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Financing of Union Activities
Employer's Duty To Supply Data for Bargaining
Construction Labor on Public Housing
The 1950 Expenditures Data—Interpretation and Use

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

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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Monthly Labor Review

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KALAMAZOO

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

THE AFL CONVENTION, in an action unprecedented in 71 years, voted endorsement of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Many national and local bodies of organized labor turned their attention to the political campaigns. Negotiations were virtually completed for new contracts in both the hard and soft coal industries. Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin reported increasing employment in several centers which had previously been designated as labor-surplus areas.

The AFL's 71st Convention

The AFL's 71st was a convention of "firsts." For the first time in 57 years, the Federation met in New York City. For the first time since 1881, the AFL convened during a political campaign. For the first time a Presidential candidate—in fact, both major party nominees—appeared before an AFL convention. And for the first time, the AFL by convention vote, after hearing both candidates and comparing the platforms of their parties, advised and urged "each and every member" of affiliated unions to "vote for Adlai E. Stevenson for President of the United States on November 4." Previous endorsements of Presidential candidates, last made by the AFL in 1924, were voted by the AFL executive council.

In recommending support for the Democratic nominee, the AFL executive council reviewed the party declarations of the Republicans and Democrats on issues which an AFL committee presented to the platform committees of the conventions of the two parties. The council also analyzed the stands of the parties and the statements of their candidates and presented its findings as the basis for making an endorsement. Although several international unions did not support the motion, no opposition was expressed. The resolution emphasized that as parts of a voluntary organization, AFL affiliates and their members were free to act as they saw fit.

Much time was devoted to international affairs. AFL representatives working with the free trade-unions of Europe, Latin America, and Asia reported their observations. Leaders of the Inter-

national Confederation of Free Trade Unions and of the union movements of Great Britain, France, India, and elsewhere were heard by the delegates. A full working relationship between the AFL and the ICFTU was reestablished.

The growing concern of the AFL for improved race relations was evident in declarations of AFL leaders, at a luncheon sponsored jointly by the Jewish Labor Committee and the National Urban League, in resolutions adopted, and in the choice of the location of the next AFL convention. Consideration of one city was dropped when attention was called to discriminatory practices reported there. An invitation extended by St. Louis, Mo., was accepted tentatively, providing that downtown hotels and restaurants will be open to Negro and white delegates on an equal basis.

Steady growth in AFL membership was reported. Actual per capita payments as of June 30, 1952, were reported for 8,098,302, an increase of more than 250,000 from 1951. Underreporting of membership by several international unions indicated an even higher total membership. The convention unanimously reelected president William Green (to his 29th term), secretary-treasurer George Meany, and the 13 vice presidents who constitute the AFL's executive council.

New FMCS Director

David L. Cole, veteran New Jersey arbitrator and mediator, was named by President Truman to fill the place of Cyrus S. Ching, who resigned as Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service effective October 1. Mr. Cole, upon taking office, expressed hope that means could be evolved for solving emergency disputes which would avoid both injunctions and plant seizures.

"I believe that in the field of emergency disputes it is possible to find a large area of agreement with respect to the kind of approach to be used," Mr. Cole observed. "I intend to explore this possibility to the utmost in the hope that something constructive may be proposed to the Congress which will leave the responsibility of resolving such disputes where it essentially belongs—namely, with the contracting parties themselves."

Coal Settlement

Acceptance of the agreement reached between the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the Bitumi-

nous Coal Operators Association by the Southern Coal Producers Association marked the virtual end of the miners' 1952 wage negotiations. An across-the-board wage increase of \$1.90 a day and an additional 10-cents-a-ton payment to the Welfare and Retirement Fund were the most important gains made by the union. The wage increase brought the basic daily rate in northern bituminous fields to \$18.25. The royalty payment becomes 40 cents a ton for soft coal. Termination of the contract remains subject to 60-days' notice and the contract may be reopened September 30, 1953, or thereafter.

Other important clauses in the soft-coal agreement include recognition of seniority for the first time throughout the industry, an anti-leasing proviso, a clause limiting legal actions against the union, and a modernized safety code.

In advance of the BCOA settlement, arrangements were made between the UMW and non-member operators west of Ohio, in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, to continue working with the understanding that they would accept the BCOA agreement.

An interim agreement was also reached by the miners with the anthracite operators which provided a 20-cents-a-ton increase in royalty payments to the Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund, bringing this to 50 cents a ton. The royalty increase will be incorporated in the final contract negotiated between the UMA and the hard-coal operators.

Wage advances won by the miners were submitted by the employers to the Wage Stabilization Board for approval. At its Cincinnati convention, the UMW demanded prompt approval. The anthracite operators secured OPS approval of a 20-cents-a-ton price advance to cover increased royalty payments.

Wage Stabilization

WSB Director Archibald Cox reported that many unions and employers are turning to a wide variety of fringe benefits, since substantial wage increases under existing WSB policies have virtually been exhausted. An estimated 200 different fringe benefits have been submitted to WSB, including such items as paid lunches, 2 or 3 days of paid funeral leave, severance pay, longer paid vacations, and wider differentials for second and

third shifts. The New York Regional WSB Director reported that 250 of the last 1,000 contracts received by his office included Election Day as a new paid holiday. Although the Board has not yet evolved a policy covering wage adjustments reflecting increased productivity, numerous agreements providing for productivity wage increases have been received for review.

Economic Background

In September, civilian employment was at a record high for the month, almost 62.3 million. By mid-September, the number of workers claiming unemployment-insurance benefits had declined to a postwar low. The number of workers in nonfarm establishments rose by almost 900,000 between mid-July and mid-August to 46.9 million, an all-time high for the month. Manufacturing employment rose by 700,000 in mid-August to 15.9 million, reflecting recovery in basic steel and metalworking and seasonal expansion in food processing and soft-goods industries. Employment in New York City and Detroit, was reported greatly improved.

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers, including overtime and other premium pay, were \$1.66 in August, an increase of 1.4 cents from July. The average factory workweek rose by three-tenths of an hour to 40.2 hours in the same period. As a result, weekly pay checks of factory workers averaged \$66.85 in August, \$1.05 above July.

Total strike idleness dropped sharply in August, with an estimated 2.1 million man-days lost, in contrast to a loss of 12.5 million in July. Four strikes starting in August involved 10,000 or more workers each.

Expenditures for new construction in September totaled \$3,112 million, about the same as in August. With dollar outlays over \$3 billion for three successive months, construction expenditures for 1952's third quarter were at a record high figure of \$9.3 billion.

Retail prices of goods and services purchased by moderate-income urban families averaged 0.2 percent higher on August 15 than a month earlier. The CPI rose to 191.1, 12.3 percent higher than June 15, 1950, and 3.0 percent above a year ago. The "Old Series" CPI declined fractionally in the month to 192.3 for August 15.

Financing of Union Activities

An examination of the sources of income
and the methods employed to raise
funds for membership services

KIRK R. PETSHEK AND WILLIAM PASCHELL*

UNION ACTIVITIES depend not solely on the decisions of its policy-making body, but at least as much on the efficiency of the administration in collecting revenues and allocating them wisely and according to plan. The primary usefulness of examining union finances is to serve as an aid in understanding how labor organizations function. Knowledge of how union revenues are derived and for what activities they are spent is as significant as the total funds available.

Interrelationship of Union Levels

Generally, the three levels of union organization involved in collecting and disbursing funds are the local, the international, and the federation. The primary collection agent for all three levels is invariably the local, as most union revenues emanate from the individual member. As in matters of general union organization, however, the international has become in most cases the focal point regarding finances, since complicated functions and greater interrelationship demand greater strength at this level.

In joining a union, the worker has to pay his initiation fee and dues. He may well ask: "What use is going to be made of my money," or "what is it going to do for me?" In all cases, the contribution of individual members will be shared in unequal parts by the local, the international, and the federation—usually in that order. Flowing back to the worker and his local, and to some extent to the international, are direct services and broad institutional advantages. In order to render the maximum services and advantages to its members, the union, at all levels, must be

firmly established and efficiently administered. Part of this strength lies in its financial resources which give the union economic reserve power in collective bargaining and in dealing with other organizations.

The direct benefits which the individual union member derives from his financial contribution to the union and his participation in its affairs take the form of higher wages, better working conditions, and other benefits gained through collective bargaining. Time and money are often spent for assisting workers in the settlement of daily grievances, or for arbitration and legal expenses in taking their case "on up." In addition, a percentage of the members' dues may contribute to union-financed retirement pensions, disability or death benefits, health centers, or other activities. For many members, the union also serves as a "lodge"—a center for social and recreational activities. It also often gives guidance and assists the worker and his family in personal problems.

The local receives a return for the per capita levies through the services of organizers maintained by the international to assist locals; seasoned negotiators and technical experts are frequently provided by the international to assist locals in collective bargaining. The international may negotiate a "key" agreement with the leading firms in an industry, setting a pattern for the locals to follow. Strike reserves, whether specifically earmarked or part of general funds, are often held by the international in addition to those held by the local. Assistance is often given in ar-

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

bitration and the final grievance steps, and if a case goes to the courts, legal and technical help is given by the international. If desirable, the latter may send its own representatives to appear before the National Labor Relations Board or other Government agencies.

Similarly, the federation will come to the help of its member internationals in matters of organization, legal and governmental representation, or economic research to aid in key negotiations. The federation may undertake to represent unions before legislative committees or to appear with them and to seek favorable legislation both on the national scene and in the States. The strength of the federation is thrown behind national unions on important issues to forward mutual objectives.

Chart 1 shows the way in which money flows from members to the local, thence to the international, and from there to the federation, and how services flow back to each level from every other recipient of the funds.

Primary sources of trade-union financial data are constitutions, convention proceedings, and officers' reports. These important documents indicate sources of income available to locals, internationals and federations, as well as the responsibility of each of these levels for certain functions and activities. Somewhat less clear are those precise functions for which money is disbursed, but union financial reports usually throw some light on this matter.

The following analysis is based entirely on these documents. Ninety international union constitutions, covering about four-fifths of all union members, were surveyed.¹ Union convention proceedings were also consulted in many instances. The financial statements of international unions were not used in the analysis of receipts, since an overwhelming proportion of constitutions yielded information on per capita charges. On the other hand, such documents provide very little information about the pattern of expenditures.

In contrast to a 1946 study² of union finances based primarily on data from bylaws and constitutions of some 350 local unions, international constitutions were used in the current study. Local bylaws frequently specify exact amounts of dues charged, while the constitutions of international unions often leave the determination of the amount of dues within limits (or above a

minimum) to the locals. They specify, on the other hand, the amount of per capita taxes the local has to pay to the international. It was therefore possible in the Taft study to establish a relationship between local dues and health, welfare, or pension benefits to members, while in quite a few cases a direct link between per capita taxes of the international and benefit plans emerged from the current study. However, the conclusions on this point dovetail: in older unions of skilled workers, higher dues and per capita taxes are likely to be associated with union-financed benefits; in more recently established unions, collectively bargained benefit plans and lower charges to members are likely to be found. In the latter unions, low dues do not indicate the absence of basic services to union members.

Sources of Revenue

A variety of methods are employed by unions to finance their activities. The initiation fee is the first payment which a worker faces when joining a union. Such payments have attracted wide public attention and have been subjected to some regulation by the Taft-Hartley Act. The amounts charged in the unions analyzed ranged from a low of \$1 to generally a high of \$100.

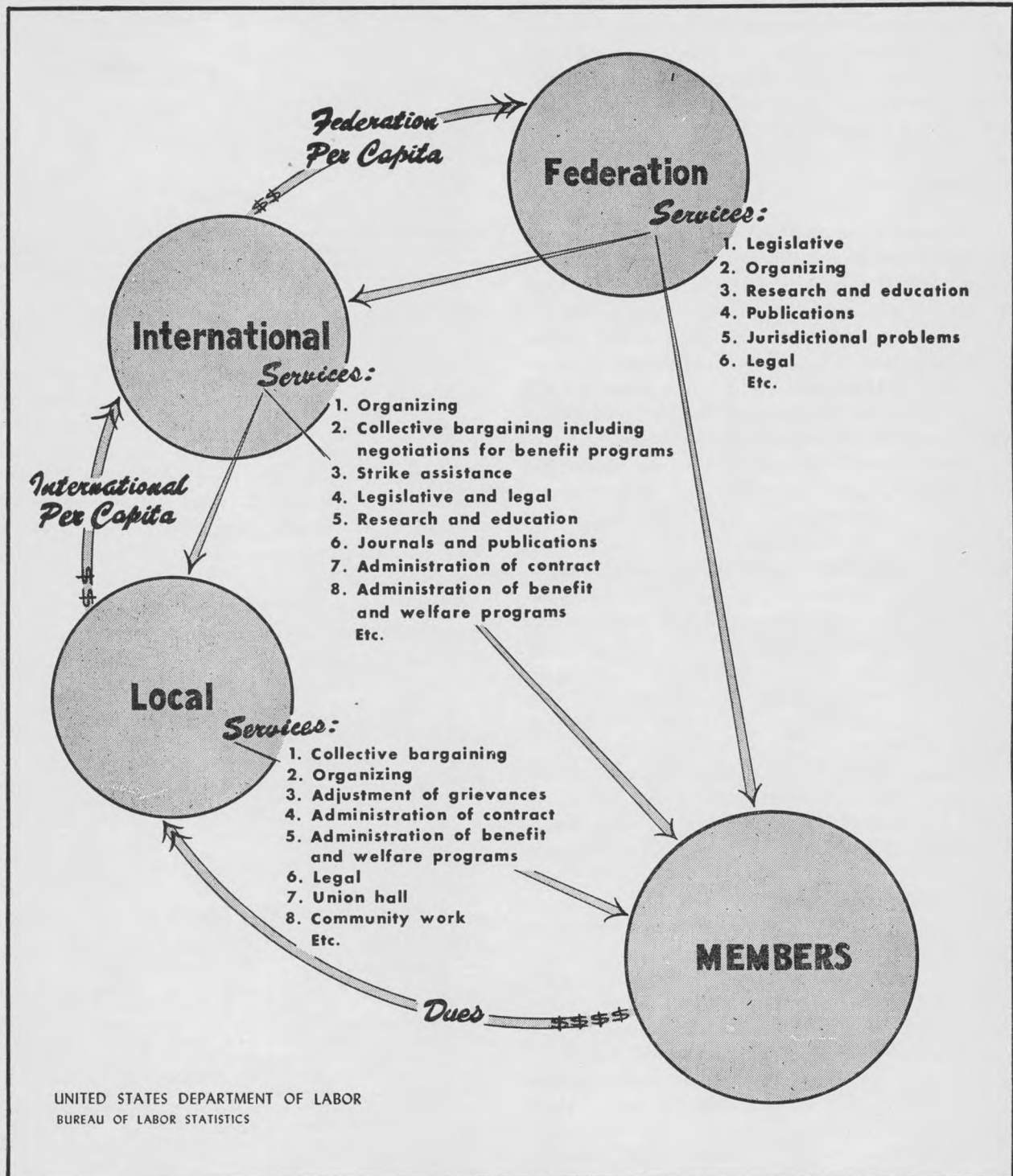
The broad base of a union's financial receipts is its dues, generally collected by local unions. The vast majority of internationals fail to specify a fixed amount, and mostly set only a minimum. This practice leaves a good deal of discretion to the local, and makes impossible an exact statement about the amount of dues. Dues, however, are estimated to range from \$2 to \$4 per month in most instances.

The amount of dues which is passed on to the international is called per capita tax—a term often also used for the small share of these amounts which has to be remitted by the international to the parent federation. The per capita tax due the international is usually stated exactly by its constitution, and comprises the largest part of the international's income. Most per capita pay-

¹ Included are the latest available constitutions of 48 AFL unions with a combined membership of over 7.1 million; 17 CIO unions, with more than 3.6 million members; and 25 unaffiliated or independent unions, with approximately 1.2 million members. With few exceptions, most of these constitutions were current in 1951.

² Dues and Initiation Fees in Labor Unions, by Philip Taft. (*In Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February 1946.)

Chart 1. Flow of Union Revenues and Services*



*The listings of services are by no means exhaustive nor necessarily confined to the levels shown. Many of the individual items could be expanded, e. g., research and education could include compilation of economic data; preparation of manuals containing contract data; preparation for presentation of union views to governmental bodies; etc. An example of services that may

overlap is in collective bargaining where negotiations on an industry- or company-wide basis may be led largely by international union negotiators with certain issues left for local bargaining.

Factors such as degree of union centralization, size, revenues, and industry problems affect the stress which unions place on various services.

ments are in the neighborhood of \$1 per month; some are as low as 30 cents.

If revenue needs for which the union has not planned arise, either the international or the local may be empowered to levy an assessment. Finally, fees, fines, and returns on investment are minor sources of union revenue.

Initiation Fees

The amount charged by unions as a requirement for admission to membership has been discussed widely by all interested parties. Initiation fees, at least historically, have been only partly designed to provide union revenue. Some unions consider initiation fees to be in effect a lump-sum payment for the benefits which new members will enjoy; improved wages and working conditions which the unions won over the years are examples of such benefits. Florence Peterson notes that "historically, high initiation fees have been a means of controlling the intake into the union as well as into the trade."³ She states that unions charging high fees point to their stabilizing effect on employment for members "by acting as a deterrent to large influxes of new workers into the trade during temporary booms, for once new members are accepted they not only share in the job opportunities during the temporary boom, but also claim rights to jobs when jobs become scarce."

In recent years, with the change in the structure of unions, initiation charges have become essentially designed for revenue purposes, even before Congress legislated on "excessive or discriminatory" fees.⁴ Sumner Slichter observes, with reference to unions charging relatively high fees, that revenue is probably a more important consideration than membership limitation because (1) high fees can usually be paid on the installment plan, and (2) many men will be willing to pay even a high fee as long as union membership is of substantial assistance in obtaining employment.⁵

No cases involving "excessive" initiation fees have been decided by the National Labor Relations Board, although rulings on "discriminatory" fees have been made. In one NLRB case, a union was held to charge discriminatory fees because nonunion workers who had been employed for more than a year, were required to pay \$15 after a union-shop clause had been secured,

Initiation fees in 52 international union constitutions

| Amount | Number of unions by type of provisions | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | Fixed | Minimum only | Maximum only |
| No fee..... | 1 | ----- | ----- |
| \$1.00 to \$2.50..... | 5 | 7 | ----- |
| \$3.00 to \$5.00..... | 7 | 10 | 3 |
| \$10.00 to \$25.00..... | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| \$35.00 to \$100.00..... | 4 | 2 | ----- |
| Over \$100.00..... | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Total ¹ | 20 | 26 | 6 |

¹ The remaining 38 union constitutions have the following: 22 provide fees ranging from a minimum of \$1 to a maximum of \$100; 1 provides a maximum initiation fee not to exceed the weekly wage; and 15 make no mention.

while newer employees with less service were charged \$5.⁶

The amount of initiation fee in locals affiliated with 19 of the internationals surveyed is fixed by the parent body. Other internationals give locals differing degrees of discretion in setting fees. Minimum initiation fees are specified in 26 constitutions, while only 6 contained maximum or upper limits. Finally, ranges within which locals may establish fees are found in 22 international constitutions.

The predominance of minima gives many locals a large degree of discretion which has been abused in some instances. Examples of high initiation fees in the past range from \$500 to \$3,000.⁷

In terms of minimum fees as little as \$1 may be charged in three AFL unions. Most frequently, however, the lower limit is \$5 (four AFL, one CIO, and two independent unions). A minimum entrance fee of \$50 is required in one AFL and one CIO union. The six unions placing upper limits on fees are evenly divided among the AFL, CIO, and the independents (see table). Where ranges are prescribed, the lower limits are all less than \$10; the upper limits vary from \$5 to \$100.

³ American Labor Unions, by Florence Peterson. New York, Harper & Bros., p. 124.

⁴ Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, sec. 8 (b) (5). This section defines as an unfair labor practice by a labor organization or its agents, a requirement that employees covered by union-shop agreements make payment, as a condition precedent to becoming union members, "a fee, in an amount which the Board finds excessive or discriminatory under all the circumstances. In making such a finding, the Board shall consider, among other relevant factors, the practices and customs of labor organizations in the particular industry, and the wages currently paid to the employees affected."

⁵ Union Policies and Industrial Management, by Sumner H. Slichter. The Brookings Institution, 1941, p. 64.

⁶ 99 NLRB No. 166.

⁷ The Closed Union and the Right to Work, by Ralph A. Newman. (*In* Columbia Law Review, January 1943, p. 42.) See also testimony by Corwin Edwards in Hearings before TNEC, Part 31-A, p. 18192 (76th Cong., 3d Sess.).

Local unions are required to remit portions of the initiation fees to the international, according to most constitutions. Absolute amounts ranging from as little as 25 cents to a high of \$50 are stated in 48 instances. However, the required amounts in 39 cases range from \$1 to \$5 with 19 in the modal \$1 class. In 14 other unions, the parent organization receives a specified percentage of the locally determined fees—usually 25 or 50 percent.

Dues

Most international unions permit their local union affiliates to set the amount of membership dues within certain limits (see chart 2). In 80 international union constitutions, covering nearly 11 million members, local dues are not specified as fixed amounts.

The varying degrees of autonomy allowed locals in setting dues probably indicate the parent union's awareness of the variety of factors affecting local union expenditures. Where local autonomy generally prevails in negotiating agreements, local staff requirements may be relatively high for several reasons. The administration of agreements, i. e., costs involved in processing grievances and arbitration cases, may also differ from local to local. Again, it may be a question of whether member-financed local benefit programs are included in a local's dues structure. Some locals also provide an intensive educational program, local union journals, or other additional services, which likewise increase local costs. Finally, some local leaders raise the ability-to-pay argument in favor of local discretion, pointing out that wages of members often differ among locals.

In some international unions, differences in dues structure are based on levels of occupational skill, sex, and coverage under union-financed benefit programs. Unions using such criteria may charge journeymen higher dues than helpers or apprentices. In at least two AFL unions—the Hatters and the United Garment Workers—dues minima are lower for women. The higher dues usually collected from so-called beneficiary members (eligible and paying for benefits) generally exceed by \$1 to \$2 monthly the dues paid by nonbeneficiary members.⁸

International constitutions generally set minimum dues standards, particularly where the per

capita tax is specified. This places an effective "floor" under local dues. Since dues expressed as minimum amounts are most prevalent by far in the international union constitutions surveyed, a general statement here on exact dues established is precluded. Such minima are found particularly among AFL unions. Over 85 percent of AFL membership (representing more than 6 million members in 30 unions) and nearly half of the CIO unions (and half of its members) in the survey have prescribed dues minima; this principle also applies to the bulk of independent union membership.

Dues fixed as specified amounts rank next in importance in terms of workers covered. The large CIO Steelworkers Union accounts for nearly all of the slightly more than 1 million workers having fixed union dues.

Local dues falling within specified ranges are found in 12 unions, equally divided among the AFL, CIO, and independents. One union fixes a dues "ceiling" based on a maximum rate, and another bases dues on a sliding percentage scale of its members' total pay.

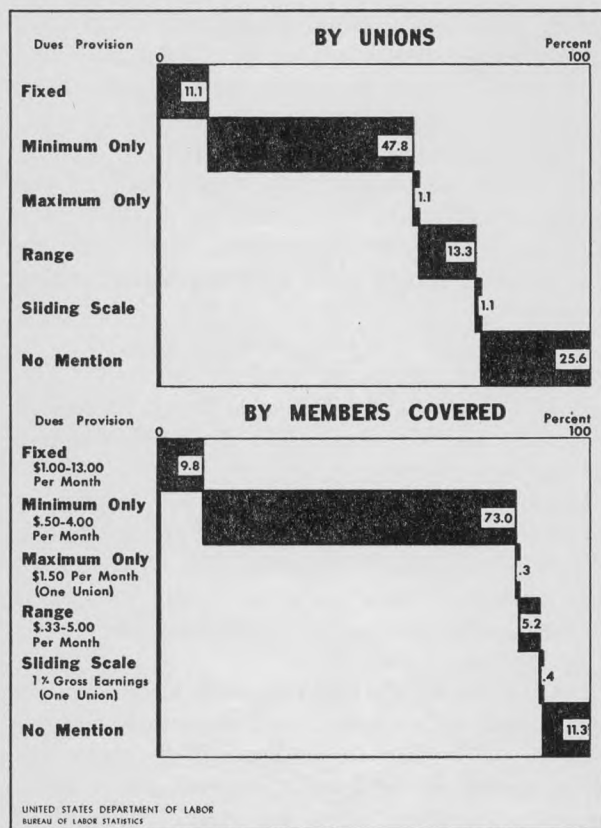
Dues limits set by internationals for locals may be lowered or exceeded under certain circumstances. They may be set lower if the plants are newly organized by locals; if membership is required in another union by virtue of employment; and if bargaining rights for certain members have not been won. Some unions permit higher rates if dues of established local affiliates are already higher at the time an international union constitution is adopted.

Union dues are generally higher than they were about 5 years ago when it was reported: "The large majority of union members are now paying dues of \$1 a month, although a substantial number are paying \$1.50, and some are paying as much as \$2 and \$2.50 a month dues."⁹ In recent years, expenditures of unions have been rising with the general rise in prices. Most union members now pay more than \$1 monthly dues. In terms of minimum dues, the modal amount falls between \$1.51 and \$2 a month. Seven of the 10 unions in the fixed-dues group do not charge more than \$2 and only one union fixes a rate of more than \$5. Where ranges are specified, the maximum is \$5;

⁸ Unions may also set lower dues rates for the honorary membership usually offered at a nominal sum to retired or disabled members.

⁹ Florence Peterson, *op. cit.*, p. 120.

Chart 2. Method of Establishing Dues in 90 International Union Constitutions, by Unions and by Members Covered



for the 12 unions in this group, the average mid-point is approximately \$2.

Actual dues in the many unions with only minimum limits may be considerably higher than the specified minima. The following conclusion was reached by a writer on the labor movement: "The amount (of dues) varies from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a month, in the largest number of unions, with \$2.00 and \$4.00 respectively in the CIO and the AFL, the prevailing figures for most of the large unions. In some of the highly skilled crafts, union dues are much higher."¹⁰

An interesting comparison between changes in dues and changes in wage rates has recently been made by the secretary-treasurer of the AFL Machinists. He states that IAM union dues have risen by 14 percent in the last 10 years as compared with a doubling of the prevailing hourly wage rate.¹¹

Unemployed members are a special problem with which unions have to deal in connection with dues. They could be dropped from membership or allowed to continue as members; in the latter case, they are enabled to carry considerable weight in union meetings during severe depressions. Although the solution varies, some unions require at least a token of financial obligation to the union.

More than half of all the unions in the study make special allowances for financial hardship of unemployed members and collect dues below usual levels or waive payments under such circumstances. Of the 47 unions with special provisions for unemployed members, about a third require some payment, usually from 10 cents to \$1 for so-called "out-of-work" stamps. No payment is stipulated by 30 unions, although a few of these view the dues waiver as a temporary remission payable in whole or in part when a member is re-employed. The most frequent standard for determining dues waivers is for unemployed members to work less than 5 calendar days or 40 hours per month. Some unions provide special dues treatment only if the unemployment arises from circumstances beyond the member's control.

Per Capita Taxes

Per capita taxes—the amounts which locals remit each month to their parent international for an individual member—constitute the major form of income for international unions. In turn, these unions affiliated with the AFL or the CIO pay a tax for each of their members to their respective parent federation. In the AFL, this tax is 4 cents per month; in the CIO, 10 cents.

In contrast to the flexibility allowed locals in determining their dues structure, the exact amount of per capita tax or methods for its precise computation are found in 83 of the 90 international constitutions analyzed. The 7 unions not in this group are all relatively small (10,000 or less members) and in most instances have no locals.

Per capita taxes of international unions have also risen since Florence Peterson reported 5 years ago that a "majority of constitutions

¹⁰ "Dollar Worth" of the Unions, by J. B. S. Hardman. (*In* The House of Labor. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951, p. 411.)

¹¹ The Machinists Monthly Journal, November 1951, p. 324.

stipulate per capita taxes from 30 to 50 cents a month, although a number have 60 and 75 cents monthly taxes. Some of the 'benefit' unions, composed of skilled craftsmen have per capita taxes of \$1 to \$2 per month."¹²

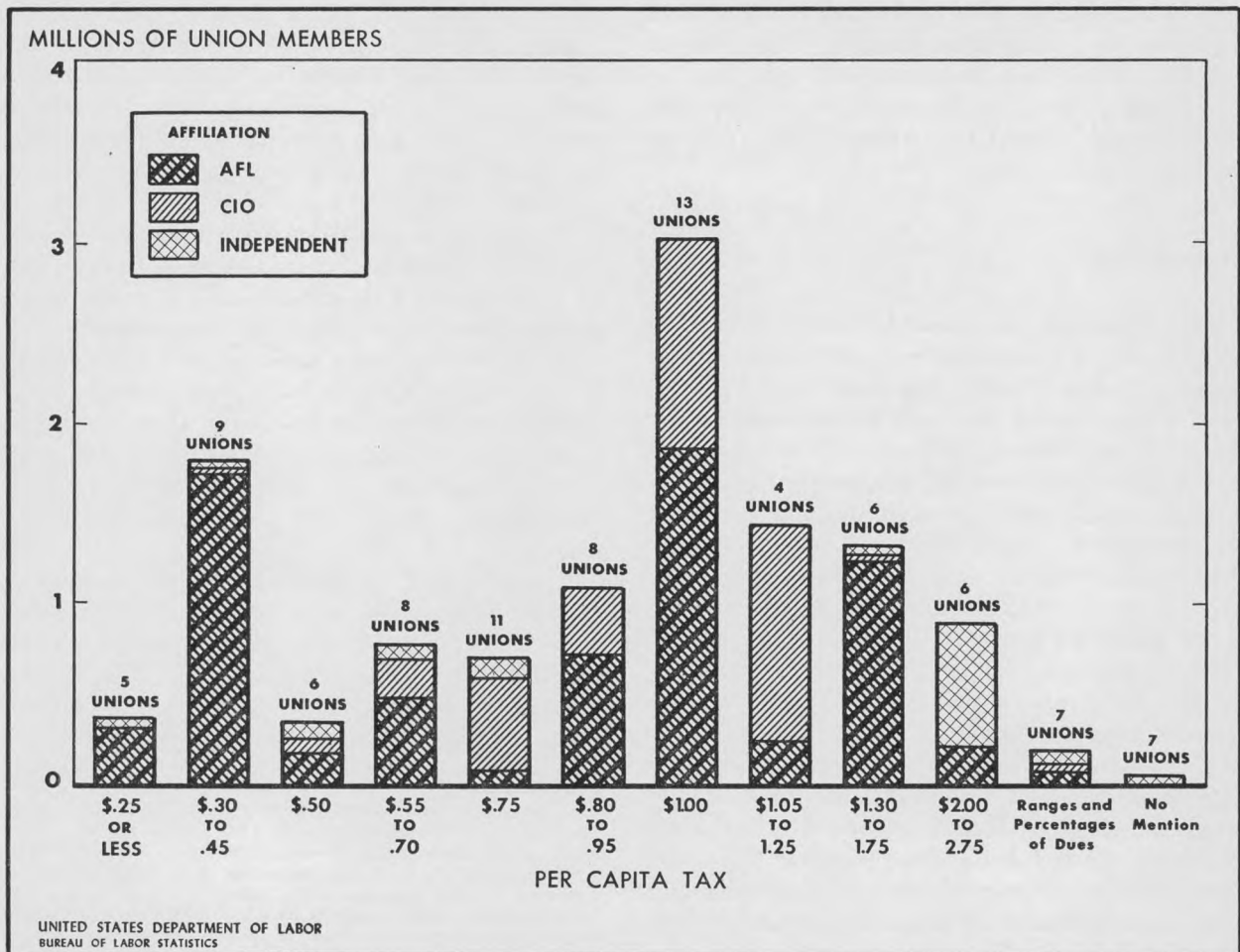
The upward shift in per capita taxes is demonstrated in chart 3. Monthly per capita payments of 50 cents or less per member appear in only 20 constitutions covering about 2.5 million members of the nearly 12 million in the survey; 1 large AFL union accounts for almost half the members in this group. Most frequently, the per capita tax is over 50 cents. Per capita taxes of 44 unions with over 7 million members range from 55 cents to \$1.25. The modal per capita tax of \$1 is paid for over

3 million members of locals affiliated with 9 AFL and 4 CIO international unions.

An interesting correlation exists between the amount of per capita tax and the provisions for special welfare payments. In the group of 76 constitutions specifying definite per capita amounts, 33 provide death benefits. A per capita tax of less than \$1 is found in only about 1 of every 4 in this "benefit" group; the remainder charge \$1 or more. In these 33 unions, all but 50,000 of over 5 million workers are AFL members. Disability benefits are paid by only 8 international unions, each receiving per capita payments of \$1 or more monthly; 7 are AFL affiliates with a

¹² Peterson, op. cit., p. 121.

Chart 3. Monthly Per Capita Tax Specified in 90 International Union Constitutions*



*Two independent unions whose combined membership is too small to be shown graphically have per capita taxes ranging from 80 to 95 cents.

total membership of about 1.6 million. Retirement, sick, unemployment, and accident benefits, though less common, are also found in some unions irrespective of affiliation. A mention of homes for the aged and indigent appears in an AFL and an independent union constitution.¹³

Many AFL unions have carried over the tradition of providing benefits found in older fraternal organizations. Few references, however, to benefits are found in CIO constitutions. This is largely explained by prevailing conditions when CIO unions were formed. At that time, at least part of the responsibility of providing assistance to individuals was being assumed by government at all levels. This development in turn led to collective bargaining for such benefits.

Some international constitutions require that different amounts of per capita tax must be remitted for members who receive full benefits from the union as against those receiving "half" or no benefits. Variations based on skill and sex are also found. Provisions for unemployed members are even more liberal than those which apply in the case of dues.

Assessments

Assessments are often used by unions to provide revenue for requirements not previously anticipated. A thin dividing line may exist between dues or per capita tax and assessments under certain circumstances. When the United Automobile Workers (CIO) at its 1951 convention raised dues to a \$2.50 monthly minimum and abolished all assessments, Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, pointed out that in effect a dues increase had not been voted. He explained that in 1950 UAW members paid a sum for an emergency strike assessment which, if added to the then prevailing dues rate, amounted to the new rate approved by the convention.¹⁴

The matter of dues versus assessments may have gained added importance in view of the opinion of the NLRB that the Taft-Hartley Act's definition of a member's "good standing" does not encompass general assessments within the meaning of periodic dues and initiation fees as used in section 8(a)(3)(B).¹⁵ This opinion signifies that non-payment of union assessments will not jeopardize a worker's employment opportunity under a union-

shop agreement. Hence, unions attain better assurance that necessary operating costs will be met if they establish dues requirements which realistically anticipate their financial needs.

Assessments may be made by the international, by the local, or by intermediate bodies such as joint boards or councils which are usually composed of locals in related trades or in the same industry. Typically, a union body such as the executive board can initiate a levy; in some cases, membership approval by a referendum vote is also required.

Nearly a third of all the international unions in the study use assessments for strike or various welfare purposes. In some instances, the levy is used to supplement already existing funds when per capita tax allocations are inadequate. Assessments for strike aid and death benefits, in that order, receive the most mention, particularly among AFL unions. About 10 percent of the unions cite other reasons calling for assessments, such as funds for organizing work, legislative purposes, financing a convention, and maintaining the good standing and benefits of members in military service.

Funds can be raised by assessments for "necessary" or "emergency" purposes in more than half of the AFL and CIO affiliates and in more than a third of the independent unions in the study.

About one of every three international constitutions makes reference to assessments by local unions. Local unions also have their own rules pertaining to assessments. Joint bodies composed of many locals are also often permitted to ask for assessments, particularly in order to defray expenses.

Charter fees of locals as well as fractional shares of reinstatement fees remitted by locals are other sources of international union income. Fines constitute an insignificant portion of revenues. Finally, union funds which are invested in Government securities, real estate, or financial institutions also provide union income.

¹³ A complete report of benefits paid by AFL unions is included in the Proceedings of the 70th Convention of the AFL, 1951 (pp. 150-154).

¹⁴ For debate on this issue, see Proceedings, Thirteenth Convention 1951 of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO), Afternoon Session, April 2, 1951.

¹⁵ 95 NLRB No. 80; sec. 8(a)(3)(B) of the Taft-Hartley Act states that no employer shall justify any discrimination against an employee for nonmembership in a labor organization "if he has reasonable grounds for believing that membership was denied or terminated for reasons other than the failure of the employee to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership."

The Employer's Duty To Supply Data for Collective Bargaining

JAY E. SHANKLIN*

THE CASES coming before the National Labor Relations Board and available collective-bargaining contracts indicate that there is a rising demand from the representatives of employees for information on wage rates and business operations that will affect the pay, working conditions, or status of employees. More and more contracts provide that the employer supply such information in orderly and comprehensive fashion. However, the Board and the courts have consistently held that, regardless of the lack of any such contract provisions, the law of collective bargaining places upon an employer a duty to supply the employees' representative with any information that he has available which is necessary to enable the employees' representative either to bargain intelligently upon the issues raised in negotiations or to police the administration of contracts. Such information must be supplied without unreasonable delay and in a form that will not impede or obstruct bargaining.

Accurate Data Required in Bargaining

This duty of the employer to supply information has one of its principal roots, aside from the statutory requirement, in the need for accurate information to make collective bargaining work at all. When employee and management representatives face each other across the bargaining table to negotiate on an intricate piece rate or pension plan, each must know what he is bargaining about. They must have something more tangible than the "feel" or "look" of a proposition

to be able to evaluate it. Take a simple offer of a 10-cent raise above the rate provided in the prior contract: if none of the employees has had a raise since the old contract was negotiated, it means one thing; but if nearly all the employees have had 8- or 10-cent individual increases during the interim, it means quite another thing. Plainly, the 10-cent offer has no real meaning unless the facts of the going rate of the individual employees are put on the table before the negotiators.

"Sound collective-bargaining agreements are negotiated on the basis of facts," according to one management organization. "The more facts available to the negotiators, the less likelihood that the negotiations will be conducted on an emotional pitch. The closer the parties can hew to the facts, the more business-like will be the process of negotiating the collective-bargaining agreement."¹

However, in the case of actual wage rates and much other data necessary to bargaining, the employer often is in virtually sole possession of the facts essential for determining the worth of a given proposal. Management normally accrues this information in the course of its operation of the business; the employees' representative cannot obtain it from any other source except possibly by extensive or expensive research, and sometimes not even by that method without the employer's cooperation. In such situations, the National Labor Relations Board and the courts, in a long line of decisions going back more than 10 years, have held that the employer has a duty to furnish information necessary to bargaining.

Contract Provisions To Supply Information

In recent years, there has been a growing tendency to recognize this need for information and to provide for it in the contract. The Bureau of Labor Statistics in a 1948 survey of wage provisions reported that "agreements sometimes require that the union be furnished lists of all rates, classifications, and job descriptions . . . or that the union receive periodically a statement of the

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¹ Preparing to Negotiate, National Association of Manufacturers, Industrial Relations Department, New York, 1947 (Management Memo No. 2, p. 8) quoted in *Collective Bargaining Principles and Practices*, by C. Wilson Randle, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1951 (p. 161).

hours worked and wages received by its members." One contract provision, reported in the survey, granted a union committee the right to inspect pay checks of employees before issuance, if the union desired it.² Numerous contracts provide that the employer shall supply information on job classifications or evaluations, usually in advance of any proposed changes.³ A recent contract also provides that the company shall give the union advance notice of major changes in business methods which might result in a reduction in working force or a reduction in pay.⁴ Another contract provides for a study of the wage structure by a joint committee composed of three union and three company representatives.⁵ This agreement further provides that "all company data which is pertinent to the authorized studies of the committee . . . shall be made available by the company."

Inherent in the idea of collective bargaining is the free and willing exchange between the bargainers of the information necessary to carry forward bargaining. But the supplying of necessary information cannot be left as a matter to be bargained about, the Board and the courts have ruled. The broad purpose of the National Labor Relations Act, as stated in the act, is to achieve peaceful labor-management relations by "the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes." This high purpose would scarcely be furthered by the making of mere paper agreements based upon ignorance and misunderstanding between the parties.

Necessary Information

On the question of what information is necessary to fair and fruitful bargaining, the Sixteenth Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board summarized the general rule as follows: "An employer's duty to bargain also includes the obligation to furnish the bargaining representative with sufficient information to enable the union to bargain intelligently and to understand and discuss the issues raised by the employer in opposition to the union's demands. The extent and nature of such information depends upon the bargaining which takes place in any particular case."

In cases coming before the Board, unions have sought information on the following subjects: (1)

wages of employees in the unit and methods of computing them; (2) premiums and other financial details of a group insurance plan; (3) comparative wages of competing companies; (4) productivity of employees; (5) transfers of employees to another plant; (6) subcontracting of work to other companies; (7) a financial statement of the employing company; (8) dividends and capitalization; (9) manufacturing costs; (10) incoming and outgoing orders; (11) production requirements on government orders.⁶ Information on the number of employees hired as replacements for strikers was sought in two cases, but in each the Board declined to order the employer to supply it under the circumstances.⁷

The information asked by employee bargaining representatives falls into three general categories: (1) wage information; (2) data on business operations which might affect the pay or status of employees; and (3) data indicating the company's ability to pay. The Board and the courts in various cases have ordered employers to furnish each of these three types of information within certain limits.

Wage Information

The furnishing of wage information has most often been the subject of litigation before the Board and the courts. The first such case was brought to the Board in 1942 by a union of clerical and technical employees.⁸ The union had requested the company to furnish it with a list of employees in the bargaining unit and the current rate of pay, job classification, duties, and the wage

² Collective Bargaining Provisions, General Wage Provisions, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1948 (Bull. No. 908-8, pp. 82, 83).

³ For example, see General Electric-IUE 1950 contract, in *Contracts*, Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, 20:801; CIO Rubber Workers 1948 contract with U. S. Rubber and 1949 contract with B. F. Goodrich, *ibid.*, 21:921; New York Stock Exchange-AFL Office Employees 1950 contract, *ibid.*, 28:806; Ball Brothers Co. and Glass Workers, 1951-52 contract, in *Union Contracts and Collective Bargaining*, Prentice-Hall, New York (pp. 56, 931).

⁴ Consolidated Edison-Utility Workers 1949 contract, in *Collective Bargaining Negotiations and Contract Texts*, op. cit. 26:8.

⁵ Allis-Chalmers UAW-CIO 1950-55 contract, in *Collective Bargaining Negotiations and Contracts*, 21:241-257.

⁶ For a symposium of union officials' views on the information needed by bargaining agents, see also *What Kind of Information Do Labor Unions Want in Financial Statements*, *Journal of Accountancy*, vol. 87 (pp. 368-377).

⁷ For discussion of the entire problem of information in collective bargaining, see *Employer's Obligation to Produce Data for Collective Bargaining*, by Herbert L. Sherman, Jr., *Minnesota Law Review*, December 1950 (pp. 24-46).

⁸ *Oklahoma Rendering Co.* (75 NLRB 1112, 1948); *Old Line Life Insurance Co.* (96 NLRB No. 66, 1951).

⁹ *Aluminum Ore Co.* (39 NLRB 1286), enforced 131 F. 2d 485 (CCA 7).

history during 2 years for each employee. The union informed the company that it needed this information to enable it to bargain intelligently on the company's offer to give varying wage increases to "related groups" of employees. The company refused to divulge the information on the ground that it was confidential and could be disclosed only by the employees themselves.

The court of appeals, enforcing the Board's order that the employer supply this information, declared: "We can conceive of no justification for a claim that such information is confidential. Rather it seems to go to the very root of the facts upon which the merits were to be resolved." The court added:

"In determining what employees should receive increases and in what amounts, it could have been only helpful to have before the bargainers the wage history of the various employees, including full information as to the work done by the respective employees and as to their respective wages in the past, their respective increases from time to time, and all other facts bearing upon what constituted fair wages and fair increases. And if there be any reasonable basis for the contention that this may have been confidential data of the employer before passage of the act, it seems to us it cannot be so held in the face of the expressed social and economic purposes of the statute."

This case was decided under the Wagner Act, but its rule still stands. The Board specifically reaffirmed it in the first wage information case to come up under the Taft-Hartley Law,⁹ and the Board has applied it in a considerable line of cases arising from the amended act. Another court of appeals, passing upon the question in a Taft-Hartley case, said: "We find it difficult to conceive a case in which current or immediately past wage rates would not be relevant during negotiations for a minimum wage scale or for increased wages."

"Since the employer has an affirmative statutory duty to supply relevant wage data, his refusal to do so is not justified by the union's failure to show initially the relevance of the requested information. The rule governing disclosure of data of this kind is not unlike that prevailing in discovery procedures under modern codes. There the information must be disclosed unless it plainly appears irrelevant. Any less lenient rule in labor disputes would greatly hamper the bargaining

process, for it is virtually impossible to tell in advance whether the requested data will be relevant except in those infrequent instances in which the inquiry is patently outside the bargaining issue."¹⁰

The relevancy of requested wage information was posed squarely in this case. The union, during 1949 negotiations, asked wage information on each employee in the bargaining unit for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. The company refused to supply the information sought on the ground that it had no relationship to the negotiations. The Board agreed that the union had failed to show the relevancy of the 1946 and 1947 data to bargaining which the Board found was limited to four principal contract changes sought by the union: a 15-percent increase, a \$1 minimum hourly wage, a union shop, and an extra week's vacation for senior employees. The majority opinion said: ". . . the record before us fails to disclose the relevancy of such information to the negotiations under consideration." However, as to the 1948 wage data, the Board said:

"Most certainly the going rate is a factor to be considered in determining whether or not to press or eliminate its demand for a general wage increase. Likewise, current wages are directly related to the demand for a minimum. Without such information, there is no basis for determining to what extent, if any, the minimum wages would affect any employees in the unit. Further, the information requested for 1948 would enable the union to ascertain if any wage inequities existed among employees in the unit and to frame its contract demands so as to eliminate any possible discrepancies. In sum, the respondent's refusal to divulge information as to the current salaries of the employees in the unit placed the union in the position of dealing *in vacuo* on subjects relating to wages, as there existed no area known to the union in which it could vary its wage position."

Individual Increases. A type of wage information which has been involved in a number of NLRB cases pertains to increases granted to individual employees, which employers often characterize as "merit increases." The first such case arose in

⁹ *Cincinnati Steel Castings Co.* (86 NLRB 592, 1949).

¹⁰ *NLRB v. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.* (187 F. 2d 947, C. A. 2, 1951) enforcing 89 NLRB 881 (1950).

1945.¹¹ The company in this case declined to give the union information about certain individual increases it had made, on the ground that such individual "merit increases" were not subject to collective bargaining. The Board and the court of appeals which reviewed the case rejected this contention, holding that such increases were clearly within the scope of collective bargaining as required by law. The court cited the *J. I. Case* decision, in which the United States Supreme Court said of individual contracts:

"The practice and philosophy of collective bargaining looks with suspicion on such individual advantages. Of course, where there is great variation in circumstances of employment or capacity of employees, it is possible for the collective bargain to prescribe only minimum rates and maximum hours or expressly to leave certain areas open to individual bargaining. But except as so provided, advantages to individuals may prove as disruptive of industrial peace as disadvantages. They are a fruitful way of interfering with organization and choice of representatives; increased compensation, if individually deserved, is often earned at the cost of breaking down some other standard thought to be for the welfare of the group, and always creates the suspicion of being paid at the long-range expense of the group as a whole."¹²

Upon the basis of this reasoning, the court of appeals upheld the Board's order that the employer furnish the union "full information with respect to merit wage increases, including the number of such increases, the amount of such increases, and the standards employed in arriving at such increases."

Policing the Contract. The representative of employees, however, is entitled to wage information not merely for negotiations but also for policing the administration of a contract, the Board has held. In the first case to involve this point, the union had requested the current pay rates of each employee and the rates of each a year earlier, to enable it to process grievances under a contract.¹³ The Board unanimously adopted the trial examiner's reasoning that "the information requested was manifestly pertinent to enable the union representatives to appraise intelligently these grievances and present them effectively." Therefore, the

Board held, the company was obligated to furnish "information in regard to pay rates and changes and adjustments therein such as will enable [the union] to discharge its functions as the statutory representative of the employees."

A later case presented a situation in which the contract gave the employer the unilateral right to make periodic merit raises under a merit-scoring system set forth in the agreement.¹⁴ In the middle of the contract term, the union requested a list of the names of employees who had received merit increases the last time they were given, the amount of each increase, the merit-rating score of each employee, and their current rates of pay and classification. The company declined to furnish this information except on specific employees involved in grievances or complaints.

"All the information requested by the union was necessary," the Board held, "in order for the union effectively to police the existing contract, and in order for it intelligently to bargain with respect to future contracts. Without such information, the union would be seriously hampered. Under these circumstances, we have consistently held that withholding this type of information, when requested, constitutes a violation of the act. The courts have approved this doctrine. And the result has been the same whether the demand and refusal occurred at the time of contract negotiations, or in the middle of the term."

Form of Wage Information. The form in which an employer may supply information also has been the subject of several cases before the Board. The employer does not have to furnish information "in the exact form requested" by the employees' representative, the Board has held, but the information must be supplied "in a manner not so burdensome or time-consuming as to impede the process of bargaining."¹⁵

In the case where this rule was enunciated, the union wanted a *written* list of the 98 employees in

¹¹ *J. H. Allison & Co.* (70 NLRB 377, 1945), enforced 165 F. 2d 766 (C. A. 6, 1948), certiorari denied by the Supreme Court 335 U. S. 814; rehearing denied 335 U. S. 905.

¹² *J. I. Case Co. v. NLRB* (321 U. S. 332).

¹³ *National Grinding Wheel Co., Inc.* (75 NLRB 905, 1948).

¹⁴ *General Controls Co.* (88 NLRB 1341, 1950); *The Electric Auto-Lite Co.* (89 NLRB 1192, 1950).

¹⁵ *The Cincinnati Steel Castings Co.* (86 NLRB 592, 1949); see also *Old Line Life Insurance Co.* (96 NLRB No. 66, 1951).

the unit giving their classifications and wage rates. The company declined to provide such a list on the ground that it did not want such a list "kicked around promiscuously" in local business circles. However, the company had just furnished the union with a seniority list of all employees and it offered to furnish *oral* information as to the classifications and wage rates of any and all employees specifically named by the union. By referring to its list, the union inquired about, and received information on, the rates of about 70 percent of the employees. The Board said: "As there were only 98 employees in the unit, we do not regard this respondent's insistence on furnishing this information orally, rather than by a written list, as evidence of bad faith."

In another case, the employer furnished a listing of the rates on each job by department numbers and a separate alphabetical list of the 1,154 employees in the unit, but it declined to match the job rates with the names of the employees.¹⁶ The Board held this was inadequate. Without the names, the Board held, the union was unable to determine (1) whether a general increase had been uniformly applied, or (2) whether merit-rating points were being converted into pay dollars in accordance with the wage payment plan of the contract, or (3) whether there had been disparate treatment of union and nonunion employees in the matter of merit ratings.

The employer, in this case, took the position that the union could find out the individual pay rates. The employer contended that the union could recognize the jobs of its own members and it could question other employees and thereby build up a card index which would help identify the individuals on the list. As in the *Aluminum Ore* case, the Board rejected this as too great an obstruction to bargaining. The Board said:

"Even if it were conceded, however, that the union could actually have obtained in the manner suggested by the respondent [company] information necessary to correlate the wage data with particular employees in the unit, it is clear that recourse to such an approach would certainly have been attended with considerable difficulty and loss of time. In these circumstances, full compliance with the duty to bargain required production of the information requested The respondent was under a duty to furnish this information 'in a manner not so burdensome or time-consuming as

to impede the process of bargaining.' This it has adamantly refused to do."

The Board has consistently held in such cases that the union representing employees is entitled to the name of each employee in the unit, his classification, his current rate of pay, his merit or performance rating score, and full information regarding individual merit wage increases or decreases, including the names of employees receiving such increases, the amount of such increases or decreases, and the dates on which such increases or decreases were put into effect.¹⁷

The Board has held also that unnecessary delay in furnishing wage information is evidence of bad faith in bargaining.¹⁸ But where information has been sought apparently for the purpose of merely harassing the employer, the General Counsel has declined to issue a complaint.¹⁹

Data on "Fringe Issues"

Unions also have sought from the employer information on so-called "fringe issues" or matters bearing upon wages indirectly. Such cases coming before the NLRB have included requests for data on (1) group insurance coverage, (2) productivity, (3) transfers of employees to another plant, (4) subcontracting of work to other employers, which might reduce the earnings of the employees in the unit, and (5) comparative wages of other employers.

The Board held that, in the circumstances of the cases involved, the unions were entitled to information on the first three items.²⁰

The data on subcontracting, however, was requested by the union only 3 months after it had signed a 2-year contract specifically waiving any right to bargain about subcontracting during the term of the contract. In this situation, the Board held the union's request for information was untimely because it "was irrelevant to any statutory right which the union then possessed," in view of the waiver.

¹⁶ *The B. F. Goodrich Co.* (89 NLRB 1151, 1950). See also *Leland-Gifford Co.* (95 NLRB 1306, 1951).

¹⁷ See the Board's orders in *General Controls Co.* (88 NLRB 1341) and *The B. F. Goodrich Co.* (89 NLRB 1151).

¹⁸ *City Packing Co.* (98 NLRB No. 203, 1952); *Montgomery Ward & Co.*, (90 NLRB 1244, 1950).

¹⁹ General Counsel's Administrative Decision No. 62, made public Mar. 7, 1951.

²⁰ *Jacobs Manufacturing Co.* (94 NLRB 1214, 1951), group insurance; *Hughes Tool Co.* (100 NLRB No. 39, 1952), productivity and transfers.

The request for productivity data arose in the same case. The union requested information on the changes in the productivity of employees. The company declined to furnish it, on the ground that this was not a bargainable issue, in this instance, under the formulae of the Wage Stabilization Board. The company asserted that WSB, under its regulations, would approve a wage increase based upon increased productivity of employees only if the employer warrants that he will not use such a wage increase as a basis for seeking a price increase. The company declared it was not willing to give this warranty. The National Labor Relations Board said: "This amounts to saying that bargaining on a productivity wage increase will be fruitless, because the respondent [company] is unwilling to agree to the conditions attached to such wage increases by the Wage Stabilization Board and therefore the respondent is relieved of any obligation to bargain on this subject at all. But this attitude does not meet the statutory standard of good faith bargaining." The NLRB specifically ordered the employer to furnish the productivity data.

Comparisons of wages paid by the bargaining employer with those paid by other comparable companies also have been an issue in two NLRB cases.²¹ In each instance, the matter was brought to the bargaining table by the employer indicating that it had data showing that its wage rates compared favorably with, or exceeded, those of other companies, but the employer declined to show the data. Both times the Board ordered the employer to furnish the comparative wage data to the union. In the first case, the court of appeals upheld the Board's order, but in the second case, the same court held that the evidence did not establish that the union ever actually had asked to see the data.

Data on Employer's Financial Condition

Union requests for financial information from employers in cases coming to the NLRB have all arisen in settings somewhat different from those of the wage data requests. Union officers have indicated on a number of occasions that, as a preliminary to bargaining, they want information on the financial condition of the employers they deal with, in order to negotiate more intelligently and to forestall exorbitant or "unrealistic" de-

mands. But none of the cases coming to the Board has involved a situation in which a union has asked for financial data for the purpose of formulating bargaining demands. In each of the cases, the request for financial information followed upon the employer's countering a union request for contract improvements with a claim of inability to pay. The first such case arose in 1936, soon after adoption of the Wagner Act.²² In that case, the Board said: "He [the president of the company] did no more than take refuge in the assertion that the respondent's financial condition was poor; he refused either to prove his statement, or to permit independent verification. This is not collective bargaining." The Board has since adhered to this view consistently, in the half-dozen or so cases involving this question that have come up for decision.

The Board specifically reaffirmed this rule under the Taft-Hartley Law in one case.²³ The employer adamantly insisted over a period of 11 months' negotiations that it could not afford to make any wage increase because of poor business conditions, although the union scaled its original demand for a 30-cent-an-hour increase down to 5 cents. Throughout the negotiations, the employer declined to offer any information on its financial condition or business operations to support its claim of inability to pay.

The union first asked for the company's record of dividend payments: the amounts of dividends paid, and the amount of dividends in relation to the company's capitalization. The company would say only that dividend payments during the past 10 years had been "small" but refused to give any other information. The union then suggested that the company submit a financial statement to support its claim. The company rejected this suggestion. Finally, the union asked for a dollar-and-cents breakdown of manufacturing costs. The company likewise rejected this request. The Board held unanimously that this did not measure up to the law's requirement of collective bargaining. The Board's opinion said:

"We believe that, if the respondent [company] was unwilling to modify its initial opposition to the union's demands for a wage increase, it should,

²¹ *Sherwin-Williams Co.* (34 NLRB 651, 1941), enforced 130 F. 2d 255 (CCA 3, 1942); *Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.* (96 NLRB No. 58), enforcement denied 196 F. 2d 1012 (CA 3, 1952).

²² *Pioneer Pearl Button Co.* (1 NLRB 837, 1936).

²³ *Southern Saddlery Co.* (90 NLRB 1205, 1950).

at the very least, have made a genuine and sincere effort to persuade the union to accept its position. Here, the validity of the respondent's position depended upon the existence of facts peculiarly within its knowledge. The respondent [company], therefore, in our opinion, was obliged to furnish the union with sufficient information to enable the latter to understand and discuss intelligently the issues raised by it in opposition to the union's demands. The extent and nature of such information depends upon the bargaining which takes place in any particular case.

"The respondent [company], by maintaining the intransigent position that it was financially unable to raise wages and, at the same time, by refusing to make any reasonable efforts to support or justify its position, erected an insurmountable barrier to successful conclusion of the bargaining. We believe that such conduct does not meet the test of good faith bargaining. Accordingly, we find that, under the circumstances, the respondent [company] has failed to discharge its duty to bargain collectively with the union and thereby has violated section 8 (a) (5) and 8 (a) (1) of the act."

In a later case, when the employer declared that it could not give a wage increase because of poor business, the union asked for "information on incoming and outgoing orders" and "a general look at the company's books to find out their general financial position."²⁴ The employer refused, stating that the question of whether an increase could be granted was entirely within the company's "business judgment." The Board held unanimously that the company's "refusal to supply *any* substantial data whatever" to support its contention of inability to pay showed a lack of the good faith in bargaining required by the law. The Board added:

"That being so we are not called upon to determine whether the union was entitled to all of the information it requested. It suffices that the respondent [company] adamantly insisted that it need go no further in bargaining over a wage increase than to express its inability to grant the wage increase the union had sought, and it refused to disclose any record information whatever to substantiate its position."

The Board ordered the company to furnish the union, upon request, "with such statistical and other information as will substantiate the re-

spondent's position in bargaining." The court of appeals, in enforcing this order, said: "The Board's order does not require the respondent to produce any specific business books and records but information to 'substantiate' its position in 'bargaining with the union.' As we interpret this, the requirement of disclosure will be met if the respondent produces whatever relevant information it has to indicate whether it can or cannot afford to comply with the union's demands."

Independent Verification Offers. In most of the cases involving the question of supplying financial information, the Board has exonerated the employer of refusal to bargain. In the first such case, the employer offered an explanation of its financial condition and further offered to show the union its books, but the union declined the offer.²⁵ In the next case, the employer not only offered its books for examination by the union, but also volunteered to pay the fees of auditors to be chosen by the union for such an examination.²⁶

Likewise, in later cases, when the employer offered either to let the union look at its books or to provide for independent examination of the books by an outside auditor, the Board has found no refusal to bargain.²⁷ In one of these, the union asked the company to produce records as would show its financial ability or inability to pay a wage increase which the company contended it could not afford. The company refused this request, but agreed to open its books to a certified public accountant or such other disinterested third party as the union and company could agree on. The union did not avail itself of this counterproposal, and the Board found no refusal to bargain on this score.

On the other hand, when the employer asserted financial inability to grant a wage increase and the union requested an examination of the company's books by a person selected jointly by the union and the employer, the employer's refusal of this proposal for independent verification was taken as evidence of bad faith on the employer's part.²⁸

²⁴ *The Jacobs Manufacturing Co.*, 94 NLRB 1214 (1951), enforced 196 F. 2d 680 (C. A. 2, 1952). See also *I. B. S. Manufacturing Co., et al.* (96 NLRB No. 200, 1951).

²⁵ *Julius Breckwoldt & Sons, Inc.*, (9 NLRB 94, 1938).

²⁶ *Ferguson Brothers Manufacturing Co., Inc.* (9 NLRB 189, 1938).

²⁷ *West Fork Cut Glass Co.* (90 NLRB 944, 1950); *Commercial Printing Co.*, (99 NLRB No. 80, 1952); *City Packing Co.*, (98 NLRB No. 203).

²⁸ *Camp & McInnes, Inc., Alamo Division* (100 NLRB No. 85).

Construction Labor on Public Housing in the South

ADELA L. STUCKE AND HENRY F. HAASE *

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article is the second¹ describing a part of the Bureau's program to develop patterns of labor requirements for selected types of construction, as an aid in formulating policies concerning the best use of manpower in periods of defense mobilization.

The labor patterns for the seven projects in this study of public housing in the South were obtained by analyzing the weekly payrolls which contractors and sub-contractors submitted between November 1950 and March 1951, in compliance with the Prevailing Wage (Davis-Bacon) Act. They will be combined later with those in preparation for other projects to yield patterns for all types of defense and military housing.

Inasmuch as private contractors were employed for the construction of all of the public housing projects in this study, the findings from their case histories may be applied to either privately or publicly financed projects having similar structural characteristics.

More detailed tabular material than presented here will be included in a forthcoming reprint.

MAN-HOUR REQUIREMENTS for building multi-unit, low-rent public housing in the South showed wide variation among the seven individual projects, although all had somewhat similar structural characteristics; that is, all buildings were basementless, one- or two-story structures, and most were of masonry-type construction. The average number of man-hours per apartment required for site construction ranged from 1,040 to 2,030; average per-room requirements were between 225 and 420 man-hours.

In view of the similarities in design and basic characteristics, these variations appear to result

largely from differences in the size of the work force employed, relative to the size of the project. When the contractor amassed a comparatively large crew to do a job, his total operating time on the project was relatively low, but his total man-hour requirements were higher than on a project of similar size where the contractor built up a more modest crew and operated the job for a somewhat longer period.

Experience on the seven projects studied suggests that herein lies one of the most important influences on construction cost in building of this kind. The value of work put in place per man-hour was least and the ratio of site payroll to total contract amount was highest for projects on which the average man-hours used per apartment was greatest, regardless of average construction cost per apartment or of workers' average hourly earnings on the individual projects. However, even though construction-worker requirements were relatively very high on the project utilizing the greatest number of man-hours on the average, labor cost on that project still was less than two-fifths of the contract amount. For all other projects, the labor-cost ratio was even lower.

When labor requirements were high, the probability is that the margin of profit was narrowed. This conclusion is strengthened when bid information is examined. A rather high degree of competition (as many as 12 bids were submitted on 1 project) and a concentration of the contract price offered around that of the lowest bidder suggest that the general contractors on the seven projects were about equal in their ability to estimate their costs for delivering the buildings according to the plans and specifications drawn. The statutory limit placed by the Housing Act of 1949 on the average building cost per room² may not exceed \$1,750 except in high cost areas and may have been a factor in the similarity of the bidding.

Shop fabrication or site pre-cutting and pre-assembly techniques helped to cut labor requirements. Other factors influencing the wide differences in the amount of labor used per apartment between projects are difficult to isolate precisely,

*Of the Bureau's Division of Construction Statistics.

¹ The first was Labor Requirements for Building Air Force Housing in the September 1952 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

² Covers dwelling construction cost and equipment, and excludes site development, demolition, and nondwelling space.

TABLE 1.—Space characteristics, construction costs,¹ and labor requirements on seven Southern low-rent public housing projects, 1951

| Item | Project designation | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| <i>Space Characteristics</i> | | | | | | | |
| Number of buildings: | | | | | | | |
| Nondwelling structures..... | (²) 15 | 1 | 1 | (³) 26 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Dwelling structures..... | 13 | 16 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 55 | 81 |
| 1-story..... | 2 | 14 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 55 | 4 69 |
| 2-story (Project A: partial second story)..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Number of dwelling units..... | 30 | 46 | 50 | 52 | 125 | 125 | 210 |
| 1-bedroom units..... | 0 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 22 | 24 | 20 |
| 2-bedroom units..... | 10 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 53 | 52 | 90 |
| 3-bedroom units..... | 17 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 36 | 36 | 80 |
| 4-or-more bedroom units..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 20 |
| Number of rooms (in dwelling structures)..... | 1 158 | 211 | 231 | 245 | 604½ | 601½ | 1,047 |
| Average number of rooms per apartment..... | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| <i>Construction Costs</i> | | | | | | | |
| Average cost ¹ (contract amount) per apartment..... | \$7,296 | \$8,514 | \$7,000 | \$7,086 | \$7,575 | \$8,852 | \$8,354 |
| Structures and equipment ⁷ | \$6,819 | \$7,316 | \$6,113 | \$6,174 | \$6,753 | \$7,773 | \$7,228 |
| Dwelling space..... | \$6,792 | \$6,973 | \$5,988 | \$6,117 | \$6,583 | \$7,416 | \$7,007 |
| Nondwelling space..... | \$27 | \$343 | \$125 | \$57 | \$170 | \$357 | \$221 |
| Site improvements ⁸ | \$477 | \$1,198 | \$887 | \$912 | \$822 | \$1,079 | \$1,126 |
| Structures and equipment as percent of total..... | 93.5 | 85.9 | 87.3 | 87.1 | 89.1 | 87.8 | 86.5 |
| Dwelling space and equipment ⁷ as percent of total..... | 93.1 | 81.9 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 86.9 | 83.8 | 83.9 |
| Nondwelling space as percent of total..... | 0.4 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Site improvements as percent of total..... | 6.5 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 13.5 |
| Average cost per room..... | \$1,386 | \$1,856 | \$1,515 | \$1,504 | \$1,566 | \$1,840 | \$1,676 |
| Structures and equipment..... | \$1,295 | \$1,595 | \$1,323 | \$1,310 | \$1,396 | \$1,615 | \$1,450 |
| Dwelling space and equipment ⁷ | \$1,290 | \$1,520 | \$1,296 | \$1,298 | \$1,361 | \$1,541 | \$1,405 |
| Site improvements..... | \$91 | \$261 | \$192 | \$194 | \$170 | \$224 | \$226 |
| Average payroll ¹⁰ per apartment..... | \$2,293 | \$2,451 | \$1,668 | \$2,010 | \$2,926 | \$3,023 | \$1,970 |
| Average payroll ¹⁰ per room..... | \$435 | \$535 | \$361 | \$427 | \$605 | \$628 | \$395 |
| Payroll as percent of contract amount ¹¹ | 31.4 | 28.8 | 23.8 | 28.4 | 38.6 | 34.0 | 23.6 |
| <i>Labor Requirements and Earnings</i> | | | | | | | |
| Man-weeks of labor: ^{12 13} | | | | | | | |
| Average per apartment..... | 54.0 | 51.4 | 32.7 | 37.4 | 60.6 | 54.5 | 38.9 |
| Average per room..... | 10.2 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 7.8 |
| Man-hours of labor: ¹³ | | | | | | | |
| Average per apartment..... | 1,705 | 1,609 | 1,044 | 1,201 | 2,034 | 1,888 | 1,248 |
| Average per room..... | 324 | 351 | 226 | 255 | 421 | 392 | 250 |
| Value of work put in place: ¹⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Per man-week..... | \$135 | \$166 | \$214 | \$190 | \$125 | \$162 | \$215 |
| Per man-hour..... | \$4.28 | \$5.29 | \$6.70 | \$5.90 | \$3.72 | \$4.69 | \$6.69 |
| Average hours worked per week..... | 31.6 | 31.3 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 33.6 | 34.6 | 32.1 |
| Average hourly earnings..... | \$1.35 | \$1.52 | \$1.60 | \$1.67 | \$1.44 | \$1.60 | \$1.58 |
| Average weekly earnings..... | \$42.46 | \$47.70 | \$51.01 | \$53.80 | \$48.31 | \$55.41 | \$50.66 |
| Construction period (in weeks)..... | 31 | 33 | 45 | 35 | 45 | 53 | 73 |

¹ Based on the value of the construction contract (as amended by change orders and supplemental agreements, but excluding the amount designated for landscaping), and the value of equipment furnished by the local housing authority. Excludes cost of site acquisition, architectural and engineering fees, etc., as well as the cost of any site improvement work not in the construction contract but performed by local government or utilities companies.

