

Notes and Brief Reports

Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1952-53

Federal grants to States and to local governments continued their upward trend during the fiscal year 1952-53. Total grants, including those of an emergency and temporary nature, amounted to more than \$2.7 billion in that year (table 1), compared with \$2.3 billion in 1951-52.

There is considerable variation in both the purpose and financial characteristics of the existing Federal aids to States and localities. As used in this note, the term "grants" is confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs administered at the State and/or local level and for those programs in which the bulk of the funds is channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Emergency grants and the value of grants-in-kind have been included when they meet these criteria. Federal aid going directly to individuals and private institutions and funds paid to reimburse State and local governments for expenses incurred by them in administering, as agents of the Federal Government, programs that are primarily national in character have been excluded. Shared revenues have also been excluded.

Grants for public assistance payments and administration totaled \$1,330 million in 1952-53, compared with \$1,178 million in the previous year—an increase of 13 percent. The grants were larger for each of the four assistance programs, principally as the result of the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act, which provided for greater Federal financial participation in all programs. In the absence of legislative action, these provisions will expire September 30, 1954. Grants for aid to the permanently and totally disabled increased more than those for the other categories (they were 33 percent higher in 1952-53 than in 1951-52) as a result of the continued growth in the number of recipients in this relatively new category. Despite the increase in the amounts

granted for public assistance and administration, these amounts represented a smaller proportion of all Federal grants—48 percent in 1952-53, compared with 51 percent in the preceding year.

A total of \$198 million was paid by the Federal Government in grants for the administration of the State unemployment insurance and employment service programs in 1952-53. Expenditures from grant funds for these functions have followed a continual upward trend over the years, except during World War II, when the employment service was nationalized.

The \$169 million granted for health services in 1952-53 was \$14 million

less than in the preceding year and approximately the same as in 1950-51. The decline from 1951-52 resulted chiefly from decreases in the amounts granted for hospital construction and planning, although several of the public health program grants—general public health and venereal disease, tuberculosis, and cancer control—also showed declines during the year. Grants for welfare services other than public assistance amounted to \$114 million, only slightly less than the amount granted in the previous year. Grants for health and welfare services other than public assistance together represented about 10 percent of the total Federal grants in 1952-53.

Grants for education amounted to \$215 million in 1952-53, compared with \$112 million in 1951-52 and \$49

Table 1.—Federal grants to State and local governments, by purpose, fiscal years 1934-35 through 1952-53

[In thousands]

Fiscal year	Total	Assistance payments and administration ¹	Emergency relief ²	Employment security administration ³	Health services ⁴	Other welfare services ⁵	Educational ⁶	All other ⁷
1934-35	\$2,196,577		\$1,857,490	\$1,257		\$1,516	\$12,722	\$323,592
1935-36	995,138	\$28,424	476,513	3,068	\$4,389	2,117	13,322	467,305
1936-37	808,668	143,934	1,722	11,484	12,758	3,089	15,651	620,030
1937-38	800,466	216,074	484	45,939	15,329	3,655	24,625	494,359
1938-39	1,029,557	246,898		62,858	14,754	3,893	25,411	675,743
1939-40	965,239	271,135		61,539	21,873	4,558	25,137	581,001
1940-41	858,591	330,408		65,632	25,870	5,078	25,620	405,984
1941-42	827,478	374,568		74,034	29,057	5,541	25,811	318,467
1942-43	850,995	395,623		36,480	30,396	5,824	26,158	356,514
1943-44	896,926	404,942		35,229	60,223	8,616	25,644	362,272
1944-45	864,905	410,364		33,730	78,555	9,670	25,131	307,454
1945-46	840,098	439,132		54,547	71,169	13,361	25,341	236,549
1946-47	1,187,478	613,831		99,252	63,134	98,757	31,145	281,359
1947-48	1,452,644	718,359		133,610	55,309	91,958	35,813	417,599
1948-49	1,814,751	927,897		140,314	66,646	98,843	36,951	544,100
1949-50	2,195,473	1,123,418		207,617	119,158	113,163	38,501	593,617
1950-51	2,242,921	1,185,764		173,838	168,933	102,553	49,123	562,706
1951-52	2,322,238	1,177,688		182,894	182,865	114,802	112,003	551,986
1952-53	2,753,083	1,329,933		197,779	168,822	114,020	215,205	727,323

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and, beginning 1950-51, aid to the permanently and totally disabled under the Social Security Act, as amended.

