

# Monthly Labor Review

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6

**The Mobility of Tool and Die Makers**  
**Displaced-Person Integration Into U. S. Economic Life**  
**Wage Differences Among 40 Labor Markets**  
**Shift Operations in the Metalworking Industries**

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

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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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# The Labor Month in Review

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SIGNIFICANT personnel changes occurred affecting American labor. Following the death of AFL president William Green, secretary-treasurer George Meany was named head of the AFL. Bakery Workers' president William F. Schnitzler was selected to fill Mr. Meany's post. The CIO convention chose Auto Workers' president Walter P. Reuther to lead the CIO. After White House approval of the full \$1.90 hourly wage increase for soft-coal miners, Wage Stabilization Board Chairman Archibald Cox and the WSB industry members resigned. President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower designated AFL Plumbers' president Martin P. Durkin as his Secretary of Labor.

## William Green

William Green, 82, president of the American Federation of Labor since 1924, died only 12 days after CIO president Philip Murray. He had served for years with Mr. Murray and John L. Lewis in the leadership of the United Mine Workers. Their paths diverged when the CIO was created in 1935. Through devotion to the cause of labor, Mr. Green had risen to the leadership of the world's largest trade-union organization.

Mr. Green saw American workers make vast gains. He also saw the AFL turn from complete voluntarism toward a welfare-state orientation. Although Mr. Green was regarded as a "conservative" by many, he had moved forward quietly at the helm of the AFL, pioneering and consolidating gains and changes.

## New AFL Leadership

Four days after Mr. Green's death, the AFL executive council chose George Meany, 58, as president. It elected William F. Schnitzler, president of the AFL Bakery Workers, to complete Mr. Meany's term as secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Meany announced that he would do his utmost to fulfill the federation's responsibilities

to its own members, to the Nation at large, and to the free world. He pledged AFL support to President-elect Eisenhower, stating that the federation would continue its efforts to make America a better place to live. He indicated that the AFL will press for its legislative program and will be prepared to defend itself against those who would destroy labor's standards.

He announced a renewed drive for labor unity, recognizing that the AFL and CIO should negotiate for unity as established organizations. CIO Convention.

As a result of the first roll-call vote in its history, the CIO elected the United Auto Workers' Walter P. Reuther to succeed Philip Murray as president. Mr. Reuther, 45, received 3,079,181 of the allocated votes to 2,613,103 for CIO executive vice president Allan S. Haywood who was elected executive vice president; James B. Carey was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Through constitutional amendments, Mr. Haywood's office was made elective and given defined duties in charge of CIO organizational and field staffs; more frequent meetings of the CIO vice presidents and of the full CIO executive board were voted.

The CIO resolved to resume unity negotiations with the AFL. Soon after the convention had adjourned, Mr. Meany announced he would meet with Mr. Reuther early in 1953 to explore the possibilities of labor unity.

The CIO convention urged that wage and price controls be abandoned. Renewed organization drives among white collar workers and in the South were planned. The work of the Political Action Committee will be intensified. The guaranteed annual wage was set as a goal and a program of social, economic, and industrial reform outlined.

## Martin P. Durkin

Martin P. Durkin, 58, newly designated Secretary of Labor, began his union career in 1921. For 20 years he was business manager of Local 597, AFL Plumbers. He became vice president of the Chicago Building Trades Council in 1927. In 1933, Mr. Durkin was named Illinois State Director of Labor, serving under Governors Horner, Stell, and Green. He was elected secretary-

treasurer of the Plumbers in 1941 and general president 2 years later. He was a member of the War Labor Board and adviser to the Labor Delegate to the International Labor Organization.

A life-long Democrat, Mr. Durkin stated that he hopes to act as a "peacemaker" between labor and the new administration and that he would be a "good team member" in the cabinet. He hopes to meet with union leaders, industry representatives, and Members of Congress to work out modifications of the Taft-Hartley Act.

### Coal Decision and Economic Controls

President Truman overruled the WSB decision in the UMW-Bituminous Coal Operators Association contract. The Board had approved only \$1.50 of a negotiated \$1.90-a-day wage increase. The President, in order to insure continuity of production, approved payment of the additional 40 cents to the miners.

As a result of the President's action, WSB Chairman Cox resigned. He was followed by the Board's industry members and alternates, who issued a strong statement decrying the effect of the soft-coal ruling on economic stabilization.

Charles Killingsworth succeeded WSB Chairman Cox. AFL president Meany urged strengthened price and wage controls and warned of growing labor restlessness against WSB delays. CIO president Reuther urged abolition of wage controls. Continuation of wage control was placed in a four-man, all public Board.

### ICFTU Executive Board Meeting

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions executive board, for the first time, met in New York City, demonstrating reestablishment of cordial AFL-ICFTU relations.

As a result of a UMW protest against admission of the Yugoslav miners union to the International Federation of Miners, the board held that it did not consider the Yugoslav unions to be free trade-unions and ruled against the admission of Titoist unions to any segment of the ICFTU.

In response to a request by the German trade-unions for discussion and advice regarding the "Fighting Democracy" movement sponsored by French leader and ICFTU board member Leon Jouhaux, the board denounced the new movement,

which has been charged with being a front for Communist-directed "neutralist" activities.

The ICFTU board condemned the French Government in the Tunisian situation and protested the overt anti-Semitism of the Slansky trials in Czechoslovakia. A visit to the meeting by a Mexican free trade-union movement delegate foreshadowed a stronger ICFTU Western Hemisphere organization.

### Economic Background

Nonfarm employment continued at an all-time high of 47.7 million in mid-October 1952, an increase of 800,000 workers since October 1951. Manufacturing employment, at 16.4 million, was at a post-World War II peak, with an over-the-year increase of 440,000 workers.

The average factory workweek rose to 41.5 in mid-October, the highest level in the post-World War II period, bringing average weekly earnings to a new all-time high of \$70.80. Average hourly earnings of factory workers rose 1 cent during the month, to \$1.71, primarily because of overtime premium pay.

The factory lay-off rate failed to rise in mid-October in contrast to a usual seasonal increase. The number of claimants of unemployment insurance benefits dropped to 617,000, a quarter-million less than in October 1951.

The number of strikes declined between September and October, but the number of workers involved and total strike idleness increased. Idleness of workers due to work stoppages rose from 3,200,000 man-days in September to 3,500,000 in October; new stoppages decreased from 475 to 425.

Expenditures for new construction totaled almost \$2.8 million in November, bringing expenditures for 1952's first 11 months to about 5 percent above the same period in 1951. In November, 86,000 new dwelling units were started; total starts were 1,052,500 during the first 11 months.

The Consumers' Price Index, at 190.9, was 0.1 percent higher on October 15 than a month earlier, 1.9 percent higher than a year before, and 12.2 percent higher than June 15, 1950. The "Old Series" CPI for October 15 was 191.5; although this was a slight rise from September, earlier declines resulted in a 1-cent hourly wage reduction for automobile workers whose pay is adjusted quarterly.

# The Mobility of Tool and Die Makers

Analysis of 11-Year Work Histories of Men  
In a Key Metalworking Occupation and Job Movements  
Between Employers, Industries, and Regions

SOL SWERDLOFF and ABRAHAM BLUESTONE\*

*Editor's Note.*—Effective mobilization and use of defense manpower requires broad knowledge of the personal characteristics, training, and mobility potential of workers in key occupations. It is important to know why and how they entered the occupation; how often they change jobs; how frequently they cross industry lines; and to what extent they may be expected to move from one part of the country to another. Plans for setting up training programs can be guided by data on how the workers in the occupation qualified for their jobs.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, with funds provided by the Air Force, has made pilot studies of the training, work experience, mobility, and personal characteristics of workers in

several occupations vital to defense mobilization. This article examines the extent and kinds of job changes made by 1,712 tool and die makers selected from the payrolls of 315 metalworking plants in 7 large metalworking areas. The workers were chosen to reflect generally the national distribution of tool and die makers among industries and were personally interviewed in their homes concerning their work histories for the 11 years between 1940 and 1951. Subsequent articles will discuss the personal characteristics of these workers; how they were trained; the factors affecting their occupational choice; their reasons for changing jobs; and the patterns of shifts between industries.<sup>1</sup>

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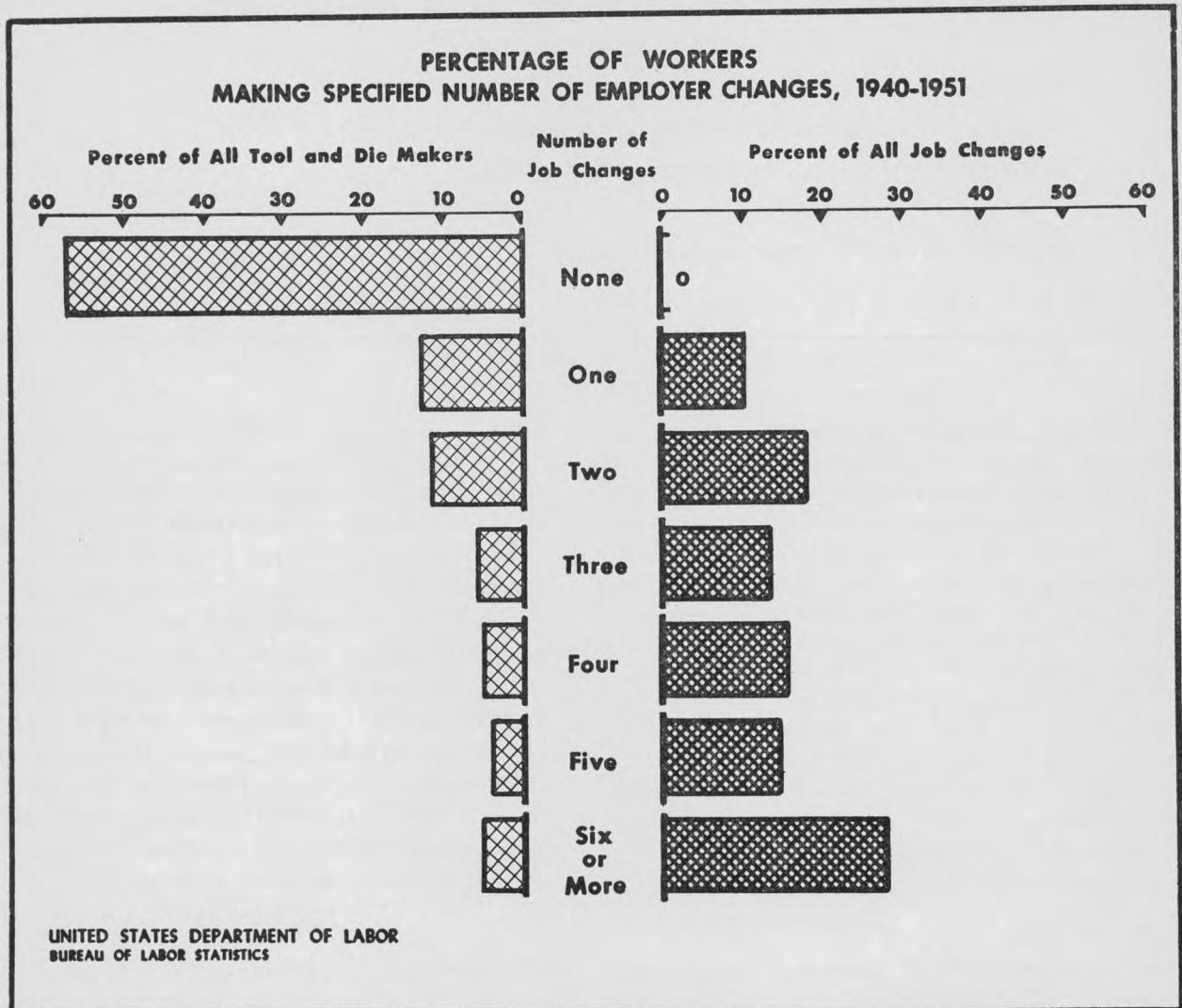
THE EXTENT to which tool and die makers change employers, go from one industry to another, transfer into other occupations, or move to different areas is influenced by the nature of the occupation and by the economic circumstances which affect it in a particular period. Tool and die makers are at or near the top of the occupational ladder for skilled workers and therefore, they have relatively little opportunity or inducement to go into other occupations. On the other hand, they can find jobs in a wide range of metalworking industries and are employed in more than 9,000 plants located in the metalworking centers throughout the country. This gives them considerable opportunity to shift among employers or industries. In general, the 11-year period between 1940 and 1951 was one of very favorable

employment opportunities for tool and die makers. The high level of tool-and-die-maker employment prevailing during the period covered by the survey probably influenced the amount and character of their movement. Very few were laid off by employers; in fact, during most of the period, employers were exerting every influence to retain their staffs. On the other hand, the wide availability of jobs made it easy for tool and die makers to change jobs in order to get higher pay or better promotional opportunities or, for that matter, to change jobs when working conditions, personal relationships, or plant location were not

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

<sup>1</sup> The complete report of this study, "The Mobility of Tool and Die Makers, 1940-51," is now in press and will be published as Bulletin 1120, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 1. The Extent of Mobility of Tool and Die Makers



entirely to their liking. Despite the ease with which jobs could be obtained during most of this period and the many places in which these craftsmen work, the survey showed that the majority of the tool and die makers did not change jobs during the 11-year period.

#### Extent of Mobility

Nearly three-fifths of the 1,712 workers interviewed had worked for only 1 employer. (See chart 1.) The 733 tool and die makers who had changed jobs averaged nearly 3 employer shifts each, but the amount of movement differed considerably among individual workers. More than

half of those who changed jobs made only one or two moves. On the other hand, three-fifths of the job changes were made by the 229 workers who made 4 or more shifts each.

Although the majority of the workers interviewed had worked for only one employer during these 11 years, a substantial minority had changed jobs one or more times. Thus, it appears that there is a large group of tool and die makers who might be available to enter the plants and industries where they are most needed during a mobilization period. Some indication of the size of this mobile group may be obtained by estimating the number of job changes which might be made by



tool and die makers in a single year. If the frequency of voluntary movements between employers of the estimated 100,000 tool and die makers now employed was the same as was found for the 1,712 tool and die makers in the sample during the 11 years covered by the survey, it is estimated that about 8 or 9 thousand individual tool and die makers would change jobs voluntarily each year.

### Patterns of Interindustry Job Changes

An important conclusion obtained from analysis of the work histories was that those tool and die makers who changed employers did not appear to have strong industry attachments and that they were able to cross industry lines freely. When a worker changed employers, chances were better than even that his new employer was in a different industry. In fact, at least one-third of the tool and die makers studied in each industry had not originally qualified as journeymen in the industry in which they were working at the time they were interviewed.

Analysis of the data did not reveal any particular pattern of movement between one industry and another. The only apparent exception was a higher than average interchange of tool and die makers between the automobile and machine-tool accessories industries. The large concentration of both these industries in one geographic area accounted for this exception.

The importance of the finding that tool and die makers cross industry lines freely lies in the fact that defense plants located in metalworking centers have a potential pool of experienced workers from which they may be able to recruit the additional tool and die makers that they require. It indicates that the all-round tool and die maker, in learning his occupation, acquires skills which he takes with him from job to job, and that he is not tied to any particular plant, product, or employer.

### Geographic and Occupational Mobility

Although nearly 43 percent of the 1,712 workers interviewed had changed jobs, less than 9 percent reported that they had changed their city of employment during the 11 years. Of these, about five-sixths made only one or two such shifts, although some individuals made as many as six.

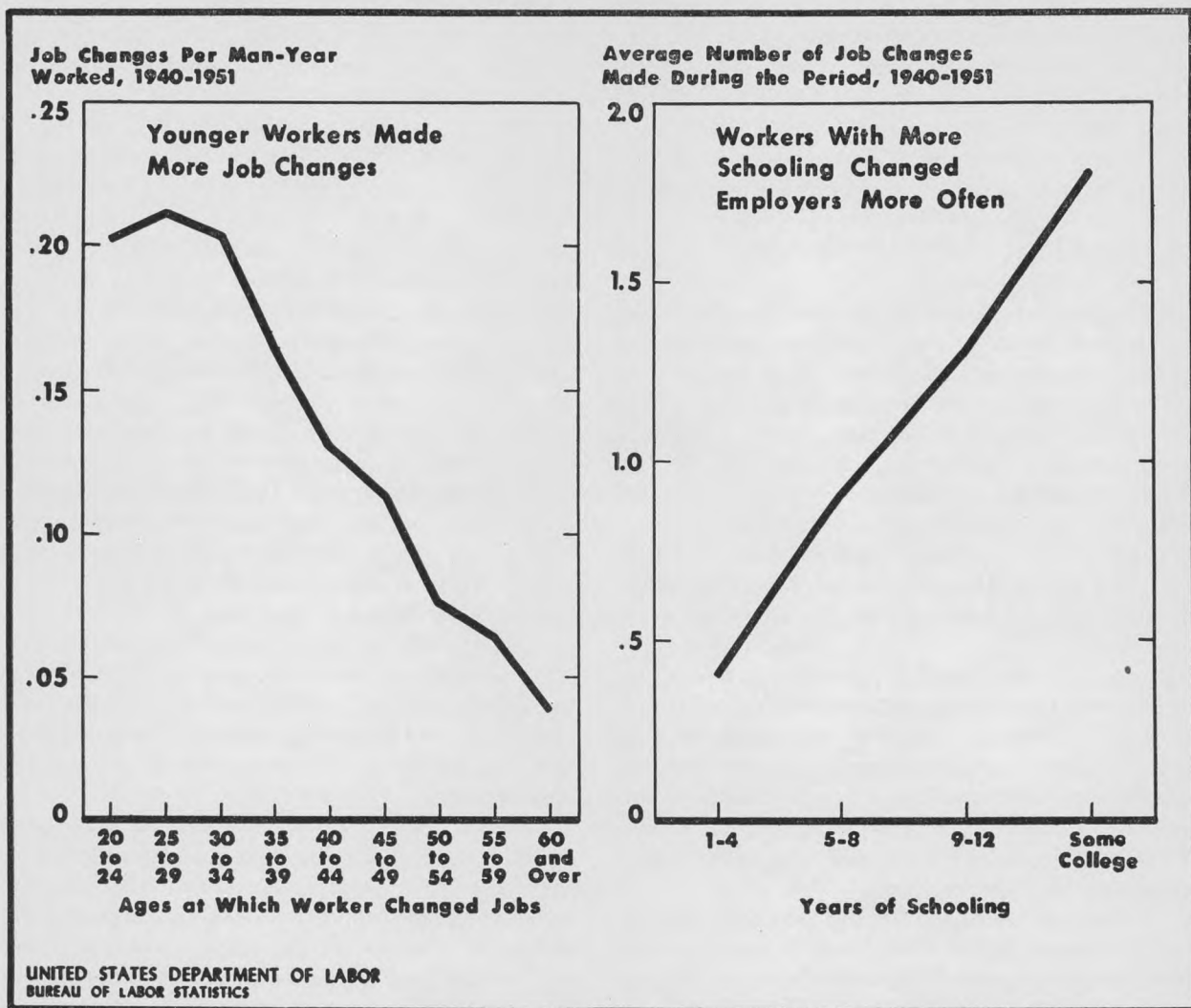
Most workers who moved into the seven metropolitan areas in which the survey was made came from the surrounding regions. The one exception was Los Angeles; most of the workers who moved into that city had come from other parts of the country, primarily from the industrial centers of the Midwest. The tendency of tool and die makers not to move long distances can also be seen from the fact that less than 5 percent of those trained in the United States were working outside the region in which they were trained.

The relative geographic immobility of tool and die makers as compared to other skilled workers has several important implications for manpower planning and policy formulation. For example, location of new defense plants in areas without a concentration of metalworking plants may result in problems arising from the difficulty of drawing experienced tool and die makers from other areas. Experience of the aircraft plants in Los Angeles during World War II illustrates this point. When increasing numbers of tool and die makers were needed in Los Angeles, particularly in aircraft plants, employers were able to secure only a small percentage of qualified tool and die makers from other areas and had to rely mainly on training their own workers as quickly as possible or on breaking down the jobs.

Personal considerations, rather than factors directly connected with their jobs, were given as the reason for changing the city of their employment by a large proportion of the workers who did make such changes. Inducements—such as better pay—which lead tool and die makers to move from one employer to another in the same area, apparently therefore, were not as effective in getting workers to shift to other sections of the country. These findings indicate that study should be given to the problems involved with staffing new defense plants which may be located outside established metalworking centers.

During the period covered, more than 90 percent of the men interviewed had worked only as tool and die makers after becoming qualified journeymen. The nature of the trade limits the amount of occupational mobility. Qualified tool and die makers are at the top of the occupational ladder of metalworking craftsmen and, in general, are limited in their occupational movements in the following ways: upward to supervisory tool-

Chart 2. Effect of Age and Education on the Mobility of Tool and Die Makers



and-die-maker work; to working in lower-skilled machine-shop jobs; or to moving out of the machine-shop occupational field entirely.

When the tool and die makers interviewed did move out of the occupation, they tended to work in closely related fields; about half of the jobs that these men held outside of tool and die making were either as machinists, machinery repairmen, or machine-tool operators. These data also indicate that training tool and die makers is a good investment for the Nation: once trained, tool and die makers remain in the trade or in closely related occupations where their skills would be available if needed.

#### Factors Affecting Amount of Mobility

Mobility was affected by such factors as age, education, and length of time in the labor force during the 11 years covered by the survey. In addition, it varied by the industry in which tool and die workers were employed at the time they were interviewed. On the other hand, some other characteristics did not appear to have affected the propensity of the tool and die makers to change jobs. Workers trained by apprenticeship and those who had qualified by other means were about equally mobile. Foreign-born tool and die makers shifted proportionately as much as did those born

in this country. With respect to total number of job changes, married workers and single workers showed about the same rate of movement. However, single workers moved from one geographic area to another much more often than did married workers.

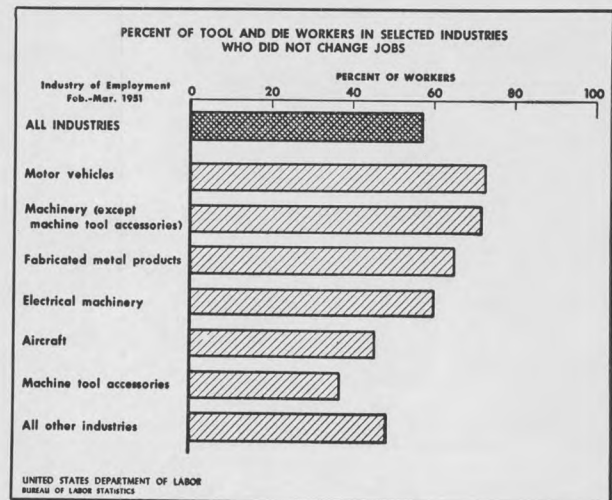
Younger workers were more mobile than the older workers. A higher proportion of younger tool and die makers had made at least one job change and those who had changed jobs had done so more times than older workers. Workers changed jobs more than twice as often when they were under the age of 45 as they did when they were older. (See chart 2.)

A grouping of tool and die makers by the number of months they were in the labor force in the period covered by the survey showed differences in mobility. Workers with fewer months in the labor force after qualifying as tool and die makers made proportionately more job changes in relation to the length of their work experience. While age differences were an important factor, there were differences even for workers in the same age group. The relationship between months in the labor force and degree of mobility tends to substantiate the belief that when workers enter the labor market, either as new workers or, as in this case, as new journeymen, they look for "good" jobs. In this search, they move from job to job until they find one that satisfies their requirements, and once they obtain such a position, they are likely to remain with the same employer for a long time.

A direct relationship between educational level and amount of job changing was revealed by the study. Tool and die makers with the fewest years of schooling were least mobile, and the average number of employer shifts per person increased as the educational level rose. This relationship was not completely a result of the fact that the younger men went to school longer; even within each age group, the tool and die makers with more schooling made more job changes.

The rate of job movement varied according to the industry in which the tool and die makers were employed at the time they were interviewed. (See chart 3.) Workers in the aircraft and machine-tool accessories industries had made relatively more job changes than the average, whereas tool and die makers in the motor-vehicles and machinery industries (excluding machine-tool accessories) had been the least mobile. These

Chart 3. Mobility of Tool and Die Makers, by Industry



differences may be partially explained by the nature of these industries, including their recent growth and the degree to which their employment has fluctuated.

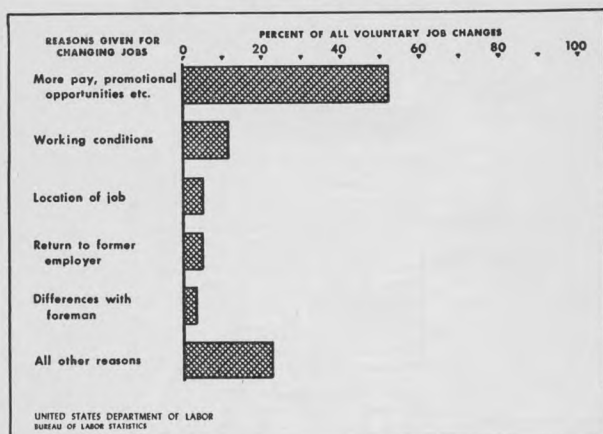
Differences in mobility also appeared among the various cities in the survey and closely followed the pattern of interindustry variations. The highest proportion of workers who had changed employers was found in Hartford and Los Angeles. Both these cities were wartime aircraft production centers where more than half of the tool and die makers had changed employers at least once.

The effect of the industrial composition of a city on the mobility of its work force may also be illustrated by Detroit where the over-all average number of job changes per worker was about the same as the average of all the workers in the survey. Detroit had concentrations of tool-and-die maker employment in both the machine-tool accessories industry where tool and die makers had the highest rate of movement and the motor-vehicle industry where tool and die makers showed the lowest rate.

### Reasons for Changing Jobs

To aid in understanding the amount and nature of the movement between employers shown in this study, the reasons given by the workers for changing jobs were analyzed. In personnel or manpower administration, not only is it necessary

**Chart 4. Reasons of Tool and Die Makers for Changing Jobs, 1940 to 1951**



to know how much movement might be expected and which workers would be most likely to move, but it may also be helpful to determine what inducements would cause workers to change jobs, if such movement was desirable in a mobilization period, or what would induce them to remain on their present jobs.

The reasons given by the tool and die makers for changing jobs fell into two broad classes: voluntary and involuntary moves. Two out of three of all the job changes were made voluntarily. An important conclusion which might be drawn from the tabulation of reasons for job changes is that most of the voluntary movement of tool and die makers between employers was for specific rational reasons calculated to improve the individual's job situation. More than half of the voluntary job changes were made to obtain better jobs, either in terms of pay or potentiality

for advancement. (See chart 4.) The desire to improve working conditions or the location of the job was the reason given for another sixth of these job changes.

Many workers were not so specific in explaining why they changed employers. They gave vague reasons or reasons not connected with a particular job. These included such statements as "dissatisfied," "want to live in California," or "wanted a change."

Of the 675 job changes which were involuntary, all but a small number were as a result of lay-offs. The remainder were cases in which the worker was either discharged by the employer or where the worker's health did not permit him to continue on the job.

In general, the distribution of reasons for changing jobs was similar for all the workers regardless of how they were grouped. No significant differences were found in the distribution of reasons between apprenticeship-trained men and those who qualified by other methods; between younger men and older workers; between experienced workers and relatively new workers; and between native-born and foreign-born men. There was one exception—marital status. Married men were apparently more concerned with working conditions and with "better jobs" in terms of opportunity for promotion or to gain experience, and had changed jobs relatively more often in order to return to former employers. On the other hand, single men moved more often for better immediate pay or because of the location of their work, or because of differences with their supervisors.

# Integration of Displaced Persons Into U. S. Economic Life

GEORGE MINTON\*

UNDER the Displaced Persons program, 393,542 immigrants arrived in the United States by June 30, 1952, and several hundred more entered the country during the two succeeding months, bringing the total to about 394,000. Of this number, it is estimated that 230,000 were entrants to the Nation's labor force and comprised less than four-tenths of 1 percent of the total civilian work force.

The DP program represented a unique experiment in American immigration. For the first time in its history, the United States Government formally established an agency to undertake the resettlement of other nationals in this country. Existing barriers to immigration, rigidly maintained for several decades, were temporarily set aside by a system of mortgaging future quotas within existing immigration law, and men and women of different religions and national backgrounds were permitted to enter this country.

This novel program was significant for several reasons: First, it was an expression of United States foreign policy derived from the belief that a solution to the international refugee problem is a part of our national aim. Secondly, it also had meaning as a reflection of the humanitarian desire of the American people to help the homeless and destitute. Finally, as a byproduct, it resulted in economic gain for this country in the form of skilled and semiskilled workers.

The present article provides some information on (1) characteristics of these new workers and members of their families; (2) character of their European work experience; (3) the various kinds of jobs they were to perform; (4) original place of settlement on arrival; (5) adjustments in residences

and jobs after settlement; (6) reasons for migration and occupational changes; (7) nature of present jobs; and (8) progress achieved in adjusting to life in the American community.

## General Characteristics of Immigrants

The group who came to this country under the DP program had abundant human resources. It had a high proportion of people in the productive years of life, with more than half between the ages of 20 and 50 years, and an average age of 29 years as compared with an average of 30 years for the United States population. More males than females entered the country, with 119 males for each 100 females as compared with 98 males for each 100 females in the United States population. The average educational attainment of about 8 years for the adult immigrant group (25 years of age and over) compared favorably with an average of slightly over 9 years for the United States population in the same age group. For the most part, immigrants were part of a family group, with approximately three out of every four comprising members of a family.

These newcomers to our country included a number who were farmers, skilled, semiskilled, and professional and technical workers and were, for the most part, middle-class working people. A study of the group who submitted reports to the Displaced Persons Commission in December 1951, as required by law, indicated that European skills of those formerly employed in this group, most of whom entered the country under the amended DP Act, included: farmers and farm laborers, 24 percent; skilled workers, 18 percent; semiskilled workers, 16 percent; professional and technical workers, 16 percent; clerical and kindred workers, 9 percent; laborers, 5 percent; household workers, 4 percent; service workers, 4 percent; managers, officials, and proprietors, 4 percent; and sales workers, less than one-half of 1 percent.

The assured or sponsored employment of family heads and single adults who entered the country varied by occupation. However, the percentages of these workers who were brought over to take jobs in the professions, and in clerical,

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sales, and managerial occupations were much smaller than the proportions with such background experience.

By the end of June 1952, a total of 194,967 heads of families and single adults had entered the United States; each of these was required under the DP Act to have a job in this country before immigration. Of this group, 191,761 were employed—with over a fourth sponsored for jobs in farming. The remaining 3,206 were not members of the labor force, but were, for the most part, students. The occupations assumed to family heads were distributed as follows:

	<i>Percent of employed</i>
Operatives and kindred workers.....	16.8
Private household workers.....	15.1
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	14.7
Farmers and farm managers.....	13.1
Farm laborers and foremen.....	12.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	11.7
Service workers, except private household.....	7.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	4.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers....	3.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm..	.6
Sales workers.....	.6
Total.....	100.0

A number of heads of families were sponsored for highly skilled jobs. For example, included among the professional and technical workers were 51 architects, 166 chemists, 86 dentists, 54 designers, 12 chemical engineers, 29 civil engineers, 58 electrical engineers, 71 mechanical engineers, 90 pharmacists, 680 physicians and surgeons, 64 veterinarians, 727 professional nurses, and 338 draftsmen.

The craftsmen (skilled workers) class included 182 blacksmiths, 1,479 bakers, 713 brickmasons, stonemasons, and tilers, 28 cabinet makers, 3,136 carpenters, 264 compositors and typesetters, 1,032 electricians, 9 engravers, 547 machinists, 21 airplane mechanics, 976 automobile mechanics, 128 railroad mechanics, 3,712 mechanics (not elsewhere classified), and 49 tool and die makers. Among the operatives (semiskilled workers) were 177 welders and flame cutters.

### Areas of Original Settlement

First residences were established in every State and in the Territories and possessions.

Distribution closely followed that of the foreign-born United States population from central, southern, and eastern Europe. In both cases, more than four-fifths resided in the Northeast and North Central regions of the country. However, in no one State did immigrants under the DP program comprise as much as 1 percent of the population.

Nearly 78 percent of the immigrants (306,908) had first residences in the following 10 States: New York, 31 percent; Illinois, 11 percent; Pennsylvania, 7 percent; New Jersey, 6 percent; Ohio, 5 percent; Michigan, 5 percent; California, 4 percent; and Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Wisconsin, 3 percent each.

The majority of original resettlements were in urban areas, with cities of 100,000 population and over receiving a substantial proportion of the total number. Eighty-two percent established first residences in urban areas, with 58 percent in cities of 100,000 population and over. Less than a fifth—18 percent—had first residences in rural areas. The 10 largest cities received 43 percent of the total number—New York City leading with 24 percent and Chicago, second with 8 percent.

### Residence and Job Adjustments

Adjustments by a number of immigrants in the early stages of the resettlement process were made primarily to improve living standards. In a program such as the one covering displaced persons, this was to be expected.

Movements from one area to another and change of jobs in response to better "economic opportunity" are characteristic of American life. Americans have moved from one part of the country to another in quest of higher standards of living since colonial times. Newcomers under the DP program adapted themselves to this characteristic American pattern.

The newcomers moved in greatest number from the South and sought opportunities in other sections of the country, especially the East North Central States, according to studies based on the semiannual reports submitted to the Displaced Persons Commission by 148,449 displaced persons. By December 1950, more than two-fifths of those originally sponsored for residence in the South were living in other regions of the country, while the East North Central States had an increase of

25 percent over original settlement. The reports of 134,812 displaced persons in December 1951 indicated similar movements, with a greater proportion going to the West and a greater proportion migrating from the Middle Atlantic States.

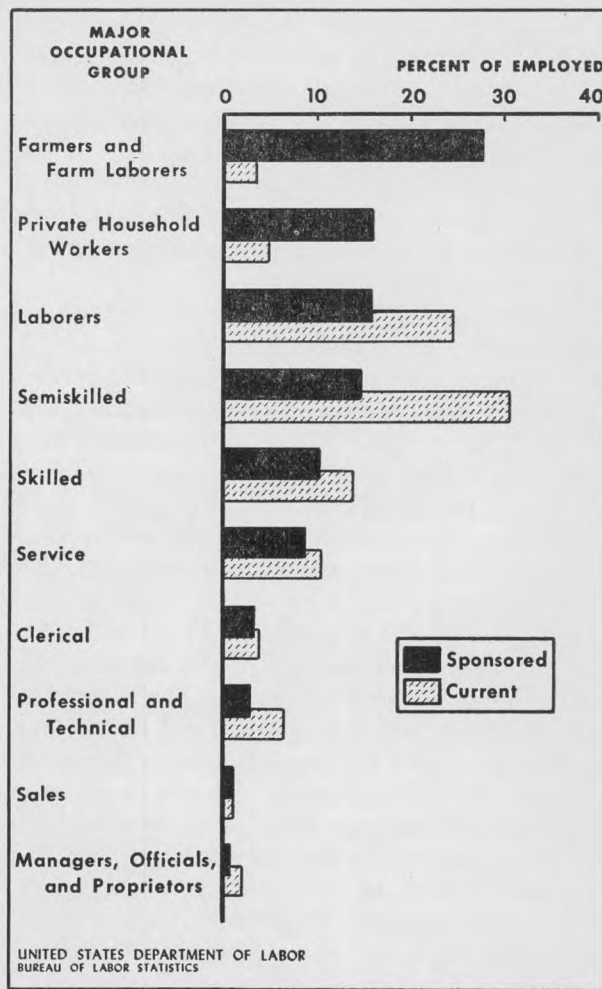
Displaced persons who reported to the Commission in December 1950 migrated from 33 States of which 27 had per capita income payments in 1950 below the national average. Migration was made into 15 States—14 having per capita income payments above the national average. Similarly, the group reporting in December 1951 moved from 32 States—of which 27 had per capita income payments in 1951 below the national average—into 17 States (including the District of Columbia) of which 15 had per capita income payments above the national average.

The number who lived in urban areas increased as immigrants left their original places of residence in rural areas. Semiannual reports submitted by displaced persons to the DP Commission indicated that 9 of every 10 who reported in December 1950 resided in urban areas. More than 6 of every 10 (65 percent) lived in cities of 100,000 population and over—an increase of 17 percent over the number originally residing in cities of that size. A similar pattern was indicated by the December 1951 reports, with 93 percent residing in urban areas and 68 percent in cities of 100,000 population and over. The 1950 Census figures showed 64 percent of the United States population in urban areas and 30 percent in cities of 100,000 population and over.

The residential mobility of immigrants under the DP program was related to changes in occupations made in the adjustment process. A number of heads of families and single adults left their farming employment and their employment as household workers. However, changes in occupations existed among all the major groups and were not confined solely to farmers and household workers. Many of those who left their original employment secured jobs as semiskilled workers, skilled workers, and laborers.

The proportion of family heads reporting current occupations in the same major occupational group as assured or sponsored employment ranged from 42 percent in the case of professional and technical workers to less than one-half of 1 percent for farmers and farm managers. For other major occupational groups, the proportions were as follows:

Sponsored and Current Occupations of Employed Family Heads and Single Adults among Displaced Persons, December 1951



operatives, 35 percent; craftsmen, 30 percent; laborers, 29 percent; service workers, 16 percent; private household workers, 16 percent; clerical workers, 14 percent; farm laborers and foremen, 7 percent; managers, officials, and proprietors, 7 percent; and sales workers, 5 percent.

In the accompanying chart, assured occupations are compared with current occupations of employed DP heads of families reporting to the Commission in December 1951.

Of the family heads who left the labor force, the proportion ranged from about 34 percent of the private household workers to 9 percent of the laborers.

For family heads who became craftsmen (skilled workers), the proportion ranged from 18 percent

of those assured employment as sales workers to 2 percent of household workers. For those who became operatives (semiskilled workers), it ranged from 28 percent of the farmers (including farm laborers) and the laborers (except farm and mine) to 10 percent of the sales workers. For service workers, it ranged from 11 percent of the private household workers to 6 percent of the skilled workers. For laborers, it ranged from 29 percent of the farmers and farm managers and of the farm laborers and foremen to 7 percent of the professional and technical workers.

Various reasons were given for these occupational shifts. Some immigrants did not expect to make farming their permanent vocation and therefore remained in their sponsored occupation temporarily. Further, they were able to secure factory work of a skilled or semiskilled type or work as laborers in which requirements of language, social connections, knowledge of business and professional life, and financial resources did not play a vital role. The demands of the labor market affected the jobs of some displaced persons. For example, more than a third of the German "expellee" heads of families who left sponsored occupations stated that they were offered better jobs. Opportunities and living conditions on farms discouraged some immigrants. Farms were relatively isolated in some areas of the country and gave the newcomers little opportunity to learn the English language, to participate in social events, or to attend school. In addition, higher wages and inducements such as vacations, pension plans, unemployment compensation, and workmen's compensation contributed to city migration.

Other reasons for resettlement changes by displaced persons were (1) misconceptions as to responsibilities to sponsors and lack of proper sponsor orientation as to expectations of immigrants; (2) changes in sponsors' plans because of the delay in the arrival of immigrants and other reasons; (3) difficulties created by personality problems; (4) sponsor exploitation through substandard living accommodations and low wages; and (5) inducement by relatives and outsiders for immigrants to make changes by securing better jobs for them or indicating that they could do better elsewhere.

Differences of language, background, work pat-

terns, religion, and personal experience existed between sponsors and immigrants and presented obstacles which had to be overcome in the resettlement process. In a program in which Americans sponsored and took some 394,000 persons into their homes, business establishments, farms, and communities, the number of readjustments was small. On the whole, resettlements proved highly satisfactory—a tribute to both Americans and newcomers.

### Social and Economic Contributions

Substantial progress in becoming a part of the American community was shown by immigrants under the DP program. Entry into the labor force was in greater proportion to their number than was that of the United States population. This high labor-force participation can be attributed to the high proportion of males and single adults of labor-force age; the large proportion of people in their productive years; the adequate educational level and skills in the group; the addition of wives and children of working age to the labor force, once the immigrant family became established; and the demand for the services of these immigrant workers as a result of the high level of economic activity in this country.

Of the group of displaced persons, 14 years and over, who reported to the Commission in December 1951, approximately 74 percent were in the labor force as compared with 57 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.

Marked ability was shown by the immigrants in making a living for themselves. Employment levels of this group of newcomers were very high. Of the group of displaced persons who reported they were in the labor force in December 1951, about 95 percent were employed.

Other indications of progress in adjusting to American life include (1) efforts to learn the English language and to take advantage of educational opportunities; (2) service in the Armed Forces; and (3) application for citizenship—nearly 30 percent of the German expellees (18 years and over), surveyed by the Commission, had taken out first papers, and the percentage increased with the period of time in the country.



# Summaries of Studies and Reports

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## Shift Operations in the Metalworking Industries, 1951

EXTRA-SHIFT OPERATIONS in metalworking industries employed proportionately fewer production workers in January 1952 than a year earlier despite a 3-percent increase in employment, according to a recent Bureau of Labor Statistics survey. The study of selected metalworking industries<sup>1</sup> showed that 75.9 percent of the factory workers were employed in early 1952 on the first or "daylight" shift, 20.3 percent on the second shift, and only 3.8 percent on the third shift; the percentage of workers in 1951 was 74.9, 20.9, and 4.2, respectively. This slight decrease in extra-shift operations was attributed in part to a decline in employment in those metalworking plants producing civilian-type goods either because of a drop in consumer demand or metal shortages.

For several reasons, extra-shift operations in the civilian-type industries felt the impact of lay-offs more than first-shift employment. Because extra shifts create problems of work scheduling, recruitment, assignment and rotation of workers, management usually tends to reduce the amount of such work during a period of declining employment. Further, extra shifts place a greater supervisory load on a plant and increase its maintenance problems. On the other hand, although large-scale employment gains were reported in those metalworking industries producing defense goods, all the additional workers did not have to be put on extra shifts. Instead, the expanding defense industries hired many of their employees for new or reopened plants and placed them on first-shift or "daylight" work.

As part of the defense program, industrial facilities are being expanded to provide more military goods and defense-related products. This expansion has been influenced by the possibility of full mobilization rather than current defense

program requirements alone. As new metalworking plants begin operation and World War II plants, which have been kept on a stand-by basis, are reactivated, they tend to restrict the possible increases in the ratio of extra-shift operations because first shifts are staffed before extensive second- and third-shift operations are undertaken. Thus, the pressure for extra-shift work has been far less than during World War II when every available facility had to be fully utilized. Similarly, there has been little over-all need to increase the workweek to get extra production. According to the study, a large amount of unused productive capacity that can be utilized, should the need arise, is available by increasing extra-shift activity or by lengthening the workweek.

## Curtailments in Nondefense Industries

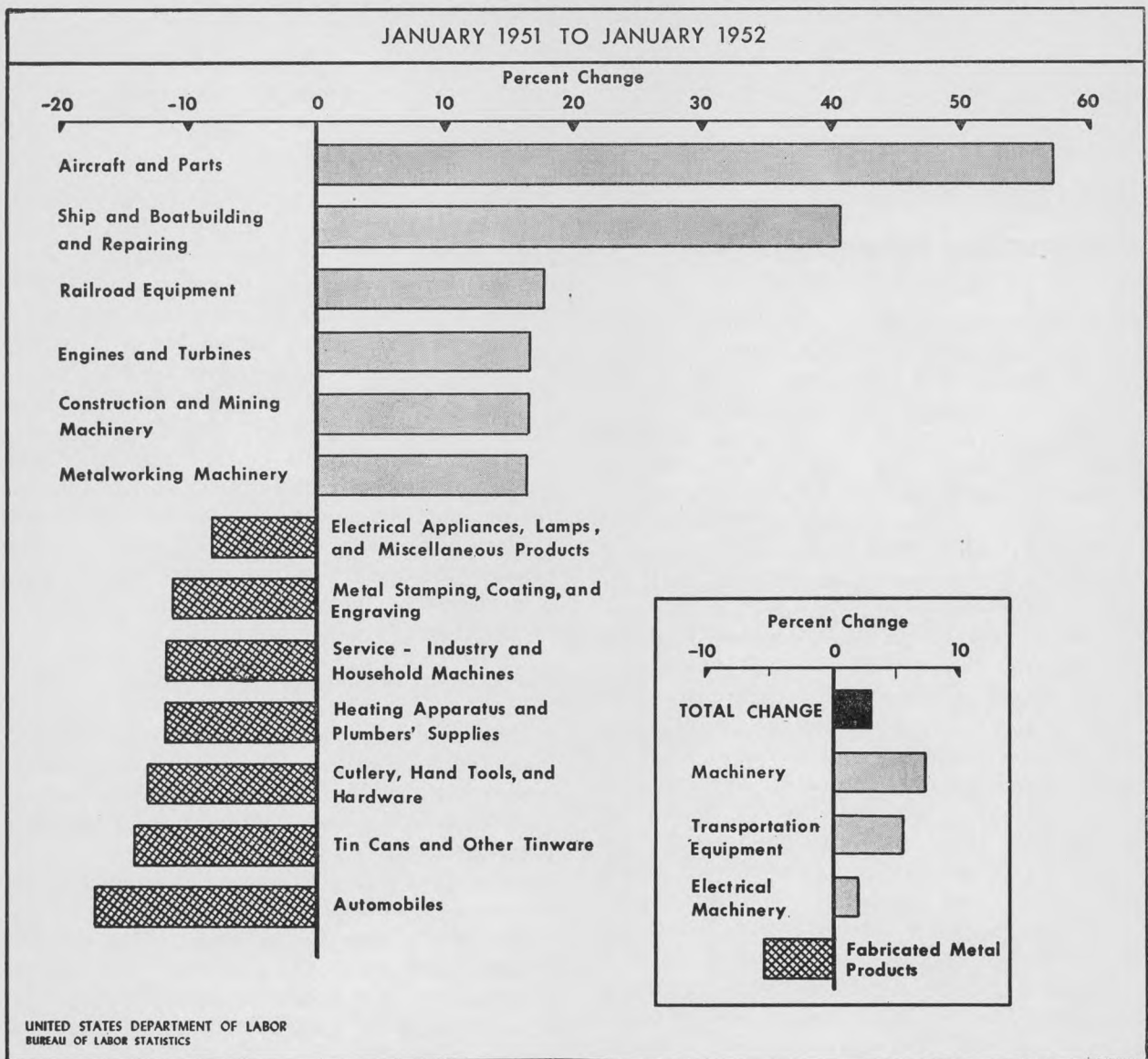
Every industry showing a decrease in employment (except for one small industry) had a lower proportion of workers on extra shifts in January 1952 than in January 1951. Thus, it appeared that employers, who reduced their payrolls, cut back extra-shift activity first. Among the consumer-goods industries which reduced their extra-shift activity were tin cans and other tinware; cutlery, hand tools and hardware; automobiles; and the service and household-machinery industries which make such products as sewing and washing machines.

The automobile industry suffered especially large reductions in employment—about 130,000 workers over the year. As a result, the proportion of auto workers on the second shift fell from 27.8 percent in January 1951 to 24.6 percent in January 1952 and the proportion on the third shift fell from 5.4 to 3.8 percent. Despite this reduction, however, the automobile industry still

<sup>1</sup> The survey is based on reports from establishments employing two thirds of the estimated total production-worker employment in metalworking industries.

For discussion of Shift Operations and Differentials in Union Contracts, 1952, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1952 (p. 495).

Chart 1. Percent Change in Employment in Selected Metalworking Industries



had a larger percentage of its workers on extra shifts than many of the other metalworking industries.

**Extra-Shift Expansion in Defense Industries**

The expansions in extra-shift operations occurred primarily among industries either directly producing military products or items which are closely related to the defense program. The aircraft and parts industry increased its proportion of workers on the second shift from 25.9 percent in January

1951 to 30.4 percent in January 1952 and at the same time boosted its third-shift employment from 4.6 to 6.4 percent. Other defense-related industries increasing the percentage of workers on extra shifts were the engines and turbines industry; the ship and boatbuilding and repairing industry; and the metalworking-machinery industry which includes the vital machine-tool plants. In each of these industries, there was a substantial employment increase partly effected by the placement of additional workers on second and third shifts.

The expanding defense industries hired many of their new employees for new or reopened plants and consequently put a large proportion of them on the first shift. This was particularly true of the aircraft and parts industry, which had the largest employment gain of any metalworking industry (chart 1). If all additional employees in this industry had gone into plants which had been operating in January 1951, most of them would have had to work the second or third shift. The industry constructed new facilities, however, and reopened stand-by World War II plants. Consequently, more than half the additional employees worked the first shift. The ratio of employment on second and third shifts did increase, but far less than would have been necessary had the industry been confined to using facilities existing in January 1951.

### Variation in Shift-Operations Practices

Metalworking industries in January 1952 varied considerably in the extent of extra-shift operations as indicated in chart 2. Some of these differences were partially accounted for by the relative impact of the defense program on particular industries, but to a considerable extent reflected the nature of their operations.

Among the industries with relatively high percentages of extra-shift employment were the aircraft and parts; electrical equipment for vehicles; engines and turbines; and tin cans and other tinware. The automobile industry also had a relatively high proportion in January 1952 even though the percentage of extra-shift workers fell substantially from the January 1951 level. In the aircraft and parts and the engines and turbines industries, the relatively large proportion of workers on second and third shift mainly reflected the impact of the defense program. However, as a result of large-scale operations in World War II, the aircraft and parts industry was organized to operate on a two- or three-shift basis. The tin can and the automobile industries customarily have relatively high extra-shift operations because they are highly mechanized and make extensive use of costly production facilities. Efficient operating practices require that these facilities be used as intensively as possible.

Industries which had relatively low utilization of extra-shift employment—less than one worker

in five on second and third shifts—included office and store machines and devices; special industry machinery; cutlery, hand tools, and hardware; heating apparatus and plumbers' supplies; fabricated structural-metal products; communication equipment; ship and boatbuilding and repairing; and other transportation equipment. Since the inception of the defense program, the metalworking-machinery industry which customarily operates on a one-shift basis increased its extra-shift operation slightly so that it approximated the average for all-metalworking industries in January 1952.

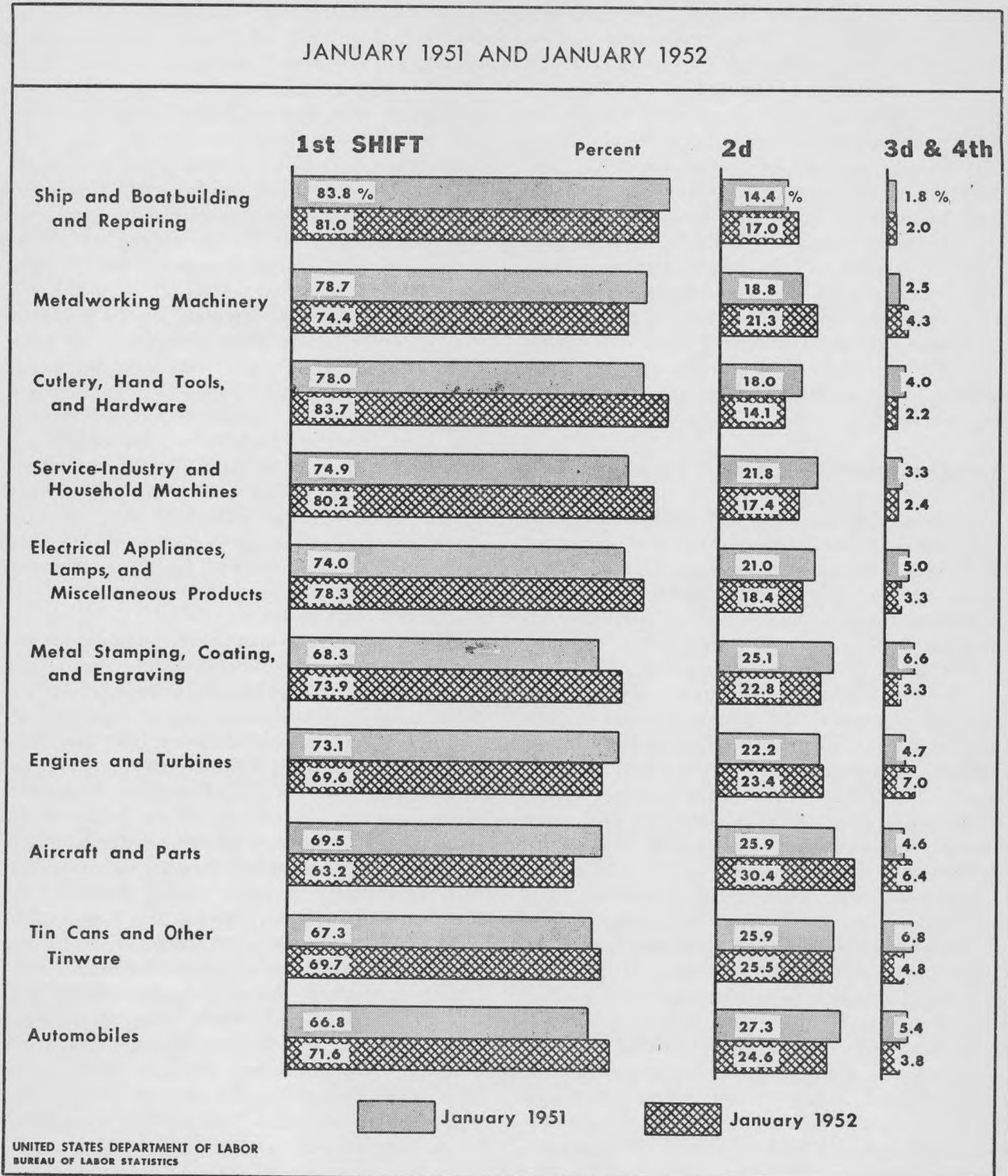
A variety of reasons account for the low ratio of shift operations in these industries. In some cases, it results from a relatively large amount of available capacity in relationship to current production demands. In other cases, where production is at relatively high levels, the industry is restricted in its shift operations by the difficulty of obtaining enough skilled workers to staff the extra shifts. Most of these industries have operated in the past predominantly on a one-shift schedule. In periods of high demand for their products, they tend to increase hours rather than add workers on extra shifts.

The metalworking-machinery industry, for example, faced with heavy demands for vitally needed machine tools, had to increase production substantially. Employment rose 16.3 percent between January 1951 and January 1952, but little change occurred in the shift pattern partly because of a shortage of such skilled workers as tool and die makers and also because of the nature of the industry. The industry placed greater emphasis on increasing the workweek than on expanding shift operations. Average weekly hours in the metalworking-machinery group rose from 43.2 in 1950 to 47.3 in January 1952, compared with the all-manufacturing average of 40.8 hours.

The shipbuilding industry has also had a long history of one-shift operations because night work is considered more hazardous, expensive, and less efficient. Despite a sharp rise in employment in 1951, only 19 percent of the workers were on extra shifts in January 1952. The industry was able to expand production by hiring new workers for "day" or first-shift work because of a large amount of production capacity carried over from World War II and held ready on a stand-by basis.

The low utilization of second- and third-shift

Chart 2. Shift Operation Patterns in Selected Metalworking Industries



employment would seem to indicate a large amount of unused capacity. Experience has shown that industries which make relatively high use of extra shifts ordinarily may have as many as one in three of their workers on the extra shifts. At the peak of World War II, some industries had as many workers on all extra shifts combined as they did on the first shift. Further use of extra-shift operations was held down by the difficulty of evening out the production facilities to avoid bottlenecks in the use of specialized machinery, by the more efficient operation of many activities on the first shift only, and by manpower shortages.

### Scheduled Workweek

Another measure of plant utilization is the length of the workweek. During World War II, the scheduled 48-hour week predominated in most metalworking industries. In 1951, however, the 40-hour workweek was in effect in most industries and only about one in four employees worked Saturdays. This indicates further expansion possibilities simply by lengthening the workweek in situations where manpower is unavailable for extra-shift operations.

More than 60 percent of the factory workers in metalworking plants in mid-1951 were employed in establishments operating Monday through Saturday. Of these, 43.5 percent were scheduled for Saturday work. This represented about 27 percent of total reported employment. But in a number of industries this ratio was substantially higher. Some industries, such as general industrial machinery, communication equipment, and miscellaneous machinery parts (ball and roller bearings, fabricated pipes and fittings, etc.), which place relatively few of their production workers on extra shifts, scheduled more than 40 percent on Saturday work. Certain of the defense industries, such as metalworking machinery and aircraft and parts, which scheduled about one in four workers on extra shifts, reported 52.7 and 46.0 percent, respectively, of its production workers employed on Saturday.

About two-thirds of the total workers covered in the metalworking survey were employed in

plants having a scheduled workweek of 40 hours for most production workers in October 1951. In the agricultural machinery and tractors industry, more than 90 percent of the production workers were employed in plants scheduling most of their workers on a 40-hour week. Similarly, 80 percent or more of the factory workers reported in the automobile, service, and household machinery industries were working in establishments which for the most part scheduled a 40-hour workweek. Less than 5 percent were scheduled to work less than 40 hours, whereas more than 30 percent were on a workweek of more than 40 hours. Almost 20 percent were employed in establishments with a scheduled workweek of 48 hours for most of their production workers.

Multishift operations were most extensive in plants where the basic scheduled workweek for production workers was less than 40 hours. In those plants in the transportation equipment and electrical machinery industries which scheduled a workweek of less than 40 hours for most production workers, about one worker was on an extra shift for each worker on the first shift. In the fabricated metal products and machinery industries which had a similar workweek schedule, this ratio went down to about one on extra shifts for each two workers on the first shift.

The survey also showed that in plants where the workweek for most production workers was 40 hours, about one worker in four was placed on extra-shift work. In general, the ratio of second- and third-shift employment to first-shift work dropped as the scheduled workweek rose, so that in most cases only one worker in five was employed on extra shifts. There was one marked exception to this tendency. Plants which operated on a 48-hour workweek for most production workers usually had a higher percentage of workers on extra shifts than plants with a scheduled 40-hour week. This probably indicates that plants which are under enough production pressure to work a 48-hour week must also utilize a relatively large number of workers on extra shifts to meet production schedules.

—RICHARD H. LEWIS and EUGENE P. SPECTOR  
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

## Wage Differences Among 40 Labor Markets

PAY LEVELS for office workers and for workers employed in maintenance, custodial, and warehousing and shipping jobs were highest in Detroit and the San Francisco Bay Area among 40 major labor markets surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in late 1951 and early 1952. Average pay levels in some other large northern and Pacific Coast cities were generally only a few percentage points below those in these two areas. Based on average earnings for comparable jobs,

pay levels in the highest-wage city exceeded those in the lowest-wage city by a third for office workers and maintenance craftsmen, by three-fourths for warehousing and shipping jobs, and by nine-tenths for custodial workers. The greater intercity wage spread for the custodial jobs reflects primarily the comparatively low pay levels prevailing for such work in the South.

Regionally, Middle Atlantic cities as a group held a pay position above New England and southern cities but below the Middle West and Far West. Differences in pay levels among cities within each region were sufficiently great, however, to introduce overlapping of regional ranges when all cities were arrayed according to average

TABLE 1.—Relative pay levels for office workers in 40 major labor markets, 1951-52<sup>1</sup>  
[New York City=100]

Relative	Rank	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	Middle West	Far West
106	1				Detroit	San Francisco-Oakland.
105	3					Los Angeles.
104	4				Chicago	
100	5		New York		Cleveland	Seattle.
99	6					
96	8		{Albany-Schenectady- Troy	}Houston	{Indianapolis	
95	13		{Newark-Jersey City Pittsburgh		{Milwaukee	
94	14		{Buffalo Rochester			
93	16	Hartford				
92	18		Trenton	Atlanta	Columbus Cincinnati Louisville St. Louis Kansas City	
91	23			Norfolk-Portsmouth		Phoenix.
90	24		Allentown-Bethlehem- Easton. Philadelphia	Birmingham	Minneapolis-St. Paul	Denver.
89	27	Boston				
88	31					
87	32	Worcester		Richmond		
86	34			Memphis		
85	35			{Oklahoma City		}Salt Lake City.
84	38	Providence		{Jacksonville		
79	40		Scranton	New Orleans		

<sup>1</sup> The relatives presented in the first column relate the average standard weekly salaries in 24 office jobs in each city to the corresponding averages for New York City. For each city, the all-industry average for each job was multiplied by the total employment in the job in all cities combined to arrive at the aggregate used in the comparison. This procedure assumed a constant employment relationship between jobs in all cities. The all-industry aver-

age for each job was computed by dividing the sum of the hourly earnings by the number of workers in the job in the area. Inter-area differences in the average for a job are thus affected by inter-area differences in the contribution of each industry to the employment and earnings estimates for that job.

pay level for a particular job group. For example, Houston and Atlanta office worker salaries equalled or exceeded salary levels in 5 of 11 cities in the Middle West and in 4 of 10 cities in the Middle Atlantic region.

Occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis.<sup>1</sup> Twenty-eight States were represented in the list, permitting examination of inter-regional and intra-regional variations in pay levels as well as the relationship between area pay levels and such

factors as size of community and degree of unionization. The combined population of the 40 areas exceeded 52 million and more than 10 million workers were employed in the industries and establishment-size groups studied.

Intercity wage relationships were expressed as percentages of pay levels in New York City, which was studied in January 1952. For 28 of

<sup>1</sup> In addition to manufacturing, these studies covered: transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected service industries. Results of these surveys were published in occupational wage-survey bulletins for each of the 40 areas. For list of bulletins, see p. II of this issue.

the areas, the period studied differed from the survey month for New York by 2 months or less.<sup>2</sup> Measures of intercity differences in pay levels presented here are therefore subject to some understatement or overstatement depending primarily upon the time difference among the survey dates for the areas being compared. Resurveys could result in some changes in the relative position of some of the areas. Data for Birmingham and Pittsburgh, for example, do not reflect the most recent wage increase executed in the steel industry.

The city relatives are based on averages, in each area, for 24 office jobs and for 17 manual-type jobs commonly found in the broad industry divisions represented. Intercity wage relationships differ somewhat by type of occupation, and the selection of occupations other than those used in these comparisons presumably could yield somewhat different results.

Minor differences in city relatives and rank position should thus be viewed in light of the above limitations, and also in light of the differences in industrial composition of the labor force

TABLE 2.—Relative pay levels for plant workers in indirect jobs in 40 major labor markets, 1951-52<sup>1</sup>

[New York City=100]

Relative	Rank	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	Middle West	Far West
113	1					San Francisco-Oakland.
111	2				Detroit.....	Seattle.
106	3				Chicago.....	Los Angeles.
105	4				Milwaukee.....	
103	6		Newark-Jersey City.....		Cleveland.....	
101	7		Pittsburgh.....		{Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	
100	9		New York City.....		{St. Louis.....	
99	10		Buffalo.....		Kansas City.....	
96	12				{Cincinnati.....	
95	14		Trenton.....		{Indianapolis.....	
94	15				{Columbus.....	
93	16		{Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....		{Louisville.....	
92	20	Boston.....	Rochester.....			
91	22		Philadelphia.....			
89	24	{Hartford.....	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....			
88	27	{Worcester.....				{Phoenix.....
86	29					{Salt Lake City.....
85	30	Providence.....				Denver.
84	31		Scranton.....			
83	32			Houston.....		
78	33			Birmingham.....		
76	34			Richmond.....		
75	35			{Norfolk-Portsmouth.....		
				Oklahoma City.....		
				Atlanta.....		
72	38			Memphis.....		
70	39			Jacksonville.....		
69	40			New Orleans.....		

