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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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American Labor and the American Spirit

A new BLS Bulletin (No. 1145) presenting the development of the labor movement in the United States in terms of historical and philosophical influences. Produced originally to provide productivity teams visiting this country under Government auspices with useful information on our trade unions, it makes an excellent background volume for domestic use in schools, libraries, unions and personnel offices.

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Collective Bargaining

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Collateral Activities of Unions

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Government and Labor

Labor and Productivity

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The Labor Month in Review

A MAJOR, THOUGH NOT UNEXPECTED, BARRIER to organic labor unity and effectuation of the AFL–CIO no-raiding pact was refusal of the Teamsters to ratify the document. Teamster president Dave Beck contended that the union preferred to obtain no-raiding agreements with individual unions. Teamsters have already entered into separate agreements with the Machinists, the Bakers, the Upholsterers, the Laundry Workers, and the Building Service employees, all AFL affiliates. In addition, Beck complained that various AFL and CIO unions had invaded the Teamsters' jurisdiction to capture about 50,000 members.

Currently, most of the key CIO unions have filed signatures of approval with their central headquarters; 43 of the 110 AFL affiliates have indicated their willingness to sign. But the Teamsters have the largest AFL membership and frequent jurisdictional disputes.

A meeting of CIO, AFL, and independent unions representing more than 200,000 employees in the oil and chemical industries reported plans for a union merger and drafted a constitution. The proposed organization, of which the CIO Oil Workers is the largest segment, has not indicated affiliation plans.

Unity-by-attrition is apparently being achieved in the CIO Electrical Workers union. The largest local of its rival—comprised of nearly 20,000 General Electric employees in Schenectady—voted to switch affiliation from the left-wing independent union. Two days later, on March 12, James B. Carey, president of the IUE–CIO, wryly suggested in a letter to Albert Fitzgerald, president of the rival organization, Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer, and James Matles, organizational director, that as representatives of a "minority" they could serve "only as a divisive influence" and that they resign "and leave the labor movement forthwith." Contract negotiations with both Westinghouse and General Electric commence in April.

GOVERNMENTAL REVELATIONS of corruption in the handling of some welfare funds has resulted in increased union concern with self-regulation. The AFL executive council called on all affiliates to take steps to "insure proper administration." In making this recommendation, the council pointed out that the "vast majority of welfare programs had been established on a sound basis and were being wisely and prudently administered," but that "there are instances where it is charged that local unions have permitted administration costs to go too high and where abuses have been charged in the distribution of commissions by agents of insurance companies." The AFL Upholsterers ordered an investigation of "padding" of medical and hospital bills to inflate costs. The AFL Central Trades and Labor Council in the New York City area has named a 3-man commission (2 management members and 1 labor member) to conduct an inquiry into union welfare funds and to draft "ethical and economic standards" for their administration.

THE NEW YORK LONGSHORE situation flared up again just as the NLRB was proceeding with a full hearing on charges of intimidation in the December waterfront representation election. A protest by members of the old International Longshoremen's Association over recognition of a steward belonging to the new AFL-affiliated union developed into almost a portwide shutdown. Company withdrawal of this recognition was followed by picketing by AFL longshoremen and refusal by AFL Teamsters to cross the picket line. The old ILA retaliated by refusing to load or unload goods on vehicles manned by the Teamsters, thus extending the stoppage to over 20 piers. The boycott of waterfront truck movements led to an NLRB petition for an injunction against the old ILA under the Taft-Hartley Act's secondary boycott provisions. A wildcat strike followed which virtually shut down the entire port. This was followed by an NLRB request for a contempt of court citation against the old ILA, with a fine of $100,000 against the union and imprison-

ment for 3 local leaders. However, the grant of the citation and the fine, together with the request of the old ILA president for a resumption of work, did not immediately end the walkout.

The AFL-sponsored longshore union meanwhile claimed success in South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. A reported 17 locals applied for AFL charters in a 2-day period. The exodus from the old ILA, according to AFL sources, was stimulated by a proposal that the southern locals affiliate with the United Mine Workers, which had provided some finances for the union, expelled by the AFL last September. The Port of New York locals of the old ILA could not continue in the NLRB representation proceedings if they joined the Miners, because the Miners have not filed non-Communist affidavits required under the Taft-Hartley Act.

A MAJOR NLRB decision established new rules on separate bargaining for craft employees. The majority decision in the American Potash case held that the old Board policy (National Tube doctrine) of denying severance to crafts in industries with highly integrated production processes will not be extended beyond the industries previously covered (basic aluminum and steel, lumber, and wet milling). Craft severance will be permitted "where a true craft group is sought and where, in addition, the union seeking to represent it is one which traditionally represents the craft." Rules were also announced for the granting of separate representation to departmental units "which by tradition and practice have acquired craft-like characteristics."

In a significant mid-February decision, the Federal Court of Appeals in St. Louis, reversing an NLRB ruling, held that under the Taft-Hartley Act a union may not legally strike until expiration of a contract, even if the 60-day cooling-off period has been observed. The CIO Packinghouse Workers had struck Wilson and Co. in support of wage demands made under a reopening clause.

The railroad carriers announced that they would appeal a recent Federal court decision validating health and welfare plans and liberalized uniform free transportation rights as bargainable issues. There was a sharp protest from the railroad unions and the AFL against a communication from Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson to a Presidential emergency board investigating the dispute over demands of the nonoperating railroad unions. He had opposed any recommendations which "might provide any basis" for an increase in freight rates on farm products. The board returned the letter, ruling that it could not properly consider it. A second board has recommended increases for Railway Express Agency employees in certain cities represented by the Railway Clerks. The Railway Conductors have followed the wage increase pattern accepted by two other operating unions.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY of the Census Bureau for February revealed a marked increase of about a half million from the previous month to a total of 3.7 million.

The National Conference on Labor Legislation is a group very close to unemployment problems. Late in February in Washington, where it meets annually at the invitation of the Secretary of Labor, its concern with the current unemployment situation led it to depart from the prepared agenda and urge improvement in both administration and benefits of unemployment insurance.

Just prior to announcement on March 10 of a new agreement between Mexico and the United States on the emigration of Mexican farm labor to this country, the conference took cognizance of this matter as well as the broader problem of migrant labor, especially the need for greater protection of the health, education, and welfare of children involved, urging close Federal-State cooperation. The new international arrangement modifies the 1951 pact and carries it forward to the end of 1955. Most important was a provision that wage rates will be those prevailing for domestic farm workers in a given area as determined by the Secretary of Labor, subject to Mexican challenge. New recruitment stations in Mexico are to be opened. A bi-national commission has been formed to study continuing problems of the migration. Independent of the official actions, trade union representatives of the two countries were to meet in Washington March 20 to discuss the situation. Unions in this country, commenting on the agreement, want stronger controls against illegal entry and hiring, union consultation on manpower needs in a given locality, and opportunity to present testimony before a prevailing wage is determined.

The Government's Industrial Employees

II—Consultation, Bargaining, and Wage Determination

JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the last of a two-part article. The first, which appeared in the January issue, dealt with the extent of employment, status, and organization of Federal "blue collar" workers.*

THE group status of "blue collar" workers in the Federal Government has already been delineated: their right to join organizations of their own choosing is recognized, but they are prohibited from striking; direct formal negotiations with their organizations are the exception; informal or formal procedural substitutes for bargaining are generally available. Where collective bargaining may be said to exist (if this can be held to exist in the absence of the right to strike), ample provision has been made for the Federal Government's exercising its sovereign rights.

Since wage fixing is subject to administrative determination, procedural arrangements for group consultation have been made in this area particularly. Where the wage determination function is wholly or partly decentralized, provision is generally made for such consultation at both the local wage board and the national agency level. This is frequently accompanied by formal or informal procedures for consultation on the broader policy aspects of wage determination, as well as other aspects of working conditions.

The industrial character of the work performed by the "blue collar" workers readily lends itself to the prevailing wage approach to wage determination. It has permitted the striking of a balance between those who take the respective positions that the Government shall act as "pacemaker" or "follower." Employee organizations representing "blue collar" workers accept this approach; they are often critical, however, of specific aspects of its administration.

The prevailing rate approach, normally based on cross-industry trends in a locality, has permitted a substantial degree of flexibility in wage administration during the postwar period of rapidly changing wage levels. Federal "blue collar" workers have been able to approximate the wage increases received by their private counterparts. However, the very application of prevailing wage determination makes for a lag in meeting private conditions; the character of the administrative machinery determines the extent of the lag.

Group Consultation Under Wage Boards

Wage board procedures are generally used throughout the Federal Government for determining wage rates of "blue collar" workers. All of these provide at least for employee consultation. The differences in the forms of such consultation merit attention as evidence of institutional and administrative adaptations to varied situations and needs.

The Navy Department established wage boards in 1864 to determine wage rates and hours of work, in line with rates prevailing at the "principal private mechanical establishments in the vicinity of the yard." Appointed by the commandant of each navy yard, the wage boards originally included both civilians and officers, but later were all officers. The instructions issued in 1864 required the commandant to post the reported wage scale so "that the workmen may examine it and state their views on it to the commandant." Following the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, the practice of consulting employee representatives during the wage-

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

fixing process itself became widespread.[1] Final determinations of the wage schedules, by the statute of 1862, were subject to the review of the Secretary of the Navy.

This statute and the administrative practices developed for its effectuation can be considered the prototype for the wage board system of wage determination. The wage board procedure has been devised essentially for fact-finding purposes. It is used to determine the prevailing rates paid certain classes of employees in particular localities.

The term "wage board," as used in this article, applies to the fact-finding, wage-determining process, rather than merely to particular administrative bodies. The Navy Department has no "wage board"—but its procedure includes area surveys by "committees," wage recommendations by the Office of Industrial Relations, review by the Navy wage committee, and determination by the Secretary. The Army and Air Force have "locality wage survey boards," wage determination by the Technical Staff of the Army–Air Force Wage Board, and policy consideration by the board itself. Other agencies, such as the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, use the term "wage boards" to apply to local, bureau, and departmental bodies.

The administrative organization of the wage board systems varies among the agencies according to specific needs and historic practices. Defense Department wage determinations are centralized—the statute of 1862 required the Secretary of Navy to approve all wage determinations; the Army and Air Force established the Army–Air Force Wage Board to coordinate wage policy among the various services of the two departments. In other agencies, there is bureau autonomy under general departmental policies and review—the Department of the Interior has delegated authority to its bureaus to establish wage rates, subject to prior departmental approval of individual bureau wage boards; the Department of Agriculture has a departmental wage board which reviews bureau determinations on a post-audit basis.

The wage boards consist of administrative officials who generally are familiar with occupational classification and wage practices. Local wage boards include representatives of the major agency facilities in the area, and may include departmental representatives. Departmental wage boards may include representatives of the individual bureaus in some instances.

Practice regarding wage data collection varies. Centralized operations such as those in the Department of Defense utilize local wage survey committees or boards to gather wage data, subject to review and wage determination (Army–Air Force) or recommendation (Navy) by the technical staffs. The wage boards of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior gather wage data and make wage recommendations to their respective bureau chiefs. The Commerce Department and several other agencies make extensive use of the Army–Air Force and Navy wage schedules in making wage determinations.

Representation is accorded to employees or their representatives under the wage board procedures of all of the agencies. The procedures frequently provide for selection of wage data collectors from among the mechanics employed at the facilities, but on the basis of their individual qualifications and not solely as representatives of a particular craft or organization. Employees are appointed, under some agency procedures, to serve as observers on the wage survey committees.

Employees and their representatives are provided the opportunity to submit data on firms and occupations to be surveyed. The procedures include posting of lists of firms and occupations to be surveyed, so that amendments can be suggested. Following the surveys, conferences or hearings may be held to inform employees and their representatives of the firms and jobs surveyed.

The procedures may include provision for formal or informal appeal from the wage surveys and the recommendations of wage boards or technical staffs. In the case of the Navy Department, a formal procedure, including labor union representation, subjects determinations of the Office of Industrial Relations to review by the Navy Wage Committee. This is a committee of 5 members appointed by the Secretary of Navy—2 nominated by the Chief of the Office of Industrial Relations; 1 each nominated by the presidents of the Metal Trades Department, AFL, and district No. 44, International Association of Machinists, AFL,

[1] Fixing Wages and Salaries of Navy Civilian Employees in Shore Establishments, 1862–1945, by Guy McPherson and Mary Watts (Navy Department Administrative Reference Service Report No. 9, pp. 2–3); Government as Employer, by Sterling D. Spero, Brooklyn, N. Y., Remsen Press, 1948 (pp. 432–438).

which represent the most substantial numbers of organized employees in the naval field service; and 1 rotating membership from among representatives of the various Navy bureaus. The committee considers the appropriateness of proposed wage schedules on the basis of the facts presented in the wage survey reports for the areas in question, prior to recommendation to the Secretary.

The Army-Air Force Wage Board has delegated administration of wage policy and specific rate determinations to its Technical Staff. Although no such matter has yet been appealed, actions of the Staff may be referred to the board upon request. The Staff exchanges nonconfidential information on wage actions with union representatives in day-to-day contacts.

Other agencies, such as the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, make provision for the handling of appeals at local field levels, or if necessary, on up through channels to the Secretary's office for final decision.

Union advice is frequently obtained prior to promulgation of broader policies relating to personnel. This was sought informally by the Navy Department in the past; but more recently, it has been agreed to "refer major changes in personnel policy to your (union) organization for advice and comments prior to adoption navywide." This is an acknowledgment of the principle of "collective cooperation" between management and employee organizations, long in effect in the Navy.[2] The president of the Metal Trades Department has recently described the effects of this policy as giving the unions "a much greater part in the regulations which govern the employees of the Navy . . ." [3]

Unlike the Navy Wage Committee, the Army-Air Force Wage Board is concerned solely with policy determination. This board consists of 6 members, 3 appointed by the Secretary of each Department. It has expressed as its basic policy that it welcomes consultation with employee groups on matters within its jurisdiction.[4]

[2] Letter from Rear Adm. George Holderness, Jr., Chief, Office of Industrial Relations, to Luther C. Steward, president, National Federation of Federal Employees. (*In* Federal Employee, Washington, November 1952.)

[3] Proceedings of 44th Annual Convention, Metal Trades Department, AFL, 1953 (pp. 71–72).

[4] Annual Report of the Army-Air Force Wage Board, July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951 (p. 16).

Direct Negotiations

Although few Government agencies negotiate directly with union representatives on "blue collar" wages, these exceptions provide interesting contrasts. The negotiations covering Government Printing Office workers arise out of a specific legislative requirement; however, they vary substantially from collective bargaining for private employees. For employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bonneville Power Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Mines, formal agreements and arrangements for wage determinations are the product of individual administrative policies.

The Government Printing Office was the first agency to fix wages by negotiations with representatives chosen by its employees. In 1924, the Kiess Act declared that wages were to be determined by "a conference between the Public Printer and a committee selected by the trades affected and [that] the rates . . . so agreed upon shall become effective upon approval by the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing." These negotiating committees, selected by the journeymen in the various crafts, submit requests to the Public Printer, who makes written counterproposals. Meetings are then held, with adjustments in proposals based on consideration of rates prevailing in private printing establishments in the District of Columbia and in 25 major industrial centers. The results of these negotiations are submitted to the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing which approves agreements or arbitrates differences. The new rates are then promulgated by the Public Printer in an administrative order. (In this procedure, the representatives of the crafts are legally viewed as individuals, rather than as union representatives.)

The TVA Act prescribes that laborers and mechanics are to be paid on the basis of wages prevailing in the vicinity for similar private work and that "in the determination of such prevailing rate and rates, due regard shall be given to those rates which have been secured through collective agreement by representatives of employers and employees." The act also prescribes that disputes as to prevailing rates shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination. These pro-

visions have been interpreted as "clearly contemplating" joint participation by representatives of the employees and of TVA management in the determination of wages.[5]

The TVA has formal agreements with the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, representing 15 unions of employees in the trades and labor classifications, as well as with the Salary Policy Employee Panel, representing 6 unions of white-collar workers. The agreements specifically recognize the distinction between governmental and private employment. Recognition of majority representation is contained in the trades and labor agreement. The procedural arrangements for collective bargaining include detailed steps for joint determination of "prevailing wages" in the "vicinity." The procedure calls for: a preliminary conference to determine the need for a wage conference; a survey of wages by TVA; and a wage conference, with the Director of TVA Personnel and the President of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council as cochairmen of the negotiating body.

At the wage conference, the unions present a brief. Their requests and supporting data, and the TVA survey, are referred by the conference to the joint wage data committee (consisting of equal labor and management representation). The committee ascertains the "factuality" of the data submission, and reports back to the wage conference. Negotiations are then conducted on the basis of the respective labor and management interpretations of the data. "Agreement as to what shall be the wage rate for TVA is not a scientific determination because of the many variables, but an agreement is hammered out in the negotiations, where the TVA is interested in tipping the balance in favor of low costs, and the council in tipping it in favor of higher wage levels. Concessions in interpretations are made on both sides until, as a rule, agreement is reached on the entire wage scale."[6] In only three cases since 1933 has a dispute between labor and management been referred to the Secretary of Labor for a decision. Each of these cases involved only a few classifications of a single craft. The agreement also provides for a joint classification committee to determine classification schedules, and for union-management cooperative conferences on matters relating to increasing efficiency.

Agreements covering the Bonneville Power Administration and several Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Mines operations are permitted under Department of Interior regulations. These regulations permit agencies and bureaus to negotiate agreements or statements of labor policy with organizations representing "blue collar" workers. The regulations are based upon a policy memorandum issued by the Secretary of the Interior in 1948 which states that "blue collar" workers "are recruited for the public service from the ranks of workers in private industry, where wage rates, hours, and working conditions are generally determined by the processes of collective bargaining," and that the ungraded employees "through labor organizations with which they have identified themselves . . . have . . . shown increasing interest in the determination of their rates of pay and the conditions under which they work."[7] The policy memorandum acknowledges specifically the overriding requirements of Federal laws and orders, as well as the rights of individuals and minority organizations to be heard on proposed agreements or statements of policy.

The agreement between the Bonneville Power Administration and the Columbia Power Trades Council, representing 16 AFL unions, outlines the distinct requirements of Government employment. The agreement states that "cooperation by the Administrator and the employees on the basis of mutual understanding between them arrived at through the processes of collective bargaining is indispensable to the accomplishment of those public purposes."[8] The agreement provides for a wage determination procedure which is similar to that of the TVA. It provides for mediation and arbitration on any matter subject to negotiations, including rates of pay. Similar agreements are in effect between the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior, and the Columbia Basin Trades Council, the Central Valley Trades Council, the Colorado River Power Trades Council, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1761.

[5] Wage Negotiations in the Tennessee Valley Authority, by Harry L. Case. (*In* Public Personnel Review, Chicago, July 1947; revised January 1952.)

[6] Ibid.

[7] Policy Memorandum Covering General Labor Relations Policy for Ungraded Employees of the Department of the Interior, January 16, 1948 (Office of the Secretary of the Interior).

[8] Section 2.2 of collective agreement between the Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration and Columbia Power Trades Council.

Economics of Wage Determination

In the 19th century, Navy Department and Government Printing Office wage determinations were largely restricted to shipbuilding and to printing activities, respectively. Consequently, prevailing wage determinations were made only for the skilled crafts and for helper classifications. No serious wage determination problems then existed; serious problems of comparability have arisen only as the character of modern industry became increasingly diversified. The prevailing rate for the appropriate crafts could be determined from rates paid comparable occupations in the vicinity. Problems of comparable establishments and of internal job alinements were comparatively few in such an environment.

Industrial development has produced diversification in both private and Government industrial activities. At present, activities at governmental facilities frequently cannot be readily identified with those of any particular industry. Cross-industry surveys have therefore become necessary. Furthermore, the manifold unskilled and semiskilled jobs entailed in the growth of specialization have required a reorientation in approach. To attempt to determine the locality rate for each job would be impractical, if not impossible. Techniques have therefore been developed to determine appropriate internal job alinements with prevailing rates for key jobs as a base.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURES

The Defense Department, by virtue of its preeminent position as employer of Federal industrial workers and its diversified activities, has had to develop the most systematic procedures for wage rate determination. The arrangements are based upon the application of locality wage levels to a fixed internal job rate alinement system.

The Navy Department has had a well established centralized arrangement since 1862, as already indicated. Its wage determination techniques were influenced largely by the dominant role of its shipbuilding activities. Between 1929 and 1940, however, the Navy wage board system was largely inoperative. With the outbreak of war, the Navy Department agreed to follow the rates established by the private Shipbuilding Zone Stabilization Agreement. Diversification in its activities resulted in the establishment of inland facilities, for which comparison with similar industries in appropriately defined local labor markets was required under the wartime wage stabilization program.

The Navy Department also made adjustments in wage administration, during the war and since then, to reconcile the requirements of appropriate internal alinement with the traditional emphasis placed upon the key crafts.

In the War Department, however, prior to 1942, wage determination was decentralized among the various component agencies, the only guide to determining job rates being locality surveys. The degree of centralization among the services ranged to the extremes. The result was an utter lack of uniformity between installations and components, even within the same area, both in job evaluation and in rate establishment. To eliminate these inequities, a centralized wage administration program was established in March 1942 for the Army,[9] under which locality wage determination was related to a systematic internal job alinement system based upon established private industrial practice. In November 1943, the Army Air Force adopted the locality wage plan, and subsequently converted its system to that adopted by the War Department for the Army.

Although Army-Air Force and Navy Department wage procedures are independent, wage data are collected jointly where both agencies have facilities in the same or contiguous labor markets. In many areas, data collected by one agency are furnished to the other. Coordination on surveys is also effected with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other Government agencies to insure a minimum of duplication in survey effort. The Bureau of Labor Statistics undertakes such coordination for areas in which community wage surveys are scheduled.[10]

Cross-Industry Locality Wage Surveys. Wage determinations for trades, crafts, and labor operations in manufacturing and plant and equipment

[9] Report on Locality Wages, War Department Wage Coordination Board, 1947.

[10] The Bureau's community and industry wage surveys, or adaptations of these to meet special needs, are used by other Government agencies for some areas and industries.

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maintenance activities for both Army–Air Force and Navy are based upon locality wage surveys in the labor market area (or the nearest labor market area or the nearest comparable labor market area). These surveys normally include 31 key jobs for the Army–Air Force and 25 for the Navy, although adjustments may be made for local conditions. Usually all major manufacturing, public utility, and transportation companies in the area are canvassed; construction companies and job shops are excluded.

The data collection steps are the same. Weighted average rates paid by each surveyed company in a locality for jobs comparable to the selected key occupations are obtained. These are edited to eliminate individual company rates which are out of line with rates paid by other companies for the same job. The area weighted average for each job is then calculated, the averages inspected, and averages departing radically from the industrial pattern are deleted.

At this point, the procedures part company. In the case of the Army–Air Force, the accepted averages are plotted on a chart by labor grade and a line of least squares is plotted to fit the data. This statistical line or a minor deviation of it, is the basis for determining the second step (or prevailing) rates of the Army–Air Force's 4-step rate-ranges for nonsupervisory jobs.[11] Jobs are classified into labor grades through ranking and factor comparison, and the rates for each labor grade are determined in relation to the line of general tendency. A separate schedule for supervisory jobs is determined through a formula which uses the nonsupervisory schedules as a base.

Navy Department techniques reflect how the prevailing wage approach to the traditional craft positions has been adapted to the altered requirements of job classification. First, the two base points of the schedule are set, the upper being the combined weighted average rates for machinist, electrician, sheet-metal worker, pipefitter, and shipfitter, and the lower, base point being the weighted average rate for the helper occupation. The difference between the upper and lower base rates is then calculated to obtain the "length" of the wage line. A tentative rate is then fixed for each job title on the schedule, using 13 intermediate classification levels.[12] The tentative rate for each occupation is then checked against the weighted average rate developed from data on prevailing wages. If a marked average discrepancy exists, the base rates are then adjusted to produce a schedule which is in closer agreement with the overall effect of the survey data.

Special Industry Procedures. In surveys of special service occupations, wage data are collected from the specialized industries which utilize these occupations in the area. Such schedules cover lithographic, laundry, motion picture, floating plant, and maritime operations, among others.

PROCEDURES OF OTHER AGENCIES

The wage determination procedures of other governmental agencies are not as systematized as those of the Defense Department. This stems from their more diversified and less concentrated character. In general, however, the same principles are applied.

The importance of the Army–Air Force and Navy Department determinations is enhanced by the widespread practice of other Federal agencies in following such determinations where their facilities are in the same labor markets.

In other cases, wage boards are established to obtain data for jobs comparable to those described in departmental regulations. Wage board procedures and appropriate wage determination principles—i. e., nonuse of construction rates for maintenance occupations—are also covered in departmental regulations. Cross-industry surveys are used where the work does not readily fall into a specific industrial definition or where the work is unique in the area. In the case of the Government Printing Office, where the work is readily classifiable and where comparable work is performed in the area, comparisons are restricted to wage rates in the industry in the District of Columbia and in 25 major industrial centers.

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[11] For the Army–Air Force, the first (entry rate), third, and fourth steps of these grades are set at 95, 105, and 110 percent, respectively, of the second step rate; for the Navy, the first and third steps are 96 and 104 percent, respectively. In both agencies movement to the third step is automatic on the basis of satisfactory performance; in the Army–Air Force, progression to the fourth step is based on "significantly better than average" performance. Between early 1951 and January 1954, the Navy Department also had a 4-step arrangement; this has been dropped, however, in favor of a 3step arrangement similar to one in effect prior to 1951.

[12] As developed from the National Averages of Difference Index based upon the average alinement in Navy schedules at the 10 major Navy labor market areas.

PROPOSALS FOR POLICY REVISIONS

Proposals for revising the Federal pay system have generally provided for some administrative centralization of wage determination by wage boards under the Civil Service Commission, but with the individual agencies retaining operation of their systems; and also for possible extension of coverage of such wage determinations.

The United States Personnel Classification Board, in its closing report in 1931, recommended placing all Federal pay policies under Civil Service Commission supervision. This was also advocated by the Hoover Commission in 1949: "A comprehensive pay administration policy for the entire executive branch is long overdue. The four policies now in force lead to situations where pay varies not only from agency to agency but also within agencies." The Hoover Commission further recommended that, under the proposed overall policy, administered by the Civil Service Commission through delegation to the departments and agencies, "rates of compensation for postal, clerical, subprofessional, and 'blue collar' jobs should be fixed and adjusted in relation to prevailing locality area or industry pay differentials." [13] The wage board system has been the subject of recent examination by one congressional committee.[14]

Proposals have also been submitted recently to change the method of determining wage rates of about 75,000 Federal employees engaged in maintenance and operation of public buildings and equipment. These employees are currently classified under the "Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule," for which rates were set in the 1949 Classification Act.[15]

WAGE TRENDS AMONG "BLUE COLLAR" WORKERS

Determination of wages on the basis of prevailing rates provides a more automatic basis for wage adjustment in line with broad economic trends, including the cost of living, than does statutory authorization for adjustments. An integral part of the wage board procedure is periodic adjustment when wage trends warrant. The optimum period for resurvey is normally once a year. Surveys have been conducted more frequently when there have been rapid wage changes in private industry; such surveys often are conducted on a spot-check basis to determine the wage change patterns since the last survey. However, workload pressures frequently preclude resurveys more frequently than every 15 months.

Several comparative studies have demonstrated that the prevailing wage, wage board approach is more flexible than the statutory approach during periods of general wage rises. A 1920 study indicated a general policy of drift in wage policies on the part of the Federal Government, with craft groups (covered by wage boards) faring substantially better than the clerical force (covered by statute). The study found that both compositors and pressmen, after a protracted period of no change, received wage adjustments after 1917 and 1918, respectively. The explanation was: "The Government has been obliged within the last few years to meet strong outside competition, and, as the only apparent means of keeping up the force in the Government Printing Office, the union scale was adopted. As a result, these two groups, both receiving the scale of wages that prevails outside, show a greater percentage increase than any of the others considered." [16]

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[13] Personnel Management, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, 1949.

[14] On February 21, 1954, Edward H. Rees, Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced the introduction of legislation to centralize the administration of wage board employees in the Civil Service Commission. He also released a staff report on which the bill is based. The staff report included the following among its summary and conclusions:

"The most outstanding feeling that the uninitiated gathers from a study of wage administration is that, at one and the same time it is a combination of organized efficiency and confusion. It is efficient in that with little or no legislative guidance, a system for wage determination has developed in the Government which has kept the unclassified wage rates at a level which is realistic and acceptable to industry, labor and governmental management. It is confusing in that the multitudinous details of the applications of accepted principles of wage determination and wage administration differ so widely between departments and agencies.

"The preponderance of the some one million positions under wage administration lend themselves wholly to unionism. Because of this fact employee unions and other organized groups must be given recognition in the establishment of wage rates and other working conditions. This condition has not been fully recognized by the departments, or provided for in the majority of their procedures. In the areas in which unionism has been properly recognized, relationships of a quite satisfactory nature have been developed and the problems involved in the establishment of wage rates and working conditions have been readily solved. It is also a fact that union recognition, while of an almost absolute necessary nature, can and should be recognized at only one level in the development of a satisfactory wage administration policy. The experience of the Department of the Navy and recently the Department of Air Force bear this out."

[15] Federal Employee, July 1952 and February 1954, National Federation of Federal Employees, Washington, e. g., S-2665, introduced in 83d Cong., 2d sess., includes a proposal to eliminate this schedule, and place the employees either under wage board schedules or under the Classification Act's General Schedule.

[16] The Government's Wage Policy During the Last Quarter Century, by Mary Conyngton, Monthly Labor Review, June 1920 (p. 1334).

An Army-Air Force Wage Board analysis recently showed that the average of the middle step rates paid to workers in the typical job (grade 9, step 2) had increased by approximately the same percentage between 1943 and 1953 as had the average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries.[17]

On the other hand, during at least one period of downturn, "blue collar" rates showed greater inflexibility than the wage rates of private employees. During the depression in the thirties an effort was made generally to restrain the downward movement of wages by reducing Government workers' wages more slowly and by less than those of private employees.[18] Thus, although wage reductions for Government workers in 1933–35 were tied by statute to the decline in the cost of living after 1928, the statutes limited the maximum wage and salary decreases to 15 percent in 1933, and subsequently to 10 and 5 percent—substantially less than the actual decline in living costs. The maximum wage decreases were, therefore, decreed by Executive order.[19] Of course, other factors indirectly affected earnings levels, including downgrading and promotion restrictions; however, similar practices existed in private employment during this period.

The prevailing wage rate system and the requirements of the wage stabilization programs of the war and of the more recent Korean crisis proved to be mutually accommodating. An integral standard for wage stabilization in both periods was the interplant inequity approach. The relatively stringent administration of the wartime wage policy was adapted to meet the particularly critical requirements of the War Department. Until the Wage Stabilization Board established such an interplant regulation in the more recent crisis, some Defense Department wage actions were stymied for a time. This additional wage policy was necessary to restore governmental wage rates to prevailing levels, for the natural lag in "blue collar" wage adjustments necessitated increases greater than those permitted by the "catchup" and cost-of-living escalation policies.

