

Notes and Brief Reports

Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1949-50

The largest and most significant type of Federal financial aid to State and local governments is the grant-in-aid. Regular Federal grants to States and to local governments have followed an almost continuous upward trend in recent years. Total grants, including those of an emergency nature, are now at about the same level as in the fiscal year 1934-35, when the greatest part went for emergency relief (table 1). In 1949-50, as well as in 1934-35, they totaled almost \$2.2 billion. For almost all major purposes, however, the grants were larger in the later year.

The scope of the data presented in the accompanying tables has been confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs that are administered at the State and/or local level and to those cases in which the bulk of the funds is channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Grants-in-kind and emergency grants have been included when they meet these criteria.

Grants for public assistance payments and administration, \$1,123 million in 1949-50, were 51 percent of total Federal grants in that year. Since their inception in 1935-36, these grants have grown steadily year by year. This growth has been more rapid since the end of World War II as a result of the increased Federal participation in assistance payments under postwar amendments to the Social Security Act, the rising cost of living, and the greater number of persons on the rolls.

Grants for the administration of the State unemployment insurance and employment service programs—\$208 million in 1949-50, or 10 percent of total grants in that year—have also increased markedly over the years. There was an apparent decline in the total amount of these grants during the war years, when the State employment services were under direct Federal operation and no grants were made for their admini-

stration. With the return of the employment offices to State administration in November 1946, grants for this purpose surpassed the prewar levels and continued their long-term upward trend. Between 1946-47, the first full postwar year in which the grants for both these functions were made, and 1949-50, the amount granted for employment security administration more than doubled in size.

Grants for health services totaled \$119 million in 1949-50 as compared with \$67 million in the previous fiscal year, and those for welfare services other than public assistance amounted to \$113 million in 1949-50 as compared with \$99 million in the preceding year. In 1949-50 each of the grants for these purposes represented 5 percent of total Federal grants for the year.

The great growth in Federal grants for the health and welfare programs reflects both the increasing number of aided functions and the expansion of existing programs. During the war and early postwar years, grants for health services rose sharply as a result of the emergency maternity and infant care program. Regular health grants have since been broadened to include the functions of mental health, cancer control, heart disease control, hospital survey and construction, and water pollution control. A significant addition to federally aided welfare functions is the school lunch program, presently accounting for the largest proportion of Federal welfare grants for purposes other than assistance.

Grants for education were less than 2 percent of total Federal grants in 1949-50. Grants for this purpose have increased since the war period,

Table 1.—Federal grants to State and local governments, by purpose, fiscal years 1934-35 through 1949-50

[In thousands]

Fiscal year	Total	Assistance payments and administration ¹	Emergency relief ²	Employment security administration ³	Health services ⁴	Other welfare services ⁵	Educa-tion 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	4,568	25,137	581,001
1940-41	858,591	330,408		65,632	25,870	5,078	25,620	405,960
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	404,948		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	417,594
1948-49	1,814,751	927,897		140,314	66,646	98,843	36,951	544,100
1949-50	2,181,775	1,123,418		207,617	119,158	113,163	38,501	579,919

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind under the Social Security Act.

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 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, 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 and municipal marine schools from 1934-35 to date; emergency Office of Education grants from 1935-36

to 1940-41; and maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas from 1946-47 to date.

⁷ Agricultural experiment stations and extension work from 1934-35 to date and under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 from 1947-48 to date; forest fire 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 Aug. 24, 1935, from 1935-36 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 on; community facilities works and disaster and emergency relief beginning 1941-42; and wartime public works from 1941-42 through 1948-49.

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.

mainly as a result of the financial aid extended for the maintenance and operation of schools in areas congested by wartime conditions. However, education grants have not increased at the same rate as total grants for all purposes.

Grants for all "other" purposes have increased since the close of World War II but have not reached the levels attained in some of the depression and prewar years. In 1949-50, they amounted to \$580 million.

