in private companies or in public monopolies through nationalization. Public monopolies, the paper stated, unless they provide for direct and effective consumer participation, are as bad as private monopoly. The cooperative movement has successfully combated monopoly in some countries, notably Sweden, where the cooperative wholesale has broken the power of several trusts by starting its own factories. In the international field, the ICA has endeavored, through the UN, to make the world's raw material resources available to all nations.

The resolution relating to this paper urged the ICA affiliates (1) to establish enterprises themselves or jointly with other cooperatives for the purpose of facilitating international cooperative trade and production, (2) to press upon their governments measures to curb monopolies, (3) to renew the ICA appeal to the UN for studies of monopoly, and (4) to support all such action by education and publicity designed to reach all consumers.

Monopoly was also dealt with in a resolution covering the future policy and the program of the ICA. It urged affiliates to accelerate their participation in shaping the economic and social

policies of their countries with a view to improving the standard of living, to work against monopoly in their own countries, and to support the Alliance in the international field.

International trade between cooperatives was the subject of a resolution introduced by the United States delegation and adopted by the congress. It directed the Alliance and its members to take all possible measures to increase the flow of such trade and to develop additional international trading organizations.

A new committee for rationalization of commodity distribution was established by another resolution. Each national wholesale association is to be invited to nominate two representatives—one of wholesale and the other of retail cooperative activity. The ICA president was directed to call a meeting of the committee before the end of 1951.

The peace resolution presented to the congress by the Resolutions Committee noted as requisites for peace (1) enjoyment of freedom of thought, speech, and movement by the people in every country of the world, and freedom to elect their governments by democratic methods and to control their cooperatives according to the Rochdale principles; (2) raising living standards in underdeveloped countries, particularly by promotion of cooperatives; (3) continued harmonious collaboration of UN members for the UN objectives, especially for free access to the world's raw material resources and for curbing cartel attempts to monopolize the production, utilization, and distribution of these resources; and (4) effective international control over the manufacture of armaments of all kinds.

In the discussion of this resolution a Yugoslav delegate expressed the opinion that peace is possible only on the basis of equality for all nations, and all types of aggression should be condemned. The Russians attacked the resolution as being insufficient and presenting the ICA's "usual attitude of neglecting the World Partisans for Peace." They proposed (1) a reiteration of the Prague resolution that had urged cooperatives to work for peace with other democratic organizations, (2) a clause directing the Alliance and its affiliates to unite their efforts toward reestablishment of normal economic and trade relations among them, and (3) a clause calling for the signing of a peace pact among the big world powers.

Western European delegates pointed out (a) that the Prague resolution had been exploited by the Iron Curtain countries, which construed it as a blanket endorsement of all types of organizations claiming to work for peace but actually political in nature, and (b) that the third suggestion was unnecessary, because the UN charter really constitutes a peace pact among all the nations that signed it.

The proposed Russian amendments lost by a vote of 634 to 343. The committee resolution received 633 votes; the delegates from the eastern countries abstained from voting. An accompanying resolution, directed against the World Partisans for Peace but (as amended) not naming it, expressed approval of the ICA's refusal to allow itself to be associated with "movements having political aims." It was adopted by a hand vote.

Changes in Rules

Several changes in rules were adopted, designed mainly to allow the Alliance to own and administer real estate. A new rule obliges each member organization "to observe the aims and policy of the ICA and to conform in its activity to the principles of Rochdale." A 20-percent increase in dues, opposed by the Czechs and the Italian Communists on the ground that the western European affiliates could not afford it, was adopted by a show of hands.

Preliminary Conferences

The convention of the International Cooperative Women's Guild, and conferences on education, youth, workers' productive associations, cooperative press, and housing were held before the ICA congress.

At its meeting, the International Cooperative Women's Guild reported national member organizations in 26 countries; 18 were represented at the convention. Newly adopted rules provide for the admission of members hereafter only from those countries in which the cooperative union or wholesale is a member of the ICA (the Guild's parent organization). A determined attempt by representatives of the Russian satellite countries to eliminate this requirement was defeated. The meeting passed several resolutions, one of which urged accelerated Guild efforts in furthering co-

operative ideals and principles; another favored Guild support of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the inclusion in school curricula of courses on cooperation. A third favored extension of cooperative effort in various ways as a means of assisting women in agriculture; because of the elimination of 4 lines extolling the accomplishments in the "people's democracies," the Czech delegation (which had introduced the resolution) refused to vote for it. A resolution on peace deplored the "continuing deterioration in international relations," and urged agreement among the big powers in favor of peace. This was passed unanimously, with the Yugoslav delegation abstaining on the ground that the small powers should also be included in any peace negotiations.

The sessions of the workers' productive asso-

ciations passed a resolution urging labor organizations to consider investing trade-union funds in cooperative productive enterprises and to assist in the formation of new associations of this type.

The cooperative housing conference—first of its kind on an international scale—called for continued collection of data on cooperative housing, encouragement of regular exchange of information, and closer collaboration among cooperative housing associations, cooperative productive associations, and consumers' cooperatives. This conference also urged the ICA to form a permanent committee on cooperative housing to assist in carrying out these objectives.

—FLORENCE E. PARKER
Office of Labor Economics

Wage Trends In Machinery Manufacturing, 1945-51

STRAIGHT-TIME average hourly earnings of plant workers in machinery establishments in large cities of the country rose over 55 percent between January 1945 and January 1951. Together, the communities studied account for almost half of the more than 1 million workers employed in the industry.

The increase refers to the rise in average hourly wage rates or straight-time average hourly earnings in the case of incentive workers. It excludes the effect on average earnings of any shifts in the relative importance of the cities studied, any changes in the occupational composition of the labor force, and any changes in the amount of

premium pay for overtime or night work. Primarily because of a decline in the length of the workweek after World War II and a consequent reduction in premium pay for overtime, gross hourly earnings and gross weekly earnings for the machinery industry in the country as a whole rose less rapidly—49.3 percent and 33.2 percent, respectively. The rise in straight-time hourly earnings in machinery production closely paralleled the movement for factory workers in general, whose hourly earnings (exclusive of overtime) advanced an estimated 54 percent between January 1945 and January 1951.

As traced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' newly developed index¹, the year-by-year movement of machinery workers' straight-time hourly earnings also is consistent with the postwar pattern for industry generally. (See table.) The greatest rise was the initial one reflected by the index—a 19.5-percent increase from January 1945 to Octo-

employed in that occupation during the latter of the 2 years. The result for each year was a city average for all jobs. The percentage relationship between the averages for the pair of years was computed and then linked on to the index for the earlier of the 2 years. The resulting indexes based on 1945 were then converted to a 1947-49 base by dividing all the indexes by the average of the indexes for 1947-49.

In obtaining the composite index for all cities combined, the same techniques were followed. For each year in a pair, an over-all average for all cities combined was obtained. This average was computed by weighting the over-all average for each city by industry employment in the city in the second of the 2 years. From this point, the procedure was identical with that used in constructing individual city indexes.

¹ This index series has been developed from data obtained in the Bureau's program of occupational wage surveys. The basic data consist of straight-time hourly earnings for over 25 occupations in 28 cities. Except for assemblers and inspectors, only data for men were used.

All indexes for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are based on "miscellaneous machinery" which consists of all types of machinery manufacture except electrical machinery, machine tools, and machine-tool accessories. For 1948, 1949, and 1950, the information includes machine tools and machine-tool accessories, as well as miscellaneous machinery. The indexes were constructed in such a way that this shift in industrial scope did not affect the comparability of the data.

Indexes were constructed for each city so as to eliminate the effect of changes in occupational composition of the work force and in the relative importance in the industry of the cities studied. For each year in a pair of successive years (1945-46, 1946-47, etc.), the straight-time average hourly earnings for each key occupation reported in both years were weighted by the number

Changes in straight-time hourly earnings in machinery manufacture in selected cities and occupations, January 1945-January 1951¹

Item	Indexes (1947-49=100)						Percent change from ² —					
	Jan. 1945	Oct. 1946	Nov. 1947	Nov. 1948	Nov. 1949	Jan. 1951 ¹	Jan. 1945 to Jan. 1951 ¹	Jan. 1945 to Oct. 1946	Oct. 1946 to Nov. 1947	Nov. 1947 to Nov. 1948	Nov. 1948 to Nov. 1949	Nov. 1949 to Jan. 1951 ¹
<i>City</i>												
All cities combined ³	71.7	85.7	94.0	102.2	103.8	111.6	55.6	19.5	9.7	8.7	1.6	7.5
Baltimore.....	72.3	85.9	94.7	103.0	102.3	109.0	50.6	18.7	10.3	8.8	-7.7	6.6
Boston.....	69.6	81.9	91.1	102.1	106.8	111.4	59.9	17.6	11.2	12.1	4.6	4.3
Buffalo.....	75.9	93.0	92.8	104.6	102.5	110.1	45.1	22.6	-2	12.7	-2.0	7.4
Chicago.....	69.9	84.7	93.8	103.3	102.9	112.9	61.6	21.2	10.8	10.1	-4	9.7
Cincinnati.....	70.3	84.6	97.5	99.0	103.4	112.1	59.5	20.3	15.3	1.5	4.4	8.5
Cleveland.....	77.4	87.7	94.3	100.9	104.7	112.1	44.9	13.3	7.6	7.0	3.8	7.0
Dallas.....	77.4	85.7	92.1	101.7	106.2	113.1	55.5	17.8	7.5	10.4	4.4	6.5
Denver.....	72.7	86.4	96.4	100.7	102.9	110.7	42.4	13.8	9.0	4.5	2.1	7.6
Detroit.....	77.7	88.4	94.3	104.2	102.3	110.8	55.1	18.8	10.2	11.4	-1.9	8.4
Hartford.....	71.5	84.9	93.6	101.1	104.1	110.7	49.6	12.4	11.2	12.0	.6	6.3
Houston.....	74.0	82.1	92.4	103.5	104.1	110.7	49.6	12.4	11.2	12.0	.6	6.3
Indianapolis.....	70.8	83.8	95.8	101.8	102.4	108.8	53.7	16.9	15.7	6.3	.6	6.3
Los Angeles.....	76.9	88.9	95.6	101.6	102.8	110.4	43.6	15.6	7.6	6.2	1.3	7.4
Los Angeles.....	67.9	86.8	94.7	102.7	102.6	111.0	63.7	27.9	9.1	8.5	-1	8.2
Milwaukee.....	71.6	85.0	92.8	101.4	105.8	111.2	55.2	18.7	9.1	9.3	4.4	5.0
Minneapolis.....	70.7	84.5	93.1	101.8	105.1	110.2	49.9	17.9	6.4	11.4	2.4	4.8
Newark-Jersey City.....	73.5	86.6	92.2	102.7	105.1	114.3	61.7	19.5	10.1	7.3	7.1	6.8
New York.....	70.7	84.5	93.1	99.9	107.0	114.3	49.9	17.9	6.4	11.4	2.4	4.8
Philadelphia.....	71.3	86.5	92.4	101.8	105.9	111.9	57.0	21.4	6.8	10.2	4.0	5.7
Pittsburgh.....	69.6	85.9	92.3	104.2	103.5	117.2	68.6	23.4	7.5	12.9	-7	13.3
Providence.....	73.4	82.5	91.7	104.9	103.4	113.0	54.0	12.4	11.2	14.4	-1.4	9.3
St. Louis.....	67.7	79.8	94.7	101.8	103.6	109.1	61.3	17.9	18.7	7.5	1.8	5.4
San Francisco-Oakland.....	76.5	87.4	95.1	102.2	102.8	106.3	39.0	14.3	8.7	7.5	.6	3.4
Seattle-Tacoma.....	77.4	87.8	95.5	101.7	102.8	103.6	33.9	13.5	8.8	6.5	1.0	.8
Syracuse.....	68.4	87.9	94.5	103.2	102.3	105.2	53.8	28.5	7.5	9.2	-8	2.8
Tulsa.....	77.9	85.6	91.8	103.8	104.5	116.0	48.9	9.9	7.2	13.0	.7	11.1
<i>Occupation</i>												
Machinists, production.....	74.7	84.6	93.7	102.9	103.5	109.1	46.1	13.3	10.8	9.8	.6	5.4
Tool and die makers (other than in jobbing shop).....	75.3	88.1	94.9	101.6	103.5	109.0	44.8	17.0	7.7	7.1	1.9	5.3
Truckers, hand.....	68.5	85.8	92.7	102.2	105.1	113.4	65.5	25.3	8.0	10.2	2.8	7.9

¹ Latest data for some cities December 1950, February or March 1951 rather than January 1951.

² Unless otherwise indicated, all data are percentage increases.

³ Includes data for 3 cities not shown separately.

ber 1946. By the following autumn, earnings had risen another 10 percent. The index moved up another 8.7 percent between November 1947 and November 1948. The smallest annual postwar increase occurred from 1948 to the latter part of 1949 when earnings inched up 1.6 percent. The machinery industry was heavily affected by the generally mild recession during most of 1949. In the months that followed, however, earnings once again began moving upward at a more rapid pace. The index had advanced 7.5 percent over November 1949 levels by the winter of 1950-51. Another 4-percent rise was recorded between the winter of 1950-51, when the most recent survey of occupational wage rates was made, and September 1951.

Among the 25 cities for which individual indexes were prepared, substantial variation in earnings trends took place. For the entire 6-year period, increases ranged from 33.9 percent in the Seattle-Tacoma area to 68.6 percent in Pittsburgh. Except on the West Coast, little evidence exists that the earnings trend has followed a regional pattern. The West Coast

areas ranked at or near the bottom in terms of percentage rise, partly because of their relatively high initial-earnings levels. In other words, an increase of a given number of cents per hour provided a smaller percentage increase in Pacific Coast cities than in other areas of the country.

Percentage increases were distinctly greater in the postwar period for jobs at the lower than for those at the upper end of the wage scale. The percentage changes as well as the indexes for three numerically important jobs in the industry are shown in the table. While hourly pay of production machinists and tool and die makers (other than in jobbing shops) rose by roughly 45 percent, the corresponding rise for hand truckers was about 66 percent. This variation is traceable to the large number of increases granted in the form of a uniform number of cents for all jobs. The divergence in the percentage increases among jobs was most notable between 1945 and 1946.

—FREDERICK W. MUELLER

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Earnings in Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1950

FULL-TIME RADIO and television station employees averaged \$73 for a 40-hour scheduled workweek in October 1950, according to a recent Federal study.¹ Earnings of these workers were \$3.50 a week more than during the same month in 1949. The number of full-time employees in the industry reached about 47,000 in October 1950 compared with 41,000 a year earlier. Average scheduled hours of work remained fairly stable during the same period (table 1).

Pay raises received by broadcasting employees during the year, combined with an increased proportion of higher-paid workers, resulted in increases in average scheduled earnings. For example, in stations with 15 or more employees, the group of studio engineers whose scheduled weekly earnings averaged \$85 in October 1950 expanded about 50 percent; in contrast, the lowest-paid group, clerical employees exclusive of supervisors, with average earnings of \$45.50 per week, increased by only an eighth. In addition, the staffs of the networks and their owned and operated stations were increased in greater proportion and were paid higher rates than employees of other broadcasting stations. These employment changes contributed to the rise in over-all average earnings for the industry.

Wage Differentials by Type of Station

Networks and their owned and operated stations, with about 20 percent of the total employment in the industry, had average scheduled weekly earnings of \$90 (table 2), about \$17 a week more than the average in other broadcasting stations with 15 or more employees. In the small stations with fewer than 15 employees, accounting for about a fifth of the total workers in the industry, average scheduled earnings were \$55.50 a week.

¹ Data for this study were collected by the Federal Communications Commission as a part of its annual report. Under a cooperative arrangement, the Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed the task of tabulating and publishing these materials. More detailed reports for the year 1950, similar to those published by the FCC in previous years, will be available upon request.

The earnings shown in this report were computed by dividing weekly scheduled compensation by number of workers employed. Thus the figures shown would include premium rates for any regularly scheduled overtime.

The employees covered exclude general officers and assistants and all part-time employees. Nonstaff program employees were considered as part-time employees.

TABLE 1.—Average weekly hours and earnings for full-time employees,¹ by size and type of radio and television broadcasting establishment, October 1950

Size and type of establishments	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly—	
		Hours	Earnings
Total industry.....	46,793	40.0	\$73.00
Establishments with 15 or more employees....	37,993	39.5	77.00
Networks and owned and operated stations..	9,350	38.5	90.00
Other stations.....	28,643	39.5	73.00
Establishments with less than 15 employees....	8,800	42.0	55.50

¹ Excludes general officers and assistants.

In all selected occupational groups, comparisons of scheduled weekly earnings also showed higher earnings for the networks and their owned and operated stations than for other broadcasting stations.²

Staff announcers, numerically the largest distinct occupation studied, averaged \$92.50 a week in the networks and their owned and operated stations and \$73.00 weekly in the other broadcasting stations. The over-all weekly average for all announcers was \$74.00.

Between network and non-network employees, the greatest differences in average earnings were found in the three highest paid occupational groups—chief engineers and supervisors, staff musicians, and salesmen. These differences averaged over \$50 a week; for example, chief engineers and supervisors (the highest paid group) averaged \$160.00 a week in networks and their owned and operated stations compared with \$103.50 in the other stations. Three other groups—staff writers, transmitter engineers, and staff news personnel—had differences in average weekly earnings varying from \$34.50 to \$47.50.

For the lowest-paid group, clerical workers excluding supervisors, the type of station made the least difference in earnings. Clerical workers studied had average earnings of \$49.50 a week in networks and their owned and operated stations and \$43.00 in other stations. The \$6.50 difference in clerical earnings by type of station was only 14 percent of the average earnings (\$45.50) for all clerical workers. In comparison, the difference for all broadcast employees studied was \$17.00 or 22 percent of their average earnings (\$77.00). Because clerical workers comprised the largest

² Wage data were not obtained for individual occupational groups in stations with fewer than 15 employees, since combinations of assignments precluded reporting for clearly defined occupational categories.

TABLE 2.—Average weekly hours and earnings for selected occupational groups in radio and television broadcasting,¹ October 1950

Selected occupations	Total ¹			Networks and owned and operated stations			Other broadcasting stations ²		
	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly—		Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly—		Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly—	
		Hours	Earnings		Hours	Earnings		Hours	Earnings
All employees ³	37,993	39.5	\$77.00	9,350	38.5	\$90.00	28,643	39.5	\$73.00
Building-service employees	1,599	38.5	49.00	707	37.0	59.50	892	40.0	40.00
Chief engineers and supervisors	1,615	41.0	110.50	199	39.5	160.00	1,416	41.0	103.50
Clerical, excluding supervisors	7,069	40.0	45.50	2,834	40.0	49.50	4,235	39.5	43.00
Salesmen	2,702	40.5	97.50	238	38.5	145.00	2,464	40.5	92.50
Staff announcers	4,494	40.5	74.00	283	40.0	92.50	4,211	40.5	73.00
Staff musicians	1,444	23.0	109.00	578	22.0	145.00	866	23.5	85.50
Staff news personnel	1,114	40.5	81.50	167	39.5	110.50	947	40.5	76.00
Staff writers	1,309	40.5	54.00	73	40.0	99.00	1,236	40.5	51.50
Studio engineers—first-class license	3,218	39.5	85.00	729	39.5	102.00	2,489	40.0	80.00
Transmitter engineers—first-class license	3,404	41.0	73.50	231	40.0	112.00	3,173	41.0	70.50

¹ Includes only stations employing 15 or more workers.

² Includes all stations not owned and operated by the national and regional networks.

³ Includes other station employees in addition to those listed below but excludes general officers and assistants and part-time employees.

group studied, their small earnings difference tended to diminish considerably the average difference for all radio and television station employees.

Scheduled earnings varied more by size of community (table 3) than by the type of broadcasting station. Almost without exception, average earnings for each selected occupational group increased with the size of the community. In those non-network stations employing 15 or more workers, average weekly salaries for all employees ranged from \$59.50 in communities with a population of less than 50,000 to \$86.00 in those of 500,000 or over. Average scheduled hours differed slightly by size of area, averaging 38.5 in the largest-size

group and from 40 to 41 hours in the other size groups.

Job averages differed most markedly between the largest areas and those with 100,000 to 500,000 populations. On the average, this over-all difference in earnings amounted to \$16.50. The total spread was \$26.50 between the largest and smallest community groups.

The greatest variations in earnings by size of community were found in the same three highest-paid occupational groups which showed considerable difference by type of station. Staff musicians had the widest spread of all, averaging \$102.50 in the largest communities and \$43.50 in those areas with fewer than 50,000 persons.

TABLE 3.—Average weekly hours and earnings for selected occupational groups in non-network radio and television broadcasting stations,¹ by size of community, October 1950

Selected occupations	Communities having population of—						Communities having population of—					
	500,000 and over			100,000 to 500,000			50,000 to 100,000			Under 50,000		
	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly—		Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly—		Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly—		Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly—	
Hours		Earnings	Hours		Earnings	Hours		Earnings	Hours		Earnings	
All employees ²	10,527	38.5	\$86.00	10,403	40.0	\$69.50	1,849	40.5	\$61.50	5,864	41.0	\$59.50
Building-service employees	396	40.0	46.50	337	40.5	36.50	48	40.5	31.50	111	39.0	33.00
Chief engineers and supervisors	485	40.0	126.50	477	41.0	101.00	101	41.5	84.50	353	42.0	80.50
Clerical, excluding supervisors	1,810	39.0	44.00	1,463	40.0	43.00	231	40.5	40.50	731	40.5	40.50
Salesmen	664	40.0	119.00	946	40.5	90.00	190	41.5	81.50	664	41.0	73.50
Staff announcers	1,144	39.5	96.50	1,549	41.0	70.50	354	41.5	61.00	1,164	41.5	56.50
Staff musicians	511	22.0	102.50	223	27.0	69.00	32	26.0	55.50	100	20.5	43.50
Staff news personnel	294	39.5	89.50	361	40.5	78.00	85	40.5	67.00	206	41.5	62.00
Staff writers	203	39.5	60.00	524	40.5	52.50	126	41.0	46.00	383	41.0	47.00
Studio engineers—first class license	1,320	39.5	90.00	842	40.0	72.50	96	40.5	64.00	231	41.0	57.50
Transmitter engineers—first class license	872	40.0	88.00	1,252	41.0	69.00	228	41.0	60.00	821	42.0	57.00

¹ Excludes networks, owned and operated stations of the networks, and stations employing less than 15 workers.

² Includes other station employees in addition to those listed below but excludes general officers and assistants and part-time employees.

Differences in average earnings between these two areas approximated \$46.00 a week for the other high-paid groups—chief engineers and supervisors and salesmen.

Average earnings of the nonsupervisory clerical personnel varied least among occupations in area comparison—from \$44.00 in the largest-area group to \$40.50 in the smallest-area group. This spread of \$3.50 was less than 10 percent of the \$43.00 a week average for non-network employees; the average difference of \$26.50 between the smallest and largest areas for all workers studied, by community size, was about 36 percent of their average earnings.

Comparison of 1949 and 1950 Earnings

Between October 1949 and October 1950, chief engineers and supervisors experienced the greatest increase in average weekly earnings (\$110.50 compared with the previous average of \$105.00). In 1950, these employees replaced musicians as the highest-paid occupational group studied; other relationships remained the same among the various occupational groups.

Gains exceeding the \$3.00-a-week average for all employees in the industry were recorded between 1949 and 1950 for building-service employees (\$5.00), salesmen and transmitter engineers (\$4.00), and studio engineers (\$3.50). Average earnings rose \$2.00 a week for non-supervisory clerical employees, staff announcers, and staff writers. Staff musicians had the same average weekly earnings (\$109.00) in both 1949 and 1950.

In communities of 500,000 population and over, average scheduled earnings increased \$2.50 a week between the 1949 and 1950 periods; average increases of about \$3.00 were recorded for the other areas studied. The largest average increase by occupation (\$10.00 a week) was noted for staff musicians employed in areas having a population of 100,000 to 500,000.

Average scheduled hours of work approximated 40 hours in both periods. Only musicians had regularly scheduled hours which differed sharply from the average. Their average workweek amounted to about 23 hours in both periods studied.

—JEAN A. WELLS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Index of Salary Changes for Firemen and Policemen, 1950-51

MAXIMUM SALARY RATES for firemen and policemen combined, in cities of 100,000 and over, increased an average of 5.5 percent between January 1950 and January 1951. Percentagewise and in terms of dollars, firemen received greater increases—5.7 percent or \$201—than policemen, who gained an average 5.3 percent or \$190 over the year.¹ (The indexes, reflecting these percentage changes are shown in table 1.) Nevertheless policemen maintained a slightly higher salary level—an annual average of \$3,794 compared with \$3,702 for firemen.

About three-quarters of all firemen included in this study were located in cities that made salary adjustments during 1950. The remainder were employed in one-third of the cities. Of the firemen whose salaries were raised, nearly two-fifths received annual salary increases of between 5 and 7.5 percent; a fifth received increases between 10 and 12.5 percent. Annual pay scales of 17 percent were raised 7.5 to 10 percent. The remainder

TABLE 1.—Indexes of average salary rates¹ for firemen and policemen in cities of 100,000 population or more, 1924-51

Year ²	Index					
	1939=100			1947-49=100		
	Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen	Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen
1924.....	84	87	82	61	63	60
1929.....	93	96	92	67	69	68
1932.....	96	99	94	70	71	69
1934.....	94	93	94	68	67	69
1938.....	100	100	100	72	72	74
1939.....	100	100	100	72	72	74
1940.....	100	100	100	72	72	74
1941.....	100	100	100	72	72	74
1942.....	101	103	101	73	74	74
1943.....	104	106	103	75	76	76
1944.....	110	111	109	80	80	80
1945.....	117	117	116	85	84	85
1946.....	119	118	121	86	85	89
1947.....	128	130	126	93	94	93
1948.....	137	139	136	99	100	100
1949.....	148	149	147	107	107	108
1950.....	152	153	151	110	110	111
1951.....	160	162	159	116	117	117

¹ From 1924 to 1938 data were based on actual annual salaries paid; subsequently on maximum of salary scale in each city.

² Data for 1939 to 1951 refer in general to rates effective on January 1; data for earlier years refer to varying periods throughout the year.

³ Current indications are that the 1950 movement continued and spread during the first half of 1951. These changes, together with any occurring during the latter half of the year, will be reflected in the report based on January 1952 maximum pay scales.

were distributed in increases below 5 percent and above 12.5 percent. (See table 2.)

Salary scales in communities employing 7 out of 10 policemen were increased during the year. Nearly half of these, whose rates were adjusted, received from 5 to 7.5 percent—also the most common increase for firemen. Salaries of a fifth of the policemen were increased from 7.5 to 10 percent and an equal proportion received more than 10 percent. Rates for the remainder rose less than 5 percent.

In the present supplement to the basic study² of trends in maximum salary scales of policemen and firemen, the indexes for all years have been recomputed on a 1947 to 1949 base. A few changes in survey techniques were adopted in computing the 1951 index: (a) the weighting procedure was slightly revised and (b) a new group of 15 cities was added to the index as a result of shifting from the 1940 to the 1950 Census of Population. The addition of cities, however, did not affect the index.

In constructing the original indexes, the effect of lack of data for some cities in certain years was eliminated by the "chain" method of index construction. An average for all cities combined was computed for each of a pair of successive years; then the percentage relationship between these over-all averages was computed and linked to the index for the preceding period. (In making the comparison for each pair of years, data were used only for those cities reported in both years.) Prior to the computation of the index for 1951, constant (1949) weights were used in combining cities in order to eliminate the effect of changes in the relative importance in terms of employment of policemen and firemen. Beginning with the indexes showing the changes from 1950 to 1951, the linking method was relied upon to eliminate the effect of such shifts. In obtaining the over-all averages for each pair of successive years the number of policemen and firemen employed in the latest of the 2 years was used to weight individual city averages. This is in accordance with procedures used in other indexes in the wage index series.³

Appropriate tests disclosed that no appreciable difference in the 1950 index resulted from the new weighting approach. This would be expected in a salary study dealing with comparatively stable employment situations. To the extent that em-

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of firemen and policemen¹ in cities of 100,000 population or more, according to increase in salary scales, 1950-51

Increase	Firemen and policemen		Firemen		Policemen	
	Percent of—		Percent of—		Percent of—	
	Total	Number receiving increases	Total	Number receiving increases	Total	Number receiving increases
<i>Expressed in percentage terms</i>						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No change.....	28.4	-----	26.5	-----	29.8	-----
Under 2.5.....	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.4
2.5 and under 5.0.....	8.9	12.5	9.9	13.5	8.3	11.8
5.0 and under 7.5.....	30.3	42.3	27.4	37.3	32.2	45.8
7.5 and under 10.0.....	13.7	19.1	12.9	17.5	14.2	20.3
10.0 and under 12.5.....	13.0	18.2	16.8	22.9	10.4	14.8
12.5 and under 15.0.....	2.9	4.0	3.5	4.7	2.5	3.6
15.0 and under 17.5.....	.9	1.3	1.2	1.6	.7	1.0
17.5 and under 20.0.....	.5	.7	.6	.9	.4	.6
20.0 and over.....	.3	.4	-----	-----	.5	.7
<i>Expressed in dollars</i>						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No change.....	28.4	-----	26.5	-----	29.8	-----
Under \$100.....	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.9	1.0	1.4
\$100 and under \$150.....	4.3	6.0	5.9	7.9	3.2	4.6
\$150 and under \$200.....	7.5	10.5	5.7	7.8	8.8	12.5
\$200 and under \$250.....	7.8	10.8	8.2	11.1	7.5	10.6
\$250 and under \$300.....	27.7	38.7	25.7	34.9	29.1	41.5
\$300 and under \$350.....	8.6	12.1	11.1	15.1	6.9	9.9
\$350 and under \$400.....	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.1
\$400 and under \$450.....	10.4	14.6	9.8	13.4	10.8	15.4
\$450 and under \$500.....	1.5	2.0	2.8	3.9	.5	.7
\$500 and over.....	.8	1.1	.6	.9	.9	1.3

¹ Based on total employment in fire and police departments in cities with specified increases.

ployment characteristics do change, two distinct advantages result from the use of the new type of weights: (1) they are more realistic over long periods; (2) they allow for changes caused by employment variations in particular cities. For protective workers, such change could result from unequal rates of population growth among areas.

Two series of indexes for firemen and policemen are presented in table 1. One is computed on a 1939 base for comparison with the indexes previously published. The other is based on an average 1947-49 base in accordance with the current policy of changing Government indexes wherever possible to this new base.

—RUTH W. BENNY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

² The basic study was published in the Monthly Labor Review, June 1950 (p. 633), and as Wage Movements Bulletin, Series 3, No. 2, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ See Wage Movements Bulletins, Series 3, City Public School Teachers, Salary Trends, 1925-49, No. 5 and Federal Classified Employees, Salary Trends, 1939-50, Series 3, No. 6, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Ceiling Price Regulations Numbers 91-99

THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION issued nine ceiling regulations during the month of November 1951,¹ presented below in tabular form. In addition, OPS issued two supplementary regulations

permitting some manufacturers to apply certain cost factors to ceiling prices, as outlined in recent amendments to the Defense Production Act.

¹ Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 16, No. 206, Nov. 6, 1951, p. 11263; vol. 16, No. 219, Nov. 9, 1951, p. 11434; vol. 16, No. 220, Nov. 10, 1951, pp. 11434 and 11496; vol. 16, No. 222, Nov. 15, 1951, p. 11592; vol. 16, No. 223, Nov. 16, 1951, p. 11639; vol. 16, No. 224, Nov. 17, 1951, pp. 11679 and 11683; vol. 16, No. 225, Nov. 20, 1951, p. 11716; and vol. 16, No. 232, Nov. 30, 1951, pp. 12073 and 12088.

² Supplementary Regulation 17; for a list of the commodities covered, see Monthly Labor Review, June 1951 (p. 664).

³ Supplementary Regulation 4; for a list of the commodities covered, see Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 58).

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in November 1951

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
91	Nov. 5	Nov. 11	Writing paper and other fine paper.	Manufacturers-----	Establishes dollar-and-cent ceilings on 53 grades of writing paper and sets forth procedure for determining ceiling prices of other fine paper. In general, prices are stabilized at the levels prevailing during Jan. 25-Feb. 24, 1951.
92	Nov. 8	Nov. 13	Lamb, yearling, and mutton products.	Wholesale-----	Establishes specific ceilings for sales by meat packers and their branch houses, wholesalers, hotel supply houses, peddlers and other distributors.
93	Nov. 14	Nov. 20	Construction and related services and sales of installed materials.	Sellers of construction services.	Establishes ceiling prices, ceiling mark-ups, and ceiling fees for sales of construction services and services involving the sales of materials and their installation and erection. Applies to service sales under lump-sum, cost-plus fixed fee, and cost-plus fixed fee with guaranteed limit contracts; to sales on a time and materials or an hourly rate basis; and to sales of items or materials and equipment together with construction services required to install or erect. Permits application of current cost of labor, materials, and equipment. Does not cover construction services for installed sales by the manufacturer of certain fabricated materials and equipment or defense agency contracts.
94	Nov. 15	---do---	Used passenger automobiles.	All sellers-----	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for sale of each model, body style, line or series of each make of used (1940-50) automobile. Provides for a 2-percent reduction each calendar quarter to allow for depreciation and lists prices for specified items of extra, special, or optional equipment.
95	Nov. 16	Nov. 21	Turned, shaped, and allied wood products.	Manufacturers-----	Sets forth pricing formulas. Permits ceilings on pre-Korean price-determining methods (Jan. 1-June 24, 1951), using cost elements as of July 31, 1951.
96	---do---	---do---	Antimony metal and oxide, and sodium antimonate.	Producers, dealers, exporters and importers.	Establishes ceilings for domestic and imported antimony metal at \$0.50 a pound. Sets forth ceilings, on a delivered basis, of antimony oxide and sodium antimonate.
97	Nov. 19	Nov. 24	Pacific Northwest logs--	Producers and exporters.	Covers nine species of logs produced in the Pacific Northwest. Establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceilings based on levels prevailing during Jan. 25-Feb. 24, 1951.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in November 1951—Continued

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
98	Nov. 29	Dec. 16	Various iron and steel products.	Resellers, finders, brokers or intermediaries.	Establishes ceilings for a wide variety of iron and steel products, including industrial iron and steel products, merchant trade wire and tubular products, oil country tubular goods, and reusable pipe and industrial steel products. Fixes dollars-and-cents ceiling for producers of crude and refined natural glycerine when sold in amounts of 10 pounds or more.
99	do	Dec. 4	Crude and refined natural glycerine.	Producers	

Supplementary Regulations

22 ²	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Various ²	Manufacturers	Permits manufacturers of certain products to request price ceiling adjustments based on certain cost increases up to July 26, 1951. Do.
30 ³	do	do	Machinery and allied goods.	do	

Resignation Report of The ESA Administrator

DIRECT AND INDIRECT CONTROLS are effectively checking inflationary pressures, according to Eric Johnston's report¹ issued in late November 1951, when he resigned as Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency. However, he cautioned that complacency should not set in, because inflationary forces will become stronger as the mobilization program continues. In addition, the report outlined many steps necessary to build up economic defenses; presented the important keys and mechanics of stabilization; and analyzed the major effect of direct and indirect control measures.

Four "keys to stabilization" are outlined by Mr. Johnston in the report. They are (1) increased production; (2) restrictions on the demand for goods; (3) curbed costs of production and distribution; and (4) maintenance of confidence in the stabilization program in order to increase savings for investments.

The balanced program of both direct and in-

direct controls advocated by the retiring Administrator includes tax revenues on a pay-as-we-go basis; credit restrictions strong enough to prevent unnecessary expansion of purchasing power; allocation policies that assure the flow of raw materials to essential production and that eliminate less essential business spending; and price and wage controls that hold down costs without disrupting essential production.

Indirect controls maintained under the defense program were supported by Mr. Johnston. He stated that they "weaken the inflationary pressures before they actually get into the economic battlelines," and in the long run they "carry the greatest burden of assuring a stable defense economy."

Wages and Prices

Stability in industrial relations and the preservation of collective bargaining to its fullest possible extent were stressed as basic necessities to an effective wage stabilization program. In addition, correction of wage inequities and achievement of maximum defense production are required, according to Mr. Johnston. He stated, however, "there are some who believe these objectives are so completely antagonistic that it is futile to try to

¹ Strong Dollars, Economic Stabilization Agency, Washington, D. C., November 30, 1951.

reconcile them. I think we must reconcile them. There is a sensible middle path and we have been moving along it."

"Under wage stabilization so far," the report continues, "the movement of wages generally in the economy has been moderate and well-contained." In the retiring ESA executive's opinion, wages have been proceeding at a normal moderate pace since the advent of control.

"Price controls," according to Mr. Johnston, "play a necessary role in preventing excessive increases in living costs and in defense costs." He vigorously opposed frozen and unchanging prices and favored a policy which would "stabilize the general price level while keeping individual

prices in fair relationship and allowing for the price flexibility necessary to bring out production."

Inflationary pressures will be increasing severely during the next 2 years, according to the report. "There is no place for complacency in America today. We are not yet economically prepared for what may well be a prolonged period—perhaps a lifetime—of this economic war." Mr. Johnston concluded, however, that although direct controls are proving effective in holding down inflation, they "are not fundamental long-range tools of economic defense," and for such long-range economic safety "we must depend primarily on improved production and distribution methods and on strengthened fiscal and monetary policies."

Wage Chronology No. 6: Armour & Company

Supplement No. 2

NEW AGREEMENTS between Armour & Co. and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL) were signed in August 1950. These agreements replaced the two 1949 master agreements (Supplement No. 1),¹ which were terminated as of August 11, 1950; they are to remain in effect until August 10, 1952. They provided for a wage increase and for two reopenings based solely on the issue of a general wage-rate adjustment (once between February 11

and August 11 in 1951 and 1952). In addition, they were subject to a reopening as of August 11, 1951, on any matter not specifically covered by their terms.

Negotiations, which were reopened February 11, 1951, resulted in a general wage change, supplemented by a widening of the spread between the wage-rate brackets. The Wage Stabilization Board approved the general increase on May 8, and the intraplant inequity adjustments on June 28, 1951. Both increases were retroactive to February 9, 1951, the date agreed upon by the parties.

This supplement reports the changes negotiated in 1950 and 1951.

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June 1949 (p. 650) and October 1950 (p. 474) and Wage Chronology Series Vol. I, Bulletin 970, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Aug. 11, 1950 (UPWA and MCBW; by agreement of same date). Feb. 9, 1951 (UPWA and MCBW; by agreement of Feb. 8, 1951).	11 cents an hour increase.....	In accordance with Orders of Wage Stabilization Board, May 18, 1951, approving an across-the-board increase of 9 cents an hour and June 28, 1951, approving an increase in the job-rate spread from 3 cents to 3½ cents an hour. The job-rate increases averaged approximately 2.3 cents an hour.

Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Hourly Wage Rates 1949-51

Plant location	Union	Effective date			Plant location	Union	Effective date		
		Oct. 31, 1949	Aug. 11, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951			Oct. 31, 1949	Aug. 11, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
Baltimore, Md.---	MCBW	\$1. 150	\$1. 260	\$1. 350	Los Angeles, Calif.---	UPWA	\$1. 250	\$1. 360	\$1. 450
Chicago, Ill.-----	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Portland, Oreg.---	MCBW	1. 200	1. 310	1. 400
Columbus, Ohio.---	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	San Francisco, Calif.---	MCBW	¹ 1. 290	1. 400	1. 490
Denver, Colo.-----	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Spokane, Wash.---	MCBW	1. 200	1. 310	1. 400
East St. Louis, Ill.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Fargo, N. Dak.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Eau Claire, Wis.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Grand Forks, N. Dak.---	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Indianapolis, Ind.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Green Bay, Wis.---	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Jersey City, N. J.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Huron, S. Dak.---	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Kansas City, Kans.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Fort Worth, Tex.---	UPWA	1. 125	1. 235	1. 325
Mason City, Iowa.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Fort Worth (Ratliffe), Tex.---	UPWA	1. 125	1. 235	1. 325
Milwaukee, Wis.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Oklahoma City, Okla.---	UPWA	1. 125	1. 235	1. 325
New York, N. Y.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Atlanta, Ga.-----	UPWA	1. 090	1. 200	1. 290
North Bergen, N. J.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Birmingham, Ala.---	UPWA	1. 090	1. 200	1. 290
Peoria, Ill.-----	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Memphis, Tenn.---	MCBW	1. 070	1. 180	1. 270
Pittsburgh, Pa.---	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Lexington, Ky.---	MCBW	1. 070	1. 180	1. 270
Reading, Pa.-----	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Tifton, Ga.-----	UPWA	1. 035	1. 145	1. 235
Sioux City, Iowa.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350					
South Omaha, Nebr.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350					
South St. Joseph, Mo.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350					
South St. Paul, Minn.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350					

¹ Effective Dec. 5, 1949.

Wage Chronology No. 7: Swift & Company

Supplement No. 2

CONTRACTS between Swift and Co. and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL), and the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (CUA), became effective on August 11, 1950, and will continue 2 years until 1952. They superseded the October 1949 (Supplement No. 1)¹ multiplant collective bargaining agreements terminated in August 1950. The agreements provided for a wage increase and for two reopenings based solely on the issue of a general wage-rate adjustment

(once between February 11 and August 11 in 1951 and 1952). In addition, the contracts were subject to reopening as of August 11, 1951, on any matter not covered specifically by their terms.

Negotiations were reopened under the contract and agreement was reached on a general wage change, supplemented by widening of the spread between wage-rate brackets within plants, in February 1951. The Wage Stabilization Board approved the general increase on May 8, and the intraplant inequity adjustments on June 28, 1951. Both increases were retroactive to February 9, 1951, the date agreed upon by the parties.

This supplement reports the changes negotiated in 1950 and 1951.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1949 (p. 25) and October 1950 (p. 476) and Wage Chronology Series Vol. I, Bulletin 970, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
August 11, 1950 (UPWA, MCBW and NBPW; by agreement of same date).	11 cents an hour increase.	
Feb. 9, 1951 (UPWA, MCBW and NBPW; by agreement of Feb. 8, 1951).	9 cents an hour general increase; previous spread of 3 cents in job rates widened to 3½ cents. Increases resulting from widened job-rate spread ranged from 0.5 cents an hour in the job-class one step above the basic or unskilled labor class to a maximum of 15 cents an hour.	In accordance with Orders of Wage Stabilization Board, May 18, 1951, approving general increase of 9 cents an hour and June 28, 1951, approving an increase in the job-rate spread from 3 cents to 3½ cents. The job-rate increases averaged approximately 2.3 cents an hour.

Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Hourly Wage Rates 1949-51

Plant location	Union	Effective date			Plant location	Union	Effective date		
		Sept. 12, 1949	Aug. 11, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951			Sept. 12, 1949	Aug. 11, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
Baltimore, Md.---	MCBW	\$1. 150	\$1. 260	\$1. 350	South St. Joseph, Mo.	NBPW	\$1. 150	\$1. 260	\$1. 350
Cambridge, Mass.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Springfield, Mass.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Chicago, Ill.-----	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Los Angeles, Calif.---	UPWA	1. 250	1. 360	1. 450
Chicago, Ill. (Hammond plant).	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	North Portland, Oreg.	MCBW	1. 200	1. 310	1. 400
Chicago, Ill. (Omaha Packing Co.).	NBPW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	South San Francisco, Calif.	MCBW	³ 1. 290	1. 400	1. 490
Cleveland, Ohio---	NBPW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Spokane, Wash.---	UPWA	1. 200	1. 310	1. 400
Columbus, Ohio---	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Evansville, Ind.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Denver, Colo.-----	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Marshalltown, Iowa.	NBPW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Des Moines, Iowa---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Ogden, Utah ⁴ -----	UPWA	1. 125	⁵ 1. 260	1. 350
Hallstead, Pa. ¹ ---	UPWA	1. 025	1. 135	1. 225	Perry, Iowa.-----	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Harrisburg, Pa.-----	² UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Scottsbluff, Nebr.---	MCBW	1. 125	1. 235	1. 325
Harrison-Kearny, N. J.	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Watertown, S. Dak.	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Jersey City, N. J.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Winona, Minn.-----	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350
Kansas City, Kans.---	NBPW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Dallas, Tex.-----	UPWA	1. 125	1. 235	1. 325
Milwaukee, Wis.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Fort Worth, Tex.---	NBPW	1. 125	1. 235	1. 325
National City, Ill.---	MCBW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Atlanta, Ga.-----	UPWA	1. 090	1. 200	1. 290
Newark, N. J.-----	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Lake Charles, La.---	MCBW	1. 015	1. 125	1. 215
New Haven, Conn.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Montgomery, Ala.---	MCBW	1. 035	1. 145	1. 235
New York, N. Y.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Moultrie, Ga.-----	UPWA	1. 035	1. 145	1. 235
Omaha, Nebr.-----	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Nashville, Tenn.---	MCBW	1. 090	1. 200	1. 290
St. Louis, Mo.-----	NBPW	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	Ocala, Fla.-----	MCBW	1. 000	1. 110	1. 200
St. Paul, Minn.-----	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350	San Antonio, Tex.---	NBPW	1. 065	1. 175	1. 265
Sioux City, Iowa---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350					
Somerville, Mass.---	UPWA	1. 150	1. 260	1. 350					

¹ Plant covered for first time by 1951 agreement (UPWA).² Formerly NBPW.³ Effective Dec. 5, 1949.⁴ Plant covered for first time by 1949 agreement (MCBW).⁵ Effective Nov. 13, 1950. All other rates adjusted to metropolitan area rates, resulting in a general increase averaging more than 3 cents an hour.