* * * * *

The fact that governmental machinery for wage determination has generally provided for group consultation at both local and national levels—and frequently on broader policy considerations as well as on specific working conditions—has been conducive to good employee relations. This is evidenced by the following evaluation of Navy Department employee relations by the President of the Metal Trades Department, AFL:

"Each successive Chief of the Office of Industrial Relations has had the confidence of the Department and it is our firm belief that this confidence has been shared. It is fitting that this relationship exists because of the similarity of work performed in the naval shipyards to that performed in most industrial enterprises, and it is our earnest hope that we can increase our service to the Navy Department and that in turn they will increasingly recognize the rights of their employees." He further expressed the belief that the "time is not too far distant when collective bargaining on the same basis which is carried on in some quasi-Federal projects, such as TVA and others, will be permitted in the navy yards." [20]

[17] Annual Report of the Army-Air Force Wage Board, Year Ending June 30, 1953, U. S. Department of Defense (pp. 4–5).

[18] This was also true in 1921–22. Cf. Real Wages in the United States, 1890–1926, by Paul H. Douglas. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1930 (pp. 191–199).

[19] Executive orders issued at 6-month intervals in accordance with the terms of the Act determined the cost-of-living declines from the base period (the 6 months ending June 30, 1928) to be 21.7 and 23.9 percent (1933); 21.1 and 20.2 percent (1934); and 18.8 percent (1935).

[20] Proceedings of the 44th Annual Convention, Metal Trades Department, AFL, 1953 (pp. 37–38).

Government's Role in Wage Determination on Inland Waterways

JOHN G. TURNBULL*

THE influence of Government in wage determination processes is frequently referred to in contemporary wage analyses. For the most part, its impact is viewed in terms of the framework of rules within which wage bargains are concluded: minimum wage laws or wage stabilization directives are cases in point. The Government may, however, make its influence felt more directly, particularly in cases where its business ventures compete with private enterprises. Though such instances may not be of great importance quantitatively to the total economy, nor necessarily representative in a general sense, they may be extremely pertinent for the specific sectors of industry concerned.

On the Mississippi River waterway system, for example, a United States Government agency—the Inland Waterways Corporation—operated the Federal Barge Lines in competition with other water carriers for a period extending over three decades.[1] This article traces the role of the Corporation in the area of wage determination on this waterway system. (Space does not permit detailed analysis of the processes involved.) And, since the Federal Barge Line was sold to private interests in July 1953, it is possible to examine its wage determination impacts throughout the life cycle of the enterprise.[2]

Development of the IWC

The Corporation had its roots in Government activities to develop transportation services during World War I. The Director General of Railroads acquired equipment and began operations September 28, 1918, on the Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans.

These operations were continued until February 1920, when facilities were transferred to the Secretary of War. Difficulties in direct operation by the Secretary led in turn to the chartering, by act of Congress in 1924, of the Inland Waterways Corporation, a wholly owned Government corporation over which the War Department had jurisdiction. The act authorized the continuance of services already in operation, essentially on the lower Mississippi and the Warrior River system. Subsequently services were extended on the Mississippi to the Twin Cities, on the Illinois waterway to Chicago, and on certain sections of the Missouri.

In 1928, an amending act, the Denison Act, increased the capital stock of the Corporation; provided for the extension of services (except on the Ohio) to a number of tributaries, contingent upon channel improvement; and set up specialized rate-making procedures. Basic to the act was a statement of policy as to the future role of the Federal Government in inland waterways transportation. It was declared to be the intent of the Congress to continue operation until navigable river channels, adequate terminal facilities, and satisfactory joint tariffs with rail carriers had been established, and until private parties were willing to engage in common carrier service upon the waterway system. No standard of adequacy was provided in the law.

The Reorganization Act of 1939 transferred the Corporation and all of its functions and obligations from the War Department to the Department of Commerce, to be administered by the Secretary of Commerce. The operations of the

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[1] The terms "Federal Barge Lines" (or "Line") and "Inland Waterways Corporation" are used interchangeably in this article. "Federal Barge Lines" was the trade name of the operating agency of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

[2] For a résumé of the historical development of the Corporation, see **Bulletin** of Information, St. Louis, Inland Waterways Corporation, 1940.

Corporation continued as before, although changes were made in the bylaws and in the management.

Apart from the emergency situation of World War I, the purposes of the Federal Government in operating the Federal Barge Line appear to have been twofold: (1) a desire to show the feasibility of water transportation on this system and to encourage other operators to enter the field; and (2) the promotion of less-than-barge-load shipping. At the time of the sale of the Line in 1953, only the first of these purposes seems to have been fulfilled to an appreciable extent.[3]

In light of these purposes, it is a moot point as to whether the Corporation should or should not be expected to show a profit. In any event, inasmuch as the profit and loss figures bear somewhat upon wage determination, a brief recapitulation is germane.[4] From 1924 through 1929 net losses were sustained except for 1926 and 1928. In the 1930's the situation was reversed, and profits were reported for all years but 1934 and 1939. The 1940's showed a second reversal and losses were taken in all years but 1943. 1951 showed a profit, but a loss was again sustained in the fiscal year 1952.

Influence of IWC on Wage Determination

When a Government agency acts in the capacity of a business enterprise, in competition with other organizations, an immediate problem is presented as to the status the enterprise is to have and the role it is to play. Should the rules require it to operate strictly as a private competitor, should it be clothed with the garb of a quasi-governmental body, or should it act in some intermediate capacity?

The status of the Inland Waterways Corporation was never completely clarified by the Congress. On the one hand, certain materials indicate that the Congress intended the Corporation to act as a "private" enterprise, at least up to the year 1946, though all the evidence is not clear cut.[5] On the other hand, legislative regulations involving personnel practices such as annual and sick leave, retirement programs, and the equivalent of workmen's compensation were imposed upon the Corporation, apparently without detailed consideration of its supposed "private" enterprise status.

Whatever the status of the Corporation, the problem still remained as to the role it was to play with respect to wages. Should it act as a wage leader (a "model" employer in this respect), a wage follower, or merely as some type of "average" employer? Up to 1946, legislative intent on this point also is not clear, and it appears that the position of the Corporation resulted in part from discretionary internal choice and in part from outside but essentially nongovernmental pressures thrust upon it.

These diverse underlying factors influenced wage determination in two principal ways. First, they reflected themselves in the position of the Federal Barge Line itself, and thus in turn upon the wage policies and patterns of that agency. Second, operating through the Barge Line, they may be presumed to have had some impact upon the wage pattern of the total industry. Here, of course, a reverse influence may also be operable: the wage patterns of other operators may have conditioned the pattern of the Government agency.

IWC Wage Policies

Variations in the Corporation's wage policies occurred over four principal periods: (1) World War I to 1929; (2) 1930 to 1938; (3) 1939 to 1945; and (4) 1946 to 1953.

(1) During the period from World War I to 1929, the Corporation was the "only" common carrier on the Mississippi itself.[6] The wage pattern of the Corporation could, therefore, have little impact upon a nonexistent industry on the Mississippi. On the Ohio River system, and particularly in the so-called Pittsburgh Pool, waterway transportation had not declined as much as on the Mississippi just prior to and after World War I, and consequently a number of companies

[3] See Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, United States Senate, 81st Cong., 1st sess., on S. 211. Washington, 1949.

[4] Based on figures from the annual reports of the Corporation for the years 1926 through 1952. There has been considerable controversy as to the accuracy of the Corporation's accounting systems, but this issue is not crucial here. (The annual reports were published in Washington by the Government Printing Office, 1926–38, but were issued directly by the Corporation in St. Louis, 1939–53.)

[5] See, for example: Annual Report, op. cit., 1936 (pp. 3–6); 1941 (p. 6).

[6] "Only" is qualified, since detailed evidence is not available. The first official listing of lines available to the writer shows 413 lines for 1929, but the great majority are "local" in nature. See Transportation in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, Transportation Series No. 2, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Washington, 1929. The writer interviewed a number of individuals with a first-hand knowledge of transportation development on the system, and it appears that it was not until 1927 that other common carriers began operating on the Mississippi.

were operating. But the Corporation's wage policy was not significant here either.

During this period, the United States Shipping Board exercised a considerable degree of control over the maritime industry, and, in the earlier years, at least, over labor relations and, in turn, wages.[7] In 1921, for example, a postwar slump resulted in a Board order cutting wages 15 percent. Though the Board did not exercise specific jurisdiction over inland river shipping, wage rates followed quite closely promulgations for the deep-sea segment of the industry. Hence, the wage structure of the Corporation appears to have followed largely a pattern set by Government action. With the absence of other carriers on the Mississippi, there was, of course, no external Corporation wage influence. On the Ohio, the wage pattern was also influenced by the Board, though the pattern was different from the Mississippi for two reasons. First, transportation never declined to the point it had on the Mississippi and the higher economic activity seems to have sustained a higher wage level. Second, a degree of unionization existed, particularly around Pittsburgh; this was not true on the Mississippi. As a result, the wage level on the Ohio system was higher than on the Mississippi. Moreover, a minimum of traffic interchange between the Mississippi and the Ohio tended to divide the industry geographically, with little apparent wage-rate influence in either direction, and with the Corporation apparently exercising little influence.

(2) In the period 1930 to 1938, basic environmental changes occurred. First, direct Government action, as via the United States Shipping Board, was minimized until it practically disappeared. Second, other carriers began operation on the Mississippi until, at the end of the period, there was an "industry" of significant proportions. Third, employee organizations appeared, although the impact of unionism was much less important than it was later.

The Corporation's position was anomalous in this period. On the one hand, it viewed itself as a wage leader, a role in part assumed voluntarily and in part assumed to be thrust upon it. On the other hand, wage studies do not indicate that the Corporation was fully, in fact, a wage leader, at least in the earlier part of this period.

Among the factors contributing to the Corporation's view of itself in the role of wage leader were favorable financial results. During most of this period, profits, sometimes sizable, were made. The 1936 annual report notes: "We had just about arrived at the conclusion that since the earnings of the Corporation were so favorable, the time had arrived to share part of these earnings with our employees . . ." [8] Further, the very nature of the Corporation as a quasi-governmental agency—as a public agency—seems to have "forced" it into believing it was a wage leader: that is, regardless of its own wishes, others viewed it in this light. For example, the 1937 annual report contains this statement: "In a wage controversy we run across this attitude . . . 'Oh, well, the Federal Barge Lines are making money and the others are not. Why shouldn't they [the Federal Barge Line] pay higher wages?'" [9]

But, perhaps regardless of these factors, the Corporation viewed itself as a wage leader: ". . . we pay hourly wages at all our ports equal to, or greater, than our competitors . . ." [10] Moreover, the Corporation held that it was, in effect, the wage pattern setter for the industry. Thus: ". . . the wage scale set by the Federal Barge Lines *immediately becomes the measuring stick* for other employees in similar occupations, with other transportation agencies. [Italics supplied.]" [11]

Such wage studies as exist for this period do not fully corroborate the Corporation's wage leadership claims. This is true at least for vessel-borne employees. In a June 1933 study, Corporation wage rates for all occupational classes except radio operators and cooks were lower than those of other carriers surveyed. In July and August, 1936, for comparable classifications, the Corporation's rates were roughly in a median position.[12]

Granting possible limitations of the wage surveys cited, disparity still exists between Corporation views and survey results. Even when the following points are taken into account,

[7] See Federal Intervention in Maritime Labor Relations, 1917-39, Report to the President and to the Congress, March 1, 1940, Maritime Labor Board, Washington.

[8] Annual Report, 1936, op. cit. (pp. 3-6).

[9] Annual Report, 1937, op. cit. (pp. 6-7).

[10] Annual Report, 1936, op. cit. (pp. 3-6).

[11] Annual Report, 1937, op. cit. (pp. 6-7).

[12] See Hours, Wages, and Working Conditions in Domestic Water Transportation, Washington, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, September 1936, Vol. I (pp. 75, 76, 131, 133). Data on basic monthly rates of employees on river towboats for August 1935, from Monthly Labor Review, May 1937 (p. 1086), were useful for general comparisons, although that survey did not relate specifically to Corporation wage rates.

a full resolution of the conflict in claims does not appear possible.

First, wage leadership was more of a reality toward the end of the period. No wage surveys exist for 1937–38, but union and management spokesmen corroborated the wage leadership trend. Since the Corporation moved up in the industry wage structure in the years after the surveys cited, the presumption is that it gradually assumed some degree of wage leadership, though the statements made in its annual reports may be a little strong. Second, employees of the Federal Barge Lines gained a number of fringe benefits, such as annual and sick leave, not obtained by employees of other carriers. Third, regularity of employment was much greater for the Corporation than for most other carriers. These factors notwithstanding, a disparity still exists between belief and fact, since Corporation statements of wage leadership were premised upon base rates, and the fringe items were considered as extra indications of leadership.

The Corporation did, however, appear to exercise some—perhaps even considerable—influence over the wage policies of other carriers, and this influence appears to have increased toward the end of the period. The Corporation appears to have been the first, or among the first, companies to sign new contracts each year, and hence acted in many respects as a pattern setter. Moreover, the wage rates of this quasi-public agency were in the public domain, and the information required for pattern following was readily obtainable. The extent to which other carriers used the Corporation's scale as a pattern cannot be fully ascertained, but it is apparent that Corporation rates were important.

(3) In the period 1939 to 1945, the Corporation moved much more appreciably into the role of a wage leader. In 1939, the Corporation was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Commerce. Unionism became an accomplished fact, and, according to the Corporation's 1941 annual report, 85 percent of the employees were organized.

After the transfer to the Department of Commerce, the general industrial relations policy of the Corporation was rather thoroughly overhauled. Prior to 1939, criticism of the Corporation's labor relations policy had arisen from congressional and other sources. Therefore, basic labor relations changes were made after 1939, many of which were presumed to be of a liberalizing nature. This fact is perhaps fundamental in "explaining" the reason for the Corporation's wage leadership position: if the Corporation was to have an "improved" labor relations program, part of the improvement might arise via its acting as a "model" employer, and, in turn, by exhibiting wage leadership. This leadership appeared during a period when the Corporation was least able to afford it, using ability to pay as a criterion. It had a reversal of the profitable earlier 1930's, and losses were taken in all years but 1943.

During this period, the unions in fact regarded the Corporation as a wage leader. While it does not appear that these labor organizations used the Corporation for whipsaw purposes, it does seem evident that the Corporation was important as a pattern setter. Not only was it commonly the first to negotiate, but its rates tended to become yardsticks. Comments of Corporation officials indicate that while the Federal Barge Line wage rates may not have been the highest for all occupational classifications for all carriers, they were in the top brackets. Other carriers did not necessarily view the Corporation as acting "unethically" in its wage leadership practices, for other leaders would probably have developed had not the Corporation acted in this role. Moreover, from 1940 on, the Corporation "informally acted with 2 or 3 other of the large carriers in prenegotiation wage talks," according to one of its officials. Hence, wage leadership was informally shared, or at least information was disseminated somewhat freely to others who might follow the pattern.

(4) In 1946 the whole picture shifted. A report of a House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee spells out the reasons for the shift—both in terms of the general economy moves prevalent during this period and in relation to the specific position of the Corporation—thus:

> It was the original intention of the act establishing the Corporation that it should operate exactly like a private business concern . . . with respect to employment and all other phases of the business. Since that time, however, various laws have extended benefits of annual and sick leave, and so forth, generally available to Government employees, to the employees of the Corporation. Wages and working conditions, aside from these direct benefits, have been determined by negotiation . . . and the combination of the two methods . . . has resulted in a cost of

operation which appears abnormally high. The committee inquired as to the probable cost if the rates applicable to Government employment generally under the Classification Act were applied and is informed that, on the basis of present rates of pay, a saving of about $250,000 per annum would result, and that, if compared with the demands which are now pending in connection with renewal of contracts, the annual saving would be approximately $1,200,000. The committee has, therefore, included in the bill a limitation providing that no funds shall be used to pay compensation to employees, except vessel employees, in excess of the rates fixed for similar services under the Classification Act and for vessel employees, as to whom the Classification Act cannot readily be employed, at rates not in excess of those prevailing in the maritime industry.[13]

This committee report and the resulting legislation had the effect of removing the Federal Barge Line from its wage leadership position. The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, provides "that no funds shall be used to pay the compensation of vessel employees at rates in excess of rates prevailing in the maritime industry."[14] From that time until the sale of the Line, a "wage board" of Corporation officials "decided" what rates could be offered on the basis of "prevailing rates," which appear to have been construed as rates near the top 10 percent of rates paid in the industry.

Available wage information cannot be used to determine specifically what the nature of wage increases might have been in the 1939–45 period if the Corporation had not taken a wage leadership position; nor is it possible to infer what wage increases, if any, were lost by virtue of the change in the Corporation's position from 1946 to 1953. Employer and union officials were themselves not sure on this point. Employer spokesmen felt that no great differences resulted; wages went up about as much as they would have, had the Corporation continued to act as a leader. The unions did not know whether post-1946 wage increases, in particular, might have been greater if the Corporation's position had not been altered.

But, *what can be said, and what is important operationally,* is that wage adjustments were more readily obtained in the period 1939–45 by virtue of the Corporation's leadership policy, and, conversely, such adjustments were less easily made after 1946. This statement is predicated, in turn, upon a complex set of factors involving the inherent nature and operations of the Corporation, and implies essentially that this Government agency—though it did not "capitulate" to the unions—was probably more amenable to "ready" settlement than a private wage leader would have been. Thus, if one cannot say "how much" in the way of general wage changes resulted from Corporation policy, one can say that Corporation policy was important in influencing the manner in which the changes were brought about. This influence is pertinent, since it strongly conditions the environment within which the broad patterns of labor-management relations develop.

Effects of Collective Bargaining

Labor problems did not become significant enough to warrant mention in the Corporation's annual reports until 1933, when the mandatory pay reductions resulting from the Federal Economy Act led to a series of strikes.[15] Organization of the employees first appeared in 1933 and 1934, under the impetus to the labor movement of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Terminal employees were the first to organize, and vessel employee organization crystallized during the latter part of the 1930's, after a period of shifting allegiances, into the pattern existent today. Three major unions represented vessel employees in 1953: (1) National Organization, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America (AFL), representing the three occupational groups denoted in the organization's title; (2) National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO), representing the engineers; and (3) National Maritime Union of America (CIO), representing principally unskilled operatives such as deck hands and mess boys. While there has been considerable uncertainty about the "legal" right of such labor organizations to exist vis-a-vis the Government as an employer, or at least to utilize the protection of various labor relations statutes, the Corporation did in fact recognize the labor organizations and bona fide

[13] Annual Report, Calendar Year 1946 and Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1947 (one report), op. cit. (p. 40). The impacts upon the Corporation were more complicated than this citation might indicate; see ibid. (p. 6). For details, see U. S. Congress, House of Representatives, Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, 79th Cong., 2d sess., Government corporations appropriation bill for 1947, Washington, 1946 (pp. 795–897, particularly pp. 867–881).

[14] Public Law 519, 79th Cong., 2d sess. Later versions of this act, e. g., Public Law 266, 81st Cong., 1st sess., are similar, except that they give more detailed attention to the leave system.

[15] Annual Report, 1933, op. cit. (pp. 23 and 43); Annual Report, 1934, op. cit. (pp. 11 and 13).

collective bargaining existed—even to the extent of union strike actions—for a period of nearly 20 years prior to the 1953 sale of the Line.[16]

The only major constraints placed upon the scope of collective bargaining were statutory provisions relating to (1) "fringe" benefits such as annual or sick leave and (2) the "prevailing wage" approach to wage determination in the post-1946 period. Of these, only the latter appears to be significant. Otherwise, collective bargaining covered the same general areas as in other sectors of the economy: the economic and the jurisprudential.

In the economic area, the Corporation and its unions bargained not only over such peripheral issues as hours, time off, holidays, vacations, and working conditions, but also over basic issues relating to the wage structure, in terms of both external and internal relations. They thus covered the whole range of items customarily associated with collective negotiations. After 1946, of course, the level to which wage rates could be raised relative to industry rates was restricted, but the 1946 regulations affected the intrafirm wage structure, that is, occupational differentials, only indirectly. As a result, a somewhat complex pattern has developed: pay differentials for masters and pilots, for example, depend upon the sections of the system for which they are qualified; for engineers, upon towboat type and horsepower; and for deckhands, upon experience and longevity, among other factors.[17]

In the area of industrial jurisprudence—the "civil rights" relationships involved in the direction of the work force—collective bargaining also existed. The substitution of bilaterally agreed-upon procedures for unilateral management action on a wide range of matters affecting the employee provides a general indication of developments here. The negotiation and utilization of grievance procedures pinpoints more specifically what evolved.

In a general way, then, unionism and collective bargaining appear to be possible in a situation such as this where a Government instrumentality is involved. Moreover, it also appears that collective bargaining served a useful function in the Inland Waterways Corporation over its lifetime.

* * * * *

Up until 1946, at least, governmental guidance of the affairs of the Inland Waterways Corporation was neither necessarily purposive nor consistent. As a result, the roles the Corporation adopted—and hence the ways in which the Corporation influenced the industry—were as much a matter of environmental pressures and Corporation personalities and philosophies as they were of deliberate, planned guidance. Thus, "chance" appears to have played an important part in wage determination processes on the system.

While the limited wage data available in this area do not permit of any definite conclusions as to whether wages were higher, lower, or the same as they would have been had the Corporation acted otherwise, *operationally* a difference did obtain. Up to 1946, Corporation wage leadership expedited wage adjustments; after 1946, the reverse appears to have been true. This operational factor is by no means unimportant.

In a situation of this type, where the Government is an employer, it appears that the development of collective bargaining is feasible, and that such bargaining serves a useful function. Without attempting to assess the influence of collective bargaining upon wage movements, it does appear reasonable to conclude that collective bargaining produced measurable impacts in the area of industrial jurisprudence.

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[16] See also Labor-Management Relations on the Mississippi Waterway System, by John G. Turnbull, Minneapolis, Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota, 1951 (pp. 27–47).

[17] Illustrations of the various wage schedules may be found in the contracts between the Corporation and its various unions.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Mobility of Electronic Technicians

ELECTRONICS industries have grown immensely since just before World War II, when radio was the only important electronic device in widespread use. The war brought about the development of many new types of electronic equipment for the Armed Forces, such as radar, loran, guided missile controls, and proximity fuses. In the postwar period, the rapidly growing importance of television as a medium of entertainment and communication resulted in further expansion. At the same time, continued application of electronics to the problems of the Armed Forces gave the industry a crucial significance to the national strength, which was heightened by the partial mobilization that began in 1950.

For this reason, and also because the industry requires a high proportion of technical workers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with funds provided by the Department of the Air Force, in the spring of 1952 undertook a study of the mobility of electronic technicians.[1] This relatively new occupation includes workers who perform various tasks which, although below the level of professional engineering, require an understanding of electronic theory and its equipment applications. Such workers are employed in the manufacture, installation, and maintenance of electronic equipment. The study covered more than 1,900 electronic technicians working in broadcasting stations, home radio and television repair shops, research laboratories, and plants manufacturing electronic equipment and aircraft in 8 of the largest metropolitan areas.

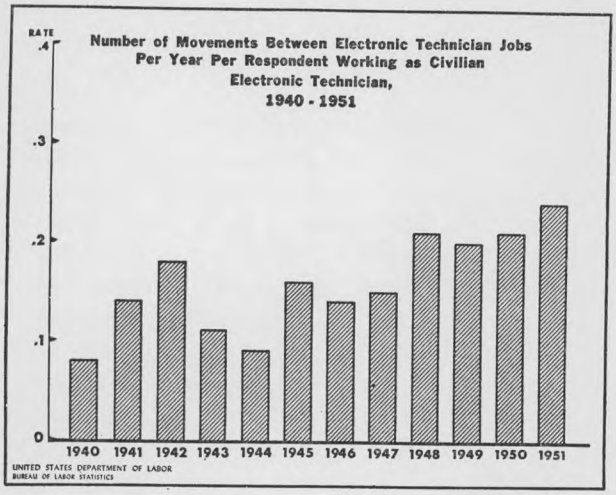
The technicians were interviewed personally to obtain detailed information about their backgrounds, jobs, training, and work histories, with the principal objective of learning how they entered and moved among electronic technician jobs. Specifically, the Bureau sought to answer such questions as how often electronic technicians changed jobs, how many of these shifts involved movements between different types of electronic establishments and labor market areas, what changes in their main job functions occurred when they changed jobs, and what factors caused job shifts. Because of the obvious relationship between labor mobility and adjustments in the economy, work histories were obtained for the years 1940 to 1952—a period encompassing the first stages of preparation for World War II, the war and postwar periods, and the first 2 years of the Korean conflict.

Rate of Job Changing

In general, the rate of mobility appears to vary directly with the level of business activity except in wartime, when it may be held down by restrictions on job changing and the drawing off of the younger men, who would ordinarily be most mobile, into the Armed Forces. Accordingly, almost all groups of workers were more mobile than usual over the 12-year period covered by the study, but electronic technicians changed jobs at a rate considerably higher than that of other skilled workers studied. While electronic technicians changed jobs about once every 4 years, tool and die makers changed jobs once every 7 years. However, the proportion of technicians changing jobs varied considerably from year to year (chart 1), ranging from about 1 in 12 in 1940 to 1 in 4 in 1951. These annual rates, being high during the postwar period when all branches of electronics were expanding, and highest when aircraft manufacturing and electronics research boomed after the Korean hostilities, support the

[1] A complete report on the study, The Mobility of Electronic Technicians, 1940–1952, is now in press and will be published as Bulletin No. 1150, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 1. Rate of Job Changing for Electronic Technicians



conclusion that the rate of job changing was determined largely by the pull of the labor market.

Movements Among Types of Establishments

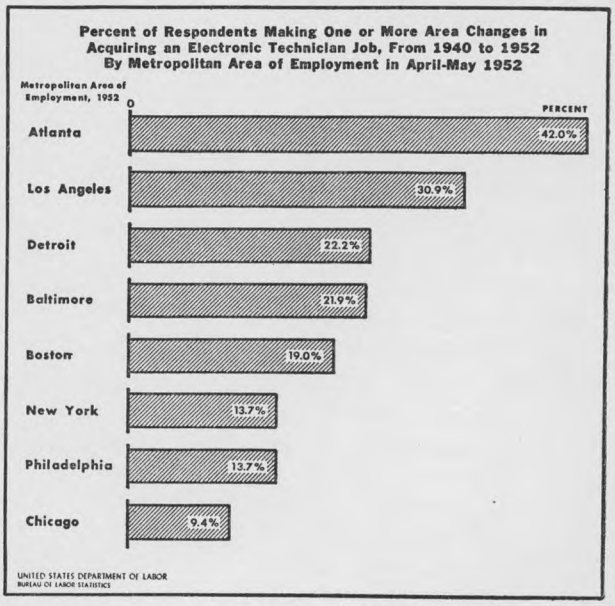
The importance to national defense of different kinds of electronics establishments varies widely, as for example, plants manufacturing radar equipment for aircraft, in contrast to radio and television repair shops. For this reason, the survey attempted to discover the extent to which individual electronic technicians were qualified to perform jobs in different types of electronics activity without any intervening special training.

The problem was approached by studying the past experience of technicians working in the various types of establishments at the time of the survey. On this basis, the least mobile group was men working in radio and television repair in 1952, only 20 percent of whom had worked in other types of establishments between 1940 and 1952. Electronic technicians in research, on the other hand, reported a very high proportion (51 percent) of jobs in other fields of electronics, as did those in aircraft manufacturing (45 percent). In the other 2 groups—electronic equipment manufacturing and broadcasting—about 30 percent of the respondents' jobs as electronic technicians were in other fields.

The work history of Mr. A, an exceptionally mobile respondent, suggests the sequence of jobs through which many electronic technicians acquire experience and illustrates their potential ability to respond to the changing needs of different types of electronic establishments. Mr. A, a resident of Los Angeles, left high school in 1943 to take a beginner's job in a radio-television repair shop. From that date until the time he was interviewed, he had 7 different jobs as an electronic technician. After 2 jobs in repair shops, he moved to a job in an aircraft plant. He then found work in a plant manufacturing radar equipment for the Armed Forces. After this job, he worked in another aircraft plant and a research laboratory before he took a job as a technician in a broadcasting station, where he worked at the time of the survey. This respondent was 27 years of age (in 1952) and single. The draft board had turned him down because of physical disability in 1944.

Electronic technicians thus showed considerable mobility between types of establishments between 1940 and 1952. Some idea of the general direction of these shifts can be gained by examining the backgrounds of each group to see which types of establishments appeared most frequently in their work histories. Past experience in radio and television repair shops was most common among men working in other types of establishments at the time of the survey. Jobs in other electronics manufacturing and radio and television manufac-

Chart 2. Proportion of Electronic Technicians Moving Between Labor Market Areas



turing also appeared frequently in the work histories of men working in other fields. On the other hand, experience in broadcasting stations, aircraft plants, and research laboratories was relatively rare among technicians not working in those fields.

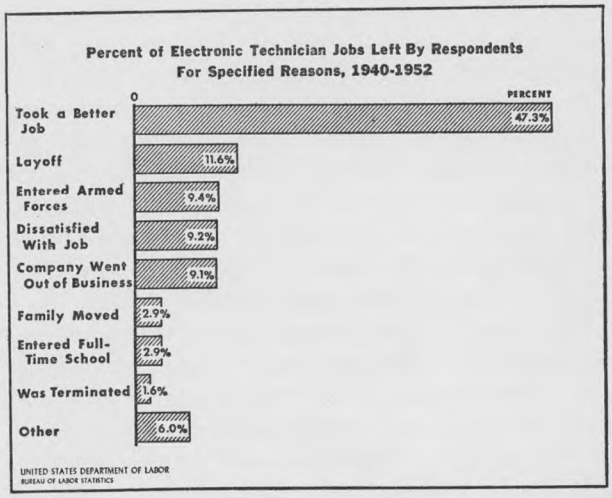
These findings indicate that radio and television repair work was often a first job in which respondents acquired experience and skill and then moved into the other electronics specializations. On the other hand, technicians who took jobs in broadcasting stations showed a strong tendency to remain in that field, perhaps because of the attractive wages and working conditions. The rarity of experience in aircraft manufacturing and in research among men working in other fields is a result of the very recent development and expansion of these fields.

Geographical Shifts

For use in evaluating the adequacy of the supply of electronics technicians to meet potential demands in specific localities, the study sought information on how many of the respondents had made labor market shifts between 1940 and 1952. One-fifth of the respondents had moved between labor markets, with 12 percent making 1 shift, 5 percent making 2 shifts, and 3 percent making 3 to 5 shifts.

These data reflect, in part, the effects of general population movements over the 1940 to 1952 period—the increasing industrialization of the South and the migration to the West Coast, for example. Respondents who were working in Atlanta and Los Angeles at the time of the survey had made the highest number of shifts per worker, while those in Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia had made the lowest number of area shifts (chart 2). In both Atlanta and Los Angeles, employment in aircraft plants had increased rapidly in the 2 years preceding the survey. Mr. B, for example, had moved to Atlanta in 1951 to take a job in a plant manufacturing military aircraft. He had worked at an aircraft plant in Seattle from 1941 to 1944. After service in the Armed Forces, he attended college in Montana. At the time of the survey, he was 32 years old and single. Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia, on the other hand, with more diversified and longer established electronics activities, were therefore more self-sufficient in their supply of electronic technicians.