² Federal Emergency Relief Administration grants.

³ Unemployment insurance administration under the Social Security Act beginning 1935-36; employment service administration, 1934-35 through December 1941 and from Nov. 16, 1946, to date.

⁴ From 1935-36 to date, maternal and child health services and services for crippled children under the Social Security Act and general public health services; from inception of the program through 1948-49, emergency maternity and infant care; from inception of the program to date: venereal disease, tuberculosis, cancer, and heart disease control, mental health activities, hospital survey and construction, and water pollution control.

⁵ Child welfare services under the Social Security Act from 1935-36 to date; vocational rehabilitation and State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors from 1934-35 to date; from 1946-47 to date, school lunch program; for 1942-43, community war service day care.

⁶ Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, and State marine schools from 1934-35 to date; emergency Office of Education grants from 1935-36 to 1940-41; maintenance and operation of schools in certain

areas from 1946-47 to date; and, from 1950-51 to date, school survey and construction in certain areas.

⁷ Agricultural experiment stations and extension work from 1934-35 to date; cooperative projects in marketing from 1947-48 to date; forestry cooperation from 1934-35 to date and wildlife restoration from 1938-39 to date; supply and distribution of farm labor from 1942-43 to 1948-49; removal of surplus agricultural commodities under sec. 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, from 1935-36 to date; commodities furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation from 1949-50 to date; Federal annual contributions to public housing authorities from 1939-40 to date; regular and emergency highway construction from 1934-35 to date; Federal airport program from 1947-48 to date; Public Works Administration grants and liquidation thereof from 1934-35 through 1949-50; wartime public works from 1941-42 through 1948-49; community facilities and disaster and emergency relief from 1941-42 to date; civil defense, 1951-52 and 1952-53; and slum clearance and urban redevelopment, 1952-53.

Source: *Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Combined Statements of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government*, and other Treasury reports. Grants for part of the school lunch program for 1946-47 and for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities for 1935-36 through 1946-47, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

million in 1950-51. This substantial growth reflects the increased amounts granted for the survey and construction of schools in areas congested as a result of Federal activities and for the maintenance and operation of schools in such areas. There were also increases in the amounts spent for education of the blind and State marine schools, but they were more than offset by decreases in the grants for vocational education.

Grants for all other purposes totaled \$727 million in 1952-53. In this category were \$517 million for highway grants; \$27 million for airport grants; \$66 million for agricultural commodities distributed; \$68 million for agricultural, forestry, and fish and wildlife grants; \$35 million for housing, slum clearance, community facilities, and disaster relief; and \$14 million for civilian defense grants.

In table 2, per capita grants are shown by State and major purpose. The States have been ranked by average 1950-52 per capita income payments and divided into high-, middle-, and low-income groups. Within each income group, the States vary widely in per capita grants received.

Despite the wide variation, there is some tendency for total grants and grants for public assistance, health, welfare, and education to vary inversely with per capita income. In general, these grants average somewhat higher amounts per capita for the low-income States than for the middle-income group and, similarly, higher for the middle-income group than for the high-income group. This inverse relationship represents an attempt to assure at least a minimum level of development for the aided programs in all States.

On the other hand, as in previous years, there was a tendency for per capita grants for employment security administration to vary in a direct relationship with State per capita income. Grants for "all other" purposes are highest for the middle-income group of States, as in the past.