Technical Note

Short-Run Differences Between The WPI and CPI

IN PERIODS of rapid price changes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale (WPI) and consumers' price indexes (CPI), which in the long run show similar movements, may diverge considerably, and may even move in opposite directions, as exemplified by the July and September 1951 figures.¹ The reasons that short-run variations in the index movements may be expected include (1) the differences in composition of the two indexes; (2) the time lags between primary-market price changes for the raw, semimanufactured, and manufactured goods included in the WPI and the retail-market price changes for the finished goods included in the CPI; and (3) the technical difficulties of incorporating into the indexes the prices of goods which are sold only at certain seasons.

Therefore, there is little reason to expect the two indexes to move together except over the long range, when a general rise (or decline) in the level of prices would be reflected in practically any price index that might be developed.

Nevertheless, a comparison of movements in the two indexes over a long period of time and over many selected short periods will show considerable similarity. There are several reasons for this. The first and most obvious is that long-run changes in the level of the WPI involve a somewhat similar change in prices paid by retailers. A second reason is that common cost factors may be the basis for similarity of price movement between commodities with relatively more obscure relationships in the productive and distributive process. For example, the price movement of a textile

machine may resemble that of an automobile, because the manufacturers of both pay the same prices for steel and labor. A third reason for similar index movements is that high retail prices generally coincide with high consumer income; the latter in turn generally coincide with a high level of industrial activity, which is ordinarily associated with high industrial prices.

Differences in Composition

The WPI and CPI differ in what they measure. The CPI is designed to measure the average changes in the retail prices of a fixed, specific, market basket or shopping list of goods and services bought by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities. It is not intended to measure all retail prices. The WPI, by contrast, is a sample of the universe of prices at the primary-market level.

Moreover, the WPI is an index of the prices in primary markets of commodities at various stages in the productive process and includes commodities only. The CPI includes the prices of all the different kinds of things for which consumers spend money—rents, medical and dental care, utilities (such as telephone service), transportation expenses (such as carfare and auto repairs), laundry, motion pictures, beauty and barber shop services, as well as the purchases of such commodities as food, wearing apparel, and housefurnishings. Rents and services alone account for almost a third of the index.

The prices in the CPI for other-than-commodity items are not directly affected by short-run price changes of commodities in the WPI. Since World War II, rents and the prices of most services have shown a long-term upward movement associated with a generally high national income level. Rents in the October 1951 index were 4.7 percent higher than they were a year earlier, and 25.3 percent above the September 1946 figure. Medical

¹ The levels of the two indexes may also differ considerably. The differences in base periods (1926 for the WPI, and 1935-39 for the CPI) largely explain differences in level. The two indexes will continue to be on different bases even after the January 1952 revision of the WPI, which will place it on a 1947-49 base.

expenses, which have almost as much weight in the index as housefurnishings, rose 5.1 percent between September 1950 and September 1951 and 27.0 percent compared with September 1946. (One exception to this rising trend in the cost of services is motion-picture admissions, which had decreased 1.7 percent from March to September 1951, but were still 8.2 percent higher than in September 1946.)

This gradual upward movement in the prices of services in a period of prosperity is matched by a corresponding downward trend during recession. (Consumers spend a higher proportion of income for the purchases of services when they are prosperous than they do when their purchasing power decreases.) Month-to-month fluctuations in primary-market prices for commodities do not measurably affect the price of services in the short-run. But, continuing increases or decreases in commodity prices—by changing the proportion of consumer income available for services—do have a long-run effect on the prices of these services.

In contrast to the CPI, which contains slow-moving elements that tend to dampen the month-to-month fluctuations of the index, certain components of the WPI intensify its variability. These are the raw materials, such as cotton and wheat, priced on the organized commodity exchanges; these price quotations are subject to day-to-day and even hour-to-hour fluctuations—many of them of speculative origin.

In addition, differences exist in the price structures of those commodities which appear as finished products in primary-market prices covered by the WPI and the identical commodities which appear as retail prices in the CPI. Not all retail sales include the same amount of distribution cost. If such costs enter the final selling price by way of a conventional mark-up on wholesale cost, a change in the wholesale price will have a more than proportional effect on the retail price. However, the rigidities in overhead costs, which enable a retailer to expand sales considerably without increasing his total overhead (and sometimes prevent a proportional reduction in overhead when sales decline), may tend to reduce the effect at retail of a wholesale-price change. The commodity and its marketing pattern determine whether the net effect on the retail price will be

greater, equal to, or less than the change at wholesale.

Even for commodities for which retail prices accurately and promptly reflect wholesale-price changes, the total effect of such price changes on the CPI may differ. This is true because the same commodity may have a relative importance substantially greater (or smaller) in the CPI than in the WPI.

For example, the relative importance of the price of automobiles in the WPI is more than twice that in the CPI. Thus the same percentage change in automobile prices in a given month for the two indexes would have a greater effect on the total WPI than on the total CPI. Conversely, the relative importance of men's wool suits in the CPI is more than twice that in the WPI. Again, on the assumption of simultaneous and equivalent price increases at wholesale and retail, any change in the price of men's suits would influence the CPI much more than the WPI.

Even when the prices of the same or related commodities move differently in the two indexes, these differences may not be reflected in the overall indexes. For example, when reductions in the retail prices of such items as radios, television sets, and refrigerators are substantial, the CPI may not decline; or when the cotton-exchange quotations rise by the legal limit for several days in a row (as they did in November when a lowered crop estimate was released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture), the WPI may not rise. On the contrary, the spectacular price changes are often not important enough in the total to change the direction of the commodity group index of which they are a part, and still less the direction of the total index.

Differences in the Time Lag

No consistent time lag exists between the change in price of a raw material and that of a finished product in the primary markets. Similarly, there is no consistent time lag between the change in price of the finished product in the primary market and the change in its retail selling price to the individual consumer. These lags may vary from a few hours to many months.

At one extreme, the price of tomatoes at whole-

sale at 4:00 a. m. in New York's Washington Market is reflected at retail all over New York City when the stores open at 9:00 a. m. the same morning. If commodities such as this had enough weight in each index, the CPI and the WPI would exhibit closely similar movements.

The prices of other commodities can be traced at various levels of fabrication—from raw material to finished product—each of which represents a substantially longer lapse of time in the process of production and distribution. A selected group of raw wool specifications, for example, rose 69 percent between January and September 1950, largely as a result of the Korean War. The increased cost of raw wool was not reflected in wool fabric prices, however, until April 1951, when a selected group of wool fabrics (which represents the movements of wool fabrics at primary-market levels) rose 48 percent above the January 1950 level. In turn, a corresponding group of wool-apparel items at the clothing manufacturers' level reflected the increased cost of fabrics in July and August 1951, and the retailer passed on the rise when the fall line appeared in the stores in September—a full year after the rise in price of the raw material.

As the raw wool moved closer to the finished product, its price formed a smaller proportion of the total cost at each stage of fabrication. Finally the price increase in a comparable group of retail wool items was only about 27 percent compared with the 69 percent rise in raw wool at wholesale, already mentioned. Thus, autumn 1951 apparel prices, far from reflecting recent declines in raw-wool prices, are the first which fully reflect the price rises that followed the start of Korean hostilities. (Similarly, woolen apparel which came on the market in the fall of 1950 largely reflected relatively low pre-Korean prices and wage levels, and partially the recession conditions of 1949–50.)

Another example: hides and skins in the WPI dropped by 29.4 percent from March to October 1951. Leather, representing the first stage of processing, dropped 15.1 percent; and shoes, 0.1

percent. Shoe prices at retail, despite distress sales during the summer of 1951 owing to consumer resistance to the higher prices, did not decline as a result of lowered leather prices, but in fact rose 2.2 percent between March and September.

Seasonal Commodities

Certain commodities, which are sold for seasonal use, raise a technical problem in the indexes. To illustrate, a fur-trimmed coat or an overcoat appears in the stores late in the summer or early in the fall. In addition to the time lag in the production and distribution process which clearly affects prices of such commodities, the problem of incorporating the prices of such goods in the index must be met in order to account for price changes between the end of one season and the beginning of the next. There is no real market price during the off season, and yet price changes are accruing during the period when the item is off the market. This is true, if for no other reason than that end-of-season prices are generally lowered in order to dispose of seasonal merchandise, and early season prices tend to be as high as the traffic will bear.

Bureau of Labor Statistics practice is to incorporate these accruing price changes at the time when they are realized in the market²—that is, at the beginning of the new season. Naturally, this point is later for the CPI than for the WPI. Also, this practice may result in a decided jump in the particular index involved, rather than a gradual change. Consequently, in the month when such a change enters into the CPI a divergence may be created from the WPI, and vice versa.

—BETTI C. GOLDWASSER

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

² This procedure is paralleled in many practices in the business and financial world. The conventional accounting and financial practices of marking up inventories at the time replacement goods are purchased, and treating capital gains as occurring at the date of realization, are examples.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

FLSA Coverage of Company Cafeteria Employees. A United States Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., held³ that employees who worked in a company cafeteria were employed in an occupation "closely related" and "directly essential" to the production of goods for commerce; they were, therefore, subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act as recently amended. This is the first appellate case in which the amended coverage provisions were applied. Accordingly, the cafeteria employees were held to be entitled to unpaid overtime compensation, together with liquidated damages and attorney's fees.

The cafeteria employees claimed they were required to work 10 minutes in excess of 8 hours each day (or 50 minutes overtime each week). Therefore, on April 24, 1951, they sued their employer, the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., for unpaid overtime compensation (amounting to \$2,106) for services rendered during the preceding 2 years, liquidated damages, and reasonable attorney fees. The extra 10 minutes work performed by these employees, the court stated, "constituted an integral part of their principal activities." They worked at a fenced-in plant in Chesterfield County, Va., where other employees, who were engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce, had to eat at the company's cafeteria. The latter were not allowed to leave during their work shift except for illness or other good reason.

The district court, which first heard the case, had dismissed the employees' complaint on two grounds: (1) They were not engaged in the production of goods for

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 *Hawkins v. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.* (C. A. 4, Nov. 5, 1951).

commerce or "in any closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production" of goods for commerce; and (2) the "period spent in overtime work was so short as to be 'de minimis' and unworthy of consideration."

On appeal, the company argued that one purpose of the 1949 Amendment to the FLSA was to restrict the scope of section 3 (j). This was apparent, it claimed, from the change in words from employment "in any process or occupation necessary to the production thereof" to employment "in any closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production thereof." It concluded that the cafeteria employees were not so engaged.

The court disagreed. It noted that furnishing food to employees engaged in the production of goods for commerce was as important as furnishing power for machines. Further, "the feeding of employees conveniently so that they need not leave the plant is an effective step in maintaining production."

There was no substantial distinction, the court stated, between these cafeteria employees and the "cooks, cookees, and bull cooks in isolated lumber camps or mining camps, where the operation of a cookhouse may in fact be 'closely related' and 'directly essential' or indeed, indispensable to the production of goods for commerce." (From Interpretative Bulletin issued by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor.) Because all employees of the plant were confined to the premises during their work shift, it could be fairly said that the cafeteria employees' activities were closely related and directly essential to the production of goods for commerce.

With respect to the company's second defense that the amount of overtime worked was insignificant, the appellate court said that the question could only be determined by an examination of all the facts in detail. It therefore ordered the case remanded to the district court for a trial on the merits.

Guaranteed Wage Contracts Invalid. In granting an injunction sought by the Secretary of Labor against a company for violating the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, a United States District Court held⁴ that the guaranteed weekly wage contracts in this case violated the provisions of section 7 (e). The reason cited was that the employees' duties did not normally or usually require irregular hours.

The Secretary's complaint alleged: (1) The lumber company was engaged in interstate commerce; (2) it had failed to pay its employees the minimum hourly rate since January 25, 1950, and also the overtime compensation as required by section 7 of the act since September 24, 1949; and (3) it had failed to keep proper records.

The company, the court found, was subject to the provisions of the act; but it had not complied originally because it believed it was exempt as an agent of the United States and operated under that belief. But, after the

⁴ *Tobin v. Beechwood Lumber Co.* (N. D. Ga., Sept. 1, 1951).

United States Supreme Court's decision in *Powell v. United States Cartridge Co.*⁵ on May 8, 1950, this question was determined adversely to the belief and practice of the company; it was informed by the Secretary of this decision, on May 17, 1950. On August 2, 1950, the Secretary received the company's reply to the effect that if previous alleged violations were waived, it would, in the language of the court "be interested in future compliance." Thereafter, the company complied substantially, except with respect to the guaranteed wage contracts. These were signed in March 1951, about 3 months after the Secretary's complaint was filed, on the assumption that they were permitted under section 7 (e) of the amended act. That section provides that an employer shall not be deemed in violation of the overtime provisions of the act when an employee is hired pursuant to a contract, "if the duties of such employee necessitate irregular hours of work, and the contract or agreement (1) specifies a regular rate of pay of not less than the minimum hourly rate . . . and compensation at not less than one and one-half times such rate for all hours worked in excess of 40 in any workweek, and (2) provides a weekly guaranty of pay for not more than 60 hours based on the rates so specified."

The court found that the employees' duties did not require irregular hours, and that the company therefore violated the overtime provisions of the act since their wage contract did not come within the provisions of section 7 (e). Although the agreement specified hourly rates, these never actually controlled the compensation of the employees. Instead, the employees' weekly compensation was always the contract salary; therefore, the court ruled that the "regular rate" should be derived from the salary received each week.

Labor Relations

Legality of Unilateral Wage Increase Granted. A rule was established by the National Labor Relations Board, and upheld by the Supreme Court in the case of *NLRB v. Crompton-Highland Mills*,⁶ that unilateral wage increases were unlawful when a company and a union had not reached an impasse in the collective-bargaining negotiations. Subsequently, a United States Court of Appeals in Chicago held⁷ that a company had not committed an unfair labor practice in violation of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended by the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, in a similar case which also involved holiday benefits. The court, however, stressed that the parties had a long history of good-faith bargaining and that the company had notified the employees of the union's refusal to accept the wage increases and holiday concessions.

From 1937 to 1948, the company and the union had bargained collectively with great success. In January

1948, the union requested a reopening of the wage clause in the contract which was to terminate in October of that year. Negotiations began on June 15; the union requested an hourly increase of 16 cents, which the company refused. But on June 30, the company put into effect a unilateral increase of 10 cents an hour, after it had notified the employees of the union's refusal to accept the offered increase. On July 12, the company informed its employees that those who were on vacation during a holiday week would also receive their holiday pay. As the court stated, "the union did not protest this disposal of the grievance," and negotiations continued through July, August, and September. On October 5, the company gave another unilateral wage increase of 5 cents an hour, an offer made at the last meeting of the parties which, the company explained to its employees, was also turned down by the union. The trial examiner found that the union had not protested the company's action. On October 19, after a conciliator had failed to help the parties agree, a strike involving 49 workers was called.

The Board's ruling was that the company had refused to bargain collectively with the union since it had awarded the wage increases before there had been "a hardening of the attitude of the negotiators." Further, the company had granted the increases "without consulting or giving notice to the union."

In refusing to uphold the Board's ruling, the court stated that the wage increases were first offered to the union, refused by it, and then given to the employees with the explanation of the union's action. The court did not understand how the wage increases could be termed "unilateral" under those circumstances and thought that they were in "compliance with the requests of the union to the extent made." The court also stressed the fact that further bargaining on the union's demands was not precluded.

After the strike had begun but before it ended the company, through letters and meetings, enticed 19 of the strikers to return to their jobs. It continued, however, to meet with the union until March 28, 1949, when it refused a meeting on the grounds that the union no longer represented the employees. On April 13, 1949, the union officially called off the strike, but the company, having replaced 30 of the strikers with new workers, refused to reinstate any of them. The court, unlike the Board, found that this was an economic strike throughout and that the company was completely justified in not reinstating the strikers since their places had been filled with new employees.

Twenty-five Year Club—Discrimination by Employer. In a novel case, the Quarter Century Club of a company refused to give an employee membership (and the 10 shares of stock that went with it), because he had participated in a 13-week strike and had therefore interrupted his 25 years of service. This action, the NLRB held,⁸ was discriminatory and a violation of the LMRA.

⁵ 339 U. S. 497.

⁶ 337 U. S. 217, reb. den. 337 U. S. 950.

⁷ *NLRB v. Bradley Washfountain Co.* (C. A. 7, Nov. 1, 1951).

⁸ *United Shoe Machinery Corp.* (96 NLRB No. 197, Nov. 2, 1951).

The Quarter Century Club had been established in May 1926 by the employees "to promote good fellowship among those employees who have the common bond of long service." It was financed almost completely by the company and club business was transacted on company property and time. In September 1926, the board of directors authorized the company president to present 10 shares of stock to each employee with 25 or more years of service.

Sebastian, a company employee, went on strike during his twenty-fifth year of service and was therefore denied club membership and the 10 shares of stock then worth \$420. The club, in a letter to the company president, stated that his membership was refused because of an unauthorized break in service. On September 18, 1950, the employee himself wrote to the company president requesting his stock, but he was again refused because he did not have the necessary continuous service.

The Board agreed with the trial examiner that the real reason for refusing Sebastian membership was "the nature and purpose of the interruption—participation in a strike." It pointed out that the club allowed breaks in service because of illness, war service, termination, lay-off for lack of work, or absences with leave of management. No distinction was made between voluntary and involuntary breaks in service, the Board noted, since some men were drafted and others enlisted voluntarily while accumulating their 25 years of service.

Although, in the Board's opinion, the club's requirement of continuous service was not "for the purpose" of interfering with the employees' statutory rights, it "necessarily had a tendency to restrain, coerce, and discourage employees from engaging" in concerted activity. This was true, the Board thought, when an employee had almost reached the 25-year point.

The Board also held that the gift of shares was a bargainable issue and not a gratuity as the company claimed. The Board thought the gift was a "condition of employment" and hence subject to negotiation.

Employer Interference—Discharges Unlawful. A three-man panel of the NLRB unanimously ordered⁹ a company to reinstate employees who were discharged after a representation election, and to offer them back pay and any bonus payments lost because of the employer's discrimination.

Before the union-representation election, the company had sent letters to all its employees stating that they should vote "no" so as to protect their jobs and families from the threats of union-called strikes. But the letters also expressly stated that the company would not discriminate against any of its employees, no matter how they voted. The Board found that these statements were privileged free speech, since the company had made it clear that there would be no discrimination involving the employees' job security.

⁹ *Dinton Coil Co.* (96 NLRB No. 215, Nov. 19, 1951).

However, the Board found that the company violated the LMRA when it questioned the employees concerning their union membership and discharged 32 union men, including all union officers, just after the union notified the company of its majority-representation claim. The remaining employees had to work overtime until after the election, the Board noted, when the jobs were quickly filled. The company offered no real explanation of the discharges. Moreover, a managerial agent had said that the company's policy regarding lay-offs or discharges was governed, in whole or in part, by antiunion motivations.

Refusal to Hire Strike Participants Unlawful. In a unanimous ruling, the NLRB upheld its established principles that discharge of or refusal to reemploy strikers who have been out on a lawful unfair-labor-practice strike is unlawful discrimination. A company which refused to rehire strikers long after the strike was over, the Board ruled,¹⁰ was guilty of an unfair labor practice within the meaning of the LMRA.

The strike lasted from August 6 until September 3, 1947. Shortly after it ended, the company resumed operations but did not reinstate any of the strikers. In fact, on September 6 and October 15, 1949, the company sent out termination notices to about 200 employees. No charges were filed by these employees within the 6 months allowed by the act; therefore, any charges on this particular company action were barred. Between March 1948 and January 1950, approximately 85 former strikers applied for new jobs, but the company refused to hire them, although it had openings for which these men were qualified. The union then filed charges within the allotted 6 months, alleging discriminatory refusal to hire.

The employer, in answering the union's allegations, stated that the union was attempting to revive a dead claim and was subverting the Board's processes by harassing him. This was especially true, he continued, since most of the strikers now had other jobs.

Disagreeing with the company's position, the Board pointed out that the employees' complaint nowhere alleged that the termination notices were statutory violations. Therefore, the employees were only trying to prove that the company had discriminated against them when they sought new employment. The Board noted: "The discriminatory conduct thereby alleged constitutes a separate and independent violation of the act distinct from any unlawful conduct which may have been implicit in the earlier terminations of employment."

Finally, the Board stated that the act imposes upon employers a continuing duty to refrain from discriminating against applicants or former employees because of their strike activity. If, it continued, the company's argument was followed or allowed, the effect would be to permit the permanent blacklisting of strikers.

¹⁰ *Textile Machine Works* (96 NLRB No. 195, Nov. 5, 1951).

Unemployment Compensation

Actively Seeking Work. A resident in a village of 500 population, who knew that the few local industries gave preference in employment to their regular employees, selected regular employment on a fishing boat, which took him away from home 8 months in the year. The Delaware Superior Court held¹¹ that he was not actively seeking work when at the end of the fishing season he looked for work only in his home town. Consequently, he was denied unemployment benefits.

Constitutionality of Good Cause Proviso. An Indiana statute provides that a referee or the Review Board of the Indiana Employment Security Division "may, upon good cause shown, waive or modify" the disqualification for benefits of an individual who left work voluntarily to marry or because of marital or other domestic obligations. In holding this statute unconstitutional,¹² the Indiana Supreme Court stated that the attempted delegation of authority was too broad. It furnished no rule or standard to be followed in determining when to set aside the disqualification.

Good Cause for Voluntary Quit. The Alabama Court of Appeals held¹³ that a store clerk who left work because of petty irritations in her relations with the store manager did not leave for good cause connected with the work. Petty irritations are a part of normal working conditions, the court stated, and standards of reasonableness are those applying to average men or women, not the supersensitive.

Meaning of "Establishment." The Pennsylvania Superior Court held¹⁴ that two collieries under common ownership constituted a single establishment when they were connected by an underground passage and operated as one. Coal was transported from one mine to the other for processing and there was only one breaker, one operating superintendent, one payroll, and one set of accounting records. It was held immaterial that the miners at each colliery belonged to a different local union. When the workers at one mine became unemployed because of a strike at the other, they were disqualified as unemployed "due to a stoppage of work, which exists because of a labor dispute . . . at the factory, establishment or other premises at which [they were] last employed."

Refusal of Suitable Work. The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court held¹⁵ that a fur finisher, who was last employed at \$50 a week, did not have good cause for refusing work as a finisher and sewer on ladies' coats at \$40 a week. She was reasonably fitted by training and experience for the work offered, and the wage was the prevailing wage for that work. Although the full utilization of skills is desirable, the court stated, it is not the test fixed by the statute.

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

No Conflict Between Vacation Clause and Reemployment Statutes. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit¹⁶ recently affirmed a judgment denying certain veterans a vacation in 1946, when they returned from military service. Vacation agreements were made annually, beginning in 1940, and contained substantially identical provisions: The vacation year ran from July 1 to June 30; eligibility required 1 year's seniority and work on a fixed day or within a fixed week at the end of the vacation year; and vacation allowances were 1 or 2 weeks' pay (depending on seniority) at the rate effective on the July 1 following the vacation year, except for 1946 vacations. A strike arising from the contract negotiations in 1945 ran from November to mid-March 1946. The agreement reached for 1946 substituted percentages of gross earnings in the calendar year 1945 for the former 1 or 2 weeks' pay. This meant that veterans otherwise eligible for vacation in 1946 received no pay, if they were restored to positions in that year. Those returning to work between July 1 and December 1, 1945, received substantially less vacation pay than that provided under the agreements operative when they were inducted and up to 1946.

A group of veterans brought suit, claiming that they were entitled either to vacations under the contracts effective in the year each was inducted or to the equivalent of the vacations earned by employees not in military service. They contended that the 1946 agreement violated the reemployment statutes by discriminating in effect against veterans as a group.

The veterans had filed a motion for further information from the employer. The employer formally objected to supplying this and at the same time moved for summary judgment on the facts then before the court. Without deciding the issue of supplying information, the District Court entered summary judgment against the veterans. The veterans appealed, urging that there were facts in dispute requiring a trial and that, on the legal questions, the summary judgment should have been for the veterans. These veterans were no worse off than other employees on leave, but they were worse off than employees who remained continuously on the job. The statutes, the court said, do not protect veterans against this type of discrimination.

¹¹ *Williams v. Unemployment Compensation Commission* (Del. Super. Ct. Aug. 8, 1951).

¹² *State of Indiana ex rel. Standard Oil Co. v. Review Board* (Ind. Sup. Ct., Oct. 11, 1951).

¹³ *Department of Industrial Relations v. Mann* (C. A. Ala., Oct. 31, 1950)

¹⁴ *Neidlinger v. Board of Review* (Pa. Super. Ct., Nov. 15, 1951).

¹⁵ *Matter of De Bryne* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., Sept. 19, 1951).

¹⁶ *Foster v. General Motors Corp.* (C. A. 7, Oct. 17, 1951).

The court of appeals found that no dispute of fact existed, because the veterans had not filed counter-affidavits proving or even charging under oath that the agreement was made in bad faith or was discriminatory. The employer's affidavits must be deemed true in the absence of counter-affidavits, even though the facts as to negotiation could be known only to the union and the employer.

Other legal issues were analyzed by the court of appeals as follows. Vacation pay is not guaranteed to a returning veteran by the statutes and his claim is determinable under the collective-bargaining agreement. Since vacation pay is not an incident of employment, the agreement controls unless invalidated by bad faith or by discrimination against veterans as such—neither of which was shown in this case. The union is legitimately interested in the best contract for its members as a whole. Pursuit of the general interest may naturally produce unfavorable treatment of some sections of very large groups of employees.

An award of court costs against the unsuccessful veterans, in this case was reversed by the court of appeals, because the statute expressly prohibits it.

Position with "Like" Seniority, Status, and Pay Complies With Statutes. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit¹⁷ affirmed a decision refusing to order a veteran reinstated in his former, exclusive sales territory. Prior to his induction, the veteran had served satisfactorily in an exclusive sales territory for 19 months. His application for restoration to this position was timely. In letters and telegrams exchanged over a 16-day period, the employer expressed reluctance to reassign this territory to the veteran but repeatedly invited him to come at the employer's expense to discuss the situation. The employer in general terms suggested that the veteran might be

assigned to some adjacent territory which would permit him to live at his home and might pay even better. The employer's final offer was immediate employment in a territory not designated but convenient to his home, at a stated drawing account greater than his pre-induction drawing account, and a return to his old territory in the future if it was at all feasible. The veteran refused to confer, except in connection with immediate reassignment to his old territory, and brought suit. The District Court dismissed his claim and the veteran appealed.

The Court of Appeals held that the veteran was mistaken as to his statutory reemployment rights. These statutes require only that the veteran be given either his former position or one which affords seniority, status, and pay "like" those of the former position. The decision in *Loeb v. Kivo*¹⁸ on which the veteran relied was reaffirmed by the Court of Appeals but held not to rule in his case, because in the *Loeb case* the new position offered was not of equal seniority, status, and pay.

The veteran contended that the employer's offer was too vague and general to meet statutory requirements.

The court considered this objection untenable because any detailed definition had been prevented by the veteran's refusal to discuss any alternative assignment. An offered assignment to a position equal in seniority, status, and pay to the preinduction position would fulfill the employer's obligation. The court interpreted the final offer as merely a means of seeking an opportunity to discuss conditions with other salesmen whose rights might be affected by the employer's assignments of territory. This was a reasonable suggestion, the court held, which the veteran should not have answered by a refusal to discuss any but his former position.

¹⁷ *Major v. Phillips-Jones Corp.* (C. A. 2, Nov. 1, 1951).

¹⁸ 169 F. 2d 346, 1948.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

November 14, 1951

THE SALARY STABILIZATION BOARD announced the issuance of General Salary Stabilization Regulation 4, relating to stock options and stock purchase plans adopted on October 30, 1951. It permits (subject to certain conditions) the granting of stock options to employees, provided the price is at least 95 percent of the market value. (Source: SSB release 31, Nov. 14, 1951, and Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 224, Nov. 17, 1951, p. 11686.)

On November 29, the SSB adopted GSSR 5, which permits wage adjustments for sales employees under certain conditions. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 235, Dec. 5, 1951, p. 12270.)

November 15

THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD announced the unanimous adoption of an "equal-pay-for-equal-work" resolution. (Source: WSB release 140, Nov. 16, 1951; for discussion, see p. 41 of this issue.)

On November 19, the WSB adopted a resolution providing procedures to be followed for approval of new piece-work and incentive-wage plans. (Source: WSB release 141, Nov. 20, 1951.)

On November 27, the WSB unanimously approved an amendment to GWR 14 (see Chron. item for July 19, 1951, MLR Sept. 1951) permitting employers to give a 1951 Christmas or year-end bonus not to exceed \$40 in value. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 235, Dec. 5, 1951, p. 12271.)

On December 5, the WSB adopted GWR 18 permitting limited wage adjustments to correct intra-plant inequities involving individual job rates and the entire job-rate structure. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 240, Dec. 12, 1951, p. 12510.)

November 21

THE RAILROAD AND AIRLINE WAGE BOARD (see Chron. item for Sept. 28, 1951, MLR Nov. 1951) approved General Railroad and Airline Stabilization Regulation 1, incorporating provisions of previously issued WSB and SSB regulations and orders. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 233, Dec. 1, 1951, p. 12196.)

November 26

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT refused to review the case of *NLRB v. Illinois Bell Telephone Co.*, thereby in

effect upholding a lower court's decision that employees who refuse to cross picket lines of a union other than their own are not engaging in a protected concerted activity under the Labor Management Relations Act and may be subject to discipline by their employer. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 9, Dec. 3, 1951, LRR pp. 51 and 57.)

November 28

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor established a minimum hourly rate, effective January 28, 1952, of 42½ cents (formerly 30 cents) for employees in the industrial jewel division of the jewel cutting and polishing industry in Puerto Rico, under provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 234, Dec. 4, 1951, p. 12224.)

On December 6, the Administrator ordered minimum piece rates, effective January 14, 1952, ranging from 0.16 to 0.30 cents per dozen scallops for homeworkers who hand-cut machine-embroidered scallops in the needlework and fabricated textile products industry in Puerto Rico. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 240, Dec. 12, 1951, p. 12503.)

November 29

ROGER L. PUTNAM, former mayor of Springfield, Mass., was sworn in as Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency, to succeed Eric Johnston. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 30, 1951.)

December 3

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order 10308, established a Committee on Government Contract Compliance to review existing practices of contracting agencies of the Government relating to anti-discrimination clauses and to make recommendations to improve their enforcement. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 236, Dec. 6, 1951, p. 12303.)

December 4

THE 18TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION convened in Washington, D. C., with State labor officials and representatives of organized labor attending. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Dec. 4, 1951; for discussion, see p. 12 of this issue.)

December 11

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT denied review of two separate cases, thereby in effect, upholding decisions of lower courts that the 2-year statute of limitations applies to suits brought by the Government under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and that the time limit starts as of the date of the alleged violation. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 13, Dec. 17, 1951, 29 Anal., p. 29 and WH p. 1582.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

DURING November 1951 the opening of negotiations in the basic steel industry and the appointment of emergency boards to recommend settlements in the wage-rules and union-shop disputes involving the Nation's railroads were leading developments in industrial relations.

Significant Negotiations

Steel and Aluminum. Negotiations that will affect not only the steel industry but also the Nation's entire economy began on November 27, 1951, between the United States Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers (CIO). Bargaining sessions with other major steel companies, including Bethlehem, Republic, and Jones and Laughlin, opened a day later.

At these meetings efforts were initiated to reach new agreements in the basic steel industry in order to replace contracts which expire December 31, 1951, and cover more than half a million workers. Negotiators were concerned with 22 union proposals including a "substantial," but unspecified, wage increase, a union shop, a guaranteed annual wage, revision of the incentive system, time-and-a-half pay for Saturday work and double time for Sunday, increased night-shift differentials, and liberalized vacation, holiday, and severance pay benefits.

Before negotiations started, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel Corp., declared that a voluntary wage agreement was unlikely. He stated that the negotiations would involve "broad questions of public policy which are beyond the scope of collective bargaining in these days of wage and price control."

The United Steelworkers announced on November 12, 1951, that a "mutually satisfactory agreement" had been reached in the "wildcat" strike which began on October 27 and finally affected all operations at the Ensley, Fairfield, and Bessemer, Ala., steel plants of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.² The terms were not made public.

The same bargaining program submitted by the Steelworkers to the steel industry was also presented to the Aluminum Co. of America in negotiations which opened November 28 and immediately recessed until December 11. The existing contract was due to expire at the close of November, but was extended to the termination date of the steel-industry contracts at the end of the year.

Railroads. An emergency board was appointed by the President on November 6, 1951, to investigate and recommend a settlement of the protracted wages-rules dispute involving the Nation's major railroads.² This action led to the immediate postponement "until further notice" of a strike affecting four major carriers which had been scheduled for November 8 by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.). Union representatives withdrew from the board's hearings on November 27, following a criticism of the board's appointment and the official records of some of the board's members.³ In addition they claimed there was no reasonable expectation that the board's recommendations would be acceptable to the union.

Another operating union involved in the dispute—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.)—announced on November 29 that it had requested Presidential appointment of an emergency board to hear its case. Although the union expressed doubt that a "realistic" settlement would be recommended, it stated that the emergency board was the union's only available avenue for settlement, because of the Government's control of the railroads.

Another emergency board⁴ was established by the President on November 15, 1951, to investigate

² See December issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 715).

³ Board members consist of Carroll R. Daugherty, professor of economics, Northwestern University, Chicago, chairman; Andrew Jackson, New York attorney; and George Cheney, arbitrator, San Diego, Calif.

⁴ David L. Cole, Paterson, N. J., chairman; George E. Osborn, professor of law, Stanford University, Calif.; and Aaron Horvitz, arbitrator and consultant, New York City.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations. Beginning with the current presentation, this section covers developments in industrial relations for a calendar month.

the union-shop dispute involving most of the Nation's railroads and 17 nonoperating brotherhoods representing about 1 million workers. The action followed unsuccessful efforts by the National Mediation Board to settle the dispute and the unions' request for a board. Three major railroads—New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Great Northern—had already negotiated union-shop agreements.

Electrical Products. New contract negotiations between the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (Ind.) and the General Electric Corp. continued during November 1951.

At the Westinghouse Electric Corp., the UEW membership authorized a strike, provided negotiations involving some 17,000 employees failed. The union rejected an offer of wage increases ranging from 4½ to 10 cents an hour and 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years' service. Similar offers were made to the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), covering some 43,000 members, and to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) for about 5,500 workers.

The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions reached a tentative agreement in late November providing monthly wage increases that ranged from \$7.80 to \$17.35 for about 13,000 employees.

Communications.—Wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$5 a week for approximately 17,000 down-State plant employees are provided in a contract reached November 5, 1951, between the New York Telephone Co. and the United Telephone Organizations (Ind.). A similar settlement involving about 5,000 down-State accounting employees was negotiated by the Telephone Employees Organization (Ind.) on November 14. Approximately 900 up-State commercial employees represented by the Telephone Commercial Employees Association (Ind.) received increases of \$2 to \$4 weekly. These 1-year agreements are subject to ratification by the unions' memberships.

The Communications Workers of America (CIO) is reportedly awaiting contract reopenings next February with Bell Telephone System subsidiaries

for the negotiation of union proposals providing for higher wage increases than those accepted by the independent unions.

Textiles. A contract providing an hourly wage increase of 8 cents for some 900 employees at the A. D. Julliard and Co.'s Rome and Aragon, Ga., plants establishes a basis for negotiations with other southern mills, according to an announcement by the Textile Workers Union of America on November 24. The settlement provides additional cent-an-hour increases for each 1.32 points rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumers' price index. It was regarded by the union as the first major break in the wage dispute which involved some 45,000 southern textile workers in a 5-week strike last spring.⁵

A week earlier, the union's General Executive Council had criticized the adjournment of a special Federal mediation panel which had sought to aid negotiations⁵ and urged the President to certify the dispute to the WSB.

Nonferrous Metals. Settlement of most of the labor disputes involved in the recent industry-wide copper and nonferrous metals strike was reported on November 5, 1951, by the Presidential board of inquiry in this case.⁶ The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) subsequently announced the negotiation of agreements in all but one of the remaining disputes.

Maritime. A 2-year contract was reached on November 21 between the Committee for Companies and Agents—Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL). Major terms of the settlement had been agreed on tentatively in early October,⁷ but final settlement was delayed pending employers' agreement to increase (from 25 cents a man-day to 50 cents) payment to the union's pension and welfare fund. Under the agreement, some 3,000 deck officers were granted contract terms equal to those obtained by 5,000 deck officers in late September through

⁵ See June issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 711).

⁶ See October issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 471).

⁷ See November issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 591).

negotiation with the Pacific Maritime Association.

Negotiations between the Committee and the National Maritime Union (CIO) commenced on November 23 under a wage-review clause provided in the existing contract.⁸ Major union objectives are reported to include pension-fund contributions by employers equal to those granted to the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL); a 1.8-percent increase in basic pay and overtime rates previously disallowed by the WSB; and an additional 1.4-percent wage increase to compensate for recent cost-of-living advances.

Maritime Strike Threat

Immobilization of West Coast shipping was threatened by two impending walkouts of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.). According to the union, the strikes will be called if (1) the WSB rejects a pension plan negotiated with the Pacific Maritime Association for waterfront workers and (2) if union members screened from Army-Navy work under the Coast Guard security program are denied employment on nonmilitary ships. However, no strike dates had been set by the end of November.

Wage Stabilization Board Actions

The WSB announced several new policies affecting existing health and welfare plans, intraplant inequities, bonus payments, and the principle of "equal pay for equal work."

The Board announced an interim policy permitting approval of some changes in existing health and welfare plans. The policy allows a tripartite subcommittee to approve, by unanimous action, petitions in which a company (1) seeks to extend an existing health and welfare plan to other company plants or to additional smaller employee groups within the same plant and (2) requests approval of improvements in an existing plan which will result in a relatively small change in benefit levels. The Board is currently considering majority and minority reports

recommending final policy on health, welfare, and pension plans.

Regarding disputes voluntarily submitted for a final and binding decision, the Board announced on November 4, that it would not accept them, unless it is assured that production will be continued, or if interrupted, will be resumed. In addition, it will not take jurisdiction in a dispute voluntarily submitted for recommendations unless it is satisfied that the making of such recommendations will lead to final settlement. The policy statement implements the Executive Order that gave the Board jurisdiction over disputes threatening an interruption of work affecting national defense where "the parties to any such dispute jointly agree to submit such dispute to the Board for recommendation or decision, if the Board agrees to accept such dispute."

A resolution supporting the principle of "equal pay for equal work" without regard to sex, race, color, or national origin was announced on November 15 in line with the Board's policy of fostering maximum production and promoting sound working relations. The policy provides for approval of increases in wages to equalize pay for comparable quality and quantity of work on the same or similar operations in the same establishments.

With labor members dissenting, the Board announced on November 20 the adoption of a resolution approving new or revised piece work and other incentive wage plans which meet specified conditions. Except for minor adjustments in existing plans authorized last July by General Wage Regulation 15, employers have been barred from establishing new incentive plans since wage controls became effective.

Employers were authorized to pay any employee without Board approval, a 1951 Christmas or year-end bonus not exceeding \$40 in value, even though a smaller bonus or no bonus was paid in 1950, by an amendment to GWR 14 on November 27. Bonus payments need not be offset against the 10-percent general wage adjustment permissible under General Wage Regulation 6.

A resolution permitting limited wage increases to correct intraplant inequities was also adopted.

⁸ See August issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 192).

It provides that the total effect of the increases on the level of rates must not exceed 1 percent; corrections must not involve more than 30 percent of the employees; and there must be a systematic grading of jobs as evidence that the increases are bona fide corrections of inequities.

The majority report of a special panel established to study the special problems of commission earnings was released. Dissenting opinions of some members of the panel were also issued.

Board approval was given on November 29 to 13-cent hourly wage increases recently negotiated by the United Rubber Workers (CIO) for some 100,000 workers employed by the "Big Four" rubber companies.⁶

Application of the cost-of-living policy and other

General Wage and Salary Stabilization Regulations was extended to an estimated 1,600,000 railroad and airline employees on an interim basis. This action was taken by the Railroad and Airline Wage Board.⁷

The Salary Stabilization Board issued Regulation 4 on November 14 affecting stock option and stock purchase plans for employees. General Salary Order 6 issued on November 21 establishes a formula to enable employers to eliminate interplant inequities and to maintain historical relationships between salaried employees and wage earners.⁹

⁹ President Truman named Roger L. Putnam to succeed Eric Johnston as Economic Stabilization Administrator, effective December 1. Frank M. Kleiler replaced Peter Seitz as Disputes Director of the WSB.

"When the representatives of a great national industry or of the leading and 'pattern making' firms in such an industry enter into negotiations with the representatives of a great nationally organized union, the industry negotiators are burdened with a responsibility which extends far beyond the limits of their own enterprises. Wage movements in leading and basic industries have far-flung effects upon the entire national economy. . . . In a very real sense, the industry or employer representative in the United States of whom we speak has the responsibility for legislating, in large part, the economic future of his country. . . . regardless of what appears to him to be an opportune and appropriate resolution of the dispute between his company and its own workers.

"Nor is the leader of a nationally organized union as free to make his accommodation with the large employing establishments or the industry with which he deals, as is the local union leader. . . . The union leader in the nationally important labor-management dispute must see to it that his leadership does not suffer by contrast with that of other union leaders. Further, if he makes concessions . . . he is generally in danger of being charged with weakening the bargaining position of other unions. . . ."

—Cyrus S. Ching, director (In Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Third Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1950. Washington, 1951).

Publications of Labor Interest

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

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

Cost of "Fringe" Benefits for Employees—Report on a Survey and Some Pointers on Survey Methods. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1951. 32 pp., bibliography; processed. (Industrial Relations Memo 123.) \$1.

The long-term trend toward supplementing money wages and salaries by other benefits coupled with recent increases in such measures has led to a number of attempts to measure the size of employer expenditures for such provisions. The present survey covered a relatively small number of firms (59, employing 534,000 workers), and is of interest primarily for its discussion of survey methods in this comparatively new field of study. The most widely known of the other surveys in this field are those by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, presenting data for 1947 and 1949. A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of expenditures on supplementary benefits in the basic iron and steel industry has also been published in *Wage Structure: Basic Iron and Steel*, January 1951 (Series 2, No. 81).

As the Industrial Relations Counselors' report indicates, the firms surveyed were comparatively progressive in their benefit provisions, so that their expenditures cannot be considered representative of industry as a whole. It states that the firms "were chosen as being in some degree representative of the sector of industry that has led the way in providing employees with protection against security and health contingencies and in affording adequate time off for relaxation and rehabilitation." The fact that the companies did not comprise a balanced sample, however, presented tabulation problems that reduce the value of the data presented, even for the more advanced firms.

The report recommends that future surveys in this field provide data by industry and perhaps even by labor market. It recommends that separate figures be presented for each distinct type of benefit and that more detail be provided on benefits, such as pensions, for which expenditures are heavy. Data on pension costs should be separated into expenditures for future and for prior service. In surveys that cover a representative cross section of an industry, separate average cost figures should be presented for those companies with a given type of benefit, in addition to averages for all companies surveyed. Separation of data

for managerial employees from those for other employees is also endorsed.

—LILY MARY DAVID.

Les Syndicats aux États-Unis—Leur Force et Leur Originalité. By Pierre Waline. Paris, Librairie Armand Colin, 1951. 191 pp., bibliography. (Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 22.)

This French work contains probably the most concise, realistic, and unbiased report on the development and characteristics of the American trade-union movement written in a foreign language. It is particularly important in view of the fact that its author is an industrialist, the secretary-general of the Association of Metal and Mining Industries in France. Mr. Waline is also the French employer representative of the ILO. As such, he no doubt had excellent opportunity to become well acquainted with labor leaders from all over the world, including the United States.

The book, however, displays a penetration into the American labor movement which is much deeper than could be obtained by the casual meeting with labor leaders at ILO meetings. For instance, in writing on unions and the free enterprise system in the United States, Mr. Waline says: "American unions not only defend private enterprise against nationalization, they have often taken the part of free enterprise against planning, controls and bureaucracy. . . . On the technical side the American unions have taken, in general, a very favorable attitude toward increased productivity. . . . The reason that the private enterprise system in the United States is accepted, respected, and assisted by the unions lies in the fact that the capitalistic regime provides for the workers not only considerable advantages, but also possibilities of advancement which permit them better than anywhere else to become bosses themselves."

In writing on unions and politics, the author says: "There are no permanent links and even fewer structural connections between the unions and the two big parties, Republican and Democratic. On the other hand, the unions have never attempted, at least not on a general scale, and in the long run, to create a third party. . . ."

In analyzing the influence of American unions, the author says: "The influence of American unions is not limited to the internal policy of the United States. It carries a considerable weight over the conduct of American diplomacy and in such international work as is carried on by the ECA."

These are but a few samples to indicate Mr. Waline's understanding of the American labor movement and the precision with which he describes it in his book.

—BORIS STERN.

Agricultural Labor

Arizona's Agricultural Workers. Phoenix, Employment Security Commission of Arizona, Unemployment Compensation Division, 1951. 19 pp.; processed.