Chart 3. Reasons Given by Electronic Technicians for Leaving Jobs



Reasons Given for Changing Jobs

The personal or psychological motivations for job changing were approached directly by asking the job changers to give their main reason for changing jobs between 1940 and 1952. The reason most commonly given by respondents for taking another job was that they considered it better in terms of pay, working conditions, prospects for advancement, etc. Almost 47 percent of all the changes were made for this reason (chart 3). Dissatisfaction with the job held accounted for 9 percent of the changes, and the respondents entering school for 3 percent. In 3 percent of the cases men left jobs because their families moved to another area. Nine percent of the jobs were left by men entering the Armed Forces.

Movements influenced by factors over which the respondents had relatively little control were less important. Layoffs were cited as the reason for 12 percent of the changes, and 2 percent were due to firings. The role of the individual was less clear in the 9 percent of jobs left because the "company went out of business," many of these being cases in which electronic technicians closed their own repair businesses.

Characteristics of Job Changers

To determine why some electronic technicians responded to labor market forces, while others did

not, the personal characteristics of men who had changed jobs between January 1951 and April–May 1952 were compared with those of men who had not changed jobs during that period. This analysis included only men who were electronic technicians throughout this period and were thus "exposed" to changes. This analysis was restricted to a short period during which few changes in the characteristics of the respondents occurred, and in which the number of direct movements made between electronic technician jobs was sufficiently large to give meaningful results.

Age was the main personal characteristic affecting mobility. The only other significant differences between the men who changed jobs and those who did not were in amount of experience as an electronic technician and homeownership. Those who changed jobs were younger, they included a lower proportion of homeowners, and they had fewer years of experience in electronics, as shown in the following statement.

	Percent of respondents	
	Who changed jobs	*Who did not change jobs*
Age:		
Under 25	41.2	58.8
25–34	29.8	70.2
35–44	17.8	82.2
45 and over	11.3	88.7
Years of experience:		
Less than 2	37.5	62.5
2–4	30.0	70.0
5–9	25.9	74.1
10 and over	15.0	85.0
Homeownership:		
Homeowners	16.6	83.4
Nonhomeowners	29.8	70.2
Education:		
High-school graduates	24.7	75.3
Nongraduates	22.1	77.9
Marital status:		
Married	23.0	77.0
Not married	29.2	70.8
Fatherhood:		
Fathers	22.9	77.1
Nonfathers	26.1	73.9

Though the job changers also included a lower proportion of married men and fathers, and a slightly higher proportion of high-school graduates, these differences appeared to have no significant influence on job changing, being primarily a function of age differences.

Implications of the Survey Findings

The information provided by the survey on movements of electronic technicians from job to job has many applications to manpower problems other than the mobilization planning the study was designed to aid. The frequency of job changing in the past may indicate the extent of mobility to be expected in the future. The demonstrated ability of electronic technicians to move among jobs in different types of establishments involving a variety of job duties implies that men in various types of electronics establishments can be considered together in estimating the supply of these workers. Data on area shifts can be used to determine the feasibility of locating electronics plants in particular areas.

—James J. Treires
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

"Full mobilization would, of course, have a drastic impact on the supply-and-demand situation in the professions generally but would create the greatest shortages in scientific, technical, and health fields. . . . In scientific and technical fields, professional manpower requirements under full mobilization could be met in part by curtailment of less essential activities, but this would be only a partial solution. . . . in many of the most critical specialties—including nuclear physics, electronics, and aeronautical engineering—a large proportion of personnel is already engaged in defense activities. Thus, while conversion of specialized personnel from nondefense to defense work is the primary means by which critical shortages must be met, it is at best only a partial answer to the problem."

—From Manpower Resources for National Security, a Report to the President by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, January 6, 1954 (p. 49).

Plans and Reports on Manpower, Labor Relations, and Welfare

MATTERS of concern to labor, both as individuals and as organizations, were discussed in a number of Presidential messages and Government reports made public near the beginning of 1954. Selected statements from these documents [1] bearing on the three broad areas of manpower, labor relations, and worker welfare are summarized in this article.

Manpower

An up-to-date mobilization base, resting on knowledge of civilian manpower requirements and supply potential for items needed for military uses and the resultant more realistic plant-expansion and stockpiling goals, will be the foundation of the Nation's defense program, President Eisenhower declared in the State of the Union Message.

In assessing the manpower problems involved in achieving this objective, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization reported to the President: "In the event of [full mobilization], our resources of highly trained manpower will probably be the limiting factor in our capacity for mobilization. These resources would be adequate to meet all national security needs only if properly distributed between and efficiently utilized in military and supporting civilian activities." Even at a "stepped-up mobilization level . . . the effort should be to minimize the effect of the impact on those essential elements of the national industrial and agricultural economy most dependent on scientists, engineers, and other skilled workers." On this point, the Secretary of Labor had reported that, during fiscal year 1953 "the greatest shortages were for skilled workers, with the largest demand for machinists, toolmakers, and diesinkers and setters. Second in volume was the need for 10,000 professional and managerial workers, with almost half of the requirements being for various types of engineers. Shortages of agricultural workers required the importation of about 200,000 Mexican national seasonal farm workers . . ."

In the event of full mobilization, the ODM Director indicated further that the total labor force could be increased by about 8 million. Women appeared to constitute by far the largest single resource for increasing the work force, he reported, there being little likelihood that more adult men could be recruited than the 1.8 million achieved in World War II. Part-time workers could make a substantial contribution, and some aid would be forthcoming through reduction of unemployment and underemployment, retardation of normal withdrawals, and acceleration of entries. More effective educational, vocational, and health programs would significantly augment military and civilian manpower resources for national security. More basically, however, "maintenance of a dynamic high level economy, with an adequate defense program built into it, is the best means of preserving and extending our manpower base for full mobilization."

The importance of these objectives was somewhat differently oriented in the President's Economic Report: "Our approach to a position of military preparedness now makes it possible to turn the productive potentialities of the economy increasingly to peaceful purposes." In his analysis of the current economic situation, the President commented that although "new records were established in industrial activity, employment, and the disbursement of incomes [and] unemployment reached the lowest level of any peacetime year in recent years . . . economic activity, taken as a whole, receded somewhat toward the close of the year [1953]." He attributed the slight contraction in business that led to "unemployment in some localities" largely to inventory adjustments, and associated the somewhat lower level of employment at the turn of the year with the cessation of fighting in Korea, which was reflected, during the last 7 months of 1953, in "a gradual dwindling in the rate of labor force participation." He pointed out that "most of the shrinkage in the labor force was concentrated in April and May when (1) quits in manufacturing industries were well above and layoffs well below their levels of the corresponding months of the

[1] President's messages to Congress on: The State of the Union, January 7, 1954; legislative recommendations affecting labor-management relations, January 11, 1954; recommendations relating to the old-age and survivors insurance system and the Federal grant-in-aid programs for public assistance, January 14, 1954; recommendations to improve the health of the American people, January 18, 1954; the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, January 21, 1954; and recommendations on housing, January 25, 1954. The Economic Report of the President, January 28, 1954; Manpower Resources for National Security, a Report to the President by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, January 6, 1954; 19th Annual Report of the National Mediation Board, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953; 41st Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, Fiscal Year 1953; and 18th Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953.

year before; (2) job openings reported by employers to local employment offices (at the end of each month) kept rising and were in excess of their 1952 levels; (3) labor demand, as reflected by classifications of labor-shortage or balanced-labor-supply areas, was as tight as in late 1952 and much tighter than in early 1952; and (4) unemployment was settling to its lowest levels since World War II—not only for the groups that were abandoning the labor force, but also for the men 20–64, who were staying in." Such was the interpretive background underlying the President's recommendations for strengthening and expanding the economy in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Employment Act of 1946.

"The key to governmental planning for economic growth is, of course, the Federal Budget," according to the Economic Report. In the "labor and manpower" field, the President's Budget Message recommended an expenditure of $281 million during the fiscal year 1955—an increase of $16 million over fiscal 1954. These programs were designed, the President said, "to help the Nation's productive system function smoothly and efficiently, by providing economic safeguards for workers, by helping bring together job seekers and jobs, and by helping to recruit the working forces for defense and other industries." Approximately three-fourths of the total was for Labor Department administration of job placement and unemployment compensation programs.

Labor Relations

The Budget Message also contemplated expenditures of $13 million by the National Labor Relations Board and the mediation services. In the administration of these programs, emphasis would be on improving services to employers and employees in industrial establishments "strategically located in interstate commerce."

Some indication of the activities encompassed in this budget category is found in annual reports of two of the agencies—the National Labor Relations Board and the National Mediation Board—for fiscal year 1953. The NLRB noted that it had "issued decisions in 3,053 cases . . . brought to it on contest over either the facts or the application of the law . . . the largest number . . . decided during any 1 year of the Board's 18-year history." The contested cases included 2,527 representation cases, elections being directed in 2,134 of these. All told, including decertification and uncontested representation cases, the Board conducted 6,191 elections, with collective bargaining agents being chosen in 71 percent. In these elections, a total of 589,319 employees chose bargaining agents. AFL unions were certified to represent about 270,000; CIO unions, about 220,000; and unaffiliated unions, the remainder. Of the 526 contested cases of unfair labor practices, 432 involved charges against employers and 94, against unions. In addition, the Board's General Counsel closed an all-time record number (5,103) of such cases without the necessity of formal action and issued 950 formal complaints charging violation of the law—also a record number.

The National Mediation Board, established by the Railway Labor Act, indicated that, at the end of the year, it had on file a total of 5,137 working agreements between carriers and their employees covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, in contrast to 3,021 agreements at the close of the first year of the Board's operations in 1935. Among these, union shop provisions covered "approximately 800,000 nonoperating railroad employees [and] a much smaller number and percentage of the operating railroad employees . . . since the operating organizations have not made an intensive campaign for union shop coverage. On the airlines subject to the act, it was estimated that approximately 45 percent of the . . . 85,000 airline employees were covered by union shop agreements." The Board observed that a "total of 297 cases were disposed of through the process of mediation . . . however, a total of 20 actual work stoppages occurred during the fiscal year 1953 . . . 3 more than in the previous year, but 4 less than . . . in the fiscal year 1951." In only 3 cases were emergency boards created—all covering disputes between air carriers and their Flight Engineers.

The activities of the NLRB, as well as the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, would be affected to some extent by the President's legislative recommendations on labor-management relations, in which he said: "The Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, is sound legislation. Experience gained in the operation of the act, however, indicates that changes can be made to reinforce its basic objectives." Specific proposals included those on:

1. Injunctions. "I recommend that whenever an injunction is issued under the National Labor Relations Act where a collective bargaining relationship exists between the parties, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service shall empanel a special local board to meet with the parties in an effort to seek a settlement of their dispute. I further recommend that in secondary boycott cases, the application for an injunction be discretionary."

2. Secondary boycotts. "I recommend that the act be clarified by making it explicit that concerted action against (1) an employer who is performing 'farmed out' work for the account of another employer whose employees are on strike or (2) an employer on a construction project who, together with other employers, is engaged in work on the site of the project, will not be treated as a secondary boycott."

3. Economic strikes. "I recommend that . . . the National Labor Relations Board be prohibited from considering a petition on the part of the employer which challenges the representation rights of the striking union [and that] for a period of 4 months after the commencement of the strike, the Board be prohibited from considering a petition on the part of any other union which claims to represent the employees. The prohibition against considering a petition by the employer should continue as long as the strike continues, provided, however, that a reasonable limit of time, which I suggest be 1 year, be stipulated."

4. Contract reopenings. "I recommend that the law be amended so as to protect both parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement from being required to negotiate during its term unless the contract so authorizes or both parties mutually consent."

5. National emergency provisions. "I recommend that after [the President] has received and made available to the public the last report of the board of inquiry (if the dispute has not then been settled), he be empowered to reconvene the board and direct it to make recommendations to him for settlement of the dispute."

With regard to labor-management relations in the construction, amusement, and maritime industries, the President recommended that permission be granted for prehiring contracts and for union-shop contracts under which employees would join the union within 7 days after starting work.

Other recommendations dealt with extension of non-Communist affidavit provisions to employers (alternatively, all such affidavits should be eliminated after the enactment of proposed legislation dealing with Communist infiltration) and making common-law rules of agency applicable to unions; clarification of the act to make clear "that the right of free speech, as now defined in the act, applies equally to labor and management in every aspect of their relationship"; initiation of a thorough congressional study of union welfare and pension funds under collective bargaining agreements, leading to legislation to improve the adequacy of standards specified as a condition of employer payments to the fund; the conduct of strike votes by secret ballots under Government auspices so each employee concerned may have "an opportunity to express his free choice"; continuation (unless earlier revoked by the employee) of the "checkoff" authorization throughout the life of the collective bargaining agreement; and simplification of the act's requirements for union reports on organization and finances. The President indicated that future legislative proposals would cover the matter of conflicts in jurisdiction in the labor-management field between Federal, State, and Territorial governments.

In proposing these recommendations the President observed that they were in the interests, not only of working men and women, but of all our people, in the broader sense that "prosperity is in so great a degree dependent on the existence of genuine mutual respect and good feeling between employers and employees."

Worker Welfare

Other Presidential messages turned to "the Government's permanent concern with the human problems of our citizens"—one of the three broad purposes of the administration. "During the year, creation of the new Cabinet Department of Health, Education, and Welfare symbolized [this] concern."

Recommendations which would most directly affect workers were those on the unemployment insurance and old-age and survivors insurance systems. Directly bearing on the welfare of workers also was the statement that study of the highly complex problem of an increase in the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards

Act would be continued, with a view to making recommendations to Congress "at a time when economic activity can take them in stride, thereby minimizing the risk of unemployment of the less productive workers whose welfare the minimum wage seeks to aid."

The President urged that coverage of unemployment insurance, under which an average of about 36 million workers are now protected, be broadened to include 2.5 million Federal employees, 4.2 million State and local government workers, 3.4 million employees who are not now covered because they work in small businesses (17 States already provide coverage of most firms with 1 or more employees), and to 0.2 million workers "engaged in certain operations in the processing, packing, storing, or delivering of agricultural commodities." The net increase in the Federal budget for administration of these recommendations was estimated at $15 million for fiscal 1955, with benefit payments to Federal workers estimated to cost an additional $25 million. These increases, plus the estimated addition of $20.8 million in the cost of veterans' unemployment compensation, account for 99.4 percent of the $61.5 million increase in expenditures proposed for the Department of Labor (to $360.5 million).

The President also recommended that "Congress allow the shortening from 3 years to 1, of the period required [for an employer] to qualify for a rate reduction" under the statutory provision on experience rating. He further suggested that States raise maximum unemployment benefits—"typically between $20 and $30 weekly . . . so that the payments to the great majority of the beneficiaries may equal at least half their regular earnings." (The effective ratio of average weekly unemployment benefits to average weekly wages of covered workers has declined from 43 percent in 1938 to about 33 percent at present.) He further "urged . . . that all of the States raise the potential duration of unemployment benefits to 26 weeks, and that they make the benefits available to all persons who have had a specified amount of covered employment or earnings. . . . Only 2 dozen States provide for 26 weeks, and only 4 of these pay benefits for that length of time to all persons who meet minimum requirements for any benefits." Two other proposals dealt with non-interest-bearing Federal loans to States whose reserve funds are near exhaustion.

With respect to the old-age and survivors insurance system, the President declared that, although it urgently needed improvement, he was determined to preserve its basic principles, particularly the contributory system and the relation of benefits, in part, to the individual's earnings. The present system covers "about four in five of the civilian labor force and pays average monthly benefits of $49 to a retired worker, and of $84.75 to a retired worker and his wife, compared with maximum benefits of $85 and $127.50, respectively. At the end of 1953 it was paying benefits to almost 1.5 million widows and children, as well as over 4.5 million aged—close to 6 million persons altogether."

The President repeated his recommendation of August 1, 1953, that the OASI system be broadened to include about 10 million more workers—principally self-employed farmers; additional farm and domestic workers; professional workers in independent practice; and members of State and local retirement systems and clergymen, on a voluntary group basis. Recommendations on coverage of Federal employees not now protected will be submitted after the Congressional Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel has reported on its study of the subject.

His second recommendation on OASI was that the present "retirement test" be liberalized to exempt the first $1,000 of a beneficiary's annual earnings, with only 1 month's benefit being deducted for each additional $80 earned.

In addition, OASI benefits should be raised, according to the President. In the Economic Report, he suggested that this be done by (1) eliminating from the earnings base the four lowest years of earnings; (2) raising the benefit to 55 percent of the first $110 of the average monthly wage, plus 20 percent of the balance; (3) increasing the minimum benefit from $25 to $30; and (4) raising from $3,600 to $4,200 the annual maximum wage for tax purposes. Further, benefit rights of persons "with substantial OASI work records who suffer total and extended disability . . . should be preserved without diminution or loss until they reach age 65."

The net additional cost of these proposed changes in the OASI system would be "on a long-term basis, about 0.5 percent of the annual payrolls subject to OASI taxes. The benefit costs will be

met for at least the next 15 to 25 years under the step-rate increases in OASI taxes already provided in the law." In fiscal 1955, annual receipts would be raised "by an estimated $100 million, benefit disbursements by $400 million, and administrative expense by $8 million."

The President recommended that grants to States for old-age assistance be reduced as the expanded OASI program takes over an increasing share of this load, under a formula which also "should take into account the financial capacity of the several States to support their public assistance programs by adopting, as a measure of that capacity, their per capita income."

Turning to the field of health, the President found two key problems: the distribution of medical facilities and the costs of medical care. Further action on these problems should, while "rejecting the socialization of medicine," be directed to two goals: (1) "the means for achieving good health should be accessible to all"; and (2) "results of our vast scientific research . . . should be broadly applied for the benefit of every citizen." Toward these ends, he recommended "the establishment of a limited Federal reinsurance service to encourage private and nonprofit health insurance organizations to offer broader health protection to more families." This service would cover the special additional risks involved, and the initial Federal capital investment would be repaid from reinsurance fees. He also requested that Federal grants-in-aid under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act be broadened to stimulate construction of nonprofit "diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, nursing homes, and additional chronic disease hospitals, and to help finance State surveys of their needs for such facilities." Further, such preventive health measures as the Public Health Service's activities in industrial hygiene must be maintained, and the Service's research activities must be strengthened and supplemented by "research grants to State and local governments and to private research institutions."

Special concern for the disabled was reflected here, as in the OASI proposals. The President hoped that the number of persons rehabilitated to productive lives might be gradually increased over the next 5 years from the current level of about 60,000 to 200,000 a year, largely through accelerating Federal grants-in-aid for such purposes as training the needed specialized professional personnel and providing clinical facilities for rehabilitative services. Recommendations on this program contemplated that the States would be in a position to participate equally with the Federal Government by 1959.

The betterment of health was also cited as one objective of the President's recommendations on housing, which would enhance "the economic and social well-being of the country" as well. The housing measures were designed to promote "the efforts of our people to acquire good homes" and wholesome neighborhood development—problems to which "the building of new homes provides only a partial solution." Therefore, he proposed broadening or extension of existing housing laws to assist communities in renovating salvable slum areas and eliminating those nonsalvable and to provide financial encouragement to housing maintenance and improvement.

The President promised that Federal housing agencies would take administrative steps "to insure that families of minority groups displaced by urban redevelopment operations have a fair opportunity to acquire adequate housing; we shall prevent the dislocation of such families through the misuse of slum clearance programs; and we shall encourage adequate mortgage financing for the construction of new housing for such families on good, well-located sites."

The other housing proposals included an experimental program under which "the Federal Housing Administration would be authorized to insure long-term loans of modest amounts, with low initial payment, on both new and existing dwellings, for low-income families." This program, aimed at encouraging private lenders and builders to meet the "challenge," would be limited to families requiring relocation because of "slum rehabilitation, conservation, and similar activities in the public interest." Meantime, such families would also be preferred in the selection of tenants under the program for the construction of new public housing, which the President proposed be continued for 4 years "at a reasonable level"—35,000 units each year. In addition, the President asked that Congress broaden the authority which he had previously been granted, on a limited basis, to adjust from time to time, in the light of economic conditions, the permissible terms on Government guaranteed and insured mortgages.

State Unemployment Insurance Legislation in 1953

AMENDMENTS to unemployment insurance laws were adopted by 41 States in 1953. On the whole, these changes increased benefit rate levels, imposed more restrictive disqualification standards, and modified experience-rating systems to permit certain employers to reduce payroll tax rates, according to a recent report on the subject.[1]

Extension of coverage to unprotected groups received comparatively little legislative attention in 1953, according to the report.

Twenty-six States amended their financing provisions, in most cases to permit the assignment of lower tax rates to individual employers. Nevada was the first State to raise its taxable wage base to $3,600 from $3,000 (the limit provided in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and in all State employment security laws).

Benefit Provisions

Most of the amendments to benefit clauses adopted by 26 States in 1953 provided for increases for some workers. In some States, however, the changes reduced the benefit rights of others or entirely excluded some from unemployment insurance protection, "usually those with low earnings, who would have been eligible under the former provisions." Significant benefit provisions of the laws of each State, as of December 1, 1953, embodying the legislative changes of 1953, are summarized in the accompanying table.

Qualifying Wages or Employment.[2] During 1953, 17 States amended the provisions as to qualifying earnings or employment: 11 States increased the minimum qualifying wage requirements; 3 made no change in basic qualifying requirements but added provisions which would make it more difficult for some workers to qualify; and 3 others liberalized qualifying requirements slightly for some workers.

Maximum Weekly Benefit. The emphasis of unemployment insurance legislation in 1953 was on adjusting the maximum weekly benefit to reflect higher wage levels rather than on extending duration of benefits. Twenty States increased the basic maximum weekly benefit by $1 to $6: Alaska to $35 (from $30); Wisconsin to $33 (from $30); 9 States [3] to $30 (1 from $24, 6 from $25, and 2 from $28); Colorado and Oklahoma to $28 (from $22.75 and $22, respectively); Maine to $27 (from $25); Georgia, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Tennessee to $26 (from $20, $24, $25, and $22, respectively); South Dakota to $25 (from $22); and Montana to $23 (from $20). All but 2 of these States raised the amount of wages required for eligibility for the new maximum benefit, and, in addition, Rhode Island, without increasing its maximum benefit, provided for an increased amount of qualifying wages. In some cases, "the increases were substantial, and disproportionate to the increase in benefit rates as compared with other States." [4]

In 5 States, the rise in basic benefits resulted in higher maximum benefits including allowances for dependents in 1953: Connecticut to $45 (from $36); Maryland to $38 (from $33); Wyoming to $36 (from $31); Ohio to $35 (from $33); and North Dakota to $32 (from $31). Alaska raised the limit of the allowance from 60 to 100 percent of the weekly benefit, thus providing a maximum augmented benefit of $70 (for a worker with 5 dependents). Nevada also raised the maximum dependents' allowance from $12 to $20 and the maximum augmented weekly benefit to $50, but retained a limiting proviso which may override this provision.

At the end of the 1953 legislative sessions, the maximum basic weekly unemployment insurance benefit varied from $20 to $35, except in 4 States where the potential augmented benefit ranged from $38 to $70. Twenty States, having 55 percent of covered workers, provided a maximum weekly benefit of $30 or more, including the maximum dependents' allowance in 3 of these States. Three States, with only 3.5 percent of total covered workers, provided a maximum of $22 weekly

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[1] State Unemployment Insurance Legislation, 1953. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, December 1953, Washington, pp. 14–21; report prepared in the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.)

Experience rating refers to the program in each State by which individual employers' unemployment insurance tax rates are varied from the standard rate on the basis of their experience with unemployment risk.

[2] A worker, to be entitled to benefits, must have earned at least a specified amount of wages or have worked at least a minimum number of weeks, or both, within his base period.

[3] Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

[4] Minimum weekly benefit amounts were also increased in 8 States in 1953, but affected a comparatively small segment of the insured (in 1952 only 1.4 percent of total weeks compensated was paid at the minimum benefit rate). Benefits for partial unemployment were also increased in some States in 1953.

Significant benefit provisions of State unemployment insurance laws, December 1, 1953

State	Qualifying wages or employment in base period [1]	Weekly benefit amount [1]			Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefits for partial unemployment [4]	Total benefits payable in benefit year				
		Computation (fraction of high-quarter wages, unless otherwise indicated) [2]	For total unemployment			Computation (fraction of total base-period wage credits unless otherwise indicated) [5]	Minimum		Maximum	
			Minimum [3]	Maximum [3]			Amount	Weeks of total unemployment [6]	Amount [3]	Weeks of total unemployment [6]
Alabama	35 times wba and $112.01 in 1 quarter.	1/26	$6.00	$22.00	$2	1/3	$70.00	11+	$440	20
Alaska	$300	2.1–1.2 percent of annual wages, plus 20 percent wba for each dependent up to wba.	8.00–10.00	35.00–70.00	$10	[5] 32–30 percent	96.00	12	910–1,820	26
Arizona	30 times wba and wages in 2 quarters.	1/25 plus $2 for each dependent up to $6.	5.00–7.00	20.00–26.00	$5	1/3	50.00	10	400–520	20
Arkansas	30 times wba	1/21–1/27	7.00	22.00	$3	1/3	70.00	10	352	16
California	30 times wba or 1½ times high-quarter wages, whichever is less, but not less than $300.	1/19–1/23	10.00	25.00	$3	1/2	150.00	15–12+	650	26
Colorado	30 times wba	1/25	7.00	[3] 28.00–35.00	$3	1/3	70.00	[6] 10–26	[3] 560–910	[6] 20–26
Connecticut	$300 and wages in 2 quarters.	1/26, plus $3 for each dependent up to ½ wba.	8.00–11.00	30.00–45.00	$3	1/3	120.00	15–10	780–1,170	26
Delaware	30 times wba	1/25	7.00	25.00	$2	1/4	77.00	[6] 11	650	26
District of Columbia.	25 times wba up to $250.	1/23, plus $1 for each dependent up to $3.[3]	6.00–7.00	[3] 20.00	2/5 of wba	1/2	75.00	12+ –10+	[3] 400	20
Florida	30 times wba and wages in 2 quarters.	1/18–1/26	5.00	20.00	$5	1/4	38.00	7+	320	16
Georgia	35–45+ times wba and $100 in 1 quarter.	1/25	5.00	26.00	$5	Uniform number of weeks.	100.00	20	520	20
Hawaii	30 times wba	1/25	5.00	25.00	$2	do	100.00	20	500	20
Idaho	25–38 times wba; $150 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters.	1/19–1/25	10.00	25.00	½ of wba	40–26 percent	100.00	10	650	26
Illinois	$400	1/20	10.00	27.00	$2	[5] 46–33 percent	185.00	[6] 18+ –10	702	26
Indiana	$250 and $150 in last 2 quarters.	1/25	5.00	27.00	$3 from other than regular employer.	1/4	62.00	12+ –6+	540	20
Iowa	20 times wba	1/20	5.00	26.00	$3	1/3	33.33	6+	520	20
Kansas	$100 in 2 quarters or $200 in 1 quarter.	1/25 up to 50 percent of State average weekly wage, but not more than $28.	5.00	28.00	$2	1/3	34.00	6+	560	20
Kentucky	$300	2.6–1.2 percent of annual wages.	8.00	28.00	1/5 wages	Uniform number of weeks.	208.00	26	728	26
Lousiana	30 times wba	1/20	5.00	25.00	$3	1/3	50.00	10	500	20
Maine	$400	2.0–0.9 percent of annual wages.	9.00	27.00	$2	Uniform number of weeks.	180.00	20	540	20
Maryland	30 times wba and $156 in 1 quarter.	1/26, plus $2 for each dependent up to $8.	6.00–8.00	30.00–38.00	$5	1/4	45.00	7+	780–988	26
Massachusetts.	$500	1/30, plus $2 for each dependent, total not to exceed average weekly wage.	7.00–9.00	25.00–([3])	0	3/10	150.00	21+ –6	650–([3])	26
Michigan	14 weeks of employment at more than $8.	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	Up to ½ basic wba.[4]	2/3 weeks of employment.	57.00	9+	540–700	20
Minnesota	$400 with $300 in 1 quarter and $100 in another quarter, or $500.	2.6–1.0 percent of annual wages.	11.00	30.00	$5	[5] 41–26 percent	165.00	15	780	26
Mississippi	30 times wba	1/26	3.00	30.00	$2	Uniform number of weeks.	48.00	16	480	16
Missouri	Wages in 2 quarters [7]	1/25	[7] .50	25.00	$4	1/3	([7])	([7])	600	24
Montana	1½ times high-quarter wages and $170 in high quarter.	1/25–1/28	7.00	23.00	([8])	Uniform number of weeks.	140.00	20	460	20
Nebraska	$300 with $150 in each of 2 quarters.	1/21–1/23	10.00	26.00	Up to ½ wba [4]	1/3	100.00	10	520	20
Nevada	30 times wba	1/25, plus $3 for 1 dependent and $5 for each additional dependent up to $20, but total may not exceed 6 percent of high-quarter wages.	8.00–11.00	30.00–50.00	$3	1/3	80.00	10	780–1,300	26

See footnotes at end of table.