In general, grants for many purposes are higher per capita in the sparsely populated "public land"

Table 2.—Per capita Federal grants to States and localities, by State and purpose, fiscal year 1952-53

States ranked by 1950-52 per capita income	Average per capita income, 1950-52	Per capita grants						
		Total ⁷	Assistance payments and administration ¹	Employment security administration ²	Health services ³	Other welfare services ⁴	Educational ⁵	All other ⁶
Total ⁷		\$17.34	\$8.38	\$1.25	\$1.06	\$0.72	\$1.36	\$4.58
Continental United States.....	\$1,553	17.44	8.49	1.26	1.04	.71	1.35	4.60
High-income group.....		14.75	7.22	1.55	.73	.52	1.10	3.63
Delaware.....	2,132	16.04	3.30	1.20	1.27	.87	.67	8.72
District of Columbia.....	2,072	7.82	3.94	.79	1.23	.45	.11	1.90
Nevada.....	2,065	57.31	6.09	3.05	1.76	.61	10.41	35.38
New York.....	1,969	13.08	6.92	2.02	.51	.40	.27	2.95
Connecticut.....	1,961	11.19	3.89	1.39	.67	.62	1.67	2.95
California.....	1,899	22.42	13.03	1.69	.56	.54	2.65	3.95
Illinois.....	1,890	13.73	6.61	1.01	.88	.53	.64	4.07
New Jersey.....	1,850	8.90	2.27	1.79	.84	.41	.57	3.02
Ohio.....	1,757	12.56	5.86	1.03	.85	.48	.78	3.55
Washington.....	1,725	25.88	12.72	1.61	.66	.75	4.73	5.41
Michigan.....	1,721	15.01	7.28	1.61	.69	.62	1.15	3.66
Massachusetts.....	1,693	16.77	10.57	1.88	.79	.50	.20	2.73
Maryland.....	1,673	12.38	3.54	1.24	.91	.49	2.75	3.45
Montana.....	1,668	31.31	9.85	1.72	1.44	.85	1.83	15.51
Oregon.....	1,640	17.85	6.59	1.45	.84	.66	.97	7.33
Pennsylvania.....	1,638	10.09	4.32	1.45	.75	.55	.40	2.61
Middle-income group.....		19.67	9.17	.96	1.10	.69	1.29	6.45
Rhode Island.....	1,617	17.30	7.20	2.04	.77	.60	1.91	5.67
Wyoming.....	1,617	32.73	7.80	1.99	1.98	.90	1.11	18.95
Indiana.....	1,598	11.74	4.25	.80	1.48	.58	.77	3.86
Wisconsin.....	1,572	14.54	6.15	.84	.88	.65	.27	5.76
Nebraska.....	1,517	16.58	6.43	.70	.98	.64	.94	6.89
Colorado.....	1,516	32.48	18.87	1.05	.78	.65	2.73	8.40
Kansas.....	1,500	22.17	8.62	.75	.99	.68	2.51	8.62
Missouri.....	1,499	24.39	15.78	.85	.82	.65	.98	5.31
Iowa.....	1,493	17.23	8.39	.63	.94	.72	.54	6.01
Minnesota.....	1,437	18.35	8.25	1.03	1.55	.77	.33	6.41
Utah.....	1,386	28.03	8.74	1.86	1.12	.94	2.86	12.52
Arizona.....	1,384	27.70	9.53	1.95	1.37	.77	4.16	9.93
New Hampshire.....	1,379	16.55	6.69	1.72	.70	.74	1.02	5.69
Texas.....	1,374	19.08	9.88	.89	1.13	.70	1.74	4.74
Idaho.....	1,357	25.36	7.70	1.62	.65	.85	3.07	11.46
South Dakota.....	1,342	28.92	9.02	.78	1.31	.79	1.33	15.69
North Dakota.....	1,289	28.11	7.57	1.12	1.35	.85	.90	16.33
Low-income group.....		21.08	10.54	.60	1.06	1.12	1.90	4.95
Maine.....	1,266	18.54	8.06	1.13	.65	.78	.73	7.17
Florida.....	1,264	18.32	10.38	1.02	1.21	.79	1.48	3.43
Vermont.....	1,264	21.37	7.42	2.06	1.49	1.09	1.00	8.32
New Mexico.....	1,254	31.49	9.97	1.37	1.30	.94	4.39	13.52
Virginia.....	1,247	13.21	2.87	.52	1.07	.78	3.59	4.37
Oklahoma.....	1,183	34.61	23.33	.95	.77	1.06	2.63	6.18
West Virginia.....	1,133	18.87	10.49	.99	2.55	1.16	.28	3.70
Louisiana.....	1,131	36.40	26.13	1.00	1.82	1.13	.95	5.35
Georgia.....	1,068	23.73	11.09	.85	1.69	1.26	3.59	5.45
Tennessee.....	1,094	19.39	9.26	.89	1.87	1.15	1.21	5.02
Kentucky.....	1,035	18.65	8.81	.78	2.30	1.00	1.30	4.46
North Carolina.....	1,011	14.16	5.70	.88	1.74	1.18	.98	3.68
South Carolina.....	978	19.51	7.67	1.04	1.92	1.34	2.63	4.92
Alabama.....	939	18.55	8.72	.91	1.62	1.29	1.79	4.22
Arkansas.....	897	26.17	12.31	1.04	2.36	1.35	2.95	6.13
Mississippi.....	764	19.42	8.86	.98	1.53	1.50	1.24	5.31
Territories and possessions.....		12.39	2.64	.66	2.12	1.28	1.91	3.78
Alaska.....		35.69	6.91	3.70	5.98	4.48	12.73	5.39
Hawaii.....		24.11	6.64	1.19	1.61	.77	4.44	9.46
Puerto Rico.....		7.67	1.34	.29	1.85	1.44	.46	2.30
Virgin Islands.....		20.73	4.40	1.13	8.84	3.39	.88	2.04