<sup>1</sup> The relatives presented in the first column relate the average hourly earnings in seven maintenance jobs, four custodial jobs, and six warehousing and shipping jobs in each city to the corresponding averages for New York

City. Relatives were based on straight-time earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and night work. See footnote to table 1 for method of computation of the average.

among areas as explained later. However, information on area-wage differentials, used with care, does provide an essential tool to individuals and organizations in the administration of wage and salary structures, in wage negotiations, and in the selection of locations for new establishments.

**Relative Levels Among Labor Markets**

Office-worker salaries in New York City were exceeded, among the areas studied, only in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and the San Francisco-Oakland area. Five percentage points or less below New York in the scale were cities as widely separated geographically as Seattle, Cleveland, Houston, and Pittsburgh. A majority of the 40 areas were clustered at the 90-99 percent

<sup>2</sup> The other 12 areas were studied as follows: September 1951, Seattle; October 1951, Cleveland, Hartford, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, and Richmond; April 1952, Birmingham, Boston, and Columbus; and May 1952, Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Jacksonville, and Louisville.

(of New York) level. Providence, New Orleans, and Scranton were the only areas in which office-worker salaries were less than 85 percent of the New York average (table 1).

TABLE 3.—Relative pay levels for plant workers in selected work categories in 40 major labor markets, 1951-52

[New York City=100]

Labor market	Maintenance (7 jobs)	Custodial (4 jobs)	Warehousing and shipping (6 jobs)
<b>New England:</b>			
Boston.....	93	94	91
Hartford.....	90	93	86
Providence.....	85	91	82
Worcester.....	89	95	86
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	96	95	91
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	92	91	87
Buffalo.....	100	101	98
Newark-Jersey City.....	103	105	101
New York.....	100	100	100
Philadelphia.....	96	91	91
Pittsburgh.....	100	100	102
Rochester.....	94	95	92
Scranton.....	88	80	84
Trenton.....	95	97	94
<b>South:</b>			
Atlanta.....	88	74	69
Birmingham.....	90	70	77
Houston.....	101	74	78
Jacksonville.....	91	63	64
Memphis.....	85	68	67
New Orleans.....	80	60	68
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	89	73	68
Oklahoma City.....	80	72	75
Richmond.....	90	73	71
<b>Middle West:</b>			
Chicago.....	107	106	103
Cincinnati.....	95	90	93
Cleveland.....	100	98	100
Columbus.....	94	90	91
Detroit.....	111	113	111
Indianapolis.....	97	94	89
Kansas City.....	99	91	93
Louisville.....	101	87	88
Milwaukee.....	102	102	100
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	99	97	93
St. Louis.....	101	94	95
<b>Far West:</b>			
Denver.....	92	86	84
Los Angeles.....	106	103	105
Phoenix.....	97	85	86
Salt Lake City.....	92	88	87
San Francisco-Oakland.....	111	114	113
Seattle.....	104	108	106

<sup>1</sup> See footnote to table 1 for method of computation of the average.

Intercity wage relationships for plant job groups were generally similar to those for office workers in regions other than the South. For all plant jobs combined (table 2) and for the custodial, and warehousing and shipping job groups (table 3), the southern cities were grouped at the bottom of the city rankings. In the case of skilled maintenance trades, Houston workers' pay was well above average, and pay levels in Jacksonville, Richmond, and Birmingham also compared favor-

ably with prevailing levels in the New England cities, and Scranton, Denver, and Salt Lake City. As suggested by these comparisons, skill differentials (measured on either a percentage or cents-per-hour basis) tend to be greater in the South than in other regions.

The industrial composition of the areas studied varied substantially. Thus, the explanation for some of the intercity wage differences may be found in dissimilar industrial distributions of the labor force. Manufacturing industries employed more than half of the workers in each of the New England and Middle Atlantic areas (except New York City) and in the Middle West areas studied. Nonmanufacturing industries dominated employment in all southern areas except Birmingham and all western areas except Los Angeles. Average earnings for comparable occupations were usually higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing; the earnings advantage held by workers in manufacturing was more consistent among office jobs than among the indirect plant jobs studied. However, Detroit and Chicago, centers of the relatively high-wage automotive and metalworking industries, respectively, ranked between New York and San Francisco where trade, finance, and service industries were comparatively more important. Earnings of office and maintenance workers in the southern cities compared favorably with New England pay levels, despite the lower degree of industrialization.

Occupational earnings of plant workers tended to be highest in the largest cities, particularly those in which a large proportion of the plant workers were employed in establishments operating under terms of union agreements. Of the top 10 areas in the ranking (table 2), 7 were among the 10 largest in population and 7 were among the first 10 areas in a ranking by degree of unionization.<sup>3</sup> Of the last 10 areas (9 in the South) in the earnings scale, only 5 ranked among the 10 smallest areas studied, but 8 were among the lowest 10 in terms of collective-bargaining contract coverage. Office-worker salary levels seemed

<sup>3</sup> In 17 of the 40 areas, 75 percent or more of the plant workers were in establishments with agreements covering such workers; in 7 areas, less than 50 percent were covered.



to be more often related to population size than to degree of contract coverage. Union-contract coverage of office workers ranged from less than 10 percent in 12 areas to 20 percent or more in only 8 areas.

Available data indicate that wage levels tended to be lower in smaller cities than in nearby large urban centers. Data collected by the Bureau in cities of 50,000 to 200,000 population during the last year <sup>4</sup> indicate that pay levels for comparable jobs were substantially lower in the Augusta (Ga.)-Aiken (S. C.) area than in Atlanta; in the Green Bay and Manitowoc-Sheboygan areas of Wisconsin than in Milwaukee; and in Pueblo, Colo., as compared with Denver. However, as among the 40 larger labor markets dealt with in greater detail, a number of exceptions were noted in which pay levels in smaller cities exceeded those in larger cities in the same State or region.

—TOIVO P. KANNINEN

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## State Unemployment Insurance Laws, September 1, 1952

SIGNIFICANT PROVISIONS of State unemployment insurance laws, under the Federal-State system, are summarized for the individual States and Territories, as of September 1, 1952, in the accompanying table.<sup>1</sup> Information is furnished as to the requisite size of firm for coverage, the wage or employment qualifications of the unemployed worker for benefit, the waiting period, and the computation, amount, and duration of benefit. In general, the State laws cover employment in most types of business and industry except employment in the railroad industry, which is covered by a separate Federal law.

<sup>4</sup> Due to the limited amount of occupational earnings available from the studies in these smaller areas, which were conducted at the request of the Wage Stabilization Board, comparisons were made in individual jobs rather than the comparable job groups upon which the tables are based.

<sup>1</sup> The table was prepared in the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security by the Division of Legislation and Reference.

Because of the impossibility of giving qualifications and alternatives in brief summary form, the Bureau of Employment Security recommends that the State law and the State employment security agency be consulted for authoritative information. The compilation here reproduced is designed only for ready reference and comparative purposes.

Significant provisions of State unemployment laws, September 1, 1952

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll in a calendar year)	Qualifying wages or employment in base period (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated) <sup>1</sup>	Initial waiting period (weeks)		Computation of weekly benefit amount (fraction of high-quarter wages unless otherwise indicated) <sup>2</sup>	Weekly benefit amount for 1—		Duration [of benefits] in 52-week period		
			Total unemployment	Partial unemployment		Total unemployment	Partial unemployment (weekly benefit less wages in excess of specified earnings allowance) <sup>4</sup>	Computation (fraction of total base-period wage credits unless otherwise indicated)	Weeks of benefits for total unemployment	
			Minimum <sup>3</sup>	Maximum <sup>3</sup>		Minimum <sup>3</sup>	Maximum <sup>3</sup>	Minimum <sup>3</sup>	Maximum <sup>3</sup>	
Alabama	8 in 20 weeks.	85¢ and \$112.01 in 1 quarter.	1	2	1/50	\$6.00	\$22.00	1/4	11+	20
Alaska	1 at any time.	\$150.	1	1	1/50, plus 20 percent wba for each dependent up to 3.	8.00-10.00	30.00-48.00	1/4	8	25
Arizona	3 in 20 weeks.	30¢ and wages in 2 quarters.	1	1	1/25, plus \$2 for each dependent up to \$6.	5.00-7.00	20.00-25.00	1/4	10	20
Arkansas	1 in 10 days.	30 times wba or 1/4 times high-quarter wages, whichever is less, but not less than \$300.	1	1	1/20-1/25	7.00-10.00	22.00-25.00	1/4	10	16
California	1 at any time and over \$100 in any quarter.	30 times wba or 1/4 times high-quarter wages, whichever is less, but not less than \$300.	1	1	1/9-1/13	7.00-11.00	22.00-25.00	1/2	15	26
Colorado	8 in 20 weeks.	30	2	2	1/50 <sup>4</sup>	7.00-9.00	22.75-28.50	1/3 <sup>3</sup>	10-26	20-26
Connecticut	4 in 13 weeks.	\$240 and wages in 2 quarters.	1	1	1/25, plus \$3 for each dependent up to 1/2 wba.	8.00-11.00	24.00-36.00	1/4	8+	26
Delaware	1 in 20 weeks.	30	1	1	1/5	7.00	25.00	1/4	11	26

See footnotes at end of table.

Significant provisions of State unemployment laws, September 1, 1952—Continued

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll in a calendar year)	Qualifying wages or employment in base period (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated) <sup>1</sup>	Initial waiting period (weeks)		Computation of weekly benefit amount (fraction of high-quarter wages unless otherwise indicated) <sup>2</sup>	Weekly benefit amount for <sup>1</sup> —			Duration [of benefits] in 52-week period		
			Total unemployment	Partial unemployment		Total unemployment		Partial unemployment (weekly benefit less wages in excess of specified earnings allowance) <sup>4</sup>	Computation (fraction of total base-period wage credits unless otherwise indicated)	Weeks of benefits for total unemployment	
						Minimum <sup>3</sup>	Maximum <sup>3</sup>			Minimum <sup>5</sup>	Maximum
District of Columbia.	1 at any time.....	25 up to \$250.....	1	1	½s, plus \$1 for each dependent up to \$3.	\$3.00— 7.00	<sup>3</sup> \$20.00	⅔ of wba.....	½.....	<sup>5</sup> 12+	20
Florida.....	8 in 20 weeks.....	30; and wages in 2 quarters.	1	1	⅙s-⅙s	5.00	20.00	\$5.....	¼.....	7+	16
Georgia.....	8 in 20 weeks.....	35-42+; \$100 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters.	1	1	⅙s	5.00	20.00	\$5.....	Uniform number of weeks.	20	20
Hawaii.....	1 at any time.....	30.....	1	1	⅙s	5.00	25.00	\$2.....	do.....	20	20
Idaho.....	1 at any time and \$75 in any quarter.	25-38; \$150 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters.	1	1	⅙s-⅙s	10.00	25.00	½ of wba.....	Weighted schedule 40-29 percent.	10	26
Illinois.....	6 in 20 weeks.....	\$400.....	1	1	⅙s	10.00	27.00	\$2.....	Weighted schedule 46-32 percent.	<sup>5</sup> 18+	26
Indiana.....	8 in 20 weeks.....	\$250 and \$150 in last 2 quarters.	1	1	⅙s	5.00	27.00	\$3 from other than regular employer.	¼.....	<sup>5</sup> 12+	20
Iowa.....	8 in 15 weeks.....	20.....	1	2	⅙s	5.00	26.00	\$3.....	⅙.....	6+	20
Kansas.....	8 in 20 weeks or 25 in 1 week.	\$100 in 2 quarters or \$200 in 1 quarter.	1	1	⅙s up to 50 percent of State average weekly wage, but not more than \$28.	5.00	28.00	\$2.....	⅙.....	6+	20
Kentucky.....	4 in 3 quarters of preceding year, each with wages of \$50 in each quarter, or 8 in 20 weeks.	\$300.....	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 2.7-1.2 percent.	8.00	28.00	⅙ of wages.....	Uniform number of weeks.	26	26
Louisiana.....	4 in 20 weeks.....	30.....	1	1	⅙s	5.00	25.00	\$3.....	⅙.....	10	20
Maine.....	8 in 20 weeks.....	\$300.....	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 2.3-0.85 percent.	7.00	25.00	\$3.....	Uniform number of weeks.	20	20
Maryland.....	1 at any time.....	30; and \$156 in 1 quarter..	0	0	⅙s, plus \$2 for each dependent up to \$8.	6.00— 8.00	25.00— 33.00	\$2.....	¼.....	7+	26
Massachusetts...	1 in 13 weeks.....	\$500.....	1	1	⅙s, plus \$2 for each dependent up to average weekly wage.	7.00— 9.00	<sup>3</sup> 25.00—	0.....	⅓.....	<sup>5</sup> 21+	23
Michigan.....	8 in 20 weeks.....	14 weeks of employment at more than \$8.	1	1	67-53 percent of average weekly wage plus \$1 or \$2 per dependent, by schedule \$1-\$8.	6.00— 7.00	27.00— 35.00	Wba, if wages are less than ½ basic wba; ½ wba, if wages are at least ½ basic wba. <sup>4</sup>	⅔ weeks of employment.	9+	20
Minnesota.....	1 in 20 weeks or 8 in 20 weeks. <sup>6</sup>	\$300.....	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 3.3-0.91 percent.	10.00	25.00	\$3.....	Weighted schedule 47-23 percent.	14	25
Mississippi.....	8 in 20 weeks.....	30.....	1	1	⅙s	3.00	30.00	\$2.....	Uniform number of weeks.	16	16
Missouri.....	8 in 20 weeks.....	Wages in 2 quarters <sup>7</sup> ..	1	1	⅙s	<sup>7</sup> 0.50	25.00	\$4.....	⅙.....	( <sup>7</sup> )	24
Montana.....	1 in 20 weeks or over \$500 in a year.	30.....	2	( <sup>8</sup> )	⅙s	7.00	20.00	( <sup>8</sup> ).....	Uniform number of weeks.	18	18
Nebraska.....	8 in 20 weeks or \$10,000 in any quarter.	\$300.....	1	1	⅙s-⅙s	8.00	24.00	Wba, if wages are less than ½ wba; ½ wba, if wages are at least ½ wba.	⅙.....	<sup>5</sup> 12+	20
Nevada.....	1 at any time and \$225 in any quarter.	30.....	0	0	⅙s, plus \$3 for each dependent up to \$12 or 6 percent of high-quarter wages.	8.00— 11.00	25.00— 37.00	\$3.....	⅙.....	10	26
New Hampshire..	4 in 20 weeks.....	\$300.....	1	2	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 2.3-1.27 percent.	7.00	28.00	\$3.....	Uniform number of weeks.	26	26
New Jersey.....	4 in 20 weeks.....	25 (effective benefit years beginning Jan. 1, 1953, 17 weeks employment at average of \$15).	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	⅙s (effective benefit years beginning Jan. 1, 1953, ⅔ of average weekly wage).	10.00	30.00	\$3 (effective benefit years beginning Jan. 1, 1953, wba, if wages are less than ½ wba; ½ wba, if wages are at least ½ wba).	⅙ (effective benefit years beginning Jan. 1, 1953, ¾ weeks of employment).	<sup>5</sup> 10	26

New Mexico	1 at any time and \$450 in any quarter or 2 in 13 weeks.	30; and \$156 in 1 quarter	1	1	$\frac{1}{26}$	10.00	25.00	\$3	$\frac{2}{5}$	12	24
New York	4 in 15 days	20 weeks of employment at average of \$15.	1	<sup>10</sup> 2-4	67-52 percent of average weekly wage.	10.00	30.00	( <sup>10</sup> )	Uniform number of weeks.	26	26
North Carolina	8 in 20 weeks	\$250	0	0	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 2.8-1.0 percent.	7.00	30.00	\$2	do	26	26
North Dakota	8 in 20 weeks	30; and wages in 2 quarters.	1	1	$\frac{1}{24}$ , plus \$1 or \$2 per dependent, by schedule \$2-\$6.	7.00-9.00	25.00-31.00	\$3	do	20	20
Ohio	3 at any time	20 weeks of employment; \$240, and \$80 in 1 quarter.	1	1	$\frac{1}{17}$ - $\frac{1}{24}$ , plus \$2.50 for each dependent up to \$5.	10.00-12.50	28.00-33.00	\$2	$\frac{1}{2}$	<sup>5</sup> 12	26
Oklahoma	8 in 20 weeks	20	1	1	$\frac{1}{20}$	6.00	22.00	\$2	$\frac{3}{8}$	6+	22
Oregon	4 in 6 weeks and \$500 in same quarter.	\$400	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 3.75-1.37 percent.	15.00	25.00	\$2	$\frac{1}{3}$	8+	26
Pennsylvania	1 at any time	30; and \$120 in 1 quarter	1	1	$\frac{1}{25}$	10.00	30.00	\$5	Weighted schedule 43-34 percent.	13	26
Rhode Island	4 in 20 weeks	\$300	1	1	$\frac{1}{20}$	10.00	25.00	\$5	Weighted schedule 35-27 percent.	<sup>5</sup> 10+	26
South Carolina	8 in 20 weeks	30; and \$100 in 1 quarter	1	1	$\frac{1}{20}$	5.00	20.00	\$1	Uniform number of weeks.	18	18
South Dakota	8 in 20 weeks	\$225; \$150 in 1 quarter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ times high-quarter wages.	1	1	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{23}$	8.00	22.00	\$3	Weighted schedule 36-22 percent.	<sup>5</sup> 10	20
Tennessee	8 in 20 weeks	30 (25 if wba is \$5), and \$50 in 1 quarter.	1	1	$\frac{1}{21}$ - $\frac{1}{25}$	5.00	22.00	\$5	Uniform number of weeks.	22	22
Texas	8 in 20 weeks	\$200 and wages in 2 quarters.	1	1	$\frac{1}{26}$	7.00	20.00	\$3	$\frac{1}{5}$	<sup>5</sup> 5+	24
Utah	1 at any time and \$140 in any quarter.	19 weeks of employment and \$368.	1	1	$\frac{1}{20}$	10.00	27.50	\$6	Weighted schedule in percentage of average State wage (43-31 percent).	<sup>5</sup> 16	26
Vermont	8 in 20 weeks	30; and \$50 in 1 quarter	1	1	$\frac{1}{18}$ - $\frac{1}{26}$	6.00	25.00	\$3	Uniform number of weeks.	20	20
Virginia	8 in 20 weeks	25 (16+ if wba is \$6)	1	1	$\frac{1}{25}$	6.00	22.00	\$2	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	16
Washington	1 at any time	\$600	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 1.7-1.2 percent.	10.00	30.00	\$8	Weighted schedule 25-31 percent.	15	26
West Virginia	8 in 20 weeks	\$300	1	0	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 2.7-1.0 percent.	8.00	25.00	\$6	Uniform number of weeks.	23	23
Wisconsin	6 in 18 weeks or \$10,000 in any quarter or \$6,000 in any year.	14 weeks of employment at \$12 or more.	1	1	68-51 percent of average weekly wage.	9.00	30.00	Wba, if wages less than $\frac{1}{2}$ wba; $\frac{1}{2}$ wba, if wages are at least $\frac{1}{2}$ wba.	$\frac{2}{10}$ weeks of employment.	10	26+
Wyoming	1 at any time and \$500 in any year.	25; and \$70 in 1 quarter	1	1	$\frac{1}{20}$ , plus \$3 for each dependent up to \$6 or 8 percent of high-quarter wages.	7.00-10.00	25.00-31.00	\$3	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	20

<sup>1</sup> Weekly benefit amount abbreviated in columns as wba.

<sup>2</sup> The fraction of high-quarter wages applies between the minimum and maximum amounts. When State uses a weighted table, approximate fractions are figured at midpoint of brackets between minimum and maximum. When dependents' allowances are provided, the fraction applies to the basic benefit amount. With annual wage formula, fraction is minimum and maximum percentage used in any wage bracket. With average weekly wage formula, percentage is figured at midpoint of the highest and lowest closed wage brackets.

<sup>3</sup> When two amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowances, except in Colorado where higher amount includes 25 percent additional for claimants employed in Colorado by covered employers for five consecutive years with wages in excess of \$1,000 per year and no benefits received; weeks of duration for such claimants increased to 26 weeks. Higher figure for minimum weekly benefit amount includes maximum allowance for one dependent at minimum weekly amount. In the District of Columbia same maximum with or without dependents. Maximum augmented payment to individuals with dependents not shown for Massachusetts since any figure presented would be based on an assumed maximum number of dependents (highest paid \$51).

<sup>4</sup> In all States with dependents' allowances, except Michigan, a claimant receives full allowance for weeks of partial unemployment; in Michigan, claimant eligible for one-half wba gets one-half dependents' allowances.

<sup>5</sup> Figure shown applies to claimants with minimum weekly benefit and minimum qualifying wages;

if qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in the high quarter, weekly benefit for claimants with minimum qualifying wages may be higher than the minimum shown and consequently weeks of benefits are less than minimum weeks of benefits shown. In Alaska, Delaware, and New Jersey, statutory minimum; in Illinois and Utah, statutory minimum of 10 and 15 weeks respectively not applicable at minimum weekly benefit amount. In New Jersey, 13 weeks, effective as to benefit years beginning Jan. 1, 1953.

<sup>6</sup> Employers of less than 8 (not subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act) outside the corporate limits of a city, village, or borough of 10,000 population or more are not liable for contributions.

<sup>7</sup> If the benefit is less than \$5, benefits are paid at the rate of \$5 a week; no qualifying wages and no minimum specified.

<sup>8</sup> No partial benefits paid, but earnings not exceeding the greater of \$7 or 1 day's work of 8 hours are disregarded for total unemployment.

<sup>9</sup> The 1 week waiting period becomes compensable when benefits become payable for the third consecutive week following the waiting period.

<sup>10</sup> Waiting period is four "effective days" accumulated in 1-4 weeks. "Effective day" is defined as the fourth and every subsequent day of total unemployment in a week for which not more than \$30 is paid. Partial benefits are one-fourth of weekly benefit amount for 1 to 3 effective days.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Legislation and Reference.

## Wages in Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, April 1952

PRODUCTION WORKERS in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills averaged \$1.52 an hour in April 1952, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> Hourly earnings of individual workers ranged from less than 90 cents to more than \$2.50. Among the occupational groups selected for study, paper-machine tenders had the highest average hourly earnings (\$1.97) and janitors, the lowest (\$1.35 for men and \$1.23 for women).

The work force consists mainly of men; only about 5 percent of the production workers were women. Most workers were paid on a time basis, less than 10 percent receiving incentive payments. The industry is predominantly unionized.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of production workers in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills, by average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> and region, April 1952

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Central	South	Upper Lake States	Midwest	Pacific
Under 90	(2)		(2)	0.2	(2)			
90 and under 95	0.2	(2)		1.8	(2)	(2)		
95 and under 100	.2		0.1	1.4	0.1			(2)
100 and under 105	.7	0.8	.7	3.4	.6		0.2	
105 and under 110	1.2	2.4	1.6	5.1	.4	(2)	.1	(2)
110 and under 115	2.0	2.5	1.5	3.0	4.5	0.6	.2	(2)
115 and under 120	3.1	6.4	2.5	2.7	4.5	1.2	1.7	0.1
120 and under 125	3.8	7.1	6.1	4.7	2.4	3.0	2.0	.2
125 and under 130	9.5	8.6	10.2	6.6	20.9	7.0	4.6	(2)
130 and under 135	8.8	15.5	9.9	9.1	7.0	4.6	12.5	.1
135 and under 140	10.0	14.9	13.9	11.5	6.1	9.2	11.5	1.0
140 and under 145	9.2	11.0	9.5	6.4	7.1	17.9	10.0	.6
145 and under 150	7.6	7.3	8.8	7.1	6.2	12.5	10.0	.2
150 and under 155	5.3	5.6	6.3	4.1	3.4	8.9	8.4	.1
155 and under 160	4.6	4.1	6.3	3.7	3.3	7.1	6.6	.3
160 and under 165	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.7	6.1	5.2	.3
165 and under 170	5.6	3.7	3.0	2.8	4.5	3.9	4.7	20.8
170 and under 175	4.4	1.9	3.2	4.1	2.5	3.9	3.7	15.6
175 and under 180	3.6	1.5	2.7	3.2	2.0	3.6	3.9	11.7
180 and under 185	2.9	1.0	2.5	4.1	1.3	4.1	3.1	7.2
185 and under 190	2.3	.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.8	7.0
190 and under 195	1.7	.3	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	5.7
195 and under 200	1.4	.2	.6	1.7	1.5	.4	2.0	4.2
200 and under 205	.7	.1	.6	.8	.8	.4	1.0	2.0
205 and under 210	1.6	.1	.4	2.3	2.1	.3	.7	6.8
210 and under 215	2.8	.2	.4	1.1	7.8	.8	.8	7.3
215 and under 220	.6	.1	.1	.1	1.2	.2	.6	1.6
220 and under 225	.5	.1	.6	.4	.6	.1	.6	1.8
225 and under 230	.5	.1	(2)	.3	.4	.2	.8	1.7
230 and under 235	.3	(2)	.2	.1	.5	.1	.5	.8
235 and under 240	.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	(2)	.4	.7
240 and under 245	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	(2)	.2	.8
245 and under 250	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	.1	.3	.2
250 and over	.5	.1	.4	.1	1.0	(2)	.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	173, 173	29, 508	29, 196	16, 576	35, 287	22, 187	22, 111	18, 308
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	\$1.52	\$1.39	\$1.47	\$1.46	\$1.53	\$1.51	\$1.55	\$1.86

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

## Earnings Variations

Approximately a fifth of the production workers in the industry had straight-time hourly earnings of less than \$1.30 and about the same proportion earned \$1.75 or more (table 1). The percentages of workers in these earnings groups were roughly the same for pulp mills (including pulp departments of integrated mills) and for paper and paperboard mills. Workers in pulp mills averaged \$1.53, and in paper and paperboard mills, \$1.52 an hour.

About two-fifths of the 173,000 production workers were employed in the 46 selected occupations for which data are shown separately.<sup>2</sup> (See table 2.) Among the pulp department jobs, cooks (digester operators) and recovery operators averaged \$1.88 an hour; crane operators, \$1.87; chippermen, \$1.48; and grinder men \$1.44. Beater men, in the stock preparation department, had average earnings of \$1.47 and hydropulper operators, \$1.45.

For the selected machine-room jobs, hourly earnings of paper-machine tenders averaged \$1.97; back tenders, \$1.72; third hands, \$1.57; and fourth and fifth hands, \$1.45 each. Workers who were employed on wider machines generally had higher average earnings than those engaged in the operation of narrower machines. Nationally, paper-machine tenders averaged \$1.77 an hour on machines 100 inches or less in width, \$1.97 on 101- to 150-inch machines, \$2.31 on 151- to 200-inch machines, and \$2.65 on machines wider than 200 inches. The corresponding average earnings for back tenders amounted to \$1.54, \$1.71, \$2.02, and \$2.33, respectively.

Millwrights, who constituted the largest group of workers in the maintenance jobs studied, earned, on the average, \$1.80 an hour in April 1952.

<sup>1</sup> The survey covered establishments primarily engaged in the production of pulp, paper, or paperboard and employing more than 50 workers. Mills which manufacture converted paper products in addition to producing the paper stock from which such products are made were also included in the study. Earnings of workers in the converted paper-products departments, however, were not included in the wage data.

Approximately 237,000 workers were employed in the industry as defined for this study; 173,000 were classified as production workers.

Information was collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage and industrial relations analysts. More detailed information for each region studied is available on request.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to information for all workers in each of these jobs, wage data also are presented, insofar as possible, for the pulp-production jobs by type of pulp and for the paper and paperboard jobs by type of paper or board.

Other maintenance jobs surveyed included machinists (\$1.83), pipe fitters (\$1.86), and electricians (\$1.87). Power truckers, most of whom operated fork-lift trucks, averaged \$1.48 an hour.

### Regional Differences

Over-all average hourly earnings for production workers in five of the seven regions<sup>3</sup> varied little from the \$1.52 average for the United States, ranging from \$1.46 in the Central region to \$1.55 in the Midwest. Workers in New England averaged \$1.39 and in the Pacific region, \$1.86 an hour. Regional averages for pulp-mill workers ranged from \$1.37 in New England to \$1.87 on the Pacific coast and for paper- and paper-board-mill workers, from \$1.40 in New England to \$1.85 in the Pacific States.

For most occupations, earnings levels were highest in the Pacific region, where a majority of the averages were 30 cents or more above the national level. The lowest average earnings for the various selected occupations were usually found in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Central regions. In the 26 occupational groups for which average earnings data could be compared for all regions, the differences between the lowest and the highest regional averages ranged from 26 to 45 percent.

### Related Wage Practices

A work schedule of 40 hours a week for first-shift workers was in effect in April 1952 in mills employing almost three-fourths of the workers. The 40-hour week was the predominant work schedule in each of the regions. Approximately a sixth of the workers in the industry were employed in plants with a 48-hour weekly schedule.

As continuous machine operation is common in this industry, nearly half of the workers were employed on late shifts. They were about equally divided between the second and the third shifts. Shift differentials were usually provided, the most common amounts being 4 or 5 cents an hour on the second shift and 6 or 10 cents for third-shift work.

Paid vacations were almost universally provided. Approximately 95 percent of the workers were employed in plants granting 1 week after 1 year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years. In mills employing more than three-fourths of the workers,

<sup>3</sup> The regions for which separate data are available include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Central*—Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas; *Upper Lake States*—Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Upper Peninsula of Michigan. *Midwest*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Lower Michigan; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> in selected production occupations in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills, April 1952

Department and occupation, by type of product	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Department and occupation, by type of product	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men Workers					
<i>Pulp Mills</i>			<i>Pulp Mills—Continued</i>		
Wood yard and wood preparation:			Pulp making—Continued		
Crane operators.....	619	\$1.87	Cook helpers, first.....	684	\$1.58
Sulphate.....	359	1.96	Sulphate.....	375	1.63
Sulphite.....	175	1.74	Sulphite.....	309	1.52
Groundwood.....	59	1.75	Grinder men.....	1,059	1.44
Nonchemical, fibrous.....	26	1.85	Blow-pit men (sulphite).....	305	1.48
Barkers, drum.....	440	1.38	Washer operators (sulphate).....	312	1.75
Sulphate.....	158	1.38	Screenmen <sup>2</sup> .....	731	1.56
Sulphite.....	178	1.41	Sulphate.....	264	1.57
Groundwood.....	104	1.33	Sulphite.....	315	1.57
Barkers, hydraulic <sup>2</sup> .....	105	1.66	Groundwood.....	135	1.49
Sulphite.....	78	1.65	Bleacher men.....	412	1.77
Sawyers <sup>2</sup> .....	253	1.63	Sulphate.....	186	1.84
Sulphate.....	57	1.61	Sulphite.....	226	1.71
Sulphite.....	125	1.67	Wet-machine operators.....	710	1.51
Groundwood.....	54	1.40	Sulphate.....	163	1.61
Chippermen.....	741	1.48	Sulphite.....	296	1.50
Sulphate.....	388	1.45	Groundwood.....	180	1.41
Sulphite.....	306	1.50	Nonchemical, fibrous.....	71	1.63
Nonchemical, fibrous.....	47	1.52	Pulp testers.....	574	1.50
Knife grinders <sup>2</sup> .....	137	1.62	Sulphate.....	290	1.50
Sulphate.....	70	1.61	Sulphite.....	284	1.50
Sulphite.....	59	1.62	Recovery, caustic, and acid making:		
Saw filers <sup>2</sup> .....	96	1.83	Acid makers (sulphite).....	306	1.66
Sulphite.....	46	1.82	Evaporator operators (sulphate).....	299	1.77
Pulp making:			Recovery operators (sulphate).....	360	1.88
Cooks (digester operators).....	643	1.88	Recovery helpers, first (sulphate).....	403	1.66
Sulphate.....	323	1.92	Caustic operators (causticisers) (sulphate).....	282	1.75
Sulphite.....	320	1.85	Lime-kiln operators (sulphate).....	250	1.72

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> in selected production occupations in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills, April 1952—Continued

Department and occupation, by type of product	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Department and occupation, by type of product	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men Workers—Continued					
<i>Paper and Paperboard Mills</i>			<i>Paper and Paperboard Mills—Continued</i>		
Stock preparation:			Finishing, roll—Continued		
Head stock preparers, Group I.....	718	\$1.78	Calendar helpers.....	1,130	\$1.45
Newsprint and groundwood.....	25	1.73	Newsprint and groundwood.....	65	1.47
Fine grades.....	245	1.73	Fine grades.....	776	1.44
Tissue.....	55	1.74	Tissue.....	83	1.34
Kraft.....	117	1.85	Kraft.....	23	1.53
Specialties.....	90	1.77	Specialties.....	183	1.52
Cylinder board.....	154	1.82	Rewinder operators.....	1,569	1.51
Fourdrinier board.....	32	1.76	Newsprint and groundwood.....	54	1.51
Head stock preparers, Group II.....	1,028	1.68	Fine grades.....	552	1.53
Newsprint and groundwood.....	39	1.83	Tissue.....	289	1.42
Fine grades.....	332	1.77	Kraft.....	142	1.60
Tissue.....	89	1.58	Specialties.....	339	1.52
Kraft.....	52	1.63	Cylinder board.....	132	1.52
Specialties.....	96	1.65	Fourdrinier board.....	61	1.54
Cylinder board.....	344	1.61	Rewinder helpers.....	1,031	1.40
Fourdrinier board.....	76	1.77	Newsprint and groundwood.....	59	1.40
Beater men.....	4,520	1.47	Fine grades.....	474	1.41
Newsprint and groundwood.....	243	1.45	Tissue.....	121	1.30
Fine grades.....	1,345	1.46	Kraft.....	152	1.41
Tissue.....	296	1.47	Specialties.....	146	1.40
Kraft.....	553	1.48	Cylinder board.....	47	1.59
Specialties.....	371	1.48	Fourdrinier board.....	32	1.37
Cylinder board.....	1,483	1.47	Finishing, sheet:		
Fourdrinier board.....	229	1.41	Cutters, guillotine type (cut or trim).....	1,448	1.53
Hydrapulper operators.....	1,123	1.45	Newsprint and groundwood.....	45	1.51
Newsprint and groundwood.....	48	1.42	Fine grades.....	357	1.58
Fine grades.....	210	1.47	Tissue.....	82	1.55
Tissue.....	109	1.69	Kraft.....	46	1.51
Kraft.....	131	1.38	Specialties.....	88	1.53
Specialties.....	130	1.47	Cylinder board.....	320	1.43
Cylinder board.....	423	1.42	Fourdrinier board.....	60	1.37
Fourdrinier board.....	72	1.29	Cutters, rotary or sheet.....	1,329	1.49
Machine room:			Newsprint and groundwood.....	34	1.55
Paper-machine tenders.....	4,374	1.97	Fine grades.....	71	1.50
Newsprint and groundwood.....	265	2.25	Tissue.....	42	1.53
Fine grades.....	1,293	1.90	Kraft.....	73	1.57
Tissue.....	738	2.01	Specialties.....	84	1.53
Kraft.....	551	2.16	Cylinder board.....	286	1.40
Specialties.....	395	1.92	Fourdrinier board.....	91	1.56
Cylinder board.....	808	1.82	Laboratory:		
Fourdrinier board.....	324	2.05	Paper testers.....	1,450	1.49
Back tenders.....	4,258	1.72	Newsprint and groundwood.....	96	1.47
Newsprint and groundwood.....	273	2.03	Fine grades.....	455	1.47
Fine grades.....	1,310	1.63	Tissue.....	111	1.49
Tissue.....	735	1.75	Kraft.....	343	1.48
Kraft.....	514	1.92	Specialties.....	92	1.50
Specialties.....	381	1.67	Cylinder board.....	218	1.53
Cylinder board.....	750	1.60	Fourdrinier board.....	135	1.50
Fourdrinier board.....	295	1.79			
Third hands.....	3,910	1.57	<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Newsprint and groundwood.....	263	1.77	Electricians, maintenance.....	2,211	1.87
Fine grades.....	1,188	1.50	Firemen, stationary boiler.....	2,293	1.58
Tissue.....	560	1.61	Janitors.....	2,851	1.35
Kraft.....	508	1.75	Machinists, maintenance.....	1,907	1.83
Specialties.....	385	1.53	Millwrights, pulp and paper.....	5,287	1.80
Cylinder board.....	756	1.46	Oilers.....	1,869	1.53
Fourdrinier board.....	250	1.65	Pipe fitters, maintenance.....	1,934	1.86
Fourth hands.....	3,638	1.45	Truckers, power.....	3,135	1.48
Newsprint and groundwood.....	263	1.50	Fork-lift.....	2,343	1.48
Fine grades.....	1,037	1.41	Other than fork-lift.....	792	1.51
Tissue.....	378	1.48			
Kraft.....	440	1.58	Women Workers		
Specialties.....	240	1.44			
Cylinder board.....	1,050	1.42	<i>Pulp Mills</i>		
Fourdrinier board.....	230	1.48	Pulp making: Pulp testers.....	26	\$1.36
Fifth hands.....	1,763	1.45			
Newsprint and groundwood.....	187	1.46	<i>Paper and Paperboard Mills</i>		
Fine grades.....	451	1.41	Laboratory:		
Tissue.....	129	1.50	Paper testers <sup>2</sup> .....	158	1.38
Kraft.....	365	1.49	Fine grades.....	53	1.35
Specialties.....	67	1.41	Tissue.....	25	1.18
Cylinder board.....	364	1.44	Specialties.....	23	1.51
Fourdrinier board.....	200	1.42	Fourdrinier board.....	26	1.44
Finishing, roll:					
Calendar operators.....	1,157	1.64	<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Newsprint and groundwood.....	27	1.72	Janitresses.....	134	1.23
Fine grades.....	800	1.64			
Tissue.....	100	1.50			
Kraft.....	28	1.68			
Specialties.....	202	1.66			

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and nightwork.<sup>2</sup> Includes data for types of pulp, paper, or paperboard not shown separately.

a third week of paid vacation was provided after 15 years' service.

Nearly all establishments granted paid holidays, the number ranging from two to eight a year. Almost half of the workers were employed in mills reporting six paid holidays and a fourth in plants providing four paid holidays annually.

Insurance or pension plans, financed at least partially by the employer, were in effect in nearly all establishments studied. Health insurance, hospitalization, and life insurance were provided by mills employing three-fourths or more of the workers. Retirement pension plans were reported by plants with approximately three-fifths of the workers.

—FRED W. MOHR

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Earnings in the Wood-Furniture Industry, July 1952

HOURLY EARNINGS of men in 11 leading wood-furniture manufacturing centers in July 1952 averaged from \$1.02 in Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C., to \$1.59 in Los Angeles, Calif., according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> In 8 of the 11 areas, their earnings exceeded \$1.25 an hour. Men comprised from 80 to 85 percent of the industry's production work force.

Average hourly earnings of women, by area, ranged from 84 cents in Hickory-Statesville, N. C., and Martinsville, Va., to \$1.49 in Los Angeles. Women's earnings averaged from \$1.15 to \$1.18 an hour in 5 of the 11 areas studied (4 areas were located in the Great Lakes region, the other area was Jamestown, N. Y.).

Women hand sanders typically represented from 15 to 20 percent of the area employment of women

<sup>1</sup> The study was limited to wood-furniture plants employing 21 or more workers and manufacturing wood household furniture (except upholstered); wood cabinets for radios, television receivers, sewing machines; and wood office furniture. Approximately 42,000 workers were employed in establishments covered by the survey. Information was collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage and industrial relations analysts.

The wage data are exclusive of premium pay for overtime and late-shift work. More detailed information for each of the 11 areas studied is available on request.

in the industry. Earnings of women in this occupation generally averaged below those of men. Their area averages ranged from 84 cents to \$1.46 an hour, compared with 93 cents to \$1.72 for men. In three areas, however, men and women hand sanders had the same wage levels.

The wood-furniture (except upholstered) industry is concentrated primarily in the Southern and Great Lakes States. About half of the 42,000 workers covered by the study were employed in the 3 southern areas surveyed and nearly a third in the 5 Great Lakes areas. Earnings in the southern areas averaged \$1.02 or \$1.03 an hour and in the Great Lakes areas, from \$1.29 to \$1.42.

Among the numerically important men's occupations covered were case-goods assemblers, hand sanders, sprayers, and machine off-bearers. Area wage levels in these occupations ranged, respectively, from \$1.07 to \$1.79, 93 cents to \$1.72, \$1.07 to \$1.79, and 89 cents to \$1.38. General utility-maintenance men were among the highest paid workers studied, and earned, on the average, from \$1.24 an hour in Jasper-Tell City, Ind., to \$1.89 in Los Angeles.

### Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was most prevalent in a majority of the areas studied in July 1952. This schedule applied to all workers in the wood-furniture industry in Los Angeles, to over nine-tenths of those in Martinsville, and to at least half in three other areas. Most of the wood-furniture workers in three areas and from 45 to 50 percent in four other areas had a work schedule of 45 or more hours a week.

Paid holidays, ranging from 1 to 6 a year, were granted to most of the wood-furniture production workers in 8 of the 11 areas studied. In seven areas, four or more paid holidays were most common. Over nine-tenths of the industry's workers in Chicago and all of those in Rockford were granted six paid holidays a year. Paid-holiday provisions were least common in the southern areas where less than a sixth of the wood-furniture workers benefited from such provisions.

Paid vacations were the established policy of wood-furniture plants employing at least 80 percent of the production work force in 10 areas and slightly more than 50 percent in the other area

*Straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for selected occupations in wood-furniture (except upholstered) establishments in selected areas, July 1952*

Occupation and sex	Chicago, Ill.	Fitchburg-Gardner, Mass.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Hickory-Statesville, N. C.	James-town, N. Y.	Jasper-Tell City, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Martinsville, Va.	Rockford, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.	Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.
<i>All Plant Occupations</i>											
All workers.....	\$1.42	\$1.27	\$1.39	\$1.03	\$1.43	\$1.29	\$1.59	\$1.03	\$1.35	\$1.31	\$1.02
Men.....	1.45	1.32	1.42	1.04	1.47	1.29	1.59	1.04	1.38	1.35	1.02
Women.....	1.17	1.09	1.17	.84	1.15	1.32	1.49	.84	1.18	1.16	.95
<i>Selected Plant Occupations</i>											
<i>Men:</i>											
Assemblers, case goods.....	1.53	1.32	1.54	1.14	1.79	1.36	1.65	1.10	1.44	1.52	1.07
Assemblers, chairs.....	1.73	1.31	1.65	.99	-----	1.29	1.61	-----	1.44	1.40	.98
Cut-off saw operators.....	1.48	1.24	1.47	1.12	1.33	1.24	1.71	1.18	1.37	1.31	1.10
Glueers, rough stock.....	1.35	1.37	1.29	.99	1.33	1.25	1.60	1.05	1.31	1.33	.97
Maintenance men, general utility.....	1.68	1.38	1.57	1.25	1.48	1.24	1.89	1.29	1.53	1.41	1.27
Off-bearers, machine.....	1.18	1.03	1.00	.89	1.20	1.19	1.38	.90	1.10	1.19	.90
Packers, furniture.....	1.45	1.17	1.32	.98	1.49	1.30	1.55	.95	1.26	1.20	.94
Rubbers, hand.....	1.46	1.54	1.51	.97	1.85	1.49	1.59	-----	1.42	1.60	.94
Sanders, belt.....	1.57	1.39	1.53	1.11	1.67	1.32	1.70	1.18	1.62	1.46	1.07
Sanders, hand.....	1.35	1.72	1.42	.98	1.54	1.24	1.46	.93	1.25	1.35	.93
Shaper operators, hand, set-up and operate.....	1.68	1.40	1.55	1.18	1.51	1.41	1.87	1.18	1.50	1.40	1.13
Sprayers.....	1.60	1.52	1.57	1.09	1.75	1.38	1.79	1.07	1.50	1.54	1.07
<i>Women:</i>											
Off-bearers, machine.....	-----	.92	1.08	-----	1.11	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.18	.93
Sanders, hand.....	1.23	1.11	1.16	.84	1.10	1.24	1.46	-----	1.14	1.25	.93
<i>Selected Office Occupations</i>											
<i>Women:</i>											
Bookkeepers, hand.....	1.76	-----	1.89	-----	-----	1.44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stenographers, general.....	1.35	1.03	1.30	1.14	1.12	1.21	1.54	1.17	-----	1.10	1.13
Typists, class A.....	-----	-----	-----	1.03	-----	1.08	-----	1.21	-----	-----	-----
Typists, class B.....	1.27	.96	1.02	.80	.96	.93	-----	-----	-----	-----	.94

<sup>1</sup> Excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.

studied. The typical provision was a 1-week vacation after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years' service.

Insurance plans, financed wholly or in part by the employer, were prevalent in the industry. Most of the industry's workers in each area were covered by health-insurance plans, and a majority in 10 of the 11 areas by hospitalization and life-insurance plans. In each of five areas, health

insurance, hospitalization, and life-insurance plans were of equal importance and covered over seven-eighths of the workers. Retirement-pension plans were reported for nearly half of the wood-furniture workers in Sheboygan, for a seventh of those in Hickory-Statesville, and for less than a twelfth in three other areas.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Wage Chronology No. 32: American Viscose Corp., 1945-51

THE largest manufacturer of rayon in the United States is the American Viscose Corp., which employed 17,000 workers in 1951. Rayon manufacturing is confined to the eastern half of the country, with 32 plants in 15 States, from Massachusetts south to Georgia and west to Ohio and Tennessee. More than two-thirds of the indus-

try's 65,000 workers are employed by 4 companies, which own and operate 18 plants and account for more than 80 percent of the industry's yearly output.

American Viscose Corp. operates seven plants located in Marcus Hook, Meadville, and Lewistown, Pa.; Front Royal and Roanoke, Va.; and in Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va. Five of these plants produce rayon-viscose yarn; one makes acetate yarn; and one manufactures rayon fiber.

Since 1937, American Viscose and the Textile



Workers Union of America (CIO) have negotiated master agreements covering production and maintenance workers throughout the company. This chronology <sup>1</sup> traces the major changes in wage rates and related wage practices negotiated between the company and the union during the post-World War II period. Only provisions affecting production and maintenance workers are shown. Since the chronology starts with the 1945 agreement, the provisions reported under that date do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of employment.

The wage structure is divided into men's and women's occupations. Most of the men are paid on an hourly basis and most of the women on a piecework basis. The changes reported in this

chronology relate to piecework employees as well as those paid on a straight hourly basis. Provisions of the contracts dealing with the day-to-day administration of the incentive plans are omitted. All plants have a uniform wage structure with the exception of the plant at Nitro, W. Va., where men receive an additional 5 cents, and women receive 3 cents by virtue of a cost-of-living bonus.

The December 1, 1951, agreement was to be in effect until November 30, 1952, and made provision for a wage reopening 6 months after the anniversary date of the master agreement.

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose and scope of the wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available on request.

A—General Wage Increases <sup>1</sup>

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Dec. 2, 1945 (by agreement of Nov. 30, 1945).	10 cents an hour increase-----	
Apr. 28, 1946 (by agreement of July 8, 1946).	8 cents an hour increase-----	
Dec. 1, 1946 (by agreement of Nov. 30, 1946).	12 cents an hour increase-----	
June 27, 1948 (by agreement of Aug. 5, 1948).	15 cents an hour increase-----	
July 2, 1950 (by agreement of July 20, 1950).	Hourly-rated jobs, 7 percent increase, averaging approximately 10 cents an hour; incentive jobs, 7 percent minus 1 cent.	Additional adjustments in certain job classifications were agreed upon for the correction of intraplant inequities.
Mar. 4, 1951 (by agreement of same date).	3 cents an hour increase-----	Permissible under General Wage Regulation 6 of Wage Stabilization Board.
July 1, 1951 (by agreement of July 20, 1950).	3 cents an hour increase-----	Deferred increase designated by parties as compensation for productivity improvement. Approved by WSB Sept. 18, 1951.
Dec. 2, 1951 (by agreement of Nov. 30, 1951).	Hourly-rated jobs, 5 cents an hour; incentive jobs, 6 cents an hour.	Approved by WSB April 14, 1952.

<sup>1</sup> General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments that affect an entire establishment, bargaining unit, or substantial group of employees at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (automatic progression, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in classification or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate effect on the general plant wage level.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings occasioned by nongeneral changes, incentive earnings, payment of premium and special rates, and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the change in average hourly earnings over the period.

B—Plant Common Labor Rates

Effective date	Men	Women <sup>1</sup>	Effective date	Men	Women <sup>1</sup>
Dec. 2, 1945-----	\$0. 83	\$0. 72	July 2, 1950-----	\$1. 26	\$1. 14
Apr. 28, 1946-----	. 91	. 80	Mar. 4, 1951-----	1. 29	1. 17
Dec. 1, 1946-----	1. 03	. 92	July 1, 1951-----	1. 32	1. 20
June 27, 1948-----	1. 18	1. 07	Dec. 2, 1951-----	1. 37	1. 25

<sup>1</sup> The rate shown was effective after 6 months' service. Women hired for common labor received 90 percent of the base rate for the first 3 months and 95 percent for the following 3 months.

C—Related Wage Practices <sup>1</sup>

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	<p>Day rate plus 3 percent for workers who rotated between day and evening shifts on a 5- or 6-day schedule.</p> <p>Day rate plus 5 percent for workers who rotated among three shifts but who did not work Sunday.</p> <p>Day rate plus 10 percent for workers who rotated among three or four shifts including Sunday and workers on frozen evening or night shift.</p> <p>Day rate plus 15 percent for workers alternating on evening or night shifts and working every Saturday and Sunday.</p>	
June 27, 1948-----	Average shift premium formula based on premium point system adopted. <sup>2</sup>	Formula incorporated premium for all undesirable hours including Saturday and Sunday.
<i>Overtime Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	Time and one-half for work: (1) In excess of 8 hours a day; (2) beyond 40 hours a week; or (3) outside of scheduled daily hours if less than 8.	
<i>Shifted Schedule Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	Time and one-half paid to employees: (1) For all work while assigned to another work schedule for period of less than one full work week, (2) for first day when transferred or temporarily assigned to another work schedule for a week or more with less than 16 hours' notice, or (3) if called in on a scheduled "break day" (day off).	Double time paid to employees called in to perform unscheduled work if premium work described in (1), (2) or (3) fell on a specified holiday.
Aug. 20, 1947-----		Term "one full workweek" changed to "seven calendar days" to clarify intention of parties. Special reference to double time on holidays eliminated, since it duplicated holiday provision.
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	Time and one-half for work on sixth day in any one workweek. No premium pay for Saturday or Sunday as such.	Applicable except where schedules were otherwise negotiated or in effect. Double time if sixth day was a "break day" and a holiday.
Aug. 20, 1947-----	Premium pay provision for work on sixth day eliminated. <sup>2</sup>	
June 27, 1948-----		Saturday and Sunday premiums incorporated into average shift premium formula based on premium point system. <sup>2</sup>

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	Time and one-half for work on six specified holidays falling on employee's regularly scheduled workdays. Double time for holiday work in excess of 8 hours or in excess of scheduled hours, if less than eight, and for work when the holiday occurred on scheduled "break day." No pay for holidays not worked.	Holidays were: Easter, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.
Aug. 20, 1947-----	Changed to: Six paid holidays for which workers received 8 hours' straight-time pay plus shift premium, providing holiday fell on scheduled workday. Double time (total) for holidays worked.	Holidays same as above. To receive holiday pay, employee must have been scheduled to work on holiday and must have worked his last regularly scheduled shift prior to and first regularly scheduled shift following the holiday.
Nov. 30, 1950-----	Changed to: Double time and one-half for first shift worked on six specified holidays, whether scheduled workday or not.	Double time paid for any additional hours worked.
Nov. 30, 1951-----	Changed to: Double time and one-half paid for all work on six specified holidays, whether scheduled workday or not.	Monday following Easter made paid holiday in place of Easter Sunday.
<i>Paid Vacation</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	One week of vacation with pay after 1 and less than 5 years' service; 2 weeks after 5 years' service. Service must have been prior to Apr. 1 of the current vacation year.	Vacation pay computed on basis of 2½ percent of total earnings during preceding Federal income tax year for employees entitled to one week's vacation and 5 percent for those entitled to 2 weeks' vacation.
Nov. 30, 1946-----	Changed to: Eligible for 1 week if on active payroll 3 months during preceding calendar year, hired before Oct. 1 of preceding calendar year, and on payroll, furlough, or recognized leave on Dec. 31 of that year; 2 weeks if qualified in four prior years and eligible in current year.	
Nov. 30, 1951-----	Added: Three weeks of vacation with pay after 15 years' service.	Vacation pay for employees entitled to 3 weeks based on 120 hours' pay at regular rate (126 hours if on 42-hour week).
<i>Reporting Time</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	Minimum of 4 hours' pay at regular rate guaranteed to employee not notified of lack of work. Employee reporting for regular shift work after 10 p.m. and before 7 a.m. guaranteed full shift pay.	Guarantee did not apply when employee voluntarily left before expiration of the guaranteed hours or when time worked began 2 hours or less before employee's scheduled hours and continued into or after the shift.
Nov. 30, 1951-----		Added: Company not liable for reporting pay in case of "Acts of God" occurring 1 hour or more before shift began.
<i>Call-In Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	Time and one-half paid to employee when called for emergency work.	Double time when called on a holiday.
Nov. 30, 1950-----		Changed to: Double time and one-half when called on a holiday.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Guaranteed Rates for Incentive Operations</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Guaranteed minimum was the hourly rate prescribed for incentive jobs by prevailing wage agreement, plus applicable shift premium.	
<i>Down Time</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Hourly rate prescribed for incentive jobs (plus applicable shift premium) paid for all time lost if accumulated stoppages exceed 10 minutes per shift.	Applied to stoppages caused by waiting for supplies, machine breakdown, power failures, visits to dispensary, required attendance at meetings and classes, and travel time when such time must be paid.
Nov. 30, 1946.....		Last item changed to: Travel time to and from cafeteria when such time must be paid.
<i>Paid Lunch Period</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	30-minute paid lunch period provided employees on 24-hour operating schedules.	Also allowed travel time to and from cafeteria.
<i>Paid Rest Period (Personal Time Allowance)</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	30-minute paid absence from work within the first hour of the overtime period allowed to employee required to work three or more hours overtime.	Two paid 10-minute rest periods provided women incentive workers on shifts of 7 hours or more. One 10-minute rest period for women incentive workers on shifts of less than 7 hours.
<i>Technological Displacement Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Employee displaced by technological change given 1 week's pay, at average hourly rate earned during preceding year, for each year of continuous service.	Employee paid for 42 hours a week if employed in continuous four-shift operating departments and for 40 hours in all other departments.
<i>Pay for Occupational Injury Time Loss</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Full rate, less workmen's compensation payments, paid (1) for time lost because of "fume eyes" or "sore hands" resulting from contact with chemicals used in manufacturing process; (2) to the end of the shift when employee went to plant dispensary, at company request, for examination or treatment of occupational injury; (3) for minimum of 1 hour when employee—absent from plant because of industrial injury—reported, at company request, subsequent to the injury, for examination or treatment at company dispensary; (4) for time lost in any shift when instructed by company physician to report to an outside physician; (5) up to 1 hour when reporting to the dispensary for treatment during a shift.	

See footnotes at end of table;

C—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Health and Welfare Benefits</i>		
<p>Effective June 1, 1946 and including Dec. 1, 1947 revisions.</p> <p>Dec. 1, 1951 (by agreement of Nov. 30, 1951).</p>	<p>Noncontributory group insurance plan installed for employees with 60 days' service, providing:</p> <p><i>Life insurance</i>, \$500 to \$2,000, depending on length of service, paid on death or permanent and total disability prior to age 60; after retirement, \$1,000.</p> <p><i>Sickness and accident benefits</i>, \$12.50 to \$22 a week depending on earnings for maximum of 13 weeks for any one period of disability, starting on first day of absence because of occupational or nonoccupational accident and on eighth day of absence because of sickness. Up to 6 weeks for pregnancy.</p> <p><i>Surgical expense benefits</i>, maximum of \$150 for surgeon's fee for each period of disability resulting from pregnancy, accident, or sickness not compensable under workmen's compensation or similar laws.</p> <p><i>Hospital service benefits</i>, all employees covered by Blue Cross hospitalization plan providing care for 21 to 30 days, depending on length of membership.</p> <p>Added: <i>Life insurance</i>, double indemnity in case of accidental death.</p> <p>Changed to: <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i>, \$20 to \$30 a week, depending on earnings.</p>	<p>Complete cost borne by company.</p> <p>Employees with more than 60 days but less than 1 year of service received \$500; with 1 year but less than 5 years' service, \$1,000; with 5 or more years' service, \$2,000. Employees were not eligible for disability benefits if disability commenced after they became 60 or after insurance was terminated.</p> <p>Benefit paid in addition to workmen's compensation in case disability was caused by accident.</p> <p>Workers' wives covered at company cost; dependent children could be covered at workers' expense.</p> <p>Workers' wives covered at company cost; workers' husbands and dependent children could be covered at workers' expense.</p>
<i>Retirement Plan</i>		
<p>Dec. 26, 1943-----</p>	<p>Retirement Plan established providing:</p> <p><i>Company-paid pension</i> for employee with service before Dec. 26, 1943. Monthly pension was equal to ½ percent of monthly earnings as of Dec. 26, 1943, for each year of service at ages 35 up to 45, and ¾ percent at 45 and over.</p> <p><i>Contributory retirement plan</i> for employee aged 25 but under 65 with 2 years' service on and after Dec. 26, 1943. Annuity at 65 based on earnings and length of service; in addition to Federal Old Age benefits. Besides full annuities, other provisions of the contributory plan were:</p> <p><i>Death benefits</i>, if employee died before retirement, beneficiary received employee's contribution plus 2 percent compound interest. If death was after retirement, beneficiary received difference between employee's contribution plus interest and amount paid to employee.</p> <p><i>Termination benefits</i>, on termination before 10 years of membership, employee could (1) withdraw his contributions plus 2 percent interest, or (2) accept the paid-up retirement income provided by his contribution if such income was at least \$3.34 a month. After 10 years of membership, employee could (1) withdraw his contri-</p>	<p>Annuity computed by multiplying regular hourly rate by 2,000 and dividing by 12. Plan was separately financed.</p> <p>Employee contributed 2 percent of weekly earnings up to \$35, plus 4 percent of over \$35 up to \$60, plus 6 percent of over \$60. Employer contributed 1¼ times amount paid by employee. Benefits paid at retirement age even though employee continued to work.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Retirement Plan—Continued</i>		
Dec. 26, 1943 (con.) -----	<p>butions plus 2 percent, or (2) on his retirement date, accept the paid-up retirement income provided by his contribution and that of the employer for service after Dec. 26, 1943; after 15 years, employee could (1) withdraw his contributions plus 2 percent interest, or (2) receive at age 65 company-paid pension for service before Dec. 26, 1943, plus the paid-up retirement income provided by his and company contributions since that date, or (3) accept reduced retirement benefits starting up to 10 years before age 65.</p> <p><i>Optional benefits:</i> Employee could (1) elect reduced retirement income during retirement, with continuance of such payments, or specified fraction thereof, to designated joint annuitant, or (2) if retiring before Federal Old Age benefits were payable, have retirement benefits adjusted to provide same total amount, including Federal benefit, before and after the Federal benefit was payable.</p>	
Dec. 26, 1943 (including amendments of Dec. 1, 1947).		<p>Eligibility for company-paid pension for service before Dec. 26, 1943, contingent on membership in plan by Dec. 31, 1947. Rates for computing pensions for service before Dec. 26, 1943, changed to: One-fourth percent of weekly earnings at ages 25 and under 35; one-half percent at 35 and under 45; three-fourths percent at 45 and over.</p>
Aug. 20, 1947 -----		<p>Membership in plan to be a condition of employment.</p>
Jan. 1, 1951 (by agreement of July 20, 1950).	<p>Changed to: Minimum annuity of \$1,200, including Social Security, guaranteed on retirement at 65 with 25 years' service; proportionate guarantees for 10 to 25 years' service.</p>	<p>Eligibility for company-paid pension for service before Dec. 26, 1943, contingent on membership in plan by Dec. 31, 1951. Company contribution increased to one and one-half times amount paid by employees. Interest on refunded contributions changed from 2 percent to "the rate allowed by the insurance company."</p>

<sup>1</sup> The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.

<sup>2</sup> Shift premium was determined by counting total number of points earned per hour during hours scheduled in each week or pay period as shown below. The total premium points were divided by total hours scheduled to secure the average shift premium for the entire schedule using the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent. The average premium was applied to the day base rate to determine the shift rate applicable, adjusted to nearest full cent. Premium applied to total paid hours in schedule.

Hours	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
7 a. m. to 5 p. m.	20	0	0	0	0	0	15
5 p. m. to 12 m.	27	7	7	7	7	7	22
12 m. to 7 a. m.	30	10	10	10	10	10	25

CARL W. REED, JR., AND MARION RAYMENTON ROBBINS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

# Wage Chronology No. 15: New York City Printing<sup>1</sup>

## Supplement No. 1

AGREEMENT on a new contract was reached by the Printers League Section of the New York Employing Printers Association, Inc., and the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, immediately before the expiration of the existing agreement on September 30, 1951. An increase in basic weekly rates, the first since April 1948, was negotiated for the more than 4,500 hand and machine compositors in the commercial (job) printing industry. No provision was made for reopening the new contract, which became effective October 1, 1951, and will remain in force through December 31, 1952.

The same increase became effective January 1, 1952, for the approximately 3,000 cylinder pressmen, who also negotiate with the Employing

Printers Association. Their contract, with no reopening, is to continue through March 31, 1953.

Although their contract with the Newspaper Publishers Association of New York City did not expire until October 31, 1952, the compositors and the web pressmen received a weekly wage adjustment on November 1, 1951. This adjustment was in accordance with the terms of the November 1, 1950, agreement which provided for a deferred increase to fall due at the end of 1 year and an escalator clause which provided for an automatic cost-of-living adjustment based on the change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers' Price Index between September 15, 1950, and September 15, 1951.

The following tables, showing the details of the actions, bring the 1939-50 New York City Printing Chronology up to the termination dates of the current contracts.

<sup>1</sup> See Wage Chronology No. 15: New York City Printing, 1939-50, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (p. 555), or BLS Serial No. R. 2037.