² Manager's office consists of one room in a dwelling building.

³ A separate maintenance and management building will be built in near future.

⁴ Includes an existing 1-unit building which was rehabilitated.

⁵ Excludes 1 room originally intended for a bedroom but later converted into a manager's office.

⁶ Excludes 1 room originally intended for a bedroom but later converted into a tool and storage room.

⁷ For all projects, equipment includes ranges, refrigerators, space or wall heaters, and water heaters. For a few, such items as garbage receivers or playground equipment were also included.

⁸ Covers only site improvement work included in the construction contract.

⁹ Bathroom is counted as one-half room; kitchen and dining space combined as one full room.

¹⁰ Labor costs cover wages paid to site workers (except those engaged in landscaping); they exclude all shop labor such as that involved in fabricating at the mills.

¹¹ Construction contract, as amended and excluding landscaping items, plus value of equipment furnished by local housing authority.

¹² Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls, including those who worked only a part of the week.

¹³ Unless working proprietors or firm members were actually shown on payroll, their time is not included here.

¹⁴ Value of construction and movable equipment contracts divided by number of man-hours (or man-weeks) worked on erecting buildings, installing equipment, and improving site. Man-hours worked on landscaping are excluded.

but vagaries of the weather and problems of recruitment and management undoubtedly were among them.

Differences in the kinds and the timing of the labor used, however, occurred largely because of variations in the type of exterior wall construction and other structural differences and the extent of site improvement work included in the contract.

For example, plumbers were required in greater volume on the projects where site-utilities installation was included in the construction contract. Bricklayers, for the most part, were needed at a later stage in the construction period on the two projects where outside walls were of brick veneer.

Notwithstanding the above variations in labor requirements, all of the projects revealed a gen-

erally consistent pattern of total employment. Typically, the pattern showed that in the gradual build-up and dropping-off of the work force, roughly a third or less of total site employment was used at the tapering extremes, which together constituted half the life of the contract. The employment hump, which also took half the construction time, accounted for two-thirds or more of total manpower requirements.

Structural Characteristics and Project Costs

The multi-unit public housing projects studied, all seven of which were located in southern States, consist of 1-story duplexes and 2-story garden-apartment buildings. Apartments range in size from 3½ to 6½ rooms, with a relatively large proportion having 3 or 4 bedrooms to accommodate large families (table 1). In addition, each unit has a living room, dinette, kitchen, and storage space.

The projects differ with respect to site-improvement features. However, each has open areas developed for lawns and recreation.

Exterior walls of the dwellings are of some type of masonry construction on five projects and of brick veneer on the other two (table 2). In all buildings, concrete slab is used on first floors, some of which are covered with asphalt tile; second floors are concrete on steel joist, for the most part. All but two projects have separate management and community buildings. All projects are heated with oil or gas burning circulator wall or space heaters. None of the buildings has a basement.

An outstanding feature on Project E is the solar water heating system, installed on the roofs of the buildings.

Average cost (contract value) per apartment—including dwelling space and equipment, and a prorated sum for land development and space for the project's management and community activities—ranged from \$7,000 to \$8,850 (table 1). The cost of the dwelling construction and equipment averaged between \$5,990 and \$7,415.

For land development (which covers grading, paved roads, and walks on some projects and, in addition, sewers and water and electrical distribution systems on others, but excludes landscaping on all), the average contract amount per apartment was \$475 to \$1,200. Cost per apartment for the nondwelling space varied from approximately \$25 to \$360.

Labor Time and Costs

The greatest number of man-hours per apartment to complete construction and improve the site was required on Projects E, F, and A. The ratio of labor cost to contract value on these projects was larger than for the others, even though average hourly earnings of workers were lowest on Projects A and E, due to the combination of a comparatively large proportion of unskilled workers and relatively low wage rates in some trades. On Project F, both man-hours and average earnings were high. In contrast, on Projects C, D, and G where average man-hours required were lowest, the proportion of labor cost

TABLE 2.—Selected structural characteristics of dwelling

| Characteristic | Project A | Project B | Project C |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Exterior wall construction..... | Cavity wall, uninsulated air space; concrete block backing; brick facing. | Cavity wall, uninsulated air space; brick backing; brick facing. | Wood frame; composition board sheathing; brick veneer. |
| Interior wall construction: | | | |
| Between units..... | Concrete block..... | Concrete block..... | Wood studs. Insulated..... |
| Between rooms, within units..... | Concrete block..... | Concrete block..... | Wood studs..... |
| Roof construction..... | Gable. Built-up composition; crushed stone surface. | Hip. Insulated. Wood frame; wood sheathing; asphalt shingle covering. | Hip. Insulated. Wood framing; wood sheathing; asbestos shingle covering. |
| Gable construction..... | V-Joint siding..... | | |
| Floor construction..... | Concrete slab on ground, 1st floor; concrete on steel joist, 2d floor. | Concrete slab on ground, 1st floor; concrete on steel joist, 2d floor. | Concrete slab on ground..... |
| Interior finish: | | | |
| Walls..... | None. Concrete block uncovered except for decoration. | Plaster..... | Sheetrock..... |
| Ceilings..... | Fibre board..... | Plaster..... | Sheetrock..... |
| Interior decorations: | | | |
| Walls..... | Painted..... | Painted..... | Painted..... |
| Ceilings..... | Painted..... | Painted..... | Painted..... |
| Floors..... | Treated with surface hardener (except in bedrooms and storage rooms). | Treated with surface hardener, and waxed. | Asphalt tile..... |
| Heating facilities..... | Gas burning, circulator wall heaters.. | Oil burning, space heaters..... | Gas burning, circulator wall heaters.. |

was also lowest, despite relatively high average earnings. Project B was in middle position with respect to both man-hours and percentage of labor cost.

The ratio of site payroll to total contract amount varied from 39 percent for Project E to 24 percent on Projects C and G.³ However, man-hours utilized for all on-site work averaged better than 2,000 per apartment on Project E, or almost twice the average for Project C and about two-thirds higher than on Project G (table 1).

Furthermore, the seven projects ranked in about the same order with regard to the value of work put in place per man-hour. Value-in-place was least for Projects A, E, and F, and greatest for Projects C, D, and G; it ranged from \$3.72 (E) to \$6.70 (C). In addition, the average contract value per apartment was highest for Project F and lowest for Project C. Yet, Project F was among those projects having lowest value-in-place and Project C had the highest. (The average contract value reflects differences among projects in the kind and quality of materials and equipment used in construction and site improvements, as well as variations in contractors' estimates for overhead, profit, and labor cost.)

These findings indicate that one of the most important influences on construction cost is sheer numbers of man-hours expended. It appears that when, for any reason, the contractor utilizes a large work force relative to the size of the project, he has a corresponding increase in his labor cost, even if he employs a large proportion of workers in the lower wage brackets.

Skill and Occupational Distribution

A large share of the workers engaged on the seven projects were in the skilled trades; the proportion ranged from 45 percent on Project E to 58 percent on Project B. Although a general characteristic of light types of building construction is the employment of relatively large numbers of skilled workers, the proportion used on the housing projects in this study was considerably lower than that shown in an earlier Bureau study⁴ of one-family dwellings of similar construction. One reason for the difference is that the seven public-housing contracts included site-development work, such as paving streets, sidewalks, and parking areas. That type of work which requires extensive use of unskilled labor was excluded in the early survey.

From 4 to 10 percent of the site workers consisted of nonmanual employees (guards, watchmen, engineers, superintendents, clerks, and other administrative workers). The remaining workers were semiskilled and unskilled and were primarily construction laborers.

Even though the buildings were mostly of masonry construction, carpenters were the largest single group of skilled workers on every one of the projects. They were required for a variety of tasks—framing; sheathing; cutting and assembling joists, rafters, and roof trusses; setting win-

³ For comparative data on the relationship of labor cost to total construction cost, see Labor Share in Construction Cost of New Houses, Monthly Labor Review, May 1949 (p. 517).

⁴ See House Construction: Man-Hours by Occupation, 1946-47, Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 (p. 611).

buildings—seven Southern low-rent public housing projects, 1951

| Project D | Project E | Project F | Project G |
|--|---|---|--|
| Wood frame; composition board sheathing; brick veneer. | Cavity wall, uninsulated air space; salt-glazed tile backing; brick facing. | Solid masonry; concrete block; stucco. | Solid masonry; concrete block; water-proof cement paint. |
| Wood studs. Insulated..... | Salt-glazed tile..... | Concrete block..... | Concrete block. |
| Wood studs..... | Salt-glazed tile..... | Concrete block..... | Concrete block. |
| Gable. Insulated. Wood framing; wood sheathing; asbestos shingle covering. | Hip. Wood frame; wood sheathing; asbestos shingle covering. | Hip. Insulated. Wood frame; wood sheathing; concrete tile covering. | Hip, 12 bldgs.; remainder, gable. Insulated. Wood framing; wood sheathing; concrete tile covering. |
| Wood frame; V-Joint T & G siding..... | ..... | ..... | Asbestos siding shingles over wood sheathing. |
| Concrete slab on ground..... | Concrete slab on tile..... | Concrete slab on ground..... | Concrete slab on ground, 1st floor; reinforced concrete, 2d floor. |
| Sheetrock..... | None. (Salt-glazed tile.)..... | Cement wash..... | None. Concrete block uncovered except for decoration. |
| Sheetrock..... | Plaster..... | Plaster..... | Plaster. |
| Painted..... | None..... | Painted..... | Painted. |
| Painted..... | Painted..... | Painted..... | Painted. |
| Treated with surface hardener..... | Treated with surface hardener..... | Treated with sealer, and waxed..... | Stained. |
| Gas burning, circulator wall heaters..... | Oil burning, space heaters..... | Oil burning, space heaters..... | Oil burning, space heaters. |

dow and door frames; cabinet-making; interior and exterior trim. Of the skilled workers on the payrolls, carpenters accounted for about three-tenths of the total on Project G; the ratio was substantially greater on all the other projects, reaching almost a half on Project C.

Bricklayers were next in importance on all projects, except Projects C and D where outside walls were wood frame with brick veneer. On Projects C and D, the second largest group of skilled workers were painters who were the third largest on the other five projects.

Project C had the highest ratio of plumbers, probably because of a comparatively greater amount of site-utilities-connection work. Plasterers were relatively numerous on Projects B, E, F, and G because of the type of interior wall and ceiling finish (see table 2).

Duration and Level of Employment

One of the major determinants of the duration of construction-site employment, naturally, is the size of the project. Contracts for the projects studied showed scheduled completion time varying from 200 days for the two smallest projects (A and B) to 330 days for the largest (G). For numerous reasons—unusually bad weather, delays in delivery of materials, changes in project specifications, unforeseen problems of site preparation—the originally estimated completion date was extended for all but one of these contracts. The actual elapsed time from beginning to completion of the projects, excluding time spent for landscaping, was 31 weeks for the smallest and 73 weeks for the largest. However, the largest project (G) was substantially (99 percent) completed at the end of 64 weeks. The final 1 percent of the work, which was concerned mostly with street paving, was spread over 9 weeks while the lime rock road base was compacted by traffic and a 10-ton roller.

The level of employment, likewise, is determined in part by the size of the project. But the spread (or concentration) of work throughout the life of the contract probably influences both the employment level and total construction time as much as the project size. On Projects E and F (each consisting of 125 dwelling units), the construction force during the peak week of operations was 340 and 220 workers, respectively. Although total

labor used for Project E was only about a tenth greater than Project F, the span of the construction period was 45 weeks and 53 weeks, respectively. Moreover, total man-weeks of carpenter time was about 15 percent less on Project E, yet the peak number of carpenters employed on that project was over 100 and was about 70 on Project F. The general contractor, on Project F, held down the size of his crew in an endeavor to operate economically under the available supervisory staff. The result was a less costly operation in terms of labor time per unit and value of work placed per man-hour.

Labor Utilization Patterns

On all seven projects, the labor-utilization patterns show a rather gradual build-up of site employment. On most of them, employment was at peak when the project was about half finished, and then tapered until the number of workers engaged in the final few weeks of operations was almost as small as in the beginning weeks. A similar labor-utilization pattern for privately financed single-family masonry houses was revealed in an earlier Bureau study.⁵

For ease of comparison, construction time (weeks from start to substantial completion) on each project was divided into 10 equal periods. Employment on all seven projects was relatively low during the first two periods when materials and equipment were being assembled (table 3). On the three projects (C, F, and G) on which peak employment was comparatively low for the size of the job, employment rose more rapidly than on the other projects during the third period. Two-thirds, or more, of total employment on each project occurred during the fourth through the eighth periods, comprising 50 percent of the construction time. Less than 10 percent of the employment on Projects C, F, and G, compared with 13 to 17 percent on the other four projects, was spread over the remaining 20 percent of the time.

In the initial stages of construction, site work was performed mostly by carpenters and laborers. Bricklayers also were employed during the first period on four projects (B, E, F, and G), but were

⁵ See Labor Utilization Patterns on Selected Housing Projects, Monthly Labor Review, May 1949 (p. 521). Labor patterns for the frame houses covered in this earlier survey are somewhat like those shown for frame barracks buildings in a recent study (see footnote 1).

TABLE 3.—Distribution of man-weeks¹ of labor at construction site, selected occupations, by period of operation²

| Period of operation ² | Project designation | | | | | | | Project designation | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| <i>Percentage distribution of man-weeks¹ of labor</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>All occupations and skills</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All periods..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| First..... | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Second..... | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 9.5 | 11.5 |
| Third..... | 7.0 | 9.0 | 14.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 16.0 | 14.5 |
| Fourth..... | 14.5 | 11.0 | 20.5 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 18.5 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 16.5 | 17.5 |
| Fifth..... | 19.0 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 14.0 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 12.0 |
| Sixth..... | 17.5 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 15.5 | 10.5 | 18.5 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 16.0 |
| Seventh..... | 11.0 | 13.0 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 13.5 | 10.5 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 19.5 | 11.0 | 12.0 |
| Eighth..... | 10.0 | 12.5 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 19.5 | 10.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 20.0 | 9.0 | 6.0 |
| Ninth..... | 8.0 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 12.5 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 5.5 | 3.0 |
| Tenth..... | 5.0 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| <i>Bricklayers</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All periods..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| First..... | 3.0 | 3.0 | ----- | ----- | 1.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 5.0 |
| Second..... | 9.5 | 9.5 | ----- | ----- | 8.0 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 11.0 |
| Third..... | 3.0 | 20.5 | 16.5 | ----- | 10.0 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 16.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 15.5 | 16.0 |
| Fourth..... | 23.0 | 19.5 | 19.0 | ----- | 14.5 | 13.5 | 24.0 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 28.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 13.5 | 16.0 |
| Fifth..... | 32.0 | 19.0 | 26.0 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 23.5 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 16.5 |
| Sixth..... | 25.0 | 14.5 | 30.0 | 29.5 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 11.0 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 | 11.0 | 14.0 |
| Seventh..... | 7.5 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 18.0 | 10.5 |
| Eighth..... | 9.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 30.0 | 12.5 | 6.0 | ----- | 13.0 | 14.0 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 8.0 |
| Ninth..... | 0.5 | 3.0 | ----- | 10.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | ----- | 8.5 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 |
| Tenth..... | 1.5 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 5.5 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| <i>Carpenters</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All periods..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| First..... | 3.0 | 3.0 | ----- | ----- | 1.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 5.0 |
| Second..... | 9.5 | 9.5 | ----- | ----- | 8.0 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 11.0 |
| Third..... | 3.0 | 20.5 | 16.5 | ----- | 10.0 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 16.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 15.5 | 16.0 |
| Fourth..... | 23.0 | 19.5 | 19.0 | ----- | 14.5 | 13.5 | 24.0 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 28.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 13.5 | 16.0 |
| Fifth..... | 32.0 | 19.0 | 26.0 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 23.5 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 16.5 |
| Sixth..... | 25.0 | 14.5 | 30.0 | 29.5 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 11.0 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 | 11.0 | 14.0 |
| Seventh..... | 7.5 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 18.0 | 10.5 |
| Eighth..... | 9.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 30.0 | 12.5 | 6.0 | ----- | 13.0 | 14.0 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 8.0 |
| Ninth..... | 0.5 | 3.0 | ----- | 10.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | ----- | 8.5 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 |
| Tenth..... | 1.5 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 5.5 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |

¹ Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls, including those who worked only a part of the week.
² Each period represents 10 percent of elapsed time from beginning to (99 percent) completion of construction

NOTE: Detailed data by week of operation will appear in the reprint of this article.

brought on the job at later periods on the other three projects. The second pattern would be expected for Projects C and D, because both were of brick-veneer construction which requires that framing be substantially completed before the brickwork is begun. Masonry work on Project A—outside walls of which were brick backed with concrete block—was started behind the time originally scheduled by the contractor, possibly because there was a great deal of rain during the first few weeks of operations.

Likewise, plumbers and operating engineers began work in the earlier periods—the former installing water mains and sewer facilities, and the latter excavating and grading the site. As actual construction of buildings progressed, other types of skilled workers were recruited for concrete finishing, wiring, insulating, roofing, plastering, and painting.

Carpenters, setting forms for floor slabs at first and later working on trim, were the one group of craftsmen employed throughout the life of the contracts. Employment among the other trades,

although much shorter in duration than that of carpenters, most often was continuous because the workers could move from one building to another.

In line with work history in building construction generally, many workers were engaged for very short periods. Peak employment lasted about 20 weeks on the largest contract, but no more than 4 or 5 weeks on the smaller ones.

On five projects the general contractor utilized most of the site labor; special-trades contractors accounted for the largest share on the other two. The proportion of total man-hours reported on general contractors' payrolls varied from 90 percent on Project A to 38 percent on Project G.

The kinds of work done by the special-trades contractors differed considerably among projects. On all projects, however, special-trades contractors were responsible for the electrical and plumbing work and at least some aspect of roofing. Most of the carpentry, on the other hand, was done under the general contractor, who also used the largest proportion of the laborers' time.

Hours and Earnings

Wage rates paid on these public-housing projects were based by law on wage determinations of the Secretary of Labor, and they reflect local labor market conditions. The modal hourly rates paid for bricklayers, who were the highest paid of the major skilled groups on four projects, varied widely from \$2.375 to \$3.50; carpenters were paid from \$1.50 to \$2.00; cement finishers, \$1.75 to \$2.25; electricians, \$2.00 to \$2.50; painters, \$1.50 to \$1.90; plasterers, \$2.00 to \$2.75. Rates for plumbers differed less than those for the other trades, ranging from \$2.125 to \$2.50. The range for laborers was from \$0.75 to \$1.00.

The workweek for the construction workers on the seven projects was relatively short, averaging from 31.3 hours on Project B to 34.6 on Project F. These averages, when measured against the 40-hour week regularly scheduled for construction workers, indicate that very little overtime was necessary to complete the work within the contract time.

Only a few scattered instances of overtime occurred among the general contractors and were probably due to efforts to make up for time lost as a result of bad weather or delays in delivery of building materials. Several of the smaller subcontractors, on the other hand, averaged over 40

hours per week, possibly because their particular type of work needed to be completed rapidly so as not to hold up the general flow of project activity, or because they had to shift operations in the immediate future to fill other pending contracts. Although the plastering subcontractor had difficulty in recruiting the necessary number of plasterers on one project (F), there was no evidence of overtime on any project in order to make up for delays resulting from labor shortages.

Average hourly earnings, which include basic wage rates and overtime, ranged from \$1.35 on Project A to \$1.67 on Project D (table 1). Project A had the lowest over-all average because it employed the greatest proportion of unskilled labor. Average hourly earnings on subcontractors' payrolls were below the occupational wage rates for the skill because of the inclusion of helpers and laborers.

Weekly earnings averaged highest (\$55.41) on Project F, which also had the highest average workweek—34.6 hours. Lowest average weekly earnings (\$42.46) were reported for Project A. The foregoing averages understate the experience of many individual workers, however—especially those employed by special-trades contractors and who worked on other construction jobs during the same week they were engaged on these public-housing contracts.

Wage Developments in Japan During the Occupation

ALICE W. SHURCLIFF*

REAL MONTHLY EARNINGS of Japanese workers in manufacturing were back to the normal prewar level¹ by April 1952 when Japan regained sovereignty; hourly earnings were considerably higher than they were in the mid-1930's. Trade-union pressure and the rise in production and worker productivity, which increased approximately 3½ times between 1947 and 1951, contributed to the rapid increase in earnings.

Although 1952 wage levels in Japan remained far below those of the Western countries in terms of the United States dollar, the cost of essential commodities in Japan was so much less that the worker purchasing power was similar to that of Austrian workers and considerably better than that of Soviet workers. Japanese wage differentials between men and women and between high and low wage industries—which are greater than in the United States—have been reduced as a result of changes in the labor market, following social and economic reforms instituted during the Occupation.

Wage Trends and Policies

At the end of the war, industrial production came to a virtual standstill because of wartime destruction of industrial plants, shortages of raw materials, absence of export markets, and numerous other factors. In spite of these chaotic conditions, many employers, in accordance with Japanese paternalistic traditions, continued to maintain their work forces, paying wages out of funds

derived from black-market sales of raw materials and finished products, out of their financial reserves, out of funds borrowed from the banks, and out of subsidies obtained from the Government.

In terms of the prevailing inflationary conditions, wages were so low that Japanese workers and their families had to draw on their savings and sell their possessions to meet their living expenses. In April 1946, the first month for which both price and earnings data are available, real cash earnings were reported at only 19 percent of the prewar level.

By 1947, manufacturing was getting under way again and wages were increasing. Production averaged 36 percent of the 1934-36 level; productivity,² 29 percent; and real cash earnings, 33 percent. Real wages, production, and productivity continued to increase rapidly in 1948. (See chart 1.)

Throughout 1946, 1947, and 1948, Japan experienced a severe inflation. Government attempts to halt the inflation by freezing prices and the labor cost factor in the commodities sold at controlled prices proved unsuccessful because of the inadequacies of consumer supplies distributed at controlled prices, the continuing increase in free- and black-market prices, Government spending in excess of revenues, and trade-union pressure for higher wages. Employers were able to meet labor's demand for higher wages by diverting an increasing proportion of production to more profitable black-market channels, by increased use of credit and subsidies which were only loosely controlled by the Government, and by obtaining increases in official price ceilings.³

In December 1948, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers asked Prime Minister Yoshida to implement a directive from the United States Government drawn up in accordance with

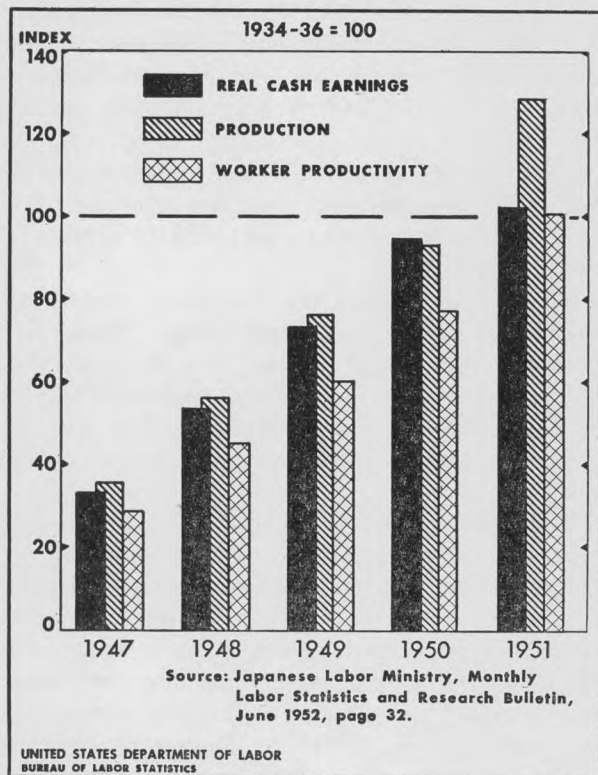
*Of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions.

¹ In this article all the statistics on Japan were obtained from Japanese Government sources. Statistics regarding cash earnings in manufacturing relate only to establishments employing 30 or more workers. Cash earnings are defined to include all cash wages, cash bonuses, and cash allowances, but to exclude the value of payments in kind which is sometimes considerable. Japanese indexes are based on the years 1934-36, which the Japanese Government considers the last "normal" prewar period. During the Occupation, the Japanese Government developed techniques of gathering wage data, which resulted in more accurate statistics than in the prewar period.

² The productivity index published by the Japanese Labor Ministry is calculated by dividing the production index by the employment index for production workers.

³ Wage Aspects of Economic Stabilization (mimeographed), Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, GHQ, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, January 29, 1949.

Chart 1.—Annual Average Indexes of Real Cash Earnings, Production and Worker Productivity in Manufacturing, 1947–51



the recommendations of the Far East Commission. This directive set forth a series of objectives "designed to achieve fiscal, monetary, price and wage stability as rapidly as possible, as well as to maximize production for export."⁴

The government was able to achieve the wage and price stability required by this directive through its existing administrative machinery. For the first time in the postwar period, the Government balanced its budget, and at the same time froze the wage levels of the 2.5 million government employees in the civil service and in the extensive government-operated enterprises—railroads, communications, and the tobacco, salt, and camphor monopolies. The Government also exerted effective indirect controls over wage increases in private industry⁵ by refusing to compensate management for further wage increases through (1) increases in official prices, (2) additional Government subsidies, or (3) increased credit (largely underwritten by the Government).

These indirect controls left scope for collective bargaining in regard to noninflationary wage increases which could be obtained by increased productivity or at the expense of profits.

As a result of the firm application of the entire economic stabilization program, including direct and indirect wage and price controls, and the increased distribution of consumer goods at controlled prices, the inflation was checked. The price level in late 1949 was about the same as it had been at the beginning of the year. (See chart 2.) Average cash earnings in manufacturing (excluding the year-end bonus) rose only 9 percent in 1949 as compared with 137 percent in the previous year. Real earnings continued to increase with productivity.

Wages and production continued to increase rapidly during 1949 and the first half of 1950. Meanwhile, prices went down and price controls on many commodities were gradually abandoned as supply and effective consumer demand came into balance. Real wages reached the prewar level in late 1950.

The price trend was reversed by the end of 1950, reflecting the increased cost of raw materials in world markets following the outbreak of Korean hostilities, increased demand for Japanese exports, and local procurement by the United Nations forces. Productivity and earnings also increased. Wage increases, however, soon lagged behind the increase in the cost of living with the result that workers demanded and were granted larger than usual mid-year and year-end bonuses. These bonuses prevented the 1951 real earnings from falling below the prewar level.

With annual earnings at the prewar level, hourly earnings, moreover, were considerably higher than prewar in view of the shorter working hours. Before World War II, a 9- to 11-hour day for production workers was usual, and an 11-hour limit for men and a 10-hour limit for women and children were recommended by the Government. A day off was granted every week or two, 2 days per month being the legal requirement. During the Occupation, working hours were reduced considerably as a result of the Labor Standards

⁴ Text of letter from General Douglas MacArthur to Prime Minister Yoshida, December 18, 1948.

⁵ Wage controls which were in force during World War II had been abandoned at the end of the war.

Law (1947), which provides for a basic 8-hour day and a 6-day workweek, time and a quarter pay rates for overtime, and a paid annual vacation of 2 weeks. Since 1948, the average workweek of paid nonagricultural employees has ranged from 47 to 52 hours for men and from 45 to 50 hours for women; in April 1952, it was 48.9 and 47.0 hours, respectively.⁶

Wage Differentials

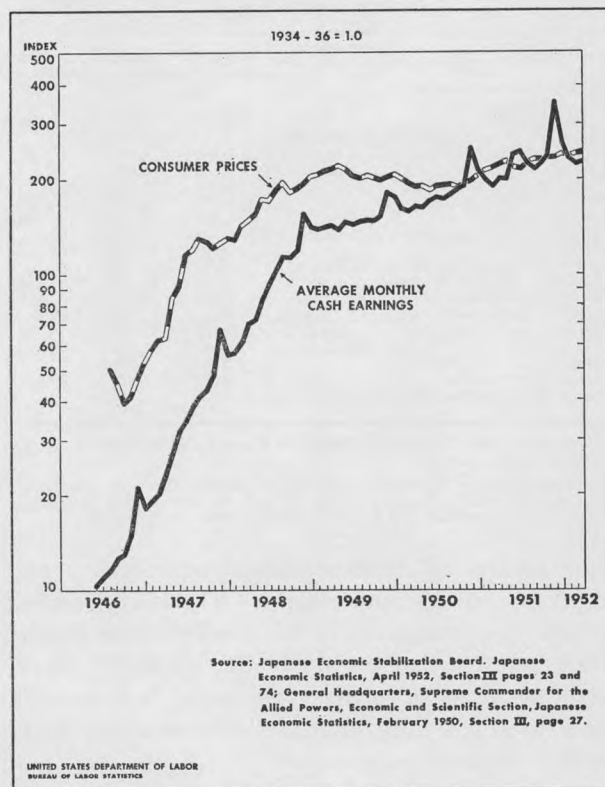
The differences in earnings levels between the high- and low-wage industries in Japan are much greater percentage-wise than they are in the United States, partly because there is no legal floor for wage rates.

Another cause of the great differentials in hourly earnings is found in the wage structure. The cash earnings of Japanese workers in manufacturing consist of (1) a basic cash wage related to the type of work performed and sometimes to productivity, (2) bonuses and payments for overtime and holiday work, if any, and (3) allowances for dependents, seniority, and other factors not related to the job. The allowances can total more than the basic wage in the case of older male workers with many dependents. This wage structure results in far lower payments to women factory workers who are for the most part young, unmarried, and without dependents. The low payments to women workers are an important factor in the generally low earnings in the textile and needlecraft industries where over three-fourths of the workers are girls between 15 and 25 years old.

During the Occupation, earnings of women increased faster than those of men. In October 1951, the last month for which breakdowns by sex are available, earnings of women workers averaged 43 percent of those of men, compared with 38 percent during 1944 and 30 percent in the base period 1934-36. In the textile industry, one of the major sources of employment for women, monetary monthly earnings rose 138 percent between October 1948 and April 1952, compared with a 105-percent increase for manufacturing as a whole. The percentage increase in the textile industry was greater than that for any other industry for which data are available as is shown in table 1.

The decrease in the gap between the earnings of men and women is partially due to the improved

Chart 2.—Indexes of Average Monthly Cash Earnings in Manufacturing and of Tokyo Consumer Prices, 1946-52



job opportunities for women in the postwar period and to the pressure of newly organized trade-unions in the industries employing women. It is also partially due to the enactment and enforcement of labor legislation which outlawed many of the employment practices which formerly forced women to take and remain in jobs regardless of the low wages or their desire to seek better-paid employment elsewhere.⁷

The wage levels in Japan's chief export industries are not lower than in the industries which produce chiefly for domestic consumption. One of the highest earnings levels is found in the

⁶ The figures exclude persons who were employed but not at work because of paid vacations, bad weather, illness, labor disputes, material or power shortages, or similar temporary conditions.

SOURCE: Japanese Economic Stabilization Board, Japanese Economic Statistics, May 1952 (sec. III, p. 63).

⁷ For further information on labor legislation and enforcement, see the following articles in the Monthly Labor Review: Labor Policies and Programs in Japan Under the Occupation, February 1947 (p. 239); Labor Boss System in Japan, January 1949 (p. 47); Japanese Labor in 1950, October 1950 (p. 445). Also in the Labor Information Bulletin: Occupation Ends Peonage System in Japanese Textile Mills, November 1948 (p. 10).

TABLE 1.—Comparison of monthly earnings in manufacturing establishments employing 30 or more persons, October 1948 and April 1952

| Industry | October 1948 ¹ (yen) | April 1952 (yen) | Percentage increase |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| All industries..... | 5,779 | 11,841 | 105 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 5,518 | 11,414 | 107 |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | n. a. | 10,072 | (²) |
| Textile mill products..... | 3,169 | 7,527 | 138 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..... | n. a. | 6,186 | (²) |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 3,953 | 7,806 | 97 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | n. a. | 9,421 | (²) |
| Paper and allied products..... | n. a. | 15,341 | (²) |
| Printing and publishing..... | 6,522 | 14,598 | 123 |
| Chemical products..... | 6,571 | 13,264 | 102 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | n. a. | 14,875 | (²) |
| Rubber products..... | n. a. | 10,935 | (²) |
| Leather and leather products..... | n. a. | 10,864 | (²) |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 5,774 | 12,821 | 113 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 7,490 | 16,530 | 121 |
| Fabricated metal products..... | n. a. | 11,752 | (²) |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 6,712 | 12,493 | 86 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies..... | n. a. | 13,712 | (²) |
| Transportation equipment..... | n. a. | 15,429 | (²) |
| Precision instruments..... | n. a. | 12,429 | (²) |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing..... | n. a. | 8,647 | (²) |

¹ Data taken from the Japanese Census of Wages and Employment.

² Not available.

SOURCES: Japanese Economic Stabilization Board, Japanese Economic Statistics, April 1952, Section III page 69; and Japanese Labor Ministry, Monthly Labor Statistics and Research Bulletin, June 1952, page 55.

manufacture of transportation equipment, an export of growing importance. The lowest average hourly earnings are in the needle trades which cater mainly to the domestic market. Next lowest are those in tobacco processing, lumber and wood products for domestic consumption, and textiles, Japan's main export.

Relation to Wage Levels of Other Countries

Although wage levels in terms of the depreciated Japanese yen increased 300-fold during the Occupation, wage levels in terms of the dollar remained far below those in the United States. In April 1952, when the Occupation ended, average hourly earnings in manufacturing establishments ranged from 7 to 13 percent of those of American workers. (See table 2.)

These figures are not accurate measures of the differences in earnings between Japan and the United States for several reasons. First, the Japanese figures do not take into account payments in kind which Japanese workers often receive regularly in the form of below-cost housing, food, work clothes, education, recreation, and whatever consumer goods, if any, the employer may produce. Payments in kind constituted about a 13-percent addition in value to the July 1950 cash earnings in the "Big Ten" cotton-spinning companies, where such payments in kind

probably are among the highest.⁸ Secondly, the April 1952 earnings do not reflect the traditional "mid-year" bonuses given annually in anticipation of the religious and family celebration of the O Bon holidays;⁹ nor the "year-end" bonuses given in anticipation of the extensive New Year celebrations. The mid-year bonus in 1951 equaled in many cases up to half a month's basic wage, and the year-end bonus up to a month's basic wage. The amount of both these bonuses was determined usually by collective bargaining. Their importance in earnings is shown in chart 2.

In terms of purchasing power, the difference between the earnings of Japanese workers and those of European and American workers is less pronounced because the cost of essential commodities is much less in Japan. In March 1952, for instance, the price per pound of certain important foodstuffs in Japanese and European diets was as follows: rice, 8 cents; wheat flour, 6 cents; bread, 4 cents; sweet potatoes, 2 cents; and white potatoes, 3 cents. With average hourly earnings of 17 cents in manufacturing, the worktime required to

⁸ Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, GHQ, Economic and Scientific Section, Labor Division, Postwar Labor Practices in Japanese Textile Industry (mimeographed), November 1950, table 13a.

⁹ These holidays celebrate the spiritual return of the ancestors to their family homes.

TABLE 2.—Average hourly cash earnings in manufacturing, Japan and the United States, April 1952

[In U. S. dollars]

| Industry | Japan ¹ | | United States average hourly earnings |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Average hourly earnings | Percent of U. S. earnings | |
| All industries..... | 0.17 | ----- | (²) |
| Food..... | .16 | 10 | 1.55 |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | .11 | 9 | 1.20 |
| Textile mill products..... | .11 | 8 | 1.34 |
| Apparel and other finished products..... | .09 | 7 | 1.25 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | .11 | 7 | 1.50 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | .12 | 8 | 1.47 |
| Paper and allied industries..... | .21 | 13 | 1.58 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | .19 | 9 | 2.05 |
| Chemical and related industries..... | .21 | 12 | 1.69 |
| Petroleum and coal products..... | .20 | 10 | 2.03 |
| Rubber products..... | .17 | 9 | 1.80 |
| Leather and leather products..... | .15 | 11 | 1.31 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | .17 | 11 | 1.60 |
| Primary metal industries..... | .23 | 13 | 1.83 |
| Fabricated metal products..... | .16 | 9 | 1.71 |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | .17 | 9 | 1.84 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies..... | .20 | 12 | 1.70 |
| Transportation equipment..... | .22 | 11 | 1.93 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing equipment..... | .12 | 8 | 1.48 |

¹ Converted from yen at the official rate of exchange, 360 yen to the U. S. dollar.

² Not available.

SOURCES: U. S. Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, July 1952 (pp. 95-107); Japanese Labor Ministry, Monthly Labor Statistics and Research Bulletin, June 1952 (pp. 55 and 59).

buy a pound of each of these foodstuffs in Japan would be 29 minutes, 21 minutes, 14 minutes, 7 minutes, and 11 minutes, respectively. Compared with the corresponding time units in a recent study of food-purchasing power,¹⁰ these figures are found to be on a somewhat similar level with those of Austria (where the purchasing power of workers is among the lowest in Europe) and substantially more favorable than those of the Soviet Union. Although no statistical studies have been made comparing the purchasing power of Japanese industrial workers with those of other Asian countries, many competent observers have noted that industrial workers in Japan appear to have much greater purchasing power.

The margin by which Japanese products sometimes undersell those of western countries has led many people to believe that there is a considerable scope for wage increases for Japanese workers. Others believe that because Japan's markets are largely in Asia, Japanese labor costs must be competitive with those of other Asian countries, and hence remain below those of western industrial countries. For instance, a representative of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute has written:¹¹

In the interest of fairness it is essential in any discussion of Japan's economic position internationally to take for granted her necessity for relatively low wages. To a large but indefinable degree her wage disparity is not of itself

a condition of internal exploitation, but a prerequisite to the maintenance of her livelihood as a nation, and the servicing of the low-wage areas which are her natural markets.

The degree to which wage increases are granted, within the limits imposed by the Japanese economy, will depend largely on the effectiveness of trade-union pressures. The bargaining power of workers is much greater than it was in the prewar period as a result of trade-union legislation and labor-education programs during the Occupation. Some 5½ million out of Japan's 13 million paid workers in nonagricultural employment were organized at the end of the Occupation; as a result, collective bargaining became an important method of determining wages on local and industry-wide levels. Workers' demands were reinforced by strikes and threats of strikes. Over half of the industrial disputes which occurred during the Occupation were over wage matters. National and international political issues, however, assumed a growing proportion of organized labor's attention in the year preceding the return of sovereignty.

It is too soon to know whether the trade-union movement will retain its bargaining power and interest in improving wages now that Japan is independent.

¹⁰ See *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1952 (p. 658).

¹¹ *Japan and the World Cotton Goods Trade*, by Claudius Murchison, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Washington, December 1951 (p. 22).

Summaries of Studies and Reports

United Nations Report on World Social Situation

DEMOCRATIC and totalitarian ways of life as they pertain to improving living standards throughout the world were brought out in sharp contrast by Mr. Walter Kotschnig, deputy representative of the United States, in a speech to the 1952 summer session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, held in New York City. Expressing the United States Delegation's general approval of a preliminary report on the World Social Situation,¹ Mr. Kotschnig developed the thesis that "freedom is not just a philosophical concept but a most powerful force for human advance" and that "in spite of the abstention and the obstructionism of the Communist countries within the United Nations, our efforts to advance the economic and social standards in the world by mutual effort are becoming increasingly effective."

The preparation of the World Social Situation report was hampered by a dearth of information in some areas where social problems seem most acute, Mr. Kotschnig observed. This lack of information is apparent not only in many of the less-developed countries where "economic poverty and poverty of information go hand in hand" but also in the vast areas under Soviet domination "where statistics is a flourishing science and where poverty is said to have disappeared . . . This darkness, this lack of information about Soviet-controlled territory, is apparent, chapter after chapter [in the report], beginning with the very facts of life itself."

In reviewing the social conditions indicated by the report, Mr. Kotschnig outlined the areas of danger in the less-developed countries as well as the encouraging developments. Some of the problems he mentioned were: (1) increasing populations; (2) diversities in levels of living; (3) need of housing; (4) disparity in conditions of work; (5) under-production of food. On the credit side

of the picture, the United States deputy representative noted: (1) improvement in health; and (2) increase in literacy.

From the facts, he concluded that "the less-developed countries are now in a situation from which the West only recently emerged . . . The end-products, as of 1952, of a long and painful process in scientific and technological development are here, for everyone to see, for everyone to take over and adapt to their conditions. The question is:

"Will they be taken over imbedded in the spirit which created them and which makes them capable of continuous change and improvement; or will they be taken over in terms of a political creed which is at fundamental variance with the spirit that created and continues to expand them?"

To enable an "intelligent choice between the free society and the totalitarian state," Mr. Kotschnig described "the difference between the way of the free and the way of the slave, the social achievements of a democratic society and the achievements of the totalitarian state." He contrasted economic and social conditions in the United States with those in Russia, stressing the fundamental differences in the philosophies which "have made for progress in the United States."

In pointing to this progress, he called attention to the leveling-up of income distribution, the increase in productivity, the "very real increase in the buying power of the worker's dollar," advances made in the production of food and its distribution to all income levels, the rise in home ownership,

¹ United Nations Economic and Social Council: Preliminary report on the World Social Situation. (General E/CN. 5/267, April 25, 1952.) 418 pp., mimeographed. The report was made at the joint request of the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Secretariat was generally responsible for its preparation, but extensive chapters were contributed on conditions of work and employment, food and nutrition, education, and health conditions by the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization. The report also includes chapters on world population trends, housing, special circumstances affecting standards of living, general levels of income and welfare, and social conditions in Latin America, in the Middle East, and in South and Southeast Asia.

social advances in health, social security, working conditions, education, etc.

In contrast, Mr. Kotschnig highlighted the political, social, and economic conditions in the Soviet Union with special stress on the subservience of trade unions. "Labor is defenseless against the monopolistic employer—the omnipotent State. It is hedged in by punitive legislation. It is under constant pressure to increase output." He described the Soviet Union as "a great nation which, having cast off the yoke of inefficient and corrupt monarchy, has fallen victim to an even worse despotism"—where, "as Andrei Vishinsky, the authoritative interpreter of Soviet law, has put it so well: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is unlimited by any statutes whatsoever.'"

Mr. Kotschnig drew these conclusions toward the close of his comments on the report:

The first is that the socio-economic problems of the world, although formidable, are not insoluble. Anyone reading the Report on the World Social Situation must be impressed and encouraged by the striking advances made in standards of living and the improvement of social organization achieved within a few generations in large parts of the world. There is hope for the poor and the oppressed, the sick and the illiterate everywhere. It has indeed become possible to think of "the welfare of the whole human race as a practical objective."

Second, these advances are the direct result of scientific discoveries and technological progress based on free inquiry and the application of social intelligence. They are attributes of evolving democratic societies which derive their dynamic qualities from a recognition of the dignity of the individual and his ability to think and act for himself.

Third, the claim of international communism to be able to meet the needs and the rising expectations of people, particularly in the under-developed countries, appears to be hollow. Their methods are at complete variance with the values and concepts which have made for progress elsewhere. To test the Communist claims, I have made an analysis of their society as it exists today.

The result, I believe, has been to show that mere technology cannot solve human problems. Human values and human rights—the rights of individuals—must be considered. In spite of the fact that the Soviet people have been driven to even greater production, their living standards continue to appear pitifully low. And, having contributed so little to the welfare of their own people, one wonders what they can contribute to the welfare of others.

Yes, we have organized for purposes of mutual aid. We have created a Technical Assistance Program which is perhaps the best means of making available, wherever it may be most needed, the end-products of a hundred

years of progress in technical knowledge and social organization.

Through the World Health Organization we are combating the great killers of mankind such as malaria, tuberculosis, and the endemic diseases that are the scourge of tropical countries, and we are laying the foundations for health services which will mean greater productivity and happier lives for untold millions of people. Through UNICEF, millions of children have been helped to survive and to grow into useful citizens of tomorrow.

Through the International Labor Organization we are assisting in the training of manpower and the improvement of wages and working conditions. We are aiding in the establishment of systems of social security and other guarantees to assure that those who need it most will have their proper share of any economic advance their countries can achieve.

And through the United Nations itself, in cooperation with the Specialized Agencies, we are helping in the development of community service and welfare centers as part of the drive for higher standards of living.

It is significant, however, that one group of countries refuses to have any share whatsoever in that heroic drive for a better world which is within our reach. These are the countries under Communist control . . . They have contributed neither funds nor supplies. They have offered nothing but obstruction and sterile criticism.

Since these are the countries in which freedom has died, we have in our very midst a striking confirmation of my thesis that freedom is not just a philosophical concept but a most powerful force for human advance.

In spite of the abstention and the obstructionism of the Communist countries within the United Nations, our efforts to advance the economic and social standards in the world by mutual effort are becoming increasingly effective. We feel certain that when another edition of the "Report on the World Social Situation" appears a few years hence it will reflect these efforts.

Future Production and Employment in the United States

PROSPECTS for maintaining high levels of production, consumption, and employment in the United States after defense expenditures level off to the rates required for continuing national security were discussed by Isador Lubin,¹ United States representative, at the summer session of the

¹ This article reproduces, in part, Mr. Lubin's comments regarding the World Economic Report, 1950-51, which was published by the United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, New York, in April 1952.

United Nations Economic and Social Council,² held in New York City in July 1952. In summarizing the economic situation from the point of view of probable developments after Governmental expenditures for defense have reached their peak, Mr. Lubin called attention to the smooth adjustment of the American economy to a peacetime basis after World War II and to both the difficulties and advantages of the current situation.

The question is asked, inside as well as outside the United States, whether we can make the adjustment to a reduced level of defense expenditures as smoothly as we made the adjustment to the reduction of war expenditures after World War II.

The first factor which may make the problem more difficult is that the backlog of deferred needs for both consumers' and producers' goods is likely to be much smaller than it was after World War II. During the war, production of a great variety of consumers' goods for civilian purposes was prohibited. Many durable goods were worn out, new demands went unsatisfied, and inventories were depleted. In contrast, restrictions in the current defense period have been less extensive and have been in effect for a shorter time. Consequently the backlog of deferred demand will be substantially smaller.

The second factor in this same connection is that, even though the total dollar volume of liquid assets in the hands of consumers and of business is higher now than it was at the end of the war, the purchasing power of these assets, due to price increases, will not be as great as it was at that time. Moreover, the gold and dollar reserves of some of the major trading nations are substantially lower now than they were then and their purchasing power is smaller.

Third, our employment problem will be of a different nature. At the end of World War II, many people who had patriotically entered the labor force had no desire to remain after the fighting ceased. In contrast, when defense spending declines, it is probable that most of those no longer needed in defense activities will want other work.

Among the favorable considerations, the most striking difference between the [post] World War II situation and the one that we expect to face after defense expenditures reach their peak is that the reduction in defense expenditures will be only a fraction of the cut that was made after World War II. . . . The decline in expenditures will be at most one-fifth as big as the World War II cut.

The relative importance of these cuts, in terms of their effect upon the national income, becomes evident when we note their relationship to the gross national product. The

\$119 billion curtailment of spending [after World War II] was related to a full employment gross national product of about \$275 billion in 1951 prices. The probable cut of from \$15 to \$25 billion should be related to a current prospective full employment gross national product of about \$350 billion.

After World War II, the size of the armed forces was reduced by 10 million during a 2-year period. The total strength of our armed forces at the peak of the present defense program will be only 3.7 million. This obviously makes impossible any reduction as drastic as that which occurred at the end of the war. We regret that the international political situation does not at this moment appear to permit any significant reduction in the size of our armed forces. We trust, however, that the proposals now being considered in the Disarmament Commission will soon make possible a radical reduction in this burden.

The coming adjustment problem should be much smaller than the one we handled successfully after World War II. Moreover, there are other factors in this situation which lead us to believe that we are in a much better position to deal with adjustment problems than we have been in the past.

Economic and Social Considerations

Fundamental changes have been taking place in the structure of our economy, changes that we think have permanently moved up our level of demand to new heights. Among the most important of these modifications has been a radical change in what our consumers regard as a normal standard of living. Amenities like electricity in rural areas—a rarity 20 years ago—are now widely available and regarded as essential. We have added approximately 20 million new consumers to our economy. There is an increased demand for new construction as a result of the dispersion of dwellings and business from the centers of our great cities to the suburbs. Of particular importance is the fact that income in the United States is more evenly distributed. We have a much stronger organization of labor with the result that the position of workers in our society is more secure and their purchasing power more stable. These structural changes will in themselves assure a level of effective demand sufficient to maintain high levels of production of consumers' goods.

In addition . . . there are many urgent public needs which stem from some of these same structural changes. As a result of the growth in population and the geographical shift in population, the need for certain public projects has been increasing. Construction of this type has been curtailed by defense restrictions and will have to be resumed at the first opportunity.

Moreover, the restrictions made necessary by the defense program have also prevented the satisfaction of normal private demand in some areas of the economy. . . . Expenditures for these purposes can be expected to increase when restrictions are removed. While such expenditures are not likely to be as great as after World War II, they will not be negligible.

² The members of the United States delegation to this session of the Economic and Social Council were as follows: Representative, Isador Lubin; alternate representative, Walter M. Kotschnig; advisers, Robert E. Asher, Kathleen Bell, Kathryn G. Heath, Frances Kernohan, Joseph C. McCaskill, Forrest D. Murden, Walter Salant, Robert B. Schwenger, Allen M. Seivers, William J. Stibravy, Virginia C. Westfall, Arynnes Joy Wickens, William H. Wynne; ad hoc advisers, Herbert Block, Joseph D. Coppock, Eleanor Denison, James F. Green.

Weight must also be given to the effect of the successful operation of our economy in the past 6 years upon the psychology of the American private investors. The manner in which our economy has operated has been progressively altering their outlook. More and more, they are focusing their attention on the requirements of an economy operating at expanding levels and are discarding the concept of a limited market.

The coverage of our social security program has been extended and the benefits have been increased. Our tax structure provides a better cushion against recessionary forces. Agricultural incomes are protected against sudden and severe declines through a system of farm price supports. Bank deposit insurance has been increased to \$10,000 for every covered depositor. Through Federal guarantees of mortgages, we have better safeguarded the savings which more than half of the American families have invested in the homes they live in.

If it should prove necessary, there are a variety of measures available to the Government to counteract recessionary tendencies. I shall only mention a few of these measures: the removal of any direct restrictions which may then exist on business investment and consumer and mortgage credit; the traditional easing of general credit and banking policy; the possibilities of freeing purchasing power by tax reductions are very great; [the acceleration of] public works construction. There is general agreement among the American people that we must expand our efforts to prevent national disasters such as we have recently suffered from floods in the Missouri Valley.

In summary, then, the weight of the evidence leads to the conclusion that the coming adjustment problem will be much smaller than the one we handled successfully after World War II. There is no denying there will be a problem. But there should be no reason for alarm about our ability to meet it. We have the tools for coping with any necessary readjustment when we have reached the peak of our defense expenditures.

The people of the United States are determined to maintain high levels of demand and to continue to trade their products on a large scale with the people of other peace-loving countries. They are determined to have an expanding economy, not only at home but also abroad. They know that only an expanding economy can provide reasonable over-all stability and individual economic security within a framework of genuine democracy and freedom.

That is why the development of underdeveloped countries will continue to be a cardinal point in our foreign policy. As President Truman said in his State of the Union message last January: "There is nothing of greater importance in all our foreign policy. There is nothing that shows more clearly what we stand for and what we want to achieve." "What we can do now", said the President on another recent occasion, "is sharply limited by the cost of maintaining defenses to prevent aggression and war. If that cost could be reduced—if the burden of armaments could be lessened, new energies and resources would be liberated for greatly enlarged programs of reconstruction and development."

Woolen and Worsted Textiles Earnings in April–May 1952

WOOLEN and worsted textile-mill production workers had average straight-time earnings of \$1.45 an hour in April–May 1952, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Although earnings of individual workers ranged from less than 75 cents to more than \$2.10 an hour (a spread of \$1.35), the middle 50 percent earned from \$1.25 to \$1.65 an hour. Average hourly earnings in woolen mills amounted to \$1.41 and in worsted mills to \$1.48 (table 1).

Earnings of individual workers in both woolen and worsted mills varied by more than \$1.35 an hour. In mills producing woolen products, the middle 50 percent were concentrated within a 40-cent range (\$1.20. to \$1.60); in worsted mills, within a range of 35 cents (\$1.30 to \$1.65). About 14 percent of the industry's total employment earned less than \$1.15 an hour and a similar proportion received \$1.75 or more. Nearly twice as many woolen-mill workers (18 percent) as worsted-mill workers (9.3 percent) averaged under \$1.15 an hour; the ratios for \$1.75 an hour or more were 13 and 16 percent, respectively.

Earnings in woolen and worsted textiles also varied by type of mill.² Production workers in weaving mills averaged \$1.60 an hour—25 and 15 cents more, respectively, than those in yarn mills and integrated mills (table 2). The difference, at least in part, is attributable to the greater proportion of skilled workers in weaving mills. Weaving mills accounted for only 1 of every 16 workers in the woolen and worsted industry, integrated mills for 3 of every 4 workers, and yarn mills for about 1 of every 6 workers.

Women comprised about two-fifths of the total work force in the woolen and worsted industry in

¹ This survey included woolen and worsted textile mills employing 21 or more workers. Excluded were mills primarily engaged in the manufacture of pile fabrics, carpets, rugs, or carpet yarn. It was estimated that the total employment in the industry as defined above was approximately 111,000. Of these, approximately 100,000 were production workers and were almost equally divided between mills primarily producing woolen yarn or fabrics and those producing worsted yarn or fabrics.

The data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work. More detailed information on wages and related practices is available on request.

² Woolen and worsted mills are of three main types, namely, yarn, weaving, and integrated. Yarn mills spin raw wool into finished yarns for use in weaving and knitting fabrics; weaving mills produce cloth from yarn spun in yarn mills; and integrated mills perform both the spinning and the weaving operations in processing raw wool into cloth.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all production workers in woolen and worsted textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ and predominant type of yarn produced or woven, United States and selected regions, April–May 1952

| Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents) | United States ² | | | New England | | | Middle Atlantic | | | South- east | Great Lakes | | Pacific | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | All types | Woolen yarn or fabric | Worsted yarn or fabric | All types | Woolen yarn or fabric | Worsted yarn or fabric | All types | Woolen yarn or fabric | Worsted yarn or fabric | All types | All types ³ | Woolen yarn or fabric | All types ³ | Woolen yarn or fabric |
| Under 75.0 | (4) | (4) | (4) | | | | (4) | (4) | | 0.1 | | | | |
| 75.0 and under 80.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | 0.8 | 1.7 | (4) | .1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | | |
| 80.0 and under 85.0 | .2 | .4 | 0.1 | (4) | (4) | (4) | .8 | 1.6 | | .4 | .2 | .3 | | |
| 85.0 and under 90.0 | .5 | .7 | .3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (4) | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .2 | 4.9 | 5.7 | | |
| 90.0 and under 95.0 | .8 | 1.3 | .4 | .2 | .3 | 0.1 | .9 | 1.6 | .3 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 6.5 | | |
| 95.0 and under 100.0 | .7 | .9 | .4 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .8 | 1.3 | .3 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 4.9 | | |
| 100.0 and under 105.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | .7 | 1.3 | .2 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 3.1 | | |
| 105.0 and under 110.0 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 3.9 | .8 | 1.3 | .3 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 32.7 | 11.7 | 7.8 | | |
| 110.0 and under 115.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | .7 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 15.4 | 10.1 | 8.6 | | |
| 115.0 and under 120.0 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.6 | .7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 11.9 | 6.1 | 5.6 | | |
| 120.0 and under 125.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 125.0 and under 130.0 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 9.0 | 9.5 | .1 | |
| 130.0 and under 135.0 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| 135.0 and under 140.0 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 14.0 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 17.7 | 5.8 |
| 140.0 and under 145.0 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 22.8 | 29.1 |
| 145.0 and under 150.0 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 10.2 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 15.5 | 15.7 |
| 150.0 and under 155.0 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 13.1 | 17.2 |
| 155.0 and under 160.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| 160.0 and under 165.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| 165.0 and under 170.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 5.0 |
| 170.0 and under 175.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.7 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| 175.0 and under 180.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | .3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| 180.0 and under 185.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.3 | .3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | .8 | .5 |
| 185.0 and under 190.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 4.1 | .1 | (4) | .1 | .9 | .3 |
| 190.0 and under 195.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4.1 | .1 | .3 | .4 | 6.3 | 8.4 |
| 195.0 and under 200.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.2 | .1 | .1 | .2 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| 200.0 and under 205.0 | 1.0 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | .9 | 2.0 | .1 | (4) | (4) | .1 | .1 |
| 205.0 and under 210.0 | .6 | .4 | .9 | .8 | .5 | 1.1 | .7 | .7 | .7 | | | | | |
| 210.0 and over | 1.3 | .7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | .6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | (4) | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of workers | 100,332 | 50,799 | 49,533 | 62,989 | 28,341 | 34,648 | 17,633 | 8,456 | 9,177 | 13,644 | 4,005 | 3,415 | 1,441 | 1,060 |
| Average hourly earnings ¹ | \$1.45 | \$1.41 | \$1.48 | \$1.50 | \$1.48 | \$1.53 | \$1.47 | \$1.47 | \$1.47 | \$1.19 | \$1.28 | \$1.25 | \$1.51 | \$1.54 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Includes data for worsted yarn or fabric mills which were insufficient to permit separate presentation.⁴ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

April–May 1952. This proportion was approximately the same in weaving and integrated mills; in yarn mills, however, nearly three-fifths of the total production workers were women.

Hourly earnings of women in woolen and worsted mills were, on the average, 11 cents lower than those of men—\$1.38 as compared with \$1.49—partly because women were generally engaged in the lesser-skilled jobs. Women averaged 10 cents an hour below men in integrated mills and in weaving mills, and 14 cents in yarn mills. Average earnings of women were \$1.39 in integrated mills, \$1.54 in weaving mills, and \$1.30 in yarn mills (table 2).

Between April 1946, the date of the Bureau's last Nation-wide study of woolen and worsted textiles,³ and April–May 1952, average hourly earnings had advanced approximately 55 percent: from 94 cents to \$1.45 for the industry as a whole; from 92 cents to \$1.41 for woolen mills; and from 95 cents to \$1.48 for worsted mills. The proportion of the industry's work force earning at least \$1 an hour advanced from about 31 to 98 percent;

that of woolen-mill workers, from 30 to 96 percent; and that of worsted-mill workers, from 32 to 99 percent.

Woolen and worsted textile mills which had collective-bargaining agreements with labor unions employed slightly over half of the industry's production workers. On a regional basis, the proportion of workers covered by union contracts varied widely—from a fifth in the Southeast to all in the Pacific region. Half of the production workers in the woolen and worsted industry in the New England and Great Lakes regions were employed in mills having collective-bargaining agreements; in the Middle Atlantic States, three-fourths of the workers were in unionized mills.

Regional Variations

The woolen and worsted industry is located largely in New England, where about 63,000 of the production workers in the industry were em-

³ See BLS Wage Structure Series 2, No. 40, Woolen and Worsted Textiles, 1946.

ployed in April-May 1952; approximately 18,000 were in the Middle Atlantic States, nearly 14,000 in the Southeast, and about 5,400 in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions.⁴ Hourly earnings of production workers averaged \$1.51 on the Pacific Coast, \$1.50 in New England, \$1.47 in the Middle Atlantic States, \$1.23 in the Great Lakes region, and \$1.19 in the Southeast.

Earnings of less than \$1.15 an hour were received by 3 percent of the workers in New England, 14 percent in the Middle Atlantic States, 56 percent in the Southeast, and 43 percent in the Great Lakes. On the other hand, hourly earnings averaged \$1.75 or more for 17 percent of New England workers, 18 percent of those in the Middle Atlantic, and 1 and 4 percent, respectively, in the Southeast and Great Lakes regions. The middle 50 percent of the workers in New England earned from \$1.30 to \$1.70 an hour; in the Middle Atlantic States, from \$1.25 to \$1.65; in the Southeast, from \$1.05 to \$1.30; and in the Great Lakes region, from \$1.05 to \$1.40.

About 70 percent of the total employment on worsted products and over half of the workers in woolen mills were concentrated in New England. Worsted workers in this region earned, on the average, \$1.53 an hour—5 cents more than woolen workers. In the Middle Atlantic States, however,

where nearly a fifth of the workers in worsted mills and a sixth of those in woolen mills were employed, earnings averaged \$1.47 an hour for both.

Production employment in weaving mills was significant in only the two most important regions and represented 6 percent of the workers in New England and 14 percent in the Middle Atlantic States. In both regions, weaving mills primarily produced worsted fabrics. Hourly earnings in New England worsted-weaving mills averaged \$1.64 and were 3 cents higher than in similar mills in the Middle Atlantic States.

Workers in integrated mills, which accounted for at least two-thirds of the industry employment in each region, earned, on the average, \$1.51 an hour in New England; \$1.52 in the Middle Atlantic States; \$1.20 in the Southeast; \$1.25 in the Great Lakes; and \$1.54 on the Pacific Coast.

Earnings in yarn mills, which employed about a fifth of the production workers in both the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, were 23 cents an hour higher in New England (\$1.43) than in the Middle Atlantic (\$1.20).

⁴ For purposes of this study the regions include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Southeast*—Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Pacific*—California, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of production workers in woolen and worsted textile mills, by type of mill and predominant type of yarn produced or woven, United States and selected regions, April-May 1952

| Type of mill | United States ² | | | New England | | | Middle Atlantic | | | South-east | Great Lakes | | Pacific | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | All types | Woolen yarn or fabric | Worsted yarn or fabric | All types | Woolen yarn or fabric | Worsted yarn or fabric | All types | Woolen yarn or fabric | Worsted yarn or fabric | All types | All types ³ | Woolen yarn or fabric | All types ³ | Woolen yarn or fabric |
| <i>All mills</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All production workers..... | \$1.45 | \$1.41 | \$1.48 | \$1.50 | \$1.48 | \$1.53 | \$1.47 | \$1.47 | \$1.47 | \$1.19 | \$1.23 | \$1.25 | \$1.51 | \$1.54 |
| Men..... | 1.49 | 1.45 | 1.55 | 1.54 | 1.51 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.54 | 1.60 | 1.23 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.57 | 1.59 |
| Women..... | 1.38 | 1.32 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.39 | 1.47 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.15 | 1.17 | 1.19 | 1.46 | 1.49 |
| <i>Yarn mills</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All production workers..... | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.36 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.20 | ----- | 1.23 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Men..... | 1.44 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.49 | 1.48 | 1.50 | 1.29 | ----- | 1.35 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Women..... | 1.30 | 1.21 | 1.31 | 1.37 | 1.35 | 1.38 | 1.17 | ----- | 1.20 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| <i>Weaving mills</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All production workers..... | 1.60 | ----- | 1.60 | 1.63 | ----- | 1.64 | 1.61 | ----- | 1.61 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Men..... | 1.64 | ----- | 1.64 | 1.65 | ----- | 1.66 | 1.67 | ----- | 1.67 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Women..... | 1.54 | ----- | 1.55 | 1.59 | ----- | 1.60 | 1.50 | ----- | 1.51 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| <i>Integrated mills</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All production workers..... | 1.45 | 1.42 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1.48 | 1.56 | 1.52 | 1.50 | ----- | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.54 | 1.54 |
| Men..... | 1.49 | 1.46 | 1.56 | 1.54 | 1.51 | 1.60 | 1.58 | 1.56 | ----- | 1.23 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.59 | 1.59 |
| Women..... | 1.39 | 1.33 | 1.47 | 1.46 | 1.39 | 1.51 | 1.45 | 1.42 | ----- | 1.16 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.49 | 1.49 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Includes data for worsted yarn or fabric mills which were insufficient to permit separate presentation.

Occupational Variations

Average hourly earnings of men in the selected occupations studied in the woolen and worsted industry in April–May 1952 varied from \$1.24 for spinning-frame doffers to \$1.87 for loom fixers. Women averaged from \$1.09 for spinning-frame doffers to \$1.67 for automatic-box-loom weavers. The spread in average earnings was narrower for women than for men (58 cents compared with 63 cents). The range of averages for both men and women was greater in worsted mills than in woolen mills; the respective spreads were 71 and 54 cents in the former mills and 58 and 53 cents in the latter mills. Other men’s occupations having average earnings in excess of \$1.50 were maintenance machinists, frame spinners (French system), mule spinners, and all classifications of weavers. Among women workers, frame spinners (French

system), plain loom weavers, and cloth menders also averaged more than \$1.50 an hour.

On a regional basis, occupational averages ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.91 in New England; from \$1.09 to \$2.06 in the Middle Atlantic; from \$1.04 to \$1.52 in the Southeast; from 85 cents to \$1.68 in the Great Lakes; and from \$1.38 to \$1.89 in the Pacific region. The highest average in most instances reflected the earnings of loom fixers.

Occupational earnings, on a Nation-wide basis, were generally higher in worsted mills than in woolen mills; the differences ranged from 4 to 30 cents an hour. In the Middle Atlantic region, however, woolen-mill weavers averaged slightly more than worsted-mill weavers. New England worsted mills usually had higher earnings than Middle Atlantic mills; conversely, Middle Atlantic woolen mills frequently had higher levels than New England mills (table 3).