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to the dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

² Unemployment insurance and employment service administration.

³ Maternal and child health services; services for crippled children; general public health services; venereal disease, tuberculosis, heart disease, and cancer control; mental health activities; hospital survey and construction; and water pollution control.

⁴ Child welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, and school lunch program.

⁵ Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, State marine schools, school survey and construction in certain areas, and maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas.

⁶ Agricultural experiment stations and extension

work, cooperative projects in marketing, forestry cooperation, removal of surplus agricultural commodities, commodities donated by the Commodity Credit Corporation, wildlife restoration, annual contributions to public housing agencies, Federal airport program, regular and emergency highway construction, community facilities, disaster and emergency relief, slum clearance and urban redevelopment, and civil defense.

⁷ Includes small amount undistributed, as well as civil defense contributions to the island of Guam.

Source: Grants data are from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953*, and are on a checks-issued basis. Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1952. Income payments data used are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1953.

States as a result of the operation of minimum allotment provisions and of certain of the allocation formulas. In Nevada, for example, total

grants amounted to \$57.31 per capita, compared with \$17.44 for the continental United States; more than half the total amount going to the

State was for highways. A similar, though less marked, situation exists in other Western States. Total grants per capita are also significantly high in the States that spend relatively large amounts from State and local funds for their public assistance programs; large Federal grants are therefore required under the matching provisions of the Social Security Act.

Total per capita grants to the Territories and possessions, as a group, are substantially less than the grants for the continental United States—a reflection of the significantly low per capita grants to Puerto Rico, the most populous of the group; for Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands the totals per capita are relatively high. For the public assistance program the maximums on individual payments in which the Federal Government will share and the Federal share of the payments are lower for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands than for the States.

Total grants to State and local governments as a percent of income payments received and of total State general revenues tend to be higher, on the average, in States with low per capita income (table 3). These percentages are also high in the sparsely populated public land States and the States that make relatively heavy expenditures for public assistance. Federal grants represented 1.1 percent of income payments for the continental United States and 19 percent of State general revenues. It should be noted that grants to State and local governments have been presented here as percentages of total State general revenues. It would be more meaningful to relate grants to State and local governments to combined State and local general revenues; unfortunately, no complete and consistent series on total local government revenues, by State, is available for recent years.