Significant benefit provisions of State unemployment insurance laws, December 1, 1953—Continued

State	Qualifying wages or employment in base period [1]	Weekly benefit amount [1]			Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefits for partial unemployment [4]	Total benefits payable in benefit year				
		Computation (fraction of high-quarter wages, unless otherwise indicated) [2]	For total unemployment			Computation (fraction of total base-period wage credits unless otherwise indicated) [5]	Minimum		Maximum	
			Minimum [3]	Maximum [3]			Amount	Weeks of total unemployment [6]	Amount [3]	Weeks of total unemployment [6]
New Hampshire.	$300	2.2–1.2 percent of annual wages.	$7.00	$30.00	$3	Uniform number of weeks.	$182.00	26	$780	26
New Jersey.	17 weeks of employment at $15 or more.	2/3 of average weekly wage.	10.00	30.00	Up to ½ wba [4]	3/4 weeks of employment.	130.00	13	780	26
New Mexico.	30 times wba and $156 in 1 quarter.	1/26	10.00	30.00	$3	2/5	120.00	12	720	24
New York.	20 weeks of employment at average of $15 or more.	67–52 percent of average weekly wage.	10.00	30.00	(9)	Uniform number of weeks.	260.00	26	780	26
North Carolina.	$250	2.4–1.0 percent of annual wages.	7.00	30.00	$2	do	182.00	26	780	26
North Dakota.	30 times wba and wages in 2 quarters.	1/24, plus $1 or $2 per dependent, by schedule $2–6.	7.00–9.00	26.00–32.00	$3	do	140.00	20	520–640	20
Ohio.	20 weeks of employment and $240.	1/17–1/25, plus $2.50 for each dependent up to $5.	10.00–12.50	30.00–35.00	(4) $2	½	120.00	12–9+	780–910	26
Oklahoma.	20 times wba and wages in 2 quarters.	1/20	10.00	28.00	$7	1/3	67.00	6+	616	22
Oregon.	$400	3.4–1.4 percent of annual wages.	15.00	25.00	$2	1/3	133.00	8+	650	26
Pennsylvania.	30 times wba and $120 in 1 quarter.	1/25	10.00	30.00	$6	43–34 percent	130.00	13	780	26
Rhode Island.	30 times wba	1/20	10.00	25.00	$5	35–27 percent	104.00	10+ –6+	650	26
South Carolina.	30 times wba and $100 in 1 quarter.	1/20	5.00	20.00	$1	Uniform number of weeks.	90.00	18	360	18
South Dakota.	1½ times high-quarter wages and $150 in 1 quarter or wages in 2 quarters if base-period wages are $600 or more.	1/20–1/23	8.00	25.00	$3	36–22 percent	80.00	10	500	20
Tennessee.	50 times wba and $75 in 1 quarter (40 if wba is under $16).	1/21–1/25	5.00	26.00	$5	Uniform number of weeks.	110.00	22	572	22
Texas.	$200 and wages in 2 quarters.	1/26	7.00	20.00	$3	1/5	40.00	5	480	24
Utah.	19 weeks of employment and $400 base-period wages.	1/20	10.00	27.50	$6	[5] 40–29 percent	160.00	16–15	715	26
Vermont.	30 times wba and $50 in 1 quarter (effective 4/4/54, 30 times wba and $200 in 1 quarter and 1/3 of wages in last 2 quarters).	1/18–1/26 (effective 4/4/54, 1/22–1/26).	[10] 6.00	25.00	$3	Uniform number of weeks.	[11] 120.00	20	500	20
Virginia.	25 times wba (16+ if wba is $6).	1/25	6.00	22.00	$2	1/4	36.00	6	352	16
Washington.	$600	1.5–1.2 percent of annual wages.	10.00	30.00	$8	[5] 25–31 percent	150.00	15	780	26
West Virginia.	$500	1.8–1.0 percent of annual wages.	10.00	30.00	$6	Uniform number of weeks.	240.00	24	724	24
Wisconsin.	14 weeks of employment at average of $13 or more.	69–51 percent of average weekly wage.	10.00	33.00	Up to ½ wba. [4]	7/10 weeks of employment.	100.00	10	874.50	26½
Wyoming.	26 times wba and $200 in 1 quarter.	1/21–1/25, plus $3 for each dependent up to $6, but total may not exceed 8 percent of high-quarter wages.	10.00–13.00	30.00–36.00	$5	[5] 31–26 percent	80.00	8	780–936	26

[1] Weekly benefit amount is abbreviated throughout the table as wba.

[2] When State uses a weighted high-quarter formula, annual-wage formula, or average-weekly-wage formula, approximate fractions or percentages are taken at midpoint of lowest and highest normal wage brackets. When dependents' allowances are provided, the fraction applies to the basic benefit amount.

[3] When 2 amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowances except in Colorado, where higher amount includes 25 percent additional for claimants employed in State by covered employers for 5 consecutive calendar years with wages in excess of $1,000 per year and no benefits received; duration for such claimants is increased to 26 weeks. Higher figure for minimum weekly benefit amount includes maximum allowance for 1 dependent at minimum weekly benefit. 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.

[4] In States noted, full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than one-half weekly benefit; one-half weekly benefit amount, if wages are one-half weekly benefit but less than weekly benefit. In all States with dependents' allowances except Michigan and Ohio, claimant receives full allowance for weeks of partial unemployment. In Michigan, claimant eligible for one-half weekly benefit amount gets one-half dependents' allowance; in Ohio, payment of dependents' allowance is limited to 26 weeks.

[5] In States with weighted schedules the percent of benefits is figured at the bottom of the lowest and of the highest wage brackets; in States noted the percentages at other brackets are higher and/or lower than the percentages shown. In Utah, duration is based on average State wage; percentages given apply for benefit years beginning between Apr. 1, 1953, and Mar. 31, 1954.

[6] When 2 figures are given, higher applies to claimants with minimum weekly benefit amount and minimum qualifying wages except in Colorado, where some claimants are entitled to 26 weeks (see footnote 3); if qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in the high quarter, weekly benefit for claimants with minimum qualifying wages may be higher and consequently weeks of benefits are less, as indicated by lower figure. In Delaware,

(Continued on next page.)

benefits. "Only 5 States, with 7.4 percent of the covered workers, now provide a maximum weekly benefit of less than $22."

Nevertheless, taking into account the legislative changes of 1953, 3 States alone—Mississippi, New Hampshire, and North Carolina—provided maximum basic weekly benefits amounting to more than 50 percent of the average weekly wage of insured workers in the State. For benefits plus maximum dependents' allowances, only 7 additional States [5] attained this level. In 1939, maximum weekly benefits exceeded 50 percent of average weekly wages of covered workers in 48 States,[6] whereas in 1953 maximum weekly benefits for claimants not entitled to dependents' allowances were less than 50 percent of average weekly wages.

Duration of Benefits. During 1953, only 8 States amended provisions governing the maximum length of benefit payments. Four of these which provide for variable duration of benefits increased the maximum period to 26 weeks.[7] Two others extended the 26-week maximum to additional groups, and 2 with uniform duration raised the maximum to 24 and 20 weeks, respectively.[8]

At the end of legislative sessions in 1953, the potential maximum duration of benefits ranged from 16 to 26½ weeks. More than two-thirds of the number of workers covered by State unemployment insurance systems [9] were in States which provided a maximum of 26 weeks of benefits in 1953 (including Wisconsin, which provided 26½ weeks).

Eligibility and Disqualification

Except for provisions as to qualifying earnings already noted, only 3 States made any changes in eligibility requirements for benefits in 1953. Arkansas and Oklahoma added the equivalent of an "active search for work" clause to their provision of availability for work, bringing the number of States with such statutory requirements to 26. Connecticut added a provision that a woman need not be available for work between 1 and 6 a. m.

Of the 24 States which amended disqualification-from-benefit provisions, 8 struck out certain causes which rendered workers ineligible for benefits and 15 added new causes (8 of these by administrative action). Eleven States intensified the severity of their disqualifying provisions, and 6 lessened the severity.

In addition to the legislative disqualifications of workers for voluntary leaving, discharge for misconduct, or refusal of suitable work, or because of a labor dispute, adopted by various States in 1953, administrative disqualifications also went into effect. Eight States added an administrative disqualification for fraud, bringing to 46 the number of States with such provisions. Four States added a disqualification for unemployment due to pregnancy (already adopted by 29 States). Five States added to existing provisions that already disqualified workers from benefits or reduced the amount payable if they currently received specified outside payments such as pensions. On the other hand, New Mexico dropped its disqualification for receipt of retirement benefits under Federal old-age and survivors insurance.

Two States changed their labor-dispute disqualifications in 1953. In Massachusetts, a worker who has been disqualified because of a labor dispute must earn $500 before he again becomes eligible for benefits; wages earned from the employer involved in a labor dispute cannot be counted for benefit rights as long as the dispute lasts. In New Hampshire, the disqualification is to be lifted if the stoppage continues for 2 weeks after the labor dispute ends.

The new disqualification provisions, according to the report, generally would increase the difficulty of disqualified workers in reestablishing their benefit rights by requiring some reemployment and earnings to do so. Such provisions would, it was held, be likely to result in wiping out benefit rights in periods of increased unemployment and lessened opportunities for obtaining jobs.

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[5] Alaska, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

[6] Of a total of 51 "States," which include Alaska and Hawaii and the District of Columbia, in accordance with definition under the Social Security Act.

[7] Wyoming, by 6 weeks, Massachusetts, 3 weeks, and Minnesota and Alaska, each 1 week; to attain maximum duration, Alaska, by amendments, required a weekly benefit of $22 or more.

[8] Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia, and Montana, respectively.

[9] As of 1952.

(Footnotes to table continued.)

statutory minimum; in Illinois and Utah, statutory minimum of 10 and 15 weeks, respectively, not applicable at minimum weekly benefit amount.

[7] If benefit is less than $5, benefits are paid at the rate of $5 a week; no qualifying wages and no minimum weekly or annual benefits are specified.

[8] 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.

[9] Partial benefits are one-quarter of weekly benefit amount for each of 1 to 3 effective days. "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.

[10] Effective Apr. 4, 1954, $10.

[11] Effective Apr. 4, 1954, $200.

Causes and Extent of Unemployment in Italy

OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT, although a grave and persistent problem for postwar Italy, is only one aspect of a much broader evil—the unhealthy, low degree to which the country's labor potential is being mobilized—according to a parliamentary committee which investigated unemployment in Italy.[1] The limited extent to which labor is utilized is reflected in the low ratio of gainfully employed to total population, particularly among women, and also in widespread underemployment ("hidden" unemployment), most pronounced in agriculture. The causes of this dangerous complex are manifold. Some of them can be traced back to demographic and economic developments through a number of decades, while others are related to profound changes in Italy during postwar years, such as the shift from economic autonomy to free trade; the modernization of industry; and the increased obstacles to emigration overseas. Other contributing factors are the low geographical, industrial, and occupational mobility of labor and the lack of skill among employed and unemployed persons.

The primary need in Italy, the committee concluded, is a long-term program, not temporary relief policies. A genuine change for the better can be attained only by changes in the whole structure of the Italian economy. Not much practical help can be expected from attempts to cut down the labor supply by measures designed to reduce the birthrate appreciably, to increase emigration, to prevent women from seeking paid employment, or to lower the retirement age—all measures suggested in Italy. The real need is for "far-reaching and lasting improvements in the income-earning capacities of the country." The committee recommended, in particular, two lines of action: (1) improving labor performance by a sound system of vocational guidance, a more efficient placement service, and the development of vocational training; and (2) increasing capital investments, mainly from foreign sources, to be placed in carefully selected enterprises "over an adequate period" of time. This "basic" program should be supplemented by attempts to reduce frictional unemployment by improving labor mobility and to overcome seasonal fluctuations of employment.

Statistical Findings

The committee obtained its statistical data mainly from three sources: a sampling survey of the labor force, shaped closely after the American model; a study of the applicants for work registered with the public employment service; and an assessment of underemployment in agriculture.

According to the sampling survey, the Italian labor force in September 1952 totaled 19.4 million, or 41.1 percent of a population of 47.1 million. This percentage is low compared both with earlier census figures for Italy and with other Western European countries. These and other results of the sampling survey, the chairman observed, should be used "with caution," in view of "criticisms and reservations concerning the sampling methods." [2]

The inquiry revealed that the ratio between working and total population differed very considerably among the various regions of Italy. There has been a "gradual and progressive" diminution from the north of the country to the south. This degression has been particularly significant among women, who in northern Italy form 28 percent of the labor force and in Sicily, only 9.4 percent.

Within the labor force, the sampling survey showed close to 1.3 million persons as unemployed—more than 400,000 below the number of job applicants registered in the same month with the public employment service. The committee recognized that the sampling survey counted as employed, large groups which, under the general conditions prevailing in Italy, would better have been considered as unemployed—people who were not at work during the week of the survey or worked only for a few hours. He considered the employment service data on unemployment as more accurate and estimated that in September 1952 at least 1.5 million persons were unemployed, a figure which coincides with the current official

[1] The findings and conclusions of the committee are summarized in The Parliamentary Inquiry into Unemployment in Italy, by Roberto Tremelloni, chairman of the Committee of Inquiry, published in International Labor Review, Geneva, September 1953 (pp. 256–278).

[2] A provisional estimate, based upon the 1951 census and published by the International Labor Office (Statistical Supplement to International Labor Review, November-December 1952, p. 104), showed that 45.8 percent of the total population in Italy was economically active.

statistics and which, at the peak of the winter season, may rise by 400 to 500 thousand.

A more detailed analysis of both the sampling survey and the employment service register data gave some indication of the gravity of the unemployment situation. At least 500,000, if not more than 600,000, of the unemployed probably had never had any job before. Most of these were in the younger age groups. About 415,000 of the 1.7 million or more registered unemployed were under 20 years of age, 440,000 were in the 21 to 29 age group, and 747,000 (over four-fifths of the remainder) were in the group of persons at the best working ages, 30 to 54. Duration of unemployment in individual cases was severe. More than a third of the unemployed who had previously held jobs had been unemployed for more than 6 months, and almost a fourth for more than 1 year. Only a small proportion of the unemployed received unemployment benefits. According to official estimates for 1951, only 10 percent of all registered job applicants—or 20 percent of the registered unemployed nonagricultural workers with previous work experience—received unemployment benefits. These benefits, in the committee's opinion, were inadequate as to amount and duration.

The committee made a special effort to collect data on underemployment, primarily in agriculture where it is most pronounced. Among the more than 7 million persons counted as employed in farming—about 40 percent of the entire employed labor force—1.5 million day laborers were underemployed to a particularly high degree. According to a study by the National Institute of Agricultural Economy, the average number of days worked by this group was 161 a year, compared with 228 for all categories of agricultural workers. Almost a fourth of the day laborers worked only for 100 days, or less, in the year. In the nonagricultural industries, underemployment is reflected in a widespread reduction of hours of work. In view of the low level of wages in Italy and the poverty of large parts of the population, even a reduction to 40 hours a week, from the general standard of 48, can result in serious social hardship. According to the sampling survey, 64 percent of all employed persons in the labor force worked 48 hours or more; of the remainder, 17 percent worked between 40 and 48 hours; 17.4 percent, between 15 and 40 hours; and 1.6 percent, less than 15 hours.

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Prospects for the Future

The committee was also directed to determine population trends and employment opportunities which might be foreseen for the 4 years following 1952. These years will be particularly difficult because the number of new entrants into the labor force will remain high (300,000 a year). This number will decline in the latter 1950's and rise again in the 1960's; only after 1970 can the population be expected to become stationary. Assuming a net annual emigration of 120,000, the number of workers available will increase each year by at least 150,000 until 1955; the increase in 1956 and 1957 may not exceed 85,000. An "optimistic estimate" indicates that the Italian economy will be able to absorb this annual increase, but not more than that. This means that problems of both unemployment and underemployment will probably persist, the committee concluded, especially if further technological developments or cyclical fluctuations of the economy interfere during the coming years.

In reviewing the various segments of the economy, the committee found that agriculture as well as the traditional Italian manufacturing industries (textiles, clothing, and foodstuffs), were "saturated" with manpower. However, additional labor could be used in the capital goods or durable consumer-goods industries and particularly in the service occupations.

Causes of Unemployment and Underemployment

In discussing the causes of the present manpower situation, the committee made a historical survey to ascertain the immediate and the more remote causes. Among the recent causes, the report dealt with war destruction; with the influx of people from the lost colonies and the former armed forces; with the mechanization of industry, which has been stepped up in the last 4 or 5 years; and with the change of economic policy from the Fascist drive for self-sufficiency to European economic cooperation requiring a readjustment of the whole economic structure of the country.

Other equally important causes date much far-

ther back than these postwar changes. One is the gradual rise in the age level of the population, a process that started later in Italy than in other European countries but which has become marked during the last two decades, with the result that the proportion of the total population in the working age groups is growing. Other factors which contribute to increase the unused labor supply are a continuous shift from self-employment to paid employment; the decline of emigration; and the increase in the number of women entering the labor market.

At the same time, the possibilities and inclination for saving and investing have diminished, international investments have declined, and long periods of inflation have created bad economic habits. Grave problems of a permanent nature are the lack of economic balance between the north and the south of the country, between agriculture and industry, and in what the committee calls "a cumbrous government machine."

Among the noneconomic factors responsible for the low level of economic activities, the committee was particularly impressed by the serious gaps in general education and vocational training. A subcommittee calculated that 11 percent of the Italian population were illiterate, and that only 1 in 10 workers aged 40 or over and 3 in 10 workers under 40 years of age had finished elementary schooling. Among the registered unemployed, only 1 in 20 had participated in a course of vocational training. The employment offices reported that very few applicants had the skills required for their placement; almost one-third were classified as "unskilled laborers." There are indications also that the work prospects of the unemployed are further diminished by widespread physical and psychological deficiencies. For example, a study of a small sample of the unemployed, made by the National Association for the Prevention of Accidents, showed that almost half of the unemployed were ill, partly as the result of unemployment, and that the proportion of persons psychologically maladjusted was 10 times greater among the unemployed than among persons in the general population.

Closely connected with personal deficiencies of the working population, but also closely related to what the committee called the "sluggish marketing economy" of Italy, are the low mobility of labor and the rigidity of the labor market. Labor turnover is much lower than in the industrialized western countries. The immediate cause of unemployment was discharge in almost 50 percent of the cases and voluntary resignation in only 3.3 percent. There has been little movement of workers "from one trade to another and from one firm to another," much less than some decades ago. The geographical mobility of the population also has fallen considerably, partly because of special legislation forbidding acceptance of job applications, in certain cities, from workers who were not local residents for a specified period, and partly because of housing shortages and similar reasons.

Wage Chronology No. 38: Missouri Pacific Transportation Co., 1945–53

BUS SERVICE is provided to almost 1 million passengers a year by the Missouri Pacific Transportation Co. in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi. The company, in addition, transports light express, United States mail, and baggage within approximately the same area. Organized in November 1928, it is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Its 220 coaches travel more than 16,685,000 miles annually over a 5,400-mile route. It employed over 500 mechanics, drivers, and terminal workers in 1952.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (BRT-Ind.) has been recognized as the sole collective bargaining agent for the drivers since 1938. Contracts governing the mileage rates and related wage provisions have been negotiated by the company and the union since that time. Hours of service, safety regulations, and qualifications for all over-the-road drivers are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has established a maximum of 60 hours' duty-time in a workweek of 168 consecutive hours for drivers. However, lines operating 7 days a week are permitted to keep their operators on duty for a

maximum of 70 hours in a workweek of 192 consecutive hours.[1] Maximum daily hours for operating or driving are 10 in a 24-hour period (12 in the event of adverse weather or road conditions).[2] This regulation does, however, permit a driver to work up to 16 hours in a 24-hour period providing he has been given 8 hours' rest during or immediately following his 10-hour driving or operating time.

Maintenance employees were first represented by a union in March 1939, when System Federation No. 2, Railway Employees Department[3] of the American Federation of Labor, was certified as the bargaining agent. In September 1948, the International Association of Machinists (IAM–AFL) became the sole agent for those employees.

Employees in the company's terminals are represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks (AFL). Contract provisions covering these employees are not included in this chronology, because they cover only a small number of workers and many of the provisions vary among the terminals.

This chronology traces the changes in wages and related working practices for drivers and maintenance employees as provided in the agreements between the company and the two unions; it covers the period from 1945 to the present. The current agreement for drivers was scheduled to remain in effect until October 1, 1953, and thereafter, subject to 60 days' notice.[4] The agreement covering maintenance workers continues in effect until April 30, 1954, and thereafter it also is subject to 60 days' notice.

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[1] Duty-time starts when the driver begins or is required to be ready for work and ends when he is relieved of all responsibility for performing work. To insure an even distribution of the scheduled 70 hours over the 8-consecutive-day workweek, the Interstate Commerce Commission regulation defines the workweek as starting on each on-duty day and ending on the eighth consecutive day thereafter. Record-keeping requirements are based on the fact that no driver is permitted to work more than 70 hours in any 8-day period, regardless of the day used as the beginning or end of the period. For example, the workweek for a driver reporting on Monday is the total of on-duty hours until the next Tuesday at the corresponding hour. The next workday, Tuesday, to the following Wednesday also comprises a workweek. Thus, each day of work starts a new workweek and at the same time constitutes one-eighth of another workweek. The final result of this system is that after a period of steady employment each workday marks both the beginning and end of a workweek.

[2] Driving or operating time includes all time spent on a moving vehicle and any interval of less than 10 minutes when a driver is on duty but is not on a moving vehicle.

[3] Composed of seven international unions: International Association of Machinists; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; Sheetmetal Workers International Association; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America; International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Shop and Roundhouse Laborers. For simplicity, all references in this chronology to agreements affecting maintenance employees are to the Machinists.

[4] As of January 4, 1954, it was still in effect.

A—General Wage Changes[1]

Effective date	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Operators	Maintenance	
1945 (IAM)	----------	No change	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT—by agreement of Aug. 31, 1945).	----------	----------	New mileage rate schedule for operators; 4-mill decrease for those with 1 year or less of service; and 2.5-mill increase for those with more than 2 years' service.
Feb. 15, 1946 (IAM—by agreement of Feb. 15, 1946).	----------	0.6 to 10.5 cents an hour increase.	
May 22, 1946 (IAM—by agreement of Feb. 15, 1946).	----------	8.0 to 17.9 cents an hour increase.	
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT—by agreement of Oct. 31, 1946).	5 mills a mile increase.	----------	
Mar. 1, 1947 (IAM—by agreement of May 26, 1947).	----------	5 cents an hour increase.	
Aug. 15, 1948 (BRT—by agreement of June 30, 1948).	4.5 to 5 mills a mile increase.	----------	
Oct. 15, 1948 (IAM—by agreement of Feb. 11, 1949).	----------	15.5 cents an hour increase.	Except painters, who received 26.7 cents to bring them up to the mechanics' rate.
Feb. 15, 1949 (IAM—by agreement of Feb. 11, 1949).	----------	2 cents an hour increase.	Applicable to mechanics and painters only.
Aug. 15, 1949 (BRT—by agreement of Oct. 1, 1949).	2 to 3 mills a mile increase.	----------	

See footnote at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes[1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Operators	Maintenance	
Oct. 15, 1949 (IAM—by agreement of Nov. 10, 1949).	----------	10 to 21 cents an hour increase.	
Oct. 15, 1950 (IAM—by agreement of May 2, 1951).	----------	2 cents an hour increase.	
Jan. 24, 1951 (IAM—by agreement of above date).	----------	6 cents an hour increase.	
Jan. 24, 1951 (BRT—by agreement of Mar. 28, 1951).	4 mills a mile increase.	----------	
Oct. 1, 1951 (BRT—by agreement of same date).	2 mills a mile increase.	----------	
May 1, 1952 (IAM—by agreement of Apr. 23, 1952).	----------	10 cents an hour increase.	Except mechanic helpers, greasers, and laborers, who received 7 cents.
Oct. 1, 1952 (BRT—by agreement of Sept. 5, 1952).	4 mills a mile increase.	----------	
May 1, 1953 (IAM—by agreement of Apr. 10, 1953).	----------	5 cents an hour increase.	

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, length-of-service increases, etc.) and adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in certain minimum guarantees) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in length-of-service earnings affecting mileage rates, nongeneral changes in rates, and other factors, the sum of the general changes will not necessarily coincide with the amount of change in average hourly earnings over the period of the chronology.

B—Related Wage Practices[1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Shift Premium Pay	
1945 (IAM)	No provision for shift premium pay.	
Oct. 15, 1948 (IAM)	----------	See Mealtime Pay.
	Overtime Pay	
1945 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* Time and one-half paid for work in excess of 8 hours a day.	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* Regular hourly rate paid for all hours in excess of 8 on runs of 160 miles or less, or when less than 20 miles an hour was averaged during runs in excess of 160 miles; regular mileage rate applied when more than 20 miles was averaged on runs in excess of 160 miles. Time and one-half paid only to operators required to perform service on regular day off.	On straight-away runs[2] and for all time in excess of 10 consecutive hours on other runs, time computed on a continuous basis commencing when operator first required to report for duty and ending when finally released from duty. On other runs time of 10 hours or less counted as continuous except where the interval of release from duty at any point exceeded 1 hour.
Feb. 15, 1946 (IAM)	----------	Minimum of 1 hour's pay at overtime rates guaranteed employees required to work before or after scheduled hours without a break. Employees were not required to work more than 1 hour before start of scheduled day.
Oct. 15, 1949 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.	

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices [1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Premium Pay for Weekend Work	
1945 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* Time and one-half for Sunday as such.	Straight time paid employees regularly assigned to servicing and maintaining buses on Sunday.
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* Time and one-half paid for work on relief days.	30 miles' pay allowed on an hourly basis.
Feb. 15, 1946 (IAM)	----------	Time and one-half for all Sunday work by maintenance employees assigned to servicing buses if required to perform more than 4 hours' work on overtime rated jobs. (Overtime rated jobs involved all work other than servicing equipment.)
Mar. 1, 1947 (IAM)	Added: *Maintenance employees:* Time and one-half paid employees required to work on assigned rest days.	
Oct. 15, 1949 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* Time and one-half paid for work on the 6th and 7th consecutive days in the workweek.	
	Holiday Pay	
1945 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* Time and one-half paid for work on 7 holidays. No pay for holidays not worked.	Straight time paid employees assigned to servicing buses. Holidays were: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators:* No provision for paid holidays.	
Feb. 15, 1946 (IAM)	----------	Time and one-half paid on holidays to maintenance employees assigned to servicing buses if required to perform more than 4 hours' work on overtime rated jobs.
Mar. 1, 1947 (IAM)	----------	Time and one-half paid maintenance employees for all work on above holidays.
Oct. 15, 1948 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* Number of recognized holidays reduced to 6.	Washington's Birthday dropped as a paid holiday.
	Paid Vacations	
1945 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* 6 days' paid vacation after 1 year's service provided employee had worked a minimum of 60 percent of the days assigned.	Basis of pay, 48 hours per week at straight-time rates. Pay in lieu of vacation granted to employee who could not be spared. No vacation allowance if employee left service before taking vacation.
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* 6 days' vacation for 1 but less than 5 years' service; 12 days for 5 or more years.	Regular operators received same pay they would have had if they had worked during vacation period. Extra operators paid 2 percent of average annual earnings in preceding calendar year for less than 5 years and 4 percent for 5 years' service or more. Not applicable to employees dismissed for cause or those who resigned without 14 days' notice. Pro rata pay granted to those who gave proper notice.
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	Changed to: *Operators, regular and extra:* 6 days' vacation after 1 but less than 3 years' service; 12 days for 3 or more years.	Extra operators received a minimum day's pay [3] for each day of vacation. Vacations reduced by 1/12 for each 30 days' absence during year. No vacation allowance to operators discharged for cause. Pro rata vacation allowance to those who resigned or were furloughed.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices[1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Paid Vacations—Continued	
Mar. 1, 1947 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* 6 days (48 hours) after 1 and less than 5 years' service; 12 days (96 hours) for 5 or more years.	
Oct. 15, 1948 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* 6 days (48 hours) after 1 but less than 5 years' service provided employee had worked minimum of 160 days in preceding calendar year.	Full vacation pay on termination granted to eligible employee who left service voluntarily before taking vacation.
Aug. 15, 1949 (BRT)	----------	No vacation allowance for operators discharged for breach of trust or intoxication. Those discharged for other causes received pay in lieu of vacation if they had earned full vacation.
Oct. 15, 1949 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* 1 week (40 hours) for 1 year but less than 4; 2 weeks (80 hours) for 4 or more years' service.	
Aug. 15, 1950 (BRT)	Changed to: *Operators, regular and extra:* 7 days' paid vacation after 1 but less than 3 years' service; 14 days for 3 or more years.	
May 1, 1951 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* Eligibility requirement reduced from 160 to 140 days worked in preceding calendar year.	Vacation pay granted to eligible employee who left service for any reason before taking vacation.
Oct. 1, 1952 (BRT)	----------	Extra operators received 1/52 of previous year's earnings for each week of vacation but not less than a minimum day's pay for each day of vacation.
	Injury Pay	
1945 (IAM) Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	No provision for injury pay----------	
Oct. 15, 1948 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* Full day's wages paid employees forced to leave work because of injury.	
	Reporting Time Pay	
1945 (IAM) Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	No provision for reporting time pay----------	
Feb. 15, 1946 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* 2 hours' straight-time pay guaranteed employees reporting for work but not assigned; 2 hours and 40 minutes' pay at time and one-half (4 hours' straight time) guaranteed employees reporting and assigned to work.	
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	*Operators, regular:* Regular assignment rate[4] paid employees available but not assigned through no fault of their own.	
Aug. 15, 1949 (BRT)	Added: *Operators, regular and extra:* Additional pay on the minute basis at straight-time rates for all time in excess of 30 minutes if required to report more than 30 minutes before scheduled departing time of run.	

See footnotes at end of table

B—Related Wage Practices[1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Call-In Pay	
1945 (IAM) Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	No provision for call-in pay	
Feb. 15, 1946 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* 2 hours' straight-time pay guaranteed employees reporting for work but not assigned; 2 hours and 40 minutes' pay at time and one-half (4 hours' straight time) guaranteed employees reporting and assigned to work.	
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* $1 minimum paid operators called in and not used.	See Standby (Protecting Time) Pay for provisions governing pay for operators called in and held at terminal.
	Minimum Guarantees	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular:* Pay for full mileage of regular assignment for 25 days a month guaranteed operators available for work. *Operators, extra:* Equivalent of 18 minimum days' pay a month guaranteed.	Guarantee was exclusive of overtime or other compensation and not applicable if act of God made it impossible to perform regular service.
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	----------	Added: *Operators, regular:* Guarantee limited to 24 days in month of February. When act of God made performance of regular service impossible operator was allowed miles or hours, whichever was greater, for any service performed in month.
Aug. 15, 1949 (BRT)	Added: *Operators, regular:* 20 days, at regular assignment rate, a month guaranteed operators limited to a 5-day week because of Interstate Commerce Commission regulations. Changed to: *Operators, extra:* 21 minimum days a month guaranteed.	
	Standby (Protecting Time) Pay	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* 4 hours (80 miles) paid operators called to work and not assigned but held on duty for less than 4 hours; 8 hours (160 miles) if held 4 hours or more.	Operators held less than 4 hours to be given available assignments before all other operators; those held more than 4 hours to be given available assignments after all others. No pay allowed if operators were called but released before departing for customary place of reporting for duty.
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	Changed to: *Operators, regular and extra:* ¼ minimum day's pay if held 1 hour and less than 2 hours; ½ minimum day's pay if held 2 hours and less than 4; ¾ minimum day's pay if held 4 and less than 6; minimum day's pay if held 6 hours and less than 8.	Operators held less than 6 hours to be given available assignments before all other operators; those held 6 hours and less than 8 given available assignments after all others. See Call-In Pay for provision governing pay for operators called in and not held at terminal.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices[1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Deadheading Pay[5]	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* Actual mileage traveled paid for deadheading; ½ mileage paid when deadheading under instructions of company to relieve operators laying off on own account; no pay for deadheading by operator laid off away from home terminal before completion of day's work because of sickness, for cause, or at own request. No pay allowed for deadheading because of voluntary exercise of seniority or displacement by exercise of seniority.	Deadhead trips could be coupled, at prevailing rates of pay, with service trips made within 2 hours of completion of deadhead trip. 160-mile minimum paid operator not called within 8 hours of commencement of deadhead trip. Operators on outside assignments that were discontinued paid for deadheading to home terminal.
	Runaround Pay	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, extra:* Minimum day's pay allowed operators available for service and not assigned work in turn.[6]	Applicable only to operator at head of extra board. Operators not assigned work in turn and placed at foot of board but used before midnight of same day to receive rate for assignment in addition to ½ day's pay (80 miles).
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	----------	Assignment-before-midnight provision deleted.
Oct. 1, 1951 (BRT)	Changed to: *Operators, extra:* Minimum day's pay or actual miles lost, whichever was greater.	
	Away-From-Home Pay	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* Regular hourly rate paid operators in unassigned service for all time held away from home in excess of 16 hours after being relieved from previous duty, but not more than 8 out of each 24 hours.	Operator called for duty after away-from-home pay began also allowed service pay. Overtime resulting from call for duty not paid during period of away-from-home pay.
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	----------	If call to work was 2 hours or less after away-from-home pay began, time could be coupled with service trip. Actual expenses allowed operators kept between terminals or at an away-from-home terminal by act of God.
	Detour Pay	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* Paid for total mileage of actual route followed in case of detour.	
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	----------	General provision not applicable when detour was 5 miles or less and lasted 3 days or less.
Oct. 1, 1952 (BRT)	----------	Pay for all detour miles to start on first day.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices[1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Charter Service Pay	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* Minimum day's pay or actual mileage allowed, whichever was higher, plus actual expenses on special party or charter service if trip exceeded 8 hours or 160 miles.	If total trip exceeded 24 hours from start to finish, additional minimum day's pay for each additional calendar day or fraction thereof. Regular operator used in special party or chartered service not to receive less than regular pay plus expenses.
	Emergency Trip Pay	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* Hourly or mileage rate in addition to regular assignment compensation paid employees for emergency side or lap-back trips on orders of company, between start and end of assignment. Four hours or 80 miles minimum guaranteed in addition to regular assignment pay.	
	Tire-Changing Allowance	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* $1 paid for each tire changed.	Tire-changing required only when necessary to complete runs or in emergency.
Oct. 1, 1951 (BRT)	Increased to: *Operators, regular and extra:* $1.50	Changing inside tire considered one tire change.
Oct. 1, 1952 (BRT)	Changed to: *Operators, regular and extra:* $1.50 for changing outside tires, $2 for inside tires.	
	Mechanical Failure Pay	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	No provision for mechanical failure pay	
Oct. 1, 1951 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* All time in excess of 1½ hours, up to 4 hours, paid on a minute basis in case of mechanical failures not the fault of the operator or which the operator was unable to correct.	
Oct. 1, 1952 (BRT)	Changed to: *Operators, regular and extra:* Paid for all time at hourly rate when delayed more than one hour.	
	Emergency Pay	
1945 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* 2 cents a mile, minimum of $4.40 an assignment, paid employees required to drive vehicles on revenue business in emergencies.	Earnings not to be less than would have been earned on regular assignment.
Feb. 15, 1946 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* Operators' rate paid maintenance employees required to drive vehicles on revenue business in emergencies.	