Total Federal grants to States (including the Territories and possessions) and to local governments amounted to \$14.41 per capita in 1949-50 (table 2). When the States are ranked by 1947-49 average per capita income and classified by income group, it becomes evident that, as per capita income declines, total grants and grants for most of the major purposes tend to average somewhat higher amounts per capita. Within the income groups, however, there is considerable variation in the per capita grants for all purposes.

Total grants to the high-income States averaged \$12.83 per capita, while those to the middle-income and low-income States averaged \$15.00 and \$16.89, respectively. Per capita grants for assistance payments and administration, health services, other welfare services, and education are also highest, on the average, for the group of low-income States. In 1949-50, as in previous years, there was a direct correlation between per capita grants for employment security administration and per capita income.

The inverse correlation between per capita grants and per capita income for many of the major purposes has been a relatively recent development and represents considerable progress toward greater equalization of the Federal share of the aided programs. As late as 1946-47, per capita grants for all purposes and for public assistance and education were greatest for the middle-income group of the States. On the average, from 1947-48 on, the highest per capita grants for these purposes have gone to the low-income States.

Table 2.—Per capita Federal grants to States and localities, by State and purpose, fiscal year 1949-50

States ranked by 1947-49 average per capita income	Average per capita income, 1947-49	Per capita grants						
		Total	Assistance payments and administration ¹	Employment security administration ²	Health services ³	Other welfare services ⁴	Education ⁵	All other ⁶
Total Continental United States	\$1,337	\$14.41	\$7.42	\$1.37	\$.79	\$.74	\$.25	\$3.83
High-income group		12.83	6.65	1.72	.49	.55	.19	3.22
New York	1,746	10.17	4.63	1.89	.37	.41	.14	2.72
District of Columbia	1,719	8.08	2.38	1.62	.89	.26	.11	2.82
Nevada	1,711	44.46	6.52	4.00	1.27	.67	1.10	30.90
California	1,709	17.84	12.18	2.16	.37	.56	.12	2.45
Connecticut	1,622	10.26	4.30	1.87	.44	.70	.20	2.74
Illinois	1,622	11.55	6.55	1.23	.53	.57	.18	2.50
Delaware	1,605	14.78	2.47	1.53	1.11	1.00	.71	7.95
Montana	1,555	28.39	9.29	1.64	.74	.92	.44	15.37
New Jersey	1,555	7.33	2.02	1.80	.41	.43	.14	2.52
Oregon	1,509	16.30	6.42	1.78	.70	.76	.27	6.38
Wyoming	1,471	32.64	6.50	2.04	1.52	1.06	.86	20.66
Ohio	1,457	11.39	6.42	1.32	.50	.54	.19	2.43
Michigan	1,452	13.70	6.93	1.67	.66	.71	.23	3.50
North Dakota	1,439	22.61	6.29	1.05	1.09	.72	.48	12.99
Washington	1,436	19.88	12.10	1.85	.59	.79	.62	3.93
Maryland	1,426	9.38	2.74	1.60	.61	.49	.17	3.76
Middle-income group		15.00	7.81	1.23	.75	.64	.24	4.31
Colorado	1,422	27.95	16.78	1.25	.93	.66	.24	8.09
Massachusetts	1,420	13.55	8.27	1.97	.55	.46	.15	2.15
Pennsylvania	1,407	10.05	4.91	1.57	.57	.45	.17	2.37
Rhode Island	1,404	12.68	6.22	2.45	.64	.56	.34	2.47
South Dakota	1,360	23.56	7.51	.81	.93	.71	.44	13.15
Wisconsin	1,343	13.28	6.53	.91	.73	.66	.23	4.22
Nebraska	1,331	16.79	7.41	.79	.91	.68	.33	6.66
Iowa	1,319	16.53	7.22	.66	.80	.78	.26	6.81
Indiana	1,314	10.62	5.06	.93	.84	.68	.21	2.89
Idaho	1,269	21.28	8.44	1.76	1.59	.87	.62	8.00
Missouri	1,268	20.76	14.61	.86	.53	.72	.24	3.79
Minnesota	1,257	15.24	7.45	1.07	.83	.73	.24	4.93
Kansas	1,249	20.06	8.59	.84	1.11	.71	.35	7.47
Utah	1,206	19.14	7.08	1.75	1.35	1.05	.37	8.54
New Hampshire	1,200	14.16	5.90	1.70	1.80	.74	.42	3.59
Arizona	1,155	21.66	8.80	2.09	.82	.83	.46	8.66
Texas	1,150	16.55	8.96	.93	.83	.79	.28	4.77
Low-income group		16.89	8.72	1.01	1.30	1.18	.37	4.30
Maine	1,115	15.68	7.31	1.39	.69	.67	.34	5.28
Florida	1,111	18.14	12.31	1.12	1.18	.94	.18	2.41
Vermont	1,107	18.93	6.77	1.78	2.21	1.03	.62	6.62
Virginia	1,051	8.17	2.09	.62	1.03	.84	.27	3.33
West Virginia	1,026	13.77	6.70	1.00	.67	1.16	.30	3.93
Oklahoma	1,020	31.68	21.26	1.06	1.27	1.20	.46	6.44
New Mexico	992	24.84	8.72	1.54	1.84	.90	.39	11.44
Louisiana	942	29.52	20.97	1.13	1.18	1.34	.26	4.04
Georgia	889	17.17	7.56	.88	1.61	1.29	.74	5.08
Tennessee	883	16.50	8.55	1.11	1.26	1.13	.34	4.11
Kentucky	868	13.92	6.16	.80	1.19	1.07	.30	4.42
North Carolina	866	11.97	4.93	.97	1.37	1.21	.26	3.22
South Carolina	800	14.36	5.67	1.13	1.66	1.49	.40	4.02
Alabama	798	14.22	6.76	1.13	1.12	1.26	.41	3.54
Arkansas	795	19.68	10.22	1.01	1.56	1.49	.46	4.95
Mississippi	688	15.99	6.34	1.06	1.92	1.41	.44	4.82
Territories and possessions		7.77	1.20	.46	1.23	1.31	.28	3.29
Alaska		23.69	7.29	4.35	9.21	.27	.82	1.74
Hawaii		18.28	5.00	1.17	1.28	.93	.48	9.42
Puerto Rico		4.40		.08	.69	1.43	.21	1.99
Virgin Islands		13.82			6.64	3.22		3.95