Grants administered by the Social Security Administration amounted to \$1,361 million in 1952-53 and represented 49 percent of all Federal grants. They equaled, on the average, 0.5 percent of income payments for the continental United States and 9 percent of total State general revenues. Here, again, the percent-

Table 3.—Federal grants to States and localities in relation to income payments and State tax collections, by State, fiscal year 1952-53

States ranked by 1950-52 average per capita income	Total grants to States			Grants under programs administered by Social Security Administration				
	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of total State general revenues	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of total State general revenues	As percent of total grants	Per capita
Total Continental United States	\$2,753,083	-----	-----	\$1,361,437	-----	-----	49	\$8.58
United States	2,716,308	1.1	19	1,351,789	0.5	9	50	8.68
High income group	1,204,524	.8	16	599,429	.4	8	50	7.34
Delaware.....	5,548	.7	13	1,322	.2	3	24	3.82
District of Columbia.....	6,476	.4	(²)	3,620	.2	(²)	56	4.37
Nevada.....	10,545	2.6	35	1,298	.3	4	12	7.05
New York.....	197,679	.6	14	105,510	.3	8	53	6.98
Connecticut.....	23,572	.5	13	8,584	.2	5	36	4.08
California.....	258,763	1.1	17	151,474	.7	10	59	13.12
Illinois.....	123,317	.7	19	60,187	.3	9	49	6.70
New Jersey.....	45,416	.5	16	11,971	.1	4	26	2.35
Ohio.....	103,938	.7	16	49,417	.3	8	48	5.97
Washington.....	63,722	1.4	18	31,776	.7	9	50	12.91
Michigan.....	100,447	.8	13	49,737	.4	7	50	7.44
Massachusetts.....	79,847	1.0	19	50,961	.6	12	64	10.70
Maryland.....	31,420	.7	15	9,732	.2	5	31	3.82
Montana.....	18,691	1.9	26	6,190	.6	9	33	10.37
Oregon.....	28,630	1.0	15	10,860	.4	6	38	6.77
Pennsylvania.....	106,513	.6	14	46,770	.3	6	44	4.43
Middle-income group	694,120	1.3	21	330,948	.6	10	48	9.38
Rhode Island.....	14,097	1.0	19	6,080	.4	8	43	7.46
Wyoming.....	10,016	2.0	21	2,587	.5	5	26	8.46
Indiana.....	48,679	.7	13	18,114	.3	5	37	4.37
Wisconsin.....	51,013	.9	15	22,224	.4	7	44	6.34
Nebraska.....	22,389	1.0	22	8,880	.4	9	40	6.58
Colorado.....	46,355	2.0	27	27,321	1.2	16	59	19.15
Kansas.....	43,688	1.3	22	17,383	.5	9	40	8.82
Missouri.....	96,939	1.5	30	63,449	1.0	20	65	15.97
Iowa.....	44,933	1.1	18	22,430	.5	9	50	8.60
Minnesota.....	55,329	1.2	16	25,488	.6	8	46	8.45
Utah.....	20,659	1.9	26	6,741	.6	8	33	9.15
Arizona.....	24,130	1.9	22	8,484	.7	8	35	9.74
New Hampshire.....	8,807	1.1	21	3,789	.5	9	43	7.12
Texas.....	156,150	1.3	23	82,292	.7	12	53	10.06
Idaho.....	15,012	1.7	23	4,759	.5	7	32	8.04
South Dakota.....	19,000	2.3	27	6,177	.7	9	33	9.40
North Dakota.....	16,924	2.3	19	4,749	.6	5	28	7.89
Low-income group	817,664	1.8	22	421,412	.9	12	52	10.87
Maine.....	16,537	1.4	20	7,459	.6	9	45	8.36
Florida.....	57,062	1.4	18	32,919	.8	10	58	10.58
Vermont.....	7,930	1.6	21	2,996	.6	8	38	8.08
New Mexico.....	23,242	2.4	19	7,646	.8	6	33	10.36
Virginia.....	46,685	1.0	18	11,064	.2	4	24	3.13
Oklahoma.....	77,649	2.7	26	52,512	1.8	18	68	23.61
West Virginia.....	37,174	1.5	22	21,293	.9	12	57	10.81
Louisiana.....	100,384	3.0	23	72,891	2.1	17	73	26.43
Georgia.....	83,467	2.1	27	40,095	1.0	13	48	11.40
Tennessee.....	63,222	1.7	24	31,319	.9	12	50	9.61
Kentucky.....	55,002	1.7	27	27,049	.8	13	49	9.17
North Carolina.....	59,141	1.3	16	25,090	.6	7	42	6.01
South Carolina.....	42,577	1.8	20	17,364	.7	8	41	7.96
Alabama.....	57,369	1.9	24	28,171	.9	12	49	9.11
Arkansas.....	48,257	2.7	31	23,486	1.3	15	49	12.74
Mississippi.....	42,027	2.4	25	20,058	1.1	12	48	9.27
Territories and possessions	36,769	-----	-----	9,648	-----	-----	26	3.25
Alaska.....	6,495	-----	-----	1,575	-----	-----	24	8.65
Hawaii.....	12,585	-----	-----	3,806	-----	-----	30	7.29
Puerto Rico.....	17,192	-----	-----	3,969	-----	-----	23	1.77
Virgin Islands.....	498	-----	-----	298	-----	-----	60	12.42