TABLE 3.—Average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ of production workers in selected occupations in woolen and worsted textile mills, United States and selected regions, April–May 1952

| Occupation and sex | United States ² | | | | | | New England | | | | | | Southeast | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | All mills | | Woolen mills | | Worsted mills | | All mills | | Woolen mills | | Worsted mills | | All mills | |
| | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings |
| <i>Men</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Card finishers..... | 1,670 | \$1.35 | 1,431 | \$1.33 | 239 | \$1.44 | 1,074 | \$1.39 | 898 | \$1.37 | 176 | \$1.47 | 217 | \$1.12 |
| Card strippers..... | 1,005 | 1.39 | 895 | 1.38 | 110 | 1.47 | 631 | 1.45 | 544 | 1.44 | 87 | 1.48 | 128 | 1.14 |
| Comber tenders..... | 394 | 1.44 | ----- | ----- | 389 | 1.44 | 290 | 1.51 | ----- | ----- | 290 | 1.51 | 63 | 1.17 |
| Doffers, spinning frame..... | 129 | 1.24 | 119 | 1.22 | ----- | ----- | 19 | 1.40 | 16 | 1.39 | ----- | ----- | 85 | 1.18 |
| Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system..... | 109 | 1.25 | ----- | ----- | 109 | 1.25 | 41 | 1.32 | ----- | ----- | 41 | 1.32 | 53 | 1.24 |
| Doffers, spinning frame, French system..... | 24 | 1.36 | ----- | ----- | 22 | 1.34 | 22 | 1.34 | ----- | ----- | 22 | 1.34 | ----- | ----- |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth..... | 951 | 1.35 | 570 | 1.32 | 381 | 1.40 | 595 | 1.39 | 372 | 1.33 | 223 | 1.48 | 160 | 1.14 |
| Fuller tenders..... | 936 | 1.43 | 669 | 1.36 | 267 | 1.61 | 574 | 1.43 | 391 | 1.35 | 183 | 1.60 | 62 | 1.14 |
| Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)..... | 575 | 1.27 | 309 | 1.23 | 266 | 1.31 | 240 | 1.34 | 66 | 1.31 | 174 | 1.35 | 97 | 1.04 |
| Loom fixers..... | 2,400 | 1.87 | 1,365 | 1.80 | 1,035 | 1.96 | 1,552 | 1.91 | 823 | 1.85 | 729 | 1.97 | 318 | 1.52 |
| Machinists, maintenance..... | 678 | 1.70 | 338 | 1.68 | 340 | 1.73 | 420 | 1.71 | 158 | 1.62 | 262 | 1.75 | 59 | 1.48 |
| Spinners, frame..... | 596 | 1.39 | 586 | 1.39 | ----- | ----- | 255 | 1.51 | 247 | 1.51 | ----- | ----- | 174 | 1.18 |
| Spinners, frame, Bradford system..... | 109 | 1.44 | ----- | ----- | 109 | 1.44 | 109 | 1.44 | ----- | ----- | 109 | 1.44 | ----- | ----- |
| Spinners, frame, French system..... | 100 | 1.72 | ----- | ----- | 84 | 1.72 | 40 | 1.85 | ----- | ----- | 40 | 1.85 | ----- | ----- |
| Spinners, mule..... | 2,433 | 1.67 | 2,416 | 1.67 | ----- | ----- | 1,969 | 1.73 | 1,952 | 1.73 | ----- | ----- | 241 | 1.46 |
| Spinners, mule, French system..... | 202 | 1.80 | ----- | ----- | 202 | 1.80 | 182 | 1.79 | ----- | ----- | 182 | 1.79 | ----- | ----- |
| Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)..... | 2,773 | 1.29 | 1,549 | 1.27 | 1,224 | 1.31 | 1,876 | 1.34 | 1,023 | 1.32 | 853 | 1.36 | 481 | 1.07 |
| Weavers ⁴ | 6,954 | 1.75 | 4,308 | 1.70 | 2,646 | 1.83 | 4,394 | 1.82 | 2,571 | 1.78 | 1,823 | 1.89 | 966 | 1.43 |
| Box looms, automatic..... | 5,342 | 1.76 | 3,620 | 1.71 | 1,722 | 1.87 | 3,750 | 1.84 | 2,371 | 1.79 | 1,379 | 1.93 | 875 | 1.43 |
| Box looms, nonautomatic..... | 931 | 1.65 | 499 | 1.62 | 432 | 1.69 | 321 | 1.71 | 82 | 1.46 | 239 | 1.79 | 24 | 1.27 |
| Plain looms..... | 681 | 1.77 | 189 | 1.71 | 492 | 1.80 | 323 | 1.76 | 118 | 1.86 | 205 | 1.70 | 67 | 1.43 |
| <i>Women</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batter hands..... | 480 | 1.22 | 330 | 1.19 | 150 | 1.29 | 293 | 1.25 | 210 | 1.20 | 83 | 1.39 | 119 | 1.07 |
| Comber tenders..... | 232 | 1.40 | 28 | 1.38 | 204 | 1.40 | 109 | 1.45 | ----- | ----- | 109 | 1.45 | ----- | ----- |
| Doffers, spinning frame..... | 50 | 1.09 | 50 | 1.09 | ----- | ----- | 12 | 1.30 | 12 | 1.30 | ----- | ----- | 18 | 1.06 |
| Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system..... | 1,291 | 1.27 | ----- | ----- | 1,291 | 1.27 | 853 | 1.32 | ----- | ----- | 853 | 1.32 | 74 | 1.08 |
| Doffers, spinning frame, French system..... | 87 | 1.43 | 43 | 1.53 | 44 | 1.33 | 42 | 1.32 | ----- | ----- | 42 | 1.32 | ----- | ----- |
| Menders, cloth..... | 6,067 | 1.52 | 2,472 | 1.35 | 3,595 | 1.63 | 3,814 | 1.62 | 1,473 | 1.43 | 2,341 | 1.74 | 1,168 | 1.19 |
| Spinners, frame..... | 2,315 | 1.37 | 2,227 | 1.36 | 88 | 1.59 | 1,400 | 1.41 | 1,341 | 1.41 | 59 | 1.58 | 524 | 1.21 |
| Spinners, frame, Bradford system..... | 2,743 | 1.35 | ----- | ----- | 2,743 | 1.35 | 1,763 | 1.43 | ----- | ----- | 1,763 | 1.43 | 259 | 1.18 |
| Spinners, frame, French system..... | 688 | 1.54 | 75 | 1.62 | 613 | 1.53 | 462 | 1.53 | ----- | ----- | 462 | 1.53 | ----- | ----- |
| Spinners, frame, other systems..... | 163 | 1.26 | ----- | ----- | 163 | 1.26 | 42 | 1.57 | ----- | ----- | 42 | 1.57 | 121 | 1.15 |
| Weavers ⁴ | 2,707 | 1.61 | 1,878 | 1.55 | 829 | 1.72 | 1,258 | 1.69 | 845 | 1.64 | 413 | 1.80 | 437 | 1.37 |
| Box looms, automatic..... | 1,762 | 1.67 | 1,297 | 1.62 | 465 | 1.80 | 893 | 1.74 | 701 | 1.71 | 192 | 1.86 | 299 | 1.37 |
| Box looms, nonautomatic..... | 557 | 1.44 | 405 | 1.40 | 152 | 1.56 | 160 | 1.44 | 106 | 1.20 | 54 | 1.92 | ----- | ----- |
| Plain looms..... | 388 | 1.56 | 176 | 1.43 | 212 | 1.67 | 205 | 1.67 | 38 | 1.57 | 167 | 1.69 | 135 | 1.36 |
| Winders ⁴ | 5,966 | 1.34 | 1,829 | 1.21 | 4,137 | 1.39 | 3,719 | 1.42 | 787 | 1.30 | 2,932 | 1.45 | 829 | 1.09 |
| Cone and tube, automatic..... | 831 | 1.44 | 97 | 1.24 | 734 | 1.47 | 637 | 1.53 | 18 | 1.57 | 619 | 1.53 | 114 | 1.15 |
| Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic..... | 2,476 | 1.35 | 442 | 1.32 | 2,034 | 1.36 | 1,712 | 1.40 | 241 | 1.33 | 1,471 | 1.41 | 426 | 1.10 |
| Cone and tube, slow speed, nonautomatic..... | 442 | 1.22 | 291 | 1.12 | 151 | 1.42 | 249 | 1.33 | 115 | 1.17 | 134 | 1.47 | ----- | ----- |
| Filling, automatic..... | 1,141 | 1.33 | 647 | 1.24 | 494 | 1.45 | 585 | 1.43 | 245 | 1.34 | 340 | 1.49 | 254 | 1.07 |
| Filling, nonautomatic..... | 307 | 1.27 | 112 | 1.14 | 195 | 1.35 | 216 | 1.38 | 63 | 1.33 | 153 | 1.40 | ----- | ----- |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—Average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ of production workers in selected occupations in woolen and worsted textile mills, United States and selected regions, April–May 1952—Continued

| Occupation and sex | Middle Atlantic | | | | | | Great Lakes | | | | Pacific | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | All mills | | Woolen mills | | Worsted mills | | All mills * | | Woolen mills | | All mills * | | Woolen mills | |
| | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hourly earnings |
| <i>Men</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Card finishers..... | 244 | \$1.42 | 194 | \$1.42 | 50 | \$1.40 | 85 | \$1.13 | 81 | \$1.13 | 32 | \$1.55 | 32 | \$1.55 |
| Card strippers..... | 110 | 1.49 | 87 | 1.50 | 23 | 1.46 | 103 | 1.23 | 103 | 1.23 | 19 | 1.56 | 19 | 1.56 |
| Comber tenders..... | 23 | 1.29 | | | 18 | 1.28 | 13 | 1.33 | | | | | | |
| Doffers, spinning frame..... | | | | | | | 18 | 1.23 | 18 | 1.23 | | | | |
| Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system..... | | | | | | | 12 | 1.09 | | | | | | |
| Doffers, spinning frame, French system..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth..... | 118 | 1.51 | 62 | 1.49 | 56 | 1.53 | 54 | 1.17 | 54 | 1.17 | 22 | 1.47 | 22 | 1.47 |
| Fuller tenders..... | 186 | 1.59 | 114 | 1.51 | 72 | 1.71 | 87 | 1.29 | 87 | 1.29 | 21 | 1.54 | 21 | 1.54 |
| Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)..... | 195 | 1.33 | 143 | 1.32 | 52 | 1.36 | 34 | 1.05 | 34 | 1.05 | | | | |
| Loom fixers..... | 391 | 2.06 | 173 | 2.04 | 218 | 2.07 | 84 | 1.63 | 84 | 1.63 | 35 | 1.89 | 25 | 1.92 |
| Machinists, maintenance..... | 167 | 1.79 | 126 | 1.77 | 41 | 1.85 | 25 | 1.68 | 17 | 1.83 | | | | |
| Spinners, frame..... | 127 | 1.41 | 125 | 1.41 | | | 13 | 1.50 | 13 | 1.50 | 15 | 1.53 | 15 | 1.53 |
| Spinners, frame, Bradford system..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spinners, frame, French system..... | 60 | 1.64 | | | 44 | 1.61 | | | | | | | | |
| Spinners, mule..... | 93 | 1.44 | 93 | 1.44 | | | 114 | 1.37 | 114 | 1.37 | 13 | 1.58 | 13 | 1.58 |
| Spinners, mule, French system..... | 20 | 1.88 | | | 20 | 1.88 | | | | | | | | |
| Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)..... | 323 | 1.36 | 141 | 1.37 | 182 | 1.34 | 55 | 1.24 | 51 | 1.26 | 24 | 1.45 | 17 | 1.45 |
| Weavers ⁴ | 1,286 | 1.75 | 590 | 1.76 | 696 | 1.74 | 163 | 1.48 | 153 | 1.48 | 72 | 1.82 | 72 | 1.82 |
| Box looms, automatic..... | 461 | 1.78 | 243 | 1.80 | 218 | 1.75 | 125 | 1.56 | 125 | 1.56 | 54 | 1.86 | 54 | 1.86 |
| Box looms, nonautomatic..... | 540 | 1.67 | 347 | 1.73 | 193 | 1.65 | 28 | 1.11 | 28 | 1.11 | 12 | 1.68 | 12 | 1.68 |
| Plain looms..... | 285 | 1.87 | | | 285 | 1.87 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Women</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery hands..... | 56 | 1.34 | 33 | 1.35 | 23 | 1.32 | | | | | | | | |
| Comber tenders..... | 111 | 1.35 | 28 | 1.38 | 83 | 1.34 | | | | | 12 | 1.48 | | |
| Doffers, spinning frame..... | | | | | | | 10 | .85 | 10 | .85 | | | | |
| Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system..... | 341 | 1.19 | | | 341 | 1.19 | 20 | 1.07 | | | | | | |
| Doffers, spinning frame, French system..... | 743 | 1.53 | 43 | 1.53 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Menders, cloth..... | 770 | 1.61 | 213 | 1.54 | 557 | 1.64 | 204 | 1.12 | 204 | 1.12 | 71 | 1.40 | 56 | 1.41 |
| Spinners, frame..... | 144 | 1.47 | 115 | 1.44 | 29 | 1.59 | 126 | 1.33 | 126 | 1.33 | 77 | 1.47 | 77 | 1.47 |
| Spinners, frame, Bradford system..... | 610 | 1.24 | | | 610 | 1.24 | 77 | 1.09 | | | 34 | 1.38 | | |
| Spinners, frame, French system..... | 193 | 1.58 | 75 | 1.62 | 118 | 1.55 | | | | | 33 | 1.38 | | |
| Spinners, frame, other systems..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weavers ⁴ | 568 | 1.71 | 275 | 1.74 | 293 | 1.69 | 315 | 1.37 | 315 | 1.37 | 100 | 1.80 | 71 | 1.80 |
| Box looms, automatic..... | 256 | 1.87 | 99 | 1.84 | 157 | 1.89 | 231 | 1.50 | 231 | 1.50 | 64 | 1.86 | 35 | 1.91 |
| Box looms, nonautomatic..... | 274 | 1.67 | 176 | 1.68 | 98 | 1.36 | 84 | 1.00 | 84 | 1.00 | 26 | 1.68 | 26 | 1.68 |
| Plain looms..... | 38 | 1.68 | | | 38 | 1.68 | | | | | 10 | 1.70 | 10 | 1.70 |
| Winders ⁴ | 1,110 | 1.30 | 509 | 1.23 | 601 | 1.37 | 216 | 1.06 | 150 | 1.02 | 69 | 1.40 | 43 | 1.41 |
| Cone and tube, automatic..... | 54 | 1.12 | 50 | 1.12 | | | 20 | 1.23 | 20 | 1.23 | | | | |
| Cone and tube, high speed, non-automatic..... | 274 | 1.43 | 88 | 1.52 | 186 | 1.38 | 51 | 1.22 | 15 | 1.24 | | | | |
| Cone and tube, slow speed, non-automatic..... | 181 | 1.09 | 170 | 1.10 | 11 | .97 | 12 | 1.05 | | | | | | |
| Filling, automatic..... | 229 | 1.41 | 129 | 1.36 | 100 | 1.48 | 25 | 1.06 | 25 | 1.06 | 43 | 1.39 | 33 | 1.41 |
| Filling, nonautomatic..... | 42 | 1.20 | | | 42 | 1.20 | 40 | .85 | 40 | .85 | | | | |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Includes data for regions other than those shown separately.³ Includes data for worsted yarn or fabric mills which were insufficient to permit separate presentation.⁴ Includes data for workers not shown separately.

Wage Practices and Related Benefits

Paid vacations were established policies in woolen and worsted mills employing 99 percent of the total industry work force in April–May 1952. The typical vacation policy provided for a 1-week vacation with pay after 1 year's service. A second week after 5 years' employment was granted by mills employing over four-fifths of the workers in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific regions; two-thirds of those in the Great Lakes; and a third in the Southeast.

Insurance or pension plans, financed wholly or in part by employers, have been adopted by mills with 96 percent of the total employment in the industry. Life insurance plans were applicable to at least five-sixths of the workers in each region; on the Pacific Coast, all woolen and worsted textile workers were provided with such benefits. Health insurance and hospitalization plans each covered over seven-eighths of the industry's workers in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Southeast regions. In the Pacific and Great Lakes regions, three-fifths of the workers were

covered by health insurance plans; two-thirds and one-third, respectively, by hospitalization plans. Retirement plans were in effect in mills with 11 percent of the industry employment in New England, 30 percent in the Middle Atlantic, and 15 percent in the Great Lakes. No such plans were reported for the Southeast and Pacific regions.

Paid holidays were granted by woolen and worsted mills employing four-fifths of the workers in the industry. By region, the proportion varied widely, ranging from 22 percent of the employees in the Southeast to 100 percent in the Pacific region; half of the industry employment in the Great Lakes region and over 90 percent in the New England and Middle Atlantic States were in mills providing such benefits. The most common practice in each region was six paid holidays a year; in the Southeast, however, 5 days a year was almost as prevalent.

Late-shift work was performed by 4 of every 11 workers in the woolen and worsted industry in April-May 1952; about three-fourths of these were on the second shift. The proportion of workers receiving shift differentials varied widely by region. Extra compensation for late-shift work was received by over nine-tenths of the shift workers in New England mills; in the Middle Atlantic States, by four-fifths of the second-shift workers and all of the third-shift workers; and in the Great Lakes region, by three-tenths and five-ninths of the second- and third-shift workers, respectively. Only 8 percent of the workers on the second shift and 22 percent of those on the third shift in the Southeast received differential rates. None of the second-shift workers, but 16 percent of third-shift workers, in the Pacific region, were paid a premium. The most prevalent differentials for second- and third-shift work, respectively, were 4 and 7 cents an hour in New England, 4 and 5 cents in the Southeast, 5 and 10 cents in the Great Lakes region, and 5 and 15 percent of earnings in the Middle Atlantic States. Third-shift workers on the Pacific Coast received a full day's pay for reduced hours of work.

Minimum entrance rates and minimum job rates in the woolen and worsted industry relate to the lowest rates paid in an establishment to inexperienced and experienced workers, respectively. Advancement from the entrance rate to the job rate generally involves either a formal training period

or a progression of rates based on length of service or merit rating. In many mills, however, the minimum entrance and job rates were identical.

For the industry as a whole, hiring rates tended to concentrate at \$1.30 and \$1.31. These rates were reported as entrance rates in mills with a fourth of the industry's employment, and as job rates in mills with a third of the employees. About a tenth of the workers were employed in mills having \$1.05 as an entrance or job rate.

On a regional basis, there were marked differences. In New England, an entrance rate of \$1.30 or \$1.31 was reported by mills with about three-eighths of the workers in this region; half of the workers were in mills with minimum job rates of the same amounts. In the Middle Atlantic States, entrance rates of \$1.15 and \$1.30 were in effect in mills employing 22 and 14 percent of the workers, respectively; job rates of \$1.17 and \$1.30 each prevailed in mills with 18 percent of the employment. In the Southeast, \$1.05 was the entrance rate in mills having about four-ninths of the woolen and worsted workers, and as a job rate in mills with two-thirds of the workers.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 8: Full-Fashioned Hosiery¹

Supplement No. 2

A NEW AGREEMENT effective September 17, 1951, between the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL) increased wages of 2,000 pieceworkers on pairing, folding, and boxing operations from 7 to 13 cents an hour, but left the rates of the majority of workers unchanged. It liberalized holiday and vacation pay provisions and also made public the details of the pension plan. The contract, to run until August 31, 1953, retained the provisions for wage reopenings at any

¹ See Wage Chronology No. 8: Full-Fashioned Hosiery, 1941-48, Monthly Labor Review, March 1951 (p. 294), or BLS Serial No. R. 2027.

time upon request of either party and for settlement of wage disputes by a wage tribunal.

The contract was reopened for wage discussions in January 1952 at the request of the employers. When agreement could not be reached, final determination was made by the wage tribunal. On January 30, 1952, the tribunal released a decision

providing for a downward revision of most piece rates. The award of the tribunal and the changes negotiated by the parties are summarized in the following tabulation which brings the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Chronology and its Supplement No. 1 up to the termination date of the current agreement.

A—General Wage Increases

| Effective date | Provision | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Sept. 17, 1951----- | ----- | 7 to 13 cents-an-hour increase to about 2,000 workers in the pairing, folding, and folding-boxing departments. |
| Feb. 4, 1952----- | Downward revision of piece rates, ranging up to 25 percent. | By decision of Wage Tribunal, Jan. 30, 1952. Not applicable to pairers, stampers, folders, boxers, and miscellaneous employees. |

C—Related Wage Practices

| Effective date | Provision | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
|---------------------|-----------|---|
| <i>Vacation Pay</i> | | |
| Sept. 17, 1951----- | ----- | Employee, previously terminated but returning to work before loss of seniority status, to receive vacation pay proportionate to service during vacation year. |
| <i>Holiday Pay</i> | | |
| Sept. 17, 1951----- | ----- | New employees paid 0.4 percent of total earnings in Social Security quarter prior to first holiday occurring after 9 months of service. After 1 year of service, paid on same basis as other employees. Eligible employees, on lay-off of less than 1 year, recalled during week in which holiday occurred received holiday pay, even if the holiday preceded the recall. |

Hospitalization, Accident, and Health Insurance

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Dec. 1, 1951----- | Increased to: <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> , minimum of \$15 a week, up to 52 weeks. <i>Hospitalization benefits</i> , employees \$8 a day, dependents \$7. <i>Medical benefits</i> , office visit \$3, home or hospital call \$5. <i>Miscellaneous hospital expenses</i> , employees up to \$80, dependents up to \$70. <i>Surgical benefits</i> , employees up to \$300, dependents up to \$150. Changed to: <i>Maternity benefits</i> , employees, \$100 flat amount in lieu of hospital or surgical expense; dependent wife, \$75 flat amount. | Benefits increased at no additional cost to employer. Benefits paid whether patient was hospitalized or not. |
|-------------------|--|---|

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

| Effective date | Provision | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
|---------------------|--|---|
| <i>Pension Plan</i> | | |
| Jan. 1, 1951----- | Noncontributory retirement plan established to provide pensions to employees at age 65 after 5 years of credited service. Annuity, including statutory benefits, ranged from \$80 to \$165 a month depending on length of service. | Retirement fund established by decision of Wage Tribunal, Mar. 23, 1950. Payments into fund began Apr. 3, 1950. Employer contributed 4 percent of gross weekly payroll into retirement fund. The fund was administered jointly. |

Wage Chronology No. 17: North Atlantic Longshoring, 1934-51¹

Supplement No. 1

NEGOTIATIONS for a new contract to replace the agreement scheduled to expire September 30, 1951, were begun early in that month by the New York Shipping Association and the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL). Although the contract expired before negotiations were completed, it was extended to prevent interruption in dock operations.

By October 8, 1951, the Union Wage Scale Committee for the Atlantic Coast District and representatives of the New York Shipping Association (comprising about 175 operators) had reached agreement on the terms of a two-year contract to be effective as of October 1, 1951. The new contract provides for one wage reopening, in September 1952. Ratification by the union membership was voted on October 11. As in

previous years, the New York agreement established a pattern that was accepted by operators and local unions from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Va.

Subsequently, dissident local groups challenged the validity of the contract, and the ensuing work stoppage led to the appointment of a New York State Board of Inquiry to investigate the claims and counterclaims of the union factions. Findings of the Board included a statement that "the collective (New York) agreement was validly ratified and should remain in full force and effect." Further, the Board recommended the continuation of the present system of having the entire Atlantic Coast District vote on the Port of New York agreement. The Regional Wage Stabilization Board approved the contract on January 10, 1952.

Changes in wages and related practices that were incorporated in the new contract are reported in the following tabulation and bring the Atlantic Coast Longshore Chronology up to the termination date of the current agreement.

¹ See Wage Chronology No. 17: North Atlantic Longshoring, 1934-51, Monthly Labor Review, August 1951 (p. 170), or BLS Serial No. R. 2048.

A—General Wage Changes

| Effective date | Provision | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Oct. 1, 1951----- | 10 cents-an-hour increase----- | |

B—Basic Hourly Rates for Longshoremen¹ in Selected North Atlantic Coast Ports

| Cargo classification and port | Effective date | | Cargo classification and port | Effective date | |
|---|----------------|--------------|---|----------------|--------------|
| | Oct. 1, 1950 | Oct. 1, 1951 | | Oct. 1, 1950 | Oct. 1, 1951 |
| <i>General cargo</i> | | | <i>Penalty Cargoes²—Continued</i> | | |
| All ports: | | | Boston: ¹¹ —Continued | | |
| Basic rate----- | \$2. 00 | \$2. 10 | Napthalene in bags----- | \$2. 75 | \$2. 85 |
| Overtime rate----- | 3. 00 | 3. 15 | Pickled skins, in casks, from New Zealand and Australia----- | 2. 50 | 2. 60 |
| <i>Penalty cargoes²</i> | | | Refrigerator space cargo ⁷ ----- | 2. 20 | 2. 30 |
| New York: | | | Scrap mica----- | 2. 25 | 2. 35 |
| Bulk cargo, ballast, and coal cargoes ³ ----- | 2. 05 | 2. 15 | Wet hides, creosoted products, cashew oil, soda ash, carbon black, cotton seed meal in bags, and gasoline----- | 2. 15 | 2. 25 |
| Cement and lime in bags----- | 2. 05 | 2. 15 | Hampton Roads (including Newport News and Norfolk): | | |
| Damaged cargo ⁴ ----- | 3. 90 | 4. 10 | Damaged cargo ⁴ ----- | 4. 00 | 4. 10 |
| Explosives ⁵ ----- | 3. 90 | 4. 10 | Explosives ⁵ ----- | 4. 00 | 4. 10 |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and naphtha ⁶ ----- | 2. 20 | 2. 30 | Grain----- | 2. 20 | 2. 30 |
| Refrigerator space cargo ⁷ ----- | 2. 20 | 2. 30 | Refrigerator space cargo ⁷ ----- | 2. 20 | 2. 30 |
| Wet hides, creosoted poles, ties and shingles, cashew oil, soda ash in bags, and napthalene in bags----- | 2. 15 | 2. 25 | Cement in bags, lime in bags, iron ore when handled by hand, sulfur and steel dust in bulk or bags, pitch in bulk or barrels----- | 2. 05 | 2. 15 |
| Baltimore: ⁸ | | | | | 3. 225 |
| Cement and lime in bags and bulk | 2. 05 | 2. 15 | Wet hides, creosoted products, cashew oil, soda ash, kerosene, and caustic soda----- | 2. 15 | 2. 25 |
| Chrycillie acid stowed under deck ⁹ ----- | | 4. 10 | Philadelphia: | | |
| Damaged cargo ⁴ ----- | 3. 90 | 4. 10 | Distress cargo ⁴ ----- | 4. 00 | 4. 20 |
| Explosives ⁵ ----- | 3. 90 | 4. 10 | Explosives ⁵ ----- | 4. 00 | 4. 20 |
| Old coal-restricted spaces----- | 2. 405 | 2. 625 | Grain ¹² ----- | 2. 10 | 2. 30 |
| Refrigerator space cargo ⁷ ----- | 2. 20 | 2. 30 | Oil, kerosene, gasoline, grease, naphtha in barrels, drums, cases, or other containers ¹³ ----- | 2. 15 | 2. 25 |
| Rubber where talc has been stored ⁹ ----- | | 2. 20 | Sulfur and bog ore in bulk----- | 2. 05 | 2. 15 |
| Soda ash, toxaphene (cotton dust), red oxide, napthalene, and calcium cyanamid in bags, raw bones in bulk, and chrycillie acid in drums ¹⁰ ----- | | 2. 25 | Wet hides----- | 2. 15 | 2. 25 |
| Wet hides, creosoted lumber and lumber products, and all copra----- | 2. 15 | 2. 25 | Tallow, vegetable oil, asphalt and pitch in barrels and drums ^{9 13} ----- | | 2. 25 |
| Boston: ¹¹ | | | Napthalene in bags, inbound only ⁹ ----- | | 2. 35 |
| Bulk cargo and ballast ³ ----- | 2. 05 | 2. 15 | Chrycillie acid, in drums, inbound only ⁹ ----- | | 2. 60 |
| Cement in bags----- | 2. 05 | 2. 15 | | | |
| Damaged cargo ⁴ ----- | 3. 90 | 4. 10 | | | |
| Explosives----- | 3. 90 | 4. 10 | | | |
| Grain ¹² ----- | 2. 20 | 2. 30 | | | |

¹ Contrary to the practice on the Pacific Coast, nonsupervisory longshoremen, except in the ports listed, receive the same rate of pay regardless of the function performed.

² Overtime work handling these cargoes is paid for at 1½ times the penalty rate.

³ Including loading and trimming coal for ship's own bunker.

⁴ Premium rate not paid on ship with damaged cargo for handling sound cargo in same or separate compartment.

⁵ When handled in the stream, pay to start when men leave the pier.

⁶ In cases and barrels when loaded by case-oil gang with a fly.

⁷ When transported at temperature of freezing or below, rate paid entire gang.

⁸ Rates applicable to holdmen. Winch men, deck men, and leaders paid an additional 5 cents an hour.

⁹ Rate established for first time.

¹⁰ Effective Oct. 31, 1951. Rate established for first time.

¹¹ Gangway men, winch men, and tractor operators receive a 5-cent-an-hour differential; chisel and fork lift operators, a 10-cent differential.

¹² Rate applicable to men in next hatch when there is no bulkhead or partition.

¹³ Rate applicable if cargo was handled by a gang for 2 hours or more a day.

D—Related Wage Practices

| Effective date | Provision | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Meal Time Premium Pay</i> | | |
| Oct. 1, 1951----- | Added: Double time paid for work during the noon meal hour on Saturdays, Sundays, and recognized holidays. | In Baltimore, the appropriate overtime rate (whether time and one-half or double) continued to apply until the men were relieved, with a minimum of 2 hours. |

D—Related Wage Practices—Continued

| Effective date | Provision | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Paid Vacations</i> | | |
| Oct. 1, 1951----- | Changed to: 40 hours' pay for 700 but less than 1,200 hours paid for during the year; 80 hours' pay for 1,200 hours or more. | |
| <i>Call-in Pay¹</i> | | |
| Oct. 1, 1951----- | Changed to: 4 hours' pay guaranteed when ordered out the first time each day. | Men employed between 8 a. m. and 12 noon who continued working through the meal hour and were ordered back at 2 p. m. guaranteed 3 hours' pay for afternoon work, unless that work was prevented by weather conditions or the ship or hatch was completely discharged or loaded in less time; in these cases men received a minimum of 2 hours' pay. Four hours' pay guaranteed men employed, Monday to Sunday inclusive, for the period between 8 a. m. and 12 noon. In Baltimore, if re-employed for the next succeeding shift, a second 4-hour guarantee was applicable, unless weather or other specified conditions made work impossible, in which case the guarantee was for 2 hours. If ordered to report at Sparrows Point, whether work proved to be available or not, a "reporting fee" of \$2.10 plus \$0.14 carfare was paid. |
| <i>Welfare and Insurance Plan</i> | | |
| July 1, 1951----- | Changed to: <i>Accident and sickness benefits</i> , increased to \$30 a week in New York and New Jersey and Hampton Roads. | Effective Oct. 1, 1951, in Philadelphia and Jan. 1, 1952, in Baltimore. For Hampton Roads only, the following changes, effective July 1, 1951: <i>Hospitalization</i> , \$6 a day for employees, \$5 for dependents; <i>Miscellaneous hospital expenses</i> , maximum of \$100 for employees, \$75 for dependents. |
| Jan. 1, 1952----- | Changed to: Employer contributions: 5 cents at all ports. <i>Life insurance</i> , \$2,000 in New York and New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. <i>Accidental death and dismemberment</i> , up to \$2,000. <i>Surgery</i> , for employees, maximum of \$300 for each operation in Boston, New York and New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; maximum of \$200 in Hampton Roads. For dependents, maximum of \$210 in New York and New Jersey, \$200 in Baltimore, and \$150 in Philadelphia and Hampton Roads. Added: <i>Maternity benefits</i> , up to \$80 for hospitalization (New York and New Jersey), up to \$60 (Baltimore); \$70 for doctors' fees; \$140 for Caesarean operation; \$35 for miscarriage (New York and New Jersey), and \$25 (Baltimore). <i>Life insurance for pensioners</i> , \$500 paid-up policy. | No increase from \$1,500 in Boston, or from \$1,000 in Hampton Roads. In New York and New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore payable whether accident causing death occurred on or off the job; in Hampton Roads, if the accident occurred off the job; in Baltimore, payable if accident causing dismemberment occurred off the job. No change from \$1,500 in Boston. Payable whether or not surgery was performed in a hospital, but must have been performed by a legally licensed physician or surgeon. No coverage for dependents in Boston. No maternity benefits in Boston, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads. Pensioners covered for first time. Not applicable to Hampton Roads. |

¹ In New York and New Jersey, a single "shape-up", at 7:55 a. m. each day, instead of two, as in the past, with special arrangements for the employment of workers after 5 p. m., was provided for in the 1951 contract. Each of the other ports continued to have three or more "shape-ups".

Earnings in Selected Industries in Late 1951 and Early 1952

Candy and Other Confectionery Products

CANDY MAKERS performing all-round operations (class A) were generally the highest paid processing workers in candy manufacturing in six important centers of the industry, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in selected months in late 1951 and early 1952.¹ Straight-time averages for workers in this job category ranged from \$1.58 an hour in New York to \$1.83 in Chicago and the San Francisco-Oakland area.

For men, average hourly earnings of less than \$1.25 were limited to custodial workers, stock handlers, and helpers in some of the areas. Women outnumbered men in the work force in each area and were employed primarily on dipping operations, filling containers, and in wrapping and packing work. Although average hourly earnings for women ranged from 87 cents for hand packers in Milwaukee to \$1.38 for dippers in Chicago, two-thirds of their city job rates averaged between 95 cents and \$1.15.

Job pay levels were not consistently highest or lowest in any of the cities studied. Chicago, Los

Angeles, and the San Francisco-Oakland area shared the top position for most of the jobs. Boston, Milwaukee, and New York ranked either fifth or sixth in three or more jobs.

A substantial majority of the production workers in each city were paid according to established hourly rates. However, incentive wage systems were in effect in all six cities studied. The largest proportion of workers—between 35 and 40 percent—paid on this basis were in Chicago, Boston, and Milwaukee. Only about a tenth of the workers in San Francisco, a sixth in Los Angeles, and a fourth in New York City were similarly paid. Among the occupations studied, incentive pay was generally limited to dipping, packing, and wrapping operations; women most frequently were employed at these tasks.

Unionization varied substantially in terms of the proportion of production workers covered by written agreements. A fifth of the workers in Chicago and Boston, together accounting for two-

¹ Data in the study were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional analysts. The study covered 79 establishments, employing 21 or more workers, primarily engaged in the manufacture of candy and other confectionery products (Group 2071) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1945 edition. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing solid chocolate bars and chewing gum were excluded. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work but include incentive earnings.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in the candy and other confectionery products industry in selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

| Occupation and sex | Boston, Apr. 1952 | | Chicago, Jan. 1952 | | Los Angeles, Dec. 1951 | | Milwaukee, Jan. 1952 | | New York, Feb. 1952 | | San Francisco-Oakland, Nov. 1951 | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| <i>Men</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Candy makers, class A..... | 89 | \$1.66 | 454 | \$1.83 | 39 | \$1.80 | 18 | \$1.65 | 134 | \$1.58 | 74 | \$1.83 |
| Candy makers, class B..... | 131 | 1.30 | 381 | 1.49 | 82 | 1.53 | 7 | 1.29 | 146 | 1.40 | 71 | 1.52 |
| Candy makers' helpers..... | 213 | 1.15 | 421 | 1.37 | 74 | 1.24 | 33 | 1.14 | 374 | 1.07 | 47 | 1.32 |
| Dippers, machine..... | 36 | 1.48 | 92 | 1.94 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 20 | 1.53 | ----- | ----- |
| Janitors, porters, and cleaners..... | 125 | 1.11 | 418 | 1.27 | 39 | 1.16 | ----- | ----- | 98 | 1.05 | 27 | 1.57 |
| Machinists, maintenance..... | 40 | 1.72 | 110 | 1.96 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 16 | 1.87 | 6 | 1.97 |
| Maintenance men, general utility..... | 55 | 1.59 | 181 | 1.93 | 10 | 1.85 | ----- | ----- | 49 | 1.76 | 9 | 2.25 |
| Mogul operators..... | 32 | 1.52 | 114 | 1.53 | ----- | ----- | 6 | 1.34 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Mogul operators' helpers..... | 109 | 1.27 | 218 | 1.27 | ----- | ----- | 26 | 1.09 | 86 | 1.09 | ----- | ----- |
| Stock handlers and truckers, hand..... | 105 | 1.16 | 493 | 1.42 | 19 | 1.43 | 16 | 1.14 | 203 | 1.07 | 124 | 1.52 |
| Watchmen..... | 8 | 1.10 | 113 | 1.20 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 40 | 1.03 | ----- | ----- |
| <i>Women</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dippers, one-hand..... | 131 | 1.16 | 65 | 1.38 | 115 | 1.37 | 42 | .97 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Dipping-machine operators' helpers..... | 434 | 1.00 | 347 | 1.13 | ----- | ----- | 50 | .99 | 227 | 1.07 | ----- | ----- |
| Filling-machine operators..... | 119 | 1.10 | 466 | 1.06 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 65 | 1.07 | ----- | ----- |
| Inspectors..... | 29 | 1.09 | 215 | 1.19 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 33 | 1.31 |
| Janitors, porters, and cleaners..... | 24 | .94 | 45 | 1.14 | ----- | ----- | 8 | .98 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Packers, hand, bulk..... | 260 | .96 | 558 | 1.14 | 91 | 1.23 | 108 | .90 | 445 | 1.06 | 132 | 1.26 |
| Packers, hand, fancy..... | 708 | 1.11 | 1,028 | 1.14 | 190 | .97 | 85 | .87 | 876 | 1.02 | ----- | ----- |
| Wrappers, machine..... | 268 | .98 | 873 | 1.28 | 39 | 1.03 | 27 | 1.06 | 217 | 1.00 | 72 | 1.26 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

thirds of the industry's employment in the six areas, were employed in establishments operating under union contracts. In Milwaukee, two-thirds of the workers were covered by union contracts; in Los Angeles, seven-tenths; in San Francisco-Oakland, five-sixths; and in New York City, nine-tenths.

Related Wage Benefits

A 40-hour workweek was scheduled at the time of the study by establishments which accounted for seven-tenths or more of the production workers in all but one area. In Milwaukee more than half of the men and a fourth of the women were scheduled to work 45 hours or more.

Paid holidays were granted to all office workers and to virtually all production workers, except in Milwaukee where the proportion was two-thirds. Six paid holidays were most commonly granted in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Milwaukee. A great majority of the workers in San Francisco-

Oakland received 7 paid holidays, and New York and Boston establishments generally reported more liberal provisions.

Paid vacations were general throughout the industry. Plans providing at least a week's vacation after a year's service covered the vast majority of the workers in all areas. Most of the production and office workers qualified for 2 weeks with pay upon completion of 5 years of service.

Insurance plans were prevalent except in Los Angeles and San Francisco. A majority of the workers in the other cities were employed in establishments which paid at least a part of the cost of some form of insurance. Life insurance, hospitalization, and other health-insurance plans were commonly reported. Retirement plans were reported by a fourth of the 79 establishments in the study. Only in Chicago and Milwaukee, however, were a majority of the production and office workers concentrated in establishments having such plans.

—L. EARL LEWIS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Electroplating, Plating, and Polishing Industry

METAL POLISHERS and buffers were generally the highest paid workers in the plating and polishing industry¹ in eight important cities included in a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in selected months in late 1951 and early 1952. Average earnings² for these workers exceeded \$2 an hour in three of the eight areas. The highest pay level was found in Detroit. New York employers generally provided the most liberal supplementary wage benefits (paid holidays, paid vacations, and the like) to their employees.

Over half the workers in the plating and polishing industry were concentrated in the eight areas studied. Chicago, Detroit, and New York accounted for over a third of the total employment in the industry.

Electroplating establishments are typically small; Detroit and Newark-Jersey City were the only areas covered in which average employment per plant exceeded 50 workers. Ordinarily such

establishments operate on a jobbing basis and are usually located in the large industrial centers close to the plants requiring their services.

Workers in the industry were typically paid on a time basis; only about 5 percent of the aggregate employment in the eight areas were paid on an incentive basis. Nearly all of the incentive workers were located in Chicago, Detroit, or Cleveland. Metal polishers and buffers comprised the only job category studied in which incentive rates were paid to an appreciable number of workers.

Women constituted approximately a sixth of the combined work force in the areas studied and were mainly employed as platers' helpers.

Establishments employing about half of the production workers had written agreements with labor organizations. Most of these contracts were with the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Helpers Union (AFL). The highest degree of unionization was found in Detroit, where nearly

¹ The study covered establishments with eight or more workers, primarily engaged in all types of electroplating, plating, and metal-polishing work (group 3468) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

² Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in the electroplating, plating and polishing industry, selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

| Occupation ² | Buffalo, Jan. 1952 | | Chicago, Jan. 1952 | | Cleveland, Oct. 1951 | | Detroit, Oct. 1951 | | Los Angeles, Dec. 1951 | | Newark-Jersey City, Nov. 1951 | | New York, Jan. 1952 | | Providence, Dec. 1951 | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| Janitors, porters, and cleaners | | | 25 | \$1.07 | 10 | \$1.28 | | | 16 | \$1.28 | | | 16 | \$0.93 | | |
| Maintenance men, general utility | | | 45 | 1.76 | 40 | 1.63 | | | 20 | 1.83 | | | 20 | 1.80 | | |
| Platers | 42 | \$1.55 | 512 | 1.58 | 198 | 1.52 | 284 | \$1.78 | 206 | 1.78 | 124 | \$1.40 | 218 | 1.49 | 106 | \$1.35 |
| Platers' helpers (men) | 25 | 1.12 | 685 | 1.25 | 141 | 1.28 | 356 | 1.58 | 353 | 1.32 | 89 | 1.13 | 329 | 1.07 | 53 | .95 |
| Platers' helpers (women) | | | 211 | 1.15 | 92 | 1.19 | 109 | 1.48 | 254 | 1.05 | 64 | .97 | | | 163 | .82 |
| Polishers and buffers, metal | 39 | 1.75 | 440 | 2.24 | 132 | 1.94 | 330 | 2.26 | 283 | 1.82 | 77 | 2.18 | 499 | 1.64 | 104 | 1.28 |
| Polishing-and-buffing-machine operators | | | 71 | 1.74 | 35 | 1.55 | 24 | 2.06 | 21 | 1.64 | | | | | | |
| Stock handlers and truckers, hand | 6 | 1.09 | 22 | 1.32 | 10 | 1.47 | | | 16 | 1.30 | | | 23 | 1.20 | | |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Data limited to men workers in all jobs except platers' helpers.

three-fourths of the workers were in establishments having union agreements. In Los Angeles, on the other hand, less than a tenth of the workers were employed in such plants.

Occupational Earnings

About three-fifths of the production workers in the plating and polishing industry in the eight areas were employed either as metal polishers and buffers, platers, or platers' helpers. Nearly a third of the metal polishers and buffers were paid on an incentive basis and their earnings ranged from an hourly average of \$1.28 in Providence to \$2.26 in Detroit. Platers' earnings averaged from \$1.35 an hour in Providence to \$1.78 in Detroit and Los Angeles. Men working as platers' helpers typically averaged about 10 cents more an hour than women employed in this category. The largest differential (27 cents) for this job was in Los Angeles, where men earned \$1.32. General maintenance men, paid predominantly on a time basis in each of the areas, averaged \$1.83 in Los Angeles, \$1.80 in New York, \$1.76 in Chicago, and \$1.63 in Cleveland.

Related Wage Practices

Although a 40-hour workweek was typical for most of the plating industry in the areas studied, longer workweeks were reported by a number of establishments. In the Newark-Jersey City and Cleveland areas, about a fifth of the production workers were scheduled to work at least 50 hours a week at the time of the study.

Almost all late-shift workers were paid a shift premium—typically a cents-per-hour differential over day-shift rates. The amounts most commonly reported were 5 and 10 cents for both second- and third-shift workers. The proportions of production workers on late shifts ranged from about a sixth in Cleveland to a fourth in Detroit; less than 5 percent in New York and Providence were working on late shifts.

Paid holidays, generally six in number, were granted to a majority of the production workers and office workers in all areas except Los Angeles where two-fifths of the production workers and two-thirds of the office workers were in establishments that provided fewer than 6 days with pay. Substantial numbers of production and office workers in New York received 7 or 8 paid holidays and in Providence 8 or 9 paid holidays.

Chicago, Detroit, and New York were the only areas in which over half the production workers were employed in establishments furnishing some forms of insurance or pension plans financed at least partially by the employer. Private pension plans for production workers were reported in Chicago and Cleveland; in the last-named city, nearly a tenth of the workers were employed in establishments with such plans.

Paid vacations for production workers in this industry generally were 1 week after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years; policies tended to be more liberal for office workers.

—A. N. JARRELL
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Cutlery, Hand Tools, and General Hardware

TOOL-AND-DIE MAKERS and all-round (class A) machine-tool operators generally averaged \$1.90 or more an hour on a straight-time basis in the seven large cities in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted an occupational wage survey in the cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware industry during selected autumn and winter months in 1951 and 1952.¹ Men employed as stock handlers, assemblers, machine-tool operators, and inspectors whose work is generally repetitive and requires only a short period of on-the-job training, averaged between \$1.25 and \$1.50 an hour; average hourly earnings of women, employed primarily at such operations were grouped at the \$1-\$1.25 level.

Among the items manufactured in the industry are cutting dies, files, hammers, hardware, pocket knives, razor blades, saws, shovels, and vacuum bottles. Metalworking and finishing processes varied considerably from plant to plant and among the cities studied as shown by the selected occupations in the accompanying table. Women accounted for less than an eighth of production-worker employment in Philadelphia and St. Louis; a fifth in Chicago and Los Angeles; a

fourth in Cleveland and the Newark-Jersey City area; and fully two-fifths in New York City.

Incentive methods of wage payment for at least part of the production force were reported by nearly half of the 79 establishments studied. By area, the proportion of production workers paid on an incentive basis amounted to a fifth in Chicago and Los Angeles; two-fifths in New York and St. Louis; and half or more in the other areas. Among the selected occupations studied, incentive workers outnumbered time workers in polishing and buffing work and, in some areas, in assembling and machine-tool operations.

Establishments employing four-fifths or more of the production workers in areas other than Chicago and Los Angeles operated under collective agreements with labor unions. Union contracts covered a third of the production workers in Chicago and somewhat less than half in Los Angeles. Most of the major unions in the metalworking field had one or more agreements in the industry. In several of the areas studied, five or more international unions had agreements.

¹ Data in this study were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional analysts. The study was limited to establishments employing 21 or more workers and primarily engaged in the manufacture of cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware (group 342) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1945 edition, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in the cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware industry in selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

| Occupation ² | Chicago, Jan. 1952 | | Cleveland, Oct. 1951 | | Los Angeles, Dec. 1951 | | Newark- Jersey City, Nov. 1951 | | New York, Jan. 1952 | | Philadelphia, Oct. 1951 | | St. Louis, Jan. 1952 | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | |
| Assemblers, class A..... | 21 | \$1.62 | | | 10 | \$1.55 | | | | | | | 82 | \$2.01 | |
| Assemblers, class B..... | 130 | 1.50 | 22 | \$1.62 | 95 | 1.39 | 31 | \$1.42 | 11 | \$1.16 | 32 | \$1.82 | | | |
| Assemblers, class C..... | 403 | 1.08 | | | 109 | 1.25 | | | 248 | 1.16 | 40 | 1.25 | | | |
| Assemblers, class C (women)..... | 97 | 1.70 | | | | | 24 | 1.44 | | | | | 13 | 1.80 | |
| Heat treaters, class B..... | 22 | 1.66 | | | 12 | 1.56 | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspectors, class B..... | 50 | 1.49 | | | | | 28 | 1.31 | | | 50 | 1.34 | 9 | 1.32 | |
| Inspectors, class C..... | 63 | 1.14 | | | 32 | 1.28 | 39 | 1.04 | | | 22 | 1.16 | | | |
| Inspectors, class C (women)..... | 100 | 1.93 | 28 | 1.90 | 88 | 2.03 | | | | | 38 | 1.63 | | 87 | 1.92 |
| Machine-tool operators, production, class A..... | 210 | 1.69 | 22 | 1.76 | 159 | 1.65 | | | | | | | 20 | 1.78 | |
| Machine-tool operators, production, class B..... | 568 | 1.49 | 19 | 1.73 | 115 | 1.42 | | | | | | | 10 | 1.28 | |
| Machine-tool operators, production, class C (women)..... | 262 | 1.20 | | | | | | | | | 137 | 1.51 | | | |
| Machine-tool operators, toolroom..... | 46 | 1.74 | | | | | | | 21 | 1.79 | | | | | |
| Polishers and buffers, metal..... | 62 | 1.83 | | | | | 327 | 1.70 | 145 | 1.50 | 169 | 1.76 | | | |
| Polishing-and-buffing-machine operators..... | 51 | 1.49 | | | | | | | 49 | 1.48 | 52 | 1.57 | | | |
| Set-up men, machine tools..... | 113 | 1.83 | | | 37 | 1.97 | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock handlers and hand truckers..... | 160 | 1.33 | | | 30 | 1.39 | 46 | 1.04 | | | 22 | 1.27 | | | |
| Tool-and-die makers..... | 132 | 2.19 | | | 82 | 2.27 | 47 | 1.94 | 67 | 2.14 | 28 | 1.92 | 21 | 2.20 | |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

Related Wage Practices

Work schedules of 40 hours a week were common for production workers in all but one of the areas studied. The exception was Newark-Jersey City where a majority of the workers were scheduled to work 45 hours or more a week. Second-shift operations employed as many as 7 percent of the production workers in all areas, except Newark-Jersey City and St. Louis; third-shift operations were negligible in all areas. With the exception of Los Angeles, workers on second shifts typically received a premium over day rates of pay. This premium was usually 5 cents an hour in Chicago, Cleveland, Newark-Jersey City, Philadelphia, and St. Louis; second-shift workers in New York normally received a 10-percent premium.

Paid vacation plans providing a week's vacation after a year's service were general among the areas studied. Production workers in each city generally received at least 6 paid holidays during a year.

The majority of the workers in each area were employed in establishments which provided some form of insurance or pension benefits, paid, at least in part, by the employer. Life, hospitalization, and health insurance plans were common in each area. Retirement pensions affecting a substantial number of production workers were reported only in Chicago, where establishments employing over a fourth of the production workers provided such benefits.

—L. EARL LEWIS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Heating Apparatus Industry

THE highest paid processing workers in the heating apparatus industry generally were hand welders (class A) who performed the difficult welding operations, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey made in late 1951 and early 1952 in six important production centers.¹ Average earnings² for welders exceeded \$2 an hour in three of

¹ The study covered establishments with 21 or more workers primarily engaged in the manufacture of domestic and industrial oil burners (SIC 3432) and nonelectrical heating and cooking apparatus (SIC 3439). Additional detailed information for each area is available upon request.

² Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

the six areas, and ranged from an average of \$1.76 in St. Louis to \$2.14 in Chicago. Among the selected indirect occupations studied, a higher pay level was reported only for tool-and-die makers, whose average hourly earnings ranged from \$2.02 in Cleveland to \$2.41 in San Francisco-Oakland.

Workers in the six areas accounted for about a fourth of the total employment in this industry. Los Angeles and St. Louis were the two most important centers studied and accounted for over half of the workers in the six areas.

Union agreements were in effect in establishments employing most of the production workers in each of the areas; coverage varied from about three-fifths of the workers in Chicago and Philadelphia to virtually all in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Nearly a third of the production workers in the heating apparatus industry in the six areas were paid on an incentive basis. This method of pay was most prevalent in the three mid-western areas; nearly half the workers in Chicago, a third in Cleveland, and about two-fifths in St. Louis were paid incentive rates. Only about a fifth of the workers in Philadelphia and Los Angeles and less than a tenth in San Francisco were paid on a similar basis.

The occupational composition of the industry's work force varied considerably among the areas and among individual plants within an area. This variation may be attributed to differences in types of products and manufacturing processes among individual establishments. Included in this industry are such products as oil burners, stoves, water heaters, cast-iron radiators, gas burners, and steam tables.

Numerically, assemblers were the most important job group for which earnings data were collected. They were classified into three groups (class A, B, and C) according to the skill and responsibility required on the job. Average hourly earnings of class B assemblers, involving the largest numbers of assembling workers, ranged from \$1.57 an hour in Los Angeles to \$1.78 in Cleveland.

Janitors were the lowest-paid workers covered, with average rates ranging from \$1.04 an hour in Philadelphia to \$1.32 in Cleveland. Laborers employed as stock handlers and hand truckers averaged \$1.04 in Philadelphia, \$1.27 in St. Louis, from \$1.42 to \$1.47 in Chicago, Cleveland, and Los

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in the heating apparatus industry in selected areas, 1951 and 1952

| Occupation ² | Chicago, January 1952 | | Cleveland, October 1951 | | Los Angeles, December 1951 | | Philadelphia, October 1951 | | San Francisco- Oakland, November 1951 | | St. Louis, January 1952 | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Number of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| Assemblers, class A | 114 | \$2.09 | | | | | 6 | \$1.78 | 58 | \$1.75 | | |
| Assemblers, class B | 210 | 1.75 | 368 | \$1.78 | 319 | \$1.57 | | | 59 | 1.59 | 143 | \$1.64 |
| Assemblers, class C | 58 | 1.39 | | | 33 | 1.56 | | | | | 266 | 1.65 |
| Chippers and grinders | 8 | 1.73 | 29 | 1.70 | 44 | 1.60 | | | 6 | 1.72 | | |
| Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B | | | 61 | 1.84 | 39 | 1.61 | | | 30 | 1.75 | 54 | 1.67 |
| Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C | 8 | 1.44 | | | 37 | 1.41 | | | | | | |
| Inspectors, class A | | | | | 32 | 1.81 | | | | | | |
| Inspectors, class B | 20 | 1.69 | 42 | 1.72 | | | | | | | 19 | 1.74 |
| Janitors | 50 | 1.29 | 36 | 1.32 | 60 | 1.31 | 8 | 1.04 | | | 32 | 1.25 |
| Maintenance men, general utility | 37 | 1.72 | 17 | 1.73 | 38 | 1.81 | | | | | 50 | 1.72 |
| Painters, finish | 54 | 1.94 | 28 | 1.70 | | | | | | | | |
| Painters, rough | | | | | | | 6 | 1.37 | 9 | 1.69 | 58 | 1.52 |
| Power-shear operators, class A | 12 | 1.85 | 16 | 1.76 | | | | | 10 | 1.70 | 30 | 1.64 |
| Power-shear operators, class B | 33 | 1.65 | 22 | 1.42 | 31 | 1.61 | 11 | 1.46 | | | 73 | 1.39 |
| Punch-press operators, class A | | | | | 156 | 1.65 | | | 53 | 1.68 | 83 | 1.78 |
| Punch-press operators, class B | 114 | 1.73 | 62 | 1.67 | 183 | 1.51 | | | | | 200 | 1.41 |
| Stock handlers and truckers, hand | 112 | 1.42 | 71 | 1.43 | 113 | 1.47 | 19 | 1.04 | 21 | 1.75 | 466 | 1.27 |
| Stove mounters | | | | | 202 | 1.52 | | | | | | |
| Tool-and-die makers | 45 | 2.20 | 58 | 2.02 | 102 | 2.17 | | | 27 | 2.41 | 12 | 2.28 |
| Welders, hand, class A | 33 | 2.14 | 47 | 2.04 | 116 | 2.07 | | | 38 | 1.93 | 22 | 1.76 |
| Welders, hand, class B | 36 | 1.76 | | | | | | | | | 66 | 1.44 |
| Welders, machine, class A | 8 | 1.84 | | | 26 | 1.87 | | | 26 | 1.77 | | |
| Welders, machine, class B | 37 | 1.71 | | | 173 | 1.50 | | | | | 139 | 1.45 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Data limited to men workers.

Angeles, and \$1.75 in the San Francisco-Oakland area.

Related Wage Practices

A 40-hour workweek was typical for most of the production workers in the heating apparatus industry in all of the six areas. Establishments in the Chicago area, however, reported scheduled workweeks of 45 hours or longer.

Late-shift workers, accounting for an eighth of the production workers during the payroll period studied, were virtually always paid a differential over day (first) shift rates. They were employed mostly on the second shift in each of the areas, since relatively few plants operated three shifts. In Chicago and San Francisco, late-shift workers usually received a 10-percent differential over day-shift rates; in St. Louis and Cleveland, the differential was in the form of a cents-an-hour addition (usually 5 cents). Part of the late-shift workers in Los Angeles received a cents-per-hour differential; others received a uniform percentage differential and were also given a full day's pay for reduced hours of work. No late-shift workers were reported in Philadelphia.

Six or more paid holidays were provided by establishments employing a great majority of the production workers in each of the six areas. In

San Francisco, nearly three-fourths of the production workers were in establishments furnishing 7 paid holidays; in Philadelphia, half the workers received either 7 or 8 paid holidays.

Paid vacations of 1 week after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years were typical for production workers. About nine-tenths of the workers in each area were entitled to 1 week's vacation after a year of service and more than three-fifths were employed in establishments granting 2 weeks or more after 5 years.

Insurance or pension plans, financed wholly or in part by the employer, were in effect in establishments employing more than nine-tenths of the production workers in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and St. Louis. About four-fifths of the workers in Cleveland and half in Philadelphia were employed in establishments with such plans. Although health insurance was the most common plan, nearly as many workers were employed in establishments contributing to hospitalization and life insurance plans. Less than half of the production workers in each area were employed in establishments with retirement plans. The highest coverage was in St. Louis where about two-fifths of the production workers were in establishments with pension plans.

—A. N. JARRELL

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Millinery Industry

HOURLY EARNINGS of production workers in the millinery industry averaged \$2.15 in New York, \$1.73 in Chicago, and \$1.59 in St. Louis at the peak of the 1952 spring production season, according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ The three areas included in the March 1952 study accounted for approximately three-fourths of the industry's employment; New York alone accounted for well over half. In that area, men employed in the industry averaged \$2.65 an hour and women \$1.76. Earnings were below \$1 an hour for a tenth of the men and an eighth of the women; on the other hand, nearly a third of the men and nearly a twentieth of the women in New York received \$3 or more. Men made up nearly half the production work force in New York, compared to only about one-sixth in Chicago and in St. Louis.

Among the selected occupations, trimmers were the largest numerical group in which women were employed in March 1952. They averaged \$1.95 in New York, \$1.55 in Chicago, and \$1.46 in St. Louis. In the women's occupations, sewing-machine operators had the highest earnings. Sewing straw or synthetic materials commonly used in spring and summer hats, these operators averaged \$2.74 in New York, \$2.08 in Chicago, and \$1.81 in St. Louis. Men sewing-machine opera-

Straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ selected occupations in the millinery industry, selected areas, March 1952

| Production occupation and sex | Chicago | | New York | | St. Louis | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| <i>All occupations</i> | | | | | | |
| All workers..... | 1,258 | \$1.73 | 10,345 | \$2.15 | 315 | \$1.59 |
| Men..... | 202 | 2.22 | 4,593 | 2.65 | 46 | 1.80 |
| Women..... | 1,056 | 1.64 | 5,752 | 1.76 | 269 | 1.56 |
| <i>Selected occupations</i> | | | | | | |
| Men: | | | | | | |
| Blockers, hand..... | 83 | 2.73 | 965 | 3.52 | 27 | 2.34 |
| Blockers, machine..... | | | 153 | 3.84 | | |
| Cutters..... | 26 | 2.00 | 193 | 2.54 | | |
| Sewing-machine operators..... | 27 | 2.36 | 1,141 | 2.69 | | |
| Shipping clerks..... | 24 | 1.30 | 340 | 1.71 | | |
| Straw operators..... | | | 875 | 3.37 | | |
| Women: | | | | | | |
| Milliners..... | | | 497 | 1.63 | | |
| Sewing-machine operators..... | 93 | 1.83 | 297 | 2.06 | 28 | 1.25 |
| Straw operators..... | 288 | 2.08 | 271 | 2.74 | 116 | 1.81 |
| Trimmers..... | 473 | 1.55 | 3,252 | 1.95 | 103 | 1.46 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime.

tors in New York, who greatly outnumbered women in the job in that area, averaged \$3.37 an hour on straw or synthetic materials and \$2.69 on other materials. In hand blocking, a typical men's job in all three areas, \$3.52 was the average earned in New York, compared to \$2.73 in Chicago and \$2.34 in St. Louis.

The relatively high average earnings revealed by the study were representative only of the spring production season. The industry also has a peak season in the fall, but both earnings and employment decline considerably during the remainder of the year. Because a high proportion of the workers are paid on an incentive basis, full production schedules result in higher earnings during peak seasons. In March 1952, more than half the production workers studied were paid according to units produced. Where comparisons were possible, average earnings of these incentive-rate workers were substantially above those of time-rate workers in the same job. In New York, for example, women hat trimmers averaged \$1.98 an hour on an incentive basis, compared to an average of \$1.11 for the relatively small number of workers on a time basis.

A very high proportion of the millinery workers in the areas studied were covered by collective-bargaining agreements between employers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (AFL). Under these agreements, special funds were established for payment of health and retirement benefits in all three areas, and for payment of vacation benefits in New York. Each fund was maintained by employer contributions equivalent to 2 percent of weekly payrolls of union members.

Vacation benefits paid from the New York fund to workers with a year of union membership ranged from \$42 for trimmers to \$70 for blockers. Agreements in Chicago and St. Louis provided for direct payment of vacation benefits to workers. Those paid on an incentive basis were entitled to 2 percent of annual straight-time earnings, and time workers to 35 times their hourly rate.

Health-fund benefits available to workers covered by agreements included accident, sickness,

¹ Earnings data shown are exclusive of premium pay for overtime. The study covered millinery establishments employing 8 or more workers. Additional detailed information for each of the three areas is available on request.

hospitalization, surgical, medical, and death payments.

Retirement-benefit plans provided for payments to union workers with service qualifications, after age 65. Under the New York plan, payments amounted to \$50 a month for machine operators and blockers, and \$40 for all others. The Chicago plan was being funded and payments were to begin in the near future.

—LOUIS E. BADENHOOP

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Insurance-Carrier Industry

STANDARD WEEKLY SALARIES for a majority of the women's office occupations in the insurance-carrier industry averaged from \$40 to \$50 in most of the 30 cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the late months of 1951 and the early part of 1952.¹ Exceptions were found in Memphis, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, and Providence, which were generally somewhat lower than the average for all cities, and in the large insurance centers of Chicago and New York where pay levels were typically higher. Earnings of men, who accounted for only a minor part of the total office work force in each of the areas, generally averaged from \$10 to \$20 more a week than those of women in comparable occupational categories.

Important insurance centers included in the study, in addition to Chicago and New York, were Boston, Hartford, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Of the 287,000 workers employed in the 30 cities, New York and Chicago accounted for approximately 80,000 and 30,000, respectively.

Occupational Earnings

Underwriters and section heads were the highest-paid occupations included in the study. In about half the cities surveyed, women underwriters averaged slightly more than section heads, but in the remainder of the cities a reverse relationship existed. Average weekly earnings of women underwriters ranged from \$50 in Buffalo to \$75.50 in New York; for women section heads, they ranged from \$42 in Memphis to \$74 in Denver.

Pay levels in jobs requiring only a short period of training showed less variation among all of the areas. Although averages for routine file clerks varied from \$31.50 (Memphis) to \$40.50 (San Francisco-Oakland), fully two-thirds of the city averages were concentrated at the \$33.00–\$37.50 level. Salaries of routine typists, numerically the most important occupational group studied, averaged from \$33 in Buffalo to \$43.50 in Chicago; two-thirds of the city averages in that group were within a range of \$35 to \$39.50 a week.

Men employed as underwriters averaged from \$66 (Pittsburgh) to \$87.50 (Milwaukee). In most of the cities, standard weekly earnings of men employed as section heads exceeded those of underwriters, although underwriters averaged more than section heads in a few areas. The highest average for men section heads (\$106) was recorded in New York, while the lowest (\$71.50) was in Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Supplementary Benefits

Work schedules in excess of 40 hours a week were virtually nonexistent in the areas studied. A 40-hour workweek was prevalent in Birmingham, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Memphis, Oklahoma City, and Seattle; workers in the remaining areas were usually employed on shorter work schedules, ranging from 35 to 39 hours a week. The length of the workweek did not appear to exert a substantial influence on level of weekly earnings. Cities having longer work schedules frequently had the lowest wage levels.

Paid vacation plans were universal in all areas studied. In each of the cities, workers most frequently received a 2-weeks' paid vacation after a year of service.

Holiday-pay provisions were part of the wage structure of nearly all the establishments surveyed. A majority of the workers in Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, and Kansas City were granted 6 paid holidays annually; most of the workers in all other areas studied received 7 days or more. Substantial numbers of workers in Boston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Fran-

¹ The survey included insurance carriers of all types (Group 63, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, May 1949 edition, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget) employing 21 or more workers. Earnings data relate to standard salaries that are paid for standard work schedules.

Average weekly earnings (standard)¹ for selected occupations in the insurance-carrier industry, selected areas, late 1951-early 1952

| Sex and occupation | At-lanta | Bir-ming-ham | Bos-ton | Buf-falo | Chi-ca-go | Cin-cin-nati | Cleve-land | Col-umbus | Den-ver | De-troit | Hart-ford | Hous-ton | Indi-anap-olis | Jack-son-ville | Kan-sas-City |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | March 1952 | April 1952 | April 1952 | Janu-ary 1952 | March 1952 | Febru-ary 1952 | Octo-ber 1951 | April 1952 | Nov-ember 1951 | De-cem-ber 1951 | Octo-ber 1951 | Janu-ary 1952 | De-cem-ber 1951 | May 1952 | Octo-ber 1951 |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks, accounting | \$53.50 | | \$49.00 | | \$59.00 | | | | \$50.00 | \$55.50 | \$59.00 | \$64.50 | | | \$65.50 |
| Section heads | 71.50 | \$75.50 | 78.50 | \$85.00 | 91.00 | \$89.50 | | | 81.00 | 81.00 | 86.00 | 77.50 | \$82.50 | \$71.50 | 74.00 |
| Underwriters | 75.00 | 72.50 | 79.00 | 74.50 | 78.50 | 74.00 | \$71.50 | | | 68.50 | 77.50 | 86.00 | 69.50 | | 67.00 |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks, accounting | 45.00 | 43.50 | 43.50 | 46.00 | 50.50 | 43.00 | 44.00 | \$47.00 | 43.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 48.50 | 44.50 | 41.50 | 50.50 |
| Clerks, actuarial | 45.50 | | 40.00 | | 48.50 | | | | | | 50.50 | | 41.00 | | 48.50 |
| Clerks, file, class A | 42.00 | 41.50 | 41.50 | | 50.50 | | 43.50 | 44.50 | | 44.00 | | | 41.50 | | 42.50 |
| Clerks, file, class B | 34.00 | 34.50 | 34.00 | 33.00 | 39.50 | 34.00 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 36.00 | | 36.00 | 32.50 | 35.50 |
| Clerks, general | 47.50 | 43.50 | 57.50 | | 48.00 | | 44.00 | 54.50 | | 47.50 | | 45.50 | 54.00 | | 45.50 |
| Clerks, premium-ledger-card | 43.00 | 39.50 | 39.00 | | 46.00 | | 39.00 | | | 42.50 | | 37.00 | 40.00 | | 44.50 |
| Clerks, underwriter | 44.00 | 43.00 | 44.50 | 40.50 | 52.00 | 42.00 | 43.00 | | | 44.50 | 46.50 | 49.00 | 44.50 | | 45.00 |
| Key-punch operators | 41.00 | 41.00 | 39.50 | | 48.50 | 41.00 | | 42.00 | 40.50 | 50.00 | 42.00 | 39.00 | 43.50 | 34.50 | 41.50 |
| Premium acceptors | 45.00 | 39.50 | | 44.50 | 50.00 | 38.50 | 42.50 | 45.50 | 40.50 | 46.50 | | 42.00 | 41.50 | 43.50 | 42.00 |
| Section heads | 55.50 | 57.50 | 57.00 | 57.50 | 64.00 | 53.50 | 49.50 | 55.50 | 74.00 | 62.00 | 65.00 | 65.50 | 61.00 | 60.50 | 60.50 |
| Stenographer, general | 44.50 | 42.00 | 40.50 | 39.50 | 51.00 | 45.50 | 39.50 | 45.50 | 44.50 | 46.00 | 47.00 | 48.50 | 48.00 | | 47.50 |
| Tabulating-machine operators | 45.00 | 52.00 | 46.50 | | 51.50 | 40.50 | | | 48.00 | 53.00 | 47.00 | | 56.00 | 42.00 | 43.50 |
| Typists, class A | 43.50 | | 41.00 | | 50.00 | 44.00 | 42.00 | 44.00 | 42.00 | 45.50 | | 45.50 | 47.00 | | 42.50 |
| Typists, class B | 36.50 | 37.00 | 36.50 | 33.00 | 43.50 | 37.00 | 39.50 | 39.00 | 37.00 | 40.50 | 42.00 | 38.50 | 39.50 | 34.50 | 37.00 |
| Underwriters | 61.50 | | 58.00 | 50.00 | 68.50 | | | | | 60.00 | 63.00 | 75.00 | 54.00 | | 56.50 |

| Sex and occupation | Los Angeles | Louis-ville | Mem-phis | Mil-waukee | Minne-apolis-St. Paul | New Orleans | New York | Okla-homa City | Phila-delphia | Pitts-burgh | Provi-dence | Rich-mond | St. Louis | San Fran-cisco | Seattle |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| | De-cem-ber 1951 | May 1952 | Nov-ember 1951 | March 1952 | Nov-ember 1951 | De-cem-ber 1951 | Janu-ary 1952 | Octo-ber 1951 | Octo-ber 1951 | Nov-ember 1951 | De-cem-ber 1951 | Octo-ber 1951 | Janu-ary 1952 | Octo-ber 1951 | Sep-tem-ber 1951 |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks, accounting | \$51.50 | | | \$69.50 | \$47.00 | | | | \$52.00 | \$44.50 | | | \$65.00 | \$60.00 | \$56.50 |
| Section heads | 85.00 | \$77.00 | | 86.00 | 79.50 | \$75.00 | 108.00 | \$75.50 | 75.00 | 96.50 | | \$96.50 | 74.50 | 97.00 | 88.50 |
| Underwriters | 79.50 | 83.00 | \$68.50 | 87.50 | 71.00 | 75.50 | 86.00 | 71.50 | 73.00 | 66.00 | | 83.00 | 81.50 | 79.50 | 72.50 |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks, accounting | 45.50 | 42.00 | 41.50 | 44.00 | 42.00 | 35.50 | 49.00 | 39.50 | 40.50 | 37.00 | \$39.50 | 40.00 | 44.00 | 49.00 | 48.00 |
| Clerks, actuarial | 49.50 | | | | 41.50 | | 51.00 | | 38.50 | | | 46.50 | 46.50 | 48.00 | 42.50 |
| Clerks, file, class A | 42.50 | | | 44.50 | | | 49.50 | | 41.00 | 34.50 | 43.00 | 43.50 | | 48.00 | 43.00 |
| Clerks, file, class B | 37.00 | 34.00 | 31.50 | 36.50 | 34.50 | 33.50 | 39.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 32.50 | 32.50 | 33.00 | 36.00 | 40.50 | 37.50 |
| Clerks, general | 47.50 | | | 47.50 | | 37.00 | 50.00 | 38.00 | 45.50 | 46.50 | | 45.00 | | 45.50 | 43.50 |
| Clerks, premium-ledger-card | 43.50 | | | 42.50 | 41.50 | | 49.00 | | 36.50 | 35.50 | 35.50 | | 41.00 | | |
| Clerks, underwriter | 48.50 | | | 47.50 | 51.00 | | 52.50 | 42.00 | 41.50 | | 42.00 | | 45.00 | 50.50 | |
| Key-punch operators | 46.00 | 41.50 | | 39.50 | 39.50 | 34.50 | 46.50 | | 38.50 | 37.00 | 38.00 | 37.00 | 42.50 | 51.00 | 46.50 |
| Premium acceptors | 47.50 | 47.50 | 41.50 | 43.00 | 39.50 | 37.00 | | 40.50 | 39.50 | | | 37.00 | 45.00 | | |
| Section heads | 59.00 | 67.00 | 42.00 | 61.00 | 55.00 | 56.00 | 63.00 | 51.00 | 51.00 | 53.50 | 52.50 | 57.00 | 62.50 | 65.00 | 60.00 |
| Stenographer, general | 48.50 | 45.50 | 38.00 | 45.00 | 44.50 | 41.50 | 52.00 | 43.50 | 41.00 | 41.00 | 39.00 | 43.00 | 44.00 | 52.50 | 48.50 |
| Tabulating-machine operators | 54.00 | | | | 43.50 | 35.00 | 52.00 | | 45.50 | 43.50 | 44.50 | 41.50 | 45.50 | 55.00 | 51.50 |
| Typists, class A | 44.50 | | | 48.50 | 41.00 | 37.50 | 46.00 | | 41.50 | 38.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 43.00 | 49.00 | 45.00 |
| Typists, class B | 41.00 | 38.00 | 35.00 | 38.00 | 38.00 | 33.50 | 43.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 33.50 | 35.00 | 35.50 | 38.50 | 43.00 | 38.00 |
| Underwriters | 65.00 | | | 74.50 | 66.50 | | 75.50 | | 56.00 | | | | 61.50 | 61.00 | 57.00 |

¹ Regular straight-time salaries corresponding to standard work schedules.

cisco were granted as many as 10 paid holidays annually. Only a comparatively few workers in any areas studied received fewer than 6 paid holidays.