### A—Changes in Wage Rates and Weekly Hours for Day Shifts

Effective date	Increase in hourly rates (cents)				Standard weekly hours of work <sup>1</sup>			
	Commercial		Newspaper		Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen <sup>2</sup>	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen <sup>2</sup>	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen
1951: Oct. 1	27.6				36.25			
Nov. 1 <sup>3</sup>			16.5	16.6			36.25	36.25
1952: Jan. 1		27.6				36.25		

<sup>1</sup> Hours shown represent net working time, exclusive of lunch periods.  
<sup>2</sup> Increase for cylinder pressmen reflects change in basic wage scale for journeymen. In New York City, the basic rate is paid for work on the following equipment: 1 cylinder press over 68 inches; 1 or 2 cylinders not over 68 inches; 1 poster press 28 by 41 inches or over; 1 label press (close register work); 1 perfecting press and such single-color automatic-unit cylinder presses as the Miehle vertical, Miller highspeed, Kelly A, B, C, and Kelly

automatic jobber. Special rates are paid for work on other presses. Changes in these rates do not necessarily correspond to the change in the basic scale.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes \$2 a week deferred increase negotiated in contract of November 1, 1950, plus \$4 a week automatic cost-of-living adjustment based on the escalator clause in the November 1, 1950, contract (see Chronology No. 15, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 or Serial No. R. 2037).

### B—Hourly and Weekly Rates<sup>1</sup> for Day Shifts

Effective date	Commercial				Newspaper			
	Compositors, hand and machine		Cylinder pressmen <sup>2</sup>		Compositors, hand and machine		Pressmen	
	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate
1951: Oct. 1	\$2.759	\$100.00						
Nov. 1 <sup>3</sup>					\$2.993	\$108.50	\$2.883	\$104.50
1952: Jan. 1			\$2.789	\$101.10				

<sup>1</sup> Weekly rates are based on standard hours, as shown in table A.  
<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A.

## C—Premium Pay for Night Work (cents per hour in excess of day rates)

Effective date	Commercial				Newspaper		
	Compositors, hand and machine		Cylinder pressmen <sup>1</sup>		Compositors, hand and machine		Pressmen <sup>2</sup>
	First <sup>3</sup>	Second <sup>4</sup>	First <sup>3</sup>	Second <sup>4</sup>	First <sup>3</sup>	Second <sup>4</sup>	Night Work <sup>4</sup>
1951: Oct. 1.....	15.4	49.0					
Nov. 1.....					13.8	39.3	34.1
1952: Jan. 1.....			15.4	49.3			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table A.<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of operators of color and gravure presses, who receive extra night-work premium pay.<sup>3</sup> Standard workweek same as for day shifts (table A).<sup>4</sup> Standard workweeks on night shifts for newspaper pressmen and on second night (lobster) shifts for the other crafts covered are shorter than for

day and first night shifts, a factor that accounts in part for the size of the hourly premiums shown. In commercial printing, the workweek for compositors and cylinder pressmen on second night shifts is 32.5 hours. In newspaper printing, where night work is a more regular part of operations, the workweek for compositors on second night shifts is 35 hours; on night shifts for pressmen, 33.5 hours.

## D—Hourly and Weekly Rates for Night Shifts in Newspaper Printing

Effective date	Compositors, hand and machine				Pressmen, night work <sup>1</sup>	
	First		Second		Hourly	Weekly <sup>4</sup>
	Hourly	Weekly <sup>2</sup>	Hourly	Weekly <sup>3</sup>		
1951: Nov. 1 <sup>5</sup> .....	\$3.131	\$113.50	\$3.386	\$118.50	\$3.224	\$108.00

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table C.<sup>2</sup> Based on 36.25-hour week.<sup>3</sup> Based on 35-hour week.<sup>4</sup> Based on 33.5-hour week.<sup>5</sup> See footnote 3, table A.

## E—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen
<i>Holiday Pay</i>				
Oct. 1, 1951.....	1 additional paid holiday (total 7). Holiday was Washington's Birthday.			
Jan. 1, 1952.....			1 additional paid holiday (total 7). Holiday was Washington's Birthday.	
<i>Paid Vacations</i>				
Oct. 1, 1951.....	Payment into fund increased to: \$1.24 per day shift, up to \$6.20 a week; \$1.31 per night shift, up to \$6.55 a week.			
Jan. 1, 1952.....			Payment into fund increased to: \$1.25 per day shift, up to \$6.25 a week; \$1.32 per night shift, up to \$6.60 a week.	



## The Twenty-third Convention of the IAM

THE wide range of interests of a modern trade-union, the optimism of an expanding organization, and a unity of which it was proud were displayed by the International Association of Machinists in its quadrennial convention held in Kansas City, Mo., September 8-18, 1952. No single issue dominated the proceedings. Politics, legislation, international affairs, collective-bargaining problems, public relations, labor unity, financial problems, the operation of the locals, the Machinists' favorite charity—all received a substantial amount of attention.

### Organization

The 1,200 men and women delegates of IAM lodges in the United States, its territories, and in Canada represented the union's 770,000 members—almost 50 percent more than the membership reported at its previous convention in 1948. Assisted by the growth of defense industries and by a revitalized organization drive, all of the gain between the two conventions came after June 1950. This spurt in membership brought the International Association of Machinists to a strength greater than its wartime peak.

Credit for the organizational gains of the Machinists was attributed by President A. J. Hayes in his opening message to "the relatively small amount of friction and dissension within our organization . . . [and to] the relatively large degree of cooperation between the many classifications and industry groups which make up our organization." Little in the open convention business that followed tended to modify this description of the union. Mr. Hayes made a strong plea for a united labor movement to achieve much the same advantages among all trade-unions, but held out little hope of its realization in the immediate future. A convention resolution endorsed the restoration of the United Labor Policy Committee. It was apparent, as the convention proceeded, that all of the jurisdictional problems brought about by the return of the IAM to the American Federation of Labor had not been resolved; however, with

the goal of unity reiterated, the delegates took no action to remove these matters from the formal channels of settlement within the Federation.

The diversity of industries represented by IAM lodges and the widening scope of the job classifications coming under the jurisdiction of the union as a whole were the major factors influencing the work of the convention on collective-bargaining and organization goals and union financing. Committees were established to report on the following industries representing concentrations of IAM coverage: aircraft, air transport, automotive, construction and erection, machine-tool and tool-and-die, marine and shipbuilding, petroleum, printing machinery, railroad, pulp and paper, and Government employment. A rough classification of membership, as reported by General Secretary-Treasurer Eric Peterson, showed 55 percent journeymen or specialists, 30 percent production workers, and 15 percent helpers and apprentices. Mr. Peterson also reported that the IAM had about 70,000 women members. (The convention seated 14 women delegates.) The keen interest of the IAM in promoting sound apprenticeship practices was reiterated throughout the proceedings.

### Intra-Industry Problems

The committee for the aircraft industry favored national agreements in multiplant companies, uniform wage schedules and other contract provisions in plants organized by IAM, uniform reopening and termination dates in agreements, and the calling of Nation-wide conferences preceding negotiations. It opposed the centralization of Government contracts in relatively few companies and the "anti-union activities" of the Aircraft Industry Association.<sup>1</sup>

The automotive committee recommended, among other things, that the National Labor Relations Board recognize automotive mechanics as skilled craftsmen, that automotive locals establish heavy-duty rates, and that the Teamsters and the IAM work together harmoniously in organizing the automotive-repair industry. The

<sup>1</sup> A strike at the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plant in Burbank, Calif., started on the same day that the convention opened.

marine committee called upon the IAM to consider organization on the Atlantic Coast, to urge the Federal Government to allocate marine work equally among the four geographic shipbuilding areas, and to set up semiannual conferences for the marine locals.

The convention adopted numerous resolutions calling for changes in fringe benefits for railroad machinists, including increased paid vacations; 7 paid holidays; time and one-half for Saturday work, double time for Sunday work, and double time and one-half for work on holidays; differentials of 10 cents and 15 cents for second- and third-shift work; 15 days of paid sick leave per year; jury pay; severance pay; and retirement after 30 years of service at age 60. The railroad committee also recommended an amendment to the Railway Labor Act to allow for retroactive pay increases and the establishment and maintenance of uniform hourly rates for shop crafts on a Nation-wide basis.

Proposals to create a national tool and die lodge, district, or department, which presumably would deal with matters such as wages, seniority, and organization of tool-and-die makers and machine-tool workers, were submitted to the convention. They were withdrawn, however, with the understanding that a meeting of the executive council and interested parties would be held after the convention. The machine-tool and tool-and-die committee recommended that tool-and-die locals should be formed wherever practical, that minimum area rates should be established, and that wage increases on a percentage basis should be negotiated.

The Government-employee's committee, speaking for "blue collar" workers employed by the Defense Department, endorsed a number of resolutions urging changes in Federal wage practices, including some covered by statutes and also applicable to the vast majority of Federal Classification Act (civil service) employees. The IAM urged the payment of double time for overtime and Sunday work; triple time for holiday work; 15 percent night-shift differential; the adoption of a severance-pay plan; a cost-of-living differential for Hawaii; higher skill, hazard, and dirty-work differentials; restoration of annual and sick leave to previous levels; and the inspection by machinists during the process of manufacture of all materials and equipment purchased by the Federal Govern-

ment. A number of changes in the Federal retirement plan were requested. The committee asked the Navy Department to place the fourth step increase in its wage schedules on an automatic rather than merit basis, and to provide a uniform policy which would provide equal representation to workers on local wage boards, and which would permit the local wage boards to conduct surveys of comparable pay scales at their discretion with their selection of areas and plants to be covered.

### **Other Collective-Bargaining Problems**

The emphasis on an industry approach to collective-bargaining problems at the convention reflected IAM policy. Delegates consistently rejected or modified proposals that urged the adoption of a standard practice throughout all industries. A major exception to this policy appeared in the acceptance of a resolution to "make it a policy to include in all contracts a clause barring age limits as a reason for refusing employment." The establishment of a 30-hour workweek was also encouraged.

The convention went on record as opposing wage controls, although no criticism was made of the Wage Stabilization Board or the work of IAM officials in this tripartite agency. On the other hand, the Executive Council was urged to help "strengthen and make more effective the Defense Production Act to the end that the cost-of-living may be reduced as much as is consistent with the general welfare." It was also called upon to "prevail upon the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other governmental authorities to compute the cost-of-living index on the basis of 'after taxes.'" The resolution demanding repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act also asked that "labor be given a full and equal voice in the framing of a just and equitable Labor-Management Relations Act to take its place."

### **National and International Affairs**

The major guest speakers at the convention were Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson, who spoke at a special session over a Nation-wide radio program sponsored by the union; Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin; Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey; and Canada's Minister of Labor

Milton F. Gregg. The convention pledged its support to the United States foreign policy and, in another resolution, endorsed Governor Adlai E. Stevenson as candidate for President of the United States.

Secretary Acheson praised the IAM for its participation in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Metal Workers' Federation. A representative of the latter organization, Secretary Konrad Ilg, in addressing the convention outlined this participation in greater detail: ". . . our Federation owes the strength it has acquired and its influence in the trade-union movement primarily, if not exclusively, to the three great American metalworkers' organizations, namely, the Machinists', the Automobile Workers' and the Steel Workers' unions. . . . For our Federation and for the free trade-union movement as such, it was an unexpected stroke of luck that your union, prior to our 1947 Congress in Copenhagen, on its own initiative, announced its intention to join the International Metal Workers' Federation. This made it possible to prevent our autonomous International Metal Workers' Federation from being incorporated in the World Federation of Trade Unions."<sup>2</sup> Support of the IAM's participation in the International Federation of Metal Workers was expressed by the convention's marine committee.

### Union Finances

The union's salary and financial structures were substantially modified by the convention (subject to referendum), reflecting both broadened interests and a realignment of taxes and benefits among the major jobs in the organization. Salaries of Grand Lodge officers and representatives were raised, an increase of 50 percent going to top officials; the annual salary of the international president was set at \$18,000.

The convention eliminated the job-classification differential in the per capita tax paid by locals to the Grand Lodge by raising the tax for production workers, helpers, and apprentices to the amount paid for journeymen and specialists, an increase of 35 to 50 cents per month. At the same time, however, the convention equalized the

accumulation of strike and death benefits at the journeymen level. Minimum local dues were subsequently increased and made uniform; the minimum rate of \$2 a month for journeymen and graduated rates for other classifications were replaced by a \$3 minimum for all members.

The union reported a net worth of approximately \$10,000,000. The officers' report stated that "an organization of the type and magnitude of the IAM should have assets of at least \$50 per member, or a total of more than \$35,000,000, in order to effectively carry on its diversified activities."

—JOSEPH W. BLOCH

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

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## 1952 Convention of the United Mine Workers of America

POLITICS AND LABOR LEGISLATION were of primary concern to some 2,800 delegates attending the forty-first constitutional convention of the United Mine Workers of America which opened in Cincinnati, October 7, 1952. Legislative goals urged by the convention included repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and enactment of a workable industry-wide coal stabilization law. John L. Lewis, president of the UMW, expressed personal pride and satisfaction in the new bituminous-coal contract which climaxed 4 years of union achievements since the last convention. He also discussed union gains achieved as a result of UMW policies formulated over the 62-year span of the union's existence.

### Political Action

Unanimous endorsement of Governor Adlai E. Stevenson for President highlighted the political action taken by the convention. It was the first time since 1936 that the union officially endorsed a Presidential ticket. A resolution cited Governor Stevenson's acceptance of the "liberal Democratic platform" and his standing "clearly and

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Ilg's address to the convention was given in German and was translated by Grand Lodge Representative Rudolph Faupl.

courageously" for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Voting records of Senators and Representatives in the coal-mining States were analyzed by John T. Jones, director of the UMW Labor's Non-Partisan League. By and large, he counselled the delegates to ignore party labels and vote for candidates on the basis of their past records of friendship or enmity toward the UMW. Based on this premise, nine Democratic Senatorial candidates and one Republican were recommended to the convention for its support. Mr. Jones also recommended approval of 28 Democrats and 15 Republicans for election to the House of Representatives. Opposition to 22 Republican and 3 Democratic Congressional candidates was recommended.

The delegates supported the Resolutions Committee recommendations to reject proposals to establish a labor party and a labor daily newspaper.

They also approved a proposal calling for the preferential primary for Presidential candidates, voted that the current Federal farm program be maintained and expanded to insure a sound farm economy for the country, urged higher salaries for teachers, and restated the UMW's opposition to racial or other forms of discrimination among persons. Opposition to universal military training was also reaffirmed.

### Legislative Program

Outright and immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act constituted the primary goal in the UMW's legislative program. In a strongly worded resolution, bolstered by a bitter denunciation of the act by Mr. Lewis and several delegates, the convention pledged itself to do everything feasible to have the statute repealed. Other legislative proposals dealt with social security, unemployment and workmen's compensation, tide-lands oil, Federal mine inspection, and the economic problems of coal.

The convention called on Congress to amend the social security law by lowering the qualifying age to 60. It urged that this resolution be given wide circulation and publicity among labor unions, United States Congressmen, newspapers, and all "liberal minded" persons in the Nation. A

proposed endorsement of "socialized medicine" was rejected.

A proposal was adopted to obtain legislation which would make miners on strike eligible for unemployment compensation in States where they are disqualified because of such action. State leaders were instructed to do their utmost in obtaining such legislation, with weekly benefits of not less than \$30. The delegates also adopted a proposal calling for improvements in the present State workmen's compensation laws.

The convention approved Federal control of tide-land oil and suggested that the revenue from the lands be divided among the States according to their population for the support of the public schools.

Because the recently passed Federal Mine Inspection Act is not applicable to mines employing fewer than 15 men and does not cover certain types of accidents, the convention urged its members to petition the Congress to pass necessary amendments designed to minimize the loss of life and injury in the mining industry.

The convention called upon Congress to enact a workable industry-wide coal-stabilization law which would establish a minimum selling price for coal, thereby eliminating the "cut throat" competition now prevailing in the industry. In addition, the delegates went on record as favoring State and Federal taxes on competitive gas and fuel oil.

### International Affiliation

The officers reported to the convention that the UMW is affiliated or has participated in meetings of various international groups related to the mining industry in particular and labor in general. For more than 40 years, the union has been affiliated with the Miners' International Federation, and is now a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The UMW has sent delegates to all meetings of the ILO Coal Mines Committee. For the past few years, the union has, upon invitation from the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain, sent a representative to attend the annual conference of the British Mineworkers' Union. Sir William Lawther, president of the British union and secretary of the International Mining Congress, was

one of the guest speakers addressing the convention.

### UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund

Nearly a half billion dollars has been paid out to some 900,000 mine-worker beneficiaries since the UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund was established in 1946, Mr. Lewis told the convention. However, he added, "despite this remarkable record, the fund admittedly has not yet achieved perfection, chiefly because we have not had enough money." Improvements in the aims and designs of the fund, Mr. Lewis stated, will come gradually. He observed that the fund is well administered, and pointed to an administrative cost of 2.7 percent of the funds expended. He described the union's welfare program as an example of "free enterprise" rather than "socialized medicine."

A year-end report by Josephine Roche, fund administrator, revealed that plans are well under way for the construction of 10 major hospitals in the Kentucky-West Virginia-Virginia coal belt during the coming year. The report showed the fund's unexpended balance as of June 30, 1952, was \$99,505,895, slightly more than the balance at the close of the previous fiscal year.

### Organization

Notable progress in attempts to organize the few remaining nonunion areas since October 1950, when an international organizing committee was created to conduct an intensified campaign, was reported by the officers. Under this committee's direction, progress has been made in organizing both the eastern strip and underground fields and the lignite fields of North Dakota. (In fact, all but 3 percent of the tonnage in North Dakota is now being produced by UMW members.) In Alaska, agreements have been negotiated with all of the major operators.

The convention extolled District 50 for its work in organizing, within the framework of the UMW, workers in a variety of industries other than coal mining. A report indicates that, in 4 years, District 50 had set up 10 new regions in the United States and that the Canadian region had greatly expanded, doubling the number of local unions and collective-bargaining agreements, together

with a corresponding increase in total membership. The approximately 200,000 members reported by District 50 are distributed in 1,600 local unions which embrace workers in some 30 basic industrial classifications. District 50 has its own administrative department, legal department, research and statistical department, and publishes its own official newspaper—The News—twice monthly.

### Internal Union Problems

On the question of district autonomy, 42 different delegate recommendations were presented to the convention. The resolutions committee recommended a policy, adopted at previous UMW conventions in 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1948, under which district presidents and secretary-treasurers are appointed by the International Executive Board, except in 8 districts having full autonomy (i. e., the members elect their own officials). Following a protracted discussion on this important point, with the administration taking the affirmative side, the delegates adopted the committee's recommendation by an overwhelming majority.

Convention delegates voted (with only eight dissenting votes) for a \$20-per-member assessment, to be levied in four installments, without clearly defining the purpose. District 50 was not included. The delegates voted down an administration proposal for a 25-cent increase—to \$1.25 per month—in the dues of retired and disabled members. They approved an equal division of the \$50 initiation fee—formerly \$30 went to the international and \$20 to the local.

A resolution proposing that Mr. Lewis be made permanent president for the remainder of his life was shelved on his recommendation. Another resolution calling for labor unity was referred to the international executive officers to "achieve this desired unity in labor."

A financial report from the officers disclosed that the UMW's liquid assets, cash and bonds, had nearly tripled from \$13,184,854 in 1948 to \$34,032,833 as of July 1, 1952. The officers observed that currently the financial structure of the union was sounder than at any other period in its history.

—WILLIAM S. GARY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1952

THE second-quarter 1952 injury-frequency rate<sup>1</sup> for manufacturing was fractionally higher than the first-quarter rate, but established a record low for the season. The rate of 13.8 injuries per million man-hours for the second quarter of 1952 was only slightly above the first-quarter average of 13.6. This was the lowest second-quarter rate on record;<sup>2</sup> it was 13 percent below the average for the second quarter of the previous year, 3 percent below the corresponding period in 1950, and 5 percent below that in 1949.

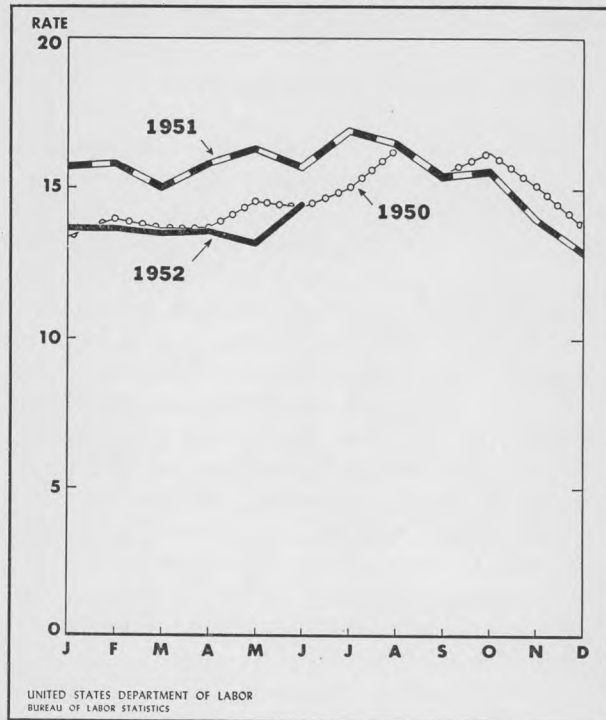
During the first 6 months of 1952 injury rates were at or near record lows. The average for the full period (13.7) was 13 percent below the corresponding rate (15.7) for 1951, and 2 percent below the previous record 6-month low (14.0) in 1950.<sup>2</sup> These low rates reflect the drop which took place during the last 5 months of 1951. Although the injury rates for the first 7 months of 1951 were at relatively high levels, they started downward in August and were near record lows at the end of the year. During the first 5 months of 1952 they remained at these low levels, and consequently, were well below the rates for the corresponding months of the previous year. The rate for June showed a 10-percent increase over May, but remained 8 percent below that for June 1951.

With one exception, monthly rates for 1952 closely paralleled those of 1950. In May 1952 the rate dropped, in contrast to a sharp rise in the same month in 1950. The upswing which took place in June 1952, however, brought the rate for that month to a point slightly above either 1950 or 1949.

Almost two-thirds of the 135 individual industries for which data were available finished the first 6 months of 1952 with lower average injury-frequency rates than in the same period of 1951. For 15 of these industries the drop was substantial—5 frequency-rate points or more. Planing mills had a 13.5-point improvement, and the logging industry rate dropped 13 points.

Other industries reporting important decreases in their 6 months' injury-frequency rate between 1951 and 1952 were structural clay products, gray-iron foundries, bottled soft drinks, cutlery

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1950-52



and edge tools, miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products, boat building and repairing, cold-finished steel, sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies, mill-work and structural wood products, metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails, paperboard containers and boxes, malt and malt liquors, and nonferrous foundries.

Outstandingly low rates reported for the first 6 months of 1952 were 1.5, synthetic fibers; 3.0, rubber footwear; 3.3, electric lamps (bulb), and miscellaneous communication equipment; 3.8, aircraft, and explosives; 4.4, radio tubes; 4.5, clothing, women's and children's; 4.8, synthetic rubber; and 4.9, scientific instruments.

In a quarter-to-quarter comparison, 40 industries showed somewhat higher rates in the second quarter than in the first quarter of 1952. On the other hand, 30 had lower rates in the second than

<sup>1</sup> The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift, on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational diseases.

<sup>2</sup> Based on revised rates, adjusted to the respective final annual average for each year.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1952, with revised rates for 1951 and first quarter 1952<sup>1</sup>

Industry	Second quarter, 1952, by month			First quarter		Second quarter		First 6-months		1951		
	April	May	June	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Average for year
<b>Food and kindred products:</b>												
Meat products.....	17.4	18.0	23.8	21.7	18.7	21.2	19.6	21.5	19.3	22.8	21.1	21.8
Dairy products.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	19.3	14.6	17.5	20.3	18.3	17.6	20.6	19.3	19.1
Canning and preserving.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	19.3	15.0	18.9	22.0	19.0	19.1	36.3	20.6	25.6
Grain-mill products.....	21.9	18.2	23.4	16.1	15.8	18.7	21.2	17.2	19.4	20.3	21.5	19.2
Bakery products.....	13.8	14.7	12.2	14.4	12.7	15.5	13.5	14.9	13.1	18.2	14.6	15.7
Cane sugar.....	19.2	18.1	27.2	22.8	16.4	20.8	21.8	21.7	19.2	18.1	15.5	19.3
Beet sugar.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	40.2
Confectionery and related products.....	10.5	9.3	8.6	12.8	11.1	14.8	9.5	13.8	10.7	13.1	16.4	14.3
Bottled soft drinks.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	22.1	25.0	40.5	23.2	32.1	24.5	39.5	26.8	32.9
Malt and malt liquors.....	17.6	20.8	24.0	26.9	19.0	25.3	20.9	26.0	20.4	25.7	20.0	24.5
Wines.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	23.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	26.1
Distilled liquors.....	7.4	7.7	7.3	10.4	7.7	8.3	7.5	9.6	7.5	6.7	6.8	8.2
Miscellaneous food products.....	8.3	21.5	10.9	16.9	14.1	16.2	13.4	16.6	13.8	20.8	17.4	17.8
<b>Textile-mill products:</b>												
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	7.9	6.8	8.8	10.2	9.2	10.1	7.8	10.2	8.6	10.0	9.0	9.9
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	10.1	8.4	7.4	10.4	7.2	9.4	8.7	9.8	7.9	7.6	8.4	9.0
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	17.1	15.2	17.2	15.0	15.7	19.2	16.5	17.2	16.2	18.3	14.9	16.9
Knit goods.....	6.0	7.0	5.1	6.0	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	11.3	11.8	12.7	16.2	14.7	19.5	11.9	17.7	13.5	13.5	16.3	16.4
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	12.7	8.8	13.0	16.0	15.0	19.2	11.5	17.5	13.5	18.3	15.7	17.3
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products:</b>												
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	9.3	8.1	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.9	7.2	5.7	6.9
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.3	3.1	3.7	5.8	5.4	5.4	3.7	5.6	4.5	4.6	3.4	4.9
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.3	13.7	13.7	19.8	13.0	16.4	12.4	9.7	12.1
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture):</b>												
Logging.....	66.6	72.3	94.5	110.1	94.6	93.6	79.9	101.7	88.7	110.6	82.5	98.9
Planing mills.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	50.1	36.6	(2)	(2)	48.1
Sawmills.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	59.5	57.3	59.5	56.9	59.5	57.6	65.3	56.4	60.2
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated.....	38.6	52.6	53.5	45.1	47.0	53.1	48.2	49.2	47.6	49.5	44.1	48.1
Veneer mills.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	36.5	35.6	(2)	(2)	42.3
Millwork and structural wood products.....	20.3	27.5	23.9	27.8	21.6	30.2	23.9	29.0	22.8	26.7	26.9	28.0
Plywood mills.....	33.2	35.5	28.7	32.6	26.5	31.8	32.3	32.2	29.2	29.7	30.4	31.2
Wooden containers.....	46.2	29.4	39.1	39.2	35.2	39.5	38.1	39.4	36.7	40.1	34.4	38.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	36.1	23.5	32.6	33.2	32.9	31.9	30.6	32.5	32.4	42.0	25.5	33.2
<b>Furniture and fixtures:</b>												
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	17.6	22.0	21.7	22.1	16.4	21.4	20.4	21.8	18.1	26.7	19.6	22.3
Metal household furniture.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	29.7	29.4	26.3	27.1	28.2	28.0	26.5	15.9	24.9
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	20.4	21.9	21.3	19.1	16.4	22.8	21.2	20.9	18.8	20.3	17.6	19.9
Office furniture.....	16.8	17.8	16.5	23.5	20.1	20.7	17.0	22.0	18.6	20.1	19.0	20.8
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.7	17.2	16.2	21.5	18.5	20.1	24.0	17.1	19.5
Partitions and fixtures.....	22.3	21.0	22.4	23.8	16.9	21.4	21.9	22.5	19.1	22.1	23.9	22.8
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.9	19.6	(2)	(2)	15.1
<b>Paper and allied products:</b>												
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	13.6	13.7	14.2	16.1	15.4	15.8	13.8	16.0	14.6	16.6	14.6	15.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	15.2	13.3	15.0	19.1	13.7	20.4	14.5	19.7	14.0	18.3	14.4	18.1
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	16.2	9.1	13.5	15.2	15.4	12.6	12.9	13.8	14.6	13.8	13.3	13.7
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries:</b>												
Newspapers and periodicals.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.1	7.1	10.1	9.1
Bookbinding and related products.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.5	11.1	(2)	(2)	10.0
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	8.1	7.1	8.5	8.3	6.0	10.8	7.9	9.6	7.0	9.2	8.1	9.1
<b>Chemicals and allied products:</b>												
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	6.6	6.8	8.6	9.2	7.5	9.7	7.3	9.5	7.4	11.1	8.1	9.5
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	4.7	4.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	5.3	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.0	6.6
Synthetic rubber.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.7	4.6	1.6	5.0	2.5	4.8	2.3	1.9	2.3
Synthetic fibers.....	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.7
Explosives.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.7	3.9	2.4	3.8	2.5	3.8	3.4	5.0	3.4
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	6.2	5.7	6.9	8.7	6.7	7.7	6.3	8.2	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.7
Drugs and medicines.....	8.1	7.3	7.7	9.6	8.1	10.5	7.7	10.1	7.9	7.7	8.9	9.2
Soap and related products.....	7.0	10.7	14.7	7.0	6.3	10.0	10.7	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.7	8.3
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	9.1	9.0	10.8	13.8	11.2	13.9	9.6	13.9	10.5	11.8	10.5	12.5
Fertilizers.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	25.4	16.4	22.6	21.6	24.1	19.2	21.8	19.3	22.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	19.6	(2)	21.9	(2)	20.8	(2)	(2)	23.8
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.0	11.0	15.6	13.1	12.9	12.0	14.7	15.2	14.0
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	22.5	22.3	21.9	21.4	22.3	21.6	22.5	15.9	20.7
<b>Rubber products:</b>												
Tires and inner tubes.....	5.8	4.4	5.7	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.1
Rubber footwear.....	2.0	2.6	3.0	5.4	3.5	5.1	2.5	5.2	3.0	5.3	3.8	4.9
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	11.4	10.5	10.7	14.6	12.1	15.2	10.9	15.0	11.7	15.2	10.9	14.1
<b>Leather and leather products:</b>												
Leather tanning and finishing.....	25.7	30.9	35.7	26.8	24.4	26.1	30.8	26.4	27.5	25.1	23.6	25.4
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	21.0	20.0	(2)	(2)	21.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	9.8	9.5	11.3	8.8	9.7	9.2	10.2	9.0	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.5
Miscellaneous leather products.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	13.9	9.9	(2)	(2)	12.7
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products:</b>												
Glass and glass products.....	13.2	9.1	11.0	12.2	10.6	13.2	11.1	12.7	10.8	15.4	11.8	13.1
Structural clay products.....	41.1	33.9	35.2	42.0	26.7	40.4	36.7	41.2	31.8	38.9	38.1	39.8
Pottery and related products.....	18.0	22.4	14.7	16.0	10.9	17.6	18.4	16.8	14.4	20.0	14.7	17.0
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	24.7	19.4	26.9	24.5	26.0	22.8	30.2	26.0	27.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	15.0	13.9	14.5	23.9	15.3	20.4	14.5	22.2	14.9	20.2	15.7	20.2
<b>Primary metal industries:</b>												
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	6.2	5.7	8.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.4
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	30.6	31.0	34.3	39.1	31.8	40.3	31.9	39.7	32.1	39.2	34.0	38.3
Steel foundries.....	26.4	26.6	24.9	32.1	27.4	29.3	26.0	30.7	26.8	34.7	30.3	31.5
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	19.5	15.9	14.9	14.1	13.5	16.6	16.9	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.5	15.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	19.1	21.2	17.0	25.5	20.1	24.9	19.2	25.1	19.7	22.9	22.3	24.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1952, with revised rates for 1951 and first quarter 1952<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	Second quarter, 1952, by month			First quarter		Second quarter		First 6-months		1951		
	April	May	June	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Average for year
<b>Primary metal industries—Continued</b>												
Iron and steel forgings	20.7	22.9	22.3	24.2	25.2	26.3	21.9	25.3	23.5	27.8	22.3	25.1
Wire drawing	14.3	11.3	34.5	10.8	15.0	12.3	17.0	11.6	15.7	12.7	12.4	12.0
Welded and heavy-ripped pipe	17.8	22.3	27.7	19.1	22.9	15.7	21.8	17.4	22.4	19.3	18.3	18.1
Cold-finished steel	11.3	9.9	16.2	17.6	12.8	22.1	12.1	19.9	13.0	20.9	15.8	19.1
<b>Fabricated metal products:</b>												
Tin cans and other tinware	13.8	13.7	9.5	13.4	11.0	11.7	12.4	12.4	11.7	13.7	9.1	12.0
Cutlery and edge tools	11.4	12.2	12.4	20.9	15.8	22.0	12.0	21.4	14.0	19.0	22.7	21.2
Hand tools, files, and saws	15.0	16.3	12.3	20.4	18.0	20.0	14.5	20.2	16.7	20.8	18.9	20.0
Hardware	9.1	11.8	9.3	11.7	10.1	11.2	9.9	11.4	10.2	12.7	11.2	11.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	10.6	11.8	11.7	20.0	13.4	18.2	11.4	19.1	12.5	20.3	17.3	19.0
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	22.9	16.8	25.3	22.1	22.2	25.2	21.6	23.6	22.2	21.7	21.7	22.7
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	23.1	21.1	30.2	24.6	22.0	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.2	25.3	22.9	24.1
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	(?)	(?)	(?)	18.6	38.7	31.2	45.5	24.8	41.7	31.7	31.2	27.8
Boiler-shop products	21.5	20.2	24.4	25.9	27.2	30.0	22.0	27.9	24.6	27.2	24.0	26.6
Sheet-metal work	31.8	22.8	30.5	25.0	24.0	32.0	28.2	28.5	26.0	35.3	24.2	29.1
Stamped and pressed metal products	14.5	11.9	14.3	18.9	13.4	17.0	13.5	17.9	13.4	17.1	12.8	16.6
Metal coating and engraving	(?)	(?)	(?)	25.3	28.6	28.9	28.5	26.9	28.4	27.5	28.7	27.5
Fabricated wire products	15.6	15.5	23.6	19.0	17.6	18.0	17.9	18.5	17.7	19.7	16.7	18.4
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	(?)	(?)	(?)	12.1	9.6	18.3	9.2	15.2	9.1	19.4	10.8	15.1
Steel springs	25.1	22.2	28.1	26.2	20.2	19.9	25.1	23.0	22.0	27.6	19.9	23.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	15.5	18.1	16.3	13.0	15.0	15.0	16.6	14.0	15.9	16.7	17.8	15.6
Screw-machine products	15.4	14.5	15.9	13.9	12.5	15.1	15.3	14.5	13.7	19.1	15.5	15.9
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	12.6	9.6	11.1	12.3	9.2	13.7	11.1	13.0	10.1	15.3	10.7	13.0
<b>Machinery (except electrical):</b>												
Engines and turbines	10.8	8.4	8.3	11.3	9.1	12.2	9.2	11.8	9.2	12.0	10.0	11.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	13.5	14.2	13.2	14.7	14.3	16.1	13.6	15.4	14.0	15.7	14.2	15.2
Construction and mining machinery	22.1	21.6	24.9	22.9	23.7	25.5	22.8	24.2	23.2	25.4	21.5	23.8
Metalworking machinery	14.9	12.7	13.4	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	14.4	14.2	14.0
Food-products machinery	13.6	15.6	12.6	15.4	13.8	17.9	13.9	16.6	14.0	19.5	17.7	17.6
Textile machinery	11.6	13.7	11.7	15.4	11.9	14.2	12.3	14.9	12.4	13.0	10.3	13.3
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	19.1	19.3	15.2	20.6	16.4	21.4	17.9	21.0	17.3	21.5	18.9	20.5
Pumps and compressors	17.9	16.5	14.9	18.2	17.0	19.8	16.4	19.0	16.7	18.3	17.2	18.4
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	13.1	12.8	12.0	18.0	17.6	18.5	12.6	18.3	15.7	20.4	20.6	19.3
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	13.1	13.5	15.7	16.3	14.1	16.8	14.1	16.5	14.0	16.4	14.4	16.0
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	18.9	16.8	17.0	17.7	16.6	19.9	17.6	18.8	17.2	18.4	18.1	18.5
Commercial and household machinery	8.5	7.4	8.3	9.8	7.3	10.2	8.1	10.0	7.7	9.6	7.5	9.3
Valves and fittings	16.4	15.9	17.2	19.0	17.2	19.2	16.5	19.1	16.8	21.6	17.1	19.2
Ball and roller bearings	10.3	16.6	8.9	9.7	11.7	12.8	11.9	11.3	11.8	13.1	13.1	12.2
Machine shops, general	17.9	13.7	16.9	18.3	16.0	18.4	16.1	18.4	16.1	18.2	19.0	18.5
<b>Electrical machinery:</b>												
Electrical industrial apparatus	7.7	7.6	7.4	8.4	8.0	9.0	7.5	8.8	7.8	8.4	7.9	8.4
Electrical appliances	4.7	3.1	5.0	8.0	8.3	7.5	4.3	7.7	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.5
Insulated wire and cable	13.3	16.0	10.4	13.5	14.8	15.6	13.3	14.6	14.0	16.7	19.5	16.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles	7.4	5.9	5.8	6.4	7.1	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.0
Electric lamps (bulbs)	2.4	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.8	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.3	4.9	3.8	4.1
Radios and related products	6.1	5.1	4.7	7.6	5.4	5.7	5.3	6.7	5.4	5.8	6.5	6.5
Radio tubes	4.3	3.6	6.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1
Miscellaneous communication equipment	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9
Batteries	11.0	11.3	9.6	12.9	10.6	18.3	10.6	15.5	10.6	11.9	13.8	14.2
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified	(?)	(?)	(?)	11.8	6.0	6.5	(?)	9.0	6.0	4.0	5.5	6.8
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>												
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	5.5	5.5	5.2	6.3	5.0	6.4	5.4	6.3	5.2	6.5	5.8	6.3
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	8.1	8.2	7.2	9.0	6.3	9.7	7.9	9.3	7.0	9.5	8.7	9.2
Aircraft	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.6	3.9	4.7	3.6	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.1	4.5
Aircraft parts	6.2	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.5	7.8	6.9	7.1
Ship building and repairing	21.5	23.5	23.8	23.1	21.5	23.8	23.0	23.4	22.3	23.4	20.3	22.5
Boat building and repairing	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	40.9	33.7	(?)	(?)	39.2
Railroad equipment	9.8	9.6	8.5	10.7	9.3	12.3	9.3	11.6	9.3	14.1	10.8	12.0
<b>Instruments and related products:</b>												
Scientific instruments	5.4	5.8	9.9	6.4	2.9	7.8	7.0	7.3	4.9	5.7	5.0	6.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	6.6	7.0	9.1	8.4	8.5	8.0	7.5	8.3	8.0	8.2	9.0	8.4
Optical instruments and lenses	5.6	4.6	7.5	5.5	6.4	6.6	5.8	6.1	6.5	9.6	4.5	6.4
Medical instruments and supplies	6.8	6.5	11.5	10.1	9.2	11.7	8.2	10.9	8.8	12.5	9.1	10.8
Ophthalmic goods	(?)	(?)	(?)	5.0	(?)	7.0	(?)	6.1	(?)	(?)	(?)	4.7
Photographic equipment and supplies	6.0	8.5	7.2	6.3	7.4	6.2	7.2	6.2	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.1
Watches and clocks	9.6	6.4	13.3	6.3	9.0	7.0	9.4	6.7	9.0	8.6	6.2	7.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:</b>												
Paving and roofing materials	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	15.7	(?)	(?)	14.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	9.1	5.7	9.5	6.6	9.2	8.3	8.0	7.4	8.6	9.4	10.9	8.6
Fabricated plastics products	13.4	13.7	19.6	15.9	14.1	19.1	15.5	17.6	14.8	17.7	12.6	16.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.7	11.3	13.6	13.5	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.3	12.4	13.5	11.3	12.9
Ordnance and accessories	6.6	6.1	5.7	8.8	7.8	7.3	6.1	8.0	6.9	5.3	4.0	6.0

<sup>1</sup> Monthly and quarterly rates for 1951 were computed from data furnished by establishments which reported for all 12 months. These rates were then adjusted on the basis of the ratios between the final annual rates and the 12 months' cumulative averages. The final annual rates are based upon a more comprehensive survey than are the monthly and quarterly rates, and are, therefore, considered to be the best measure of the level of injury frequency. The monthly rates, however, show the month to month fluctuations and the current trend in injury rates. The rates for 1952 were computed from data furnished by all establishments reporting for the given periods

and were also adjusted by the same ratios applied to the 1951 figures. Injury data for 1951 and the first quarter of 1952, published previously, were adjusted to the 1950 final annual rates. When final 1952 rates become available, some further revisions may be necessary to bring the monthly and quarterly rates into line with the annual averages. A table presenting rates by months and quarters, for 1951 and for the first 6 months of 1952 is available upon request.

<sup>2</sup> Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.



in the first quarter, and 58 showed virtually no change (less than one full frequency-rate point). The most striking rise occurred in the structural clay products industry, which rebounded from an unusually low level of 26.7 in the first quarter to 36.7 in the second. The second-quarter rate, however, was below that for a year earlier, and the average for the first 6 months was well below that for the previous year.

Increases of five or more frequency-rate points between the first and second quarters of 1952 occurred in 12 other industries. In nine of these instances, the increase represented merely a normal upswing from low rates achieved in the first quarter. The second-quarter rates for the pottery and related products, plywood mills, cane sugar, fertilizers, concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool, and partitions and fixtures industries showed marked increases over the first quarter but were about the same or slightly lower than a year earlier.

Rates for canning and preserving, dairy products, and grain-mill products were considerably higher in the second than in the first quarter of 1952, and were somewhat above the second quarter of 1951, but did not differ greatly from those for other periods in 1951.

For the metal doors, sash, and frame industry the 1952 second-quarter rate (45.5) was well above the first-quarter average (38.7) and substantially above the 1951 second-quarter rate (31.2). Leather tanning and finishing, and miscellaneous fabricated textile products, showed substantial increases in their second-quarter rates over the first quarter of 1952, and also over any period in 1951.

The most pronounced decreases between the first and second quarters of 1952 were in logging, boiler-shop products, and in the elevators, escalators, and conveyors industry. These industries also showed substantially lower rates than a year earlier.

## Ceiling Price Regulations Numbers 162-177

### Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted August-October 1952

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
162	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Beet pulp products----	Various levels-----	Provides ceilings for sale of domestic and imported beet pulp products.
163	Aug. 8	Aug. 8	Ferromanganese, manganese metal, and other manganese products.	Producers-----	Establishes ceilings for sales of ferromanganese, silicomanganese, spiegeleisen, and manganese metal. The regulation affects imported products, export sales, and sales for export. It does not cover sales by resellers.
164	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Grocers bags, variety and specialty paper, film, and foil.	Manufacturers----	Provides ceilings for sales of all types of bags produced in the United States, which are made from paper, film, foil, or any combination (except shipping sacks).
165	Aug. 21	Aug. 26	Lumber, logs, and allied wood products.	Importers-----	Provides a method for importers in computing ceilings for certain logs, lumber, and allied wood products.
166	Aug. 22	Aug. 27	Textile products sold in Puerto Rico.	Various levels-----	Establishes ceilings for textile products sold in Puerto Rico at various levels of distribution. Ceilings established are based on a percentage mark-up over cost.
167	Aug. 25	Aug. 25	Cottonseed-feed products.	Producers and distributors.	Fixes ceilings for cottonseed-feed products, including cottonseed cake, flakes, meal, sized cake, pellets, cubes, hulls, hull bran and cottonseed feed. Dollar-and-cent ceilings are listed for processors on an f. o. b. mill basis at all major points of production.

## Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted August-October 1952—Continued

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
168	Sept. 11	Sept. 16	Sitka spruce and West Coast hemlock manufactured and sold in Alaska.	Mill level-----	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for Alaska-produced sales of Sitka spruce and West Coast hemlock lumber for delivery in Alaska.
169	Sept. 12	Sept. 17	Iron ores produced in Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Michigan.	Producers-----	Provides ceilings for merchant ore produced in the Lake Superior district. Prices established are 75 cents per gross ton higher than heretofore.
170	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Western wood preserving industry (pressure process only).	Various levels-----	Provides a method for arriving at ceilings of preservatively treated forest products treated in the part of the United States west of the 100th meridian or in any part of North Dakota or South Dakota. Also provides method for determining ceilings for the service of pressure treating customer-owned forest products.
171	Sept. 17	---do---	Untreated Eastern poles and piling.	Producers-----	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for sales of untreated southern yellow pine, cypress, mixed oak, white oak and mixed hardwood piling produced in the part of the United States east of the 100th meridian, except the portion of North Dakota and South Dakota east of that meridian. Also provides a method for determining ceilings for concentrator's sales of these items.
172	Sept. 26	Oct. 1	Distillers' dried products.	Various levels-----	Provides ceiling prices for processors, jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers.
173	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Soybean products-----	Processors and distributors.	Establishes ceiling prices for the products of soybean processing with exception of soybean oil and soybean flour.
174	Oct. 13	Nov. 1	Prepared concrete reinforcing bars and reinforcement materials.	Various levels-----	Provides two methods for computing ceilings of prepared concrete reinforcing bars—for independent and integrated preparers. Ceiling prices for reinforcement materials are established on the basis of the preparer's formula in effect on Jan. 25, 1951.
175	Oct. 16	Oct. 21	Douglas fir and Western hemlock doors.	Manufacturers-----	Establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceilings for standard sizes and grades of stock doors, door bars, and bead stock produced west of the Cascade Mountains in the States of Washington and Oregon.
176	Oct. 23	Oct. 28	New England hemlock and other species of New England softwoods.	-----do-----	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for merchantable rough or surfaced hemlock lumber sawed from hemlock in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
177	Oct. 27	Nov. 1	Alfalfa products-----	Processors and distributors.	Establishes ceilings for sales of domestic alfalfa products.

Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 17—No. 153, Aug. 6, 1952, p. 7144; No. 157, Aug. 12, 1952, p. 7333; No. 164, Aug. 21, 1952, p. 7615; No. 166, Aug. 23, 1952, pp. 7725 and 7732; No. 167, Aug. 26, 1952, p. 7778; No. 180, Sept. 13, 1952, pp. 8247 and 8268; No. 182, Sept. 17, 1952, p. 8340; No. 183, Sept. 18, 1952, p. 8381;

No. 190, Sept. 27, 1952, p. 8629; No. 193, Oct. 2, 1952, p. 8767; No. 202, Oct. 15, 1952, p. 9135; No. 204, Oct. 17, 1952, p. 9184; No. 209, Oct. 24, 1952, p. 9620; and No. 212, Oct. 29, 1952, p. 9720.

# Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor<sup>1</sup>

## Wages and Hours<sup>2</sup>

*Maintaining Rights-of-Way of Power Co.* A United States district court held<sup>3</sup> that employees of an independent contractor engaged in clearing and maintaining rights-of-way for a power company were entitled to minimum-wage and overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The power company produces and sells electrical energy throughout the State of Florida to manufacturing companies which regularly ship the goods they manufacture to points outside the State.

Three types of employees were involved: (1) Trimmers, who cut away the limbs and foliage growing in close proximity to the power-line poles; (2) common laborers, who assisted the trimmers and performed incidental tasks; and (3) truck drivers, who transported employees and equipment to and from the job site. Almost all the employees were paid at the rate of 75 cents an hour, but did not, as required by the act, receive time and one-half for hours worked in excess of 40 in any week.

Employees of a power company engaged in producing and selling electric power and in building and maintaining power lines and rights-of-way over which it transmitted electricity for use in production of goods for commerce are covered by the act, the court stated. It concluded that employees of an independent contractor who are, to the same extent, engaged in an activity which is "closely related and directly essential to the production of goods for interstate commerce" are likewise covered by the act.

The court ruled that the Secretary of Labor was entitled to an injunction requiring the employer to pay his employees at least the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by the act.

## Labor Relations

*One-Year Certification Rule.* (1) A circuit court of appeals found<sup>4</sup> that an employer did not violate section 8 (a) (5) of the Labor Management Relations Act by suspending negotiations with the union certified within the previous year as representative of his employees.

Three days before suspension of negotiations, an employee filed a decertification petition with the National Labor Relations Board; and shortly thereafter, an amended petition, signed by every employee in the bargaining unit,

was filed. No coercion or influence by the employer was alleged in connection with filing of the petitions, it being conceded that they were entirely voluntary on the employees' part.

The Board's opinion had held that an employer who refuses to bargain with a union for "at least 1 year" after the union has been certified as collective-bargaining representative is guilty of an unfair labor practice, even though the union has lost all its members and such loss cannot be attributed to any employer activities.

The court noted that the Board had not been specific or definitive in its statement of the 1-year certification rule; that, for example, in *Lift Trucks, Inc.*,<sup>5</sup> it had held that an employer was "obligated to bargain with a certified union for a reasonable period of time" and that "in the absence of unusual circumstances, a reasonable period of time is customarily held to be 1 year." Existence of "unusual circumstances" had been recognized by the Board in two cases in which unions, well within a year after certification, transferred their affiliation from the CIO to the AFL,<sup>6</sup> and in both cases, the Board declined to uphold the 1-year rule. The court found that the only distinction between the two cited cases and the instant case was that in the former the employees who repudiated the certified union had affiliated with another union, whereas in the present instance, no affiliation with another union occurred.

(2) The NLRB held<sup>7</sup> that, under its policy of affording the employer and a certified union full opportunity to arrive at an agreement, all petitions for decertification and representation filed within a year of the original certification will be dismissed.

Citing *Frank Bros. Co. v. NLRB*<sup>8</sup> to the effect that "a bargaining relationship once rightfully established must be permitted to exist and function for a reasonable period in which it can be given a fair chance to succeed," the Board held that a reasonable period, except in unusual circumstances, is 1 year.

The Board's practice had been to permit regional directors to accept employee petitions filed in the twelfth month of the certification year, and not to process them until the full year had expired. But employer petitions filed before the end of the 1-year period were dismissed, on the theory

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> *Tobin v. Hayes* (S. D. Fla., Oct. 6, 1952).

<sup>4</sup> *NLRB v. Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co.*, (C. A. 3, Sept. 30, 1952).

<sup>5</sup> 75 National Labor Relations Board 998.

<sup>6</sup> *Carson Pirie Scott & Co.* (69 NLRB 935); *Jasper Wood Products Co., Inc.* (72 NLRB 1306).

<sup>7</sup> *In re Centr-O-Cast & Engineering Co. and Local No. 985, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers* (100 NLRB 253, Oct. 15, 1952).

<sup>8</sup> 321 U. S. 702, 705.

that to accept and hold them would encourage action on the employer's part which would be inconsistent with his statutory duty to bargain in good faith for the full minimum period of 1 year following certification.

Having reconsidered its administrative rule of holding employee representation and decertification petitions in inactive status, the Board ruled that in the future it will dismiss all petitions filed before the 1-year period has expired.

*Discrimination by Employer.* (1) The NLRB found<sup>9</sup> that an employer had violated section 8 (a) (3) of the LMRA by discriminating against employees who participated in a strike.

In May 1951, a list of 16 employee grievances was submitted by the union to the employer. Although the employer took action to correct some of the conditions complained of, the employees were notified that, with one exception, no further action would be taken on any of the grievances. Upon learning of this, 20 employees decided not to report for work. Unknown to those employees, the employer had the same day called the union to arrange a conference on the grievances. Five of the 20 employees who failed to report for work were discharged by the employer, allegedly because they had not given the company advance notice of their absence.

The employer contended that under the principle enunciated in the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in *NLRB v. Draper Corp.*,<sup>10</sup> the strike in the instant case was "in derogation of the union's authority and therefore not protected." The Board rejected this contention, pointing out that, unlike employees concerned in the *Draper* case, these employees had been led by the employer to believe that he would not take further action on the grievances. In the Board's opinion, the strike did not interfere with the exclusive authority of the employees' bargaining representative, and a subsequent plant-wide strike and negotiations by the union ratified the walk-out by the 20 employees. Further, the Board found that the five employees had not been discharged because of unexcused absence from work, as the employer had contended, but because of their concerted activity to compel action by the employer on employee grievances.

(2) In another instance, the NLRB decided<sup>11</sup> that an employer violated section 8 (a) (3) of the act by discriminating against employees for concerted activities in presenting a grievance.

The trial examiner's report—adopted by the Board—found that five employees of a company, upon learning that their foreman had quit his job, attempted to discuss with the superintendent the possibility of his reemployment. This group was interested in the continued employment of their foreman, not only because of their high regard for him as an individual, but also because he was responsible for the efficient and safe operation of machinery and equipment and for the assignment and distribution of work. On the other hand, they had little confidence in the ability of the employee who they correctly believed would be selected as the new foreman.

When the group approached the superintendent, he refused to discuss the matter, gave them their pay checks, and told them they were being discharged. In the Board's opinion, these employees had merely banded together in order to present a grievance in connection with a matter relating to their working conditions. The opinion cited *NLRB v. Phoenix Life Insurance Co.*<sup>12</sup> to show that such activities are protected under the act.

*State Jurisdiction Over Charitable Institutions.* A court of appeals held<sup>13</sup> that a State could enact legislation setting up a labor relations board to exercise jurisdiction over a charitable organization engaging in interstate commerce.

The organization, a hospital, contended that the LMRA had preempted the field in all labor-management relations in interstate commerce, and that therefore the State labor board had no jurisdiction. It further contended that Congress, in excluding charitable hospitals from the Federal act, intended not only that they should be free therefrom but also that they should be free from any regulation by the States.

The court, rejecting these contentions, pointed out that nothing in the act or in its legislative history could be interpreted as a mandate to the States that they should refrain from enacting legislation designed to maintain proper relations between employer and employees in charitable hospitals. In fact, the court stated, both the Wagner Act (the National Labor Relations Act of 1935) and the LMRA show a clear congressional intent not to exclude State legislation in this field.

*False Statements in Non-Communist Affidavits.* A Federal district court held<sup>14</sup> that an indictment alleging that a union officer knowingly made a false statement in a non-Communist affidavit is sufficient ground for a criminal prosecution for violation of a Federal statute.

The court, after noting that the constitutionality of section 9 (h) of the LMRA, requiring the filing of non-Communist affidavits, had been upheld by the Supreme Court in *Osman v. Douds*,<sup>15</sup> ruled that Congress, in enacting this section, incorporated by reference the criminal provisions of title 18, section 1001, of the United States Code, forbidding false statements to Government agencies. Therefore the indictment alleged the necessary elements of the crime.

*Interference.* The NLRB found<sup>16</sup> that an employer and a union violated section 8 (a) and (b) of the LMRA by interfering, in a manner not permitted under the act, with the employees' right to refrain from joining a labor union.

<sup>9</sup> *In re Sunset Minerals, Inc., and International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Local 18* (100 NLRB No. 241, Oct. 10, 1952).

<sup>10</sup> 145 F. 2d 199.

<sup>11</sup> *In re Ace Handle Corp. and Arvil Purifoy* (100 NLRB No. 230, Sept. 30, 1952).

<sup>12</sup> 167 F. 2d 983 (C. A. 7), certiorari denied (335 U. S. 845).

<sup>13</sup> *Utah Valley Hospital v. Industrial Commission* (C. A. 10, Oct. 2, 1952).

<sup>14</sup> *United States v. Valenti* (D. N. J., June 27, 1952).

<sup>15</sup> 339 U. S. 846.

<sup>16</sup> *In re Jandel Furs and Abe Weinstein; Fur Workers Union Local 72* (100 NLRB No. 234, Oct. 9, 1952).

A 1947 contract negotiated between the employer and the union provided that all employees should be members in good standing in the union and that the company would "apply exclusively" to the union for workers. The 1949 extension of the agreement modified this provision by inserting a clause to the effect that "the provisions . . . are subject to any enactments or amendments that may become effective as a result of congressional action."

The Board, citing *Unique Art Manufacturing Co.*,<sup>17</sup> rejected any contention that the 1949 provision, acting as a savings clause, purged the agreement of the unlawful restrictions upon employment, and stated that, in fact, it did not disturb the continued existence of the patently illegal closed-shop provision. The Board held that such provision, by its very presence in the contract, served as a threat to employee rights as guaranteed in section 7, and therefore was in violation of the act.

*Constitutionality of Section 301 of LMRA.* A Federal district court upheld<sup>18</sup> the constitutionality of section 301 of the act. The section provides that suits involving violation of contracts between an employer and a union representing employees in an industry affecting commerce may be brought "in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, without respect to the amount in controversy or without regard to the citizenship of the parties." An action was brought under this section for damages arising from an alleged violation of a "no-strike" clause in a collective-bargaining agreement and a motion to dismiss was filed on the ground that section 301 "was unconstitutional."

The defendant contended that the judicial power of the Federal courts, under article III of the Constitution, extends only to cases involving diversity of citizenship, or cases in which substantive rights arise under the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States. Jurisdiction on the basis of diversity of citizenship was not alleged in the complaint, and defendant contended that no jurisdiction existed under any United States law, because the LMRA concerned merely procedural matters and did not involve substantive rights.

The court stated, citing *Colonial Hardwood Flooring Co., Inc. v. International Union United Furniture Workers*,<sup>19</sup> that this precise question had been considered by the courts, which had held that the act did create substantive rights.

*Payment for Time Absent From Work.*<sup>20</sup> A Federal district court held that an employer was not obligated, under the terms of a collective-bargaining contract, to pay employees for voluntary absences from work.

<sup>17</sup> 83 NLRB 1250.

<sup>18</sup> *Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co. v. Textile Workers* (D. Del., Sept. 22, 1952).

<sup>19</sup> 76 F. Supp. 493, affirmed 168 F. 2d 33.

<sup>20</sup> *Association of Employees v. Westinghouse Corp.* (W. D. Pa., Oct. 2, 1952).

<sup>21</sup> *In re Spack* (Sup. Ct. N. Y., 3d Jud. Dept., Sept. 24, 1952).

<sup>22</sup> *In re Crealey* (Sup. Ct. N. Y. App. Div., 3d Jud. Dept., June 13, 1952).

<sup>23</sup> *Golubski v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., Oct. 1, 1952).

The contract required the employer (a company) to pay employees for time absent from work due to illness or disability, but did not require payment for voluntary absences. In the court's opinion, this would have been sufficient ground for dismissing the complaint if the employees had not contended that specific directions incorporated by reference in the agreement indicated an intention on the company's part to pay for such absences, and imposed upon it a contractual obligation to do so. The directions referred to provided that "salaries for the basic workweek . . . shall be paid whether or not all voluntary absence has been made up."

In rejecting plaintiff's contention that the employer thereby covenanted that he would pay full salary for voluntary absences, the court noted that the directions—entitled "determination of workweek"—were merely instructions to accountants. The court pointed out that it would appear questionable whether a successful business enterprise could possibly carry on under a policy providing that 4,000 employees should be paid for days they did not choose to work.

## Unemployment Compensation

*Unreasonable Offer of Employment.* The New York Supreme Court held<sup>21</sup> that a claimant was not disqualified for refusing an unreasonable offer of employment. The claimant had been referred to the prospective job and was accepted. The employer insisted that she start work immediately or not at all. She refused this demand because she did not have work clothes or special tools with her and offered to report the following morning. The court held that claimant did not refuse employment at all, irrespective of any question of good cause.

*Labor Dispute Disqualification.* The New York Supreme Court disqualified<sup>22</sup> a claimant who was a union member and was laid off because of a production stoppage which resulted from picketing by a rival union. The court said that, within the meaning of the New York law, claimant's unemployment was caused by a strike or industrial controversy in the establishment in which she was employed. This holding was made despite the fact that, in an injunction proceeding brought by the employer, another court had ruled that there was no labor dispute at the employer's establishment.

*Benefits During Inventory Shut-Down.* The Superior Court of Pennsylvania held<sup>23</sup> that workers who were unable to work because their plant was closed for inventory were eligible for benefits, even though the workers took their vacation during this time, provided they drew no vacation pay. The workers were represented by a union which had an agreement with the employer providing that a shut-down period could be designated as the vacation period for employees who were eligible for vacations. After the company had designated the shut-down period the union and the company agreed that employees were to be con-

sidered on lay-off status for the time they did not draw vacation pay. The court held that the workers were not to be considered as having voluntarily left work during the inventory period because of the later agreement. They were available for work, and their lack of work resulted not from the agreement, but rather from the employer's failure to furnish work.

*Benefits Erroneously Paid.* An Ohio court of common pleas held <sup>24</sup> that a claimant who was erroneously paid benefits did not have to make restitution as he had made a complete statement of facts to the agency. The Ohio provision on restitution at the time of the claim read: "Notwithstanding any other provisions of the unemployment compensation act, if the administrator finds that an applicant for benefits has been credited with a waiting period or paid benefits to which he was not entitled for reasons other than fraudulent misrepresentation, the administrator may within 3 years by order cancel such waiting period and require that such benefits be repaid in cash to the bureau or be withheld from any benefits to which applicant is otherwise entitled, except that restitution shall not be required where the applicant is not at fault in the matter of overpayment." The Ohio agency was fully informed of claimant's farming activities almost

at the very start. In view of this fact, the court held that claimant was not at fault, since he acted honestly and in good faith. The agency, rather than claimant, was at fault.

*Availability for Work.* An Ohio court of common pleas held <sup>25</sup> that claimant was not unavailable for work solely because she was not employed by a prospective employer to whom she stated her intention to return to her former employer when recalled. Claimant had been laid off from her previous job. She had nearly 4 years' seniority at this firm, prior to the lay-off. The court stated: "The argument that an employee who has acquired nearly 4 years' seniority must abandon her seniority rights and accept full-time employment elsewhere overlooks the modern concept of the value of seniority. Such rights have come to be recognized by the courts as valuable property rights . . . which a court will protect in a proper case. . . ." Furthermore, it made no difference, the court said, whether the statement to the prospective employer was volunteered by claimant or made in answer to a direct question.

<sup>24</sup> *Finkbine v. Oxford Laundry* (Ct. Com. Pleas, Butler Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1952).

<sup>25</sup> *Campbell v. Globe-Wernicke Co.* (Ct. Com. Pleas, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Mar. 10, 1952).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

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## October 13, 1952

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review of the six following cases, thereby in effect upholding the decisions of the lower court.

(1) *International Typographical Union (AFL) v. NLRB* (see Chron. item for Oct. 29, 1949, MLR, Dec. 1949): The court held that the union had violated the LMRA by insisting, on threat of strikes, that employers maintain closed-shop conditions; demanding that employers hire only union foremen; and engaging in unlawful refusal to bargain by pursuing a policy of "no contract" with respect to certain employers. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 388; and Labor Relations Reference Manual, vol. 29, p. 2230.)

(2) *American Newspaper Publishers Association v. NLRB*: The court ruled that the threat of a union to expel employees from membership in order to carry out its bargaining policies did not constitute restraint or coercion, under LMRA. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 394; and Labor Relations Reference Manual, vol. 29, p. 2230.)