¹ Includes small amount undistributed, as well as civil defense contributions to the island of Guam.

² General revenue data for the District of Columbia for 1952-53 not yet available.

Source: Grants data are from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953*, and are on a checks-issued basis. Income payments

data are for calendar year 1952 and are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1953. State general revenue data are for the fiscal year 1953 and are from the *Summary of State Government Finances in 1953* (Bureau of the Census). Per capita grants

are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding the Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1952.

ages tended to be larger in the States where per capita income was low. There was little variation among the three income groups of States in the percentage that Social Security Administration grants were of total grants, although State-by-State variation was considerable. For the Territories and possessions they constituted only 26 percent of all grants and amounted to \$3.25 per capita; the corresponding figures for the continental United States were 50 percent and \$8.68 per capita.

Employers, Workers, and Wages Under OASI, April-June 1953

The number of workers with taxable wages in employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance in April-June 1953, excluding the self-employed covered by the program, is estimated at 48 million. This number is approximately a million more than that in the preceding quarter and is 4.3 percent greater than that in April-June 1952. The total number of workers in covered employment (again excluding the self-employed) is estimated at 48.5 million—an increase of 3.2 percent from the January-March 1953 total and 4.3 percent from the number in April-June 1952.

Taxable wages, estimated at \$36 billion, were 10.3 percent higher than the amount paid in April-June 1952, and total wages in covered employment, estimated at \$39 billion, increased 11.4 percent in the same period. In line with the increases in average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in manufacturing, average taxable wages and average wages in covered employment, estimated at \$750 and \$804, respectively, increased 5.8 and 6.8 percent from the averages in the corresponding period of 1952. New estimating procedures have resulted in the retention of rounded figures for wages and employment as far back as the first quarter of 1951. Consequently, the amount of variation in average quarterly wages in covered employment is not significant in any comparison of seasonal changes from 1 quarter to the next.

Estimated number of employers¹ and workers and amount of earnings in employment covered under old-age and survivors insurance, for specified periods, 1940-53²

[Corrected to May 3, 1954]