Life-insurance benefits, paid at least in part by the employer, were available to most of the workers in all areas. Slightly more than half the workers in Houston, Indianapolis, Memphis, Oklahoma City, and Providence were employed in establishments with such provisions. In the remaining

areas studied, larger proportions of workers, ranging from three-fourths to virtually all, were employed by establishments providing these benefits.

Retirement-pension plans were prevalent in all areas studied with the exception of Denver, Los Angeles, Memphis, Oklahoma City, and Seattle.

—L. EARL LEWIS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Milk-Dealer Industry

AVERAGE weekly earnings,¹ including commissions, for retail drivers—the most important occupation, numerically, in the milk-dealer industry—ranged from \$70 to \$116, in the 13 areas included in a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the late months of 1951 and the early part of 1952.² Among processing jobs selected for study, pasteurizers were generally the highest paid, averaging \$1.50 or more an hour in 10 of the areas. A majority of the production workers in nearly all the areas received supplementary wage benefits such as vacations with pay and insurance or pension plans at least partially financed by the employer.

About three-fifths of the 35,000 workers employed by milk-dealer establishments in the 13 areas were concentrated in Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia. Women constituted

¹ Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

² The study covered retail establishments with 21 or more workers primarily engaged in the processing and distribution of dairy products, such as milk, cream, butter, cheese, and related products (SIC 5452). Additional detailed information for each area is available upon request.

less than 5 percent of the total production workers in the survey. A great majority of the workers were employed in plants having union agreements covering nonoffice employment.

Occupational Earnings

Driver-salesmen comprised more than a third of the workers in the milk-dealer industry in the 13 areas studied. Of these, about four-fifths were drivers on retail routes and the balance were employed on wholesale routes. Average weekly earnings of driver-salesmen varied substantially among the areas studied. This variation can be attributed, at least partly, to differences in the length of the workweek. The average weekly earnings of retail driver-salesmen on a 5-day schedule ranged from \$70 in Cincinnati to \$95.50 in Cleveland; those on a 6-day schedule averaged from \$79 in Boston to \$116 a week in Detroit. Average weekly earnings of wholesale drivers exceeded those of retail drivers in most of the areas, although in many instances the differences were slight.

Among the processing occupations, pay levels were generally highest in the Minneapolis-St. Paul

Straight-time average earnings¹ for selected occupations in the milk-dealer industry, in selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

| Occupation ² | Boston April 1952 | | Buffalo January 1952 | | Cincinnati February 1952 | | Cleveland October 1951 | | Detroit December 1951 | | Hartford October 1951 | | Houston January 1952 | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| Engineers, stationary..... | 23 | \$1.82 | | | | | 30 | \$1.95 | 48 | \$1.94 | | | | |
| Filling-machine tenders..... | 115 | 1.46 | 15 | \$1.35 | 51 | \$1.65 | 61 | 1.61 | 97 | 1.68 | 15 | \$1.30 | 19 | \$1.15 |
| Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)..... | 99 | 1.66 | 6 | 1.48 | 30 | 1.84 | 63 | 1.74 | 89 | 1.95 | 16 | 1.49 | | |
| Order fillers..... | | | | | 23 | 1.65 | 62 | 1.66 | 25 | 1.71 | | | 30 | 1.06 |
| Pasteurizers..... | 41 | 1.56 | 9 | 1.35 | 20 | 1.78 | 64 | 1.65 | 52 | 1.77 | 8 | 1.47 | 13 | 1.28 |
| Refrigerator men..... | 125 | 1.46 | 14 | 1.34 | 29 | 1.65 | 61 | 1.60 | 229 | 1.72 | 28 | 1.34 | 27 | .99 |
| Sanitary men..... | 60 | 1.46 | | | 19 | 1.65 | 42 | 1.55 | 86 | 1.69 | | | | |
| Truck drivers (heavy trucks over 4 tons, trailer type)..... | 61 | 1.63 | | | | | 18 | 1.66 | 55 | 1.80 | | | | |
| Washers, bottle, machine..... | 67 | 1.45 | 10 | 1.35 | 16 | 1.65 | 64 | 1.57 | 73 | 1.71 | 8 | 1.25 | | |
| Washers, can, machine..... | 17 | 1.36 | | | 15 | 1.65 | 11 | 1.59 | 20 | 1.69 | 6 | 1.23 | 7 | 1.05 |
| | No. of workers | Avg. wkly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. wkly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. wkly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. wkly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. wkly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. wkly. earnings | No. of workers | Avg. wkly. earnings |
| Routemen (driver-salesmen), retail: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-day workweek..... | 1,007 | \$77.00 | | | 462 | \$70.00 | 693 | \$95.50 | | | 167 | \$74.00 | | |
| 6-day workweek..... | 224 | 79.00 | 171 | \$85.50 | | | | | 1,291 | \$116.00 | 25 | 99.50 | 299 | \$82.50 |
| Routemen (driver-salesmen), wholesale: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-day workweek..... | 299 | 75.00 | | | 108 | 70.50 | 114 | 111.50 | | | 40 | 74.00 | | |
| 6-day workweek..... | | | 25 | 73.50 | | | | | 390 | 121.50 | 3 | 84.00 | 120 | 91.50 |

¹ See footnotes at end of table.

*Straight-time average earnings¹ for selected occupations in the milk-dealer industry, in selected areas,
late 1951 and early 1952—Continued*

| Occupation ² | Indianapolis December 1951 | | Kansas City October 1951 | | Los Angeles December 1951 | | Minneapolis- St. Paul November 1951 | | Philadelphia October 1951 | | Pittsburgh November 1951 | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | No. of work- ers | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. hrly. earn- ings |
| Engineers, stationary..... | | | 21 | \$1.86 | 47 | \$1.99 | 28 | \$1.96 | 40 | \$1.64 | | |
| Filling-machine tenders..... | 41 | \$1.31 | 40 | 1.37 | 119 | 1.72 | 48 | 1.76 | 81 | 1.40 | 65 | \$1.64 |
| Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)..... | 30 | 1.45 | 42 | 1.57 | 89 | 1.97 | 57 | 1.91 | 78 | 1.66 | 42 | 2.10 |
| Order fillers..... | 27 | 1.33 | 26 | 1.42 | 166 | 1.72 | 20 | 1.78 | | | 79 | 1.62 |
| Pasteurizers..... | 18 | 1.50 | 24 | 1.52 | 76 | 1.85 | 19 | 1.85 | 45 | 1.50 | 23 | 1.71 |
| Refrigerator men..... | 35 | 1.20 | 41 | 1.37 | | | 52 | 1.79 | 159 | 1.43 | 92 | 1.63 |
| Sanitary men..... | 27 | 1.18 | 62 | 1.37 | 80 | 1.71 | 38 | 1.78 | 150 | 1.42 | 90 | 1.60 |
| Truck drivers (heavy trucks over 4 tons, trailer type)..... | | | 26 | 1.46 | 39 | 1.90 | | | 48 | 1.55 | 11 | 1.78 |
| Washers, bottle, machine..... | 18 | 1.23 | 24 | 1.37 | 32 | 1.71 | 35 | 1.78 | 67 | 1.38 | 51 | 1.61 |
| Washers, can, machine..... | 11 | 1.42 | 10 | 1.37 | 15 | 1.69 | 20 | 1.76 | 18 | 1.33 | 11 | 1.63 |
| | No. of work- ers | Avg. wkly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. wkly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. wkly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. wkly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. wkly. earn- ings | No. of work- ers | Avg. wkly. earn- ings |
| Routemen (driver-salesmen), retail: 5-day workweek..... | 447 | \$96.00 | | | 1,314 | \$76.50 | 693 | \$78.50 | 1,410 | \$87.50 | | |
| 6-day workweek..... | | | 307 | \$93.00 | | | | | | | 1,054 | \$92.50 |
| Routemen (driver-salesmen), wholesale: 5-day workweek..... | 87 | \$102.00 | | | 365 | 79.50 | 130 | 90.50 | 178 | 90.50 | | |
| 6-day workweek..... | | | 78 | 105.50 | | | | | | | 307 | 104.50 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Data limited to men workers.

³ Drivers normally work a 5- or 5½-day week.

area, followed in order by Los Angeles, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh.

Average hourly earnings for pasteurizers ranged from \$1.28 in Houston to \$1.85 in the Los Angeles and Minneapolis-St. Paul areas. Within individual cities, filling-machine tenders, order fillers, refrigerator men, sanitary men, bottle washers, and can washers generally had about the same average hourly earnings. In Cincinnati, an average of \$1.65 an hour was recorded for each of these six occupations. The greatest variation in averages among these jobs was in Indianapolis, where sanitary men averaged \$1.18 as compared with \$1.42 an hour recorded for can washers.

Related Wage Practices

A 40-hour workweek was scheduled for a majority of the production workers in Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. Most of the Boston and Hartford workers were on a 42-hour and a 45-hour schedule, respectively. A 48-hour workweek was most common in the other areas.

Paid holidays were granted to a majority of the production workers in only 4 of the 13 areas. Production workers in Kansas City received 4

paid holidays, while 6 days a year were usually granted in Cleveland, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia.

Paid vacations of 2 weeks after a year of service were provided by milk dealers to nearly all production workers in Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, and Minneapolis-St. Paul; in Pittsburgh, the vacation period was 14 working days. Production workers in the seven other areas received a paid vacation of 1 week after a year of service, and this was graduated to 2 weeks after varying periods of service.

Insurance or pension benefits, financed at least in part by employers, were provided to the majority of the production workers in all the areas except Cincinnati, where only about 10 percent of the production workers were employed in establishments with such plans. Life insurance was provided most frequently, but health-insurance and retirement-pension plans were also common throughout the areas studied. Two-thirds of the production workers in Boston and nearly nine-tenths of those in Detroit were employed in establishments having retirement-pension plans.

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Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Millwork Industry

CABINETMAKERS were among the highest paid production workers in the millwork industry according to a survey of wages and related practices conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in six large cities during late 1951 and early 1952.¹ Straight-time average hourly earnings² for most occupational groups studied exceeded \$1.75 in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle; pay levels were somewhat lower in Minneapolis-St. Paul and St. Louis. Production workers in each of the six cities typically received additional wage benefits, including paid vacations and holidays.

The millwork industry consists of relatively small establishments. Its work force is composed

almost wholly of men. Pay for production workers in each of the six cities was based on hourly rates. None of the establishments in the study reported the use of incentive wage plans. Virtually all production workers in each of the areas were employed in establishments having collective-bargaining agreements with labor unions.

Straight-time average earnings of cabinetmakers, numerically the most important occupation studied, ranged from \$1.68 in St. Louis to \$2.18 an hour in Chicago. Workers employed to set up and operate molding machines were generally the highest paid among the occupations studied. Their average earnings ranged from \$1.68 in Minneapolis-St. Paul to \$2.28 an hour in Chicago. Comparatively high wages were also paid to assemblers, saw operators, and planer operators

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in the millwork industry, selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

| Occupation | Chicago January 1952 | | Los Angeles December 1951 | | Minneapolis- St. Paul November 1951 | | San Francisco- Oakland November 1951 | | St. Louis January 1952 | | Seattle September 1951 | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Num- ber of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Num- ber of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Num- ber of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Num- ber of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Num- ber of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings | Num- ber of workers | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| Assemblers, sash, door and frame..... | 181 | \$2.17 | 90 | \$1.80 | 70 | \$1.54 | 133 | \$2.04 | 48 | \$1.43 | 76 | \$1.85 |
| Cabinetmakers..... | 205 | 2.18 | 50 | 2.06 | 64 | 1.71 | 127 | 2.05 | 50 | 1.63 | 102 | 1.89 |
| Cut-off saw operators (treadle-operated or swinging)..... | 81 | 2.19 | 66 | 1.78 | 25 | 1.57 | 40 | 2.04 | 20 | 1.62 | 51 | 1.91 |
| Molder and sticker operators (set-up and operate)..... | 55 | 2.28 | 52 | 2.01 | 46 | 1.68 | 28 | 2.16 | 24 | 1.77 | 21 | 1.98 |
| Off-bearers, machine..... | 42 | 1.49 | 81 | 1.61 | 22 | 1.41 | 24 | 1.79 | 17 | 1.31 | ----- | ----- |
| Planer operators (set-up and operate)..... | 25 | 2.10 | 10 | 2.03 | 27 | 1.52 | 22 | 2.11 | 11 | 1.50 | 6 | 1.92 |
| Rip-saw operators..... | 81 | 2.11 | 44 | 1.85 | 20 | 1.56 | 19 | 2.03 | 23 | 1.52 | 11 | 1.91 |
| Stock handlers and truckers, hand..... | 159 | 1.24 | 104 | 1.61 | 84 | 1.41 | 67 | 1.77 | 38 | 1.27 | ----- | ----- |
| Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)..... | 27 | 1.94 | 36 | 1.79 | ----- | ----- | 38. | 1.91 | 20 | 1.53 | 15 | 1.85 |

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

who averaged from \$1.43 (assemblers) in St. Louis to \$2.19 (cut-off saw operators) in Chicago. At the other end of the wage scale, averages for stock handlers and hand truckers ranged from \$1.24 an hour in Chicago to \$1.77 in San Francisco.

Scheduled 40-hour workweeks prevailed for three-fourths of the production workers in Minneapolis-St. Paul and virtually all workers in the other areas studied. Longer work schedules, ranging from 42½ to 45 hours, were in effect for nearly a fourth of the workers in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Paid vacations were a part of company policy among all establishments studied. About 70

percent of the production workers in San Francisco and all workers in the remaining areas studied were employed in establishments that provided a week's vacation with pay after 1 year's service. All production workers received paid holidays, typically 6 days a year.

—L. EARL LEWIS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ The study covered establishments employing 21 or more workers and primarily engaged in manufacturing sash, windows, doors, frames, mantels, stairways, and similar fabricated millwork from purchased lumber (Group 2431 as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1945 edition, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget). Planing mills primarily engaged in producing millwork were included, but those primarily producing standard workings or patterns of lumber were omitted.

² Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime or night work.

Technical Note

Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950: Interpretation and Use of the Results

THE publication in the August 1952 Monthly Labor Review of the preliminary results of the 1950 family-expenditure survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, because of misinterpretation of the data, has led to the need for clarification of three points:

1. The basic purpose of the survey which was designed as an expenditure study mainly to provide a new market basket for the Consumers' Price Index.

2. The nature of the Bureau's study of income and savings and its relationship to similar studies of other Federal agencies which are designed primarily to provide such data.

3. The difference between average reported "disbursements" and average reported income as savings or deficits in the Bureau's study. (This difference between average reported disbursements and average reported income has been misconstrued to be dis-saving. A conclusion that urban families *as a whole* were greatly overspending their income for living expenses in 1950 is unwarranted.)

Urban family income in 1950 reached near record levels as a result of full employment and high production throughout the year. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea at mid-year, coupled with high incomes and adequate supplies of consumer goods at high prices, resulted in the highest dollar expenditures by urban families recorded up to that time. The buying of consumer durables reached abnormal levels as consumers replenished their inventories and anticipated their future needs, following developments in Korea. Information from other sources indicates that there was a substantial increase in savings in 1951 and 1952 when compared with 1950.

Relationship of Reported Data

The Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as one of the principal steps in obtaining weights for the revision of the Consumers' Price Index. The expenditure data from this survey appear to be the most comprehensive and reliable ever collected by the Bureau in its long experience in this field dating back to 1889.

In the revision of the CPI, the Bureau has utilized only the expenditures and income data of wage-earner and clerical families of two or more persons. This is because the index measures the effect of price change on the cost of living of these groups. Hence, the index weights are not affected by some of the reporting difficulties common to such surveys with respect to high-income families and independent business and professional worker families. The inclusion of nonwage earners in the 1950 consumer-expenditure survey was to make available information for a variety of other possible uses such as the preparation of consumer price indexes for other population groups.

The collection procedures, as described in the Monthly Labor Review of January 1951 and in BLS Bulletin 1097, were designed to obtain the most accurate possible information about expenditures and spending patterns, including the quantity and quality of the purchases, and their frequency and source. Information on family incomes was also needed, because enumeration of detailed information on income is not only an important stimulant to the recall of expenditure data, but also necessary for interpretation of the data. Similarly, information was obtained from each family on net changes in assets and liabilities (saving or dis-saving). These data are especially important because they make possible reconstruction of the pattern of each family's accounts and reveal the extent to which the reports of expenditures plus savings are in balance with the reports of income.

Here is how this works in practice. In the course of one or more interviews with various members of a family, the Bureau's enumerators, by diligent questioning, obtain what is seemingly a complete 12-month record of the family expenditures, income, and net change in assets and liabilities. If this record were in fact complete and error-free, the income would be exactly equal

to the sum of expenditures plus saving. For example, a family might report that it had a total income of \$4,600; total expenditures of \$4,500; and saving (net increase in assets or decrease in liabilities) of \$100. Such precision is rarely achieved in practice. Because the family is unable or unwilling to account for all income, expenditures, and saving, the record of the family accounts usually is somewhat out of balance. If the records of income, expenditures, and saving seem to be generally consistent and in line—that is, if the schedule met the test of editing instructions with respect to internal completeness and consistency of expenditures with each other and with the reported manner of living of the family—the record is used even though expenditures plus savings reported on the schedule do not exactly equal reported income. The amount of the “net balancing difference” is entered as part of the record. When this net balancing difference is positive, it means that reported income exceeds reported expenditures plus reported savings; when the net balancing difference is negative, it means that the reported expenditures plus saving exceeds income. A review of the individual reports shows that the net balancing difference is positive for some families and negative for others.

If these individual family net balancing differences were randomly distributed—that is, if on the average, they about canceled out—they might still introduce no discrepancies into the average or aggregate statistics. But this is not the case. There is a general tendency for the negative difference to predominate. In other words, families either understate their incomes or overstate their expenditures or saving; or the understatement in income is larger than the understatement in expenditures or savings. This resulting bias must be taken into account when conclusions regarding the income, expenditures, and savings relationship are drawn.

It is clear, therefore, that this balancing difference is a measure of net reporting discrepancy and does not indicate whether actual family incomes, on the average, exceeded or fell short of family outlays during the survey year. The reporting discrepancy is shown in the tables in the Monthly Labor Review article in the August 1952 issue and in Bulletin 1097 as a “balancing difference” to show the extent of the reporting gap.

By the very nature of the survey, it is not possible to say how much of this net balancing difference arises from mis-reporting of any of three categories: expenditures, income, or saving. For most cities the average net balancing difference is *negative*, which means the reported figure of average expenditure plus average saving *exceeds* the reported figure of average income by the amount of the net balancing difference. Discrepancies of this kind have been noted with almost an historical regularity. (There is a reference to this type of discrepancy in England as early as 1790.) Experience suggests that average family income is usually understated. On the other hand, the over-all expenditure data are more accurate than the income and savings data. *It is, therefore, quite incorrect to interpret the entire difference between reported income and expenditure as saving or dis-saving.* The more likely explanation is that there has been some *under-reporting of income* and somewhat *less under-reporting of expenditures*. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that saving, on the average, is somewhat greater—or dis-saving is somewhat less—than shown by the reports of average net changes of assets and liabilities in the survey.

Comparison With Other Sources

If the net balance difference is disregarded, the survey shows that on the average there was a slight decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities. This leads to the question: How can these results be interpreted in the light of reports from other Government agencies which indicate that on a national basis there was a positive increase in the volume of personal saving during 1950? The extensive differences in content, coverage, and method between this survey and other sources of data (e. g., the Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board) do not permit a formal statistical reconciliation at this time. It is useful, however, to point to some of these differences, even though the separate effects of each cannot possibly be estimated.

In the first place, there are differences in coverage. The Bureau's 1950 Survey of Consumer Expenditures was limited to cities; this means that the results do not therefore reflect the incomes, expenditures, or saving of the rural population. Furthermore, the summary results published in

the Monthly Labor Review in August 1952 relate only to civilian families of two or more persons which existed as family groups during the entire year. Therefore, they exclude the effect of income, expenditures, and savings of single persons, newly formed families, and persons living in military establishments or private institutions. Similarly, they do not include income, or saving effected by pension or trust funds which were not handled by the families. Savings of this kind are included in other (Department of Commerce) estimates of aggregate personal saving.

Moreover, the definition and classification of income and disbursements between the BLS and other studies vary. In its effect on savings, the most important of these is in the BLS classification of insurance (including Social Security payments). In this study the BLS excluded payments of insurance from savings (net change in assets and liabilities) because of the fact that such payments combine insurance protection for the current year and equity for future use. To determine that part which is available to the families for future use, that is, which is actually savings, is very difficult. Therefore, insurance payments are shown separately in the survey summary to enable individual users to classify them according to the purposes for which the data are being used. They are included among total "outlays." In some cities, the classification of insurance payments as saving would alone have changed the average from negative to positive savings. For example: In New York, on the average, a net decrease in assets or increase in liabilities of \$141 was reported; the disbursements for insurance payments were \$218; in Chicago, a negative of \$143 would have been offset by insurance payments of \$246.

In addition to these exclusions by definition, the results of the survey under-report the families with very high incomes. As far as the expenditure data are concerned, such under-reporting presents no very serious difficulty, but is more important in its effect on the reports of incomes, and still more important in its effects on reports of saving. It is well known that a very large fraction of all personal saving is done by the families in the top 5 percent, and more especially the top 3 percent, of the income pyramid.¹ These families were proportionately included in the sample visited by

the Bureau's enumerators, but the refusal rates among them are relatively high, since they are found to be more reluctant than the average to disclose their finances to the enumerators. Moreover, these families, and particularly the independent business and professional persons among them, have more complex financial affairs and therefore more than average difficulty in furnishing complete and precise reports.

The under-representation and under-reporting of these groups lead to a serious downward bias in the average reported saving. In the final results of the survey, adjustments will be made for this under-reporting, but no such adjustments were made in the preliminary presentation in the Monthly Labor Review for August 1952.

Experience From Previous Surveys

In 1936-40, the Bureau collaborated with the National Resources Committee and other agencies in developing procedures for estimating reporting errors in such surveys. These adjustment methods are discussed in *Consumer Incomes in the United States; Their Distribution in 1935-36*, published by the committee. The methods used included (1) splicing the data on income from tax statistics and the data on income reported in the survey and (2) a correction of the expenditure data for over- or under-representation of families of different types.

In 1941, the Bureau reported on a study of the errors that result from the methods of interviewing housewives about their food consumption.² At the request of the President early in World War II, the Bureau, with the Department of Agriculture, made a survey of family spending and savings in 1941. The studies of survey errors made it possible to estimate their magnitudes. The Bureau reached the following conclusions as to biases in reporting:

Biases in reporting income. The problems of determining the best measure of income to associate with expenditure data would beset the investigator even though the basic data on individual reports were perfectly accurate. The greatest difficulties arise out of the two types of biases that appear to be characteristic of reports on income volun-

¹ Shares of Upper-Income Groups in Income and Savings, by Simon Kuznets. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Occasional Paper 35.

² See On Certain Biases in Samples of Human Populations, by Jerome Cornfield. Reprinted from the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, March 1942, Vol. 37 (pp. 63-68).

tarily given to representatives of research agencies, whether government or private. The first of these, which may be called the refusal bias, results from a higher refusal rate in the highest (and perhaps also the lowest) income brackets than among the middle income groups. The second bias, which may be named under-reporting, apparently is based on the inability or unwillingness on the part of many families to give a complete report on income.

The refusal bias is of serious consequence in connection with a study having as one of its purposes an estimate of the distribution of consumer units by the amount of their incomes. At the present time, the persistence of the bias is accepted as inevitable, although the magnitude of the effect can doubtless be considerably reduced by employing more elaborate methods of approaching the group of respondents drawn in a sample. Since it does not appear possible to eliminate the bias entirely, methods of correction have come into use. The chief source of data used in such adjustments is the Federal Income Tax information. The income data from the Consumer-Purchases Study, 1935-36, were combined by the National Resources Committee (Consumer Incomes in the United States; Their Distribution in 1935-36, Washington, D. C., 1938) with data from the income tax returns in constructing the estimates of income distribution in those years. The difficult problems of making such adjustments are now being studied by income analysts.

The income bias has a serious aspect for the analysis of expenditure data. Without a valid estimate of the number of families in each income bracket, it is impossible to obtain from survey data estimates of the aggregate expenditure for each category of consumption for specific goods or services. To date, family expenditure studies have not been found to be a good source of data for estimates of aggregate expenditures, chiefly because of the under-estimate of the number of families in the higher income brackets. Since, however, estimates of aggregate expenditures are prepared from other sources, the main loss in expenditure analysis is methodological. Without a means of deriving a good estimate of aggregate expenditures from survey data, it is impossible to compare the survey results with aggregates based on other data and thus appraise the quality of reporting on expenditures. . . .³

The correction of survey results by using data from other statistical compilations has certain

limitations, arising mainly from the difficulties of defining groups of receipts and disbursements.⁴ Research in the field of marketing and public opinion indicates that it is possible to obtain significant information on the characteristics of the families and individuals unable or unwilling to participate in a survey by analyzing the characteristics of households during successive interviews at the home. In 1946, the Bureau investigated the possibility of utilizing this type of statistical analysis with the reports on income from families in three cities.⁵

On the basis of studies of survey errors such as those discussed above, it appears that sample surveys of families and individual income are likely to under-estimate income by at least 10 percent. The comparisons made with the Department of Commerce data in 1941 showed that total money income was under-estimated by 11 percent and wage and salary income by 10 percent in Family Spending and Saving in Wartime (BLS Bulletin 822). It is still not possible to determine with precision what part of this error is due to the loss of high-income families from the survey samples. An examination of a considerable number of studies indicates that there must be a significant amount of under-reporting of income by families *included* in such surveys.⁶ As soon as the data for 1950 are refined and analyzed, an evaluation of the final results together with the analysis of sampling and reporting errors will be published.

³ Advances in the Techniques of Measuring and Estimating Consumer Expenditures, by Dorothy S. Brady and Faith Williams. Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, May 1945. See also BLS Bull. 822.

⁴ For the adjustment of income and variations in the definition of items included in survey data and in the national income statistics, see Bull. No. 822.

⁵ Family Incomes and the Cost of Family Budgets, by Abner Hurwitz. Monthly Labor Review, February 1948 (p. 46).

⁶ Appraisal of Basic Data Available for Constructing Income Size Distributions, by Selma Goldsmith. National Bureau of Economic Research Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 13 (pp. 267-377).

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

FLSA Applicable to Drivers and Dispatchers of Limousines. A United States court of appeals held³ that employees of a transportation company who drove and dispatched limousines between an airport and cities were covered by the minimum-wage and overtime-compensation requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Such workers were engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the act, the court held, and were not exempt from FLSA requirements as employees of an employer operating taxicabs. The company had contracted with interstate airlines to provide local transportation for their passengers, the airlines reserving the right to specify the time and place of arrival and departure, and type of vehicle used.

Citing *United States v. Yellow Cab Co.*,⁴ the court pointed out that a traveler intending to make an interstate journey by air begins the interstate movement when he enters the limousine to be transported to the airport. As distinguished from regular taxi service, the limousines were required to follow fixed routes, on a definite schedule which was determined in advance without regard to the convenience of individual passengers.

Applicability of FLSA to Claw Pickers. A United States circuit court of appeals recently held⁵ that employees employed as claw pickers extracting meat from crabs were engaged in canning within the meaning of section 13 (b) (4) of the FLSA, as amended, and were therefore entitled to the minimum wage, although not to overtime compensation. The court further found that the employees were not engaged in "processing (other than canning)" within the meaning of section 13 (a) (5) and, therefore, were not exempted by that section from the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the act.

The court cited *Donnelly v. Mavar Shrimp & Oyster Co.*,⁶ for the proposition that canning includes not only sealing and sterilizing but also other operations which are necessarily performed on the product before it is placed in the can. Extraction of the crab meat, the court reasoned, was an early and preparatory function, but was nevertheless an essential and integrated step in the continuous process of canning the meat.

Labor Relations

Refusal to Bargain. (1) The National Labor Relations Board found⁷ an employer to be in violation of section 8 (a) (5) of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act by refusing to bargain with a union. The employer contended that the union had lost its majority status after the election had been held but before certification. The original vote for the union was 7 to 6. The employer contended that since the election three persons who were supposedly union supporters had voluntarily terminated their employment.

The Board, citing two cases—*NLRB v. Century Oxford Mfg. Corp.*, and *NLRB v. S. H. Kress & Co.*,⁸ noted that even a substantial turn-over of employees within a year after an election does not constitute proof of loss of majority status sufficient to rebut the legal presumption that—unusual circumstances being absent—a union designated by a majority in an election maintains its majority status for at least 1 year.

(2) The NLRB held⁹ that an employer had not refused to bargain in violation of section 8 (a) (5), as the union concerned had not sufficiently presented its claim for recognition. When the union requested recognition, the respondent had replied that it was cognizant of the union's representation petition pending before the Board and had invited the union to place its claim for recognition. The union failed to communicate further with the respondent.

Three other cases¹⁰ were cited by the Board which distinguished them from the instant case. These cases involved, respectively, outright refusal of the request, referral of the union to the employer's attorney for further information, and no response at all. It was the Board's opinion that in the present instance, since the union remained silent, the respondent could reasonably assume that the union was willing to await the Board's disposition of the matter.

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 *Airlines Transportation, Inc. v. Tobin* (C. A. 4, July 24, 1952).

⁴ 332 U. S. 218.

⁵ *Tobin v. Blue Channel Corp.* (C. A. 4, July 31, 1952).

⁶ 190 F. 2d 409 (C. A. 5).

⁷ *In re Sezion Welding Co. and Local No. 105, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders & Helpers, AFL* (100 NLRB No. 57, July 23, 1952).

⁸ 140 F. 2d 541 (C. A. 2), cert. denied, 323 U. S. 714; and 194 F. 2d 444 (C. A. 6).

⁹ *In re Longview Furniture Co. and United Furniture Workers, CIO* (100 NLRB No. 43, July 22, 1952).

¹⁰ *M. H. Davidson v. NLRB* (94 NLRB 142); *Ken Rose Motors v. NLRB* (94 NLRB 432); and *Somerset Classics v. NLRB* (90 NLRB 1680).

Definition of Supervisor. The NLRB held¹¹ that radio directors exercising independent judgment in directing and coordinating the performance of persons participating in broadcasts were supervisors within the meaning of section 2 (11) of the LMRA, and therefore the Board had no jurisdiction to determine questions involving their representation.

The petitioner contended that such workers failed to meet the statutory definition of supervisor because the orders they gave merely described a desired effect and did not prescribe the manner in which the effect was to be achieved. The Board rejected this contention and pointed out that the directors performed a fundamental function of management.

Unlawful Surveillance of Union Activity. The NLRB found¹² that an employer who permitted a supervisor to stand at a plant window and take notes during a union rally, which was being held on a public street below, unlawfully interfered with union activities in violation of section 8 (a) (1) of the act.

The supervisor had on a previous occasion furnished the employer with notes on a union meeting. She was not called as a witness in the proceeding before the trial examiner in the instant case. However, the respondent offered no explanation of her behavior, and the Board held it to be a reasonable inference that she was taking the notes for the purpose of conveying same to her employer. Citing *NLRB v. Vermont Furniture Corp.* and *NLRB v. Collins & Aikman Corp.*,¹³ the Board was of the opinion that respondent's conduct had a restraining and coercive effect on the employees' statutory right to engage in union activity.

Judicial Review of Refusal To Issue Complaint. A United States court of appeals held¹⁴ that only a "final order of the Board" within the meaning of section 10 (f) of the act can be reviewed by the courts. A construction company filed a petition in the appeals court for review of an NLRB order. That order had quashed a notice of hearing previously issued pursuant to a charge filed by the company with the NLRB in connection with a jurisdictional dispute. The Board moved to dismiss the petition for review, on the ground that a final order is the only Board action which a court of appeals has jurisdiction to review directly on petition of an aggrieved party.

The court pointed out, citing *General Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers v. NLRB*,¹⁵ that the words "final order" as used in section 10 (f) of the act refer to a Board order which dismisses a complaint in whole or in part or directs a remedy relating to an unfair labor practice entered under section 10 (b) and (c). The charge filed by the construction company was not a complaint within the meaning of the act.

Unprotected Strike, Employer's Right Not To Reinstate Strikers. A United States circuit court of appeals held¹⁶ that an employer waived his right to discharge employees

after an unprotected strike was over by permitting them to work several hours and, as indicated by the record, continuing to look upon them as employees.

While section 2 (3) of the LMRA provides, in effect, that an employer cannot deprive striking employees of their status as employees so long as the strikers are engaged in protected activity, the employer may discharge an employee who engages in unprotected activity. Citing *Stewart Die Casting Corp. v. NLRB*,¹⁷ the court denied that an employee automatically loses his status once he engages in unprotected activity, although admitting that he subjects himself to the risk of termination of his employment (*NLRB v. Fansteel Corp.*).¹⁸ If termination is the employer's intention, he must take affirmative action either by discharging the strikers or by refusing to reinstate them.

Issuance of Complaints. A United States court of appeals held¹⁹ that the NLRB had not possessed jurisdiction to issue a complaint which it issued pursuant to a charge filed by a local union. The national union, with which the local union was affiliated, had not complied at the time the charge was filed, with provisions of section 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the LMRA. These provisions require union registration and the filing of non-Communist affidavits.

The court, citing Regulations of the NLRB, Series 5, and *NLRB v. Dant*,²⁰ pointed out that as the requirements of these provisions had not been met at the time the charge was filed, the Board had not possessed authority to issue the complaint—even though they were complied with before it was issued.

Unemployment Compensation

Availability of Student. (1) The Pennsylvania Superior Court held²¹ that a claimant who was taking a sales-training course given by a prospective employer and would not accept work during this training period, was not available for work and hence not eligible for unemployment compensation. The course required him to attend classes 5 days a week, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (2) An Ohio Court of Common Pleas held²² that a business-school student was available for work, as she had arranged to transfer from day to evening classes if she secured a job, and had contacted numerous business establishments, even taking time from school to make such contacts. The court stated:

¹¹ *In re American Broadcasting Co., et al.* (100 NLRB No. 103, Aug. 14, 1952).

¹² *In re Cayey Mfg. Co.* (100 NLRB No. 83, Aug. 6, 1952).

¹³ 182 F. 2d 842 (C. A. 2); and 146 F. 2d 454 (C. A. 4).

¹⁴ *Manhattan Construction Co. v. NLRB* (C. A. 10, July 25, 1952).

¹⁵ 179 F. 2d 492.

¹⁶ *NLRB v. Wallick & Schwalm Co.* (C. A. 3, Aug. 1, 1952).

¹⁷ 114 F. 2d 849 (C. A. 7), cert. denied, 312 U. S. 680.

¹⁸ 306 U. S. 240.

¹⁹ *Nina Dye Works v. NLRB* (C. A. 3, July 24, 1952).

²⁰ 29 C. F. R. 102.13; and 195 F. 2d 299.

²¹ *Schornstein v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., July 17, 1952).

²² *Cornell v. Schroeder* (Ohio Ct. of Com. Pleas, Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 16, 1952).

"The claimant should be commended for her efforts in better suiting herself, during this period of idleness, for work which would offer her more and better opportunities for employment thus relieving the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation from paying future benefits to her."

Good Cause for Refusal of Work. Fear of physical injury, in the absence of immediate danger, is not good cause for refusing work otherwise suitable, the Pennsylvania Superior Court held.²³ When laid off from above-ground work at a coal mine, claimant refused work inside the mines because of his fear of injury. His father had been seriously injured in a mine and his brother had been disabled by silicosis contracted in mine work. The court stated that all occupations have their hazards, and that a job in an industry which conforms to the safety standards required by law is not unsuitable simply because the hazards are different or greater than those to which claimant is accustomed. Further, the court stated: "A man has an inalienable right to take counsel of his fears and refuse a job, but when he does, he is 'out of work through his own choosing.'"

Instigation of Strike as Misconduct. The Pennsylvania Superior Court held²⁴ that claimants who had been discharged for inciting a strike had been discharged for "willful misconduct connected with their work," and were therefore ineligible for unemployment benefits.

Claimants were shop stewards in a taxi-drivers' union. When their employer suspended seven drivers for failing to report for work on Christmas Day, they induced the other drivers at that garage to refuse to work, although the union contract contained a no-strike provision. After the union officials ordered the men to return to their jobs and negotiate their grievance, if any, claimants not only encouraged continuance of the strike but went to other garages of the employer and urged drivers there to join the strike. The court held that occurrence of the claimants' acts during a labor dispute did not exclude application of the misconduct disqualification, and that to find claimants' acts misconduct did not involve a restriction on the proper exercise of the right to strike.

Unemployment Caused by Strike. Unemployment was due to a strike rather than to a lock-out, and hence, the Pennsylvania Superior Court held,²⁵ was subject to disqualification. The circumstances were that the National Labor Relations Board had set a date in April 1950 for an election at an electrical plant to determine whether the workers would be represented by the AFL union with which the employer had an existing contract or by a rival CIO union. The employer had agreed that during the interim the existing steward structure for processing grievances would continue. In January 1950, the company refused to pay a steward in the cupola department for time lost in processing a grievance, and the men in his section stopped work for 1 day. The company then discharged the steward, after which his co-workers failed to report

for work for a month. Claimants, who were in other departments, became unemployed because their work depended on metal from the cupola department. They contended that discharge of the steward amounted to a lock-out, since under the workers' peculiar situation their only union representation was through their shop stewards. The court stated that, while lock-outs are not limited to physical closing of the plant, a violation of contract not accompanied by threat of dismissal or imposition of onerous terms of employment is not a lock-out. Claimants were "members of an organization which is participating in, or directly interested in, the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work" within the statutory disqualification—since their union supported although it did not instigate the work stoppage.

Unemployment Caused by Lock-out. Claimants' unemployment was due to a lock-out rather than a strike and hence, the Connecticut Superior Court held,²⁶ was not subject to disqualification, under the following circumstances: The employer, a milk processing and distributing company, gave timely notice that it desired to change its contract with the union which represented its truck drivers and plant employees. Unless new terms were agreed on by the expiration date, February 1, 1948, the company stated, it would consider the contract terminated. The contract provided that if no agreement were reached by the expiration date, any subsequent agreement would be retroactive. No agreement was reached, but the employees continued working. On February 25, the union members voted to authorize a strike at the discretion of the executive board. Thereupon the employer imported employees from other areas to learn the truck drivers' routes and take over in the event of a strike. The union members then ceased to report for work and picketed the plant, and on the same day, the employer issued separation slips to employees of the local plant indicating that the latter had left voluntarily. The next day it advertised for applicants for steady, year-round jobs. Importation by the employer of "observers" to learn and later take over the drivers' jobs constituted a lock-out, the court held, since it was for the purpose of coercing the employees to accede to the employer's changed terms of employment. Those terms, it held, were such that the employees could not reasonably be expected to accept them and had no adequate remedy other than quitting. The court stated that no self-respecting worker could have been expected to teach a strikebreaker his job. A reliance on contract remedies, it said, would have extinguished the union and the employees' jobs.

²³ *Glen Alden Coal Co. v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., July 17, 1952).

²⁴ *Yellow Cab Co. v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., July 17, 1952).

²⁵ *Byerly v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., July 17, 1952).

²⁶ *Almada v. Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Law* (Super. Ct., Hartford Co., Conn., July 9, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

August 14, 1952

THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION established Defense Manpower Policy No. 7, designed to promote the employment and utilization of older workers. (Source: ODM release No. 134, Aug. 14, 1952.)

On September 6, ODM established Defense Manpower Policy No. 8, on the training and utilization of scientific and engineering manpower. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 175, Sept. 6, 1952, p. 8070.)

August 16

THE president of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) proclaimed a stoppage of coal production from August 23 through September 1, as a memorial to workers killed in mine accidents. (Source: UMWA release, Aug. 16, 1952.)

August 24

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced formation of a new division in the Bureau of Employment Security, which, in cooperation with State agencies, will administer unemployment compensation provisions of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Aug. 24, 1952.)

August 26

FOLLOWING negotiations beginning in December 1951, when their contract expired, and several threats of strike action, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) reached a 2-year agreement with Bethlehem Steel Co. The contract, covering the largest single company in the East Coast shipbuilding industry, provided for a graduated wage increase, improved pension and vacation plans, and other benefits. (Source: CIO News, Sept. 1, 1952; and New York Times, Aug. 28, 1952.)

On August 28, a similar agreement was reached with Todd Shipyards Corp. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 29, 1952.)

THE PRESIDENT accepted the resignation of Ellis Arnall as Director of the Office of Price Stabilization (see Chron. item for Feb. 18, 1952, MLR, Apr. 1952), effective Septem-

ber 1, 1952, and appointed Tighe E. Woods, Director of Rent Stabilization, as his successor. (Source: White House release, Aug. 26, 1952; and New York Times, Aug. 27, 1952.)

August 29

THE 17 nonoperating railway labor organizations signed union-shop agreements with eastern railroads not having such contracts, in line with recommendations of a Presidential emergency board (see Chron. item for Feb. 14, 1952, MLR, Apr. 1952). Two large carriers had previously signed with the unions. (Source: Labor, Sept. 6, 1952; and Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 37, Sept. 8, 1952, LRR, p. 298.)

August 30

THE United Rubber Workers (CIO) announced ratification of a 2-year contract, formally ending their strike against B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. The agreement provided a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, negotiated earlier with other members of the "Big Four," and a full union shop. (Source: CIO News, Sept. 1, 1952; and New York Times, Aug. 31, 1952.)

September 5

THE PRESIDENT appointed Henry H. Fowler as Director of Defense Mobilization, effective September 8, 1952, to succeed John R. Steelman (see Chron. item for Mar. 30, 1952, MLR, May 1952). (Source: White House release, Sept. 5, 1952.)

September 8

AFTER several weeks of unsuccessful negotiations on issues that included wage increases and a union shop, the International Association of Machinists (AFL) struck against 6 Lockheed plants which employ about 25,000 workers in the production of military planes. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 9, 1952.)

September 10

THE International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) released an AFL commission's (see Chron. item for Apr. 24, 1952, MLR, June 1952) report which rejected the State Board of Inquiry's findings on the 1951 New York dock workers strike, primarily on the grounds that the Board lacked authority to investigate an intra-union dispute. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 11, 1952.)

September 12

THE Acting Administrator of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division announced a new minimum hourly wage rate of 60 cents, effective October 13, 1952, for the rubber products division of the rubber, straw, hair, and related products industry in Puerto Rico, under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Sept. 12, 1952.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

ANTHRACITE and bituminous-coal miners stopped work in August to observe a 10-day "memorial period" proclaimed by the president of the United Mine Workers (Ind.) during contract negotiations with major coal operators. Agreements affecting large numbers of employees were reached in several major industries.

Negotiations, Arbitration, and Strikes

Coal. Approximately 65,000 anthracite and 300,000 bituminous-coal miners left their jobs, starting August 23, to observe a 10-day "memorial" holiday proclaimed by the United Mine Workers (Ind.) to honor workers killed in coal-mine accidents during the year. Five working-days were affected by the "memorial" holiday, the maximum period for such idleness permitted under a clause in the bituminous-coal contract. Anthracite operators, however, charged that the stoppage was "wholly without warrant, legal or otherwise." A 1950 contract amendment eliminated a clause that permitted miners to work only when "willing and able" but made no provision for a memorial period.

Virtually the entire industry became involved in negotiations with the UMW when 60-day contract termination notices, effective August 1, were filed with the Southern Coal Producers Association and the Anthracite Operators' Wage Agreement Committee.² The possibility of a national coal strike increased late in the month when the union notified the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that negotiations were deadlocked. Although the union's contract proposals were not disclosed, one report on the bituminous-coal meetings indicated that the union sought a "spread-the-work" arrangement under which the

output of some mines would be reduced in order to permit marginal mines to maintain or increase production. The anthracite industry operates under a voluntary production control plan.

Rubber. A general hourly wage increase of 10 cents affecting about 100,000 workers was agreed upon by the United Rubber Workers (CIO) and several major tire and rubber companies—Good-year, U. S. Rubber, General, Seiberling, and Firestone.^{2 3}

A 13-day strike at the B. F. Goodrich Co., that idled about 16,000 workers, ended August 30. The settlement provided for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, a wage reopening by either party on 60 days' notice, a union shop, liberalized minimum incentive guarantees, and an improved company-security-union responsibility clause intended to reduce unauthorized work stoppages.

Nonferrous Metals. Agreements providing for a general hourly wage increase of 8 cents and other benefits were concluded August 31 between the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) and 2 major copper companies—Anaconda, and American Smelting and Refining. A similar contract was reached earlier with Phelps Dodge Corp. Negotiations continued during the month with Kennecott Copper Co.—the Nation's largest copper producer.²

Trucking. Some 35,000 members in 6 locals of the Teamsters' Union (AFL) received hourly wage increases ranging from 15 to 23 cents under a 2-year industry-wide agreement reached with about 5,000 employers in the New York–New Jersey general trucking industry. The agreement, which is effective September 1, also provided for increased pension contributions by employers and 4 additional paid holidays (to total 14), applicable to 4 of the 6 local unions. The adjustments were approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The agreement will establish "virtual uniformity" of wages and working conditions among the locals and tend to stabilize conditions in the industry, according to the parties. Previously

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See September 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 312).

³ Subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board.

existing wage differentials, it was pointed out, had caused labor unrest and permitted employers paying lower wages to gain a competitive advantage.

Meat Packing. Scattered, unauthorized walk-outs that idled about 10,000 workers at major meat-packing plants—Cudahy, Armour, and Swift—beginning on August 8, ended 7 days later. The stoppages followed a breakdown in negotiations with the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) to replace expiring contracts. Further bargaining meetings with the 3 firms and Wilson and Co.—another large meat packer—were held later in the month. Negotiations continued between the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL) and major meat packers.⁴

Maritime. Negotiations were held in wage disputes involving Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship-owners and three AFL maritime unions. Arbitration proceedings were completed between the employers and three CIO maritime unions.^{2 5}

A stalemate in negotiations, which began August 7 with the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), resulted in a warning by the New York Shipping Association on August 24 that a strike, similar to the one which disrupted East Coast port operations late in 1951,⁶ was impending. The employers in rejecting proposals for a severance-pay clause, improved vacation, pension, and welfare provisions, and other benefits, contended that the proposals, with the exception of a requested general hourly wage increase of 50 cents, were not bargainable issues under the contractual wage-review clause. Discussions continued during the remainder of the month on revised union proposals.

Approximately 22,000 unlicensed seamen of the Seafarer's International Union (AFL) were affected by negotiations which started August 11 with passenger, dry cargo, and tanker ship operators. The union sought increased wages, improved working conditions, and larger employer welfare contributions. The present contract was due to expire September 30.

Wage discussions with the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL) were suspended "indefinitely" on August 8, following rejection of the union's proposal for a compromise 5-percent increase in deck

officers' monthly base pay. The adjustment was intended to achieve wage "parity" with Pacific Coast members who recently received the 5-percent increase.² The employers proposed, however, that the union should abide by the outcome of arbitration proceedings involving three CIO maritime unions.

Electrical Products. An announcement by the General Electric Co. on August 13 offered wage increases ranging from 7½ to 13 cents an hour, and improved fringe benefits to about 120,000 workers represented by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.). Westinghouse Electric Corp. offered similar wage adjustments on August 26 to employees represented by both unions. The proposed wage increases at GE totaled 5.76 percent, including 3.26 percent to compensate for advances in living costs and 2.5 percent for increased productivity. They were immediately rejected by the unions. IUE announced subsequently that a strike might occur after September 15, the contract expiration date, unless GE agreed to its demands, including a guaranteed minimum hourly wage increase of 10 cents to production workers in a 2-year contract, an annual wage-reopening clause, 7 paid holidays, revision of the incentive system, and a modified union shop. UE had demanded a 15-cent hourly wage increase in addition to other benefits.

Railroads. The first regional union-shop agreement in the railroad industry was reached between eastern carriers and 17 nonoperating railroad unions on August 29.² It provides that present employees must join the union of their "craft or class" within 60 days after the contract is signed: new employees must join within 60 days after they are hired. The settlement, which is effective September 15, raised the number of nonoperating employees covered by union-shop provisions to about 400,000. Similar agreements had been reached previously with several eastern railroads, including the N. Y. Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Lackawanna. Nego-

⁴ See July 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 66).

⁵ See August 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 201).

⁶ See December 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 714).

tiations for the union shop on western railroads were discontinued late in August, subject to renewal by either party on 10 days' notice. Southern carriers continued to refuse to bargain on this issue.

Communications. Wage increases, ranging from \$3 to \$4 a week for approximately 11,000 Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. employees and from \$2.50 to \$5.50 a week for about 18,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. workers, were provided in 1-year agreements signed with the Communications Workers of America (CIO).³

In an effort to insure that the entire amount of increased social-security benefits, effective September 1, should accrue to its members, the CWA requested the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. to revise its pension plan in order to provide for a \$100 guaranteed minimum monthly retirement benefit for those retiring at age 65, exclusive of social-security benefits. The plan in effect at all Bell Telephone operating companies, subsidiaries of AT and T, provides for the minimum pension, inclusive of Federal benefits. Under the terms of the existing plan, the union claimed, the company's contributions to the minimum pension would be reduced by the entire amount of the increased social-security benefits. Company payments towards other pension benefits provided by the plan would also be partially reduced, according to the union. The CWA, which claims to represent approximately 300,000 workers in the telephone industry, warned that it intended to make "maximum use" of its economic strength to enforce the proposal.

Shipbuilding. A 2-year contract, extending to June 23, 1954, was reached between the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) on August 26, averting a threatened strike by about 30,000 workers at the company's 8 East Coast shipyards.⁵ The settlement, which was preceded by an unauthorized strike on the same day involving about 3,000 employees, provided for (1) wage adjustments graduated according to job classifications (including a 20-cent hourly wage increase in the base rate for standard first-class mechanics), and (2) additional increases due to job reclassifications; all are retroactive to

April 14. Other provisions included 6 paid holidays, increased pension benefits, 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years' service (formerly 25 years), and a wage reopening in June 1953. A similar agreement, affecting about 7,800 employees of the Todd Shipyards Corp., was reached on August 28.³

Aircraft. A strike by about 30,000 workers at the Santa Monica and El Segundo (Calif.) plants of Douglas Aircraft Co. was threatened when members of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) voted to enforce demands for an hourly wage increase of 10½ percent, improvements in vacation and sick leave pay, and other benefits. Contracts at both plants expired August 22.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service intervened in negotiations between the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and the IAM in an effort to avoid a threatened strike. However, about 25,000 union members stopped work on September 8 at 6 of the company's California plants.

Arbitration proceedings in the wage dispute involving North American Aviation, Inc., and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) were completed late in August.² The union's wage proposals—20 cents an hour across-the-board plus additional annual improvement increases of 4 cents an hour in 1952 and 1953—were intended to eliminate historical differentials between wage rates in the aircraft and automobile industries.

Clothing. The Cloak Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) announced on August 29 that contracts had been signed with 19 employer members of the nonunion Independent Association of Women's Apparel Manufacturers, many of whose members had been accused by the union of having ties with racketeers. Under the terms of the settlements, the employers agreed to bargain with the union, either as individuals or as members of the 3 employer associations recognized by the union. The ILGWU had rejected the Independent Association's offer to bargain with the union on condition that its members be exempted from joining any of the 3 recognized associations. The new agreements resulted from a drive that began late in July

³ Subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board.

against nonunion garment shops in the New York area. Union picketing led the Independent Association to file suit against the union, the industry's impartial chairman, and the 3 employer associations recognized by the union; the association charged that they constituted a monopoly in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act

Textiles. Members of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) on August 20 ratified a wage settlement reached with the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., ending the strike that began at 5 major carpet and rug firms early in June.² It provided for wage increases of 10 cents in hourly rates and 9 cents an hour in incentive and piece rates. Similar agreements with Alexander Smith and with Mohawk were ratified earlier in the month.

Farm Equipment. Approximately 25,000 International Harvester Co. employees struck on August 21 in an effort to bolster new contract demands of the Farm Equipment Workers (Ind.).⁵ The walk-out continued during the remainder of the month.

Construction. A 9-day unauthorized strike, which idled about 14,000 construction workers at the Paducah, Ky., project of the Atomic Energy Com-

mission, terminated on August 20. A "declaration of policy" intended to curb unauthorized work stoppages at the project was agreed upon between 20 local building and construction unions and F. H. McGraw and Co., prime contractor at the project. It was reached with the assistance of the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel.⁷ The plan subjects employees who disregard union and company back-to-work orders to the penalties provided by the union's constitution and bylaws, and to dismissal or discipline by the employer.

Wage Stabilization Board Actions

The Board, by a vote of 8 to 4 (industry members dissenting), authorized its regional offices to approve wage settlements—patterned on the basic steel agreement²—that were reached with steel fabricating plants, provided that a "tandem" or historical wage relationship could be demonstrated. An estimated 500,000 workers, principally members of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), were affected by the decision. Fringe benefits were not covered by the ruling as they are subject to General Wage Regulation 13, which provides for consideration of these issues on an individual basis.⁸

⁷ See November 1950 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 587).

⁸ See June 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 696).

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, are 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 Review

Principles of Human Relations—Applications to Management. By Norman R. F. Maier. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1952. 474 pp., bibliography, diagrams. \$6.

Industrial and business management has been increasingly advised in recent years to study and apply "human relations" in the solution of many varied and complex employee relations problems. *Principles of Human Relations* by Norman R. F. Maier is another contribution in this field, and it is primarily concerned with applications of human relations to management.

The author points out that management's growing interest in human relations results in part from a recognition that "the state of employee morale affects production," and in part from the desire to increase job satisfaction. The strength of the unions, he conjectures, "has made this need apparent, and the leadership of management feels itself to be in competition with the union leadership for the loyalty of its employees."

According to the author, the objective of training supervisors is to enable them to effect changes in attitudes. Since supervisory employees are to deal with attitudes, they should be the first to receive training in human relations. In the author's words: "The whole problem of human relations training is complicated by the fact that conflicts in attitudes are involved. Attitudes are always loaded with feelings, and the logic of feeling is different from the logic of thinking. Until these two kinds of logic are treated for what they are, misunderstandings cannot be corrected by facts. A basic requirement for human relations training therefore is an attitude change on the part of the person who is to practice human relations."

The course of training developed by the author is based on the practice of democratic leadership rather than on the exercise of authority through fear. While at each level of supervision the opportunities for the exercise of freedom are somewhat limited, there nevertheless exist areas of freedom. In these areas of freedom, it is preferable for subordinates to participate in arriving at decisions rather than to do things blindly. The techniques suggested for gaining the maximum participation of subordinates are: discussions with individuals and groups, directive counseling, and role-playing with small and large groups.

Role-playing is featured rather prominently by the

author. Problems are prepared for a group by the leader and roles are assigned to individuals in the group. In acting out the problems, attitudes and feelings are displayed which the skillful leader can then assist the group to analyze. The therapeutic effects of such procedures are changes in attitudes and development of better understanding of human beings. By implication, the purging of pent-up emotions and feelings should result in better production. Whether the group role-playing methods are used, or individual counseling, the practice of human relations attempts to get at problems of individuals.

The implications of this book lead the reviewer to the conclusion that management is expected to deal more and more with problems that belong in the general field of psychology. There is no doubt that human beings do have conflicts and emotional problems, and no matter what their origin they are brought to the job. Among the 60 million gainfully employed in our country, probably there are many whose attitudes are somewhat abnormal by some standards, and in relation to one or another social institution. These people, nevertheless, manage to perform their economic functions pretty well on the whole. The assumption that the techniques of psychology can be used to resolve such emotional problems on the basis of a single standard, whether it be employee loyalty, better production, or teamwork, is open to question. Assuming that such results are desirable, can the individual firm be expected to equip its supervisory personnel with the technical knowledge to handle such problems? Fortunately, the author does not expect an all-out application of his program but would like it to be viewed "as a guide or blueprint for the future."

—HARRY OBER.

Cooperative Movement

Co-ops in Other Lands. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, 1952. 40 pp., illus. (Reprint 23; from various issues of News for Farmer Cooperatives.)

Co-operation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1952, pp. 486-509. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Agricultural Cooperation in Denmark and Sweden. By John H. Heckman and Anna E. Wheeler. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1952. 42 pp., bibliography, illus. (Miscellaneous Report 165.)

Cooperatives in Newfoundland, 1950. By J. E. O'Meara and H. K. Ingersoll. (In Economic Annalist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, June 1952, pp. 63-65; August 1952, pp. 77-81.)

The Consumers' Cooperative Movement in the U.S.S.R. By Ivan Khokhlov. (In Review of International Cooperation, London, July 1952, pp. 147-150, 168.)

The author alleges that the Russian cooperative movement is a voluntary independent movement, "enjoying the support of the Soviet State." The actual role of the state is not described.

Employment

Channels of Employment: Influences on the Operations of Public Employment Offices and Other Hiring Channels in Local Job Markets. By Murray Edelman and others. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1952. 210 pp. \$2.50, paper; \$3.50, cloth.

Employment in Selected Metalworking Industries, by Size Class of Establishment, January 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 23 pp.; processed. Free.

Report of Proceedings of 15th Annual Meeting, Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Miami Beach, Fla., October 29–November 1, 1951. Washington (W. R. Curtis, Executive Secretary of the Conference, U. S. Department of Labor Building), [1952]. 196 pp.

Age-Analysis of Employed Persons [in Great Britain]. (In Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, June 1952, pp. 195–199. 1s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Men and Women in Industry. By C. E. V. Leser. (In Economic Journal, London, June 1952, pp. 326–344. 10s. net.)

Results of an analysis, based on Ministry of Labor and National Service data on insured employment, of the level and industrial distribution of employment in Great Britain, of changes from 1923 to 1950, and of regional differences, with particular reference to employment of women.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Accidents and Accident-Prevention Policies in Agriculture: X, Recapitulation and Conclusions. (In Occupational Safety and Health, International Labor Office, Geneva, January–March 1952, pp. 19–23, bibliography. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Countries represented in this series of articles include Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

Recommendations for Improved Shuttle-Car-Haulage Safety. By D. S. Kingery. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1952. 10 pp.; processed. (Information Circular 7638.) Limited free distribution.

Rubber Mills and Calendars—A Comparison of State Safety Codes and Standards with ASA Code B28.1–1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 21 pp., charts, illus.; processed. Free.

Ongevallenstatistiek, 1949. Amsterdam, Rijksverzekering-bank, 1952. 82*, 180 pp., charts.

This statistical report on accidents in the Netherlands includes data on average daily wages of insured laborers and white-collar workers, by industry, in 1949 and earlier years. Parts of the report are in English and French.

Industrial Health

Classification and Labeling of Dangerous Substances. (In Occupational Safety and Health, International Labor Office, Geneva, January–March 1952, pp. 3–11, chart; April–June 1952, pp. 59–66. 75 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

An appendix, published separately, reproduces examples of labels.

Radiological Monitoring Methods and Instruments. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1952. 33 pp., charts. (Handbook 51.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Recommendations on methods of detecting radiation hazards, and on appropriate measuring instruments.

Survey of X-Ray Exposures in Hospital Personnel. By Egilda DeAmicis, Charles K. Spalding, Russell F. Cowing. (In Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, July 5, 1952, pp. 924–925. 45 cents.)

History of Lung Diseases of Coal Miners in Great Britain: Part III, 1920–1952. By Andrew Meiklejohn. (In British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, July 1952, pp. 208–220. 12s.6d.)

Part I of this study, covering the period 1800–1875, was published in the Journal for July 1951, and part II, for the period 1875–1920, in the issue for April 1952. Each installment has a bibliography.

Industrial Relations

Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 29 pp., charts. (Bull. 1090.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Collective Bargaining: Radio, Television, and Electronics Industry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 32 pp. (Bull. 1089.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Multi-Plant Collective Bargaining. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, July 1952. 4 pp. (Selected References, 46.) 20 cents.

Grievance Procedures Under the Railway Labor Act. By Jacob J. Kaufman. (In Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1952, pp. 66–78. \$1.25.)

Description and evaluation of procedures established for the settlement of grievances in the railroad industry, with a brief review of suggestions which have been made for improvement in the procedures.

Union Representation Elections. By John V. Spielman. (In Journal of Political Economy, Chicago, August 1952, pp. 323–331, diagrams. \$1.50.)

Using National Labor Relations Board data for the years 1941 to 1950, the author has analyzed union-repre-

sensation elections ordered by the Board, contrasting various aspects on the basis of whether voting was for more than one union (multi-union) or only a single union.

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1951, With Information for Certain Other Countries. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1952. 49 pp., chart. (Supplement to Labor Gazette.)

International Labor Affairs

The International Labor Code, 1951: Vol. I, Code; Vol. II, Appendices. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. clv, 1181 pp.; xxxix, 1220 pp. \$10. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

A systematic arrangement of the conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference, 1919-1951, with appendices embodying other standards of social policy framed by or with the cooperation of the International Labor Organization, 1919-1951.

Report of the Director-General [of ILO] to 35th Session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1952. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 121 pp., charts. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report of the Director-General [of ILO] to Fifth Conference of American States Members of the International Labor Organization, Rio de Janeiro, April 1952. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 152 pp. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[Reports Prepared for] *Fifth Conference of American States Members of the International Labor Organization, Rio de Janeiro, April 1952: I, Application and Supervision of Labor Legislation in Agriculture; II, Social Security Achievements and Future Policy; III, Methods of Remuneration of Salaried Employees.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 56, 108, 85 pp. Reports I and III, 50 cents each; II, 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[Reports Prepared for] *Chemical Industries Committee, International Labor Organization, Third Session, Geneva, 1952: I, General Report—Effect Given to the Conclusions of the Previous Session; II, Vocational Training in the Chemical Industries; III, General Problems of Hours of Work in the Chemical Industries, With Particular Reference to a Comparison of Day Work and Shift Work.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 32, 68, 86 pp.; processed. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[Reports Prepared for] *Metal Trades Committee, International Labor Organization, Fourth Session, Geneva, 1952: I, General Report; II, Human Relations in Metal Working Plants; III, Factors Affecting Productivity in the Metal Trades.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 69, 119, 116 pp. Report I, 50 cents; Reports II and III, 75 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Labor Organizations

Democracy in Labor Unions. By Clyde W. Summers. New York, American Civil Liberties Union, 1952. 16 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Identifies three major basic rights of the individual union member as essential to union democracy: to participate in the making of decisions which affect the member; to fair and equal treatment with all others governed by the union; and to a fair trial on all charges brought against him. The author comments on the extent to which these basic rights exist in American unions and makes suggestions looking toward their more general establishment.

Protection of Workers Against Union Discrimination. (In Columbia Law Review, New York, March 1952, pp. 399-408. \$1.)

French Trade Unions Since Liberation, 1944-1951. By Val R. Lorwin. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1952, pp. 524-539. \$1.25.)

Trade Unionism [in Great Britain], Its Origins, Growth, and Role in Modern Society. By Herbert Tracey. London, Labor Party, 1952. 30 pp., bibliography. (Educational Series, No. 1.) 4d.

Annual Report of the Trade Unions Registry, [Federation of Malaya], for the Year 1950. By J. B. Prentis. Kuala Lumpur, 1952. 50 pp., map. 4s. 8d.

Contains financial and membership statistics and a directory of unions.

The Scandinavian Labor Movement. By Walter Galenson. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1952. 69 pp. (Reprint 40; from Comparative Labor Movements, edited by Walter Galenson.) Single copies of reprint available free from the Institute.

Mediation and Arbitration

Meeting of Minds: A Way to Peace Through Mediation. By Elmore Jackson. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. xxii, 200 pp., illus. \$3.50.

In this book is summarized the experience in mediation of labor disputes in the United States, Sweden, and Great Britain, with a view to developing some generalizations that might be useful in the settlement of international disputes through the United Nations. Also summarized are UN efforts in the mediation of international disputes. The essential elements of similarity in both types of mediation are then compared.

Compulsory Arbitration in Australia. (In Current Affairs Bulletin, Commonwealth Office of Education, Sydney, September 24, 1951, pp. 195-207, bibliography, chart. 6d.)

Condensed yet comprehensive article on Australia's compulsory arbitration system, considering its origin, present structure, problem of compulsion, and influence on trade-unions.

Legal Aspects of Compulsory Arbitration in Great Britain. By Jean Trepp McKelvey. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, May 1952, pp. 332-340, 383. 50 cents.)

This article was also published in the *Cornell Law Quarterly*, spring issue 1952, pp. 403-418.

Union Attitudes Toward Compulsory Arbitration in Great Britain. By Jean Trepp McKelvey. (In *Arbitration Journal*, New York, Vol. 7, No. 2, 1952, pp. 102-110. \$1.50.)

Older Workers and the Aged

Evidences of Potentialities of Older Workers in a Manufacturing Company. By M. W. Smith. (In *Personnel Psychology*, Baltimore, Md., Spring 1952, pp. 11-18. \$2.)

Jobs for Older Workers. By Solomon Barkin. (In *Journal of Gerontology*, St. Louis, Mo., July 1952, pp. 426-430. \$2.)

Paper presented at the 2d International Gerontological Congress, St. Louis, Mo., September 1951. Two other papers presented at this congress are reproduced in the July issue of the *Journal of Gerontology*: Adjustment of Older People in Two Florida Communities, by Samuel Granick; The Philadelphia Story in Geriatrics, by Joseph T. Freeman.

Looking Around—[Literature Concerning Older Workers]. By Arthur N. Turner. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, July-August 1952, pp. 135, 137, et seq. \$1.50.)

Problems of Aging: Transactions of the 14th Conference, September 7-8, 1951, St. Louis, Mo. Edited by Nathan W. Shock. New York, Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, 1952. 138 pp., bibliographies, charts. \$3.

Some of the facts and opinions presented at the conference were summarized in an article on retirement and employment problems of the older worker in the *Monthly Labor Review* for December 1951 (p. 695).

Selected Bibliography [on] Problems of Aging. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1952. 19 pp.; processed.