(3) *NLRB v. Arthur Winer, Inc.*: The court held that the employer's request for and acceptance of information from an employee as to names of persons attending a union meeting and the nature of this meeting did not constitute interference with union activities, under the LMRA, in the absence of proof that such action was part of a pattern of antiunion conduct. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 21, No. 14, Oct. 14, 1952, p. 3091.)

(4) *Electric Auto-Lite Co. and the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Local 12 (CIO) v. NLRB*: The court held that an employee may not be discharged under a union-security clause for failure to pay an increase in dues which constituted a fine rather than periodic dues. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 388.)

(5) *Deena Products Co. v. United Brick and Clay Workers of America (AFL)*: The court ruled that the employer, who claimed damages resulting from the union's unlawful boycott against a subsidiary, cannot recover

under the LMRA because of failure to establish existence of certain contractual relations between the employer and subsidiary. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 388.)

(6) *Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 26 (AFL) v. City of Detroit*: The court affirmed the constitutionality of the Michigan Hutcheson Act which forbids strikes by employees of public utilities under penalty of dismissal. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 21, No. 14, Oct. 14, 1952, p. 3091; and Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 388.)

## October 14

THE NLRB, in the case of *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., National Bakery Division et al, and Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, Local 484 (AFL)*, ruled that a current union contract is not a bar to a union-shop de-authorization election, under the amended LMRA, and that the union-shop clause in the agreement becomes ineffective immediately (rather than at the end of the contract) if the union loses the election. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 51, Oct. 27, 1952, LRRM, p. 1472, and NLRB release R-410, Oct. 19, 1952.)

THE Office of Defense Mobilization established Defense Manpower Policy 9, designed to promote the rehabilitation, employment, and utilization of the handicapped. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 201, Oct. 14, 1952, p. 9095.)

## October 15

THE Economic Stabilization Administrator, on recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board, promulgated General Wage Regulation 22 permitting employees with average straight-time hourly earnings of less than \$1 to receive wage adjustments up to that amount, without prior Board approval. It also applies to employees paid on other than an hourly basis. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 205, Oct. 18, 1952, p. 9242.)

## October 16

THE REMOVAL of David L. Behneke as president of the International Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) by the board of directors (see Chron. item for June 26, 1952, MLR, Aug. 1952) was upheld by the U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago. (Source: Labor Law Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 27, 1952, p. 6, and LRRM, p. 2746.)

## October 17

SETTLEMENT of the wage dispute between the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the Douglas Aircraft Co.'s plant at El Segundo, Calif. (see Chron. item

for Sept. 28, 1952, MLR, Nov. 1952), was announced by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Under the terms, union members received an average hourly wage increase of 5 cents, integration of the cost-of-living bonus into the basic pay rate, and various "fringe" benefits. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 18, 1952.)

THE president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, & Helpers of America (AFL), Daniel J. Tobin, declined to run for another term at the union's 16th national convention after serving 45 years. He was succeeded for a 5-year term by Dave Beck, executive vice president. Mr. Tobin was appointed president-emeritus at an annual salary of \$50,000. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 18, 1952; and AFL News Reporter, Oct. 24, 1952.)

### October 18

THE WSB (labor members dissenting) approved \$1.50 of the \$1.90 daily wage increase provided in the new bituminous wage agreement between the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (see Chron. item for Sept. 17, 1952, MLR, Nov. 1952). Bituminous miners, in protest against the operators' refusal to pay the increase without WSB approval, began sporadic walk-outs on October 10. (Source: WSB release 281, Oct. 18, 1952, and New York Times, Oct. 11, 1952.)

An appeal by UMWA president John L. Lewis on October 26, following a meeting with the President and interested parties, and the filing of a joint petition by the operators and the union with the Economic Stabilization Administrator for WSB reconsideration of the case, resulted in a return-to-work movement by the miners the next day. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, Nov. 1, 1952.)

On November 1, the UMWA and anthracite operators signed an agreement providing for a daily wage increase equivalent to the \$1.90 contained in the soft-coal agreement. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 2, 1952.)

### October 21

THE WSB unanimously adopted Resolution 108 authorizing time off for voting in the 1952 national election, without loss of pay and without prior Board approval. (Source: WSB release 284, Oct. 21, 1952.)

### October 25

THE business agent of Local No. 80, United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), Anthony Valenti, was convicted by a U. S. District Court of falsely swearing he was not a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party, in an affidavit filed with the NLRB in October 1949. This is the first conviction for making false statements to a Government agency involving the non-Communist affida-

vit required of union officers under the LMRA. On November 7, Valenti was sentenced to 5 years in prison. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 25, 1952; Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 39, No. 40, Oct. 20, 1952, LRRM, p. 2709, and vol. 40, No. 1, Nov. 3, 1952, LLR, p. 14; Washington Post, Nov. 8, 1952.)

### October 27

FOLLOWING sporadic strikes and prolonged negotiation, the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) won a new agreement from Armour & Co.—the first from the "Big Four" packers. The 2-year contract affects 30,000 workers in 28 plants and provides for a general hourly wage increase of 4 cents; a company-financed pension plan (the first negotiated pension plan in the industry); provision for a joint study of the guaranteed annual wage; and other benefits. On November 3, the UPWA reached almost a similar agreement as to wage increases and other benefits with the Cudahy Packing Co., affecting 10,000 workers in 9 plants, and also providing for a modified union shop. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 28, Nov. 11, 1952; Packinghouse Worker, Oct. 1952; and CIO News, Nov. 10, 1952.)

### October 28

THE International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) voted, through its conference board, to accept substantially the same terms offered by the General Electric Co. on August 13. The 1-year contract, retroactive to October 13, affects 70,000 employees in 60 plants and provides for a wage adjustment equivalent to the percentage rise in the cost of living between September 15, 1951, and November 15, 1952, together with an additional 2.5-percent wage increase and other benefits. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 3, 1952; and New York Times, Oct. 29, 1952.)

THE Economic Stabilization Administrator approved an amendment to GWR 14 (see Chron. item for Nov. 15, 1951, MLR, Jan. 1952) permitting employers to give a Christmas or year-end bonus in 1952 up to \$40 in value without prior Board approval. On November 1, the Administrator announced that, in accordance with WSB Resolution 110, employers are authorized to grant days off with pay on the 3 Fridays following Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day, 1953. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 216, Nov. 4, 1952, p. 9938; and WSB release 288, Nov. 1, 1952.)

### November 4

MEMBERS of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL) began a gradual walk-out in protest against WSB delay in approving a wage increase negotiated with the Pacific Maritime Association (see Chron. item for July 28, 1952, MLR, Sept. 1952). The parties had jointly petitioned for approval on August 13. The walk-out, which affected ship-



ping on the West and East Coasts, followed a strike vote taken October 31. On November 10, the union, in an informal agreement with the ship owners, agreed to end the strike. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 1, 7, and 11, 1952.)

THE Economic Stabilization Administrator issued a revision of GWR 16 (see Chron. item for Aug. 23, 1951, MLR, Oct. 1951) exempting employees in the U. S. Territories (except Alaska and Hawaii), possessions, trust territories,

off-shore bases, and militarily occupied areas from wage stabilization control. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 216, Nov. 4, 1952, p. 9938.)

### November 9

PHILIP MURRAY, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations since 1940 and head of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) since 1942, died in San Francisco, Calif. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 17, 1952.)

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## Federal Legislation in 1952

Benefits under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program were increased by 12½ percent or \$5 a month, whichever is the greater, under Public Law 590, approved July 18, 1952. The law also increased from \$50 to \$75 a month the amount of income which may be earned in covered employment by a retired person drawing benefits under the program. Furthermore, wage credits under the program are authorized for military service during the present emergency period. In addition, the States are permitted to disregard the earned income of a recipient of aid to the blind in determining the need of any other individual, such as a family member, for other State public assistance.

The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act was amended by Public Law 343, approved May 15, 1952. It increased minimum daily unemployment benefits from \$1.75 to \$3.00 and the maximum daily benefits from \$5.00 to \$7.50. A new schedule of benefits was set up, with 10 benefit classes instead of 9. Another important change made was to increase from \$150 to \$300 a year the minimum "base year" earnings which an employee is required to make in railroad employment in order to qualify for benefits. The "base year" is the calendar year preceding the beginning of the benefit year.

Provisions of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 were summarized in the August 1952 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 191).

# Developments in Industrial Relations<sup>1</sup>

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MAJOR agreements were reached in the electrical products, meatpacking, and aircraft industries in October 1952. An 8-day Nation-wide soft-coal strike, protesting Wage Stabilization Board disapproval of part of a wage increase agreed to earlier by the union and the operators, ended late in the month.

## Coal Miners

Approximately 300,000 soft-coal miners were on strike by October 20—2 days after the WSB (labor members dissenting) disallowed 40 cents of the \$1.90 basic daily wage increase provided in contracts recently reached between the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and bituminous-coal operators.<sup>2</sup> Soft-coal miners in scattered areas started a walk-out on October 10 in accordance with their traditional “no-contract, no-work” policy and in protest against the operators’ refusal to pay the \$1.90 increase without WSB approval. The miners began returning to work October 27 after UMW president John L. Lewis, complying with a Presidential request, urged an “immediate resumption of operations.” Of the total \$1.50 a day increase approved by the Board, \$1.05 a day—approximately 13 cents an hour—was held to be permissible under General Wage Regulation 8 to offset the 5.9-percent rise in the BLS Consumers’ Price Index (old series) since January 15, 1951. An additional increase of 45 cents a day—about 5 cents an hour—was approved “under the Board’s responsibility to maintain proper wage relationships and prevent hardships and inequities.” The Board further ruled that approval was not required for the 10-cent-a-ton increase in the operators’ contributions to the union’s welfare and retirement fund.

Reconsideration of the Board’s ruling was requested by the union and northern soft-coal

operators in a joint petition submitted to the Economic Stabilization Administrator on October 24. Several alternative courses of action for handling the petition were reportedly being considered by the Administrator at the end of the month, including a request to the Board to reconsider its decision, referral of the appeal to the President or to the Office of Defense Mobilization, or a ruling on the petition by the Administrator.

A strike by approximately 65,000 hard-coal miners was averted when anthracite operators and the UMW, on October 31, agreed upon increases in miners’ hourly and tonnage rates equivalent to the \$1.90 basic daily wage adjustment provided in the bituminous-coal settlement. A 20-cent-a-ton increase in the operators’ contributions to the union’s welfare and retirement fund had been agreed upon previously.<sup>2</sup> The WSB was expected to delay action on the wage settlement pending a final ruling on its decision modifying the soft-coal wage agreement. The anthracite contract (signed November 1) is effective November 16 and may be terminated September 30, 1953, on 60 days’ prior notice by either party. An important provision of the anthracite agreement permits the miners to work only when “able and willing.” This clause had been deleted from the 1950 anthracite and bituminous-coal contracts. The 1950 bituminous-coal agreement, however, permitted the union to “designate memorial periods not exceeding a total of 5 days in the period ending April 1, 1951, and not to exceed a total of 5 days in the period from April 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952.”

## Significant Negotiations and Strikes

*Electrical Products.* Prolonged contract negotiations affecting about 70,000 General Electric Co. employees ended on October 28 when the conference board of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) accepted the company’s offer<sup>3,2</sup> of a general hourly wage increase of 2.5 percent and an additional increase to compensate for advances in living costs since September 15, 1951, date of the previous wage

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau’s Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

<sup>2</sup> See November 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 550).

<sup>3</sup> See October 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 433).

adjustment. The exact amount of the wage increase was not available as the union chose to tie the cost-of-living portion of the adjustment to the November 15 BLS Consumers' Price Index, scheduled for release late in December. The new contract extends to September 15, 1953, with a wage reopening permitted in March.

*Meatpacking.* A 4-cent hourly wage increase affecting about 30,000 Armour and Co. employees was provided in a 2-year contract reached with the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) on October 27. Other provisions of the agreement included an additional wage increase of 4 cents an hour for women workers (estimated to be about 20 percent of the total number of Armour employees); a company-financed pension plan which permits employees to retire at age 65 with a \$105 monthly income, including Social Security benefits; and wage reopenings at 6-month intervals. The settlement was expected to serve as the basis for contracts with other leading meatpackers.<sup>3</sup>

*Aircraft.* A tentative settlement of the protracted dispute involving the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the El Segundo, Calif., plant of the Douglas Aircraft Co.,<sup>2</sup> was announced by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service on October 17. It provided for an average hourly wage increase of 5 cents retroactive to August 25; inclusion in the basic wage rate of 2 cents an hour previously paid as part of a cost-of-living bonus; reclassification of some jobs; a guarantee of 6 paid holidays annually; and other benefits. The agreement was subject to ratification by the union's local membership.

Negotiations continued in the dispute between the Lockheed Aircraft Co. and the IAM.<sup>2</sup>

*Rubber.* Contract discussions between the United Rubber Workers (CIO) and the Firestone Rubber Co. reopened in mid-October. Resumption of the negotiations, which involve 8 union locals representing about 24,000 Firestone employees, was made necessary when two locals representing a majority of the employees rejected a 10-cent hourly wage increase negotiated by the union's policy committee and the company on August 24.<sup>3</sup> URW president L. S. Buckmaster stated that the

union's constitution provides that each multiple-plant agreement must be accepted by a majority of the local unions representing a majority of the members involved. Late in the month, members of the Akron, Ohio, local—one of the two local unions which had rejected the August settlement—ratified a new master agreement. It provided for a 10-cent hourly wage increase; the union shop; and seniority, vacation, and pension benefits.

Meanwhile, approval was granted by the WSB on October 9 and 10 for a general hourly wage increase of 10 cents, effective on various dates in August 1952, as provided in contracts involving the U. S. Rubber Co., B. F. Goodrich, and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and the URW (CIO).<sup>3</sup> The increase covered approximately 75,000 employees of the 3 companies. A resolution adopted by the Board on October 22 authorized employers in the rubber and related products industry, who have a demonstrated tandem relationship to the major rubber companies, to place the same increase into effect without prior approval of the Board.

*Railroads.* Union-security negotiations between the Association of Western Railways and 17 non-operating railroad unions collapsed as a result of the unions' insistence on a full union shop, according to an announcement by the association on October 3. The carriers reportedly offered the unions a modified union-shop provision which was rejected. The unions' demand for a full union shop on the Nation's railroads was supported in a recommendation made by a Presidential emergency board in February.<sup>4</sup> Eastern carriers agreed to such a provision in August.<sup>3</sup>

*Steel.* An unauthorized 4-day strike that idled about 16,000 employees at the Bethlehem Steel Co., Lackawanna, N. Y., plant ended October 20 when some 1,200 rolling-mill workers—members of the United Steelworkers (CIO)—voted to return to work pending dispute resolution under the contractual grievance procedure. The workers struck October 17 in protest against an alleged speed-up and the company's announced intention to reduce tonnage pay rates in one mill.

<sup>4</sup> See April 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 435).

*Construction.* Approximately 28,000 Ohio construction workers were idled October 6–11 as a result of a jurisdictional dispute between the Glaziers' and Laborers' Unions and the Carpenters' Union—all members of the Cleveland Building Trades Council (AFL). The Council ordered the "work holiday" when the Carpenters allegedly refused to abide by existing procedures for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the building and construction industry.

*Farm Equipment.* The prolonged strike involving about 25,000 employees of the International Harvester Co. remained in effect at the end of the month.<sup>2</sup> Negotiations with the Farm Equipment Workers (Ind.) continued.

Workers at the company's Melrose Park, Ill., plant on October 12 ratified an agreement reached with the United Automobile Workers (CIO) ending a strike over piece-rate standards that had idled an additional 5,000 employees.<sup>2</sup> Major terms of the settlement<sup>5</sup> were reported to include an average increase of 10 cents an hour on new or changed piecework jobs; 30-day disciplinary layoffs for 2 employees who were discharged for

alleged participation in a slow-down that occurred prior to the strike; and an increase in the job classifications of a few groups of employees on day work. In addition, the agreement provided for company retention of its right to refuse to bargain over piecework rates.

### WSB Action

The Economic Stabilization Administrator on October 15, 1952, issued General Wage Regulation 22 to effectuate the purposes of the 1952 amendment to the Defense Production Act<sup>6</sup> exempting hourly wages of \$1 or less from wage controls. Although the language of the amendment refers only to "hourly wages at a rate of \$1 per hour or less," Regulation 22 states that "fairness and equity" entitle employees paid on other than an hourly basis "to the benefits of the new statutory provision." The regulation therefore provides that salaried workers or those paid on a piece, per unit, incentive, mileage, or commission rate are entitled to the benefits of the amendment.

<sup>5</sup> Subject to WSB approval.

<sup>6</sup> See August 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 191).

# 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 Reviews

*Unions and Telephones: The Story of the Communications Workers of America.* By Jack Barbash. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1952. 246 pp. \$2.50.

This account of the organization of the telephone industry by the Communications Workers of America (CIO) combines factual material with interpretation in such a way as to lend real significance to the study. At a time when the labor movement has become increasingly aware of its shortcomings in the field of "white collar" organization, Mr. Barbash suggests that the growth of CWA (composed of workers who have thought of themselves as white-collar workers and as part of the middle class) weakens "dogmas" about who is and who is not organizable, given the existence of deeply felt grievances. Mr. Barbash could also have referred more pointedly to CWA's success in organizing women, who constitute a large proportion of CWA membership.

The author throws light on how CWA and its predecessor, the National Federation of Telephone Workers, overcame barriers to collective bargaining and recruitment of members. In the Bell system, the union was confronted with a strong public utility which resisted unionization. Among other major hurdles were the company unions formed before enactment of the National Labor Relations [Wagner] Act. The separateness of these old employees' associations fostered demands for autonomy in NFTW and CWA which diluted attempts at concerted action. In at least one respect the author believes that the company union experiences aided independent union organization in that they provided NFTW leaders with vitally needed administrative skills. With the aid of able leaders and the support of responsive rank-and-file membership, CWA persevered despite the obstacles mentioned.

The author describes in detail CWA's merger with the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee in 1949; its structural changes leading to more effective functioning; and its attempts to engage in system-wide bargaining. CWA spokesmen have pressed for top level bargaining because they feel that the local managements of the Bell system's associated companies are virtually powerless to make final agreements unless they receive the "green

light" from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The latter's position is that the operating companies are autonomous.

Two widely debated issues arising from telephone bargaining, but having broader implications, are also explored. First, concerning the merits of bargaining on a national basis, Mr. Barbash believes that extreme positions on this matter are "erroneous." The parties should confer to define the scope of joint dealing which can be handled best on the national level, and provide for other aspects of bargaining at lower levels. Nation-wide strikes, the author observes, are not an inevitable outcome of top level negotiations, since local plant bargaining situations sometimes have erupted into national strikes. He believes that the experience of other industries suggests that the incidence of national strikes stems from the nature of the relationship between the parties.

Secondly, from the viewpoint of the telephone industry as a critical national enterprise, the author rejects the approach of banning strikes by legislation, "if only because telephone employees are deprived of the rights accorded to other employees without compensatory methods for settlement of just grievances." He believes that strikes may be minimized through labor and management meetings held at other times than tense negotiation periods. Such meetings could "provide a medium to correct bad situations before these bad situations piled one on the other to the point of eruption."

While many writers have devoted considerable effort to presenting the background of the early labor movement, surveys of its more recent developments are relatively scarce. This work, which tells "something about a union which reflects most of the main currents of union development in this generation," is a noteworthy addition to accounts of contemporary labor activity.

—WILLIAM PASCHELL.

*The Choice Before South Africa.* By E. S. Sachs. New York, Philosophical Library, 1952. 220 pp. \$5.75.

In this review of the current situation and problems of the South African labor movement, "Solly" Sachs, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa and an outstanding labor movement personality, in essence calls for "a strong labor party, a strong trade-union movement, and the adoption of a 'New Deal' program for the workers by all democratic parties and organizations."

The book is divided into three sections. The first, dealing with politics, discusses the background and character of the Nationalist, United, and Labor Parties, as well as the role of Liberals and the churches. It concludes with a short discussion of labor law. In this section, Mr. Sachs reveals his bitter opposition to the racial and "dictatorial" policies of the Nationalist Party ("the Nationalist Government has destroyed all safety valves—an explosion is inevitable"), and his feeling that the United Party has little better to offer for South Africa's future. He largely discounts the political effectiveness of the Liberals, except in conjunction with labor, and inveighs against what he feels to be reactionary political intervention by the Dutch Reformed Church on behalf of Nationalist Party policies.

Finally, he sees little hope of "progressive" support from the courts. The main hope for the future, rather, is seen in the Labor Party.

Section two of the book is devoted to an analysis of the economic life of the country. Strong criticism is levied against the mining industry, and in particular its labor policies. The importance of agriculture is largely discounted, although modernization is advocated. On the contrary, it is in manufacturing that Mr. Sachs sees the main economic hope for his country. "There can be no doubt that the future of South Africa's national economy depends on intensive industrial development." To this end, he advocates tariff protection for infant industries and pressure by trade-unions to increase labor's social welfare and "share of the pie." "Higher wages, facilities for social advancement, education, and training will inevitably lead to greater efficiency, productivity, and wealth, to a higher standard of civilization, and to an increased demand for local products."

The final section of the book deals with the trade-union movement. A concise and highly critical history of the movement is followed by a caustic dissertation on what the author feels to be the Nationalist Party's subversion of trade-unions. Considerable space is devoted in this connection to the mine workers' and garment workers' unions, with stress upon libel actions instituted successfully by the author against the press. Past and present trade-union leaders are discussed in some detail.

Generally, Mr. Sachs deplors racialism and certain other policies of the Nationalist Party. He advocates instead a positive program for the training and development of the natives in their territories, combined with intensified advancement of urban natives in both social and economic status. "The way to remove the fear of the 'black menace' is to stop oppressing and humiliating the non-European people." He believes that a strong, democratic trade-union movement allied with a rejuvenated Labor Party can take the lead in this direction, and issues a call to action.

Quite aside from its merits or demerits, this book will doubtless warrant the attention of students of South African problems because of the timeliness and controversy of its thesis.

—JOHN C. FUESS.

## Absenteeism

*Controls for Absenteeism.* New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1952. 56 pp., charts, forms. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 126.)

*Life Stress and Industrial Absenteeism: The Concentration of Illness and Absenteeism in One Segment of a Working Population.* By Lawrence E. Hinkle, Jr., M.D., and Norman Plummer, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, August 1952, pp. 363-375, bibliography, charts. 75 cents.)

Study of absenteeism and illness, underlying attitudes, and work ratings, among women telephone operators of a large company.

## Education and Training

*Case Studies in Union Leadership Training, 1951-52.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 23 pp. (Bull. 1114.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Reprinted from issues of the *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1951 to June 1952.

*How Industry Determines the Need for and Effectiveness of Training.* By Walter R. Mahler and Willys H. Monroe. Washington, U. S. Department of the Army, Personnel Research Section, 1952. 152 pp., bibliography, charts, forms; processed. (PRS Report 929.)

*Proceedings of 5th Annual Conference of the Training Within Industry Foundation, September 19-21, 1951, New York.* Summit, N. J., Training Within Industry Foundation, 1951. 138 pp.; processed. \$9.75 plus postage.

*Student Employment Abroad.* (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, August 1952, pp. 142-153. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Gives a "general description of the practice of trainee exchanges, as first developed in the advanced countries," to enable the trainees to complete their vocational education by work and study abroad. Points out that a worldwide trainee program must be aimed also at "raising the level of ability in certain key groups" in underdeveloped countries, and that this broadened objective will require modification of existing agreements.

*Vocational Guidance Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 1, Autumn 1952.* Washington, American Personnel and Guidance Association, National Vocational Guidance Association, Inc. 32 pp. \$2 per year; single copies, 50 cents.

This new official organ of the NVGA will deal exclusively, the president of the Association states, with vocational guidance and occupational adjustment. Articles on these subjects will also be carried in the *Personnel and Guidance Journal* (formerly *Occupations*), but the latter will "reflect the broader purpose and activities of the APGA."

## Foremanship

*Choosing Better Foremen.* Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1952. 16 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 13.) \$1.

*Foremanship Under Unionism.* By James J. Bambrick, Jr., and Wade Shurtleff. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1952. 155 pp., chart, forms. (Standard Management Practice Series.) \$3.

*Management Techniques for Foremen—Questions and Answers for All Supervisors.* By Richard W. Wetherill. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1951. 177 pp. \$7.50.

## Handicapped

*Employment of the Physically Handicapped in the Industries Under DTA Jurisdiction.* Washington, U. S. Defense Transport Administration, Manpower Division, 1952. 12 pp.; processed. (DTA Manpower Report 6.) Free.

*Jobs for the Handicapped—The Community Approach.* (In *Employment Security Review*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, September 1952, pp. 3-20. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Objectives of Counseling the Disabled for Job Readiness.* By Frederick W. Novis. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1952. 59 pp., bibliography; processed. (Rehabilitation Service Series, 161—Supplement 3.)

Supplement to Proceedings of 4th Annual Workshop of Guidance, Training, and Placement Supervisors, Washington, April 23-27, 1951.

*Proceedings of the First National Conference on Placement of Severely Handicapped Sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, [March 25-27, 1952].* Washington, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1952. 74 pp. \$1.50.

*Annual Report, 1951 National Employ the Physically Handicapped Campaign in New Jersey.* Trenton, Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Employment Security, [1952?]. 43 pp., illus.; processed.

*Die Beschäftigung von Schwerbeschädigten in der Eisen- und Metallindustrie.* Edited by Emil Kleditz under auspices of Verband der Eisen- und Metall-Berufsgenossenschaften. Berlin, Erich Schmidt, 1951. 394 pp., illus. Rev. ed.

Describes work performed by the physically handicapped in the "iron and metal" industry in western Germany. The major part of the volume consists of case histories, with pictures of the men at work.

## Housing

*Fifth Annual Report, [U. S.] Housing and Home Finance Agency, Calendar Year 1951.* Washington, 1952. 482 pp., charts, maps. \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes the reports of the Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration, and Home Loan Bank Board. Separate reprints of the FHA and PHA reports are available, as well as a summary of the HLBB report.

*Housing of the Nonwhite Population, 1940 to 1950.* Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Division of Housing Research, 1952. 42 pp., charts. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Based on data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses of population and housing.

*How Important Are Conversions in the Current Housing Scene: A Preview of a Study of the Baltimore and Norfolk-Portsmouth Area.* By Benjamin Lipstein. (In *Housing Research*, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, Spring 1952, pp. 1-14, charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Highlights some of the findings of a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, in regard to conversion of existing structures for residential use.

*Summary of the 1951 Housing—Redevelopment Year.* Chicago, National Association of Housing Officials, 1952. 32 pp., bibliography, chart. (Reprinted from *Municipal Year Book*, 1952.) \$1.

*Your Congress and American Housing: The Actions of Congress on Housing from 1892 to 1951.* By Jack Levin. Washington, 1952. 37 pp. (House Doc. 532, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

## Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

*Work Injuries in the United States During 1950.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 33 pp., charts. (Bull. 1098.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Injuries and Accident Causes in Plumbing Operations.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 34 pp., charts. (Bull. 1079.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Review of Fatal Injuries in the Petroleum Industry for 1951.* New York, American Petroleum Institute, 1952. 15 pp.

*Serving Wisconsin Industry.* By Carman Fish. (In *National Safety News*, Chicago, October 1952, pp. 108-110, 201, et seq., chart, illus.)

Deals with the State Industrial Commission's pioneering programs in safety since 1911.

*Fire and Explosion Hazards of Thermal Insecticidal Fogging.* New York, etc., National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1952. 45 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. (Research Report 9.)

*Ventilating Practices That Minimize Explosion Hazards in Bituminous-Coal Mines.* By M. J. Ankeny, James Westfield, D. S. Kingery. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1952. 14 pp., plans; processed. (Information Circular 7648.) Limited free distribution.

## Industrial Relations

*The Administrator: Cases on Human Relations in Business.* Edited by John Desmond Glover and Ralph M. Hower. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1952. 723 pp., charts. Rev. ed. \$8.

Over 140 excerpts or "cases" from either literary or real-life situations involving personal relationships in business and industry are presented for purposes of suggesting attitudes, points of view, and outlooks leading to

greater understanding and responsibility in getting things done through group effort in organizations.

*Collective Bargaining Patterns in Spokane County, Washington, as Shown in 100 Contracts.* By Ralph I. and Elizabeth F. Thayer. Pullman, State College of Washington, School of Economics and Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 1952. 256 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 21.) \$3.50, cloth; \$2.50, paper.

*Current Progress in Human Relations in Industry.* New York, Association Press, 1952. 109 pp., illus. \$1.75.

Proceedings of 34th Silver Bay Conference on Human Relations in Industry, Silver Bay on Lake George, N. Y., July 16-19, 1952, conducted by a committee of representative industrialists under auspices of National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations and its Committee on Industrial Service.

*Some Human Problems of Industrial Development.* By R. W. Cox. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, September 1952, pp. 246-267. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Film Guide on Industrial Relations.* Edited by George Mihaly. New York, Film Research Associates, 1952. 72 pp.; processed. (Staff Service Bull. 17.) \$3.

*BNA's "Here's How" Series.* Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1951 and 1952. 12 pp. each. (HH 1-12.) Minimum order, 10 copies, 25 cents each; prices graduated by quantity.

Titles issued to end of October include: How to Listen and Why; How to Handle Grievances; How to Be a Leader; How to Sell Safety; How to Induct New Employees; How to Maintain Good Discipline; How to Cut Absenteeism; How to Train New Employees; How to Cut Labor Turnover; How to Supervise Women Employees; How to Give Instructions; How to Boost Productivity.

## Industry Reports (General)

*Iron and Steel: Report of a Productivity Team Representing the British Iron and Steel Industry Which Visited the United States of America in 1951.* London, Anglo-American Council on Productivity, 1952. 147 pp., charts, maps, illus. 5s.

Similar reports for United States industries visited by British productivity teams in 1951 have been published for steel construction, cakes and biscuits, food canning, fruit and vegetable utilization, and furniture. Industrial conditions and practices in the United States and Great Britain are compared; each report has a section on labor.

Copies of the productivity team reports may be obtained (prices on application) from Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington.

*Textiles: A Dynamic Industry.* By E. C. Baneroft, W. H. Crook, W. C. Kessler. Hamilton, N. Y., Colgate University, 1951. 304 pp.; processed. \$5.

A series of studies, based in part on field investigations, of selected problems in the textile industry. Among the

topics considered are work-load changes, the southern textile-mill village, patterns of labor-management relationships, unionism, and status of the industry in New England. Case studies of a number of textile companies are included.

*The Sugar Manufacturing Industry in Puerto Rico.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1952. 32 pp., map; processed. Free.

One of a series of reports on economic and competitive conditions in Puerto Rican industries, giving data obtained as a basis for the fixing of minimum-wage rates under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Information on employment, wages, and other labor matters is included.

*Fourth Annual Report of the Joint Coal Board, [Australia and New South Wales], for the Financial Year 1950-51.* Sydney, 1952. 97 pp.

Contains statistics and summaries covering various phases of the Australian coal industry, including industrial relations and welfare services for miners.

*Employment, Hours Worked, Wages [in Printing Industry of Montreal and District], 1942-1951.* Montreal, Printing Industry Parity Committee for Montreal and District, 1952. 68 pp., charts. (Sérial PE-21.)

## International Labor Affairs

*Conventions, Recommendations, Resolutions, and Other Texts Adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 35th Session (Geneva, 1952).* (In *Official Bulletin*, International Labor Office, Geneva, August 15, 1952, pp. 39-102. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Thirty-fifth Session of the International Labor Conference.* (In *Industry and Labor*, International Labor Office, Geneva, July 1 and 15, 1952, pp. 3-115. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Summary of day-to-day proceedings with texts of proposed conventions, etc. A less-detailed, general survey of the conference is given in the *International Labor Review* for October (pp. 281-317).

*Fifth Conference of American States Members of the International Labor Organization (Petropolis, [Brazil], April 1952).* (In *Official Bulletin*, International Labor Office, Geneva, June 20, 1952, pp. 1-38. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Reproduces resolutions adopted by the conference.

*Sixth Report of the International Labor Organization to the United Nations.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 286 pp. \$1.75. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

## Labor Organization and Activities

*Report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 71st Convention, New York, September 15, 1952.* Washington, American Federation of Labor, 1952. 247 pp. 35 cents.



An article on the convention was published in the November Monthly Labor Review (p. 499).

*1952 Directory of Labor Organizations in Montana.* Helena, Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana, [1952]. 34 pp.

*Democracy in Private Government: A Case Study of the International Typographical Union.* By Seymour M. Lipset. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1952. 19 pp. (Reprint 42; from British Journal of Sociology, March 1952.) Single copies free.

*Union Membership: Privilege or Right?* By Keith M. Callow. (In Washington Law Review and State Bar Journal, Seattle, August 1952, pp. 211-227. 50 cents.)

Brief review of union methods of excluding unwanted members, and excerpts from judicial decisions emphasizing inadequacies of the "voluntary association" concept of trade-union organization.

*William Green—A Pictorial Biography.* By Max D. Danish. New York, Inter-Allied Publications, 1952. 190 pp. \$6.

Brief outline of William Green's participation in the major trade-union activities of the last 40 years, with over 100 pictures. Mr. Green, who died on November 21, 1952, headed the American Federation of Labor for almost 28 years.

## Migration and Migratory Labor

*Memo to America: The DP Story—The Final Report of the United States Displaced Persons Commission.* Washington, 1952. 376 pp., charts. \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

An article on displaced persons in the United States appears in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 611).

*Migratory Labor.* Hearings before Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 82d Congress, Second Session. Washington, 1952. 2 parts, 1089 pp.

Part 2 (123 pp.) includes reports on the migratory worker in the American agricultural economy, changing technology and the demand for seasonal farm workers, recruiting migratory workers for seasonal agricultural employment, the labor contractor system in agriculture, housing for migratory workers while on the job, and extension of unemployment-insurance coverage to farm labor.

*Migratory Labor Committee Act of 1952.* Report of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to accompany S. 3300, a bill to establish a Federal committee on migratory labor. Washington, 1952. 15 pp. (Senate Report 1686, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

Summarizes findings of various Federal investigations of the migratory agricultural labor problem and recommendations that have been made for dealing with it.

*International Migration and European Population Trends.* By Julius Isaac. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, September 1952, pp. 185-206. 60 cents.

Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Organization of Migration into Canada.* By V. C. Phelan. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1952, pp. 321-347. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Describes Canadian law and practice concerning immigration into that country.

## Minority Groups

*Discrimination and Full Utilization of Manpower Resources.* Hearings before Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 82d Congress, 2d Session, on S. 1732 and S. 551 . . . Washington, 1952. 423 pp.

Testimony submitted during seven days of hearings in April and May 1952.

*Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act.* Report of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to accompany S. 3368, a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry, 82d Congress, 2d Session. Washington, 1952. 33 pp. (Senate Report 2080.)

*Annual Report of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, November 30, 1950–November 30, 1951.* Boston, [1952?]. 30 pp.; processed.

*Biennial Report, Including Annual Statistical Reports, for the Years of July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1951, State of New Jersey, Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination.* Newark, [1952?]. 24 pp.; processed.

*Policies of [Rhode Island] Commission Against Discrimination.* Providence, 1952. 7 pp.; processed.

*Negro Employment in Southern Industry.* By Donald Dewey. (In Journal of Political Economy, Chicago, August 1952, pp. 279-293. \$1.50.

Although the author has discovered a great variety of racial employment patterns in the South, he advances the thesis that there are "discernible uniformities in the use of Negro labor." He suggests that the southern scene might be understood "by qualifying the marginal productivity analysis of labor allocation with a few additional assumptions" growing out of employer choices in the use of white or Negro labor, men or women. He finds two virtual "laws" on labor use in the southern economy: (1) Negro workers seldom hold jobs which require them to give orders to white workers; and (2) Negro and white workers do not ordinarily work side by side at the same jobs.

## Vacations and Holidays

*Holidays With Pay.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 167 pp. Report IV (1) prepared for 36th session of International Labor Conference, 1953. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Analyzes the law and practice concerning holidays with pay for major categories of workers (except agricultural

and maritime), and describes holiday facilities and services, in different countries. Suggestions for further consideration by ILO member governments are made. An appendix shows basic holiday provisions of collective agreements in selected industries of various countries.

*Paid Vacation Provisions in Collective Agreements, 1952.*

By Dena Wolk and James Nix. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 5 pp. (Serial R. 2084; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, August 1952.) Free.

*Vacations With Pay in Canadian Manufacturing, 1951.*

(In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, August 1952, pp. 1039-1053. 10 cents in Canada, 25 cents elsewhere.)

*Payment of Wages for Holidays [in Great Britain].* (In

Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, May 1952, pp. 157-161. 1s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Covers annual vacations as well as public holidays.

## Wages and Hours of Labor

*The Adjustment of Wages to Changes in the Cost of Living*

By Bert Zoetewij. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, August 1952, pp. 89-112. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*American Experience With Wage Stabilization.* By Edwin E. Witte. (In Wisconsin Law Review, Madison, May 1952, pp. 398-419. \$1.)

This article was completed on March 15, 1952, and hence does not include developments after that date.

*Prevailing Wage Determinations in the Construction Industry: Some Legal Aspects.* By William S. Tyson. (In Labor Law Journal, Chicago, November 1952, pp. 776-788. 50 cents.)

Reprinted from Wisconsin Law Review, May 1952.

*Hours of Work.* By William Goldner. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1952. 63 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Brief historical survey of reduction of the workday and workweek in the United States, and discussion of effects of Government regulation and collective bargaining provisions on hours of work.

*Le Nuove Norme per la Rilevazione degli Indici del Costo della Vita ed il Sistema di Scala Mobile dei Salari.* Rome, Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, September 1952. 84 pp. (Quaderno VII della Rassegna Statistiche del Lavoro.)

This supplement to the Review of Labor Statistics discusses wage-escalation systems in effect for workers in Italian industry, commerce, agriculture, and credit, and describes the new standards and procedures for calculation of the official consumer price index. Facsimiles of the forms used in reporting prices are included.

*Wage Structure and Cost of Labor in Italy.* By C. Van-nutelli. (In Review of the Economic Conditions in Italy, Rome, September 1952, pp. 385-407.)

*Les Méthodes de Fixation des Salaires et la Politique des Salaires dans le Monde, Troisième Partie.* (In Études et Conjoncture, Économie Mondiale, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, May-June 1952, pp. 264-273.)

Comparative analysis of problems, methods, and policies of determining wage levels, with particular attention to real wages, in Austria, Scandinavia, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, Italy, and United Kingdom. Special note is taken of recent wage policies in Finland, France, and the United States. The article is mainly analytical and contains few statistics.

The first two parts of the study, in the March-April 1952 issue of the same periodical, dealt with methods of wage determination and with factors influencing wage policy.

## Women in Industry

*Employment of Women in an Emergency Period.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 13 pp. (Bull. 241.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Status of Women in the United States, 1952.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 15 pp.; processed. (D-55.) Limited free distribution.

*Summary of State Labor Laws for Women, July 1, 1952.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 7 pp.; processed. (D-54.) Limited free distribution.

*Women as Workers—A Statistical Guide.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 30 pp.; processed. (D-53.) Limited free distribution.

Shows number of women in the labor force of the United States, increase since 1900, number employed in April 1952 in major occupation groups, and other data.

*The Outlook for Women as Food-Service Managers and Supervisors.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 54 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 234-2; Home Economics Occupations Series.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*The Outlook for Women as Occupational Therapists.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 51 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 203-2, rev.; Medical Services Series.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

## Miscellaneous

*Economic Forces in American History.* By George Soule. New York, William Sloane Associates, Inc., 1952. 568 pp., bibliography, maps, charts. \$4.75.

*Labor Problems and Trade Unionism.* By Robert D. Leiter. New York, Barnes & Noble, Inc., 1952. xvi, 320 pp., bibliography. (College Outline Series.) \$1.50.

*Proceedings, First National Conference on Employee Recreation Convened by the National Council on Physical Fitness, January 7-8, 1952, Ottawa, Canada.* Ottawa, Department of National Health and Welfare, Physical Fitness Division, 1952. 31 pp.; processed.

*Statistical Services of the United States Government.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Office of Statistical Standards, 1952. 78 pp., bibliography. Rev. ed. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Statistical Yearbook, Puerto Rico, 1950-51.* San Juan, Economic Development Administration, Office of Economic Research, 1952. 271 pp., map; processed. In Spanish and English.

Includes data on the labor force, employment, wages, working hours, prices, housing, and production.

*La Condition Ouvrière.* By Simone Weil. [Paris], Gallimard, 1951. 273 pp.

Collection of letters and articles, most of them written from 1934 to 1936, describing the author's impressions of factory life and of the powerful impact of the factory upon the workers' mentality and behavior.

Born of comfortably situated middle-class parents, Miss Weil was intensely moved throughout her life by social injustice and attempted to identify herself with the socially disenfranchised. Believing that she could only achieve a sensitive understanding of workers and working-class life by becoming a worker herself, she took employment from 1934 to 1936 as a factory hand in the Renault automobile plant in Marseille. "La Condition Ouvrière" is the product of these two years.

*Political, Economic, and Social Writings in Postwar Finland—A Bibliographic Survey . . .* By Kirsti Jaantila. Washington, Library of Congress, European Affairs Division, 1952. 41 pp.; processed. Limited free distribution.

*Industrial Problems of India.* Edited by A. N. Agrawal. Delhi, Ranjit Printers and Publishers, 1952. 172 pp. 2d ed., rev. and enl. 6s., Students' Bookshops, Cambridge, England.

Productivity of industrial labor, existing and suggested measures for the welfare of labor, and industrial relations are among subjects treated.

# Current Labor Statistics

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Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>
A-1-----	A-13	A-5-----	A-9	C-3-----	C-4	D-6-----	None
	{ A-1	A-6-----	None	C-4-----	C-3	D-7a-----	D-5
	{ A-3	A-7-----	A-2	C-5-----	C-2	D-8-----	None
A-2-----	{ 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
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	{ A-7	C-1-----	C-1			F-4-----	H-6
A-4-----	A-6	C-2-----	None	D-5-----	{ D-2	F-5-----	I-1
					{ D-3		

## A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Civilian Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force <sup>2</sup>	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)												
	1952										1951		
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
	Total, both sexes												
Civilian labor force	63,146	63,698	63,958	64,176	64,390	62,778	61,744	61,518	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	63,452
Unemployment	1,284	1,438	1,604	1,942	1,818	1,602	1,612	1,804	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,828	1,616
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	704	830	872	1,174	1,240	896	774	880	982	1,068	920	1,072	944
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	312	286	422	476	288	352	342	418	638	570	374	390	330
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	86	110	130	116	78	96	174	202	174	136	152	130	126
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	104	152	122	106	146	158	196	208	198	172	136	114	126
Unemployed over 26 weeks	78	60	58	70	66	100	126	96	94	108	92	122	90
Employment	61,862	62,260	62,354	62,234	62,572	61,176	60,132	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,336	61,836
Nonagricultural	54,588	54,712	55,390	54,636	54,402	54,216	53,720	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,636	54,314	54,168
Worked 35 hours or more	45,688	45,538	43,824	42,112	44,144	45,284	43,002	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	43,708	43,040
Worked 15-34 hours	5,220	5,214	4,924	5,016	5,180	4,946	6,826	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,926	6,832	7,488
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	1,844	1,576	1,480	1,512	1,642	1,934	1,918	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	1,922
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	1,836	2,384	5,162	5,996	3,436	2,052	1,974	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718
Agricultural	7,274	7,548	6,964	7,598	8,170	6,960	6,412	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	7,668
Worked 35 hours or more	5,080	5,774	5,030	5,654	6,482	5,416	4,684	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,392	4,660	6,090
Worked 15-34 hours	1,868	1,380	1,560	1,610	1,408	1,308	1,416	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,538	1,840	1,270
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	218	212	194	174	184	120	150	202	194	316	250	332	228
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	108	182	180	160	96	116	162	280	286	376	198	190	80
	Males												
Civilian labor force	43,196	43,468	44,396	44,720	44,464	43,262	42,946	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522
Unemployment	714	864	1,004	1,244	1,138	972	1,048	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,002	890
Employment	42,482	42,604	43,392	43,476	43,326	42,290	41,898	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	42,632
Nonagricultural	36,662	36,766	37,582	37,316	37,050	36,620	36,298	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	36,756
Worked 35 hours or more	32,336	32,316	31,362	30,286	31,734	32,060	30,796	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,206
Worked 15-34 hours	2,444	2,366	2,622	2,682	2,490	2,438	3,478	3,060	2,724	2,852	2,906	3,540	3,654
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	658	542	494	562	628	780	778	838	852	828	852	834	780
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	1,224	1,542	3,104	3,786	2,198	1,342	1,246	1,310	1,194	1,156	996	1,140	1,116
Agricultural	5,820	5,838	5,810	6,160	6,276	5,670	5,600	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	5,876
Worked 35 hours or more	4,560	4,800	4,656	5,114	5,450	4,902	4,464	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	5,110
Worked 15-34 hours	1,012	706	870	778	596	618	876	964	768	888	936	1,074	654
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	152	154	152	134	140	76	124	148	154	232	158	216	142
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	96	178	132	134	90	74	136	262	234	318	174	158	70
	Females												
Civilian labor force	19,950	20,230	19,562	19,456	19,926	19,516	18,798	18,708	18,980	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,930
Unemployment	570	574	600	698	680	630	564	580	710	670	666	826	726
Employment	19,380	19,656	18,962	18,758	19,246	18,886	18,234	18,128	18,270	18,246	18,908	18,992	19,204
Nonagricultural	17,926	17,946	17,808	17,320	17,352	17,596	17,422	17,456	17,572	17,408	17,908	17,698	17,412
Worked 35 hours or more	13,352	13,222	12,462	11,826	12,410	13,224	12,206	12,916	12,788	12,750	13,142	12,606	11,834
Worked 15-34 hours	2,776	2,848	2,302	2,334	2,690	2,508	3,348	2,750	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	3,534
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	1,186	1,034	986	950	1,014	1,154	1,140	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	1,142
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	612	842	2,058	2,210	1,238	710	728	616	630	650	518	532	602
Agricultural	1,454	1,710	1,154	1,438	1,894	1,290	812	672	698	838	1,000	1,294	1,792
Worked 35 hours or more	520	974	374	540	1,032	514	220	186	180	206	282	380	980
Worked 15-34 hours	856	674	690	832	812	690	540	414	426	490	602	766	716
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>3</sup>	66	58	42	40	44	44	26	54	40	84	92	116	86
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	12	4	48	26	6	42	26	18	52	58	24	32	10

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group <sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952										1951			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950
Total employees.....	47,705	47,693	47,106	46,006	46,292	46,329	46,299	46,001	45,899	45,913	47,663	46,852	46,902	46,401	44,124
<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>904</b>
Metal.....	91.0	91.7	93.5	74.1	77.0	107.3	107.3	106.8	107.2	106.9	106.4	105.4	104.3	104.9	101.0
Iron.....	27.0	26.3	6.9	8.0	38.6	38.0	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.5	37.7	38.2	37.6	35.5	
Copper.....	27.7	29.6	28.5	29.5	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.4	27.9	28.7	28.1	
Lead and zinc.....	19.6	19.8	20.4	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	20.8	19.7	
Anthracite.....		63.3	63.6	60.9	65.2	65.6	60.1	66.8	61.8	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.2	69.1	75.1
Bituminous coal.....	332.0	345.9	348.5	268.7	294.2	348.4	356.5	362.8	366.0	367.0	368.5	367.9	367.0	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....		264.9	272.9	274.5	272.1	266.3	267.4	266.1	266.6	267.4	268.8	269.2	268.7	262.2	255.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107.0	107.7	108.0	106.1	105.6	105.5	104.8	101.4	100.7	100.8	105.1	107.3	109.3	105.1	97.4
<b>Contract construction.....</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>2,318</b>
Nonbuilding construction.....		567	574	549	536	500	454	398	395	390	453	495	544	486	447
Highway and street.....		252.9	258.0	244.4	237.2	215.3	179.3	143.2	143.5	140.3	179.4	207.3	234.5	200.4	183.0
Other nonbuilding construction.....		313.6	316.4	304.6	298.3	284.2	274.2	254.4	251.1	249.5	273.3	288.1	309.6	285.1	264.1
Building construction.....	2,196	2,209	2,173	2,127	2,022	1,962	1,898	1,913	1,926	2,065	2,138	2,217	2,084	1,871	
General contractors.....	899	909	896	878	823	794	768	775	775	847	887	944	880	797	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,297	1,300	1,277	1,249	1,199	1,168	1,130	1,138	1,151	1,218	1,251	1,273	1,204	1,074	
Plumbing and heating.....	313.4	311.3	307.6	299.4	287.8	286.8	288.6	291.4	296.9	307.9	313.6	314.0	298.5	270.6	
Painting and decorating.....	191.4	188.8	187.4	177.4	173.8	158.2	145.3	143.5	146.4	167.6	175.5	182.9	165.5	132.5	
Electrical work.....	168.9	168.7	167.1	162.3	156.7	154.5	154.9	155.2	156.9	158.2	156.9	155.3	147.5	128.6	
Other special-trade contractors.....	623.7	630.9	614.4	609.6	580.3	568.4	540.9	548.0	550.6	584.6	604.8	620.7	591.9	541.7	
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>16,406</b>	<b>16,361</b>	<b>16,015</b>	<b>15,162</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>15,654</b>	<b>15,795</b>	<b>15,869</b>	<b>15,859</b>	<b>15,776</b>	<b>15,913</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>15,965</b>	<b>15,931</b>	<b>14,884</b>
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	9,258	9,157	8,904	8,301	8,621	8,991	9,054	9,035	9,010	8,946	9,000	8,976	8,942	8,926	8,008
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	7,148	7,204	7,111	6,861	6,789	6,663	6,741	6,834	6,849	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,005	6,876
Ordnance and accessories.....	83.0	81.3	79.5	80.4	79.3	78.3	76.3	74.3	71.7	63.2	66.3	63.4	59.0	46.7	24.7
Food and kindred products.....	1,624	1,715	1,684	1,615	1,534	1,463	1,444	1,444	1,448	1,452	1,507	1,547	1,644	1,555	1,542
Meat products.....	299.9	294.7	295.8	294.7	292.4	295.4	301.5	309.3	310.7	314.5	309.8	309.8	298.7	300.1	295.6
Dairy products.....	148.4	156.0	158.6	155.5	148.5	141.4	136.0	134.9	133.5	136.6	139.3	144.7	145.5	144.5	
Canning and preserving.....	339.8	307.9	236.8	179.7	147.7	138.9	129.6	130.4	131.3	145.5	170.6	263.4	206.4	202.9	
Grain-mill products.....	135.3	136.3	135.4	133.2	129.8	129.7	130.6	130.5	131.0	130.5	130.1	131.3	128.9	123.9	
Bakery products.....	294.6	296.5	296.3	290.5	280.7	286.7	287.0	286.4	286.2	288.3	288.6	291.6	287.6	285.9	
Sugar.....	30.8	27.9	28.8	28.5	27.8	27.3	26.7	27.4	28.7	42.0	51.7	46.1	34.0	34.5	
Confectionery and related products.....	99.6	92.6	87.1	88.5	87.7	90.6	93.8	96.7	97.8	102.2	104.5	106.3	97.2	99.5	
Beverages.....	224.4	235.2	238.9	227.3	217.3	203.8	207.4	202.8	203.9	214.3	216.2	221.5	218.8	216.3	
Miscellaneous food products.....	141.7	137.2	137.7	135.9	131.3	129.8	131.2	129.9	129.3	132.9	136.1	140.3	136.5	138.5	
Tobacco manufactures.....	98	98	94	85	85	84	86	88	90	92	93	96	88	88	
Cigarettes.....	28.2	28.0	27.2	27.2	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.1	25.9	
Cigars.....	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.7	40.9	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.0	41.2	
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	11.7	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	14.8	11.9	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	15.8	8.9	8.8	
Textile-mill products.....	1,249	1,237	1,216	1,175	1,176	1,178	1,189	1,209	1,217	1,226	1,237	1,227	1,228	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills.....	165.3	163.4	155.4	157.3	155.1	155.9	157.9	159.7	160.0	160.5	160.3	161.3	167.1	162.0	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	554.1	549.7	539.2	536.2	533.8	538.1	548.9	556.2	569.7	579.3	575.2	578.0	600.4	616.1	
Knitting mills.....	247.7	239.7	228.1	231.8	228.4	229.3	229.8	230.0	229.1	231.0	229.0	228.4	238.8	242.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	90.4	88.5	83.8	84.7	84.9	86.4	89.2	89.3	87.8	87.9	86.4	84.7	88.1	89.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering.....	51.8	47.2	43.9	41.1	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.3	50.9	50.4	49.4	49.5	55.0	60.6	
Other textile-mill products.....	131.6	127.6	124.6	124.8	124.2	126.5	130.6	129.9	128.6	128.2	127.0	126.4	132.4	125.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,183	1,185	1,169	1,101	1,091	1,077	1,115	1,172	1,172	1,149	1,155	1,128	1,138	1,160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	143.4	141.2	130.8	132.9	126.5	134.3	140.4	141.2	140.7	136.4	131.0	144.2	147.7	148.3	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	269.4	265.3	257.7	258.7	256.8	257.6	256.6	251.9	247.2	253.6	251.6	256.2	264.2	263.2	
Women's outerwear.....	327.0	328.0	302.3	286.5	286.0	309.7	342.3	344.7	335.5	331.5	314.1	305.5	317.7	320.3	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	106.9	104.2	98.5	101.5	101.4	102.2	102.7	101.1	98.9	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.9	105.4	
Millinery.....	21.4	21.6	19.0	16.1	18.2	21.2	26.0	25.5	23.4	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.2	22.0	
Children's outerwear.....	69.0	69.1	67.8	67.9	64.8	64.8	69.9	69.8	65.9	64.0	64.7	63.6	65.2	66.5	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	98.6	94.9	89.2	89.1	85.1	85.0	88.2	89.5	90.3	98.9	101.5	102.2	97.1	89.6	
Other fabricated textile products.....	148.9	144.4	135.9	138.1	138.3	140.6	145.8	148.6	149.2	145.6	145.2	145.2	145.6	143.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	767	779	784	773	763	700	742	735	733	718	761	783	803	805	792
Logging camps and contractors.....	65.8	68.4	69.5	59.6	42.4	62.1	62.1	63.1	61.1	52.1	68.8	74.9	78.1	73.3	67.9
Sawmills and planing mills.....	465.8	468.9	459.3	457.5	420.5	438.1	430.2	429.0	423.2	445.1	460.7	471.4	469.4	461.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	115.7	115.1	112.8	111.7	103.1	107.3	106.0	105.3	107.0	109.3	110.8	115.2	118.8	124.3	
Wooden containers.....	73.4	73.2	73.1	75.2	75.1	75.1	76.0	76.5	76.5	77.9	76.7	77.0	80.3	77.7	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.5	58.3	58.0	59.1	58.5	59.8	60.4	60.6	59.2	59.8	60.2	61.1	62.7	60.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Industry group and industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1952												1951		
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Furniture and fixtures	355	352	343	335	338	336	342	346	345	345	344	342	337	349	357
Household furniture	244.3	247.5	237.5	231.7	231.6	231.8	235.3	237.8	236.4	237.2	236.3	235.1	229.8	240.8	255.5
Other furniture and fixtures	107.2	105.4	105.4	102.8	106.4	104.6	106.6	107.7	108.2	107.5	108.1	106.8	107.3	108.0	101.5
Paper and allied products	496	490	489	475	482	475	477	479	482	482	484	486	488	494	472
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	241.9	246.5	238.4	244.2	241.0	241.6	241.6	243.4	246.4	247.1	245.9	246.1	246.3	245.7	235.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	136.5	133.0	128.2	129.0	126.1	126.8	126.8	127.1	126.8	126.8	129.2	130.5	131.4	134.9	128.5
Other paper and allied products	111.4	109.6	108.8	109.1	108.2	108.2	108.4	108.3	108.3	108.4	109.3	109.4	110.4	113.0	107.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	780	771	765	765	767	763	763	763	765	768	775	773	769	763	743
Newspapers	305.3	304.4	305.1	304.3	302.9	302.6	302.6	301.8	303.5	303.2	304.4	302.5	300.7	299.2	293.3
Periodicals	55.4	54.5	54.0	53.9	54.0	54.3	54.4	54.4	54.6	54.7	56.1	55.4	54.5	53.5	52.1
Books	52.6	52.2	51.5	52.2	50.8	51.2	51.3	51.3	51.6	51.2	51.3	51.2	50.9	49.8	46.7
Commercial printing	201.7	200.4	201.7	204.1	203.5	203.4	203.4	204.0	203.9	207.2	207.9	207.1	206.3	205.6	200.8
Lithographing	40.7	39.3	38.8	39.2	39.8	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.2	40.7
Other printing and publishing	114.8	113.8	113.5	113.6	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.3	112.1	112.1	114.2	115.2	114.6	113.5	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	767	759	745	740	739	741	754	761	759	757	759	762	763	749	686
Industrial inorganic chemicals	84.0	84.1	84.1	83.8	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.4	83.5	84.2	84.0	83.7	82.3	71.5
Industrial organic chemicals	233.8	233.5	229.9	224.7	221.4	223.3	227.8	228.1	229.5	230.9	233.0	233.0	231.3	227.2	200.1
Drugs and medicines	110.3	111.2	111.1	111.2	110.3	110.5	110.6	109.1	108.2	108.3	108.3	108.3	107.9	106.2	95.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.9	73.9	74.9	74.1	74.6	74.8	75.0	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.6	71.4
Fertilizers	33.4	30.4	30.0	32.0	37.4	42.3	41.9	38.8	35.0	32.5	31.8	31.8	32.7	34.8	34.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	55.1	45.4	44.4	45.2	47.5	51.1	53.7	56.9	59.6	61.9	63.3	64.5	65.1	54.5	54.5
Other chemicals and allied products	168.1	166.2	165.8	167.6	167.0	168.7	168.6	168.0	166.6	166.6	166.6	167.6	168.2	168.2	158.3
Products of petroleum and coal	279	280	282	268	265	244	271	267	267	266	269	269	260	263	245
Petroleum refining	228.8	230.6	226.8	220.5	192.3	220.0	216.9	217.1	216.4	218.3	217.0	215.4	210.6	194.6	194.6
Coke and byproducts	20.4	20.5	11.3	14.2	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.2	22.2	22.2	21.3	22.1	21.8	20.8
Other petroleum and coal products	30.8	30.7	30.0	30.1	28.9	28.7	28.0	27.6	27.4	28.5	30.4	31.1	30.4	29.5	29.5
Rubber products	278	274	270	258	271	268	268	270	269	272	273	273	269	272	252
Tires and inner tubes	120.3	119.5	119.8	121.5	120.2	120.3	119.3	119.4	119.7	120.5	120.4	115.0	115.5	110.9	110.9
Rubber footwear	30.3	29.8	24.6	29.4	29.1	27.6	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.8	25.6	25.6
Other rubber products	123.0	120.5	113.2	120.0	118.9	120.2	120.9	119.6	121.7	121.7	121.8	122.9	125.7	114.9	114.9
Leather and leather products	394	395	397	379	379	369	376	383	382	368	362	356	359	381	394
Leather	46.1	46.0	45.0	44.8	43.6	43.7	44.2	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.3	42.6	46.7	50.5	50.5
Footwear (except rubber)	252.2	255.5	241.9	244.6	236.7	241.0	245.6	244.1	235.1	228.2	220.7	224.0	240.6	252.3	252.3
Other leather products	96.9	95.3	91.9	89.1	88.8	90.8	93.6	93.2	89.1	90.5	92.3	92.5	93.3	91.1	91.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	546	546	543	525	536	532	533	530	528	533	545	552	559	556	512
Glass and glass products	153.0	147.4	142.5	143.7	142.2	140.9	139.5	138.0	137.6	141.8	143.2	146.7	145.7	133.5	133.5
Cement, hydraulic	43.1	43.6	40.4	40.5	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.0	42.1	42.1
Structural clay products	89.3	90.9	89.5	91.8	89.3	89.3	86.9	87.3	88.8	92.0	93.0	92.3	91.3	82.4	82.4
Pottery and related products	52.1	52.3	50.3	53.2	53.5	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.7	55.3	56.2	56.8	56.8	57.9	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	102.2	102.0	100.2	101.2	98.4	97.5	97.0	96.2	97.2	100.3	102.1	103.1	101.2	92.2	92.2
Other stone, clay, and glass products	106.5	106.7	102.3	105.8	106.7	108.9	110.2	109.6	111.5	112.7	113.8	115.4	115.6	103.5	103.5
Primary metal industries	1,343	1,343	1,305	860	899	1,335	1,338	1,350	1,354	1,354	1,355	1,339	1,349	1,345	1,220
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	655.1	635.6	212.6	231.0	644.6	646.5	656.8	659.2	657.6	658.9	643.6	655.6	650.5	614.1	614.1
Iron and steel foundries	268.8	260.6	252.2	266.8	270.6	270.7	272.1	275.0	277.9	279.9	281.9	280.4	279.9	231.8	231.8
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	56.6	57.8	57.2	56.9	57.2	57.9	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.4	56.2	56.3	56.3	54.6	54.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	102.8	100.2	95.2	99.3	100.6	100.6	100.5	99.9	100.5	97.9	98.6	98.5	100.3	96.9	96.9
Nonferrous foundries	113.2	111.3	110.9	112.2	113.4	113.3	111.9	111.7	111.1	110.4	108.7	108.3	109.6	93.0	93.0
Other primary metal industries	146.5	139.5	131.9	132.7	148.6	149.7	151.9	151.5	150.8	151.0	149.8	149.7	147.7	129.8	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,008	991	954	911	954	981	990	989	989	986	988	984	988	1,007	933
Tin cans and other tinware	51.8	50.4	48.4	48.6	46.8	46.7	45.4	44.4	44.7	46.1	45.9	48.9	49.0	48.4	48.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	145.4	138.3	132.8	145.1	147.2	148.9	148.4	150.6	151.1	149.9	150.5	152.7	159.7	156.9	156.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	155.5	150.6	141.9	145.0	143.0	144.4	144.7	144.9	143.8	148.1	148.7	148.6	154.8	150.6	150.6
Fabricated structural metal products	235.3	234.2	217.2	221.6	241.5	243.3	243.2	241.9	240.9	240.5	235.6	234.2	229.8	201.4	201.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	173.9	161.7	160.1	173.5	172.1	173.4	172.5	170.4	170.4	168.4	169.1	170.1	179.7	169.8	169.8
Other fabricated metal products	228.7	218.4	210.5	219.9	230.8	233.1	235.2	236.2	235.3	235.2	234.3	233.2	233.8	206.1	206.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,589	1,577	1,577	1,581	1,640	1,648	1,660	1,658	1,655	1,647	1,640	1,625	1,611	1,591	1,352
Engines and turbines	97.2	95.3	98.2	103.8	102.2	100.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	99.0	97.9	95.1	91.3	72.6	72.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	147.2	157.3	168.7	190.0	190.9	191.4	186.6	190.9	189.6	188.0	186.3	187.8	187.3	172.4	172.4
Construction and mining machinery	127.8	127.8	128.3	130.2	132.4	133.3	133.5	132.3	130.9	128.1	126.2	124.8	120.7	100.7	100.7
Metalworking machinery	313.7	312.1	307.1	312.9	311.1	312.9	312.9	311.8	310.0	307.9	303.5	294.3	289.8	220.2	220.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	180.6	184.5	186.3	191.4	190.8	192.9	194.3	191.8	193.1	194.8	196.6	196.7	195.6	167.6	167.6
General industrial machinery	233.8	236.3	234.2	236.6	237.6	241.8	242.6	242.1	240.1	239.8	238.6	236.9	229.7	188.5	188.5
Office and store machines and devices	107.7	107.4	104.7	107.4	107.6	108.1	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	107.8	108.0	107.2	104.5	90.9
Service-industry and household machines	171.3	164.5	162.3	164.8	172.4	174.3	173.2	170.5	167.4	164.7	159.4	161.0	171.2	176.2	176.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	197.4	191.3	191.2	203.0	203.4	204.6	206.5	206.5	207.2	208.0	209.6	208.8	207.4	201.2	162.7