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

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, 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 and municipal marine schools, and maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas.

⁶ Agricultural experiment stations and extension work, marketing and research, forest fire cooperation,

removal of surplus agricultural commodities, wild-life restoration, annual contributions to public housing agencies, Federal airport program, highway construction, liquidation of PWA grants, disaster and emergency relief, highway emergency grants, and other community facilities grants.

Source: Grants data are from the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950*, 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, 1949; for the Territories and possessions, they are based upon population data from the 1950 Census. Income payments data used are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1950.

For all purposes, the average per capita grants to the Territories and possessions are substantially lower than the average for the continental

United States, as a result of the significantly low per capita total granted to Puerto Rico, the most populous of the group. The Territories and

possessions have been excluded from several regular grant-in-aid programs, and under others their treatment has been relatively unfavorable.

Generally speaking, total grants to State and local governments—when considered in relation to State income payments and State tax collections—tend to be higher for the low-income States than for the middle-income States and, similarly, higher for the middle-income States than for the high-income States. Federal grants in 1949-50 averaged 1.09 percent of income payments; the percentage for the high-income group of States, however, was 0.81, while that for the low-income group was 1.86 (table 3). As a percent of State tax collections, Federal grants amounted to 24.1 percent in 1949-50 for the continental United States, 19.2 percent for the 16 high-income States, and 30.4 percent for the 16 low-income States. Usually, total grants are greater in relation to income payments and State tax collections in the large public-land States as a result of the operation of minimum allotment provisions and certain of the allocation formulas. In Nevada, for example, they amounted to 2.55 percent of income payments and 58.9 percent of State tax collections. Total grants were also unusually high, relative to income payments, in Oklahoma and Louisiana. These States spend relatively large amounts for public assistance, and large Federal grants are required to match their expenditures.