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices [1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Road Service Pay	
1945 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* Straight-time rate paid employees for all travel, waiting, and working time within regular assigned working hours on road trips. Time and one-half paid for working time outside of regular hours.	Waiting and travel time outside of regularly assigned hours not considered as working time in computing overtime. Minimum payment, 8 hours in any 24-hour period.
Oct. 15, 1948 (IAM)	----------	Minimum payment provision deleted.
	Transfer-of-Equipment Pay	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	No provision for transfer-of-equipment pay	
Aug. 15, 1949 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* Actual expenses in addition to regular earnings allowed operators required to leave home district while transferring equipment.	
	Mealtime Pay	
1945 (IAM)	No provision for mealtime pay	
Feb. 15, 1946 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* Up to 30 minutes' paid meal period provided employees required to work more than 2 hours after scheduled workday.	
Oct. 15, 1948 (IAM)	Added: *Maintenance employees:* 20 minutes with pay for lunch period in each of second and third shifts, the lunch period to be allowed within the 8 consecutive hours' spread of the shift.	
Oct. 15, 1949 (IAM)	Deleted: *Maintenance employees:* Provisions for paid lunch periods during overtime and on second and third shifts.	Practice continued by company.
	Subsistence Pay	
1945 (IAM)	*Maintenance employees:* Actual necessary expenses paid, when board and lodging were not provided by company, to employees required to make road trips.	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* $1 room allowance paid operators during required rest between 2 days' work at an away-from-home terminal.	
Oct. 15, 1948 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* Actual necessary expenses allowed to employees sent out for road service.	
Aug. 15, 1949 (BRT)	Changed to: *Operators, regular and extra:* $1.50 room allowance.	
	Special Allowances	
Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Operators, regular and extra:* 50 cents, in addition to other earnings, paid operators required, during a day's assignment, to handle 25 or more pouches or parcels of mail.	Not applicable to operators driving equipment used exclusively for mail, baggage, express, and newspapers.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices [1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Special Allowances—Continued	
Aug. 15, 1950 (BRT)	Added: *Operators, regular and extra:* Separate allowance of 30 minutes each way for driving bus between terminal and garage.	Payable when not included in assignment bulletin.
Oct. 1, 1952 (BRT)	Changed to: *Operators, regular and extra:* $1, in addition to other earnings, paid operators required, during a day's assignment, to handle 15 or more pouches or parcels of mail. Changed to: *Operators, regular and extra:* 5 cents a pouch or parcel, with maximum of $2 a day, paid for handling mail.	
	Instruction Pay	
Oct. 15, 1945 (BRT) Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	No provision for instruction pay. *Operators, regular:* $1 a day per student, in addition to regular rates, paid to employees giving instruction.	
	Transportation Privileges	
1945 (IAM) Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	Not specified	Agreements stated employees and families to receive same privileges as other employees.
Aug. 15, 1949 (BRT) Oct. 15, 1949 (IAM)	*All employees:* Maximum of 6 trips a year between system points allowed employees with 6 months' and less than 5 years' service. Annual pass good in district of employment supplied employees with 5 and and less than 10 years' service; district pass for employee and family supplied those with 10 and less than 15 years; system pass for employee and family with 15 years or more.	Family defined as wife and children under 18 years.
	Court Duty Pay	
1945 (IAM) Aug. 15, 1945 (BRT)	*Maintenance employees and regular operators:* Regular compensation plus expenses paid for attending court, inquests, etc., under company instructions. *Operators, extra:* 1 day's pay allowed for each 24 hours or fraction thereof.	*All employees:* Company to receive any fees or court mileage allowance accruing as a result of appearance. *Maintenance employees:* 8 hours' pay guaranteed for each day's appearance; transportation furnished. *Operators, regular:* Minimum day's pay allowed employees required to attend on lay-over day.
Aug. 15, 1946 (BRT)	Changed to: *Operators, regular:* Expenses paid only when inquests, etc., were held away from home terminal. *Operators, extra:* Minimum day's pay allowed for each 24 hours of time lost.	Deadhead mileage not paid. Payment for time lost allowable only when operators were held away from home terminal when they were required as witnesses for company at investigations in which they were not at fault.
Oct. 15, 1948 (IAM)	Changed to: *Maintenance employees:* Expense provision deleted.	Employees appearing as company witnesses on off-day paid under reporting-pay rule. Expense provision practice continued by company.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices[1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Sickness, Accident, and Hospitalization Benefits	
Oct. 10, 1945 (organized 1876).	Hospitalization, medical, dental, and surgical care, including drugs, within zone of operation of association. Reimbursement up to $100 for emergency medical, surgical, or hospital care outside the zone of operation of the association for those with 5 years' membership who lived within the zone. Burial expenses, up to $50, for indigent employees. Reimbursement for medical care and hospital service provided in obstetrics cases up to $150 after 5 years' membership when authorized by president of association. Surgical and hospital care at reduced rates (when facilities were available) for dependents of those who had been members for 3 years.	Provided through Missouri Pacific Hospital Association, operated since 1912 by board of member employees and officers. Not included in union agreements. Dues deducted from payroll as follows: *Monthly earnings* — *Monthly deductions* Under $50 — $1.00 $50 and less than $75 — 1.15 $75 and less than $100 — 1.25 $100 and less than $125 — 1.50 $125 and less than $140 — 1.65 $140 and less than $200 — 1.75 $200 and less than $250 — 2.00 $250 and over — 2.50 Membership optional for retired employees. If pensioned, dues based on amount of pension; if not pensioned, dues based on salary at time of retirement.
July 1, 1948		Monthly dues for active members changed to: *Monthly earnings* — *Monthly deductions* Under $125 — $2.00 $125 and less than $200 — 2.75 $200 and less than $250 — 3.25 $250 and less than $300 — 3.75 $300 and less than $400 — 4.00 $400 and over — 5.00
Jan. 1, 1951		Employees with less than 10 years' service retiring after Jan. 1, 1951, ineligible to retain membership. Those who had retired before Jan. 1, 1951, with less than 10 years' service and those with 10 but less than 20 years could continue membership by paying dues at rate they were paying at retirement, with minimum of $3 a month; those with more than 20 years, $3 a month.
June 1, 1951	Added: Dependents of employees with 3 or more years' service to receive surgical care in association hospitals without charge; reduced rates for laboratory tests and therapy while in hospital.	
Jan. 1, 1952	Changed to: Drugs and medicines furnished without charge only when members confined in hospital under care of association staff or when prescribed for occupational disease or injury. In addition, on discharge from association hospital, patient could, on prescription, be supplied with medicines necessary to meet needs for up to 30 days. Other drugs supplied at half cost. Provision for obstetrical care terminated.	Monthly dues for active members changed to: *Monthly earnings* — *Monthly deductions* Under $250 — $3.50 $250 and less than $300 — 3.75 $300 and less than $400 — 4.00 $400 and over — 5.00

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices[1]—*Continued*

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Sickness, Accident, and Hospitalization Benefits—Continued	
Jan. 1, 1953		Monthly dues for pensioners changed to: (a) Those with less than 10 years' membership retired before Jan. 1, 1951, and those with 10 but less than 20 years, retiring after Jan. 1, 1951, at rate they were paying at retirement, with minimum of $4. (b) Those with 20 or more years' service, $3.50 if they received a pension of less than $75 a month, and $4 if they received a pension of $75 or more.
June 1, 1953		Monthly dues for active members changed to: *Monthly earnings* — *Monthly deductions* Under $300 — $4.00 $300 and less than $350 — 4.25 $350 and less than $400 — 4.50 $400 and over — 5.00
June 16, 1953	Maximum reimbursement for emergency medical, surgical, or hospital care outside the zone of operation of the association increased to $200 for any one illness or accident for those with 5 years' membership who lived within the zone. Added: Maximum reimbursement up to $100 for emergency medical, surgical, or hospital care for those with 5 years' membership who lived outside the zone of operation of the association. Maximum reimbursement in any one calendar year $250.	
	Retirement Plan	
1945	Employees covered by Railroad Retirement Act.	Employees of buslines wholly owned by railroad are qualified for coverage under the act.

[1] The last item under each entry represents the most recent change.
[2] "Straight-away run" is defined as a run starting at one terminal and ending at another terminal, or a run where an operator receives his rest between 2 days' work at a point other than his home terminal.
[3] See table C, footnote 1.
[4] The regular assignment rate is determined by multiplying the mileage of a particular trip by the appropriate mileage rate.
[5] The contract does not distinguish, as do many agreements in this industry, between deadheading—that is, driving an empty bus—and deadheading on the cushions—riding in a bus driven by another operator.
[6] Extra operators' names are posted on a bulletin board in order of seniority. The first operator on the list is ordinarily given the first available extra assignment and his name is then moved to the bottom of the list. This procedure is used to provide coverage for unassigned service such as charters, vacations, trips of regular men when they are laying off, etc.
Regular vacancies and new assignments are filled by advertising for seniority choice. Operator with the most seniority making application receives assignment.

C—Mileage Rates[1] Paid Motor Coach Operators,[2] 1945–52

Length of service	Effective date						
	Aug. 15, 1945	Aug. 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1948	Aug. 15, 1949	Jan. 24, 1951	Oct. 1, 1951	Oct. 1, 1952
1 year and under	$0.0360	$0.0410	$0.0450	$0.0480	$0.0520	$0.0540	$0.0580
Over 1 year and under 2 years	.0400	.0450	.0500	.0530	.0570	.0590	.0630
Over 2 years	.0475	.0525	.0570	.0600	.0640	.0660	.0700

[1] The hourly rate is the mileage rate multiplied by 20. This is based on the agreed-upon 8-hour or 160-mile basic day.
[2] Includes operators assigned to truck operations and drivers of tractors.

D—Basic Hourly Rates for Maintenance Employees, 1945–53

Occupation	Effective date										
	1945	Feb. 15, 1946	May 22, 1946	Mar. 1, 1947	Oct. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1949	Oct. 15, 1949	Oct. 15, 1950	Jan. 24, 1951	May 1, 1952	May 1, 1953
Lead mechanics	$1.05	$1.155	$1.235	$1.285	$1.44	$1.46	$1.67	$1.69	$1.75	$1.85	$1.90
Mechanics [1]	1.00	1.100	1.185	1.235	1.39	1.41	1.61	1.63	1.69	1.79	1.84
Bodymen							1.61	1.63	1.69	1.79	1.84
Electricians							1.61	1.63	1.69	1.79	1.84
Painters	.888	.976	1.073	1.123	1.39	1.41	1.61	1.63	1.69	1.79	1.84
Radiator repairmen							1.61	1.63	1.69	1.79	1.84
Sheet-metal workers							1.61	1.63	1.69	1.79	1.84
Upholsterers							1.61	1.63	1.69	1.79	1.84
Welders							1.61	1.63	1.69	1.79	1.84
Woodworkers							1.61	1.63	1.69	1.79	1.84
Mechanic helpers	.667	.733	.852	.902	1.057	1.057	1.20	1.22	1.28	1.35	1.40
Countermen							1.21	1.23	1.29	1.39	1.44
Greasers	.50–.61	.55–.671	.685–.795	.735–.845	.89–1.00	.89–1.00	1.10	1.12	1.18	1.25	1.30
Laborers	.50–.51	.506–.561	.685–.695	.735–.745	.89– .90	.89– .90	1.00	1.02	1.08	1.15	1.20
Apprentices	.55–.95	.605–1.045	.735–1.135	.785–1.185	.94–1.34	.94–1.34	[2]				

[1] Prior to Oct. 15, 1949, most occupations falling within the mechanic classification were not listed separately.

[2] Training and employment of apprentices discontinued.

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Wage Chronology No. 21: Pacific Coast Shipbuilding[1]

Supplement No. 2

Pacific Coast shipbuilders negotiated, in the spring and summer of 1953, separate agreements with the Metal Trades Councils (MTC–AFL), the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (CJA–AFL), and the International Association of Machinists (IAM–AFL). The agreements with the Metal Trades Councils and the Machinists were new 1-year contracts to replace those expiring June 30, 1953; that with the Carpenters was an amendment to the July 1, 1952, contract. The three contracts were made effective until July 1, 1954.

The same general wage increase and provisions for health and welfare funds were negotiated for all three groups. Only in provisions relating to tools were there variations.

Negotiations with the Metal Trades Councils were started on April 27, 1953, and concluded May 8. The Carpenters reopened their 1952 contract on May 19 and reached an agreement with the employers May 21. The Machinists started their bargaining session on May 25. Although terms of the wage increase and establishment of a health and welfare fund were settled quickly, there was disagreement on the effective date of the tool clause. As a result, the Machinists struck in some shipyards on July 1. At no time was the strike coastwide, but several stoppages did persist for more than a week. By July 10, agreement was reached by representatives of the companies and the union, and ratification by union members followed within the next few days.

The following tables bring the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding chronology up to the termination date of the current contracts.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1952 (p. 300) or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 21 and Monthly Labor Review, May 1953 (p. 512).

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
July 1, 1953 (by agreement of: MTC, May 8; CJA, May 21; IAM, July 13).	3 cents an hour increase	

B—Basic Wage Rates for Selected Occupations at West Coast New Construction and Repair Yards

Occupation	Effective date		Occupation	Effective date	
	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1953		July 1, 1952	July 1, 1953
Acetylene burners	$2.13	$2.16	Riggers, loft; plate hangers; hook-tenders and slingers [2]	$2.13	$2.16
Blacksmiths, heavy forge	2.46	2.49	Riveters	2.13	2.16
Chippers and calkers	2.13	2.16	Shipwrights, journeyman [1]	2.13	2.16
Drillers and reamers	2.13	2.16	Tool and die makers [1]	2.50	2.53
Machinists (all classifications) [1]	2.13	2.16	Welders, acetylene and electric [3]	2.13	2.16
Operating engineers:			Helpers, general	1.83	1.86
Equipment 20 tons and over	2.28	2.31	Laborers, production	1.83	1.86
Equipment under 20 tons	2.13	2.16			
Painters	2.13	2.16			

[1] Included in chronology for the first time. As of May 9, 1952, the Carpenters and Machinists were certified by National Labor Relations Board as separate bargaining units.

[2] Prior to July 1, 1947, classified as 2 occupations: Riggers, loft; and riggers and plate hangers.

[3] Prior to July 1, 1947, the occupational title was acetylene welders.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Tools and Equipment	
July 1, 1953 (IAM); Oct. 1, 1953 (CJA).	Added: Employers to exercise option as follows: (1) furnish all tools, or (2) pay 5 cents a workhour to employees for furnishing their own tools. Deleted: For carpenters—provision for employer replacement or repair of broken or wornout tools and replacement of lost tools.	*Machinists:* After employers exercise option, no change during the life of the contract. *Carpenters:* After employers exercise option, no change without 30 days' notice.
July 1, 1953 (MTC)	Employers to replace tools stolen when employee was off shift and to replace or pay for tools (1) lost by fire, (2) broken or worn out, or (3) lost but not through employee's negligence.	Employees allowed to put away tools at the end of a shift on company time.
	Health and Welfare Plan	
July 1, 1953 (MTC, IAM and CJA).	Noncontributory plans established	Separate trust funds for MTC, IAM, and CJA. All 3 funds jointly administered by companies and unions. Effective July 1, 1953, employers to contribute 7½ cents an hour into depositories selected by the trustees of the respective funds. Benefits to be determined by mutual agreement of employers and unions.

Technical Note

Studies of Occupational Wages and Supplementary Benefits

SURVEYS OF WAGES have been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1888. The bulk of the earlier surveys were in selected manufacturing industries, such as steel, meatpacking, and cotton textiles. The primary result was information on hours and earnings of workers in selected production or plant occupations, generally on a nationwide basis supplemented by broad regional tabulations.

In recent years, an effort has been made to provide industry wage information on a narrower geographic basis. Increased emphasis has been placed on collecting data for office clerical workers, and the collection of information has been broadened to give much more attention to supplementary benefits such as insurance and pension plans, paid vacations, paid holidays, and shift differentials.

A new type of survey has also been developed, in which the principal emphasis is on the area rather than on the industry being studied. These community wage surveys are concerned with wages of occupations common to a wide variety of industries.

The findings of all of these studies are used in wage determination through collective bargaining or employer personnel action. They are also used for comparison of wage levels in various parts of the country, and by public agencies in making wage determinations for employees who are paid on the basis of prevailing rates. In addition, they provide necessary information for formulation of public policy on wages, as in minimum wage legislation, and for the analysis of trends in economic developments.

Concepts

Occupational wage surveys must be distinguished carefully from the Bureau's monthly Hours and Earnings Series. The latter are monthly estimates of average hours and earnings, by industry, derived from a regular group of reporters who furnish information on total employment, man-hours of work, and payrolls. The earnings figures include various forms of premium pay. No data for individual occupations are provided, nor is any distribution of individual employee's earnings presented. No data on supplementary benefits as such are obtained.

In the occupational wage surveys, the principal interest centers on the straight-time earnings or rates of pay, excluding shift differentials and premium overtime, for specific occupations. In most cases, this approach provides the closest approximation to the hourly rate of pay. In the case of professional and office clerical workers, the primary data are standard weekly hours and salaries, rather than actual hours and earnings. Production bonuses, commissions, and cost-of-living bonuses are counted as earnings, but nonproduction bonus payments (e.g., Christmas payments) are not.

No attempt is made to evaluate meals or other payments in kind, nor does the calculation of earnings take account of employer expenses for vacation pay, insurance, pension plans, or any other fringe benefits. Thus, the earnings figures represent cash wages (before tax and social security deductions) after the exclusion of premium payments.

In wage surveys, the rate of pay is obtained for each worker individually, making it possible to calculate a distribution of earnings as well as an average.

The occupational classifications surveyed are carefully defined in advance of the survey. The objective is to obtain maximum correspondence between the duties of the employee, regardless of the plant job title, and the descriptions provided by the Bureau. Wages of workers not falling within one of the selected occupations may be collected in some surveys in order to develop overall averages and distributions, regardless of occupation.

Scope of Survey

Before collection work is started in any survey, the scope of the study is rigorously defined as to industry, geographic and occupational coverage, size of establishments to be included, and payroll period to be covered.

Two distinct types of wage surveys—community and industry—are made.

Community wage studies are designed to provide earnings information on an area basis for occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The "community" covered is generally a standard metropolitan area. Industry divisions included are (1) manufacturing, (2) transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities, (3) wholesale trade, (4) retail trade, (5) finance, insurance, and real estate, and (6) a selected group of service industries. Separate data are provided wherever possible for a limited number of industry divisions in addition to the all-industry averages and distributions of workers by earnings classes.

Cross-industry methods of sampling are utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (1) office clerical, (2) professional and technical, (3) maintenance and powerplant, and (4) custodial, warehousing, and shipping.

In addition, data are collected on weekly work schedules, shift operations and differentials, and certain supplementary benefits. These studies also provide estimates of the proportions of plant and office workers covered by union agreements, numbers of workers employed under incentive systems of wage payment, and the extent to which establishments have a formal wage structure for workers paid on a time basis, providing a single rate or range of rates for individual job categories.

The Bureau conducts two general types of industry wage studies—nationwide and by area. The majority of nationwide studies are made in industries in which there is little geographic concentration, or in which interest of the users of the data centers mainly on the industry as a whole rather than on particular areas. Examples are basic iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and electric and gas utilities.

Area studies are made of geographically concentrated industries such as machinery and apparel, which are among those found in large cities. From time to time these may be supplemented by nationwide surveys. The principal advantages of the localized industry surveys are comparatively low collection costs and speed of publication.

Area studies are generally limited to wage data for a selected list of occupations and information on related benefits—generally for a standard metropolitan area. In nationwide studies, earnings data are also obtained for workers in other occupations for presentation of data on the entire wage structure. In addition to data for the Nation as a whole, regional and area data may also be presented for some industries. The area may be a standard metropolitan area, a State, a group of counties, etc.

Survey Methods and Estimating Procedure

Planning. With respect to specific studies, consultations are held directly with appropriate management, labor, and Government representatives. Subjects dealt with generally relate to technical matters of industry definition or scope of study, minimum size limitation, timing of studies, selection of jobs for study, preparation of job descriptions, and the need for additional data on such subjects as fringe benefits and for other data of special interest.

The industry classification system used in wage surveys is practically always that in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.[1] The scope may range from part of a 4-digit code for an industry study to a combination of 2-digit codes for a community wage study. The basic criterion is that the study should represent a fairly homogeneous unit insofar as wages and occupations are concerned.

[1] U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Washington. Vol. I, Manufacturing Industries, November 1945; Vol. II, Nonmanufacturing Industries, May 1949.

The minimum size of establishment covered in any one industry study is uniform; in community wage studies the minimum size usually varies for different industry divisions. The minimum size is established after a study of the possible effects on the results, i. e., can representative or useful results be obtained from a study of the remaining establishments? Another practical reason for the adoption of size limitations is the difficulty encountered in classifying workers in small establishments where the degree of specialization differs sharply from that in large establishments.

Timing is an important factor in the conduct of wage studies. Because of the seasonal element in many industries, the time period of study must be selected with care in order to obtain useful results. Community wage studies are often timed to meet the needs of government agencies (Federal, State, and local) engaged in wage administration as required by law.

Wage surveys do not provide data for all occupations. In addition to the greater cost of obtaining data for all jobs, the usefulness of such data would be limited because of the wide differences in occupational structure from establishment to establishment. Hence, lists of key jobs are selected for study. In industry wage studies, the lists are, of course, confined to jobs found in the specific industries being studied; in community wage studies, the lists include occupations in operations common to all industries. In the selection of such jobs, the following criteria have been useful: (1) numerical importance, measured by the number of workers in the job; (2) clarity of content; (3) stability in terms of number of workers and content, from period to period; (4) prevalence among establishments; and (5) historical importance in wage structure. Occasionally technological changes require revision of job lists to bring them up to date. The entire list is selected to represent a reasonably complete range of rates in the wage structure—on the assumption that the rates of pay for these key jobs can be used as benchmarks for interpolating rates for other jobs.

Each key occupation is carefully defined in order to obtain maximum comparability of jobs from establishment to establishment. Such definitions are prepared from studies of plant operations by Bureau representatives and from suggestions of industry and labor representatives. A job description that is to be used in a survey involving many establishments include the major determining classification characteristics of the job. It is flexible enough, however, to permit minor variations in duties from plant to plant. Above all, workers in the plants studied are classified on the basis of these job descriptions and not on titles of their jobs.

The needs for special data are quite broad in nature. In industry wage studies, separate tabulations may relate wages to unionization, method of wage payment, process of manufacture, wholesale price line, or other significant industry characteristics. In community wage studies, additional occupations are studied to meet the needs of government agencies in wage administration. Some wage studies may also include information on certain establishment policies such as the pattern of rate setting for supervisory employees and the prevalence of severance pay, in addition to the usual fringe benefits.

Questionnaires. Two schedules are used in obtaining data. The first (OWR–1) contains questions regarding product, size, unionization, paid vacations, insurance and pension plans, and related items applicable to the entire establishment. The second (OWR–2) is used in recording the occupation, sex, method of wage payment, hours (where needed), and earnings of each employee studied.

Sampling Procedure. The sampling design employed is almost always highly stratified. Before the sample is selected, information on all known establishments that might possibly fall within the scope of the survey is compiled from lists provided by regulatory governmental agencies, supplemented by data from trade directories, trade associations, labor unions, and other sources.

Establishments are then stratified as precisely as available information permits. Each geographic-industry unit for which a separate analysis is to be presented is sampled independently. Within these broad groupings, a finer stratification by product and size of establishment is made. Stratification may be carried still further in certain industries; textile mills, for instance, are classified on the basis of integration, i. e., whether

they spin only, weave only, or do both. Such stratification is highly important if the occupational structure of the various industry segments differs widely.

The sample for each industry-area group is a probability sample, each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. In order to secure maximum accuracy at a fixed level of cost (or a fixed level of accuracy at minimum cost), the sampling fraction used in the various strata ranges downward from all large establishments through progressively declining proportions of the establishments in each smaller size group, in accordance with the principles of optimum allocation. Thus, each sampled stratum will be represented in the sample by a number of establishments proportionate to its share of the total employment. Though this may appear at first to yield a sample biased by the overrepresentation of large firms, the method of estimation employed removes this bias by the assignment of proper weights to the sample establishments.

The size of the sample in a particular survey depends on the size of the universe, the diversity of occupations and their distribution, the relative dispersion of earnings among establishments, the distribution of the establishments by size, and the degree of accuracy required. Estimates of variance based on data from previous surveys are used in determining the size of the sample needed.

Collection. Bureau agents generally collect data by personal visit to each of the sample establishments. They secure data on wages from payroll records and those on supplementary benefits and other information pertaining to the plant as a whole from company officials. Earnings data are confined to the rate of pay for employees on a time basis; for incentive employees, both earnings (exclusive of premium overtime and shift premium pay) and the corresponding hours actually worked are obtained. For salaried workers, the standard weekly hours and salary are obtained. Occupational classifications are generally obtained by discussing with company officials the matching of the Bureau's descriptions and the plant job titles.

Estimating Procedure. Estimated average hourly earnings for an industry or an occupation are computed as the arithmetic mean of the individual employees' earnings. They are not estimated by dividing total payrolls by total hours worked, since these are almost never available on an occupational basis.

All estimates are derived from the sample data. The averages for occupations, as well as for industries, are weighted averages of individual earnings and not computed on an establishment basis. The proportion of employees affected by any fringe provision is likewise estimated from the sample; all workers in each establishment are considered to be covered by the predominant benefit policy in effect, and the entire employment of the establishment is classified accordingly.

As mentioned previously, the use of a variable sampling ratio in different strata of the population would result in biased estimates if straight addition of the data for the various establishments were made. Therefore, each establishment is assigned a weight that is the inverse of the sampling rate for the stratum from which it was selected—e. g., if a third of the establishments in one stratum are selected, each of the sampled establishments is given a weight of 3.

To illustrate the use of weights, suppose the universe were 7 establishments, from which a sample of 3 was selected. Assume that establishment A was drawn from a cell, or stratum, in which half of the plants were used in the sample. It is therefore given a weight of 2. Establishment B, on the other hand, was taken with certainty (or a probability of 1) and is thus given a weight of 1. Establishment C was taken from a group where a fourth of all plants were used in the sample, and hence is given a weight of 4. The following calculations are made in estimating average earnings for a given occupation.

Establishment	*Weight*	*Workers in occupation in sample establishments at specified rate*		*Estimates of total in stratum*	
		Total number	*Average hourly earnings*	*Workers*	*Earnings*
A	2	40	$1.50	2 x 40	2 x 40 x $1.50
B	1	30	1.70	1 x 30	1 x 30 x 1.70
		20	1.95	1 x 20	1 x 20 x 1.95
C	4	10	1.20	4 x 10	4 x 10 x 1.20
Estimated universe				170	$258.00

The estimated average hourly earning is thus $\frac{\$258.00}{170}$ or $1.52.

A similar method applies to any characteristic estimated from the sample. To estimate the proportion of employees in establishments granting paid vacations of 2 weeks after 2 years of service, for instance, the establishments are classified according to the length of vacation granted after 2 years' service, establishment weights are applied to employment, as in the previous example, and the proportion of the estimated employment in the 2-week category of the estimated total employment is then computed. Using the same three establishments as in the previous example, this can be illustrated as follows:

Establishment	*Weight*	*Actual total establishment employment*	*Weighted employment*	*Vacation provisions after 2 years*
A	2	100	200	1 week
B	1	500	500	2 weeks
C	4	75	300	1 week
Estimated universe			1,000	

Thus, the estimated percentage of workers in establishments granting 2 weeks' vacation after 2 years of service is $\frac{500}{1,000}$ or 50 percent.

Publication

Data for each important subunit of an industry are published only when information is available from all sample firms in that unit. Such data for individual segments of a survey may be published in advance of the broader survey. Thus, in a survey such as that of the machinery industry, publication of results for an individual city does not wait upon the completion of the survey in the rest of the country. Preprinted forms are utilized for the quick release of detailed data in local areas to supplement summary press releases. In nationwide surveys, preliminary data are also released in advance of the issuance of a printed bulletin, which gives detailed results for the country as a whole and for geographic breakdowns. Summaries of the data in these bulletins frequently appear also in the Monthly Labor Review.

Limitations of Data

It must be remembered that some flexibility in the use of wage data is necessary. All occupations may not be studied, and the user must be prepared to interpolate for missing occupations on the basis of traditional rate relationships. The same kind of consideration applies to surveys in which data are presented for certain areas only.

A further limitation is the elimination of smaller firms from the universe. This is not serious with respect to occupational data, because small firms often do not have a degree of occupational specialization that permits meaningful classification for this purpose. The size-of-establishment limits in most surveys is such that a comparatively small part of the total employment is omitted.