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>-Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952										1951			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Electrical machinery	1,028	1,000	963	937	956	955	960	967	970	965	965	955	944	937	836
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		379.1	369.8	362.3	374.4	374.1	376.9	379.8	380.9	378.3	376.2	370.8	369.1	367.6	317.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles		79.2	74.5	76.9	81.7	82.6	81.5	81.7	82.3	82.5	85.0	82.7	82.3	81.0	70.1
Communication equipment		399.8	381.9	364.1	365.9	362.6	364.1	367.3	366.5	362.4	362.2	357.3	346.0	339.8	309.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		142.1	136.8	133.3	133.7	135.9	137.3	138.3	139.8	141.4	143.9	144.4	146.9	149.0	139.8
Transportation equipment	1,699	1,666	1,553	1,522	1,670	1,648	1,629	1,602	1,584	1,560	1,558	1,551	1,511	1,511	1,273
Automobiles		810.8	679.2	668.4	820.3	812.9	809.8	786.6	776.9	775.0	786.0	794.5	807.1	856.3	839.4
Aircraft and parts		620.0	638.1	625.0	611.0	598.2	591.9	586.1	581.0	566.4	556.0	539.0	496.2	456.3	275.4
Aircraft		401.3	425.7	416.1	406.1	399.9	395.1	390.2	386.6	377.5	373.2	364.0	339.8	308.3	184.2
Aircraft engines and parts		131.8	128.4	127.0	124.9	121.6	120.9	120.7	120.4	116.1	112.6	106.5	90.3	89.6	54.5
Aircraft propellers and parts		14.4	14.2	13.8	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8	10.7	8.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment		72.5	69.8	68.1	66.1	63.2	62.5	62.0	61.1	60.1	57.8	56.4	54.3	47.7	28.7
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing		152.2	151.3	151.9	152.2	150.1	144.8	142.5	138.9	131.0	126.5	127.0	118.9	113.7	84.4
Shipbuilding and repairing		131.6	130.3	131.0	131.5	130.7	126.8	126.1	123.8	116.8	112.6	113.6	106.2	99.7	71.4
Boatbuilding and repairing		20.6	21.0	20.9	20.7	19.4	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.7	14.0	13.0
Railroad equipment		70.2	71.5	65.2	74.6	75.5	71.9	76.0	75.7	76.6	77.6	78.3	77.4	72.4	62.2
Other transportation equipment		12.8	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.4
Instruments and related products	335	328	325	320	322	320	323	321	319	316	315	313	310	299	250
Ophthalmic goods		66.7	26.6	26.8	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.6	25.4
Photographic apparatus		66.6	67.4	66.8	65.8	64.9	64.7	64.4	63.7	63.5	63.5	62.7	62.3	60.1	51.3
Watches and clocks		36.9	35.7	34.3	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.0	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.0	34.3	30.1
Professional and scientific instruments		198.2	195.2	192.5	192.5	191.0	193.9	192.4	191.3	189.4	188.6	186.9	185.6	177.3	143.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	505	494	477	457	464	458	461	463	461	453	463	469	471	480	459
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		46.3	43.8	42.7	43.9	44.0	45.4	45.9	46.2	45.7	46.8	47.2	47.6	51.4	54.8
Toys and sporting goods		86.6	83.2	77.8	77.6	72.3	70.1	68.9	67.0	64.5	65.9	70.5	72.1	73.5	73.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		57.4	55.2	52.3	51.4	49.2	51.1	53.8	54.5	52.6	52.9	53.7	53.4	56.7	58.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		303.9	294.8	284.4	290.9	292.3	294.6	293.9	293.2	290.6	297.0	297.9	297.8	298.6	272.3
Transportation and public utilities	4,220	4,217	4,201	4,140	4,168	4,131	4,096	4,118	4,111	4,103	4,161	4,165	4,168	4,144	4,010
Transportation	2,939	2,920	2,892	2,840	2,884	2,891	2,877	2,855	2,853	2,852	2,908	2,912	2,915	2,905	2,801
Interstate railroads		1,407	1,392	1,352	1,396	1,416	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,426	1,428	1,440	1,449	1,390
Class I railroads		1,234	1,219	1,183	1,225	1,243	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,258	1,271	1,276	1,220
Local railways and bus lines		136	138	138	137	137	139	139	141	141	141	141	141	143	148
Trucking and warehousing		672	655	650	653	648	648	641	641	637	651	649	641	628	584
Other transportation and services		705	707	700	698	690	686	680	679	680	690	694	693	686	679
Air transportation (common carrier)		92.2	92.0	91.7	90.6	89.9	89.2	87.8	87.5	86.3	85.3	84.7	84.1	80.9	74.4
Communication	721	730	736	729	720	(†)	(†)	712	708	701	702	701	697	688	663
Telephone		682.9	689.1	682.1	673.7	668.6	648.0	663.8	660.3	652.8	654.1	652.8	648.5	638.9	614.8
Telegraph		46.1	45.5	46.2	45.2	(†)	(†)	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.9	47.2
Other public utilities	560	567	573	571	564	553	551	550	550	551	551	552	554	551	546
Gas and electric utilities		541.3	547.2	545.4	538.4	528.8	528.0	526.3	525.6	525.5	527.0	527.6	528.7	526.0	520.6
Electric light and power utilities		240.2	242.7	242.4	239.2	234.9	234.9	234.4	234.1	234.4	234.3	234.9	236.2	234.3	234.0
Gas utilities		121.9	123.5	123.1	121.9	118.7	118.6	117.8	117.6	117.3	118.5	118.6	118.4	117.7	114.9
Electric light and gas utilities		179.2	181.0	179.9	177.3	175.2	174.5	174.1	173.9	173.8	174.2	174.1	174.1	174.0	171.6
Local utilities		25.6	25.9	25.6	25.1	24.5	24.8	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.1	25.2
Trade	10,084	9,970	9,795	9,792	9,838	9,773	9,845	9,668	9,643	9,720	10,060	10,109	9,893	9,804	9,524
Wholesale trade		2,660	2,644	2,640	2,626	2,618	2,601	2,605	2,623	2,624	2,622	2,657	2,657	2,622	2,602
Retail trade		7,424	7,326	7,155	7,166	7,220	7,172	7,240	7,045	7,019	7,098	8,003	7,452	7,271	6,980
General merchandise stores		1,573	1,509	1,412	1,419	1,460	1,466	1,527	1,437	1,416	1,472	2,092	1,701	1,550	1,493
Food and liquor stores		1,306	1,295	1,289	1,293	1,292	1,293	1,295	1,287	1,286	1,282	1,316	1,295	1,281	1,209
Automotive and accessories dealers		754	747	752	757	754	742	737	738	743	749	768	759	748	728
Apparel and accessories stores		569	554	504	516	554	554	589	529	515	531	651	580	561	536
Other retail trade		3,222	3,221	3,198	3,181	3,160	3,117	3,092	3,054	3,059	3,064	3,176	3,117	3,131	3,097

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952											1951			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950	
<b>Finance</b> .....	1,971	1,972	1,993	1,993	1,977	1,958	1,952	1,937	1,919	1,909	1,912	1,907	1,898	1,883	1,812	
Banks and trust companies.....		495	501	501	490	481	481	479	477	472	472	470	467	460	427	
Security dealers and exchanges.....		65.2	65.7	65.6	64.5	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.1	63.9	64.1	64.1	63.7	63.7	59.6	
Insurance carriers and agents.....		716	725	722	713	706	705	702	692	685	690	689	682	674	646	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....		696	701	704	709	707	701	692	686	688	686	684	685	686	680	
<b>Service</b> .....	4,766	4,824	4,843	4,855	4,837	4,796	4,748	4,681	4,667	4,671	4,702	4,734	4,770	4,759	4,761	
Hotels and lodging places.....		465	507	509	475	450	438	430	428	424	426	430	437	455	456	
Laundries.....		362.8	366.7	370.8	368.6	363.3	357.5	352.9	354.0	355.5	356.2	356.6	360.0	358.6	353.5	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....		159.7	155.8	160.8	165.1	163.8	161.0	154.1	153.4	153.8	154.3	157.4	159.3	154.5	147.5	
Motion pictures.....		245	244	244	248	249	248	242	242	242	241	242	244	245	241	
<b>Government</b> .....	6,714	6,712	6,589	6,558	6,585	6,602	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,881	6,497	6,532	6,390	5,910	
Federal <sup>2</sup> .....	2,389	2,407	2,418	2,416	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,727	2,325	2,322	2,277	1,910	
State and local <sup>3</sup> .....	4,325	4,305	4,171	4,142	4,204	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,113	4,000	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-5.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes as nominal employee paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

<sup>7</sup> 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<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952											1951			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950	
<b>Mining:</b>																
Metal.....	77.6	80.3	60.6	63.7	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.4	94.2	93.8	92.9	91.8	92.5	89.4		
Iron.....	22.1	22.1	2.8	3.9	34.5	33.9	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.6	33.8	34.2	33.8	31.9		
Copper.....	23.6	25.6	24.4	25.5	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.3	25.1	24.8		
Lead and zinc.....	16.9	17.2	17.7	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.2	18.1	17.2		
Anthracite.....	59.5	59.8	57.3	61.3	61.6	56.5	62.8	58.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.2	65.0	70.6		
Bituminous-coal.....	320.6	323.1	244.2	272.1	322.9	332.2	338.8	341.8	343.5	344.9	344.7	343.0	353.7	351.0		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:																
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	131.2	135.9	135.9	134.0	128.7	129.2	128.3	127.5	127.3	126.9	127.8	127.7	127.3	125.7		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	93.2	93.7	91.7	91.3	91.7	90.9	87.9	87.2	87.2	91.6	93.9	95.5	91.9	85.2		
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>13,254</b>	<b>13,218</b>	<b>12,874</b>	<b>12,061</b>	<b>12,329</b>	<b>12,588</b>	<b>12,733</b>	<b>12,915</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>12,766</b>	<b>12,911</b>	<b>12,904</b>	<b>12,997</b>	<b>13,034</b>	<b>12,264</b>	
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	7,487	7,389	7,134	6,559	6,888	7,202	7,329	7,316	7,306	7,264	7,322	7,314	7,296	7,334	6,622	
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	5,767	5,829	5,740	5,502	5,441	5,326	5,404	5,499	5,514	5,502	5,589	5,590	5,701	5,700	5,642	
Ordnance and accessories.....	62.0	60.8	59.2	59.6	59.8	59.4	57.8	56.1	54.6	53.5	51.7	50.1	46.9	37.4	19.8	
Food and kindred products.....	1,216	1,311	1,279	1,215	1,138	1,074	1,057	1,060	1,068	1,122	1,160	1,254	1,170	1,168		
Meat products.....	236.6	231.9	234.0	232.0	230.4	233.1	239.4	244.1	246.4	251.6	246.3	236.3	237.6	235.9		
Dairy products.....	104.2	111.2	114.4	112.9	106.9	100.4	85.5	94.8	93.7	96.3	98.5	102.8	104.4	104.4		
Canning and preserving.....	310.2	279.6	210.5	154.5	121.7	114.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	120.3	145.2	238.1	180.5	176.9		
Grain-mill products.....	100.6	101.4	100.9	99.4	96.0	95.6	96.4	96.6	97.0	97.3	97.2	97.9	96.4	94.2		
Bakery products.....	193.8	193.9	195.3	190.0	183.3	183.3	188.5	187.3	187.2	190.3	192.2	195.1	191.0	191.5		
Sugar.....	25.7	23.0	23.7	23.7	22.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	24.0	36.7	45.6	40.2	28.8	29.9		
Confectionery and related products.....	82.9	76.1	71.0	71.9	71.1	73.7	76.8	79.4	82.7	85.1	87.5	89.2	80.4	83.1		
Beverages.....	151.0	160.2	163.0	153.2	145.6	136.3	137.9	134.4	136.2	145.9	146.8	150.0	150.2	149.1		
Miscellaneous food products.....	106.3	101.8	101.7	100.8	96.5	95.1	96.5	95.2	94.7	98.1	101.1	104.8	100.9	102.6		
Tobacco manufactures.....	91	90	87	78	77	77	77	78	80	82	85	85	89	81		
Cigarettes.....	25.5	25.6	24.7	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.0	23.6	23.3		
Cigars.....	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.5	38.8	39.7	40.1	39.8	38.9	39.1		
Tobacco and snuff.....	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.8		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	13.6	11.0	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	9.0	10.5	10.5	14.8	8.0	7.8		
Textile-mill products.....	1,154	1,142	1,123	1,081	1,082	1,083	1,093	1,113	1,123	1,131	1,141	1,132	1,133	1,186	1,206	
Yarn and thread mills.....	154.6	152.9	144.8	146.6	144.4	145.2	146.8	149.0	149.0	149.8	149.4	150.5	156.3	151.8		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	523.0	520.0	509.0	506.2	503.4	507.4	518.2	526.7	540.0	547.5	544.2	546.2	568.7	585.6		
Knitting mills.....	224.7	220.8	208.5	212.4	209.0	209.6	210.0	210.0	209.0	210.7	209.1	208.5	219.0	223.6		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	79.8	78.1	73.8	74.7	74.7	76.1	79.0	79.0	77.9	78.0	76.5	74.9	78.1	80.1		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	44.7	39.9	36.7	34.0	44.1	44.8	44.8	44.5	43.1	42.6	41.6	41.6	47.1	53.3		
Other textile-mill products.....	115.0	111.4	108.1	108.2	107.8	109.9	113.7	113.3	112.4	112.3	111.3	110.8	117.0	111.9		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,060	1,063	1,049	982	972	959	996	1,051	1,052	1,029	1,035	1,008	1,019	1,039	1,042	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	129.2	127.7	117.0	119.4	113.0	120.7	126.5	127.5	127.2	122.5	117.1	130.6	133.8	134.3		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	250.8	247.0	238.9	239.8	237.5	238.8	237.9	232.7	228.2	235.4	232.7	237.5	245.6	245.3		
Women's outerwear.....	292.0	293.6	268.5	252.4	252.0	274.7	306.4	308.8	300.3	295.7	278.6	270.1	282.7	286.8		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	95.5	92.8	87.2	90.7	91.1	91.9	92.6	91.2	88.9	90.2	90.3	89.8	90.6	95.2		
Millinery.....	19.0	19.0	16.6	13.9	15.8	18.7	23.4	22.8	21.0	18.7	16.7	18.7	18.7	19.4		
Children's outerwear.....	63.2	63.3	62.0	62.0	58.8	58.9	63.8	64.0	60.2	58.3	59.2	58.1	59.6	60.7		
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	86.8	83.4	78.1	78.0	74.3	74.4	77.2	78.7	79.2	87.6	90.3	91.0	85.4	78.4		
Other fabricated textile products.....	126.8	122.5	113.9	116.0	116.3	118.1	123.2	126.0	124.3	126.5	123.3	123.3	123.1	121.7		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	703	716	721	709	697	635	678	670	668	654	696	719	740	741	730	
Logging camps and contractors.....	62.4	64.8	65.7	55.5	38.5	58.2	58.1	56.9	47.9	64.2	70.7	74.2	69.2	68.5		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	433.2	437.5	427.1	423.7	387.3	405.2	397.5	396.4	390.6	412.2	428.0	439.3	437.1	431.1		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	100.2	99.6	97.1	96.0	87.6	91.7	90.3	89.8	91.6	93.9	95.3	100.0	103.4	108.5		
Wooden containers.....	67.8	67.5	67.3	69.4	69.2	69.4	70.3	70.8	71.0	72.1	70.9	71.1	74.4	72.2		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	52.1	51.8	51.5	52.5	52.1	53.4	54.1	54.4	53.0	53.7	54.0	54.9	56.5	54.8		
Furniture and fixtures.....	305	301	293	285	288	287	292	296	296	296	294	289	301	311		
Household furniture.....	214.5	208.2	202.0	202.0	202.2	205.4	207.8	207.4	208.0	207.7	206.4	201.2	211.9	227.9		
Other furniture and fixtures.....	86.9	85.0	82.6	86.2	84.5	86.6	88.0	88.4	87.6	88.4	87.3	87.9	88.8	82.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952										1951			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Paper and allied products.....	417	410	409	395	403	398	398	401	404	405	410	411	413	420	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		206.6	210.0	202.7	208.8	206.3	205.8	207.9	210.2	211.3	212.2	211.9	212.3	212.2	205.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		113.8	110.4	105.7	107.0	104.4	105.0	105.6	105.7	105.7	108.7	109.9	110.7	114.5	109.8
Other paper and allied products.....		90.0	88.6	86.9	87.5	86.9	86.9	87.4	88.0	87.8	88.8	89.0	90.2	92.7	88.8
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>	522	514	508	507	511	507	507	508	507	510	520	519	517	512	503
Newspapers.....		154.8	153.7	153.5	154.3	153.6	151.9	151.8	151.7	151.3	154.9	153.7	152.8	151.6	148.6
Periodicals.....		35.0	34.3	34.4	33.6	34.5	35.2	35.5	35.2	34.7	35.6	35.1	35.5	35.0	34.7
Books.....		36.5	36.1	35.6	36.7	35.3	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.2	35.7
Commercial printing.....		166.4	164.9	165.4	167.0	166.5	166.4	166.9	166.4	169.7	170.5	169.6	168.9	168.6	166.6
Lithographing.....		31.6	30.3	29.8	30.1	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	32.1	32.6	32.9	32.1	31.7
Other printing and publishing.....		89.8	89.1	88.7	88.9	86.8	87.2	86.9	87.3	88.0	90.2	91.0	90.5	89.1	85.8
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	534	526	513	511	512	517	530	538	538	536	538	542	544	535	496
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		60.2	60.4	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.2	60.1	52.9
Industrial organic chemicals.....		168.1	168.1	166.0	163.2	161.1	162.8	167.9	168.4	169.6	171.1	172.9	172.1	169.9	151.8
Drugs and medicines.....		68.3	69.5	69.6	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	70.4	69.9	69.7	62.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		47.1	47.1	48.0	47.6	47.5	47.7	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.1	49.1	46.8
Fertilizers.....		26.2	23.2	22.9	24.7	30.1	35.0	34.4	31.5	27.8	25.4	24.8	25.8	28.0	27.8
Vegetable and animal oil and fats.....		42.2	32.7	31.8	32.2	34.1	37.9	40.7	44.0	46.4	48.8	50.5	52.0	43.2	43.8
Other chemicals and allied products.....		114.2	112.2	111.6	113.3	112.9	114.4	114.5	114.2	112.8	112.4	113.5	114.4	114.8	110.3
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	200	201	202	191	190	168	197	194	193	193	196	197	197	195	185
Petroleum refining.....		159.5	160.9	158.1	154.6	125.8	155.3	152.3	152.6	152.7	154.5	154.1	153.6	151.9	142.8
Coke and byproducts.....		16.3	16.4	8.4	10.9	19.2	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.0	18.8	18.1
Other petroleum and coal products.....		24.7	24.7	24.1	24.0	23.1	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.4	22.4	24.2	24.8	24.3	23.9
<b>Rubber products</b>	221	217	212	202	215	213	213	215	215	218	219	219	215	219	203
Tires and inner tubes.....		94.0	92.9	93.4	95.3	94.6	94.6	93.9	94.2	94.4	95.4	94.8	89.8	90.8	87.8
Rubber footwear.....		24.6	24.0	19.0	23.7	23.5	22.0	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.3	20.6
Other rubber products.....		98.1	95.5	89.8	95.7	95.0	96.3	97.2	96.3	97.9	97.9	98.2	99.4	102.9	94.3
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	352	355	358	340	340	330	336	344	342	330	323	317	320	342	355
Leather.....		41.6	41.4	40.4	40.2	39.0	39.2	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.8	38.7	38.1	42.1	45.9
Footwear (except rubber).....		228.8	232.5	219.4	221.4	212.8	216.9	221.8	220.6	212.8	205.4	197.7	201.4	218.0	229.4
Other leather products.....		84.9	83.6	80.1	77.9	77.7	79.4	82.0	81.6	77.5	78.4	80.3	80.8	81.7	79.7
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	462	463	459	441	453	449	452	449	447	452	465	472	479	478	441
Glass and glass products.....		133.4	128.0	123.4	124.6	122.8	122.5	121.2	119.8	119.4	123.4	124.7	128.2	128.2	117.3
Cement, hydraulic.....		36.6	37.0	33.8	34.1	35.0	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	36.8	36.0
Structural clay products.....		80.4	81.8	79.9	82.4	80.1	80.2	77.9	78.0	79.7	83.2	84.4	84.7	83.0	74.8
Pottery and related products.....		46.4	46.8	44.5	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.4	49.1	49.0	49.9	50.6	51.1	52.9	52.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		85.1	84.6	83.0	84.1	81.6	80.8	80.2	79.2	80.8	83.7	85.6	87.0	85.6	78.7
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....		80.9	80.5	76.7	80.6	81.9	84.2	85.2	84.6	86.7	88.2	89.4	91.0	91.6	81.8
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	1,147	1,147	1,109	676	716	1,141	1,143	1,154	1,160	1,162	1,164	1,149	1,160	1,159	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		565.6	546.0	134.4	155.0	556.9	558.0	566.9	570.2	570.2	572.7	557.7	569.7	566.4	535.6
Iron and steel foundries.....		236.5	229.0	221.2	234.8	238.9	239.0	240.2	243.4	246.3	248.6	250.3	248.7	248.9	204.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		46.8	47.7	47.2	47.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.2	45.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....		83.4	81.0	76.5	79.8	81.7	81.9	81.4	81.4	82.2	79.3	80.0	80.1	82.2	80.7
Nonferrous foundries.....		94.8	92.8	92.1	93.2	94.3	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	90.2	90.8	91.9	78.8
Other primary metal industries.....		119.4	112.1	104.2	105.6	121.4	122.4	124.7	124.7	124.1	124.3	123.3	123.4	122.7	108.4
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b>	819	803	767	726	769	798	806	807	807	804	806	805	809	831	776
Tin cans and other tinware.....		46.2	44.7	42.6	42.8	41.0	40.9	39.7	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.0	42.9	42.9	42.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....		119.3	112.2	107.4	119.0	121.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	124.9	123.9	124.5	126.6	134.3	132.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		125.2	120.8	112.3	115.3	113.3	115.0	115.5	115.5	115.4	118.9	120.0	120.2	126.0	123.9
Fabricated structural metal products.....		178.3	177.5	162.0	167.3	188.2	188.6	189.2	188.2	186.7	186.1	183.1	181.7	178.8	156.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		144.5	131.8	130.3	144.5	144.0	145.5	144.7	143.8	143.0	141.2	142.2	142.9	153.0	146.9
Other fabricated metal products.....		189.6	180.2	171.5	180.1	190.9	193.2	195.2	196.3	195.5	195.7	195.2	194.5	195.6	173.0
<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b>	1,211	1,197	1,194	1,203	1,261	1,269	1,282	1,280	1,281	1,276	1,269	1,255	1,242	1,233	1,040
Engines and turbines.....		70.2	67.9	72.3	77.1	76.0	74.8	74.8	74.9	74.3	73.9	73.0	70.2	68.6	54.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		106.3	115.2	126.7	147.9	149.2	150.6	145.5	149.9	148.7	147.2	145.8	145.6	145.9	133.5
Construction and mining machinery.....		96.1	96.0	96.6	98.3	100.4	101.4	101.7	100.8	99.6	97.4	95.5	94.3	90.8	73.0
Metalworking machinery.....		247.5	246.0	241.7	247.8	247.0	249.1	249.1	248.5	246.5	244.8	240.7	231.9	228.7	169.0
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		132.9	136.2	137.7	142.4	142.5	144.5	145.8	145.4	146.8	147.5	148.4	148.9	148.6	126.6
General industrial machinery.....		165.1	166.6	164.9	168.9	169.2	172.1	173.4	173.6	173.4	173.1	172.5	171.3	166.5	134.3
Office and store machines and devices.....		88.2	88.1	85.5	88.6	88.9	89.4	89.3	89.2	89.8	90.6	90.9	90.4	87.9	75.6
Service industry and household machines.....		132.7	126.3	124.3	126.9	133.4	135.6	134.8	132.5	130.1	127.0	121.4	123.5	134.7	143.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		158.3	151.9	153.0	162.8	162.7	164.1	165.2	166.4	166.6	167.9	166.6	165.7	161.6	130.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952											1951			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Electrical machinery.....	768	743	708	685	706	708	714	722	727	725	726	718	707	710	636	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		269.5	260.0	253.6	266.2	266.8	269.9	272.7	274.6	272.8	270.8	266.2	265.0	267.1	229.7	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		62.7	58.2	60.9	65.2	66.3	65.4	65.4	66.1	66.6	67.2	67.4	67.2	66.1	56.0	
Communication equipment.....		296.6	280.3	264.7	268.2	266.5	268.7	273.3	273.4	271.1	272.0	268.4	257.5	256.1	237.0	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		114.1	109.2	105.8	106.7	108.7	109.9	110.8	112.4	114.1	115.7	115.9	117.7	120.5	113.3	
Transportation equipment.....	1,344	1,309	1,197	1,169	1,323	1,307	1,288	1,266	1,251	1,235	1,235	1,234	1,205	1,221	1,044	
Automobiles.....		664.1	532.5	520.7	671.9	667.4	663.2	642.6	634.0	633.2	645.3	654.6	667.4	718.4	713.5	
Aircraft and parts.....		444.7	465.1	454.2	446.9	437.2	430.3	427.7	424.3	415.4	406.7	395.3	362.1	336.6	201.8	
Aircraft.....		286.9	312.1	304.2	298.9	294.7	288.8	286.8	283.7	278.9	274.7	267.8	248.7	228.6	135.7	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		92.2	89.2	88.1	87.2	84.5	84.1	84.2	84.3	81.3	78.4	74.8	62.4	63.0	39.1	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		10.4	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.5	5.4	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		55.2	53.6	52.0	50.8	48.3	47.8	47.3	47.1	46.2	44.9	44.2	42.7	37.5	21.5	
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....		134.1	133.1	134.6	134.7	132.9	128.0	125.8	122.4	114.9	110.5	111.1	103.7	98.9	71.4	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		115.7	114.4	115.9	116.0	115.3	111.7	111.1	108.9	102.3	98.2	99.3	92.5	86.5	60.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		18.4	18.7	18.7	18.7	17.6	16.3	14.7	13.5	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.2	12.4	11.2	
Railroad equipment.....		54.7	56.0	50.0	59.3	60.4	56.9	60.7	60.5	61.7	62.8	63.1	62.2	56.7	47.9	
Other transportation equipment.....		10.9	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.7	
Instruments and related products.....	243	237	233	230	233	233	236	234	233	232	232	230	228	223	186	
Ophthalmic goods.....		21.3	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.5	20.6	
Photographic apparatus.....		46.8	47.0	46.5	46.1	45.5	45.2	44.8	44.7	44.7	44.9	44.4	44.2	43.4	37.3	
Watches and clocks.....		31.4	30.1	28.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.5	29.0	25.5	
Professional and scientific instruments.....		137.7	134.9	133.2	134.6	133.9	137.1	136.4	135.8	135.1	134.1	133.2	132.3	127.7	103.0	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	423	412	394	375	382	376	380	382	381	374	381	388	390	402	385	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		37.7	35.3	34.2	35.4	35.5	36.9	37.1	37.4	36.8	37.7	38.3	38.6	42.0	44.5	
Toys and sporting goods.....		76.1	72.9	67.3	67.3	62.2	60.1	58.9	57.3	54.9	56.2	60.8	62.4	64.1	64.2	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		48.1	45.9	43.4	42.3	40.2	42.2	44.8	45.5	43.5	43.7	44.5	44.4	47.8	49.2	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		250.5	240.3	230.1	236.5	238.5	241.0	241.0	240.4	238.3	243.8	244.6	244.8	247.8	227.	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.  
<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>

[1947-49 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: A average.....	66.2	29.9	1948: A average.....	102.8	105.1	1952: February.....	103.6	131.0
1940: A average.....	71.2	34.0	1949: A average.....	93.8	97.2	March.....	103.6	131.9
1941: A average.....	87.9	49.3	1950: A average.....	99.2	111.2	April.....	102.9	128.1
1942: A average.....	103.9	72.2	1951: A average.....	105.4	129.2	May.....	101.8	128.1
1943: A average.....	121.4	99.0				June.....	99.7	126.4
1944: A average.....	118.1	102.8	1951: October.....	105.1	129.7	July.....	97.5	121.1
1945: A average.....	104.0	87.8	November.....	104.3	129.8	August.....	104.1	133.3
1946: A average.....	97.9	81.2	December.....	104.4	132.9	September.....	106.9	141.5
1947: A average.....	103.4	97.7	1952: January.....	103.2	130.4	October.....	107.2	131.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive <sup>1</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies <sup>2</sup>	Post Office Department <sup>3</sup>	All other agencies		
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: 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
September	2,610.4	2,597.7	1,352.9	515.8	729.0	8.8	3.9
October	2,592.4	2,579.8	1,346.9	516.0	716.9	8.7	3.9
Continental United States <sup>4</sup>							
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: 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
September	2,425.9	2,413.3	1,228.0	513.6	671.7	8.8	3.8
October	2,407.7	2,395.2	1,221.0	513.8	660.4	8.7	3.8

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table A-6.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3, table A-6.<sup>3</sup> Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A-2.<sup>4</sup> Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.TABLE A-6: Government Civilian Employment in Washington, D. C.,<sup>1</sup> by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal					Legislative	Judicial
			Total	Executive <sup>2</sup>					
				All agencies	Defense agencies <sup>3</sup>	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
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: 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	.8
August	274.3	19.6	254.7	245.2	89.9	8.2	147.1	8.7	.8
September	271.8	20.1	251.7	242.1	89.0	8.1	145.0	8.8	.8
October	269.6	20.4	249.2	239.7	88.4	8.1	143.2	8.7	.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).<sup>2</sup> Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.<sup>3</sup> Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

NOTE.—Government payroll statistics, which are collected monthly by the Civil Service Commission, will no longer be published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States <sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

State	1952								1951				Annual average 1947	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.		Sept.
Alabama	678.7	668.7	634.6	633.1	663.5	663.2	660.4	658.9	656.2	667.8	646.7	662.8	659.2	-----
Arizona <sup>2</sup>	196.8	192.4	192.0	192.8	190.6	190.3	190.6	189.1	188.0	189.4	185.5	182.8	179.5	145.2
Arkansas	312.2	309.3	307.9	306.1	305.6	301.8	300.4	299.3	300.1	315.8	313.3	315.6	318.1	283.0
California	3,793.5	3,775.7	3,655.9	3,620.5	3,561.7	3,537.1	3,536.0	3,528.2	3,517.1	3,646.7	3,598.0	3,627.2	3,630.9	3,080.0
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	428.3	426.8	413.2	406.6	405.4	399.3	396.7	395.3	395.7	410.2	407.7	407.9	407.6	330.5
Connecticut <sup>2</sup>	846.7	838.7	834.5	845.2	840.5	842.5	839.7	837.0	836.4	862.5	843.4	837.7	831.8	773.7
District of Columbia	523.2	522.9	524.9	523.4	521.5	522.1	520.6	520.5	519.7	535.4	527.2	524.5	527.9	-----
Florida	714.2	706.0	704.9	719.4	725.1	746.3	757.8	756.9	756.2	754.2	726.2	708.2	694.7	631.8
Georgia	874.1	870.5	858.3	862.6	860.0	859.1	851.7	849.6	852.7	876.9	863.8	858.6	854.8	740.0
Idaho <sup>2</sup>	142.0	140.4	138.1	135.9	132.3	130.1	127.7	127.0	128.2	137.9	139.3	141.1	143.0	121.7
Illinois	3,343.2	3,315.6	3,276.5	3,293.3	3,295.2	3,291.7	3,267.0	3,254.3	3,248.5	3,346.8	3,304.5	3,310.6	3,297.0	3,148.1
Indiana	1,383.6	1,343.4	1,250.6	1,301.4	1,339.0	1,344.6	1,338.0	1,332.2	1,334.1	1,373.7	1,359.2	1,369.0	1,377.9	1,188.6
Iowa	640.3	634.3	638.9	639.5	632.4	630.6	619.5	620.3	621.0	643.3	637.2	642.6	645.8	570.9
Kansas <sup>2</sup>	550.5	545.8	541.9	546.7	535.3	532.8	524.0	522.1	519.5	533.9	526.1	525.7	523.8	423.2
Louisiana	673.4	667.1	663.3	665.0	643.3	654.7	647.4	645.1	649.4	673.6	666.3	660.1	662.9	-----
Maine	286.5	286.4	283.2	279.1	268.5	259.8	261.9	266.8	268.0	278.9	275.5	280.1	279.5	262.0
Maryland	776.1	778.8	738.6	741.0	751.5	746.4	744.6	738.3	733.6	757.6	756.7	753.0	766.4	670.8
Massachusetts <sup>2</sup>	1,793.7	1,784.6	1,766.6	1,778.0	1,759.2	1,768.0	1,756.5	1,755.1	1,761.4	1,825.7	1,799.4	1,793.5	1,801.1	1,702.2
Minnesota	854.1	841.5	814.5	803.4	824.9	813.7	810.4	810.5	816.4	842.3	835.3	837.0	843.9	770.6
Missouri <sup>2</sup>	1,285.4	1,262.0	1,238.8	1,262.0	1,252.5	1,244.4	1,242.9	1,238.9	1,232.3	1,276.2	1,252.0	1,250.0	1,254.2	1,116.4
Montana	158.2	158.3	158.2	157.4	154.5	149.8	144.1	143.3	144.6	151.0	151.7	154.6	155.8	136.4
Nebraska <sup>2</sup>	337.9	334.6	333.9	331.3	328.6	325.6	322.1	322.0	321.1	338.7	334.1	333.5	331.5	295.5
Nevada	64.9	66.4	65.8	63.4	61.1	58.9	56.9	56.0	55.6	58.8	59.0	60.4	61.2	53.4
New Hampshire <sup>2</sup>	174.8	177.4	175.1	172.2	168.3	166.7	167.4	168.2	168.4	171.9	170.4	173.3	174.8	166.7
New Jersey	1,724.7	1,712.2	1,687.4	1,696.3	1,684.6	1,669.5	1,664.2	1,657.3	1,656.1	1,705.0	1,682.9	1,669.6	1,689.9	1,613.5
New Mexico <sup>2</sup>	172.3	170.6	169.3	169.1	166.1	164.7	163.5	161.7	160.2	164.1	162.1	162.7	163.4	121.7
New York	6,014.5	5,942.7	5,861.2	5,840.2	5,829.1	5,818.0	5,807.1	5,785.8	5,787.9	5,987.8	5,887.9	5,874.4	5,896.3	5,557.7
North Carolina	1,013.3	999.1	978.1	981.0	972.3	975.1	969.1	969.5	976.3	1,002.8	985.7	983.8	981.1	863.6
North Dakota <sup>2</sup>	117.4	116.8	116.7	115.9	114.9	110.2	106.8	106.0	106.1	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.0	99.1
Oklahoma	516.1	512.9	511.3	511.6	506.3	507.4	508.5	505.1	505.6	518.7	510.7	511.2	508.4	433.6
Oregon	478.9	479.7	469.8	468.5	438.1	445.7	431.2	424.7	420.2	448.0	453.8	463.3	476.4	417.4
Pennsylvania	3,757.2	3,693.7	3,414.2	3,470.1	3,676.9	3,673.6	3,670.6	3,653.0	3,659.5	3,773.8	3,729.3	3,734.7	3,744.8	3,628.3
Rhode Island	305.6	298.5	293.3	296.8	294.9	298.8	297.8	297.8	297.2	305.3	301.6	295.5	295.2	293.7
South Carolina	519.1	516.3	509.6	510.1	507.3	509.8	506.2	499.8	499.4	511.6	500.1	499.2	498.2	426.1
South Dakota	123.6	124.6	124.1	124.3	122.4	119.7	118.2	117.6	117.7	124.1	124.5	125.8	125.9	110.2
Tennessee	803.3	797.0	789.3	787.1	782.8	779.4	773.2	768.0	771.1	795.8	783.8	788.8	792.6	700.5
Texas	2,199.0	2,194.3	2,177.3	2,166.4	2,135.6	2,130.7	2,114.2	2,106.9	2,104.7	2,161.8	2,128.7	2,121.8	2,119.5	1,734.0
Utah	222.3	219.6	212.6	212.4	211.4	208.1	203.1	202.2	201.4	212.2	211.9	213.6	218.3	179.7
Vermont <sup>2</sup>	100.0	100.2	99.1	98.9	98.5	98.2	98.2	98.0	97.6	100.7	98.9	99.1	99.9	98.6
Virginia	889.3	886.9	874.6	876.0	869.7	870.7	862.2	862.2	865.1	893.5	881.4	882.8	879.8	-----
Washington <sup>2</sup>	766.0	759.0	750.7	733.5	714.8	722.9	709.4	695.4	686.9	730.4	732.3	745.4	754.0	659.9
West Virginia	519.0	516.7	499.8	512.0	519.8	521.1	517.6	516.8	519.0	534.9	530.6	532.2	534.1	-----
Wisconsin <sup>2</sup>	1,088.8	1,061.8	1,074.3	1,068.1	1,049.5	1,043.6	1,034.7	1,037.0	1,034.3	1,068.5	1,055.6	1,060.8	1,076.6	984.5
Wyoming <sup>2</sup>	89.6	93.4	91.9	90.1	86.4	82.8	80.7	80.5	81.0	83.6	84.9	86.1	86.9	72.7

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-8 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

<sup>3</sup> Not comparable with preceding data shown.

TABLE A-8: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by State<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

State	1952										1951				Annual average 1947
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.		
Alabama	232.0	228.2	204.1	204.0	229.6	230.3	231.7	232.4	230.3	229.7	215.9	229.6	228.3	224.1	
Arizona <sup>2</sup>	29.0	27.7	27.7	27.9	27.4	26.9	26.7	26.3	26.9	25.3	26.7	25.7	24.3	14.7	
Arkansas	78.2	76.8	76.6	76.3	75.9	74.8	74.1	75.6	76.0	76.1	77.4	81.7	82.9	75.1	
California	1,028.9	1,038.9	970.6	945.0	938.7	934.3	924.1	915.6	905.1	914.1	924.2	950.3	952.4	721.8	
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	70.1	68.2	59.1	58.2	46.2	64.0	65.2	65.4	65.7	68.6	70.1	70.1	68.3	57.5	
Connecticut <sup>2</sup>	429.3	422.0	415.3	426.9	427.7	430.0	434.5	434.7	433.5	433.9	430.6	426.7	422.2	415.7	
Delaware	64.5	63.4	58.3	58.5	58.1	57.4	56.1	55.9	55.4	55.5	55.9	57.5	59.6	47.2	
District of Columbia	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.4	16.8	
Florida	105.1	103.6	102.9	106.4	108.8	111.1	113.1	112.5	113.0	109.2	106.2	102.4	99.6	92.8	
Georgia	309.3	305.9	296.7	300.8	301.9	300.3	301.0	301.7	301.5	305.1	307.1	306.0	305.8	273.7	
Idaho	28.4	28.5	27.8	25.9	23.1	20.7	19.7	19.0	19.5	21.9	24.4	25.9	27.1	20.5	
Illinois	1,244.6	1,230.7	1,192.2	1,215.5	1,229.8	1,244.9	1,249.4	1,246.3	1,240.0	1,248.5	1,245.5	1,245.4	1,229.8	1,240.4	
Indiana	638.8	606.2	520.9	564.6	599.2	610.2	615.3	612.2	612.1	614.7	610.0	616.4	627.2	551.2	
Iowa	164.9	164.0	169.3	168.6	167.2	167.8	168.6	169.6	169.3	171.4	170.9	169.1	171.4	149.6	
Kansas	139.9	136.0	134.0	136.6	130.9	132.3	131.7	130.4	129.1	128.3	127.4	124.8	121.9	81.5	
Kentucky <sup>2</sup>	145.8	145.6	138.1	142.5	146.1	146.7	147.3	149.0	152.0	153.7	148.2	150.0	150.6	136.3	
Louisiana	154.7	152.4	149.8	150.5	146.5	143.8	141.7	144.2	144.0	152.3	153.9	145.6	147.2	151.0	
Maine	122.7	123.1	120.1	118.6	111.1	106.9	112.1	115.8	115.3	117.4	118.0	117.7	117.7	114.5	
Maryland	276.5	280.4	242.5	242.1	254.6	251.9	255.1	252.9	255.2	255.8	258.6	258.6	272.8	230.3	
Massachusetts <sup>2</sup>	717.6	713.1	693.6	702.2	694.1	711.1	719.5	724.9	725.6	731.3	731.3	730.9	732.8	722.8	
Michigan	1,090.8	1,004.6	989.6	1,065.3	1,066.1	1,066.8	1,054.1	1,050.5	1,050.9	1,056.8	1,065.8	1,073.8	1,083.3	1,041.7	
Minnesota	223.5	219.4	215.1	205.8	206.2	205.6	205.8	204.7	208.6	209.2	207.7	213.9	199.5	199.5	
Mississippi	98.4	96.0	95.0	95.5	93.6	93.7	93.0	91.9	92.4	93.5	93.9	94.0	93.9	91.9	
Missouri <sup>3</sup>	404.1	392.1	375.4	391.4	384.5	382.0	384.8	382.7	377.9	376.8	373.4	370.2	376.1	348.8	
Montana	19.7	19.2	19.0	18.4	18.0	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.6	18.7	19.5	20.0	18.6	18.4	
Nebraska	62.0	61.0	61.1	58.5	59.4	58.6	58.9	58.1	57.3	59.1	58.5	58.0	57.3	49.3	
Nevada	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.3	
New Hampshire <sup>2</sup>	81.3	81.2	79.8	79.8	79.0	79.2	80.6	81.8	81.4	80.8	80.6	80.7	80.4	82.8	
New Jersey	784.0	769.5	745.2	760.1	758.1	760.5	763.4	762.2	756.4	762.5	761.7	747.9	766.4	775.3	
New Mexico <sup>2</sup>	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.1	14.7	9.0	
New York	2,042.9	1,981.9	1,888.7	1,883.5	1,908.0	1,931.2	1,975.8	1,974.7	1,956.3	1,966.9	1,962.5	1,954.2	1,964.9	1,903.7	
North Carolina	445.0	436.0	415.5	416.7	413.0	415.8	417.3	424.4	427.8	430.9	431.2	436.2	436.8	411.8	
North Dakota <sup>2</sup>	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.1	
Ohio	1,298.0	1,247.8	1,154.0	1,210.1	1,265.7	1,273.2	1,272.8	1,274.6	1,273.7	1,279.3	1,273.8	1,275.3	1,285.4	1,245.1	
Oklahoma	80.7	79.4	78.3	77.9	75.1	77.7	77.4	77.7	77.3	77.5	77.7	77.0	75.5	62.4	
Oregon	155.3	160.4	153.5	154.7	130.1	140.7	132.6	128.6	123.9	135.6	145.4	150.1	156.6	132.8	
Pennsylvania	1,502.6	1,464.1	1,252.4	1,255.2	1,452.4	1,457.8	1,474.5	1,476.4	1,475.6	1,480.3	1,474.8	1,482.9	1,487.1	1,524.5	
Rhode Island	146.1	140.5	135.0	137.6	137.2	141.6	145.1	147.0	145.2	146.2	146.1	142.0	140.5	153.2	
South Carolina	222.3	221.8	216.8	215.9	214.6	216.3	216.3	215.0	216.3	217.8	216.9	218.4	220.0	202.2	
South Dakota <sup>2</sup>	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.2	11.5	11.3	
Tennessee	276.7	273.4	266.9	267.4	265.2	262.2	263.0	260.9	260.9	262.8	261.4	265.2	267.9	253.6	
Texas	423.6	420.7	416.1	414.1	411.1	414.1	414.6	416.0	412.2	414.0	411.6	409.6	405.6	323.6	
Utah	36.5	32.7	27.8	27.4	29.1	29.7	29.3	29.2	29.0	30.8	32.6	34.5	36.9	26.5	
Vermont	37.9	37.7	36.8	37.3	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.7	39.8	
Virginia	249.9	249.7	241.1	239.9	239.7	240.8	241.6	242.6	244.0	245.6	246.9	248.3	246.8	234.5	
Washington <sup>2</sup>	212.8	207.5	202.1	189.2	176.8	187.8	183.1	178.8	183.4	189.9	200.6	205.4	205.4	174.5	
West Virginia	137.5	135.5	129.1	130.7	133.4	133.1	133.1	133.3	134.6	135.6	137.0	137.4	139.3	137.0	
Wisconsin	475.6	453.6	468.3	464.2	456.7	456.7	451.1	453.8	449.7	453.4	453.1	457.0	471.2	433.1	
Wyoming	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.3	

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

<sup>3</sup> Not comparable with preceding data shown.

**Cooperating State Agencies:**

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.  
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.  
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.  
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.  
 Colorado—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 24, New Customhouse, Denver 2.  
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.  
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.  
 District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.  
 Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.  
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.  
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.  
 Illinois—State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Chicago 54.  
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.  
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.  
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.  
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.  
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.  
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.  
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.  
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.  
 Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.  
 Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.  
 Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.  
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.  
 Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.  
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.  
 New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.  
 New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.  
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.  
 New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, New York Department of Labor, New York 18.  
 North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.  
 North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.  
 Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.  
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.  
 Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.  
 Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).  
 Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 3.  
 South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.  
 South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.  
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.  
 Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.  
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.  
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.  
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.  
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.  
 West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.  
 Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.  
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.



TABLE A-9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,<sup>1</sup> by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1952								1951			1950		
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Sept.
Continental United States.....	687.1	997.6	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	845.7
New England.....	72.5	95.5	116.7	118.3	131.5	135.2	110.3	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	106.4	74.5
Maine.....	4.1	5.0	5.6	7.4	12.4	14.7	9.8	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	7.5	5.2
New Hampshire.....	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	8.2	6.5
Vermont.....	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.4
Massachusetts.....	39.1	50.6	63.8	67.5	73.2	73.3	58.2	61.0	65.3	56.5	52.1	52.1	52.7	42.1
Rhode Island.....	11.2	14.7	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	21.8	8.4
Connecticut.....	10.0	16.4	18.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.0	16.2	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.5	10.9
Middle Atlantic.....	217.8	290.3	383.9	355.7	356.4	359.5	355.3	373.2	415.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	298.6	318.4
New York.....	107.4	136.4	190.3	185.2	199.0	200.6	198.4	209.6	232.6	219.3	196.0	183.9	178.2	221.6
New Jersey.....	31.8	42.8	51.5	41.7	50.6	51.0	50.4	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	42.9	34.3
Pennsylvania.....	78.6	111.1	142.1	128.8	106.8	107.9	106.5	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	77.5	62.5
East North Central.....	127.2	267.3	321.8	175.4	173.0	184.3	194.5	226.1	259.3	213.4	182.2	158.7	158.0	133.6
Ohio.....	23.6	39.1	57.4	36.0	35.6	36.7	42.8	47.8	49.7	41.8	38.0	32.7	30.4	32.3
Indiana.....	12.4	27.6	46.9	19.8	17.6	19.3	19.6	23.8	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.3	15.1	7.9
Illinois.....	52.3	78.2	84.3	81.6	76.1	71.3	55.5	63.3	73.8	57.4	55.8	54.6	62.1	71.3
Michigan.....	29.6	107.1	111.3	30.1	34.4	44.6	61.1	73.7	89.3	77.2	57.5	50.6	44.5	16.1
Wisconsin.....	9.3	15.3	21.9	7.9	9.3	12.4	15.5	17.5	20.9	15.0	11.8	7.5	5.9	6.0
West North Central.....	25.1	36.6	40.9	30.0	40.7	59.2	71.0	76.1	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.4	30.8	29.2
Minnesota.....	5.1	8.0	9.7	8.2	13.7	23.7	26.3	26.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.3
Iowa.....	6.0	7.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.5
Missouri.....	10.9	16.8	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.7	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.2	25.0	22.4	18.3	15.2
North Dakota.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.8	.6	.1	.1	.2
South Dakota.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	.3
Nebraska.....	.7	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.6	.9
Kansas.....	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.8
South Atlantic.....	79.3	105.3	128.5	113.6	110.1	104.8	99.8	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	94.7	85.3
Delaware.....	.7	1.3	1.5	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9
Maryland.....	7.2	12.7	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.5	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.5	10.3
District of Columbia.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	3.0
Virginia.....	6.0	10.2	14.5	16.0	12.3	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.2
West Virginia.....	11.9	18.4	24.8	20.2	16.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.5	13.4
North Carolina.....	17.1	20.2	26.9	27.1	30.4	31.8	29.3	28.4	30.2	24.7	25.2	24.2	28.5	15.1
South Carolina.....	6.9	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.6
Georgia.....	10.6	14.3	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	15.3	17.9	13.9	12.9	11.4	13.8	8.9
Florida.....	17.2	17.7	16.1	10.7	9.3	8.0	8.4	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	13.8	17.1	16.9
East South Central.....	54.2	69.4	83.2	72.4	71.8	74.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	66.1	63.1	51.8	54.7	48.9
Kentucky.....	14.8	19.8	24.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.1	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.5	13.5	12.4
Tennessee.....	19.1	21.0	25.2	22.8	26.1	28.6	31.4	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	22.7	16.5
Alabama.....	14.2	20.0	24.0	20.1	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.4	15.3	11.6	12.2	14.2
Mississippi.....	6.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.1	12.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	5.8
West South Central.....	29.6	39.1	41.4	39.7	46.4	53.1	60.7	63.3	58.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	30.2	41.5
Arkansas.....	4.4	6.4	6.9	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	4.5	6.9
Louisiana.....	10.2	13.9	15.1	15.4	17.4	18.6	21.0	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.3
Oklahoma.....	5.7	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	8.0
Texas.....	9.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	8.1	12.3
Mountain.....	6.1	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4	18.9	28.3	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	6.7	11.2
Montana.....	.4	.5	.7	.9	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	1.0
Idaho.....	.7	.9	.9	.7	1.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.7	1.0
Wyoming.....	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.3
Colorado.....	.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	2.1
New Mexico.....	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	1.2
Arizona.....	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.9
Utah.....	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7
Nevada.....	.6	.5	.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	.5	1.0
Pacific.....	75.2	86.7	101.9	110.1	134.3	154.2	193.9	214.0	221.5	159.0	106.5	78.9	79.9	103.2
Washington.....	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	15.3	19.7	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	9.6	11.1
Oregon.....	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.4	7.9	12.3	21.4	27.6	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	6.3	6.4
California.....	55.5	67.9	82.8	93.1	111.1	122.2	144.2	148.0	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	64.0	85.7

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

## B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over<sup>1</sup>

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Total separation:</b>												
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	<sup>2</sup> 4.9			
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	4.5	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
<b>Quit:</b>												
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	<sup>2</sup> 3.5			
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 <sup>3</sup>	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
<b>Discharge:</b>												
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	<sup>2</sup> .4			
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.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
<b>Lay-off:</b>												
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	2.7			
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
<b>Miscellaneous, including military:</b>												
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	<sup>2</sup> .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
<b>Total accession:</b>												
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	<sup>2</sup> 5.7			
1951	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>3</sup> 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<sup>1</sup>

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	4.8	4.9	3.4	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	6.1	6.4
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.1	.3	.3	.6	.8	.2	.3	5.0	5.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	5.0	3.8	3.1	2.4	.6	.8	1.0	.4	.3	.2	4.4	3.5
Food and kindred products.....	6.7	6.0	4.6	3.7	.4	.4	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	6.3	7.0
Meat products.....	5.7	5.4	3.1	2.7	.6	.5	1.6	1.9	.4	.3	5.7	6.2
Grain-mill products.....	6.7	5.5	5.4	4.2	.2	.5	1.0	.6	.1	.2	4.7	6.8
Bakery products.....	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.2	.3	.4	.6	.5	.1	.2	6.1	4.9
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	8.9	7.4	5.2	3.5	.2	.3	3.2	3.4	.3	.2	3.6	2.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.9	4.1	2.9	2.9	.4	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2	4.6	4.7
Cigarettes.....	3.8	4.8	2.3	2.5	.4	.5	.7	1.3	.4	.5	3.6	5.8
Cigars.....	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	.5	.4	.2	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	5.4	4.8
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.9	.3	.3	.2	.5	.4	.2	4.3	2.0
Textile-mill products.....	4.2	4.1	2.8	2.7	.3	.3	.8	.8	.3	.3	4.7	5.3
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.9	4.6	3.2	2.7	.2	.2	1.3	1.6	.2	.1	4.8	6.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.6	4.5	3.0	2.9	.3	.3	.9	.8	.4	.4	4.8	5.6
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	4.3	4.4	3.1	3.0	.3	.3	.5	.7	.4	.4	4.9	5.5
Woolen and worsted.....	7.2	4.6	2.3	2.0	.5	.6	4.0	1.5	.4	.5	3.6	5.7
Knitting mills.....	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.0	.2	.2	.6	.6	.2	.2	4.6	5.0
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.8	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.2	3.1	3.6
Seamless hosiery.....	3.3	4.0	2.3	3.0	.1	.1	.8	.8			4.7	4.6
Knit underwear.....	3.8	4.3	3.1	3.4	.1	.1	.6	.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	5.6	6.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.6	.3	.2	.8	.3	.3	.3	3.9	4.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	4.0	3.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.6	.3	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	6.7	6.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.2	.2	.2	.1	.7	.3	.1	4.0	5.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.4	.2	.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	7.0	7.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	7.0	5.7	5.6	4.5	.3	.3	.8	.7	.3	.2	6.0	5.6
Logging camps and contractors.....	11.3	11.4	8.4	10.0	.4	.5	2.4	.6	.1	.3	7.4	11.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	6.4	4.8	5.6	3.9	.2	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	5.8	4.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.4	5.2	3.5	3.4	.3	.3	.2	1.1	.4	.4	4.7	4.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	6.2	6.1	4.8	4.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.3	.2	7.0	7.3
Household furniture.....	6.6	6.4	5.1	4.8	.6	.7	.6	.3	.3	.3	7.8	8.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	5.0	5.7	4.1	3.9	.2	.4	.5	1.1	.2	.3	5.4	5.3
Paper and allied products.....	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.0	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	4.5	4.6
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.2	.3	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3	2.9	2.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	6.3	5.5	5.2	4.3	.7	.5	.2	.4	.2	.3	7.0	6.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	.3	.2	.5	.5	.2	.2	2.9	2.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.1	.3	.4	.3	.4	.2	.3	2.7	2.3
Industrial organic chemicals.....	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.2	.3	.2	.9	.7	.2	.2	3.5	2.4
Synthetic fibers.....	4.2	2.2	.8	1.0	.1	.1	3.2	.9	.1	.2	6.6	3.9
Drugs and medicines.....	3.2	2.4	2.5	1.9	.1	.1	.4	.3	.2	.1	1.1	1.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.3	.5	.3	.1	1.0	.2	.2	3.4	3.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.3	.2	.3	2.1	1.5
Petroleum refining.....	1.4	1.0	1.1	.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.1	1.0
Rubber products.....	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.2	.2	.2	.3	.6	.4	.3	4.9	3.9
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.4	1.7
Rubber footwear.....	4.3	3.4	3.1	2.5	.2	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.0	.7	5.6	7.7
Other rubber products.....	4.5	4.7	3.3	3.0	.4	.3	.5	1.1	.3	.3	7.2	5.2
Leather and leather products.....	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.1	.3	.3	.3	.7	.3	.2	5.1	5.2
Leather.....	3.8	4.5	2.8	2.3	.2	.2	.5	1.8	.3	.2	4.1	4.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.4	.3	.3	.3	.5	.3	.2	5.3	5.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.2	.3	.3	.8	.6	.3	.3	4.9	5.7
Glass and glass products.....	4.4	3.6	2.2	2.0	.3	.2	1.4	1.1	.5	.3	7.0	9.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.8	.4	.3	.2	.1	.3	.3	2.6	3.7
Structural clay products.....	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	.3	.4	.2	.5	.5	.3	5.0	5.2
Pottery and related products.....	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.0	.6	.3	.8	.4	.1	.1	5.0	3.0
Primary metal industries.....	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	4.0	4.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	2.7	4.0
Iron and steel foundries.....	5.0	4.2	3.4	3.0	.6	.5	.8	.4	.2	.3	4.9	5.3
Gray-iron foundries.....	4.5	4.0	3.2	2.8	.6	.4	.4	.5	.3	.3	5.3	5.9
Malleable-iron foundries.....	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.6	.5	.7	1.0	.3	.2	.3	5.9	5.0
Steel foundries.....	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.3	.6	.5	1.0	.4	.3	.2	4.1	4.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	3.6	2.5	2.8	1.8	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.8	3.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.4	2.7	1.5	1.8	.3	.3	.2	.2	.4	.4	3.6	3.1
Nonferrous foundries.....	5.8	4.7	3.9	2.8	1.0	.5	.4	1.1	.5	.3	8.3	6.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.5	4.6	2.4	2.1	.4	.3	.3	1.9	.4	.3	6.6	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		Sept. 1952	August 1952
	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.8	5.1	3.4	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	7.0	7.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.3	.3	.3	.5	.6	.3	.3	4.2	6.4
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.8	3.2	1.4	2.7	.2	.3	.1	.2	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.2	4.4
Hand tools.....	3.3	2.9	2.1	1.6	.3	.2	.7	.9	.2	.2	3.0	10.9
Hardware.....	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.5	.3	.3	.5	.6	.3	.3	5.1	5.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	6.1	5.6	4.3	3.9	.8	.6	.8	.9	.2	.2	8.0	7.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	4.8	4.6	3.1	3.1	.8	.6	.6	.7	.3	.2	5.9	5.7
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	7.2	6.8	5.2	4.6	.8	.7	1.0	1.2	.2	.3	9.6	8.6
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.4	4.7	3.5	3.1	.4	.4	.3	1.0	.2	.2	5.9	4.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.9	5.9	3.6	3.1	.3	.3	1.4	2.0	.6	.5	10.1	9.8
Machinery (except electrical).....	4.4	6.0	2.6	2.3	.4	.3	1.2	3.1	.2	.3	4.5	5.6
Engines and turbines.....	4.9	4.1	2.8	2.5	.4	.4	1.4	.9	.3	.3	3.7	6.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	27.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	24.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	21.1
Construction and mining machinery.....	4.4	4.1	3.4	2.9	.5	.4	.3	.6	.2	.2	4.2	3.7
Metalworking machinery.....	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.2	.2	3.4	3.0
Machine tools.....	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.5	.3	.4	.2	.1	.3	.3	3.0	2.9
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	.4	.4	.6	.1	.2	.1	3.7	3.0
Machine-tool accessories.....	4.3	5.0	3.2	2.8	.5	.4	.4	1.6	.2	.2	4.1	3.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.5	4.7	2.4	2.4	.4	.3	.5	1.8	.2	.2	4.1	2.6
General industrial machinery.....	3.5	4.0	2.5	2.4	.4	.4	.4	.9	.2	.3	3.4	3.1
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	.3	.2	.6	.2	.1	.2	2.5	2.4
Service-industry and household machines.....	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.1	.3	.4	1.1	.6	.2	.4	6.9	6.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.1	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	4.1	5.2
Electrical machinery.....	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	.4	.3	.3	.5	.3	.3	7.0	5.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.4	2.7	2.4	1.7	.2	.1	.5	.6	.3	.3	7.2	2.4
Communication equipment.....	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.4	.3	.5	.1	.1	.3	.3	6.5	7.6
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.3	.5	.7	.2	.2	.3	.4	7.9	9.6
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	4.1	3.3	3.5	2.7	.1	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.5	.4	4.3	3.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	5.6	4.3	4.2	3.0	.6	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	9.0	6.6
Transportation equipment.....	5.5	5.3	3.8	3.1	.5	.4	.8	1.3	.4	.5	8.2	9.8
Automobiles.....	5.2	4.0	3.2	2.1	.5	.2	.9	1.1	.6	.6	9.9	14.7
Aircraft and parts.....	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	5.4	5.1
Aircraft.....	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.0	.4	.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	5.2	5.0
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.7	.6	.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.2	.3	5.2	5.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.8	.3	.2	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.1	4.6	3.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	5.8	3.8	4.0	2.9	.6	.4	.9	.2	.3	.3	9.5	6.0
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	10.4
Railroad equipment.....	4.5	9.4	2.6	2.4	.4	.4	.9	6.0	.6	.6	6.5	5.4
Locomotives and parts.....	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.8	.2	.1	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.7	.6	4.7	4.4
Railroad and streetcars.....	8.0	18.7	4.2	3.2	.8	.8	2.5	14.2	.5	.5	10.4	6.9
Other transportation equipment.....	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	.2	.4	.2	.5	.5	.2	6.0	7.1
Instruments and related products.....	3.2	2.5	2.6	1.7	.2	.1	.3	.2	.1	.5	5.1	3.0
Photographic apparatus.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.3
Watches and clocks.....	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	.2	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	.2	5.4	6.0
Professional and scientific instruments.....	3.4	2.7	2.9	1.6	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.7	6.6	3.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.6	6.0	4.3	4.5	.3	.4	.7	.8	.3	.3	7.9	7.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	4.9	6.7
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	7.9	7.3	6.0	5.3	.5	.6	1.1	1.0	.3	.4	6.2	6.7
Iron mining.....	3.9	4.3	3.3	2.0	.2	.2	.1	1.6	.3	.5	2.3	4.8
Copper mining.....	7.0	5.7	6.1	5.2	.3	.2	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.5	.3	5.5	5.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.7	.2	.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	.4	.2	.3	4.4	4.0
Anthracite mining.....	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	.8	.3	.2	1.9	1.3
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.3	.7	.1	.2	2.1	2.3
Communication:												
Telephone.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.3
Telegraph.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.1

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05.

<sup>5</sup> Not available.