Grants administered by the Social Security Administration in 1949-50 amounted to \$1,146 million, or 52.5 percent of all Federal grants. They equaled, on the average, 0.58 percent of income payments and 12.7 percent of State tax collections. Here again, the percentages tended to be larger as per capita income became smaller. Social Security Administration grants averaged approximately the same percentage of total grants for each income group of States, although State-by-State variation is great. They constituted, however, only 21.1 percent of total grants to the Territories and possessions as compared with 52.9 percent for the continental

Table 3.—Federal grants to States and localities in relation to income payments and State tax collections, by State, fiscal year 1949-50

States ranked by 1947-49 average per capita income	Total grants to States			Grants under programs administered by Social Security Administration				Per capita
	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of State tax collections	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of State tax collections	As percent of total grants	
Total	\$2,181,775			\$1,146,195			52.5	\$7.57
Continental United States	2,159,396	1.09	24.1	1,141,495	0.58	12.7	52.9	7.68
High-income group	819,711	.81	19.2	431,143	.43	10.1	52.6	6.75
New York	149,946	.58	13.7	69,054	.28	6.3	46.1	4.68
District of Columbia	6,776	.46		2,227	.15		32.9	2.65
Nevada	7,069	2.55	58.9	1,154	.42	9.6	16.3	7.26
California	187,349	1.10	20.1	128,578	.76	13.8	68.6	12.25
Connecticut	20,577	.64	17.4	8,913	.28	7.6	43.3	4.44
Illinois	99,621	.71	22.9	57,123	.40	13.1	57.3	6.62
Delaware	4,714	.87	17.5	958	.18	3.5	20.3	3.00
Montana	15,956	2.03	49.9	5,381	.68	16.8	33.7	9.57
New Jersey	35,078	.47	18.5	10,065	.13	5.3	28.7	2.10
Oregon	24,338	1.16	21.7	9,790	.47	8.7	40.2	6.56
Wyoming	9,009	2.15	47.4	1,899	.45	10.0	21.1	6.88
Ohio	91,066	.80	21.3	51,966	.45	12.1	57.1	6.50
Michigan	85,924	.95	18.7	44,116	.49	9.6	51.3	7.04
North Dakota	13,184	1.88	34.7	3,859	.55	10.2	29.3	6.62
Washington	47,174	1.34	20.1	29,062	.82	12.4	62.2	12.25
Maryland	21,930	.66	15.7	6,998	.21	5.0	31.9	2.99
Middle-income group	716,147	1.14	27.1	379,648	.61	14.4	53.0	7.95
Colorado	34,913	2.05	37.5	21,251	1.25	22.9	60.9	17.01
Massachusetts	64,654	.94	20.9	39,948	.58	12.9	61.8	8.37
Pennsylvania	104,580	.72	21.0	52,072	.36	10.5	49.8	5.00
Rhode Island	10,031	.90	20.5	5,129	.46	10.5	51.1	6.48
South Dakota	14,557	1.98	36.4	4,821	.66	12.1	33.1	7.80
Wisconsin	44,159	.98	21.0	22,126	.49	10.5	50.1	6.65
Nebraska	21,552	1.30	37.8	9,745	.59	17.1	45.2	7.59
Iowa	42,165	1.28	27.2	18,783	.57	12.1	44.5	7.36
Indiana	41,376	.81	18.6	20,145	.40	9.1	48.7	5.17
Idaho	12,172	1.72	35.8	4,989	.71	14.7	41.0	8.72
Missouri	81,095	1.61	44.1	57,611	1.14	31.3	71.0	14.75
Minnesota	44,442	1.23	22.7	22,147	.61	11.3	49.8	7.59
Kansas	37,368	1.63	29.9	16,320	.71	13.1	43.7	8.76
Utah	12,957	1.57	27.6	4,975	.60	10.6	38.4	7.35
New Hampshire	7,405	1.16	30.9	3,250	.51	13.5	43.9	6.21
Arizona	15,728	1.87	30.8	6,570	.78	12.9	41.8	9.05
Texas	126,990	1.37	36.9	69,766	.75	20.3	54.9	9.09
Low-income group	623,538	1.86	30.4	330,704	.98	16.1	53.0	8.96
Maine	14,175	1.43	30.2	6,815	.69	14.5	48.1	7.54
Florida	48,589	1.65	26.4	33,300	1.13	18.1	68.5	12.43
Vermont	6,946	1.74	31.6	2,658	.66	12.1	38.3	7.24
Virginia	26,939	.78	17.4	7,492	.22	4.8	27.8	2.27
West Virginia	26,679	1.38	23.4	13,400	.70	11.8	50.2	6.91
Oklahoma	67,321	2.93	40.8	45,644	1.99	27.7	67.8	21.48
New Mexico	15,698	2.36	28.5	5,766	.87	10.5	36.7	9.12
Louisiana	77,723	2.94	30.6	55,809	2.11	22.0	71.8	21.20
Georgia	57,703	1.97	41.8	26,182	.89	19.0	45.4	7.79
Tennessee	53,915	1.89	33.3	28,662	1.00	17.7	53.2	8.77
Kentucky	39,847	1.61	32.7	18,326	.74	15.0	46.0	6.40
North Carolina	47,206	1.41	20.5	20,434	.61	8.9	43.3	5.18
South Carolina	28,774	1.82	29.4	11,944	.75	12.2	41.5	5.96
Alabama	42,721	1.85	33.4	21,127	.91	16.5	49.5	7.03
Arkansas	36,109	2.50	40.6	19,334	1.34	21.7	53.5	10.54
Mississippi	33,192	2.52	36.5	13,811	1.05	15.2	41.6	6.65
Territories and possessions	22,270			4,699			21.1	1.64
Alaska	3,047			1,169			38.4	9.09
Hawaii	9,136			2,754			30.1	5.51
Puerto Rico	9,718			656			6.8	.30
Virgin Islands	368			120			32.6	4.50
Undistributed	110							