The survey averages for a series of occupations do not necessarily show the same rate relationships as those found in the majority of establishments. If employment of workers in a given occupation is concentrated in a high (or low) paying establishment, the occupational average may be higher (or lower) than the traditional rate relationships would indicate. Then, too, incentive methods of wage payment may raise the earnings of specific occupations above those of related jobs for which skill requirements may be higher, but which are customarily paid on a time basis.

Year-to-year changes may be affected by changes in the scope of the survey, changes in the distribution of the labor force among and within establishments, and changes in methods of performing work. For instance, shifts in employment from low to high paying establishments may cause an increase in average hourly earnings when no change in establishment scales has occurred.

Reliability of Surveys. Results of the surveys generally will be subject to sampling error. This error will not be uniform, since, for most occupations, the dispersion of earnings among establishments and frequency of occurrence differ. In general, the sample is so designed that the chances are 9 out of 10 that the published average does not differ by more than 5 percent from the average that would be obtained by enumeration of all establishments in the universe. That error applies to the smallest breakdown published. Hence, the error of broader groupings will be somewhat less.

The sampling error of the percentage of workers receiving any given supplementary benefit differs widely with the size of the percentage. However, the error is such that rankings of predominant practices will almost always appear in their true

position. Small percentages may be subject to considerable error, but will always remain in the same scale of magnitude. For instance, the proportion of employees receiving 4 weeks' paid vacation may be given as 2 percent, when the true percentage for *all* establishments might be only 1 percent. Such a sampling error, while considerable, does not affect the essential inference that the practice is a rare one.

Estimates of the number of workers in a given occupation are subject to considerable sampling error, due to the wide variation among establishments in the proportion of workers found in individual occupations. Hence, the estimated numbers of workers can be interpreted only as a rough measure of the relative importance of various occupations. The greatest degree of accuracy in these employment counts is for those occupations found principally in large establishments. This sampling error, however, does not materially affect the accuracy of the average earnings shown for the occupations. The estimate of average earnings is technically known as a "ratio estimate," i. e., it is the ratio of total earnings (*not* payrolls) to total employment in the occupation. Since these two variables are highly correlated (i. e., the errors tend to be in the same direction), the sampling error of the estimate (average hourly earnings) is considerably smaller than the sampling error of either total earnings or total employment.

Since completely current and accurate information regarding establishment products is not available, the universe from which the sample is drawn may be incomplete. Sample firms incorrectly classified are accounted for in the actual field work, and the universe estimates are revised accordingly. Those which should have been included but are erroneously classified in other industries cannot be accounted for.

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Significant Decisions in Labor Cases [1]

Wages and Hours [2]

Public Utility Employees—FLSA Coverage. A United States court of appeals upheld [3] a Federal district court decision that the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, is applicable to employees of public utilities supplying interstate industrial manufacturers. Operating, maintenance, and clerical employees, employed interchangeably by water and gas companies servicing such customers, are, the court held, "engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce" within the meaning of the FLSA.

The court also ruled that such employers, operating as public utilities under State law, were not within the "retail or service establishment" exemption provided in section 13 (a) (2) of the act.

Exercise of Judicial Discretion in Denial of Injunction Upheld. A decision of a Federal district court denying an injunction against an employer was upheld [4] by a United States court of appeals as a proper exercise of the lower court's discretion. A company was found to have failed for several years to pay its employees in full each payday, with a resulting accumulation of unpaid back pay at the time of trial. However, on a showing that the company had obtained new capital and was meeting its current payroll, the lower court denied the injunction sought, although it kept its decree open for possible later orders.

The appellate court approved this grant to the company of an opportunity to correct its practices as being within the discretion of the lower court. In so holding, the appellate court noted that a court of equity is a "court of conscience" whose decree will not be set aside unless it appears inequitable to let it stand. In the present case not only was there no such showing, but in fact the company was found to have already moved to correct its practices.

Labor Relations

Unlawful Discrimination by Employer. A United States court of appeals granted [5] a petition by the National Labor Relations Board for enforcement of its order against an employer for unlawful discrimination in the layoff of two employees. The employer had previously shown a liberal policy regarding time off, and these men, who constituted the union's shop committee, had been permitted to attend an earlier representation hearing held by the NLRB Regional Office. Permission to attend an adjourned session of this hearing 16 days later was denied to the two, however, and they were laid off for 1 week because they left work to attend. The employer corporation contended its reason for this action was to maintain discipline and to prevent absenteeism at a time when business conditions required the prompt filling of orders on hand.

The trial examiner, whose report the NLRB adopted, found no such justification for the layoff, and held it to have been in reprisal for the employees' attendance at the hearing. The court noted that no change in conditions was shown warranting the employer's change in policy, nor had there been any showing of a need for replacements for these men while they were away from their duties. The corporation's change of policy and its disciplinary layoff of the two employees were held, therefore, to be unfair labor practices under the provisions of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

Wage Increase During Representation Proceeding. An NLRB petition for enforcement of an order against an employer for alleged election interference was denied [6] by a United States court of appeals. The employer company was alleged to

[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Mitchell* v. *Mercer Water Co.* (C. A. 3, Dec. 17, 1953).

[4] *Durkin* v. *Lovknit Mfg. Co.* (C. A. 5, Dec. 22, 1953).

[5] *NLRB* v. *Chautauqua Hardware Corp.* (C. A. 2, Dec. 18, 1953).

[6] *NLRB* v. *W. T. Grant Co.* (C. A. 4, Dec. 18, 1953).

have violated section 8 (a) (1) of the LMRA by granting a wage increase to its employees, during the pendency of a representation petition, in order to induce them to vote against a labor organization. It was also charged that the company interfered with its employees' self-organizational rights by interrogation as to their attendance at a union meeting and by coercion through threats of closing its local store, which had not previously been organized.

The evidence, the court found, did not support the NLRB's finding of an unfair labor practice as to the wage increase, inasmuch as this action was shown to be required to meet local business competition. There being no certified union with which the company could then bargain, its action in granting a wage increase was not unlawful, the court ruled.

Evidence to sustain the other charges was insufficient, the court found. There was no showing of duress or overpersuasion by the employer, it held, and the statements complained of were made in the course of casual conversation, so as to be "hardly worthy of mention."

Unlawful Refusal To Bargain. (1) A United States court of appeals enforced [7] an order of the NLRB against an employer who violated the collective bargaining provisions of section 8 (a) (5) of the LMRA. The employer (an electric cooperative) was found to have engaged in unfair labor practices by refusing to bargain with the union, by discouraging membership in it, by unlawfully discharging employees for engaging in a strike, and by unlawfully interfering with the employees' right to join the union.

The union made unsuccessful efforts to obtain recognition by the cooperative, and after the latter refused to agree to a consent election, a Board-conducted election was held, which the union won. However, although some meetings were held, the union failed in repeated attempts to procure a contract. It then called upon the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Efforts of the Service to get the parties together were also unsuccessful, the record showed, and the union called a strike because of the employer's refusal to bargain. During the course of the strike, the employer discharged the strikers, replacing them with new workers at increased wages.

The court ruled that "merely going through the formality" of bargaining is insufficient. There must, it held, be a genuine and sincere effort to reach agreement. If after such efforts at good faith bargaining, no agreement is reached, there is no violation, stated the court. In the present instance, however, the employer's representative was found to have said: "All I am obligated to do is to meet with you." The employer's bad faith was also demonstrated, the court held, in the replacing of the striking employees by hiring new workers and promoting old workers at higher wages. Since the employer was found to have failed to bargain in good faith, the strike called by the employees was an unfair-labor-practice strike, and the strikers were entitled to unconditional reinstatement regardless of whether their positions had been filled in the interim.

(2) An NLRB cease and desist order against an employer for certain unfair labor practices was upheld [8] by a United States court of appeals. An employer company was engaged in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of candy products, employing approximately 30 men production workers and 70 women wrappers. Its operations were seasonal in character, considerable overtime being required at peak intervals. A controversy arose in the fall of 1949 between the company and a union which, although not then in compliance with the filing requirements of the act, claimed bargaining rights for the employees. A strike began December 2, 1949, and lasted until June 1950, when the union abandoned it. In April 1950, the union complied with the filing requirements of the act and sought recognition, which the company refused, questioning the union's majority. Attempts made in May and June 1950 to arrange a consent election were also unsuccessful. After a number of individual actions were filed with the Board, alleging discrimination by the employer in refusing to rehire certain strikers, the union filed an unfair-labor-practice charge and the cases were consolidated. The NLRB ruled against the company, requiring it to bargain with the union, and to reinstate and "make whole" the employees who were on strike on April 6, 1950.

In reaching its decision, the court found the entire series of events to be closely interrelated.

[7] *Wheatland Electric Cooperative* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 10, Dec. 29, 1953).
[8] *NLRB* v. *Pecheur Lozenge Co.* (C. A. 2, Dec. 31, 1953).

It upheld the Board's ruling that the employer was initially under a legal duty to bargain; the union officers' having later met the filing requirements was sufficient, the court held. Also upheld was the Board's finding that the employer's refusal to negotiate for settlement of the strike constituted an unlawful refusal to bargain. Any subsequent loss of majority by the union was, the court ruled, attributable to the unfair labor practice of the company and would not justify refusal by the company to bargain. The court also held that the strike, which began as an economic one, was converted into an unfair-labor-practice strike by the company's refusal to bargain and that the employer therefore was obliged to reinstate the striking employees when they later unconditionally applied for reinstatement.

An alleged unlawful interrogation of an employee by the employer in the early stages of the controversy was dismissed by the court as trivial.

Illegal Company Domination of Union. A United States court of appeals upheld [9] an NLRB order finding an employer in violation of section 8 (a) (2) and (1) of the LMRA, through domination of a union local. The employer was also found by the court to have violated section 8 (a) (3) and (1) by discharging two employees for activity on behalf of a rival union and by surveillance of the rival union's meetings. In so finding, the court noted that the employer, in his efforts at domination, lacked comprehension of the employees' rights to self-organization.

However, the court overruled the Board's finding as to the dismissal of one employee, who, as indicated by the evidence, had been guilty of minor infractions of company rules in a deliberate attempt to disrupt work and foment discord such as to justify her dismissal under the act.

"First Opportunity" Clause Invalid. An NLRB petition for enforcement of its order against a union and employers' group was granted [10] by a United States court of appeals in a proceeding involving a "first opportunity" clause. The clause was incorporated in an agreement by a building-trades union with a group of contractors, the union being thereby given the first opportunity to supply the workers needed. This provision was used, the court held, as a means of discrimination against a recalcitrant union member, thereby denying him employment.

Use of the clause, therefore, constituted what amounted to a "closed shop" arrangement. Continuance of such a clause in force, the court ruled, was a violation of the act by both union and employers.

"Concerted Activity" Protected. A United States court of appeals enforced [11] an NLRB order against an employer on account of the unlawful suspension and discharge of certain employees. Spontaneous walkouts and work stoppages had occurred, according to the record, in protest against what the employees considered excessive heat in the factory where they worked.

Such activities were, the court held, for "mutual aid or protection" within the meaning of section 7 of the LMRA. The suspension and later discharge of the employees on this account were, therefore, in the opinion of the court, in violation of section 8 (a) (1) and (3) of the act.

Union's "Car-Pool" Payments a Lawful Service. An employer's attempt to set aside an election because of unlawful union interference was overruled [12] by the NLRB. The union, during a period 1 to 6 days prior to a representation election, had paid 15 employee "car-pool" drivers the sum of $3 each for transporting passengers to the polls on election day—an action which, the employer charged, was intended to influence the vote.

The plan was held by the Board, however, to be a good faith effort by the union to make transportation facilities available to eligibles who might not otherwise be able to exercise their right to vote, since no public transportation facilities were available. There was no evidence that the employees regarded these payments as intended to influence their votes or as obligating them to vote for the union.

Unlawful Picketing for Recognition. The NLRB found [13] that a union violated the LMRA by con-

[9] *NLRB* v. *Polynesian Arts, Inc.* (C. A. 6, Jan. 14, 1954).
[10] *NLRB* v. *George D. Auchter Co.* (C. A. 5, Jan. 15, 1954).
[11] *NLRB* v. *Southern Silk Mills, Inc.* (C. A. 6, Dec. 21, 1953).
[12] *In re David Goetz d. b. a. Federal Silk Mills* (107 NLRB 177, Jan. 15, 1954).
[13] *In re Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local 2781 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL) and Everett Plywood and Door Corp.* (107 NLRB 120, Dec. 22, 1953).

tinuing to picket for recognition after certification of a rival union. The first-mentioned union had represented the production and maintenance employees of the predecessor employer for a number of years. These employees were laid off or discharged just prior to the transfer of the business, but subsequently were retained and became shareholders of the firm. When the union learned that the transfer was to be made, it unsuccessfully demanded recognition by the new owner. He refused to recognize it on behalf of shareholding employees, but offered to bargain on behalf of nonshareholding employees.

The union began picketing the plant when the new firm commenced operations May 16, 1951, and continued to maintain the picket line, except for a brief interval, until July 6, 1953. On June 25, 1953, another union was certified.

The Board ruled that the picketing came within the prohibition of section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the act, which prohibited picketing for the purpose of forcing recognition if another union had been certified as bargaining representative for the unit. The union was ordered to cease and desist from engaging in unlawful picketing.

Jurisdiction Over Plant Commissary Refused. Overruling prior decisions, to the extent that they were inconsistent, the NLRB refused [14] to take jurisdiction in a case involving a commissary operated on the premises of a company engaged in interstate commerce. Although the commissary made annual purchases totaling more than $100,000, over $10,000 being interstate in origin, its operations, the Board ruled, had so insubstantial an impact on commerce that the NLRB would not be effecting the purposes of the act by taking jurisdiction.

Board Member Murdock dissented from this departure from the Board's jurisdictional plan as ignoring the realities of industrial life. There was no showing that other eating facilities were available to the employees of this plant. Thus, Mr. Murdock held, the case came within the Board's "Hollow Tree" doctrine covering intrastate enterprises furnishing services, valued at $50,000 or more, "necessary" to the operation of a manufacturer whose volume of sales outside the State exceeds $25,000 in value.

Presentation of Grievance Through Minority Union Overruled. The NLRB ruled [15] that an employee may not present an individual grievance to his employer through a union other than the certified bargaining representative for the unit of which he is a member.

Section 9 (a) of the act, the Board held, merely assures the individual employee the right to confer with his employer without participation by the certified bargaining agent. Noting the legislative history of this provision, the Board stated that no evidence existed of any congressional intent to confer rights upon a minority union. The employer, therefore, it was ruled, violated section 8 (a) (5) and (1) of the act in accepting the grievance presented and processed by a union other than the certified representative.

In the same proceeding, the Board dismissed a complaint as to unlawful discharge of one employee pursuant to union-security agreement provisions, for failure to pay his union dues. This discharge was upheld even though the employer had failed to deduct union dues after the employee had signed a dues check off authorization. The record showed, the Board held, that the employee had not resigned from the union, knew of his employer's failure to deduct his dues, and was given ample opportunity to pay the back dues before his discharge.

Union Control Over Seniority Illegal. The NLRB held [16] illegal a contract provision which gave a union complete control over settlement of any controversy with respect to seniority. Overruling a prior holding,[17] the Board stated that, although the contract stipulated that the seniority determinations should be made without regard to union membership, the provision in question would tend to encourage union membership.

The contract related to over-the-road motor-freight shipments, and covered employers and various locals of the Teamsters union in a 12-State area. Seniority, the record showed, was the determining factor in assignment of jobs and in making layoffs. Thus, the employer in fact dele-

[14] *In re Local 1083, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) and Allied Independent Unions (CUA)* (107 NLRB 107, Dec. 21, 1953).

[15] *In re Federal Telephone and Radio Co.* (107 NLRB 146, Dec. 31, 1953).

[16] *In re Pacific Intermountain Express Co.* (107 NLRB 158, Jan. 14, 1954).

[17] *Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.* (93 NLRB 981, Mar. 27, 1951).

gated to the unions complete authority to determine work assignments and reductions in force.

In reaching its conclusion, the Board noted that determinations of seniority are generally based on the workers' employment history—information usually peculiarly within the knowledge of the employer. The delegation of such control to a union, the Board held, was calculated to be used to encourage union membership.

Because the union determined seniority on the basis of union membership rather than hiring dates, enforcement of the contract provisions by the employer encouraged and actually required new employees to join the union as soon as hired instead of within 30 days as allowed by the act. Reduction of the job assignments of certain employees under such a provision was also violative of the act as unlawful discrimination, and the employer was ordered to pay those workers back pay. Since these contract provisions giving the union control of seniority determinations were separable, and applied to a large number of employers and employees, the Board ordered the employers and unions to cease giving effect, to these provisions and to refrain from executing further agreements containing them.

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Reimbursement for Hospital Benefits Lost. A United States district court exercised its remedial powers broadly for the protection of a veteran,[18] a motorman in a coal mine, who had been reemployed on his return from military service, June 4, 1946. He was dismissed from his job for lack of work on August 31, 1946, when a section of the mine was shut down. Contractual seniority was not observed in this dismissal. The veteran protested, and on November 7, 1946, he was recalled by the employer. The union immediately acted to prevent the veteran from working in his position, and renewed its interference in December 1946, when the employer again offered him his preinduction job.

The veteran brought action against both employer and union, and the court held each defendant at fault. The dismissal in August violated the statutes, the court ruled, because it was not shown that there were no identical positions elsewhere in the mine which the veteran's seniority entitled him to fill. Interference by the union in favor of a junior employee when the veteran was recalled was found not warranted by seniority rules. The court rejected the union's contention that the veteran had no remedy at law because he had not pursued grievance proceedings which had been established by a union constitution adopted during his military service. Such union procedures cannot abridge a veteran's rights, the court said; he cannot be required to submit his case for a decision by local union members, but may rely on the act of Congress.

Accordingly, the court found the employer responsible for wages lost by the veteran from August 31 to November 7, 1946. The employer was ordered to pay these and to reinstate the veteran, if he applied within 30 days after judgment, in his former position or one of like seniority, status, and pay, "together with the wage and other beneficial increment incident thereto as of the time of his reinstatement." Discharge of the veteran without cause was prohibited for a period of 9 months and 4 days after such reinstatemt.

The court enjoined the union and all persons in active concert or participation with it from interfering with the veteran's employment or with him in regard to his employment. Damages were awarded against the union, based on a stipulation representing wages lost from November 8, 1946, to June 3, 1947.

Because of his dismissal, the veteran had been excluded from hospitalization benefits, which included dependents. In January and February 1947, his dependent mother was hospitalized. The union was ordered to pay the veteran as special damages the amount of the hospitalization benefit which he would have received if he had been covered by the hospitalization contract.

In making the money awards, the court awarded execution for the amounts involved, unless they should be paid within 30 days. The court also retained the case upon its docket, so that the veteran might apply for any orders or other proceedings needed to enforce the judgment and particularly the injunctions.

[18] *Branam* v. *New Jellico Coal Co. and Local No. 8295, UMWA* (E. D. Tenn., May 1, 1952, Nov. 26, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

January 5, 1954

THE 5-week strike of the 14,000 United Steelworkers of America (CIO) against Continental Can Co. at 36 plants in the United States and Canada ended with a 15-cent-an-hour "package" settlement and a 2-year contract. On January 11, about 18,000 members of the Steelworkers ended their strike against American Can Co., begun at the same time as that against Continental, on practically the same terms. (See also p. 305 of this issue.)

January 6

THE International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) announced renewal of agreements with 3 major employer associations in the women's coat and suit industry, for a 5-year period, covering 60,000 workers in the New York metropolitan area. Employer contributions to the employee retirement fund will increase from 3 to 4 percent of payroll, as of June 1, 1954; and cost-of-living wage escalation clauses were continued. (See also p. 306 of this issue.)

January 7

THE National Labor Relations Board, establishing a new elections policy, ruled that any union withdrawing from or disclaiming interest in a representation or decertification proceeding after the Board has completed hearings on the petition therefor will be barred for 6 months from requesting another election among the same employees unless good cause can be shown. This principle was applied in the case of *Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, Santa Barbara, Calif., and *Retail Clerks International Association, Local 899 (AFL)* and 2 related decisions; the 3 cases involved petitions filed by a union, an employer, and employees.

January 9

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen (Ind.) and the major railroads announced that they had negotiated a wage agreement covering 60,000 workers and paralleling the contract signed previously by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (see Chron. item for December 17, 1953, MLR, Feb. 1954).

On January 12, the United Railroad Workers of America (CIO) negotiated a similar contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad for 36,000 workers (including more than 70 percent of the company's shop crafts). (See also p. 307 of this issue.)

January 11

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER sent a message to Congress recommending 15 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. (See also p. 268 of this issue.)

THE NLRB regional director in New York City recommended that the Board hold formal hearings on the AFL's petition to set aside the recent representation election among dockworkers in the Port of New York (see Chron. item for December 1, 1953, MLR, February 1954), submitting evidence in support of the AFL charges.

On January 27, the ILA-AFL-supported Union of Maritime Workers in Puerto Rico defeated the ILA (Ind.) in an NLRB representation election affecting 7,000 dockworkers. (See also p. 309 of this issue.)

January 13

THE NLRB refused to assume jurisdiction (3 to 1) in the case of *Taichert's, Inc.*, Los Alamos, N. Mex., and *Retail Clerks International Association, Local 1564 (AFL)*, which involved a variety store with 9 employees, located at an atomic energy project. The majority opinion stated that the decision did not "presage an abdication by the majority of jurisdiction over labor disputes which, by common sense standards, have a real and substantial impact on national defense."

January 14

THE NLRB, overruling its 1951 decision in the Firestone Rubber case (see Chron. item for Mar. 27, 1951, MLR May 1951), held that a contract provision which gave complete authority to a union to settle all controversies over seniority was of itself a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, as it tended to encourage membership in the union even though it stipulated that the union was to make seniority determinations without regard to union membership. The case involved was *Pacific Intermountain Express Co.*, Kansas City, Mo., and *Carlos Beall et al.; International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . . Local No. 41 (AFL)* and *Same.* (See also p. 301 of this issue.)

January 15

THE Nebraska [State] District Court of Douglas County ruled, in the case of *Hanson et al.* v. *Union Pacific Railroad Co. et al.*, that the union-shop provisions of contracts between railway unions and the railroad did not apply to its "nonoperating" (off-train) employees in Nebraska. The Court held that such application violated the right-to-work amendment to the State constitution, although the union-shop amendment to the Federal Railway Labor Act states that it takes precedence over conflicting State laws.

January 18

THE International Association of Machinists (AFL) signed an agreement with the United Aircraft Corp., Pratt & Whitney Division, which provided for a 26-cent-an-hour "package" increase for 23,000 employees in 4 Connecticut plants. Of this, 11 cents covered a general wage increase. (See also p. 306 of ths issue.)

THE Consolidated Edison Co. and the Utility Workers Union of America (CIO) announced the signing of a 1-year contract for 1954 which provided a "package" increase of about 14 cents an hour for 24,000 workers in metropolitan New York. About half the employees—all those with 25 years' service—will receive an additional $2-a-week differential, effective April 4. (See p. 306 of this issue.)

January 19

THE anthracite health and welfare fund of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) announced immediate reduction of pensions, from $100 to $50 a month, for about 13,000 retired anthracite miners, and of death benefits from $1,000 to $500. The fund, supported by royalties on tonnage mined paid by the industry, fell behind in payments because of declining production. Next day, trustees of the UMWA bituminous welfare and retirement fund announced discontinuance, beginning March 1954, of temporary aid of $30 a month and $10 for each dependent to more than 35,000 totally disabled miners and dependents and to miners' widows and children—"never . . . intended to be part of the fund's long-range program."

January 20

TWO AFL UNIONS—the International Brotherhoods of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers and the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—signed a pact defining the types of work under their respective jurisdictions, thus ending a 25-year controversy.

January 21

SECRETARY OF LABOR James P. Mitchell announced reactivation of the Department's Trade Union Advisory Committee on International Affairs, originally established in 1946 (see Chron. item for November 24, 1946, MLR, February 1947). Membership consists of 11 union officials—4 each from the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1 each from the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and 1 for the 4 "operating" railroad brotherhoods.

THE NLRB dismissed (2 to 1) a decertification petition filed by a leadman as invalid, even though supported by a substantial number of rank-and-file employees, in the case of *Doak Aircraft Co., Inc.*, Torrence, Calif., and *Lyle R. Stump* and *International Association of Machinists, District Lodge No. 720 (AFL)*. Only nonsupervisory employees may file such petitions, and the majority found that the leadman was a supervisor even though included in the bargaining unit.

THE NLRB declined to take jurisdiction (3 to 1) over a taxicab company deriving about a fifth of its over $2 million revenue from transporting passengers to and from terminals of interstate carriers. Two members of the majority found the relation of the enterprise to interstate commerce "too inconsequential and remote to warrant assertion of the Board's jurisdiction"; the third held that revenue derived from interstate activities did not constitute "a substantial portion" of the total. Involved was a representation case—*Checker Taxi Co.*, Boston, Mass., and *New England Taxi Cab Drivers Union, Local 1.*

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

LEADING AGREEMENTS reached during January 1954 were not concentrated in any industry group. Wage-rate increases, in some cases accompanied by liberalized supplementary benefits, were provided by agreements in the railroad, airframe, and amusement industries and for New York utility workers. A major airline announced a wage increase for its unorganized employees.

Other agreements reached during the month included changes in fringe benefits in the northeastern Massachusetts shoe industry and provisions for increased contributions to the women's coat and suit industry retirement fund in New York City; in both cases, wage rates were not changed. Payments from the anthracite industry health and welfare fund were reduced as a result of lowered aggregate royalty payments.

Settlements in the can and container industry and in drugs and medicines ended stoppages that had lasted over a month and a half. Lengthy strikes affecting Pittsburgh department stores and a major hat manufacturer in Connecticut continued throughout the month.

Work Stoppages and Settlements

Containers.[2] The strike involving about 14,000 employees of the Continental Can Co. ended January 5 when the United Steelworkers (CIO) and the company agreed on a 15-cent hourly "package." At the American Can Co. the stoppage of about 18,000 workers continued until January 11. Both agreements included an 8½-cent hourly general wage increase retroactive to October 1, 1953, at Continental and effective January 12, 1954, at American Can Co. Additional increases of about 2 cents to reduce geographic wage differentials became effective January 12 at American and February 1 at Continental, with further area differential adjustments averaging 2 cents an hour to take place October 1, 1954, at both companies. Workers in "skilled" categories at American Can Co. received additional increases up to 4.5 cents, effective in January, and provision was made in the Continental agreement for the reduction of sex differentials effective in February. Both agreements provided for severance pay and liberalization of various fringe benefits.

Drugs and Medicines. Another relatively long (47 days) strike against Merck and Co., Inc., by the United Chemical Workers (CIO) affected the company's Rahway, N. J., plant. An agreement reached January 10 provided for a 6-cent hourly basic wage increase in addition to incorporation of a 10-cent hourly cost-of-living allowance into the basic wage; cost-of-living adjustments were discontinued.

The company also announced a settlement of the 49-day strike by members of the same union at three Sharp and Dohme Division plants in the Philadelphia area, with an hourly wage increase of 8 cents; the previous agreement did not contain an escalator clause. Both settlements provided for additional wage increases through adjustment of inequities and also for liberalization of a number of fringe benefits.

Department Stores. At the end of January, the work stoppage that began on November 27 in major Pittsburgh department stores was still in effect. It started when about 600 members of the Teamsters Union (AFL) stopped work in a dispute over wages and working conditions with the Labor Standards Association, representing the department stores. Several thousand workers belonging to about 15 unions refused to cross the teamsters' picket lines, and early in December the stoppage spread to 5 furniture stores and 2 parcel delivery services. Picket lines were also established at some department stores by the Office Workers International Union (AFL).

Since the stoppage began, the stores have been kept open by skeleton crews of managerial and extra help. However, executives of two of the retail stores involved in the stoppage indicated, in court testimony in early December, that business had dropped between 40 and 60 percent as a result of the stoppage.

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

[2] See February 1954 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 191).

Negotiations covering approximately 17,000 employees of major department stores in metropolitan New York began late in January. Negotiators for the Distributive, Processing and Office Employees (unaffiliated), representing 9,000 employees, sought a $6 across-the-board increase as well as additional fringe benefits under reopening provisions of agreements which expire in March 1955. The CIO United Department Store Workers of America, representing 8,000 workers in Macy's five metropolitan stores, sought "substantial wage increases" and a reduction in hours from 40 to 35 in the contract which expired January 31.

Hat Strike.[3] The work stoppage of about 1,600 workers at the Hat Corp. of America, Norwalk, Conn., begun July 9 by the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (AFL) for a contract clause which would keep the company operations in Norwalk, continued through January. The company early in the month decided to move some of its finishing machinery to Missouri. Both the Federal and State mediation services have been actively assisting the parties in efforts to end the stoppage.

Agreement Negotiations

Shoes. Representatives of 60 shoe manufacturers in northeastern Massachusetts employing 10,000 workers and the United Shoe Workers of America (CIO) reached agreement on a new 1-year contract effective January 1. The agreement liberalizes holiday pay, and sickness, medical and hospital benefits, but leaves wage rates unchanged and does not contain a wage-reopening provision.

Aircraft. United Aircraft Corp., Pratt and Whitney Division, and the International Association of Machinists reached a new 2-year agreement covering 23,000 employees in 4 Connecticut plants, after more than 2 months of negotiations. The agreement, effective January 18, provided for an 11-cent-an-hour general wage increase and for incorporation of a previous 17-cent cost-of-living allowance into the basic wage structure. Other contract changes included an additional paid holiday, improved health and welfare and vacation provisions, and an increased second-shift differential. An improved pension plan is to become effective in January 1955, subject to approval by the stockholders and the Internal Revenue Service. The union estimated the gains as a 26-cent "package."

Musicians. Major recording companies and the American Federation of Musicians agreed on a new 5-year contract replacing one which expired December 31. Details of the settlement were not announced except that the agreement provides for additional contributions by recording companies to a music performance trust fund which is used to provide employment for musicians through performances sponsored by local musicians unions. In another action, six major motion-picture producers and the Musicians Union negotiated a 4-year agreement which provided for a 5-percent wage increase with no change in other contract provisions. The union also outlined its contract demands upon the major radio and television networks, asking for a 15-percent wage increase, an increase in the number of staff musicians employed by the networks, and also the use of "live" music instead of recorded music on all programs. Current agreements between the federation and the networks expired January 31.

Utilities. Consolidated Edison Co. and the Utility Workers (CIO) on January 18 announced a new 1-year agreement covering approximately 24,000 employees in the New York metropolitan area. The agreement provides for a 7½-cent hourly wage increase and continuance of an existing wage progression plan. A new and somewhat unique provision in the contract grants an additional $2 a week to employees who have been with the company for 25 years. During negotiations, the union had sought a fourth week of vacation after 25 years' service. About half of the company's 24,000 employees were said to be eligible for the $2 weekly differential, which becomes effective on April 4.