Analysis of Arizona's year-round and migratory agricultural employment, with long-range cost estimates for unemployment-insurance coverage of agricultural

workers. Extracted from the Unemployment Compensation Division's long-range finance study, "Unemployment Insurance in Arizona."

The Recruitment and Placement of Farm Laborers in California, 1950 (With Special Consideration and Recommendations Concerning Proposals for Extension of Unemployment Insurance). [Sacramento], California Legislature, Senate, 1951. 376 pp., maps, charts.

"Special and partial report" of the Joint Legislative Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems.

Labor Requirements and Labor Resources in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. By Eastin Nelson and Frederic Meyers. Austin, University of Texas, 1950. 33 pp. (Inter-American Education: Occasional Papers, VI.)

Includes an analysis of the available resident labor force and of some of the complications involved in the use of "wetbacks" through international agreements.

The Wetback in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. By Lyle Saunders and Olen E. Leonard. Austin, University of Texas, 1951. 92 pp., charts, map. (Inter-American Education: Occasional Papers, VII.)

Report of a field investigation of "wetback" Mexican laborers—aliens who have illegally crossed the border—to discover the number at the peak of the cotton-harvest season, some of their pertinent characteristics, their effects on employment of Spanish speaking citizens, and prevailing attitudes in the valley toward the "wetbacks."

Information Concerning Entry of Mexican Agricultural Workers to United States. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Farm Placement Service, 1951. 12 pp. Free.

Contains texts of the amendment (Public Law 78, 82d Congress) to the Agricultural Act of 1949, the migrant labor agreement of 1951 between the United States and Mexico (see Monthly Labor Review, September 1951, p. 301), and a standard work contract.

Cooperative Movement

Cooperative Digest Yearbook and Directory of Farmer Cooperatives. Ithaca, N. Y., Roy H. Park, Inc., 1951. 805 pp. 1st ed. \$25.

Developments in Consumers' Cooperatives in 1950—A Record of the Year's Events. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 21 pp. (Bull. 1030.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Organization and Management of Consumers' Cooperatives. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 99 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 1024.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Handbook on Major Regional Farm Supply Purchasing Cooperatives, 1949 and 1950. By Martin A. Abraham-

sen and Jane L. Scearce. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1951. 58 pp., map; processed. (Miscellaneous Report 150.)

Detailed report for the 20 associations covered, including information on division of net earnings and value of real property.

The Cooperative Movement in India—Its Relation to a Sound National Economy. By Eleanor M. Hough. Calcutta, New York, etc., Oxford University Press, 1950. 402 pp., bibliography. Rev. ed. \$4.25.

Paints the picture of cooperatives of all types in India, against the background of geography, social and economic conditions, etc.; shows accomplishments and weaknesses of the movement; and enumerates conditions for success.

Forbrukersamvirket i Norge 1950—Virksomheten til Lag. Oslo, Norges Kooperative Landsforening, 1951. 198 pp.

Report on 1950 operations of the various local cooperatives—distributive, bakery, and purchasing—affiliated with the Norwegian Cooperative Wholesale (N. K. L.). Detailed statistics are given for each association in the three groups.

Report of the Commissioner for Cooperative Development, Singapore, 1950. Singapore, 1951. 8 pp. 50 cents, Government Publications Bureau, Singapore.

Statistics for the 41 local cooperatives (credit, consumers', and housing) and the Singapore Urban Cooperative Union, and a general account of the status of the various kinds of associations in this Crown Colony.

Industrial Health and Hygiene

Mortality, Occupation, and Socio-Economic Status. By Jean Daric. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics, 1951. 13 pp., bibliography; processed. (Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 33, No. 10.)

Reviews studies made in France, Great Britain, and the United States of mortality as related to occupation.

Nonoccupational Disability in General Motors. By James M. Gillen. [Detroit, Mich., General Motors Corporation, Personnel Research Section?], 1951. 18 pp., charts; processed.

Information from this paper, which was presented at the General Motors Medical Conference, Atlantic City, N. J., April 23, 1951, is given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 38).

Chromate Dermatitis in Railroad Employees Working With Diesel Locomotives. By John R. Winston, M.D., and Edmund N. Walsh, M.D. (In Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, November 17, 1951, pp. 1133-1134. 45 cents.)

Calls attention to cases of chromate dermatitis resulting from contact with diesel-locomotive radiator fluid containing sodium bichromate. Points out the hazard as one of growing importance, and makes suggestions for control.

The Industrial Health Movement with Special Reference to Dermatoses. By John Eric Dalton, M.D. (In *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, October 27, 1951, pp. 799-807, bibliographical footnotes. 45 cents.)

Traces development of organized activities in the United States for protection of workers' health, reviews studies dealing with time lost and costs involved in industrial disability, and considers effective medical programs in industry. General problems of industrial dermatoses are briefly discussed.

Treatment of Cyanide Poisoning in Industry. By J. H. Wolfsie, M.D. (In *A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, November 1951, pp. 417-425, diagram, illus. \$1.)

Describes aids and procedure for plant emergency treatment, and gives reports of typically severe cases.

Industrial Relations

Collective Bargaining—Principles and Practices. By C. Wilson Randle. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1951. 740 pp., bibliography, forms. \$6.

Evolution of National Multi-Employer Collective Bargaining. By Jules Backman and A. L. Gitlow. (In *Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N. C., October 1951, pp. 206-218. \$1.25.)

Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining: Minnequa Plant of Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation and Two Locals of United Steelworkers of America. By George W. Zinke. Washington, National Planning Association, 1951. 95 pp. (Case Study 9.) \$1.

Sagas of Struggle—A Labor Anthology. Selected by Samuel Colton. New York, Claridge Publishing Corp., 1951. 128 pp., illus. \$2.25.

Security Provisions in Collective Agreements, Manufacturing Industry, [Canada]. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, October 1951, pp. 1359-1361. 25 cents.)

Industrial Awards in India—An Analysis. [New Delhi], Ministry of Labor, Labor Bureau, 1951. 186 pp. (Publication 9.) 6s. 6d.

Deals with principles governing the making of awards in industrial disputes.

Industries and Occupations—Selected Reports

Employment, Education, and Earnings of American Men of Science. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 48 pp., charts. (Bull. 1027.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Report of Follow-Up Study of Economic Status of Chemistry Graduates of 1946-1949. By Robert Shosteck. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1951. 28 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

Ships for Victory: A History of Shipbuilding under the U. S. Maritime Commission in World War II. By Frederick C. Lane and others. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1951. 881 pp., charts, maps, illus. (Historical Reports on War Administration, U. S. Maritime Commission, No. 1.) \$12.50.

Includes discussion and analysis of the manpower problems faced by the industry.

The Nationalization of British Industries. (In *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Durham, N. C., Autumn 1951, pp. 555-751. \$1.25.)

One article in this symposium deals with labor relations in nationalized industries, with particular reference to coal mining.

Coal. By W. H. B. Court. London, H. M. Stationery Office and Longmans, Green and Co., 1951. 422 pp. (History of the Second World War, United Kingdom Civil Series, edited by W. K. Hancock.) £1 1s. net.

Considerable information on subjects of labor interest is included.

Employment, Hours Worked, Wages, 1941-1950: A Handbook of Useful Facts about Labor in the Printing Industry of Montreal and District. Montreal, Printing Industry Parity Committee for Montreal and District, 1951. 68 pp., charts.

Labor Organization and Activities

American Labor's World Responsibilities. By Michael Ross. (In *Foreign Affairs*, New York, October 1951, pp. 112-122. \$1.50.)

Communist Domination of Certain Unions. Report of Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, 82d Congress, 1st Session. Washington, 1951. 133 pp. (Senate Doc. 89.)

Presents the reports of committees designated by the CIO to investigate the cases of nine affiliated unions charged with Communist domination. In his introduction to the document, Senator Humphrey, chairman of the subcommittee, states that "the reports illuminate the nature of Communist strategy as a conspiracy to subvert the unions as democratic institutions and to convert them into bases for the extension of Communist power."

Compulsory Union Membership and Public Policy. By James R. Morris. (In *Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1951, pp. 72-82. \$1.25.)

Membership Participation in the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. By H. Ellsworth Steele. (In *Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1951, pp. 83-92. \$1.25.)

Usines et Syndicats d'Amérique. By Michel Crozier. Paris, Les Éditions Ouvrières, 1951. 186 pp., bibliography.

Politics and Religion in the Italian Labor Movement. By John Norman. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1951, pp. 73-91. \$1.25.)

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Medical Group Practice in the United States. By G. Halsey Hunt, M.D., and Marcus S. Goldstein. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1951. 70 pp., bibliography, charts. (Publication 77.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Comprehensive résumé of both published and unpublished data.

The Effects of Industrial Medical Care Insurance Plans on Employed Groups. By Walter J. Lear, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, October 1951, pp. 444-446, bibliography. 75 cents.)

Industrial Dental Health Program Sponsored by the Cooperative Service, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania. By Harry H. Dougherty. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, September 1951, pp. 408-410. 75 cents.)

Description of the joint nonprofit program of three companies.

The UAW-CIO and the Problem of Medical Care. By Harry Becker. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, September 1951, pp. 1112-1117. 70 cents.)

Occupations

Attitudes of Scientists and Engineers About Their Government Employment. Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse University, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, 1950. 2 vols., 223 and 429 pp.; processed. Available from Washington Research Office of Syracuse University, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW.

Effect of Defense Program on Employment Outlook in Engineering. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 10 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Supplement to Bull. 968, *Employment Outlook for Engineers.*

Effect of Defense Program on Employment Situation in Elementary and Secondary School Teaching. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 14 pp. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Supplement to Bulletin 972, *Employment Outlook for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers.*

Mining Occupations. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1951. 35 pp., maps, illus. (Canadian Occupations, Monograph 14.)

Vocations for Girls. By Mary Rebecca Lingenfelter and Harry Dexter Kitson. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc., 1951. 364 pp., bibliography. Rev. ed. \$3.

Personnel Management

Appraisal of Job Performance. By Stephen Habbe. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 56 pp., forms. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 121.)

Employee Feeding—A Manual of Policies and Operating Procedures. By John W. Stokes. Boston, Edmund S. Whitten, Inc., 1951. 92 pp., charts, forms, plans. \$3.

Employees' Financial Problems. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1951. 21 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey, No. 6.) \$1.

Results of a questionnaire survey of company policies with respect to helping employees solve or avoid personal financial problems.

Mobilization and Small Industry. University, Ala., University of Alabama, School of Commerce and Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1951. 58 pp. (Printed Series, No. 13.)

Texts of speeches delivered at four conferences held under University of Alabama auspices. One panel dealt with problems of developing sound personnel programs, particularly in the smaller plants.

Selecting Supervisors. Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1951. 30 pp., forms. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Western Personnel Management and Industrial Relations Directory, with Principal Organization Listings, Including Company Executives Who Are Primarily Interested in This Field, 1951-52. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, 1951. 95 pp.; processed. \$5.

Prices and Price Control

Retail Prices of Food [in the United States], 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 20 pp., charts. (Bull. 1032.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Price of Price Controls. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Economic Research Department, 1951. 53 pp., bibliography. 50 cents.

Report of the Chamber's Committee on Economic Policy.

Le Nouvel Indice Général des Prix de Gros, [France]—Base 100 en 1949. (In *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, New Series, July-September 1951 Supplement, pp. 23-96, charts.)

Rent in the Netherlands. By Information Department, Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing. [The Hague?], Netherlands Government Information Office, [1950?]. 23 pp., charts, illus. In English.

Productivity

Productivity Trends in Selected Industries—Indexes through 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 83 pp. (Bull. 1046.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance: Men's Work Shirts; Women's Dress Shoes—Cement Process. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 50 and 53 pp., respectively, illus.; processed. Free.

Trends in Man-Hours Expended per Unit, Leather Tanning, 1948-50. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 17 pp., charts; processed. Free.

La Productivité Intégrale du Travail et sa Mesure. By J. Dayre. (In *Revue d'Économie Politique*, Paris, July-August 1951, pp. 665-675.)

Evaluation of methods used in France for measuring productivity of labor, concluding with an attempt to compare the purchasing power of average wages in France and the United States in April 1950.

Unemployment Insurance

An Alternative Benefit Formula Without Wage Records. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1951. 47 pp.; processed. Free.

Beneficiaries Who Exhausted Unemployment Benefits in 1949-50. (In *Monthly Review*, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, October 1951, pp. 192-197, charts.)

Analysis of statistics for over 81,000 railroad unemployment-insurance beneficiaries, by occupation, age, sex, and length of service.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Experience, 1946-50. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1951. 32 pp., maps, charts; processed. Free.

Later data, through June 30, 1951, are given in *Labor Market and Employment Security for October 1951* (p. 36), published by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Duluth Conference on Employment Security, December 1 and 2, 1950. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Center for Continuation Study, [1951?]. 39 pp.; processed.

A Report on Benefit Financing and Solvency of the Employment Security Fund in Rhode Island. Providence, Department of Employment Security, [1951?]. 146 pp., charts.

A Report on Unemployment Compensation Benefit Costs in Massachusetts. [Boston], Division of Employment Security, 1950. 361 pp., charts.

Against a background analysis of salient factors in the State's economy, the study makes assumptions regarding future employment and presents estimates of future unemployment compensation costs. Related studies are appended.

International Survey of Unemployment Insurance. Copenhagen, International Union of Food and Drink Workers' Associations, 1951. 37 pp. In English.

Wages, Hours, Working Conditions

Hourly Earnings by Industry, Selected Wage Areas, January 1950 to January 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 34 pp. (Bull. 1040; reprinted from various issues of *Monthly Labor Review*, 1951.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Occupational Wage Rate Survey, April 1951. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 59 pp.; processed.

Basic Iron and Steel, January 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 25 pp.; processed. (Wage Structure Series 2, No. 81.) Free.

Salaries Paid Teachers, Principals, and Certain Other School Employees, 1950-51, 106 Cities Over 100,000 in Population. Washington, National Education Association, Research Division, 1951. 39 pp. plus forms. (Special Salary Tabulations, 1-A.) \$5.

Similar reports are available for smaller cities. Summary data for all cities covered by these surveys have been published in the Association's *Research Bulletin*, Volume XXIX, No. 2, April 1951 (50 cents).

Proceedings of an Editorial Roundtable on Wage and Manpower Problems in the National Emergency for Wisconsin Editors, Writers, and Newsmen, February 23 and 24, 1951. [Madison], University of Wisconsin, School of Journalism and Industrial Relations Center, 1951. 106 pp.; processed.

Wage Making in Puerto Rico. By Walter K. Joelson. (In *CCH Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, October 1951, pp. 767-774. 50 cents.)

Analysis and appraisal of procedures of industry committees appointed by Administrator of Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor, pursuant to Fair Labor Standards Act, with suggestions by the author.

De Ontwikkeling van de Loonvorming. By P. S. Pels. Alphen a. d. Rijn, N. Samson N. V., 1951. 85 pp. Deals with wage policies in the Netherlands, 1940-50.

Lönestatistisk Årsbok för Sverige, 1949. Stockholm, Socialstyrelsen, 1951. 149 pp., charts. Kr. 3.

Detailed wage information for all types of workers in Sweden. A French translation of the table of contents and a summary in French are provided.

Women in Industry

Bibliography on Maternity Protection. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, September 1951. 53 pp.; processed. (D-2.) Free.

Selected references on legislation, insurance plans, policies, and standards for maternity protection for employed women.

Case Studies in Equal Pay for Women. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1951. 27 pp.; processed. (D-16.) Free.

Community Problems Relating to the Increased Employment of Women in Defense Areas. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1951. 15 pp.; processed. (D-36.) Free.

Emergency Provisions of State Laws Regulating the Hours of Employment of Women in Manufacturing. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1951. 20 pp.; processed. (D-35.) Free.

Part-Time Jobs for Women—A Study in 10 Cities. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1951. 82 pp., bibliography, charts, map. (Bull. 238.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 40).

There is a Right Job For Every Woman. By Anne Heywood. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1951. 192 pp. \$2.50.

Woman at Work. The autobiography of Mary Anderson as told to Mary N. Winslow. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1951. 266 pp., illus. \$3.50.

The story of Miss Anderson's life and experience as a factory worker, a trade-union organizer, and the director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Women Workers: Ready, Willing, Able. (In *Modern Industry*, New York, October 15, 1951, pp. 40-43, illus. 50 cents.)

Discussion of the use of womanpower in defense work, with suggestions, based largely on World War II experience, for adaptation of plant policies to needs of women workers.

Miscellaneous

Business Statistics: Statistical Supplement to the Survey of Current Business, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Office of Business Economics, 1951. 309 pp. \$1.50, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes statistics of employment, weekly hours worked per worker, hourly and weekly earnings, labor turn-over,

industrial disputes, unemployment compensation, and retail and wholesale prices, by years (monthly average for each year), 1935-50, and by month, 1947-50.

The Search for National Security. Edited by Benjamin H. Williams. (In *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 278, Philadelphia, November 1951, pp. 1-190, charts. \$2 (\$1 to members of Academy).)

The symposium includes articles on economic mobilization and stabilization and on manpower problems.

Strong Dollars. By Eric Johnston. Washington, [U. S. Economic Stabilization Agency], November 30, 1951. 39 pp., charts. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Some of the highlights of this report by the retiring administrator of the ESA are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 55).

Handbook of California Labor Statistics, 1949-1950. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1951. 104 pp.

Continuation of biennial reports formerly published under the title of Labor in California.

Labor Offices in the United States and in Canada, June 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1951. 44 pp. (Bull. 147.) Free.

La France Économique en 1948-1949-1950. (In *Revue d'Économie Politique*, Paris, March-June 1951; 392 pp.)

This issue of the periodical consists of a symposium of articles on various aspects of the French economy. Subjects treated include wage policies, trends in wages and cost of living, the labor movement, labor legislation, prices, social security, and population developments.

Arbetsgivare—Arbetslagare. By Göran Smith and Kaj Åberg. Stockholm, LJUS, 1950. 326 pp., charts, illus.

Historical account of labor conditions in Sweden, with information on postwar economic conditions. Subjects covered include wages and hours, collective agreements, strikes, and vacations with pay.

The Integration of Refugees into German Life. Washington, National Planning Association, 1951. 109 pp., charts. 75 cents.

Report on the problems of an estimated 9,400,000 refugees and expellees in the German Federal Republic, with a proposed plan for their integration into West German economic, social, and political life. The report was prepared by the ECA Technical Assistance Commission on the Integration of the Refugees in the German Republic.

Stalin's Slave Camps—An Indictment of Modern Slavery. Brussels, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 1951. 104 pp., bibliography. (Pamphlet 2.) 75 cents.

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Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>
A-1.....	A-13	A-5.....	A-9	C-3.....	C-4	D-6.....	None
	{ A-1	A-6.....	None	C-4.....	C-3	D-7.....	D-5
A-2.....	{ A-3	A-7.....	A-2	C-5.....	C-2	D-8.....	None
	{ A-4	A-8.....	A-2	D-1.....	D-1	E-1.....	E-2
	{ A-8	A-9.....	A-14	D-2.....	D-2	F-1.....	H-1
	{ A-3	B-1.....	B-1	D-3.....	None	F-2.....	H-4
A-3.....	{ A-4	B-2.....	B-2	D-4.....	D-4	F-3.....	H-6
	{ A-7	C-1.....	C-1	D-5.....	{ D-2	F-4.....	H-6
A-4.....	A-6	C-2.....	None		{ D-3	F-5.....	I-1

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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force ³	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	64,674	65,453
Civilian labor force.....	63,164	63,452	63,186	64,208	64,382	63,783	62,803	61,789	62,325	61,313	61,514	62,538	63,512
Unemployment.....	1,828	1,616	1,606	1,578	1,856	1,980	1,609	1,744	2,147	2,407	2,503	2,229	2,240
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,072	944	1,004	870	1,122	1,216	862	825	966	1,039	1,184	1,153	1,240
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	390	330	280	390	408	358	342	366	502	640	677	498	475
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	130	126	128	102	92	141	91	173	215	276	208	167	147
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	114	126	78	104	100	150	163	237	298	241	251	217	175
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	122	90	116	112	134	116	153	145	167	213	183	194	204
Employment.....	61,336	61,836	61,580	62,630	62,526	61,803	61,193	60,044	60,179	58,905	59,010	60,308	61,271
Nonagricultural.....	54,314	54,168	54,054	54,942	54,618	53,768	53,400	53,785	52,976	52,993	54,075	54,075	53,721
Worked 35 hours or more.....	43,708	43,040	29,204	43,656	42,312	44,088	45,055	43,996	44,053	42,911	43,505	44,177	43,546
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,832	7,488	20,070	5,080	4,898	5,061	4,931	5,476	5,806	5,561	6,002	6,002	6,417
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	2,102	1,922	1,818	1,558	1,570	2,082	2,071	2,185	2,311	2,236	2,251	2,319	2,331
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,672	1,718	2,962	4,648	5,838	2,537	1,697	1,567	1,945	2,022	1,676	1,577	1,427
Agricultural.....	7,022	7,668	7,526	7,688	7,908	8,035	7,440	6,645	6,393	5,930	6,018	6,234	7,551
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,660	6,090	5,724	5,658	6,110	5,960	5,799	4,809	4,412	3,790	3,895	3,983	5,487
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,840	1,270	1,436	1,592	1,468	1,699	1,335	1,351	1,418	1,415	1,467	1,505	1,594
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	332	228	224	238	206	280	215	239	268	370	308	348	306
With a job but not at work ⁶	190	80	142	200	124	97	91	246	297	353	348	399	163
	Males												
Total labor force ³	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	45,644	45,934
Civilian labor force.....	43,346	43,522	43,672	44,720	44,602	44,316	43,508	43,182	43,379	42,894	43,093	43,535	44,019
Unemployment.....	1,002	890	842	956	1,098	1,167	950	1,028	1,277	1,594	1,659	1,459	1,309
Employment.....	42,344	42,632	42,830	43,764	43,504	43,149	42,558	42,154	42,102	41,300	41,433	42,076	42,710
Nonagricultural.....	36,616	36,756	37,050	37,604	37,234	36,862	36,596	36,349	36,463	35,980	36,072	36,585	36,554
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,102	31,206	22,174	31,554	30,492	32,021	32,184	31,420	31,346	30,284	31,054	31,308	31,175
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,540	3,654	12,240	2,726	2,614	2,578	2,457	3,029	2,877	3,355	2,947	3,217	3,447
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	834	780	760	656	608	815	893	897	975	984	961	998	980
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,140	1,116	1,876	2,968	3,520	1,448	1,062	1,003	1,265	1,357	1,110	1,062	952
Agricultural.....	5,728	5,876	5,780	6,160	6,270	6,287	5,962	5,805	5,639	5,320	5,362	5,491	6,156
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,280	5,110	4,810	5,128	5,346	5,301	5,107	4,583	4,226	3,644	3,724	3,751	4,982
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,074	654	690	724	680	724	619	859	939	1,077	1,066	1,134	842
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	216	142	154	132	122	175	156	165	220	300	253	268	200
With a job but not at work ⁶	158	70	126	176	122	87	80	198	255	298	319	338	133
	Females												
Total labor force ³	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	19,030	19,519
Civilian labor force.....	19,818	19,930	19,514	19,488	19,780	19,467	19,294	18,607	18,946	18,419	18,421	19,003	19,493
Unemployment.....	826	726	764	622	758	813	659	716	870	813	844	770	931
Employment.....	18,992	19,204	18,750	18,866	19,022	18,654	18,635	17,890	18,077	17,605	17,577	18,232	18,561
Nonagricultural.....	17,698	17,412	17,004	17,338	17,984	16,906	17,157	17,051	17,322	16,996	16,921	17,490	17,167
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,606	11,834	7,030	12,102	11,820	12,067	12,871	12,576	12,707	12,627	12,451	12,869	12,871
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,292	3,834	7,830	2,354	2,284	2,483	2,474	2,622	2,599	2,451	2,614	2,785	2,970
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	1,268	1,142	1,058	902	962	1,267	1,178	1,288	1,336	1,252	1,290	1,321	1,351
With a job but not at work ⁶	532	602	1,086	1,980	2,318	1,089	635	564	680	665	566	515	475
Agricultural.....	1,294	1,792	1,746	1,528	1,638	1,748	1,478	840	754	610	656	743	1,395
Worked 35 hours or more.....	380	980	914	530	764	659	692	226	186	146	171	232	505
Worked 15-34 hours.....	766	716	746	868	788	975	716	492	479	338	401	371	752
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	116	86	70	106	84	105	59	74	48	70	55	80	106
With a job but not at work ⁶	32	10	16	24	2	10	11	48	42	55	29	61	30

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Census survey week contains legal holiday.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

⁴ 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 Group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951										1950		Annual average		
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1950	1949
Total employees.....	46,736	46,841	46,921	46,724	46,432	46,567	46,226	45,998	45,850	45,390	45,246	46,595	45,873	44,124	43,006
Mining	916	911	916	922	908	927	915	911	924	930	932	937	938	904	932
Metal.....	106.0	105.2	104.7	105.2	105.1	105.0	103.3	103.8	105.3	105.8	105.2	104.4	102.5	101.0	100.1
Iron.....		38.6	39.1	39.0	38.3	38.5	37.6	36.9	36.4	36.5	36.2	35.9	36.1	35.5	33.7
Copper.....		28.5	28.4	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.0	28.4	28.1	27.3
Lead and zinc.....		20.8	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.3	19.9	20.2	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.3	19.7	20.6
Anthracite.....		66.8	67.9	68.3	65.5	70.2	70.3	67.6	72.2	72.8	72.7	73.0	74.3	75.1	77.3
Bituminous-coal.....	371.0	366.6	367.1	369.6	359.4	378.4	377.2	381.9	396.3	402.3	402.8	404.8	404.3	375.6	399.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....		263.5	266.6	269.5	267.8	264.8	258.4	254.6	250.2	251.5	253.3	256.7	254.8	255.3	259.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	108.0	108.8	109.2	109.8	108.2	108.3	105.9	103.1	99.6	97.1	98.0	98.3	101.9	97.4	96.4
Contract construction	2,637	2,750	2,761	2,809	2,754	2,686	2,598	2,471	2,326	2,228	2,281	2,403	2,571	2,318	2,156
Nonbuilding construction.....		541	549	568	556	540	508	460	394	371	383	428	505	447	428
Highway and street.....		234.1	239.2	247.2	242.5	232.6	213.5	181.3	149.5	134.8	141.1	164.0	208.6	183.0	178.1
Other nonbuilding construction.....		306.6	309.8	320.5	313.8	307.7	294.2	278.6	244.0	235.8	242.1	263.8	296.3	264.1	250.3
Building construction.....	2,209	2,212	2,241	2,198	2,146	2,090	2,011	1,932	1,857	1,898	1,975	2,066	1,871	1,727	
General contractors.....		946	947	963	945	925	892	848	807	763	798	839	892	797	753
Special-trade contractors.....	1,263	1,265	1,278	1,253	1,221	1,198	1,163	1,125	1,094	1,100	1,136	1,174	1,074	974	
Plumbing and heating.....		312.7	306.8	305.7	300.1	297.3	291.3	289.3	284.7	282.6	290.4	290.4	270.6	245.8	
Painting and decorating.....		179.8	187.5	189.9	183.0	175.0	167.6	155.9	146.7	130.2	123.0	132.8	147.4	132.5	
Electrical work.....		155.2	153.3	154.0	149.9	145.6	142.1	139.1	138.3	139.0	138.7	140.0	138.7	128.6	
Other special-trade contractors.....		614.8	617.2	628.4	620.1	602.7	596.6	578.4	555.5	541.7	550.4	572.4	593.9	541.7	479.0
Manufacturing	15,861	15,940	16,020	16,008	15,813	15,956	15,853	15,955	16,022	15,978	15,784	15,789	15,765	14,884	14,146
Durable goods ²	8,944	8,922	8,902	8,878	8,839	8,998	8,975	9,003	8,969	8,877	8,742	8,717	8,664	8,008	7,465
Nondurable goods ³	6,917	7,018	7,118	7,130	6,974	6,958	6,878	6,952	7,053	7,101	7,042	7,072	7,101	6,876	6,681
Ordnance and accessories.....	59.9	57.5	53.7	50.8	46.5	42.3	40.1	37.7	35.3	33.3	30.8	29.7	29.0	24.7	24.8
Food and kindred products.....	1,567	1,634	1,714	1,698	1,615	1,532	1,478	1,466	1,476	1,478	1,499	1,534	1,576	1,542	1,523
Meat products.....		299.4	298.3	295.1	299.3	296.7	291.2	291.6	295.3	299.4	312.8	315.2	305.7	295.6	288.6
Dairy products.....		143.2	149.7	156.4	158.3	157.5	150.4	143.7	139.1	135.2	134.4	137.1	139.6	144.5	146.2
Canning and preserving.....		258.7	349.6	332.8	252.7	179.6	162.7	153.3	150.0	152.5	157.0	168.5	197.4	202.9	207.1
Grain-mill products.....		130.8	131.9	132.1	131.6	128.7	123.1	126.1	126.4	127.4	127.5	124.6	125.2	123.9	120.6
Bakery products.....		289.7	288.1	288.3	288.2	286.6	284.6	286.2	287.5	285.7	286.3	288.1	290.9	285.9	281.7
Sugar.....		44.6	30.3	29.7	30.1	30.1	29.6	28.6	28.8	29.1	31.8	44.8	51.8	34.5	32.7
Confectionery and related products.....		105.6	101.0	95.2	87.5	89.8	90.5	92.1	97.2	99.4	100.6	106.1	110.2	99.5	96.9
Beverages.....		220.9	227.1	232.0	232.2	224.1	211.8	210.0	213.4	211.7	212.2	212.2	215.4	216.3	211.4
Miscellaneous food products.....		140.6	137.8	136.2	135.4	139.0	134.5	134.5	138.1	137.6	136.1	137.7	139.8	138.5	137.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	92	96	96	91	81	83	81	83	85	87	88	90	91	88	94
Cigarettes.....		26.4	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	25.9	26.6
Cigars.....		41.9	41.1	39.9	39.0	40.6	39.4	40.8	42.0	42.3	41.2	42.3	43.3	41.2	44.5
Tobacco and snuff.....		11.7	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		16.1	17.1	13.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.4	9.3	8.8	10.1
Textile-mill products.....	1,231	1,231	1,231	1,247	1,262	1,301	1,302	1,309	1,319	1,365	1,352	1,352	1,355	1,297	1,224
Yarn and thread mills.....		161.8	164.1	164.8	164.5	168.6	171.0	171.2	172.5	174.3	172.0	170.7	171.5	162.0	149.3
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		577.0	581.5	592.7	605.8	619.9	605.8	599.1	596.6	636.1	633.0	633.9	637.5	616.1	581.9
Knitting mills.....		230.7	226.4	230.9	230.1	235.5	241.4	250.1	256.1	256.2	252.0	254.0	253.9	242.8	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		85.1	83.6	83.2	84.0	88.1	89.4	87.6	94.0	94.6	93.5	93.3	93.3	89.7	86.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering.....		49.5	48.6	49.2	50.7	55.6	58.6	61.0	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.4	62.4	60.6	58.9
Other textile-mill products.....		126.4	127.1	126.0	126.9	133.1	135.8	140.3	137.8	141.7	138.9	137.3	136.7	125.7	116.0
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,120	1,138	1,155	1,167	1,110	1,120	1,118	1,168	1,229	1,237	1,190	1,184	1,175	1,159	1,136
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		143.7	151.2	152.8	142.9	149.5	148.9	152.0	155.3	155.4	152.7	151.9	151.2	148.3	141.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		256.3	257.0	256.2	251.2	263.4	271.6	280.2	281.9	277.7	269.6	269.5	271.8	263.2	257.8
Women's outerwear.....		305.7	320.1	329.8	305.9	289.5	283.4	301.5	339.8	352.7	339.1	329.9	308.4	320.3	328.6
Women's, children's undergarments.....		99.7	97.6	97.5	94.6	97.0	99.3	105.7	107.8	107.4	103.6	106.6	110.9	105.4	98.9
Millinery.....		21.2	21.6	21.6	19.7	16.8	17.1	20.0	25.4	26.3	24.3	21.4	18.4	22.0	22.3
Children's outerwear.....		64.0	62.8	65.3	65.0	64.9	61.8	65.4	68.1	70.0	67.3	65.6	65.2	66.5	63.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		102.8	102.5	101.4	92.1	98.1	94.4	94.9	95.9	94.4	88.7	92.2	97.4	89.6	88.2
Other fabricated textile products.....		144.8	142.4	142.5	138.6	140.3	141.2	148.1	154.3	152.9	146.0	146.5	151.7	143.5	135.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	789	803	810	818	813	838	828	815	785	800	804	817	838	792	736
Logging camps and contractors.....		77.7	80.9	76.8	77.3	80.7	78.0	70.3	56.1	69.8	69.5	72.4	77.5	67.9	61.4
Sawmills and planing mills.....		471.1	474.9	481.8	473.0	488.7	482.0	473.7	457.1	459.0	460.8	471.1	484.3	461.6	431.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		115.7	115.4	118.4	115.9	122.6	122.5	123.4	123.0	122.8	126.2	128.0	129.9	124.3	110.5
Wooden containers.....		77.5	77.3	78.0	80.3	82.4	82.0	82.5	83.5	83.2	82.8	81.5	82.3	77.7	73.3
Miscellaneous wood products.....		61.1	61.0	62.9	62.1	63.2	63.5	64.8	65.0	64.8	64.2	63.9	63.8	60.8	59.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951											1950		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures.....	340	337	334	333	331	334	349	366	374	373	370	374	376	357	315
Household furniture.....		230.0	225.9	223.9	223.7	226.0	240.5	256.0	265.0	265.1	262.9	266.5	270.5	255.5	220.0
Other furniture and fixtures.....		107.2	108.4	108.8	106.9	108.1	108.6	109.5	109.1	107.6	106.8	107.0	105.8	101.5	94.6
Paper and allied products.....	487	489	491	494	493	500	497	500	498	496	496	499	500	472	447
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		246.9	248.6	248.1	247.1	248.8	246.0	245.5	242.2	242.2	242.4	244.5	242.8	235.8	226.9
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		132.5	131.9	132.5	133.0	136.5	137.4	139.1	139.3	139.4	139.5	140.9	141.9	128.5	117.1
Other paper and allied products.....		109.8	110.9	113.0	113.1	114.7	114.0	115.7	116.0	114.7	114.3	113.8	114.9	107.7	103.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	768	768	763	759	758	762	759	757	760	758	758	765	759	743	727
Newspapers.....		298.9	298.6	298.5	299.1	299.7	299.7	297.1	297.1	296.7	295.5	298.9	295.9	293.3	282.5
Periodicals.....		54.4	53.7	53.5	52.2	52.4	52.6	52.8	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.3	52.1	53.4
Books.....		50.8	51.0	50.3	49.0	49.1	48.9	49.1	49.3	48.8	48.1	48.6	48.4	46.7	44.6
Commercial printing.....		205.7	203.5	202.2	204.2	206.3	204.8	204.8	206.9	206.2	207.3	207.4	205.3	200.8	197.1
Lithographing.....		42.3	41.8	40.9	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.8	42.0	42.4	40.7	41.1
Other printing and publishing.....		115.9	114.5	113.9	112.9	113.6	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.8	113.2	114.5	113.7	108.9	108.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	762	766	764	753	744	742	742	749	748	738	729	724	720	686	664
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		84.0	84.4	84.1	84.0	82.6	81.4	81.0	80.1	79.4	78.5	77.6	77.1	71.5	68.4
Industrial organic chemicals.....		232.2	234.3	233.3	230.9	229.0	225.6	224.2	221.7	216.9	214.5	213.9	210.1	200.1	192.1
Drugs and medicines.....		107.7	108.1	108.3	107.3	106.0	105.5	105.3	104.8	103.7	101.1	101.3	100.2	95.8	92.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		75.1	75.6	76.9	76.7	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.0	75.5	73.1	73.8	73.7	71.4	67.3
Fertilizers.....		32.4	32.8	30.6	29.9	31.4	36.4	40.1	42.4	39.9	37.5	32.9	32.1	34.0	34.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		65.6	60.6	49.9	47.5	47.9	49.1	51.7	53.4	55.1	57.6	59.2	60.9	54.5	56.1
Other chemicals and allied products.....		168.6	168.0	169.4	167.9	168.6	167.7	170.6	169.3	167.5	166.3	164.8	164.6	158.3	153.0
Products of petroleum and coal.....	267	267	266	267	266	263	260	258	257	256	254	254	254	245	245
Petroleum refining.....		214.1	213.6	214.0	213.7	210.4	207.7	205.7	204.7	204.1	202.3	201.6	201.5	194.6	198.7
Coke and byproducts.....		22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.0	21.6	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.2	20.8	19.5
Other petroleum and coal products.....		31.1	30.7	30.4	30.5	30.9	30.4	30.7	30.5	30.1	30.1	31.2	30.8	29.5	27.1
Rubber products.....	270	270	272	272	271	273	272	270	271	273	273	272	272	252	234
Tires and inner tubes.....		115.7	117.5	116.5	115.0	114.3	112.8	111.7	112.5	114.6	115.1	116.1	117.2	110.9	106.6
Rubber footwear.....		31.0	30.9	30.9	30.4	31.2	30.8	30.3	30.6	30.8	30.1	29.1	28.5	25.6	26.4
Other rubber products.....		123.0	123.6	124.5	125.7	127.7	128.3	128.4	128.3	128.0	127.5	127.0	126.6	114.9	100.5
Leather and leather products.....	353	359	366	382	374	382	369	392	410	413	403	398	399	394	388
Leather.....		42.3	42.0	44.8	46.0	47.3	47.6	49.1	50.6	51.8	51.8	51.9	51.8	50.5	49.7
Footwear (except rubber).....		224.4	231.1	244.0	237.0	244.6	232.7	247.4	259.6	261.7	256.8	251.7	248.4	252.3	251.0
Other leather products.....		92.3	92.9	92.8	90.7	90.5	88.9	95.9	99.3	99.2	94.5	94.0	98.6	91.1	87.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	556	561	563	564	557	562	560	559	554	547	548	548	550	512	484
Glass and glass products.....		147.0	148.9	148.5	141.8	147.2	148.3	148.8	146.9	143.9	143.8	144.6	145.6	133.5	122.6
Cement, hydraulic.....		43.3	43.5	44.0	43.8	43.4	42.7	42.4	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.7	42.1	41.8
Structural clay products.....		92.9	93.2	93.4	93.2	92.9	91.1	89.7	88.5	87.5	88.2	87.2	88.6	82.4	79.8
Pottery and related products.....		57.0	57.3	57.7	57.4	59.2	60.4	61.0	61.1	60.9	60.4	60.8	60.9	57.9	57.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		103.3	103.3	103.8	104.1	102.5	101.0	100.5	99.3	97.4	97.8	98.2	98.3	92.2	84.6
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....		117.5	116.3	116.1	116.7	116.7	116.4	116.1	116.0	115.6	115.3	114.3	113.7	103.5	97.1
Primary metal industries.....	1,342	1,342	1,345	1,352	1,341	1,357	1,347	1,344	1,341	1,331	1,327	1,318	1,301	1,220	1,101
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		652.8	656.3	659.8	656.5	655.0	648.7	644.8	643.4	640.1	640.3	638.1	635.6	614.1	550.4
Iron and steel foundries.....		279.1	280.4	280.7	277.9	285.3	284.1	282.6	279.9	274.8	270.8	267.5	262.5	231.8	217.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		56.2	55.8	56.8	55.5	56.8	55.4	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	56.6	54.8	54.6	52.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....		99.7	97.3	97.8	98.0	101.2	100.0	103.1	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.1	102.9	96.9	87.0
Nonferrous foundries.....		104.9	105.8	108.4	106.8	109.9	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.7	110.1	109.6	106.6	93.0	75.8
Other primary metal industries.....		149.2	149.4	148.3	146.6	148.8	147.5	146.5	146.0	144.4	144.1	141.8	138.9	129.8	118.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	982	990	991	996	991	1,019	1,026	1,033	1,031	1,022	1,016	1,018	1,017	933	859
Tin cans and other tinware.....		48.6	51.1	50.9	49.4	49.7	49.0	49.4	48.9	48.2	50.7	51.4	50.2	48.4	45.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....		154.4	155.6	158.0	156.6	161.6	163.4	165.0	167.1	163.3	168.4	168.8	168.0	156.9	142.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		150.0	149.7	151.0	152.2	157.9	159.1	161.6	162.7	160.4	158.6	161.2	163.4	150.6	132.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....		234.3	233.0	233.0	227.9	227.3	229.8	228.1	225.9	222.7	220.4	219.8	219.3	201.4	198.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		170.3	168.7	169.0	174.7	185.7	188.2	192.6	192.3	190.8	187.4	186.6	185.6	169.8	147.9
Other fabricated metal products.....		232.5	233.3	234.0	229.7	236.6	236.0	236.4	234.5	232.0	230.0	230.3	230.7	206.1	192.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,616	1,605	1,579	1,573	1,597	1,611	1,598	1,592	1,579	1,557	1,528	1,492	1,459	1,352	1,311
Engines and turbines.....		93.9	93.3	94.6	91.8	92.1	90.2	88.8	85.7	83.8	83.2	81.3	78.8	72.6	72.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		186.6	167.9	169.7	194.7	195.8	193.1	193.1	192.1	189.7	186.8	175.4	164.4	172.4	181.3
Construction and mining machinery.....		124.6	124.0	122.1	121.1	120.7	118.2	117.0	117.0	115.5	114.0	112.4	110.9	100.7	101.3
Metalworking machinery.....		292.3	289.8	286.1	293.5	294.3	289.6	287.0	282.6	277.2	268.9	259.4	251.5	220.2	208.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		197.6	196.3	197.3	196.8	197.9	197.7	197.1	194.8	192.8	188.5	183.4	180.6	167.6	171.8
General industrial machinery.....		236.1	234.4	233.0	230.1	228.7	227.6	226.8	224.1	219.0	216.4	212.2	207.1	188.5	186.4
Office and store machines and devices.....		107.5	106.5	105.3	102.5	105.0	104.4	103.3	102.3	101.4	100.0	99.2	97.9	90.9	90.6
Service-industry and household machines.....		159.9	160.9	162.7	164.5	173.2	176.9	179.7	184.1	184.8	181.7	182.6	185.5	176.2	145.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		206.9	205.8	202.4	201.9	203.0	200.3	199.2	195.9	193.0	188.9	186.1	182.4	162.7	153.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951										1950		Annual average		
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	955	954	943	927	914	932	930	941	944	931	924	936	929	836	759
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		375.2	375.7	374.1	372.9	376.3	369.9	365.0	359.0	352.8	349.0	349.5	344.7	317.3	295.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		82.8	82.5	81.2	80.6	81.5	81.7	80.8	79.4	78.7	77.9	77.4	75.9	70.1	64.5
Communication equipment.....		348.5	336.5	323.2	313.6	324.6	327.5	343.6	353.4	347.3	345.1	355.9	354.6	309.2	271.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		147.1	148.6	148.6	146.4	150.0	150.9	151.9	152.3	152.6	151.8	153.3	154.1	139.8	128.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,526	1,494	1,509	1,497	1,490	1,525	1,513	1,520	1,527	1,493	1,425	1,404	1,380	1,273	1,212
Automobiles.....		788.4	812.3	812.4	819.1	875.6	891.4	913.9	935.6	925.8	897.6	895.7	887.7	839.4	769.0
Aircraft and parts.....		496.7	492.5	486.3	471.3	451.7	428.5	415.9	400.0	382.7	354.2	339.1	323.4	275.4	255.6
Aircraft.....		341.8	330.6	330.6	319.7	304.9	289.1	281.7	271.4	258.2	236.7	228.2	217.5	184.2	169.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....		88.4	98.6	95.4	92.9	89.6	84.5	81.1	77.2	74.6	70.4	66.6	63.4	54.5	51.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		11.8	11.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.1	7.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		54.7	51.8	49.8	48.3	46.7	44.4	42.9	41.9	40.5	37.8	35.2	33.6	28.7	26.2
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		119.4	117.8	114.4	115.4	112.4	109.1	108.6	109.5	108.9	96.5	91.9	88.9	84.4	100.3
Ship building and repairing.....		106.8	105.6	101.2	101.1	97.7	94.3	93.8	95.0	94.4	82.4	77.8	75.5	71.4	88.2
Boat building and repairing.....		12.6	12.8	13.2	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.1	14.1	13.4	13.0	12.1
Railroad equipment.....		77.7	74.8	72.4	72.9	74.4	73.2	70.1	68.6	62.2	66.3	66.1	65.9	62.2	76.1
Other transportation equipment.....		11.4	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.9	13.2	13.2	12.3	13.1	13.6	11.4	10.9
Instruments and related products.....	311	309	306	302	298	299	297	295	290	286	280	280	277	250	238
Ophthalmic goods.....		27.3	27.1	27.3	27.5	27.9	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.2	26.9	26.7	25.4	26.8
Photographic apparatus.....		62.2	62.5	62.3	59.3	60.6	59.1	58.6	57.8	57.0	55.6	55.5	55.1	51.3	52.6
Watches and clocks.....		35.1	34.2	33.9	33.2	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.2	34.0	33.3	33.9	33.7	30.1	31.4
Professional and scientific instruments.....		184.2	181.8	178.3	178.4	176.5	175.5	173.4	170.0	167.4	164.1	164.0	161.1	143.4	127.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	467	469	468	465	460	479	487	500	508	504	489	500	508	459	426
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		475	48.0	48.5	48.5	50.5	52.8	54.9	56.8	58.2	57.3	57.5	58.2	54.8	55.4
Toys and sporting goods.....		72.4	73.6	73.2	70.8	75.1	77.2	78.9	78.0	76.1	71.5	75.8	82.0	73.3	68.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		52.8	52.4	53.4	52.3	54.3	56.1	60.8	64.5	65.1	62.0	61.5	64.3	58.2	57.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		296.4	294.2	290.3	288.4	298.9	300.4	305.6	308.6	304.5	298.3	305.2	303.1	272.3	243.8
Transportation and public utilities	4,167	4,167	4,178	4,190	4,176	4,161	4,137	4,132	4,112	4,082	4,072	4,125	4,123	4,010	3,979
Transportation.....	2,914	2,917	2,926	2,929	2,918	2,921	2,911	2,909	2,893	2,866	2,858	2,908	2,911	2,801	2,756
Interstate railroads.....		1,441	1,458	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,463	1,463	1,451	1,429	1,428	1,400	1,465	1,390	1,367
Class I railroads.....		1,272	1,286	1,297	1,296	1,296	1,290	1,287	1,274	1,253	1,253	1,277	1,292	1,220	1,191
Local railways and bus lines.....		141	141	142	141	143	144	144	144	144	145	145	145	148	158
Trucking and warehousing.....		640	630	621	614	619	620	624	626	624	616	622	617	584	548
Other transportation and services.....		695	697	698	695	691	684	678	672	669	669	681	684	679	684
Air transportation (common carrier).....		86.1	84.5	83.7	81.5	81.4	79.4	78.5	76.9	76.1	75.1	74.6	74.2	74.4	76.7
Communication.....	699	697	696	700	698	697	680	678	675	671	668	670	664	663	686
Telephone.....		648.4	647.7	651.5	648.2	637.3	630.4	629.0	625.9	622.6	618.4	620.3	614.8	614.8	632.2
Telegraph.....		47.5	47.4	47.7	48.5	48.3	48.8	48.4	47.8	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.0	47.2	52.5
Other public utilities.....	554	553	556	561	560	553	546	545	544	545	546	547	548	546	537
Gas and electric utilities.....		528.2	530.3	534.7	533.7	527.2	521.0	519.8	519.1	519.9	521.0	522.2	523.5	520.6	512.0
Electric light and power utilities.....		235.5	235.5	237.1	237.5	234.9	232.4	231.9	231.5	232.3	232.0	232.5	233.2	234.0	233.5
Gas utilities.....		118.4	118.7	120.3	119.8	118.3	116.1	115.6	115.6	115.8	116.4	117.2	117.6	114.9	-----
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....		174.3	176.1	177.3	176.4	174.0	172.5	172.3	172.0	171.8	172.6	172.5	172.7	171.6	-----
Local utilities.....		24.9	25.3	26.2	25.9	25.5	24.9	25.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.7	25.2	24.6
Trade	10,024	9,871	9,774	9,641	9,667	9,732	9,683	9,627	9,713	9,554	9,592	10,443	9,896	9,524	9,438
Wholesale trade.....	2,626	2,611	2,596	2,596	2,594	2,581	2,568	2,579	2,590	2,593	2,587	2,616	2,618	2,544	2,522
Retail trade.....	7,398	7,260	7,178	7,045	7,073	7,151	7,115	7,048	7,123	6,961	7,005	7,827	7,278	6,980	6,916
General merchandise stores.....	1,649	1,545	1,485	1,399	1,407	1,458	1,475	1,453	1,512	1,431	1,459	2,052	1,654	1,493	1,480
Food and liquor stores.....	1,289	1,277	1,270	1,260	1,268	1,270	1,271	1,264	1,264	1,257	1,244	1,264	1,242	1,209	1,198
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	755	748	754	757	756	750	742	739	736	735	743	753	746	728	676
Apparel and accessories stores.....	585	567	548	500	512	548	550	542	574	515	523	642	565	536	554
Other retail trade.....	3,120	3,123	3,121	3,129	3,130	3,125	3,077	3,050	3,037	3,023	3,036	3,116	3,071	3,014	3,008

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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1950	1949
Finance	1,901	1,898	1,894	1,914	1,908	1,893	1,874	1,865	1,854	1,839	1,831	1,828	1,820	1,812	1,783
Banks and trust companies.....	467	466	471	471	460	452	451	449	446	441	439	436	427	416	416
Security dealers and exchanges.....	63.6	63.3	64.3	64.3	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.4	62.0	61.3	61.1	59.6	55.5	55.5
Insurance carriers and agents.....	681	680	690	682	671	663	662	662	662	657	653	655	651	646	619
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	686	685	689	691	698	695	688	679	673	675	673	672	680	672	672
Service	4,733	4,772	4,834	4,839	4,852	4,835	4,789	4,745	4,682	4,657	4,666	4,694	4,723	4,761	4,782
Hotels and lodging places.....	438	474	507	510	478	452	445	435	432	429	430	433	456	464	464
Laundries.....	361.3	363.5	364.5	368.9	364.8	359.5	354.4	351.3	350.9	353.6	353.3	353.1	353.5	352.2	352.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	158.9	157.4	153.3	157.6	161.3	158.7	153.0	150.4	145.1	145.8	146.8	149.2	147.5	146.9	146.9
Motion pictures.....	244	247	245	245	248	249	249	243	240	242	242	243	241	237	237
Government	6,497	6,532	6,544	6,401	6,356	6,377	6,377	6,292	6,217	6,122	6,088	6,376	6,037	5,910	5,811
Federal ⁴	2,325	2,322	2,336	2,330	2,313	2,271	2,244	2,201	2,146	2,085	2,027	2,333	1,980	1,910	1,900
State and local ⁶	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,106	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,037	4,061	4,043	4,057	4,000	3,911

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.