# C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$65.58	42.2	\$1.554	\$31.96	40.9	\$1.515	\$72.05	45.0	\$1.601	\$66.64	41.6	\$1.602	\$63.24	32.1	\$1.970	\$70.35	35.0	\$2.010
1951: Average.....	74.60	43.6	1.711	72.63	42.5	1.709	78.19	46.1	1.696	76.20	43.0	1.772	66.60	30.3	2.198	77.86	35.2	2.212
1951: September.....	76.43	44.1	1.733	76.56	43.8	1.748	79.20	46.7	1.696	75.66	42.6	1.776	60.36	27.2	2.219	81.61	36.5	2.236
October.....	76.10	44.4	1.714	76.79	44.7	1.718	78.15	46.3	1.688	75.55	42.9	1.761	78.24	35.1	2.229	80.62	36.3	2.221
November.....	74.43	43.4	1.715	73.06	42.5	1.719	77.74	46.0	1.690	74.44	42.2	1.764	81.84	36.8	2.224	81.09	36.2	2.240
December.....	79.43	44.4	1.789	76.83	43.9	1.750	84.38	46.8	1.803	81.52	43.2	1.887	69.98	31.1	2.250	86.28	38.4	2.247
1952: January.....	79.12	44.3	1.786	74.57	44.1	1.691	86.11	46.7	1.844	83.02	43.4	1.913	73.58	32.6	2.257	86.39	38.5	2.244
February.....	79.25	44.1	1.797	76.32	44.4	1.719	84.50	46.0	1.837	81.90	42.7	1.918	68.97	30.9	2.232	80.27	35.9	2.236
March.....	80.59	44.5	1.811	78.42	45.2	1.735	84.69	45.9	1.845	82.45	42.7	1.931	67.00	30.1	2.226	79.26	35.4	2.239
April.....	77.67	43.1	1.802	72.33	42.3	1.710	82.43	44.8	1.840	80.20	41.9	1.914	62.52	28.1	2.225	66.68	29.9	2.230
May.....	80.45	44.4	1.812	77.80	45.1	1.725	83.57	45.2	1.849	82.52	42.6	1.937	74.69	33.3	2.243	70.25	31.8	2.209
June.....	79.32	42.6	1.862	50.12	29.5	1.699	83.36	44.6	1.869	81.28	42.2	1.926	66.67	30.1	2.215	64.30	28.5	2.256
July.....	80.38	43.1	1.865	70.58	41.2	1.713	84.18	44.8	1.879	80.21	41.8	1.919	59.35	26.7	2.223	63.45	28.1	2.258
August.....	82.89	45.0	1.842	84.46	47.0	1.797	85.22	45.4	1.877	80.73	42.4	1.904	66.15	29.4	2.250	81.80	36.7	2.229
September.....	87.49	45.9	1.906	86.15	45.8	1.881	96.09	49.0	1.961	83.59	43.9	1.904	78.27	34.8	2.249	90.60	40.0	2.265
	Mining—Continued									Contract construction								
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
1950: Average.....	\$73.69	40.6	\$1.815	\$59.88	44.0	\$1.361	\$73.73	37.2	\$1.982	\$73.46	40.9	\$1.796	\$39.17	41.1	\$1.683	\$76.31	40.7	\$1.875
1951: Average.....	79.67	40.9	1.948	67.19	45.0	1.493	81.71	37.9	2.156	80.82	40.8	1.981	74.66	41.0	1.821	85.06	40.6	2.095
1951: September.....	83.68	41.8	2.002	70.63	46.1	1.532	85.19	38.9	2.190	84.72	41.9	2.022	78.81	42.1	1.872	89.20	41.7	2.139
October.....	78.93	40.5	1.949	71.72	47.0	1.526	86.26	39.3	2.195	86.61	42.6	2.033	81.75	43.6	1.875	90.42	41.9	2.158
November.....	79.02	40.4	1.956	68.35	44.5	1.536	81.66	36.8	2.219	79.30	38.7	2.049	71.73	38.4	1.868	84.72	38.9	2.178
December.....	83.85	41.8	2.006	67.32	44.0	1.530	83.83	37.9	2.212	79.08	38.9	2.033	70.56	38.2	1.847	84.75	39.4	2.151
1952: January.....	84.53	41.7	2.027	66.69	43.7	1.526	84.74	37.9	2.236	81.26	39.6	2.052	71.84	39.3	1.828	86.64	39.8	2.177
February.....	82.29	40.8	2.017	67.60	44.3	1.526	85.95	38.3	2.244	82.73	40.2	2.058	73.34	39.6	1.852	88.01	40.5	2.173
March.....	84.57	41.6	2.033	67.50	43.8	1.541	83.51	37.1	2.251	79.46	38.5	2.064	68.03	37.5	1.814	85.76	39.0	2.199
April.....	83.10	41.1	2.022	69.31	44.8	1.547	85.20	38.0	2.242	82.43	39.8	2.071	73.64	39.7	1.855	88.00	39.8	2.211
May.....	81.93	40.6	2.018	70.74	45.7	1.548	85.81	38.6	2.223	84.42	41.2	2.049	78.64	42.1	1.868	89.00	40.6	2.192
June.....	85.53	41.3	2.071	71.31	45.8	1.557	87.35	39.4	2.217	86.72	42.2	2.055	80.68	42.8	1.885	91.49	41.7	2.194
July.....	85.85	41.0	2.094	70.45	44.9	1.569	87.78	39.1	2.245	86.36	41.8	2.066	81.76	43.1	1.897	90.17	40.8	2.210
August.....	86.36	40.6	2.127	72.60	45.6	1.592	89.53	39.3	2.278	89.38	42.1	2.123	83.85	43.0	1.950	93.75	41.3	2.270
September.....	89.46	41.3	2.166	73.76	45.7	1.614	91.74	39.8	2.305	93.31	43.4	2.150	88.86	44.7	1.988	96.97	42.4	2.287
	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction									Special-trade contractors								
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
1950: Average.....	\$73.73	36.3	\$2.031	\$68.56	35.8	\$1.915	\$77.77	36.7	\$2.119	\$81.72	38.4	\$2.128	\$71.26	35.4	\$2.013	\$89.16	38.4	\$2.322
1951: Average.....	82.10	37.3	2.201	75.10	36.6	2.052	87.20	37.8	2.307	91.26	39.2	2.328	78.65	35.8	2.197	102.21	40.1	2.549
1951: September.....	85.42	38.2	2.236	77.79	37.4	2.080	91.14	38.8	2.349	93.89	39.7	2.365	80.27	35.9	2.236	106.76	41.0	2.604
October.....	86.20	38.5	2.239	79.66	38.3	2.080	90.94	38.6	2.356	94.60	39.9	2.371	82.16	36.5	2.251	105.19	40.6	2.591
November.....	82.26	36.4	2.260	76.06	36.2	2.101	86.58	36.5	2.372	91.18	38.2	2.387	78.07	34.3	2.276	100.61	38.8	2.593
December.....	84.94	37.7	2.253	77.98	37.4	2.085	89.51	37.8	2.368	95.92	40.2	2.386	80.31	35.1	2.288	106.28	40.8	2.605
1952: January.....	85.35	37.5	2.276	78.62	37.6	2.091	90.00	37.5	2.400	95.92	39.8	2.410	78.07	34.3	2.276	106.74	40.6	2.629
February.....	86.60	37.9	2.285	79.67	37.9	2.102	91.34	37.9	2.410	94.32	39.3	2.400	79.57	34.9	2.280	108.93	41.2	2.644
March.....	84.57	36.9	2.292	76.26	36.4	2.095	90.17	37.2	2.424	93.77	38.7	2.423	78.51	34.6	2.269	108.43	40.4	2.684
April.....	85.92	37.6	2.285	80.60	38.2	2.110	89.30	37.1	2.407	91.96	38.3	2.401	78.59	34.5	2.278	106.57	39.9	2.671
May.....	86.03	37.9	2.270	79.78	38.3	2.083	90.28	37.6	2.401	91.60	38.6	2.373	81.36	35.1	2.318	108.63	40.1	2.709
June.....	87.50	38.7	2.251	82.04	39.5	2.077	91.49	38.2	2.395	92.06	38.6	2.385	82.98	35.8	2.318	109.55	40.8	2.685
July.....	88.09	38.4	2.294	83.81	39.2	2.138	91.26	37.9	2.408	93.78	38.8	2.417	83.31	35.8	2.327	109.42	40.6	2.695
August.....	89.59	38.6	2.321	85.68	39.5	2.169	92.42	38.0	2.432	94.88	38.9	2.439	84.62	35.9	2.357	109.65	40.7	2.694
September.....	91.42	38.9	2.350	86.44	39.2	2.205	94.89	38.7	2.452	95.55	39.0	2.450	86.45	36.2	2.388	112.02	41.2	2.719

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: Average	\$74.71	35.8	\$2.087	\$70.85	33.9	\$2.090	\$86.70	35.0	\$2.477	\$69.86	37.0	\$1.888	\$64.49	35.3	\$1.827	\$74.92	38.6	\$1.941
1951: Average	83.62	37.0	2.260	78.83	35.1	2.246	89.66	34.9	2.569	72.92	35.8	2.037	71.13	36.2	1.965	80.17	39.3	2.040
1951: September	88.97	38.6	2.305	84.00	37.3	2.252	90.72	35.8	2.534	80.14	38.0	2.109	75.53	37.9	1.993	84.69	40.5	2.091
October	88.20	38.1	2.315	83.61	36.8	2.272	87.91	34.5	2.548	77.65	36.2	2.145	76.63	37.9	2.022	85.11	40.8	2.086
November	82.91	35.6	2.329	74.93	33.2	2.257	83.05	32.8	2.532	71.14	33.7	2.111	70.55	34.6	2.039	77.53	36.9	2.101
December	84.51	36.6	2.309	76.94	33.6	2.290	85.81	33.6	2.554	73.08	35.0	2.088	71.92	35.5	2.026	81.82	39.0	2.098
1952: January	85.18	36.2	2.353	75.70	33.0	2.294	83.19	32.7	2.544	71.89	35.0	2.054	70.31	34.4	2.044	78.19	37.9	2.063
February	87.80	37.0	2.373	75.73	33.2	2.281	87.88	34.3	2.562	73.43	35.7	2.057	72.04	34.7	2.076	83.28	39.3	2.119
March	88.95	36.1	2.381	71.97	32.0	2.249	85.17	33.0	2.581	72.83	35.2	2.069	68.46	33.3	2.056	80.45	38.0	2.117
April	86.32	36.5	2.365	74.84	33.1	2.261	86.45	33.3	2.596	71.77	35.2	2.039	72.79	35.2	2.068	81.90	39.7	2.063
May	87.38	37.2	2.349	80.68	35.0	2.305	89.04	34.3	2.596	72.71	35.8	2.031	74.76	36.1	2.071	83.42	40.3	2.070
June	88.88	38.0	2.339	84.08	36.7	2.291	90.87	34.2	2.567	76.56	37.2	2.058	78.08	37.5	2.082	88.35	41.5	2.129
July	87.32	37.3	2.341	82.30	36.0	2.286	91.67	33.9	2.704	75.91	36.6	2.074	77.15	36.6	2.108	86.16	40.3	2.138
August	89.03	37.5	2.374	83.79	36.1	2.321	94.94	34.5	2.752	76.79	36.0	2.133	79.71	37.3	2.137	86.79	40.9	2.122
September	92.41	38.6	2.394	88.99	37.9	2.348	95.39	34.7	2.749	81.59	36.8	2.217	83.65	38.3	2.184	93.79	43.2	2.171
Manufacturing																		
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods <sup>2</sup>			Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup>			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
1950: Average	\$59.33	40.5	\$1.465	\$63.32	41.2	\$1.537	\$54.71	39.7	\$1.378	\$64.79	41.8	\$1.550	\$56.07	41.5	\$1.351	\$60.07	41.6	\$1.444
1951: Average	64.88	40.7	1.594	69.97	41.7	1.678	58.50	39.5	1.481	73.78	43.5	1.696	61.34	41.9	1.464	66.79	41.9	1.594
1951: September	65.49	40.6	1.613	71.01	41.6	1.707	58.67	39.4	1.489	76.47	44.2	1.730	62.06	42.8	1.450	68.46	41.9	1.634
October	65.41	40.5	1.615	71.10	41.7	1.705	58.00	38.9	1.491	75.50	44.0	1.716	61.91	42.0	1.474	67.65	41.5	1.630
November	65.85	40.5	1.626	71.05	41.5	1.712	59.07	39.2	1.507	75.68	43.9	1.724	63.34	42.0	1.508	73.51	44.1	1.667
December	67.40	41.2	1.636	72.71	42.2	1.723	60.45	39.9	1.515	77.62	45.1	1.721	64.13	42.3	1.516	73.06	44.2	1.653
1952: January	66.91	40.8	1.640	72.15	41.8	1.726	60.04	39.5	1.520	77.26	44.4	1.740	63.40	41.6	1.524	69.66	42.5	1.639
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.18	41.7	1.731	60.12	39.5	1.522	78.76	44.7	1.762	63.30	41.4	1.529	68.72	41.4	1.660
March	67.40	40.7	1.656	72.81	41.7	1.746	60.13	39.3	1.530	78.85	44.3	1.780	63.30	41.0	1.544	68.09	40.6	1.677
April	65.87	39.8	1.655	71.07	40.8	1.742	58.71	38.4	1.529	77.04	43.4	1.775	62.80	40.7	1.543	67.78	40.3	1.682
May	66.65	40.2	1.658	71.76	41.1	1.746	59.71	39.0	1.531	78.22	43.7	1.790	64.09	41.4	1.548	68.82	40.7	1.691
June	67.15	40.5	1.658	71.98	41.2	1.747	60.83	39.5	1.540	77.73	43.5	1.787	65.34	42.1	1.552	69.91	41.1	1.701
July	65.76	39.9	1.648	69.67	40.2	1.733	61.03	39.5	1.545	75.55	42.3	1.786	65.13	42.1	1.547	70.35	40.9	1.720
August	67.80	40.6	1.670	72.71	41.1	1.769	61.57	39.9	1.543	73.49	41.1	1.788	63.60	41.3	1.540	69.37	40.1	1.730
September	70.09	41.3	1.697	76.06	42.0	1.811	62.30	40.3	1.546	79.37	42.9	1.850	63.92	42.0	1.522	71.04	41.3	1.720
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Meat packing, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
1950: Average	\$60.94	41.6	\$1.465	\$60.80	42.4	\$1.434	\$56.11	44.5	\$1.261	\$57.36	45.6	\$1.258	\$57.29	44.1	\$1.299	\$46.81	39.3	\$1.191
1951: Average	68.34	41.9	1.631	65.87	41.9	1.572	60.61	44.6	1.359	63.25	46.1	1.372	62.35	44.6	1.398	51.42	40.2	1.279
1951: September	70.27	41.9	1.677	67.92	41.9	1.621	62.10	45.0	1.380	64.77	46.5	1.393	63.11	44.6	1.415	54.33	43.5	1.249
October	69.01	41.1	1.679	67.00	41.9	1.599	60.60	44.3	1.368	62.06	45.5	1.364	62.33	44.3	1.407	56.87	42.5	1.338
November	75.98	44.2	1.719	63.19	42.3	1.612	60.09	43.8	1.372	61.92	45.2	1.370	62.48	44.0	1.420	47.80	37.0	1.292
December	75.82	44.6	1.700	66.44	41.6	1.597	61.48	44.1	1.394	62.66	45.2	1.384	64.09	44.6	1.437	51.02	38.3	1.332
1952: January	71.95	42.8	1.681	65.91	41.3	1.596	62.79	44.0	1.427	63.56	44.6	1.425	63.03	43.5	1.449	50.35	38.0	1.325
February	70.97	41.6	1.706	66.01	40.8	1.618	62.29	43.9	1.419	63.50	45.1	1.408	63.66	43.9	1.450	51.11	38.4	1.331
March	70.02	40.5	1.729	66.75	41.1	1.624	62.55	43.8	1.428	64.12	44.9	1.428	63.34	43.5	1.456	51.40	38.1	1.349
April	69.87	40.2	1.738	66.95	40.8	1.641	62.24	43.8	1.421	64.36	45.1	1.427	62.89	43.4	1.449	50.44	37.5	1.345
May	70.96	40.5	1.752	68.39	41.6	1.644	62.95	44.3	1.421	66.04	45.8	1.442	62.28	43.4	1.435	49.50	37.9	1.306
June	71.94	40.9	1.759	70.54	42.7	1.652	65.30	45.6	1.432	68.39	47.2	1.449	64.65	44.8	1.443	50.62	38.7	1.308
July	72.38	40.8	1.774	70.74	42.9	1.649	64.99	45.1	1.441	68.35	46.4	1.473	64.84	44.9	1.444	52.56	41.0	1.282
August	71.04	40.0	1.776	71.09	42.8	1.661	63.74	44.2	1.442	67.03	46.1	1.454	62.71	43.4	1.445	52.28	39.7	1.317
September	72.76	41.2	1.766	70.43	42.1	1.673	65.10	44.5	1.463	67.21	46.0	1.461	65.21	44.0	1.482	53.16	41.6	1.278

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																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$59.02	43.3	\$1.363	\$60.95	44.1	\$1.382	\$57.21	45.3	\$1.263	\$53.54	41.5	\$1.290	\$59.94	43.0	\$1.394	\$61.83	43.0	\$1.438
1951: Average.....	66.28	44.6	1.486	67.43	45.5	1.482	64.63	46.1	1.402	57.38	41.7	1.376	61.66	41.3	1.493	63.13	41.1	1.536
1951: September.....	68.60	45.4	1.511	71.35	47.0	1.518	68.45	47.9	1.429	58.69	42.1	1.394	62.82	41.3	1.521	63.38	41.7	1.520
October.....	68.67	45.3	1.516	69.98	45.8	1.528	65.98	46.5	1.419	58.38	41.7	1.400	55.39	38.2	1.450	56.93	37.9	1.502
November.....	68.00	44.5	1.528	71.37	45.9	1.555	67.04	46.3	1.448	59.26	41.5	1.428	65.20	45.5	1.433	62.36	39.9	1.563
December.....	68.38	44.4	1.540	71.28	45.4	1.570	65.98	45.5	1.450	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.75	43.6	1.485	63.45	40.7	1.559
1952: January.....	69.22	44.8	1.545	71.06	45.7	1.555	67.46	46.3	1.457	59.04	41.2	1.433	62.57	40.5	1.545	63.40	40.8	1.554
February.....	66.40	43.2	1.537	67.21	43.7	1.538	63.20	44.1	1.433	60.09	41.5	1.448	62.24	40.1	1.552	60.80	39.0	1.559
March.....	67.77	43.5	1.558	68.57	43.9	1.562	67.47	45.9	1.470	59.29	41.0	1.446	66.10	41.6	1.589	67.17	42.3	1.588
April.....	66.53	43.2	1.540	67.67	43.6	1.552	66.05	45.3	1.458	60.25	41.1	1.466	61.78	39.1	1.580	61.90	39.1	1.583
May.....	68.91	44.2	1.559	68.99	44.0	1.568	67.88	46.4	1.463	61.57	41.8	1.473	63.04	39.3	1.604	64.76	40.0	1.619
June.....	72.57	45.9	1.581	75.69	47.1	1.607	69.01	47.2	1.462	62.27	42.3	1.472	71.43	43.9	1.627	75.08	45.5	1.650
July.....	71.60	45.4	1.577	74.64	46.3	1.612	68.60	46.7	1.469	61.89	41.9	1.477	65.87	41.3	1.595	67.42	41.9	1.609
August.....	71.75	45.1	1.591	73.90	45.7	1.617	69.51	46.9	1.482	61.55	41.9	1.469	64.08	39.9	1.606	65.12	40.0	1.628
September.....	70.78	44.8	1.530	73.18	45.2	1.619	68.30	46.4	1.472	61.86	41.8	1.480	65.64	41.0	1.601	67.85	41.5	1.635
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar		Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			
1950: Average.....	\$58.69	42.5	\$1.381	\$46.72	39.9	\$1.171	\$44.81	39.9	\$1.123	\$67.49	41.0	\$1.646	\$49.12	42.9	\$1.145	\$72.66	40.8	\$1.781
1951: Average.....	61.36	41.1	1.493	50.41	40.2	1.254	48.32	40.3	1.199	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.03	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922
1951: September.....	63.78	40.7	1.567	52.17	41.5	1.257	49.16	41.1	1.196	75.11	41.8	1.797	53.79	43.7	1.231	81.00	42.1	1.924
October.....	54.90	38.1	1.441	50.96	40.7	1.252	48.44	40.6	1.193	72.54	40.8	1.778	52.68	43.0	1.225	77.29	40.4	1.913
November.....	68.12	47.7	1.428	51.74	41.1	1.259	49.68	41.3	1.203	74.54	40.6	1.836	54.59	43.5	1.255	80.11	40.5	1.978
December.....	66.10	43.9	1.517	52.33	41.6	1.258	50.61	42.0	1.205	73.48	40.8	1.801	52.58	43.1	1.220	79.34	41.0	1.935
1952: January.....	62.70	38.8	1.616	51.82	39.8	1.302	49.30	39.6	1.245	72.94	40.5	1.801	51.31	42.3	1.213	77.89	40.4	1.928
February.....	66.91	40.7	1.644	52.43	40.3	1.301	50.01	40.3	1.241	73.50	40.7	1.806	51.73	42.4	1.220	78.75	40.7	1.935
March.....	64.80	38.3	1.692	51.68	39.6	1.305	49.10	39.5	1.243	73.41	40.4	1.817	52.35	42.7	1.226	78.42	40.3	1.946
April.....	63.06	38.5	1.638	51.01	38.5	1.325	48.51	38.2	1.270	73.81	40.6	1.818	53.21	42.6	1.249	79.28	40.7	1.948
May.....	60.19	37.2	1.618	52.17	39.4	1.324	49.83	39.3	1.268	76.95	41.8	1.841	54.04	43.2	1.251	82.61	41.7	1.981
June.....	65.57	40.3	1.627	54.30	40.4	1.344	51.70	40.2	1.285	78.68	42.3	1.860	58.01	44.9	1.292	84.56	42.3	2.036
July.....	63.58	39.2	1.622	50.71	37.9	1.338	47.70	37.5	1.272	80.93	43.0	1.882	59.55	44.2	1.289	88.16	43.3	2.036
August.....	62.34	38.2	1.632	52.09	39.4	1.322	49.18	39.0	1.261	78.64	41.5	1.895	55.51	43.5	1.276	85.20	41.5	2.053
September.....	63.44	39.5	1.606	53.09	40.1	1.324	50.80	40.0	1.270	77.29	41.0	1.885	55.99	43.2	1.295	83.44	40.8	2.045
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
1950: Average.....	\$61.94	40.3	\$1.537	\$54.99	42.2	\$1.303	\$41.08	37.9	\$1.084	\$50.19	39.0	\$1.287	\$35.76	36.9	\$0.969	\$42.79	37.7	\$1.135
1951: Average.....	68.86	40.2	1.713	59.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.3	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1951: September.....	67.70	39.5	1.714	59.74	41.6	1.436	44.75	39.5	1.133	55.82	40.1	1.392	40.18	38.3	1.049	48.20	38.9	1.239
October.....	70.20	40.6	1.729	59.05	41.7	1.416	45.30	39.7	1.141	55.40	39.8	1.392	40.88	38.9	1.051	46.90	37.7	1.244
November.....	67.61	38.7	1.747	60.06	42.0	1.430	46.26	39.3	1.177	58.02	41.0	1.415	41.03	38.6	1.063	48.63	38.5	1.263
December.....	66.30	38.5	1.722	60.77	42.2	1.440	46.53	39.5	1.178	57.53	40.6	1.417	41.66	39.3	1.060	47.67	38.2	1.248
1952: January.....	68.43	39.1	1.750	61.36	41.8	1.468	45.27	38.4	1.179	55.24	39.4	1.402	40.14	37.9	1.059	47.82	38.1	1.255
February.....	68.87	39.2	1.757	61.82	42.2	1.465	43.69	36.9	1.184	51.84	36.9	1.405	38.86	36.8	1.056	46.30	37.1	1.248
March.....	68.60	38.8	1.768	61.30	41.7	1.470	43.88	36.6	1.199	52.59	37.3	1.410	39.05	36.6	1.067	44.09	34.8	1.267
April.....	68.38	38.7	1.767	60.92	41.3	1.475	41.45	34.6	1.198	48.40	34.4	1.407	37.03	34.8	1.064	43.42	34.6	1.255
May.....	73.04	41.5	1.760	61.28	41.6	1.473	45.40	37.9	1.198	54.41	38.7	1.406	40.25	37.9	1.062	45.74	36.3	1.260
June.....	70.88	39.8	1.781	62.96	42.6	1.478	46.74	38.6	1.211	56.78	39.9	1.423	40.29	37.9	1.063	48.04	37.8	1.271
July.....	69.58	39.0	1.784	64.31	42.9	1.499	46.24	37.9	1.220	57.10	39.3	1.453	39.04	36.8	1.061	48.58	38.4	1.265
August.....	70.02	38.9	1.800	62.67	42.2	1.485	47.71	39.4	1.211	63.51	43.0	1.477	39.69	37.3	1.064	49.01	38.2	1.283
September.....	70.23	39.3	1.787	64.35	42.9	1.500	47.80	39.9	1.198	61.72	41.9	1.473	41.26	38.1	1.083	50.45	38.6	1.307

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Tobacco manufac-tures—Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, syn-thetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$37.59	39.4	\$0.954	\$48.95	39.6	\$1.236	\$45.01	38.9	\$1.157	\$45.09	38.8	\$1.162	\$49.28	40.1	\$1.229	\$48.00	40.1	\$1.197
1951: Average.....	37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	39.2	1.317	50.38	39.3	1.282
1951: September.....	37.30	42.0	.888	48.74	36.9	1.321	45.14	36.2	1.247	45.16	36.1	1.251	48.75	37.1	1.314	47.20	36.9	1.279
October.....	39.25	42.8	.917	49.29	37.2	1.325	46.01	36.9	1.247	46.38	37.1	1.250	48.77	37.0	1.318	47.36	37.0	1.280
November.....	36.89	39.0	.946	50.46	37.8	1.335	46.57	37.2	1.252	46.97	37.4	1.256	50.01	37.6	1.330	48.35	37.6	1.286
December.....	37.67	38.6	.976	52.70	39.3	1.341	49.02	39.0	1.257	48.94	38.9	1.258	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.48	39.1	1.291
1952: January.....	38.04	38.5	.988	52.40	38.9	1.347	48.88	38.7	1.263	48.71	38.6	1.262	52.10	39.0	1.336	50.30	38.9	1.293
February.....	37.72	36.8	1.025	52.22	38.8	1.346	48.55	38.5	1.261	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.19	38.4	1.333	49.45	38.3	1.291
March.....	39.16	36.5	1.073	51.32	38.1	1.347	48.31	38.1	1.268	48.02	37.9	1.267	49.48	37.2	1.330	47.49	36.9	1.287
April.....	37.88	34.0	1.114	49.85	37.2	1.340	46.39	36.7	1.264	46.39	36.7	1.264	49.08	37.1	1.323	47.14	36.8	1.281
May.....	41.92	37.7	1.112	50.78	37.7	1.347	47.22	37.3	1.266	47.39	37.4	1.267	49.42	37.1	1.332	46.99	36.6	1.284
June.....	45.08	39.3	1.147	51.61	38.4	1.344	48.82	38.5	1.268	49.11	38.7	1.269	50.37	37.7	1.336	47.58	37.0	1.286
July.....	44.46	38.9	1.143	51.78	38.5	1.345	48.95	38.3	1.278	49.11	38.4	1.279	51.02	38.1	1.339	48.35	37.6	1.286
August.....	38.59	39.5	.977	53.25	39.5	1.348	50.03	39.3	1.273	50.20	39.4	1.274	52.49	39.2	1.339	50.22	38.9	1.291
September.....	39.73	42.9	.926	54.46	40.1	1.358	50.43	39.4	1.280	50.56	39.5	1.280	53.88	40.0	1.347	51.66	39.8	1.298
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery						
North			South									United States			North			
Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$51.23	40.5	\$1.265	\$47.08	40.0	\$1.177	\$54.01	39.8	\$1.357	\$44.13	37.4	\$1.180	\$53.63	37.9	\$1.415	\$54.25	37.7	\$1.439
1951: Average.....	53.66	38.8	1.333	49.41	39.4	1.254	57.71	39.1	1.476	46.57	36.7	1.269	56.69	36.6	1.549	58.16	35.9	1.620
1951: September.....	51.17	36.6	1.398	46.18	37.0	1.248	56.20	38.1	1.475	44.84	35.5	1.263	54.07	35.2	1.536	55.12	34.6	1.593
October.....	51.41	36.1	1.424	46.40	37.3	1.244	55.38	36.8	1.505	46.06	36.3	1.269	55.18	35.9	1.537	57.47	36.1	1.592
November.....	51.27	35.8	1.432	47.58	38.0	1.252	57.68	37.6	1.534	47.56	37.3	1.275	57.75	37.5	1.540	57.80	36.4	1.588
December.....	54.46	37.9	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.255	62.15	40.2	1.546	48.08	37.8	1.272	58.09	37.6	1.545	56.67	35.6	1.589
1952: January.....	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.12	39.2	1.253	61.42	39.6	1.551	47.66	37.0	1.288	58.18	37.2	1.564	58.76	36.7	1.601
February.....	54.13	37.2	1.455	48.20	38.5	1.252	60.37	39.1	1.544	48.31	37.8	1.278	59.06	38.5	1.534	57.26	37.6	1.523
March.....	52.53	36.2	1.451	46.21	37.0	1.249	59.25	38.6	1.535	48.16	37.8	1.274	58.83	38.6	1.524	56.36	37.7	1.495
April.....	52.74	36.4	1.449	45.87	36.9	1.243	59.29	38.7	1.532	45.94	36.2	1.269	55.20	36.1	1.529	54.13	35.8	1.512
May.....	52.67	36.3	1.451	45.68	36.6	1.248	61.69	39.9	1.546	46.86	36.9	1.270	55.70	36.5	1.526	54.75	36.5	1.500
June.....	53.43	36.8	1.452	46.25	37.0	1.250	63.28	40.4	1.551	47.23	37.6	1.256	54.94	36.6	1.501	53.94	36.2	1.490
July.....	53.98	37.2	1.451	47.13	37.7	1.250	63.31	40.4	1.567	47.80	38.0	1.258	57.15	37.9	1.508	54.83	37.0	1.482
August.....	55.43	38.9	1.425	49.01	38.9	1.260	63.34	40.6	1.560	48.94	38.9	1.258	58.10	38.5	1.509	57.08	38.0	1.502
September.....							64.48	41.2	1.565	49.79	39.3	1.267	58.67	38.7	1.516			
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			
South			United States			North			South									
Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$53.33	38.2	\$1.396	\$34.94	35.8	\$0.976	\$38.12	38.2	\$0.998	\$34.37	35.4	\$0.971	\$43.73	38.6	\$1.133	\$39.60	37.5	\$1.056
1951: Average.....	55.76	37.2	1.499	36.85	35.2	1.047	41.24	37.8	1.091	36.02	34.7	1.038	47.23	38.4	1.230	42.71	37.3	1.145
1951: September.....	53.32	35.5	1.502	35.25	33.8	1.043	40.74	37.1	1.098	34.23	33.2	1.031	46.56	37.7	1.235	41.62	36.0	1.156
October.....	53.81	35.8	1.503	37.45	35.5	1.055	42.21	38.1	1.108	36.54	35.0	1.044	47.36	37.8	1.253	42.33	36.3	1.166
November.....	57.68	38.2	1.510	38.66	36.4	1.062	42.48	38.0	1.118	37.94	36.1	1.051	48.33	38.6	1.252	43.14	36.9	1.169
December.....	58.70	38.8	1.513	39.41	37.0	1.065	44.31	39.6	1.119	38.43	36.5	1.063	48.21	38.6	1.249	44.50	38.0	1.171
1952: January.....	57.49	37.5	1.533	38.48	36.1	1.066	42.85	38.4	1.116	37.66	35.7	1.055	46.79	36.9	1.268	44.16	37.3	1.184
February.....	59.98	39.1	1.534	39.38	36.8	1.070	42.79	38.0	1.126	38.76	36.6	1.059	47.88	38.0	1.260	43.78	37.1	1.180
March.....	53.81	39.1	1.332	38.88	36.4	1.068	43.05	38.3	1.124	38.16	36.1	1.057	48.32	38.2	1.265	43.61	37.4	1.166
April.....	55.50	36.3	1.529	37.13	34.9	1.064	41.29	36.8	1.122	36.40	34.6	1.052	45.41	36.5	1.244	42.71	36.6	1.167
May.....	55.69	36.4	1.530	38.41	35.9	1.073	42.83	38.0	1.127	37.56	35.5	1.058	47.10	37.8	1.246	43.72	37.4	1.169
June.....	55.46	36.8	1.507	39.25	37.1	1.058	43.24	38.5	1.123	38.49	36.8	1.046	48.42	38.8	1.248	44.50	38.3	1.162
July.....	58.64	38.5	1.523	38.69	36.5	1.060	41.62	37.6	1.107	38.15	36.3	1.051	47.55	38.5	1.235	45.32	38.8	1.168
August.....	58.70	38.8	1.513	40.06	37.9	1.057	43.48	39.1	1.112	39.47	37.7	1.047	50.89	40.2	1.266	46.76	40.0	1.169
September.....				40.51	38.0	1.066							51.85	40.6	1.277	47.59	40.3	1.181

See footnote at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees <sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Textile-mill products-Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$53.87	40.9	\$1.317	\$62.33	41.5	\$1.502	\$62.72	41.1	\$1.526	\$52.37	40.6	\$1.290	\$51.05	35.9	\$1.422	\$43.68	36.4	\$1.200
1951: Average	56.49	39.7	1.423	62.53	39.4	1.587	60.37	37.9	1.593	54.88	39.8	1.379	52.67	35.3	1.492	45.65	36.0	1.268
1951: September	53.18	37.4	1.422	59.69	37.8	1.579	55.96	35.6	1.572	53.89	38.8	1.389	49.66	32.0	1.552	45.89	35.6	1.289
October	55.19	38.7	1.426	60.99	38.8	1.572	59.05	37.3	1.583	54.03	38.7	1.396	49.90	33.4	1.494	43.70	34.6	1.263
November	58.70	40.4	1.453	60.80	38.7	1.571	59.18	37.6	1.574	54.09	38.5	1.405	49.93	33.4	1.495	45.12	35.5	1.271
December	61.76	42.3	1.460	63.12	39.9	1.582	61.15	38.8	1.576	56.30	40.1	1.404	57.23	37.8	1.514	46.26	36.2	1.278
1952: January	60.69	41.4	1.466	64.80	40.5	1.600	63.68	39.9	1.596	56.41	39.7	1.421	55.12	36.6	1.506	46.40	36.0	1.289
February	62.27	42.1	1.479	65.04	40.5	1.606	64.00	39.9	1.604	56.98	39.9	1.428	56.22	36.7	1.532	47.56	36.7	1.296
March	67.81	41.0	1.482	66.79	41.0	1.629	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.97	39.7	1.435	55.31	36.7	1.507	47.36	36.8	1.287
April	58.72	40.0	1.468	61.53	38.1	1.615	56.55	35.5	1.593	55.10	38.4	1.435	44.44	29.1	1.527	43.58	35.0	1.245
May	59.91	40.7	1.472	65.64	40.1	1.637	62.47	38.8	1.610	56.67	39.3	1.442	52.41	34.3	1.528	45.06	36.4	1.238
June	62.58	42.0	1.490	65.89	40.8	1.615	62.25	39.5	1.576	57.58	39.9	1.443	56.66	36.7	1.544	45.21	36.2	1.249
July	60.40	40.7	1.484	63.15	39.1	1.615	59.25	37.5	1.580	56.72	39.5	1.436	51.95	33.6	1.546	45.72	36.0	1.270
August	63.18	42.4	1.490	69.10	41.6	1.661	67.23	40.4	1.664	57.80	40.0	1.445	58.31	37.5	1.555	48.19	37.3	1.292
September	63.64	42.8	1.487	70.60	41.8	1.689	70.23	41.0	1.713	59.74	41.0	1.457	56.60	36.4	1.555	48.71	37.5	1.299
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																		
	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$50.22	36.9	\$1.361	\$36.43	36.8	\$0.990	\$36.26	36.7	\$0.988	\$39.43	37.8	\$1.043	\$31.34	35.9	\$0.873	\$49.41	34.7	\$1.424
1951: Average	52.73	35.8	1.473	38.05	36.0	1.057	37.95	35.6	1.066	40.14	36.0	1.115	33.02	35.7	.925	51.31	35.0	1.466
1951: September	51.98	35.1	1.481	37.67	35.5	1.061	37.70	35.1	1.074	39.94	35.6	1.122	31.83	34.3	.928	51.50	34.4	1.497
October	47.81	32.5	1.471	37.14	35.0	1.061	37.52	35.0	1.072	36.83	33.3	1.106	32.53	34.5	.943	47.33	32.8	1.443
November	47.59	32.2	1.478	38.13	35.6	1.071	38.84	36.0	1.079	37.56	33.6	1.118	32.85	35.1	.936	50.41	34.6	1.457
December	49.98	33.7	1.483	38.09	35.8	1.064	38.41	35.7	1.076	39.32	35.2	1.117	32.86	35.3	.931	52.30	35.8	1.461
1952: January	50.00	33.4	1.497	38.06	35.7	1.066	38.23	35.3	1.083	40.52	35.7	1.135	33.46	36.1	.927	53.38	35.9	1.487
February	51.67	34.7	1.489	39.02	36.5	1.069	38.84	35.7	1.088	42.03	36.8	1.142	33.32	35.9	.928	54.78	36.4	1.505
March	52.63	35.3	1.491	39.34	36.7	1.072	39.24	36.3	1.081	44.12	38.2	1.155	33.39	36.1	.925	53.14	36.2	1.468
April	48.20	32.9	1.465	38.02	35.8	1.062	38.41	35.6	1.079	41.95	36.8	1.140	34.63	37.2	.931	47.81	34.2	1.398
May	48.77	33.2	1.469	39.47	37.2	1.061	39.82	36.7	1.085	43.32	37.9	1.143	35.06	37.7	.930	49.43	36.0	1.373
June	50.86	34.2	1.487	39.35	37.3	1.055	39.27	36.5	1.076	42.82	37.4	1.145	35.59	38.6	.922	48.79	34.8	1.402
July	49.54	33.7	1.470	38.64	36.8	1.050	38.31	35.9	1.067	41.21	36.7	1.123	35.06	37.9	.925	51.63	35.0	1.475
August	54.26	36.2	1.499	40.06	37.9	1.057	39.38	36.8	1.070	43.39	38.3	1.133	36.32	38.8	.936	54.59	36.2	1.508
September	55.16	36.7	1.503	40.87	38.3	1.067	41.05	37.9	1.083	43.82	38.2	1.147	36.26	38.7	.937	54.27	35.8	1.516
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																		
	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$48.09	34.8	\$1.382	\$34.66	36.1	\$0.960	\$63.77	33.6	\$1.898	\$38.38	36.9	\$1.040	\$36.55	36.4	\$1.004	\$54.21	35.2	\$1.540
1951: Average	50.65	35.1	1.443	37.86	36.9	1.026	63.89	32.9	1.942	40.92	36.6	1.118	39.67	36.8	1.078	57.46	36.0	1.596
1951: September	51.05	34.4	1.484	37.69	36.7	1.027	63.33	32.1	1.973	41.06	36.5	1.125	40.00	36.9	1.084	62.10	37.3	1.665
October	47.33	32.8	1.443	36.81	35.7	1.031	56.29	29.3	1.921	41.66	36.8	1.132	40.51	37.2	1.089	52.50	35.4	1.572
November	49.60	34.3	1.446	38.35	36.8	1.042	60.83	31.5	1.931	42.79	37.5	1.141	41.13	37.6	1.094	50.90	32.9	1.547
December	52.60	36.1	1.457	39.07	37.9	1.031	63.21	33.2	1.904	42.90	37.5	1.144	41.21	37.4	1.102	55.91	35.5	1.675
1952: January	51.77	35.9	1.442	39.34	37.5	1.049	67.01	34.0	1.971	41.95	36.7	1.143	40.00	36.6	1.093	61.82	38.4	1.610
February	52.96	36.3	1.459	40.38	38.2	1.057	68.63	34.3	2.001	42.49	37.4	1.136	40.18	37.0	1.086	60.91	41.1	1.701
March	52.82	36.4	1.451	41.24	38.8	1.063	63.31	32.4	1.954	43.39	37.8	1.148	40.62	37.1	1.095	68.86	40.7	1.692
April	50.33	35.0	1.438	39.51	37.7	1.048	54.09	28.5	1.898	41.18	36.0	1.144	38.62	35.3	1.094	49.91	32.6	1.531
May	52.45	36.1	1.453	41.00	38.5	1.065	54.41	30.9	1.761	43.12	37.3	1.156	40.00	36.3	1.102	50.46	33.2	1.530
June	47.80	34.0	1.406	39.89	37.7	1.058	61.20	32.4	1.889	43.19	37.3	1.158	40.33	36.6	1.102	51.29	32.2	1.593
July	48.27	34.8	1.387	37.24	35.7	1.043	67.47	34.3	1.967	41.54	36.6	1.135	39.10	36.2	1.080	56.24	34.8	1.616
August	51.55	35.5	1.452	39.04	37.0	1.055	70.54	35.5	1.987	43.66	38.1	1.146	41.55	37.7	1.102	61.95	37.8	1.639
September	52.91	35.2	1.503	40.23	37.7	1.067	68.03	34.1	1.995	44.66	38.6	1.157	42.96	38.6	1.113	61.62	38.2	1.613

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																			
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)				
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)				
	Avg. 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	\$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	41.63	36.3	1.144	45.71	36.6	1.249	44.19	37.8	1.169	\$38.37	36.3	\$1.057	\$44.85	38.4	\$1.168	59.26	40.9	1.449		
1951: 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	42.22	37.0	1.141	45.47	36.2	1.256	46.27	38.3	1.208	41.14	38.2	1.077	47.04	38.0	1.238	64.73	42.2	1.534		
July	42.97	37.3	1.152	45.41	36.1	1.258	45.74	37.8	1.210	39.55	36.5	1.078	47.42	38.4	1.235	63.11	40.9	1.543		
August	43.88	37.6	1.167	46.86	37.4	1.253	46.74	38.6	1.211	42.10	38.2	1.102	48.41	38.7	1.251	66.57	42.0	1.585		
September	44.19	37.2	1.188	49.16	38.2	1.287	47.79	39.3	1.216	42.93	39.1	1.098	50.56	40.0	1.264	66.91	41.9	1.597		
	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																			
Year and month	Logging camps and contractors	Sawmills and planing mills	Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products								
			United States			South			West											
			Avg. 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	\$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	0.976	75.85	38.6	1.965	64.74	42.4	1.527		
1951: September	75.63	39.7	1.905	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.95	40.2	1.541	41.21	41.8	0.986	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	0.990	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	0.987	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	0.989	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	0.991	72.67	36.3	2.002	65.06	41.6	1.564		
February	72.82	41.4	1.759	58.47	40.1	1.458	59.16	40.0	1.479	41.18	41.6	0.990	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	0.994	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	0.999	78.80	38.8	2.036	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	81.41	42.8	1.902	65.17	42.1	1.548	66.38	42.2	1.573	43.65	43.3	1.008	84.90	40.8	2.081	69.18	43.1	1.605		
July	79.50	41.3	1.925	62.94	40.5	1.554	63.79	40.4	1.579	43.10	42.5	1.014	80.29	38.4	2.091	67.31	42.2	1.595		
August	86.22	43.0	2.005	66.88	41.8	1.600	68.05	41.8	1.625	43.63	42.9	1.017	89.38	42.2	2.118	69.27	42.6	1.626		
September	84.42	42.0	2.010	67.47	41.8	1.614	68.72	41.8	1.644	44.40	43.4	1.023	89.52	41.5	2.157	69.30	42.1	1.646		
	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued														Furniture and fixtures					
Year and month	Millwork	Wooden containers	Wooden boxes, other than cigar	Miscellaneous wood products	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture												
					Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours											
1950: Average	\$59.05	43.2	\$1.367	\$46.03	40.7	\$1.311	\$45.56	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: 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	67.57	43.4	1.557	50.80	41.3	1.230	50.58	41.7	1.213	54.06	42.2	1.281	60.02	41.0	1.464	57.36	40.8	1.406		
July	65.57	42.3	1.550	50.72	41.2	1.231	50.83	41.8	1.216	52.78	41.3	1.278	58.56	40.3	1.453	56.42	40.5	1.393		
August	68.23	43.1	1.583	51.63	41.6	1.241	51.50	41.9	1.229	54.65	42.4	1.289	60.44	41.4	1.460	58.65	41.8	1.403		
September	68.77	42.9	1.603	52.17	41.5	1.257	52.21	42.0	1.243	54.94	42.2	1.302	62.43	42.1	1.483	60.24	42.3	1.424		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued											Paper and allied products						
	Wood household furniture, 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	\$1.261	\$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: September	50.92	41.1	1.229	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	1.554	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	1.550	67.85	42.7	1.589	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	1.573	66.65	41.1	1.605	65.33	41.4	1.578	69.58	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	42.2	1.667
June	51.82	40.9	1.267	63.51	41.0	1.549	64.19	40.6	1.581	66.08	41.3	1.600	67.71	42.4	1.597	72.54	43.1	1.683
July	51.54	41.0	1.257	60.63	39.6	1.531	62.64	40.0	1.566	63.80	39.8	1.603	68.39	42.4	1.613	74.17	43.4	1.709
August	53.72	42.4	1.267	65.04	41.8	1.556	62.72	40.0	1.568	64.92	40.5	1.603	69.30	43.1	1.608	74.03	43.7	1.694
September	55.04	42.7	1.289	66.95	42.4	1.579	65.63	41.2	1.593	67.89	41.6	1.632	70.77	43.5	1.627	75.55	44.0	1.717
	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: 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	63.67	42.0	1.516	61.33	41.3	1.485	80.16	38.8	2.066	87.32	36.4	2.399	82.33	40.2	2.048	70.55	39.7	1.777
July	63.05	41.4	1.523	61.22	41.2	1.486	79.93	38.5	2.076	86.64	36.1	2.400	85.81	39.8	2.156	69.10	38.8	1.781
August	65.53	42.8	1.531	62.94	42.1	1.495	80.55	38.8	2.076	86.75	36.1	2.403	90.10	41.5	2.171	72.16	40.0	1.804
September	67.85	43.8	1.549	63.81	42.2	1.512	82.08	39.2	2.094	88.73	36.5	2.431	89.66	41.3	2.171	72.70	40.3	1.804
	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	\$82.67	41.5	\$1.510	\$87.89	40.9	\$1.660	\$65.69	40.6	\$1.618
1951: Average	75.36	40.0	1.884	75.09	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: 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	1.830	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	80.52	40.2	2.002	81.28	40.0	2.032	69.26	38.8	1.785	70.65	41.1	1.719	77.12	41.0	1.881	74.07	40.3	1.838
July	80.64	40.3	2.001	82.21	40.1	2.050	68.56	38.3	1.790	70.29	40.7	1.727	77.26	40.9	1.889	74.68	40.5	1.844
August	80.00	40.3	1.985	84.86	40.7	2.085	69.54	38.7	1.797	70.72	40.9	1.729	76.80	40.7	1.887	74.88	40.5	1.849
September	81.20	40.4	2.010	86.90	41.5	2.094	70.94	39.3	1.805	71.38	41.5	1.720	77.85	40.8	1.908	76.27	40.7	1.874

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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
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: September	74.55	42.5	1.754	78.44	40.6	1.932	63.54	39.1	1.625	61.90	40.3	1.536	67.86	41.0	1.655	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	63.59	41.0	1.551	69.85	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	64.06	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	1.280
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	1.271
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	74.78	41.0	1.824	78.92	40.1	1.968	65.93	39.6	1.665	63.40	40.1	1.581	71.72	41.6	1.724	57.44	42.8	1.342
July	75.92	41.6	1.825	80.23	40.4	1.986	67.46	40.3	1.674	62.01	39.1	1.586	70.57	41.1	1.717	56.75	42.1	1.348
August	76.90	42.0	1.831	82.49	41.1	2.007	66.67	39.9	1.671	62.41	39.3	1.588	70.91	41.3	1.717	57.58	43.0	1.339
September	78.78	42.4	1.858	83.35	40.8	2.043	68.27	40.3	1.694	63.12	39.8	1.586	71.78	41.3	1.738	57.63	43.3	1.331

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: 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	39.5	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	62.43	44.5	1.403	71.15	41.2	1.727	79.18	40.5	1.955	84.95	40.8	2.082	87.83	40.4	2.174	64.73	35.9	1.803
July	61.06	43.4	1.407	70.45	40.7	1.731	80.91	41.3	1.959	88.05	41.3	2.132	90.82	40.8	2.226	72.28	39.8	1.816
August	61.80	43.8	1.411	71.82	41.3	1.739	83.36	42.1	1.980	87.21	40.6	2.148	90.28	40.0	2.257	73.68	39.4	1.870
September	60.66	47.5	1.277	72.76	41.6	1.749	86.16	42.8	2.013	89.40	41.2	2.170	92.30	40.5	2.279	75.03	39.7	1.890

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	
1950: Average	\$66.78	44.7	\$1.494	\$64.42	40.9	\$1.575	\$72.48	39.8	\$1.821	\$52.21	40.1	\$1.302	\$59.76	42.2	\$1.416	\$44.56	37.6	\$1.155
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	37.0	1.273
1951: September	72.44	44.8	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	74.93	45.3	1.654	75.01	40.9	1.834	87.79	41.1	2.136	61.38	40.3	1.523	65.73	40.9	1.607	50.04	38.2	1.310
July	76.05	45.4	1.675	72.15	39.6	1.822	84.22	39.8	2.116	58.83	39.3	1.497	62.29	39.4	1.581	50.01	38.5	1.299
August	77.14	45.7	1.688	73.51	40.5	1.815	85.01	40.5	2.099	61.93	40.4	1.533	65.33	40.6	1.609	52.19	39.6	1.318
September	79.58	46.4	1.715	74.36	40.7	1.827	84.11	39.9	2.108	62.67	40.8	1.536	68.02	41.5	1.639	51.30	38.6	1.329

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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	64.94	41.6	1.561	65.81	40.2	1.637	60.67	40.1	1.513
1951: 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	39.3	1.664	59.40	38.4	1.547
October	60.37	38.9	1.552	41.83	33.9	1.234	47.08	37.6	1.252	65.93	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	64.52	40.2	1.605	47.74	37.8	1.263	48.93	38.2	1.281	66.09	40.9	1.616	67.37	39.7	1.697	61.98	39.3	1.577
July	63.91	39.5	1.618	47.80	38.3	1.248	49.01	38.5	1.273	64.92	40.2	1.615	65.49	38.5	1.701	61.98	39.2	1.581
August	65.85	40.2	1.638	50.50	39.7	1.272	49.95	38.9	1.284	67.16	41.2	1.630	68.57	40.1	1.710	64.74	41.0	1.579
September	66.33	40.3	1.646	48.69	38.1	1.278	50.82	39.0	1.303	68.14	41.2	1.654	69.24	39.7	1.744	66.22	40.6	1.631
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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$53.71	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	57.60	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: September	58.23	39.8	1.463	67.01	41.8	1.603	61.98	41.4	1.497	58.58	42.7	1.372	59.41	39.5	1.504	58.96	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	1.511	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	1.509	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	1.510	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	1.506	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	60.22	39.7	1.517	66.00	41.2	1.602	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.66	43.2	1.381	60.49	39.9	1.516	60.21	38.4	1.568
July	57.47	37.2	1.545	67.94	42.2	1.610	59.92	40.0	1.498	58.94	42.8	1.377	59.33	38.8	1.529	58.30	36.9	1.580
August	58.83	38.2	1.540	68.54	42.1	1.628	61.61	40.8	1.510	60.06	43.3	1.387	59.37	38.6	1.538	60.75	38.5	1.578
September	59.55	38.1	1.563	69.05	41.8	1.652	62.00	40.6	1.527	61.47	43.2	1.423	59.60	38.8	1.536	61.89	38.8	1.595
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products									Primary metal industries								
	Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries					
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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: 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	1.730
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	71.17	45.9	1.571	72.15	46.4	1.565	68.14	40.2	1.695	73.98	40.1	1.830	70.77	36.8	1.923	71.88	40.7	1.766
July	70.38	45.0	1.564	70.52	45.7	1.543	66.21	39.2	1.689	71.89	39.5	1.820	72.04	37.7	1.911	68.66	39.3	1.747
August	72.39	45.7	1.584	70.22	45.3	1.550	67.87	39.6	1.714	79.21	41.0	1.932	84.82	41.7	2.034	69.84	39.5	1.768
September	73.69	45.8	1.609	72.31	46.0	1.572	69.95	40.6	1.723	83.73	41.8	2.003	90.52	42.4	2.135	74.37	41.0	1.814

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>-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	\$63.97	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: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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	1.772	74.82	41.8	1.790	71.60	41.8	1.713
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: June	68.51	39.9	1.717	72.22	39.9	1.810	76.83	42.1	1.825	74.36	41.8	1.779	75.05	42.0	1.787	72.29	41.5	1.742
1952: July	64.58	38.6	1.673	64.86	36.6	1.772	75.15	41.0	1.833	75.55	41.9	1.803	75.07	41.5	1.809	75.98	42.9	1.771
1952: August	68.66	39.8	1.725	59.81	34.0	1.759	74.24	40.5	1.833	75.97	41.4	1.835	74.23	41.4	1.817	79.48	41.7	1.906
1952: September	73.10	41.3	1.770	73.67	39.8	1.851	74.51	40.1	1.858	77.31	41.5	1.863	76.20	41.8	1.823	80.69	41.7	1.935
	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	1.990
1951: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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	2.085
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: June	71.03	40.8	1.741	73.23	41.0	1.786	65.29	39.5	1.653	75.56	41.0	1.843	79.46	41.3	1.924	84.50	42.0	2.012
1952: July	72.95	41.4	1.762	76.38	41.9	1.823	65.28	39.3	1.661	72.55	39.6	1.832	75.48	39.6	1.906	75.89	38.6	1.966
1952: August	76.94	42.0	1.832	77.90	42.5	1.833	73.81	40.4	1.827	74.06	40.1	1.847	77.74	40.3	1.927	77.66	39.6	1.961
1952: September	77.92	41.8	1.864	79.76	42.7	1.868	74.48	39.7	1.876	77.71	40.9	1.900	80.69	41.0	1.968	82.64	41.3	2.001
	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	66.45	41.3	1.609	66.47	41.7	1.594	60.53	41.6	1.455	69.49	42.5	1.635
1951: 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
1951: October	78.70	42.2	1.865	70.39	41.7	1.688	68.42	41.3	1.659	66.78	41.3	1.617	60.31	41.0	1.471	69.30	41.9	1.654
1951: November	80.33	42.5	1.890	69.92	41.4	1.689	66.50	40.7	1.634	66.74	41.3	1.616	60.87	41.1	1.481	68.06	41.1	1.656
1951: 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	62.36	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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: June	77.49	41.0	1.890	70.18	40.9	1.716	68.35	41.6	1.643	67.64	40.5	1.670	62.57	40.4	1.545	67.93	40.9	1.661
1952: July	78.45	40.9	1.918	67.66	39.8	1.700	70.18	42.3	1.659	65.38	39.6	1.651	60.12	39.4	1.526	65.55	39.8	1.647
1952: August	79.88	40.9	1.953	69.99	40.6	1.724	70.98	42.4	1.674	66.40	40.0	1.660	62.29	40.5	1.538	67.35	40.5	1.663
1952: September	77.34	39.2	1.973	73.74	41.8	1.764	73.87	43.3	1.706	70.42	41.3	1.705	64.02	41.2	1.554	69.37	41.0	1.692

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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	\$63.23	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: 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	1.823	67.10	40.4	1.661	73.74	42.8	1.723	74.34	42.8	1.737
March	68.13	40.6	1.678	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	68.83	40.3	1.708	70.11	40.2	1.744	71.25	39.3	1.813	68.78	40.6	1.694	72.02	41.7	1.727	69.85	40.8	1.712
July	66.83	39.5	1.692	68.43	39.6	1.728	70.31	38.8	1.812	66.79	39.9	1.674	70.93	41.0	1.730	70.33	41.2	1.707
August	67.49	39.7	1.700	70.90	40.4	1.755	73.02	39.6	1.844	69.40	40.8	1.701	72.99	41.4	1.733	73.47	41.6	1.766
September	72.82	41.4	1.759	73.65	41.4	1.779	73.93	39.6	1.867	72.36	41.9	1.727	75.08	42.3	1.775	76.56	42.7	1.793

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	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	\$64.78	41.7	\$1.553	\$67.21	41.8	\$1.608
1951: Average	71.67	42.7	1.676	70.31	41.9	1.678	68.54	40.7	1.684	70.60	40.8	1.728	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.73	43.5	1.764
1951: September	74.38	43.7	1.702	70.68	41.6	1.699	68.67	40.3	1.704	70.73	40.3	1.755	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	73.83	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	72.21	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	78.19	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	74.34	42.8	1.737	73.03	41.4	1.764	71.55	40.4	1.771	74.30	40.8	1.821	69.20	40.9	1.692	78.87	42.7	1.847
July	72.28	41.3	1.750	73.10	41.0	1.783	66.37	38.3	1.733	68.01	38.1	1.785	65.97	39.5	1.670	76.46	41.6	1.838
August	73.28	41.4	1.770	75.29	41.9	1.797	71.16	40.5	1.757	73.61	40.6	1.813	67.43	39.9	1.690	77.31	41.9	1.846
September	76.34	42.2	1.809	77.99	42.9	1.818	77.00	41.8	1.842	79.80	41.8	1.909	72.27	41.7	1.733	79.49	42.6	1.865

Year and month	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	\$1.666
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: 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	81.99	42.2	1.943	75.84	40.0	1.896	77.64	40.0	1.941	73.54	39.9	1.843	74.90	42.7	1.754	89.64	46.4	1.932
July	80.45	41.3	1.948	70.01	37.4	1.872	67.69	35.2	1.923	72.35	39.6	1.827	72.41	41.4	1.749	85.49	45.0	1.922
August	80.32	41.4	1.940	68.97	36.9	1.899	66.55	34.9	1.907	71.29	39.0	1.828	73.53	41.8	1.759	88.95	45.9	1.938
September	81.06	41.7	1.944	67.09	36.8	1.823	64.30	34.7	1.853	69.65	39.0	1.786	75.84	42.3	1.793	91.26	46.3	1.971

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	89.69	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	86.67	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	87.75	46.5	1.887	84.89	45.3	1.874	95.61	46.8	2.043	76.84	43.0	1.787	78.05	43.0	1.815	75.28	40.8	1.845
July	84.58	45.3	1.867	81.01	43.3	1.871	92.64	45.3	2.045	74.13	41.6	1.782	75.68	42.0	1.802	73.03	40.2	1.839
August	88.83	46.8	1.898	83.92	44.1	1.903	92.48	45.4	2.037	74.88	41.9	1.787	76.77	42.3	1.815	74.39	40.3	1.846
September	90.95	47.2	1.927	86.02	44.5	1.933	96.72	46.5	2.080	77.95	42.9	1.817	79.63	43.3	1.839	76.63	41.0	1.859
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. wkly. earnings	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	\$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	1.719	76.69	43.4	1.767
1951: 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	1.774
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	70.68	41.7	1.695	74.56	40.9	1.823	74.91	41.0	1.827	74.14	41.7	1.778	72.43	40.6	1.784
July	80.76	40.5	1.994	67.14	40.4	1.662	74.68	40.7	1.835	75.07	40.8	1.840	72.19	40.9	1.765	70.31	40.2	1.749
August	81.44	40.6	2.006	69.49	40.9	1.699	74.26	40.6	1.829	75.81	41.0	1.849	73.17	41.2	1.770	70.96	39.8	1.783
September	83.84	41.1	2.040	70.63	41.4	1.706	77.15	41.5	1.859	78.04	41.6	1.876	75.92	42.2	1.799	75.08	41.3	1.818
Manufacturing—Continued																		
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. wkly. earnings	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	\$65.18	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	1.734	68.84	40.4	1.704	61.86	41.1	1.505
1951: September	74.08	42.6	1.739	68.06	41.5	1.640	73.01	42.2	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	42.5	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	71.66	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	78.42	43.3	1.811	69.73	40.9	1.705	74.67	41.6	1.795	76.09	41.6	1.829	72.42	39.9	1.815	64.80	40.5	1.600
July	75.74	42.1	1.799	67.91	39.9	1.702	73.35	41.0	1.789	74.48	40.9	1.821	68.00	37.1	1.833	62.96	39.4	1.598
August	76.46	42.5	1.799	69.94	40.9	1.710	73.60	41.0	1.795	74.24	40.7	1.824	71.07	38.5	1.846	66.54	41.2	1.615
September	78.45	43.2	1.816	72.24	41.9	1.724	76.97	42.5	1.811	78.34	42.6	1.839	77.90	40.8	1.902	67.06	41.5	1.616

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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: 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	80.33	42.8	1.878	
June	61.58	40.3	1.528	81.16	43.4	1.870	67.76	40.5	1.673	79.12	40.7	1.944	79.27	39.4	2.012	80.36	42.7	1.882	
July	60.25	39.2	1.537	74.17	40.8	1.818	67.54	40.3	1.676	75.50	39.3	1.921	71.33	35.9	1.987	80.66	42.7	1.889	
August	63.11	40.9	1.543	80.75	42.7	1.891	69.67	41.3	1.687	78.15	40.1	1.949	76.87	38.0	2.023	80.64	42.4	1.902	
September	63.45	41.2	1.540	82.13	43.5	1.888	71.65	42.1	1.702	85.52	42.4	2.017	88.49	42.1	2.102	85.30	43.9	1.943	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Transportation equipment—Continued																			
		Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boatbuilding and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$87.15	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: 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	86.33	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	78.48	42.4	1.851	85.32	43.2	1.975	93.59	45.5	2.057	80.21	43.1	1.861	76.03	40.9	1.859	76.74	40.8	1.881	
July	78.59	42.3	1.858	85.67	43.2	1.983	93.48	45.4	2.059	79.32	42.9	1.849	74.76	40.5	1.846	75.57	40.5	1.866	
August	79.06	42.1	1.878	84.82	43.1	1.968	92.59	44.6	2.076	78.52	42.4	1.852	76.02	40.5	1.877	76.87	40.5	1.898	
September	83.47	43.7	1.910	88.21	43.8	2.014	94.37	44.6	2.116	83.20	43.7	1.904	77.76	40.5	1.920	78.53	40.5	1.939	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Transportation equipment—Continued																			
		Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street-cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$55.99	40.6	\$1.379	\$66.33	39.6	\$1.675	\$70.00	40.3	\$1.737	\$62.47	38.9	\$1.606	\$64.44	41.9	\$1.538	\$60.81	41.2	\$1.476	
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: 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	1.629	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	70.25	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	70.88	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	1.830	70.69	42.1	1.679	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	66.38	40.8	1.627	77.79	40.6	1.916	82.31	41.3	1.993	74.17	40.4	1.836	73.02	42.8	1.706	71.97	41.6	1.730	
July	65.56	39.9	1.643	74.83	40.1	1.866	80.97	41.8	1.937	71.90	39.7	1.811	72.38	42.5	1.703	70.49	40.7	1.732	
August	67.17	40.2	1.671	76.06	39.8	1.911	81.36	41.7	1.951	71.50	39.2	1.824	72.72	42.4	1.715	71.61	41.3	1.734	
September	69.48	40.3	1.724	74.08	39.2	1.905	80.50	41.6	1.935	69.43	38.0	1.827	71.99	42.1	1.710	74.23	42.2	1.759	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manu- facturing industries					
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and sci- entific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing in- dustries					
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings			
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: September.....	56.19	40.6	1.384	72.90	41.8	1.744	59.98	40.8	1.470	73.53	43.6	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.....	53.52	37.4	1.431	75.84	41.4	1.832	59.07	39.2	1.507	76.53	42.9	1.785	60.01	40.3	1.489			
July.....	51.62	36.2	1.426	74.01	40.8	1.814	56.21	37.3	1.507	75.50	42.2	1.789	59.06	39.8	1.484			
August.....	54.97	38.6	1.424	73.55	40.5	1.816	59.48	39.0	1.525	76.47	42.6	1.795	60.66	40.6	1.494			
September.....	57.55	40.3	1.428	76.34	41.4	1.844	60.63	39.5	1.535	79.02	43.3	1.825	63.05	41.7	1.512			
	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: September.....	61.53	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	64.98	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	40.3	1.648	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.....	64.66	41.0	1.577	61.92	41.7	1.485	66.90	40.3	1.660	56.92	40.4	1.409	54.68	39.2	1.395			
July.....	64.24	40.4	1.590	60.25	40.3	1.495	67.55	40.4	1.672	55.75	39.4	1.415	51.90	38.0	1.358			
August.....	65.95	41.4	1.593	62.45	42.0	1.487	69.42	41.1	1.659	58.43	41.0	1.425	53.80	38.9	1.383			
September.....	70.35	43.4	1.621	65.64	43.7	1.502	75.04	43.2	1.737	60.76	41.9	1.450	55.54	39.7	1.399			
	Manufacturing—Con.																	
	Transportation and public utilities																	
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads <sup>4</sup>			Local railways and bus lines <sup>5</sup>			Communication			Telephone <sup>6</sup>			Switchboard oper- ating employees <sup>7</sup>		
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: 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	59.94	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	49.21	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.....	61.01	40.3	1.514	70.78	39.5	1.792	76.91	47.1	1.633	60.80	39.0	1.559	51.56	37.8	1.364			
July.....	60.59	40.1	1.511	71.86	39.7	1.810	78.14	46.9	1.666	62.29	39.3	1.585	53.25	38.2	1.394			
August.....	61.90	40.7	1.521	72.96	40.0	1.824	78.80	47.1	1.672	62.00	38.7	1.602	52.48	37.7	1.392			
September.....	64.01	41.7	1.535				78.06	46.3	1.686	62.85	38.7	1.624	53.53	37.7	1.420			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees <sup>2</sup>			Telegraph <sup>3</sup>			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	\$1.28	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: 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	41.8	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	(†)	(†)	(†)	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	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.46	41.2	1.783	74.25	41.0	1.811	70.20	41.2	1.704
June	85.71	42.6	2.012	72.40	44.5	1.627	74.41	41.2	1.806	75.42	41.1	1.835	70.56	41.0	1.721
July	87.63	42.6	2.057	72.84	44.8	1.626	74.78	41.5	1.802	76.15	41.5	1.835	70.78	41.2	1.718
August	88.35	42.7	2.069	71.96	44.5	1.617	75.25	41.6	1.809	75.56	41.2	1.834	71.84	41.5	1.731
September	88.78	42.5	2.089	74.46	42.6	1.748	76.29	41.6	1.834	77.17	41.4	1.864	73.06	41.7	1.752
	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: 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	36.56	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	50.98	39.8	1.281	37.44	35.9	1.043	43.67	37.1	1.177
March	74.29	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	40.4	1.657	51.68	39.6	1.305	37.91	35.7	1.062	44.71	37.1	1.205
June	75.56	41.4	1.825	67.59	40.5	1.669	52.85	40.1	1.318	38.80	36.3	1.069	45.19	37.1	1.218
July	75.50	41.6	1.815	67.80	40.6	1.670	53.09	40.4	1.314	38.98	36.6	1.065	45.09	37.2	1.212
August	77.18	42.2	1.829	68.01	40.6	1.675	53.05	40.4	1.313	38.87	36.7	1.059	45.09	37.2	1.212
September	77.52	41.9	1.850	68.66	40.7	1.687	52.30	39.5	1.324	37.14	35.3	1.052	43.82	36.7	1.194
	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: 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	56.68	40.2	1.410	71.71	45.3	1.583	44.22	36.1	1.225	61.27	42.7	1.435	61.80	43.8	1.411
July	56.96	40.6	1.403	70.91	45.4	1.562	44.10	36.3	1.215	60.75	42.6	1.426	61.85	43.8	1.412
August	56.96	40.6	1.403	69.93	45.5	1.537	44.34	36.8	1.205	60.72	42.4	1.432	61.91	44.0	1.407
September	56.33	39.7	1.419	71.01	45.2	1.571	43.94	35.9	1.224	60.94	42.2	1.444	62.69	43.9	1.428

See footnotes at end of table  
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TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Finance <sup>10</sup>			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>11</sup>			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution <sup>12</sup>
				Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$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: 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.....	51.96	79.15	63.37	36.72	42.6	.862	39.54	41.8	.946	47.20	42.6	1.108	91.05
July.....	52.44	79.80	64.76	36.72	42.4	.866	38.73	41.2	.940	44.45	40.3	1.103	93.22
August.....	52.45	79.93	64.31	36.76	42.4	.867	38.65	40.9	.945	44.32	40.4	1.097	90.45
September.....	52.55	77.42	64.59	36.67	42.1	.871	39.35	41.2	.955	45.83	41.1	1.115	90.40

<sup>1</sup> 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 for the first month they are published.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Data include privately and government operated local railroads and bus lines.