Pensions and Retirement

Arbitration—A Facet of Pension Planning and Pension Administration. By Laurence J. Ackerman. (In *Journal of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters*, Philadelphia, June 1952, pp. 244-255. \$1.50.)

Negotiated Pension Plans in Connecticut Manufacturing Industries. By Therese Comcowich Newman. Storrs, University of Connecticut, Labor-Management Institute, 1951. 47 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 3.) 25 cents.

Pension Plan Policies and Practices: Recent Experience of 11 Pension Plans. By Michael Puchek. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Indus-

trial and Labor Relations, 1952. 62 pp. (Bull. 21.) Free to residents of New York State, 25 cents to others.

Retirement—A Second Career. Albany, University of the State of New York, State Education Department, Bureau of Adult Education, [1952]. 69 pp., bibliographies, forms, illus. (Bull. 8, rev.)

An attempt to provide an "organized, systematized body of material for use in guiding the individual in making the transition from the creative, vocational phase of his life to an equally creative avocational phase of living."

Prices; Price and Wage Control

Retail Prices of Food, 1950, Including Historical Tables of Item Indexes, 1939-50. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 37 pp., charts. (Bull. 1055.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Basic Issues in Decontrol—An Economic Forum Discussion. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1952. 62 pp. (Studies in Business Economics, 35.) 50 cents.

Transcribed remarks of 10 participants in a round-table discussion of economic aspects of removal of price and wage controls.

Implications of Rent Control—Experience in the United States. By Leo Grebler. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1952, pp. 462-485. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Report on Rent Control [in New York State]. New York, Temporary State Housing Rent Commission, 1952. 119 pp., maps, charts.

Statistics of population, employment and earnings of labor, housing, rent trends, and other related factors are included.

Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices, [Great Britain]. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, Cost of Living Advisory Committee, 1952. 48 pp. (Cmd. 8481.) 1s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Soviet Prices of Producers' Goods. By Naum Jasny. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University, Food Research Institute, 1952. 180 pp. (Misc. Pub. 11C.) \$2.

Deals with wholesale prices of producers' goods in Soviet Union, 1926 to 1950.

Unemployment Insurance

Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws as of December 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1952. xv, 123 pp. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes a section on State temporary disability insur-

ance laws, and one on significant legislative amendments enacted in 1952 (up to May 21) concerning both unemployment and disability insurance.

New Directions in Unemployment Insurance Financing. By Miriam Civic. (In Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, July 1952, pp. 270-273, charts.)

A Study of Arizona's Jobless After Unemployment Insurance Benefits Expired. Phoenix, Employment Security Commission of Arizona, Unemployment Compensation Division, 1952. 35 pp., map; processed.

Post-Exhaustion Study, [Maine], Benefit Year, 1950-1951. [Augusta], Maine Employment Security Commission, [1952?]. 19 pp.; processed.

The two reports listed immediately above give data on age and sex distribution, employment status when interviewed, and other facts about claimants who had exhausted their unemployment-insurance benefit rights. The Arizona report covers 302 persons and the Maine report, 7,123.

[*Unemployment Insurance*] *Experience Rating in Pennsylvania, 1951-1952.* Harrisburg, State Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Section, 1952. 11 pp., chart; processed. (Statistical Information Bull. 90.)

Women in Industry

Jobs for Women With One or Two Years of College or Technical School Training. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1952. 4 charts, 50 cents a set.

The charts cover selected occupations in artistic and literary, health, business, and scientific and technical fields, respectively.

The Outlook for Women as Physical Therapists. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 51 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 203-1, rev.; Medical Services Series.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Maternity Protection of Employed Women. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 50 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 240.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Deals with legislative and other provisions in the United States, and with legislation in other countries.

Vocational Guidance and Training for Women. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, July 1952, pp. 56-76. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Women's Life and Labor. By F. Zweig. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1952. 190 pp.

Summarizes findings of interviews with 445 women employed in British factories. Subjects discussed include choice of jobs and work preferences, liking for jobs held, supervision, wage differentials and the equal-pay issue, labor turn-over, absenteeism, and trade-unionism.

Miscellaneous

The Economics of New England—Case Study of an Older Area. By Seymour E. Harris. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1952. 317 pp., maps. \$4.75.

Labor aspects of the New England situation are treated in chapters dealing with labor costs and their significance, labor supply, productivity, variations in cost of living, social legislation, unionization, and strikes.

The Negro and the Communist Party. By Wilson Record. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1951. 340 pp. \$3.50.

Traces efforts of the Communist Party, as directed from Moscow, to win the allegiance of American Negroes to its cause, from 1919 through 1950. As examples of tactics employed by the Communists, the author examines their efforts to win support of Negroes in various AFL, CIO, and independent unions; the use of Communist-inspired unions, such as the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliates, at certain stages; and the creation, at one time or another, of large-scale Negro organizations, such as the National Negro Congress. Mr. Record shows the resistance of legitimate union organizations, and of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League, as well as of the Negro people of America, to the blandishments and intrigues of the Communists throughout the period under review.

The Uneasy Triangle. (In Economist, London, August 9, 1952, pp. 322-323; August 16, pp. 376-378; August 23, pp. 434-435. 1s. each.)

The three articles in the series discuss the "incompatibility" of a stable price level, full employment, and free collective bargaining, and the extent to which one of the three must give way if public opinion insists on adhering strictly to the other two. The first article deals mainly with prices, the second with wage negotiations, and the third with employment levels.

They Went to College: The College Graduate in America Today. By Ernest Havemann and Patricia Salter West. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1952. 277 pp., charts, illus. \$4.

A survey of more than 9,000 graduates of over 1,000 institutions of higher education made by Time magazine and analyzed by Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research. Proves some folk notions on higher education held by the American public and disproves others; analyzes such matters as trends in subjects studied, relationship of income to school grades achieved and of business success to student leadership, and problems of tuition, religious affiliation, and marriage versus career.

Konjunkturläget, Våren 1952. Stockholm, Konjunkturinstitutet, 1952. 199 pp., charts. (Meddelanden, Serie A, 21.)

Part 1 deals with international economic developments; part 2 covers economic trends in Sweden, including data on production and productivity, employment, wages, income, and consumer expenditures, for varying periods down to 1951. Includes a summary in English.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

- 444 Table A-1: Estimated civilian labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 445 Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group
- 449 Table A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries
- 451 Table A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries
- 452 Table A-5: Federal civilian employment and payrolls, by branch and agency group
- 453 Table A-6: Government civilian employment and payrolls in Washington, D. C., by branch and agency group
- Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States ¹
- Table A-8: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State ¹
- 454 Table A-9: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs, by geographic division and State

B.—Labor Turn-Over

- 455 Table B-1: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turn-over
- 456 Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

- 458 Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees
- 473 Table C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 474 Table C-3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 474 Table C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and exclusive of overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries
- Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ¹

¹ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with Volume 74, tables in the A section have been renumbered consecutively, to take into account the elimination of two tables.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

- 475 Table D-1: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, by group of commodities
- 476 Table D-2: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city, for selected periods
- 477 Table D-3: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city and group of commodities
- 478 Table D-4: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by group, for selected periods
- 479 Table D-5: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by city
- 480 Table D-6: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 481 Table D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities (1947-49=100)
- 481 Table D-7a: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities, for selected periods (1926=100)
- 482 Table D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities

E.—Work Stoppages

- 483 Table E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

F.—Building and Construction

- 484 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction
- 485 Table F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction
- 486 Table F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building
- 487 Table F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places, by general type and by geographic division
- 488 Table F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 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-7a | 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 |

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group 1—Con.

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1952 | | | | | | | | 1951 | | | | | Annual average | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | 1951 | 1950 |
| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electrical machinery | 950 | 927 | 952 | 955 | 960 | 967 | 970 | 965 | 965 | 955 | 944 | 942 | 927 | 937 | 836 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus | | 357.9 | 373.8 | 374.1 | 376.9 | 379.8 | 380.9 | 378.3 | 376.2 | 370.8 | 369.1 | 376.3 | 374.1 | 367.6 | 317.3 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicles | | 76.3 | 81.4 | 82.6 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 82.3 | 82.5 | 83.0 | 82.7 | 82.3 | 82.5 | 81.2 | 81.0 | 70.1 |
| Communication equipment | | 359.0 | 361.9 | 362.6 | 364.1 | 367.3 | 366.5 | 362.4 | 362.2 | 357.3 | 346.0 | 334.2 | 323.2 | 339.8 | 309.2 |
| Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products | | 133.3 | 134.8 | 135.9 | 137.3 | 138.3 | 139.8 | 141.4 | 143.9 | 144.4 | 146.9 | 148.7 | 148.6 | 149.0 | 139.8 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,558 | 1,517 | 1,668 | 1,648 | 1,629 | 1,602 | 1,584 | 1,560 | 1,558 | 1,551 | 1,511 | 1,514 | 1,497 | 1,511 | 1,273 |
| Automobiles | | 668.7 | 818.0 | 812.9 | 809.8 | 786.6 | 776.9 | 775.0 | 786.0 | 794.5 | 807.1 | 816.7 | 812.4 | 856.3 | 839.4 |
| Aircraft and parts | | 622.0 | 610.8 | 598.2 | 591.9 | 586.1 | 581.0 | 566.4 | 556.0 | 539.0 | 496.2 | 493.4 | 486.3 | 456.3 | 275.4 |
| Aircraft | | 417.5 | 407.9 | 399.9 | 395.1 | 390.2 | 386.6 | 377.5 | 373.2 | 364.0 | 339.8 | 330.8 | 330.6 | 308.3 | 184.2 |
| Aircraft engines and parts | | 124.2 | 123.5 | 121.6 | 120.9 | 120.7 | 120.4 | 116.1 | 112.6 | 106.5 | 90.3 | 99.8 | 95.4 | 89.6 | 54.5 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts | | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 8.1 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment | | 67.2 | 65.5 | 63.2 | 62.5 | 62.0 | 61.1 | 60.1 | 57.8 | 56.4 | 54.3 | 51.3 | 49.8 | 47.7 | 28.7 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | | 150.5 | 152.1 | 150.1 | 144.8 | 142.5 | 138.9 | 131.0 | 126.5 | 127.0 | 118.9 | 117.2 | 114.4 | 113.7 | 84.4 |
| Ship building and repairing | | 129.2 | 131.5 | 130.7 | 126.8 | 126.1 | 123.8 | 116.8 | 112.6 | 113.6 | 106.2 | 104.3 | 101.2 | 99.7 | 71.4 |
| Boat building and repairing | | 21.3 | 20.6 | 19.4 | 18.0 | 16.4 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 13.0 |
| Railroad equipment | | 63.8 | 76.3 | 75.5 | 71.9 | 76.0 | 75.7 | 76.6 | 77.6 | 78.3 | 77.4 | 75.1 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 62.2 |
| Other transportation equipment | | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.4 |
| Instruments and related products | 325 | 322 | 321 | 320 | 323 | 321 | 319 | 316 | 315 | 313 | 310 | 307 | 302 | 299 | 250 |
| Ophthalmic goods | | 26.9 | 27.1 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 27.5 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 25.4 |
| Photographic apparatus | | 66.8 | 65.7 | 64.9 | 64.7 | 64.4 | 64.1 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 62.7 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 62.3 | 60.1 | 51.3 |
| Watches and clocks | | 36.0 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.5 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 34.3 | 30.1 |
| Professional and scientific instruments | | 192.2 | 192.3 | 191.6 | 193.9 | 192.4 | 191.3 | 189.4 | 188.6 | 186.9 | 185.6 | 183.2 | 178.3 | 177.3 | 143.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 475 | 454 | 460 | 458 | 461 | 463 | 461 | 453 | 463 | 469 | 471 | 467 | 465 | 480 | 459 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware | | 42.7 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 45.4 | 45.9 | 46.2 | 45.7 | 46.8 | 47.2 | 47.6 | 48.1 | 48.5 | 51.4 | 54.8 |
| Toys and sporting goods | | 76.1 | 75.8 | 72.3 | 70.1 | 68.9 | 67.0 | 64.5 | 65.9 | 70.5 | 72.1 | 72.2 | 73.2 | 73.2 | 73.3 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions | | 50.8 | 50.2 | 49.2 | 51.1 | 53.8 | 54.5 | 52.6 | 52.9 | 53.7 | 53.4 | 51.9 | 53.4 | 56.7 | 58.2 |
| Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries | | 284.6 | 289.8 | 292.3 | 294.6 | 293.9 | 293.2 | 290.6 | 297.0 | 297.9 | 297.8 | 294.9 | 290.3 | 298.6 | 272.3 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 4,201 | 4,129 | 4,157 | 4,131 | 4,096 | 4,118 | 4,111 | 4,103 | 4,161 | 4,165 | 4,166 | 4,178 | 4,190 | 4,144 | 4,010 |
| Transportation | 2,903 | 2,830 | 2,875 | 2,891 | 2,877 | 2,855 | 2,853 | 2,852 | 2,908 | 2,912 | 2,915 | 2,925 | 2,929 | 2,905 | 2,801 |
| Interstate railroads | | 1,351 | 1,395 | 1,416 | 1,404 | 1,395 | 1,392 | 1,394 | 1,426 | 1,428 | 1,440 | 1,457 | 1,468 | 1,449 | 1,390 |
| Class I railroads | | 1,182 | 1,224 | 1,243 | 1,230 | 1,221 | 1,218 | 1,222 | 1,247 | 1,258 | 1,271 | 1,287 | 1,297 | 1,276 | 1,220 |
| Local railroads and bus lines | | 136 | 136 | 137 | 139 | 139 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 148 |
| Trucking and warehousing | | 647 | 650 | 648 | 648 | 641 | 641 | 637 | 651 | 649 | 641 | 631 | 621 | 628 | 584 |
| Other transportation and services | | 696 | 694 | 690 | 686 | 680 | 679 | 680 | 690 | 694 | 693 | 696 | 698 | 686 | 679 |
| Air transportation (common carrier) | | 91.8 | 90.4 | 89.9 | 89.2 | 87.8 | 87.5 | 86.3 | 85.3 | 84.7 | 84.1 | 83.7 | 83.7 | 80.9 | 74.4 |
| Communication | 729 | 729 | 720 | (†) | (†) | 712 | 708 | 701 | 702 | 701 | 697 | 696 | 700 | 688 | 663 |
| Telephone | | 682.0 | 673.5 | 668.6 | 648.0 | 663.8 | 660.3 | 652.8 | 654.1 | 652.8 | 648.5 | 647.8 | 651.5 | 638.9 | 614.8 |
| Telegraph | | 46.2 | 45.2 | (†) | (†) | 47.0 | 47.1 | 47.2 | 47.3 | 46.8 | 47.5 | 47.4 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 47.2 |
| Other public utilities | 569 | 570 | 562 | 553 | 553 | 551 | 550 | 550 | 551 | 552 | 554 | 557 | 561 | 551 | 546 |
| Gas and electric utilities | | 544.0 | 536.6 | 528.8 | 528.0 | 526.3 | 525.6 | 525.5 | 527.0 | 527.6 | 528.7 | 531.7 | 534.7 | 526.0 | 520.6 |
| Electric light and power utilities | | 241.4 | 238.0 | 234.9 | 234.9 | 234.4 | 234.1 | 234.4 | 234.3 | 234.9 | 236.2 | 236.2 | 237.1 | 234.3 | 234.0 |
| Gas utilities | | 123.2 | 121.4 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 117.3 | 118.5 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 118.8 | 120.3 | 117.7 | 114.9 |
| Electric light and gas utilities | | 179.4 | 177.2 | 175.2 | 174.5 | 174.1 | 173.9 | 173.8 | 174.2 | 174.1 | 174.1 | 176.7 | 177.3 | 174.0 | 171.6 |
| Local utilities | | 25.8 | 25.1 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 25.4 | 26.2 | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| Trade | 9,752 | 9,785 | 9,835 | 9,773 | 9,845 | 9,868 | 9,843 | 9,720 | 10,660 | 10,109 | 9,893 | 9,781 | 9,641 | 9,804 | 9,524 |
| Wholesale trade | 2,627 | 2,622 | 2,617 | 2,601 | 2,605 | 2,623 | 2,624 | 2,622 | 2,657 | 2,657 | 2,622 | 2,594 | 2,596 | 2,602 | 2,544 |
| Retail trade | 7,125 | 7,163 | 7,218 | 7,172 | 7,240 | 7,045 | 7,019 | 7,098 | 8,003 | 7,452 | 7,271 | 7,187 | 7,045 | 7,203 | 6,980 |
| General merchandise stores | 1,396 | 1,416 | 1,458 | 1,466 | 1,527 | 1,437 | 1,416 | 1,472 | 2,092 | 1,701 | 1,550 | 1,487 | 1,399 | 1,535 | 1,493 |
| Food and liquor stores | 1,288 | 1,294 | 1,293 | 1,293 | 1,295 | 1,287 | 1,286 | 1,282 | 1,316 | 1,295 | 1,281 | 1,274 | 1,260 | 1,272 | 1,209 |
| Automotive and accessories dealers | 750 | 754 | 752 | 742 | 737 | 738 | 743 | 749 | 768 | 759 | 748 | 754 | 757 | 749 | 728 |
| Apparel and accessories stores | 508 | 517 | 552 | 554 | 589 | 529 | 515 | 531 | 651 | 580 | 561 | 544 | 500 | 550 | 536 |
| Other retail trade | 3,183 | 3,182 | 3,163 | 3,117 | 3,092 | 3,054 | 3,059 | 3,064 | 3,176 | 3,117 | 3,131 | 3,128 | 3,129 | 3,097 | 3,014 |

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 | 1952 | | | | | | | | | 1951 | | | | | Annual average | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--|
| | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | 1951 | 1950 | |
| Finance | 1,991 | 1,992 | 1,977 | 1,958 | 1,952 | 1,937 | 1,919 | 1,909 | 1,912 | 1,907 | 1,898 | 1,898 | 1,914 | 1,883 | 1,812 | |
| Banks and trust companies..... | | 502 | 491 | 481 | 481 | 479 | 477 | 472 | 472 | 470 | 467 | 466 | 471 | 460 | 427 | |
| Security dealers and exchanges..... | | 64.9 | 64.2 | 64.4 | 64.5 | 64.3 | 64.1 | 63.9 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 63.7 | 63.4 | 64.3 | 63.7 | 59.6 | |
| Insurance carriers and agents..... | | 721 | 712 | 706 | 705 | 702 | 692 | 685 | 690 | 689 | 682 | 684 | 690 | 674 | 646 | |
| Other finance agencies and real estate..... | | 704 | 710 | 707 | 701 | 692 | 686 | 688 | 686 | 684 | 685 | 685 | 689 | 686 | 680 | |
| Service | 4,846 | 4,858 | 4,840 | 4,796 | 4,748 | 4,681 | 4,667 | 4,671 | 4,702 | 4,734 | 4,770 | 4,831 | 4,839 | 4,759 | 4,761 | |
| Hotels and lodging places..... | | 512 | 477 | 450 | 438 | 430 | 428 | 424 | 426 | 430 | 437 | 473 | 507 | 455 | 456 | |
| Laundries..... | | 370.1 | 368.1 | 363.3 | 357.5 | 352.9 | 354.0 | 355.5 | 356.2 | 356.6 | 360.0 | 362.1 | 364.5 | 358.6 | 353.5 | |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants..... | | 161.6 | 165.7 | 163.8 | 161.0 | 154.1 | 153.4 | 153.8 | 154.3 | 157.4 | 159.3 | 157.4 | 153.3 | 154.5 | 147.5 | |
| Motion pictures..... | | 244 | 248 | 249 | 248 | 242 | 242 | 242 | 241 | 242 | 244 | 247 | 245 | 245 | 241 | |
| Government | 6,589 | 6,558 | 6,585 | 6,602 | 6,551 | 6,528 | 6,490 | 6,509 | 6,881 | 6,497 | 6,532 | 6,544 | 6,401 | 6,390 | 5,910 | |
| Federal ² | 2,418 | 2,416 | 2,381 | 2,371 | 2,362 | 2,354 | 2,344 | 2,331 | 2,727 | 2,325 | 2,322 | 2,336 | 2,330 | 2,277 | 1,910 | |
| State and local ³ | 4,171 | 4,142 | 4,204 | 4,231 | 4,189 | 4,174 | 4,146 | 4,178 | 4,154 | 4,172 | 4,210 | 4,208 | 4,071 | 4,113 | 4,000 | |

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, any part of 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 employee paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

† Data are not available because of work stoppage.

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 | 1952 | | | | | | | | 1951 | | | | | Annual average | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | 1951 | 1950 |
| Mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal..... | | 63.3 | 66.9 | 94.3 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 94.2 | 93.8 | 92.9 | 91.8 | 91.0 | 92.6 | 92.5 | 89.4 |
| Iron..... | | 5.5 | 7.0 | 34.5 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 34.7 | 35.0 | 33.8 | 31.9 |
| Copper..... | | 24.5 | 25.7 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 24.8 |
| Lead and zinc..... | | 17.6 | 18.7 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 17.2 |
| Anthracite..... | | 57.2 | 61.2 | 61.6 | 56.5 | 62.8 | 58.1 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 63.8 | 64.2 | 65.0 | 70.6 |
| Bituminous coal..... | | 253.9 | 281.5 | 322.9 | 332.2 | 338.8 | 341.8 | 343.5 | 344.9 | 344.7 | 343.0 | 341.9 | 345.2 | 353.7 | 351.0 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)..... | | 135.9 | 133.8 | 128.7 | 129.2 | 128.3 | 127.5 | 127.3 | 126.9 | 127.8 | 127.7 | 129.4 | 132.9 | 127.3 | 125.7 |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying..... | | 91.5 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 87.9 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 91.6 | 93.9 | 95.5 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 91.9 | 85.2 |
| Manufacturing..... | 12,798 | 12,110 | 12,383 | 12,588 | 12,733 | 12,815 | 12,820 | 12,766 | 12,911 | 12,904 | 12,997 | 13,087 | 13,069 | 13,034 | 12,264 |
| Durable goods ² | 7,049 | 6,601 | 6,939 | 7,262 | 7,329 | 7,316 | 7,306 | 7,264 | 7,322 | 7,314 | 7,296 | 7,279 | 7,261 | 7,334 | 6,622 |
| Nondurable goods ² | 5,749 | 5,509 | 5,444 | 5,326 | 5,404 | 5,499 | 5,514 | 5,502 | 5,589 | 5,590 | 5,701 | 5,808 | 5,808 | 5,700 | 5,642 |
| Ordnance and accessories..... | 65.0 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 59.4 | 57.8 | 56.1 | 54.6 | 53.5 | 51.7 | 50.1 | 46.9 | 43.6 | 41.3 | 37.4 | 19.8 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 1,289 | 1,216 | 1,135 | 1,074 | 1,057 | 1,057 | 1,060 | 1,068 | 1,122 | 1,160 | 1,254 | 1,330 | 1,307 | 1,170 | 1,168 |
| Meat products..... | 234.1 | 232.0 | 230.4 | 233.1 | 239.4 | 244.1 | 246.4 | 251.6 | 246.3 | 236.3 | 234.5 | 233.1 | 237.6 | 235.9 | 203.9 |
| Dairy products..... | 114.8 | 112.9 | 106.9 | 100.4 | 95.5 | 94.8 | 93.7 | 96.3 | 98.5 | 102.8 | 108.1 | 114.2 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 80.4 |
| Canning and preserving..... | 213.9 | 151.7 | 121.7 | 114.3 | 104.3 | 105.4 | 105.8 | 120.3 | 145.2 | 238.1 | 329.5 | 304.5 | 180.5 | 176.9 | 104.4 |
| Grain-mill products..... | 100.8 | 99.4 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 96.4 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 99.2 | 96.4 | 94.2 |
| Bakery products..... | 194.9 | 190.3 | 183.3 | 186.3 | 188.5 | 187.3 | 187.2 | 190.3 | 192.2 | 195.1 | 193.0 | 192.3 | 191.0 | 191.5 | 191.5 |
| Sugar..... | 23.7 | 23.7 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 24.0 | 36.7 | 45.6 | 40.2 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 28.8 | 29.9 | 29.9 |
| Confectionery and related products..... | 71.0 | 71.9 | 71.1 | 73.7 | 76.8 | 79.4 | 82.7 | 85.1 | 87.5 | 89.2 | 84.7 | 78.2 | 80.4 | 83.1 | 83.1 |
| Beverages..... | 162.1 | 152.6 | 145.6 | 136.3 | 137.9 | 134.4 | 136.2 | 145.9 | 146.8 | 150.0 | 155.5 | 160.5 | 160.2 | 149.1 | 149.1 |
| Miscellaneous food products..... | 100.9 | 100.6 | 96.5 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 95.2 | 94.7 | 98.1 | 101.8 | 104.8 | 101.2 | 99.9 | 100.9 | 102.6 | 102.6 |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 90 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 85 | 85 | 89 | 89 | 84 | 81 | 81 |
| Cigarettes..... | 24.7 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 23.3 |
| Cigars..... | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 37.7 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 39.1 |
| Tobacco and snuff..... | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Tobacco stemming and redrying..... | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 14.8 | 15.9 | 12.2 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Textile-mill products..... | 1,130 | 1,084 | 1,085 | 1,083 | 1,093 | 1,113 | 1,123 | 1,131 | 1,141 | 1,132 | 1,133 | 1,136 | 1,152 | 1,186 | 1,206 |
| Yarn and thread mills..... | 145.0 | 146.6 | 144.4 | 145.2 | 146.8 | 149.0 | 149.0 | 149.8 | 149.4 | 150.5 | 153.2 | 154.0 | 156.3 | 151.8 | 151.8 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills..... | 509.0 | 506.5 | 503.4 | 507.4 | 518.2 | 526.7 | 540.0 | 547.5 | 544.2 | 546.2 | 551.4 | 561.2 | 568.7 | 585.6 | 585.6 |
| Knitting mills..... | 208.6 | 212.3 | 209.0 | 209.6 | 210.0 | 210.0 | 209.0 | 210.7 | 209.1 | 208.5 | 205.3 | 211.5 | 219.0 | 223.6 | 223.6 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles..... | 74.0 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 76.1 | 79.0 | 79.0 | 77.9 | 78.0 | 76.5 | 74.9 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 78.1 | 80.1 | 80.1 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..... | 39.7 | 37.2 | 44.1 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 44.5 | 43.1 | 42.6 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 47.1 | 53.3 | 53.3 |
| Other textile-mill products..... | 107.4 | 107.9 | 107.8 | 109.9 | 113.7 | 113.3 | 112.4 | 112.3 | 111.3 | 110.8 | 111.6 | 110.5 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 111.9 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..... | 1,057 | 984 | 971 | 959 | 996 | 1,051 | 1,052 | 1,029 | 1,035 | 1,008 | 1,019 | 1,037 | 1,047 | 1,039 | 1,042 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats..... | 118.5 | 119.6 | 113.0 | 120.7 | 126.5 | 127.5 | 127.2 | 122.5 | 122.5 | 117.1 | 130.6 | 138.0 | 139.2 | 133.8 | 134.3 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing..... | 239.1 | 240.4 | 237.5 | 238.8 | 237.9 | 232.7 | 228.2 | 235.4 | 232.7 | 237.5 | 238.8 | 238.0 | 245.6 | 245.3 | 245.3 |
| Women's outerwear..... | 268.7 | 251.6 | 252.0 | 274.7 | 306.4 | 308.8 | 300.3 | 295.7 | 278.6 | 270.1 | 284.4 | 294.5 | 282.7 | 286.8 | 286.8 |
| Women's, children's undergarments..... | 89.1 | 90.8 | 91.1 | 91.9 | 92.6 | 91.2 | 88.9 | 90.2 | 90.3 | 89.8 | 87.6 | 87.0 | 90.6 | 95.2 | 95.2 |
| Millinery..... | 16.7 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 18.7 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 19.4 |
| Children's outerwear..... | 61.8 | 61.9 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 63.8 | 64.0 | 60.2 | 58.3 | 59.2 | 58.1 | 57.1 | 59.7 | 59.6 | 60.7 | 60.7 |
| Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..... | 76.6 | 77.8 | 74.3 | 74.4 | 77.2 | 78.7 | 79.2 | 87.6 | 90.3 | 91.0 | 90.9 | 89.5 | 85.4 | 78.4 | 78.4 |
| Other fabricated textile products..... | 113.2 | 115.1 | 116.3 | 118.1 | 123.2 | 126.0 | 124.3 | 126.5 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 120.7 | 119.7 | 123.1 | 121.7 | 121.7 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)..... | 696 | 691 | 694 | 635 | 678 | 670 | 668 | 654 | 696 | 719 | 740 | 745 | 754 | 741 | 730 |
| Logging camps and contractors..... | 59.1 | 57.1 | 38.5 | 58.2 | 58.1 | 56.9 | 47.9 | 64.2 | 70.7 | 74.2 | 75.5 | 72.9 | 69.2 | 63.5 | 63.5 |
| Sawmills and planing mills..... | 418.0 | 420.9 | 387.3 | 405.2 | 397.5 | 396.4 | 390.6 | 412.2 | 428.0 | 439.3 | 442.7 | 449.0 | 437.1 | 431.1 | 431.1 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products..... | 95.6 | 94.8 | 87.6 | 91.7 | 90.3 | 89.8 | 91.6 | 93.9 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 108.5 | 108.5 |
| Wooden containers..... | 66.6 | 69.0 | 69.2 | 69.4 | 70.3 | 70.8 | 71.0 | 72.1 | 70.9 | 71.1 | 71.2 | 72.3 | 74.4 | 72.2 | 72.2 |
| Miscellaneous wood products..... | 51.6 | 52.4 | 52.1 | 53.4 | 54.1 | 54.4 | 53.0 | 53.7 | 54.0 | 54.9 | 54.8 | 56.7 | 56.5 | 54.8 | 54.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 294 | 284 | 288 | 287 | 292 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 294 | 289 | 285 | 285 | 301 | 311 |
| Household furniture..... | 201.4 | 201.8 | 202.2 | 205.4 | 207.8 | 207.4 | 207.4 | 207.7 | 206.4 | 201.2 | 196.0 | 195.2 | 211.9 | 227.9 | 227.9 |
| Other furniture and fixtures..... | 82.9 | 86.4 | 84.5 | 86.6 | 88.0 | 88.4 | 87.6 | 88.4 | 87.3 | 87.9 | 89.3 | 89.4 | 88.8 | 82.6 | 82.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries ¹—Continued

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1952 | | | | | | | | 1951 | | | | | Annual average | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | August | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | 1951 | 1950 |
| Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electrical machinery..... | 704 | 681 | 705 | 708 | 714 | 722 | 727 | 725 | 726 | 718 | 707 | 707 | 696 | 710 | 636 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus..... | | 250.9 | 265.7 | 266.8 | 269.9 | 272.7 | 274.6 | 272.8 | 270.8 | 266.2 | 265.0 | 272.8 | 271.6 | 267.1 | 229.7 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicles..... | | 60.7 | 65.3 | 66.3 | 65.4 | 65.4 | 66.1 | 66.6 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 67.2 | 67.5 | 86.1 | 66.1 | 56.0 |
| Communication equipment..... | | 263.4 | 266.3 | 266.5 | 268.7 | 273.3 | 273.4 | 271.1 | 272.0 | 268.4 | 257.5 | 247.3 | 238.5 | 256.1 | 237.0 |
| Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products..... | | 106.3 | 107.6 | 108.7 | 109.9 | 110.8 | 112.4 | 114.1 | 115.7 | 115.9 | 117.7 | 119.7 | 119.4 | 120.5 | 113.3 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 1,211 | 1,171 | 1,322 | 1,307 | 1,288 | 1,266 | 1,251 | 1,235 | 1,235 | 1,234 | 1,205 | 1,211 | 1,198 | 1,221 | 1,044 |
| Automobiles..... | | 525.0 | 671.1 | 667.4 | 663.2 | 642.6 | 634.0 | 633.2 | 645.3 | 654.6 | 667.4 | 678.6 | 675.1 | 718.4 | 713.5 |
| Aircraft and parts..... | | 451.8 | 445.8 | 437.2 | 430.3 | 427.7 | 424.3 | 415.4 | 406.7 | 395.3 | 362.1 | 360.3 | 357.1 | 336.6 | 201.8 |
| Aircraft..... | | 304.4 | 299.4 | 294.7 | 288.8 | 286.8 | 283.7 | 278.9 | 274.7 | 267.8 | 248.7 | 241.9 | 243.7 | 228.6 | 135.7 |
| Aircraft engines and parts..... | | 86.0 | 86.0 | 84.5 | 84.1 | 84.2 | 84.3 | 81.3 | 78.4 | 74.8 | 62.4 | 69.5 | 66.6 | 63.0 | 39.1 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts..... | | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 5.4 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment..... | | 51.5 | 50.4 | 48.3 | 47.8 | 47.3 | 47.1 | 46.2 | 44.9 | 44.2 | 42.7 | 40.9 | 39.4 | 37.5 | 21.5 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing..... | | 133.4 | 134.7 | 132.9 | 128.0 | 125.8 | 122.4 | 114.9 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 103.7 | 101.9 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 71.4 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing..... | | 114.1 | 116.0 | 115.3 | 111.7 | 111.1 | 108.9 | 102.3 | 98.2 | 99.3 | 92.5 | 90.6 | 87.6 | 86.5 | 60.2 |
| Boat building and repairing..... | | 19.3 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 16.3 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 11.2 |
| Railroad equipment..... | | 51.0 | 61.2 | 60.4 | 56.9 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 61.7 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 62.2 | 60.0 | 57.4 | 56.7 | 47.9 |
| Other transportation equipment..... | | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| Instruments and related products..... | 235 | 233 | 234 | 233 | 236 | 234 | 233 | 232 | 232 | 230 | 228 | 226 | 224 | 223 | 186 |
| Ophthalmic goods..... | | 21.6 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 22.5 | 20.6 |
| Photographic apparatus..... | | 46.5 | 46.2 | 45.5 | 45.2 | 44.8 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 44.9 | 44.4 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 44.9 | 43.4 | 37.3 |
| Watches and clocks..... | | 30.4 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 29.5 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 29.0 | 25.5 |
| Professional and scientific instruments..... | | 134.0 | 134.8 | 133.9 | 137.1 | 136.4 | 135.8 | 134.1 | 133.2 | 132.3 | 130.2 | 128.0 | 127.7 | 103.0 | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..... | 390 | 371 | 379 | 376 | 380 | 382 | 381 | 374 | 381 | 388 | 390 | 388 | 388 | 402 | 385 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..... | | 34.2 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 42.0 | 44.5 |
| Toys and sporting goods..... | | 65.5 | 65.8 | 62.2 | 60.1 | 58.9 | 57.3 | 54.9 | 56.2 | 60.8 | 62.4 | 62.6 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.2 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions..... | | 41.5 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 42.2 | 44.8 | 45.5 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 44.5 | 44.4 | 43.1 | 44.3 | 47.8 | 49.2 |
| Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries..... | | 230.0 | 236.5 | 238.5 | 241.0 | 241.0 | 240.4 | 238.3 | 243.8 | 244.6 | 244.8 | 243.6 | 240.6 | 247.8 | 227.2 |

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

[1947-49 average=100]

| Period | Employment | Weekly payroll | Period | Employment | Weekly payroll | Period | Employment | Weekly payroll |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1939: Average..... | 66.2 | 29.9 | 1948: Average..... | 102.8 | 105.1 | 1951: December..... | 104.4 | 132.9 |
| 1940: Average..... | 71.2 | 34.0 | 1949: Average..... | 93.8 | 97.2 | 1952: January..... | 103.2 | 130.4 |
| 1941: Average..... | 87.9 | 49.3 | 1950: Average..... | 99.2 | 111.2 | February..... | 103.6 | 131.0 |
| 1942: Average..... | 103.9 | 72.2 | 1951: Average..... | 105.4 | 129.2 | March..... | 103.6 | 131.9 |
| 1943: Average..... | 121.4 | 99.0 | | | | April..... | 102.9 | 128.1 |
| 1944: Average..... | 118.1 | 102.8 | 1951: August..... | 105.7 | 128.4 | May..... | 101.8 | 128.1 |
| 1945: Average..... | 104.0 | 87.8 | September..... | 105.8 | 130.9 | June..... | 100.1 | 126.8 |
| 1946: Average..... | 97.9 | 81.2 | October..... | 105.1 | 129.7 | July..... | 97.9 | 121.7 |
| 1947: Average..... | 103.4 | 97.7 | November..... | 104.3 | 129.8 | August..... | 103.5 | 127.7 |

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) | | | | | | | |
| 1950: Average | 2,080.5 | 2,068.6 | 837.5 | 521.4 | 709.7 | 8.1 | 3.8 |
| 1951: Average | 2,465.9 | 2,453.7 | 1,210.7 | 525.4 | 717.6 | 8.3 | 3.9 |
| 1951: 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 | 2,517.5 | 2,505.4 | 1,288.5 | 496.2 | 720.7 | 8.2 | 3.9 |
| December | 2,921.6 | 2,909.2 | 1,293.0 | 898.1 | 718.1 | 8.4 | 4.0 |
| 1952: January | 2,524.3 | 2,512.1 | 1,296.9 | 502.4 | 712.8 | 8.3 | 3.9 |
| February | 2,537.5 | 2,525.2 | 1,308.8 | 503.6 | 712.8 | 8.3 | 4.0 |
| March | 2,550.9 | 2,538.5 | 1,314.6 | 508.8 | 715.1 | 8.4 | 4.0 |
| April | 2,559.2 | 2,546.7 | 1,319.0 | 510.0 | 717.7 | 8.5 | 4.0 |
| May | 2,571.3 | 2,558.7 | 1,326.4 | 511.8 | 720.5 | 8.7 | 3.9 |
| June | 2,582.9 | 2,570.2 | 1,334.0 | 512.5 | 723.7 | 8.7 | 4.0 |
| July | 2,619.1 | 2,606.4 | 1,356.1 | 514.5 | 735.8 | 8.7 | 4.0 |
| August | 2,621.5 | 2,608.9 | 1,358.2 | 515.8 | 734.9 | 8.7 | 3.9 |
| Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States) | | | | | | | |
| 1950: Average | 585,576 | 580,792 | 235,157 | 135,300 | 210,335 | 3,215 | 1,569 |
| 1951: Average | 749,563 | 744,560 | 361,825 | 147,408 | 235,327 | 3,320 | 1,683 |
| 1951: 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 | 891,129 | 885,714 | 423,827 | 187,003 | 274,884 | 3,589 | 1,826 |
| December | 856,123 | 850,904 | 381,184 | 225,820 | 244,900 | 3,529 | 1,690 |
| 1952: January | 846,065 | 840,578 | 413,322 | 158,767 | 268,489 | 3,661 | 1,826 |
| February | 801,375 | 796,100 | 391,062 | 158,481 | 246,557 | 3,546 | 1,729 |
| March | 807,727 | 802,514 | 391,111 | 162,569 | 248,834 | 3,604 | 1,699 |
| April | 826,843 | 821,276 | 405,977 | 159,495 | 255,804 | 3,721 | 1,846 |
| May | 826,104 | 820,611 | 410,699 | 152,038 | 257,874 | 3,725 | 1,768 |
| June | 827,347 | 821,860 | 403,234 | 169,558 | 249,068 | 3,687 | 1,800 |
| July | 880,590 | 874,892 | 442,232 | 160,644 | 272,016 | 3,819 | 1,879 |
| August | | | | | | | |
| Employment—Continental United States | | | | | | | |
| 1950: Average | 1,930.5 | 1,918.7 | 732.3 | 519.4 | 667.0 | 8.1 | 3.7 |
| 1951: Average | 2,296.9 | 2,284.8 | 1,093.7 | 523.4 | 667.7 | 8.3 | 3.8 |
| 1951: August | 2,349.0 | 2,337.1 | 1,156.1 | 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 |
| December | 2,746.2 | 2,733.9 | 1,177.8 | 894.4 | 661.7 | 8.4 | 3.9 |
| 1952: January | 2,350.0 | 2,337.8 | 1,181.1 | 500.3 | 656.4 | 8.3 | 3.9 |
| February | 2,362.9 | 2,350.7 | 1,192.2 | 501.5 | 657.0 | 8.3 | 3.9 |
| March | 2,373.5 | 2,361.2 | 1,195.3 | 506.6 | 659.3 | 8.4 | 3.9 |
| April | 2,380.8 | 2,368.4 | 1,198.5 | 507.9 | 662.0 | 8.5 | 3.9 |
| May | 2,390.0 | 2,377.4 | 1,203.6 | 509.6 | 664.2 | 8.7 | 3.9 |
| June | 2,399.8 | 2,387.2 | 1,210.4 | 510.3 | 666.5 | 8.7 | 3.9 |
| July | 2,434.7 | 2,422.1 | 1,232.3 | 512.3 | 677.5 | 8.7 | 3.9 |
| August | 2,437.1 | 2,424.6 | 1,233.7 | 513.6 | 677.3 | 8.7 | 3.8 |
| Payrolls—Continental United States | | | | | | | |
| 1950: Average | 549,328 | 544,587 | 211,508 | 134,792 | 198,287 | 3,215 | 1,526 |
| 1951: Average | 706,838 | 701,880 | 334,015 | 146,819 | 221,046 | 3,320 | 1,638 |
| 1951: August | 724,164 | 719,202 | 357,459 | 130,329 | 31,414 | 3,257 | 1,705 |
| September | 665,042 | 660,153 | 320,781 | 134,356 | 205,016 | 3,213 | 1,676 |
| October | 818,307 | 812,658 | 379,746 | 169,257 | 263,655 | 3,445 | 2,204 |
| November | 840,879 | 835,515 | 391,089 | 186,221 | 258,205 | 3,589 | 1,775 |
| December | 808,960 | 803,786 | 352,230 | 224,878 | 226,678 | 3,529 | 1,645 |
| 1952: January | 797,797 | 792,357 | 382,580 | 158,110 | 251,667 | 3,661 | 1,779 |
| February | 755,244 | 750,014 | 361,775 | 157,824 | 230,415 | 3,546 | 1,684 |
| March | 759,261 | 754,089 | 360,239 | 161,893 | 231,957 | 3,604 | 1,568 |
| April | 778,491 | 772,968 | 374,879 | 158,832 | 239,257 | 3,721 | 1,802 |
| May | 776,713 | 771,264 | 379,369 | 151,401 | 240,494 | 3,725 | 1,724 |
| June | 778,081 | 772,638 | 372,308 | 168,852 | 231,478 | 3,687 | 1,756 |
| July | 826,794 | 821,141 | 408,161 | 159,983 | 252,997 | 3,819 | 1,834 |
| August | | | | | | | |

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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950: Average..... | 242.3 | 20.1 | 222.2 | 213.4 | 67.5 | 8.1 | 137.8 | 8.1 | 0.7 |
| 1951: Average..... | 271.4 | 20.3 | 251.1 | 242.1 | 83.8 | 8.3 | 150.0 | 8.3 | .7 |
| 1951: 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 |
| December..... | 279.2 | 20.5 | 258.7 | 249.6 | 86.5 | 14.2 | 148.9 | 8.4 | .7 |
| 1952: January..... | 272.0 | 20.5 | 251.5 | 242.5 | 86.5 | 7.9 | 148.1 | 8.3 | .7 |
| February..... | 273.0 | 20.6 | 252.4 | 243.4 | 87.1 | 8.0 | 148.3 | 8.3 | .7 |
| March..... | 272.7 | 20.6 | 252.1 | 243.0 | 87.1 | 8.0 | 147.9 | 8.4 | .7 |
| April..... | 273.1 | 20.4 | 252.7 | 243.5 | 87.4 | 8.1 | 148.0 | 8.5 | .7 |
| May..... | 273.0 | 20.5 | 252.5 | 243.1 | 87.6 | 8.1 | 147.4 | 8.7 | .7 |
| June..... | 272.7 | 20.5 | 252.2 | 242.8 | 87.8 | 8.1 | 146.9 | 8.7 | .7 |
| July..... | 275.5 | 20.1 | 255.4 | 246.0 | 89.7 | 8.2 | 148.1 | 8.7 | .7 |
| August..... | 274.8 | 20.1 | 254.7 | 245.2 | 89.9 | 8.2 | 147.1 | 8.7 | .8 |
| Payrolls | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950: A average..... | 81,602 | 5,321 | 76,281 | 72,780 | 22,888 | 2,937 | 46,955 | 3,215 | 286 |
| 1951: A average..... | 98,369 | 5,629 | 92,740 | 89,106 | 31,018 | 3,201 | 54,887 | 3,320 | 314 |
| 1951: 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..... | 111,480 | 6,491 | 104,989 | 101,045 | 37,729 | 3,649 | 59,667 | 3,589 | 355 |
| December..... | 101,184 | 6,241 | 94,943 | 91,102 | 31,920 | 4,533 | 54,649 | 3,529 | 312 |
| 1952: January..... | 109,745 | 6,635 | 103,110 | 99,111 | 34,683 | 3,450 | 60,978 | 3,661 | 338 |
| February..... | 101,213 | 6,266 | 94,947 | 91,084 | 32,354 | 3,364 | 55,366 | 3,546 | 317 |
| March..... | 102,657 | 6,270 | 96,387 | 92,481 | 33,486 | 3,447 | 55,548 | 3,604 | 302 |
| April..... | 106,456 | 6,324 | 100,132 | 96,071 | 34,259 | 3,462 | 58,350 | 3,721 | 340 |
| May..... | 106,487 | 6,444 | 100,043 | 95,983 | 34,457 | 3,425 | 58,101 | 3,725 | 335 |
| June..... | 103,614 | 6,287 | 97,327 | 93,311 | 33,335 | 3,375 | 56,601 | 3,687 | 329 |
| July..... | 111,010 | 5,184 | 105,826 | 101,663 | 36,580 | 3,524 | 61,559 | 3,819 | 344 |
| August..... | | | | | | | | | |

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, and 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 | 1952 | | | | | | | 1951 | | | | | | | 1950 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|------|
| | July | June | May | April | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | July | |
| Continental United States..... | 1,228.5 | 1,024.9 | 1,075.5 | 1,143.9 | 1,192.3 | 1,284.1 | 1,384.1 | 1,101.6 | 939.9 | 853.0 | 859.8 | 939.2 | 1,001.6 | 1,388.4 | |
| New England..... | 116.7 | 118.3 | 131.5 | 135.2 | 110.3 | 113.1 | 123.3 | 107.4 | 102.2 | 105.8 | 106.4 | 110.5 | 111.7 | 155.3 | |
| Maine..... | 5.6 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 10.1 | |
| New Hampshire..... | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 10.8 | |
| Vermont..... | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.1 | |
| Massachusetts..... | 63.8 | 67.5 | 73.2 | 73.3 | 58.2 | 61.0 | 65.3 | 56.5 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 52.7 | 54.1 | 56.2 | 85.3 | |
| Rhode Island..... | 18.9 | 18.0 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 21.0 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 22.4 | 21.8 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 20.1 | |
| Connecticut..... | 18.1 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 16.2 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 17.7 | 16.3 | 25.9 | |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 383.9 | 355.7 | 356.4 | 359.5 | 355.3 | 373.2 | 415.8 | 352.2 | 316.2 | 304.2 | 298.6 | 315.1 | 344.8 | 478.4 | |
| New York..... | 190.3 | 185.2 | 199.0 | 200.6 | 198.4 | 209.6 | 232.6 | 219.3 | 196.0 | 183.9 | 178.2 | 189.0 | 215.5 | 311.0 | |
| New Jersey..... | 51.5 | 41.7 | 50.6 | 51.0 | 50.4 | 54.7 | 63.1 | 42.8 | 41.6 | 46.2 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 46.5 | 60.7 | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 142.1 | 128.8 | 106.8 | 107.9 | 106.5 | 108.9 | 120.1 | 90.1 | 78.6 | 74.1 | 77.5 | 83.2 | 82.8 | 106.7 | |
| East North Central..... | 321.8 | 175.4 | 173.0 | 184.3 | 194.5 | 226.1 | 259.3 | 213.4 | 182.2 | 158.7 | 158.0 | 184.3 | 191.0 | 218.4 | |
| Ohio..... | 57.4 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 36.7 | 42.8 | 47.8 | 49.7 | 41.8 | 38.0 | 32.7 | 30.4 | 31.8 | 33.4 | 57.5 | |
| Indiana..... | 46.9 | 19.8 | 17.6 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 23.8 | 25.6 | 22.0 | 19.1 | 13.3 | 15.1 | 20.1 | 22.9 | 13.1 | |
| Illinois..... | 84.3 | 81.6 | 76.1 | 71.3 | 55.5 | 63.3 | 73.8 | 57.4 | 55.8 | 54.6 | 62.1 | 70.6 | 76.8 | 117.5 | |
| Michigan..... | 111.3 | 30.1 | 34.4 | 44.6 | 61.1 | 73.7 | 89.3 | 77.2 | 57.5 | 50.6 | 44.5 | 55.1 | 51.1 | 22.0 | |
| Wisconsin..... | 21.9 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 12.4 | 15.5 | 17.5 | 20.9 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 8.3 | |
| West North Central..... | 40.9 | 30.0 | 40.7 | 59.2 | 71.0 | 76.1 | 76.5 | 51.3 | 40.6 | 34.4 | 30.8 | 31.5 | 35.2 | 49.0 | |
| Minnesota..... | 9.7 | 8.2 | 13.7 | 23.7 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 24.0 | 13.9 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 10.8 | |
| Iowa..... | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.8 | |
| Missouri..... | 21.3 | 14.2 | 17.3 | 19.7 | 21.6 | 24.3 | 28.2 | 24.2 | 25.0 | 22.4 | 18.3 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 25.5 | |
| North Dakota..... | .2 | .2 | .4 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 1.8 | .6 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .4 | |
| South Dakota..... | .2 | .2 | .4 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | .9 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .4 | |
| Nebraska..... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 1.9 | .8 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .7 | 1.9 | |
| Kansas..... | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | |
| South Atlantic..... | 128.5 | 113.6 | 110.1 | 104.8 | 99.8 | 106.8 | 116.9 | 90.6 | 84.6 | 83.2 | 94.7 | 107.0 | 112.7 | 157.8 | |
| Delaware..... | 1.5 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | |
| Maryland..... | 15.6 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 10.7 | 22.1 | |
| District of Columbia..... | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 4.0 | |
| Virginia..... | 14.5 | 16.0 | 12.3 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 22.1 | |
| West Virginia..... | 24.8 | 20.2 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 14.4 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 11.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 21.8 | |
| North Carolina..... | 26.9 | 27.1 | 30.4 | 31.8 | 29.3 | 28.4 | 30.2 | 24.7 | 25.2 | 24.2 | 28.5 | 31.0 | 30.6 | 30.8 | |
| South Carolina..... | 10.8 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 15.8 | |
| Georgia..... | 16.5 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 17.9 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 18.9 | |
| Florida..... | 16.1 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 13.8 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 17.2 | 20.5 | |
| East South Central..... | 83.2 | 72.4 | 71.8 | 74.8 | 78.5 | 79.1 | 81.4 | 66.1 | 63.1 | 51.8 | 54.7 | 58.3 | 63.5 | 78.8 | |
| Kentucky..... | 24.8 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 19.4 | |
| Tennessee..... | 25.2 | 22.8 | 26.1 | 28.6 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 35.0 | 28.4 | 26.0 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 25.5 | 27.3 | |
| Alabama..... | 24.0 | 20.1 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 22.1 | |
| Mississippi..... | 9.2 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 10.0 | |
| West South Central..... | 41.4 | 39.7 | 46.4 | 53.1 | 60.7 | 63.3 | 58.7 | 42.7 | 34.5 | 29.1 | 30.2 | 35.8 | 37.8 | 62.8 | |
| Arkansas..... | 6.9 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 9.4 | |
| Louisiana..... | 15.1 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 18.6 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 19.5 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 21.3 | |
| Oklahoma..... | 7.8 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 11.4 | |
| Texas..... | 11.6 | 11.3 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 20.7 | |
| Mountain..... | 9.9 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 18.9 | 28.3 | 31.9 | 30.7 | 18.8 | 10.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 18.6 | |
| Montana..... | .7 | .9 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 1.4 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .8 | 1.9 | |
| Idaho..... | .9 | .7 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 2.0 | .9 | .7 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | |
| Wyoming..... | .3 | .4 | .4 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | .7 | .3 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .3 | .7 | |
| Colorado..... | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | .7 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 4.2 | |
| New Mexico..... | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | .7 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | |
| Arizona..... | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.6 | |
| Utah..... | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 3.1 | |
| Nevada..... | .5 | .6 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | .9 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .7 | 1.4 | |
| Pacific..... | 101.9 | 110.1 | 134.3 | 154.2 | 193.9 | 214.0 | 221.5 | 159.0 | 106.5 | 78.9 | 79.9 | 88.7 | 96.0 | 169.4 | |
| Washington..... | 11.9 | 11.6 | 15.3 | 19.7 | 28.3 | 38.4 | 46.3 | 31.1 | 18.1 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 15.6 | |
| Oregon..... | 7.2 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 12.3 | 17.4 | 27.6 | 33.2 | 21.5 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 9.6 | |
| California..... | 82.8 | 93.1 | 111.1 | 122.2 | 144.2 | 148.0 | 142.0 | 106.4 | 76.1 | 60.5 | 64.0 | 72.0 | 80.8 | 144.2 | |

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-Over¹

| Class of turn-over and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Total separation: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952..... | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | ² 4.7 | | | | | |
| 1951..... | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| 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 | 4.7 | 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 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Quit: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952..... | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | ² 2.2 | | | | | |
| 1951..... | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| 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 | .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 ¹ | .9 | .6 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .8 | 1.1 | .9 | .8 | .7 |
| Discharge: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952..... | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | 2.3 | | | | | |
| 1951..... | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .3 |
| 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: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952..... | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | ² 1.9 | | | | | |
| 1951..... | 1.0 | .8 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| 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 | 1.7 | 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: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952..... | .4 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | 2.3 | | | | | |
| 1951..... | .7 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| 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: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952..... | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | ² 4.4 | | | | | |
| 1951..... | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| 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 | | | |
| | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 |
| <i>Manufacturing</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durable goods ² | 5.4 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Nondurable goods ³ | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | .3 | .2 | .8 | 1.0 | .3 | .2 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| Ordnance and accessories..... | (4) | 2.9 | (4) | 1.6 | (4) | .5 | (4) | .3 | (4) | .5 | (4) | 6.1 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 4.1 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | .4 | .4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .3 | .2 | 4.7 | 8.2 |
| Meat products..... | 4.1 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | .4 | .5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | .3 | .3 | 4.5 | 6.7 |
| Grain-mill products..... | 5.9 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.6 | .9 | .3 | .3 | .7 | .4 | .2 | 7.4 | 8.8 |
| Bakery products..... | 3.7 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | .3 | .5 | .6 | .4 | .2 | .2 | 4.9 | 8.1 |
| Beverages: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malt liquors..... | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | .6 | .5 | .7 | .7 | .5 | .2 | 3.9 | 10.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .6 | .3 | 9.1 | 3.9 |
| Cigarettes..... | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | .9 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | 1.4 | .5 | 17.1 | 3.1 |
| Cigars..... | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | (5) | .1 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Tobacco and snuff..... | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | .4 | .3 | .1 | .1 | .4 | .4 | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| Textile-mill products..... | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | .2 | .2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | .3 | .3 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Yarn and thread mills..... | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | .2 | .2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | .2 | .1 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills..... | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | .3 | .2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .4 | .3 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber..... | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.0 | .2 | .2 | .9 | .9 | .3 | .3 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Woolen and worsted..... | 5.8 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | .7 | .3 | 2.5 | 1.4 | .6 | .2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| Knitting mills..... | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | .2 | .2 | .6 | 1.8 | .1 | .1 | 4.3 | 3.7 |
| Full-fashioned hosiery..... | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .9 | .2 | .1 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Seamless hosiery..... | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | .1 | .1 | .4 | .9 | .1 | .1 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Knit underwear..... | 4.0 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | .3 | .2 | 1.0 | 4.0 | (5) | (5) | 5.5 | 4.3 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles..... | 3.2 | 5.2 | 1.2 | .8 | .2 | .2 | 1.3 | 3.8 | .5 | .4 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..... | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | .4 | .3 | .7 | 1.0 | .4 | .4 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..... | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.8 | .2 | .2 | .3 | 1.5 | .2 | .1 | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats..... | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.5 | .1 | .1 | .4 | 1.5 | .5 | .3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing..... | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.3 | .1 | .2 | .4 | 1.3 | .1 | .1 | 7.2 | 5.1 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)..... | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | .4 | .3 | .9 | .5 | .2 | .2 | 6.8 | 8.2 |
| Logging camps and contractors..... | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | .2 | .2 | .8 | .3 | .4 | .2 | 7.4 | 12.9 |
| Sawmills and planing mills..... | 4.8 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | .3 | .3 | .6 | .6 | .1 | .2 | 6.9 | 7.9 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products..... | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | .4 | .3 | .8 | .3 | .4 | .2 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | .6 | .5 | .7 | .9 | .3 | .2 | 6.2 | 5.0 |
| Household furniture..... | 5.2 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | .7 | .5 | .7 | 1.0 | .3 | .2 | 7.4 | 5.3 |
| Other furniture and fixtures..... | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.6 | .3 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .3 | .1 | 3.4 | 4.3 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | .3 | .3 | 1.0 | .6 | .3 | .3 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills..... | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .3 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes..... | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | .5 | .4 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .4 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .3 | .2 | .6 | .4 | .3 | .1 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals..... | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | .2 | .3 | .7 | .4 | .2 | .3 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| Industrial organic chemicals..... | 2.1 | 1.6 | .9 | .8 | .2 | .1 | .7 | .6 | .3 | .1 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Synthetic fibers..... | 2.2 | 1.3 | .6 | .6 | .1 | (5) | 1.0 | .6 | .5 | .1 | 7.0 | 5.1 |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .1 | .1 | .5 | .2 | .2 | .2 | 1.4 | 2.9 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers..... | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | .3 | .3 | .1 | .6 | .1 | .1 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 1.1 | 1.1 | .7 | .7 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| Petroleum refining..... | .5 | .7 | .3 | .4 | (5) | (5) | (5) | .1 | .2 | .2 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Rubber products..... | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | .2 | .2 | 1.1 | .7 | .4 | .3 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| Tires and inner tubes..... | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .2 | .1 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .3 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| Rubber footwear..... | 4.8 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | .1 | .2 | 2.3 | .3 | .8 | .9 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Other rubber products..... | 4.1 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | .3 | .3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | .3 | .2 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Leather and leather products..... | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 | .3 | .2 | .5 | .6 | .3 | .2 | 5.5 | 6.2 |
| Leather..... | 3.8 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | .5 | .1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | .2 | .1 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Footwear (except rubber)..... | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.8 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .5 | .2 | .2 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 7.0 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | .2 | .3 | 4.8 | 2.2 | .3 | .3 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Glass and glass products..... | 11.2 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | .2 | .3 | 9.0 | 2.7 | .3 | .3 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Cement, hydraulic..... | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | .3 | .2 | .2 | (5) | .5 | .3 | 2.8 | 4.4 |
| Structural clay products..... | 8.1 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | .3 | .5 | 5.0 | .5 | .3 | .2 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Pottery and related products..... | 4.0 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | .3 | .3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | .1 | .2 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 3.6 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | .3 | .3 | 1.3 | .6 | .3 | .3 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills..... | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Iron and steel foundries..... | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | .4 | .5 | 1.6 | .3 | .3 | .2 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| Gray-iron foundries..... | 4.5 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | .4 | .4 | 1.5 | .5 | .3 | .3 | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| Malleable-iron foundries..... | 4.8 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | .4 | .4 | 2.0 | .1 | .3 | .2 | 1.8 | 3.3 |
| Steel foundries..... | 5.0 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | .5 | .7 | 1.6 | .1 | .2 | .2 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc..... | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | .1 | .2 | 1.4 | .2 | .3 | .3 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper..... | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | .8 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .6 | .2 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| Nonferrous foundries..... | 6.3 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 2.8 | .5 | .8 | 3.4 | 1.2 | .3 | .6 | 4.5 | 6.1 |
| Other primary metal industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel forgings..... | 4.9 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | .3 | .3 | 2.3 | .8 | .6 | .3 | 1.4 | 2.5 |

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 | | | |
| | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 |
| <i>Manufacturing—Continued</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)..... | 6.1 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware..... | 6.3 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | .2 | .4 | 4.1 | 1.3 | .4 | .2 | 1.6 | 3.1 |
| Cutlery and edge tools..... | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | .1 | .1 | .3 | 1.0 | .3 | .2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Hand tools..... | 3.6 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | .3 | .2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | .4 | .1 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Hardware..... | 8.6 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | .2 | .6 | 6.3 | .7 | .5 | .2 | 1.4 | 3.9 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies..... | 4.5 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | .5 | .5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | .3 | .2 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies..... | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | .5 | .4 | .6 | .6 | .3 | .2 | 4.2 | 2.7 |
| Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified..... | 5.1 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | .5 | .6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | .3 | .2 | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| Fabricated structural metal products..... | 4.8 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | .6 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | .4 | .2 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving..... | 5.7 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 2.6 | .2 | .3 | 3.0 | 2.5 | .7 | .7 | 3.1 | 5.9 |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 5.6 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | .3 | .4 | 3.2 | .8 | .3 | .3 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Engines and turbines..... | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .2 | 2.8 | 5.2 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors..... | (4) | 4.3 | (4) | 1.7 | (4) | .4 | (4) | 1.8 | (4) | .4 | (4) | 3.1 |
| Construction and mining machinery..... | 4.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | .6 | .7 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .2 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Metalworking machinery..... | 2.8 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .4 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Machine tools..... | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | .4 | .5 | .1 | .2 | .3 | .4 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)..... | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .4 | .2 | .5 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Machine-tool accessories..... | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | .3 | .3 | 1.9 | .9 | .2 | .2 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)..... | 4.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | .3 | .4 | 2.1 | .3 | .2 | .2 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| General industrial machinery..... | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .3 | .3 | 2.6 | 3.6 |
| Office and store machines and devices..... | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | .2 | .2 | .7 | .2 | .3 | .2 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| Service-industry and household machines..... | 6.9 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | .3 | .2 | 4.4 | 2.9 | .4 | .6 | 6.9 | 3.5 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts..... | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | .3 | .4 | 1.0 | .5 | .3 | .3 | 1.9 | 3.2 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 3.6 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | .2 | .2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | .3 | .3 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus..... | 4.3 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | .1 | .1 | 2.7 | .5 | .3 | .3 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| Communication equipment..... | (4) | 3.5 | (4) | 2.4 | (4) | .3 | (4) | .5 | (4) | .3 | (4) | 5.4 |
| Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment..... | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | .3 | .5 | .1 | .9 | .4 | .3 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Telephone and telegraph equipment..... | (4) | 2.5 | (4) | 2.0 | (4) | .1 | (4) | .1 | (4) | .3 | (4) | 4.5 |
| Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products..... | 4.1 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | .4 | .3 | 1.3 | 2.7 | .4 | .3 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 8.1 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | .3 | .4 | 4.6 | 2.0 | .7 | .7 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Automobiles..... | 12.6 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | .2 | .2 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 4.7 |
| Aircraft and parts..... | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| Aircraft..... | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | .3 | .4 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | 7.3 | 7.1 |
| Aircraft engines and parts..... | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | .5 | .6 | .2 | .5 | .2 | .5 | 4.6 | 6.2 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts..... | 1.2 | 2.0 | .9 | 1.7 | .1 | .2 | (4) | (4) | .2 | .1 | 1.2 | 4.7 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment..... | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | .5 | .4 | .7 | .2 | .2 | .2 | 5.8 | 6.8 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing..... | (4) | 12.1 | (4) | 5.6 | (4) | 1.1 | (4) | 5.0 | (4) | .4 | (4) | 13.7 |
| Railroad equipment..... | 4.7 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 | .6 | .4 | .9 | .8 | .7 | .7 | 4.8 | 7.3 |
| Locomotives and parts..... | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | .2 | .1 | .6 | .2 | .5 | .7 | 1.9 | 4.3 |
| Railroad and streetcars..... | 6.1 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | .8 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | .8 | .6 | 7.1 | 11.2 |
| Other transportation equipment..... | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | .3 | .1 | .6 | .5 | .3 | .4 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| Instruments and related products..... | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .4 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| Photographic apparatus..... | 1.2 | 1.2 | .8 | .8 | (4) | (4) | .1 | .1 | .3 | .3 | 3.5 | 2.6 |
| Watches and clocks..... | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 | .5 | .3 | .1 | .1 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Professional and scientific instruments..... | (4) | 2.1 | (4) | 1.1 | (4) | .3 | (4) | .2 | (4) | .5 | (4) | 4.2 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..... | 4.3 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | .4 | .4 | .8 | 1.0 | .3 | .4 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..... | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .9 | .2 | .1 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| <i>Nonmanufacturing</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal mining..... | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.9 | .5 | .7 | .6 | .8 | .4 | .2 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| Iron mining..... | 4.1 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | .5 | .1 | 1.4 | .9 | .6 | .3 | 5.9 | 1.4 |
| Copper mining..... | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.2 | .2 | .3 | (4) | (4) | .2 | .3 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Lead and zinc mining..... | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | .2 | .2 | .3 | 1.0 | .8 | .2 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| Anthracite mining..... | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | .9 | (4) | (4) | 1.8 | 1.7 | .3 | .2 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Bituminous-coal mining..... | 3.7 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | (4) | (4) | 1.8 | 2.8 | .3 | .1 | 4.1 | 1.0 |
| Communication: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone..... | (4) | 2.4 | (4) | 2.1 | (4) | (4) | (4) | .1 | (4) | (4) | (4) | 4.5 |
| Telegraph..... | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Less than 0.05