⁵ Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-5.

⁶ Excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1950	1949
Mining:															
Metal.....		92.6	91.9	92.6	92.5	92.6	91.3	91.7	93.2	93.6	93.2	92.7	90.9	89.4	89.0
Iron.....		34.5	35.0	35.0	34.3	34.6	33.8	33.1	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.4	32.6	31.9	30.4
Copper.....		24.8	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.1	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.5	24.9	24.8	24.3
Lead and zinc.....		18.1	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.6	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.4	17.7	17.2	18.1
Anthracite.....		62.8	63.8	64.2	61.6	66.0	66.1	63.6	67.9	68.4	68.4	68.5	69.8	70.6	72.8
Bituminous-coal.....		342.4	341.7	345.2	334.6	353.4	353.1	357.4	372.2	377.0	377.4	380.6	379.6	351.0	373.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....		127.4	129.3	132.9	131.9	129.9	126.0	124.9	124.0	123.2	122.7	124.7	124.1	125.7	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		95.3	95.9	96.5	94.6	94.8	93.0	90.2	86.8	84.7	85.2	86.0	89.4	85.2	83.7
Manufacturing.....	12,892	12,991	13,083	13,069	12,885	13,064	12,993	13,108	13,189	13,186	13,015	13,056	13,044	12,264	11,597
Durable goods ²	7,295	7,292	7,282	7,261	7,226	7,409	7,406	7,445	7,428	7,371	7,256	7,254	7,210	6,622	6,096
Nondurable goods ³	5,597	5,699	5,801	5,808	5,659	5,655	5,587	5,663	5,761	5,815	5,762	5,802	5,834	5,642	5,501
Ordnance and accessories.....	48.6	46.9	43.4	41.3	38.0	33.9	32.2	30.3	28.7	27.0	25.0	23.6	23.3	19.8	20.2
Food and kindred products.....	1,183	1,247	1,323	1,307	1,225	1,146	1,099	1,085	1,096	1,099	1,120	1,155	1,196	1,168	1,172
Meat products.....		236.8	235.0	233.1	235.5	233.2	229.2	229.2	233.3	237.7	250.8	253.7	244.3	235.9	231.3
Dairy products.....		102.1	107.7	114.2	116.2	115.6	109.5	103.1	99.0	95.2	94.6	96.9	100.4	104.4	107.9
Canning and preserving.....		232.5	322.0	304.5	226.1	153.9	138.9	128.0	124.6	127.2	131.6	142.7	171.4	176.9	180.8
Grain-mill products.....		98.2	98.7	99.2	98.7	96.9	91.1	93.8	95.2	95.4	95.4	93.1	93.2	94.2	95.3
Bakery products.....		194.4	192.5	192.3	192.2	192.0	189.5	189.7	190.0	188.3	187.8	190.4	193.4	191.5	191.2
Sugar.....		39.0	25.4	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.4	23.5	23.8	24.3	27.0	39.9	46.5	29.9	28.5
Confectionery and related products.....		88.4	84.3	78.2	71.2	73.1	73.6	75.3	80.3	82.6	83.8	89.4	93.5	83.1	83.0
Beverages.....		150.3	155.6	160.5	160.9	155.1	145.3	143.4	146.6	145.4	146.8	146.1	148.8	149.1	150.6
Miscellaneous food products.....		105.6	101.7	99.9	99.4	101.7	99.1	99.2	102.8	102.4	101.7	102.6	104.4	102.6	103.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	85	89	89	84	75	76	74	76	78	80	80	83	84	81	87
Cigarettes.....		24.0	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.3	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.3	24.1
Cigars.....		39.8	38.9	37.7	36.9	38.4	37.2	38.6	39.9	40.1	39.0	40.2	41.2	39.1	42.4
Tobacco and snuff.....		10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.8	11.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		15.1	16.1	12.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.9	7.4	8.3	8.3	7.8	9.0
Textile-mill products.....	1,133	1,134	1,136	1,152	1,167	1,205	1,206	1,214	1,223	1,269	1,257	1,258	1,262	1,206	1,136
Yarn and thread mills.....		150.8	153.3	154.0	153.6	157.8	160.1	160.2	161.8	163.6	161.5	159.9	160.9	151.8	140.3
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		545.3	550.6	561.2	573.7	587.7	574.3	567.3	564.4	604.3	602.0	603.5	606.3	585.6	551.4
Knitting mills.....		210.4	206.9	211.5	210.3	215.7	221.6	230.3	236.4	235.9	232.1	233.9	233.9	223.6	213.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		74.9	73.3	73.4	74.3	78.1	79.2	77.6	83.9	84.4	83.3	83.3	83.4	80.1	76.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		41.5	40.6	41.2	43.1	47.7	50.7	53.2	54.3	54.6	54.5	54.9	55.0	53.3	51.2
Other textile-mill products.....		110.9	111.7	110.5	111.8	117.9	120.4	125.0	122.6	126.5	123.7	122.7	122.3	111.9	102.8
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	999	1,018	1,036	1,047	990	1,000	998	1,047	1,106	1,115	1,070	1,064	1,056	1,042	1,022
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		131.0	138.3	139.2	129.3	135.4	135.0	138.2	141.0	141.1	138.4	137.4	137.0	134.3	128.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		237.9	239.2	238.0	233.1	245.2	252.9	261.1	262.7	258.8	251.0	251.2	253.3	245.3	239.8
Women's outerwear.....		269.0	283.9	294.5	271.0	255.4	249.1	267.4	305.1	317.4	303.3	296.2	274.8	286.8	294.3
Women's, children's undergarments.....		89.2	87.2	87.0	84.2	86.6	88.9	94.9	97.2	97.0	93.1	96.1	100.5	95.2	89.4
Millinery.....		18.9	19.2	19.0	17.1	14.3	14.6	17.5	22.8	23.7	21.7	18.9	15.9	19.4	19.5
Children's outerwear.....		58.6	57.1	59.7	59.4	59.2	56.3	59.5	62.1	64.2	61.8	59.9	59.6	60.7	58.0
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		90.7	90.6	89.5	80.1	85.8	82.7	83.1	84.2	82.6	76.9	80.3	85.3	78.4	76.5
Other fabricated textile products.....		122.6	120.4	119.7	116.0	117.6	118.6	125.4	131.3	130.4	124.0	124.4	130.0	121.7	115.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	726	739	745	754	748	773	764	752	722	736	739	754	773	730	676
Logging camps and contractors.....		73.9	77.1	72.9	73.3	76.7	74.2	66.5	52.1	65.4	64.9	67.9	73.0	63.5	57.6
Sawmills and planing mills.....		438.6	441.7	449.0	443.2	455.9	449.2	442.5	426.0	427.8	429.4	440.0	452.3	431.1	401.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		100.4	100.0	103.0	100.7	107.3	107.2	107.7	107.4	107.1	110.3	112.4	113.8	108.5	95.7
Wooden containers.....		71.5	71.3	72.3	74.4	76.6	76.2	76.3	77.4	77.3	76.9	75.8	76.5	72.2	67.9
Miscellaneous wood products.....		54.9	55.0	56.7	55.9	56.8	57.3	58.5	58.7	58.4	57.9	57.4	57.4	54.8	53.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	291	289	285	285	284	286	301	317	326	324	321	326	327	311	272
Household furniture.....		201.0	196.3	195.2	195.9	197.3	211.4	226.8	236.1	235.4	233.7	238.4	241.5	227.9	194.8
Other furniture and fixtures.....		87.9	89.1	89.4	87.8	89.0	89.7	90.5	90.0	88.5	87.6	87.1	85.7	82.6	77.6

See footnote 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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	411	415	417	419	418	426	424	427	424	423	423	428	427	404	382
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	212.6	214.6	214.5	214.6	213.5	214.9	213.0	212.4	209.1	209.3	209.2	212.3	210.7	205.1	197.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	112.1	112.0	112.1	112.4	112.4	116.4	117.0	118.7	119.0	119.1	119.6	121.3	122.0	109.8	99.6
Other paper and allied products.....	89.8	90.6	92.3	92.5	92.5	94.3	94.3	95.4	95.6	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.3	88.8	85.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	517	518	515	509	507	512	510	510	512	510	510	518	515	503	495
Newspapers.....	152.7	152.6	150.5	151.0	152.2	151.9	150.6	150.0	149.6	148.9	152.4	150.3	148.6	141.2	141.2
Periodicals.....	35.5	35.4	35.2	34.0	33.7	34.6	35.4	35.6	35.2	34.6	35.0	35.0	34.7	36.0	36.0
Books.....	36.6	37.0	36.4	35.3	35.9	35.7	36.0	36.3	36.1	35.8	36.7	36.6	35.7	36.4	36.4
Commercial printing.....	169.0	167.3	165.8	166.8	168.8	167.8	167.9	169.7	169.7	169.5	170.0	171.1	170.2	166.6	164.4
Lithographing.....	32.9	32.5	31.8	31.4	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.2	31.8	31.7	32.9	33.3	31.7	31.9	31.9
Other printing and publishing.....	91.4	90.2	89.6	88.5	89.4	87.7	87.5	87.7	88.0	88.6	88.9	89.9	89.6	85.8	85.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	542	545	543	531	526	528	531	538	539	532	526	524	521	496	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	61.2	61.4	61.1	61.0	60.4	59.4	59.2	58.6	58.1	57.3	57.1	57.1	56.5	52.9	52.3
Industrial organic chemicals.....	173.7	174.6	173.8	172.3	171.5	169.5	168.4	166.7	163.3	162.8	161.9	160.2	151.8	145.8	145.8
Drugs and medicines.....	70.0	70.0	70.2	70.3	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.3	68.6	66.9	67.4	66.4	62.7	60.8	60.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	48.0	48.6	49.7	50.2	50.0	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.5	47.5	48.3	48.2	46.8	43.3	43.3
Fertilizers.....	25.7	25.8	23.8	22.9	24.7	29.6	33.4	35.6	33.2	30.9	26.5	25.7	27.8	28.6	28.6
Vegetables and animal oil and fats.....	52.5	47.9	37.9	35.6	36.3	37.6	40.3	42.1	43.9	45.5	47.6	49.6	43.8	46.1	46.1
Other chemicals and allied products.....	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.0	115.2	115.1	117.0	116.8	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.6	110.3	108.4	108.4
Products of petroleum and coal.....	198	198	197	198	198	198	194	194	192	191	190	191	191	185	188
Petroleum refining.....	153.7	153.6	154.0	154.3	153.8	150.8	150.2	149.0	148.2	147.1	147.3	147.3	147.5	142.8	148.8
Coke and byproducts.....	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.1	16.9	16.9
Other petroleum and coal products.....	24.9	24.5	24.2	24.3	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	25.0	24.6	23.9	22.0
Rubber products.....	215	215	218	218	217	220	220	219	220	222	222	222	222	203	186
Tires and inner tubes.....	90.5	92.3	91.5	90.0	89.9	88.3	87.4	88.3	90.6	91.3	92.1	93.4	87.8	83.6	83.6
Rubber footwear.....	25.4	25.3	25.2	24.8	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.3	24.9	23.9	23.2	20.6	21.6	21.6
Other rubber products.....	99.3	100.1	101.2	102.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	106.3	106.3	105.8	105.7	105.0	94.3	80.9	80.9
Leather and leather products.....	314	320	327	343	336	344	331	353	371	374	364	359	360	355	347
Leather.....	37.8	37.4	40.0	41.5	42.7	42.8	44.4	45.9	47.0	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.2	45.9	45.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	201.3	208.3	221.3	215.0	221.8	210.4	224.9	237.0	238.9	234.2	229.1	225.8	229.4	226.2	226.2
Other leather products.....	80.5	81.2	81.2	79.3	79.3	77.4	84.1	87.6	87.6	82.8	82.9	86.9	79.7	75.8	75.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	476	482	485	484	478	485	484	483	479	473	473	474	477	441	416
Glass and glass products.....	129.0	130.3	130.1	124.3	129.8	131.1	132.0	130.1	127.5	127.5	127.7	128.9	117.3	106.8	106.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	37.1	37.4	37.7	37.5	37.3	36.5	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.9	36.3	36.7	36.0	36.0	36.0
Structural clay products.....	84.3	84.9	85.0	84.8	84.8	83.0	81.7	80.3	79.5	79.8	79.4	80.5	74.8	72.5	72.5
Pottery and related products.....	51.4	51.6	51.9	51.6	53.3	54.6	55.2	55.3	55.1	54.7	55.1	55.1	52.3	52.2	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	87.2	87.0	87.8	87.8	87.0	85.8	85.4	84.3	82.8	83.0	83.5	84.4	78.7	72.4	72.4
Other stone, clay and glass products.....	92.6	93.3	91.4	91.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.9	92.2	91.8	91.6	91.1	81.8	75.6	75.6
Primary metal industries.....	1,154	1,155	1,159	1,165	1,155	1,172	1,162	1,161	1,159	1,153	1,149	1,142	1,126	1,053	940
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	569.2	572.3	574.7	571.6	571.8	565.0	561.6	561.1	558.8	559.0	556.4	553.6	535.6	476.7	476.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	248.1	249.6	249.6	247.1	253.7	252.5	251.5	249.4	244.9	240.7	238.0	232.8	204.0	188.9	188.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	47.4	47.0	47.7	46.8	47.8	46.4	47.2	47.4	47.3	47.2	47.0	45.4	45.4	43.3	43.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	80.5	78.7	79.3	79.8	83.1	81.9	84.9	85.9	86.8	87.1	87.2	85.9	80.7	70.6	70.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	85.9	87.8	90.5	88.2	91.5	93.2	93.3	93.4	94.2	94.5	93.9	91.3	78.8	63.3	63.3
Other primary metal industries.....	123.4	123.8	122.9	121.6	124.1	123.2	122.5	122.0	120.8	120.5	119.3	116.9	108.4	97.1	97.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	802	810	812	817	813	843	850	859	858	852	847	852	850	776	701
Tin cans and other tinware.....	42.4	44.9	44.8	43.2	43.5	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.1	44.2	45.4	44.2	42.8	39.9	39.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	128.0	129.9	132.3	130.9	136.6	138.1	140.3	141.7	143.7	144.0	143.7	142.9	132.7	118.4	118.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	120.9	120.7	121.8	122.8	128.4	130.1	132.8	133.9	132.0	129.9	133.2	135.3	123.9	106.0	106.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	181.1	179.6	180.8	177.1	176.9	178.5	177.7	176.4	174.6	173.2	173.2	171.7	156.5	152.3	152.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	143.2	141.7	142.1	147.3	158.8	161.9	166.4	166.1	164.5	161.5	161.6	160.9	146.9	125.8	125.8
Other fabricated metal products.....	194.4	195.0	195.2	191.3	198.3	198.3	198.3	197.0	195.4	193.7	194.6	195.2	173.0	159.0	159.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,247	1,240	1,216	1,209	1,235	1,252	1,242	1,239	1,231	1,215	1,192	1,163	1,133	1,040	1,001
Engines and turbines.....	69.9	69.5	70.9	68.6	69.3	67.9	67.0	65.7	64.0	63.7	61.9	60.3	54.5	53.9	53.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	144.4	127.1	127.4	151.5	153.1	151.6	151.8	151.0	149.7	146.5	135.4	124.8	133.5	142.4	142.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	94.2	94.1	91.8	90.8	90.7	88.9	87.8	87.3	86.3	84.7	83.8	82.3	73.0	72.4	72.4
Metalworking machinery.....	230.6	228.1	224.5	232.1	232.8	227.9	226.7	222.9	218.4	211.3	204.4	197.2	169.0	157.9	157.9
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	149.4	149.0	150.0	149.4	150.2	149.8	150.0	149.0	147.3	143.9	140.5	137.6	126.6	131.1	131.1
General industrial machinery.....	171.2	169.3	168.0	166.8	166.8	165.7	164.7	162.7	158.8	157.7	154.5	150.1	134.3	132.3	132.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	90.3	89.5	88.3	86.2	88.5	88.0	86.9	86.0	85.4	84.2	83.2	81.9	75.6	75.4	75.4
Service industry and household machines.....	123.5	123.7	125.0	128.4	137.3	141.5	144.1	148.4	148.7	146.8	147.9	151.2	143.2	115.4	115.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	166.1	165.9	162.7	161.5	163.2	161.1	160.1	157.7	156.1	153.0	151.1	148.0	130.0	120.4	120.4

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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	719	718	710	696	684	704	707	718	724	716	711	724	721	636	552
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		272.4	273.1	271.6	271.1	275.0	270.0	266.4	262.1	258.3	255.8	257.2	254.4	229.7	210.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		67.5	67.5	66.1	65.6	67.0	67.1	66.1	64.6	63.9	63.4	63.0	61.8	56.0	49.0
Communication equipment.....		260.4	250.3	238.5	229.5	241.2	247.2	261.5	273.2	269.5	267.8	278.3	278.4	237.0	191.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		117.7	119.4	119.4	117.7	121.2	122.2	123.6	123.9	124.4	124.0	125.4	126.2	113.3	100.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,213	1,194	1,212	1,198	1,187	1,237	1,233	1,243	1,253	1,233	1,175	1,160	1,139	1,044	987
Automobiles.....		656.0	679.0	675.1	684.0	738.1	752.4	774.1	793.4	790.6	767.3	767.3	760.4	713.5	643.5
Aircraft and parts.....		363.8	360.8	357.1	346.6	332.7	317.9	309.3	298.9	287.6	264.2	251.9	239.3	201.8	188.5
Aircraft.....		249.5	242.3	243.7	236.6	225.6	216.2	211.3	204.1	195.4	177.3	170.0	161.4	135.7	126.6
Aircraft engines and parts.....		62.3	69.1	66.6	64.6	62.8	59.4	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.3	48.5	46.3	39.1	37.4
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		8.3	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		43.7	41.4	39.4	38.1	36.8	34.8	33.5	33.0	31.8	29.4	27.3	25.7	21.5	19.2
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		104.0	102.8	99.3	100.5	97.9	94.7	94.3	95.6	94.9	82.7	78.7	76.1	71.4	85.0
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		92.9	91.5	87.6	87.7	84.7	81.5	81.1	82.7	82.1	70.3	66.3	64.4	60.2	75.0
Boat building and repairing.....		11.1	11.3	11.7	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.4	11.7	11.2	10.0
Railroad equipment.....		60.9	59.9	57.4	47.2	59.2	58.3	55.5	54.1	48.5	52.1	51.9	51.7	47.9	61.0
Other transportation equipment.....		9.6	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.4	10.4	11.2	11.8	9.7	9.2
Instruments and related products.....	230	228	225	224	221	223	222	221	218	215	211	211	209	186	177
Ophthalmic goods.....		22.2	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.2	22.0	21.8	20.6	21.9
Photographic apparatus.....		44.0	44.5	44.9	42.2	44.0	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.7	37.3	38.4
Watches and clocks.....		29.7	29.0	28.6	28.1	28.9	28.6	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.8	25.5	26.6
Professional and scientific instruments.....		131.9	129.3	128.0	128.5	127.6	127.6	125.7	123.4	121.9	119.6	119.2	117.8	103.0	90.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	388	390	390	388	383	400	409	422	429	427	413	424	432	385	354
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		38.6	38.9	39.4	39.4	41.1	43.3	45.3	47.2	48.2	46.9	47.2	47.8	44.5	45.0
Toys and sporting goods.....		62.5	63.8	64.1	61.8	65.5	67.6	69.4	68.9	67.0	62.3	66.7	73.0	64.2	59.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		44.1	43.6	44.3	44.3	45.7	47.5	51.9	55.1	55.9	52.8	52.1	54.9	49.2	48.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		244.5	243.6	240.6	237.4	247.8	251.0	255.7	258.0	255.5	250.6	257.6	256.4	227.2	200.5

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	1948: A average.....	155.2	351.4	1951: March.....	161.0	435.0
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1949: A average.....	141.6	325.3	April.....	160.0	433.2
1941: Average.....	132.8	164.9	1950: A average.....	149.7	371.7	May.....	158.6	428.4
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5				June.....	159.5	434.3
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	1950: November.....	159.2	414.6	July.....	157.3	422.8
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	December.....	159.4	426.0	August.....	159.5	429.4
1945: Average.....	157.0	293.5	1951: January.....	158.9	424.0	September.....	159.7	437.4
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.7	February.....	161.0	430.0	October.....	158.6	432.7
1947: Average.....	156.2	326.9				November.....	157.4	---

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average	2,100.5	2,089.2	899.2	511.1	678.9	7.7	3.6
1950: Average	2,089.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1950: November	2,152.0	2,139.9	970.0	482.2	687.7	8.2	3.9
December	2,508.9	2,496.9	995.9	811.8	689.2	8.1	3.9
1951: January	2,204.3	2,192.3	1,017.3	486.5	688.5	8.1	3.9
February	2,265.5	2,253.5	1,076.8	487.1	689.6	8.1	3.9
March	2,332.3	2,320.2	1,133.4	489.0	697.8	8.2	3.9
April	2,385.5	2,373.5	1,180.0	488.4	705.1	8.1	3.9
May	2,432.6	2,420.5	1,212.1	492.1	716.3	8.2	3.9
June	2,462.3	2,450.1	1,237.5	491.2	721.4	8.3	3.9
July	2,503.4	2,491.0	1,265.3	489.4	736.3	8.5	3.9
August	2,521.3	2,509.3	1,267.7	495.5	746.1	8.1	3.9
September	2,528.7	2,516.7	1,277.2	496.0	743.5	8.1	3.9
October	2,514.9	2,502.8	1,279.4	495.7	727.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,516.9	2,504.8	1,287.4	496.2	721.2	8.2	3.9
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average	\$558,273	\$553,973	\$231,856	\$129,895	\$192,222	\$2,870	\$1,430
1950: Average	585,576	580,792	235,157	135,300	210,335	3,215	1,500
1950: 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	680,926	676,007	310,738	132,037	224,232	3,249	1,670
February	638,193	633,514	303,042	129,603	200,869	3,182	1,497
March	706,184	701,569	345,685	133,342	222,542	3,261	1,354
April	687,876	683,273	337,876	129,796	215,601	3,197	1,406
May	742,529	737,428	370,700	131,353	235,375	3,338	1,763
June	721,693	716,681	360,686	131,156	224,839	3,379	1,633
July	735,991	731,168	364,256	133,044	233,868	3,195	1,628
August	769,173	764,167	385,852	130,860	247,455	3,257	1,749
September	707,508	702,576	347,046	134,916	220,614	3,213	1,719
October	857,429	851,725	402,013	169,963	279,749	3,445	2,259
November	829,658	824,243	386,149	171,109	266,985	3,589	1,826
Employment—Continental United States							
1949: Average	1,921.9	1,910.7	761.4	509.1	640.2	7.7	3.5
1950: Average	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1950: November	2,000.3	1,988.3	862.9	480.4	645.0	8.2	3.8
December	2,352.8	2,340.9	885.6	808.9	646.4	8.1	3.8
1951: January	2,047.4	2,035.5	905.1	484.7	645.7	8.1	3.8
February	2,105.0	2,093.1	961.0	485.3	646.8	8.1	3.8
March	2,169.3	2,157.3	1,015.5	487.1	654.7	8.2	3.8
April	2,219.9	2,208.0	1,059.7	486.6	661.7	8.1	3.8
May	2,263.9	2,251.9	1,089.8	490.3	671.8	8.2	3.8
June	2,290.5	2,278.4	1,113.3	489.3	675.8	8.3	3.8
July	2,329.8	2,317.5	1,141.2	487.5	688.8	8.5	3.8
August	2,349.0	2,337.1	1,166.1	493.4	687.6	8.1	3.8
September	2,355.3	2,343.4	1,164.4	494.0	685.0	8.1	3.8
October	2,341.5	2,329.4	1,166.1	493.6	669.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,344.0	2,332.0	1,174.0	494.1	663.9	8.2	3.8
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1949: Average	\$519,529	\$515,269	\$203,548	\$129,416	\$182,305	\$2,870	\$1,390
1950: Average	549,328	544,587	211,508	134,792	198,287	3,215	1,526
1950: 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	641,330	636,455	292,875	131,549	212,031	3,249	1,626
February	601,374	596,736	277,870	129,123	189,743	3,182	1,456
March	664,389	659,812	317,140	132,847	209,825	3,261	1,316
April	648,017	643,454	310,605	129,310	203,539	3,197	1,366
May	698,694	693,638	340,465	130,850	222,323	3,338	1,718
June	677,493	672,525	330,332	130,613	211,580	3,379	1,589
July	693,405	688,626	337,591	132,500	218,535	3,195	1,584
August	724,164	719,202	357,459	130,329	231,414	3,257	1,705
September	665,042	660,163	320,781	134,356	205,016	3,213	1,676
October	818,307	812,658	397,746	169,257	263,655	3,445	2,204
November	792,191	786,827	364,662	170,394	251,771	3,589	1,775

¹ See footnote 2, table A-6.² See footnote 3, table A-6.³ Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A-2.

TABLE A-6: Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

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									
1949: Average.....	241.8	19.5	222.3	214.0	70.4	8.2	135.4	7.7	0.6
1950: Average.....	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	.7
1950: November.....	247.9	20.4	227.5	218.7	72.4	7.6	138.7	8.1	.7
December.....	256.2	20.3	235.9	227.1	74.1	12.7	140.3	8.1	.7
1951: January.....	253.8	20.6	233.2	224.4	74.8	7.8	141.8	8.1	.7
February.....	258.8	20.4	238.4	229.6	77.4	7.7	144.5	8.1	.7
March.....	264.6	20.3	244.3	235.4	80.2	7.7	147.5	8.2	.7
April.....	268.5	20.3	248.2	239.4	82.2	7.8	149.4	8.1	.7
May.....	271.4	20.1	251.3	242.4	83.6	7.8	151.0	8.2	.7
June.....	272.9	20.5	252.4	243.4	83.9	7.7	151.8	8.3	.7
July.....	280.3	19.9	260.4	251.2	87.7	7.9	155.6	8.5	.7
August.....	281.1	19.8	261.3	252.5	88.7	7.9	155.9	8.1	.7
September.....	278.0	20.0	258.0	249.2	87.4	7.8	154.0	8.1	.7
October.....	274.0	20.3	253.7	244.8	86.6	7.7	150.5	8.2	.7
November.....	273.5	20.7	252.8	243.9	86.7	7.9	149.3	8.2	.7
Payrolls									
1949: Average.....	\$75,570	\$5,050	\$70,520	\$67,410	\$21,119	\$2,791	\$43,500	\$2,870	\$240
1950: Average.....	81,602	5,321	76,281	72,780	22,888	2,937	46,955	3,215	286
1950: 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.....	91,052	5,923	85,129	81,564	26,543	2,944	52,077	3,249	316
February.....	84,018	5,431	78,587	75,120	25,725	2,828	46,567	3,182	285
March.....	93,837	5,578	88,259	84,709	29,403	2,949	52,357	3,261	289
April.....	91,887	5,618	86,269	82,781	28,739	2,855	51,187	3,197	291
May.....	104,400	5,883	98,517	94,863	31,082	2,946	60,835	3,338	316
June.....	94,102	5,623	88,479	84,798	29,480	2,839	52,479	3,379	302
July.....	96,344	4,474	91,870	88,374	30,893	2,937	54,544	3,195	301
August.....	102,943	4,591	98,352	94,766	35,357	2,975	56,434	3,257	329
September.....	89,868	5,435	84,433	80,905	28,258	2,860	49,787	3,213	315
October.....	119,319	6,264	113,055	109,252	37,085	4,096	68,071	3,445	358
November.....	114,826	6,449	108,377	104,433	35,433	4,086	64,914	3,589	355

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 governmental 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, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1951										1950		1949	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Oct.
Continental United States.....	853.0	859.8	939.2	1,001.6	934.7	949.9	932.1	904.2	1,025.1	1,144.6	1,045.0	895.3	782.8	1,855.7
New England.....	105.8	106.4	110.5	111.7	112.6	122.2	99.8	64.0	75.8	91.6	89.0	77.4	65.9	174.9
Maine.....	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.5	9.2	12.5	11.2	6.2	7.9	10.2	11.4	10.3	6.8	11.2
New Hampshire.....	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	7.6	4.2	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	5.8	10.9
Vermont.....	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	3.4
Massachusetts.....	52.1	52.7	54.1	56.2	59.4	65.5	55.1	33.5	41.1	49.8	49.0	41.9	35.6	89.6
Rhode Island.....	22.4	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.1	19.9	13.1	9.6	9.2	10.5	9.3	6.9	6.3	20.2
Connecticut.....	14.0	14.5	17.7	16.3	12.9	12.9	11.6	9.5	11.7	13.6	11.3	10.2	10.3	39.6
Middle Atlantic.....	304.2	298.6	315.1	344.8	327.2	311.7	299.7	268.1	281.1	351.4	355.1	354.1	319.0	637.4
New York.....	183.9	178.2	189.0	215.5	204.7	190.4	183.9	163.2	171.8	217.5	238.4	257.8	226.2	361.3
New Jersey.....	46.2	42.9	42.9	46.5	46.7	48.8	43.1	36.1	40.0	51.3	41.1	38.7	35.4	78.5
Pennsylvania.....	74.1	77.5	83.2	82.8	75.8	72.5	72.7	68.8	69.3	82.6	75.6	57.6	57.4	197.6
East North Central.....	158.7	158.0	184.3	191.0	158.6	158.8	150.9	133.7	176.4	200.7	178.0	129.0	113.1	384.6
Ohio.....	32.7	30.4	31.8	33.4	28.4	27.0	27.7	30.0	39.9	40.9	36.4	30.2	28.5	135.2
Indiana.....	13.3	15.1	20.1	22.9	17.6	17.0	14.9	11.4	14.4	14.7	13.3	8.6	9.4	30.9
Illinois.....	54.6	62.1	70.6	76.8	74.3	78.3	72.9	52.6	68.1	76.5	68.2	58.6	57.5	134.3
Michigan.....	50.6	44.5	55.1	51.1	32.5	30.6	27.8	29.8	39.9	54.8	49.8	23.3	12.8	62.0
Wisconsin.....	7.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.9	7.6	9.9	14.1	13.8	10.3	8.3	4.9	22.2
West North Central.....	34.4	30.8	31.5	35.2	31.9	39.0	52.2	61.0	70.3	65.6	48.5	34.7	28.4	58.7
Minnesota.....	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.0	11.2	18.4	20.6	21.4	19.3	12.0	6.8	5.5	13.8
Iowa.....	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	7.4	7.0	4.3	2.9	2.6	5.0
Missouri.....	22.4	18.3	16.7	18.2	18.2	19.9	20.3	20.2	24.2	24.3	22.9	20.0	16.2	31.5
North Dakota.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.3	.3	.2	.2
South Dakota.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	.5	.3	.4
Nebraska.....	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	.8	1.7
Kansas.....	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.5	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.9	7.0	6.4	4.8	3.2	2.8	6.1
South Atlantic.....	83.2	94.7	107.0	112.7	98.0	90.9	78.0	72.6	83.5	94.3	85.5	70.4	69.8	163.3
Delaware.....	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	.8	1.0	3.4
Maryland.....	6.7	6.5	8.5	10.7	11.0	12.1	11.6	8.3	11.2	13.2	11.2	8.5	7.7	27.2
District of Columbia.....	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	4.3
Virginia.....	7.4	8.2	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.1	5.4	6.6	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.6	5.3	15.9
West Virginia.....	8.5	8.5	10.4	11.7	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.2	13.7	14.2	13.0	9.4	10.4	27.9
North Carolina.....	24.2	28.5	31.0	30.6	25.5	24.8	20.1	17.5	17.7	18.0	16.8	14.5	12.6	26.2
South Carolina.....	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	7.2	8.2	9.4	8.7	8.3	8.8	14.8
Georgia.....	11.4	13.8	15.4	16.1	15.5	14.2	12.2	10.5	11.5	14.1	12.9	9.7	7.6	19.0
Florida.....	13.8	17.1	18.0	17.2	11.4	9.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	11.5	11.0	10.9	13.8	24.6
East South Central.....	51.8	54.7	58.3	63.5	58.5	60.0	60.7	59.7	66.0	65.0	57.5	46.6	42.9	97.4
Kentucky.....	13.5	13.5	14.9	16.4	16.4	17.9	17.7	15.8	15.9	14.3	13.6	12.0	11.5	25.8
Tennessee.....	21.5	22.7	22.7	25.5	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.8	25.0	25.8	22.2	16.9	14.5	31.2
Alabama.....	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.3	15.1	13.8	12.3	12.1	31.5
Mississippi.....	5.2	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.2	10.8	9.8	7.9	5.4	4.8	8.9
West South Central.....	29.1	30.2	35.8	37.8	38.0	42.7	47.1	52.3	61.7	54.0	43.8	36.0	34.8	64.2
Arkansas.....	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.1	8.6	9.5	12.7	11.1	8.4	6.2	5.2	10.3
Louisiana.....	11.1	12.1	14.4	15.9	15.6	17.6	18.4	19.6	22.4	18.1	13.9	11.7	12.4	22.5
Oklahoma.....	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.9	10.7	12.7	11.1	9.2	7.6	7.0	12.2
Texas.....	7.8	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.9	13.7	12.3	10.5	10.2	19.2
Mountain.....	6.7	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	11.3	16.6	25.3	30.3	28.6	19.8	13.4	10.2	27.9
Montana.....	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	2.0	3.9	6.9	7.3	6.2	3.7	1.9	1.2	2.1
Idaho.....	.9	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9	1.9	4.4	5.9	6.2	4.3	2.0	.9	2.6
Wyoming.....	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	.9	.4	.3	.7
Colorado.....	.7	.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	7.4
New Mexico.....	.7	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	2.0
Arizona.....	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	5.6
Utah.....	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	5.5
Nevada.....	.6	.5	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.0
Pacific.....	78.9	79.9	88.7	96.0	101.1	113.5	127.2	167.3	179.6	193.2	167.9	133.8	98.8	246.8
Washington.....	10.8	9.6	10.3	9.3	6.7	8.7	14.2	25.4	28.8	31.2	26.2	19.0	11.7	36.4
Oregon.....	7.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	3.9	5.0	8.2	18.3	19.9	22.4	17.9	13.7	7.6	21.1
California.....	60.5	64.0	72.0	80.8	90.5	99.8	104.8	123.6	130.9	139.6	123.8	101.1	79.5	189.3

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 separation:												
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	² 4.5	-----	-----
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	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
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:												
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	² 2.4	-----	-----
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	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	1.9
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
1939 ³.....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	² .4	-----	-----
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.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
1939.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	² 1.3	-----	-----
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	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
1939.....	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	² .4	-----	-----
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.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
Total accession:												
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	² 4.3	-----	-----
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
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
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