<sup>6</sup> 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. June data comparable with earlier series are \$51.47, 38.5 hours, and \$1.337. Weekly earnings and hours data for April 1952 affected by work stoppage.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>11</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

\* Preliminary.

† Data are not available because of work stoppage.

‡ Data are affected by work stoppage.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars<sup>1</sup>

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: December.....	\$67.40	\$35.43	\$86.28	\$45.35	\$38.34	\$20.15
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	1952: January.....	66.91	35.17	86.39	45.41	38.55	20.26
1946: Average.....	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	February.....	65.91	35.40	80.27	42.46	37.96	20.08
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	March.....	67.40	35.64	79.26	41.91	38.00	20.09
1949: Average.....	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	April.....	65.87	34.70	66.68	35.12	38.47	20.26
1950: Average.....	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	May.....	66.65	35.05	70.25	36.95	39.00	20.51
1951: Average.....	64.88	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	June.....	67.15	35.20	64.30	33.71	39.54	20.73
1951: September.....	65.49	34.89	81.61	43.47	37.87	20.17	July.....	65.76	34.26	63.45	33.06	38.73	20.18
October.....	65.41	34.69	80.62	42.76	37.73	20.01	August <sup>1</sup> .....	67.80	35.27	81.80	42.55	38.65	20.10
November.....	65.85	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99	September <sup>2</sup> .....	70.09	36.51	90.60	47.20	39.35	20.50

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars <sup>1</sup>

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: September	\$65.49	274.5	\$54.85	\$29.22	\$61.95	\$33.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27	October	65.41	274.1	54.79	29.06	61.89	32.83
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42	November	65.85	276.0	54.04	28.48	61.96	32.66
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.80	27.77	42.78	31.85	December	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	1952: January	66.91	280.4	54.85	28.83	62.79	33.01
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	February	66.91	280.4	54.85	29.02	62.79	33.22
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	March	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.20	63.17	33.40
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93	April	65.87	276.1	54.06	28.48	61.97	32.64
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26	May	66.65	279.3	54.65	28.74	62.58	32.91
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84	June	67.15	281.4	55.04	28.86	62.98	33.02
1945: Average	44.39	185.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	July	65.76	275.6	53.97	28.12	61.88	32.24
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78	August <sup>2</sup>	67.80	284.2	55.53	28.88	63.49	33.02
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	28.68	48.24	30.04	September <sup>2</sup>	70.09	293.8	57.29	29.85	65.30	34.02
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							

<sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>

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: September	\$1.613	\$1.554	245.5	\$1.707	\$1.638	\$1.489	\$1.444
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	October	1.615	1.557	246.0	1.705	1.635	1.491	1.450
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	November	1.626	1.569	247.9	1.712	1.644	1.507	1.465
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	December	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515	1.468
1945: Average	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	1952: January	1.640	1.579	249.4	1.726	1.653	1.520	1.476
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	February	1.644	1.585	250.4	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	March	1.656	1.597	252.3	1.746	1.673	1.530	1.489
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	April	1.655	1.605	253.6	1.742	1.683	1.529	1.494
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	May	1.658	1.604	253.4	1.746	1.682	1.531	1.492
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	June	1.658	1.602	253.1	1.747	1.682	1.540	1.496
1951: Average	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.481	1.437	July	1.648	1.601	252.9	1.733	1.683	1.545	1.502
								August <sup>2</sup>	1.670	1.615	255.1	1.769	1.706	1.543	1.498
								September <sup>2</sup>	1.697	1.630	257.5	1.811	1.731	1.546	1.496

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period. <sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Alabama									Arizona						Arkansas				
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix			State				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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		
1951: September	\$50.43	39.4	\$1.28	\$61.86	40.7	\$1.52	\$57.27	41.8	\$1.37	\$66.88	41.8	\$1.60	\$65.28	40.8	\$1.60	\$45.43	41.3	\$1.10		
October	50.27	39.9	1.26	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.27	41.8	1.37	71.32	44.3	1.61	66.83	42.3	1.58	45.21	41.1	1.10		
November	49.72	40.1	1.24	58.50	41.2	1.42	55.08	40.8	1.35	68.77	43.8	1.57	65.57	42.3	1.55	44.40	40.0	1.11		
December	51.58	40.3	1.28	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.13	41.7	1.37	70.40	44.0	1.60	69.36	43.9	1.58	44.80	40.0	1.12		
1952: January	51.60	40.0	1.29	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.39	40.7	1.41	68.95	44.2	1.56	68.59	42.6	1.61	46.14	41.2	1.12		
February	51.34	39.8	1.29	61.00	40.4	1.51	58.49	40.9	1.43	68.43	42.5	1.61	69.44	42.6	1.63	45.31	40.1	1.13		
March	50.83	39.4	1.29	62.02	40.8	1.52	56.82	40.3	1.41	67.32	41.3	1.63	66.01	41.0	1.61	45.25	40.4	1.12		
April	50.44	39.1	1.29	60.55	40.1	1.51	59.98	40.8	1.47	68.88	41.0	1.68	67.06	40.4	1.66	45.81	40.9	1.12		
May	51.22	39.4	1.30	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.20	40.8	1.50	70.55	41.5	1.70	69.14	41.4	1.67	47.01	41.6	1.13		
June	49.88	39.9	1.25	58.09	41.2	1.41	58.65	39.1	1.50	73.70	42.6	1.73	71.32	42.2	1.69	46.78	41.4	1.13		
July	49.63	39.7	1.25	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.41	40.4	1.52	75.90	42.4	1.79	71.99	42.1	1.71	46.97	41.2	1.14		
August	52.40	40.0	1.31	63.04	39.4	1.60	59.60	40.0	1.49	78.57	42.7	1.84	75.86	42.8	1.77	48.11	42.2	1.14		
September	54.25	41.1	1.32	66.91	40.8	1.64	61.71	40.6	1.52	78.38	42.6	1.84	75.65	42.5	1.78	49.02	43.0	1.14		
Arkansas—Cont.									California											
Little Rock-N. Little Rock			State			Los Angeles			Sacramento			San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland					
1951: September	\$45.67	41.9	\$1.09	\$73.60	41.2	\$1.79	\$72.45	41.2	\$1.76	\$86.17	48.5	\$1.78	\$69.18	39.5	\$1.75	\$74.95	40.2	\$1.86		
October	46.42	42.2	1.10	74.02	41.4	1.79	72.45	41.0	1.77	88.37	49.6	1.78	68.98	39.4	1.75	76.94	41.2	1.87		
November	45.78	42.0	1.09	72.84	40.2	1.81	73.19	41.3	1.77	71.43	39.3	1.82	68.34	38.9	1.76	73.92	38.9	1.90		
December	45.92	41.0	1.12	74.49	40.8	1.82	74.96	41.8	1.79	71.25	39.6	1.80	72.67	41.2	1.77	75.43	39.8	1.90		
1952: January	45.07	40.6	1.11	72.94	39.8	1.83	74.15	41.0	1.81	65.60	36.9	1.78	64.12	36.1	1.77	74.80	39.2	1.91		
February	44.22	40.2	1.10	74.06	40.3	1.84	74.86	41.3	1.81	68.08	37.8	1.80	66.86	38.4	1.74	75.89	39.4	1.93		
March	44.58	39.8	1.12	74.75	40.3	1.85	75.08	41.2	1.82	69.45	38.1	1.82	67.69	37.8	1.79	77.41	39.7	1.95		
April	45.88	40.6	1.13	73.87	39.9	1.85	74.39	40.8	1.82	69.52	38.7	1.80	67.48	37.9	1.78	75.01	38.8	1.93		
May	46.44	41.1	1.13	74.95	40.2	1.87	75.86	41.2	1.84	67.78	38.3	1.77	70.58	38.8	1.82	75.34	38.8	1.94		
June	47.08	41.3	1.14	76.43	40.7	1.88	76.53	41.4	1.85	72.12	40.5	1.78	71.79	39.3	1.83	76.38	39.2	1.95		
July	45.92	41.0	1.12	75.36	40.4	1.86	75.41	40.9	1.84	75.44	40.6	1.86	70.69	39.0	1.81	76.96	39.6	1.94		
August	45.92	41.0	1.12	75.98	41.0	1.85	75.45	41.5	1.82	62.69	34.5	1.82	70.03	38.4	1.82	77.78	40.1	1.94		
September	46.93	41.9	1.12	77.72	41.3	1.88	77.49	41.6	1.86	89.80	47.5	1.89	72.89	39.3	1.86	79.70	40.5	1.97		
California—Continued									Colorado			Connecticut								
San Jose			Stockton			State			Denver			State			Bridgeport					
1951: September	\$72.76	45.1	\$1.61	\$70.98	42.6	\$1.67	\$63.71	41.1	\$1.55	\$64.48	41.6	\$1.55	\$67.57	42.4	\$1.60	\$69.07	42.0	\$1.64		
October	73.39	44.6	1.65	73.97	44.3	1.67	61.45	39.9	1.54	62.73	41.0	1.53	67.22	42.0	1.60	69.05	41.6	1.66		
November	66.75	38.4	1.74	68.45	38.5	1.78	64.83	42.1	1.54	64.68	42.0	1.54	68.60	42.4	1.62	70.77	42.3	1.67		
December	69.64	38.9	1.79	74.15	39.8	1.86	67.42	42.4	1.59	67.78	42.9	1.58	69.88	42.8	1.63	71.71	42.6	1.68		
1952: January	72.65	39.8	1.83	68.60	37.7	1.82	63.96	41.0	1.56	64.94	41.1	1.58	69.67	42.5	1.64	70.16	41.8	1.68		
February	72.52	39.9	1.82	70.63	37.7	1.87	65.92	41.2	1.60	65.03	40.9	1.59	69.80	42.3	1.65	71.11	42.0	1.69		
March	73.24	40.3	1.82	69.37	37.2	1.87	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.03	40.9	1.59	69.83	42.2	1.66	71.76	42.0	1.71		
April	70.87	39.1	1.81	69.42	37.7	1.84	65.85	40.9	1.61	66.08	41.3	1.60	68.93	40.6	1.65	69.70	41.0	1.70		
May	72.92	39.7	1.84	69.95	38.5	1.82	66.42	41.0	1.62	65.69	40.8	1.61	68.47	41.3	1.66	72.85	42.6	1.71		
June	73.40	39.7	1.85	70.26	38.0	1.85	63.67	39.3	1.62	67.14	41.7	1.61	69.00	41.6	1.66	72.33	42.3	1.71		
July	70.46	41.4	1.70	69.19	38.8	1.78	65.04	40.4	1.61	67.81	41.6	1.63	68.13	41.2	1.65	70.04	41.2	1.69		
August	72.43	43.8	1.65	70.48	41.0	1.72	69.14	41.4	1.67	68.95	42.3	1.63	68.98	41.5	1.66	71.06	41.8	1.70		
September	71.95	42.6	1.69	73.67	41.8	1.76	67.06	40.4	1.66	69.37	42.3	1.64	71.14	42.0	1.69	73.95	42.5	1.74		
Connecticut—Continued												Delaware								
Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury			State					
1951: September	\$76.99	45.0	\$1.70	\$69.00	43.7	\$1.58	\$60.68	41.0	\$1.48	\$73.15	42.8	\$1.71	\$65.69	42.0	\$1.56	\$62.44	41.6	\$1.50		
October	74.76	43.9	1.70	68.14	43.4	1.57	60.94	40.9	1.49	70.07	41.7	1.68	65.13	41.7	1.56	62.58	40.9	1.53		
November	79.79	45.8	1.74	70.08	43.8	1.60	61.76	40.9	1.51	70.58	41.7	1.69	65.58	41.9	1.56	64.73	41.1	1.58		
December	80.10	45.8	1.75	70.98	44.0	1.61	63.38	41.7	1.52	71.55	41.8	1.71	66.52	41.7	1.59	66.67	41.8	1.60		
1952: January	79.61	45.4	1.75	71.49	43.9	1.63	62.36	41.3	1.51	71.23	41.5	1.72	67.66	41.9	1.61	67.26	41.7	1.61		
February	79.44	45.1	1.76	71.97	43.5	1.65	62.47	41.1	1.52	73.11	42.0	1.74	66.78	41.2	1.62	66.41	41.2	1.61		
March	79.31	44.8	1.77	70.77	42.9	1.65	63.34	41.4	1.53	73.59	42.1	1.75	66.85	41.1	1.63	66.54	40.7	1.64		
April	75.18	43.1	1.75	67.91	41.6	1.63	60.59	39.6	1.53	72.33	40.7	1.78	64.39	40.0	1.61	67.52	40.8	1.66		
May	75.11	42.9	1.76	67.83	41.4	1.64	63.71	41.1	1.55	72.40	41.1	1.76	65.74	40.6	1.62	66.79	41.2	1.62		
June	76.10	43.4	1.75	67.59	41.3	1.64	63.96	41.0	1.56	72.92	41.4	1.76	66.57	41.2	1.62	66.55	41.7	1.60		
July	74.58	42.6	1.75	67.10	41.1	1.63	63.49	40.7	1.56	72.16	41.1	1.76	67.34	41.4	1.63	62.72	39.1	1.60		
August	72.97	42.4	1.72	66.95	41.1	1.63	65.25	41.3	1.58	76.39	42.2	1.81	67.89	41.4	1.64	62.61	40.6	1.54		
September	75.28	42.2	1.79	68.94	41.7	1.65	66.88	41.8	1.60	77.01	42.6	1.81	71.23	42.5	1.68	67.11	42.5	1.58		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Delaware—Con.			Florida						Georgia								
	Wilmington <sup>3</sup>			State			Tampa-St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
1951: September	\$71.64	41.6	\$1.72	\$49.78	42.3	\$1.18	\$47.94	41.0	\$1.17	\$45.98	39.3	\$1.17	\$54.14	40.4	\$1.34	\$55.61	41.5	\$1.34
October	73.48	40.8	1.80	50.66	42.6	1.19	49.42	41.6	1.19	46.10	39.4	1.17	53.47	40.2	1.33	57.62	43.0	1.35
November	74.70	41.2	1.81	51.50	43.0	1.20	48.16	40.6	1.19	45.26	39.2	1.18	54.68	40.5	1.35	56.30	41.7	1.35
December	75.36	41.5	1.82	52.38	43.7	1.20	48.96	40.8	1.20	48.08	40.4	1.19	55.08	40.8	1.35	60.14	43.9	1.37
1952: January	75.82	41.5	1.83	52.37	43.6	1.20	49.95	41.5	1.21	47.60	40.0	1.19	55.22	40.6	1.36	56.01	41.8	1.34
February	75.01	41.1	1.83	52.49	43.3	1.21	49.53	41.3	1.20	47.40	39.5	1.20	55.49	40.5	1.37	55.88	41.7	1.34
March	75.05	40.7	1.84	52.94	43.0	1.23	51.46	42.1	1.22	47.16	39.3	1.20	56.43	40.6	1.39	59.03	42.9	1.38
April	75.59	40.4	1.87	52.14	42.7	1.22	50.48	41.4	1.22	47.28	39.4	1.20	56.84	40.6	1.40	59.08	42.5	1.39
May	76.48	40.9	1.87	53.30	43.1	1.24	51.23	41.9	1.22	46.41	39.0	1.19	56.28	40.2	1.40	60.49	42.9	1.41
June	76.30	41.0	1.86	53.04	42.7	1.24	51.21	41.5	1.23	47.12	39.6	1.19	56.99	41.0	1.39	61.05	43.3	1.41
July	73.13	39.0	1.88	51.88	41.6	1.25	50.42	40.8	1.24	46.37	39.3	1.18	54.81	40.3	1.36	60.63	43.0	1.41
August	74.07	40.5	1.83	53.26	42.1	1.26	52.15	41.8	1.25	47.24	39.7	1.19	56.17	40.7	1.38	60.21	42.7	1.41
September	78.06	41.5	1.88	53.45	42.1	1.27	51.88	41.5	1.25	49.25	40.7	1.21	58.90	40.9	1.44	59.36	42.1	1.41
Idaho			Illinois												Indiana			
State			State			Davenport-Rock Island-Moline			Peoria			Rockford			State			
1951: September	\$72.85	40.7	\$1.79	\$69.31	41.6	\$1.67	\$74.08	40.4	\$1.83	\$70.44	40.9	\$1.72	\$75.31	45.0	\$1.67	\$72.84	42.2	\$1.73
October	67.90	38.8	1.75	69.22	41.4	1.67	73.97	40.4	1.83	71.98	42.3	1.70	73.53	43.5	1.69	73.50	41.9	1.75
November	70.52	41.0	1.72	69.78	41.4	1.69	70.50	39.0	1.81	73.75	42.3	1.74	75.97	44.7	1.70	73.61	41.7	1.76
December	72.38	41.6	1.74	71.46	42.1	1.70	75.16	40.9	1.84	73.83	42.6	1.73	78.82	45.5	1.73	74.92	42.4	1.77
1952: January	72.39	40.9	1.77	-----	-----	-----	74.68	40.2	1.86	73.83	42.6	1.73	79.99	46.2	1.73	-----	-----	-----
February	70.40	40.0	1.76	-----	-----	-----	74.83	39.7	1.88	74.23	41.1	1.80	79.38	45.5	1.74	-----	-----	-----
March	70.70	40.4	1.75	-----	-----	-----	76.91	40.5	1.90	73.33	40.8	1.80	77.57	44.4	1.75	-----	-----	-----
April	69.83	39.9	1.75	-----	-----	-----	76.64	40.3	1.90	73.07	40.6	1.80	78.17	44.8	1.74	-----	-----	-----
May	73.97	40.2	1.84	-----	-----	-----	76.95	40.6	1.90	72.89	40.5	1.80	77.80	44.3	1.76	-----	-----	-----
June	77.46	42.1	1.84	-----	-----	-----	75.03	40.0	1.88	71.83	40.1	1.79	77.72	44.1	1.76	-----	-----	-----
July	77.42	41.4	1.87	-----	-----	-----	74.64	40.1	1.86	59.32	33.3	1.78	72.93	41.7	1.75	-----	-----	-----
August	80.26	41.8	1.92	-----	-----	-----	75.39	40.1	1.88	70.79	39.4	1.80	75.98	44.0	1.73	-----	-----	-----
September	75.66	41.8	1.81	-----	-----	-----	71.42	40.0	1.79	71.51	39.7	1.80	73.83	41.5	1.78	-----	-----	-----
Iowa			Kansas												Kentucky			
State			Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State			
1951: September	\$65.84	41.6	\$1.58	\$69.91	40.8	\$1.71	\$71.20	44.4	\$1.60	\$63.83	43.1	\$1.48	\$78.92	46.0	\$1.71	\$59.98	40.7	\$1.47
October	66.27	42.0	1.58	68.69	40.3	1.70	70.82	43.8	1.62	63.28	42.2	1.50	78.10	45.6	1.71	61.45	41.4	1.49
November	66.89	42.2	1.59	66.21	39.6	1.67	70.29	43.7	1.61	65.88	43.2	1.52	76.91	45.5	1.69	61.16	41.1	1.49
December	68.74	42.8	1.61	66.04	39.2	1.69	71.21	44.1	1.61	69.39	43.2	1.61	77.11	45.8	1.68	60.75	41.6	1.46
1952: January	67.53	42.1	1.61	67.01	39.7	1.69	71.80	43.9	1.63	69.35	43.8	1.58	79.23	46.0	1.72	60.30	41.8	1.44
February	66.68	41.6	1.60	67.64	40.1	1.69	70.22	43.0	1.63	64.81	42.1	1.54	79.68	46.0	1.73	60.90	41.6	1.47
March	65.87	40.9	1.61	66.94	39.7	1.69	69.28	42.2	1.64	62.62	42.6	1.47	76.10	43.8	1.74	62.59	41.6	1.51
April	64.08	39.8	1.62	66.27	39.0	1.70	68.07	41.7	1.63	63.55	41.7	1.52	71.20	42.0	1.69	60.53	40.4	1.50
May	66.67	41.2	1.62	68.18	39.8	1.71	68.30	42.0	1.63	66.78	43.1	1.55	73.22	42.5	1.72	63.18	42.0	1.50
June	66.04	41.0	1.61	67.38	39.2	1.72	69.30	41.8	1.66	63.33	41.7	1.52	73.04	42.5	1.72	61.92	42.0	1.48
July	65.61	40.4	1.62	67.91	39.1	1.74	70.23	42.2	1.67	61.68	39.9	1.54	74.11	42.6	1.74	59.07	40.5	1.46
August	65.53	41.0	1.60	73.02	41.2	1.77	70.50	42.2	1.67	63.70	41.0	1.55	75.58	43.4	1.74	62.67	42.4	1.48
September	67.08	41.6	1.61	73.42	41.3	1.78	73.19	42.8	1.71	64.85	41.8	1.55	76.95	43.6	1.77	63.18	42.4	1.49
Louisiana			Maine												Maryland			
State			New Orleans			State			Portland			State			Baltimore			
1951: September	\$56.44	41.5	\$1.36	\$54.00	40.6	\$1.33	\$53.39	40.5	\$1.32	\$53.71	41.1	\$1.31	\$59.70	41.2	\$1.45	\$64.97	41.9	\$1.55
October	55.62	41.2	1.35	54.54	40.4	1.35	50.73	38.5	1.32	52.24	39.8	1.31	60.15	40.5	1.48	63.63	40.9	1.56
November	55.57	42.1	1.32	54.00	40.0	1.35	50.06	37.6	1.33	51.78	38.8	1.34	61.49	40.9	1.51	64.44	41.0	1.57
December	55.12	42.4	1.30	54.67	40.2	1.36	56.34	41.7	1.35	56.77	42.3	1.34	61.22	40.7	1.51	63.99	40.8	1.57
1952: January	54.81	40.9	1.34	53.47	39.9	1.34	55.07	41.4	1.33	57.35	42.6	1.35	61.35	40.2	1.53	63.98	40.3	1.59
February	54.81	40.9	1.34	52.67	39.6	1.33	55.19	41.4	1.33	56.70	41.9	1.35	62.13	40.5	1.53	65.19	40.9	1.59
March	57.41	41.3	1.39	54.66	39.9	1.37	55.18	41.2	1.34	55.75	41.5	1.34	61.96	40.1	1.55	65.60	40.6	1.62
April	57.95	41.1	1.41	54.10	39.2	1.38	53.91	40.1	1.35	54.34	40.4	1.34	58.93	38.5	1.53	61.23	38.4	1.59
May	58.37	41.4	1.41	56.28	40.2	1.40	53.22	39.5	1.35	54.82	41.1	1.33	63.21	40.8	1.55	66.31	40.8	1.63
June	59.64	42.0	1.42	58.46	40.6	1.44	55.77	41.2	1.35	56.68	42.5	1.34	61.41	41.0	1.50	64.50	40.9	1.58
July	60.76	41.9	1.45	57.51	40.5	1.42	54.03	40.2	1.34	56.23	42.0	1.34	60.36	40.1	1.51	64.43	40.5	1.59
August	60.05	41.7	1.44	57.63	40.3	1.43	55.29	41.1	1.35	56.40	41.3	1.37	61.62	40.5	1.52	67.63	41.1	1.65
September	60.48	42.0	1.44	59.02	40.7	1.45	55.45	41.1	1.35	57.99	42.5	1.36	64.10	41.4	1.55	69.08	41.5	1.66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Massachusetts																		
	State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield-Holyoke			Worcester			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	
1951: September	\$60.80	40.0	\$1.52	\$62.93	40.6	\$1.55	\$42.63	34.1	\$1.25	\$52.09	38.3	\$1.36	\$65.47	41.7	\$1.57	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66	
October	59.43	39.1	1.52	61.46	39.4	1.56	43.72	34.7	1.26	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.80	40.5	1.60	68.14	40.8	1.67	
November	59.98	39.2	1.53	63.36	40.1	1.58	41.96	33.3	1.26	51.15	36.8	1.39	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.90	39.7	1.66	
December	62.12	40.6	1.53	64.37	41.0	1.57	44.64	36.0	1.24	53.54	38.8	1.38	67.14	41.7	1.61	69.46	41.1	1.69	
1952: January	62.28	40.5	1.54	64.78	41.0	1.58	46.05	35.7	1.29	53.54	38.8	1.38	68.95	42.3	1.63	69.63	41.2	1.69	
February	62.60	40.5	1.55	64.55	40.6	1.59	48.97	37.1	1.32	53.16	38.8	1.37	68.88	42.0	1.64	68.14	40.8	1.67	
March	62.46	40.3	1.55	64.80	40.5	1.60	48.99	37.4	1.31	52.58	38.1	1.38	68.64	41.6	1.65	67.47	40.4	1.67	
April	61.22	39.5	1.55	64.00	40.0	1.60	48.21	36.8	1.31	49.50	36.4	1.36	68.06	41.5	1.64	65.46	39.2	1.67	
May	61.53	39.7	1.55	64.16	40.1	1.60	49.34	37.1	1.33	50.37	36.5	1.38	67.82	41.1	1.65	67.70	40.3	1.68	
June	62.75	40.5	1.55	64.72	40.2	1.61	48.44	36.7	1.32	51.89	37.6	1.38	69.47	42.1	1.65	67.80	40.6	1.67	
July	61.05	39.5	1.55	62.72	39.2	1.60	48.68	36.6	1.33	51.34	37.2	1.38	68.89	41.5	1.66	67.13	40.2	1.67	
August	63.02	40.3	1.56	64.56	40.1	1.61	50.04	38.2	1.31	54.39	39.7	1.37	68.15	41.3	1.65	67.30	40.3	1.67	
September	64.62	40.9	1.58	66.67	40.9	1.63	52.27	39.6	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39	70.14	42.0	1.67	68.78	40.7	1.69	
Michigan																			
Year and month	State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	
1951: September	\$75.64	40.0	\$1.89	\$78.09	39.5	\$1.98	\$77.05	39.9	\$1.93	\$70.16	41.1	\$1.71	\$72.69	36.9	\$1.97	\$66.50	35.0	\$1.90	
October	76.67	40.5	1.89	78.92	39.8	1.98	76.97	39.9	1.93	70.08	41.1	1.71	80.87	41.3	1.96	79.27	40.3	1.97	
November	75.32	39.6	1.90	78.05	39.2	1.99	74.61	38.6	1.93	67.83	39.6	1.71	79.48	39.6	2.01	74.55	37.9	1.97	
December	78.53	40.9	1.92	81.08	40.3	2.01	78.66	40.4	1.95	71.91	41.4	1.74	83.41	41.6	2.01	82.66	40.9	2.02	
1952: January	78.73	40.9	1.93	80.72	40.1	2.01	83.12	42.0	1.98	72.51	41.6	1.74	85.40	42.3	1.98	80.79	40.1	2.01	
February	77.95	40.6	1.92	80.12	39.9	2.01	78.36	40.1	1.95	72.68	41.5	1.75	79.48	40.2	1.97	81.65	40.5	2.02	
March	78.76	40.6	1.94	81.20	40.0	2.03	79.08	39.9	1.98	72.81	41.3	1.76	80.12	40.0	2.00	82.78	40.4	2.05	
April	78.11	40.2	1.94	79.46	39.2	2.03	80.68	40.5	1.99	70.99	40.2	1.77	83.80	41.3	2.03	81.21	39.5	2.06	
May	78.77	40.5	1.95	80.63	39.7	2.03	80.08	40.3	1.99	72.82	41.0	1.76	81.97	40.7	2.01	77.55	38.2	2.03	
June	78.87	40.3	1.96	80.85	39.4	2.05	77.62	38.5	2.02	72.95	41.4	1.76	79.64	39.6	2.01	78.51	38.6	2.03	
July	74.72	38.3	1.95	76.05	36.9	2.06	71.33	35.4	2.02	70.57	40.3	1.75	69.72	35.0	1.99	81.42	39.2	2.08	
August	78.05	39.7	1.97	81.64	39.1	2.09	73.58	36.3	2.03	74.26	41.6	1.79	80.86	39.5	2.05	82.30	40.5	2.03	
September	85.27	41.9	2.04	90.05	42.0	2.14	96.05	44.8	2.14	76.89	42.2	1.82	94.98	44.3	2.14	78.99	39.3	2.01	
Michigan—Continued				Minnesota								Mississippi							
Year and month	Saginaw			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul			State			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	
1951: September	\$75.26	42.0	\$1.79	\$64.74	41.5	\$1.56	\$68.00	40.7	\$1.67	\$67.47	42.2	\$1.60	\$66.40	40.1	\$1.65	\$42.84	40.8	\$1.05	
October	75.60	42.0	1.80	66.42	41.8	1.59	69.09	40.6	1.70	67.48	42.1	1.60	67.43	40.6	1.66	43.05	41.0	1.05	
November	70.79	39.7	1.78	67.62	42.2	1.60	68.21	40.6	1.68	67.94	41.9	1.62	67.33	40.4	1.67	43.46	41.0	1.06	
December	74.37	41.0	1.81	68.78	42.6	1.61	69.57	41.2	1.69	68.51	42.0	1.63	67.43	40.5	1.67	43.26	41.2	1.05	
1952: January	73.89	40.8	1.81	68.38	42.3	1.62	70.21	41.4	1.70	69.48	42.1	1.65	67.39	40.1	1.68	43.20	40.8	1.06	
February	75.85	41.7	1.82	67.83	41.6	1.63	68.92	40.8	1.69	69.41	42.0	1.65	67.34	39.6	1.70	43.44	40.6	1.07	
March	76.44	41.5	1.84	68.37	41.7	1.64	69.65	41.0	1.70	68.90	41.8	1.65	68.53	40.2	1.71	44.06	40.8	1.08	
April	76.40	41.5	1.84	67.47	41.0	1.65	68.19	40.4	1.69	68.70	41.6	1.65	68.69	39.8	1.73	44.39	41.1	1.08	
May	77.17	41.6	1.86	68.23	41.2	1.66	65.04	38.5	1.69	69.37	41.8	1.66	68.44	39.6	1.73	45.04	41.7	1.08	
June	75.91	40.8	1.87	69.79	42.0	1.66	62.60	38.7	1.62	70.71	42.3	1.67	69.72	40.0	1.74	45.45	41.7	1.09	
July	74.62	40.6	1.84	68.63	42.0	1.63	61.81	38.6	1.60	68.95	41.5	1.66	69.59	40.0	1.74	44.06	40.8	1.08	
August	70.34	38.5	1.83	68.37	41.6	1.65	69.34	40.0	1.74	69.10	41.4	1.67	70.06	40.1	1.75	46.09	41.9	1.10	
September	89.80	44.9	2.00	69.52	41.8	1.66	67.77	37.7	1.80	71.90	42.2	1.71	70.84	40.0	1.77	46.42	42.2	1.10	
Missouri				Montana					Nebraska				Nevada						
Year and month	State			Kansas City			St. Louis			State			State			State			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	
1951: September	\$61.00	40.0	\$1.52	\$69.46	42.5	\$1.63	\$64.08	39.8	\$1.61	\$69.64	38.8	\$1.79	\$60.01	42.9	\$1.40	\$71.92	39.3	\$1.83	
October	60.12	39.8	1.51	68.91	42.0	1.64	63.07	39.6	1.59	72.28	41.8	1.73	59.11	42.2	1.40	72.25	39.7	1.82	
November	61.18	39.7	1.54	68.93	41.9	1.65	63.95	39.1	1.63	71.27	40.6	1.75	61.77	43.5	1.42	72.07	39.6	1.82	
December	62.51	40.6	1.54	69.94	42.5	1.65	65.56	40.7	1.61	75.06	41.4	1.81	62.68	43.8	1.43	76.80	40.0	1.92	
1952: January	62.80	40.9	1.53	69.04	41.7	1.65	65.63	40.5	1.62	74.77	41.2	1.82	59.03	41.5	1.42	75.52	40.6	1.86	
February	62.88	40.6	1.55	68.55	41.4	1.66	65.43	40.3	1.62	75.68	41.2	1.84	59.33	41.8	1.42	78.40	41.7	1.88	
March	63.91	40.8	1.57	69.30	41.1	1.69	66.69	40.7	1.64	74.52	40.7	1.83	58.66	40.9	1.43	79.99	42.1	1.90	
April	62.85	40.1	1.57	69.96	41.4	1.69	65.87	40.0	1.65	72.14	39.7	1.82	59.14	41.1	1.44	81.32	41.7	1.95	
May	63.43	40.2	1.58	68.41	40.9	1.67	66.51	40.5	1.66	76.33	41.3	1.85	60.35	41.8	1.45	80.70	41.6	1.94	
June	63.26	40.2	1.57	66.76	39.5	1.69	67.55	39.9	1.67	76.80	41.5	1.85	61.92	43.4	1.43	81.87	42.2	1.94	
July	62.38	39.9	1.56	67.20	39.3	1.71	66.45	39.9	1.67	76.43	41.5	1.84	61.01	41.9	1.46	82.12	41.9	1.96	
August	63.95	40.8	1.57	71.55	41.6	1.72	66.83	40.3	1.66	79.16	41.5	1.91	62.05	42.1	1.47	80.34	41.2	1.95	
September	65.82	41.0	1.61	71.75	41.0	1.75	68.58	40.6	1.69	77.55	41.0	1.89	60.54	41.2	1.47	80.45	41.9	1.92	

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	New Hampshire						New Jersey													
	State			Manchester			State			Newark-Jersey City			Paterson			Perth Amboy				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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		
1951: September	\$54.54	40.4	\$1.35	\$51.47	37.3	\$1.38	\$67.16	40.8	\$1.65	\$68.51	41.1	\$1.67	\$67.56	40.8	\$1.66	\$69.14	41.3	\$1.67		
October	52.63	38.7	1.36	51.38	36.7	1.40	66.74	40.4	1.65	68.46	40.8	1.68	65.40	40.0	1.63	68.18	40.9	1.67		
November	53.96	39.1	1.38	50.92	36.9	1.38	68.35	41.0	1.67	69.96	41.3	1.69	68.59	41.0	1.67	68.89	41.4	1.66		
December	56.44	41.2	1.37	54.51	39.5	1.38	69.72	41.4	1.68	71.14	41.7	1.71	70.43	41.7	1.69	69.34	41.2	1.68		
1952: January	56.72	41.4	1.37	55.58	39.7	1.40	69.55	41.2	1.69	71.39	41.6	1.72	70.17	41.4	1.70	68.49	40.6	1.69		
February	56.58	41.3	1.37	56.00	40.0	1.40	69.96	41.3	1.69	71.55	41.6	1.72	70.14	41.5	1.69	69.66	41.0	1.70		
March	56.44	41.2	1.37	54.74	39.1	1.40	70.50	41.3	1.71	71.71	41.5	1.73	70.76	41.6	1.70	70.91	41.3	1.72		
April	55.21	40.3	1.37	53.62	38.3	1.40	68.45	40.1	1.71	70.32	40.6	1.73	68.27	40.3	1.69	67.81	39.7	1.71		
May	54.80	40.0	1.37	52.64	37.8	1.39	69.42	40.5	1.71	71.42	41.0	1.74	71.88	41.6	1.73	70.59	40.9	1.73		
June	55.35	40.4	1.37	53.10	38.2	1.39	70.39	40.9	1.72	71.67	41.0	1.75	71.93	41.6	1.73	72.00	41.5	1.73		
July	54.53	39.8	1.37	53.10	38.2	1.39	69.06	40.2	1.72	69.92	40.1	1.74	69.57	40.5	1.72	70.07	40.5	1.73		
August	57.27	41.5	1.38	55.16	39.4	1.40	70.55	40.9	1.72	71.21	40.9	1.74	71.74	41.3	1.74	71.82	41.3	1.74		
September	57.27	41.2	1.39	55.81	39.3	1.42	71.99	41.3	1.74	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.14	41.7	1.75	73.18	41.7	1.75		
New Jersey—Con.						New Mexico						New York								
Trenton						State			Albuquerque			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton		
1951: September	\$65.45	40.3	\$1.62	\$69.71	44.4	\$1.57	\$73.09	45.4	\$1.61	\$65.39	39.6	\$1.65	\$71.13	41.0	\$1.73	\$61.79	39.0	\$1.58		
October	66.09	40.4	1.64	70.18	44.7	1.57	73.16	46.6	1.57	64.20	39.0	1.65	72.39	41.5	1.74	62.06	39.2	1.58		
November	65.89	40.2	1.64	68.80	43.0	1.60	70.40	44.0	1.60	66.08	39.7	1.66	72.94	41.7	1.75	62.11	39.1	1.59		
December	67.07	40.6	1.65	70.56	44.1	1.60	69.12	45.2	1.60	67.20	40.1	1.67	74.35	42.0	1.77	61.95	38.8	1.60		
1952: January	67.44	40.6	1.66	70.36	42.9	1.64	70.79	43.7	1.62	66.94	39.9	1.68	72.44	41.5	1.75	62.91	39.0	1.61		
February	67.11	40.6	1.65	72.76	44.1	1.65	73.92	44.0	1.68	67.13	39.8	1.69	73.36	41.7	1.76	62.50	38.5	1.62		
March	67.51	40.5	1.67	69.55	41.9	1.66	68.20	42.1	1.62	67.73	40.0	1.69	74.35	41.7	1.78	61.90	37.7	1.64		
April	64.55	39.0	1.66	70.56	42.0	1.68	67.57	41.2	1.64	65.18	38.8	1.68	72.00	40.5	1.78	62.58	38.0	1.65		
May	66.23	39.9	1.66	70.08	43.8	1.60	70.19	42.8	1.64	66.70	39.5	1.69	70.01	39.5	1.77	62.44	37.7	1.66		
June	65.91	39.8	1.66	69.87	43.4	1.61	69.87	43.4	1.61	66.86	39.6	1.69	71.01	39.6	1.79	63.68	38.6	1.65		
July	63.75	38.8	1.64	74.93	44.6	1.68	73.92	44.0	1.68	66.34	39.0	1.70	70.56	39.8	1.77	64.68	39.3	1.65		
August	67.14	39.8	1.69	74.46	43.8	1.70	73.80	45.0	1.64	67.74	39.6	1.71	70.83	39.8	1.78	65.12	39.4	1.65		
September	71.01	41.0	1.73	73.52	43.5	1.69	74.46	45.4	1.64	68.97	40.2	1.72	73.21	41.1	1.78	65.46	39.4	1.66		
New York—Continued																				
Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse					
1951: September	\$74.91	41.9	\$1.79	\$64.68	40.3	\$1.60	\$76.87	43.9	\$1.75	\$63.95	37.7	\$1.69	\$69.92	41.4	\$1.69	\$69.08	42.6	\$1.62		
October	74.26	41.4	1.79	66.26	40.7	1.63	76.59	43.6	1.76	61.38	36.6	1.68	69.82	41.2	1.70	69.38	42.6	1.63		
November	75.32	41.7	1.81	66.38	40.8	1.63	82.07	45.3	1.81	64.04	37.9	1.69	71.26	41.6	1.71	69.78	42.5	1.64		
December	75.83	41.9	1.81	66.09	40.3	1.64	83.66	46.0	1.82	65.44	38.4	1.70	72.10	42.0	1.72	71.07	42.7	1.66		
1952: January	76.13	41.7	1.83	66.32	40.1	1.65	80.56	44.6	1.81	64.81	38.1	1.70	71.72	41.5	1.73	70.68	42.6	1.66		
February	76.21	41.7	1.83	67.57	40.8	1.66	80.19	44.6	1.80	65.35	38.2	1.71	70.90	41.1	1.73	69.46	42.0	1.65		
March	77.61	41.8	1.86	69.34	41.5	1.67	84.11	46.1	1.82	65.95	38.6	1.71	72.07	40.8	1.77	69.82	41.7	1.67		
April	72.07	39.4	1.83	66.45	40.0	1.66	79.81	44.1	1.81	62.57	37.0	1.69	71.87	40.8	1.76	69.30	41.3	1.68		
May	76.29	41.3	1.85	67.81	40.7	1.66	82.97	45.3	1.83	64.25	38.1	1.69	71.73	40.7	1.76	70.93	41.7	1.70		
June	75.45	41.0	1.84	68.28	40.6	1.68	81.44	44.5	1.83	64.79	38.1	1.70	71.50	40.6	1.76	69.52	41.5	1.68		
July	74.27	40.5	1.83	67.39	40.6	1.66	81.36	44.6	1.83	64.85	37.4	1.73	70.88	40.4	1.76	67.18	40.5	1.66		
August	76.13	40.9	1.86	67.01	40.3	1.66	82.02	44.2	1.85	66.08	38.0	1.74	71.58	40.8	1.76	70.38	41.5	1.70		
September	78.41	41.5	1.89	67.74	40.2	1.68	81.87	44.1	1.86	67.09	38.5	1.74	73.54	41.5	1.77	73.75	42.7	1.73		
New York—Continued						North Carolina						North Dakota								
Utica-Rome			Westchester County			State			Charlotte			State			Fargo					
1951: September	\$60.93	39.2	\$1.55	\$63.01	39.4	\$1.60	\$44.02	37.8	\$1.17	\$48.53	39.4	\$1.23	\$61.56	45.7	\$1.35	\$62.29	44.1	\$1.41		
October	62.04	39.5	1.57	60.08	38.7	1.55	44.83	38.3	1.17	48.22	39.1	1.23	62.18	46.5	1.34	66.12	46.1	1.43		
November	62.86	40.0	1.57	62.45	39.7	1.57	45.96	38.9	1.18	48.73	39.1	1.25	65.37	47.2	1.39	69.86	47.2	1.48		
December	65.60	40.7	1.61	61.92	39.4	1.57	47.19	39.7	1.19	50.43	40.3	1.25	62.95	45.7	1.38	66.66	45.8	1.46		
1952: January	65.01	40.7	1.60	64.10	39.3	1.63	46.77	39.2	1.19	50.11	39.9	1.26	60.42	43.8	1.37	64.77	44.4	1.46		
February	64.24	40.4	1.59	64.19	39.5	1.63	46.57	38.9	1.20	49.91	39.9	1.25	60.99	43.6	1.40	59.84	41.7	1.43		
March	64.14	40.2	1.60	66.00	40.0	1.65	46.11	38.4	1.20	50.04	38.9	1.26	59.56	43.3	1.38	61.00	42.7	1.43		
April	63.85	39.9	1.60	64.38	39.0	1.65	45.08	37.7	1.20	48.88	38.8	1.26	59.86	43.7	1.37	62.76	43.4	1.45		
May	64.91	40.2	1.61	66.17	39.8	1.66	46.35	38.6	1.20	50.65	40.1	1.26	61.22	44.3	1.38	62.29	42.9	1.45		
June	64.76	40.2	1.61	68.13	40.7	1.67	46.92	39.1	1.20	50.47	40.1	1.26	66.34	46.3	1.43	73.46	46.7	1.57		
July	65.16	39.9	1.63	61.36	37.3	1.64	47.07	39.1	1.20	50.72	39.8	1.27	64.86	46.1	1.41	67.64	44.1	1.53		
August	64.71	40.5	1.60	66.64	40.2	1.66	47.98	40.0	1.20	51.89	40.9	1.27	64.49	45.3	1.42	68.16	43.0	1.59		
September	65.05	40.5	1.61	69.50	40.8	1.70	48.85	40.7	1.20	52.29	41.3	1.27	67.04	45.7	1.47	71.52	43.9	1.63		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Ohio						Oklahoma						Oregon					
	State			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
1951: September				\$64.65	43.1	\$1.50	\$62.46	44.3	\$1.41	\$87.30	43.7	\$1.54	\$77.32	39.3	\$1.97	\$72.41	39.6	\$1.83
October				62.18	42.3	1.47	62.34	43.9	1.42	68.05	42.8	1.59	77.51	39.0	1.99	72.87	39.8	1.83
November				63.94	43.2	1.48	62.78	43.9	1.43	68.36	44.1	1.55	76.61	38.2	2.00	71.97	38.6	1.87
December				65.85	43.9	1.50	62.49	43.7	1.43	71.75	45.7	1.57	76.97	38.5	2.00	73.49	39.2	1.87
1952: January	\$73.83	41.6	\$1.77	63.60	42.4	1.50	61.91	43.6	1.42	70.15	44.4	1.58	76.29	38.6	1.97	72.50	38.9	1.86
February	73.44	41.2	1.78	63.27	41.9	1.51	62.06	42.8	1.45	69.01	43.4	1.59	77.25	38.8	1.99	72.48	38.6	1.88
March	73.99	41.4	1.79	64.26	42.0	1.53	61.63	42.8	1.44	69.76	43.6	1.60	76.78	38.1	2.01	73.22	38.5	1.90
April	72.60	40.7	1.78	63.08	41.5	1.52	62.63	42.9	1.46	66.40	41.5	1.60	76.57	38.7	2.06	73.99	38.6	1.92
May	72.56	40.4	1.80	62.47	41.1	1.52	62.79	43.3	1.45	69.21	42.2	1.64	77.72	38.1	2.04	73.83	38.3	1.93
June	70.84	39.5	1.79	66.41	42.3	1.57	63.36	43.4	1.46	74.13	43.1	1.72	80.79	39.2	2.06	74.11	39.0	1.90
July	71.24	39.9	1.79	65.63	41.8	1.57	63.05	42.6	1.48	73.70	42.6	1.73	80.64	39.2	2.06	72.48	38.3	1.89
August	73.61	40.6	1.81	65.99	41.5	1.59	62.60	42.3	1.48	72.38	41.6	1.74	82.03	40.4	2.03	73.55	38.9	1.89
September	77.08	41.5	1.86	66.88	41.8	1.60	63.66	43.9	1.45	73.25	42.1	1.74	79.85	38.4	2.08	73.21	38.7	1.89
Pennsylvania																		
	State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster		
1951: September	\$64.65	40.2	\$1.61	\$63.63	40.3	\$1.58	\$70.01	42.0	\$1.67	\$59.74	41.2	\$1.45	\$71.84	40.3	\$1.78	\$58.93	41.5	\$1.42
October	64.13	40.0	1.61	61.39	39.3	1.56	67.44	40.6	1.66	57.29	39.7	1.44	67.52	38.6	1.75	57.10	40.9	1.40
November	64.49	40.0	1.61	63.16	39.9	1.58	69.50	41.2	1.69	59.66	41.0	1.46	69.77	39.4	1.77	55.99	40.4	1.39
December	65.79	40.4	1.63	63.24	39.9	1.59	70.00	41.3	1.70	59.75	40.7	1.47	71.94	40.1	1.80	58.08	40.9	1.42
1952: January	66.06	40.5	1.63	63.72	40.0	1.59	74.91	43.3	1.73	60.12	40.9	1.47				57.57	40.6	1.42
February	66.15	40.5	1.63	63.16	39.9	1.58	73.14	42.4	1.73	59.97	40.6	1.48				58.73	41.1	1.43
March	66.64	40.6	1.64	63.44	39.9	1.59	72.58	42.1	1.72	61.14	41.2	1.48				58.57	40.9	1.43
April	64.01	39.1	1.64	61.06	38.4	1.59	68.91	39.9	1.73	59.17	39.9	1.48				57.95	40.3	1.44
May	64.54	39.5	1.64	61.34	38.6	1.59	67.10	39.4	1.70	60.08	40.0	1.50				59.33	41.0	1.45
June	63.24	39.9	1.60	59.21	39.5	1.50	69.06	40.6	1.70	55.51	40.4	1.37				59.95	41.4	1.45
July	62.19	39.4	1.58	57.17	38.5	1.49	68.22	40.2	1.70	55.72	39.6	1.41				60.01	41.3	1.45
August	66.44	39.9	1.66	64.92	40.0	1.62	69.27	40.7	1.70	62.38	40.8	1.53				59.95	41.4	1.45
September	68.92	40.5	1.70	67.91	40.3	1.69	69.26	41.3	1.68	64.10	40.8	1.57				60.09	41.7	1.44
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York		
1951: September	\$66.54	40.7	\$1.64	\$74.10	40.6	\$1.83	\$58.86	37.9	\$1.55	\$47.94	37.9	\$1.27	\$46.32	36.7	\$1.26	\$52.97	40.5	\$1.31
October	66.17	40.2	1.65	73.73	41.1	1.79	60.14	38.5	1.56	47.44	37.5	1.27	46.01	36.4	1.26	54.97	41.3	1.33
November	67.40	40.9	1.65	73.08	40.6	1.80	60.06	38.6	1.56	47.83	38.2	1.25	47.30	37.3	1.27	55.27	41.4	1.34
December	68.31	41.0	1.67	74.92	41.3	1.81	60.02	38.4	1.56	49.29	38.6	1.28	48.51	37.9	1.28	56.82	41.9	1.36
1952: January	67.77	40.7	1.67	74.64	40.9	1.83	61.43	39.1	1.57	49.71	38.3	1.30	47.49	36.9	1.29	57.09	42.1	1.36
February	68.43	40.9	1.67	74.92	41.3	1.81	61.19	39.2	1.56	50.44	38.8	1.30	48.55	37.4	1.30	56.50	41.3	1.37
March	69.25	41.0	1.69	74.84	41.1	1.82	60.14	38.9	1.55	51.09	39.0	1.31	49.05	37.7	1.30	56.22	41.1	1.37
April	67.39	39.9	1.69	70.85	39.7	1.81	57.42	36.9	1.56	47.05	35.8	1.31	44.82	34.4	1.30	53.98	39.4	1.37
May	68.07	40.3	1.69	71.66	39.7	1.81	60.76	39.0	1.56	50.47	38.5	1.31	48.94	37.5	1.31	56.52	40.9	1.38
June	69.69	40.8	1.71	71.06	39.5	1.80	59.64	38.8	1.54	51.16	38.7	1.32	47.99	37.2	1.29	56.34	41.7	1.35
July	68.06	39.8	1.71	70.42	39.1	1.80	60.43	39.6	1.53	51.00	38.9	1.31	48.71	37.5	1.30	55.58	40.9	1.36
August	70.45	40.7	1.73	74.95	39.7	1.89	61.10	39.7	1.54	51.11	38.9	1.31	50.02	38.3	1.31	55.90	41.1	1.36
September	71.21	40.9	1.74	81.11	41.3	1.96	63.20	40.1	1.58	51.46	39.1	1.32	50.66	38.7	1.31	56.42	41.0	1.38
Rhode Island																		
	State			Providence			State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls		
1951: September	\$55.55	39.7	\$1.40	\$55.91	40.0	\$1.40	\$45.43	38.6	\$1.18	\$47.84	42.0	\$1.14	\$57.99	42.6	\$1.36	\$62.21	43.1	\$1.44
October	54.51	38.1	1.43	55.68	39.1	1.42	45.82	39.0	1.18	48.20	41.8	1.15	56.44	41.6	1.36	59.46	41.3	1.44
November	55.50	38.2	1.45	55.76	38.9	1.43	46.14	38.9	1.19	45.68	40.0	1.14	62.22	44.8	1.39	67.78	46.9	1.45
December	59.47	41.1	1.45	59.68	41.3	1.45	47.44	40.1	1.18	47.91	41.7	1.15	60.91	43.6	1.40	69.55	47.3	1.47
1952: January	59.10	40.5	1.46	59.23	40.9	1.45	46.96	39.8	1.18	46.46	40.4	1.15	63.06	45.2	1.40	70.50	47.8	1.47
February	57.93	40.3	1.44	59.35	41.5	1.43	47.24	39.7	1.19	47.04	40.9	1.15	63.71	45.0	1.42	71.94	47.6	1.51
March	58.27	40.1	1.45	59.99	41.6	1.44	46.41	39.0	1.19	46.92	40.1	1.17	62.24	43.8	1.42	68.88	45.6	1.51
April	57.53	39.6	1.45	57.63	40.1	1.44	45.43	38.5	1.18	47.44	40.2	1.18	60.42	42.7	1.41	66.49	44.2	1.50
May	58.50	39.9	1.46	57.96	40.5	1.43	46.17	38.8	1.19	48.67	41.6	1.17	59.66	42.7	1.40	64.18	42.5	1.51
June	59.33	39.9	1.49	59.47	41.2	1.44	46.17	38.8	1.19	48.14	40.8	1.18	62.18	44.4	1.40	67.37	44.1	1.50
July	58.83	39.8	1.48	58.37	40.1	1.45	46.53	39.1	1.19	48.00	40.0	1.20	60.40	43.2	1.40	63.99	42.3	1.51
August	57.73	38.6	1.49	56.73	39.7	1.43	47.88	39.9	1.20	48.67	40.9	1.19	61.99	43.2	1.43	67.12	43.5	1.54
September	60.51	41.0	1.48	60.70	41.4	1.47	49.08	40.9	1.20	48.20	41.2	1.17	63.51	44.3	1.43	70.93	46.3	1.53

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Tennessee															Texas		
	State			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
1951: September	\$52.40	40.0	\$1.31	\$54.54	40.7	\$1.34	\$58.32	40.5	\$1.44	\$59.35	42.7	\$1.39	\$54.27	40.2	\$1.35	\$64.33	42.6	\$1.51
October	52.40	40.0	1.31	53.86	40.5	1.33	57.63	40.3	1.43	60.34	43.1	1.40	53.86	39.9	1.35	64.50	43.0	1.50
November	52.93	40.1	1.32	53.86	40.5	1.33	57.89	40.2	1.44	60.20	43.0	1.40	53.87	40.2	1.34	64.75	42.6	1.52
December	53.60	40.3	1.33	55.61	41.5	1.34	58.69	40.2	1.46	61.49	43.3	1.42	54.40	40.6	1.34	65.82	43.3	1.52
1952: January	53.73	40.4	1.33	54.14	40.4	1.34	57.74	40.1	1.44	61.06	43.0	1.42	54.54	40.4	1.35	63.87	42.3	1.51
February	53.47	40.2	1.33	52.93	39.5	1.34	58.14	40.1	1.45	62.35	43.3	1.44	53.06	39.3	1.35	63.95	41.8	1.53
March	53.60	40.3	1.33	54.14	40.1	1.35	58.69	40.2	1.46	62.35	43.3	1.44	53.04	39.0	1.36	64.72	42.3	1.53
April	53.07	39.9	1.33	54.13	39.8	1.36	58.55	40.1	1.46	62.50	43.1	1.45	53.93	38.8	1.39	64.87	41.8	1.54
May	53.20	40.0	1.33	54.54	40.4	1.35	58.36	39.7	1.47	61.77	42.6	1.45	54.94	40.1	1.37	62.73	41.0	1.53
June	54.00	40.6	1.33	55.35	41.0	1.35	59.79	40.4	1.48	62.77	42.7	1.47	54.81	40.3	1.36	64.83	42.1	1.54
July	54.53	41.0	1.33	55.89	41.4	1.35	59.94	40.5	1.48	59.21	41.7	1.42	54.67	40.2	1.36	66.20	41.9	1.58
August	54.40	40.9	1.33	56.02	41.5	1.35	62.02	40.8	1.52	61.20	42.5	1.44	54.94	40.1	1.37	66.78	42.0	1.59
September	55.88	41.7	1.34	56.85	41.8	1.36	63.60	41.3	1.54	63.80	43.4	1.47	55.35	40.4	1.37	69.16	43.5	1.59
	Utah						Vermont						Virginia					
	State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield			State		
1951: September	\$61.95	41.3	\$1.50	\$66.68	42.2	\$1.58	\$58.04	43.2	\$1.35	\$55.09	39.7	\$1.39	\$75.00	47.5	\$1.58	\$50.42	39.7	\$1.27
October	61.00	39.1	1.56	65.83	41.4	1.59	57.75	43.1	1.34	53.43	38.6	1.38	74.64	47.0	1.59	49.90	39.6	1.26
November	64.94	41.1	1.58	66.62	41.9	1.59	55.95	41.3	1.36	53.59	38.4	1.40	72.15	45.5	1.59	51.60	40.0	1.29
December	69.86	42.6	1.64	70.15	43.3	1.62	59.39	43.5	1.36	58.22	40.8	1.42	77.05	47.0	1.64	52.91	40.7	1.30
1952: January	68.06	41.0	1.66	66.83	41.0	1.63	60.06	43.8	1.37	56.35	40.4	1.39	81.77	49.5	1.65	52.53	40.1	1.31
February	66.33	40.2	1.65	67.32	41.3	1.63	59.30	43.0	1.38	55.79	39.3	1.42	79.20	48.6	1.63	52.14	39.8	1.31
March	68.06	41.0	1.66	69.89	42.1	1.66	59.75	43.1	1.39	55.78	39.5	1.41	78.57	47.6	1.65	51.48	39.3	1.31
April	64.06	39.3	1.63	68.22	41.6	1.64	58.71	42.4	1.38	53.84	38.6	1.40	75.25	45.7	1.65	51.61	39.1	1.32
May	62.92	38.6	1.63	67.73	41.3	1.64	58.39	42.6	1.37	55.95	39.5	1.42	75.10	45.5	1.66	52.40	39.7	1.32
June	63.76	39.6	1.61	68.89	41.5	1.66	58.66	42.5	1.38	56.71	39.7	1.43	75.65	45.8	1.66	53.20	40.0	1.33
July	64.74	41.5	1.56	70.05	42.2	1.66	58.69	42.7	1.38	57.44	39.8	1.44	75.76	46.1	1.66	53.86	40.8	1.32
August	68.38	40.7	1.68	70.30	41.6	1.69	59.66	42.9	1.39	56.72	39.8	1.42	78.80	46.5	1.69	54.00	40.6	1.33
September	69.64	43.8	1.59	69.64	41.7	1.67	60.47	43.2	1.40	57.19	39.4	1.45	80.76	47.0	1.72	54.67	40.8	1.34
	Washington						West Virginia						Wisconsin					
	State			Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			State			State		
1951: September	\$72.05	38.1	\$1.89	\$71.00	38.1	\$1.86	\$70.60	39.5	\$1.79	\$70.21	37.8	\$1.86	\$63.36	39.6	\$1.60	\$67.83	42.0	\$1.61
October	73.24	38.8	1.89	71.38	38.0	1.88	71.28	40.1	1.78	73.21	39.4	1.86	63.44	39.9	1.59	68.78	42.1	1.63
November	72.69	37.9	1.92	71.20	37.8	1.88	71.54	40.6	1.76	69.56	37.1	1.88	63.84	39.9	1.60	69.74	42.0	1.66
December	74.56	38.5	1.93	73.32	38.6	1.90	73.03	41.1	1.78	71.86	38.0	1.89	65.53	40.7	1.61	72.64	43.1	1.68
1952: January	72.79	38.0	1.92	70.89	37.3	1.90	72.33	40.6	1.78	73.80	38.5	1.92	64.22	39.4	1.63	71.52	42.2	1.70
February	75.47	38.8	1.95	75.04	38.7	1.94	72.01	40.5	1.78	72.86	38.5	1.89	64.39	39.5	1.63	72.31	42.5	1.70
March	76.44	39.1	1.96	75.97	39.2	1.94	72.37	40.5	1.79	74.57	38.9	1.92	64.61	39.4	1.64	71.61	42.1	1.70
April	75.40	38.5	1.96	72.05	37.7	1.91	72.07	40.0	1.80	74.67	38.9	1.92	63.73	39.1	1.63	70.85	41.5	1.71
May	74.86	38.5	1.94	72.58	38.1	1.91	74.32	40.8	1.82	74.47	39.0	1.91	65.11	39.7	1.64	71.59	41.8	1.71
June	76.65	39.3	1.95	73.03	38.5	1.90	74.14	40.6	1.83	76.28	39.7	1.92	63.30	39.5	1.63	71.35	41.9	1.70
July	73.73	37.8	1.95	72.50	38.3	1.90	72.67	39.5	1.84	75.12	38.6	1.95	65.01	39.4	1.65	67.39	41.8	1.61
August	77.73	39.0	1.99	74.50	38.6	1.93	76.76	40.2	1.91	78.10	40.0	1.95	65.36	40.1	1.63	69.16	41.6	1.66
September	76.91	38.9	1.97	76.65	38.8	1.97	74.70	39.2	1.91	76.50	39.8	1.92	66.17	40.1	1.65	70.54	42.0	1.68
	Wisconsin—Continued															Wyoming		
	Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State		
1951: September	\$72.41	39.6	\$1.83	\$64.32	39.7	\$1.62	\$70.71	41.5	\$1.71	\$75.50	42.1	\$1.79	\$75.74	41.7	\$1.81	\$77.71	40.6	\$1.91
October	72.61	40.0	1.82	64.01	39.3	1.63	69.73	40.9	1.71	75.12	41.9	1.79	75.88	41.6	1.82	67.97	37.1	1.83
November	73.99	40.7	1.82	62.64	38.7	1.62	76.12	43.4	1.76	75.61	42.0	1.80	75.71	41.2	1.84	70.94	39.0	1.82
December	76.62	41.3	1.86	65.62	40.1	1.64	74.77	42.8	1.75	78.59	43.1	1.82	77.98	41.8	1.86	72.42	39.0	1.86
1952: January	76.16	41.3	1.84	65.58	39.4	1.66	74.59	42.4	1.77	76.95	41.6	1.85	77.52	41.3	1.88	75.61	39.3	1.92
February	73.86	40.2	1.84	66.55	39.4	1.69	71.49	40.4	1.78	78.13	42.2	1.85	79.25	42.0	1.89	75.70	40.7	1.86
March	77.19	40.7	1.90	66.53	38.8	1.71	69.03	39.2	1.76	76.56	41.7	1.84	78.65	41.4	1.90	76.04	41.1	1.85
April	74.57	39.9	1.87	67.93	39.0	1.74	70.31	39.2	1.80	77.02	41.3	1.86	77.59	40.9	1.90	75.32	40.8	1.85
May	76.26	40.4	1.89	68.93	39.7	1.74	74.29	40.7	1.83	77.09	41.3	1.87	78.39	41.2	1.90	71.61	38.5	1.86
June	75.10	39.8	1.89	68.09	39.4	1.73	73.83	41.0	1.81	76.28	41.2	1.85	77.71	40.8	1.90	72.54	39.0	1.86
July	69.70	38.5	1.81	68.64	39.7	1.73	69.90	40.6	1.71	74.36	40.6	1.83	74.52	39.7	1.88	76.76	40.4	1.90
August	71.40	39.1	1.83	67.83	39.0	1.74	72.58	40.4	1.80	75.41	40.9	1.85	73.91	39.6	1.87	76.45	41.1	1.86
September	75.40	39.5	1.91	68.88	39.4	1.75	73.79	40.8	1.81	78.02	41.3	1.89	76.34	41.0	1.86	79.61	41.9	1.90

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-3 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with preceding data.