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 | | | | | | | |
| | | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 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 |
| 1951: Average..... | | 41.53 | 36.3 | 1.144 | 45.71 | 36.6 | 1.249 | 44.19 | 37.8 | 1.169 | | | | | | | | | 59.26 | 40.9 | 1.449 |
| 1951: 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..... | | 41.93 | 35.9 | 1.168 | 46.76 | 36.7 | 1.274 | 44.36 | 37.5 | 1.183 | 37.31 | 35.4 | 1.054 | 44.92 | 38.0 | 1.182 | | | 61.51 | 40.6 | 1.515 |
| October..... | | 40.15 | 34.7 | 1.157 | 45.68 | 36.0 | 1.269 | 44.41 | 37.6 | 1.181 | 37.73 | 35.8 | 1.054 | 45.21 | 37.9 | 1.193 | | | 62.32 | 41.3 | 1.509 |
| November..... | | 42.37 | 36.4 | 1.164 | 47.62 | 37.0 | 1.287 | 44.65 | 37.9 | 1.178 | 38.00 | 36.5 | 1.041 | 46.21 | 38.8 | 1.191 | | | 60.86 | 40.6 | 1.499 |
| December..... | | 42.79 | 36.7 | 1.166 | 47.13 | 37.2 | 1.267 | 45.74 | 38.6 | 1.185 | 39.33 | 37.1 | 1.060 | 47.60 | 40.0 | 1.190 | | | 60.18 | 40.8 | 1.475 |
| 1952: January..... | | 43.23 | 36.7 | 1.178 | 43.86 | 36.1 | 1.215 | 45.08 | 38.3 | 1.177 | 40.81 | 38.9 | 1.049 | 45.31 | 38.4 | 1.180 | | | 57.02 | 40.1 | 1.422 |
| February..... | | 44.29 | 37.5 | 1.181 | 43.37 | 36.2 | 1.198 | 44.96 | 38.1 | 1.180 | 42.32 | 39.7 | 1.066 | 45.71 | 39.0 | 1.172 | | | 59.11 | 40.6 | 1.456 |
| March..... | | 43.87 | 37.4 | 1.173 | 44.39 | 36.3 | 1.223 | 45.15 | 38.2 | 1.182 | 41.92 | 39.4 | 1.064 | 45.31 | 38.4 | 1.180 | | | 59.59 | 40.4 | 1.475 |
| April..... | | 39.87 | 35.6 | 1.120 | 42.32 | 34.8 | 1.216 | 44.15 | 37.1 | 1.190 | 41.27 | 38.5 | 1.072 | 44.02 | 36.5 | 1.206 | | | 61.13 | 40.7 | 1.502 |
| May..... | | 42.41 | 37.6 | 1.128 | 44.12 | 35.9 | 1.229 | 46.38 | 38.3 | 1.211 | 42.14 | 39.2 | 1.075 | 45.73 | 37.0 | 1.236 | | | 59.96 | 41.1 | 1.459 |
| June..... | | 42.21 | 36.7 | 1.150 | 45.20 | 36.1 | 1.252 | 46.15 | 38.3 | 1.205 | 40.99 | 38.2 | 1.073 | 47.04 | 38.0 | 1.238 | | | 64.50 | 42.1 | 1.532 |
| July..... | | 43.00 | 37.2 | 1.156 | 45.41 | 36.3 | 1.251 | 45.71 | 37.9 | 1.206 | 38.41 | 36.0 | 1.067 | 46.81 | 37.9 | 1.235 | | | 62.42 | 40.8 | 1.530 |

| Year and month | | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|---|--|--|
| | | 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 | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | |
| 1950: Average..... | | \$66.25 | 38.9 | \$1.703 | \$54.95 | 40.7 | \$1.350 | \$55.53 | 40.5 | \$1.371 | \$38.90 | 42.1 | \$0.924 | \$70.43 | 38.7 | \$1.820 | \$60.52 | 43.2 | \$1.401 | | | |
| 1951: Average..... | | 71.37 | 39.3 | 1.816 | 58.73 | 40.5 | 1.450 | 59.58 | 40.5 | 1.471 | 41.19 | 42.2 | .976 | 75.85 | 38.6 | 1.965 | 64.74 | 42.4 | 1.527 | | | |
| 1951: 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..... | | 74.67 | 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..... | | 75.63 | 39.7 | 1.905 | 61.06 | 40.2 | 1.519 | 61.95 | 40.2 | 1.541 | 41.21 | 41.8 | .986 | 79.01 | 38.6 | 2.047 | 66.39 | 42.1 | 1.577 | | | |
| October..... | | 79.99 | 41.9 | 1.909 | 61.49 | 40.8 | 1.507 | 62.42 | 40.8 | 1.530 | 42.37 | 42.8 | .990 | 79.57 | 39.1 | 2.035 | 66.94 | 42.5 | 1.575 | | | |
| November..... | | 79.38 | 41.3 | 1.922 | 60.56 | 40.4 | 1.499 | 61.49 | 40.4 | 1.522 | 41.75 | 42.3 | .987 | 78.82 | 38.6 | 2.042 | 62.97 | 40.6 | 1.551 | | | |
| December..... | | 74.92 | 40.0 | 1.873 | 59.47 | 40.4 | 1.472 | 60.36 | 40.4 | 1.494 | 42.03 | 42.5 | .989 | 77.19 | 38.1 | 2.026 | 65.15 | 41.9 | 1.555 | | | |
| 1952: January..... | | 63.46 | 39.1 | 1.623 | 56.56 | 39.5 | 1.432 | 57.25 | 39.4 | 1.453 | 41.92 | 42.3 | .991 | 72.17 | 36.3 | 2.002 | 65.06 | 41.6 | 1.564 | | | |
| February..... | | 72.82 | 41.4 | 1.750 | 58.47 | 40.1 | 1.458 | 59.16 | 40.0 | 1.479 | 41.18 | 41.6 | .990 | 76.76 | 38.4 | 1.999 | 65.89 | 41.7 | 1.580 | | | |
| March..... | | 72.78 | 40.3 | 1.806 | 58.85 | 39.9 | 1.475 | 59.43 | 39.7 | 1.497 | 41.05 | 41.3 | .994 | 76.72 | 38.0 | 2.019 | 66.62 | 41.9 | 1.590 | | | |
| April..... | | 78.85 | 40.6 | 1.942 | 60.37 | 40.3 | 1.498 | 61.30 | 40.3 | 1.521 | 41.86 | 41.9 | .999 | 78.80 | 38.8 | 2.031 | 66.87 | 41.9 | 1.596 | | | |
| May..... | | 67.64 | 39.3 | 1.721 | 60.45 | 40.9 | 1.478 | 61.40 | 40.8 | 1.505 | 43.13 | 43.0 | 1.003 | 78.32 | 38.3 | 2.045 | 65.47 | 41.7 | 1.570 | | | |
| June..... | | 80.21 | 41.8 | 1.919 | 64.85 | 42.0 | 1.544 | 66.05 | 42.1 | 1.569 | 43.40 | 43.1 | 1.007 | 84.75 | 41.0 | 2.067 | 68.48 | 42.8 | 1.600 | | | |
| July..... | | 77.82 | 40.3 | 1.931 | 62.52 | 40.6 | 1.540 | 63.34 | 40.5 | 1.564 | 42.60 | 42.3 | 1.007 | 79.62 | 38.5 | 2.068 | 66.02 | 41.6 | 1.587 | | | |

| Year and month | | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Furniture and fixtures | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------|---------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Millwork | | | Wooden containers | | | Wooden boxes, other than cigar | | | Miscellaneous wood products | | | Total: Furniture and fixtures | | | | | | Household furniture | | |
| | | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | | | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 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 | \$1.239 | | | |
| 1951: Average..... | | 61.80 | 42.1 | 1.468 | 49.22 | 41.5 | 1.186 | 49.54 | 42.2 | 1.174 | 51.28 | 42.0 | 1.221 | 57.72 | 41.2 | 1.401 | 54.84 | 40.8 | 1.344 | | | |
| 1951: July..... | | 60.54 | 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 | 57.53 | 40.8 | 1.410 | 53.64 | 40.0 | 1.341 | | | |
| September..... | | 62.81 | 42.1 | 1.492 | 49.93 | 41.3 | 1.209 | 49.42 | 41.6 | 1.188 | 52.38 | 41.9 | 1.250 | 58.40 | 41.1 | 1.421 | 55.32 | 40.8 | 1.356 | | | |
| October..... | | 64.20 | 42.8 | 1.500 | 50.01 | 41.5 | 1.205 | 49.61 | 41.9 | 1.184 | 51.96 | 41.6 | 1.249 | 58.79 | 41.4 | 1.420 | 55.94 | 41.1 | 1.361 | | | |
| November..... | | 61.74 | 41.3 | 1.495 | 49.48 | 41.3 | 1.198 | 49.16 | 41.8 | 1.176 | 50.92 | 40.8 | 1.248 | 58.81 | 41.1 | 1.431 | 56.50 | 41.0 | 1.378 | | | |
| December..... | | 63.09 | 42.2 | 1.495 | 51.07 | 42.0 | 1.216 | 50.37 | 42.4 | 1.188 | 52.08 | 41.7 | 1.249 | 60.48 | 42.0 | 1.440 | 57.75 | 41.7 | 1.385 | | | |
| 1952: January..... | | 61.98 | 41.4 | 1.497 | 48.63 | 40.8 | 1.192 | 48.16 | 41.3 | 1.166 | 51.75 | 41.6 | 1.244 | 59.84 | 41.5 | 1.442 | 56.46 | 41.0 | 1.377 | | | |
| February..... | | 62.00 | 40.9 | 1.516 | 48.64 | 40.7 | 1.195 | 48.16 | 41.3 | 1.166 | 52.21 | 41.6 | 1.255 | 60.26 | 41.5 | 1.452 | 57.31 | 41.2 | 1.391 | | | |
| March..... | | 63.11 | 41.3 | 1.528 | 49.37 | 40.7 | 1.213 | 48.79 | 41.1 | 1.187 | 52.83 | 41.7 | 1.267 | 60.67 | 41.3 | 1.469 | 57.55 | 40.9 | 1.407 | | | |
| April..... | | 63.79 | 41.5 | 1.537 | 49.45 | 40.6 | 1.218 | 49.64 | 41.4 | 1.199 | 52.67 | 41.7 | 1.263 | 59.48 | 40.6 | 1.465 | 56.76 | 40.4 | 1.405 | | | |
| May..... | | 64.36 | 41.9 | 1.536 | 50.51 | 41.5 | 1.217 | 50.32 | 41.9 | 1.201 | 53.51 | 41.9 | 1.277 | 59.80 | 40.9 | 1.462 | 56.84 | 40.6 | 1.400 | | | |
| June..... | | 67.47 | 43.5 | 1.551 | 51.29 | 41.6 | 1.233 | 51.28 | 42.1 | 1.218 | 53.97 | 42.2 | 1.279 | 60.04 | 40.9 | 1.468 | 57.31 | 40.7 | 1.408 | | | |
| July..... | | 65.23 | 42.0 | 1.553 | 50.88 | 41.2 | 1.235 | 51.20 | 41.9 | 1.222 | 52.53 | 41.2 | 1.275 | 58.49 | 40.2 | 1.455 | 56.28 | 40.4 | 1.393 | | | |

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 | |
| 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 | |
| 1951: Average | 50.88 | 41.3 | 1.232 | 58.03 | 39.8 | 1.458 | 60.37 | 40.3 | 1.498 | 64.69 | 42.2 | 1.533 | 65.77 | 43.1 | 1.526 | 71.17 | 44.4 | 1.603 | |
| 1951: 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 | 1.551 | 64.84 | 42.6 | 1.522 | 70.38 | 44.1 | 1.596 | |
| September | 50.92 | 41.1 | 1.239 | 58.17 | 40.2 | 1.447 | 62.23 | 40.7 | 1.529 | 65.32 | 41.9 | 1.559 | 65.57 | 42.8 | 1.532 | 71.29 | 44.2 | 1.613 | |
| October | 51.46 | 41.5 | 1.240 | 60.23 | 41.0 | 1.469 | 62.09 | 40.5 | 1.533 | 65.30 | 42.1 | 1.551 | 65.32 | 42.5 | 1.537 | 71.15 | 44.0 | 1.617 | |
| November | 51.58 | 41.3 | 1.249 | 61.39 | 41.2 | 1.490 | 63.15 | 40.4 | 1.563 | 64.49 | 41.5 | 1.654 | 65.64 | 42.4 | 1.548 | 71.31 | 43.8 | 1.628 | |
| December | 52.54 | 41.8 | 1.257 | 65.33 | 42.7 | 1.530 | 63.08 | 40.8 | 1.546 | 67.07 | 42.8 | 1.567 | 66.68 | 42.8 | 1.558 | 72.22 | 44.2 | 1.634 | |
| 1952: January | 51.87 | 41.4 | 1.253 | 59.12 | 39.6 | 1.493 | 63.45 | 40.7 | 1.559 | 67.85 | 42.7 | 1.689 | 66.39 | 42.5 | 1.562 | 71.29 | 43.6 | 1.635 | |
| February | 52.37 | 41.5 | 1.262 | 62.34 | 40.8 | 1.528 | 63.78 | 40.7 | 1.567 | 67.22 | 42.2 | 1.593 | 66.57 | 42.4 | 1.570 | 71.68 | 43.6 | 1.644 | |
| March | 51.89 | 40.7 | 1.275 | 63.28 | 41.2 | 1.536 | 64.39 | 40.7 | 1.582 | 67.94 | 42.2 | 1.610 | 67.48 | 42.6 | 1.584 | 72.93 | 43.8 | 1.665 | |
| April | 51.56 | 40.6 | 1.270 | 62.42 | 40.4 | 1.545 | 62.92 | 39.9 | 1.577 | 65.97 | 41.1 | 1.605 | 65.33 | 41.4 | 1.578 | 69.88 | 42.2 | 1.656 | |
| May | 51.65 | 40.8 | 1.266 | 61.97 | 40.4 | 1.534 | 62.76 | 39.9 | 1.573 | 66.65 | 41.5 | 1.606 | 66.34 | 41.8 | 1.587 | 71.01 | 42.6 | 1.667 | |
| June | 51.82 | 40.9 | 1.267 | 63.27 | 40.9 | 1.547 | 64.50 | 40.8 | 1.581 | 66.45 | 41.4 | 1.605 | 67.76 | 42.4 | 1.598 | 72.92 | 43.3 | 1.684 | |
| July | 51.46 | 41.0 | 1.255 | 60.82 | 39.7 | 1.532 | 62.48 | 40.0 | 1.562 | 64.00 | 39.8 | 1.608 | 68.48 | 42.3 | 1.619 | 74.09 | 43.3 | 1.711 | |
| | 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 1951: Average | 60.65 | 41.8 | 1.451 | 59.73 | 41.8 | 1.429 | 76.05 | 38.8 | 1.960 | 83.34 | 36.6 | 2.277 | 79.28 | 39.8 | 1.992 | 67.48 | 39.6 | 1.704 | |
| 1951: 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 | 82.28 | 36.3 | 2.267 | 80.32 | 40.0 | 2.008 | 68.28 | 40.0 | 1.707 | |
| September | 59.12 | 41.0 | 1.442 | 59.78 | 41.6 | 1.437 | 77.69 | 39.2 | 1.982 | 85.13 | 36.9 | 2.307 | 83.23 | 40.7 | 2.045 | 68.69 | 40.1 | 1.713 | |
| October | 58.93 | 40.7 | 1.448 | 59.60 | 41.3 | 1.443 | 76.27 | 38.6 | 1.976 | 84.59 | 36.7 | 2.305 | 80.07 | 39.7 | 2.017 | 66.31 | 39.4 | 1.683 | |
| November | 59.49 | 40.8 | 1.458 | 59.80 | 41.1 | 1.455 | 77.09 | 38.7 | 1.992 | 85.51 | 36.7 | 2.330 | 80.48 | 39.8 | 2.022 | 66.68 | 39.2 | 1.701 | |
| December | 60.77 | 41.2 | 1.475 | 60.76 | 41.5 | 1.464 | 79.43 | 39.4 | 2.016 | 88.65 | 37.5 | 2.364 | 80.11 | 39.5 | 2.028 | 68.03 | 39.6 | 1.718 | |
| 1952: January | 61.25 | 41.3 | 1.483 | 60.90 | 41.4 | 1.471 | 77.28 | 38.6 | 2.002 | 83.13 | 35.8 | 2.322 | 78.67 | 39.1 | 2.012 | 68.19 | 39.3 | 1.735 | |
| February | 61.13 | 41.0 | 1.491 | 60.64 | 41.0 | 1.479 | 77.64 | 38.4 | 2.022 | 84.19 | 36.1 | 2.332 | 81.69 | 40.2 | 2.032 | 68.56 | 39.0 | 1.758 | |
| March | 61.57 | 41.1 | 1.498 | 61.59 | 41.5 | 1.484 | 79.06 | 38.7 | 2.043 | 84.55 | 36.1 | 2.342 | 84.24 | 40.5 | 2.080 | 69.36 | 39.3 | 1.765 | |
| April | 60.18 | 40.2 | 1.497 | 60.65 | 40.9 | 1.483 | 78.23 | 38.2 | 2.048 | 85.02 | 36.1 | 2.355 | 80.99 | 39.2 | 2.066 | 69.68 | 39.1 | 1.782 | |
| May | 61.83 | 41.0 | 1.508 | 60.61 | 40.9 | 1.482 | 79.86 | 38.6 | 2.069 | 87.42 | 36.5 | 2.395 | 81.85 | 39.6 | 2.067 | 70.54 | 39.3 | 1.795 | |
| June | 63.16 | 41.8 | 1.511 | 61.05 | 41.0 | 1.489 | 80.04 | 38.8 | 2.063 | 87.27 | 36.5 | 2.391 | 82.90 | 40.4 | 2.052 | 70.37 | 39.8 | 1.768 | |
| July | 63.71 | 41.4 | 1.539 | 61.24 | 41.1 | 1.490 | 79.54 | 38.5 | 2.066 | 86.21 | 36.1 | 2.388 | 84.53 | 40.7 | 2.077 | 68.87 | 38.8 | 1.775 | |
| | 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 1951: Average | 75.36 | 40.0 | 1.884 | 75.99 | 40.1 | 1.895 | 67.42 | 39.2 | 1.720 | 68.22 | 41.8 | 1.632 | 75.13 | 41.6 | 1.806 | 71.62 | 40.9 | 1.751 | |
| 1951: 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 | 1.745 | |
| September | 76.99 | 40.5 | 1.901 | 77.81 | 40.4 | 1.926 | 67.70 | 39.2 | 1.727 | 68.43 | 41.7 | 1.641 | 76.13 | 41.6 | 1.836 | 72.54 | 40.8 | 1.778 | |
| October | 75.13 | 39.5 | 1.902 | 75.96 | 40.0 | 1.899 | 67.22 | 38.9 | 1.728 | 68.18 | 41.8 | 1.631 | 76.45 | 41.8 | 1.829 | 71.17 | 40.3 | 1.766 | |
| November | 76.57 | 39.9 | 1.919 | 75.56 | 39.6 | 1.908 | 66.99 | 38.7 | 1.731 | 68.72 | 41.8 | 1.644 | 76.36 | 41.5 | 1.840 | 71.63 | 40.4 | 1.773 | |
| December | 78.75 | 40.7 | 1.935 | 78.47 | 40.7 | 1.928 | 69.38 | 39.6 | 1.752 | 69.10 | 41.8 | 1.653 | 75.89 | 41.0 | 1.851 | 72.45 | 40.7 | 1.780 | |
| 1952: January | 78.18 | 40.3 | 1.940 | 76.40 | 39.2 | 1.949 | 68.99 | 39.4 | 1.751 | 69.06 | 41.6 | 1.660 | 76.74 | 41.3 | 1.858 | 72.11 | 40.4 | 1.785 | |
| February | 77.26 | 39.7 | 1.946 | 77.14 | 39.1 | 1.973 | 68.84 | 38.5 | 1.788 | 68.81 | 41.4 | 1.662 | 75.46 | 40.9 | 1.845 | 72.02 | 40.3 | 1.787 | |
| March | 79.55 | 40.3 | 1.974 | 78.96 | 39.6 | 1.994 | 70.71 | 39.0 | 1.813 | 69.18 | 41.3 | 1.675 | 75.70 | 40.7 | 1.860 | 72.54 | 40.3 | 1.800 | |
| April | 78.21 | 39.5 | 1.980 | 77.93 | 39.2 | 1.988 | 69.45 | 38.5 | 1.804 | 69.09 | 41.0 | 1.685 | 76.55 | 41.0 | 1.867 | 73.20 | 40.2 | 1.821 | |
| May | 79.96 | 40.0 | 1.999 | 79.48 | 39.6 | 2.007 | 69.74 | 38.7 | 1.802 | 69.73 | 40.9 | 1.705 | 76.52 | 40.9 | 1.871 | 73.67 | 40.3 | 1.828 | |
| June | 80.80 | 40.3 | 2.005 | 81.24 | 40.0 | 2.031 | 68.49 | 38.5 | 1.779 | 70.52 | 41.0 | 1.720 | 77.51 | 41.1 | 1.886 | 73.95 | 40.3 | 1.835 | |
| July | 80.68 | 40.3 | 2.002 | 82.53 | 40.2 | 2.053 | 67.65 | 37.9 | 1.785 | 69.81 | 40.4 | 1.728 | 77.65 | 41.0 | 1.894 | 73.74 | 40.1 | 1.839 | |

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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Chemicals 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 | Avg. wkly. earnings |
| 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 | |
| 1951: Average | 72.66 | 42.0 | 1.730 | 78.31 | 41.0 | 1.910 | 62.76 | 39.4 | 1.593 | 62.51 | 41.1 | 1.521 | 68.84 | 41.9 | 1.643 | 52.16 | 42.2 | 1.236 | |
| 1951: 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 | 1.687 | 62.00 | 40.6 | 1.527 | 68.35 | 41.7 | 1.639 | 52.67 | 41.6 | 1.266 | |
| September | 74.55 | 42.5 | 1.754 | 78.44 | 40.6 | 1.932 | 63.54 | 39.1 | 1.628 | 61.90 | 40.3 | 1.536 | 67.86 | 41.0 | 1.665 | 54.02 | 42.4 | 1.274 | |
| October | 72.36 | 41.3 | 1.752 | 76.86 | 40.2 | 1.912 | 62.86 | 38.9 | 1.616 | 63.51 | 41.0 | 1.549 | 68.56 | 41.2 | 1.664 | 52.92 | 41.9 | 1.263 | |
| November | 73.49 | 41.4 | 1.775 | 80.42 | 41.2 | 1.952 | 63.10 | 38.9 | 1.622 | 63.69 | 41.0 | 1.551 | 69.86 | 41.6 | 1.679 | 53.09 | 41.9 | 1.267 | |
| December | 73.61 | 41.4 | 1.778 | 81.20 | 41.6 | 1.952 | 63.91 | 39.4 | 1.622 | 63.67 | 41.0 | 1.553 | 70.27 | 41.9 | 1.677 | 54.95 | 42.6 | 1.290 | |
| 1952: January | 73.86 | 41.4 | 1.784 | 78.86 | 40.4 | 1.952 | 63.38 | 39.0 | 1.625 | 64.25 | 40.9 | 1.571 | 69.63 | 41.3 | 1.686 | 54.23 | 42.2 | 1.285 | |
| February | 72.69 | 40.7 | 1.786 | 77.62 | 40.3 | 1.926 | 64.08 | 39.4 | 1.626 | 64.93 | 41.2 | 1.576 | 69.41 | 41.0 | 1.693 | 53.76 | 42.1 | 1.277 | |
| March | 73.36 | 40.8 | 1.798 | 77.84 | 40.0 | 1.946 | 65.18 | 39.6 | 1.646 | 64.55 | 40.8 | 1.582 | 70.66 | 41.3 | 1.711 | 54.23 | 42.7 | 1.270 | |
| April | 72.54 | 40.3 | 1.800 | 78.83 | 40.2 | 1.961 | 67.28 | 40.0 | 1.682 | 63.00 | 40.0 | 1.575 | 69.89 | 40.8 | 1.713 | 57.14 | 44.4 | 1.287 | |
| May | 73.83 | 40.5 | 1.823 | 76.75 | 39.2 | 1.958 | 66.02 | 39.7 | 1.663 | 62.37 | 39.3 | 1.587 | 71.34 | 41.6 | 1.715 | 56.31 | 42.5 | 1.325 | |
| June | 75.11 | 41.0 | 1.832 | 79.03 | 40.2 | 1.966 | 65.93 | 39.6 | 1.665 | 62.09 | 39.1 | 1.588 | 71.59 | 41.5 | 1.725 | 57.58 | 43.0 | 1.339 | |
| July | 74.64 | 40.7 | 1.834 | 78.53 | 39.8 | 1.973 | 66.11 | 39.9 | 1.657 | 59.63 | 37.6 | 1.586 | 70.82 | 41.1 | 1.723 | 56.62 | 42.1 | 1.345 | |

| Year and month | 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 1951: Average | 58.60 | 46.0 | 1.274 | 69.31 | 41.7 | 1.662 | 77.11 | 41.5 | 1.858 | 81.30 | 41.0 | 1.983 | 84.70 | 40.7 | 2.081 | 69.47 | 39.9 | 1.741 | |
| 1951: 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 | 58.43 | 47.7 | 1.225 | 69.22 | 41.4 | 1.672 | 76.86 | 41.1 | 1.870 | 83.21 | 41.4 | 2.010 | 86.60 | 41.1 | 2.107 | 70.62 | 39.9 | 1.770 | |
| October | 58.82 | 49.1 | 1.198 | 69.55 | 41.4 | 1.680 | 77.39 | 41.1 | 1.883 | 81.72 | 40.9 | 1.998 | 84.68 | 40.4 | 2.096 | 69.20 | 39.7 | 1.743 | |
| November | 58.95 | 48.6 | 1.213 | 70.47 | 41.6 | 1.694 | 79.25 | 41.6 | 1.905 | 81.28 | 40.7 | 1.997 | 84.89 | 40.6 | 2.091 | 69.32 | 39.8 | 1.755 | |
| December | 59.65 | 48.3 | 1.235 | 70.72 | 41.5 | 1.704 | 79.06 | 41.2 | 1.919 | 82.94 | 41.2 | 2.013 | 87.14 | 41.3 | 2.110 | 70.35 | 40.2 | 1.750 | |
| 1952: January | 59.53 | 47.4 | 1.256 | 70.38 | 41.4 | 1.700 | 77.79 | 40.9 | 1.902 | 82.66 | 40.9 | 2.021 | 86.67 | 41.0 | 2.114 | 70.05 | 39.6 | 1.769 | |
| February | 58.79 | 46.4 | 1.267 | 70.46 | 41.3 | 1.706 | 77.93 | 40.8 | 1.910 | 82.09 | 40.8 | 2.012 | 85.63 | 40.7 | 2.104 | 70.46 | 39.9 | 1.766 | |
| March | 59.16 | 45.4 | 1.303 | 70.71 | 41.3 | 1.712 | 78.65 | 40.9 | 1.923 | 82.09 | 40.7 | 2.017 | 85.50 | 40.5 | 2.111 | 69.48 | 39.5 | 1.759 | |
| April | 60.08 | 44.7 | 1.344 | 69.69 | 40.8 | 1.708 | 77.80 | 40.5 | 1.921 | 82.34 | 40.5 | 2.033 | 85.68 | 40.3 | 2.126 | 68.53 | 38.5 | 1.780 | |
| May | 61.20 | 43.9 | 1.394 | 70.49 | 41.1 | 1.715 | 78.50 | 40.8 | 1.924 | 75.22 | 37.2 | 2.022 | 76.58 | 35.7 | 2.145 | 65.25 | 36.8 | 1.773 | |
| June | 62.52 | 44.5 | 1.405 | 71.41 | 41.3 | 1.729 | 79.26 | 40.5 | 1.957 | 85.19 | 40.9 | 2.083 | 88.21 | 40.5 | 2.178 | 65.87 | 36.8 | 1.790 | |
| July | 61.93 | 43.8 | 1.414 | 70.53 | 40.7 | 1.733 | 80.25 | 40.9 | 1.962 | 87.75 | 41.1 | 2.135 | 90.78 | 40.6 | 2.236 | 69.62 | 38.7 | 1.799 | |

| Year and month | 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 | |
| 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 | 37.0 | \$1.185 | |
| 1951: Average | 69.09 | 43.7 | 1.581 | 68.70 | 40.6 | 1.692 | 77.93 | 39.6 | 1.968 | 57.81 | 41.0 | 1.410 | 63.26 | 41.4 | 1.528 | 47.10 | 37.6 | 1.273 | |
| 1951: 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 | 1.268 | |
| September | 72.44 | 43.3 | 1.617 | 70.18 | 40.9 | 1.716 | 81.64 | 40.9 | 1.996 | 55.94 | 40.1 | 1.395 | 63.06 | 41.0 | 1.538 | 45.92 | 35.9 | 1.279 | |
| October | 72.74 | 44.9 | 1.620 | 68.67 | 40.3 | 1.704 | 78.76 | 39.9 | 1.974 | 56.16 | 40.0 | 1.404 | 62.68 | 40.7 | 1.540 | 45.31 | 35.4 | 1.280 | |
| November | 67.37 | 42.4 | 1.589 | 69.46 | 40.5 | 1.715 | 80.27 | 40.5 | 1.982 | 56.64 | 40.2 | 1.409 | 62.36 | 40.6 | 1.536 | 45.85 | 35.6 | 1.288 | |
| December | 64.75 | 41.4 | 1.564 | 73.91 | 41.2 | 1.794 | 86.26 | 41.0 | 2.104 | 59.95 | 40.7 | 1.473 | 65.45 | 41.5 | 1.577 | 48.61 | 37.8 | 1.286 | |
| 1952: January | 64.88 | 41.3 | 1.571 | 74.19 | 40.9 | 1.814 | 86.99 | 40.9 | 2.127 | 60.27 | 40.1 | 1.503 | 65.63 | 41.2 | 1.593 | 49.54 | 38.4 | 1.290 | |
| February | 67.43 | 42.3 | 1.594 | 73.31 | 40.5 | 1.810 | 85.75 | 40.6 | 2.112 | 60.46 | 39.8 | 1.519 | 64.43 | 40.6 | 1.587 | 50.19 | 38.7 | 1.297 | |
| March | 68.95 | 42.8 | 1.611 | 72.58 | 40.3 | 1.801 | 83.46 | 39.8 | 2.097 | 61.51 | 40.2 | 1.530 | 64.83 | 40.8 | 1.589 | 50.46 | 38.7 | 1.304 | |
| April | 70.54 | 43.3 | 1.629 | 71.40 | 39.6 | 1.803 | 81.90 | 39.3 | 2.084 | 59.42 | 39.3 | 1.512 | 63.68 | 39.9 | 1.596 | 48.53 | 37.1 | 1.308 | |
| May | 75.41 | 45.4 | 1.661 | 73.47 | 40.5 | 1.814 | 84.96 | 40.4 | 2.103 | 60.69 | 39.9 | 1.521 | 65.32 | 40.8 | 1.601 | 48.90 | 37.3 | 1.311 | |
| June | 74.73 | 45.4 | 1.646 | 75.30 | 41.1 | 1.832 | 88.22 | 41.4 | 2.131 | 61.35 | 40.2 | 1.526 | 65.81 | 41.0 | 1.605 | 50.48 | 38.3 | 1.318 | |
| July | 75.88 | 45.6 | 1.664 | 73.71 | 40.3 | 1.829 | 87.11 | 40.8 | 2.135 | 58.19 | 39.0 | 1.492 | 62.88 | 40.0 | 1.572 | 50.28 | 38.5 | 1.306 | |

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-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 | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1950: Average | \$57.21 | 39.7 | \$1.441 | \$41.99 | 36.9 | \$1.138 | \$44.85 | 38.5 | \$1.165 | \$59.20 | 41.2 | \$1.437 | \$61.58 | 40.3 | \$1.528 | \$56.36 | 39.8 | \$1.416 |
| 1951: Average | 60.41 | 39.1 | 1.545 | 44.10 | 36.0 | 1.225 | 48.16 | 38.5 | 1.251 | 64.04 | 41.6 | 1.561 | 65.81 | 40.2 | 1.637 | 60.67 | 40.1 | 1.513 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| September | 58.94 | 38.3 | 1.539 | 42.73 | 34.6 | 1.235 | 48.04 | 38.1 | 1.261 | 65.74 | 41.5 | 1.584 | 65.40 | 38.3 | 1.664 | 59.40 | 38.4 | 1.547 |
| October | 60.37 | 38.9 | 1.562 | 41.83 | 33.9 | 1.234 | 47.08 | 37.6 | 1.252 | 65.03 | 41.7 | 1.581 | 65.67 | 39.8 | 1.650 | 61.21 | 39.9 | 1.534 |
| November | 59.98 | 38.3 | 1.566 | 41.93 | 33.9 | 1.237 | 48.79 | 38.6 | 1.264 | 65.03 | 40.9 | 1.590 | 65.50 | 39.2 | 1.671 | 62.22 | 40.3 | 1.544 |
| December | 61.11 | 38.9 | 1.571 | 45.57 | 36.9 | 1.235 | 50.17 | 39.5 | 1.270 | 65.30 | 41.2 | 1.585 | 66.28 | 40.0 | 1.657 | 64.48 | 41.6 | 1.550 |
| 1952: January | 61.82 | 39.1 | 1.581 | 47.52 | 38.2 | 1.244 | 48.92 | 38.7 | 1.264 | 64.35 | 40.6 | 1.585 | 64.14 | 38.8 | 1.653 | 60.92 | 39.2 | 1.554 |
| February | 61.78 | 39.0 | 1.584 | 48.52 | 38.6 | 1.257 | 49.17 | 38.9 | 1.264 | 65.23 | 41.0 | 1.591 | 65.54 | 39.6 | 1.655 | 60.76 | 39.1 | 1.554 |
| March | 61.78 | 39.0 | 1.584 | 49.15 | 38.7 | 1.270 | 48.80 | 38.7 | 1.261 | 65.76 | 41.1 | 1.600 | 66.59 | 39.9 | 1.669 | 61.89 | 39.6 | 1.563 |
| April | 61.61 | 38.8 | 1.588 | 46.57 | 36.7 | 1.269 | 47.66 | 37.5 | 1.271 | 64.88 | 40.5 | 1.602 | 65.16 | 38.9 | 1.675 | 60.76 | 38.6 | 1.574 |
| May | 62.17 | 39.1 | 1.590 | 46.63 | 36.8 | 1.267 | 48.42 | 37.8 | 1.281 | 65.85 | 41.0 | 1.606 | 66.78 | 39.8 | 1.678 | 61.70 | 39.4 | 1.566 |
| June | 64.60 | 40.2 | 1.607 | 48.49 | 38.0 | 1.276 | 48.78 | 38.2 | 1.277 | 65.97 | 40.8 | 1.617 | 66.89 | 39.3 | 1.702 | 61.58 | 39.0 | 1.579 |
| July | 64.15 | 39.5 | 1.624 | 48.18 | 38.3 | 1.258 | 49.15 | 38.7 | 1.270 | 65.12 | 40.2 | 1.620 | 65.42 | 38.1 | 1.717 | 62.01 | 39.2 | 1.582 |
| | Manufacturing-Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Stone, clay, and glass products-Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pressed and blown glass | | | Cement, hydraulic | | | Structural clay products | | | Brick and hollow tile | | | Sewer pipe | | | Pottery and related products | | |
| 1960: Average | \$53.71 | 39.7 | \$1.353 | \$60.13 | 41.7 | \$1.442 | \$54.19 | 40.5 | \$1.338 | \$53.75 | 42.9 | \$1.253 | \$52.17 | 39.7 | \$1.314 | \$52.16 | 37.5 | \$1.391 |
| 1951: Average | 57.50 | 39.9 | 1.441 | 65.17 | 41.8 | 1.559 | 61.01 | 41.5 | 1.470 | 58.09 | 42.9 | 1.354 | 58.19 | 40.1 | 1.451 | 57.65 | 38.1 | 1.513 |
| 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 |
| August | 58.56 | 39.5 | 1.432 | 66.72 | 42.2 | 1.603 | 61.63 | 41.9 | 1.471 | 58.71 | 43.2 | 1.359 | 59.30 | 40.7 | 1.457 | 57.04 | 37.4 | 1.525 |
| September | 58.23 | 39.8 | 1.463 | 67.01 | 41.8 | 1.581 | 61.98 | 41.4 | 1.497 | 58.58 | 42.7 | 1.372 | 59.41 | 39.5 | 1.604 | 56.95 | 37.3 | 1.527 |
| October | 56.64 | 39.2 | 1.445 | 66.56 | 42.1 | 1.581 | 63.34 | 42.2 | 1.501 | 59.91 | 43.6 | 1.374 | 62.10 | 41.1 | 1.611 | 58.06 | 37.8 | 1.536 |
| November | 56.70 | 38.6 | 1.469 | 65.64 | 41.7 | 1.574 | 61.98 | 41.4 | 1.497 | 57.34 | 42.1 | 1.362 | 61.11 | 40.5 | 1.609 | 58.79 | 38.0 | 1.547 |
| December | 58.76 | 40.3 | 1.458 | 65.27 | 41.6 | 1.569 | 62.13 | 41.5 | 1.497 | 57.92 | 42.4 | 1.366 | 60.25 | 39.9 | 1.610 | 59.40 | 38.2 | 1.555 |
| 1952: January | 58.12 | 39.4 | 1.475 | 65.05 | 41.3 | 1.575 | 61.21 | 41.0 | 1.493 | 55.62 | 41.2 | 1.350 | 58.37 | 39.2 | 1.489 | 58.97 | 37.8 | 1.560 |
| February | 59.99 | 40.7 | 1.474 | 65.81 | 42.0 | 1.567 | 60.48 | 40.7 | 1.486 | 56.22 | 41.8 | 1.345 | 56.76 | 38.3 | 1.482 | 60.92 | 39.0 | 1.562 |
| March | 60.51 | 40.5 | 1.494 | 65.27 | 41.6 | 1.569 | 60.41 | 40.6 | 1.488 | 56.63 | 41.7 | 1.358 | 59.09 | 39.5 | 1.496 | 61.86 | 39.3 | 1.574 |
| April | 59.30 | 39.3 | 1.509 | 65.89 | 41.6 | 1.584 | 59.70 | 40.2 | 1.485 | 57.11 | 41.9 | 1.363 | 60.39 | 40.1 | 1.606 | 60.40 | 38.3 | 1.577 |
| May | 60.33 | 39.9 | 1.512 | 66.31 | 41.6 | 1.594 | 59.79 | 40.1 | 1.491 | 58.39 | 42.9 | 1.361 | 53.04 | 35.6 | 1.490 | 60.88 | 38.8 | 1.569 |
| June | 60.50 | 39.8 | 1.526 | 66.13 | 41.2 | 1.605 | 60.52 | 40.4 | 1.498 | 59.75 | 43.2 | 1.383 | 58.97 | 39.0 | 1.612 | 59.94 | 38.2 | 1.569 |
| July | 57.73 | 37.2 | 1.552 | 68.10 | 42.3 | 1.610 | 59.84 | 40.0 | 1.496 | 58.80 | 42.7 | 1.377 | 58.56 | 38.3 | 1.529 | 58.03 | 36.8 | 1.577 |
| | Manufacturing-Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Stone, clay, and glass products-Continued | | | | | | | | | Primary metal industries | | | | | | | | |
| | Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products | | | Concrete products | | | Other stone, clay, and glass products | | | Total: Primary metal industries | | | Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | | | Iron and steel foundries | | |
| 1950: Average | \$62.64 | 45.0 | \$1.392 | \$61.15 | 43.9 | \$1.393 | \$60.94 | 41.4 | \$1.472 | \$67.24 | 40.8 | \$1.648 | \$67.47 | 39.9 | \$1.691 | \$65.32 | 41.9 | \$1.559 |
| 1951: Average | 68.37 | 45.4 | 1.506 | 67.41 | 45.0 | 1.498 | 67.67 | 41.8 | 1.619 | 75.12 | 41.5 | 1.810 | 77.06 | 40.9 | 1.884 | 71.95 | 42.4 | 1.697 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| September | 70.71 | 46.4 | 1.524 | 69.89 | 46.1 | 1.516 | 68.35 | 41.7 | 1.639 | 75.79 | 41.3 | 1.835 | 78.72 | 41.0 | 1.920 | 71.82 | 42.1 | 1.706 |
| October | 70.82 | 46.2 | 1.533 | 70.12 | 46.1 | 1.521 | 67.81 | 41.4 | 1.638 | 74.82 | 41.2 | 1.816 | 75.79 | 40.4 | 1.876 | 72.24 | 42.0 | 1.720 |
| November | 69.06 | 44.9 | 1.538 | 68.67 | 45.0 | 1.526 | 66.94 | 40.4 | 1.657 | 75.23 | 41.2 | 1.826 | 77.49 | 41.0 | 1.890 | 71.37 | 41.4 | 1.724 |
| December | 67.98 | 44.4 | 1.531 | 68.36 | 44.8 | 1.526 | 67.73 | 41.1 | 1.648 | 77.73 | 42.2 | 1.842 | 79.44 | 41.9 | 1.896 | 73.69 | 42.4 | 1.738 |
| 1952: January | 67.49 | 44.4 | 1.520 | 66.66 | 44.5 | 1.498 | 67.52 | 40.6 | 1.663 | 76.86 | 41.5 | 1.852 | 77.93 | 40.8 | 1.910 | 72.86 | 41.8 | 1.743 |
| February | 68.44 | 44.5 | 1.538 | 68.75 | 45.2 | 1.521 | 68.46 | 40.7 | 1.682 | 75.85 | 41.2 | 1.841 | 76.53 | 40.6 | 1.885 | 72.32 | 41.3 | 1.751 |
| March | 67.83 | 44.1 | 1.538 | 66.14 | 43.6 | 1.517 | 69.45 | 41.0 | 1.694 | 76.55 | 41.4 | 1.849 | 78.33 | 41.4 | 1.892 | 72.02 | 40.9 | 1.761 |
| April | 69.22 | 44.6 | 1.552 | 68.11 | 44.4 | 1.534 | 67.69 | 40.1 | 1.688 | 71.53 | 39.0 | 1.834 | 70.16 | 37.4 | 1.876 | 71.00 | 40.5 | 1.753 |
| May | 70.24 | 45.2 | 1.554 | 69.89 | 45.5 | 1.536 | 68.57 | 40.5 | 1.693 | 72.17 | 39.2 | 1.841 | 70.46 | 37.4 | 1.884 | 72.02 | 40.9 | 1.761 |
| June | 71.41 | 45.4 | 1.573 | 72.81 | 46.7 | 1.559 | 68.22 | 40.2 | 1.697 | 71.21 | 38.7 | 1.840 | 61.82 | 32.2 | 1.920 | 72.31 | 40.9 | 1.768 |
| July | 70.65 | 45.0 | 1.570 | 70.63 | 45.6 | 1.549 | 67.30 | 39.8 | 1.691 | 71.59 | 39.1 | 1.831 | 70.06 | 36.0 | 1.946 | 68.73 | 39.5 | 1.740 |

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 |
| 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 | \$83.97 | 40.9 | \$1.564 |
| 1951: Average..... | 70.01 | 42.2 | 1.659 | 71.98 | 41.9 | 1.718 | 75.68 | 43.1 | 1.756 | 70.13 | 41.4 | 1.694 | 69.34 | 41.3 | 1.679 | 70.92 | 41.5 | 1.709 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| September..... | 68.93 | 41.4 | 1.665 | 71.84 | 41.5 | 1.731 | 76.33 | 43.2 | 1.767 | 68.64 | 40.4 | 1.699 | 67.31 | 39.9 | 1.687 | 71.05 | 41.5 | 1.712 |
| October..... | 69.47 | 41.4 | 1.678 | 71.69 | 41.2 | 1.740 | 76.64 | 43.2 | 1.774 | 70.47 | 41.6 | 1.694 | 70.01 | 41.6 | 1.683 | 72.24 | 42.1 | 1.716 |
| November..... | 68.96 | 41.0 | 1.682 | 70.79 | 40.5 | 1.748 | 76.37 | 43.0 | 1.776 | 69.95 | 41.1 | 1.702 | 69.17 | 41.1 | 1.683 | 71.70 | 41.3 | 1.736 |
| December..... | 70.43 | 41.6 | 1.693 | 72.99 | 41.4 | 1.763 | 79.56 | 44.1 | 1.804 | 71.58 | 41.4 | 1.729 | 72.44 | 41.8 | 1.733 | 69.12 | 40.4 | 1.711 |
| 1952: January..... | 70.59 | 41.4 | 1.705 | 70.79 | 40.2 | 1.761 | 77.01 | 42.9 | 1.795 | 73.54 | 41.5 | 1.722 | 74.82 | 41.8 | 1.790 | 71.60 | 41.8 | 1.713 |
| February..... | 68.75 | 40.3 | 1.706 | 70.09 | 39.8 | 1.761 | 78.78 | 43.5 | 1.811 | 73.17 | 41.6 | 1.759 | 73.77 | 41.7 | 1.769 | 72.19 | 41.9 | 1.723 |
| March..... | 69.63 | 40.6 | 1.715 | 68.85 | 38.9 | 1.770 | 76.97 | 42.2 | 1.824 | 74.03 | 41.8 | 1.771 | 74.67 | 41.9 | 1.782 | 72.15 | 41.8 | 1.726 |
| April..... | 68.60 | 40.0 | 1.715 | 68.58 | 38.7 | 1.772 | 75.20 | 41.8 | 1.799 | 73.33 | 41.5 | 1.767 | 73.88 | 41.6 | 1.776 | 72.10 | 41.7 | 1.729 |
| May..... | 68.80 | 40.0 | 1.720 | 71.18 | 39.7 | 1.793 | 76.97 | 42.5 | 1.811 | 74.41 | 41.9 | 1.776 | 74.31 | 41.7 | 1.782 | 74.42 | 42.6 | 1.747 |
| June..... | 68.20 | 39.7 | 1.718 | 72.10 | 39.9 | 1.807 | 79.24 | 43.3 | 1.830 | 74.52 | 41.7 | 1.787 | 75.35 | 41.7 | 1.807 | 72.27 | 41.7 | 1.733 |
| July..... | 64.37 | 38.5 | 1.672 | 64.81 | 36.7 | 1.766 | 77.25 | 42.4 | 1.822 | 75.66 | 41.8 | 1.810 | 76.07 | 41.5 | 1.833 | 74.85 | 42.7 | 1.753 |
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| 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 | | | |
| 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 |
| 1951: Average..... | 68.70 | 40.7 | 1.688 | 70.47 | 40.9 | 1.723 | 64.14 | 39.4 | 1.628 | 73.83 | 41.9 | 1.762 | 79.45 | 42.6 | 1.865 | 84.87 | 43.3 | 1.960 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| September..... | 67.64 | 40.0 | 1.691 | 69.41 | 40.4 | 1.718 | 63.36 | 38.4 | 1.650 | 74.76 | 42.0 | 1.780 | 79.21 | 42.0 | 1.886 | 84.14 | 42.6 | 1.975 |
| October..... | 68.61 | 40.6 | 1.690 | 70.54 | 40.8 | 1.729 | 64.39 | 39.6 | 1.626 | 75.08 | 41.9 | 1.792 | 80.49 | 42.7 | 1.885 | 87.21 | 43.8 | 1.991 |
| November..... | 68.94 | 40.6 | 1.698 | 69.04 | 40.0 | 1.726 | 66.50 | 40.4 | 1.646 | 74.48 | 41.4 | 1.799 | 80.39 | 42.4 | 1.896 | 85.46 | 42.9 | 1.992 |
| December..... | 73.00 | 42.1 | 1.734 | 75.35 | 42.5 | 1.773 | 67.07 | 40.6 | 1.652 | 77.97 | 42.7 | 1.826 | 83.69 | 43.5 | 1.924 | 91.10 | 44.7 | 2.038 |
| 1952: January..... | 71.54 | 41.4 | 1.728 | 73.37 | 41.5 | 1.768 | 67.15 | 40.6 | 1.654 | 78.88 | 42.8 | 1.843 | 82.75 | 43.1 | 1.920 | 91.30 | 44.8 | 2.038 |
| February..... | 70.21 | 40.7 | 1.725 | 71.33 | 40.3 | 1.770 | 66.21 | 40.2 | 1.647 | 76.94 | 42.0 | 1.832 | 83.01 | 43.1 | 1.926 | 89.85 | 44.0 | 2.042 |
| March..... | 70.74 | 40.7 | 1.738 | 72.11 | 40.4 | 1.785 | 66.00 | 40.1 | 1.646 | 77.24 | 42.0 | 1.839 | 81.79 | 42.4 | 1.929 | 87.51 | 43.0 | 2.035 |
| April..... | 69.85 | 40.4 | 1.729 | 71.33 | 40.3 | 1.770 | 66.21 | 40.2 | 1.647 | 74.79 | 40.8 | 1.833 | 77.40 | 40.5 | 1.911 | 84.44 | 41.8 | 2.020 |
| May..... | 70.47 | 40.5 | 1.740 | 71.64 | 40.2 | 1.782 | 66.77 | 40.2 | 1.661 | 74.97 | 40.7 | 1.842 | 78.69 | 41.2 | 1.910 | 85.03 | 42.2 | 2.015 |
| June..... | 70.91 | 40.8 | 1.738 | 73.10 | 41.0 | 1.783 | 65.17 | 39.4 | 1.654 | 75.58 | 41.1 | 1.839 | 77.83 | 40.6 | 1.917 | 84.06 | 41.8 | 2.011 |
| July..... | 72.74 | 41.4 | 1.757 | 76.23 | 42.0 | 1.815 | 65.06 | 39.1 | 1.664 | 73.74 | 40.1 | 1.839 | 75.42 | 39.8 | 1.895 | 76.52 | 38.9 | 1.967 |
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| 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 | | | |
| 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 |
| 1951: Average..... | 80.15 | 43.0 | 1.864 | 69.35 | 41.7 | 1.663 | 68.45 | 41.3 | 1.609 | 66.47 | 41.7 | 1.594 | 60.53 | 41.6 | 1.455 | 69.49 | 42.5 | 1.635 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 1.464 | 69.32 | 42.5 | 1.631 |
| September..... | 80.06 | 42.7 | 1.875 | 70.14 | 41.7 | 1.682 | 72.11 | 43.1 | 1.673 | 66.41 | 41.2 | 1.612 | 60.55 | 41.3 | 1.466 | 69.09 | 42.0 | 1.645 |
| October..... | 78.70 | 42.2 | 1.865 | 70.39 | 41.7 | 1.688 | 68.52 | 41.3 | 1.659 | 66.78 | 41.3 | 1.617 | 60.31 | 41.0 | 1.471 | 69.30 | 41.9 | 1.654 |
| November..... | 80.33 | 42.5 | 1.890 | 69.92 | 41.4 | 1.689 | 66.60 | 40.7 | 1.634 | 66.74 | 41.3 | 1.616 | 60.87 | 41.1 | 1.481 | 68.06 | 41.1 | 1.656 |
| December..... | 81.00 | 42.9 | 1.888 | 71.78 | 42.3 | 1.697 | 68.51 | 41.9 | 1.635 | 68.21 | 42.0 | 1.624 | 62.96 | 41.6 | 1.499 | 69.68 | 42.1 | 1.655 |
| 1952: January..... | 78.58 | 41.6 | 1.889 | 71.06 | 41.8 | 1.700 | 66.22 | 40.5 | 1.635 | 67.81 | 41.6 | 1.630 | 61.49 | 40.8 | 1.507 | 69.26 | 41.9 | 1.653 |
| February..... | 79.34 | 42.0 | 1.889 | 71.27 | 41.8 | 1.705 | 65.65 | 40.4 | 1.625 | 67.57 | 41.2 | 1.640 | 61.39 | 40.6 | 1.512 | 69.35 | 41.7 | 1.663 |
| March..... | 79.04 | 41.8 | 1.891 | 71.43 | 41.7 | 1.713 | 67.57 | 41.1 | 1.644 | 67.32 | 40.8 | 1.650 | 61.01 | 40.3 | 1.514 | 69.26 | 41.5 | 1.669 |
| April..... | 70.16 | 37.6 | 1.866 | 69.64 | 40.7 | 1.711 | 66.87 | 40.6 | 1.647 | 66.86 | 40.3 | 1.659 | 60.37 | 39.9 | 1.513 | 68.97 | 41.2 | 1.674 |
| May..... | 75.13 | 40.2 | 1.869 | 70.95 | 41.3 | 1.718 | 66.74 | 40.5 | 1.648 | 67.60 | 40.6 | 1.665 | 62.09 | 40.5 | 1.533 | 69.51 | 41.4 | 1.679 |
| June..... | 75.31 | 40.1 | 1.878 | 70.01 | 40.8 | 1.716 | 68.97 | 41.8 | 1.650 | 67.80 | 40.5 | 1.674 | 62.42 | 40.4 | 1.545 | 68.02 | 40.9 | 1.663 |
| July..... | 77.02 | 40.2 | 1.916 | 68.04 | 40.0 | 1.701 | 70.31 | 42.2 | 1.666 | 65.49 | 39.5 | 1.658 | 59.82 | 39.1 | 1.530 | 65.80 | 40.0 | 1.645 |

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. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | |
| 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 | \$65.23 | 41.3 | \$1.531 | |
| 1951: Average..... | 66.70 | 41.3 | 1.615 | 69.58 | 41.0 | 1.697 | 75.03 | 41.8 | 1.795 | 65.93 | 40.6 | 1.624 | 71.74 | 42.6 | 1.684 | 71.61 | 42.3 | 1.693 | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| September..... | 66.67 | 40.8 | 1.634 | 69.89 | 40.8 | 1.713 | 75.84 | 41.4 | 1.832 | 65.61 | 40.4 | 1.624 | 73.44 | 43.1 | 1.704 | 73.66 | 43.1 | 1.709 | |
| October..... | 67.32 | 41.2 | 1.634 | 70.65 | 41.1 | 1.719 | 75.58 | 41.3 | 1.830 | 66.91 | 40.9 | 1.636 | 72.59 | 42.6 | 1.704 | 72.12 | 42.2 | 1.709 | |
| November..... | 67.52 | 41.4 | 1.631 | 69.53 | 40.4 | 1.721 | 72.96 | 40.0 | 1.824 | 66.91 | 40.7 | 1.644 | 72.93 | 42.6 | 1.712 | 73.19 | 42.5 | 1.722 | |
| December..... | 69.09 | 42.0 | 1.645 | 71.49 | 41.3 | 1.731 | 75.84 | 41.4 | 1.832 | 68.27 | 41.2 | 1.657 | 74.87 | 43.4 | 1.725 | 74.78 | 43.0 | 1.739 | |
| 1952: January..... | 69.26 | 41.8 | 1.657 | 70.07 | 40.5 | 1.730 | 73.61 | 40.4 | 1.822 | 67.40 | 40.6 | 1.660 | 73.36 | 42.7 | 1.718 | 73.74 | 42.7 | 1.727 | |
| February..... | 68.60 | 41.2 | 1.665 | 69.85 | 40.4 | 1.729 | 73.83 | 40.5 | 1.825 | 67.10 | 40.4 | 1.661 | 73.74 | 42.8 | 1.723 | 74.34 | 42.8 | 1.737 | |
| March..... | 68.13 | 40.6 | 1.673 | 70.35 | 40.5 | 1.737 | 74.09 | 40.4 | 1.834 | 67.55 | 40.5 | 1.668 | 74.04 | 42.8 | 1.730 | 74.99 | 43.1 | 1.740 | |
| April..... | 67.77 | 40.1 | 1.690 | 67.74 | 39.0 | 1.737 | 68.04 | 37.1 | 1.834 | 67.21 | 40.2 | 1.672 | 72.23 | 41.8 | 1.728 | 72.34 | 41.6 | 1.739 | |
| May..... | 68.11 | 40.3 | 1.690 | 69.99 | 40.2 | 1.741 | 71.59 | 39.4 | 1.817 | 68.45 | 40.6 | 1.686 | 73.39 | 42.4 | 1.731 | 73.00 | 42.1 | 1.734 | |
| June..... | 68.71 | 40.3 | 1.705 | 69.72 | 40.0 | 1.743 | 71.39 | 39.4 | 1.812 | 68.36 | 40.4 | 1.692 | 70.95 | 41.2 | 1.722 | 69.88 | 40.7 | 1.717 | |
| July..... | 66.55 | 39.4 | 1.689 | 68.08 | 39.4 | 1.728 | 70.34 | 38.8 | 1.813 | 66.51 | 39.8 | 1.671 | 70.87 | 41.3 | 1.716 | 69.78 | 40.9 | 1.706 | |
| 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. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | |
| 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 | |
| 1951: Average..... | 71.57 | 42.7 | 1.676 | 70.31 | 41.9 | 1.678 | 68.54 | 40.7 | 1.684 | 70.50 | 40.8 | 1.728 | 70.43 | 42.3 | 1.665 | 76.73 | 43.5 | 1.764 | |
| 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 | 1.754 | |
| 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 | 1.664 | 75.94 | 43.0 | 1.766 | |
| September..... | 74.38 | 43.7 | 1.702 | 70.68 | 41.6 | 1.699 | 68.67 | 40.3 | 1.704 | 70.73 | 40.3 | 1.765 | 70.27 | 42.0 | 1.673 | 77.24 | 43.2 | 1.788 | |
| October..... | 73.73 | 43.5 | 1.695 | 72.54 | 42.3 | 1.715 | 69.49 | 40.4 | 1.720 | 71.52 | 40.5 | 1.766 | 71.32 | 42.4 | 1.682 | 77.86 | 43.4 | 1.794 | |
| November..... | 73.53 | 43.2 | 1.702 | 71.13 | 41.5 | 1.714 | 69.64 | 40.3 | 1.728 | 71.85 | 40.5 | 1.774 | 70.22 | 41.9 | 1.676 | 77.63 | 43.2 | 1.797 | |
| December..... | 75.11 | 43.9 | 1.711 | 74.69 | 43.0 | 1.737 | 71.15 | 41.2 | 1.727 | 73.40 | 41.4 | 1.773 | 72.71 | 43.1 | 1.687 | 79.95 | 44.1 | 1.813 | |
| 1952: January..... | 73.70 | 43.1 | 1.710 | 72.01 | 41.6 | 1.731 | 73.06 | 41.7 | 1.752 | 75.77 | 42.0 | 1.804 | 71.19 | 42.3 | 1.683 | 79.81 | 43.9 | 1.818 | |
| February..... | 74.35 | 43.2 | 1.721 | 71.93 | 41.6 | 1.729 | 73.35 | 41.7 | 1.759 | 76.02 | 42.0 | 1.810 | 71.66 | 42.4 | 1.690 | 79.70 | 43.6 | 1.828 | |
| March..... | 74.78 | 43.1 | 1.735 | 71.32 | 41.2 | 1.731 | 73.54 | 41.5 | 1.772 | 76.19 | 41.7 | 1.827 | 71.23 | 42.1 | 1.692 | 80.00 | 43.5 | 1.839 | |
| April..... | 73.27 | 42.4 | 1.728 | 69.05 | 39.8 | 1.735 | 71.21 | 40.6 | 1.754 | 73.68 | 40.8 | 1.806 | 69.54 | 41.1 | 1.692 | 78.62 | 42.8 | 1.837 | |
| May..... | 74.30 | 42.8 | 1.736 | 73.02 | 41.8 | 1.747 | 72.41 | 41.0 | 1.766 | 74.90 | 41.2 | 1.818 | 70.76 | 41.5 | 1.705 | 79.06 | 42.9 | 1.843 | |
| June..... | 71.19 | 41.1 | 1.732 | 72.92 | 41.2 | 1.770 | 72.12 | 40.7 | 1.772 | 74.48 | 40.9 | 1.821 | 69.12 | 40.9 | 1.690 | 79.09 | 42.8 | 1.848 | |
| July..... | 71.46 | 41.4 | 1.726 | 73.57 | 41.1 | 1.790 | 66.95 | 38.5 | 1.739 | 68.62 | 38.4 | 1.787 | 67.04 | 40.0 | 1.676 | 77.05 | 41.9 | 1.836 | |
| 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. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | | |
| 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 | |
| 1951: Average..... | 79.79 | 42.9 | 1.860 | 73.46 | 40.7 | 1.805 | 75.75 | 40.9 | 1.852 | 70.92 | 40.5 | 1.751 | 75.38 | 44.5 | 1.694 | 85.55 | 46.8 | 1.828 | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| September..... | 78.79 | 42.0 | 1.876 | 74.52 | 40.0 | 1.863 | 77.73 | 39.6 | 1.963 | 72.18 | 40.3 | 1.791 | 75.60 | 44.6 | 1.695 | 86.77 | 46.5 | 1.866 | |
| October..... | 81.76 | 43.1 | 1.897 | 74.01 | 40.6 | 1.823 | 76.24 | 40.9 | 1.864 | 71.65 | 40.3 | 1.778 | 75.57 | 44.4 | 1.702 | 89.44 | 47.4 | 1.887 | |
| November..... | 79.97 | 42.4 | 1.886 | 73.42 | 40.1 | 1.831 | 76.58 | 40.8 | 1.877 | 69.97 | 39.4 | 1.776 | 76.96 | 44.9 | 1.714 | 87.33 | 46.5 | 1.878 | |
| December..... | 83.55 | 43.7 | 1.912 | 76.55 | 41.2 | 1.858 | 79.23 | 41.7 | 1.900 | 73.40 | 40.6 | 1.808 | 80.47 | 46.3 | 1.738 | 90.20 | 47.6 | 1.895 | |
| 1952: January..... | 84.42 | 43.9 | 1.923 | 75.85 | 40.8 | 1.859 | 78.06 | 41.0 | 1.904 | 73.63 | 40.7 | 1.809 | 79.24 | 45.7 | 1.734 | 90.30 | 47.5 | 1.901 | |
| February..... | 84.90 | 43.9 | 1.934 | 76.10 | 40.2 | 1.893 | 78.63 | 40.3 | 1.951 | 73.30 | 40.1 | 1.828 | 79.04 | 45.4 | 1.741 | 89.82 | 47.0 | 1.911 | |
| March..... | 83.29 | 43.0 | 1.937 | 77.94 | 41.0 | 1.901 | 79.01 | 40.6 | 1.946 | 76.94 | 41.5 | 1.854 | 79.54 | 45.4 | 1.752 | 90.43 | 47.0 | 1.924 | |
| April..... | 82.37 | 42.5 | 1.938 | 78.25 | 40.8 | 1.918 | 80.94 | 40.9 | 1.979 | 75.21 | 40.7 | 1.848 | 77.79 | 44.5 | 1.748 | 88.33 | 46.1 | 1.916 | |
| May..... | 79.50 | 41.6 | 1.911 | 77.94 | 40.7 | 1.915 | 79.10 | 40.4 | 1.958 | 76.34 | 41.0 | 1.862 | 77.31 | 44.1 | 1.753 | 89.55 | 46.4 | 1.930 | |
| June..... | 81.76 | 42.1 | 1.942 | 75.92 | 40.0 | 1.898 | 77.99 | 40.2 | 1.940 | 73.39 | 39.8 | 1.844 | 75.34 | 43.0 | 1.752 | 89.88 | 46.4 | 1.937 | |
| July..... | 80.91 | 41.6 | 1.945 | 74.06 | 39.5 | 1.875 | 74.61 | 38.8 | 1.923 | 73.06 | 39.9 | 1.831 | 73.72 | 42.1 | 1.751 | 86.30 | 44.9 | 1.922 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

| | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Machinery (except electrical)—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Machine tools | | | Metalworking machinery (except machine tools) | | | Machine-tool accessories | | | Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) | | | General industrial machinery | | | Office and store machines and devices | | |
| | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 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 |
| 1951: Average | 84.75 | 47.4 | 1.788 | 81.99 | 45.2 | 1.814 | 88.08 | 46.8 | 1.882 | 74.69 | 43.6 | 1.713 | 76.91 | 44.2 | 1.740 | 73.58 | 41.9 | 1.756 |
| 1951: 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 | 43.4 | 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 | 84.91 | 46.5 | 1.826 | 83.68 | 45.6 | 1.835 | 90.81 | 47.2 | 1.924 | 74.56 | 43.3 | 1.722 | 78.15 | 44.2 | 1.768 | 74.38 | 41.6 | 1.788 |
| October | 89.42 | 48.0 | 1.863 | 85.28 | 46.4 | 1.838 | 91.62 | 47.4 | 1.933 | 74.43 | 43.0 | 1.731 | 77.48 | 43.8 | 1.769 | 75.04 | 41.9 | 1.791 |
| November | 86.89 | 47.3 | 1.837 | 82.89 | 45.0 | 1.842 | 90.64 | 46.6 | 1.945 | 74.65 | 42.9 | 1.740 | 78.14 | 44.0 | 1.776 | 74.95 | 41.8 | 1.793 |
| December | 89.60 | 48.3 | 1.857 | 85.75 | 46.1 | 1.860 | 93.68 | 47.7 | 1.964 | 76.47 | 43.8 | 1.746 | 79.97 | 44.8 | 1.785 | 75.35 | 41.7 | 1.807 |
| 1952: January | 90.59 | 48.6 | 1.864 | 84.64 | 45.7 | 1.852 | 94.00 | 47.5 | 1.979 | 76.39 | 43.5 | 1.756 | 78.90 | 44.2 | 1.785 | 75.24 | 41.5 | 1.813 |
| February | 89.39 | 47.7 | 1.874 | 85.97 | 45.9 | 1.873 | 92.70 | 46.7 | 1.985 | 76.47 | 43.4 | 1.762 | 79.07 | 44.1 | 1.793 | 75.04 | 41.3 | 1.817 |
| March | 89.77 | 47.6 | 1.886 | 89.67 | 46.1 | 1.880 | 94.32 | 46.9 | 2.011 | 77.25 | 43.4 | 1.780 | 79.02 | 43.8 | 1.804 | 75.72 | 41.4 | 1.829 |
| April | 88.08 | 46.9 | 1.878 | 83.37 | 44.7 | 1.865 | 92.61 | 46.1 | 2.009 | 75.71 | 42.7 | 1.773 | 77.45 | 43.1 | 1.797 | 74.85 | 40.9 | 1.830 |
| May | 88.45 | 46.9 | 1.886 | 84.66 | 45.2 | 1.873 | 94.78 | 46.6 | 2.034 | 76.23 | 42.9 | 1.777 | 78.60 | 43.4 | 1.811 | 74.05 | 40.4 | 1.833 |
| June | 88.26 | 46.6 | 1.894 | 84.98 | 45.3 | 1.876 | 95.00 | 46.5 | 2.043 | 76.49 | 42.9 | 1.783 | 78.99 | 43.4 | 1.820 | 75.19 | 40.8 | 1.843 |
| July | 84.28 | 44.9 | 1.877 | 80.93 | 43.7 | 1.852 | 92.19 | 45.3 | 2.035 | 74.17 | 41.6 | 1.783 | 75.98 | 42.0 | 1.809 | 74.05 | 40.6 | 1.824 |

| | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Machinery (except electrical)—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | Computing machines and cash registers | | | Typewriters | | | Service-industry and household machines | | | Refrigerators and air-conditioning units | | | Miscellaneous machinery parts | | | Ball and roller bearings | | |
| | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 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 |
| 1951: Average | 78.81 | 41.5 | 1.899 | 68.00 | 42.5 | 1.600 | 71.06 | 40.7 | 1.746 | 69.41 | 39.8 | 1.744 | 74.26 | 43.2 | 1.714 | 76.69 | 43.4 | 1.767 |
| 1951: 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 | 1.774 |
| September | 80.48 | 41.4 | 1.944 | 67.45 | 42.0 | 1.606 | 71.32 | 40.5 | 1.761 | 70.26 | 39.9 | 1.761 | 74.13 | 42.8 | 1.732 | 76.46 | 43.1 | 1.775 |
| October | 81.17 | 41.5 | 1.956 | 68.42 | 42.6 | 1.606 | 71.73 | 40.5 | 1.771 | 70.25 | 39.8 | 1.765 | 74.82 | 43.1 | 1.736 | 77.20 | 43.3 | 1.783 |
| November | 81.62 | 41.6 | 1.962 | 68.51 | 42.5 | 1.612 | 72.41 | 40.7 | 1.779 | 71.44 | 40.0 | 1.786 | 74.00 | 42.6 | 1.737 | 75.28 | 42.2 | 1.784 |
| December | 81.91 | 41.6 | 1.969 | 68.51 | 41.9 | 1.635 | 74.04 | 41.2 | 1.797 | 72.80 | 40.4 | 1.802 | 75.86 | 43.4 | 1.748 | 76.70 | 42.8 | 1.792 |
| 1952: January | 82.43 | 41.8 | 1.972 | 67.81 | 41.4 | 1.638 | 75.59 | 41.9 | 1.804 | 75.25 | 41.6 | 1.809 | 76.39 | 43.5 | 1.756 | 78.38 | 43.4 | 1.806 |
| February | 81.08 | 41.2 | 1.968 | 69.18 | 41.7 | 1.659 | 74.49 | 41.2 | 1.808 | 74.65 | 41.2 | 1.812 | 75.85 | 43.0 | 1.764 | 76.73 | 42.7 | 1.797 |
| March | 82.15 | 41.3 | 1.989 | 69.26 | 41.8 | 1.657 | 74.03 | 40.7 | 1.819 | 74.11 | 40.7 | 1.821 | 75.66 | 42.7 | 1.772 | 76.70 | 42.4 | 1.809 |
| April | 80.99 | 40.7 | 1.990 | 68.52 | 41.2 | 1.663 | 72.34 | 39.9 | 1.813 | 70.90 | 39.3 | 1.804 | 74.16 | 41.9 | 1.770 | 73.62 | 41.2 | 1.787 |
| May | 80.24 | 40.3 | 1.991 | 67.13 | 40.2 | 1.670 | 73.71 | 40.5 | 1.820 | 72.90 | 40.1 | 1.818 | 74.69 | 42.1 | 1.774 | 73.28 | 41.1 | 1.783 |
| June | 81.16 | 40.7 | 1.994 | 71.48 | 42.0 | 1.702 | 75.05 | 41.1 | 1.826 | 75.33 | 41.3 | 1.824 | 74.28 | 41.8 | 1.777 | 73.11 | 40.8 | 1.792 |
| July | 80.52 | 40.4 | 1.993 | 67.79 | 41.9 | 1.618 | 75.32 | 41.0 | 1.837 | 75.60 | 41.2 | 1.835 | 72.07 | 40.9 | 1.762 | 71.12 | 40.5 | 1.756 |

| | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Machinery (except electrical)—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year and month | 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 | | |
| | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wklly. earnings | Avg. wklly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 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 | \$66.20 | 40.9 | \$1.634 |
| 1951: Average | 74.17 | 43.2 | 1.717 | 66.86 | 41.4 | 1.615 | 71.53 | 42.1 | 1.699 | 72.92 | 42.1 | 1.732 | 68.84 | 40.4 | 1.704 | 61.86 | 41.1 | 1.505 |
| 1951: 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 | 74.08 | 42.6 | 1.739 | 68.06 | 41.5 | 1.640 | 73.01 | 42.3 | 1.726 | 74.48 | 42.2 | 1.765 | 70.08 | 40.3 | 1.739 | 62.75 | 41.2 | 1.523 |
| October | 74.81 | 42.8 | 1.748 | 68.27 | 41.5 | 1.645 | 73.26 | 42.3 | 1.732 | 74.70 | 42.3 | 1.766 | 70.32 | 40.3 | 1.745 | 63.87 | 41.5 | 1.539 |
| November | 75.90 | 43.1 | 1.761 | 69.10 | 41.8 | 1.653 | 73.78 | 42.4 | 1.740 | 75.30 | 42.4 | 1.776 | 70.86 | 40.4 | 1.754 | 65.02 | 42.0 | 1.548 |
| December | 78.15 | 44.2 | 1.768 | 69.97 | 42.0 | 1.666 | 74.81 | 42.7 | 1.752 | 75.95 | 42.5 | 1.787 | 72.99 | 41.1 | 1.776 | 64.69 | 41.6 | 1.555 |
| 1952: January | 78.14 | 44.0 | 1.776 | 70.22 | 41.9 | 1.676 | 75.19 | 42.7 | 1.761 | 76.92 | 42.9 | 1.793 | 74.41 | 41.9 | 1.776 | 65.35 | 41.6 | 1.571 |
| February | 78.62 | 43.9 | 1.791 | 69.93 | 41.6 | 1.681 | 75.06 | 42.5 | 1.766 | 76.37 | 42.5 | 1.797 | 71.83 | 40.4 | 1.778 | 65.17 | 41.3 | 1.578 |
| March | 78.58 | 43.8 | 1.794 | 70.43 | 41.5 | 1.697 | 76.37 | 42.3 | 1.797 | 78.35 | 42.7 | 1.835 | 72.34 | 40.3 | 1.795 | 64.86 | 41.0 | 1.582 |
| April | 78.21 | 43.4 | 1.802 | 69.03 | 40.7 | 1.696 | 75.11 | 41.8 | 1.797 | 77.20 | 42.0 | 1.838 | 71.60 | 39.9 | 1.796 | 63.28 | 40.1 | 1.578 |
| May | 78.83 | 43.6 | 1.808 | 68.90 | 40.6 | 1.697 | 73.64 | 41.3 | 1.783 | 74.56 | 41.1 | 1.814 | 69.71 | 38.9 | 1.792 | 64.52 | 40.4 | 1.597 |
| June | 78.56 | 43.5 | 1.806 | 69.39 | 40.7 | 1.705 | 74.29 | 41.5 | 1.790 | 75.37 | 41.3 | 1.825 | 72.42 | 39.9 | 1.815 | 64.52 | 40.3 | 1.601 |
| July | 76.14 | 42.3 | 1.800 | 68.11 | 39.9 | 1.707 | 74.30 | 41.3 | 1.799 | 75.28 | 41.0 | 1.836 | 66.17 | 36.6 | 1.808 | 62.52 | 39.1 | 1.599 |