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 large as that of the employment and payroll sample 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 computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, 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	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951
	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951		
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Durable goods ²	4.5	5.2	2.5	3.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	4.7	4.5
Nondurable goods ³	4.4	5.2	2.3	3.0	.3	.3	1.5	1.5	.3	.4	3.6	4.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.9	3.2	1.8	2.4	.3	.4	.4	.2	.4	.2	4.0	2.8
Food and kindred products.....	5.4	6.9	2.9	4.4	.5	.6	1.8	1.6	.2	.3	4.8	6.9
Meat products.....	4.6	7.0	2.1	3.5	.5	.5	1.7	2.5	.3	.5	4.9	7.0
Grain-mill products.....	6.1	7.1	3.6	4.7	.8	.7	1.4	1.1	.3	.6	4.4	6.4
Bakery products.....	4.8	6.0	3.4	4.2	.4	1.0	.8	.6	.2	.2	5.4	5.8
Beverages.....												
Malt liquors.....	5.9	8.4	1.9	5.2	.4	.6	3.3	2.4	.3	.2	1.7	2.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	4.6	5.1	2.1	2.8	.5	.5	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	5.2	6.7
Cigarettes.....	5.6	3.1	1.5	1.7	.3	.2	2.6	(4)	1.2	1.2	4.2	6.5
Cigars.....	4.0	6.7	2.7	3.6	.7	.6	.1	1.8	.5	.7	6.5	7.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	4.8	3.7	1.6	2.3	.4	.5	2.1	.2	.7	.7	2.7	5.8
Textile-mill products.....	5.3	5.4	2.0	2.4	.2	.2	2.6	2.4	.5	.4	3.8	3.8
Yarn and thread mills.....	7.0	5.8	1.7	1.7	.2	.1	4.6	3.7	.5	.3	3.3	4.5
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	5.7	5.4	2.2	2.6	.3	.2	2.5	2.0	.7	.6	3.9	4.0
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	5.6	4.9	2.3	2.8	.3	.2	2.3	1.4	.7	.5	3.9	4.0
Woolen and worsted.....	5.9	9.2	.8	1.3	.2	.2	4.4	7.1	.5	.6	4.4	4.5
Knitting mills.....	3.4	4.9	2.1	2.7	.2	.2	.9	1.9	.2	.1	3.2	3.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.5	5.4	1.9	2.7	.2	.2	1.1	2.4	.3	.1	2.8	2.6
Seamless hosiery.....	3.3	4.5	2.2	2.7	.1	.1	.9	1.5	.1	.2	4.2	3.4
Knit underwear.....	3.3	4.6	2.2	3.0	.1	.2	.9	1.3	.1	.1	2.5	3.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	3.5	4.0	1.3	1.5	.3	.2	1.6	2.0	.3	.3	3.0	2.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.8	5.5	1.7	2.1	.3	.2	.5	2.9	.1	.3	3.1	2.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.9	5.8	3.4	3.6	.2	.3	1.2	1.7	.1	.2	3.9	4.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	5.1	5.6	2.8	2.6	.1	.1	2.0	2.7	.2	.2	1.8	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	5.2	6.2	3.7	4.2	.2	.3	1.2	1.6	.1	.1	4.6	4.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	6.1	6.9	4.1	5.1	.4	.4	1.4	1.1	.2	.3	5.8	6.0
Logging camps and contractors.....	9.0	10.9	7.8	6.5	.5	.4	.7	3.7	-----	.3	9.7	12.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....	5.7	6.5	3.9	5.3	.4	.5	1.2	.5	.2	.2	5.7	5.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.9	5.2	2.0	3.3	.3	.3	2.3	1.3	.3	.3	3.0	2.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	5.1	6.3	3.5	4.2	.5	.5	.7	1.2	.4	.4	6.7	5.9
Household furniture.....	5.1	5.9	3.7	4.3	.6	.5	.6	.8	.2	.3	7.6	7.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	4.7	6.7	3.3	4.0	.2	.4	.7	1.9	.5	.4	4.7	3.5
Paper and allied products.....	4.0	4.7	2.2	3.2	.3	.3	1.1	.8	.4	.4	2.6	2.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	3.0	3.9	1.6	2.9	.3	.3	.6	.3	.5	.4	2.1	2.5
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	6.2	5.9	3.4	3.8	.3	.4	2.1	1.3	.4	.4	3.6	3.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.2	3.1	1.1	2.0	.2	.3	.7	.5	.2	.3	2.0	2.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.2	3.9	1.4	3.0	.3	.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.7	3.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.6	3.1	.9	1.8	.2	.4	1.3	.6	.2	.3	1.7	1.8
Synthetic fibers.....	5.4	2.3	.4	1.2	(4)	.1	4.7	.6	.3	.4	1.9	2.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.2	2.4	1.0	2.0	.1	.1	(4)	.1	.1	.2	2.2	2.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.6	4.2	1.8	2.4	.3	.3	.3	1.1	.2	.4	2.1	1.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.3	1.8	.7	1.4	.1	(4)	.2	.1	.3	.3	1.5	1.5
Petroleum refining.....	.8	1.4	.4	1.0	(4)	(4)	.1	.1	.3	.3	1.0	1.2
Rubber products.....	3.7	3.8	2.3	2.8	.2	.2	.7	.5	.5	.3	3.5	3.8
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.9	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	3.1	3.0
Rubber footwear.....	4.5	5.2	2.8	4.0	.3	.2	.2	.1	1.2	.9	4.6	4.5
Other rubber products.....	4.9	4.9	2.9	3.4	.3	.3	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	3.7	4.3
Leather and leather products.....	4.8	5.9	2.3	3.3	.2	.1	1.7	2.2	.6	.3	3.7	3.5
Leather.....	4.1	8.8	1.6	1.9	.1	.1	2.0	6.5	.4	.3	4.4	3.9
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.9	6.0	2.4	3.7	.2	.2	1.6	1.7	.7	.4	3.5	3.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.0	4.8	2.1	3.2	.3	.3	1.1	1.0	.5	.3	3.3	3.9
Glass and glass products.....	4.1	6.1	1.8	3.1	.2	.3	1.4	2.1	.7	.6	3.7	5.6
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.6	4.0	1.9	3.3	.5	.4	(4)	(4)	.2	.3	2.6	3.0
Structural clay products.....	4.0	5.5	3.0	4.3	.4	.6	.3	.4	.3	.2	4.3	4.9
Pottery and related products.....	5.7	4.4	2.1	2.7	.3	.2	3.0	1.3	.3	.2	2.9	2.4
Primary metal industries.....	3.6	4.1	2.3	2.8	.3	.3	.5	.7	.5	.3	3.5	3.3
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.6	3.4	1.8	2.6	.2	.2	.1	.2	.5	.4	2.5	2.5
Iron and steel foundries.....	5.2	5.6	3.6	4.0	.7	.6	.6	.7	.3	.3	5.9	5.3
Gray-iron foundries.....	4.7	5.5	3.1	3.4	.4	.5	.8	1.3	.4	.3	5.5	4.3
Malleable-iron foundries.....	5.7	5.5	4.0	4.4	.7	.5	.7	1.1	.3	.5	4.6	5.0
Steel foundries.....	5.6	5.6	4.1	4.4	.9	.8	.3	.2	.3	.2	6.9	6.6
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.4	3.9	1.3	2.0	.1	.2	.6	1.2	.4	.5	1.9	3.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.5	.2	.1	1.0	.8	.3	.4	2.5	2.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	5.9	6.9	2.9	3.1	.6	.5	1.8	2.8	.6	.5	4.7	4.0
Other primary metal industries:.....												
Iron and steel forgings.....	4.1	5.1	2.4	3.0	.3	.7	1.0	1.1	.4	.3	5.1	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951
	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	5.2	5.7	2.6	3.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	4.3	4.3
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	4.2	4.8	2.5	3.1	.4	.5	.9	.9	.4	.3	3.2	3.6
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.0	3.6	1.6	2.3	.3	.7	.9	.5	.2	.1	1.4	3.6
Hand tools.....	3.6	4.4	2.3	2.7	.3	.4	.6	.9	.4	.4	2.5	3.2
Hardware.....	4.8	5.3	2.9	3.5	.4	.4	1.0	1.0	.5	.4	4.0	3.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	6.2	6.8	2.4	3.7	.5	.5	2.9	2.3	.4	.3	3.9	4.4
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	5.7	6.9	2.3	3.4	.4	.4	2.6	2.8	.4	.3	2.9	2.7
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	6.9	6.6	2.5	4.1	.6	.6	3.4	1.7	.4	.2	5.2	6.4
Fabricated structural metal products.....	5.4	5.4	3.0	3.5	.6	.5	1.5	1.2	.3	.2	5.3	5.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	6.0	6.0	2.4	2.6	.3	.3	2.6	2.5	.7	.8	5.3	4.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.7	4.2	2.2	2.8	.4	.4	.6	.6	.5	.4	4.1	3.8
Engines and turbines.....	3.0	4.7	2.0	3.2	.5	.5	.1	.6	.4	.4	4.9	4.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(⁵)	5.3	(⁵)	3.1	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	1.5	(⁵)	.5	(⁵)	2.8
Construction and mining machinery.....	4.0	4.0	2.9	3.2	.6	.5	.2	.1	.3	.2	4.9	4.2
Metalworking machinery.....	3.3	4.1	2.6	3.2	.4	.5	.1	.2	.2	.2	5.2	4.6
Machine tools.....	3.3	4.1	2.5	3.2	.4	.5	.1	.1	.3	.3	5.2	4.7
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.5	.3	.4	.1	.2	.2	.2	4.3	3.9
Machine-tool accessories.....	4.1	5.1	3.1	3.7	.5	.6	.4	.6	.1	.2	5.9	5.1
Special-working machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	4.1	4.1	2.2	2.7	.4	.4	1.2	.7	.3	.3	3.7	3.2
General industrial machinery.....	3.3	4.0	2.1	2.7	.5	.5	.4	.5	.3	.3	3.9	3.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.0	3.5	2.1	2.7	.2	.2	.1	.1	.6	.5	3.4	3.8
Service-industry and household machines.....	4.1	4.3	1.5	1.8	.3	.2	1.8	1.5	.5	.8	3.8	3.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	4.2	4.5	2.4	3.0	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	4.0	4.1
Electrical machinery.....	4.3	4.4	2.4	2.9	.5	.3	.9	.7	.5	.5	4.9	5.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.2	3.3	1.7	2.1	.3	.2	.8	.6	.4	.4	3.2	2.8
Communication equipment.....	4.4	5.1	2.8	3.8	.6	.4	.4	.2	.6	.7	6.9	8.1
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	5.8	5.2	3.2	3.5	.9	.5	.7	.3	1.0	.9	8.3	9.3
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	2.2	3.9	1.7	3.2	.1	.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	.4	.6	4.8	6.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	5.4	5.2	2.4	3.1	.2	.2	2.4	1.6	.4	.3	3.9	3.8
Transportation equipment.....	5.7	6.2	2.6	3.0	.4	.3	1.8	2.1	.9	.8	6.7	5.4
Automobiles.....	5.9	6.2	1.7	1.9	.3	.2	2.8	3.2	1.1	.9	4.5	3.2
Aircraft and parts.....	4.3	5.1	3.4	4.2	.4	.4	(⁴)	.1	.5	.4	7.9	7.4
Aircraft.....	4.5	5.4	3.6	4.5	.4	.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	.5	.6	8.5	7.6
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.1	4.5	2.4	3.6	.5	.5	(⁴)	.1	.2	.3	5.7	7.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	2.3	2.8	1.4	1.8	.3	.2	.1	.3	.5	.5	3.9	3.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	5.2	4.6	3.6	3.4	.7	.6	(⁴)	1.1	.9	.5	8.7	6.9
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁵)	11.0	(⁵)	5.5	(⁵)	.9	(⁵)	4.3	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	11.7
Railroad equipment.....	(⁵)	4.1	(⁵)	2.5	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	1.0	(⁵)	6.4
Locomotives and parts.....	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.2	.2	.2	.1	.4	.9	1.2	7.9	5.3
Railroad and street cars.....	(⁵)	4.3	(⁵)	3.0	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	.7	(⁵)	8.1
Other transportation equipment.....	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.6	.3	3.0	3.1
Instruments and related products.....	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.9	.2	.3	1.0	.5	.3	.3	3.5	3.1
Photographic apparatus.....	(⁵)	2.8	(⁵)	2.2	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	1.2
Watches and clocks.....	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.0	.1	.1	1.0	.4	.1	.2	3.6	2.6
Professional and scientific instruments.....	4.1	3.2	2.5	1.9	.3	.4	1.0	.5	.3	.4	4.3	4.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.3	6.1	2.4	3.4	.4	.3	1.2	1.8	.3	.6	4.1	5.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	4.3	3.9	2.0	1.9	.6	.1	1.3	1.7	.4	.2	2.9	1.9
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	4.9	5.9	4.2	5.0	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	6.4	5.7
Iron.....	2.8	3.9	1.9	3.1	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.4	2.3	2.2
Copper.....	5.4	5.5	4.8	5.0	.2	.2	.1	(⁴)	.3	.3	7.1	6.2
Lead and zinc.....	4.2	6.0	3.6	5.1	.2	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	6.9	6.4
Anthracite mining.....	1.1	3.0	.7	1.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	.1	1.5	.3	.2	1.3	2.3
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.6	2.9	1.6	1.7	.1	.1	.6	.8	.3	.3	2.1	2.0
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁵)	3.2	(⁵)	2.6	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	2.5
Telegraph.....	(⁵)	2.7	(⁵)	1.6	(⁵)	(⁴)	(⁵)	.9	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	1.3

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 Less than 0.05.

⁵ Not available.

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
1949: Average	\$61.55	40.9	\$1.505	\$58.91	39.7	\$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
1950: Average	65.58	42.2	1.554	61.96	40.9	1.515	72.05	45.0	1.601	66.64	41.6	1.602	63.24	32.1	1.970	70.35	35.0	2.010
1950: 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	69.92	43.0	1.626	63.77	41.6	1.533	78.78	46.1	1.709	73.01	42.3	1.726	60.85	31.0	1.963	73.27	36.4	2.013
December	73.53	43.9	1.675	70.51	42.3	1.667	79.82	47.2	1.691	75.34	43.2	1.744	65.14	32.8	1.986	77.77	38.5	2.020
1951: January	74.33	43.7	1.701	70.31	41.8	1.682	82.21	47.3	1.738	75.34	43.1	1.748	71.33	35.9	1.987	76.63	37.6	2.038
February	73.46	43.7	1.681	70.98	42.5	1.670	78.49	46.5	1.688	74.17	42.8	1.733	66.65	30.2	2.207	75.67	34.1	2.219
March	72.83	43.3	1.682	69.22	41.3	1.676	77.89	46.5	1.675	74.30	43.0	1.728	50.68	23.1	2.194	74.66	33.6	2.222
April	74.62	44.0	1.696	73.31	43.2	1.697	76.82	46.0	1.670	77.96	43.7	1.784	47.20	21.6	2.185	75.63	33.9	2.231
May	74.96	44.2	1.696	75.48	44.4	1.700	76.00	45.7	1.663	76.23	42.9	1.777	66.67	30.1	2.215	73.86	33.3	2.218
June	70.89	41.8	1.696	65.19	38.3	1.702	75.36	45.4	1.660	76.20	43.2	1.764	68.94	31.0	2.224	77.67	34.8	2.232
July	72.32	42.0	1.722	67.58	39.2	1.724	75.86	44.6	1.701	76.85	43.1	1.783	79.50	35.3	2.252	73.71	32.7	2.254
August	75.74	44.5	1.702	75.92	44.4	1.710	76.88	45.9	1.675	76.78	43.7	1.757	58.52	26.3	2.225	77.23	34.9	2.213
September	74.65	43.1	1.732	72.35	41.7	1.735	78.36	46.2	1.696	75.74	42.5	1.782	60.72	27.4	2.216	81.99	36.7	2.234
October	74.95	43.7	1.715	72.63	42.7	1.701	77.57	45.9	1.690	75.80	42.9	1.767	-----	-----	-----	80.66	36.4	2.216
	Mining—Continued									Contract construction								
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
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
1950: Average	73.69	40.6	1.815	59.88	44.0	1.361	73.73	37.2	1.982	73.46	40.9	1.796	69.17	41.1	1.683	76.31	40.7	1.875
1950: 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	76.21	40.6	1.877	63.31	44.9	1.410	77.52	38.0	2.040	75.42	40.9	1.844	70.91	41.2	1.721	78.59	40.7	1.931
December	75.58	40.2	1.880	62.12	43.5	1.428	77.36	37.3	2.074	75.58	40.2	1.880	69.49	39.8	1.746	79.46	40.5	1.962
1951: January	76.90	40.6	1.894	61.96	43.3	1.431	77.61	37.1	2.092	74.70	39.4	1.896	66.10	38.1	1.735	79.80	40.2	1.985
February	77.15	40.5	1.905	60.77	42.0	1.447	75.47	35.7	2.114	72.20	37.7	1.915	65.83	37.3	1.765	75.80	37.9	2.000
March	76.69	40.6	1.889	63.74	43.6	1.462	76.99	36.3	2.121	74.19	38.5	1.927	67.40	38.1	1.769	78.25	38.7	2.022
April	80.30	41.2	1.949	65.88	45.0	1.464	79.36	37.4	2.122	78.26	40.3	1.942	71.43	40.4	1.768	82.65	40.2	2.056
May	78.30	40.4	1.938	67.22	45.7	1.484	81.62	38.3	2.131	81.26	41.8	1.944	75.68	42.4	1.785	85.16	41.3	2.062
June	78.74	40.4	1.949	67.82	45.7	1.484	82.41	38.4	2.146	81.48	41.3	1.973	75.56	41.7	1.812	85.98	41.0	2.097
July	83.32	42.1	1.979	68.84	45.8	1.503	83.73	39.0	2.147	84.81	42.9	1.977	79.22	43.6	1.817	89.21	42.4	2.104
August	78.15	40.2	1.949	69.59	46.3	1.503	84.46	39.1	2.160	85.27	42.7	1.997	79.90	43.4	1.841	89.51	42.2	2.121
September	83.20	42.0	1.981	70.49	46.1	1.529	85.11	38.9	2.188	84.52	41.8	2.022	79.17	42.2	1.876	88.64	41.5	2.136
October	78.02	40.3	1.936	71.89	47.2	1.523	86.40	39.4	2.193	86.57	42.5	2.037	82.01	43.6	1.881	90.16	41.7	2.162
	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		
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
1950: Average	73.73	36.3	2.031	68.56	35.8	1.915	77.77	36.7	2.119	81.72	38.4	2.128	71.26	35.4	2.013	89.16	38.4	2.322
1950: 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	78.07	37.3	2.093	72.94	36.8	1.982	82.00	37.7	2.175	85.08	39.1	2.176	74.93	36.2	2.070	95.01	39.1	2.430
December	77.80	36.7	2.120	71.69	35.7	2.008	82.24	37.4	2.199	86.53	39.1	2.213	74.60	35.9	2.078	96.41	39.9	2.417
1951: January	78.35	36.7	2.135	72.56	36.1	2.010	82.51	37.1	2.224	86.60	38.8	2.232	74.41	35.2	2.114	98.77	39.7	2.488
February	76.14	35.3	2.157	68.75	34.0	2.022	81.49	36.3	2.245	85.99	38.1	2.257	75.44	35.4	2.131	97.42	39.0	2.498
March	77.44	35.8	2.163	69.93	34.5	2.027	82.95	36.8	2.254	88.93	38.9	2.286	74.91	35.2	2.128	98.74	39.4	2.506
April	79.75	36.8	2.167	72.97	36.0	2.027	84.48	37.3	2.265	89.05	38.8	2.295	77.40	36.1	2.144	98.72	39.6	2.493
May	81.83	37.5	2.182	75.24	36.9	2.039	86.60	37.9	2.285	91.80	39.4	2.330	79.24	36.6	2.165	102.12	40.3	2.534
June	82.71	37.7	2.194	75.28	36.9	2.040	88.32	38.3	2.306	92.11	39.5	2.332	79.68	36.7	2.171	103.70	40.7	2.548
July	83.63	38.1	2.195	76.28	37.3	2.045	88.97	38.6	2.305	92.19	39.6	2.328	79.24	36.4	2.171	103.54	40.7	2.544
August	84.31	38.2	2.207	76.76	37.5	2.047	89.94	38.7	2.324	92.39	39.4	2.345	80.33	36.2	2.219	104.42	40.9	2.553
September	85.30	38.2	2.233	77.79	37.4	2.080	90.91	38.8	2.343	93.18	39.5	2.359	79.96	36.0	2.221	107.43	41.4	2.595
October	86.27	38.6	2.235	80.03	38.4	2.084	91.06	38.8	2.347	94.40	39.9	2.366	81.99	36.8	2.228	105.77	40.9	2.586

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	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	
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	\$17.59	\$69.66	37.8	\$1.844
1950: Average	74.71	35.8	2.087	70.85	33.9	2.090	86.70	35.0	2.477	69.86	37.0	1.888	64.49	35.3	1.827	74.92	38.6	1.941
1950: 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	79.07	37.0	2.137	80.53	37.3	2.159	87.49	34.9	2.507	72.80	37.8	1.926	67.64	36.6	1.848	79.97	38.3	2.088
December	78.23	36.2	2.161	72.06	33.3	2.164	93.14	35.7	2.609	70.92	35.8	1.981	66.36	35.6	1.864	80.39	38.5	2.088
1951: January	77.87	35.9	2.169	75.19	34.3	2.192	87.89	34.4	2.555	71.71	36.2	1.981	66.65	35.3	1.888	81.37	38.6	2.108
February	76.32	34.8	2.193	66.22	30.5	2.171	90.88	34.9	2.604	64.98	32.8	1.981	64.58	33.9	1.905	81.28	37.2	2.185
March	78.10	35.5	2.200	73.01	33.4	2.186	89.44	34.4	2.600	64.52	32.9	1.961	65.25	34.0	1.919	77.88	36.6	2.128
April	80.84	36.4	2.221	77.50	35.1	2.208	92.87	35.8	2.594	70.85	35.8	1.979	68.95	35.8	1.926	78.19	37.9	2.063
May	82.29	36.9	2.230	78.83	35.7	2.208	93.31	36.0	2.592	72.16	36.5	1.977	71.14	36.9	1.928	82.23	39.9	2.061
June	85.28	37.6	2.298	77.23	34.4	2.245	92.10	35.6	2.587	73.70	37.0	1.992	71.11	36.6	1.943	80.80	39.3	2.056
July	86.86	38.3	2.298	83.96	37.4	2.245	91.38	35.5	2.574	76.76	37.7	2.036	73.63	37.8	1.948	83.15	40.7	2.043
August	87.90	38.5	2.283	83.55	37.1	2.252	91.18	35.8	2.547	77.73	37.3	2.084	73.51	37.6	1.955	85.82	41.2	2.083
September	88.86	38.6	2.302	84.49	37.7	2.241	90.46	35.7	2.544	79.44	37.4	2.124	75.97	38.1	1.994	83.94	40.2	2.088
October	88.36	38.3	2.307	84.30	37.2	2.266	89.05	35.1	2.537	79.65	37.1	2.147	77.32	38.2	2.024	84.25	40.6	2.075
Manufacturing																		
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
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
1950: Average	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378	64.79	41.8	1.550	56.07	41.5	1.351	60.07	41.6	1.444
1950: 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	62.23	41.1	1.514	66.34	41.8	1.587	57.19	40.3	1.419	70.53	43.4	1.625	58.07	41.9	1.386	65.49	43.4	1.509
December	63.88	41.4	1.543	68.32	42.2	1.619	58.44	40.5	1.443	68.34	42.5	1.608	59.85	42.3	1.415	69.92	45.2	1.547
1951: January	63.76	41.0	1.555	67.65	41.5	1.630	58.53	40.2	1.456	69.55	42.0	1.656	60.11	41.8	1.438	65.83	42.8	1.538
February	63.84	40.9	1.561	68.18	41.6	1.639	58.32	40.0	1.468	70.92	42.7	1.661	59.04	41.0	1.440	60.25	39.9	1.510
March	64.57	41.1	1.571	69.30	41.9	1.654	58.40	40.0	1.460	72.71	43.1	1.687	59.12	41.0	1.442	61.92	40.6	1.525
April	64.70	41.0	1.578	69.68	42.0	1.659	58.16	39.7	1.465	70.97	42.7	1.662	59.66	41.2	1.448	62.91	41.2	1.527
May	64.55	40.7	1.586	69.60	41.8	1.665	57.93	39.3	1.474	72.45	43.2	1.677	60.40	41.6	1.452	63.90	41.6	1.536
June	65.08	40.7	1.599	70.27	41.8	1.681	58.47	39.4	1.484	71.02	42.4	1.675	61.80	41.9	1.475	67.88	41.8	1.624
July	64.24	40.2	1.598	68.79	40.9	1.682	58.48	39.3	1.488	73.10	43.1	1.696	61.65	42.2	1.461	68.26	41.8	1.633
August	64.32	40.3	1.596	69.55	41.3	1.684	57.91	39.1	1.481	73.71	43.9	1.679	61.15	42.0	1.456	67.48	41.3	1.634
September	65.45	40.6	1.612	70.67	41.5	1.703	58.56	39.3	1.490	77.37	44.8	1.727	61.90	42.6	1.453	68.46	41.9	1.634
October	65.21	40.4	1.614	70.84	41.6	1.703	58.00	38.9	1.491	76.31	44.6	1.711	61.72	41.9	1.473	67.28	41.3	1.629
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Meat packing			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
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
1950: Average	60.94	41.6	1.465	60.80	42.4	1.434	56.11	44.5	1.261	57.36	45.6	1.258	57.29	44.1	1.299	46.81	39.3	1.191
1950: 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	66.55	43.3	1.537	65.58	43.2	1.518	56.62	44.1	1.284	57.91	45.1	1.284	58.76	43.4	1.354	48.06	38.6	1.245
December	71.48	45.5	1.571	67.23	43.8	1.535	57.68	44.3	1.302	58.90	45.2	1.303	60.79	44.5	1.366	46.82	37.4	1.252
1951: January	66.95	43.0	1.557	65.84	42.7	1.542	59.09	44.1	1.340	60.89	45.0	1.353	61.82	44.8	1.380	49.41	38.3	1.290
February	61.21	39.9	1.534	61.04	40.0	1.526	59.45	44.1	1.348	61.56	45.1	1.365	62.01	44.2	1.403	48.84	37.8	1.292
March	63.01	40.6	1.552	64.37	42.1	1.529	59.98	44.4	1.351	63.75	46.5	1.371	61.66	44.2	1.395	48.64	37.5	1.297
April	63.91	41.1	1.555	64.17	41.4	1.550	59.67	44.3	1.347	62.56	45.9	1.363	61.66	44.2	1.395	50.39	38.7	1.302
May	65.03	41.5	1.567	64.17	41.4	1.550	60.52	45.1	1.342	64.34	47.0	1.369	61.27	44.4	1.380	48.88	38.1	1.283
June	69.47	41.7	1.666	66.51	42.2	1.576	61.11	45.4	1.346	64.26	46.8	1.373	61.46	44.6	1.378	49.25	38.6	1.276
July	69.81	41.7	1.674	67.50	42.8	1.577	62.02	45.4	1.366	65.47	46.8	1.399	63.57	45.7	1.391	49.20	40.8	1.206
August	69.09	41.2	1.677	67.69	42.6	1.589	60.70	44.9	1.352	63.70	46.7	1.364	62.32	44.9	1.388	53.00	41.7	1.271
September	69.97	41.9	1.670	67.95	42.1	1.614	62.10	45.0	1.380	64.73	46.4	1.395	63.80	44.9	1.421	53.38	42.7	1.250
October	68.51	41.0	1.671	66.62	41.9	1.590	60.65	44.3	1.369	62.02	45.3	1.369	62.88	44.5	1.413	55.22	41.9	1.318

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	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
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
1950: Average	59.02	43.3	1.363	60.95	44.1	1.382	57.21	45.3	1.263	53.54	41.5	1.290	59.94	43.0	1.394	61.83	43.0	1.438
1950: 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	59.78	42.7	1.400	61.42	43.5	1.412	59.00	44.7	1.320	54.47	41.3	1.319	61.10	45.7	1.337	57.29	40.4	1.418
December	63.60	44.2	1.439	66.55	45.8	1.453	61.10	45.6	1.340	55.04	41.6	1.323	63.43	45.7	1.388	67.67	45.6	1.484
1951: January	64.92	44.8	1.449	68.02	46.4	1.466	61.42	45.6	1.347	54.68	41.3	1.324	60.36	40.4	1.494	63.87	42.1	1.517
February	63.58	43.7	1.455	65.03	45.0	1.445	59.98	44.2	1.357	55.49	41.5	1.337	61.93	40.8	1.518	63.08	40.8	1.546
March	62.71	43.1	1.455	62.88	44.0	1.429	59.83	43.8	1.386	55.32	41.5	1.333	58.82	39.4	1.493	61.06	40.2	1.519
April	63.16	43.5	1.452	62.57	44.0	1.422	62.10	45.0	1.380	56.37	41.6	1.355	59.72	40.0	1.493	59.60	39.6	1.505
May	64.75	44.5	1.455	63.36	44.4	1.427	64.36	46.4	1.387	57.24	41.9	1.366	65.66	42.8	1.534	73.60	47.0	1.566
June	65.13	44.4	1.467	64.00	44.6	1.435	66.31	47.3	1.402	57.93	42.1	1.376	63.76	41.0	1.555	66.41	41.9	1.585
July	68.14	45.7	1.491	68.54	46.5	1.474	67.40	47.7	1.413	58.15	42.2	1.378	62.77	41.0	1.531	63.14	41.4	1.525
August	68.09	45.3	1.503	69.76	46.6	1.497	65.85	46.8	1.407	58.07	41.9	1.386	58.42	39.0	1.498	59.15	39.2	1.509
September	68.51	45.4	1.509	71.21	47.0	1.515	68.35	47.9	1.427	58.73	42.1	1.395	63.58	41.8	1.521	63.80	42.0	1.519
October	69.22	45.3	1.528	70.18	46.2	1.519	65.89	46.5	1.417	58.16	41.6	1.398	55.16	38.2	1.444	57.37	38.3	1.498
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	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
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
1950: Average	58.69	42.5	1.381	46.72	39.9	1.171	44.81	39.9	1.123	67.49	41.0	1.646	49.12	42.9	1.145	72.66	40.8	1.781
1950: 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	64.07	47.6	1.346	48.15	40.5	1.189	47.10	41.1	1.146	67.81	40.9	1.658	50.30	43.1	1.167	73.02	40.5	1.803
December	62.06	45.1	1.376	47.71	40.4	1.181	47.30	41.6	1.137	68.78	40.6	1.694	50.36	42.9	1.174	74.01	39.9	1.855
1951: January	57.24	38.6	1.483	49.49	40.4	1.225	48.33	41.1	1.176	71.61	41.2	1.738	50.25	42.8	1.174	75.93	40.3	1.884
February	61.51	40.6	1.515	49.31	39.7	1.242	47.44	39.9	1.189	71.13	40.3	1.765	50.53	42.5	1.189	76.45	39.9	1.916
March	55.71	36.7	1.518	48.82	39.5	1.236	47.00	39.7	1.184	72.35	40.9	1.769	50.74	42.6	1.191	78.27	41.0	1.909
April	61.95	40.7	1.522	49.00	39.2	1.250	46.84	39.1	1.198	71.97	40.5	1.777	51.72	42.6	1.214	76.99	40.5	1.901
May	51.14	33.8	1.513	49.93	39.5	1.264	47.83	39.3	1.217	73.75	41.2	1.790	53.45	43.7	1.223	79.30	41.3	1.920
June	60.76	39.3	1.546	51.64	40.5	1.275	49.04	40.2	1.220	75.21	41.9	1.795	54.62	44.3	1.233	80.57	41.9	1.923
July	64.20	40.1	1.601	49.71	38.9	1.278	47.10	38.7	1.217	75.64	42.0	1.801	56.16	45.4	1.237	81.42	42.1	1.934
August	58.91	38.3	1.538	50.23	39.8	1.262	47.48	39.5	1.202	75.13	41.9	1.793	54.89	44.7	1.228	80.53	41.9	1.922
September	64.06	40.7	1.574	52.50	41.6	1.262	49.52	41.2	1.202	75.38	41.9	1.799	53.56	43.4	1.234	81.28	42.2	1.926
October	54.73	37.8	1.448	51.53	40.9	1.260	49.04	40.8	1.202	72.46	40.8	1.776	52.72	43.0	1.226	77.24	40.4	1.912
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			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
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	\$0.884	\$39.10	37.2	\$1.051
1950: Average	61.94	40.3	1.537	54.99	42.2	1.303	41.08	37.9	1.084	50.19	39.0	1.287	35.76	36.9	0.969	42.79	37.7	1.135
1950: 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	65.31	41.6	1.570	56.44	42.5	1.328	42.45	37.8	1.123	50.07	37.9	1.321	39.50	38.5	1.026	42.97	36.6	1.174
December	66.46	41.8	1.590	56.85	42.3	1.344	43.72	38.9	1.124	54.11	40.2	1.346	38.40	38.1	1.008	44.77	38.1	1.175
1951: January	73.85	43.8	1.686	58.54	42.3	1.384	44.12	38.7	1.140	55.20	40.5	1.363	38.09	37.6	1.013	45.68	38.1	1.199
February	69.83	41.2	1.695	59.08	42.2	1.400	45.17	37.9	1.139	52.76	39.4	1.339	38.10	37.5	1.016	45.25	37.8	1.197
March	67.23	39.9	1.685	58.14	42.1	1.381	42.03	36.8	1.142	48.57	36.3	1.338	37.91	37.2	1.019	44.62	37.0	1.206
April	68.19	39.5	1.724	57.78	41.3	1.399	42.58	36.8	1.157	50.59	37.2	1.360	37.72	36.8	1.025	44.27	36.5	1.213
May	67.78	39.5	1.716	57.20	41.3	1.385	42.49	36.6	1.161	51.41	37.8	1.360	36.70	35.8	1.025	43.56	36.0	1.210
June	69.79	40.6	1.719	58.22	41.5	1.403	44.49	37.9	1.174	55.37	40.3	1.374	37.50	36.3	1.033	46.85	38.4	1.220
July	68.50	39.8	1.721	59.21	41.7	1.420	44.03	37.6	1.171	53.70	39.2	1.370	37.83	36.8	1.028	44.99	37.0	1.216
August	68.18	39.8	1.713	58.66	41.4	1.417	44.08	38.5	1.145	55.79	40.4	1.381	38.94	37.7	1.033	46.76	38.3	1.221
September	67.53	39.4	1.714	59.94	41.8	1.434	44.94	39.7	1.132	55.86	40.1	1.393	40.49	38.6	1.049	48.27	38.9	1.241
October	70.29	40.7	1.727	59.47	42.0	1.416	45.45	39.8	1.142	55.40	39.8	1.392	41.36	39.2	1.055	46.85	37.6	1.246

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Tobacco manufac- tures—Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, syn- thetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
1949: Average.....	\$34.20	38.3	\$0.893	\$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
1950: Average.....	37.59	39.4	.954	48.95	39.6	1.236	45.01	38.9	1.157	45.09	38.8	1.162	49.28	40.1	1.229	48.00	40.1	1.197
1950: 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.....	34.53	35.6	.970	53.19	40.7	1.307	49.57	40.3	1.230	49.61	40.2	1.234	53.68	41.1	1.306	52.62	41.4	1.271
December.....	38.52	40.0	.963	53.57	40.8	1.313	49.90	40.6	1.229	49.90	40.5	1.232	54.36	41.4	1.313	53.33	41.7	1.279
1951: January.....	38.79	39.7	.977	53.59	40.6	1.320	49.61	40.5	1.225	49.73	40.4	1.231	54.39	41.3	1.317	53.37	41.6	1.283
February.....	35.85	34.7	1.033	53.94	40.8	1.322	50.02	40.6	1.232	49.98	40.5	1.234	54.22	41.2	1.316	53.54	41.7	1.284
March.....	37.81	35.3	1.071	53.34	40.5	1.317	49.94	40.5	1.233	50.02	40.5	1.235	53.72	41.2	1.304	53.29	41.5	1.284
April.....	38.84	35.8	1.085	52.87	39.9	1.325	49.64	40.1	1.238	49.93	40.2	1.242	53.95	40.9	1.319	52.64	41.0	1.284
May.....	41.72	38.0	1.098	51.37	38.8	1.324	48.05	39.0	1.232	48.39	38.9	1.244	52.10	39.9	1.320	51.57	40.1	1.286
June.....	43.07	38.8	1.110	51.07	38.6	1.323	47.78	38.5	1.241	47.81	38.4	1.245	52.10	39.5	1.319	50.63	39.4	1.285
July.....	41.00	36.8	1.114	49.58	37.7	1.315	46.70	37.6	1.242	46.92	37.6	1.248	50.25	38.3	1.312	48.74	38.2	1.276
August.....	34.99	37.5	.933	48.08	36.7	1.310	44.89	36.2	1.240	44.94	36.1	1.245	48.30	37.1	1.302	46.59	36.8	1.266
September.....	37.43	42.2	.887	48.74	36.9	1.321	45.52	36.3	1.254	45.67	36.3	1.258	48.75	37.1	1.314	47.27	36.9	1.281
October.....	39.47	42.9	.920	49.29	37.2	1.325	46.01	36.9	1.247	46.38	37.1	1.250	48.77	37.0	1.318	47.36	37.0	1.280
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery						
North			South									United States				North		
Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	
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
1950: Average.....	51.23	40.5	1.265	47.08	40.0	1.177	54.01	39.8	1.357	44.13	37.4	1.180	53.63	37.9	1.415	54.25	37.7	1.439
1950: 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.....	56.16	41.6	1.350	51.50	41.3	1.247	58.08	40.0	1.452	47.91	38.7	1.238	58.73	39.1	1.502	60.29	39.1	1.542
December.....	56.37	41.6	1.355	52.46	41.8	1.255	58.39	40.1	1.456	47.24	38.1	1.240	57.41	38.4	1.495	57.87	37.8	1.531
1951: January.....	56.61	41.5	1.364	52.25	41.6	1.256	58.88	40.3	1.461	47.94	37.9	1.265	59.25	38.3	1.547	61.01	37.5	1.627
February.....	57.08	41.6	1.372	52.46	41.7	1.258	57.10	39.3	1.453	49.24	38.8	1.269	61.11	39.2	1.559	63.05	38.4	1.642
March.....	56.02	40.8	1.373	52.33	41.6	1.258	57.28	40.0	1.432	48.54	38.1	1.274	60.45	38.6	1.566	63.17	38.1	1.658
April.....	54.96	40.0	1.374	52.04	41.4	1.257	58.69	40.2	1.460	46.76	36.7	1.274	57.16	36.5	1.566	59.19	35.7	1.658
May.....	54.13	39.6	1.367	50.90	40.3	1.263	57.35	39.2	1.463	45.04	35.3	1.276	55.14	35.1	1.571	56.70	34.2	1.658
June.....	54.25	39.6	1.370	49.72	39.4	1.262	58.16	39.7	1.465	45.18	35.6	1.269	54.01	34.8	1.552	55.18	34.0	1.623
July.....	51.60	38.0	1.358	47.86	38.2	1.253	57.47	39.2	1.466	44.57	35.4	1.259	54.01	35.3	1.530	54.48	34.2	1.593
August.....	48.82	35.9	1.360	45.99	37.0	1.243	55.84	38.3	1.458	44.44	35.3	1.259	53.75	35.2	1.527	54.32	34.4	1.579
September.....	51.09	36.6	1.396	46.05	36.9	1.321	56.39	38.1	1.480	44.84	35.5	1.263	54.30	35.4	1.534	55.12	34.6	1.593
October.....	55.53	36.8	1.509	46.17	36.3	1.272	55.68	36.3	1.272	55.68	36.3	1.272	55.68	36.3	1.534	55.12	34.6	1.593
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear						
South			United States			North			South									
Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	
1949: Average.....	\$50.31	38.2	\$1.317	\$31.45	35.5	\$0.886	\$35.06	37.7	\$0.930	\$30.78	35.1	\$0.877	\$40.96	38.1	\$1.075	\$36.34	36.2	\$1.004
1950: Average.....	53.33	38.2	1.396	34.94	35.8	.976	38.12	38.2	.998	34.37	35.4	.971	43.73	38.6	1.133	39.60	37.5	1.056
1950: 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.....	57.47	39.2	1.466	38.31	37.6	1.019	41.59	39.5	1.053	37.65	37.2	1.012	46.10	39.4	1.170	43.06	39.0	1.104
December.....	57.28	39.1	1.465	37.65	36.8	1.023	41.25	39.1	1.055	36.98	36.4	1.016	45.42	38.2	1.189	43.11	38.8	1.111
1951: January.....	57.65	38.9	1.482	37.73	36.6	1.031	40.93	38.4	1.066	37.21	36.3	1.025	47.46	38.9	1.220	43.13	38.3	1.126
February.....	59.38	39.8	1.492	38.79	37.3	1.040	41.90	38.8	1.080	38.15	37.0	1.031	48.30	39.4	1.226	44.29	39.4	1.124
March.....	58.12	38.9	1.494	38.17	36.6	1.043	41.70	38.5	1.083	37.47	36.2	1.035	47.93	39.0	1.229	44.12	38.8	1.137
April.....	55.65	37.2	1.496	35.46	34.1	1.040	41.37	38.2	1.083	34.30	33.3	1.030	48.03	38.8	1.238	43.55	38.3	1.137
May.....	53.84	35.7	1.508	34.31	32.8	1.046	40.51	37.3	1.086	32.94	31.8	1.036	46.37	38.2	1.214	41.27	36.3	1.137
June.....	53.39	35.5	1.504	35.80	34.0	1.053	40.26	36.8	1.094	34.87	33.4	1.044	46.41	38.2	1.215	41.99	36.8	1.141
July.....	53.83	36.1	1.491	35.39	34.0	1.041	38.20	35.5	1.076	34.85	33.7	1.034	45.26	37.5	1.207	40.55	35.6	1.139
August.....	53.41	35.7	1.496	35.32	33.7	1.048	39.71	36.6	1.085	34.42	33.1	1.040	46.27	37.8	1.224	40.91	35.7	1.146
September.....	53.55	35.7	1.500	35.64	34.2	1.042	41.32	37.7	1.096	34.57	33.6	1.029	46.56	37.7	1.235	41.65	36.0	1.157
October.....	57.52	35.5	1.057	37.52	35.5	1.057	47.59	38.1	1.249	42.47	36.3	1.170	47.59	38.1	1.249	42.47	36.3	1.170

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	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			Total: Apparel and other finished textile 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
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	\$41.89	35.8	\$1.170
1950: Average	\$53.87	40.9	\$1.317	\$62.33	41.5	\$1.502	\$62.72	41.1	\$1.526	\$52.37	40.6	\$1.290	\$51.05	35.9	\$1.422	\$43.68	36.4	\$1.200
1950: 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	45.51	37.3	1.220
1950: November	58.19	41.8	1.392	66.82	42.4	1.576	66.63	41.8	1.594	55.88	41.3	1.353	51.98	36.1	1.440	44.50	36.9	1.206
1950: December	58.88	42.0	1.402	67.28	42.1	1.598	66.90	41.4	1.616	56.59	41.7	1.357	56.83	38.4	1.480	45.88	36.5	1.257
1951: January	59.13	41.7	1.418	65.91	41.4	1.592	65.65	40.7	1.613	56.83	41.6	1.366	58.08	38.8	1.497	47.42	36.9	1.285
1951: February	60.12	42.4	1.418	67.25	41.9	1.605	66.30	41.0	1.617	56.11	40.9	1.372	59.45	39.4	1.509	48.38	37.5	1.290
1951: March	58.19	41.3	1.409	66.49	41.4	1.606	65.08	40.3	1.615	56.62	41.3	1.371	55.43	37.1	1.494	47.27	37.4	1.264
1951: April	56.18	39.7	1.415	64.76	40.4	1.603	62.83	39.0	1.611	55.70	40.6	1.372	50.69	35.5	1.513	44.97	36.5	1.232
1951: May	54.40	38.5	1.413	61.38	38.7	1.586	58.51	36.8	1.590	54.51	39.7	1.373	49.42	35.8	1.462	43.56	35.3	1.234
1951: June	55.97	39.5	1.417	59.48	37.6	1.582	56.43	35.6	1.585	54.55	39.7	1.374	51.73	35.0	1.478	44.05	35.3	1.248
1951: July	52.56	37.3	1.409	58.43	37.1	1.575	54.92	35.0	1.569	53.70	39.2	1.370	50.38	34.2	1.473	45.10	35.4	1.274
1951: August	51.01	36.0	1.417	58.59	37.2	1.575	54.46	34.8	1.565	52.32	38.3	1.366	47.18	33.2	1.421	46.11	35.8	1.288
1951: September	53.15	37.4	1.421	59.49	37.7	1.578	55.81	35.5	1.572	53.95	38.9	1.387	49.75	32.2	1.545	45.89	35.6	1.289
1951: October	55.12	38.6	1.428	60.33	38.7	1.559	58.48	37.2	1.572	54.14	38.7	1.399	49.77	33.4	1.490	43.57	34.5	1.263

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Men's and boy's suits and coats			Men's and boy's 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
1949: Average	\$46.67	34.7	\$1.345	\$33.30	36.2	\$0.920	\$33.37	36.0	\$0.927	\$34.91	35.7	\$0.978	\$27.44	35.5	\$0.773	\$49.69	34.7	\$1.432
1950: Average	\$50.22	36.9	\$1.361	\$36.43	36.8	0.990	\$36.26	36.7	0.988	\$39.43	37.8	1.043	\$31.34	35.9	0.873	\$49.41	34.7	1.424
1950: October	51.77	37.9	1.366	38.38	38.3	1.002	38.02	38.4	0.990	40.91	38.7	1.057	32.95	36.9	0.893	50.94	34.7	1.468
1950: November	52.57	37.9	1.387	38.53	37.7	1.022	39.35	38.2	1.030	40.32	38.0	1.061	32.18	36.6	0.904	48.37	34.6	1.398
1950: December	55.57	37.7	1.474	38.59	37.0	1.043	39.42	37.4	1.054	40.41	36.8	1.098	33.10	35.9	0.922	51.84	35.1	1.477
1951: January	55.23	37.6	1.469	39.11	37.0	1.057	39.09	36.6	1.068	41.78	37.4	1.117	33.38	36.2	0.922	55.01	36.0	1.528
1951: February	56.32	38.0	1.482	39.68	37.4	1.061	39.87	37.3	1.069	43.08	38.6	1.116	33.05	36.2	0.913	56.08	36.7	1.528
1951: March	57.13	38.6	1.480	40.17	37.9	1.060	40.05	37.5	1.068	43.69	38.8	1.126	34.91	37.7	0.926	52.49	35.9	1.462
1951: April	54.90	37.5	1.464	38.96	37.0	1.053	39.15	37.0	1.058	42.37	37.9	1.118	33.51	36.5	0.918	48.37	35.1	1.378
1951: May	53.29	36.3	1.468	37.28	35.5	1.050	36.96	34.9	1.059	38.86	35.1	1.107	33.56	36.4	0.922	47.30	34.3	1.379
1951: June	52.85	36.0	1.468	36.82	35.0	1.052	35.97	34.0	1.058	39.28	35.1	1.119	32.88	35.9	0.916	47.52	33.8	1.406
1951: July	52.82	36.2	1.459	36.15	34.4	1.051	35.30	33.4	1.057	38.61	35.1	1.100	32.62	35.3	0.924	52.35	34.9	1.500
1951: August	51.56	35.0	1.473	36.99	35.3	1.048	36.47	34.5	1.057	39.13	35.0	1.118	32.42	35.2	0.921	53.45	35.4	1.510
1951: September	52.23	35.1	1.488	37.67	35.5	1.061	37.91	35.3	1.074	39.38	35.0	1.125	31.54	34.1	0.925	51.35	34.3	1.497
1951: October	47.66	32.4	1.471	36.92	34.8	1.061	37.77	35.2	1.073	36.22	32.6	1.111	32.37	34.4	0.941	47.14	32.6	1.446

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	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
1949: Average	\$47.20	34.4	\$1.372	\$32.23	36.5	\$0.883	\$66.38	33.8	\$1.964	\$35.79	36.6	\$0.978	\$34.08	36.1	\$0.944	\$53.55	35.3	\$1.517
1950: Average	48.09	34.8	1.382	34.66	36.1	0.960	63.77	33.6	1.898	38.38	36.9	1.040	36.55	36.4	1.004	54.21	35.2	1.540
1950: October	47.66	33.8	1.410	36.43	37.4	0.974	66.25	33.8	1.960	41.76	39.1	1.068	40.16	38.8	1.035	53.27	35.0	1.522
1950: November	47.37	34.2	1.385	36.64	37.5	0.977	60.12	32.1	1.873	40.96	38.1	1.075	39.25	37.6	1.044	47.53	31.6	1.504
1950: December	49.81	35.2	1.415	35.58	35.9	0.991	67.07	34.2	1.961	39.28	36.3	1.082	37.10	35.5	1.045	51.82	33.8	1.533
1951: January	51.91	35.9	1.446	36.60	36.2	1.011	72.20	35.6	2.028	40.85	36.9	1.107	38.34	36.1	1.062	61.60	38.0	1.621
1951: February	52.56	36.3	1.448	39.74	38.7	1.027	73.39	35.8	2.050	42.81	38.5	1.112	40.84	38.2	1.069	68.84	41.1	1.675
1951: March	52.20	36.3	1.438	39.89	38.8	1.028	62.86	32.4	1.940	42.21	38.2	1.105	40.25	37.9	1.062	62.07	38.6	1.608
1951: April	50.65	35.1	1.443	39.13	38.1	1.027	53.79	30.6	1.758	40.88	36.8	1.111	39.77	37.1	1.072	52.94	34.2	1.548
1951: May	49.46	34.3	1.442	38.00	37.0	1.027	55.15	32.1	1.718	38.27	34.6	1.106	37.38	35.0	1.068	45.91	31.0	1.481
1951: June	48.92	34.5	1.418	37.22	36.1	1.031	55.71	31.0	1.797	38.99	35.0	1.114	38.52	35.8	1.076	49.42	32.9	1.502
1951: July	48.96	35.4	1.383	34.48	34.0	1.014	68.43	34.2	2.001	38.41	34.6	1.110	38.56	35.7	1.080	57.66	35.9	1.606
1951: August	52.16	35.8	1.457	37.19	36.5	1.019	66.97	33.5	1.999	39.55	35.5	1.114	38.66	35.9	1.077	59.35	36.5	1.626
1951: September	51.05	34.4	1.484	37.65	36.8	1.023	63.49	32.1	1.978	41.03	36.6	1.121	40.03	37.0	1.082	61.18	36.9	1.658
1951: October	47.66	32.8	1.453	36.42	35.5	1.026	56.20	29.3	1.918	41.77	37.0	1.129	40.95	37.5	1.092	52.77	33.4	1.580