<sup>3</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

# D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup>
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	59.1	60.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(0)	(0)	(0)	60.7	61.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	63.6	63.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	70.9	66.3
1917: Average	101.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(0)	(0)	(0)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(0)	(0)	(0)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(0)	(0)	(0)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	119.4	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	96.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.6	190.2	156.5
1951: Average	185.6	227.4	204.5	136.2	144.1	97.2	204.5	155.6	210.9	165.4
1950: January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	181.6	221.6	199.7	136.0	144.5	97.2	201.8	152.9	208.9	163.7
October 15	187.4	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
October 15	187.8	229.2	211.0	138.8	146.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	212.0	168.1
November 15	188.6	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	168.4
November 15	189.3	232.1	209.9	131.4	147.0	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.5	169.9
December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.5	206.6	156.3	210.2	169.1
December 15	190.0	233.9	209.1	131.8	147.1	97.5	207.0	156.3	211.8	170.5
1952: January 15	189.1	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.1	169.6
January 15	190.2	234.6	206.7	132.2	147.2	97.6	207.1	156.3	210.5	171.1
February 15	187.9	227.5	204.3	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.2
February 15	188.3	229.1	206.1	132.8	147.3	97.8	207.1	156.3	210.0	171.5
March 15	188.0	227.6	203.5	140.5	145.3	97.9	206.8	156.5	207.6	170.7
March 15	188.4	229.2	205.6	132.9	147.4	97.8	207.1	156.5	209.8	172.0
April 15	188.7	230.0	202.7	140.8	145.3	98.0	206.1	156.5	206.2	171.1
April 15	189.6	232.3	205.0	133.2	147.2	98.1	206.2	156.5	207.7	172.4
May 15	189.0	230.8	202.3	141.3	144.6	98.2	203.1	156.5	205.4	171.4
May 15	190.4	234.6	204.4	133.7	145.5	98.2	201.8	156.5	207.0	172.9
June 15	189.6	231.5	202.0	141.6	144.8	98.4	203.4	156.8	204.4	172.5
June 15	191.1	236.0	204.0	134.0	145.9	98.7	202.1	156.8	205.7	173.9
July 15	190.8	234.9	201.4	141.9	146.4	98.3	208.4	162.1	204.2	173.0
July 15	192.4	239.1	203.3	134.3	147.8	98.7	205.6	162.1	205.8	174.4
August 15	191.1	235.5	201.1	142.3	147.3	99.0	209.0	164.2	204.2	173.2
August 15	192.3	238.4	202.7	134.7	148.7	99.2	206.5	164.2	205.3	174.7
September 15	190.8	233.2	202.3	142.4	147.6	99.0	210.1	165.8	205.0	173.8
September 15	191.4	234.7	203.9	134.7	149.5	99.2	207.9	165.8	206.6	175.5
October 15	190.9	232.4	202.1	143.0	148.4	99.0	212.8	166.3	204.6	174.4
October 15	191.5	234.1	203.2	135.3	150.9	99.2	211.4	166.3	206.3	176.4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Data not available.

NOTE.—The old series of indexes for 1951-52 are shown in italics in tables D-1, D-2, and D-5 for reference.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,<sup>1</sup> for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Oct. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	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	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1949
Average.....	190.9	190.8	191.1	190.8	189.6	189.0	188.7	188.0	187.9	189.1	189.1	188.6	187.4	181.5	170.2	191.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	198.4	(2)	(2)	194.4	(2)	(2)	195.2	(2)	(2)	196.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	197.6	(2)	(2)	194.2	(2)	(2)	193.0	(2)	(2)	193.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	174.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	196.7	196.6	198.5	196.7	194.5	194.2	193.3	193.6	193.9	194.7	196.0	196.3	196.0	188.2	171.6	199.0
Boston, Mass.....	182.5	182.2	183.0	183.1	180.4	179.9	178.9	179.1	179.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	179.3	173.5	165.5	183.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	190.3	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	188.8	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	186.9	180.8	(2)	190.6
Chicago, Ill.....	195.9	195.9	196.7	195.9	195.6	194.7	193.1	192.7	191.9	194.1	194.2	194.3	193.5	185.4	175.1	197.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	190.8	190.7	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.4	188.4	187.5	187.1	188.3	187.9	187.8	187.0	182.3	170.5	192.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	(2)	194.2	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	191.8	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denver, Colo.....	194.5	(2)	(2)	192.8	(2)	(2)	191.1	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	191.2	184.9	(2)	189.5
Detroit, Mich.....	195.0	193.6	194.2	193.5	192.3	191.8	191.7	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	190.2	184.2	173.5	195.8
Houston, Tex.....	196.6	195.6	196.0	195.1	194.6	194.3	194.7	194.3	194.3	195.4	196.0	195.1	194.4	190.1	175.8	195.3
Indianapolis, Ind.....	193.1	(2)	(2)	192.1	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	189.9	184.4	(2)	194.9
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	199.5	(2)	(2)	198.2	(2)	(2)	195.6	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	176.3	(2)
Kansas City, Mo.....	185.5	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.4	175.6	(2)	184.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	191.9	192.2	192.0	192.1	191.9	191.3	191.5	190.9	190.7	190.0	190.4	189.6	187.9	181.3	169.3	189.8
Manchester, N. H.....	189.3	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	180.6	(2)	191.2
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	192.9	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	(2)	199.2	(2)	(2)	198.1	(2)	(2)	195.1	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	190.1	(2)	(2)	190.3	(2)	(2)	188.0	(2)	(2)	187.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	189.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	187.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	190.1	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	190.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y.....	186.0	186.0	185.7	185.9	183.6	183.2	183.5	182.4	183.0	184.2	184.0	184.1	183.0	177.8	167.0	186.7
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	192.9	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	191.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	190.7	190.8	191.2	191.1	189.1	188.3	188.2	187.8	187.1	188.9	189.2	189.1	186.7	181.0	169.1	191.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	192.8	192.4	192.9	192.1	190.8	191.1	190.9	190.3	190.9	192.2	191.7	192.0	191.2	183.4	171.8	195.1
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	182.8	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	179.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)
Portland, Ore.....	199.2	(2)	(2)	198.6	(2)	(2)	198.6	(2)	(2)	199.0	(2)	(2)	195.8	190.4	(2)	198.5
Richmond, Va.....	186.4	(2)	(2)	185.8	(2)	(2)	184.5	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	183.8	179.8	(2)	184.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	168.8	(2)
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	195.6	(2)	(2)	196.3	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)
Savannah, Ga.....	201.8	(2)	(2)	202.0	(2)	(2)	199.6	(2)	(2)	200.3	(2)	(2)	198.8	189.2	(2)	200.9
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	189.4	(2)	(2)	186.3	(2)	(2)	184.2	(2)	(2)	185.4	(2)	185.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	194.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	(2)	187.4	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	183.9	(2)	(2)	184.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

<sup>3</sup> Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities<sup>1</sup>

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Total		Gas and electricity		Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952
							Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952				
Average.....	232.4	233.2	202.1	202.3	143.0	142.4	148.4	147.6	99.0	99.0	204.6	205.0	174.4	173.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	230.1	234.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	161.3	161.3	86.0	85.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	243.7	246.9	(1)	195.9	(2)	144.9	153.3	152.7	115.8	115.6	(1)	201.2	(1)	178.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	223.8	224.2	212.2	212.6	(2)	(2)	139.6	138.3	79.4	79.4	194.6	193.9	171.6	171.2
Boston, Mass.....	221.9	221.3	187.9	187.6	(2)	133.4	167.1	166.5	118.8	118.8	191.6	191.9	167.6	167.4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	227.4	227.8	195.6	(1)	142.3	(2)	154.6	155.2	110.0	110.0	209.9	(1)	180.3	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	238.5	238.6	205.0	205.2	(2)	156.5	139.4	138.7	83.5	83.5	191.8	193.3	176.5	176.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	237.6	237.4	200.2	200.3	(2)	130.1	156.8	155.5	104.9	104.9	190.2	190.7	173.0	172.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	241.5	243.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	154.2	153.6	107.0	107.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	236.6	235.6	206.0	(1)	166.7	(2)	115.7	114.7	69.7	69.7	229.0	(1)	172.7	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	233.2	233.0	194.7	194.3	(2)	151.2	156.8	155.7	89.6	88.8	218.7	218.3	190.5	188.0
Houston, Tex.....	240.3	240.9	216.7	217.1	(2)	(2)	103.1	103.1	86.3	86.3	200.8	202.3	176.6	173.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	230.3	231.6	193.2	(1)	151.1	(2)	160.6	162.7	82.4	84.5	193.5	(1)	182.3	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	235.5	240.1	(1)	196.5	(2)	166.7	143.6	143.6	84.8	84.8	(1)	200.9	(1)	186.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	218.9	217.3	192.5	(1)	151.9	(2)	134.7	134.3	71.3	71.4	190.6	(1)	179.4	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	233.7	234.5	195.1	195.8	(2)	(2)	101.8	101.8	95.3	95.3	202.4	202.2	172.3	172.3
Manchester, N. H.....	226.0	225.9	191.5	(1)	139.6	(2)	173.8	173.6	113.2	113.2	213.8	(1)	163.1	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	239.4	240.8	(1)	213.8	(2)	162.6	141.6	141.6	77.0	77.0	(1)	181.5	(1)	161.5
Milwaukee, Wis.....	235.9	234.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	153.2	152.7	99.2	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	224.8	223.7	(1)	209.3	(2)	152.2	151.3	150.7	86.2	86.2	(1)	196.0	(1)	179.0
Mobile, Ala.....	226.3	233.1	(1)	204.2	(2)	157.9	131.1	131.3	85.2	85.4	(1)	174.1	(1)	163.9
New Orleans, La.....	241.4	245.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	112.0	112.0	74.1	74.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	231.3	231.7	206.2	206.3	120.2	(2)	150.9	150.3	106.7	106.7	196.3	196.6	173.6	173.7
Norfolk, Va.....	235.1	238.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	162.2	162.0	100.6	100.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	231.4	232.3	197.0	198.0	(2)	(2)	153.4	151.3	104.2	104.2	211.0	211.3	174.9	174.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	237.0	237.1	229.4	230.1	133.6	(2)	153.3	149.6	111.6	111.6	205.7	206.3	170.4	170.0
Portland, Maine.....	218.1	219.0	(1)	205.2	(2)	128.8	163.7	163.4	112.3	112.4	(1)	199.2	(1)	167.6
Portland, Ore.....	247.6	249.6	200.1	(1)	161.2	(2)	139.4	138.5	97.5	97.5	197.6	(1)	179.7	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	218.2	222.7	203.3	(1)	158.4	(2)	150.5	150.5	102.2	102.2	216.9	(1)	163.6	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	244.4	244.3	(1)	202.0	(2)	136.0	147.3	146.4	88.4	88.4	(1)	182.7	(1)	170.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	240.0	240.9	(1)	195.6	(2)	139.8	98.8	98.8	87.0	87.0	(1)	171.7	(1)	190.5
Savannah, Ga.....	242.1	245.0	206.4	(1)	174.8	(2)	175.6	170.1	131.3	123.9	212.2	(1)	178.9	(1)
Seranton, Pa.....	232.0	234.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	166.9	161.4	103.5	103.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	238.5	240.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	129.3	129.3	88.5	88.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	229.2	232.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	157.1	156.3	111.2	111.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup>	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	210.9		226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0	
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1						131.0	143.8	169.0		173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3	
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3						84.9	82.3	103.5		105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6	
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6	
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6	
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8	
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4	
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4	
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5	
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1	
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5	
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5	
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6	
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9	
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.1	147.8	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	158.9	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	222.9	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	223.3	165.9	249.9	344.5	168.8	186.6	
October	229.2	189.4	276.6	251.0	317.0	223.8	293.7	188.7	353.2	207.9	243.4	210.8	214.4	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	187.0	
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	235.0	162.7	238.1	346.6	158.5	186.7	
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	255.4	163.3	238.9	346.8	157.8	186.4	
1952: January	232.4	190.6	272.1	273.8	316.0	203.8	297.1	192.6	351.5	215.8	184.3	241.4	263.2	163.3	238.6	346.7	155.3	185.9	
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	234.6	163.6	238.4	347.1	150.9	185.1	
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	248.4	163.9	236.3	347.1	145.6	184.3	
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	272.8	163.5	236.9	347.3	143.1	186.2	
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	283.4	163.7	236.8	346.6	139.9	187.3	
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	283.0	162.4	238.9	346.4	140.6	188.9	
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	278.1	162.3	237.1	346.5	140.1	187.7	
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	265.3	162.6	241.4	346.6	141.4	189.9	
September	233.2	194.1	277.0	278.5	308.7	231.2	288.5	202.1	339.3	216.7	221.4	227.6	241.0	164.2	243.5	346.6	141.1	190.4	
October	232.4	194.3	271.5	274.1	303.9	228.1	281.6	193.1	338.1	218.1	230.6	227.3	240.3	164.8	244.7	346.3	140.7	190.7	

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup> December 1950=100.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	June 1950	Oct. 1949
United States.....	232.4	233.2	235.5	234.9	231.5	230.8	230.0	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	229.2	203.1	234.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	230.1	234.3	238.0	236.1	226.5	223.2	225.0	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	230.0	195.4	234.2
Baltimore, Md.....	243.7	246.9	249.9	248.6	242.4	243.2	242.6	239.5	238.6	243.8	242.5	242.4	241.1	215.6	245.5
Birmingham, Ala.....	223.8	224.2	230.8	225.5	217.4	216.4	215.8	215.3	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	224.0	192.2	229.3
Boston, Mass.....	221.9	221.3	225.5	225.9	219.9	218.8	215.2	214.6	214.5	218.2	219.3	218.4	217.8	196.1	222.4
Bridgeport, Conn.....	233.4	232.5	235.2	238.0	230.2	230.5	228.3	227.3	227.0	229.4	228.9	227.9	227.4	204.0	235.4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	227.4	227.8	229.7	228.3	227.0	227.0	224.7	221.8	221.0	225.2	226.7	227.2	224.2	199.0	232.8
Butte, Mont.....	232.4	233.6	232.8	231.8	231.7	229.4	228.9	228.1	227.5	230.2	233.7	230.2	229.2	203.0	236.6
Cedar Rapids, Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	236.3	237.0	238.7	240.9	240.6	238.0	236.4	235.1	235.1	238.3	239.8	240.5	237.8	208.6	241.9
Charleston, S. C.....	222.8	226.5	232.2	231.4	222.8	221.4	220.2	219.3	219.4	222.3	221.5	218.0	217.9	188.0	222.7
Chicago, Ill.....	238.5	238.6	241.8	239.9	239.2	239.3	234.8	233.3	231.4	237.5	238.1	237.8	236.2	208.4	241.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	237.6	237.4	239.7	239.1	236.9	234.3	231.9	228.6	228.1	233.2	230.4	232.0	229.7	205.1	238.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	241.5	243.9	245.5	245.5	242.5	240.3	238.2	235.8	237.2	240.9	238.5	239.0	237.2	211.2	243.4
Columbus, Ohio.....	216.4	218.3	220.3	217.2	214.3	213.8	211.4	209.2	209.8	214.3	211.3	211.4	209.6	183.9	220.0
Dallas, Tex.....	233.9	237.1	237.4	233.7	233.7	231.8	231.3	229.8	228.8	236.3	235.4	236.0	233.8	201.5	234.6
Denver, Colo.....	236.6	235.6	237.7	237.7	235.1	232.6	232.0	230.4	230.0	236.2	239.2	236.9	234.9	205.9	233.7
Detroit, Mich.....	233.2	233.0	235.3	237.2	234.2	231.6	231.2	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.5	230.5	202.9	232.3
Fall River, Mass.....	224.2	225.6	227.6	228.6	225.2	224.4	220.4	221.4	220.7	224.0	223.8	224.2	229.2	200.7	236.8
Houston, Tex.....	240.3	240.9	242.8	239.7	237.2	236.1	237.9	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	237.6	208.1	242.3
Indianapolis, Ind.....	230.3	231.6	235.6	232.0	228.9	225.0	222.2	224.1	223.8	227.6	227.0	227.9	236.3	198.1	233.4
Jackson, Miss. <sup>1</sup> .....	228.4	231.6	232.8	229.7	225.2	222.7	223.7	223.9	225.8	230.3	229.2	227.4	229.4	201.0	231.1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	235.5	240.1	244.6	240.1	236.2	231.3	232.6	231.2	231.5	237.2	235.0	234.8	232.5	205.8	237.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	218.9	217.3	220.6	220.2	216.8	215.5	214.4	213.1	213.0	217.8	218.0	216.4	213.9	189.2	230.3
Knoxville, Tenn. <sup>1</sup> .....	253.6	258.5	263.4	256.6	251.5	249.6	250.9	250.5	253.2	256.9	256.6	256.2	253.7	223.1	256.0
Little Rock, Ark.....	228.8	231.6	233.6	230.4	228.0	226.5	226.1	224.3	224.6	229.7	229.9	225.4	224.4	200.1	231.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	233.7	234.5	235.3	235.7	235.4	235.7	237.1	234.6	234.2	239.3	240.7	237.1	234.5	201.6	231.5
Louisville, Ky.....	218.1	221.1	224.4	221.2	218.1	216.4	214.5	213.2	213.6	218.4	219.1	218.6	216.7	192.0	221.0
Manchester, N. H.....	226.0	225.9	230.6	228.6	223.9	221.2	217.5	216.6	216.8	221.2	220.9	222.5	222.8	200.6	227.7
Memphis, Tenn.....	239.4	240.8	243.7	236.8	235.6	231.7	231.4	231.0	234.9	237.8	238.9	237.7	238.0	208.3	242.3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	235.9	234.3	240.1	237.6	237.9	237.1	231.5	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	228.9	206.6	237.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	224.8	223.7	225.0	226.4	226.6	224.2	222.3	220.2	220.1	223.1	224.0	221.2	218.9	194.1	227.0
Mobile, Ala.....	226.3	233.1	236.0	235.2	230.4	224.4	229.1	228.0	228.0	231.6	231.4	230.0	231.7	200.1	228.7
Newark, N. J.....	230.5	229.9	230.0	230.2	226.4	228.6	228.2	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.3	226.4	203.3	229.6
New Haven, Conn.....	226.6	227.7	229.4	232.0	225.3	226.1	221.0	220.2	219.7	222.6	222.2	222.1	222.4	199.8	227.1
New Orleans, La.....	241.4	245.4	248.7	246.6	241.4	239.2	240.1	239.8	240.5	244.8	244.3	244.3	239.9	212.9	241.6
New York, N. Y.....	231.3	231.7	232.5	233.2	226.9	227.4	229.3	225.3	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	227.8	203.7	232.0
Norfolk, Va.....	235.1	238.9	244.0	242.0	236.0	235.0	234.7	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	231.9	230.0	208.9	237.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	223.5	224.6	227.3	225.5	226.6	224.8	223.2	222.4	222.6	226.8	227.0	225.1	223.3	197.2	226.2
Peoria, Ill.....	237.6	244.0	245.9	243.7	243.3	240.0	239.8	235.6	238.5	243.8	242.5	239.5	235.6	216.8	242.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	231.4	232.3	235.4	235.1	228.8	228.1	226.9	224.3	224.4	229.4	228.8	228.6	227.1	201.4	231.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	237.0	237.1	240.9	237.3	232.9	233.0	231.4	229.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.2	233.5	207.5	238.7
Portland, Maine.....	218.1	219.0	222.9	222.3	219.0	215.4	213.6	213.8	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	215.8	198.0	219.4
Portland, Oreg.....	247.6	249.6	251.6	250.5	250.0	251.3	250.6	248.3	246.9	254.8	253.3	251.8	246.9	219.1	246.9
Providence, R. I.....	235.2	235.6	241.3	241.8	238.5	237.8	233.4	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	232.8	207.9	239.2
Richmond, Va.....	218.2	222.7	224.1	220.7	214.6	215.6	216.8	212.9	214.3	219.3	218.3	219.1	218.4	195.2	222.3
Rochester, N. Y.....	226.4	227.7	231.0	232.0	226.7	226.4	222.2	221.6	223.5	227.4	227.4	226.3	222.3	196.4	229.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	244.4	244.3	249.0	248.6	247.6	243.6	240.5	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.2	239.3	210.2	248.0
St. Paul, Minn.....	222.8	222.4	223.3	224.1	225.1	223.2	221.6	220.0	221.2	224.0	223.7	221.6	220.7	192.5	225.0
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	235.3	237.5	237.3	236.8	234.8	234.2	233.7	231.5	231.2	232.9	233.4	232.5	228.5	202.2	240.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	240.0	240.9	241.7	243.0	243.4	247.4	243.0	243.9	245.4	240.5	248.9	248.4	240.7	235.6	245.4
Savannah, Ga.....	242.1	245.0	252.0	247.3	242.9	241.3	239.3	238.7	238.9	242.6	241.7	241.7	240.7	206.3	245.6
Scranton, Pa.....	232.0	234.8	237.7	237.7	230.9	231.1	227.8	224.3	225.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	227.2	204.2	233.3
Seattle, Wash.....	238.5	240.7	239.0	239.2	237.8	239.7	241.5	239.7	238.2	243.4	239.9	238.1	234.8	208.6	236.8
Springfield, Ill.....	242.9	244.7	246.9	246.9	245.9	242.2	240.1	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	238.6	211.8	245.2
Washington, D. C.....	229.2	232.2	233.1	232.2	227.2	226.8	227.8	224.0	223.1	228.7	228.9	228.1	228.0	201.9	231.8
Wichita, Kans. <sup>1</sup> .....	248.6	249.9	250.9	246.0	245.9	241.5	240.4	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	242.9	209.4	232.4
Winston-Salem, N. C. <sup>1</sup> .....	222.7	224.7	228.6	224.9	219.0	217.1	218.0	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	220.1	197.3	224.7

<sup>1</sup> June 1940=100.



TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Oct. 1952	[Indexes 1935-39=100]													
		Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds.....	52.0	201.4	201.2	202.0	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	202.3	201.8	190.5
Corn flakes..... 12 ounces.....	22.3	210.4	210.3	210.5	210.3	209.8	209.9	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	207.9	206.4	176.5
Corn meal..... pound.....	10.8	229.0	231.0	220.6	218.5	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	206.4	204.3	181.9
Rice <sup>1</sup> ..... do.....	18.4	103.0	102.8	102.2	100.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	96.7	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	94.2	93.1
Rolled oats <sup>2</sup> ..... 20 ounces.....	18.2	165.3	164.9	164.9	164.6	164.2	163.8	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	162.7	162.9	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white <sup>3</sup> ..... pound.....	16.2	190.3	190.3	190.2	190.1	188.9	189.7	185.2	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	183.9	183.9	163.9
Vanilla cookies..... 7 ounces.....	23.2	223.5	222.4	224.9	225.4	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	223.1	221.5	191.7
Layer cake <sup>4</sup> ..... pound.....	49.8	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.7	107.9	108.9	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	109.1	109.8	107.6	-----
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak..... do.....	110.9	328.2	331.2	331.1	330.2	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	334.6	332.7	287.9
Rib roast..... do.....	85.3	295.1	296.8	296.6	297.7	297.0	299.0	299.0	298.0	303.2	305.3	307.2	308.2	306.4	264.1
Chuck roast..... do.....	72.5	321.0	323.4	318.0	318.4	317.2	332.6	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	338.5	337.4	279.2
Frankfurters <sup>5</sup> ..... do.....	63.7	105.0	106.2	106.7	106.5	106.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	108.6	108.9	-----
Hamburger <sup>6</sup> ..... do.....	61.2	200.0	207.3	207.1	207.6	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	217.6	218.7	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets..... do.....	126.7	316.2	321.5	316.5	318.2	326.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	319.5	319.6	271.2
Pork:															
Chops..... do.....	87.1	263.7	266.0	278.7	254.4	257.5	245.8	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	248.8	258.7	243.5
Bacon, sliced..... do.....	70.0	183.6	185.7	185.2	170.7	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	165.2	172.7	179.4	161.9
Ham, whole..... do.....	67.4	229.6	236.1	239.2	227.1	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	218.7	226.5	215.8
Salt pork..... do.....	38.8	184.6	181.2	178.6	167.0	166.8	159.4	160.1	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	179.2	185.6	160.8
Lamb:															
Leg..... do.....	81.0	286.1	293.1	295.4	294.9	296.1	291.7	287.7	280.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	300.3	298.4	272.4
Poultry:															
Frying chickens:															
Dressed <sup>7</sup> ..... do.....	49.0	193.1	202.1	197.8	187.4	181.9	175.4	188.8	190.7	197.5	192.6	181.9	184.0	188.7	185.1
Ready-to-cook <sup>8</sup> ..... do.....	61.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen <sup>9</sup> :															
Ocean perch fillet, frozen <sup>9</sup> do.....	45.7	292.2	291.5	290.7	291.8	293.3	295.1	295.5	296.7	299.6	298.3	296.7	295.8	294.7	268.4
Haddock fillet, frozen <sup>9</sup> do.....	50.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salmon, pink <sup>8</sup> ..... 16-ounce can.....	54.1	437.4	444.2	448.8	454.2	456.9	456.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	477.4	489.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter..... pound.....	85.1	233.8	235.9	230.6	229.0	223.5	225.3	231.1	245.8	258.5	252.4	241.2	226.9	224.2	195.4
Cheese, American process..... do.....	61.7	272.6	269.6	267.4	266.4	265.3	266.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	261.2	258.3	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart.....	24.8	201.8	199.6	197.0	195.7	193.3	193.7	195.0	196.0	196.5	196.0	195.0	194.0	191.2	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery)..... do.....	23.3	203.6	201.8	198.3	196.0	193.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	195.8	192.7	162.0
Ice cream <sup>4</sup> ..... pint.....	31.5	105.6	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.5	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	104.5	104.9	-----
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can.....	15.0	210.4	210.3	210.1	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	202.8	203.1	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh..... dozen.....	80.4	230.6	221.4	217.2	208.7	169.1	164.0	165.9	161.3	166.5	184.3	216.7	241.8	243.4	145.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries <sup>4</sup> ..... 12 ounces.....	39.0	87.8	88.6	88.8	88.6	89.2	89.8	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	94.9	95.1	-----
Orange juice <sup>4</sup> ..... 6 ounces.....	18.4	78.5	78.3	78.5	74.6	73.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.5	96.6	99.2	-----
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas <sup>4</sup> ..... 12 ounces.....	23.4	93.3	95.4	96.3	96.4	95.9	93.3	96.3	95.8	98.7	98.5	96.9	96.3	98.5	-----
Fresh fruits:															
Apples..... pound.....	13.4	250.4	258.1	288.7	366.9	395.9	310.0	279.7	239.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	191.2	178.4	301.1
Bananas..... do.....	15.5	255.5	267.7	269.4	265.5	277.9	278.7	282.1	281.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	270.5	269.9	271.9
Oranges, size 200..... dozen.....	61.6	216.6	203.0	193.2	188.6	160.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	166.2	161.7	164.7	176.8	189.3	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green..... pound.....	20.7	192.3	167.4	214.8	235.3	161.2	236.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	246.2	188.4	151.0
Cabbage..... do.....	6.9	185.1	199.4	286.2	267.6	229.7	327.6	235.5	198.1	260.0	419.8	268.0	217.2	160.5	174.3
Carrots..... bunch.....	11.7	214.8	218.7	216.2	218.6	220.9	234.7	193.4	196.3	220.0	291.7	281.8	289.4	235.9	181.7
Lettuce..... head.....	14.8	179.4	186.7	177.8	171.3	166.9	199.3	184.5	166.0	145.4	256.5	272.8	232.1	186.4	167.3
Onions..... pound.....	9.6	232.0	219.1	234.3	250.7	276.7	370.1	382.2	313.3	250.9	242.6	209.0	196.6	177.0	187.1
Potatoes..... 15 pounds.....	105.4	289.3	312.7	354.4	360.1	351.9	333.7	307.0	282.0	270.5	289.5	266.2	247.5	215.2	219.3
Sweetpotatoes..... pound.....	12.6	243.0	263.6	407.2	444.8	470.7	433.4	387.7	331.2	309.9	299.7	265.2	234.4	227.5	209.4
Tomatoes <sup>10</sup> ..... do.....	19.8	130.4	114.0	151.8	204.9	217.0	201.4	231.8	192.9	160.7	189.0	222.4	144.3	142.8	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches..... No. 2½ can.....	33.2	172.8	173.1	172.8	172.4	173.6	180.0	178.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	177.6	177.9	140.1
Pineapple..... do.....	38.1	175.6	175.9	176.1	176.2	176.6	176.6	176.5	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.8	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn..... No. 303 can.....	19.1	176.1	176.5	174.4	173.0	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.2	171.3	169.5	168.3	166.7	165.3	138.4
Tomatoes..... No. 2 can.....	*17.8	198.8	196.3	192.7	193.8	193.1	195.2	194.8	195.9	194.2	195.1	195.4	194.2	194.8	161.6
Peas..... No. 303 can.....	21.3	116.2	115.3	112.8	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.6	115.5	114.3	-----
Baby foods <sup>4</sup> ..... 4¾-5 ounces.....	9.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.7	-----
Dried fruits, prunes..... pound.....	27.3	259.4	257.7	256.0	256.0	256.0	256.2	256.2	259.0	260.0	261.6	263.1	268.7	237.8	-----
Dried vegetables, navy beans..... do.....	16.5	223.6	222.6	220.4	216.7	214.2	213.6	213.7	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	211.9	213.1	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee..... do.....	86.6	344.4	344.5	344.7	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	345.5	345.1	294.9
Cola drink <sup>11</sup> ..... carton of 6, 6-ounce.....	29.1	111.6	111.8	111.6	111.3	111.3	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	110.8	110.2	-----
Fats and oils:															
Lard..... pound.....	17.0	114.8	118.2	122.2	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	158.3	167.7	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated..... do.....	32.6	157.9	158.0	157.7	157.8	158.1	159.1	162.8	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	177.2	178.4	155.6
Salad dressing..... pint.....	34.2	142.0	143.1	142.6	142.0	141.1	142.9	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	152.8	153.0	142.1
Margarine, colored <sup>12</sup> ..... pound.....	30.2	161.4	159.2	158.5	156.7	153.9	151.8	151.6	153.8	157.2	165.4	169.4	170.5	171.2	161.1
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar..... 5 pounds.....	52.5	195.9	195.6	195.1	193.3	192.2	191.2	189.1	187.0	187.9	188.7	188.8	189.1	189.8	175.3
Grape jelly <sup>4</sup> ..... 12 ounces.....	23.4	98.4	98.1	98.0	98.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	98.2	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.4	-----

<sup>1</sup> July 1947=100.  
<sup>2</sup> February 1943=100.  
<sup>3</sup> Average price based on 52 cities; index on 56 cities.  
<sup>4</sup> December 1950=100.  
<sup>5</sup> Priced in 46 cities.  
<sup>6</sup> Priced in 23 cities.

<sup>7</sup> Priced in 33 cities.  
<sup>8</sup> 1938-39=100.  
<sup>9</sup> Priced in 47 cities.  
<sup>10</sup> October 1949=100

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947-49=100]<sup>1</sup>

Commodity group	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Commodity group	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952
All commodities	111.2	r 111.8	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products	104.9	r 106.6	Rubber and products	126.0	126.3
Processed foods	108.5	r 110.3	Lumber and wood products	120.3	120.4
All commodities other than farm and food	113.1	r 113.2	Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.5	r 115.6
Textile products and apparel	99.2	99.5	Metals and metal products	124.3	r 124.6
Hides, skins, and leather products	96.6	96.5	Machinery and motive products	121.3	r 121.5
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	107.2	r 106.2	Furniture and other household durables	112.1	r 112.0
Chemicals and allied products	103.9	104.0	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	114.4	113.8
			Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	110.8	110.8
			Miscellaneous	108.4	108.3

<sup>1</sup> The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=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).  
r Revised.

TABLE D-7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	88.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
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	183.6	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	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.4	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

<sup>1</sup> This index (1926=100) is the official index for December 1951 and all previous dates. The revised index (1947-49=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).

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities <sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Oct. <sup>2</sup> 1952	Sept. 1952	Commodity group	Oct. <sup>2</sup> 1952	Sept. 1952
All commodities.....	111.2	R 111.8	Lumber and wood products.....	120.3	120.4
Farm products.....	104.9	R 106.6	Lumber.....	120.3	120.6
Fresh and dried produce.....	111.7	115.6	Millwork.....	127.7	R 127.2
Grains.....	95.0	96.9	Plywood.....	106.1	106.0
Livestock and poultry.....	94.8	99.3	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	115.5	R 115.6
Plant and animal fibers.....	109.6	113.3	Woodpulp.....	109.3	109.3
Fluid milk.....	115.0	R 113.8	Wastepaper.....	71.2	78.5
Eggs.....	124.8	112.5	Paper.....	124.9	124.0
Hay and seeds.....	96.7	96.4	Paperboard.....	124.6	124.6
Other farm products.....	136.0	136.6	Converted paper and paperboard.....	112.2	R 112.6
Processed foods.....	108.5	R 110.3	Building paper and board.....	115.8	115.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	106.4	106.5	Metals and metal products.....	124.3	R 124.6
Meats, poultry, fish.....	104.3	R 109.4	Iron and steel.....	127.3	R 127.5
Dairy products and ice cream.....	115.9	116.4	Nonferrous metals.....	122.9	124.7
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	105.8	R 105.9	Metal containers.....	125.1	R 124.2
Sugar and confectionery.....	110.7	110.5	Hardware.....	125.3	123.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.9	161.9	Plumbing equipment.....	118.1	118.1
Animal fats and oils.....	58.4	60.4	Heating equipment.....	113.7	113.7
Crude vegetable oils.....	63.7	63.3	Structural metal products.....	115.6	115.6
Refined vegetable oils.....	64.9	65.7	Nonstructural metal products.....	125.9	R 125.6
Vegetable oil end products.....	82.0	80.8	Machinery and motive products.....	121.3	R 121.5
Other processed foods.....	124.1	127.6	Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.5	121.5
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	113.1	R 113.2	Construction machinery and equipment.....	125.9	R 125.8
Textile products and apparel.....	99.2	99.5	Metal working machinery.....	129.2	R 129.2
Cotton products.....	99.3	R 98.9	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	121.8	R 122.3
Wool products.....	113.2	R 112.4	Miscellaneous machinery.....	119.4	R 119.2
Synthetic textiles.....	89.5	R 89.9	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	119.2	R 119.7
Silk products.....	140.0	139.3	Motor vehicles.....	119.7	119.7
Apparel.....	98.4	99.3	Furniture and other household durables.....	112.1	R 112.0
Other textile products.....	94.5	95.0	Household furniture.....	112.6	112.6
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	96.6	96.5	Commercial furniture.....	123.2	122.5
Hides and skins.....	65.0	R 64.4	Floor covering.....	122.4	R 122.4
Leather.....	89.9	89.3	Household appliances.....	107.3	R 107.3
Footwear.....	110.6	110.6	Radio, TV, and phonographs.....	93.7	93.7
Other leather products.....	99.4	99.9	Other household durable goods.....	119.5	119.5
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	107.2	R 106.2	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	114.4	113.8
Coal.....	113.4	R 107.6	Flat glass.....	114.4	114.4
Coke.....	124.3	124.3	Concrete ingredients.....	113.0	112.9
Gas.....	100.3	R 100.3	Concrete products.....	112.7	112.7
Electricity.....	101.3	R 101.3	Structural clay products.....	124.0	121.3
Petroleum and products.....	108.5	108.5	Gypsum products.....	117.7	117.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.9	104.0	Prepared asphalt roofing.....	106.0	106.0
Industrial chemicals.....	113.9	114.3	Other nonmetallic minerals.....	112.7	112.0
Paint and paint materials.....	106.5	107.0	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.....	50.9	48.9	Cigars.....	102.4	102.4
Mixed fertilizer.....	110.7	R 110.3	Other tobacco products.....	118.4	118.4
Fertilizer materials.....	111.0	111.0	Alcoholic beverages.....	111.2	111.2
Other chemicals and products.....	103.0	103.0	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	119.7	119.7
Rubber and products.....	126.0	126.3	Miscellaneous.....	108.4	108.3
Crude rubber.....	126.6	128.3	Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.2	113.1
Tires and tubes.....	126.3	126.3	Manufactured animal feeds.....	108.4	108.3
Other rubber products.....	125.2	125.2	Notions and accessories.....	90.9	90.8
			Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	101.0	R 101.0
			Other miscellaneous.....	120.8	R 120.8

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-7. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3</sup> Calculated from August data. <sup>4</sup> Calculated from July data. R Revised.

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes <sup>1</sup>

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: 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 <sup>2</sup> .....	400	600	190,000	250,000	1,250,000	.14
February <sup>2</sup> .....	350	550	185,000	250,000	1,270,000	.15
March <sup>2</sup> .....	400	600	240,000	320,000	1,400,000	.17
April <sup>2</sup> .....	475	650	1,000,000	1,200,000	5,300,000	.61
May <sup>2</sup> .....	475	675	300,000	1,200,000	7,500,000	.90
June <sup>2</sup> .....	425	650	170,000	1,000,000	14,000,000	1.68
July <sup>2</sup> .....	425	650	125,000	850,000	12,500,000	1.44
August <sup>2</sup> .....	450	675	225,000	310,000	2,100,000	.25
September <sup>2</sup> .....	475	700	230,000	360,000	3,200,000	.37
October <sup>2</sup> .....	425	650	470,000	600,000	3,500,000	.37

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

# F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction <sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1952 <sup>2</sup>											1951 <sup>2</sup>		1951 <sup>2</sup>	1950
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>4</sup> .....	\$2,799	\$3,011	\$3,098	\$3,095	\$3,027	\$2,945	\$2,743	\$2,516	\$2,332	\$2,088	\$2,174	\$2,366	\$2,624	\$30,893	\$28,749
Private construction.....	1,917	1,988	2,030	2,037	1,994	1,925	1,811	1,690	1,617	1,463	1,517	1,674	1,818	21,684	21,610
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,033	1,048	1,049	1,047	1,023	983	922	849	799	676	719	840	930	10,973	12,600
New dwelling units.....	930	935	935	930	905	865	810	750	710	600	650	760	832	9,849	11,525
Additions and alterations.....	85	95	96	99	101	103	99	87	77	63	56	66	84	934	900
Nonhousekeeping <sup>5</sup> .....	18	18	18	18	17	15	13	12	12	13	13	14	14	190	175
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>6</sup> .....	429	434	430	418	411	404	392	386	398	406	415	415	425	5,152	3,777
Industrial.....	187	189	187	181	180	182	188	194	202	209	209	200	200	2,117	1,062
Commercial.....	107	104	101	98	97	92	82	73	74	75	83	92	96	1,371	1,288
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	48	45	44	43	39	36	34	33	33	36	39	41	41	544	402
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	59	59	57	55	58	56	48	40	41	39	44	51	55	827	886
Other nonresidential building.....	135	141	142	139	134	130	122	119	122	122	123	123	129	1,664	1,427
Religious.....	38	39	38	36	33	31	29	28	29	30	31	32	34	452	409
Educational.....	33	33	32	31	30	29	26	26	26	27	28	28	29	345	294
Social and recreational.....	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	164	247
Hospital and institutional <sup>7</sup> .....	29	31	33	34	35	35	34	33	33	32	32	33	34	419	344
Miscellaneous.....	23	26	27	26	25	25	24	23	25	24	23	22	23	284	133
Farm construction.....	117	139	168	183	180	171	157	136	123	113	110	110	126	1,800	1,791
Public utilities.....	331	360	376	381	371	359	333	313	292	263	267	303	331	3,695	3,330
Railroad.....	37	37	37	37	36	36	33	32	30	27	30	37	41	399	315
Telephone and telegraph.....	47	49	48	48	47	47	46	45	46	41	41	40	42	487	440
Other public utilities.....	247	274	291	296	288	276	254	236	216	195	196	226	248	2,809	2,575
All other private <sup>8</sup> .....	7	7	7	8	9	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	64	112
Public construction.....	882	1023	1,068	1,058	1,033	1,020	932	826	715	625	657	692	806	9,209	7,139
Residential building <sup>9</sup> .....	48	52	53	55	53	54	54	54	55	58	63	66	68	595	345
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	337	352	369	373	375	375	356	343	311	275	286	289	300	3,471	2,402
Industrial.....	130	141	156	162	162	164	151	138	114	88	92	95	97	958	224
Educational.....	136	137	137	137	138	138	136	135	131	128	130	131	134	1,531	1,163
Hospital and institutional.....	38	40	41	42	43	42	41	42	39	36	37	36	37	498	476
Other nonresidential.....	33	34	35	32	32	31	28	28	27	23	27	27	32	484	539
Military and naval facilities <sup>10</sup> .....	117	125	127	129	121	119	116	109	100	85	91	88	100	887	177
Highways.....	230	330	350	335	320	310	250	175	115	90	90	111	187	2,406	2,381
Sewer and water.....	57	62	63	65	63	62	60	56	51	46	48	50	55	700	671
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>11</sup> .....	16	20	22	20	19	18	18	15	13	11	12	12	15	213	186
Conservation and development.....	72	77	79	75	76	76	72	68	65	56	62	72	76	860	881
All other public <sup>12</sup> .....	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	4	5	77	96

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

<sup>6</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>7</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>8</sup> Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

<sup>9</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>10</sup> Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

<sup>11</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

<sup>12</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>**

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1952										1951			1951	1950
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
<b>Total new construction <sup>2</sup></b>	\$213,536	\$227,748	\$203,658	\$506,883	\$285,047	\$358,525	\$265,187	\$202,100	\$260,887	\$208,507	\$190,610	\$189,117	\$264,023	\$4,201,939	\$2,805,214
Airfields <sup>3</sup>	8,496	8,012	3,924	17,556	6,020	3,833	6,949	3,371	9,315	3,340	10,170	9,096	14,532	278,630	58,183
Building	75,255	107,989	68,418	369,355	143,940	144,461	144,054	104,876	97,126	115,631	72,316	72,709	109,893	2,179,280	1,369,617
Residential	1,149	3,367	362	2,067	668	530	178	280	310	306	112	46	179	8,966	15,445
Nonresidential	74,106	104,622	68,056	367,288	143,272	143,931	143,876	104,596	96,816	115,325	72,204	72,663	109,714	2,170,314	1,354,172
Educational <sup>4</sup>	8,980	8,941	9,073	12,290	879	5,896	3,318	6,508	3,384	7,703	9,825	12,229	9,723	60,570	3,123
Hospital and institutional	3,572	29,054	6,931	20,060	15,171	23,270	10,902	10,629	5,745	10,653	10,867	14,601	29,634	305,787	396,086
Administrative and general <sup>5</sup>	5,011	1,022	2,514	11,891	3,422	615	3,266	1,717	2,236	1,570	1,265	1,812	15,673	57,146	58,794
Other nonresidential building	56,543	65,605	49,538	323,047	123,800	114,150	126,390	85,742	85,451	95,399	50,247	44,021	54,684	1,746,811	896,169
Airfield buildings <sup>6</sup>	1,780	7,701	4,131	7,773	2,702	5,310	6,461	2,041	905	1,787	309	3,903	11,013	91,911	32,450
Industrial <sup>7</sup>	8,263	19,119	9,974	166,522	48,511	31,161	43,645	6,764	11,703	32,274	27,973	10,890	22,033	892,384	745,037
Troop housing	11,736	18,095	20,305	58,360	23,178	36,534	28,492	23,962	25,020	47,293	656	1,201	3,055	225,909	2,589
Warehouses	11,991	10,551	4,165	38,013	35,998	28,256	29,765	32,427	28,133	6,734	12,547	4,850	3,156	75,824	45,437
Miscellaneous <sup>8</sup>	22,773	10,139	10,963	52,379	13,411	12,889	18,027	20,548	19,690	7,311	8,762	23,177	15,427	460,783	70,656
Conservation and development	27,581	7,912	3,727	44,720	8,826	50,433	15,246	24,352	26,389	13,852	28,449	19,429	47,493	396,841	321,458
Reclamation	13,970	2,894	659	10,923	2,191	34,637	5,461	5,470	527	2,423	2,017	6,244	6,409	86,928	81,768
River, harbor, and flood control	13,611	5,018	3,068	33,797	6,635	15,796	9,785	18,912	25,862	11,429	26,432	13,185	41,084	309,913	239,690
Highways	78,198	93,360	105,449	124,689	105,228	101,566	79,605	60,971	66,430	53,373	69,554	65,375	68,419	850,946	836,015
Electrification	9,144	895	14,464	9,039	10,896	49,681	12,738	2,960	49,523	6,464	2,711	3,614	5,671	281,251	156,981
All other <sup>9</sup>	14,862	9,580	7,676	31,524	10,137	8,551	6,595	5,540	12,104	15,847	7,410	18,894	18,015	214,991	62,960

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

<sup>4</sup> Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

<sup>5</sup> Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses.

<sup>6</sup> 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."

<sup>7</sup> Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated. Excludes estimated costs for additional expansion of Atomic Energy Commission facilities, as announced in July and August 1952, for which final notification of awards and contract amounts have not been received.

<sup>8</sup> Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

<sup>9</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>

Period	Valuation (in thousands)							Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only						
	Total all classes <sup>2</sup>	New residential building				Non-house-keeping <sup>3</sup>	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed	
		Housekeeping							Publicly financed dwelling units	Total	1-family	2-family <sup>4</sup>		Multi-family <sup>4</sup>
		Privately financed dwelling units												
Total	1-family	2-family <sup>4</sup>	Multi-family <sup>4</sup>											
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	84,508	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: 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	196,689	96,092	42,175	35,580	2,477	4,118	1,087
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	2,310
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	76,908	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 .....	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 .....	806,071	419,706	368,487	17,282	33,936	22,554	2,395	252,209	109,208	50,570	41,790	2,930	5,850	2,483
August <sup>6</sup> .....	740,684	392,831	345,001	18,961	28,869	12,119	5,781	231,825	98,128	47,823	38,867	3,283	5,673	1,663
September <sup>7</sup> .....	787,166	434,450	380,621	18,055	35,774	15,359	6,878	226,937	103,541	51,878	42,352	3,078	6,448	1,669

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

<sup>3</sup> Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

<sup>4</sup> Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

<sup>5</sup> Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,<sup>1</sup> by General Type and by Geographic Division <sup>2</sup>

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)															
	1952									1951				1951	1950	
	Sept. <sup>3</sup>	Aug. <sup>4</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total	
All types	\$226,937	\$231,825	\$252,209	\$275,250	\$204,635	\$208,317	\$198,888	\$146,739	\$145,675	\$148,031	\$186,187	\$196,589	\$282,659	\$2,807,359	\$3,127,700	
New England	16,337	17,527	14,399	12,650	8,914	13,812	19,440	7,522	10,847	7,566	14,651	11,294	16,170	197,358	193,386	
Middle Atlantic	39,971	37,732	31,872	44,923	34,294	29,773	41,738	26,098	25,311	28,958	29,988	36,132	33,408	422,549	516,583	
East North Central	55,242	54,116	60,024	56,541	66,073	45,827	40,238	34,879	28,136	33,710	63,408	52,322	70,698	744,183	675,555	
West North Central	24,945	24,510	22,203	18,057	18,356	20,367	10,941	10,136	9,732	8,946	11,181	17,692	30,799	204,788	262,737	
South Atlantic	23,494	21,587	24,905	30,632	19,557	20,589	22,784	21,615	17,060	15,687	18,222	20,962	39,716	301,283	375,803	
East South Central	9,227	10,525	13,980	19,429	6,199	5,040	8,455	6,556	6,735	2,939	5,603	4,999	8,176	112,622	144,084	
West South Central	22,120	14,453	33,384	24,000	18,994	25,224	17,503	15,736	18,142	12,635	15,673	15,777	28,872	287,388	388,201	
Mountain	6,798	6,422	8,445	15,275	7,763	5,477	6,411	4,125	5,639	5,229	9,088	11,282	101,235	112,265		
Pacific	28,803	44,952	42,998	53,738	24,484	42,208	31,378	20,074	24,073	32,361	22,183	28,324	43,537	435,953	459,155	
Industrial buildings <sup>5</sup>	39,813	22,893	36,877	41,193	33,613	33,067	22,517	17,391	23,222	17,828	58,295	36,206	36,163	506,193	296,803	
New England	3,423	1,679	3,226	1,298	1,690	1,570	1,010	2,299	5,939	617	4,362	1,503	2,624	31,916	13,999	
Middle Atlantic	7,007	3,967	3,649	8,552	5,200	6,068	4,427	2,074	3,940	1,599	10,100	11,546	6,634	97,144	65,679	
East North Central	13,460	7,136	8,941	13,707	17,457	6,683	7,665	5,859	4,731	9,236	36,652	12,981	12,218	205,815	110,829	
West North Central	2,911	3,154	3,515	1,267	1,412	1,332	643	1,300	1,484	1,131	1,166	1,169	3,887	25,306	23,369	
South Atlantic	5,444	551	2,044	2,044	656	3,108	1,728	939	1,670	499	1,530	1,016	2,950	22,038	17,019	
East South Central	869	2,089	2,382	2,270	2,460	354	2,212	340	662	248	118	982	1,590	23,914	13,355	
West South Central	1,177	1,133	1,505	2,306	888	4,421	536	1,541	1,586	1,185	975	1,048	1,048	18,328	17,800	
Mountain	1,086	611	774	288	445	246	216	132	279	293	749	3,086	882	6,103	5,469	
Pacific	4,437	2,571	10,840	9,461	3,406	9,285	4,080	2,907	3,031	3,021	2,654	5,655	4,830	75,629	39,284	
Commercial buildings <sup>6</sup>	74,872	59,826	56,611	65,846	50,848	54,040	54,976	34,434	33,184	43,594	41,348	47,144	91,488	739,908	1,122,553	
New England	2,765	4,254	2,804	2,394	1,908	2,256	2,751	1,227	1,983	1,174	1,314	1,693	2,635	36,506	63,675	
Middle Atlantic	14,660	9,050	10,064	10,714	6,426	8,489	16,120	5,398	5,203	6,625	8,904	6,631	12,655	111,764	212,645	
East North Central	11,778	13,414	10,903	13,203	12,508	10,904	8,133	6,933	3,553	6,797	6,476	9,375	16,487	155,535	201,314	
West North Central	7,518	8,730	3,808	4,738	4,583	4,867	3,715	1,724	1,537	1,458	3,776	2,934	4,977	43,206	94,104	
South Atlantic	8,102	6,887	7,427	8,159	7,347	8,457	6,399	5,957	5,045	6,714	4,853	9,346	17,484	99,315	139,990	
East South Central	2,106	2,030	3,474	2,405	1,251	1,948	3,528	1,146	2,163	744	1,738	1,800	3,078	36,535	46,076	
West South Central	11,800	5,356	7,999	11,489	6,961	7,552	6,590	4,823	4,995	4,707	4,132	5,499	10,946	93,132	175,129	
Mountain	1,998	1,567	2,243	4,267	2,775	2,384	1,500	1,092	2,807	1,835	1,479	2,143	4,398	26,185	47,481	
Pacific	14,144	8,538	7,888	8,497	7,090	7,183	6,300	6,114	5,598	13,539	8,674	7,722	18,928	137,730	152,169	
Community buildings <sup>7</sup>	76,740	109,900	106,694	88,886	81,338	79,851	96,367	71,769	64,084	54,910	59,611	79,016	114,163	1,147,356	1,200,078	
New England	8,306	9,210	6,311	3,640	3,487	8,277	14,330	3,406	2,481	4,799	6,784	6,130	8,883	105,739	107,541	
Middle Atlantic	13,811	19,973	12,692	12,035	15,035	11,696	18,950	17,030	13,121	19,585	8,815	14,504	10,375	167,319	169,036	
East North Central	19,551	22,181	26,859	16,779	22,751	17,036	18,843	19,032	12,447	6,503	16,095	18,821	29,848	263,047	275,029	
West North Central	10,105	9,713	11,732	8,508	8,252	11,825	4,569	5,857	6,137	5,382	4,593	9,734	16,202	105,792	105,603	
South Atlantic	4,794	10,173	10,199	14,493	7,918	5,708	13,081	7,008	8,559	5,361	7,356	8,467	15,191	139,502	179,635	
East South Central	5,146	3,963	6,659	5,855	1,992	2,057	2,224	4,528	2,639	1,270	1,963	1,467	2,301	43,328	62,529	
West South Central	6,625	5,106	11,275	5,189	9,146	10,054	8,681	6,658	7,321	5,310	4,814	6,248	13,816	130,150	146,688	
Mountain	1,871	2,853	3,680	2,703	2,101	1,082	1,636	2,005	1,140	1,331	2,038	4,625	5,111	61,210	43,296	
Pacific	6,532	26,698	17,256	19,686	10,656	12,116	14,053	5,645	10,239	5,368	7,153	9,011	13,236	141,209	170,721	
Public buildings <sup>8</sup>	6,043	7,882	10,251	43,027	10,107	12,216	4,725	3,696	4,045	11,593	6,063	4,362	5,879	108,196	134,804	
New England	350	1,488	1,022	2,813	559	6	0	339	86	295	780	521	889	4,354	2,584	
Middle Atlantic	837	273	1,955	5,854	3,950	461	19	107	1,122	148	38	226	213	16,236	40,178	
East North Central	607	394	779	2,717	2,150	1,393	450	256	1,522	7,934	937	130	897	25,332	9,513	
West North Central	603	677	341	632	12	31	554	0	0	345	8	0	777	2,084	4,896	
South Atlantic	2,499	438	2,583	1,745	1,623	246	172	2,351	52	2,093	195	40	2,666	17,410	15,008	
East South Central	71	730	113	5,148	44	714	120	0	1,000	0	0	56	6	271	9,279	
West South Central	71	301	361	2,007	0	714	120	131	60	305	3,948	18	15,890	8,268		
Mountain	520	95	434	6,842	1,650	716	927	90	18	0	8	1,090	0	4,136	3,240	
Pacific	286	3,486	2,663	12,269	84	8,649	2,473	422	185	604	148	1,645	382	22,466	41,928	
Public works and utility buildings <sup>9</sup>	7,919	7,780	23,454	14,284	8,321	8,568	5,779	8,163	12,753	11,674	7,507	9,713	9,458	115,708	106,164	
New England	359	78	1,222	1,647	102	275	1,008	28	149	205	106	361	1,002	8,801	6,478	
Middle Atlantic	1,413	1,954	1,749	5,724	1,383	803	268	644	1,162	187	647	1,024	1,354	11,161	18,868	
East North Central	1,825	1,824	6,225	2,981	3,904	3,188	1,020	816	3,903	1,424	707	3,960	3,722	35,028	26,585	
West North Central	700	195	1,186	395	2,102	169	479	238	134	6	534	1,022	1,825	9,672	9,514	
South Atlantic	986	950	1,378	557	291	1,673	247	3,517	689	389	3,555	1,212	128	9,629	7,618	
East South Central	407	988	649	340	36	240	112	66	0	368	8	161	250	1,988	3,316	
West South Central	1,002	807	10,645	1,499	0	728	272	763	2,862	472	845	511	11,058	13,646		
Mountain	444	397	559	104	7	30	0	4	1,085	70	440	240	2,094	2,702		
Pacific	782	588	942	1,031	496	1,462	2,373	2,087	2,769	8,553	664	1,150	426	26,279	19,597	
All other buildings <sup>10</sup>	21,549	23,544	18,321	22,013	20,408	20,576	14,524	11,286	8,337	8,433	13,364	20,148	25,508	189,998	207,247	
New England	1,135	817	914	858	1,168	1,429	332	223	209	506	1,305	1,086	1,037	10,044	9,109	
Middle Atlantic	2,241	2,516	1,763	2,051	2,299	2,256	1,955	842	762	914	1,485	2,201	2,176	18,925	22,177	
East North Central	8,020	9,166	6,286	7,155	7,304	6,223	4,126	1,963	1,680	1,817	2,540	7,054	8,166	69,426	52,285	
West North Central	3,108	2,041	1,620	2,515	1,995	2,143	981	1,017	441	623	1,113	2,852	2,492	18,727	25,451	
South Atlantic	1,669	2,588	1,275	3,635	1,723	1,398	1,186	1,243	1,144	632	732	881	1,298	13,320	16,493	
East South Central	429	725	704	405	426	440	379	476								



TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds <sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>		
	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946.....	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,500	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	7,028,989	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
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	559,997	581,497	8,500
February.....	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March.....	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter.....	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April.....	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May.....	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June.....	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter.....	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July.....	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	( <sup>7</sup> )	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	1,296,198	1,230,238	65,960
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	282,100	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	( <sup>7</sup> )	915,895	902,190	13,705
November.....	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	( <sup>7</sup> )	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	35,500	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	( <sup>7</sup> )	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	130,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	1,175,497	349,807
Third quarter.....	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,186	54,847
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	( <sup>7</sup> )	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	( <sup>7</sup> )	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	226,900	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.....	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,800	152,700	142,100	24,500	23,100	1,400	2,895,715	2,681,333	214,382
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.....	109,600	60,700	48,900	100,900	52,400	48,500	8,700	8,300	400	982,232	902,483	79,749
June.....	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	49,900	47,000	6,600	6,200	400	964,633	904,326	60,307
Third quarter.....	299,600	154,000	113,000	284,800	142,500	134,300	24,500	23,100	1,400	2,763,091	2,729,505	33,586
July <sup>8</sup> .....	102,600	52,400	50,200	101,100	50,900	50,200	1,500	1,500	( <sup>7</sup> )	945,587	931,214	14,373
August.....	99,000	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	97,600	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,400	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	908,346	898,322	10,024
September <sup>10</sup> .....	98,000	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	97,100	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	900	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	909,158	899,969	9,189

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Depression, low year.

<sup>4</sup> Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

<sup>5</sup> Last full year under wartime control.

<sup>6</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>7</sup> Less than 50 units.

<sup>8</sup> Revised.

<sup>9</sup> Not available.

<sup>10</sup> Preliminary.