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, telegraph, and related 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 |
| 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 |
| 1951: Average | 58.40 | 40.5 | 1.442 | 77.20 | 43.2 | 1.787 | 65.73 | 40.8 | 1.611 | 75.77 | 40.8 | 1.857 | 75.52 | 39.5 | 1.912 | 78.05 | 43.8 | 1.782 |
| 1951: 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 | 59.40 | 40.8 | 1.456 | 78.76 | 44.2 | 1.782 | 66.10 | 40.7 | 1.624 | 77.43 | 41.1 | 1.884 | 77.53 | 39.8 | 1.948 | 79.28 | 43.9 | 1.806 |
| October | 60.41 | 40.9 | 1.477 | 80.42 | 44.8 | 1.795 | 65.61 | 40.4 | 1.624 | 77.14 | 40.9 | 1.886 | 77.34 | 39.7 | 1.948 | 78.07 | 43.3 | 1.803 |
| November | 60.98 | 41.4 | 1.473 | 81.33 | 44.3 | 1.836 | 66.26 | 40.5 | 1.636 | 77.05 | 40.7 | 1.893 | 76.44 | 39.1 | 1.955 | 79.85 | 43.9 | 1.819 |
| December | 61.14 | 41.2 | 1.484 | 81.08 | 43.9 | 1.847 | 68.89 | 41.6 | 1.656 | 79.48 | 41.7 | 1.906 | 79.91 | 40.4 | 1.978 | 80.57 | 44.1 | 1.827 |
| 1952: January | 61.24 | 41.1 | 1.490 | 82.19 | 44.0 | 1.868 | 67.77 | 40.9 | 1.657 | 79.47 | 41.5 | 1.915 | 80.55 | 40.5 | 1.989 | 79.53 | 43.2 | 1.841 |
| February | 61.01 | 40.7 | 1.499 | 82.73 | 44.1 | 1.876 | 67.98 | 40.9 | 1.662 | 79.24 | 41.4 | 1.914 | 79.83 | 40.4 | 1.976 | 80.01 | 43.2 | 1.852 |
| March | 60.91 | 40.5 | 1.504 | 81.91 | 43.8 | 1.870 | 68.18 | 40.8 | 1.671 | 80.08 | 41.3 | 1.939 | 80.84 | 40.4 | 2.001 | 80.57 | 42.9 | 1.878 |
| April | 59.62 | 39.8 | 1.498 | 80.81 | 43.1 | 1.875 | 66.60 | 40.0 | 1.665 | 78.47 | 40.7 | 1.928 | 79.68 | 39.9 | 1.997 | 78.08 | 42.0 | 1.859 |
| May | 61.33 | 40.4 | 1.518 | 82.06 | 43.6 | 1.882 | 67.39 | 40.4 | 1.668 | 79.57 | 41.1 | 1.936 | 80.24 | 40.1 | 2.001 | 80.38 | 42.8 | 1.878 |
| June | 61.58 | 40.3 | 1.528 | 81.01 | 43.3 | 1.871 | 67.83 | 40.4 | 1.679 | 79.23 | 40.8 | 1.942 | 79.43 | 39.5 | 2.011 | 80.42 | 42.8 | 1.879 |
| July | 60.68 | 39.3 | 1.544 | 74.72 | 41.1 | 1.818 | 68.44 | 40.4 | 1.694 | 75.18 | 39.3 | 1.913 | 70.85 | 36.0 | 1.968 | 80.39 | 42.6 | 1.887 |
| | 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 | | |
| 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 |
| 1951: Average | 75.82 | 43.3 | 1.751 | 85.90 | 45.4 | 1.892 | 89.17 | 46.2 | 1.930 | 78.53 | 43.7 | 1.797 | 70.56 | 40.0 | 1.764 | 71.18 | 39.9 | 1.784 |
| 1951: 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 | 77.65 | 43.7 | 1.777 | 85.61 | 44.8 | 1.911 | 87.33 | 45.2 | 1.932 | 78.29 | 43.4 | 1.804 | 71.52 | 40.0 | 1.788 | 72.10 | 39.9 | 1.807 |
| October | 76.42 | 43.1 | 1.773 | 83.20 | 43.4 | 1.917 | 85.33 | 44.8 | 1.927 | 79.35 | 43.6 | 1.820 | 73.57 | 40.2 | 1.830 | 74.23 | 40.1 | 1.851 |
| November | 77.95 | 43.5 | 1.792 | 87.02 | 45.3 | 1.921 | 87.67 | 45.1 | 1.944 | 78.50 | 43.3 | 1.813 | 72.37 | 39.1 | 1.851 | 72.97 | 39.0 | 1.871 |
| December | 78.13 | 43.5 | 1.796 | 88.44 | 45.8 | 1.931 | 88.98 | 45.4 | 1.960 | 81.16 | 44.4 | 1.828 | 74.12 | 40.5 | 1.830 | 74.72 | 40.5 | 1.845 |
| 1952: January | 76.82 | 42.3 | 1.816 | 88.50 | 45.9 | 1.928 | 88.97 | 45.3 | 1.964 | 80.78 | 44.0 | 1.836 | 74.85 | 40.7 | 1.839 | 75.58 | 40.7 | 1.859 |
| February | 78.40 | 42.7 | 1.836 | 85.66 | 44.8 | 1.912 | 87.36 | 44.8 | 1.950 | 79.75 | 43.2 | 1.846 | 74.32 | 40.0 | 1.858 | 75.04 | 40.0 | 1.877 |
| March | 78.59 | 42.3 | 1.858 | 87.23 | 44.8 | 1.947 | 91.21 | 45.2 | 2.018 | 79.71 | 42.9 | 1.858 | 76.81 | 40.9 | 1.878 | 77.90 | 41.0 | 1.900 |
| April | 76.56 | 41.7 | 1.836 | 81.98 | 42.7 | 1.920 | 89.27 | 44.5 | 2.006 | 78.33 | 42.0 | 1.865 | 75.01 | 40.5 | 1.852 | 75.86 | 40.5 | 1.873 |
| May | 78.58 | 42.5 | 1.849 | 85.13 | 43.5 | 1.957 | 92.75 | 45.0 | 2.061 | 80.98 | 43.1 | 1.879 | 76.36 | 41.1 | 1.858 | 77.12 | 41.0 | 1.881 |
| June | 78.63 | 42.5 | 1.850 | 84.82 | 43.1 | 1.968 | 93.59 | 45.5 | 2.057 | 80.11 | 43.0 | 1.863 | 75.99 | 40.9 | 1.853 | 76.97 | 40.9 | 1.882 |
| July | 79.26 | 42.5 | 1.865 | 84.32 | 42.8 | 1.970 | 93.52 | 45.8 | 2.042 | 78.32 | 42.2 | 1.856 | 74.93 | 40.7 | 1.841 | 76.05 | 40.8 | 1.864 |
| | Manufacturing—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Transportation equipment—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Instruments and related products | | |
| | Boat building and repairing | | | Railroad equipment | | | Locomotives and parts | | | Railroad and streetcars | | | Other transportation equipment | | | Total: Instruments and related products | | |
| 1950: A 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 | \$44.44 | 41.9 | \$1.538 | \$60.81 | 41.2 | \$1.476 |
| 1951: Average | 60.79 | 40.1 | 1.516 | 75.99 | 40.9 | 1.858 | 81.16 | 41.6 | 1.951 | 70.48 | 40.0 | 1.762 | 68.44 | 42.3 | 1.618 | 68.87 | 42.2 | 1.632 |
| 1951: 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 | 62.52 | 40.7 | 1.536 | 76.96 | 40.7 | 1.891 | 82.05 | 41.8 | 1.963 | 71.68 | 39.6 | 1.810 | 68.91 | 42.3 | 1.620 | 69.93 | 42.2 | 1.657 |
| October | 62.55 | 40.3 | 1.552 | 77.06 | 40.9 | 1.884 | 82.75 | 41.9 | 1.975 | 71.06 | 39.9 | 1.781 | 71.13 | 42.9 | 1.658 | 70.26 | 42.3 | 1.661 |
| November | 63.48 | 39.9 | 1.591 | 76.49 | 40.6 | 1.884 | 81.93 | 41.8 | 1.960 | 70.66 | 39.3 | 1.798 | 71.06 | 42.6 | 1.668 | 70.98 | 42.5 | 1.670 |
| December | 65.53 | 40.3 | 1.626 | 77.81 | 40.8 | 1.907 | 83.76 | 41.9 | 1.999 | 71.05 | 39.3 | 1.808 | 73.48 | 44.0 | 1.670 | 71.70 | 42.6 | 1.683 |
| 1952: January | 63.99 | 39.6 | 1.616 | 76.79 | 41.0 | 1.873 | 81.61 | 41.7 | 1.957 | 72.19 | 40.4 | 1.787 | 68.80 | 41.9 | 1.642 | 71.02 | 42.1 | 1.687 |
| February | 63.40 | 39.5 | 1.605 | 78.12 | 41.4 | 1.887 | 81.90 | 42.0 | 1.950 | 74.22 | 40.8 | 1.819 | 68.72 | 41.5 | 1.656 | 71.02 | 41.7 | 1.703 |
| March | 62.84 | 39.5 | 1.591 | 78.55 | 41.3 | 1.902 | 81.62 | 41.6 | 1.962 | 75.58 | 41.1 | 1.839 | 70.39 | 41.8 | 1.684 | 71.47 | 41.7 | 1.714 |
| April | 63.28 | 39.5 | 1.602 | 76.25 | 40.3 | 1.892 | 78.74 | 40.4 | 1.949 | 73.57 | 40.2 | 1.850 | 70.69 | 42.1 | 1.677 | 70.71 | 41.4 | 1.708 |
| May | 66.13 | 41.1 | 1.609 | 76.11 | 40.4 | 1.884 | 81.32 | 41.7 | 1.950 | 72.10 | 39.7 | 1.816 | 71.28 | 42.2 | 1.689 | 71.81 | 41.8 | 1.718 |
| June | 65.81 | 40.6 | 1.621 | 77.26 | 40.3 | 1.917 | 82.31 | 41.3 | 1.993 | 73.05 | 39.7 | 1.840 | 73.40 | 42.8 | 1.715 | 72.23 | 41.8 | 1.728 |
| July | 64.63 | 39.6 | 1.632 | 74.31 | 39.8 | 1.867 | 80.43 | 41.5 | 1.938 | 70.86 | 39.0 | 1.817 | 73.96 | 43.1 | 1.716 | 70.89 | 41.0 | 1.729 |

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 manu- facturing 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 | | | |
| 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 | | | |
| 1951: Average..... | 55.65 | 40.8 | 1.364 | 73.08 | 42.0 | 1.740 | 59.49 | 40.8 | 1.458 | 71.99 | 42.9 | 1.678 | 58.00 | 40.9 | 1.418 | | | |
| 1951: 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..... | 56.19 | 40.6 | 1.384 | 72.90 | 41.8 | 1.744 | 59.98 | 40.8 | 1.470 | 73.53 | 43.0 | 1.710 | 57.61 | 40.4 | 1.426 | | | |
| October..... | 56.11 | 40.6 | 1.382 | 73.33 | 41.9 | 1.750 | 59.52 | 40.3 | 1.477 | 73.92 | 43.1 | 1.715 | 58.18 | 40.6 | 1.433 | | | |
| November..... | 55.36 | 40.2 | 1.377 | 74.53 | 42.3 | 1.762 | 60.57 | 40.9 | 1.481 | 74.78 | 43.3 | 1.727 | 58.71 | 40.6 | 1.446 | | | |
| December..... | 55.14 | 39.9 | 1.382 | 74.96 | 42.3 | 1.772 | 60.55 | 40.8 | 1.484 | 75.95 | 43.6 | 1.742 | 60.53 | 41.4 | 1.462 | | | |
| 1952: January..... | 55.62 | 39.7 | 1.401 | 75.39 | 42.4 | 1.778 | 59.52 | 40.0 | 1.488 | 74.77 | 42.9 | 1.743 | 59.94 | 41.0 | 1.462 | | | |
| February..... | 56.22 | 39.4 | 1.427 | 74.92 | 41.9 | 1.788 | 59.86 | 40.2 | 1.489 | 74.71 | 42.4 | 1.762 | 60.18 | 40.8 | 1.475 | | | |
| March..... | 57.20 | 40.0 | 1.430 | 76.47 | 41.4 | 1.847 | 60.68 | 40.4 | 1.502 | 74.67 | 42.4 | 1.761 | 60.57 | 40.9 | 1.481 | | | |
| April..... | 57.49 | 40.2 | 1.430 | 76.62 | 41.8 | 1.833 | 59.31 | 39.7 | 1.494 | 73.40 | 41.8 | 1.756 | 59.31 | 40.1 | 1.479 | | | |
| May..... | 57.73 | 40.2 | 1.436 | 76.71 | 41.6 | 1.844 | 59.40 | 40.0 | 1.485 | 75.27 | 42.5 | 1.771 | 60.39 | 40.5 | 1.491 | | | |
| June..... | 53.44 | 37.4 | 1.429 | 76.64 | 41.7 | 1.838 | 60.13 | 40.3 | 1.492 | 76.58 | 42.9 | 1.785 | 60.36 | 40.4 | 1.494 | | | |
| July..... | 51.48 | 36.1 | 1.426 | 74.98 | 41.2 | 1.820 | 57.58 | 38.8 | 1.484 | 75.76 | 42.3 | 1.791 | 59.48 | 40.0 | 1.487 | | | |
| | 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 | | | | | |
| 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 | | | |
| 1951: Average..... | 62.11 | 41.6 | 1.493 | 58.21 | 41.7 | 1.396 | 65.73 | 41.6 | 1.580 | 53.54 | 39.6 | 1.352 | 53.65 | 40.1 | 1.338 | | | |
| 1951: 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..... | 61.63 | 40.8 | 1.508 | 57.25 | 41.1 | 1.393 | 65.28 | 40.6 | 1.608 | 53.54 | 39.6 | 1.352 | 53.35 | 39.9 | 1.337 | | | |
| October..... | 62.14 | 40.8 | 1.523 | 59.27 | 41.3 | 1.435 | 64.68 | 40.3 | 1.605 | 54.26 | 39.9 | 1.360 | 53.53 | 39.8 | 1.345 | | | |
| November..... | 63.42 | 41.4 | 1.532 | 61.07 | 42.0 | 1.454 | 65.73 | 40.9 | 1.607 | 54.53 | 39.8 | 1.370 | 54.04 | 39.3 | 1.375 | | | |
| December..... | 66.33 | 42.6 | 1.557 | 63.02 | 42.9 | 1.469 | 69.25 | 42.2 | 1.641 | 56.17 | 40.7 | 1.380 | 54.20 | 40.0 | 1.355 | | | |
| 1952: January..... | 63.55 | 41.4 | 1.535 | 60.77 | 42.2 | 1.440 | 66.30 | 40.7 | 1.629 | 57.21 | 40.6 | 1.409 | 54.48 | 40.0 | 1.362 | | | |
| February..... | 63.47 | 41.0 | 1.548 | 60.44 | 41.6 | 1.453 | 66.42 | 40.6 | 1.636 | 57.39 | 40.7 | 1.410 | 54.54 | 40.1 | 1.360 | | | |
| March..... | 64.35 | 41.3 | 1.558 | 60.90 | 41.8 | 1.457 | 67.44 | 40.8 | 1.653 | 58.14 | 41.0 | 1.418 | 55.43 | 40.4 | 1.372 | | | |
| April..... | 62.98 | 40.4 | 1.559 | 58.93 | 40.5 | 1.455 | 66.41 | 40.3 | 1.648 | 55.98 | 39.7 | 1.410 | 53.92 | 39.1 | 1.379 | | | |
| May..... | 63.43 | 40.4 | 1.570 | 60.48 | 41.0 | 1.475 | 65.99 | 39.9 | 1.654 | 57.87 | 41.1 | 1.408 | 54.84 | 39.4 | 1.392 | | | |
| June..... | 64.74 | 41.0 | 1.579 | 62.01 | 41.7 | 1.487 | 67.27 | 40.5 | 1.661 | 57.73 | 40.8 | 1.415 | 55.46 | 39.7 | 1.397 | | | |
| July..... | 66.33 | 40.2 | 1.586 | 59.72 | 40.0 | 1.498 | 67.27 | 40.4 | 1.665 | 56.19 | 39.6 | 1.419 | 52.83 | 38.9 | 1.358 | | | |
| | Manufacturing—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Transportation and public utilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con. | | | Class I railroads ⁴ | | | Local railways and bus lines ⁵ | | | Communication | | | Telephone ⁶ | | | Switchboard operating employees ⁷ | | |
| 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 | | | |
| 1951: Average..... | 59.20 | 41.2 | 1.437 | *69.78 | *41.0 | *1.702 | 72.32 | 46.3 | 1.562 | 58.30 | 39.1 | 1.491 | 49.54 | 37.7 | 1.314 | | | |
| 1951: July..... | 57.85 | 40.4 | 1.432 | 69.81 | 40.1 | 1.741 | 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 | 72.54 | 42.1 | 1.723 | 72.72 | 46.2 | 1.574 | 58.84 | 39.2 | 1.501 | 50.03 | 37.9 | 1.320 | | | |
| September..... | 58.89 | 40.7 | 1.447 | 68.82 | 39.1 | 1.760 | 73.11 | 46.1 | 1.586 | 59.97 | 39.4 | 1.522 | 51.23 | 38.2 | 1.341 | | | |
| October..... | 59.43 | 40.9 | 1.453 | 72.74 | 42.0 | 1.732 | 73.23 | 46.2 | 1.585 | 59.04 | 39.1 | 1.533 | 51.48 | 37.8 | 1.362 | | | |
| November..... | 59.84 | 40.9 | 1.463 | 71.40 | 40.8 | 1.750 | 73.11 | 46.3 | 1.579 | 60.84 | 39.2 | 1.552 | 52.79 | 37.9 | 1.393 | | | |
| December..... | 61.73 | 41.6 | 1.484 | 69.95 | 39.5 | 1.771 | 75.35 | 47.6 | 1.583 | 59.44 | 38.8 | 1.532 | 49.70 | 37.2 | 1.336 | | | |
| 1952: January..... | 61.02 | 41.2 | 1.481 | 74.09 | 41.6 | 1.781 | 73.92 | 46.4 | 1.593 | 59.68 | 38.7 | 1.542 | 49.63 | 36.9 | 1.345 | | | |
| February..... | 61.50 | 41.0 | 1.500 | 76.69 | 42.7 | 1.796 | 73.52 | 46.5 | 1.581 | 59.83 | 38.5 | 1.554 | 50.33 | 36.9 | 1.364 | | | |
| March..... | 61.55 | 40.9 | 1.505 | 71.52 | 40.2 | 1.779 | 74.89 | 46.6 | 1.607 | 59.29 | 38.5 | 1.540 | 49.31 | 36.8 | 1.340 | | | |
| April..... | 60.49 | 40.3 | 1.501 | 72.65 | 41.3 | 1.759 | 74.31 | 46.1 | 1.612 | 53.92 | 34.9 | 1.545 | 43.30 | 32.1 | 1.349 | | | |
| May..... | 61.44 | 40.5 | 1.517 | 70.57 | 39.8 | 1.773 | 76.17 | 46.9 | 1.624 | 60.60 | 38.7 | 1.566 | 52.11 | 37.6 | 1.386 | | | |
| June..... | 61.26 | 40.3 | 1.520 | 70.78 | 39.5 | 1.792 | 76.42 | 47.2 | 1.619 | 60.92 | 39.1 | 1.558 | 51.90 | 37.8 | 1.373 | | | |
| July..... | 61.01 | 40.3 | 1.514 | --- | --- | --- | 77.67 | 47.3 | 1.642 | 62.37 | 39.4 | 1.583 | 53.25 | 38.2 | 1.394 | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees 1—Con.

| Year and month | Transportation and public utilities—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
| | Communication | | | | | | Other public utilities | | | | | | | | |
| | Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees * | | | Telegraph * | | | Total: Gas and electric utilities | | | Electric light and power utilities | | | Gas utilities | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1950: Average | \$73.30 | 42.1 | \$1.741 | \$64.19 | 44.7 | \$1.436 | \$66.60 | 41.6 | \$1.601 | \$67.81 | 41.6 | \$1.630 | \$63.37 | 41.5 | \$1.527 |
| 1951: Average | 81.28 | 42.8 | 1.899 | 68.33 | 44.6 | 1.532 | 71.77 | 41.9 | 1.713 | 72.74 | 41.9 | 1.736 | 68.76 | 41.8 | 1.645 |
| 1951: July | 82.78 | 43.0 | 1.925 | 71.23 | 44.8 | 1.590 | 71.82 | 42.0 | 1.710 | 73.25 | 42.1 | 1.740 | 67.44 | 41.4 | 1.629 |
| August | 82.58 | 42.9 | 1.925 | 70.47 | 44.6 | 1.580 | 71.73 | 41.9 | 1.712 | 72.96 | 42.1 | 1.733 | 67.48 | 41.3 | 1.634 |
| September | 83.83 | 43.1 | 1.945 | 72.33 | 44.4 | 1.629 | 72.88 | 42.2 | 1.727 | 73.34 | 42.1 | 1.742 | 69.35 | 41.8 | 1.659 |
| October | 83.54 | 42.6 | 1.961 | 72.34 | 44.3 | 1.633 | 72.92 | 42.1 | 1.732 | 72.85 | 41.7 | 1.747 | 71.39 | 42.7 | 1.672 |
| November | 83.79 | 42.6 | 1.967 | 72.13 | 44.2 | 1.632 | 73.29 | 42.0 | 1.745 | 73.56 | 41.7 | 1.764 | 71.49 | 42.4 | 1.686 |
| December | 83.91 | 42.7 | 1.965 | 72.21 | 44.3 | 1.630 | 73.63 | 42.1 | 1.749 | 74.56 | 42.1 | 1.771 | 71.53 | 42.3 | 1.691 |
| 1952: January | 83.90 | 42.5 | 1.974 | 70.77 | 43.9 | 1.612 | 73.20 | 41.9 | 1.747 | 74.25 | 41.9 | 1.772 | 70.56 | 41.8 | 1.688 |
| February | 83.97 | 42.3 | 1.985 | 70.90 | 43.9 | 1.615 | 72.82 | 41.4 | 1.759 | 73.39 | 41.3 | 1.777 | 70.38 | 41.4 | 1.700 |
| March | 83.39 | 41.8 | 1.995 | 71.02 | 44.0 | 1.614 | 73.28 | 41.4 | 1.770 | 74.27 | 41.4 | 1.794 | 70.09 | 41.4 | 1.693 |
| April | 76.55 | 38.7 | 1.978 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 73.24 | 41.4 | 1.769 | 73.62 | 41.2 | 1.787 | 70.34 | 41.4 | 1.699 |
| May | 83.99 | 42.1 | 1.995 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 73.46 | 41.2 | 1.783 | 74.25 | 41.0 | 1.811 | 70.20 | 41.2 | 1.704 |
| June | 85.75 | 42.6 | 2.013 | 72.27 | 44.5 | 1.624 | 74.49 | 41.2 | 1.808 | 75.67 | 41.1 | 1.841 | 71.62 | 41.4 | 1.730 |
| July | 87.50 | 42.6 | 2.054 | 72.71 | 44.8 | 1.623 | 74.63 | 41.3 | 1.807 | 76.09 | 41.4 | 1.838 | 71.30 | 41.0 | 1.739 |
| | Transportation and public utilities—Con. | | | | | | Trade | | | | | | | | |
| | Other public utilities—Con. | | | Wholesale trade | | | Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) | | | Retail trade | | | Department stores and general mail-order houses | | |
| | Electric light and gas utilities combined | | | | | | | | | General merchandise stores | | | | | |
| 1950: Average | \$67.02 | 41.6 | \$1.611 | \$60.36 | 40.7 | \$1.483 | \$47.63 | 40.5 | \$1.176 | \$35.95 | 36.8 | \$0.977 | \$41.56 | 38.2 | \$1.088 |
| 1951: Average | 72.36 | 41.9 | 1.727 | 64.51 | 40.7 | 1.585 | 50.25 | 40.1 | 1.253 | 37.25 | 36.2 | 1.029 | 44.11 | 37.8 | 1.167 |
| 1951: July | 72.80 | 42.2 | 1.725 | 64.55 | 40.7 | 1.586 | 51.49 | 40.8 | 1.262 | 38.51 | 37.1 | 1.038 | 44.81 | 38.1 | 1.176 |
| August | 73.04 | 42.1 | 1.735 | 64.51 | 40.7 | 1.585 | 51.37 | 40.8 | 1.259 | 38.01 | 36.9 | 1.030 | 44.27 | 37.9 | 1.168 |
| September | 74.50 | 42.5 | 1.753 | 65.64 | 40.9 | 1.605 | 50.80 | 40.0 | 1.270 | 37.19 | 35.9 | 1.036 | 44.29 | 37.6 | 1.178 |
| October | 74.02 | 42.2 | 1.754 | 65.44 | 40.8 | 1.604 | 50.43 | 39.8 | 1.267 | 36.66 | 35.6 | 1.027 | 43.57 | 37.3 | 1.168 |
| November | 73.96 | 42.0 | 1.761 | 65.52 | 40.8 | 1.606 | 49.92 | 39.4 | 1.267 | 36.12 | 35.1 | 1.029 | 43.28 | 36.8 | 1.176 |
| December | 73.66 | 41.9 | 1.758 | 66.58 | 41.1 | 1.620 | 49.92 | 40.1 | 1.245 | 37.52 | 37.0 | 1.014 | 46.49 | 39.4 | 1.180 |
| 1952: January | 73.58 | 42.0 | 1.752 | 66.42 | 40.7 | 1.632 | 51.22 | 39.8 | 1.287 | 38.27 | 35.8 | 1.069 | 45.27 | 37.2 | 1.217 |
| February | 73.62 | 41.5 | 1.774 | 66.13 | 40.4 | 1.637 | 50.88 | 39.8 | 1.281 | 37.44 | 35.9 | 1.043 | 43.67 | 37.1 | 1.177 |
| March | 74.28 | 41.5 | 1.790 | 66.62 | 40.4 | 1.649 | 50.90 | 39.8 | 1.279 | 37.20 | 35.8 | 1.039 | 43.63 | 37.1 | 1.176 |
| April | 74.55 | 41.6 | 1.792 | 66.49 | 40.1 | 1.658 | 50.97 | 39.7 | 1.284 | 37.04 | 36.0 | 1.029 | 43.94 | 37.3 | 1.178 |
| May | 74.62 | 41.5 | 1.798 | 66.94 | 40.1 | 1.657 | 51.68 | 39.6 | 1.305 | 37.91 | 35.7 | 1.062 | 44.71 | 37.1 | 1.205 |
| June | 74.90 | 41.2 | 1.818 | 67.68 | 40.6 | 1.667 | 53.02 | 40.2 | 1.319 | 39.16 | 36.5 | 1.073 | 45.78 | 37.4 | 1.224 |
| July | 74.98 | 41.4 | 1.811 | 68.05 | 40.7 | 1.672 | 53.25 | 40.4 | 1.318 | 39.20 | 36.6 | 1.071 | 45.47 | 37.3 | 1.219 |
| | Trade—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Retail trade—Continued | | | | | | Other retail trade | | | | | | | | |
| | Food and liquor stores | | | Automotive and accessories dealers | | | Apparel and accessories stores | | | Furniture and appliance stores | | | Lumber and hardware-supply stores | | |
| 1950: Average | \$51.79 | 40.4 | \$1.282 | \$61.65 | 45.7 | \$1.349 | \$40.70 | 36.5 | \$1.115 | \$56.12 | 43.5 | \$1.290 | \$54.62 | 43.8 | \$1.247 |
| 1951: Average | 53.96 | 40.0 | 1.349 | 66.51 | 45.4 | 1.465 | 42.20 | 36.1 | 1.169 | 59.61 | 43.1 | 1.383 | 58.64 | 43.6 | 1.345 |
| 1951: July | 55.44 | 41.1 | 1.349 | 66.91 | 45.3 | 1.477 | 42.71 | 36.5 | 1.170 | 59.62 | 43.2 | 1.380 | 59.67 | 44.2 | 1.350 |
| August | 55.23 | 41.0 | 1.347 | 67.18 | 45.3 | 1.483 | 42.47 | 36.8 | 1.154 | 59.47 | 43.0 | 1.383 | 59.48 | 43.9 | 1.355 |
| September | 54.24 | 40.0 | 1.356 | 67.94 | 45.2 | 1.503 | 42.45 | 36.1 | 1.176 | 60.07 | 43.0 | 1.397 | 59.69 | 43.7 | 1.366 |
| October | 53.90 | 39.6 | 1.361 | 67.24 | 45.4 | 1.481 | 42.49 | 35.8 | 1.187 | 60.50 | 43.0 | 1.407 | 60.18 | 43.8 | 1.374 |
| November | 54.35 | 39.7 | 1.369 | 67.13 | 45.3 | 1.482 | 42.17 | 35.5 | 1.188 | 60.23 | 42.9 | 1.404 | 59.10 | 43.2 | 1.368 |
| December | 54.44 | 40.0 | 1.361 | 67.06 | 45.4 | 1.477 | 43.31 | 36.3 | 1.193 | 62.39 | 43.6 | 1.431 | 59.60 | 43.6 | 1.367 |
| 1952: January | 54.53 | 39.4 | 1.384 | 66.68 | 44.9 | 1.485 | 43.64 | 36.1 | 1.209 | 59.45 | 42.8 | 1.389 | 58.65 | 43.0 | 1.364 |
| February | 54.45 | 39.4 | 1.382 | 67.37 | 45.0 | 1.497 | 42.76 | 35.9 | 1.191 | 59.72 | 42.9 | 1.392 | 59.36 | 43.2 | 1.374 |
| March | 54.87 | 39.5 | 1.389 | 67.74 | 45.1 | 1.502 | 41.83 | 35.6 | 1.175 | 59.24 | 42.8 | 1.384 | 59.21 | 43.0 | 1.377 |
| April | 55.16 | 39.6 | 1.393 | 69.28 | 45.4 | 1.526 | 42.97 | 35.6 | 1.207 | 58.96 | 42.6 | 1.384 | 60.36 | 43.3 | 1.394 |
| May | 55.12 | 39.2 | 1.406 | 71.08 | 45.3 | 1.569 | 42.48 | 35.4 | 1.200 | 60.51 | 42.7 | 1.417 | 59.96 | 43.2 | 1.388 |
| June | 56.92 | 40.0 | 1.423 | 72.18 | 45.6 | 1.583 | 43.90 | 36.1 | 1.216 | 61.45 | 42.7 | 1.439 | 61.77 | 43.9 | 1.407 |
| July | 57.15 | 40.3 | 1.418 | 71.48 | 45.5 | 1.571 | 43.83 | 36.4 | 1.204 | 61.10 | 42.7 | 1.431 | 61.95 | 44.0 | 1.408 |

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. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | |
| 1950: Average | \$46.44 | \$81.48 | \$58.49 | \$33.85 | 43.9 | \$0.771 | \$35.47 | 41.2 | \$0.861 | \$41.69 | 41.2 | \$1.012 | \$92.79 | |
| 1951: Average | 50.32 | 83.68 | 61.31 | 35.38 | 43.2 | .819 | 37.52 | 41.1 | .913 | 44.07 | 41.5 | 1.062 | 83.95 | |
| 1951: 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 | 50.36 | 81.78 | 60.91 | 35.78 | 42.9 | .834 | 37.87 | 41.3 | .917 | 44.72 | 41.6 | 1.075 | 83.98 | |
| October | 50.78 | 85.20 | 61.32 | 35.91 | 42.9 | .837 | 37.73 | 41.1 | .918 | 44.36 | 41.5 | 1.069 | 85.09 | |
| November | 51.13 | 83.88 | 60.70 | 36.20 | 43.1 | .840 | 37.93 | 41.0 | .925 | 43.71 | 40.7 | 1.074 | 83.68 | |
| December | 51.81 | 83.09 | 62.25 | 36.81 | 43.2 | .852 | 38.34 | 41.4 | .926 | 44.14 | 41.1 | 1.074 | 86.19 | |
| 1952: January | 52.05 | 82.79 | 62.09 | 36.47 | 42.8 | .852 | 38.55 | 41.5 | .929 | 44.08 | 40.7 | 1.083 | 89.35 | |
| February | 52.14 | 83.17 | 62.11 | 36.59 | 42.8 | .855 | 37.96 | 40.9 | .928 | 43.14 | 39.8 | 1.084 | 90.25 | |
| March | 52.30 | 81.34 | 63.22 | 36.38 | 42.5 | .856 | 38.00 | 40.9 | .929 | 43.39 | 40.1 | 1.082 | 90.47 | |
| April | 52.03 | 82.99 | 62.68 | 36.72 | 42.8 | .858 | 38.47 | 41.1 | .936 | 45.22 | 41.3 | 1.095 | 89.00 | |
| May | 52.12 | 81.54 | 62.55 | 36.76 | 42.6 | .863 | 39.00 | 41.4 | .942 | 46.41 | 42.0 | 1.105 | 90.52 | |
| June | 52.01 | 80.71 | 63.31 | 37.15 | 42.8 | .868 | 39.55 | 41.9 | .944 | 47.01 | 42.5 | 1.106 | 91.32 | |
| July | 52.55 | 81.58 | 64.72 | 37.23 | 42.6 | .874 | 38.93 | 41.2 | .945 | 44.79 | 40.5 | 1.106 | 93.30 | |

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for any part of 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 government 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. Hours and earnings data for April 1952 affected by work stoppage.

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 1951 such employees made up 47 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 1951 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ New series beginning with January 1952; data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. Comparable data for October 1951 are \$70.52, 43.8 hours, and \$1.610; November—\$70.31, 43.7 hours, and \$1.609; December—\$70.47, 43.8 hours, and \$1.609.

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.

^{*} Preliminary.

† Data are not available because of work stoppage.

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: October | \$65.41 | \$34.69 | \$90.62 | \$42.76 | \$37.73 | \$20.01 |
| 1941: Average | 29.58 | 27.95 | 30.86 | 29.16 | 19.00 | 17.95 | November | 65.85 | 34.71 | 81.09 | 42.74 | 37.93 | 19.99 |
| 1946: Average | 43.82 | 31.22 | 58.03 | 41.35 | 30.30 | 21.59 | December | 67.40 | 35.43 | 86.28 | 45.35 | 38.34 | 20.15 |
| 1948: Average | 54.14 | 31.31 | 72.12 | 41.70 | 34.23 | 19.79 | 1952: January | 66.91 | 35.17 | 86.39 | 45.41 | 38.55 | 20.26 |
| 1949: Average | 54.92 | 32.07 | 63.28 | 36.96 | 34.98 | 20.43 | February | 66.91 | 35.40 | 80.27 | 42.46 | 37.96 | 20.08 |
| 1950: Average | 59.33 | 34.31 | 70.85 | 40.68 | 35.47 | 20.51 | March | 67.40 | 35.64 | 79.26 | 41.91 | 38.00 | 20.09 |
| 1951: Average | 64.88 | 34.75 | 77.86 | 41.70 | 37.52 | 20.09 | April | 65.87 | 34.70 | 66.68 | 35.12 | 38.47 | 20.26 |
| 1951: July | 64.24 | 34.42 | 73.71 | 39.50 | 37.83 | 20.27 | May | 66.65 | 35.05 | 70.25 | 36.95 | 39.00 | 20.51 |
| August | 64.32 | 34.47 | 77.23 | 41.38 | 37.38 | 20.03 | June ² | 67.06 | 35.16 | 64.27 | 33.69 | 39.55 | 20.73 |
| September | 65.49 | 34.89 | 81.61 | 43.47 | 37.87 | 20.17 | July ² | 65.80 | 34.28 | 62.27 | 32.44 | 38.93 | 20.28 |

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 | 1951: July | \$64.24 | 269.2 | \$53.87 | \$28.87 | \$50.94 | \$32.65 |
| 1945: January | 47.50 | 199.1 | 39.40 | 30.76 | 45.17 | 35.27 | August | 64.32 | 269.6 | 53.93 | 28.90 | 61.01 | 32.69 |
| July | 45.45 | 190.5 | 37.80 | 28.99 | 43.57 | 33.42 | September | 65.49 | 274.5 | 54.85 | 29.22 | 61.95 | 33.00 |
| 1946: June | 43.31 | 181.5 | 37.30 | 27.77 | 42.78 | 31.85 | October | 65.41 | 274.1 | 54.79 | 29.06 | 61.89 | 32.83 |
| 1939: Average | 23.86 | 100.0 | 23.58 | 23.58 | 23.62 | 23.62 | November | 65.85 | 276.0 | 54.04 | 28.48 | 61.96 | 32.66 |
| 1940: Average | 25.20 | 105.6 | 24.69 | 24.49 | 24.95 | 24.75 | December | 67.40 | 282.5 | 55.23 | 29.03 | 63.17 | 33.21 |
| 1941: Average | 29.58 | 124.0 | 28.05 | 26.51 | 29.28 | 27.67 | 1952: January | 66.91 | 280.4 | 54.85 | 28.83 | 62.79 | 33.01 |
| 1942: Average | 36.65 | 153.6 | 31.77 | 27.08 | 36.28 | 30.93 | February | 66.91 | 280.4 | 54.85 | 29.02 | 62.79 | 33.22 |
| 1943: Average | 43.14 | 180.8 | 36.01 | 28.94 | 41.39 | 33.26 | March | 67.40 | 282.5 | 55.23 | 29.20 | 63.17 | 33.40 |
| 1944: Average | 46.08 | 193.1 | 38.29 | 30.28 | 44.06 | 34.84 | April | 65.87 | 276.1 | 54.06 | 28.48 | 61.97 | 32.64 |
| 1945: Average | 44.39 | 185.0 | 36.97 | 28.58 | 42.74 | 33.04 | May | 66.65 | 279.3 | 54.65 | 28.74 | 62.58 | 32.91 |
| 1946: Average | 43.82 | 183.7 | 37.72 | 26.88 | 43.20 | 30.78 | June ² | 67.06 | 281.1 | 54.97 | 28.82 | 62.91 | 32.98 |
| 1947: Average | 49.97 | 209.4 | 42.76 | 26.63 | 48.24 | 30.04 | July ² | 65.80 | 275.8 | 54.00 | 28.13 | 61.92 | 32.26 |
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| 1951: Average | 64.88 | 271.9 | 54.18 | 29.02 | 61.41 | 32.89 | | | | | | | |

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 | 1951: July | \$1.598 | \$1.546 | 244.2 | \$1.682 | \$1.622 | \$1.488 | \$1.444 |
| 1942: Average | .853 | .805 | 127.2 | .947 | .881 | .723 | .698 | August | 1.596 | 1.542 | 243.6 | 1.684 | 1.619 | 1.481 | 1.441 |
| 1943: Average | .961 | .894 | 141.2 | 1.059 | .976 | .803 | .763 | September | 1.613 | 1.554 | 245.5 | 1.707 | 1.638 | 1.489 | 1.444 |
| 1944: Average | 1.019 | .947 | 149.6 | 1.117 | 1.029 | .861 | .814 | October | 1.615 | 1.557 | 246.0 | 1.705 | 1.635 | 1.491 | 1.450 |
| 1945: Average | 1.023 | .963 | 152.1 | 1.111 | ² 1.042 | .904 | .858 | November | 1.626 | 1.569 | 247.9 | 1.712 | 1.644 | 1.507 | 1.465 |
| 1946: Average | 1.086 | 1.051 | 166.0 | 1.156 | 1.122 | 1.015 | .981 | December | 1.636 | 1.571 | 248.2 | 1.723 | 1.644 | 1.515 | 1.468 |
| 1947: Average | 1.237 | 1.198 | 189.3 | 1.292 | 1.250 | 1.171 | 1.133 | 1952: January | 1.640 | 1.579 | 249.4 | 1.726 | 1.653 | 1.520 | 1.476 |
| 1948: Average | 1.350 | 1.310 | 207.0 | 1.410 | 1.366 | 1.278 | 1.241 | February | 1.644 | 1.585 | 250.4 | 1.731 | 1.659 | 1.522 | 1.480 |
| 1949: Average | 1.401 | 1.367 | 216.0 | 1.469 | 1.434 | 1.325 | 1.292 | March | 1.656 | 1.597 | 252.3 | 1.746 | 1.673 | 1.530 | 1.489 |
| 1950: Average | 1.465 | 1.415 | 223.5 | 1.537 | 1.480 | 1.378 | 1.337 | April | 1.655 | 1.605 | 253.6 | 1.742 | 1.683 | 1.529 | 1.494 |
| 1951: Average | 1.594 | 1.536 | 242.7 | 1.678 | 1.610 | 1.481 | 1.437 | May | 1.658 | 1.604 | 253.4 | 1.746 | 1.682 | 1.531 | 1.492 |
| | | | | | | | | June ³ | 1.660 | 1.604 | 253.4 | 1.749 | 1.686 | 1.541 | 1.497 |
| | | | | | | | | July ³ | 1.649 | 1.601 | 252.9 | 1.734 | 1.683 | 1.545 | 1.502 |

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) | 126.1 | 100.8 |
| 1923: Average | 121.9 | 124.0 | 125.9 | 146.4 | 115.2 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 124.0 | 101.4 |
| 1924: Average | 122.2 | 122.8 | 124.9 | 151.6 | 113.7 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 121.5 | 102.2 |
| 1925: Average | 125.4 | 132.9 | 122.4 | 152.2 | 115.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 118.8 | 102.6 |
| 1926: Average | 126.4 | 137.4 | 120.6 | 150.7 | 117.2 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 115.9 | 103.2 |
| 1927: Average | 124.0 | 132.3 | 118.3 | 148.3 | 115.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 113.1 | 103.8 |
| 1928: Average | 122.6 | 130.8 | 116.5 | 144.8 | 113.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 111.7 | 104.6 |
| 1929: Average | 122.5 | 132.5 | 115.3 | 141.4 | 112.5 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 108.9 | 105.1 |
| 1930: Average | 119.4 | 126.0 | 112.7 | 137.5 | 111.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 98.0 | 101.7 |
| 1931: Average | 108.7 | 103.9 | 102.6 | 130.3 | 108.9 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 85.4 | 98.4 |
| 1932: Average | 97.6 | 86.5 | 90.8 | 116.9 | 103.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 92.8 | 97.9 |
| 1933: Average | 92.4 | 84.1 | 87.9 | 100.7 | 100.0 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 94.8 | 98.1 |
| 1934: Average | 95.7 | 93.7 | 96.1 | 94.4 | 101.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 96.3 | 98.7 |
| 1935: Average | 98.1 | 100.4 | 96.8 | 94.2 | 100.7 | 102.8 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 104.3 | 101.0 |
| 1936: Average | 99.1 | 101.3 | 97.6 | 96.4 | 100.2 | 100.8 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 101.5 |
| 1937: Average | 102.7 | 105.3 | 102.8 | 100.9 | 100.2 | 99.1 | 101.7 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 101.1 |
| 1938: Average | 100.8 | 97.8 | 102.2 | 104.1 | 99.9 | 99.0 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 100.7 |
| 1939: Average | 99.4 | 95.2 | 100.5 | 104.3 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 100.2 | 100.5 | 101.1 |
| 1940: Average | 100.2 | 96.6 | 101.7 | 104.6 | 99.7 | 98.0 | 101.9 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 104.0 |
| 1941: Average | 105.2 | 105.5 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 102.2 | 97.1 | 108.3 | 104.1 | 122.2 | 110.9 |
| 1942: Average | 116.6 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 108.8 | 105.4 | 96.7 | 115.1 | 110.0 | 125.6 | 115.8 |
| 1943: Average | 123.7 | 138.0 | 129.7 | 108.7 | 107.7 | 96.1 | 120.7 | 114.2 | 136.4 | 121.3 |
| 1944: Average | 125.7 | 136.1 | 138.8 | 109.1 | 109.8 | 95.8 | 126.0 | 115.8 | 145.8 | 124.1 |
| 1945: Average | 128.6 | 139.1 | 145.9 | 109.5 | 110.3 | 95.0 | 128.3 | 115.9 | 159.2 | 128.8 |
| 1946: Average | 139.5 | 159.6 | 160.2 | 110.1 | 112.4 | 92.3 | 136.9 | 115.9 | 184.4 | 139.9 |
| 1947: Average | 159.6 | 193.8 | 185.8 | 113.6 | 121.1 | 92.0 | 156.1 | 125.9 | 195.8 | 149.9 |
| 1948: Average | 171.9 | 210.2 | 198.0 | 121.2 | 133.9 | 94.3 | 183.4 | 135.2 | 189.0 | 154.6 |
| 1949: Average | 170.2 | 201.9 | 190.1 | 126.4 | 137.5 | 96.7 | 187.7 | 141.7 | 190.2 | 156.5 |
| 1950: Average | 171.9 | 204.5 | 187.7 | 131.0 | 140.6 | 96.8 | 194.1 | 147.8 | 165.4 | 168.1 |
| 1951: Average | 185.6 | 227.4 | 204.5 | 136.2 | 144.1 | 97.2 | 204.5 | 155.6 | 162.1 | 169.9 |
| 1950: January 15 | 168.2 | 196.0 | 185.0 | 129.4 | 140.0 | 96.7 | 193.1 | 145.5 | 170.5 | 169.6 |
| June 15 | 170.2 | 203.1 | 184.6 | 130.9 | 139.1 | 96.8 | 189.0 | 147.0 | 171.1 | 170.2 |
| 1951: January 15 | 181.6 | 221.9 | 198.5 | 133.2 | 143.3 | 97.2 | 202.3 | 152.0 | 171.5 | 170.7 |
| 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>152.0</i> | <i>169.6</i> | <i>167.7</i> |
| August 15 | 185.5 | 227.0 | 203.6 | 136.8 | 144.2 | 97.3 | 204.2 | 157.8 | 171.5 | 166.8 |
| August 15 | <i>185.6</i> | <i>226.4</i> | <i>205.2</i> | <i>139.3</i> | <i>146.0</i> | <i>97.3</i> | <i>204.0</i> | <i>157.8</i> | <i>166.8</i> | <i>166.8</i> |
| September 15 | 186.6 | 227.3 | 209.0 | 137.5 | 144.4 | 97.3 | 204.9 | 157.8 | 166.0 | 166.0 |
| September 15 | <i>186.6</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>166.0</i> | <i>167.5</i> |
| October 15 | 187.4 | 229.2 | 208.9 | 138.2 | 144.6 | 97.4 | 205.8 | 156.3 | 166.6 | 166.6 |
| October 15 | <i>187.4</i> | <i>229.2</i> | <i>208.9</i> | <i>138.2</i> | <i>144.6</i> | <i>97.4</i> | <i>205.8</i> | <i>156.3</i> | <i>166.6</i> | <i>168.1</i> |
| November 15 | 188.6 | 231.4 | 207.6 | 138.9 | 144.8 | 97.4 | 206.3 | 156.3 | 168.4 | 168.4 |
| November 15 | <i>188.6</i> | <i>231.4</i> | <i>207.6</i> | <i>138.9</i> | <i>144.8</i> | <i>97.4</i> | <i>206.3</i> | <i>156.3</i> | <i>168.4</i> | <i>168.4</i> |
| December 15 | 189.1 | 232.2 | 206.8 | 139.2 | 144.9 | 97.5 | 206.6 | 156.3 | 169.1 | 169.1 |
| December 15 | <i>189.0</i> | <i>232.2</i> | <i>206.8</i> | <i>139.2</i> | <i>144.9</i> | <i>97.5</i> | <i>206.6</i> | <i>156.3</i> | <i>169.1</i> | <i>169.1</i> |
| 1952: January 15 | 189.1 | 232.4 | 204.6 | 139.7 | 145.0 | 97.6 | 206.8 | 156.3 | 170.5 | 169.6 |
| January 15 | <i>189.2</i> | <i>232.4</i> | <i>204.6</i> | <i>139.7</i> | <i>145.0</i> | <i>97.6</i> | <i>206.8</i> | <i>156.3</i> | <i>170.5</i> | <i>169.6</i> |
| February 15 | 187.9 | 227.5 | 204.3 | 140.2 | 145.3 | 97.9 | 206.7 | 156.3 | 171.5 | 170.2 |
| February 15 | <i>188.3</i> | <i>227.5</i> | <i>204.3</i> | <i>140.2</i> | <i>145.3</i> | <i>97.9</i> | <i>206.7</i> | <i>156.3</i> | <i>171.5</i> | <i>170.2</i> |
| March 15 | 188.0 | 227.6 | 203.5 | 140.5 | 145.3 | 97.9 | 206.8 | 156.5 | 170.7 | 170.7 |
| March 15 | <i>188.4</i> | <i>227.6</i> | <i>203.5</i> | <i>140.5</i> | <i>145.3</i> | <i>97.9</i> | <i>206.8</i> | <i>156.5</i> | <i>170.7</i> | <i>170.7</i> |
| April 15 | 188.7 | 230.0 | 202.7 | 140.8 | 145.3 | 98.0 | 206.1 | 156.5 | 171.1 | 171.1 |
| April 15 | <i>189.6</i> | <i>230.0</i> | <i>202.7</i> | <i>140.8</i> | <i>145.3</i> | <i>98.0</i> | <i>206.1</i> | <i>156.5</i> | <i>171.1</i> | <i>171.1</i> |
| May 15 | 189.0 | 230.8 | 202.3 | 141.3 | 144.6 | 98.2 | 203.1 | 156.5 | 171.4 | 171.4 |
| May 15 | <i>190.4</i> | <i>230.8</i> | <i>202.3</i> | <i>141.3</i> | <i>144.6</i> | <i>98.2</i> | <i>203.1</i> | <i>156.5</i> | <i>171.4</i> | <i>171.4</i> |
| June 15 | 189.6 | 231.5 | 202.0 | 141.6 | 144.8 | 98.4 | 203.4 | 156.8 | 172.5 | 172.5 |
| June 15 | <i>191.1</i> | <i>231.5</i> | <i>202.0</i> | <i>141.6</i> | <i>144.8</i> | <i>98.4</i> | <i>203.4</i> | <i>156.8</i> | <i>172.5</i> | <i>172.5</i> |
| July 15 | 190.8 | 234.9 | 201.4 | 141.9 | 146.4 | 98.3 | 208.4 | 162.1 | 173.0 | 173.0 |
| July 15 | <i>192.4</i> | <i>234.9</i> | <i>201.4</i> | <i>141.9</i> | <i>146.4</i> | <i>98.3</i> | <i>208.4</i> | <i>162.1</i> | <i>173.0</i> | <i>173.0</i> |
| August 15 | 191.1 | 235.5 | 201.1 | 142.3 | 147.3 | 99.0 | 209.0 | 164.2 | 173.2 | 173.2 |
| August 15 | <i>192.3</i> | <i>235.5</i> | <i>201.1</i> | <i>142.3</i> | <i>147.3</i> | <i>99.0</i> | <i>209.0</i> | <i>164.2</i> | <i>173.2</i> | <i>173.2</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 index is given in the following reports: Report of the Joint Committee on the Consumers' Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, A Joint Committee Print (1949); September 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Construction of Consumers' Price Index (p. 284); April 1951 Monthly Labor Review, Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index (p. 421), and Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI (p. 437); and Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951).

The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction of the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with indexes for 1940 and

adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date. 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 1951-52 are shown in italics in tables D-1, D-2, D-5 and for reference.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

| City | Aug. 15, 1952 | July 15, 1952 | June 15, 1952 | May 15, 1952 | Apr. 15, 1952 | Mar. 15, 1952 | Feb. 15, 1952 | Jan. 15, 1952 | Dec. 15, 1951 | Nov. 15, 1951 | Oct. 15, 1951 | Sept. 15, 1951 | Aug. 15, 1951 | Jan. 15, 1951 | June 15, 1950 | Aug. 15, 1952 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Average..... | 191.1 | 190.8 | 189.6 | 189.0 | 188.7 | 188.0 | 187.9 | 189.1 | 189.1 | 188.6 | 187.4 | 186.6 | 185.5 | 181.5 | 170.2 | 192.3 |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 198.4 | (2) | (2) | 194.4 | (2) | (2) | 195.2 | (2) | (2) | 196.1 | (2) | (2) | 193.1 | (2) | (2) | 197.7 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | (2) | (2) | 194.2 | (2) | (2) | 193.0 | (2) | (2) | 193.3 | (2) | (2) | 190.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 174.7 |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 198.5 | 196.7 | 194.5 | 194.2 | 193.3 | 193.6 | 193.9 | 194.7 | 196.0 | 196.3 | 196.0 | 191.4 | 190.5 | 188.2 | 171.6 | 201.1 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 183.0 | 183.1 | 180.4 | 179.9 | 178.9 | 179.1 | 179.3 | 180.0 | 180.9 | 180.0 | 179.3 | 177.8 | 177.2 | 173.5 | 165.5 | 185.2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | (2) | 189.9 | (2) | (2) | 188.8 | (2) | (2) | 188.3 | (2) | (2) | 186.9 | (2) | (2) | 180.8 | (2) | (2) |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 196.7 | 195.9 | 195.6 | 194.7 | 193.1 | 192.7 | 191.9 | 194.1 | 194.2 | 194.3 | 193.5 | 191.8 | 190.9 | 185.4 | 175.1 | 198.9 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 190.9 | 190.9 | 190.1 | 189.4 | 188.4 | 187.5 | 187.1 | 188.3 | 187.9 | 187.8 | 187.0 | 186.8 | 185.3 | 182.3 | 170.5 | 192.4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 194.2 | (2) | 192.7 | (2) | (2) | 191.8 | (2) | 191.8 | (2) | 192.0 | (2) | (2) | 189.1 | (2) | (2) | 195.4 |
| Denver, Colo..... | (2) | 192.8 | (2) | (2) | 191.1 | (2) | (2) | 192.3 | (2) | (2) | 191.2 | (2) | (2) | 184.9 | (2) | (2) |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 194.2 | 193.5 | 192.3 | 191.8 | 191.7 | 190.7 | 190.7 | 192.0 | 191.9 | 191.5 | 190.2 | 189.0 | 188.5 | 184.2 | 173.5 | 195.4 |
| Houston, Tex..... | 196.0 | 195.1 | 194.6 | 194.3 | 194.7 | 194.3 | 194.3 | 195.4 | 196.0 | 195.1 | 194.4 | 194.1 | 193.0 | 190.1 | 175.8 | 195.3 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | (2) | 192.1 | (2) | (2) | 189.8 | (2) | (2) | 190.9 | (2) | (2) | 189.9 | (2) | (2) | 184.4 | (2) | (2) |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | (2) | (2) | 198.2 | (2) | (2) | 195.6 | (2) | (2) | 195.9 | (2) | (2) | 192.0 | (2) | (2) | 176.3 | (2) |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | (2) | 185.6 | (2) | (2) | 183.3 | (2) | (2) | 182.3 | (2) | (2) | 180.4 | (2) | (2) | 175.6 | (2) | (2) |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 192.0 | 192.1 | 191.9 | 191.3 | 191.5 | 190.9 | 190.7 | 190.0 | 190.4 | 189.6 | 187.9 | 187.2 | 186.6 | 181.3 | 169.3 | 189.6 |
| Manchester, N. H..... | (2) | 190.2 | (2) | (2) | 187.0 | (2) | (2) | 187.0 | (2) | (2) | 187.0 | (2) | (2) | 180.6 | (2) | (2) |
| Memphis, Tenn..... | (2) | 191.2 | (2) | (2) | 190.2 | (2) | (2) | 191.4 | (2) | (2) | 189.9 | (2) | (2) | 172.7 | (2) | (2) |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 199.2 | (2) | 198.1 | (2) | (2) | 195.1 | (2) | (2) | 195.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 192.3 | (2) | (2) | 199.6 |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | (2) | (2) | 190.3 | (2) | (2) | 188.0 | (2) | (2) | 187.7 | (2) | (2) | 183.1 | (2) | (2) | 169.1 | (2) |
| Mobile, Ala..... | (2) | (2) | 188.4 | (2) | (2) | 187.9 | (2) | (2) | 187.3 | (2) | (2) | 185.6 | (2) | (2) | 168.2 | (2) |
| New Orleans, La..... | 192.7 | (2) | (2) | 190.1 | (2) | (2) | 190.5 | (2) | (2) | 190.0 | (2) | (2) | 188.9 | (2) | (2) | 191.7 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 185.7 | 185.9 | 183.6 | 183.2 | 183.5 | 182.4 | 183.0 | 184.2 | 184.0 | 184.1 | 183.0 | 182.5 | 180.9 | 177.8 | 167.0 | 186.2 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 195.7 | (2) | (2) | 192.9 | (2) | (2) | 192.0 | (2) | (2) | 191.7 | (2) | (2) | 188.6 | (2) | (2) | 195.6 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 191.2 | 191.1 | 189.1 | 188.3 | 188.2 | 187.8 | 187.1 | 188.9 | 189.2 | 189.1 | 186.7 | 186.1 | 185.4 | 181.0 | 169.1 | 192.5 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 192.9 | 192.1 | 190.8 | 191.1 | 190.9 | 190.3 | 190.9 | 192.2 | 191.7 | 192.0 | 191.2 | 190.0 | 188.8 | 183.4 | 171.8 | 195.4 |
| Portland, Maine..... | (2) | (2) | 182.3 | (2) | (2) | 180.6 | (2) | (2) | 179.9 | (2) | (2) | 178.6 | (2) | (2) | 164.4 | (2) |
| Portland, Oreg..... | (2) | 198.6 | (2) | (2) | 195.6 | (2) | (2) | 199.0 | (2) | (2) | 195.8 | (2) | (2) | 190.4 | (2) | (2) |
| Richmond, Va..... | (2) | 185.8 | (2) | (2) | 184.5 | (2) | (2) | 183.8 | (2) | (2) | 183.8 | (2) | (2) | 179.8 | (2) | (2) |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | (2) | (2) | 192.7 | (2) | (2) | 190.2 | (2) | (2) | 190.2 | (2) | (2) | 186.2 | (2) | (2) | 168.8 | (2) |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | (2) | (2) | 196.3 | (2) | (2) | 193.1 | (2) | (2) | 193.1 | (2) | (2) | 188.4 | (2) | (2) | 172.4 | (2) |
| Savannah, Ga..... | (2) | 202.0 | (2) | (2) | 199.6 | (2) | (2) | 200.3 | (2) | (2) | 198.8 | (2) | (2) | 189.2 | (2) | (2) |
| Scranton, Pa..... | 189.4 | (2) | (2) | 186.3 | (2) | (2) | 184.2 | (2) | (2) | 185.4 | (2) | (2) | 182.5 | (2) | (2) | 193.2 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 195.9 | (2) | (2) | 195.8 | (2) | (2) | 195.3 | (2) | (2) | 194.6 | (2) | (2) | 190.9 | (2) | (2) | 193.8 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 187.4 | (2) | (2) | 184.9 | (2) | (2) | 183.9 | (2) | (2) | 184.7 | (2) | (2) | 180.8 | (2) | (2) | 188.6 |