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			
		Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
		Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			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	
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
1950: Average	38.98	36.5	1.068	43.45	36.7	1.184	42.06	38.2	1.101									55.31	41.0	1.349
1950: 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	46.05	37.5	1.228	42.86	38.1	1.125	38.81	36.8	1.041	43.30	38.9	1.113			57.03	41.0	1.391
December	40.26	36.3	1.109	45.09	36.9	1.222	43.55	38.3	1.137	39.29	37.6	1.045	43.90	39.2	1.120			57.59	41.4	1.391
1951: January	42.18	36.9	1.143	44.58	36.1	1.235	44.23	38.7	1.143	39.83	37.9	1.048	44.64	39.4	1.133			55.73	40.5	1.376
February	42.70	37.1	1.151	44.98	36.9	1.219	44.12	38.6	1.143	39.93	37.6	1.062	44.73	39.2	1.141			56.13	40.5	1.386
March	40.77	36.5	1.117	45.60	37.1	1.229	44.05	38.3	1.150	38.44	36.4	1.056	45.16	39.0	1.158			55.58	40.6	1.369
April	40.74	36.8	1.124	44.88	36.0	1.245	43.15	37.1	1.163	38.12	36.0	1.059	43.12	37.4	1.153			58.95	41.4	1.424
May	40.35	35.9	1.134	44.82	36.0	1.245	42.81	36.5	1.173	37.21	35.2	1.057	42.65	36.8	1.159			59.72	41.5	1.439
June	40.90	36.1	1.133	46.14	36.4	1.264	44.59	37.5	1.189	38.27	35.7	1.072	44.03	37.6	1.171			61.51	41.9	1.468
July	41.83	36.5	1.146	43.61	36.4	1.198	43.48	37.1	1.172	38.05	35.3	1.078	44.00	37.8	1.164			57.43	39.8	1.443
August	41.59	36.2	1.149	46.28	36.5	1.268	44.03	37.7	1.168	37.49	35.7	1.050	45.94	38.9	1.181			60.49	40.9	1.479
September	41.67	35.8	1.164	46.65	36.7	1.271	44.32	37.4	1.185	37.14	35.1	1.058	45.11	38.1	1.184			60.95	40.5	1.505
October	40.00	34.6	1.156	45.63	35.9	1.271	44.48	37.6	1.183	37.98	35.9	1.058	45.37	38.0	1.194			61.61	41.1	1.499
Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			
		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
		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			
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		
1950: Average	66.25	38.9	1.703	54.95	40.7	1.350	55.53	40.5	1.371	38.90	42.1	.924	70.43	38.7	1.820	60.62	43.2	1.401		
1950: 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	65.40	37.2	1.758	56.53	40.7	1.389	57.15	40.5	1.411	40.34	42.6	.947	72.96	38.5	1.895	63.12	43.5	1.451		
December	66.87	38.9	1.719	56.83	41.0	1.385	57.49	40.8	1.409	40.79	42.8	.953	73.68	38.7	1.904	64.84	43.9	1.477		
1951: January	61.99	37.3	1.662	54.84	40.0	1.371	55.54	39.9	1.392	40.11	42.0	.955	70.73	37.5	1.886	63.47	42.8	1.483		
February	64.10	38.2	1.678	55.30	39.9	1.386	56.00	39.8	1.407	40.05	41.5	.965	71.71	37.9	1.892	63.88	42.9	1.489		
March	57.93	36.3	1.596	55.06	40.1	1.373	55.58	39.9	1.393	40.34	41.8	.965	69.94	37.3	1.875	64.71	43.2	1.498		
April	71.10	39.0	1.823	58.49	41.1	1.423	59.16	41.0	1.443	41.82	42.8	.977	75.61	39.4	1.919	65.04	43.3	1.502		
May	71.64	39.0	1.837	59.22	41.3	1.434	59.95	41.2	1.455	41.81	43.1	.970	75.62	39.1	1.934	65.32	43.2	1.512		
June	77.10	41.7	1.849	60.92	41.5	1.468	61.79	41.5	1.489	41.12	42.0	.979	79.31	40.4	1.963	65.48	42.8	1.530		
July	62.55	35.7	1.752	57.46	39.6	1.451	58.17	39.6	1.469	40.62	41.7	.974	72.38	37.1	1.951	63.56	41.6	1.528		
August	74.57	40.2	1.855	60.29	40.6	1.485	61.06	40.6	1.504	41.02	41.9	.979	77.57	39.1	1.984	64.79	42.1	1.539		
September	70.81	38.8	1.825	60.79	40.1	1.516	61.52	40.0	1.538	41.37	41.7	.992	78.36	38.0	2.062	66.88	42.3	1.581		
October	77.11	42.0	1.836	60.68	40.4	1.502	61.38	40.3	1.523							67.80	42.8	1.584		
Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			
		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
		Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture			
														Total: Furniture and fixtures						
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
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	\$1.129		
1950: Average	59.05	43.2	1.367	46.03	40.7	1.311	46.56	41.5	1.122	47.07	41.4	1.137	53.67	41.9	1.281	51.91	41.9	1.289		
1950: 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	61.52	43.6	1.411	48.50	41.7	1.163	49.16	42.6	1.154	50.07	42.5	1.178	56.87	42.6	1.335	55.30	42.7	1.295		
December	61.89	43.4	1.426	48.43	41.5	1.167	49.43	42.8	1.155	50.16	42.4	1.183	56.77	42.3	1.342	54.78	42.2	1.298		
1951: January	60.09	42.2	1.424	48.31	41.4	1.167	49.37	42.6	1.159	50.51	42.2	1.197	56.93	41.8	1.362	54.75	41.7	1.313		
February	60.15	41.8	1.439	47.72	41.1	1.161	49.26	42.8	1.151	50.23	42.1	1.193	58.15	42.2	1.378	55.78	42.0	1.328		
March	61.19	42.2	1.450	48.51	41.5	1.169	49.62	42.7	1.162	50.54	42.4	1.192	58.67	42.3	1.387	56.37	42.1	1.339		
April	62.13	42.7	1.455	48.70	41.8	1.165	49.64	42.9	1.157	51.49	42.8	1.203	56.96	41.1	1.386	54.04	40.6	1.331		
May	62.32	42.6	1.463	49.27	41.9	1.176	49.82	42.8	1.164	51.72	42.5	1.217	56.28	40.4	1.393	52.96	39.7	1.334		
June	62.08	42.2	1.471	50.46	42.3	1.193	50.35	42.6	1.182	52.26	42.8	1.221	56.03	40.4	1.387	52.64	39.7	1.326		
July	60.64	41.1	1.473	48.63	40.9	1.189	49.27	41.3	1.193	50.75	41.7	1.217	55.74	39.7	1.404	51.91	38.8	1.338		
August	62.14	42.1	1.476	48.87	41.0	1.192	48.74	41.2	1.183	51.29	41.9	1.224	57.63	40.8	1.410	53.64	40.0	1.341		
September	63.22	42.4	1.491	49.77	41.2	1.208	49.55	41.5	1.194	52.58	42.1	1.249	58.50	41.2	1.420	55.46	40.9	1.356		
October	64.50	43.0	1.500	50.13	41.6	1.205	50.23	42.0	1.196	52.00	41.7	1.247	58.62	41.4	1.416	55.77	41.1	1.357		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	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
1949: Average	\$43.68	40.0	\$1.092	\$50.18	38.9	\$1.290	\$51.69	39.7	\$1.362	\$55.47	40.7	\$1.363	\$55.96	41.7	\$1.342	\$59.83	42.4	\$1.411
1950: Average	48.39	42.3	1.144	56.35	41.4	1.361	57.27	41.2	1.390	58.53	41.9	1.397	61.14	43.3	1.412	65.06	43.9	1.482
1950: 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	51.58	43.2	1.194	60.65	42.5	1.427	61.70	42.0	1.469	61.25	42.3	1.448	64.92	44.1	1.472	69.00	44.4	1.554
December	50.87	42.5	1.197	60.43	42.2	1.432	60.74	41.8	1.453	62.34	42.7	1.460	66.44	44.5	1.493	70.63	44.9	1.573
1951: January	51.06	42.2	1.210	57.06	39.9	1.430	61.02	41.4	1.474	63.00	42.2	1.493	65.96	43.8	1.506	70.89	44.7	1.586
February	52.31	42.7	1.225	58.92	41.0	1.437	59.70	40.5	1.474	64.33	42.6	1.510	65.36	43.4	1.506	70.49	44.5	1.584
March	52.11	42.4	1.229	59.68	41.3	1.445	64.24	42.6	1.508	64.63	42.8	1.510	66.16	43.7	1.514	70.80	44.7	1.584
April	50.84	41.4	1.228	55.88	38.7	1.444	58.00	39.7	1.461	64.52	42.5	1.518	66.38	43.7	1.519	71.37	44.8	1.593
May	49.73	40.5	1.228	53.91	37.1	1.453	57.29	39.0	1.469	64.20	42.1	1.525	65.92	43.4	1.519	70.96	44.6	1.591
June	49.45	40.2	1.230	55.11	37.8	1.458	56.47	39.6	1.426	63.82	42.1	1.516	65.56	43.1	1.521	70.84	44.3	1.599
July	47.50	38.9	1.221	54.37	37.6	1.446	58.84	39.2	1.501	64.30	41.7	1.542	65.44	42.8	1.529	71.73	44.5	1.612
August	50.10	40.6	1.234	55.59	38.5	1.444	57.97	39.3	1.475	65.92	42.5	1.561	64.84	42.6	1.522	70.38	44.1	1.596
September	50.80	41.0	1.239	58.39	40.3	1.449	62.12	40.6	1.530	65.12	41.8	1.558	65.57	42.8	1.532	71.07	44.2	1.608
October	51.46	41.6	1.237	60.35	41.0	1.472	61.66	40.3	1.530	65.06	42.0	1.549	66.07	42.9	1.540	72.16	44.6	1.618
Manufacturing—Continued																		
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	
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
1950: Average	57.96	43.0	1.348	55.48	42.0	1.321	72.98	38.8	1.881	80.00	36.9	2.168	74.18	39.5	1.878	64.08	39.1	1.639
1950: 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	62.16	44.4	1.400	59.07	42.9	1.377	74.52	39.2	1.901	82.29	37.2	2.212	76.07	39.7	1.916	64.52	39.1	1.650
December	63.70	44.7	1.425	60.26	43.2	1.395	76.42	39.8	1.920	85.42	38.1	2.242	76.81	39.8	1.930	66.33	39.6	1.675
1951: January	61.89	43.1	1.436	60.07	42.6	1.410	74.22	38.9	1.908	79.12	35.8	2.210	77.95	40.1	1.944	66.60	39.5	1.686
February	61.80	42.8	1.444	58.83	41.9	1.404	74.23	38.4	1.933	79.96	36.0	2.221	79.23	40.2	1.971	66.21	38.9	1.702
March	63.17	43.3	1.459	59.91	42.1	1.423	75.74	38.9	1.947	82.13	36.6	2.244	78.56	39.9	1.969	67.43	39.5	1.707
April	62.74	43.0	1.459	59.82	42.1	1.425	75.78	38.9	1.948	82.98	36.8	2.255	77.34	39.4	1.963	68.05	39.7	1.714
May	61.38	42.1	1.458	59.99	42.1	1.425	75.66	38.7	1.954	83.49	36.7	2.275	75.93	38.9	1.952	67.99	39.9	1.704
June	60.05	41.5	1.447	60.15	42.3	1.422	75.82	38.8	1.956	83.16	36.7	2.266	77.70	39.3	1.977	68.99	40.3	1.712
July	58.59	40.6	1.443	58.95	41.4	1.424	75.50	38.6	1.956	82.36	36.3	2.269	79.64	39.7	2.006	66.20	39.1	1.693
August	58.92	40.8	1.444	59.39	41.5	1.431	75.54	38.7	1.952	82.29	36.3	2.267	80.32	40.0	2.008	68.28	40.0	1.707
September	59.64	41.1	1.451	59.76	41.5	1.440	77.66	39.2	1.981	85.24	36.9	2.310	83.23	40.7	2.045	68.98	40.2	1.716
October	59.51	40.9	1.455	59.53	41.2	1.445	76.27	38.6	1.976	84.59	36.7	2.305	80.20	39.8	2.015	66.68	39.2	1.701
Manufacturing—Continued																		
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	
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
1950: Average	72.34	39.9	1.813	73.04	40.0	1.826	65.18	39.1	1.667	62.67	41.5	1.510	67.89	40.9	1.660	65.69	40.6	1.618
1950: 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	73.42	40.1	1.831	74.89	40.9	1.831	66.59	39.9	1.669	65.52	42.0	1.560	71.91	41.4	1.737	69.34	41.2	1.683
December	75.60	41.0	1.844	74.95	41.0	1.828	67.33	40.1	1.679	66.43	42.1	1.578	72.59	41.6	1.745	69.75	41.2	1.693
1951: January	74.58	40.6	1.837	73.79	39.8	1.854	67.31	39.9	1.687	66.99	42.0	1.595	73.13	41.2	1.775	70.11	41.0	1.710
February	73.24	39.4	1.859	75.33	40.2	1.874	66.81	38.8	1.722	67.17	41.8	1.607	73.79	41.5	1.778	70.26	40.8	1.722
March	75.52	40.3	1.874	74.85	40.2	1.862	68.17	39.2	1.739	67.54	41.9	1.612	73.65	41.4	1.779	71.15	41.2	1.727
April	74.76	40.0	1.869	76.52	40.4	1.894	67.60	39.3	1.720	67.84	41.8	1.623	73.69	41.4	1.780	71.82	41.3	1.739
May	74.60	39.7	1.879	74.79	39.7	1.884	67.69	39.4	1.718	68.14	41.7	1.634	74.53	41.8	1.783	72.07	41.3	1.745
June	74.86	39.8	1.881	75.95	40.1	1.894	67.11	39.2	1.712	68.72	41.7	1.648	75.50	41.9	1.802	72.48	41.3	1.755
July	74.86	39.8	1.881	76.42	40.2	1.901	66.44	38.9	1.708	69.01	41.6	1.659	76.36	42.0	1.818	73.06	41.3	1.769
August	74.77	39.9	1.874	77.09	40.3	1.913	65.96	38.8	1.700	68.18	41.5	1.643	76.03	42.1	1.806	71.67	41.0	1.748
September	76.91	40.5	1.899	78.46	40.8	1.923	67.71	39.3	1.723	68.39	41.7	1.640	76.14	41.7	1.826	72.62	40.8	1.780
October	74.86	39.4	1.900	76.10	40.2	1.893	67.31	39.0	1.726	68.22	41.8	1.632	76.73	42.0	1.827	71.03	40.2	1.767

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemical and allied products—Continued																	
	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
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
1950: Average	65.54	41.8	1.568	71.93	40.8	1.763	58.40	39.3	1.486	59.59	40.9	1.457	64.80	42.3	1.532	47.00	41.3	1.138
1950: 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	69.20	42.4	1.632	76.63	41.2	1.860	61.10	39.6	1.543	62.00	41.5	1.494	66.79	42.3	1.579	47.31	41.0	1.154
December	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.03	41.3	1.841	61.26	39.7	1.543	62.75	41.5	1.512	66.90	42.1	1.589	48.72	41.5	1.174
1951: January	72.08	42.7	1.688	75.19	40.6	1.852	61.61	39.7	1.552	61.60	41.4	1.488	68.61	42.8	1.603	49.96	42.3	1.181
February	70.72	41.5	1.704	76.97	40.9	1.882	61.39	39.3	1.562	61.96	41.5	1.493	69.05	42.6	1.621	48.42	41.0	1.181
March	71.61	42.0	1.705	77.12	41.0	1.881	62.29	39.5	1.577	62.28	41.6	1.497	69.07	42.4	1.629	50.56	42.7	1.184
April	72.21	42.3	1.707	78.00	41.4	1.884	62.81	39.7	1.582	63.08	41.8	1.509	68.79	42.1	1.634	50.98	42.2	1.208
May	72.20	42.1	1.715	78.87	41.6	1.896	63.08	39.8	1.585	62.17	41.2	1.509	68.83	42.1	1.635	53.29	42.8	1.245
June	72.15	41.9	1.722	78.40	41.2	1.903	62.69	39.6	1.583	62.36	41.3	1.510	68.54	42.0	1.632	52.96	42.0	1.261
July	73.91	42.6	1.735	79.32	41.1	1.930	63.32	39.5	1.603	61.63	40.2	1.533	68.84	41.8	1.647	54.36	42.6	1.276
August	72.36	41.9	1.727	79.12	41.1	1.925	62.53	39.4	1.587	62.00	40.6	1.527	68.35	41.7	1.639	52.67	41.6	1.266
September	74.93	42.6	1.759	78.13	40.4	1.934	63.54	39.1	1.625	61.86	40.3	1.535	68.19	41.2	1.655	54.15	42.5	1.274
October	72.35	41.2	1.756	76.22	39.8	1.915	62.15	38.6	1.610	63.56	40.9	1.554	68.47	41.2	1.662	52.96	42.0	1.261
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal									
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	
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
1950: Average	53.46	45.5	1.175	64.41	41.5	1.552	71.81	41.7	1.722	75.01	40.9	1.834	77.93	40.4	1.929	62.85	39.7	1.583
1950: 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	55.58	46.9	1.185	66.89	41.7	1.604	75.85	42.4	1.789	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.64	40.7	2.006	63.60	40.0	1.590
December	56.72	46.8	1.212	68.75	42.1	1.633	77.82	42.9	1.814	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.03	40.7	1.991	67.54	40.2	1.680
1951: January	56.90	46.0	1.237	69.13	42.0	1.646	76.83	42.4	1.812	79.58	41.0	1.941	82.95	40.7	2.038	68.82	40.2	1.712
February	56.36	44.8	1.258	70.05	42.3	1.656	79.36	43.2	1.837	78.44	40.6	1.932	81.28	40.2	2.022	69.63	40.2	1.732
March	56.28	43.9	1.282	69.96	42.3	1.654	79.64	43.0	1.852	78.93	40.6	1.944	81.89	40.2	2.037	68.08	39.4	1.728
April	58.39	44.4	1.315	68.68	41.8	1.643	75.87	41.3	1.837	81.33	41.2	1.974	84.87	40.9	2.075	68.96	40.0	1.724
May	59.22	43.9	1.349	68.02	41.5	1.639	74.05	40.6	1.824	81.31	40.9	1.988	84.77	40.5	2.093	69.12	40.0	1.728
June	60.43	44.3	1.364	68.14	41.4	1.646	75.48	40.8	1.850	81.20	40.7	1.995	84.76	40.4	2.098	70.42	40.1	1.756
July	61.59	44.5	1.384	68.68	41.4	1.659	76.40	40.9	1.868	84.06	41.8	2.011	87.94	41.6	2.114	70.88	40.5	1.750
August	59.81	44.4	1.347	68.19	41.3	1.651	75.91	40.9	1.856	80.55	40.6	1.984	83.70	40.2	2.082	68.77	39.5	1.741
September	58.51	48.0	1.219	69.51	41.5	1.675	77.04	41.2	1.870	83.01	41.4	2.005	86.52	41.2	2.100	69.32	39.1	1.773
October	58.70	49.2	1.193	69.93	41.5	1.685	77.60	41.1	1.888	81.03	40.7	1.991	84.11	40.3	2.087	67.98	39.0	1.743
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products									Leather and leather products						
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	
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
1950: Average	66.78	44.7	1.494	64.42	40.9	1.575	72.48	39.8	1.821	52.21	40.1	1.302	59.76	42.2	1.416	44.56	37.6	1.185
1950: 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	69.15	44.9	1.540	66.52	41.5	1.603	73.70	40.1	1.838	54.52	42.0	1.298	62.71	42.6	1.472	45.94	37.5	1.225
December	69.67	44.6	1.562	68.76	41.6	1.653	76.21	39.9	1.910	59.34	42.6	1.393	64.29	42.8	1.502	47.26	38.3	1.234
1951: January	68.08	43.7	1.558	66.78	40.4	1.653	73.69	38.4	1.919	57.53	41.6	1.383	63.06	41.9	1.505	48.30	38.7	1.248
February	67.68	43.3	1.563	63.37	38.9	1.629	66.95	35.5	1.886	55.87	40.6	1.376	61.95	41.3	1.500	49.43	39.2	1.261
March	68.97	43.9	1.571	65.88	40.0	1.647	71.40	37.6	1.899	58.17	41.4	1.405	63.13	41.7	1.514	48.73	38.4	1.269
April	69.10	43.9	1.574	65.96	40.0	1.649	70.15	37.0	1.896	59.82	42.1	1.421	63.81	41.9	1.523	46.65	36.5	1.278
May	69.73	44.3	1.574	68.56	41.3	1.660	75.92	39.4	1.927	61.48	42.9	1.433	64.09	42.5	1.508	45.38	35.4	1.282
June	67.69	43.2	1.567	71.27	41.9	1.701	82.44	41.7	1.977	59.98	42.3	1.418	64.47	42.0	1.535	46.90	36.7	1.278
July	69.09	43.7	1.581	70.81	41.0	1.727	83.67	41.4	2.021	54.68	39.0	1.402	63.29	41.1	1.540	47.12	37.1	1.270
August	70.68	44.4	1.592	69.52	40.7	1.708	82.07	41.2	1.992	57.04	40.8	1.398	61.42	40.3	1.524	46.19	36.4	1.269
September	72.19	44.7	1.615	70.39	40.9	1.721	82.24	41.1	2.001	56.02	40.1	1.397	63.22	41.0	1.542	45.95	35.9	1.280
October	72.67	44.8	1.622	68.37	40.1	1.705	78.53	39.8	1.973	56.28	40.0	1.407	62.22	40.4	1.540	45.55	35.5	1.283

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	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	A g. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1950: Average	\$7.21	39.7	\$1.441	\$1.99	36.9	\$1.138	\$44.85	38.5	\$1.165	\$9.20	41.2	\$1.437	\$61.58	40.3	\$1.528	\$6.36	39.8	\$1.416
1950: 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
1950: November	59.79	40.4	1.480	42.23	36.0	1.173	47.96	39.7	1.208	63.66	42.3	1.505	67.03	41.3	1.623	59.94	40.5	1.480
1950: December	61.17	40.7	1.503	44.02	37.4	1.177	48.06	39.3	1.223	63.60	42.2	1.507	65.89	41.0	1.607	60.29	40.9	1.474
1951: January	61.58	40.7	1.513	45.88	38.3	1.198	47.89	38.9	1.231	63.48	41.6	1.526	66.10	40.6	1.628	60.95	40.5	1.505
1951: February	62.52	40.6	1.540	46.99	38.8	1.211	48.82	39.4	1.239	63.15	41.3	1.529	65.04	40.3	1.614	58.82	39.5	1.489
1951: March	60.71	39.6	1.533	46.43	37.9	1.225	48.52	39.0	1.244	64.53	41.9	1.540	66.17	41.0	1.614	59.84	40.0	1.496
1951: April	60.49	39.1	1.547	43.65	35.4	1.233	47.27	38.0	1.244	65.09	42.1	1.546	66.91	41.3	1.620	61.32	41.1	1.492
1951: May	59.71	38.6	1.547	41.70	33.9	1.230	47.43	37.7	1.258	65.11	41.9	1.554	65.81	40.4	1.629	60.53	40.3	1.502
1951: June	60.30	38.8	1.554	43.79	35.6	1.230	48.24	38.5	1.253	65.25	41.8	1.561	65.97	40.4	1.633	59.89	39.9	1.501
1951: July	59.44	38.5	1.544	44.39	36.3	1.223	47.85	38.4	1.246	65.04	41.4	1.571	67.14	40.4	1.662	61.44	40.5	1.517
1951: August	58.94	38.1	1.547	43.29	35.4	1.223	47.88	38.3	1.250	64.74	41.5	1.560	63.19	39.2	1.612	58.45	39.1	1.495
1951: September	58.87	38.3	1.537	42.73	34.6	1.235	48.28	38.2	1.264	65.49	41.5	1.578	65.84	39.9	1.650	63.99	41.1	1.557
1951: October	60.22	38.8	1.552	41.81	33.8	1.237	47.80	38.0	1.258	65.75	41.8	1.573	65.89	40.4	1.631	65.41	42.5	1.539
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Year and month	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
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
1950: Average	\$3.71	39.7	\$1.353	\$6.13	41.7	\$1.442	\$4.19	40.5	\$1.338	\$3.75	42.9	\$1.253	\$2.17	39.7	\$1.314	\$2.16	37.5	\$1.391
1950: 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
1950: November	61.15	41.4	1.477	62.10	42.1	1.475	57.86	41.3	1.401	57.51	43.7	1.316	54.14	39.2	1.381	57.47	39.8	1.444
1950: December	58.84	41.0	1.435	62.43	41.9	1.490	58.25	41.4	1.407	57.16	43.5	1.314	53.98	39.2	1.377	56.84	38.8	1.465
1951: January	57.10	39.9	1.431	62.45	41.3	1.512	59.00	41.2	1.432	55.88	42.3	1.321	56.50	40.3	1.402	57.05	38.6	1.478
1951: February	57.14	39.9	1.432	62.93	41.7	1.509	57.65	40.4	1.427	54.24	41.5	1.307	54.86	39.3	1.396	57.69	38.9	1.483
1951: March	58.55	41.0	1.428	64.08	42.1	1.522	59.93	41.3	1.451	57.34	42.6	1.346	56.00	39.8	1.407	58.64	39.3	1.492
1951: April	57.96	40.9	1.417	64.08	41.8	1.533	60.78	41.6	1.461	58.94	43.4	1.358	57.31	40.3	1.422	58.65	39.1	1.500
1951: May	56.25	39.5	1.424	65.35	42.0	1.556	61.68	42.1	1.465	60.02	44.0	1.364	58.90	41.1	1.433	57.26	38.1	1.503
1951: June	56.34	39.4	1.430	65.71	41.8	1.572	61.51	41.9	1.468	59.25	43.6	1.359	57.47	40.3	1.426	57.04	37.8	1.509
1951: July	60.16	40.9	1.471	65.78	41.4	1.589	60.96	41.5	1.469	58.49	43.2	1.354	55.57	38.7	1.436	55.37	36.5	1.517
1951: August	56.56	39.5	1.432	66.72	42.2	1.581	61.63	41.9	1.471	58.71	43.2	1.359	59.30	40.7	1.457	57.04	37.4	1.525
1951: September	57.67	39.8	1.449	66.68	41.7	1.599	62.23	41.6	1.496	59.04	43.0	1.373	60.20	40.0	1.505	57.03	37.3	1.529
1951: October	56.17	39.2	1.433	66.39	42.1	1.577	63.52	42.4	1.498	59.91	43.6	1.374	63.09	41.7	1.513	57.80	37.8	1.529
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Year and month	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, 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
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
1950: Average	\$2.64	45.0	\$1.392	\$1.15	43.9	\$1.393	\$0.94	41.4	\$1.472	\$7.24	40.8	\$1.648	\$7.47	39.9	\$1.691	\$5.32	41.9	\$1.559
1950: 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
1950: November	65.57	45.6	1.438	63.64	44.1	1.443	66.55	43.1	1.544	70.14	41.8	1.678	69.03	40.8	1.692	69.23	43.0	1.610
1950: December	66.23	45.8	1.466	65.19	44.9	1.452	67.03	43.3	1.548	74.36	42.3	1.758	75.21	41.1	1.830	72.37	44.1	1.641
1951: January	64.68	44.3	1.460	63.32	43.4	1.459	67.25	43.0	1.564	74.42	41.6	1.789	76.41	40.6	1.882	71.66	43.3	1.655
1951: February	65.37	44.2	1.479	63.19	42.9	1.473	66.96	42.3	1.583	73.12	41.1	1.779	74.16	40.0	1.854	71.48	42.8	1.670
1951: March	66.74	45.0	1.483	65.61	44.3	1.481	67.76	42.3	1.602	75.11	41.8	1.797	77.35	41.3	1.873	73.31	43.3	1.693
1951: April	67.80	45.5	1.490	66.14	44.6	1.483	67.85	42.3	1.604	75.70	42.1	1.798	77.92	41.6	1.873	72.93	43.1	1.692
1951: May	68.26	45.6	1.497	67.51	45.4	1.487	68.72	42.5	1.617	75.02	41.7	1.799	76.90	41.1	1.871	72.46	42.8	1.693
1951: June	69.13	45.9	1.506	67.80	45.5	1.490	68.29	42.0	1.626	76.03	41.8	1.819	78.70	41.4	1.901	72.08	42.5	1.696
1951: July	69.14	45.7	1.513	69.07	46.2	1.495	67.32	41.4	1.626	74.76	41.1	1.819	77.64	40.8	1.903	70.22	41.6	1.688
1951: August	70.34	46.4	1.516	69.49	45.9	1.514	67.93	41.7	1.629	73.70	40.9	1.802	75.25	40.2	1.872	70.85	41.9	1.691
1951: September	70.57	46.4	1.521	69.81	46.2	1.511	67.69	41.5	1.631	74.89	40.9	1.831	76.75	40.1	1.914	71.36	41.9	1.703
1951: October	70.78	46.2	1.532	69.64	46.0	1.514	67.48	41.4	1.630	74.37	41.0	1.814	74.96	40.0	1.874	71.86	42.0	1.711

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	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
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
1950: Average	65.06	42.3	1.538	65.46	41.3	1.585	65.43	41.1	1.592	63.71	41.0	1.554	62.37	40.9	1.525	63.97	40.9	1.564
1950: 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
1950: November	69.18	43.4	1.594	69.28	42.5	1.630	69.17	42.2	1.639	67.73	41.0	1.652	66.30	40.9	1.621	68.84	41.0	1.679
1950: December	71.97	44.4	1.621	72.03	43.6	1.652	72.31	43.3	1.670	69.47	41.7	1.666	67.97	41.6	1.634	70.01	41.7	1.679
1951: January	70.63	43.6	1.620	71.52	42.7	1.675	73.19	42.8	1.710	70.67	41.5	1.703	69.93	41.5	1.685	69.41	41.0	1.693
1951: February	69.90	42.7	1.637	70.89	42.5	1.668	74.48	43.2	1.724	69.18	41.3	1.675	68.06	41.2	1.652	69.21	41.0	1.688
1951: March	72.17	43.4	1.663	73.40	43.1	1.703	74.61	43.1	1.731	69.14	41.3	1.674	68.72	41.5	1.656	69.66	41.1	1.695
1951: April	70.88	42.8	1.656	74.73	43.4	1.722	75.65	43.4	1.743	70.18	41.9	1.675	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.19	41.8	1.703
1951: May	70.75	42.7	1.657	73.23	42.5	1.723	74.90	42.8	1.750	70.18	41.8	1.679	69.35	41.8	1.659	71.06	41.7	1.704
1951: June	70.47	42.5	1.658	71.20	41.3	1.724	76.29	43.3	1.762	70.73	41.9	1.688	69.72	41.7	1.672	72.63	42.4	1.713
1951: July	68.15	41.3	1.650	69.37	40.9	1.696	74.45	42.3	1.760	69.90	40.9	1.709	68.26	40.2	1.698	72.93	42.4	1.720
1951: August	68.81	41.5	1.658	71.39	41.6	1.716	74.99	42.9	1.748	70.46	41.4	1.702	69.84	41.4	1.687	71.39	41.6	1.716
1951: September	68.64	41.2	1.666	71.46	41.4	1.726	75.67	42.8	1.768	69.32	40.8	1.699	68.66	40.7	1.687	70.70	41.2	1.716
1951: October	69.93	41.7	1.677	71.43	41.1	1.738	76.02	42.9	1.772	71.15	42.0	1.694	71.27	42.4	1.681	71.39	41.6	1.716
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
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	
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
1950: Average	66.75	41.9	1.593	70.24	42.7	1.645	59.99	40.1	1.496	67.65	41.5	1.630	71.27	41.9	1.701	74.09	41.6	1.781
1950: 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
1950: November	69.18	41.7	1.659	71.48	41.8	1.710	64.43	40.6	1.587	72.80	42.8	1.701	76.65	43.8	1.760	82.86	44.1	1.879
1950: December	72.46	43.0	1.685	76.08	43.9	1.733	66.01	40.9	1.614	75.47	43.6	1.731	77.60	43.4	1.788	81.11	43.4	1.869
1951: January	67.98	40.9	1.662	68.87	40.8	1.688	64.68	40.1	1.613	72.33	42.1	1.718	77.94	42.8	1.821	82.34	43.2	1.906
1951: February	68.30	40.8	1.674	69.52	40.7	1.708	64.96	40.1	1.620	72.70	42.0	1.731	76.83	42.1	1.825	81.49	42.6	1.913
1951: March	68.21	40.7	1.676	70.05	40.8	1.717	64.08	39.7	1.614	73.12	42.0	1.741	78.17	42.3	1.848	83.87	43.5	1.928
1951: April	68.09	40.6	1.677	70.14	40.9	1.715	62.83	39.0	1.611	73.52	42.3	1.738	79.22	42.8	1.851	85.78	43.9	1.954
1951: May	67.91	40.4	1.681	69.15	40.3	1.716	63.99	39.4	1.624	73.85	42.2	1.750	78.90	42.6	1.852	84.41	43.4	1.945
1951: June	69.37	40.9	1.696	72.22	41.6	1.736	63.29	38.9	1.627	73.57	41.8	1.760	80.31	42.9	1.872	85.91	43.7	1.966
1951: July	68.76	40.4	1.702	71.92	41.5	1.733	62.33	37.8	1.649	71.43	40.7	1.755	78.32	42.2	1.856	82.15	42.3	1.942
1951: August	67.15	39.9	1.683	69.53	40.4	1.721	62.17	38.4	1.619	72.73	41.3	1.761	78.51	42.3	1.856	83.22	42.7	1.949
1951: September	67.43	39.9	1.690	69.44	40.3	1.723	63.40	38.8	1.634	75.46	42.3	1.784	79.15	41.9	1.889	83.78	42.4	1.976
1951: October	68.57	40.5	1.693	70.36	40.6	1.733	64.20	39.9	1.609	75.97	42.3	1.796	80.41	42.5	1.892	86.70	43.5	1.993
Manufacturing—Continued																		
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	
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
1950: Average	73.79	42.9	1.720	63.42	41.4	1.532	60.90	41.6	1.464	61.01	41.5	1.470	55.54	41.7	1.332	61.31	41.2	1.488
1950: 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
1950: November	78.80	45.0	1.751	66.20	41.9	1.580	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.09	42.0	1.526	60.56	43.1	1.405	67.31	42.9	1.569
1950: December	80.36	44.4	1.810	68.26	42.4	1.610	63.07	42.1	1.498	67.12	43.0	1.561	62.57	43.6	1.435	68.59	43.3	1.584
1951: January	81.95	44.2	1.854	67.80	41.8	1.622	63.26	41.0	1.543	65.44	42.0	1.558	60.99	42.5	1.435	68.51	42.9	1.597
1951: February	79.42	43.0	1.847	68.18	41.7	1.635	63.36	40.2	1.576	66.25	42.2	1.570	61.72	42.8	1.442	69.74	43.1	1.618
1951: March	79.15	42.6	1.858	69.55	42.1	1.652	64.07	40.4	1.586	66.49	42.0	1.583	60.40	42.0	1.438	70.58	43.3	1.630
1951: April	80.46	43.4	1.854	69.51	42.0	1.655	63.95	40.4	1.583	66.40	42.0	1.581	61.21	42.3	1.447	70.42	43.2	1.630
1951: May	79.35	42.8	1.854	69.18	41.8	1.655	64.83	40.8	1.589	66.33	41.9	1.583	60.11	41.8	1.438	70.31	42.9	1.639
1951: June	80.44	42.9	1.875	69.43	41.8	1.661	64.95	40.8	1.592	67.13	41.8	1.606	60.55	41.5	1.459	70.39	43.0	1.637
1951: July	81.00	43.5	1.862	67.98	41.0	1.658	66.68	41.6	1.603	65.47	41.1	1.593	58.65	40.7	1.441	68.50	42.1	1.627
1951: August	79.09	42.8	1.848	68.68	41.3	1.663	69.69	42.7	1.632	65.84	41.2	1.598	59.18	40.7	1.454	69.32	42.5	1.631
1951: September	79.63	42.4	1.878	69.89	41.6	1.680	72.35	43.3	1.671	66.46	41.2	1.613	60.69	41.4	1.466	68.93	41.8	1.649
1951: October	78.90	42.1	1.874	70.39	41.7	1.688	69.34	41.9	1.655	66.86	41.3	1.610	60.00	40.9	1.467	69.60	41.9	1.661

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, 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. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1950: Average	62.65	41.6	1.506	63.91	41.1	1.555	67.64	41.6	1.626	61.20	40.8	1.500	63.29	41.1	1.540	63.23	41.3	1.531
1950: 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
1950: November	63.97	41.3	1.549	67.27	41.6	1.617	72.85	42.6	1.710	63.67	41.0	1.553	66.25	42.2	1.570	65.80	42.1	1.563
1950: December	68.09	42.8	1.591	68.88	42.1	1.636	74.13	43.1	1.720	65.49	41.5	1.578	67.87	42.0	1.616	67.55	41.7	1.620
1951: January	65.41	41.4	1.580	68.85	41.4	1.663	74.07	42.4	1.747	65.28	40.7	1.604	69.17	42.2	1.639	68.64	41.7	1.646
1951: February	66.14	41.6	1.590	69.60	41.5	1.677	75.40	42.6	1.770	66.13	41.0	1.613	69.43	42.0	1.653	68.64	41.4	1.658
1951: March	66.41	41.4	1.604	70.89	41.9	1.692	76.75	42.9	1.789	67.52	41.5	1.627	70.51	42.4	1.663	69.47	41.7	1.666
1951: April	66.41	41.4	1.604	70.22	41.5	1.692	76.35	42.7	1.788	66.67	41.0	1.626	71.86	42.7	1.683	71.02	42.0	1.691
1951: May	66.24	41.4	1.600	69.67	41.2	1.691	75.45	42.2	1.788	65.73	40.6	1.619	71.57	42.7	1.676	71.53	42.5	1.683
1951: June	67.56	41.4	1.632	69.50	41.2	1.687	76.01	42.8	1.776	64.80	40.1	1.616	71.44	42.6	1.677	72.20	42.8	1.687
1951: July	66.14	40.8	1.621	67.40	39.6	1.702	74.13	41.0	1.808	62.34	38.6	1.615	69.93	41.7	1.677	70.17	41.4	1.695
1951: August	66.30	40.9	1.621	67.23	39.9	1.685	70.92	39.8	1.782	64.24	39.9	1.610	71.95	42.7	1.685	72.89	42.8	1.703
1951: September	66.75	40.8	1.636	69.60	40.7	1.710	75.84	41.4	1.832	65.08	40.2	1.619	73.10	42.9	1.704	73.61	43.1	1.708
1951: October	67.53	41.2	1.639	69.97	40.8	1.715	74.97	40.9	1.833	66.46	40.8	1.629	73.06	42.8	1.707	73.10	42.6	1.716
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)—Continued																		Machinery (except electrical)
Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping coating and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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
1950: Average	62.16	40.6	1.531	62.14	41.1	1.512	64.22	41.3	1.555	66.15	41.5	1.594	64.76	41.7	1.553	67.21	41.8	1.608
1950: 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
1950: November	65.92	42.2	1.562	64.96	41.8	1.554	66.77	41.5	1.600	68.64	41.6	1.650	67.85	42.3	1.604	72.03	43.0	1.675
1950: December	68.15	42.2	1.615	66.81	42.1	1.587	68.71	42.1	1.632	70.64	42.2	1.674	70.01	42.9	1.632	74.20	43.7	1.698
1951: January	68.02	41.6	1.635	66.70	41.3	1.615	67.93	41.6	1.633	69.51	41.5	1.675	68.75	42.0	1.637	74.47	43.4	1.716
1951: February	69.14	41.8	1.654	68.83	42.1	1.635	67.86	41.2	1.647	69.76	41.3	1.689	68.84	41.9	1.643	75.08	43.5	1.726
1951: March	70.18	42.3	1.659	69.01	41.9	1.647	69.56	41.6	1.672	71.47	41.6	1.718	71.05	42.8	1.660	76.43	43.8	1.745
1951: April	71.48	42.7	1.674	71.30	42.8	1.666	68.14	40.8	1.670	70.23	41.0	1.713	71.47	43.0	1.692	78.78	43.9	1.749
1951: May	70.89	42.5	1.668	70.52	42.2	1.671	67.43	40.4	1.669	68.92	40.4	1.706	70.76	42.5	1.665	76.30	43.6	1.750
1951: June	70.72	42.4	1.668	69.76	41.7	1.673	68.67	40.8	1.683	71.07	41.2	1.725	70.89	42.6	1.684	76.65	43.5	1.762
1951: July	70.09	42.3	1.657	68.59	41.0	1.673	66.74	39.4	1.694	68.69	39.5	1.739	69.47	41.6	1.670	75.42	43.0	1.764
1951: August	71.56	42.8	1.672	70.05	41.6	1.684	67.06	39.8	1.685	68.76	39.7	1.732	69.22	41.6	1.684	75.94	43.0	1.766
1951: September	74.29	43.6	1.704	70.30	41.4	1.698	68.68	40.4	1.700	70.58	40.4	1.747	70.10	41.9	1.673	77.16	43.2	1.786
1951: October	73.52	43.4	1.694	72.80	42.3	1.721	69.33	40.4	1.716	71.18	40.4	1.762	71.49	42.4	1.686	77.77	43.4	1.792
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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
1950: Average	69.43	40.7	1.706	64.60	40.1	1.611	66.09	40.3	1.640	62.57	39.8	1.572	65.97	42.4	1.556	71.54	43.2	1.656
1950: 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
1950: November	74.57	42.2	1.767	67.51	40.4	1.671	69.50	41.1	1.691	64.69	39.4	1.642	70.31	43.4	1.620	78.23	45.3	1.727
1950: December	78.29	43.4	1.804	70.79	41.4	1.710	73.68	42.1	1.750	66.78	40.5	1.649	71.70	43.8	1.637	80.58	46.1	1.748
1951: January	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.84	41.1	1.748	74.70	41.8	1.787	68.06	40.2	1.693	73.06	43.8	1.668	81.31	46.2	1.760
1951: February	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.28	40.8	1.747	73.50	41.2	1.784	68.47	40.3	1.699	74.18	44.1	1.682	82.99	46.7	1.777
1951: March	80.56	43.5	1.852	73.06	41.0	1.782	74.52	40.9	1.822	71.23	41.1	1.733	74.13	44.1	1.681	83.69	46.7	1.792
1951: April	80.44	43.6	1.845	73.69	41.1	1.793	75.74	41.3	1.834	71.25	40.9	1.742	75.62	44.8	1.688	84.87	47.1	1.802
1951: May	79.38	43.0	1.846	73.29	40.9	1.792	75.73	41.2	1.838	70.39	40.5	1.738	75.63	44.7	1.692	85.07	47.0	1.810
1951: June	79.91	43.1	1.854	74.21	41.0	1.810	75.73	41.0	1.847	72.54	41.1	1.765	74.61	44.2	1.688	85.08	46.8	1.818
1951: July	77.05	41.9	1.839	73.36	40.8	1.798	75.13	40.9	1.837	71.66	40.9	1.752	73.63	43.7	1.685	83.57	46.3	1.805
1951: August	78.91	42.4	1.861	72.41	39.7	1.824	74.85	38.6	1.939	70.64	40.6	1.740	74.94	44.5	1.684	85.23	46.5	1.833
1951: September	78.86	41.9	1.882	74.91	40.1	1.868	78.64	40.0	1.966	72.52	40.4	1.795	74.86	44.4	1.686	86.30	46.5	1.856
1951: October	79.93	42.2	1.894	74.20	40.7	1.823	77.15	41.3	1.868	71.69	40.3	1.779	74.87	44.3	1.690	89.16	47.4	1.881