Year ³ and quarter ⁴	Employers reporting wages ⁵ (in thousands)	Workers with taxable earnings during period ⁵ (in thousands)	Taxable earnings ⁵		All workers in covered employment during period ⁶ (in thousands)	Total earnings in covered employment	
			Total (in millions)	Average per worker		Total (in millions)	Average per worker
1940.....	2,500	35,393	\$32,974	\$932	35,393	\$35,668	\$1,008
1941.....	2,646	40,976	41,848	1,021	45,463	1,110	1,110
1942.....	2,655	46,363	52,939	1,142	58,219	1,256	1,256
1943.....	2,394	47,656	62,423	1,310	69,653	1,462	1,462
1944.....	2,469	46,296	64,426	1,392	73,349	1,584	1,584
1945.....	2,614	46,392	62,945	1,357	71,560	1,543	1,543
1946.....	3,017	48,845	69,088	1,414	79,260	1,623	1,623
1947.....	3,246	48,908	78,372	1,602	92,449	1,890	1,890
1948.....	3,298	49,018	84,122	1,716	102,255	2,086	2,086
1949.....	3,316	46,796	81,808	1,748	99,989	2,137	2,137
1950.....	3,345	48,283	87,496	1,812	109,804	2,274	2,274
1951 ⁷	4,440	58,000	120,100	2,071	149,000	2,569	2,569
1952 ⁷	4,430	60,000	128,800	2,147	160,000	2,667	2,667
1946							
January-March.....	2,287	36,038	16,840	467	36,038	17,397	483
April-June.....	2,416	38,055	17,845	469	38,153	19,079	500
July-September.....	2,478	39,670	17,709	446	40,228	20,222	503
October-December.....	2,513	37,945	16,694	440	39,930	22,562	565
1947							
January-March.....	2,509	38,765	20,805	537	38,765	21,497	555
April-June.....	2,587	39,801	20,655	519	40,175	22,245	554
July-September.....	2,617	40,255	19,555	486	41,155	23,035	560
October-December.....	2,600	37,448	17,357	463	40,748	25,672	690
1948							
January-March.....	2,588	39,560	23,080	583	39,560	23,923	605
April-June.....	2,690	40,245	22,708	564	40,524	24,668	609
July-September.....	2,699	40,585	21,150	521	41,675	25,700	617
October-December.....	2,661	36,790	17,184	467	41,540	27,964	673
1949							
January-March.....	2,639	38,162	23,376	613	38,162	24,254	636
April-June.....	2,693	38,591	22,571	585	38,864	24,570	632
July-September.....	2,697	38,333	20,160	526	39,601	24,971	631
October-December.....	2,692	34,529	15,701	455	39,477	26,194	664
1950							
January-March.....	2,671	37,393	23,490	628	37,393	24,316	650
April-June.....	2,766	39,294	24,052	613	39,557	26,210	663
July-September.....	2,768	40,486	22,882	553	41,923	28,165	672
October-December.....	2,741	35,609	17,574	494	41,792	31,113	744
1951							
January-March ⁷	3,552	43,600	30,175	692	43,600	31,000	711
April-June ⁷	3,658	45,200	30,515	675	45,500	33,000	725
July-September ⁷	3,635	45,500	27,658	608	46,500	33,000	719
October-December ⁷	3,638	41,800	22,562	540	46,500	36,000	774
1952							
January-March ⁷	3,595	45,000	33,159	737	45,000	34,000	756
April-June ⁷	3,650	46,000	32,627	709	46,500	35,000	753
July-September ⁷	3,640	46,500	29,200	628	47,500	36,000	758
October-December ⁷	3,630	43,000	24,000	558	48,000	40,000	833
1953							
January-March ⁷	3,560	47,000	36,500	777	47,000	37,000	787
April-June ⁷	3,630	48,000	36,000	750	48,500	39,000	804

¹ Number corresponds to number of employer returns. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

² Data exclude joint coverage under the railroad retirement and old-age and survivors insurance programs.

³ Annual totals for 1951 and 1952 include the self-employed and their earnings (covered beginning 1951).

⁴ Quarterly totals exclude the self-employed and their earnings.

⁵ For quarterly and annual data for 1937-39 see the *Bulletin*, February 1947, p. 31. Quarterly data for other years were in the August 1947, February 1948, and January 1953 issues.

⁶ For a description of the series and quarterly data for 1940 see the *Bulletin*, August 1947, p. 30. Quarterly data for other years were in the February 1948 and January 1953 issues.

⁷ Preliminary.