Garments. Early in January, agreements between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) and three major employer associations in the women's coat and suit industry were renewed for 5 years with no basic wage increase but increased employer contributions to the industry's pension fund. Present employer

[3] See November 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 1218).

contributions of 3 percent of payroll will increase to 4 percent, effective June 1, 1954, when the current contracts expire. Under the agreements, additional contributions may be made at a later date to maintain the fund on an actuarial basis. The Retirement Fund of the Coat and Suit Industry, a pioneer venture in the field of industrywide, employer-financed plans for workers, was established in 1943, and has provided for the retirement of nearly 6,000 workers since 1946. Other provisions of the existing contracts, including a clause which permits reopening of wage provisions if the BLS Consumer Price Index rises 5 percent, were incorporated into the new agreements. Under that clause the industry's impartial chairman had awarded an increase averaging about 14 cents an hour, effective in July 1953.[4] Approximately 60,000 workers in the New York metropolitan area are covered by the agreements.

Miners' Welfare Funds

The Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund announced on January 19 that, effective immediately, pension payments to retired anthracite miners were being reduced from $100 to $50 a month because of a steady drop in hard-coal production in recent years and hence in the royalty payments that finance the fund. Death benefits were also cut from $1,000 to $500. The pension reduction affects approximately 13,000 retired hard-coal miners. On the following day, the separate UMW Bituminous Coal Welfare Fund announced discontinuance of relief benefits to approximately 35,000 disabled miners and their dependents, contending that Federal and State agencies were responsible for such payments. The fund's trustees announced that pensions to retired miners would not be affected and that disabled miners would get all necessary aid to restore them to full health and mobility.

Railroad Developments

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen reached agreement with representatives of the Nation's railroads on January 9. The settlement, affecting about 60,000 workers, provides for a 5-cent an hour general wage increase and other terms similar to those agreed to in December by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.[5] A few days later, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the CIO's United Railroad Workers of American jointly announced a similar settlement covering approximately 36,000, or more than 70 percent, of the Pennsylvania Railroad's shop employees. Both agreements are retroactive to December 16, 1953.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, following a vote of its members, agreed to bargain nationally with the majority of the Nation's carriers on the union's proposal for a 30-percent wage increase based primarily on skill differentials. The remaining roads continued individual company negotiations or signed "standby" agreements, pending conclusion of the national bargaining sessions. The settlement terms accepted by the Firemen and Trainmen were rejected by the engineers' national wage bargaining committee early in January. A week later the Switchmen's Union of North America also rejected the same terms; the increase asked for was 40 cents an an hour. Meantime, the National Mediation Board persuaded the Order of Railway Conductors to submit to arbitration the dispute with the carriers involving a proposal for relating wages to the size of locomotives.

The President's emergency board created December 28 to hear the dispute between the nonoperating Brotherhoods and the Nation's carriers began its inquiry in mid-January. Members of the board, named by the President on January 16, were Charles Loring, retired chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court; Martin P. Catherwood, dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University; and Adolph E. Wenke, justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court. The dispute involves proposed changes in fringe benefits.[6]

Nonoperating employees' representatives were also engaged in presenting the unions' position in a number of separate law suits involving the union-shop clause. A 1951 amendment to the Railway Labor Act permits union-shop contracts. Such clauses, which require that all employees join the union within a specified time after the union obtains bargaining rights, have been incorporated into contracts between most major railroads and

[4] See July 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 764).

[5] See February 1954 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 192).

[6] For discussion of the unions' proposals, see July 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 765).

nonoperating unions representing their employees. In one of the first rulings on the validity of the union-shop clause, Nebraska State District Judge Jackson B. Chase of Omaha held, on January 16, that a nonoperating railroad employee does not have to join a union in order to work. The ruling was made in a case involving five Union Pacific Railroad employees who had protested a union-shop contract between the railroad and nonoperating unions. The case is one of more than a dozen expected eventually to come before the United States Supreme Court.

Air Transportation

American Airlines, the largest domestic carrier, announced that it had granted increases ranging from $3.47 to $34.67 a month to 5,500 employees not represented by unions. A cost-of-living escalator arrangement was discontinued, and the 16-cents-an-hour allowance granted over the past 3 years under it was incorporated in the basic wage. An annual improvement factor under which employees received an increase of 4 cents an hour each year was also dropped. The company announced that differentials between jobs had been increased to give greater recognition to work requiring skill and experience, and the policy on merit increases had been liberalized. Meanwhile, negotiations which began November 2 with the CIO Transport Workers Union for a new agreement, covering 6,300 employees, continued. The previous agreement expired December 31.

Waterfront and Maritime Developments

Longshoremen. The dispute on the New York waterfront between the old ILA and the new AFL union of the same name grew more involved as the new year began. In a petition to the NLRB, the AFL union requested the Board to throw out the entire pier representation election on the ground that coercion and intimidation had prevented a free expression of the workers' will. In addition to determining the eligibility or non-eligibility of 4,397 men who cast contested ballots in the election, the attention of the Board was called to a question of the voting eligibility of approximately 1,200 full-time and 2,000 part-time employees of the United Fruit Co. Although the company is one of the largest operators in the harbor, it is not a member of the New York Shipping Association and its name did not appear on the list of ship lines whose workers were officially certified as qualified to take part in the balloting. In the hurry to complete arrangements within the Board's deadline no question was raised about the inclusion of the United Fruit Co. employees until after the election had been held and their votes had been irretrievably mixed with those cast by employees of members of the Association.

Meanwhile, the old ILA filed unfair labor practice charges against Governor Dewey and George Meany, AFL president. The ILA's basic complaint was that they had conspired to interfere with the free choice of longshoremen in the representation election. (The charges followed Governor Dewey's condemnation of the old pier union as a "ruthless mob" using "coercion and intimidation" to maintain its position; his support of the AFL petition to set aside the election; and his advice to shipping companies not to negotiate with the union.)

Earlier, Captain Wm. V. Bradley, president of the independent longshoremen's union, indicated that his union would stop work if the NLRB invalidated the results of the representation election. Leaders of the American Federation of Labor pier union declared that, in the event of such a strike, the ILA–AFL would shut down the port completely until the old ILA was driven from the waterfront. The ILA–AFL also stated that, in the event of a stoppage, it would pay strike benefits to its members.

On January 11, the NLRB regional director in New York City recommended that the Board hold formal hearings to pass on the AFL's demand that the entire election be set aside. Following the submission of the report, waterfront employers ruled out negotiations with any union pending action by the NLRB on the AFL charges. Despite threats by the old ILA of a coastwise strike, it gave assurances later in the month that it would not call a strike while the dispute was before the Board. While the ILA (Ind.) was stymied in New York, it opened negotiations in the Hampton Roads, Va., area late in January. Spokesmen for the ILA indicated that similar action was being

taken in all North Atlantic ports except New York. Traditionally, bargaining in these ports has been based on the New York pattern.

About mid-January, the executive council of the old ILA approved a "reorganization" plan designed to consolidate smaller locals in the Port of New York and to "clean up" the union after a warning given, reportedly, by John L. Lewis to do so or forfeit his aid. Meanwhile, Governor Dewey continued his attack on the ILA by appointing a special assistant attorney-general to represent the State of New York in proceedings before the NLRB to prevent the old ILA from winning Federal certification as bargaining agent for New York dockworkers.

While the ILA was taking Governor Dewey and the AFL to task for seeking to upset the NLRB dock elections in New York, it announced plans to petition the NLRB to set aside a similar election held January 27 to select a bargaining representative for 7,000 dockworkers in Puerto Rico. The ILA charged "irregularities" in the conduct of an islandwide NLRB election in which the AFL-supported Union of Maritime Workers had defeated the ILA by a 2 to 1 margin.

The dock situation was further complicated when Dave Beck, president of the AFL Teamsters' Union, offered New York truck operators a $2 million loan to set up an equipment pool to enable them to take over the functions of the outlawed waterfront public loaders. Simultaneously, the teamsters filed a damage suit for $51 million against the International Longshoremen's Association, the New York Shipping Association, and 220 other corporations and individuals. The suit, brought under the Sherman Antitrust Act, was based on losses allegedly suffered by the union and its members because of loading abuses on the New York docks. This development involved the question of whether longshoremen or teamsters should move cargo between truck and dock.

Maritime. Thirteen maritime unions frequently at odds in the past discussed common problems confronting merchant seamen at a conference in Washington, D. C., on January 18 and 19. Major problems included the decline in American shipping since the Korean armistice, activities of foreign shipping interests, and moves to curtail services for seamen in marine hospitals. A statement approved unanimously by delegates representing approximately 130,000 seamen sailing from both coasts urged prompt Government action to meet the problems of the United States shipping industry. A week later a conference of maritime union leaders and representative shipowners, meeting in Washington at the request of the ship operators to discuss "mutual problems" growing out of the lag in the shipping industry, named a joint committee to consider a program of action.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (CIO), in a statement to the membership indicated that the union's first objective would be improved working and living conditions in forthcoming negotiations for a new deep-sea passenger-freighter agreement. No reference was made to a general wage increase customarily included in previous contract negotiations. In his request for constructive suggestions regarding contract demands, he called for a recognition of the many problems confronting the industry, including declining job opportunities.

In a move designed to halt the fraudulent sale of union membership books, Mr. Curran assigned an international vice president of the union to take charge of the New York hiring hall. In addition, local law-enforcement officers were asked to investigate the matter and were assured full cooperation by the international officers.

On the west coast, rival unions continued to contend for the right to represent approximately 6,000 cooks and stewards. The Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, chartered by the Seafarers International Union (AFL) and the International Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, unaffiliated, were informed that beginning February 10 the NLRB would conduct a representation election over the succeeding 90 days to determine the collective bargaining representative for cooks and stewards on west coast American-flag ships. Also involved in this struggle is the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, unaffiliated, which is sympathetic to the unaffiliated Stewards' union and has been signing up stewards with a view to taking them over should that union lose the election. Both independent unions were expelled from the CIO more than 3 years ago as being Communist dominated.

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Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Review and Reflection—A Half-Century of Labor Relations. By Cyrus S. Ching. New York, B. C. Forbes & Sons Publishing Co., Inc., 1953. 204 pp. $3.95.

This volume is a distillation of thoughts, observations, and philosophy tapped from 50 years of peacemaking activities. Cyrus S. Ching—former corporation executive and ex-director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service—tells of his activities in labor-management relations in a tone and manner which quickly reveal how he has earned the name "Mr. Mediation." Gently, relaxed, and without pretension, he narrates the course of those labor-management affairs, 1903–1953, of which he has personal knowledge.

The volume sets forth many incidents and anecdotes which appear to underscore two basic conclusions, indeed concerns, of the author:

(1) The development of sound labor relations has been stunted by emotionalism. In too many instances neither management nor labor, in its attitudes to each other, has followed the same rules of conduct that it applies to other relationships. In their negotiations, for example, each is too avid to abuse the other, to gloat over temporary advantage, to accuse the other of the most insidious behavior, or to assume that principle and righteousness both reside completely on its side of the table. This indulgence, Mr. Ching points out, has been expensive and has served only to leave scars which have prevented the full growth of a relationship profitable to all affected.

(2) The importance of a sense of time is something that should be impressed upon all who are concerned with labor relations. Mr. Ching adverts to this on several occasions; he is making a plea on behalf of perspective as well as an open-mindedness to new ideas in labor relations. Proposals that were rejected yesteryear as revolutionary are now accepted as a matter of course. For example, says the author, "some people probably already have written off the guaranteed annual wage as something visionary and not feasible. I am not ready to say it can't be done. . . . The guaranteed annual wage and any other new demands which labor may put forward, are simply offshoots of the broader economic problems and readjustments which lie ahead. Their solution is not going to be easy. Some difficult readjustments will have to be made, and the job is going to require all the skill, intelligence, goodwill and cooperation which labor and management can muster."

"In this dynamic world in which we live, we must realize there are no absolutes. . . . We must keep in mind our changing conditions and do what we can to meet them. Let's not quote the Scriptures, or Abraham Lincoln, or Louis Brandeis, or Samuel Gompers, when we wish to justify some preconceived idea that we may have. . . . The very essence of freedom is our ability to adapt ourselves to changing circumstances."

This awareness of time and emotion, and the roles they play, is reflected in Mr. Ching's discussion of the work of the War Labor Board, the Wage Stabilization Board, the steel disputes of 1949 and 1952, the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, and such issues as industry-wide bargaining, pension plans, and union security.

Many of his conclusions and proposals, to be sure, will provoke criticism—from either labor or management sources. (A prime target, his conclusion: "If [wage and price] controls are to be effective, they must be rigid.") Of equal certainty is the measure of loss to all those working in the labor-relations field who fail to read this volume and thus miss the opportunity of "review and reflection."

—Louis G. Silverberg
National Labor Relations Board

Satisfactions in the White-Collar Job. By Nancy C. Morse. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, 1953. 235 pp., charts. (Institute for Social Research Pub. 10.) $3.50.

A second volume summarizing the research work of the human-relations program of the

Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. The first report dealt with the research in the field of social-psychological factors associated with productivity. This second report is concerned primarily with employee satisfaction. The main aim was to discover the determinants of job satisfaction in employment; a secondary aim was the study of the relationship between employee satisfaction and productivity.

Primarily, the book develops the hypothesis that satisfaction depends upon "what an individual wants from the world, and what he gets." After an introductory chapter, it proceeds with the theoretical aspects of employee satisfaction. A formula is developed for predicting satisfaction. Following the theoretical formulation, data on factors related to general satisfaction are presented, including a detailed analysis to test which variables are related to satisfaction. For example, the relationship between pay status and satisfaction, job content and satisfaction, and involvement in the company and satisfaction, are all carefully examined. A chapter is also devoted to the relationship of the satisfaction level of supervisors to that of employees. The fundamental conclusion reached in this phase of the study is that "level of satisfaction is a function of both level of aspiration . . . and amount of return from the environment." However, more research is needed to discover what factors account for the level of an employee's aspiration.

The second part of the book, on "Motivation," deals with the relationship between satisfaction and productivity. The conclusions presented are far from simple and cannot readily be summarized, except in the technical terminology developed by the author; he indicates that the relationship between satisfaction and productivity is not direct but extremely complex. However, if one were to attempt to summarize the findings in nontechnical language, the conclusion permeating the discussion would be that employees will produce more in a given unit of time only if there are no other ways of achieving their "need-satisfaction."

The volume shows how the scientific method can be used in the difficult field of social research. The reviewer believes, however, that the title is too broad. For a study of satisfaction in white-collar jobs, the sample selected is far from representative of white-collar workers in the United States. The analysis is based on interviews with white-collar workers in a single company in one city. The persons interviewed were predominantly single females living with their parents. The group studied is quite homogeneous, and significantly different from the demographic characteristics of the white-collar work force of the United States. As a case study on the methodology of studying variables affecting satisfaction, or as a case study in quantitative methods of social research, it is excellent, and shows the care with which the data for this particular company were analyzed before conclusions were drawn.

If the book is intended as a guide to management, it is doubtful whether many persons on management staffs would wade through the technical discussions in order to reach the few conclusions that can be drawn from the study. Although most management persons would not quarrel with the fundamental conclusion reached that satisfaction depends upon "what an individual wants from the world, and what he gets," many would question the need for an extensive study to reach what might appear to be an obvious conclusion. This remark, however, should not be interpreted to mean that widely accepted fundamental principles which are accepted almost as axioms in social-psychological fields should not be studied. Many preconceived notions, although plausible, may in fact be erroneous. If, however, it were necessary to substantiate the hypothesis developed in the book, a far broader study would be required than the one conducted, which merely permits the formulation of a hypothesis and does not provide the proof of it. A more appropriate title would have been "An Experimental Approach to the Study of Satisfaction in the White-Collar Job."

—Samuel Weiss
Bureau of Labor Statistics

European Impressions of the American Worker. By Robert W. Smuts. New York, King's Crown Press, 1953. 62 pp. $1.50.

Byproduct of a major study, this monograph is announced as the first of a new series to report preliminary findings and approaches of the Conservation of Human Resources Project of Columbia University. It presents a set of studied impressions of the American scene and the American worker, through European eyes, around the turn of the century, and contrasts these with

appraisals by groups of British observers 50 years later.

The comparison reveals both similarities and disparities between the two sets of impressions, separated by half a century of cataclysmic world history. The similarities will surprise those who think of American productive superiority as a recent development, child of "modern" scientific management.

Higher productivity in American industry was ascribed by qualified observers 50 years ago to the same factors that were cited by their British counterparts 50 years later: quantity production, systematic planning, specialization, simplification, standardization, mechanization, flexibility of employment and enterprise, mutual acceptance of change by worker and boss, and mutual faith in progress.

The disparities between the two sets of views, separated by half a century, are less surprising and more important. Around the turn of the century, the author notes, European observers tended to remark on the social and political turbulence of human relations in United States industry—the "bitterness of industrial conflict in this land of prosperity and democracy . . . ruthless exploitation of the weak . . . despotism of the employer . . . violent protests of indignant workers . . . presence of the radical fringe." By 1950, says the author, "these blemishes on the industrial body of 1890 were nearly gone . . . from the viewpoint of Europeans, American industry became civilized." In the judgment of the British visitors of 1949–51, "the striking fact about the American compromise is that it has achieved so much for the worker at so little cost to the incentives of a free-enterprise economy."

—Samuel H. Thompson
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Agricultural Labor

The Hired Farm Working Force of 1952, with Special Information on Migratory Workers. By Louis J. Ducoff. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1953. 21 pp.; processed. Limited free distribution.

Labor Requirements for California Crops—Major Seasonal Farm Operations, Based on Estimated Acreages and Production as of 1950. Sacramento, Department of Employment, Employment Stabilization Commission, 1953. 35 pp. (Report 882, No. 4.)

Report of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Migrant Labor, 1953. Albany, 1953. 39 pp. (Legislative Document, 1953, 49.)

Seasonal Farm Labor in Pennsylvania. By Morrison Handsaker. Easton, Pa., Lafayette College, 1953. 243 pp., survey forms, illus. Free.

This study was made by Lafayette College, at the request of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, in an attempt to discover the facts about the present and prospective adequacy of seasonal labor in typical agricultural areas normally visited by large numbers of migrants. In addition, the study group examined the social situation of the migrant workers, as it was found to be closely interrelated with the economics of seasonal farm labor. A detailed analysis of wages, hours, housing, health, and transportation of migrants is included in the report, along with recommendations as to how these can be improved by both legislative and educational means.

Labor Utilization in Small-Volume Milk Pasteurizing and Bottling Plants. By Robert A. Scott. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1953. 36 pp., charts; processed. (Bull. A. E. 850.)

Proceedings [of] Third Annual Conference of the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor, Washington, April 22–23, 1953. Washington, National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor, 1953. 22 pp.; processed.

Handicapped

Annual Caseload Statistics of State Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Year 1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1953. 31 pp.; processed. (Rehabilitation Service Series, 249.)

Characteristics of Recipients of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Mid-1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance, 1953. 99 pp., charts; processed. (Public Assistance Report 22.) Limited free distribution.

Basic tables and findings from a study of social and medical characteristics of the recipients. Articles on, respectively, recipients with heart disease, the young recipients, and characteristics of men and women recipients, based on this study, were published in the Social Security Administration's Social Security Bulletin for July, October, and November, 1953.

Interviewing Guides for Specific Disabilities: Heart Disease. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, [1953]. 8 pp. 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

One of a series of pamphlets intended for use of public employment office staff members and others interested in helping the handicapped choose and find employment in suitable occupations. Two other pamphlets already issued cover tuberculosis and epilepsy, respectively. A separate leaflet gives suggestions for using the guides.

Rehabilitation Centers in the United States. By Henry Redkey. Chicago, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 1953. 128 pp., illus. $1.

Compilation of information on the work of rehabilitation centers in the United States, with special reference to the work of 40 which furnished details of their programs to the first national conference of rehabilitation centers, held in Indianapolis in December 1952 under sponsorship of National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Memorandum on Sheltered Employment, [Union of South Africa]. By National Board for Sheltered Employment. Pretoria, Department of Labor, 1953. xii, 209 pp., forms; processed.

Account of the objectives and administrative provisions of the schemes to provide sheltered employment and rehabilitation of the mentally and physically disabled of all races in the Union.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Safety Subjects. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1953. 270 pp. (Bull. 67, rev.) 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Federal Mine Safety Code for Bituminous-Coal and Lignite Mines of the United States: Part I, Underground Mines; Part II, Strip Mines. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1953. 86 pp.; 40 pp. 50 cents and 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Development of Permissible Requirements for Safe Underground Diesel Haulage. By M. A. Elliott and R. S. James. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1953. 12 pp., bibliography. (Information Circular 7673.) Limited free distribution.

Storage and Warehousing—Safety Standards for Federal Installations. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards—Federal Safety Council, 1953. 84 pp., diagrams.

Some Theoretical Aspects of Industrial Accident Causation—the Accident Sequence. By Henry A. Hepburn. (*In* Occupational Safety and Health, International Labor Office, Geneva, July–September 1953, pp. 113–118, illus. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Industrial Hygiene

Proceedings of the Symposium on Industrial Medicine at the Harvard School of Public Health, April 3–4, 1953. [Boston], Harvard University, School of Public Health, [1953]. 167 pp., charts, illus.

A physicians' pilot course, given by specialists, dealing with various aspects of promoting industrial health, including newer developments and techniques. Among topics discussed are industrial injuries and their compensation, safety measures, occupational diseases, and labor-management relations.

Health Problems in the Manufacture and Use of Plastics. By D. Kenwin Harris. (*In* British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, October 1953, pp. 255–268, bibliography, illus. 12s. 6d.)

Ventilation of Garages, Factories and Warehouses for Products of Combustion of Gasoline Engines. By Milton Sheinbaum. (*In* Monthly Review, Division of Industrial Hygiene and Safety Standards, New York State Department of Labor, New York, October 1953, pp. 37–40, diagrams.)

Industrial Hygiene in Latin America. By John J. Bloomfield. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, July 1953, pp. 25–35. $1.)

Paper presented at 15th annual meeting of American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Los Angeles, April 20, 1953.

Silicosis in Mica Mining in Bihar. New Delhi, Government of India Ministry of Labor, 1953. 38 pp., bibliography, chart, illus. (Report 3.)

An article based on this survey, by five investigators who participated in it, was published in the A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine (Chicago) for November 1953 (pp. 420–435).

Industrial Relations

Industrial Relations in the Ocean Shipping Industry—Bargaining Mechanisms, Experience, and Results. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1953. 223 pp., charts; processed.

Eighteenth Annual Report of National Labor Relations Board, for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953. Washington, 1954. 117 pp. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Nineteenth Annual Report of National Mediation Board, Including Report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953. Washington, 1953. 77 pp. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Proceedings of New York University Sixth Annual Conference on Labor, New York, May 6–8, 1953. Edited by Emanuel Stein. Albany, N. Y., Matthew Bender & Co., 1953. 586 pp. $10.

The papers reproduced reflect significant aspects of labor-management relations in 1953, with particular reference to collective bargaining, current points of controversy in administration of the National Labor Relations Act, and developments in legislation concerning strikes, picketing, and the boycott.

War Labor Boards in the Field. By Allan R. Richards. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1953. 281 pp. (James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science, 35.) $1.

A study of wartime field administration, field policies, and field problems under a tripartite structure. The tactics involved in administration by a public-labor-management board are treated.

Picketing and Coercion. By Edgar A. Jones, Jr., and Charles O. Gregory. (*In* Virginia Law Review, Charlottesville, December 1953, pp. 1023–1069. $1.25.) $1.

Industrial Relations in Great Britain—A Survey of Post-War Developments. By H. S. Kirkaldy. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, December 1953, pp. 468–492. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Labor and Social Legislation

Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1954. 4 pp. (Selected References, 55.) 20 cents.

Taft-Hartley Act in Action, 1947–1954. By Jack Barbash. New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1954. 46 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Labor Laws and Regulations in Hawaii. [Honolulu?], Hawaii Employers Council, Research Department, 1953. 97 pp.; processed. (Special Publication 23.)

Brief Summary of Labor Laws [of Puerto Rico] Which Apply to Industries Engaged in Both Local and Interstate Commerce. San Juan, Department of Labor, 1953. 13 pp.

A Statement of the Laws of Paraguay in Matters Affecting Business. By Raul Sapena Pastor. Washington, Pan American Union, Department of International Law, Division of Law and Treaties, 1953. 138 pp. $3.

A short summary of labor and social legislation is included.

Labor Organizations

Forty-eighth Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1953 (With Statistics of Membership, 1951–53). [Boston], Department of Labor and Industries, 1953. 127 pp. (Labor Bull. 196.)

Forty-second Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1953. 104 pp. 25 cents.

Procès-Verbal, Trente-deuxième Session du Congrès de la C. T. C. C., Québec, P. A., 1953. Quebec, Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, 1953. 320 pp.

Report of Proceedings of 68th Annual Convention of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Held at Ottawa, Ontario, August 10–15, 1953. Ottawa, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, [1953?]. 429 pp.

Report of Proceedings at the 85th Annual Trades Union Congress, Held at Douglas, I. O. M. [Isle of Man], September 7–11, 1953. London, Trades Union Congress, 1953. 579 pp.

Public Ownership—An Interim Report. London, Trades Union Congress, 1953. 52 pp. 9d.

Report presented by TUC General Council to 85th annual meeting of Trades Union Congress reviewing the experience with nationalization of industries in Great Britain and the position of the Congress on this question.

Trade Unionism Among Agricultural Workers in Chile. By Francisco Walker Linares. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, December 1953, pp. 509–523. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Industrial Medical Service by Private Practitioners. By James P. Hughes, M.D. (*In* Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, December 19, 1953, pp. 1438–1441. 45 cents.)

Union Health Centers. Chicago, American Medical Association, 1953. 36 pp.

Covers organization and operation of 12 centers in 7 large cities. These 12 centers, according to the study, constitute a majority of those in operation and represent a variety of types.

Sickness Beneficiaries in the First 5 Years of the Program [Under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act]. (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, September 1953, pp. 164–169.)

Discusses patterns of benefit experience and characteristics of beneficiaries.

Temporary Disability Insurance—Problems in Formulating a Program Administered by a State Employment Security Agency. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1953. 69 pp., bibliography; processed. Rev. ed. Free.

Voluntary Insurance Against Sickness: 1948–52 Estimates. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, December 1953, pp. 7–13. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Fifth article in a series analyzing the annual costs of sickness in the United States and the extent of voluntary insurance against these costs.

Syketrygden, [Norway], 1950. Oslo, Rikstrygdeverket, 1953. 95 pp., charts. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk, XI, 138.) Kr. 3.

Report on sickness insurance in Norway in 1950.

Occupations

The Changing Geography of American Jobs. By Seymour L. Wolfbein. (*In* Personnel and Guidance Journal, Washington, September 1953, pp. 18–21. 80 cents.)

Careers in the Crafts. By Harold J. Brennan. Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Institute of Technology, 1953. 30 pp., illus.

Career as Industrial Designer. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1954. 6 pp., bibliography, illus. (Occupational Brief Series.) 20 cents.

Other recent pamphlets in this series, not previously listed in the Monthly Labor Review, deal with careers in the consumer finance field, hospital administration, law, printing industry, and social group work in Jewish agencies; careers as food technologists, probation and parole officers, and upholsterers; and careers through apprenticeships.

Employment Outlook for Physicists. By Norman Seltzer and Robert W. Cain. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 24 pp., charts, illus. (Bull. 1144.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Older Workers and the Aged

Aging and Retirement. Edited by Ernest W. Burgess. (*In* American Journal of Sociology, Chicago, January 1954, pp. 301–390. $1.25.)

Symposium of 12 papers by specialists in the field.

Age and Work—A Study of 489 Men in Heavy Industry. By I. M. Richardson. (*In* British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, October 1953, pp. 269–284, bibliography, chart, illus. 12s. 6d.)

Difficulties of Older People in Industry. By R. M. Belbin. (*In* Occupational Psychology, London, October 1953, pp. 177–190, bibliography, charts.)

The Effectiveness of Older Personnel in Retailing. By Robert L. Peterson. Urbana, University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Business Management Service, 1953. 15 pp. (Business Management Service Bull. 607.)

Minority Group Characteristics of the Aged in American Society. By Milton L. Barron. (*In* Journal of Gerontology, St. Louis, Mo., October 1953, pp. 477–482, bibliography. $2.50.)

First Report of National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women, [Great Britain]. London, 1953. 62 pp., charts. (Cmd. 8963.) 2s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Production and Productivity of Labor

Federal Reserve Monthly Index of Industrial Production—1953 Revision. Washington, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1953. 90 pp., charts. (Preprinted from Federal Reserve Bulletin, December 1953.)

Yardsticks of Productivity and the Use of the Productivity Concept in Industry. By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 18 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Paper delivered at 46th annual meeting of American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Louis, Mo., December 14, 1953.

The Primary Employment Effects of Productivity Gains. By Eric Schiff. Chicago, Council for Technological Advancement, [1953?]. 23 pp.

Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance: Brick and Tile (by the Stiff Mud Process); Seamless Hosiery. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 85 pp.; 105 pp.; diagrams, illus.; processed. (BLS Reports 43 and 44.) Free.

Productivity in the Light Flat-Rolled Segment of the Steel Industry. By Thomas F. Walsh, S. J. New York, Fordham University, 1953. 64 pp., bibliography.

The report contains an analysis for one representative plant. Man-hours per ton between 1941 and 1950 are shown for major facilities, and conclusions are drawn. Various causes of increased productivity are listed.

Productivity in Manufacturing in the Postwar Period in Canada, Western Europe, and the United States. By Francis W. Dresch. Stanford, Calif., Stanford Research Institute, 1953. 26 pp., bibliography, chart. $1.

Unemployment Insurance

Extension of Coverage Under State Unemployment Insurance Laws: Employees of the Federal Government. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1953. 27 pp., charts; processed. Free.

A study of separations from Federal jobs in 1949 and 1952, use of retirement funds and accrued annual leave during unemployment, and proposals for unemployment insurance or severance pay for Federal employees.

A general summary of State unemployment-insurance

laws is given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 272).

Jobless Compensation in Boom and Recession. By Helen B. Shaffer. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1953. 16 pp. (Vol. II, 1953, No. 19.) $1.

Problems of the Unemployment Insurance "Chronic" Claimant. Phoenix, Employment Security Commission of Arizona, Unemployment Compensation Division, 1953. 37 pp.; processed.

Review of [Unemployment Insurance] Experience Rating, 1952. (*In* Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, December 1953, pp. 29–34, 44–50. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Comparative Trends of Wage Rates and Capital Goods Prices. (*In* Capital Goods Review, Machinery & Allied Products Institute, Chicago, November 1953; 4 pp., charts.)

Differential Pays for the Armed Services of the United States—Report of the Strauss Commission on Incentive-Hazardous Duty and Special Pays. Washington, 1953. 182 pp., charts. (Committee Print, Senate Committee on Armed Services, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

Wage Structure: Footwear, March 1953. By James P. Corkery. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 41 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 46.) Free.

Salaries and Hours of Work in Government Service: An International Comparison. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, October–November 1953, pp. 407–418. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Office Employees' Working Conditions in Canadian Manufacturing, 1949–53. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, November 1953, pp. 1665–1667. 25 cents.)