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	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
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
1950: Average	69.72	43.2	1.614	70.54	42.7	1.652	74.69	43.5	1.717	65.74	41.9	1.569	66.33	41.9	1.583	66.95	41.1	1.629
1950: 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	77.51	45.7	1.696	73.69	43.4	1.698	81.26	45.6	1.782	70.86	43.1	1.644	72.23	43.8	1.649	71.11	42.2	1.685
December	80.86	46.9	1.724	76.51	44.2	1.731	82.30	45.9	1.793	73.25	44.1	1.661	74.49	44.5	1.674	73.27	42.9	1.708
1951: January	81.78	47.3	1.729	76.91	43.5	1.768	82.62	45.8	1.804	73.80	43.9	1.681	74.32	44.0	1.689	71.82	42.1	1.706
February	82.65	47.5	1.740	79.83	44.6	1.790	84.17	46.4	1.814	74.59	43.9	1.699	75.19	44.1	1.705	72.46	42.4	1.709
March	82.90	47.4	1.749	80.28	44.7	1.796	85.69	46.8	1.831	75.15	44.1	1.704	75.71	44.2	1.713	72.97	42.3	1.725
April	84.13	47.8	1.760	82.58	45.7	1.807	86.76	47.1	1.842	76.01	44.5	1.708	77.15	44.7	1.726	73.01	42.2	1.730
May	84.38	47.7	1.769	82.17	45.6	1.802	87.05	46.8	1.860	74.55	43.8	1.702	77.59	44.8	1.732	73.08	42.0	1.740
June	83.99	47.4	1.772	82.08	45.4	1.808	88.27	47.0	1.878	75.37	44.0	1.713	78.00	44.8	1.741	73.46	42.0	1.749
July	81.84	46.9	1.745	80.95	44.8	1.807	86.25	46.0	1.875	74.00	43.4	1.705	75.04	44.4	1.729	72.57	41.4	1.753
August	84.64	47.1	1.797	81.00	44.9	1.804	87.46	46.4	1.885	73.14	43.0	1.701	76.56	44.0	1.740	73.67	41.6	1.771
September	83.43	46.3	1.802	83.95	45.6	1.841	91.34	47.5	1.923	74.39	43.2	1.722	78.06	44.1	1.770	74.38	41.6	1.788
October	88.44	47.7	1.854	86.86	47.0	1.848	92.20	47.7	1.933	74.09	42.9	1.727	77.61	43.7	1.776	75.00	41.9	1.790
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
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	\$57.53	38.1	\$1.510
1950: Average	71.70	40.9	1.753	62.08	41.5	1.496	67.26	41.7	1.613	66.42	41.1	1.616	66.15	42.0	1.575	68.55	42.5	1.613
1950: 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	72.44	43.9	1.650
November	73.89	41.3	1.789	69.61	44.0	1.582	70.26	41.6	1.689	68.45	40.5	1.690	71.30	43.5	1.639	74.90	44.4	1.687
December	77.42	42.4	1.826	69.07	43.8	1.577	69.76	41.4	1.685	66.29	39.6	1.674	73.78	44.1	1.673	77.29	44.7	1.729
1951: January	75.90	41.5	1.829	67.47	42.7	1.580	68.45	40.5	1.690	65.69	39.1	1.680	74.58	44.0	1.695	78.00	44.7	1.745
February	76.90	42.0	1.831	68.23	43.1	1.583	70.88	41.4	1.712	68.59	40.3	1.702	73.26	43.4	1.688	73.23	42.7	1.715
March	77.75	41.8	1.860	68.44	43.1	1.588	73.98	42.2	1.753	73.82	41.8	1.766	74.60	43.7	1.707	77.92	44.3	1.759
April	77.48	41.7	1.858	68.03	43.0	1.582	71.36	41.2	1.732	68.87	39.9	1.726	75.07	43.9	1.710	77.31	44.1	1.753
May	77.81	41.5	1.875	68.54	43.0	1.594	69.28	40.3	1.719	67.23	39.2	1.715	74.64	43.7	1.708	76.78	43.8	1.753
June	78.19	41.5	1.884	68.35	42.8	1.597	69.67	39.9	1.746	67.24	38.6	1.742	74.22	43.0	1.726	78.17	43.6	1.793
July	77.87	40.9	1.904	67.20	42.0	1.600	70.04	40.0	1.751	69.24	39.5	1.753	72.85	42.5	1.714	75.97	42.8	1.775
August	79.22	41.5	1.909	67.49	42.0	1.607	69.54	39.6	1.756	68.72	39.2	1.753	73.49	42.7	1.721	77.39	43.6	1.775
September	80.40	41.4	1.942	67.58	42.0	1.609	71.54	40.6	1.762	70.60	40.0	1.765	74.09	42.8	1.731	77.39	43.7	1.771
October	80.81	41.4	1.952	68.67	42.6	1.612	71.57	40.3	1.776	70.70	39.9	1.772	74.91	43.1	1.738	77.79	43.7	1.780
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.						Electrical machinery											
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
1949: Average	\$58.70	39.0	\$1.505	\$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
1950: Average	65.18	41.7	1.563	60.83	41.1	1.480	63.75	41.1	1.551	64.90	41.1	1.579	66.22	41.7	1.588	56.20	40.9	1.374
1950: October	68.79	43.1	1.596	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
November	69.54	42.9	1.621	64.33	41.8	1.539	68.48	42.3	1.619	69.13	42.1	1.642	67.89	41.5	1.636	58.83	41.2	1.428
December	72.63	44.1	1.647	65.15	41.9	1.555	69.03	42.3	1.632	69.08	42.1	1.655	69.85	41.9	1.667	59.76	41.5	1.440
1951: January	73.59	43.7	1.684	64.42	41.4	1.556	68.38	41.9	1.632	69.60	41.8	1.665	66.22	40.5	1.635	60.22	41.3	1.458
February	74.69	44.3	1.686	64.80	41.3	1.569	68.72	41.7	1.648	69.60	41.6	1.673	65.36	39.9	1.638	60.61	41.2	1.471
March	72.83	43.3	1.682	65.34	41.3	1.582	70.18	42.1	1.667	71.40	42.1	1.696	66.97	40.2	1.666	60.58	41.1	1.474
April	73.69	43.4	1.698	65.58	41.3	1.588	70.06	42.0	1.668	71.23	42.0	1.696	67.97	40.7	1.670	60.60	41.0	1.478
May	74.13	43.4	1.708	66.57	41.5	1.604	71.57	42.4	1.688	73.10	42.6	1.710	68.00	40.5	1.679	61.05	41.0	1.489
June	72.80	42.6	1.709	67.15	41.5	1.618	71.91	42.4	1.696	73.53	42.6	1.726	67.58	39.8	1.698	62.05	41.2	1.506
July	71.91	42.2	1.704	66.13	40.4	1.637	70.87	41.3	1.716	72.18	41.2	1.752	70.02	40.9	1.712	60.34	39.7	1.520
August	72.38	42.4	1.707	66.34	40.8	1.626	72.11	42.0	1.717	73.58	41.9	1.756	68.88	40.0	1.722	60.34	40.2	1.501
September	73.69	42.4	1.738	67.94	41.4	1.641	73.31	42.3	1.733	74.91	42.2	1.775	69.95	41.0	1.706	62.84	41.1	1.529
October	74.55	42.7	1.746	68.56	41.5	1.652	73.81	42.3	1.745	75.74	42.5	1.782	69.97	40.8	1.715	63.62	41.1	1.548

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$50.68	39.5	\$1.283	\$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
1950: Average	53.85	40.7	1.323	65.84	40.1	1.642	61.58	41.0	1.502	71.18	41.0	1.736	73.25	41.2	1.778	68.39	41.6	1.644
1950: October	57.03	41.6	1.371	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	56.32	40.9	1.377	70.39	40.9	1.721	66.18	42.1	1.572	71.78	40.1	1.790	72.76	39.5	1.842	71.78	42.4	1.693
December	56.96	41.1	1.386	71.93	41.6	1.729	67.14	42.2	1.591	75.18	41.4	1.816	76.28	40.9	1.865	75.08	43.3	1.734
1951: January	57.32	40.8	1.405	71.31	41.1	1.735	64.80	41.3	1.569	72.06	39.9	1.806	71.48	38.7	1.847	76.78	43.7	1.757
February	57.31	40.5	1.415	72.97	41.6	1.754	65.38	41.3	1.583	74.05	40.8	1.815	74.29	39.9	1.862	75.86	43.3	1.752
March	57.13	40.4	1.414	75.79	42.6	1.779	65.07	40.9	1.591	75.73	41.2	1.838	76.13	40.3	1.889	77.35	43.9	1.762
April	56.74	40.1	1.415	77.33	43.3	1.786	65.52	41.0	1.598	74.81	40.9	1.829	74.52	39.7	1.877	77.13	44.0	1.753
May	57.41	40.2	1.428	76.85	43.2	1.779	65.44	40.8	1.604	74.97	40.9	1.833	74.90	39.8	1.882	77.22	43.9	1.759
June	58.42	40.4	1.446	76.28	43.0	1.774	66.62	41.2	1.617	75.14	40.4	1.860	74.88	39.9	1.925	77.31	43.8	1.765
July	57.35	39.2	1.463	76.27	42.8	1.782	64.55	39.6	1.630	74.33	39.9	1.863	73.30	37.9	1.934	77.48	43.7	1.773
August	57.26	39.9	1.435	76.24	43.1	1.769	64.28	40.0	1.607	76.36	40.9	1.867	76.31	39.5	1.932	77.48	43.6	1.777
September	59.55	40.9	1.456	79.16	44.2	1.791	65.61	40.5	1.620	77.77	41.3	1.883	77.88	40.0	1.947	79.56	44.1	1.804
October	60.39	41.0	1.473	81.24	44.2	1.838	66.06	40.7	1.623	77.06	40.9	1.884	77.34	39.7	1.948	77.58	43.1	1.800
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
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	\$61.88	37.8	\$1.637
1950: Average	67.15	41.4	1.622	71.40	42.1	1.696	73.90	42.4	1.743	70.81	41.7	1.698	63.28	38.4	1.648	63.83	38.2	1.671
1950: 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	63.23	38.0	1.664
November	68.72	41.5	1.656	80.82	45.0	1.796	80.67	43.3	1.863	75.91	43.6	1.741	64.47	38.7	1.666	65.08	38.6	1.686
December	72.08	42.6	1.692	83.01	44.8	1.858	85.54	45.9	1.929	79.57	44.6	1.784	66.67	39.9	1.671	67.34	39.8	1.692
1951: January	74.52	43.2	1.725	82.94	45.1	1.839	87.11	45.3	1.923	80.06	44.8	1.787	64.24	38.7	1.660	64.73	38.6	1.677
February	73.49	42.7	1.721	83.49	45.3	1.843	90.01	46.3	1.944	78.10	44.1	1.771	68.80	40.4	1.703	69.41	40.4	1.718
March	75.04	43.5	1.725	86.19	45.7	1.886	90.42	46.3	1.953	79.34	44.2	1.795	68.78	40.2	1.711	69.33	40.1	1.729
April	74.43	43.5	1.711	86.80	46.0	1.887	90.38	46.9	1.927	79.25	44.1	1.797	68.31	39.9	1.712	68.92	39.7	1.736
May	74.69	43.3	1.725	86.67	46.2	1.876	87.68	46.0	1.906	78.45	43.9	1.787	68.46	39.8	1.720	68.96	39.7	1.737
June	75.00	43.3	1.732	88.06	46.3	1.902	90.77	47.3	1.919	77.43	43.5	1.780	70.42	40.1	1.756	71.04	40.0	1.776
July	75.78	43.4	1.746	86.24	45.7	1.887	92.16	48.1	1.916	76.00	42.6	1.784	71.59	40.4	1.772	72.40	40.4	1.792
August	75.86	43.3	1.752	84.00	44.8	1.875	90.49	47.5	1.905	75.84	42.7	1.776	71.96	40.2	1.790	72.66	40.1	1.812
September	77.92	43.9	1.775	86.99	45.4	1.916	87.33	45.2	1.932	77.53	43.0	1.803	71.48	40.0	1.787	72.06	39.9	1.806
October	76.91	43.5	1.768	82.22	42.8	1.921	86.33	44.8	1.927	79.46	43.3	1.835	73.69	40.4	1.824	74.58	40.4	1.846
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products		
	Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street-cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
1949: Average	\$54.84	40.5	\$1.354	\$63.54	39.2	\$1.621	\$65.47	39.3	\$1.666	\$61.70	38.9	\$1.586	\$57.60	39.7	\$1.451	\$55.28	39.6	\$1.396
1950: Average	55.99	40.6	1.379	66.33	39.6	1.675	70.00	40.3	1.737	62.47	38.9	1.606	64.44	41.9	1.538	60.81	41.2	1.476
1950: October	57.12	41.3	1.383	69.04	40.0	1.726	74.74	41.0	1.823	62.86	38.9	1.616	69.86	43.5	1.606	64.77	42.5	1.524
November	56.54	40.1	1.410	69.51	40.2	1.729	73.53	40.4	1.820	65.36	40.1	1.630	70.73	44.4	1.593	65.47	42.4	1.544
December	58.06	40.8	1.423	72.52	40.9	1.773	76.39	40.7	1.877	67.98	41.0	1.658	71.96	44.5	1.617	66.75	42.6	1.567
1951: January	58.90	40.4	1.458	72.41	41.0	1.766	75.96	40.6	1.871	67.90	41.1	1.652	66.14	41.7	1.586	65.79	41.8	1.574
February	57.72	39.0	1.480	71.16	40.8	1.744	75.35	41.7	1.807	66.97	39.7	1.687	67.48	42.2	1.599	67.06	42.2	1.589
March	59.49	39.9	1.491	75.13	41.1	1.828	82.40	42.3	1.948	68.06	40.2	1.693	69.08	43.2	1.599	67.64	42.3	1.599
April	59.80	40.6	1.473	77.36	41.5	1.864	83.27	42.1	1.978	70.74	40.7	1.738	64.70	41.0	1.578	68.55	42.5	1.613
May	59.64	40.0	1.491	76.55	41.2	1.858	80.36	41.4	1.941	72.90	41.0	1.778	65.81	41.0	1.605	68.78	42.3	1.626
June	58.56	39.3	1.490	75.64	40.3	1.877	79.75	40.3	1.979	71.69	40.3	1.779	68.43	42.4	1.614	69.44	42.6	1.630
July	60.80	40.4	1.505	75.82	40.7	1.863	82.43	41.8	1.972	70.98	39.9	1.779	66.85	41.7	1.603	68.18	41.8	1.631
August	60.86	40.2	1.514	77.05	40.7	1.893	82.45	41.6	1.982	71.20	39.6	1.798	67.82	42.1	1.611	68.51	41.9	1.635
September	62.40	40.6	1.537	76.33	40.6	1.880	82.38	41.9	1.966	70.01	39.2	1.786	68.29	42.0	1.626	70.01	42.3	1.655
October	62.11	40.1	1.549	77.16	41.0	1.882	83.64	42.2	1.982	69.52	39.3	1.769	70.96	42.9	1.654	70.13	42.3	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														
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$47.04	39.6	\$1.188	\$59.91	39.7	\$1.509	\$49.53	39.0	\$1.270	\$57.01	39.7	\$1.436	\$50.23	39.9	\$1.259
1950: Average	50.88	40.7	1.250	65.59	41.2	1.592	53.25	39.8	1.338	63.01	41.7	1.511	54.04	41.0	1.318
1950: October	54.13	41.7	1.298	69.22	42.0	1.648	58.06	41.8	1.389	66.78	43.0	1.553	56.98	42.3	1.347
November	54.60	41.6	1.310	69.60	41.8	1.665	59.47	42.0	1.416	67.57	42.9	1.575	57.01	42.2	1.351
December	55.70	42.1	1.323	70.85	42.2	1.679	59.40	41.6	1.428	69.18	43.1	1.605	57.50	41.7	1.379
1951: January	55.47	41.8	1.327	70.56	41.8	1.688	55.61	38.7	1.437	68.43	42.5	1.610	57.37	41.3	1.389
February	55.66	41.6	1.338	72.76	42.3	1.720	58.77	41.1	1.430	69.11	42.5	1.626	58.41	41.6	1.404
March	55.61	41.5	1.340	71.99	42.1	1.710	60.40	41.8	1.445	70.03	42.6	1.644	58.18	41.5	1.402
April	56.23	41.5	1.355	73.24	41.9	1.748	60.49	41.6	1.454	71.12	43.1	1.650	58.03	41.3	1.405
May	55.60	40.7	1.366	73.77	42.2	1.748	61.07	41.8	1.461	71.10	42.7	1.665	57.39	40.7	1.410
June	56.07	40.9	1.371	72.82	41.8	1.742	59.78	41.0	1.458	72.73	43.5	1.672	57.85	40.8	1.418
July	55.41	40.3	1.375	73.04	41.5	1.760	57.66	40.1	1.438	71.06	42.5	1.672	56.46	39.9	1.415
August	55.23	40.2	1.374	71.93	41.6	1.729	59.70	41.0	1.456	71.57	42.5	1.684	56.82	40.1	1.417
September	56.17	40.5	1.387	72.98	41.8	1.746	59.79	40.7	1.469	73.57	43.1	1.707	57.63	40.5	1.423
October	56.13	40.5	1.386	73.23	41.8	1.752	59.21	40.2	1.473	73.87	43.2	1.710	58.10	40.6	1.431
	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
1949: Average	\$55.06	41.4	\$1.330	\$51.33	40.8	\$1.258	\$58.30	42.0	\$1.388	\$47.00	39.1	\$1.202	\$46.06	39.3	\$1.172
1950: Average	59.45	42.8	1.389	54.25	41.6	1.304	64.08	43.8	1.463	50.98	40.4	1.262	49.52	40.0	1.238
1950: October	65.06	44.9	1.449	59.03	43.5	1.357	70.93	46.3	1.532	53.42	41.7	1.281	51.40	40.6	1.266
November	65.19	44.9	1.452	58.37	43.4	1.345	71.56	46.2	1.549	53.90	41.4	1.302	52.66	41.3	1.275
December	63.52	43.9	1.447	58.14	43.0	1.352	68.48	44.7	1.532	53.49	40.4	1.324	53.41	41.4	1.290
1951: January	62.29	43.2	1.442	58.32	43.2	1.350	66.27	43.2	1.534	53.20	40.0	1.330	53.58	40.9	1.310
February	64.08	43.5	1.473	59.79	43.2	1.384	68.20	43.8	1.557	54.10	39.9	1.356	54.24	41.5	1.307
March	62.93	42.9	1.467	58.73	42.9	1.369	66.95	43.0	1.557	54.06	39.9	1.355	53.44	40.7	1.313
April	62.46	42.4	1.473	57.93	42.1	1.376	66.40	42.7	1.555	53.48	39.7	1.347	53.13	40.1	1.325
May	61.45	41.3	1.488	56.58	41.0	1.380	65.49	41.5	1.578	52.10	39.0	1.336	53.45	39.8	1.343
June	61.23	40.9	1.497	56.61	40.7	1.391	64.90	41.0	1.583	52.68	39.2	1.344	54.40	40.0	1.360
July	58.59	39.4	1.487	54.43	39.3	1.385	61.94	39.4	1.572	52.13	38.7	1.347	53.44	39.5	1.353
August	59.25	39.5	1.500	55.28	39.6	1.396	62.69	39.4	1.591	52.72	39.2	1.345	52.63	38.9	1.353
September	61.62	41.0	1.503	57.42	41.4	1.387	65.28	40.6	1.608	53.56	39.5	1.356	53.61	40.1	1.357
October	62.06	40.8	1.521	58.98	41.3	1.428	64.68	40.3	1.605	53.92	39.5	1.365	54.00	40.0	1.350
	Manufacturing—Con.														
	Transportation and public utilities														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads ⁴			Local railways and bus lines ⁵			Communication			Switchboard operating employees ⁷		
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries									Telephones ⁶					
1949: Average	\$51.20	40.0	\$1.280	\$61.73	43.5	\$1.419	\$64.61	44.9	\$1.439	\$51.78	38.5	\$1.345			
1950: Average	54.91	41.1	1.336	63.20	40.8	1.549	66.96	45.0	1.488	54.38	38.9	1.398	\$46.65	37.5	\$1.244
1950: October	57.75	42.4	1.362	64.54	41.8	1.544	67.77	45.3	1.496	56.18	39.4	1.426	49.00	38.4	1.276
November	57.30	42.1	1.361	64.63	41.4	1.561	68.26	45.6	1.497	54.04	38.0	1.422	44.93	36.0	1.248
December	58.25	41.7	1.397	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.96	46.3	1.511	56.30	39.1	1.440	47.37	37.3	1.270
1951: January	58.37	41.4	1.410	67.86	42.2	1.608	70.23	45.9	1.530	56.41	38.9	1.450	47.78	37.3	1.281
February	59.34	41.7	1.423	69.50	41.2	1.687	70.66	46.0	1.536	57.58	39.2	1.469	49.09	37.7	1.302
March	59.54	41.9	1.421	71.48	42.0	1.702	70.42	45.7	1.541	56.52	38.9	1.453	47.80	37.4	1.278
April	59.34	41.7	1.423	70.99	40.8	1.740	70.92	45.9	1.545	56.12	38.7	1.450	47.45	37.3	1.272
May	58.83	41.2	1.428	71.80	41.1	1.747	72.17	46.5	1.552	56.59	39.0	1.451	47.42	37.4	1.268
June	59.22	41.3	1.434	73.05	41.2	1.773	72.77	46.8	1.555	58.12	39.4	1.475	49.26	38.1	1.293
July	57.85	40.4	1.432	72.14	40.3	1.790	73.19	46.5	1.574	59.30	39.8	1.490	50.77	38.7	1.312
August	58.22	40.6	1.434	74.66	42.3	1.765	72.72	46.2	1.574	58.84	39.2	1.501	50.03	37.9	1.320
September	58.83	40.8	1.442				72.86	46.0	1.584	59.93	39.4	1.521	51.23	38.2	1.341
October	59.22	40.9	1.448				72.73	46.0	1.581	59.90	39.1	1.532	51.45	37.8	1.361

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹⁰			Service										Motion-picture production and distribution ¹⁰
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
				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	
1949: Average	\$43.64	\$68.32	\$56.47	\$32.84	44.2	\$0.743	\$34.98	41.5	\$0.843	\$40.71	41.2	\$0.988	\$92.17	
1950: Average	46.44	81.48	58.49	33.85	43.9	.771	35.47	41.2	.861	41.69	41.2	1.012	92.79	
1950: 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	48.18	85.62	59.27	34.74	43.7	.795	35.86	40.8	.879	42.23	41.2	1.025	95.68	
December	48.66	87.24	60.60	35.16	43.9	.801	36.38	41.2	.883	42.29	41.1	1.029	98.39	
1951: January	49.28	89.87	61.71	34.89	43.4	.804	36.70	41.0	.895	43.35	41.4	1.047	102.94	
February	49.55	90.95	61.26	35.04	43.2	.811	36.25	40.5	.895	41.78	40.1	1.042	80.74	
March	49.70	85.96	60.96	34.68	43.3	.801	36.85	40.9	.901	44.14	42.0	1.051	84.56	
April	50.08	84.12	60.83	34.90	43.3	.806	37.32	41.1	.908	44.90	42.4	1.059	84.94	
May	50.11	81.78	61.01	35.02	43.4	.807	37.96	41.4	.917	45.90	43.1	1.065	83.63	
June	50.06	80.97	61.71	35.24	43.4	.812	38.06	41.5	.917	45.45	42.6	1.067	83.55	
July	50.50	77.67	62.09	35.46	43.4	.817	37.83	41.3	.916	44.26	41.6	1.064	84.13	
August	50.28	79.14	61.01	35.29	43.3	.815	37.38	40.9	.914	42.56	40.3	1.056	83.32	
September	50.32	81.83	60.90	35.90	43.2	.831	37.95	41.3	.919	44.51	41.4	1.075	83.21	
October	50.51	84.70	60.03	35.99	43.2	.833	37.99	41.2	.922	44.36	41.5	1.069	84.37	

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 relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1950 such employees made up 46 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1950 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

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.

[†] New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods.

[‡] Drugs and Medicines—January 1951; comparable January data for old series are \$63.48, 41.3 hours and \$1.537.

[§] Motion picture production and distribution—January 1951; comparable January data for old series are \$97.01.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		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	1951: January	\$63.76	\$34.92	\$76.63	\$41.97	\$36.70	\$20.10
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	February	63.84	34.52	75.67	40.92	36.25	19.60
1946: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	March	64.57	34.79	74.66	40.22	36.85	19.85
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	April	64.70	34.84	75.63	40.72	37.32	20.10
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	May	64.55	34.61	73.86	39.60	37.96	20.35
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	June	65.08	34.93	77.67	41.69	38.06	20.43
1950: October	61.99	35.09	72.99	41.32	35.79	20.26	July	64.24	34.42	73.71	39.50	37.83	20.27
November	62.23	35.07	73.27	41.29	35.86	20.21	August	64.32	34.47	77.23	41.38	37.38	20.03
December	63.88	35.51	77.77	43.23	36.38	20.22	September ²	65.45	34.86	81.99	43.68	37.95	20.22
							October ²	65.21	34.59	80.66	42.78	37.99	20.15

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				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars				Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1950: October	61.99	259.8	52.16	29.53	59.20	33.51
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27	November	62.23	260.8	52.35	29.50	59.40	33.47
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42	December	63.88	267.7	53.67	29.84	60.75	33.77
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85	1951: January	63.78	267.2	53.49	29.29	60.56	33.17
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	February	63.84	267.6	53.55	28.96	60.62	32.78
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	March	64.57	270.6	54.13	29.16	61.21	32.98
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	April	64.70	271.2	54.23	29.20	61.31	33.01
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93	May	64.55	270.5	54.11	29.01	61.19	32.81
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26	June	65.08	272.8	54.53	29.27	61.62	33.07
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84	July	64.24	269.2	53.87	28.87	60.94	32.65
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	August	64.32	269.6	53.93	28.90	61.01	32.69
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78	September ²	64.45	274.3	54.82	29.20	61.92	32.98
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.74	October ²	65.21	273.3	54.63	28.98	61.72	32.74
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75							
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.83	31.44							
1950: Average	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08							

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 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.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ¹

Period	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods			
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross		Excluding overtime	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1950: October	1.501	1.442	227.8	1.577	1.508	1.404	1.358
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	November	1.514	1.456	230.0	1.587	1.521	1.419	1.372
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	December	1.543	1.479	233.6	1.619	1.545	1.443	1.393
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	1951: January	1.555	1.497	236.5	1.630	1.565	1.456	1.409
1945: Average	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	² 1.042	.904	² 858	February	1.561	1.504	237.6	1.639	1.573	1.458	1.414
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	March	1.571	1.511	238.7	1.654	1.582	1.460	1.415
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	April	1.578	1.518	239.8	1.659	1.587	1.465	1.422
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	May	1.586	1.528	241.4	1.665	1.596	1.474	1.432
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	June	1.599	1.540	243.3	1.681	1.611	1.484	1.441
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	July	1.598	1.546	244.2	1.682	1.622	1.488	1.444
								August	1.596	1.542	243.6	1.684	1.619	1.481	1.441
								September ³	1.612	1.554	245.5	1.703	1.635	1.490	1.445
								October ³	1.614	1.556	245.8	1.703	1.634	1.491	1.450

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.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous ²
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	94.4	94.4	101.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
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	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
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	<i>181.6</i>	<i>221.6</i>	<i>199.7</i>	<i>126.0</i>	<i>144.5</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>201.8</i>	<i>152.9</i>	<i>208.9</i>	<i>163.7</i>
February 15	183.8	226.0	202.0	134.0	143.9	97.2	204.5	152.8	209.7	163.2
February 15	<i>184.5</i>	<i>226.0</i>	<i>203.2</i>	<i>126.8</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>204.7</i>	<i>153.5</i>	<i>211.4</i>	<i>164.8</i>
March 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
March 15	<i>184.4</i>	<i>225.4</i>	<i>204.6</i>	<i>127.3</i>	<i>146.3</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>205.7</i>	<i>154.4</i>	<i>212.7</i>	<i>165.8</i>
April 15	184.6	225.7	203.6	135.1	144.0	96.9	205.0	154.4	211.8	164.6
April 15	<i>184.5</i>	<i>224.6</i>	<i>205.2</i>	<i>127.7</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>205.5</i>	<i>154.4</i>	<i>214.1</i>	<i>164.8</i>
May 15	185.4	227.4	204.0	135.4	143.6	97.3	202.4	156.0	212.6	165.0
May 15	<i>185.4</i>	<i>226.7</i>	<i>206.7</i>	<i>128.0</i>	<i>144.9</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>201.6</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>214.8</i>	<i>166.4</i>
June 15	185.2	226.9	204.0	135.7	143.6	97.1	202.8	156.0	212.5	164.8
June 15	<i>185.5</i>	<i>227.0</i>	<i>205.5</i>	<i>128.3</i>	<i>145.1</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>202.3</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>214.6</i>	<i>166.3</i>
July 15	185.5	227.7	203.3	136.2	144.0	97.2	203.7	157.6	212.4	165.0
July 15	<i>185.8</i>	<i>227.5</i>	<i>204.9</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>203.4</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>214.8</i>	<i>166.3</i>
August 15	185.5	227.0	203.6	136.8	144.2	97.3	204.2	157.8	210.8	165.4
August 15	<i>185.6</i>	<i>226.4</i>	<i>205.2</i>	<i>129.3</i>	<i>146.0</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>204.0</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>212.7</i>	<i>166.8</i>
September 15	186.6	227.3	206.0	137.5	144.4	97.3	204.9	157.8	211.1	166.0
September 15	<i>186.5</i>	<i>226.3</i>	<i>210.7</i>	<i>130.0</i>	<i>146.3</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>204.8</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>212.8</i>	<i>167.5</i>
October 15	187.4	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
October 15	<i>187.8</i>	<i>229.2</i>	<i>211.0</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>146.8</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>206.3</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>212.0</i>	<i>168.1</i>
November 15	188.6	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	168.4
November 15	<i>189.3</i>	<i>232.1</i>	<i>209.9</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>147.0</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>206.7</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>212.5</i>	<i>169.9</i>

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 goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 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 the following reports: Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945); Report of the Joint Committee on the Consumers' Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, A Joint Committee Print (1949); Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 993; and Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 1039. 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 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.

³ Data not available.

NOTE.—The old series of Indexes for 1951 are shown in italics in tables D-1, D-2, and D-5 for reference.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Nov. 15 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Nov. 15 1950	June 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1951
Average.....	188.6	187.4	186.6	185.5	185.5	185.2	185.4	184.6	184.5	183.8	181.5	178.8	176.4	170.2	189.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	196.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	³ 180.7	(2)	195.4
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	174.7	(2)
Birmingham, Ala.....	196.3	196.0	191.4	190.5	189.2	189.8	190.1	189.9	190.6	189.8	188.2	183.9	180.8	171.6	197.4
Boston, Mass.....	180.0	179.3	177.8	177.2	176.9	176.5	176.1	175.5	175.8	175.5	173.5	171.2	169.7	165.5	181.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	186.9	(2)	(2)	185.5	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chicago, Ill.....	194.3	193.5	191.8	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.8	189.1	189.1	188.5	185.4	183.4	180.6	175.1	195.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	187.8	187.0	186.8	185.3	185.6	185.0	184.8	184.6	184.4	183.9	182.3	178.4	176.1	170.5	188.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	192.0	(2)	(2)	189.1	(2)	(2)	188.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	179.6	(2)	191.4
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	187.6	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich.....	191.5	190.2	189.0	188.5	188.6	188.3	187.4	186.7	187.0	186.2	184.2	181.3	179.8	173.5	191.8
Houston, Tex.....	194.1	194.4	194.1	193.0	192.6	192.3	³ 192.5	192.5	192.4	191.0	190.1	186.1	183.0	175.8	193.9
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	³ 187.5	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	190.6	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	176.3	(2)
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	180.4	(2)	(2)	179.7	(2)	(2)	178.5	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	189.6	187.9	187.2	186.6	186.7	186.1	186.3	185.6	185.6	184.1	181.3	178.5	176.2	169.3	188.0
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	182.9	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	186.5	(2)	(2)	182.7	(2)	172.7	(2)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	195.3	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	180.3	(2)	194.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	183.2	(2)	(2)	177.7	(2)	169.1	(2)
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.5	(2)	(2)	181.9	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	168.2	(2)
New Orleans, La.....	190.0	(2)	(2)	188.9	(2)	(2)	188.5	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	190.9
New York, N. Y.....	184.1	183.0	182.5	180.9	181.2	180.5	181.4	180.6	180.4	180.8	177.8	175.4	173.2	167.0	185.2
Norfolk, Va.....	191.7	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	187.1	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	190.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	189.1	186.7	186.1	185.4	185.4	185.6	186.4	185.9	185.6	185.4	181.0	178.1	174.1	169.1	189.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	192.0	191.2	190.0	188.8	189.3	187.8	187.8	186.7	186.0	185.6	183.4	180.2	178.7	171.8	193.2
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.4	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	171.3	(2)	164.4	(2)
Portland, Oreg.....	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	194.1	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	181.3	(2)	(2)	181.2	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	185.0	(2)	(2)	185.2	(2)	(2)	178.8	(2)	168.8	(2)
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.7	(2)	(2)	181.5	(2)	172.4	(2)
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	198.8	(2)	(2)	196.5	(2)	(2)	195.5	(2)	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Scranton, Pa.....	185.4	(2)	(2)	182.5	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	188.1
Seattle, Wash.....	194.6	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	192.7
Washington, D. C.....	184.7	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	180.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	185.6

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Indexes are computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities ¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951
Average	231.4	229.2	207.6	208.9	138.9	138.2	144.8	144.6	97.4	97.4	210.8	210.4	168.4	166.6
Atlanta, Ga	232.1	230.0	221.0	(1)	149.5	(2)	160.9	160.9	85.9	85.9	219.4	(1)	179.5	(1)
Baltimore, Md	242.4	241.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	149.2	149.0	115.4	115.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	224.3	224.0	220.8	222.3	200.3	(2)	138.2	138.0	79.6	79.6	201.8	202.2	168.1	167.8
Boston, Mass	218.4	217.8	194.4	194.4	(2)	(2)	162.0	162.0	118.1	118.1	202.4	202.2	162.9	161.3
Buffalo, N. Y	227.2	224.2	(1)	202.4	(2)	139.4	154.0	153.9	110.0	110.0	(1)	211.7	(1)	172.0
Chicago, Ill	237.8	236.2	210.5	211.2	(2)	(2)	138.2	138.2	83.5	83.5	197.9	198.0	172.4	171.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	232.0	229.7	203.4	206.0	(1)	(1)	150.5	150.2	100.1	100.1	196.6	197.0	168.9	167.7
Cleveland, Ohio	239.0	237.2	205.0	(1)	147.5	(2)	150.5	150.5	105.6	105.6	190.1	(-)	167.7	(-)
Denver, Colo	236.9	234.9	(1)	212.2	(2)	(2)	162.1	113.8	69.7	69.7	(1)	237.8	(1)	164.4
Detroit, Mich	233.5	230.5	199.3	200.6	(2)	(2)	143.0	155.4	90.1	89.5	225.5	225.6	181.0	179.2
Houston, Tex	237.8	237.6	222.0	222.8	169.9	(2)	98.5	98.6	81.9	82.1	205.7	205.0	173.1	171.7
Indianapolis, Ind	227.9	226.3	(1)	199.8	(2)	145.8	161.8	161.4	84.5	84.5	(1)	193.2	(1)	176.1
Jacksonville, Fla	234.8	232.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	142.5	143.4	84.8	85.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	216.4	213.9	(1)	199.8	(2)	147.9	132.2	129.8	70.3	68.8	(1)	197.4	(1)	168.0
Los Angeles, Calif	237.1	234.5	198.6	200.5	164.4	(2)	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	208.4	208.4	164.5	162.1
Manchester, N. H	222.5	222.8	(1)	197.1	(2)	133.2	168.3	167.9	111.4	110.9	(1)	216.3	(1)	159.7
Memphis, Tenn	237.7	238.0	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	141.7	141.6	77.0	77.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	231.7	228.9	208.7	(1)	168.6	(2)	151.8	151.3	99.2	99.2	215.6	(1)	168.5	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn	221.2	218.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	141.9	141.3	77.7	77.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala	230.0	231.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	130.5	130.5	84.8	84.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La	241.3	239.9	210.7	(1)	140.0	(2)	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	206.0	(1)	153.1	(1)
New York, N. Y	230.9	227.8	211.2	213.2	(2)	116.9	144.6	144.7	102.9	102.9	201.7	201.8	168.0	166.7
Norfolk, Va	231.9	230.0	196.0	(1)	159.1	(2)	159.5	159.6	99.9	100.1	205.6	(1)	167.9	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa	228.6	227.1	202.4	201.6	130.1	(2)	150.5	149.9	104.2	104.2	217.2	215.8	171.3	167.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	235.2	233.5	238.0	239.3	(2)	(2)	128.9	146.6	150.7	109.2	114.5	213.9	213.4	168.2
Portland, Maine	216.4	215.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	157.5	157.4	107.8	107.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg	251.8	246.9	(1)	203.6	(2)	(2)	153.2	134.5	93.9	93.9	(1)	206.2	(1)	172.9
Richmond, Va	219.1	218.4	(1)	211.2	(2)	(2)	153.7	148.8	148.8	102.2	102.2	(1)	225.1	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	242.2	239.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.4	143.4	88.4	88.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	240.7	235.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	97.5	92.1	85.9	81.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga	241.7	240.7	(1)	210.1	(2)	165.4	168.8	164.5	123.9	116.0	(1)	219.1	(1)	173.8
Scranton, Pa	229.8	227.2	214.3	(1)	121.8	(2)	161.6	161.6	103.5	103.5	187.1	(1)	155.4	(1)
Seattle, Wash	238.1	234.8	207.5	(1)	156.7	(2)	132.2	132.2	92.6	92.6	213.5	(1)	175.6	(1)
Washington, D. C	228.1	228.0	226.4	(1)	126.1	(2)	149.3	149.3	105.3	105.3	220.4	(1)	170.6	(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	Frozen ²	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	80.6	
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	
1939: 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	
1941: 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	
1945: August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	214.8	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	
1946: 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	
1946: 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	
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2	206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9	
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	149.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	100.0	207.3	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	100.2	220.0	160.6	253.4	340.6	171.5	
1951: February	226.0	187.1	270.1	271.2	307.0	215.2	279.7	193.2	347.8	204.4	179.8	224.3	100.8	233.4	165.1	256.7	342.7	176.5	
1951: March	226.2	187.5	272.2	271.9	308.0	215.4	280.5	198.9	351.2	204.6	195.2	217.1	101.2	220.7	167.0	257.4	342.6	177.3	
1951: April	225.7	188.3	272.6	272.5	309.5	213.7	284.2	198.5	351.7	204.1	191.2	214.8	100.2	215.9	168.9	257.8	343.5	178.3	
1951: May	227.4	188.2	272.7	272.4	308.7	213.4	289.1	198.9	353.1	203.5	198.4	221.6	99.6	226.5	169.6	256.7	345.3	176.7	
1951: June	227.4	188.4	271.6	273.1	308.8	214.4	292.5	191.3	356.3	203.9	201.2	219.9	98.8	223.5	170.4	254.4	345.2	175.2	
1951: July	226.9	189.0	273.2	274.2	310.3	215.3	292.2	195.3	353.3	205.1	211.5	218.5	98.8	221.8	170.0	250.7	344.8	168.8	
1951: August	227.7	188.7	275.0	276.6	310.1	222.6	292.0	194.4	356.4	205.9	225.8	208.9	98.0	209.1	165.8	248.5	345.2	162.7	
1951: September	227.3	189.4	275.6	277.6	310.7	224.3	292.2	195.1	353.2	206.4	239.3	205.1	97.5	204.3	164.2	245.6	345.0	161.5	
1951: October	229.2	189.4	276.6	281.0	317.0	223.8	293.7	188.7	353.2	207.9	243.4	210.8	97.5	214.4	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	
1951: November	231.4	190.2	273.5	278.6	317.3	215.8	295.6	184.0	351.1	210.4	241.8	223.5	95.9	235.0	162.7	238.1	346.6	158.5	

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1949 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin

No. 1032 "Retail Prices of Food, 1949," 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. ² December 1950=100.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	June 1950	Nov. 1951
United States.....	231.4	229.2	227.3	227.0	227.7	226.9	227.4	225.7	226.2	226.0	221.9	216.3	210.8	203.1	232.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	232.1	230.0	232.1	231.4	229.4	228.1	228.7	228.5	224.1	224.0	223.4	217.0	208.3	195.4	234.5
Baltimore, Md.....	242.4	241.1	238.3	238.0	237.0	238.9	239.0	236.2	236.8	237.1	231.8	226.4	220.5	215.6	242.9
Birmingham, Ala.....	224.3	224.0	220.1	217.3	214.5	216.4	218.1	218.3	220.5	220.8	219.8	212.3	203.0	192.2	235.8
Boston, Mass.....	218.4	217.8	213.9	215.5	216.6	214.9	214.4	212.8	213.3	213.8	209.1	204.1	201.5	196.1	230.3
Bridgeport, Conn.....	227.9	227.4	224.3	225.0	226.0	225.9	225.3	226.0	226.9	224.1	220.9	214.6	209.1	204.0	239.5
Buffalo, N. Y.....	227.2	224.2	221.5	219.2	222.1	224.3	221.9	218.0	219.6	217.9	215.5	207.5	205.7	199.0	231.6
Butte, Mont.....	230.2	229.2	228.5	229.0	227.4	225.5	226.6	222.9	223.9	222.5	220.7	215.8	212.2	203.0	234.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	240.5	237.8	235.1	236.0	238.5	237.2	236.5	234.8	234.9	230.6	229.2	225.9	220.2	208.6	244.1
Charleston, S. C.....	218.0	217.9	220.6	221.0	218.9	211.6	211.6	212.2	214.3	213.2	208.9	203.2	195.5	188.0	217.3
Chicago, Ill.....	237.8	236.2	232.3	233.4	235.3	233.4	233.0	231.1	231.6	232.9	225.1	221.6	214.8	208.4	239.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	232.0	229.7	229.0	228.3	229.2	226.9	227.1	226.0	225.8	226.9	223.7	215.9	210.7	205.1	231.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	239.0	237.2	235.3	235.7	236.7	236.3	235.6	231.8	233.3	232.7	227.4	220.9	217.8	211.2	238.9
Columbus, Ohio.....	211.4	209.6	207.8	207.3	207.6	208.5	207.3	206.1	207.1	206.7	200.7	197.4	191.1	183.9	213.4
Dallas, Tex.....	236.0	233.8	233.5	230.9	227.0	227.9	228.9	228.7	229.9	228.7	225.9	221.1	213.1	201.5	237.9
Denver, Colo.....	236.9	234.9	232.4	231.6	230.6	232.6	232.3	229.9	230.5	229.0	227.8	223.6	216.0	205.9	235.4
Detroit, Mich.....	233.5	230.5	228.4	228.9	229.1	229.4	229.1	227.3	228.8	228.3	223.7	217.2	213.5	202.9	232.4
Fall River, Mass.....	224.2	223.2	219.7	221.0	222.2	221.3	219.2	219.8	219.2	220.8	216.0	211.4	206.2	200.7	226.3
Houston, Tex.....	237.8	237.6	239.4	237.2	235.2	235.2	237.1	238.3	238.5	235.6	236.0	227.5	222.1	208.1	240.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	227.9	226.3	225.4	224.3	223.3	222.4	223.3	221.6	222.1	220.6	218.6	214.9	208.8	198.1	229.3
Jackson, Miss. ¹	227.4	229.4	227.2	224.8	222.6	221.9	223.2	222.1	226.3	226.4	223.1	216.0	211.6	201.0	228.2
Jacksonville, Fla.....	234.8	232.5	234.7	233.6	233.8	231.9	230.5	234.3	234.8	231.5	229.0	223.1	215.3	205.8	236.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	216.4	213.9	212.2	211.8	213.7	212.8	213.6	212.4	211.6	210.5	208.5	203.2	198.1	189.2	216.9
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	256.2	253.7	254.9	253.1	251.7	249.8	250.3	250.9	253.4	253.1	248.6	243.6	235.0	223.1	257.5
Little Rock, Ark.....	225.4	224.4	223.0	222.9	223.6	225.2	225.1	224.9	226.8	225.2	222.7	217.1	211.7	200.1	227.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	237.1	234.5	233.3	232.3	232.7	230.9	230.9	228.9	229.8	226.9	226.3	218.0	212.1	201.6	233.2
Louisville, Ky.....	218.6	216.7	215.6	214.8	216.0	215.5	213.7	212.5	214.6	214.5	210.0	203.3	198.0	192.0	220.6
Manchester, N. H.....	222.5	222.8	219.8	221.9	221.6	221.0	218.4	217.8	217.6	218.9	215.1	210.1	207.4	200.6	223.0
Memphis, Tenn.....	237.7	238.0	237.4	234.7	232.3	233.0	234.6	232.9	233.8	230.8	227.6	224.0	218.3	208.3	240.2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	231.7	226.3	227.9	229.2	231.9	229.9	227.5	224.8	226.9	227.4	219.6	216.3	213.0	206.6	232.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	221.2	218.9	215.6	217.5	219.0	219.4	218.2	217.6	217.7	217.9	213.8	206.8	202.1	194.1	222.9
Mobile, Ala.....	230.0	231.7	229.1	227.0	229.5	225.7	224.2	225.7	223.8	222.5	220.4	213.2	208.8	200.1	232.5
Newark, N. J.....	228.3	226.4	225.3	225.0	225.7	225.5	227.1	224.2	223.2	225.5	220.2	215.3	209.1	203.3	227.1
New Haven, Conn.....	222.1	222.4	219.9	219.2	221.6	220.5	220.3	218.1	219.3	220.0	214.0	208.7	203.6	199.8	222.4
New Orleans, La.....	241.3	239.9	240.6	240.8	238.8	238.2	239.5	240.2	242.1	239.8	237.8	228.2	220.7	212.9	242.0
New York, N. Y.....	230.9	227.8	226.1	225.5	226.5	224.4	226.4	224.9	224.7	227.0	221.0	216.1	211.3	203.7	230.8
Norfolk, Va.....	231.9	230.0	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.2	229.4	227.9	233.8	231.1	225.2	214.8	210.8	205.9	233.0
Omaha, Nebr.....	225.1	223.3	219.6	220.0	219.1	219.6	219.3	217.0	216.8	216.4	213.7	209.8	203.6	197.2	226.9
Peoria, Ill.....	239.5	235.6	235.6	236.9	239.8	241.2	240.6	237.9	238.1	236.5	233.4	226.9	224.4	216.8	243.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	228.6	227.1	224.1	223.2	223.6	222.2	223.8	222.3	221.4	222.2	217.7	212.9	206.7	201.4	227.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	235.2	233.5	231.0	232.0	232.9	230.3	230.5	227.8	227.2	227.4	222.4	218.0	213.8	207.5	234.6
Portland, Maine.....	216.4	215.8	213.2	215.9	217.0	213.9	210.0	209.6	210.5	211.0	207.9	202.9	198.1	193.0	218.0
Portland, Oreg.....	251.8	246.9	247.9	247.4	251.2	251.5	252.1	248.6	250.3	247.4	243.4	234.9	230.7	219.1	252.4
Providence, R. I.....	233.3	232.8	228.3	228.9	231.8	229.6	229.1	229.5	228.6	230.8	225.1	219.3	213.7	207.9	237.0
Richmond, Va.....	219.1	218.4	217.7	215.9	216.5	216.4	216.7	215.9	217.4	218.3	215.6	210.3	201.6	195.2	221.0
Rochester, N. Y.....	226.3	222.3	220.2	218.9	221.5	222.9	220.9	217.8	218.2	216.2	212.2	205.1	202.6	196.4	229.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	242.2	239.3	238.8	237.2	237.9	238.2	238.4	237.6	239.4	240.0	234.0	229.7	221.2	210.2	244.5
St. Paul, Minn.....	221.6	220.7	215.1	216.2	216.5	216.2	215.1	214.4	214.1	212.9	210.5	202.8	198.4	192.5	221.6
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	232.5	228.5	228.0	227.4	228.3	230.0	228.3	226.9	227.9	225.6	222.2	217.2	212.4	202.2	234.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	240.7	235.6	234.8	234.4	237.8	237.4	241.2	238.4	241.7	235.3	238.0	229.0	219.3	211.1	246.4
Savannah, Ga.....	241.7	240.7	241.4	240.0	241.2	239.6	237.6	237.6	232.3	231.5	229.8	223.0	214.9	206.3	243.5
Scranton, Pa.....	229.8	227.2	225.6	225.9	225.5	225.7	225.2	221.4	222.7	223.7	217.7	212.1	207.1	204.2	230.5
Seattle, Wash.....	238.1	234.8	234.4	232.7	233.8	233.0	236.6	234.4	234.3	231.7	230.2	225.7	221.8	208.6	236.7
Springfield, Ill.....	241.4	238.6	238.1	237.9	238.6	238.5	237.6	237.6	237.8	238.2	233.7	231.7	223.1	211.8	241.6
Washington, D. C.....	228.1	228.0	224.0	222.6	221.9	224.2	224.3	222.2	222.4	223.3	223.2	216.7	208.9	201.9	230.8
Wichita, Kans. ¹	244.1	242.9	241.4	237.8	238.2	234.9	234.0	234.1	237.5	235.9	231.1	230.0	218.4	209.4	245.8
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	220.5	220.1	219.3	220.7	220.3	220.6	220.6	220.4	223.7	221.3	217.6	214.1	205.7	197.3	221.8

¹ June 1940=100.