Source: Grants data are from the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950*, and are on a checks issued basis. Income payments data are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1950. Tax collection data are for 1950 and are from *State Tax Collections in 1950* (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, 1949; for the Territories and possessions, they are based upon population data from the 1950 Census.

United States. Social Security Administration grants amounted to \$7.68 per capita for the continental United States as compared with \$1.64 for the Territories and possessions.

Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated number of employers¹ and workers and estimated amount of wages in covered industries, by specified period, 1940-50

[Corrected to May 1, 1951]

Employers, Workers, and Wages, October-December 1950

The number of workers with taxable wages during October-December 1950 is estimated at 38 million. Though this total is 7.3 percent more than the number in the fourth quarter of 1949, it represents a 7.3-percent decrease from the third quarter of 1950. Average taxable wages, estimated at \$513, were 16 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1949 and 6.6 percent lower than in the third quarter of 1950.

The declines in covered employment and average taxable wages from the third to the fourth quarter follow the seasonal pattern observed each year since 1941 in employment and since 1943 in taxable wages. They resulted from the operation of the \$3,000 limitation on taxable wages that was in effect until January 1951, when the provision under the 1950 amendment to the Social Security Act establishing a new maximum wage base of \$3,600 became effective. The decline in average taxable wages from the third to the fourth quarter of 1950, however, was considerably smaller than in the same period of 1949 because of the sharp increase in employment and wages in defense industries during the second half of 1950.

The total number of workers in covered industries during the fourth quarter, estimated at 42 million, was 5.8 percent larger than in the fourth quarter of 1949 but 0.7 percent smaller than in the third quarter of 1950. The average amount of wages, taxable and nontaxable, received by workers in covered industries, estimated at \$738, was 12 percent and 9.5 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1949 and the third quarter of 1950, respectively. These changes are in line with changes in general employment levels and in wage rates.