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.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

| City | Food | | Apparel | | Rent | | Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration | | | | Housefurnishings | | Miscellaneous | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Aug. 15, 1952 | July 15, 1952 | Aug. 15, 1952 | July 15, 1952 | Aug. 15, 1952 | July 15, 1952 | Total | | Gas and electricity | | Aug. 15, 1952 | July 15, 1952 | Aug. 15, 1952 | July 15, 1952 |
| | | | | | | | Aug. 15, 1952 | July 15, 1952 | Aug. 15, 1952 | July 15, 1952 | | | | |
| Average..... | 235.5 | 234.9 | 201.1 | 201.4 | 142.3 | 141.9 | 147.3 | 146.4 | 99.0 | 98.3 | 204.2 | 204.2 | 173.2 | 173.0 |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 238.0 | 236.1 | 214.2 | (1) | 153.0 | (2) | 159.3 | 157.8 | 85.9 | 85.8 | 212.7 | (1) | 183.3 | (1) |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 249.9 | 248.6 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 152.3 | 152.2 | 115.6 | 115.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 230.8 | 225.5 | 212.7 | 211.4 | 207.4 | (2) | 137.8 | 137.5 | 79.4 | 79.4 | 195.5 | 194.8 | 171.1 | 171.2 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 225.5 | 225.9 | 185.1 | 186.1 | (2) | (2) | 166.3 | 165.9 | 118.6 | 118.5 | 193.0 | 193.0 | 166.5 | 166.1 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 229.7 | 228.3 | (1) | 198.0 | (2) | 141.4 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 110.0 | 110.0 | (1) | 208.3 | (1) | 178.4 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 241.8 | 239.9 | 203.5 | 203.0 | (2) | (2) | 138.7 | 138.7 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 194.0 | 194.1 | 176.5 | 176.0 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 239.7 | 239.1 | 199.2 | 199.8 | (2) | (2) | 154.6 | 153.5 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 187.3 | 189.8 | 172.9 | 172.9 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 245.5 | 245.5 | 200.3 | (1) | 153.3 | (2) | 153.6 | 150.2 | 107.0 | 105.6 | 183.9 | (1) | 169.1 | (1) |
| Denver, Colo..... | 237.7 | 237.7 | (1) | 201.2 | (2) | 165.4 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 69.7 | 69.7 | (1) | 226.1 | (1) | 170.2 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 235.3 | 237.2 | 195.7 | 195.1 | (2) | 148.1 | 155.7 | 155.5 | 88.9 | 88.8 | 219.2 | 220.7 | 187.5 | 183.9 |
| Houston, Tex..... | 242.8 | 239.7 | 216.8 | 217.6 | 173.0 | (2) | 103.1 | 103.1 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 202.9 | 202.2 | 172.9 | 172.9 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 235.6 | 232.0 | (1) | 192.5 | (2) | 148.9 | 161.7 | 161.7 | 84.5 | 84.5 | (1) | 192.8 | (1) | 179.4 |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | 244.6 | 240.1 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 143.6 | 143.5 | 84.8 | 84.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 220.6 | 220.2 | (1) | 194.9 | (2) | 151.4 | 134.9 | 134.4 | 71.8 | 71.6 | (1) | 191.8 | (1) | 178.0 |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 235.3 | 235.7 | 195.2 | 196.9 | 169.3 | (2) | 100.9 | 100.9 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 200.5 | 200.8 | 172.0 | 172.0 |
| Manchester, N. H..... | 230.6 | 228.6 | (1) | 193.7 | (2) | 138.3 | 173.5 | 177.1 | 113.0 | 119.8 | (1) | 213.2 | (1) | 162.7 |
| Memphis, Tenn..... | 243.7 | 236.8 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 141.6 | 141.6 | 77.0 | 77.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 240.1 | 237.6 | 202.7 | (1) | 178.0 | (2) | 152.4 | 152.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 217.1 | (1) | 170.9 | (1) |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | 225.0 | 226.4 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 150.7 | 150.8 | 86.2 | 86.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 236.0 | 235.2 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 131.0 | 131.1 | 85.1 | 85.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| New Orleans, La..... | 248.7 | 246.6 | 207.7 | (1) | 144.3 | (2) | 112.0 | 113.2 | 74.1 | 75.1 | 205.6 | (1) | 153.9 | (1) |
| New York, N. Y..... | 232.5 | 233.2 | 204.0 | 204.0 | (2) | 119.3 | 150.0 | 146.5 | 106.8 | 102.9 | 193.8 | 194.0 | 173.1 | 173.6 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 244.0 | 242.0 | 190.8 | (1) | 163.4 | (2) | 162.0 | 161.0 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 201.3 | (1) | 170.5 | (1) |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 235.4 | 235.1 | 194.5 | 196.1 | 132.7 | (2) | 150.5 | 149.9 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 210.5 | 208.5 | 174.0 | 174.1 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 240.9 | 237.3 | 226.5 | 226.7 | (2) | 132.1 | 149.6 | 149.6 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 206.2 | 207.9 | 169.6 | 169.6 |
| Portland, Maine..... | 222.9 | 222.3 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 163.4 | 163.4 | 112.5 | 112.4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 251.6 | 250.5 | (1) | 197.4 | (2) | 160.0 | 138.5 | 138.1 | 97.5 | 97.5 | (1) | 194.8 | (1) | 178.0 |
| Richmond, Va..... | 224.1 | 220.7 | (1) | 203.2 | (2) | 157.1 | 149.4 | 148.7 | 102.2 | 102.2 | (1) | 217.2 | (1) | 160.7 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 249.0 | 248.6 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 144.2 | 143.6 | 88.4 | 88.4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | 241.7 | 243.0 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 98.8 | 98.8 | 87.0 | 87.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Savannah, Ga..... | 252.0 | 247.3 | (1) | 207.3 | (2) | 171.7 | 170.1 | 170.1 | 123.9 | 123.9 | (1) | 213.8 | (1) | 176.8 |
| Seranton, Pa..... | 237.7 | 237.7 | 211.3 | (1) | 126.1 | (2) | 160.3 | 158.7 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 181.6 | (1) | 161.1 | (1) |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 239.0 | 239.2 | 201.6 | (1) | 163.7 | (2) | 129.3 | 129.3 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 206.3 | (1) | 178.9 | (1) |
| Washington, D. C..... | 233.1 | 232.2 | 220.2 | (1) | 128.2 | (2) | 156.0 | 155.3 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 212.3 | (1) | 175.4 | (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 | 89.6 | |
| 1939: Average | 95.2 | 94.5 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 101.1 | 88.9 | 99.5 | 93.8 | 101.0 | 95.9 | 91.0 | 94.5 | 95.1 | 92.3 | 93.3 | 95.5 | 87.7 | 100.6 | |
| August | 93.5 | 93.4 | 95.7 | 95.4 | 99.6 | 88.0 | 98.8 | 94.6 | 99.6 | 93.1 | 90.7 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 91.6 | 90.3 | 94.9 | 84.5 | 95.6 | |
| 1940: Average | 96.6 | 96.8 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 102.8 | 81.1 | 99.7 | 94.8 | 110.6 | 101.4 | 93.8 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 92.4 | 100.6 | 92.5 | 82.2 | 96.8 | |
| 1941: Average | 105.5 | 97.9 | 107.5 | 106.5 | 110.8 | 100.1 | 106.6 | 102.1 | 124.5 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 97.9 | 106.7 | 101.5 | 94.0 | 106.4 | |
| December | 113.1 | 102.5 | 111.1 | 109.7 | 114.4 | 103.2 | 108.1 | 100.5 | 138.9 | 120.5 | 138.1 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 106.3 | 118.3 | 114.1 | 108.5 | 114.4 | |
| 1942: Average | 123.9 | 105.1 | 126.0 | 122.5 | 123.6 | 120.4 | 124.1 | 122.6 | 163.0 | 125.4 | 136.5 | 130.8 | 132.8 | 121.6 | 136.3 | 122.1 | 119.6 | 126.5 | |
| 1943: Average | 138.0 | 107.6 | 133.8 | 124.2 | 124.7 | 119.9 | 136.9 | 146.1 | 206.5 | 134.6 | 161.9 | 168.8 | 178.0 | 130.6 | 158.9 | 124.8 | 126.1 | 127.1 | |
| 1944: Average | 136.1 | 108.4 | 129.9 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 112.2 | 134.5 | 151.0 | 207.6 | 133.6 | 153.9 | 168.2 | 177.2 | 129.5 | 164.5 | 124.3 | 123.3 | 126.5 | |
| 1945: Average | 139.1 | 109.0 | 131.2 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 112.6 | 136.0 | 154.4 | 217.1 | 133.9 | 164.4 | 177.1 | 188.2 | 130.2 | 168.2 | 124.7 | 124.0 | 128.5 | |
| August | 140.9 | 109.1 | 131.8 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 112.6 | 136.4 | 157.3 | 217.8 | 133.4 | 171.4 | 183.5 | 196.2 | 130.3 | 168.6 | 124.7 | 124.0 | 126.6 | |
| 1946: Average | 159.6 | 125.0 | 161.3 | 150.8 | 150.5 | 148.2 | 163.9 | 174.0 | 236.2 | 165.1 | 168.8 | 182.4 | 190.7 | 140.8 | 190.4 | 139.6 | 152.1 | 143.9 | |
| June | 145.6 | 122.1 | 134.0 | 120.4 | 121.2 | 114.3 | 139.0 | 162.8 | 219.7 | 147.8 | 147.1 | 183.5 | 196.7 | 127.5 | 172.5 | 125.4 | 126.4 | 136.2 | |
| November | 187.7 | 140.6 | 203.6 | 197.9 | 191.0 | 207.1 | 205.4 | 188.9 | 265.0 | 198.5 | 201.6 | 184.5 | 182.3 | 167.7 | 251.6 | 167.8 | 244.4 | 170.5 | |
| 1947: Average | 193.8 | 155.4 | 217.1 | 214.7 | 213.6 | 215.9 | 220.1 | 183.2 | 271.4 | 186.2 | 200.8 | 199.4 | 201.5 | 166.2 | 263.5 | 186.8 | 197.5 | 180.0 | |
| 1948: Average | 210.2 | 170.9 | 246.5 | 243.9 | 258.5 | 222.5 | 246.8 | 203.2 | 312.8 | 204.8 | 208.7 | 205.2 | 212.4 | 158.0 | 246.8 | 205.0 | 195.5 | 174.0 | |
| 1949: Average | 201.9 | 169.7 | 233.4 | 229.3 | 241.3 | 205.9 | 251.7 | 191.5 | 314.1 | 186.7 | 201.2 | 208.1 | 218.8 | 152.9 | 227.4 | 220.7 | 148.4 | 176.4 | |
| 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 | |
| January | 196.0 | 169.0 | 219.4 | 217.9 | 242.3 | 177.3 | 234.3 | 188.9 | 301.9 | 184.2 | 152.3 | 204.8 | 217.2 | 143.3 | 223.9 | 299.5 | 135.2 | 178.9 | |
| 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 | 222.0 | 296.5 | 140.1 | 174.3 | |
| 1951: Average | 227.4 | 188.5 | 272.2 | 274.1 | 310.4 | 215.7 | 288.8 | 192.1 | 352.0 | 206.0 | 211.3 | 217.9 | 98.6 | 223.3 | 165.9 | 249.9 | 344.5 | 168.8 | |
| June | 226.9 | 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 | |
| July | 227.7 | 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 | |
| August | 227.0 | 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| December | 232.2 | 190.4 | 270.1 | 274.6 | 316.9 | 203.8 | 300.0 | 181.9 | 351.2 | 213.2 | 216.7 | 236.5 | 95.0 | 255.4 | 163.3 | 238.9 | 346.8 | 157.8 | |
| 1952: Average | 232.4 | 190.6 | 272.1 | 273.8 | 316.0 | 203.8 | 297.1 | 192.6 | 351.5 | 215.8 | 184.3 | 241.4 | 95.0 | 263.2 | 163.3 | 238.6 | 346.7 | 155.3 | |
| February | 227.5 | 190.9 | 271.1 | 270.8 | 314.2 | 201.0 | 285.6 | 197.5 | 351.5 | 217.0 | 166.5 | 223.5 | 94.2 | 234.6 | 163.6 | 238.4 | 347.1 | 150.9 | |
| March | 227.6 | 191.2 | 267.7 | 268.8 | 312.6 | 200.3 | 276.5 | 190.7 | 347.6 | 215.7 | 161.3 | 232.1 | 92.5 | 248.4 | 163.9 | 236.3 | 347.1 | 145.6 | |
| April | 230.0 | 191.1 | 266.7 | 268.1 | 311.2 | 198.7 | 283.1 | 188.8 | 346.3 | 212.6 | 165.9 | 247.2 | 91.5 | 272.8 | 163.5 | 236.9 | 347.3 | 143.1 | |
| May | 230.8 | 193.8 | 266.0 | 271.7 | 310.8 | 208.6 | 287.1 | 175.4 | 345.3 | 210.6 | 164.0 | 253.8 | 88.7 | 283.4 | 163.7 | 236.8 | 346.6 | 139.9 | |
| June | 231.5 | 193.3 | 270.6 | 275.9 | 310.9 | 219.4 | 291.5 | 181.9 | 343.9 | 209.8 | 169.1 | 250.0 | 90.0 | 278.1 | 162.3 | 237.1 | 346.5 | 140.1 | |
| July | 234.9 | 194.4 | 270.4 | 274.1 | 308.0 | 219.3 | 290.3 | 187.4 | 342.1 | 212.3 | 208.7 | 253.2 | 90.1 | 283.0 | 162.4 | 238.9 | 346.4 | 140.6 | |
| August | 235.5 | 194.2 | 277.3 | 280.3 | 307.8 | 237.0 | 290.8 | 197.8 | 339.8 | 213.8 | 217.2 | 242.3 | 90.8 | 265.3 | 162.6 | 241.4 | 346.6 | 141.4 | |

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes;

and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1950 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1055, Retail Prices of Food, 1950, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 8. 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 | Aug. 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | May 1952 | Apr. 1952 | Mar. 1952 | Feb. 1952 | Jan. 1952 | Dec. 1951 | Nov. 1951 | Oct. 1951 | Sept. 1951 | Aug. 1951 | June 1950 | Aug. 1952 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| United States..... | 235.5 | 234.9 | 231.5 | 230.8 | 230.0 | 227.6 | 227.5 | 232.4 | 232.2 | 231.4 | 229.2 | 227.3 | 227.0 | 203.1 | 238.4 |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 238.0 | 236.1 | 226.5 | 223.2 | 225.0 | 223.9 | 227.4 | 230.7 | 230.7 | 232.1 | 230.0 | 232.1 | 231.4 | 195.4 | 241.4 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 249.9 | 248.6 | 242.4 | 243.2 | 242.6 | 239.5 | 238.6 | 243.8 | 242.5 | 242.4 | 241.1 | 238.3 | 238.0 | 215.6 | 252.8 |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 230.8 | 225.5 | 217.4 | 216.4 | 215.8 | 215.3 | 217.3 | 220.2 | 222.7 | 224.3 | 224.0 | 220.1 | 217.3 | 192.2 | 236.2 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 225.5 | 225.9 | 219.9 | 218.8 | 215.2 | 214.6 | 214.5 | 218.2 | 219.3 | 218.4 | 217.8 | 213.9 | 215.5 | 196.1 | 237.4 |
| Bridgeport, Conn..... | 235.2 | 238.0 | 230.2 | 230.5 | 228.3 | 227.3 | 227.0 | 229.4 | 228.9 | 227.9 | 227.4 | 224.3 | 225.0 | 204.0 | 238.5 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 229.7 | 228.3 | 227.0 | 227.0 | 224.7 | 221.8 | 221.0 | 225.2 | 226.7 | 227.2 | 224.2 | 221.5 | 219.2 | 199.0 | 236.4 |
| Butte, Mont..... | 232.8 | 231.8 | 231.7 | 229.4 | 228.9 | 228.1 | 227.5 | 230.2 | 233.7 | 230.2 | 229.2 | 228.5 | 229.0 | 203.0 | 237.5 |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹ | 238.7 | 240.9 | 240.6 | 238.0 | 236.4 | 235.1 | 235.1 | 238.3 | 239.8 | 240.5 | 237.8 | 235.1 | 236.0 | 208.6 | 245.0 |
| Charleston, S. C..... | 232.2 | 231.4 | 222.8 | 221.4 | 220.2 | 219.3 | 219.4 | 222.3 | 221.5 | 218.0 | 217.9 | 220.6 | 221.0 | 188.0 | 235.0 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 241.8 | 239.9 | 239.2 | 239.3 | 234.8 | 233.3 | 231.4 | 237.5 | 238.1 | 237.8 | 236.2 | 232.3 | 233.4 | 208.4 | 245.3 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 239.7 | 239.1 | 236.9 | 234.3 | 231.9 | 228.6 | 228.1 | 233.2 | 230.4 | 232.0 | 229.7 | 229.0 | 228.3 | 205.1 | 241.1 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 245.5 | 245.5 | 242.5 | 240.3 | 238.2 | 235.8 | 237.2 | 240.9 | 238.5 | 239.0 | 237.2 | 235.3 | 235.7 | 211.2 | 243.3 |
| Columbus, Ohio..... | 220.3 | 217.2 | 214.3 | 213.8 | 211.4 | 209.2 | 209.8 | 214.3 | 211.3 | 211.4 | 209.6 | 207.8 | 207.3 | 183.9 | 224.8 |
| Dallas, Tex..... | 237.4 | 233.7 | 232.0 | 231.8 | 231.3 | 229.8 | 228.8 | 236.3 | 235.4 | 236.0 | 233.8 | 233.5 | 230.9 | 201.5 | 240.8 |
| Denver, Colo..... | 237.7 | 237.7 | 235.1 | 232.6 | 232.0 | 230.4 | 230.0 | 236.2 | 239.2 | 236.9 | 234.9 | 232.4 | 231.6 | 205.9 | 235.9 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 235.3 | 237.2 | 234.2 | 231.6 | 231.2 | 228.8 | 229.1 | 235.0 | 234.5 | 233.5 | 230.5 | 228.4 | 228.9 | 202.9 | 237.2 |
| Fall River, Mass..... | 227.6 | 228.6 | 225.2 | 224.4 | 220.4 | 221.4 | 220.7 | 224.0 | 223.8 | 224.2 | 223.2 | 219.7 | 221.0 | 200.7 | 232.1 |
| Houston, Tex..... | 242.8 | 239.7 | 237.2 | 236.1 | 239.9 | 236.1 | 236.0 | 241.4 | 241.2 | 237.8 | 237.6 | 239.4 | 237.2 | 208.1 | 245.9 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 235.6 | 232.0 | 228.9 | 225.0 | 222.2 | 224.1 | 223.8 | 227.6 | 227.0 | 227.9 | 226.3 | 225.4 | 224.3 | 198.1 | 242.6 |
| Jackson, Miss. ¹ | 232.8 | 229.7 | 225.2 | 222.7 | 223.7 | 223.9 | 225.8 | 230.3 | 229.2 | 227.4 | 229.4 | 227.2 | 224.8 | 201.0 | 234.5 |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | 244.6 | 240.1 | 236.2 | 231.3 | 232.6 | 231.2 | 231.5 | 237.2 | 235.0 | 234.8 | 232.5 | 234.7 | 233.6 | 205.8 | 247.8 |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 220.6 | 220.2 | 216.8 | 215.5 | 214.4 | 213.1 | 213.0 | 217.8 | 218.0 | 216.4 | 213.9 | 212.2 | 211.8 | 189.2 | 222.2 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. ¹ | 263.4 | 256.6 | 251.5 | 249.6 | 250.9 | 250.5 | 253.2 | 256.9 | 256.6 | 256.2 | 253.7 | 254.9 | 253.1 | 223.1 | 266.9 |
| Little Rock, Ark..... | 233.6 | 230.4 | 228.7 | 226.5 | 226.1 | 224.3 | 224.6 | 229.7 | 229.9 | 225.4 | 224.4 | 223.0 | 222.9 | 200.1 | 239.7 |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 235.3 | 235.7 | 235.4 | 235.7 | 237.1 | 234.6 | 234.2 | 239.3 | 240.7 | 237.1 | 234.5 | 233.3 | 232.3 | 201.6 | 232.5 |
| Louisville, Ky..... | 224.4 | 221.2 | 218.1 | 216.4 | 214.5 | 213.2 | 213.6 | 218.4 | 219.1 | 218.6 | 216.7 | 215.6 | 214.8 | 192.0 | 228.7 |
| Manchester, N. H..... | 230.6 | 228.6 | 223.9 | 221.2 | 217.5 | 216.6 | 216.8 | 221.2 | 220.9 | 222.5 | 222.8 | 219.8 | 221.9 | 200.6 | 231.6 |
| Memphis, Tenn..... | 243.7 | 236.8 | 235.6 | 231.7 | 231.4 | 231.0 | 234.9 | 237.8 | 238.9 | 237.7 | 238.0 | 237.4 | 234.7 | 208.3 | 250.2 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 240.1 | 237.6 | 237.9 | 237.1 | 231.5 | 228.0 | 227.3 | 232.8 | 232.6 | 231.7 | 228.9 | 227.9 | 229.2 | 206.6 | 245.0 |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | 225.0 | 226.4 | 226.6 | 224.2 | 222.3 | 220.2 | 220.1 | 223.1 | 224.0 | 221.2 | 218.9 | 215.6 | 217.5 | 194.1 | 226.2 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 236.0 | 235.2 | 230.4 | 224.4 | 229.1 | 228.0 | 228.0 | 231.6 | 231.4 | 230.0 | 231.7 | 229.1 | 227.0 | 200.1 | 238.6 |
| Newark, N. J..... | 230.0 | 230.2 | 226.4 | 228.6 | 228.2 | 224.1 | 225.0 | 227.7 | 227.2 | 228.3 | 226.4 | 225.3 | 225.0 | 203.3 | 228.0 |
| New Haven, Conn..... | 229.4 | 232.0 | 225.3 | 226.1 | 221.0 | 220.2 | 219.7 | 222.6 | 222.2 | 222.1 | 222.4 | 219.9 | 219.2 | 199.8 | 232.7 |
| New Orleans, La..... | 248.7 | 246.6 | 241.4 | 239.2 | 240.1 | 239.8 | 240.5 | 244.8 | 244.3 | 241.3 | 239.0 | 240.6 | 240.8 | 212.9 | 250.9 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 232.5 | 233.2 | 226.9 | 227.4 | 229.3 | 225.3 | 226.2 | 230.2 | 230.6 | 230.9 | 227.8 | 226.1 | 225.5 | 203.7 | 232.7 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 244.0 | 242.0 | 236.0 | 235.0 | 234.7 | 231.0 | 232.7 | 237.2 | 233.6 | 231.9 | 230.0 | 229.1 | 229.1 | 205.9 | 246.3 |
| Omaha, Nebr..... | 227.3 | 225.5 | 226.6 | 224.8 | 223.2 | 222.4 | 222.6 | 226.8 | 227.0 | 225.1 | 223.3 | 219.6 | 220.0 | 197.2 | 230.2 |
| Peoria, Ill..... | 245.9 | 243.7 | 243.3 | 240.0 | 239.8 | 235.6 | 238.5 | 243.8 | 242.5 | 239.5 | 235.6 | 235.6 | 236.9 | 216.8 | 251.9 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 235.4 | 235.1 | 228.8 | 228.1 | 226.9 | 224.3 | 224.4 | 229.4 | 228.8 | 228.6 | 227.1 | 224.1 | 223.2 | 201.4 | 236.3 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 240.9 | 237.3 | 232.9 | 233.0 | 231.4 | 229.3 | 229.8 | 235.7 | 234.6 | 235.2 | 233.5 | 231.0 | 232.0 | 207.5 | 243.3 |
| Portland, Maine..... | 222.9 | 222.3 | 219.0 | 215.4 | 213.6 | 213.8 | 214.1 | 217.0 | 216.1 | 216.4 | 215.8 | 213.2 | 215.9 | 193.0 | 225.1 |
| Portland, Ore..... | 251.6 | 250.5 | 250.0 | 251.3 | 250.6 | 248.3 | 246.9 | 254.8 | 253.3 | 251.8 | 246.9 | 247.9 | 247.4 | 219.1 | 252.0 |
| Providence, R. I..... | 241.3 | 241.8 | 238.5 | 237.8 | 233.4 | 231.4 | 229.5 | 234.4 | 234.1 | 233.3 | 232.8 | 228.3 | 228.9 | 207.9 | 245.9 |
| Richmond, Va..... | 224.1 | 220.7 | 214.6 | 215.6 | 216.8 | 212.9 | 214.3 | 219.3 | 218.3 | 219.1 | 218.4 | 217.7 | 215.9 | 195.2 | 230.0 |
| Rochester, N. Y..... | 231.0 | 232.0 | 226.7 | 226.4 | 222.2 | 221.6 | 223.5 | 227.4 | 227.4 | 226.3 | 222.3 | 220.2 | 218.9 | 196.4 | 233.7 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 249.0 | 248.6 | 247.6 | 243.6 | 240.5 | 238.3 | 238.6 | 244.0 | 243.9 | 242.2 | 239.3 | 238.8 | 237.2 | 210.2 | 254.0 |
| St. Paul, Minn..... | 223.3 | 224.1 | 225.1 | 223.2 | 221.6 | 220.0 | 221.2 | 224.0 | 223.7 | 221.6 | 220.7 | 215.1 | 216.2 | 192.5 | 223.3 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah..... | 237.3 | 236.8 | 234.8 | 234.2 | 233.7 | 231.5 | 231.2 | 232.9 | 233.4 | 232.5 | 228.5 | 228.0 | 227.4 | 202.2 | 241.9 |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | 241.7 | 243.0 | 247.4 | 247.0 | 249.5 | 245.4 | 240.5 | 248.9 | 248.4 | 240.7 | 235.6 | 234.8 | 234.4 | 211.1 | 247.0 |
| Savannah, Ga..... | 252.0 | 247.3 | 242.9 | 241.3 | 239.3 | 238.7 | 238.9 | 242.6 | 241.7 | 241.7 | 240.7 | 241.4 | 240.0 | 206.3 | 256.1 |
| Scranton, Pa..... | 237.7 | 237.7 | 230.9 | 231.1 | 227.8 | 224.3 | 225.6 | 232.0 | 229.9 | 229.8 | 227.2 | 225.6 | 225.9 | 204.2 | 241.3 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 239.0 | 239.2 | 237.8 | 239.7 | 241.5 | 239.7 | 238.2 | 243.4 | 239.9 | 238.1 | 234.8 | 234.4 | 232.7 | 208.6 | 238.3 |
| Springfield, Ill..... | 246.9 | 246.9 | 245.9 | 242.2 | 240.1 | 238.6 | 240.2 | 244.1 | 242.6 | 241.4 | 238.6 | 238.1 | 237.9 | 211.8 | 249.4 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 233.1 | 232.2 | 227.2 | 226.8 | 227.8 | 224.0 | 223.1 | 228.7 | 228.9 | 228.1 | 228.0 | 224.0 | 222.6 | 201.9 | 239.0 |
| Wichita, Kans. ¹ | 250.9 | 246.0 | 245.9 | 241.5 | 240.4 | 240.8 | 242.7 | 248.3 | 248.8 | 244.1 | 242.9 | 241.4 | 237.8 | 209.4 | 256.3 |
| Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹ | 228.6 | 224.9 | 219.0 | 217.1 | 218.0 | 217.6 | 218.6 | 223.2 | 222.8 | 220.5 | 220.1 | 219.3 | 220.7 | 197.3 | 230.5 |

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

| Commodity | Average price Aug. 1952 | Indexes 1935-39=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Aug. 1952 | July 1952 | June 1952 | May 1952 | Apr. 1952 | Mar. 1952 | Feb. 1952 | Jan. 1952 | Dec. 1951 | Nov. 1951 | Oct. 1951 | Sept. 1951 | Aug. 1951 | June 1950 |
| Cereals and bakery products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds.. | 52.1 | 202.0 | 202.8 | 203.5 | 203.4 | 203.6 | 203.7 | 204.4 | 204.3 | 203.1 | 202.3 | 201.8 | 201.3 | 201.1 | 190.7 |
| Corn flakes..... 12 ounces.. | 22.3 | 210.5 | 210.3 | 209.8 | 209.9 | 210.1 | 209.6 | 209.4 | 208.2 | 207.7 | 207.9 | 206.4 | 205.8 | 203.9 | 176.5 |
| Corn meal..... pound.. | 10.4 | 220.6 | 218.5 | 217.7 | 217.1 | 217.4 | 218.0 | 216.1 | 212.7 | 209.0 | 206.4 | 204.3 | 203.6 | 201.8 | 181.9 |
| Rice ¹ do.. | 18.3 | 102.2 | 100.9 | 99.9 | 99.0 | 98.2 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 96.1 | 94.9 | 93.1 | 94.2 | 99.7 | 101.3 | 95.1 |
| Rollod oats ² 20 ounces.. | 18.2 | 164.9 | 164.6 | 164.2 | 163.8 | 163.7 | 163.5 | 163.8 | 163.3 | 162.9 | 162.7 | 162.9 | 162.2 | 162.0 | 143.8 |
| Bakery products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, white ³ pound.. | 16.2 | 190.2 | 190.1 | 188.9 | 189.7 | 185.2 | 185.1 | 184.8 | 184.5 | 184.2 | 183.9 | 183.9 | 183.7 | 183.5 | 163.9 |
| Vanilla cookies..... 7 ounces.. | 23.4 | 224.9 | 225.4 | 224.6 | 223.3 | 222.5 | 224.6 | 224.5 | 224.2 | 223.8 | 223.1 | 221.5 | 220.0 | 215.8 | 191.7 |
| Layer cake ⁴ pound.. | 49.6 | 108.7 | 109.7 | 107.9 | 108.9 | 108.2 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 109.1 | 109.8 | 107.5 | 107.9 | 107.1 | ..... |
| Meats, poultry, and fish: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meats: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round steak..... do.. | 111.8 | 331.1 | 330.2 | 330.1 | 330.3 | 330.0 | 330.4 | 331.9 | 333.3 | 333.6 | 334.6 | 332.7 | 323.3 | 323.2 | 287.9 |
| Rib roast..... do.. | 85.7 | 296.6 | 297.7 | 297.0 | 299.0 | 299.0 | 298.0 | 303.2 | 305.3 | 307.2 | 308.2 | 306.4 | 290.6 | 289.5 | 264.1 |
| Chuck roast..... do.. | 71.8 | 318.0 | 318.4 | 327.1 | 332.6 | 332.3 | 333.7 | 334.0 | 336.7 | 338.3 | 338.5 | 337.4 | 327.7 | 327.1 | 279.2 |
| Frankfurters ⁵ do.. | 64.7 | 106.7 | 106.5 | 105.5 | 105.7 | 105.8 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 107.6 | 108.1 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 108.6 | 108.6 | ..... |
| Hamburger ⁶ do.. | 63.4 | 207.1 | 207.6 | 211.9 | 210.6 | 211.7 | 214.3 | 215.9 | 217.0 | 217.9 | 217.6 | 218.7 | 216.1 | 215.1 | 181.8 |
| Veal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutlets..... do.. | 126.8 | 316.5 | 318.2 | 326.7 | 325.3 | 325.5 | 326.4 | 326.8 | 325.0 | 322.9 | 319.5 | 319.6 | 320.1 | 319.8 | 271.2 |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chops..... do.. | 92.0 | 278.7 | 254.4 | 257.5 | 245.8 | 223.2 | 225.1 | 223.9 | 227.6 | 226.0 | 248.8 | 258.7 | 258.1 | 254.4 | 243.5 |
| Bacon, sliced..... do.. | 70.7 | 185.2 | 170.7 | 167.3 | 158.8 | 159.2 | 160.6 | 161.9 | 163.5 | 165.2 | 172.7 | 178.4 | 178.0 | 177.8 | 161.9 |
| Ham, whole..... do.. | 70.3 | 239.2 | 227.1 | 226.1 | 213.4 | 210.8 | 211.9 | 214.4 | 216.8 | 217.2 | 218.7 | 226.5 | 229.4 | 229.4 | 215.8 |
| Salt pork..... do.. | 37.6 | 178.6 | 167.0 | 166.8 | 159.4 | 160.9 | 164.0 | 168.1 | 171.4 | 174.8 | 179.2 | 185.6 | 186.2 | 184.9 | 160.5 |
| Lamb: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leg..... do.. | 83.7 | 295.4 | 294.9 | 296.1 | 291.7 | 287.7 | 280.9 | 290.2 | 301.8 | 304.8 | 300.3 | 298.4 | 296.9 | 296.7 | 272.4 |
| Poultry: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frying chickens: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dressed ⁶ do.. | 50.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ready-to-cook ⁶ do.. | 62.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish, fresh or frozen ⁷ do.. | 45.7 | 290.7 | 291.8 | 293.3 | 295.1 | 295.5 | 296.7 | 299.6 | 298.3 | 296.7 | 295.8 | 294.7 | 290.1 | 292.5 | 268.4 |
| Ocean perch fillet, frozen ⁸ do.. | 50.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haddock fillet, frozen ⁸ do.. | 50.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salmon, pink ⁷ 16-ounce can.. | 55.5 | 448.8 | 454.2 | 456.9 | 456.7 | 459.3 | 460.9 | 467.1 | 471.2 | 475.1 | 477.4 | 489.1 | 503.1 | 508.2 | 344.1 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter..... pound.. | 84.0 | 230.6 | 229.0 | 223.5 | 225.3 | 231.1 | 245.8 | 258.5 | 252.4 | 241.2 | 226.9 | 224.2 | 219.7 | 220.5 | 195.4 |
| Cheese, American process..... do.. | 60.5 | 267.4 | 266.4 | 265.3 | 266.2 | 266.1 | 265.6 | 265.4 | 266.8 | 263.3 | 261.2 | 258.3 | 259.4 | 259.3 | 226.2 |
| Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart.. | 24.2 | 197.0 | 195.7 | 193.3 | 193.7 | 195.0 | 196.7 | 196.5 | 196.0 | 195.0 | 194.0 | 191.2 | 189.7 | 188.3 | 160.4 |
| Milk, fresh (grocery)..... do.. | 22.7 | 198.3 | 196.0 | 193.3 | 194.2 | 196.6 | 198.7 | 198.5 | 198.1 | 197.1 | 195.8 | 192.7 | 191.2 | 190.5 | 162.0 |
| Ice cream ⁹ pint.. | 31.4 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.5 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 105.3 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 104.9 | 104.8 | 105.2 | |
| Milk, evaporated..... 14¼-ounce can.. | 14.9 | 210.1 | 209.7 | 210.0 | 209.8 | 209.6 | 208.2 | 206.6 | 205.1 | 202.8 | 202.8 | 203.1 | 203.0 | 203.7 | 174.2 |
| Eggs: Eggs, fresh..... dozen.. | 75.7 | 217.2 | 208.7 | 169.1 | 164.0 | 165.9 | 161.3 | 166.5 | 184.3 | 216.7 | 241.8 | 243.4 | 239.3 | 225.8 | 148.4 |
| Fruits and vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frozen fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strawberries ⁴ 12 ounces.. | 39.5 | 88.8 | 88.6 | 89.2 | 89.8 | 88.5 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 92.7 | 93.2 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 95.6 | 95.8 | ..... |
| Orange juice ⁴ 6 ounces.. | 18.4 | 78.5 | 74.6 | 73.9 | 73.3 | 83.0 | 84.2 | 85.3 | 88.8 | 92.5 | 96.6 | 99.2 | 100.2 | 101.5 | ..... |
| Frozen vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peas ⁴ 12 ounces.. | 24.1 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 95.9 | 93.3 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 98.7 | 98.5 | 96.9 | 96.3 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 98.3 | ..... |
| Fresh fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples..... pound.. | 15.4 | 288.7 | 366.9 | 395.9 | 310.0 | 279.7 | 239.4 | 229.2 | 218.8 | 204.3 | 191.2 | 178.4 | 203.0 | 214.3 | 301.1 |
| Bananas..... do.. | 16.3 | 269.4 | 265.5 | 277.9 | 278.7 | 282.1 | 281.5 | 273.4 | 269.9 | 267.7 | 270.5 | 269.9 | 265.6 | 264.5 | 271.9 |
| Oranges, size 200..... dozen.. | 55.0 | 193.2 | 188.6 | 170.0 | 164.3 | 159.9 | 160.8 | 156.2 | 161.7 | 164.7 | 175.8 | 189.3 | 194.4 | 188.0 | 172.8 |
| Fresh vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beans, green..... pound.. | 23.1 | 214.8 | 235.3 | 161.2 | 236.8 | 258.8 | 250.4 | 238.1 | 191.3 | 208.0 | 246.2 | 188.4 | 185.4 | 166.8 | 151.0 |
| Cabbage..... do.. | 10.7 | 286.2 | 287.6 | 229.7 | 327.6 | 235.5 | 198.1 | 260.0 | 419.8 | 268.0 | 217.2 | 160.5 | 153.7 | 151.6 | 174.3 |
| Carrots..... bunch.. | 11.7 | 216.2 | 216.8 | 220.9 | 234.7 | 193.4 | 196.3 | 220.0 | 291.7 | 281.8 | 289.4 | 235.9 | 241.1 | 235.0 | 181.7 |
| Lettuce..... head.. | 14.7 | 177.8 | 171.3 | 166.9 | 199.3 | 184.5 | 166.0 | 145.4 | 256.5 | 272.8 | 232.1 | 186.4 | 168.1 | 180.6 | 167.3 |
| Onions..... pound.. | 9.7 | 234.3 | 250.7 | 276.7 | 370.1 | 382.2 | 318.3 | 250.9 | 242.6 | 209.0 | 196.6 | 177.0 | 168.6 | 176.0 | 187.1 |
| Potatoes..... 15 pounds.. | 129.2 | 354.4 | 360.1 | 351.9 | 333.7 | 307.0 | 282.0 | 270.5 | 289.5 | 266.2 | 247.5 | 215.2 | 193.3 | 203.7 | 219.3 |
| Sweetpotatoes..... pound.. | 21.1 | 407.2 | 444.8 | 470.7 | 433.4 | 387.7 | 331.2 | 309.9 | 299.7 | 265.2 | 234.4 | 227.5 | 265.8 | 308.2 | 209.4 |
| Tomatoes ⁹ do.. | 23.1 | 151.8 | 204.9 | 217.0 | 201.4 | 231.8 | 192.9 | 160.7 | 189.0 | 222.4 | 144.3 | 142.8 | 101.5 | 112.6 | 208.3 |
| Canned fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peaches..... No. 2½ can.. | 33.2 | 172.8 | 172.4 | 173.6 | 180.0 | 178.8 | 179.7 | 180.0 | 179.1 | 178.3 | 177.6 | 177.9 | 177.0 | 175.3 | 140.1 |
| Pineapple..... do.. | 38.2 | 176.1 | 176.2 | 176.6 | 176.6 | 176.5 | 176.4 | 176.8 | 176.7 | 177.3 | 177.6 | 177.8 | 177.4 | 177.5 | 172.0 |
| Canned vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn..... No. 303 can.. | 18.9 | 174.4 | 173.0 | 172.6 | 172.2 | 172.0 | 171.2 | 171.3 | 169.5 | 168.3 | 166.7 | 165.3 | 165.7 | 165.4 | 138.4 |
| Tomatoes..... No. 2 can.. | 18.0 | 192.7 | 193.8 | 193.1 | 195.2 | 194.8 | 195.9 | 194.2 | 195.1 | 195.4 | 194.2 | 194.8 | 200.7 | 209.0 | 161.6 |
| Peas..... No. 303 can.. | 20.6 | 112.8 | 112.4 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 112.3 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 115.5 | 116.9 | 117.8 | 114.3 |
| Baby foods ⁴ 4¾-5 ounces.. | 10.0 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.1 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 101.7 | ..... |
| Dried fruits, prunes..... pound.. | 26.9 | 256.0 | 256.0 | 256.0 | 256.2 | 256.3 | 256.2 | 259.0 | 260.6 | 261.6 | 263.1 | 268.7 | 274.9 | 275.1 | 237.8 |
| Dried vegetables, navy beans..... do.. | 16.3 | 220.4 | 216.7 | 214.2 | 213.6 | 213.7 | 212.9 | 214.5 | 214.0 | 213.9 | 211.9 | 213.1 | 216.8 | 220.9 | 202.7 |
| Beverages: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee..... do.. | 86.7 | 344.7 | 344.8 | 345.0 | 345.2 | 345.8 | 345.9 | 345.9 | 345.2 | 345.4 | 345.5 | 345.1 | 345.3 | 346.3 | 294.9 |
| Cola drink ⁴ 6-bottle carton.. | 29.2 | 111.6 | 111.3 | 111.3 | 111.2 | 111.4 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 111.3 | 111.2 | 110.8 | 110.2 | 109.1 | 108.4 | ..... |
| Fats and oils: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lard..... pound.. | 18.1 | 122.2 | 120.7 | 122.4 | 118.3 | 124.8 | 130.3 | 143.7 | 149.8 | 155.5 | 158.3 | 167.7 | 163.1 | 161.7 | 116.0 |
| Shortening, hydrogenated..... do.. | 32.6 | 157.7 | 157.8 | 158.1 | 159.1 | 162.8 | 165.6 | 170.7 | 174.0 | 176.6 | 177.2 | 178.4 | 179.4 | 181.4 | 155.6 |
| Salad dressing..... pint.. | 34.4 | 142.6 | 142.0 | 141.1 | 142.9 | 146.7 | 147.9 | 151.1 | 153.6 | 153.4 | 152.8 | 153.0 | 156.9 | 158.3 | 142.1 |
| Margarine, colored ¹⁰ pound.. | 29.7 | 158.5 | 156.7 | 153.9 | 151.8 | 151.6 | 153.8 | 157.2 | 165.4 | 169.4 | 170.5 | 171.2 | 172.8 | 174.6 | 161.1 |
| Sugar and sweets: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar..... 5 pounds.. | 52.3 | 195.1 | 193.3 | 192.2 | 191.2 | 189.1 | 187.0 | 187.9 | 188.7 | 188.8 | 189.1 | 189.8 | 191.6 | 191.7 | 175.3 |
| Grape jelly ⁴ 12 ounces.. | 23.4 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.8 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 99.4 | ..... |

¹ July 1947=100.² February 1943=100.³ Average price based on 52 cities; index on 56 cities.⁴ December 1950=100.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947=100]¹

| Commodity group | Aug. 1952 | July 1952 | Commodity group | Aug. 1952 | July 1952 |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|
| All commodities..... | 112.1 | 111.8 | All commodities other than farm and food—Continued | | |
| Farm products..... | 109.9 | 110.2 | Rubber and products..... | 128.3 | * 130.0 |
| Processed foods..... | 110.5 | 110.0 | Lumber and wood products..... | 120.3 | 120.2 |
| All commodities other than farm and food..... | 112.9 | * 112.5 | Pulp, paper, and allied products..... | 115.6 | * 115.3 |
| Textile products and apparel..... | 99.2 | * 98.9 | Metals and metal products..... | 123.8 | 121.9 |
| Hides, skins, and leather products..... | 96.5 | 96.2 | Machinery and motive products..... | 121.4 | * 121.4 |
| Fuel, power, and lighting materials..... | 105.5 | * 106.0 | Furniture and other household durables..... | 111.6 | 111.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 104.0 | 104.2 | Nonmetallic minerals—structural..... | 113.8 | 113.8 |
| | | | Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages..... | 110.8 | 110.8 |
| | | | Miscellaneous..... | 108.9 | 105.5 |

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100)—see table D-7a. The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Beginning with January 1952 the index is based on prices for one day in the month. Prices are collected from manu-

facturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180).

* Corrected.

TABLE D-7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

| Year and month | All com- modities | Farm prod- ucts | Foods | Hides and leather prod- ucts | Textile prod- ucts | Fuel and light- ing mat- erials | Metals and metal prod- ucts | Build- ing mat- erials | Chem- icals and allied prod- ucts | House- fur- nish- ing goods | Mis- cellane- ous com- modities | Raw mat- erials | Semi-manu- factured art- icles | Manu- factured prod- ucts | All com- modities except farm prod- ucts | All com- modities except farm prod- ucts 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 | 87.4 | 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 | 93.4 | 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 |
| 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: Average..... | 180.4 | 196.1 | 186.9 | 221.4 | 172.2 | 138.2 | 189.2 | 225.5 | 143.3 | 176.0 | 141.0 | 192.4 | 177.6 | 174.9 | 176.7 | 169.4 |
| 1951: January..... | 180.2 | 194.2 | 182.2 | 235.4 | 178.4 | 136.4 | 187.5 | 226.2 | 147.5 | 175.0 | 142.4 | 192.6 | 184.9 | 173.3 | 176.9 | 170.4 |
| February..... | 183.7 | 202.6 | 187.6 | 238.7 | 181.0 | 138.1 | 188.1 | 228.2 | 150.2 | 175.7 | 142.7 | 198.9 | 187.0 | 175.6 | 179.3 | 171.9 |
| March..... | 184.0 | 203.8 | 186.6 | 236.9 | 183.0 | 138.6 | 188.8 | 228.6 | 149.3 | 179.1 | 142.5 | 199.4 | 187.4 | 175.9 | 179.4 | 172.6 |
| April..... | 188.6 | 202.5 | 185.8 | 233.3 | 182.7 | 138.1 | 189.0 | 228.6 | 147.2 | 180.4 | 142.7 | 197.7 | 187.0 | 176.1 | 179.2 | 172.3 |
| May..... | 182.9 | 199.6 | 187.3 | 232.6 | 182.0 | 137.5 | 188.8 | 227.7 | 145.7 | 180.1 | 141.7 | 195.5 | 186.4 | 176.2 | 179.0 | 171.6 |
| June..... | 181.7 | 198.6 | 186.3 | 230.6 | 177.9 | 137.8 | 188.2 | 225.6 | 142.3 | 179.5 | 141.7 | 194.7 | 180.0 | 175.6 | 177.8 | 170.6 |
| July..... | 179.4 | 194.0 | 186.0 | 221.9 | 173.2 | 137.9 | 187.9 | 223.8 | 139.3 | 178.8 | 138.8 | 189.9 | 174.0 | 175.1 | 176.0 | 168.6 |
| August..... | 178.0 | 190.6 | 187.3 | 213.7 | 167.4 | 138.1 | 188.1 | 222.6 | 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 | 163.1 | 138.8 | 189.1 | 223.1 | 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 | 139.2 | 188.9 | 168.3 | 174.3 | 174.8 | 166.6 |
| November..... | 178.3 | 195.1 | 188.8 | 196.6 | 159.4 | 139.1 | 191.5 | 224.5 | 138.7 | 172.0 | 141.3 | 189.6 | 168.7 | 174.1 | 174.3 | 166.9 |
| December..... | 177.8 | 193.6 | 187.3 | 192.3 | 160.5 | 139.2 | 191.7 | 224.0 | 137.9 | 172.0 | 141.6 | 188.8 | 167.9 | 173.9 | 174.1 | 166.9 |

¹ This index (1926=100) is the official index for December 1951 and all previous dates. The revised index (1947=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent dates—see tables D-7 and D-8. 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.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation for this series see November 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Compiling Monthly and Weekly Wholesale Price Indexes (p. 541).

Micrographed tables are available upon request, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities ¹

[1947-49=100]

| Commodity group | Aug. ² 1952 | July 1952 | Commodity group | Aug. ² 1952 | July 1952 |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| All commodities..... | 112.1 | 111.8 | Lumber and wood products..... | 120.3 | 120.2 |
| Farm products..... | 109.9 | 110.2 | Lumber..... | 120.5 | 120.4 |
| Fresh and dried produce..... | 126.1 | 128.2 | Millwork..... | 127.2 | 126.8 |
| Grains..... | 96.9 | 94.9 | Plywood..... | 105.8 | 105.8 |
| Livestock and poultry..... | 106.4 | 108.2 | Pulp, paper, and allied products..... | 115.6 | 115.3 |
| Plant and animal fibers..... | 114.9 | 115.3 | Woodpulp..... | 109.3 | 109.3 |
| Fluid milk..... | 107.9 | 107.0 | Wastepaper..... | 65.7 | 44.3 |
| Eggs..... | 116.1 | 112.9 | Paper..... | 124.0 | 123.8 |
| Hay and seeds..... | 99.9 | 100.5 | Paperboard..... | 124.6 | 125.4 |
| Other farm products..... | 137.6 | 138.1 | Converted paper and paperboard..... | 113.0 | 113.2 |
| Processed foods..... | 110.5 | 110.0 | Building paper and board..... | 115.8 | 115.8 |
| Cereal and bakery products..... | 106.4 | 106.5 | Metals and metal products..... | 123.8 | 121.9 |
| Meats, poultry, fish..... | 112.3 | 110.6 | Iron and steel..... | 127.0 | 122.3 |
| Dairy products and ice cream..... | 114.3 | 113.8 | Nonferrous metals..... | 123.6 | 124.0 |
| Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables..... | 105.3 | 103.9 | Metal containers..... | 120.7 | 120.5 |
| Sugar and confectionery..... | 111.1 | 111.6 | Hardware..... | 123.8 | 123.9 |
| Packaged beverage materials..... | 161.9 | 161.9 | Plumbing equipment..... | 118.1 | 118.1 |
| Animal fats and oils..... | 63.1 | 64.8 | Heating equipment..... | 113.6 | 113.6 |
| Crude vegetable oils..... | 61.9 | 60.4 | Structural metal products..... | 115.4 | 115.4 |
| Refined vegetable oils..... | 68.6 | 69.5 | Nonstructural metal products..... | 124.5 | 124.4 |
| Vegetable oil end products..... | 79.3 | 78.9 | Machinery and motive products..... | 121.4 | 121.4 |
| Other processed foods..... | 125.4 | 126.6 | Agricultural machinery and equipment..... | 121.5 | 121.5 |
| All commodities other than farm and foods..... | 112.9 | 112.5 | Construction machinery and equipment..... | 125.4 | 125.4 |
| Textile products and apparel..... | 99.2 | 98.9 | Metal working machinery..... | 129.0 | 129.0 |
| Cotton products..... | 97.6 | 96.1 | General purpose machinery and equipment..... | 122.2 | 122.2 |
| Wool products..... | 112.9 | 113.9 | Miscellaneous machinery..... | 119.0 | 119.0 |
| Synthetic textiles..... | 90.5 | 89.2 | Electrical machinery and equipment..... | 119.9 | 119.9 |
| Silk products..... | 139.3 | 134.7 | Motor vehicles..... | 119.7 | 119.7 |
| Apparel..... | 99.4 | 99.5 | Furniture and other household durables..... | 111.6 | 111.6 |
| Other textile products..... | 90.4 | 94.4 | Household furniture..... | 112.6 | 112.6 |
| Hides, skins, and leather products..... | 96.5 | 96.2 | Commercial furniture..... | 122.5 | 123.2 |
| Hides and skins..... | 63.7 | 61.8 | Floor covering..... | 119.2 | 119.1 |
| Leather..... | 89.3 | 89.3 | Household appliances..... | 106.8 | 106.8 |
| Footwear..... | 110.6 | 110.6 | Radio, T V, and phonographs..... | 93.8 | 93.8 |
| Other leather products..... | 100.2 | 100.5 | Other household durable goods..... | 119.5 | 119.4 |
| Fuel, power, and lighting materials..... | 105.5 | 106.0 | Nonmetallic minerals—structural..... | 113.8 | 113.8 |
| Coal..... | 106.5 | 106.0 | Flat glass..... | 114.4 | 114.4 |
| Coke..... | 124.3 | 124.3 | Concrete ingredients..... | 112.9 | 112.9 |
| Gas..... | 101.4 | 101.4 | Concrete products..... | 112.4 | 112.4 |
| Electricity..... | 99.1 | 99.1 | Structural clay products..... | 121.3 | 121.3 |
| Petroleum and products..... | 108.3 | 109.4 | Gypsum products..... | 117.7 | 117.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 104.0 | 104.2 | Prepared asphalt roofing..... | 106.0 | 106.0 |
| Industrial chemicals..... | 114.6 | 114.7 | Other nonmetallic minerals..... | 111.9 | 111.9 |
| Paint and paint materials..... | 106.8 | 106.9 | Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages..... | 110.8 | 110.8 |
| Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics..... | 92.1 | 92.1 | Cigarettes..... | 105.7 | 105.7 |
| Fats and oils, inedible..... | 47.5 | 49.8 | Cigars..... | 102.0 | 101.5 |
| Mixed fertilizer..... | 108.7 | 108.7 | Other tobacco products..... | 118.4 | 118.4 |
| Fertilizer materials..... | 110.9 | 110.7 | Alcoholic beverages..... | 111.2 | 111.2 |
| Other chemicals and products..... | 103.1 | 103.1 | Nonalcoholic beverages..... | 119.7 | 119.7 |
| Rubber and products..... | 128.3 | 130.0 | Miscellaneous..... | 108.9 | 105.5 |
| Crude rubber..... | 138.9 | 138.6 | Toys, sporting goods, small arms..... | 113.3 | 113.3 |
| Tires and tubes..... | 126.3 | 129.6 | Manufactured animal feeds..... | 109.5 | 102.7 |
| Other rubber products..... | 125.2 | 125.8 | Notions and accessories..... | 90.8 | 91.5 |
| | | | Jewelry, watches, photo equipment..... | 101.1 | 101.1 |
| | | | Other miscellaneous..... | 120.8 | 120.8 |

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7. ² Preliminary. • Corrected.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes¹

| 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 |
| 1951: August..... | 505 | 727 | 213,000 | 314,000 | 2,640,000 | .28 |
| September..... | 457 | 693 | 215,000 | 340,000 | 2,540,000 | .33 |
| October..... | 487 | 728 | 248,000 | 365,000 | 2,790,000 | .30 |
| November..... | 305 | 521 | 84,000 | 191,000 | 1,610,000 | .19 |
| December..... | 186 | 357 | 81,500 | 130,000 | 1,020,000 | .13 |
| 1952: January ² | 400 | 600 | 190,000 | 250,000 | 1,250,000 | .14 |
| February ² | 350 | 550 | 185,000 | 250,000 | 1,270,000 | .15 |
| March ² | 400 | 600 | 240,000 | 320,000 | 1,400,000 | .17 |
| April ² | 475 | 650 | 1,000,000 | 1,200,000 | 5,300,000 | .61 |
| May ² | 475 | 675 | 300,000 | 1,200,000 | 7,500,000 | .90 |
| June ² | 425 | 650 | 170,000 | 1,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 1.68 |
| July ² | 425 | 650 | 125,000 | 850,000 | 12,500,000 | 1.44 |
| August ^{2,3} | 450 | 675 | 225,000 | 310,000 | 2,100,000 | .25 |

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 Preliminary

³ Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

| Type of construction | Expenditures (in millions) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| | 1952 | | | | | | | | | 1951 | | | | 1951 | 1950 |
| | Sept. ² | Aug. ³ | July ³ | June | May | April | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Total | Total |
| Total new construction ⁴ | \$3,112 | \$3,129 | \$3,062 | \$2,980 | \$2,778 | \$2,541 | \$2,345 | \$2,102 | \$2,193 | \$2,394 | \$2,660 | \$2,893 | \$2,934 | \$31,025 | \$28,749 |
| Private construction..... | 2,037 | 2,040 | 1,995 | 1,925 | 1,811 | 1,690 | 1,616 | 1,464 | 1,518 | 1,674 | 1,818 | 1,908 | 1,955 | 21,684 | 21,610 |
| Residential building (nonfarm)..... | 1,053 | 1,048 | 1,023 | 979 | 922 | 849 | 799 | 676 | 720 | 840 | 930 | 963 | 958 | 10,973 | 12,600 |
| New dwelling units..... | 935 | 930 | 905 | 860 | 810 | 750 | 710 | 600 | 650 | 760 | 832 | 858 | 849 | 9,849 | 11,525 |
| Additions and alterations..... | 100 | 100 | 101 | 104 | 99 | 87 | 77 | 63 | 57 | 66 | 84 | 91 | 93 | 934 | 900 |
| Nonhousekeeping ⁵ | 18 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 190 | 175 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶ | 433 | 420 | 412 | 408 | 392 | 386 | 397 | 407 | 415 | 415 | 425 | 440 | 460 | 5,152 | 3,777 |
| Industrial..... | 188 | 181 | 180 | 185 | 188 | 194 | 201 | 209 | 209 | 200 | 200 | 205 | 210 | 2,117 | 1,062 |
| Commercial..... | 101 | 98 | 97 | 93 | 82 | 73 | 74 | 76 | 83 | 92 | 96 | 95 | 101 | 1,371 | 1,288 |
| Warehouses, office and loft buildings..... | 44 | 43 | 39 | 37 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 45 | 544 | 402 |
| Stores, restaurants, and garages..... | 57 | 55 | 58 | 56 | 48 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 44 | 51 | 55 | 54 | 56 | 827 | 886 |
| Other nonresidential building..... | 144 | 141 | 135 | 130 | 122 | 119 | 122 | 122 | 123 | 123 | 129 | 140 | 149 | 1,664 | 1,427 |
| Religious..... | 38 | 37 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 452 | 409 |
| Educational..... | 34 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 345 | 294 |
| Social and recreational..... | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 164 | 247 |
| Hospital and institutional ⁷ | 32 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 419 | 344 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 284 | 133 |
| Farm construction..... | 168 | 183 | 180 | 171 | 157 | 136 | 123 | 113 | 110 | 110 | 126 | 148 | 179 | 1,800 | 1,791 |
| Public utilities..... | 376 | 381 | 371 | 359 | 333 | 313 | 292 | 263 | 267 | 303 | 331 | 351 | 352 | 3,695 | 3,330 |
| Railroad..... | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 37 | 41 | 40 | 35 | 399 | 315 |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 487 | 440 |
| Other public utilities..... | 291 | 296 | 288 | 276 | 254 | 236 | 216 | 195 | 196 | 226 | 248 | 267 | 274 | 2,809 | 2,575 |
| All other private ⁸ | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 64 | 112 |
| Public construction..... | 1,075 | 1,089 | 1,067 | 1,055 | 967 | 851 | 729 | 638 | 675 | 720 | 842 | 985 | 979 | 9,341 | 7,139 |
| Residential building ⁹ | 53 | 54 | 53 | 55 | 55 | 57 | 59 | 62 | 65 | 66 | 68 | 66 | 63 | 595 | 345 |
| Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)..... | 378 | 380 | 372 | 370 | 351 | 334 | 301 | 268 | 282 | 289 | 300 | 318 | 319 | 3,471 | 2,402 |
| Industrial..... | 162 | 168 | 166 | 166 | 151 | 134 | 108 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 97 | 105 | 103 | 958 | 224 |
| Educational..... | 141 | 139 | 134 | 133 | 132 | 131 | 128 | 126 | 129 | 131 | 134 | 136 | 136 | 1,531 | 1,163 |
| Hospital and institutional..... | 42 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 498 | 476 |
| Other nonresidential..... | 33 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 32 | 37 | 40 | 484 | 539 |
| Military and naval facilities ¹⁰ | 153 | 152 | 155 | 153 | 150 | 135 | 122 | 105 | 113 | 116 | 136 | 147 | 129 | 1,019 | 177 |
| Highways..... | 325 | 335 | 320 | 310 | 250 | 175 | 115 | 90 | 90 | 111 | 187 | 293 | 303 | 2,400 | 2,381 |
| Sewer and water..... | 62 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 60 | 56 | 51 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 55 | 58 | 60 | 706 | 671 |
| Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹ | 22 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 21 | 213 | 186 |
| Conservation and development..... | 77 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 77 | 74 | 65 | 56 | 62 | 72 | 76 | 78 | 77 | 860 | 881 |
| All other public ¹² | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 77 | 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

| Type of construction | Value (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| | 1952 | | | | | | | 1951 | | | | | | | 1951 | 1950 |
| | July | June* | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | Total | Total | |
| Total new construction ² | \$203, 658 | \$596, 883 | \$285, 047 | \$358, 525 | \$265, 187 | \$202, 100 | \$260, 887 | \$208, 507 | \$190, 610 | \$189, 117 | \$264, 023 | \$281, 797 | \$337, 685 | \$4, 201, 939 | \$2, 805, 214 | |
| Airfields ³ | 3, 924 | 17, 556 | 6, 020 | 3, 833 | 6, 949 | 3, 371 | 9, 315 | 3, 340 | 10, 170 | 9, 096 | 14, 532 | 15, 535 | 48, 427 | 278, 630 | 58, 183 | |
| Building..... | 68, 418 | 369, 355 | 143, 940 | 144, 461 | 144, 054 | 104, 876 | 97, 126 | 115, 631 | 72, 316 | 72, 709 | 109, 893 | 151, 381 | 165, 801 | 2, 179, 280 | 1, 369, 617 | |
| Residential..... | 362 | 2, 067 | 668 | 530 | 178 | 280 | 310 | 306 | 112 | 46 | 179 | 64 | 611 | 8, 966 | 15, 445 | |
| Nonresidential..... | 68, 056 | 367, 288 | 143, 272 | 143, 931 | 143, 876 | 104, 596 | 96, 816 | 115, 325 | 72, 204 | 72, 663 | 109, 714 | 151, 317 | 165, 190 | 2, 170, 314 | 1, 354, 172 | |
| Educational ⁴ | 9, 073 | 12, 290 | 879 | 5, 896 | 3, 318 | 6, 508 | 3, 384 | 7, 703 | 9, 825 | 12, 229 | 9, 723 | 8, 038 | 6, 909 | 60, 570 | 3, 123 | |
| Hospital and institutional..... | 6, 931 | 20, 060 | 15, 171 | 23, 270 | 10, 902 | 10, 629 | 5, 745 | 10, 653 | 10, 867 | 14, 601 | 29, 634 | 23, 825 | 15, 843 | 305, 787 | 396, 086 | |
| Administrative and general ⁵ | 2, 514 | 11, 891 | 3, 422 | 615 | 3, 266 | 1, 717 | 2, 236 | 1, 570 | 1, 265 | 1, 812 | 15, 673 | 2, 807 | 1, 116 | 57, 146 | 58, 794 | |
| Other nonresidential building..... | 49, 538 | 323, 047 | 123, 800 | 114, 150 | 126, 390 | 85, 742 | 85, 451 | 95, 399 | 50, 247 | 44, 021 | 54, 684 | 116, 647 | 141, 322 | 1, 746, 811 | 896, 169 | |
| Airfield buildings ⁶ | 4, 131 | 7, 773 | 2, 702 | 5, 310 | 6, 461 | 2, 041 | 905 | 1, 787 | 309 | 3, 903 | 11, 013 | 15, 685 | 13, 137 | 91, 911 | 32, 450 | |
| Industrial ⁷ | 9, 974 | 166, 522 | 48, 511 | 31, 161 | 43, 645 | 6, 764 | 11, 703 | 32, 274 | 27, 973 | 10, 890 | 22, 033 | 47, 006 | 71, 731 | 892, 384 | 745, 037 | |
| Troop housing..... | 20, 305 | 58, 360 | 23, 178 | 36, 534 | 28, 492 | 23, 962 | 25, 020 | 47, 293 | 656 | 1, 201 | 3, 055 | 5, 633 | 9, 498 | 225, 909 | 2, 589 | |
| Warehouses..... | 4, 165 | 38, 013 | 35, 998 | 28, 256 | 29, 765 | 32, 427 | 28, 133 | 6, 734 | 12, 547 | 4, 850 | 3, 156 | 3, 229 | 7, 880 | 75, 824 | 45, 437 | |
| Miscellaneous ⁸ | 10, 963 | 52, 379 | 13, 411 | 12, 889 | 18, 027 | 20, 548 | 19, 690 | 7, 311 | 8, 762 | 23, 177 | 15, 427 | 45, 094 | 39, 076 | 460, 783 | 70, 656 | |
| Conservation and development..... | 3, 727 | 44, 720 | 8, 826 | 50, 433 | 15, 246 | 24, 382 | 26, 389 | 13, 852 | 28, 449 | 19, 429 | 47, 493 | 9, 816 | 9, 551 | 396, 841 | 321, 458 | |
| Reclamation..... | 659 | 10, 923 | 2, 191 | 34, 637 | 5, 461 | 5, 470 | 527 | 2, 423 | 2, 017 | 6, 244 | 6, 409 | 1, 933 | 5, 204 | 86, 928 | 81, 768 | |
| River, harbor, and flood control..... | 3, 068 | 33, 797 | 6, 635 | 15, 796 | 9, 785 | 18, 912 | 25, 862 | 11, 429 | 26, 432 | 13, 185 | 41, 084 | 7, 863 | 4, 347 | 309, 913 | 239, 690 | |
| Highways..... | 105, 449 | 124, 689 | 105, 228 | 101, 566 | 79, 605 | 60, 971 | 66, 430 | 53, 373 | 69, 554 | 65, 375 | 68, 419 | 91, 588 | 77, 090 | 850, 946 | 836, 015 | |
| Electrification..... | 14, 464 | 9, 039 | 10, 896 | 49, 681 | 12, 738 | 2, 960 | 49, 523 | 6, 464 | 2, 711 | 3, 614 | 5, 671 | 2, 730 | 13, 932 | 281, 251 | 156, 981 | |
| All other ⁹ | 7, 676 | 31, 524 | 10, 137 | 8, 551 | 6, 595 | 5, 540 | 12, 104 | 15, 847 | 7, 410 | 18, 894 | 18, 015 | 10, 747 | 22, 884 | 214, 991 | 62, 960 | |

¹ Excludes classified military projects, 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, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices and customhouses.

⁶ Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

⁷ Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

⁸ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁹ Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

*During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

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 | | | | | Non-house-keeping ³ | New non-residential building | Additions, alterations, and repairs | Privately financed | | | | Publicly financed |
| | | Housekeeping | | | | Publicly financed dwelling units | | | | Total | 1-family | 2-family ⁴ | Multi-family ⁴ | |
| | | Privately financed dwelling units | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1-family | 2-family ⁴ | Multi-family ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1942..... | \$2,707,573 | \$598,570 | \$478,658 | \$42,629 | \$77,283 | \$296,033 | \$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 | 84,568 | 3,127,769 | 1,090,142 | 796,143 | 623,330 | 33,302 | 139,511 | 34,363 |
| 1951..... | 8,895,430 | 4,375,520 | 3,814,922 | 170,392 | 390,206 | 579,634 | 37,467 | 2,807,359 | 1,095,451 | 533,942 | 434,893 | 29,743 | 69,306 | 66,044 |
| 1951: July..... | 733,378 | 343,994 | 292,998 | 13,816 | 37,180 | 30,000 | 3,685 | 246,541 | 109,159 | 42,037 | 33,307 | 2,396 | 6,334 | 3,275 |
| August..... | 781,644 | 385,139 | 333,986 | 15,389 | 35,764 | 15,838 | 4,100 | 272,987 | 103,581 | 47,182 | 38,036 | 2,669 | 6,477 | 1,706 |
| September..... | 838,035 | 435,867 | 379,690 | 18,169 | 38,007 | 16,616 | 7,684 | 282,659 | 95,209 | 50,492 | 40,371 | 2,995 | 7,126 | 1,860 |
| October..... | 651,679 | 344,329 | 306,172 | 14,374 | 23,784 | 9,788 | 4,880 | 196,589 | 96,092 | 42,175 | 35,580 | 2,477 | 4,118 | 1,017 |
| November..... | 541,096 | 264,089 | 235,464 | 10,324 | 18,301 | 21,192 | 2,369 | 186,187 | 67,258 | 32,682 | 27,782 | 1,766 | 3,134 | 2,308 |
| December..... | 429,830 | 210,328 | 178,004 | 9,572 | 22,752 | 10,669 | 1,014 | 148,031 | 59,788 | 26,805 | 21,238 | 1,700 | 3,867 | 1,234 |
| 1952: January..... | 508,470 | 266,719 | 234,184 | 12,206 | 20,329 | 25,731 | 1,247 | 145,675 | 69,098 | 34,374 | 28,376 | 2,386 | 3,612 | 3,185 |
| February..... | 595,214 | 345,009 | 300,701 | 17,263 | 27,045 | 25,181 | 1,607 | 146,739 | 76,678 | 43,191 | 34,978 | 3,017 | 5,196 | 2,975 |
| March..... | 778,897 | 407,925 | 352,857 | 18,794 | 36,274 | 76,903 | 4,570 | 198,888 | 90,611 | 49,942 | 40,136 | 3,469 | 6,337 | 9,588 |
| April..... | 843,466 | 465,375 | 409,724 | 20,380 | 35,271 | 73,066 | 3,307 | 208,317 | 93,401 | 56,269 | 45,936 | 3,558 | 6,775 | 8,941 |
| May..... | 813,858 | 443,641 | 388,300 | 20,599 | 34,742 | 55,150 | 5,561 | 204,635 | 104,871 | 53,228 | 43,572 | 3,532 | 6,124 | 5,996 |
| June ⁶ | 869,290 | 410,751 | 367,746 | 17,384 | 25,621 | 62,070 | 3,605 | 275,250 | 117,614 | 48,841 | 41,075 | 3,060 | 4,706 | 6,868 |
| July ⁷ | 796,623 | 418,811 | 368,124 | 16,751 | 33,936 | 22,554 | 2,395 | 244,973 | 107,890 | 50,432 | 41,754 | 2,828 | 5,850 | 2,483 |

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.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

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-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds¹

| Period | Number of new dwelling units started | | | | | | | | | Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ² | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| | All units | | | Privately financed | | | Publicly financed | | | Total | Privately financed | Publicly financed |
| | Total 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 ^a | 83,000 | 45,000 | 38,000 | 93,000 | 45,000 | 43,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285,446 | 285,446 | 0 |
| 1941 ⁴ | 706,100 | 434,300 | 271,800 | 619,500 | 369,500 | 250,000 | 86,600 | 64,800 | 21,800 | 2,825,895 | 2,530,765 | \$295,130 |
| 1944 ⁵ | 141,800 | 96,200 | 45,600 | 138,700 | 93,200 | 45,500 | 3,100 | 3,000 | 100 | 495,054 | 483,231 | 11,823 |
| 1946..... | 670,500 | 405,700 | 266,800 | 662,500 | 395,700 | 266,800 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 0 | 3,769,767 | 3,713,776 | 55,991 |
| 1947..... | 849,000 | 479,800 | 369,200 | 845,600 | 476,400 | 369,200 | 3,400 | 3,400 | 0 | 5,642,798 | 5,617,425 | 25,373 |
| 1948..... | 931,600 | 524,900 | 406,700 | 913,500 | 510,000 | 403,500 | 18,100 | 14,900 | 3,200 | 7,203,119 | 7,028,980 | 174,139 |
| 1949..... | 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 | 11,788,695 | 11,418,371 | 370,224 |
| 1951..... | 1,091,300 | 595,300 | 496,000 | 1,020,100 | 531,300 | 488,800 | 71,200 | 64,000 | 7,200 | 9,800,538 | 9,186,123 | 614,415 |
| 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 | 23,860 |
| January..... | 78,700 | 48,200 | 30,500 | 77,800 | 47,300 | 30,500 | 900 | 900 | 0 | 580,997 | 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 | 85,800 | 54,600 | 131,300 | 77,000 | 54,300 | 2,100 | 1,800 | 300 | 1,093,726 | 1,075,644 | 18,082 |
| May..... | 143,100 | 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 | 1,230,682 | 7,472 |
| Third quarter..... | 409,900 | 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 | 248,900 | 137,200 | 111,700 | 11,400 | 10,600 | 800 | 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 | 43,200 | 33,300 | 4,100 | 3,800 | 300 | 716,629 | 681,607 | 35,022 |
| March..... | 93,800 | 51,200 | 42,600 | 90,200 | 47,600 | 42,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | (?) | 821,745 | 788,868 | 32,877 |
| Second quarter..... | 329,700 | 192,000 | 137,700 | 280,200 | 148,500 | 131,700 | 49,500 | 43,500 | 6,000 | 2,964,456 | 2,549,238 | 415,218 |
| 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 | 84,700 | 47,800 | 90,300 | 47,900 | 42,400 | 42,200 | 36,800 | 5,400 | 1,175,497 | 825,590 | 349,907 |
| Third quarter..... | 276,000 | 141,200 | 134,800 | 270,400 | 135,700 | 134,700 | 5,600 | 5,500 | 100 | 2,527,033 | 2,472,196 | 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..... | 89,100 | 45,900 | 43,200 | 88,300 | 45,100 | 43,200 | 800 | 800 | 0 | 804,317 | 795,624 | 8,693 |
| September..... | 96,400 | 49,400 | 47,000 | 95,300 | 48,300 | 47,000 | 1,100 | 1,100 | (?) | 895,543 | 884,789 | 10,754 |
| Fourth quarter..... | 225,300 | 114,300 | 111,000 | 220,600 | 109,900 | 110,700 | 4,700 | 4,400 | 300 | 2,015,075 | 1,973,200 | 41,875 |
| October..... | 90,000 | 44,400 | 45,600 | 88,900 | 43,400 | 45,500 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 100 | 806,955 | 796,682 | 10,273 |
| November..... | 74,500 | 38,500 | 36,000 | 72,200 | 36,200 | 36,000 | 2,300 | 2,300 | (?) | 672,078 | 650,660 | 21,418 |
| December..... | 60,800 | 31,400 | 29,400 | 59,500 | 30,300 | 29,200 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 200 | 536,042 | 525,858 | 10,184 |
| 1952: First quarter..... | 246,500 | 137,400 | 109,100 | 228,900 | 119,200 | 107,700 | 19,600 | 18,200 | 1,400 | 2,167,387 | 2,007,833 | 159,554 |
| January..... | 64,900 | 36,100 | 28,800 | 61,500 | 32,900 | 28,600 | 3,400 | 3,200 | 200 | 566,625 | 538,612 | 28,013 |
| February..... | 77,700 | 42,800 | 34,900 | 74,300 | 39,700 | 34,600 | 3,400 | 3,100 | 300 | 682,895 | 654,631 | 28,264 |
| March..... | 103,900 | 58,500 | 45,400 | 91,100 | 46,600 | 44,500 | 12,800 | 11,900 | 900 | 917,867 | 814,590 | 103,277 |
| Second quarter..... | 321,800 | 185,800 | 141,000 | 297,100 | 145,500 | 132,900 | 49,500 | 43,500 | 6,000 | 2,908,274 | 2,686,899 | 221,375 |
| April..... | 106,200 | 59,000 | 47,200 | 97,000 | 50,400 | 46,600 | 9,200 | 8,600 | 600 | 948,850 | 874,524 | 74,326 |
| May ⁸ | 109,600 | 60,700 | 48,900 | 100,900 | 52,400 | 48,500 | 8,700 | 8,300 | 400 | 982,232 | 902,483 | 79,749 |
| June..... | 106,000 | (9) | (9) | 99,200 | (9) | (9) | 6,800 | (9) | (9) | 977,192 | 909,892 | 67,300 |
| July ¹⁰ | 104,000 | (9) | (9) | 102,400 | (9) | (9) | 1,600 | (9) | (9) | 951,877 | 937,504 | 14,373 |

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Not available.

¹⁰ Preliminary.