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

Commodity	Average price Nov. 1951	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	52.2	202.3	201.8	201.3	201.1	201.7	202.3	202.4	201.8	200.9	199.0	196.3	192.5	191.9	190.5
Corn flakes ¹.....13 ounces..	22.2	207.9	206.4	205.8	203.9	199.5	197.8	197.4	196.6	194.3	193.9	192.5	191.7	190.9	176.5
Corn meal.....pound..	9.7	206.4	204.3	203.6	201.8	200.8	200.4	201.3	203.7	203.7	202.8	200.5	197.8	197.9	181.9
Rice ².....do..	16.7	93.1	94.2	99.7	101.3	101.5	101.3	101.6	102.2	101.9	101.5	100.7	101.0	98.6	93.1
Rollod oats ³.....20 ounces..	17.9	162.7	162.9	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.3	160.2	159.1	156.6	155.2	154.5	153.4	152.5	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white.....pound..	15.7	183.9	183.9	183.7	183.5	183.4	183.4	182.8	182.7	182.8	183.0	182.2	172.0	171.9	163.9
Vanilla cookies ⁴.....7 ounces..	23.2	223.1	221.5	220.0	215.8	214.9	213.5	213.2	214.9	213.7	211.6	209.8	201.8	202.8	191.7
Layer cake ^{5,6}.....pound..	50.7	109.8	107.5	107.9	107.1	108.6	106.9	107.3	107.9	106.0	105.8	103.1	100.0	-----	-----
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak.....do..	113.0	334.6	332.7	323.3	323.2	323.1	322.2	320.9	320.3	318.0	317.6	312.3	297.6	286.4	287.9
Rib roast.....do..	89.0	308.2	306.4	290.6	289.5	290.0	289.5	289.0	294.6	292.8	294.2	288.0	273.3	266.0	264.1
Chuck roast.....do..	76.4	338.5	337.4	327.7	327.1	327.0	327.2	327.1	326.2	324.1	323.2	315.0	298.1	286.9	279.2
Frankfurters ⁵.....do..	65.9	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.6	108.4	106.5	106.5	106.2	106.4	105.7	104.4	100.0	-----	-----
Hamburger ⁵.....do..	66.6	217.6	218.7	216.1	215.1	215.9	215.8	216.9	219.7	218.8	217.5	212.1	201.0	196.6	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets.....do..	128.0	319.5	319.6	320.1	319.8	319.1	317.2	315.4	311.9	308.6	308.0	300.2	286.7	281.1	271.2
Pork:															
Chops.....do..	82.1	248.8	258.7	258.1	254.4	236.9	235.3	234.2	233.4	235.7	235.6	228.1	216.6	221.8	243.5
Bacon, sliced.....do..	65.9	172.7	178.4	178.0	177.8	177.8	177.8	177.6	177.6	178.7	178.0	175.9	171.9	174.8	161.9
Ham, whole.....do..	64.2	218.7	226.5	229.4	229.4	229.0	228.1	226.3	228.0	230.1	229.7	224.9	212.7	204.9	215.8
Salt pork.....do..	37.7	179.2	185.6	186.2	184.9	183.6	184.9	187.9	187.9	188.0	187.5	186.7	184.5	183.6	160.5
Lamb:															
Leg.....do..	85.1	300.3	298.4	296.9	296.7	296.9	297.2	293.8	288.7	285.0	284.1	277.9	273.3	268.4	272.4
-----do..	-----	184.0	188.7	195.1	194.4	195.3	191.3	198.9	198.5	198.9	193.2	184.3	179.3	180.1	185.1
Poultry:															
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed ⁷.....do..	46.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dressed and drawn ⁷.....do..	59.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) ⁸.....do..	(9)	295.8	294.7	290.1	292.5	288.1	291.4	287.1	286.4	287.6	283.7	283.0	279.5	278.5	268.4
Salmon, pink ⁸.....16-ounce can..	59.1	477.4	489.1	503.1	508.2	509.2	511.0	511.7	508.1	502.4	501.1	493.7	484.5	473.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter.....pound..	82.6	226.9	224.2	219.7	220.5	221.8	223.8	223.3	219.7	224.0	221.2	220.8	209.7	205.0	195.4
Cheese, American process.....do..	59.1	261.2	258.3	259.4	259.3	260.0	261.3	260.3	265.7	265.7	264.3	254.9	232.4	230.3	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart..	23.8	194.0	191.2	189.7	188.3	187.2	185.1	184.9	185.6	185.4	184.8	183.5	179.0	178.3	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery) ¹⁰.....do..	22.4	195.8	192.7	191.2	190.5	188.5	186.4	185.9	186.9	187.3	186.7	185.7	180.6	181.1	162.0
Ice cream ⁸.....pint..	31.1	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.7	105.2	104.9	105.4	104.2	100.0	-----	-----
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can..	14.4	202.8	203.1	203.0	203.7	203.3	203.3	202.8	203.2	202.4	201.0	194.1	183.7	183.0	174.2
Eggs, fresh.....dozen..	84.3	241.8	243.4	239.3	225.8	211.5	201.2	198.4	191.2	195.2	179.8	191.5	249.4	205.4	148.4
Eggs: Eggs, fresh:															
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries ⁵.....16 ounces..	55.6	94.9	95.1	95.6	95.8	97.4	97.0	98.7	100.5	101.3	101.3	100.8	100.0	-----	-----
Orange juice.....6 ounces..	22.6	96.6	99.2	100.2	101.5	103.2	104.8	105.0	105.1	104.2	102.4	102.0	100.0	-----	-----
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas ⁴.....12 ounces..	24.1	96.3	98.5	97.8	98.3	98.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	100.1	99.9	99.1	100.0	-----	-----
Fresh fruits:															
Apples.....pound..	10.2	191.2	178.4	203.0	214.3	240.2	232.9	213.6	205.1	206.0	206.4	204.4	195.3	187.0	301.1
Bananas.....do..	16.3	270.5	269.9	265.6	264.5	268.9	271.7	274.2	273.9	276.2	274.0	266.5	271.0	266.4	271.9
Oranges, size 200.....dozen..	50.0	175.8	189.3	194.4	188.0	161.5	167.5	163.7	158.0	166.1	173.4	153.3	166.6	176.3	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green.....pound..	26.4	246.2	188.4	185.4	166.8	149.1	187.3	212.7	205.7	193.3	244.8	303.5	310.6	228.4	151.0
Cabbage.....do..	8.1	217.2	160.5	153.7	151.6	151.0	172.9	191.0	225.6	386.5	425.2	239.6	158.5	125.6	174.3
Carrots.....bunch..	15.7	289.4	235.9	241.1	235.0	229.2	202.6	196.5	192.9	220.4	258.7	206.0	203.8	201.1	181.7
Lettuce.....head..	19.2	232.1	186.4	168.1	180.6	192.6	162.8	229.8	212.1	149.2	189.3	164.3	167.6	173.3	167.3
Onions.....pound..	8.1	196.6	177.0	168.6	176.0	205.7	246.1	235.1	186.7	176.8	173.2	144.0	133.1	128.9	187.1
Potatoes.....15 pounds..	90.2	247.5	215.2	193.3	203.7	236.1	230.2	202.5	185.0	179.1	177.6	172.3	163.8	154.0	219.3
Sweetpotatoes.....pound..	12.1	234.4	227.5	265.8	308.2	251.8	231.4	201.5	192.4	190.3	189.7	182.5	177.5	161.2	209.4
Tomatoes ¹¹.....do..	21.9	144.3	142.8	101.5	112.6	170.2	179.4	196.6	193.1	216.1	218.7	254.7	193.6	167.9	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches.....No. 2½ can..	34.1	177.6	177.9	177.0	175.3	174.8	174.9	174.6	174.3	173.8	172.8	172.1	168.2	166.7	140.1
Pineapple.....do..	38.5	177.6	177.8	177.4	177.5	177.6	178.1	178.8	179.7	178.3	178.5	177.5	176.1	176.0	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn ¹².....No. 303 can..	18.1	166.7	165.3	165.7	165.4	164.9	164.2	164.4	163.6	162.8	161.8	159.5	154.3	150.5	138.4
Tomatoes.....No. 2 can..	17.4	194.2	194.8	200.7	209.0	228.0	230.4	226.4	223.6	215.9	209.1	191.2	176.3	172.0	161.6
Peas.....No. 303 can..	21.0	114.6	115.5	116.9	117.8	119.2	118.8	118.8	119.3	119.6	119.7	119.5	117.8	117.2	114.3
Baby foods ⁵.....4½-4¾ ounces..	9.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.1	101.9	101.5	101.4	100.8	100.2	100.0	-----	-----
Dried fruits, prunes.....pound..	26.6	263.1	268.7	274.9	275.1	274.5	272.8	273.1	273.3	272.1	271.4	268.0	264.6	261.4	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans.....do..	15.7	211.9	213.1	216.8	220.9	224.4	230.7	233.8	235.5	235.4	234.9	231.8	226.7	218.8	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee.....do..	86.9	345.5	345.1	345.3	346.3	346.2	346.7	346.5	344.1	342.9	343.5	340.7	331.4	332.5	294.9
Cola drink ⁵.....6-bottle carton..	29.0	110.8	110.2	109.1	108.4	108.0	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.3	107.9	107.8	100.0	-----	-----
Fats and oils:															
Lard.....pound..	23.5	158.3	167.7	163.1	161.7	159.9	166.2	167.8	173.7	174.4	173.3	166.3	149.5	142.0	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated.....do..	36.6	177.2	178.4	179.4	181.4	190.4	198.4	201.1	201.1	198.4	197.4	191.2	175.1	169.4	155.6
Salad dressing.....pint..	36.8	152.8	153.0	156.9	158.3	163.5	166.1	164.8	165.8	165.5	164.2	161.4	152.9	148.9	142.1
Margarine.....pound..	-----	170.5	171.2	172.8	174.6	184.2	194.3	197.8	199.9	199.1	199.5	193.9	179.9	173.0	161.1
Uncolored ¹³.....do..	35.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colored ¹⁴.....do..	31.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....5 pounds..	50.7	189.1	189.8	191.6	191.7	190.8	187.4	186.4	186.7	187.4	187.6	187.3	186.5	186.8	175.3
Grape jelly ⁵.....12 ounces..	23.8	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.0	101.5	100.8	1				

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
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	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
October	169.1	177.8	172.5	208.6	163.1	135.3	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	211.5	166.8	135.7	180.4	217.8	135.7	166.9	137.6	184.5	173.0	165.1	168.8	163.7
December	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	139.6	170.2	140.5	187.1	178.1	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: January	180.1	194.2	182.2	234.8	178.2	136.4	187.5	226.1	144.5	174.7	142.4	192.6	185.0	173.1	176.7	170.3
February	183.6	202.6	187.6	238.2	181.1	138.1	188.1	228.1	147.3	175.4	142.7	199.1	187.1	175.5	179.2	171.8
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.2	183.2	138.6	188.8	228.5	146.4	178.8	142.5	199.4	187.5	175.8	179.3	172.4
April	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.8	138.1	189.0	228.5	147.9	180.1	142.7	197.7	187.1	176.1	179.2	172.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.1	137.5	188.8	227.8	145.7	180.0	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.7	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.5	177.8	170.5
July	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.7	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.5	138.1	188.1	222.5	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	163.2	138.8	189.1	223.0	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.3	188.7	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.7
November	178.3	195.2	188.8	196.8	159.5	139.1	191.5	224.6	138.7	172.0	141.4	189.6	168.7	174.1	174.4	166.9

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.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation see U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 993, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series.

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.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

Group and subgroup	1951											1950		1946	1939
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	June	Aug.
All commodities.....	178.3	178.1	177.6	178.0	179.4	181.7	182.9	183.6	184.0	183.6	180.1	175.3	171.7	112.9	75.0
Farm products.....	195.2	192.3	189.2	190.6	194.0	198.6	199.6	202.5	203.8	202.6	194.2	187.4	183.7	140.1	61.0
Grains.....	195.1	187.3	181.6	180.4	178.0	178.6	185.6	189.1	188.0	192.0	186.6	180.9	172.1	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry r.....	212.4	225.2	227.8	233.1	233.9	235.8	234.8	240.9	241.2	238.2	222.2	204.9	197.3	137.4	66.0
Livestock r.....	240.3	255.2	257.1	262.8	263.4	265.1	263.6	269.9	270.4	268.0	250.6	231.8	222.6	143.4	67.7
Poultry r.....	76.7	79.3	86.0	89.4	91.5	94.4	96.5	102.1	101.1	94.3	84.7	74.5	74.9	(2)	(2)
Other farm products.....	183.5	172.6	166.9	166.7	173.1	180.4	181.0	181.7	184.3	182.8	178.2	177.4	177.4	137.5	60.1
Eggs r.....	169.8	167.5	162.3	154.7	137.3	137.1	128.6	125.1	124.7	117.0	116.5	149.5	148.2	97.3	47.5
Foods.....	188.8	189.4	188.0	187.3	186.0	186.3	187.3	185.8	186.6	187.6	182.2	179.0	175.2	112.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	178.7	173.8	170.3	169.0	167.5	163.4	164.9	166.6	170.3	173.0	171.5	164.4	164.1	127.3	67.9
Cereal products.....	163.8	161.3	160.4	161.9	162.3	162.3	163.6	164.5	164.5	166.3	163.0	157.6	154.1	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	151.6	143.3	141.9	142.6	144.3	146.3	146.5	140.0	139.9	142.4	136.1	138.0	140.4	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish r.....	251.8	260.8	258.4	256.9	254.6	255.2	257.2	255.1	254.5	255.2	242.7	233.7	223.4	110.1	73.7
Meats r.....	273.1	283.5	280.2	278.5	275.2	275.4	276.3	274.1	273.7	274.8	261.5	251.9	240.5	116.6	78.1
Poultry r.....	91.9	94.3	97.9	97.9	101.1	104.3	113.5	112.5	108.7	107.1	98.2	92.3	90.8	(2)	(2)
Other foods.....	160.0	161.7	162.5	161.2	158.5	160.8	160.7	158.8	160.0	159.0	157.7	161.5	158.9	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	196.8	208.3	212.1	213.7	221.9	230.6	232.6	233.3	236.2	238.2	234.8	218.7	211.5	122.4	92.7
Shoes.....	210.9	215.8	221.8	222.1	222.4	223.3	223.8	223.5	222.0	224.6	219.4	209.3	203.7	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	182.2	220.9	225.3	222.1	250.7	284.3	293.8	297.8	313.0	317.8	318.2	277.5	269.3	121.5	77.2
Leather.....	184.0	194.5	195.5	203.8	216.8	227.5	228.2	228.7	229.2	229.1	224.8	213.8	204.9	110.7	84.0
Other leather products.....	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	188.2	188.0	188.0	173.9	164.9	115.2	97.1
Textile products.....	159.5	157.7	163.2	167.5	173.2	177.7	182.1	182.8	183.2	181.1	178.2	171.4	166.8	109.2	67.8
Clothing.....	160.4	163.8	164.7	165.0	164.8	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.9	163.9	161.6	155.4	151.4	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods.....	198.9	193.7	196.5	206.0	218.8	228.7	234.1	236.2	239.9	240.5	239.2	236.6	231.7	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	107.5	108.0	110.0	110.1	111.2	112.9	113.4	113.5	113.5	113.8	115.2	113.7	111.4	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon r.....	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	30.2
Silk r.....	76.3	75.8	72.6	68.7	71.1	73.2	76.3	85.2	90.8	90.8	86.1	75.0	69.0	(2)	44.3
Woolen and worsted.....	177.8	169.9	196.7	207.4	218.2	225.3	244.5	243.7	240.2	227.3	217.4	195.6	192.7	112.7	75.5
Other textile products.....	229.9	229.6	229.6	232.2	239.6	250.1	247.0	249.2	246.1	243.8	238.1	229.6	210.4	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	139.1	138.9	138.8	138.1	137.9	137.8	137.5	138.1	138.6	138.1	136.4	135.7	135.7	87.8	72.6
Anthracite.....	157.3	157.0	157.0	154.9	153.5	152.5	151.0	152.8	156.1	156.5	145.8	143.7	144.7	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	198.0	197.6	196.9	194.9	194.6	195.5	195.2	195.6	197.1	197.5	193.2	193.2	193.3	132.8	96.0
Coke.....	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.5	234.1	232.8	232.7	232.5	133.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(2)	(2)	65.4	64.5	65.4	64.7	64.7	64.8	65.1	66.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	67.2	75.8
Gas.....	(2)	94.6	94.7	94.1	93.8	92.9	92.9	93.3	93.8	92.2	90.0	90.2	90.5	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products r.....	120.6	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.4	120.0	119.7	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.4	118.0	118.1	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products.....	191.5	191.2	189.1	188.1	187.9	188.2	188.8	189.0	188.8	188.1	187.5	184.9	180.4	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment r.....	159.2	159.1	158.9	158.9	158.9	159.1	159.1	159.1	159.1	159.0	156.2	155.7	153.3	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery r.....	161.0	161.0	160.9	160.9	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.0	158.4	158.2	155.8	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel.....	186.1	186.0	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.6	185.7	185.7	182.1	174.0	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products.....	186.5	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.1	185.2	172.8	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished.....	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	185.4	108.9	96.0
Finished.....	185.3	185.0	185.0	185.0	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	181.6	171.2	112.8
Motor vehicles r.....	191.8	191.3	187.4	185.0	184.6	184.3	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	179.0	178.8	178.4	176.9	135.5
Passenger cars.....	202.2	201.7	196.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	187.1	187.1	187.1	142.8	95.6
Trucks.....	147.5	147.0	147.0	147.0	145.2	144.0	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	142.2	140.6	133.9	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals.....	180.8	180.4	176.4	175.3	175.6	178.2	182.8	184.1	183.5	191.1	187.9	182.5	181.7	90.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	184.1	184.2	184.4	184.6	183.6	183.5	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	182.5	106.0	79.3
Plumbing r.....	137.8	138.0	138.4	138.8	138.8	139.1	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	(2)	(2)
Building materials.....	224.6	223.6	223.0	222.5	223.7	225.6	227.8	228.5	228.5	228.1	226.1	221.4	217.8	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile.....	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.4	179.4	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.7	179.1	177.6	121.3	90.5
Cement.....	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.1	147.2	147.2	141.2	140.8	102.6	91.3
Lumber.....	345.4	344.4	343.3	342.8	347.1	352.3	358.8	361.0	361.2	359.8	356.8	348.4	347.6	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials r.....	164.4	161.3	159.8	158.0	159.1	161.6	163.7	164.7	164.4	164.0	162.1	154.9	148.2	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint r.....	154.4	154.2	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.3	153.3	152.1	147.3	143.6	99.3	92.9
Paint materials r.....	178.4	172.2	169.2	167.7	173.0	177.7	179.6	179.8	178.9	178.9	176.2	166.2	156.1	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating.....	184.1	184.2	184.4	184.6	183.6	183.5	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	182.5	182.5	106.0	79.3
Plumbing r.....	137.8	138.0	138.4	138.8	138.8	139.1	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	(2)	(2)	
Structural steel.....	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	191.6	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials.....	198.9	198.4	198.4	198.4	198.1	198.1	198.2	198.3	198.2	198.2	195.8	193.8	189.4	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	138.7	141.1	140.8	140.1	139.4	142.3	145.7	147.9	146.4	147.3	144.5	139.6	135.7	96.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	144.7	144.7	144.7	144.4	143.1	144.1	145.2	145.0	138.2	139.0	138.1	136.1	134.3	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	169.1	184.1	184.1	184.6	184.7	185.3	185.2	184.5	185.1	185.2	184.4	175.1	163.8	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	122.4	120.2	118.5	117.8	119.0	115.1	117.1	117.8	118.1	118.1	118.1	115.6	112.0	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	111.3	111.3	111.3	109.3	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9	108.9	108.9	107.4	105.1	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats.....	132.0	142.6	141.9	139.8	139.3	161.2	181.0	198.7	214.6	217.3	200.4	180.9	171.5	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	172.0	171.7	172.4												

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.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1950: October.....	550	801	197,000	330,000	2,590,000	.32
November.....	329	605	200,000	308,000	2,050,000	.27
December.....	218	423	61,100	114,000	912,000	.12
1951: January ²	438	588	238,000	261,000	1,280,000	.16
February ²	345	544	199,000	330,000	1,900,000	.28
March ²	353	535	131,000	241,000	1,730,000	.22
April ²	363	534	162,000	263,000	1,910,000	.25
May ²	432	611	164,000	247,000	1,820,000	.23
June ²	389	600	189,000	287,000	1,790,000	.23
July ²	440	630	276,000	377,000	1,880,000	.24
August ²	490	690	210,000	300,000	2,600,000	.31
September ²	430	660	200,000	320,000	2,420,000	.34
October ²	470	670	240,000	360,000	2,750,000	.32
November ²	300	550	70,000	190,000	1,600,000	.21
December ²	200	500	55,000	100,000	900,000	.12

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 1951 are not final although revisions have been made on basis of most current information available.

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	1951 ²	1950
	Dec. ²	Nov. ³	Oct. ³	Sept. ³	Aug. ³	July ³	June ³	May ³	Apr. ³	Mar. ³	Feb. ³	Jan. ³	Dec.	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,222	\$2,495	\$2,709	\$2,827	\$2,843	\$2,797	\$2,737	\$2,584	\$2,388	\$2,198	\$1,969	\$2,094	\$2,234	\$29,863	\$27,902
Private construction.....	1,521	1,692	1,805	1,899	1,916	1,915	1,879	1,787	1,691	1,614	1,518	1,586	1,721	20,823	20,789
Residential building (nonfarm).....	809	915	945	954	954	968	959	922	898	862	827	902	1,003	10,915	12,600
New dwelling units.....	715	815	840	845	845	860	855	825	810	785	750	830	923	9,775	11,525
Additions and alterations.....	80	86	91	93	92	91	88	81	72	61	60	55	62	950	900
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	14	14	14	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	190	175
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	320	343	393	451	459	465	442	409	400	384	378	395	4,907	3,777	
Industrial.....	147	155	178	202	198	190	178	168	152	143	135	129	125	1,975	1,062
Commercial.....	69	75	83	100	108	120	131	130	125	128	121	122	140	1,312	1,288
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	31	32	36	45	48	48	47	45	45	46	47	48	48	518	402
Stores, restaurants and garages.....	38	43	47	55	60	72	83	80	83	75	75	92	794	886	
Other nonresidential building.....	104	113	132	149	153	155	144	132	129	128	127	130	1,620	1,427	
Religious.....	23	26	32	42	43	42	41	38	35	35	37	39	429	409	
Educational.....	25	26	32	32	32	30	29	26	26	27	28	29	339	294	
Social and recreational.....	7	8	9	12	13	14	15	15	15	16	18	19	20	161	247
Hospital and institutional ⁷	32	34	36	37	38	39	38	37	34	32	31	30	30	418	344
Miscellaneous.....	17	19	23	26	27	30	31	28	22	20	17	13	12	273	133
Farm construction.....	81	92	108	130	140	134	126	113	95	83	76	72	71	1,250	1,170
Public utilities.....	305	336	353	358	357	343	326	305	283	264	226	229	247	3,685	3,130
Railroad.....	34	38	38	35	34	33	31	31	29	26	20	26	28	375	315
Telephone and telegraph.....	32	35	37	40	43	43	42	40	39	33	34	35	460	440	
Other public utilities.....	239	263	278	283	280	267	253	232	214	199	173	169	184	2,850	2,375
All other private ⁸	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	66	112
Public construction.....	701	803	904	928	927	882	858	797	697	584	451	508	513	9,040	7,113
Residential building ⁹	66	69	67	63	55	49	48	45	42	37	30	29	30	600	345
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	260	269	289	302	312	308	305	298	283	255	212	225	216	3,318	2,402
Industrial.....	86	85	92	93	95	89	80	74	67	52	31	36	31	880	224
Educational.....	116	118	125	134	134	132	130	128	125	120	112	110	1,486	1,163	
Hospital and institutional.....	34	38	40	39	42	43	47	48	45	43	37	40	39	496	476
Other nonresidential.....	24	28	32	36	41	44	48	48	46	40	32	37	36	456	539
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	149	148	137	122	108	88	75	68	56	41	29	24	24	1,045	177
Highways.....	95	170	250	275	280	260	250	215	160	110	65	95	103	2,225	2,350
Sewer and water.....	48	54	58	60	62	64	65	65	62	58	52	55	56	703	671
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	11	14	20	21	23	23	23	22	17	15	9	12	13	210	186
Conservation and development.....	68	74	77	78	80	82	84	76	69	61	49	62	65	860	886
All other public ¹²	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	5	6	6	79	96

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 (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

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	Air ports ³	Building								Conservation and development					
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential					Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control	Highways	All other ⁶		
					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	364,408	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	94,689	29,926	201,274	494,871	147,732	347,139	767,460	45,440
1949	2,174,203	49,317	880,101	46,800	833,301	1,041	355,541	123,967	231,574	88,856	387,863	497,557	184,803	312,754	690,469	56,759
1950	2,706,650	64,461	1,278,263	15,445	1,262,818	3,123	389,848	118,565	271,283	58,255	811,962	435,253	195,845	239,408	835,606	103,067
1950: January	129,514	4,827	48,467	213	48,254	144	28,528	19,407	9,121	13,261	6,321	26,147	17,993	8,154	41,027	9,046
February	119,057	2,533	38,020	127	37,893	138	32,081	17,354	14,727	1,259	4,415	29,953	7,087	22,866	42,357	6,194
March	233,791	8,616	51,294	1,059	50,235	20	23,100	14,534	8,566	3,459	23,656	103,559	69,840	33,719	61,032	9,290
April	169,416	7,341	66,516	3,453	63,063	70	40,184	21,969	18,215	2,585	20,224	20,572	2,782	17,790	63,462	11,525
May	224,363	4,196	59,921	1,605	58,316	0	32,572	13,688	18,884	2,537	23,207	68,100	7,726	60,374	80,934	11,212
June	367,371	5,345	155,460	5,847	149,613	1,923	68,384	7,766	60,618	25,880	53,426	80,602	43,720	36,882	111,416	14,548
July	102,239	5,852	59,664	634	59,030	616	43,914	8,007	35,907	2,217	12,283	13,938	10,600	3,338	77,973	4,812
August	178,355	5,247	66,961	60	66,901	174	28,741	1,450	27,291	1,849	36,137	15,910	8,364	7,546	83,316	6,921
September	181,316	2,862	82,757	1,284	81,473	0	35,717	12,957	22,760	1,580	44,176	16,046	9,549	6,497	73,883	5,768
October	240,426	4,060	145,796	200	145,596	19	19,797	643	19,154	1,234	124,546	19,630	13,471	6,159	55,632	15,308
November	150,223	2,576	30,588	233	30,355	2	21,388	676	20,712	1,853	7,112	32,538	1,753	30,785	81,142	3,379
December	550,579	1,006	472,819	730	472,089	17	15,442	114	15,328	541	456,089	8,258	2,960	5,298	63,432	5,064
1951: January	414,191	9,412	105,651	846	104,805	96	14,818	110	14,708	728	89,163	213,044	10,067	6,967	75,551	10,533
February	207,755	10,773	92,825	916	91,909	41	15,388	701	14,687	10,096	66,384	30,333	10,125	20,208	59,067	14,757
March ¹¹	431,085	6,330	279,681	39	279,642	179	42,943	19,141	23,802	8,773	227,747	45,613	15,346	30,267	71,238	28,223
April	287,254	16,891	95,964	3,008	92,956	1,217	28,357	18,970	9,387	2,880	60,502	101,498	10,803	90,695	58,066	15,035
May	600,833	36,724	445,815	1,791	444,024	128	13,946	592	13,354	2,149	427,801	43,667	9,308	34,359	59,206	15,421
June	515,269	84,911	227,221	451	226,770	450	23,862	2,375	21,487	6,486	195,972	29,848	9,214	20,634	97,843	75,446
July	259,553	37,475	107,629	282	107,347	0	5,941	989	4,952	1,102	100,304	16,266	12,275	3,991	75,767	22,416
August	215,384	15,491	89,357	64	89,293	4,715	9,135	2,370	6,765	2,807	72,636	10,141	2,389	7,752	89,536	10,859
September ¹¹	240,331	13,566	90,917	210	90,707	10,480	23,595	803	22,792	15,656	40,976	47,384	6,409	40,975	67,358	21,196
October ¹²	149,006	5,463	43,839	46	43,793	9,184	3,002	78	2,924	1,592	30,015	18,176	5,625	12,551	64,130	17,398

¹ Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. 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 nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.
³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program (Public Law 815-81st Congress), which provides aid for school-building in areas affected by Federal Government activities.

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 Includes primarily construction projects for the Atomic Energy Commission.

¹⁰ Includes primarily steam-electric generating projects for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

¹¹ Revised.

¹² Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building ¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only				
	Total all classes ²	New residential building				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping ⁵	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping								Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴											
1942	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
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	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	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	33,302	139,511	34,363
1950: October	870,325	428,078	363,263	12,782	52,033	14,460	4,406	329,426	93,955	55,210	43,761	2,313	9,136	1,619
November	707,673	341,335	297,465	11,192	32,678	29,261	5,546	250,616	80,915	44,588	36,244	2,056	6,288	2,940
December	781,384	345,278	291,219	9,297	44,762	76,095	4,919	280,717	74,375	44,697	34,810	1,747	8,140	9,289
1951: January	758,917	379,178	329,624	14,109	35,445	9,066	3,123	270,314	97,236	48,786	39,346	2,813	6,627	972
February	585,683	330,520	294,756	10,955	24,809	10,201	1,252	174,050	69,660	39,749	32,962	2,103	4,684	1,039
March	770,269	406,763	356,550	14,580	35,633	5,966	3,082	263,920	90,538	50,668	41,206	2,816	6,646	579
April	777,318	420,085	374,674	19,005	26,406	33,305	3,346	234,024	86,558	50,494	42,816	2,857	4,821	3,343
May	813,218	457,664	393,080	14,466	50,118	7,027	1,477	239,332	107,718	54,626	43,957	2,514	8,155	836
June	986,643	388,187	335,958	15,587	36,642	298,421	1,454	202,036	96,545	47,057	37,860	2,629	6,568	35,007
July	703,258	342,532	292,861	13,816	35,855	30,000	3,685	224,381	102,660	41,657	33,291	2,396	5,970	3,275
August	764,711	385,139	333,986	15,389	35,764	15,838	4,100	258,318	101,316	47,182	38,036	2,669	6,477	1,706
September ⁶	829,893	435,460	379,283	18,170	38,007	15,333	7,684	276,757	94,659	50,449	40,328	2,995	7,126	1,752
October ⁷	650,859	343,866	305,956	14,126	23,784	9,788	4,880	199,415	92,910	42,109	35,552	2,439	4,118	1,017

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 is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division ²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1951										1950		1950	1949	
	Oct. ³	Sept. ⁴	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
All types	\$199,415	\$276,757	\$258,318	\$224,381	\$202,036	\$239,332	\$234,024	\$263,920	\$174,050	\$270,314	\$280,717	\$250,616	\$329,426	\$3,127,700	\$2,408,445
New England	12,424	14,405	30,859	16,471	12,881	16,920	29,751	14,093	12,916	10,479	16,463	13,675	15,652	193,386	115,582
Middle Atlantic	30,724	33,360	46,155	25,785	24,580	33,578	26,901	55,334	20,989	41,909	36,916	47,556	68,678	516,583	429,042
East North Central	52,943	70,940	64,015	54,828	66,075	70,433	52,623	85,212	40,620	63,558	42,105	46,313	95,545	675,555	492,384
West North Central	17,218	31,787	16,628	18,084	14,894	16,272	22,682	12,235	11,643	20,627	17,797	21,064	25,068	262,737	203,409
South Atlantic	19,521	42,089	23,006	20,886	16,582	25,040	17,949	27,262	17,949	37,526	37,650	25,316	26,447	375,803	311,540
East South Central	4,999	7,775	5,198	5,456	5,662	9,651	17,617	11,823	6,087	11,347	10,826	7,905	16,440	144,084	133,377
West South Central	27,173	21,605	27,025	23,019	26,943	20,266	19,743	25,156	25,949	35,967	60,882	25,016	34,900	388,201	270,407
Mountain	9,101	11,282	12,677	8,100	6,957	5,283	14,554	4,840	6,543	9,636	8,610	8,929	6,955	112,265	104,512
Pacific	25,304	43,173	32,172	51,772	27,462	41,889	32,213	27,965	31,354	39,265	49,468	51,845	39,708	459,155	348,592
Industrial buildings ⁵	39,829	34,229	45,151	43,267	43,123	42,921	37,655	45,989	24,995	36,675	26,646	27,228	44,892	296,803	203,600
New England	2,999	8,859	4,600	1,843	2,667	4,877	1,497	4,232	1,678	1,415	1,062	1,653	1,755	13,999	6,450
Middle Atlantic	11,473	6,634	9,380	8,528	8,722	8,133	8,200	8,308	4,194	11,703	5,705	2,586	7,281	55,679	40,386
East North Central	12,981	12,049	22,165	15,333	19,177	15,159	14,970	21,309	9,987	8,566	8,074	9,619	23,745	110,829	77,037
West North Central	1,169	3,887	1,526	3,980	1,252	1,961	2,349	1,768	2,861	2,266	1,696	5,149	3,077	19,179	15,683
South Atlantic	1,016	2,950	1,008	2,865	2,229	1,853	1,682	1,688	2,677	3,168	1,495	963	1,017	17,019	19,179
East South Central	982	1,590	1,048	887	1,129	3,316	2,459	459	375	1,832	1,972	1,456	1,677	8,736	8,736
West South Central	3,246	1,048	1,475	949	2,482	522	2,631	2,231	1,172	2,612	1,972	2,388	1,800	6,859	6,859
Mountain	508	382	214	304	1,044	965	550	373	481	440	789	1,900	278	4,370	4,370
Pacific	5,655	4,850	3,735	8,578	4,421	6,135	4,567	5,621	3,570	4,673	4,950	3,936	4,182	39,254	24,999
Commercial buildings ⁶	48,651	91,442	57,280	61,124	52,846	55,727	62,308	69,317	53,922	103,244	119,091	95,985	117,952	1,122,583	752,810
New England	1,651	2,535	5,947	7,071	1,984	2,042	2,231	1,789	4,945	3,783	7,244	2,115	5,343	55,675	36,668
Middle Atlantic	6,523	12,609	10,734	5,206	8,049	9,004	9,448	9,643	6,506	17,727	14,622	28,591	37,017	212,645	127,040
East North Central	10,525	16,487	10,822	13,544	11,324	15,708	8,689	31,165	7,277	18,072	15,107	15,971	17,697	201,314	147,620
West North Central	3,277	4,977	2,424	2,946	4,116	2,932	5,635	2,960	3,259	5,809	6,873	5,045	8,335	54,000	52,907
South Atlantic	9,546	17,484	7,244	5,468	5,098	5,999	5,083	7,445	7,255	17,325	17,467	8,553	11,877	139,990	106,037
East South Central	1,800	3,078	2,073	2,244	1,797	1,054	1,644	1,644	1,644	7,065	4,208	2,226	3,344	46,076	36,020
West South Central	5,499	10,946	7,341	6,120	8,418	5,640	7,778	6,827	9,609	16,115	35,996	15,353	14,578	175,129	101,025
Mountain	2,143	4,398	1,034	4,675	1,854	1,300	2,674	1,238	1,322	2,424	3,014	3,620	3,308	47,481	25,589
Pacific	7,886	18,928	9,661	13,990	10,206	12,048	8,455	7,267	12,315	14,924	14,560	16,682	16,453	152,169	119,895
Community buildings ⁷	80,177	110,265	111,538	86,240	71,989	90,126	104,474	124,661	70,913	94,835	98,545	85,024	118,820	1,200,078	1,018,637
New England	6,130	8,083	18,528	6,683	4,870	8,872	22,790	4,789	5,773	4,556	6,630	9,025	7,238	107,541	43,770
Middle Atlantic	9,304	10,375	12,660	8,289	5,532	11,460	6,907	34,325	8,151	10,470	7,959	12,862	20,957	169,036	179,463
East North Central	21,417	29,619	20,141	14,919	21,840	23,667	21,547	28,233	18,721	26,000	14,077	16,401	37,411	275,029	201,808
West North Central	8,918	17,829	9,307	8,333	7,050	9,257	11,561	6,368	3,818	11,277	6,796	6,673	10,808	105,603	100,282
South Atlantic	7,124	17,564	13,126	9,225	7,009	13,588	8,939	16,446	8,967	13,753	15,096	13,191	11,327	179,635	103,666
East South Central	1,475	1,899	1,713	1,718	1,966	4,928	3,245	10,030	3,688	1,653	3,036	3,860	3,438	62,529	71,114
West South Central	15,450	6,549	14,687	12,899	12,280	10,030	7,004	13,038	11,239	8,360	17,552	9,257	12,641	145,688	135,620
Mountain	4,625	5,111	9,735	1,683	2,360	1,673	8,946	2,615	3,721	5,395	3,756	4,164	1,709	43,296	55,923
Pacific	5,734	13,236	11,641	22,481	9,082	15,611	13,535	9,607	6,855	12,871	23,643	9,593	13,291	170,721	122,901
Public buildings ⁸	3,966	5,856	16,062	9,613	5,608	10,876	2,962	2,680	6,741	13,972	9,226	19,225	11,719	134,894	153,103
New England	23	889	200	114	842	0	410	0	410	38	809	0	70	2,584	4,863
Middle Atlantic	226	213	11,076	325	159	1,410	102	307	1,195	662	2,495	247	611	40,178	36,154
East North Central	130	897	375	3,714	109	5,338	524	241	160	3,997	527	642	329	9,513	8,157
West North Central	0	777	244	163	132	0	12	0	219	48	1,621	0	111	4,806	9,560
South Atlantic	40	2,666	47	1,580	565	1,748	392	381	165	653	826	92	558	15,008	50,313
East South Central	57	37	0	100	0	12	0	66	0	366	35	7,966	9,279	6,257	
West South Central	649	18	685	64	2,016	305	0	620	709	6,195	303	178	820	8,268	5,041
Mountain	1,103	0	326	0	614	122	1,165	102	69	451	695	29	494	3,240	5,436
Pacific	1,739	359	3,109	3,553	1,171	1,941	766	553	4,115	1,928	1,584	18,001	759	41,928	27,322
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	6,468	9,458	8,809	6,341	12,878	11,368	10,629	8,777	7,308	9,507	17,939	7,119	14,235	106,164	148,375
New England	361	1,002	624	42	1,814	380	2,476	1,367	100	323	279	119	161	6,478	16,012
Middle Atlantic	1,001	1,354	348	1,633	335	1,570	679	1,554	313	66	5,358	1,322	554	16,868	27,651
East North Central	836	3,722	3,309	1,861	7,683	3,580	1,095	1,259	1,562	4,576	3,260	206	10,279	26,585	22,302
West North Central	1,002	1,825	889	758	806	307	1,534	247	1,014	750	323	1,534	266	9,314	11,387
South Atlantic	1,114	127	324	175	674	917	650	465	299	842	1,766	340	835	7,658	23,281
East South Central	161	250	0	92	331	26	549	10	181	11	647	7	70	3,316	7,223
West South Central	842	512	1,727	560	762	421	829	1,289	1,896	903	4,310	254	433	13,646	11,944
Mountain	0	240	240	126	18	370	68	0	485	38	0	125	180	2,702	2,566
Pacific	1,151	426	1,348	1,094	455	3,798	2,749	2,586	1,458	1,998	1,996	3,211	1,457	19,597	26,059
All other buildings ¹⁰	20,324	25,507	19,478	17,796	15,599	19,314	15,996	12,496	10,171	12,081	9,270	16,036	21,807	207,247	131,821
New England	1,268	1,037	941	717	705	750	757	1,506	371	364	439	763	1,085	9,109	7,819
Middle Atlantic	2,196	2,174	1,961	1,732	1,781	2,002	1,565	1,195	630	1,280	777	2,148	2,258	22,177	18,339
East North Central	7,054	8,166	7,203	5,657	5,940	6,982	5,798	3,007	2,913	2,348	1,060	3,474	6,084	52,285	35,460
West North Central	2,852	2,492	2,238	1,905	1,538	1,814	1,592	1,592	491	477	488	2,663	2,501	25,451	18,634
South Atlantic	881	1,298	1,857	1,574	1,007	935	1,195	837	587	1,785	1,000	2,177	833	16,493	9,070
East South Central															

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	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
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	271,300	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 ⁵	141,300	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.....	849,900	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.....	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
1950 ⁶	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1950: First quarter.....	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,800
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	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter.....	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April.....	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May.....	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June.....	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter.....	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July.....	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(?)	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August.....	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,238	35,960
September.....	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter.....	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October.....	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(?)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November.....	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(?)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December.....	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter.....	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,800	137,000	111,800	11,500	10,800	700	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January.....	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February.....	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,100	33,400	4,100	3,900	200	716,629	681,607	35,022
March.....	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,100	47,500	42,600	3,700	3,700	(?)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter.....	329,700	192,300	137,400	280,100	148,400	131,700	49,600	43,900	5,700	2,974,723	2,549,238	425,485
April.....	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,298	828,339	37,959
May.....	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June.....	132,500	85,000	47,500	90,200	47,800	42,400	42,300	37,200	5,100	1,185,764	825,590	360,174
Third quarter.....	270,600	(⁸)	(⁸)	265,000	(⁸)	(⁸)	5,600	(⁸)	(⁸)	2,489,139	2,434,302	54,837
July.....	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August ⁹	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	(?)	804,317	795,624	8,693
September.....	91,000	(⁸)	(⁸)	89,900	(⁸)	(⁸)	1,100	(⁸)	(⁸)	857,649	846,895	10,754
Fourth Quarter.....												
October ¹⁰	86,000	(⁸)	(⁸)	84,900	(⁸)	(⁸)	1,100	(⁸)	(⁸)	760,148	749,875	10,273

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The urban 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 Not available.

⁹ Revised.

¹⁰ Preliminary.