The estimated number of employers

Year and quarter	Employers reporting wages ² (in thousands)	Workers with taxable wages during period ² (in thousands)	Taxable wages ²		All workers employed in covered industries during period ³ (in thousands)	Total payrolls in covered industries ³	
			Total (in millions)	Average per worker		Total (in millions)	Average per worker
1940.....	2,500	35,393	\$32,074	\$932	35,393	\$35,668	\$1,008
1941.....	2,646	40,976	41,848	1,021	40,976	45,463	1,110
1942.....	2,655	46,363	52,939	1,142	46,363	58,219	1,256
1943.....	2,394	47,656	62,423	1,310	47,656	69,653	1,462
1944.....	2,469	46,296	64,426	1,392	46,296	73,349	1,584
1945.....	2,614	46,392	62,945	1,357	46,392	71,560	1,543
1946.....	3,017	48,845	69,088	1,414	48,845	79,260	1,623
1947.....	3,246	48,908	78,372	1,602	48,908	92,449	1,890
1948.....	3,298	49,100	84,122	1,713	49,100	102,255	2,083
1949 ⁴	3,310	47,200	81,807	1,733	47,200	99,995	2,119
1950 ⁴	3,350	49,500	89,800	1,814	49,500	110,300	2,228
1943							
January-March.....	1,971	36,537	15,462	423	36,537	15,760	431
April-June.....	2,008	37,483	16,561	442	37,557	17,400	463
July-September.....	1,998	37,682	15,838	420	38,057	17,498	460
October-December.....	2,001	36,016	14,562	404	37,593	18,995	505
1944							
January-March.....	2,010	36,326	17,362	478	36,326	17,696	487
April-June.....	2,048	36,893	17,284	468	36,992	18,185	492
July-September.....	2,038	37,301	16,243	435	37,752	18,359	486
October-December.....	2,039	35,629	13,537	380	37,789	19,109	506
1945							
January-March.....	2,076	35,855	17,874	499	35,855	18,262	509
April-June.....	2,149	35,854	17,541	489	35,949	18,558	516
July-September.....	2,176	35,684	14,982	420	36,285	17,261	476
October-December.....	2,199	33,598	12,548	373	35,973	17,478	486
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.....	2,609	37,448	17,357	463	40,748	25,672	630
1948							
January-March.....	2,568	39,560	23,080	583	39,560	23,923	605
April-June.....	2,690	40,245	22,708	564	40,524	24,658	609
July-September.....	2,699	40,585	21,150	521	41,675	25,700	617
October-December.....	2,661	36,790	17,184	467	40,863	27,964	684
1949							
January-March ⁴	2,639	38,500	23,376	607	38,500	24,254	630
April-June ⁴	2,693	39,370	22,571	573	39,660	24,570	620
July-September ⁴	2,710	38,805	20,160	520	40,005	24,971	624
October-December ⁴	2,700	35,400	15,700	444	39,700	26,200	660
1950							
January-March ⁴	2,670	38,000	23,600	621	38,000	24,400	642
April-June ⁴	2,790	39,800	24,200	608	40,100	26,400	658
July-September ⁴	2,800	41,000	22,500	549	42,300	28,500	674
October-December ⁴	2,800	38,000	19,500	513	42,000	31,000	738

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 Quarterly and annual data for 1937-39 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1947, p. 31; quarterly data for 1940 were presented in the *Bulletin* for August 1947, p. 30; quarterly data for 1941 and 1942

were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31.

³ A description of these series and quarterly data for 1940 were presented in the *Bulletin* for August 1947, p. 30; quarterly data for 1941 and 1942 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31.

⁴ Preliminary.

reporting payment of taxable wages was 2.8 million, the same as in the third quarter of 1950 but 3.7 percent

more than the number in the fourth quarter of 1949.