The article gives information on standard weekly hours, compensation for overtime work, holidays and vacations with pay, sick leave, pensions, etc.

Some Statistics of Wages, Earnings, and Hours of Work, [Ireland], in 1953 and Previous Years. Dublin, Central Statistics Office, 1953. 89 pp. 3s. 6d.

Relative Real Wages in Swedish Agriculture and Industry, 1930–1950. By G. R. Allen. (*In* Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, December 1953, pp. 436–452. 3s. 6d.)

Miscellaneous

Economic Security for Americans. New York, Columbia University, Graduate School of Business, American Assembly, 1953. 158 pp., charts.

A comprehensive collection and analysis of research on elements bearing importantly on the economic security of Americans, with a discussion of significant contemporary issues, assembled for use of participants in Third American Assembly, Arden House, Columbia University, November 5–8, 1953.

Forty-first Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, Fiscal Year 1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1953. 91 pp. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Year Book of Labor Statistics, 1953. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1953. 375 pp. 13th ed. In English, French, Spanish. $5 paper, $6 cloth. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Community Development Programs in Greece with Special Consideration of Welfare through Employment (Pronoia dia tis Ergassias). By Paul H. Guenault and Howard W. Beers. New York, United Nations, 1953. 67 pp., map. (Sales No., 1953, IV: 18.) 60 cents, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Year Book of Labor Statistics, [Japan], 1952. [Tokyo], Ministry of Labor, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, [1953?]. 310 pp., charts, map. In Japanese and English.

Federation of Malaya Annual Report, 1952. Kuala Lumpur, 1953. 342 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. $4, Government Printer, Kuala Lumpur.

Considerable information is given on production, labor matters, social services, and the cooperative movement.

Die Wirtschaft Polens von 1945 bis 1952. By R. P. Rochlin. Berlin, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, [1953]. 183 pp. (Sonderhefte, Neue Folge, 20.)

Description of Poland's economy. Contains chapter on employment, labor controls, wages, prices, and housing.

Die Wirtschaft Rumäniens von 1945 bis 1952. By G. J. Conrad. Berlin, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, [1953]. 102 pp. (Sonderhefte, Neue Folge, 23.)

Description of Rumania's economy. Contains a chapter on labor, wages, and prices.

Coercion of the Worker in the Soviet Union. By International Commission Against Concentrationist Regimes. Boston, Beacon Press, 1953. 63 pp. $1.50.

Discusses deterioration of workers' status under the Communist regime, and nature of present coercive state controls over workers. Texts of four important Soviet labor laws are given in an appendix.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turnover

C.—Earnings and Hours

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[1] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with the May 1953 issue, data shown in tables A–2, A–3, A–4, A–5, C–1, C–2, C–3, and C–4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1]												
	1954	1953											
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.[3]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	65,589	66,106	66,874	66,954	67,127	68,238	68,258	68,290	66,497	66,338	66,679	66,255	65,959
Civilian labor force	62,137	62,614	63,353	63,404	63,552	64,648	64,668	64,734	62,964	62,810	63,134	62,712	62,416
Unemployment	2,359	1,850	1,428	1,162	1,246	1,240	1,548	1,562	1,306	1,582	1,674	1,788	1,892
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,101	1,093	886	727	817	724	924	1,042	656	818	812	930	1,018
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	793	444	294	236	234	278	368	212	326	376	394	480	456
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	215	125	96	72	58	88	104	96	116	146	188	132	150
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	156	124	96	82	81	88	78	124	150	166	184	160	176
Unemployed over 26 weeks	95	64	55	46	56	62	74	88	58	76	96	86	92
Employment	59,778	60,764	61,925	62,242	62,306	63,408	63,120	63,172	61,658	61,228	61,460	60,924	60,524
Nonagricultural	54,433	55,326	55,274	55,083	55,044	56,134	55,492	55,246	55,268	55,158	55,740	55,558	55,072
Worked 35 hours or more	45,200	46,889	42,847	46,957	32,767	45,598	43,196	46,304	45,988	45,478	46,030	44,992	45,244
Worked 15–34 hours	5,593	5,139	8,972	4,906	18,114	4,482	5,054	4,924	5,608	5,660	5,712	6,368	5,776
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,907	1,811	1,873	1,711	1,543	1,260	1,224	1,468	1,926	2,074	2,326	2,172	1,992
With a job but not at work [5]	1,733	1,487	1,582	1,509	2,620	4,794	6,018	2,550	1,746	1,946	1,672	2,026	2,060
Agricultural	5,345	5,438	6,651	7,159	7,262	7,274	7,628	7,926	6,390	6,070	5,720	5,366	5,452
Worked 35 hours or more	3,552	3,900	5,092	5,713	5,772	5,512	5,898	6,334	4,346	4,334	3,822	3,516	3,404
Worked 15–34 hours	1,317	1,123	1,274	1,175	1,261	1,442	1,436	1,346	1,578	1,320	1,324	1,260	1,532
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	217	232	180	185	154	190	186	178	230	194	250	254	218
With a job but not at work [5]	260	184	105	86	76	130	108	68	236	222	324	336	298
Males													
Total labor force	46,891	47,013	47,184	47,129	47,446	48,599	48,803	48,372	47,333	47,379	47,390	47,188	46,829
Civilian labor force	43,481	43,565	43,709	43,626	43,917	45,056	45,260	44,862	43,848	43,898	43,892	43,692	43,334
Unemployment	1,688	1,337	927	736	768	814	1,024	1,024	898	1,104	1,108	1,244	1,360
Employment	41,793	42,228	42,782	42,889	43,149	44,242	44,236	43,838	42,950	42,794	42,784	42,448	41,974
Nonagricultural	36,964	37,335	37,283	37,241	37,370	38,204	38,042	37,626	37,470	37,498	37,758	37,646	37,166
Worked 35 hours or more	32,010	32,897	30,470	33,319	24,173	32,680	31,248	33,166	32,582	32,382	32,686	32,066	32,046
Worked 15–34 hours	2,979	2,672	4,910	2,283	10,968	2,112	2,660	2,258	2,822	2,918	3,048	3,250	2,918
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	848	718	788	648	560	514	470	634	854	904	934	984	810
With a job but not at work [5]	1,127	1,048	1,115	991	1,669	2,898	3,664	1,568	1,212	1,294	1,090	1,346	1,392
Agricultural	4,829	4,893	5,499	5,649	5,779	6,038	6,194	6,212	5,480	5,296	5,026	4,802	4,808
Worked 35 hours or more	3,435	3,724	4,549	4,848	4,891	5,052	5,350	5,458	4,134	4,130	3,610	3,374	3,248
Worked 15–34 hours	1,009	815	727	595	707	726	620	568	960	846	946	930	1,128
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	176	186	120	127	109	150	130	122	184	140	188	204	178
With a job but not at work [5]	209	168	103	78	71	110	94	64	202	180	282	294	254
Females													
Total labor force	18,699	19,094	19,690	19,825	19,681	19,639	19,455	19,918	19,164	18,959	19,289	19,067	19,130
Civilian labor force	18,657	19,050	19,645	19,778	19,635	19,592	19,408	19,872	19,116	18,912	19,242	19,020	19,082
Unemployment	672	513	501	425	478	426	524	538	408	478	566	544	532
Employment	17,985	18,536	19,143	19,353	19,157	19,166	18,884	19,334	18,708	18,434	18,676	18,476	18,550
Nonagricultural	17,469	17,991	17,991	17,842	17,674	17,930	17,450	17,620	17,798	17,660	17,982	17,912	17,906
Worked 35 hours or more	13,190	13,992	12,377	13,638	8,594	12,918	11,948	13,138	13,406	13,096	13,344	12,926	13,198
Worked 15–34 hours	2,614	2,468	4,062	2,624	7,146	2,370	2,394	2,666	2,786	2,742	2,664	3,118	2,858
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,059	1,093	1,085	1,063	983	746	754	834	1,072	1,170	1,392	1,188	1,182
With a job but not at work [5]	606	439	467	518	951	1,896	2,354	982	534	652	582	680	668
Agricultural	516	545	1,152	1,510	1,484	1,236	1,434	1,714	910	774	694	564	644
Worked 35 hours or more	117	175	544	865	880	460	548	876	212	204	212	142	156
Worked 15–34 hours	307	308	547	580	554	716	816	778	618	474	378	330	404
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	41	46	60	58	45	40	56	56	46	54	62	50	40
With a job but not at work [5]	51	16	2	7	5	20	14	4	34	42	42	42	44

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

[2] Because of the introduction during 1953 of materials from the 1950 Census into the procedures for current labor force estimates, the January 1954 figures are not entirely comparable with those for earlier months. The following adjustments should be made for rough comparability with January 1954 data: (1) Add to the total and civilian labor force—January 1953, 270,000; February 1953, 140,000. (2) Subtract from nonagricultural employment—January 1953, 100,000; February 1953, 150,000; March to August 1953, 200,000. (3) Add to agricultural employment—January 1953, 370,000; February 1953, 290,000; March to August 1953, 200,000. These adjustments apply only to the data for total (both sexes) and for males. The unemployment figures are not affected.

[3] Census survey week contained legal holiday.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] 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 layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

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

NOTE.—Figures shown are based on a sample of 68 areas. In January 1954, the Census Bureau released estimates based on a new sample in 230 areas. The new figures are as follows: Total labor force, 66,291,000; civilian labor force, 62,840,000; agricultural employment, 5,284,000; nonagricultural employment, 54,469,000; and unemployment, 3,087,000. The Census Bureau is currently testing the results of both of their samples to determine which is more accurate.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954	1953											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1952	1951
Total employees	47,736	49,739	49,332	49,663	49,695	49,409	49,215	49,416	49,058	48,860	48,685	48,369	48,382	47,993	47,202
Mining	793	809	817	813	826	831	823	835	831	835	846	856	866	872	913
Metal	97.7	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.6	99.7	100.2	101.0	99.9	99.7	100.2	101.3	101.7	96.4	100.2
Iron		39.1	39.3	39.5	40.0	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.6	38.6	38.0	37.9	38.4	33.3	37.7
Copper		28.0	27.9	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.5	27.8	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.5	27.2	25.9	25.7
Lead and zinc		14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.8	16.1	17.0	17.3	17.9	18.4	19.2	19.6	20.8	20.4
Anthracite		48.6	49.0	48.7	50.2	50.2	48.6	53.6	55.6	51.2	57.4	59.7	60.5	63.4	69.1
Bituminous-coal	277.7	280.4	285.9	283.7	291.1	291.1	290.1	299.2	300.4	309.6	318.4	325.4	330.7	333.8	372.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production		279.6	279.0	276.1	279.3	283.9	279.7	276.2	271.4	272.1	270.9	272.0	275.0	276.0	269.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	95.3	101.6	103.5	105.3	106.1	106.2	104.8	104.7	103.6	102.3	99.2	97.8	97.6	102.3	102.0
Contract construction	2,252	2,520	2,669	2,772	2,751	2,715	2,662	2,608	2,509	2,416	2,301	2,280	2,303	2,572	2,588
Nonbuilding construction		466	523	567	570	574	546	530	499	456	410	403	402	501	493
Highway and street		192.5	230.2	260.7	264.4	269.4	253.4	241.8	219.4	186.8	155.2	150.3	147.4	207.9	201.0
Other nonbuilding construction		273.3	292.7	305.9	305.9	304.5	292.1	287.8	280.0	269.6	255.0	252.4	254.6	293.3	289.0
Building construction		2,054	2,146	2,205	2,181	2,141	2,116	2,078	2,010	1,960	1,891	1,877	1,901	2,071	2,098
General contractors		879.8	932.5	974.2	968.3	971.8	952.2	925.5	888.4	861.6	823.2	813.2	824.1	919.6	950.2
Special-trade contractors		1,173.9	1,213.3	1,230.6	1,213.0	1,168.9	1,163.3	1,152.9	1,121.8	1,098.8	1,068.1	1,063.5	1,076.6	1,151.3	1,147.3
Plumbing and heating		302.5	305.1	306.7	298.8	294.6	288.1	283.3	278.1	278.1	277.5	279.6	282.5	286.3	286.9
Painting and decorating		142.9	153.5	159.1	160.1	165.3	160.6	153.9	148.2	140.9	133.3	128.9	128.7	156.5	155.7
Electrical work		159.4	161.6	162.4	160.1	157.2	154.5	150.6	149.2	148.2	147.2	148.8	150.3	151.3	139.5
Other special-trade contractors		569.1	593.1	602.4	594.0	551.8	560.1	565.1	546.3	531.6	510.1	506.2	515.1	557.3	565.3
Manufacturing	16,113	16,495	16,709	17,017	17,221	17,258	17,069	17,162	17,040	17,077	17,135	17,013	16,884	16,209	16,082
Durable goods [2]	9,381	9,572	9,700	9,879	9,955	10,006	10,007	10,121	10,096	10,117	10,103	9,989	9,880	9,262	9,071
Nondurable goods [3]	6,732	6,923	7,009	7,138	7,266	7,252	7,062	7,041	6,944	6,960	7,032	7,024	7,004	6,946	7,011
Ordnance and accessories	186.9	195.9	200.6	204.6	205.1	205.7	210.8	206.6	203.0	195.6	190.5	184.1	181.0	166.4	77.0
Food and kindred products	1,421.5	1,495.6	1,562.7	1,631.0	1,728.2	1,697.4	1,618.0	1,527.3	1,470.6	1,441.7	1,436.5	1,442.0	1,455.7	1,538.5	1,544.1
Meat products		317.6	322.6	313.6	306.2	304.1	302.7	299.7	295.5	294.6	299.2	303.0	312.5	309.8	306.1
Dairy products		116.9	119.0	121.8	127.7	132.9	135.3	134.2	127.0	122.1	118.2	116.0	114.4	123.4	125.2
Canning and preserving		166.8	200.1	261.3	372.2	346.5	274.1	194.5	174.5	162.0	150.3	156.3	159.8	217.1	230.3
Grain-mill products		122.3	123.1	126.2	127.5	127.3	126.9	127.3	122.6	121.1	122.9	123.9	125.5	124.8	121.2
Bakery products		286.0	289.6	291.8	290.3	289.9	290.7	289.7	285.8	283.2	284.2	283.6	282.5	284.6	281.2
Sugar		45.9	53.8	51.0	33.0	30.1	30.2	28.5	27.5	27.2	27.8	28.1	30.3	33.4	34.9
Confectionery and related products		89.3	93.3	93.1	89.6	83.2	75.5	78.1	75.7	79.1	84.0	86.3	86.8	86.2	87.9
Beverages		215.3	221.6	227.8	235.9	239.4	237.8	231.4	224.2	217.1	213.6	208.4	210.4	220.8	217.6
Miscellaneous food products		135.5	139.6	144.4	145.8	144.0	144.8	143.9	137.8	135.3	136.3	136.4	133.5	138.5	139.5
Tobacco manufactures	101.5	115.0	119.9	119.5	122.4	115.2	93.5	93.4	93.6	94.0	96.4	102.6	110.0	107.0	104.4
Cigarettes		32.1	32.0	31.6	31.6	31.4	30.6	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.4	30.9	31.2	30.4	29.0
Cigars		41.8	42.8	42.4	41.6	41.0	40.0	41.4	41.3	41.2	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.8	40.9
Tobacco and snuff		8.9	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying		32.2	27.9	36.6	40.4	34.2	14.4	11.7	11.8	12.3	14.0	20.9	27.9	25.5	25.1
Textile-mill products	1,094.0	1,135.1	1,152.2	1,173.6	1,194.6	1,200.3	1,192.1	1,220.1	1,214.4	1,216.7	1,231.8	1,231.3	1,227.9	1,201.7	1,272.7
Scouring and combing plants		5.8	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.8
Yarn and thread mills		139.9	141.5	144.8	150.3	153.2	150.9	154.9	153.3	153.6	156.6	156.1	156.8	154.2	165.2
Broad-woven fabric mills		486.6	495.7	503.8	512.5	515.0	519.3	526.6	523.8	523.3	528.2	531.2	531.5	527.9	576.1
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		33.7	34.2	34.7	35.0	34.8	34.5	35.1	35.0	34.2	35.4	35.3	35.1	33.2	34.7
Knitting mills		234.8	240.0	246.5	251.6	253.4	248.5	254.7	254.0	254.4	257.0	253.8	251.4	244.5	244.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles		92.5	92.6	92.9	94.0	93.7	92.2	94.0	93.9	95.8	97.0	97.7	97.2	94.2	94.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		53.9	53.7	54.4	55.4	54.1	52.7	56.7	56.5	58.3	58.5	58.4	57.8	54.5	59.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		17.5	17.1	17.4	16.9	17.4	17.8	18.1	18.6	17.2	19.2	19.1	18.6	17.1	17.7
Miscellaneous textile goods		70.4	71.7	72.8	72.0	71.6	69.0	73.0	72.6	73.3	73.4	72.8	72.6	69.6	73.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,177.3	1,205.0	1,200.2	1,216.9	1,212.2	1,235.7	1,178.6	1,200.1	1,187.2	1,212.3	1,266.1	1,264.4	1,234.5	1,190.8	1,187.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats		139.0	139.0	141.7	142.7	142.5	131.0	140.7	138.6	137.8	139.8	137.8	132.6	132.5	142.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		296.5	305.6	311.1	312.0	313.4	299.1	311.0	310.8	311.1	310.9	306.6	300.9	286.1	283.4
Women's outerwear		380.1	358.7	357.4	356.0	376.1	354.9	349.7	338.4	359.1	396.8	402.2	391.8	371.7	366.5
Women's, children's undergarments		105.5	109.5	110.6	108.3	107.6	105.9	108.5	110.9	113.1	113.5	112.1	109.7	106.4	101.5
Millinery		21.2	18.7	22.2	21.6	22.7	20.4	17.4	17.9	21.6	27.2	27.5	25.8	23.2	22.6
Children's outerwear		64.0	62.6	64.7	64.6	67.3	65.0	67.8	65.2	63.8	67.5	68.6	66.7	64.9	61.4
Fur goods		9.5	10.5	9.4	9.6	10.5	11.7	12.0	9.8	7.2	8.7	9.0	10.7	12.0	13.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		62.1	63.9	65.8	66.0	65.9	63.1	64.5	64.6	65.3	65.4	64.5	62.7	65.1	68.7
Other fabricated textile products		127.1	131.7	134.0	131.4	129.7	127.5	128.5	131.0	133.3	136.3	136.1	133.9	129.0	127.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954	1953												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	679.4	713.7	751.6	773.0	781.0	792.1	786.6	800.1	782.2	769.7	757.1	745.8	744.3	782.0	834.4
Logging camps and contractors		66.0	80.8	84.9	86.1	89.2	85.5	89.6	83.7	75.7	72.6	65.2	63.6	84.0	101.4
Sawmills and planing mills		419.2	438.4	450.8	456.6	462.5	460.2	465.7	456.3	450.4	441.2	437.5	438.1	457.8	477.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		114.4	117.1	119.8	119.6	119.9	120.1	123.1	121.3	122.7	120.9	121.0	121.3	118.9	126.4
Wooden containers		57.1	57.4	58.7	59.1	60.2	61.2	61.8	61.5	61.0	61.2	61.0	61.1	61.0	65.8
Miscellaneous wood products		57.0	57.9	58.8	59.6	60.3	59.6	59.9	59.4	59.9	61.2	61.1	60.2	60.4	63.4
Furniture and fixtures	346.3	358.6	365.2	367.5	370.3	370.1	369.9	371.6	376.5	383.0	387.1	385.5	382.6	361.0	361.3
Household furniture		251.7	258.3	259.6	261.3	261.6	261.4	264.2	269.4	275.5	279.8	278.1	275.2	257.1	257.1
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		38.0	38.3	38.6	39.3	39.5	39.2	39.0	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	39.9	40.7
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		36.9	36.8	37.5	36.8	37.0	37.1	36.7	36.3	36.3	35.9	36.4	36.6	34.1	34.4
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		32.0	31.8	31.8	32.9	32.0	32.2	31.7	31.2	31.2	31.3	30.9	30.7	29.9	29.1
Paper and allied products	529.3	534.9	538.8	541.8	543.9	541.5	533.4	535.9	528.5	527.7	527.3	523.2	522.1	505.6	511.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		267.2	266.0	266.7	267.8	266.9	265.4	264.9	261.4	260.7	261.6	261.5	261.4	257.1	258.7
Paperboard containers and boxes		143.5	148.7	149.1	147.8	146.5	141.2	143.8	140.9	141.3	140.8	138.9	138.6	129.6	131.9
Other paper and allied products		124.2	124.1	126.0	128.3	128.1	126.8	127.2	126.2	125.7	124.9	122.8	122.1	119.0	121.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	792.0	802.6	798.5	797.5	789.6	778.6	775.5	779.7	775.1	774.3	774.3	771.8	772.5	762.9	755.5
Newspapers		299.2	297.6	296.8	294.8	292.9	292.3	293.8	292.5	291.5	290.5	289.2	288.4	286.8	282.2
Periodicals		70.2	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.1	65.0	65.0	65.3	65.4	66.3	66.7	66.6	64.1	61.1
Books		47.6	47.6	48.7	48.4	47.5	46.9	46.9	46.6	46.8	47.4	47.0	46.5	45.2	45.1
Commercial printing		199.4	196.4	196.9	195.3	192.0	192.7	194.3	193.2	193.8	194.0	194.1	195.8	192.8	193.4
Lithographing		57.6	58.0	56.9	56.2	54.7	53.3	54.1	53.6	53.3	53.2	52.7	52.8	52.9	53.5
Greeting cards		19.5	20.4	20.2	19.6	19.3	18.9	18.9	17.6	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.5
Bookbinding and related industries		45.3	45.4	46.6	46.0	45.5	45.0	44.9	44.5	44.3	43.9	43.4	44.0	42.9	42.7
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		63.8	63.2	62.9	62.3	61.6	61.4	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.1	60.7	59.9	59.0
Chemicals and allied products	739.9	745.6	752.2	756.5	759.1	755.0	751.7	753.2	754.7	762.7	761.3	752.2	749.0	741.7	742.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals		85.2	85.2	85.1	85.4	85.7	86.0	84.7	84.0	83.4	83.0	82.3	81.7	81.9	81.5
Industrial organic chemicals		270.2	272.9	275.2	279.3	282.1	280.3	278.1	274.4	272.2	270.6	267.9	267.6	259.0	259.3
Drugs and medicines		92.5	94.0	93.7	94.0	93.2	92.8	94.6	94.2	95.0	95.3	95.3	98.2	98.4	95.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		48.9	49.5	49.9	49.7	49.4	49.3	49.7	49.9	50.5	50.5	50.1	49.4	49.8	51.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers		74.8	75.2	75.2	75.6	76.3	76.6	75.6	75.4	75.5	75.0	74.3	73.7	73.1	73.6
Gum and wood chemicals		7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.3
Fertilizers		30.8	30.5	32.2	32.7	31.2	30.3	33.0	38.6	45.8	44.4	39.2	34.8	35.8	35.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		45.1	46.2	46.2	43.6	37.9	36.4	37.3	38.2	39.9	42.6	44.2	45.8	44.2	46.8
Miscellaneous chemicals		90.3	90.9	91.2	91.2	91.7	92.5	92.8	92.4	92.5	92.1	91.3	90.2	91.7	90.3
Products of petroleum and coal	253.3	256.0	259.2	261.5	264.0	266.4	266.3	264.3	261.0	260.3	259.0	258.2	258.3	253.9	252.7
Petroleum refining		205.1	206.7	208.3	209.9	211.7	211.4	209.4	206.8	207.0	206.3	206.0	206.6	202.1	198.6
Coke and other petroleum and coal products		50.9	52.5	53.2	54.1	54.7	54.9	54.9	54.2	53.3	52.7	52.2	51.7	51.8	54.1
Rubber products	249.7	256.5	259.4	265.0	270.3	271.0	269.5	276.3	276.3	276.6	276.4	274.8	275.1	262.3	263.3
Tires and inner tubes		107.5	108.8	112.1	115.3	115.7	116.1	118.1	118.7	118.2	117.5	116.9	117.3	116.1	111.2
Rubber footwear		28.3	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.3	28.1	29.1	28.9	29.4	29.8	29.8	30.1	28.3	29.2
Other rubber products		120.7	121.4	123.3	125.3	126.0	125.3	129.1	128.7	129.0	129.1	128.1	127.7	117.9	123.0
Leather and leather products	373.5	376.2	374.1	374.7	381.5	390.8	383.8	390.2	382.4	393.3	402.5	403.1	398.7	381.9	376.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		44.2	44.7	46.0	46.6	47.0	46.8	47.6	46.9	46.8	47.4	47.8	48.3	46.5	48.0
Industrial leather belting and packing		5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		17.6	16.7	16.2	16.3	17.5	17.7	18.0	16.9	18.1	18.8	19.3	19.2	17.5	16.8
Footwear (except rubber)		246.2	240.3	238.1	245.4	253.2	248.8	254.5	249.2	255.4	261.7	261.9	259.9	246.7	241.0
Luggage		17.0	18.8	19.2	18.8	18.6	18.3	19.2	19.2	19.1	18.4	18.5	18.1	17.8	15.9
Handbags and small leather goods		29.2	30.8	30.7	29.6	29.7	28.2	26.7	26.1	29.7	32.2	32.1	30.1	29.0	29.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		17.0	17.7	19.3	19.7	19.5	18.7	18.8	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.5	19.4	20.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	511.8	527.0	538.7	544.7	547.7	546.6	538.9	547.7	543.0	544.1	541.2	539.9	531.3	527.9	551.2
Flat glass		35.8	35.5	35.5	35.8	35.4	35.1	34.9	35.0	35.3	35.4	35.6	35.7	32.6	33.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		101.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	103.1	100.4	105.4	104.2	104.3	103.6	101.1	99.9	96.2	98.0
Glass products made of purchased glass		15.6	15.7	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.3	16.9	17.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	17.2	16.2	16.7
Cement, hydraulic		41.1	41.4	41.2	41.7	41.9	41.8	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	39.9	40.6
Structural clay products		75.7	77.5	78.5	78.5	79.4	80.0	80.3	78.0	77.5	76.9	75.4	75.6	80.9	85.2
Pottery and related products		51.8	53.6	54.8	54.4	53.3	48.5	54.3	55.1	56.3	57.0	56.6	56.5	57.2	63.0
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		100.3	104.0	105.8	107.7	108.6	108.1	105.8	104.7	104.1	101.6	100.1	99.2	100.7	101.5
Cut-stone and stone products		18.8	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.4	18.5	17.9	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.5	18.9
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		86.0	87.6	88.9	89.6	89.5	90.3	90.7	90.1	90.0	90.3	89.4	88.7	86.9	94.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954	1953											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,229.7	1,259.2	1,275.5	1,300.7	1,316.9	1,330.1	1,336.9	1,346.0	1,338.4	1,343.9	1,343.6	1,338.9	1,335.8	1,227.4	1,313.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		625.1	635.1	650.3	654.0	666.8	665.1	662.1	655.9	656.6	656.5	654.4	653.0	570.7	643.5
Iron and steel foundries		223.1	224.7	230.1	236.9	237.1	243.1	248.7	250.5	253.2	253.2	253.7	255.3	253.0	266.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		50.2	50.6	51.5	52.5	52.4	52.8	52.5	52.2	51.5	51.2	50.8	49.8	50.6	50.3
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		12.1	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.3	13.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		118.8	120.2	122.0	121.7	122.3	121.5	123.8	123.4	123.1	122.0	119.9	118.5	111.3	110.8
Nonferrous foundries		88.4	89.7	90.7	92.9	93.1	95.3	96.6	94.9	97.2	98.2	98.3	97.8	89.8	87.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		141.5	143.0	143.7	146.5	145.9	146.5	149.5	148.6	149.4	149.8	149.1	148.8	139.8	142.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,088.8	1,086.6	1,120.6	1,142.0	1,156.3	1,160.5	1,151.7	1,168.0	1,162.3	1,160.6	1,159.3	1,149.6	1,135.2	1,045.6	1,059.7
Tin cans and other tinware		28.5	56.2	59.3	63.1	64.3	61.3	59.7	57.8	57.0	56.9	56.7	56.5	56.6	58.1
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		152.1	150.3	152.6	155.4	159.5	159.1	164.6	165.3	164.0	164.9	163.2	160.8	149.8	162.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		140.1	145.1	150.9	151.5	152.1	151.3	153.4	153.7	155.0	154.1	154.2	152.6	142.8	144.1
Fabricated structural metal products		279.1	281.8	283.6	285.2	283.6	278.8	279.7	274.6	272.2	272.7	272.0	270.5	253.8	241.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		232.8	230.0	234.4	236.0	235.4	236.6	242.1	241.8	241.4	240.8	237.5	231.3	196.7	202.0
Lighting fixtures		47.5	48.3	48.7	49.4	50.1	49.4	50.1	50.3	50.9	50.8	49.6	48.3	45.6	48.2
Fabricated wire products		69.3	70.6	70.2	71.2	71.2	71.5	72.4	72.9	73.7	73.2	71.7	71.3	63.9	66.1
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		137.2	138.3	142.3	144.5	144.3	143.7	146.0	145.9	146.4	145.9	144.7	143.9	136.5	137 1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,586.0	1,600.3	1,602.3	1,614.6	1,626.3	1,635.3	1,665.7	1,698.4	1,702.0	1,714.3	1,727.8	1,713.4	1,702.1	1,642.4	1,601.3
Engines and turbines		89.4	90.8	91.2	91.5	90.6	94.5	95.5	95.6	95.9	96.5	95.7	95.8	88.9	81.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors		143.5	142.0	151.0	162.4	171.5	179.3	184.5	187.1	190.6	195.8	193.3	190.4	185.1	198.4
Construction and mining machinery		121.5	123.2	124.3	127.4	129.7	131.0	133.5	130.9	131.1	134.2	133.9	133.2	132.2	120.5
Metalworking machinery		280.4	282.1	283.0	284.2	281.1	281.6	285.8	285.6	285.2	285.4	283.3	283.9	280.3	262.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		184.0	184.1	184.0	183.7	185.6	186.8	191.0	190.3	190.9	191.9	192.0	191.2	190.9	196.0
General industrial machinery		233.3	234.7	235.3	233.5	234.0	236.4	236.9	234.2	234.4	234.5	232.3	232.0	230.7	224.4
Office and store machines and devices		113.1	112.3	112.8	111.6	110.3	111.4	112.0	112.4	112.6	112.3	111.5	111.7	109.8	106.3
Service-industry and household machines		193.8	192.9	193.6	192.0	194.0	202.0	213.3	219.4	224.7	227.5	223.7	217.0	186.5	182.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts		241.3	240.2	239.4	240.0	238.5	242.7	245.9	246.5	248.9	249.7	247.7	246.9	238.0	229.8
Electrical machinery	1,112.9	1,145.6	1,177.6	1,196.1	1,203.7	1,195.4	1,179.3	1,194.8	1,202.0	1,206.5	1,204.0	1,192.4	1,173.5	1,068.4	1,005.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		382.3	382.8	386.9	388.6	389.5	391.7	393.7	393.6	393.0	390.5	386.1	381.5	364.8	354.9
Electrical appliances		69.5	71.1	71.3	71.2	69.8	70.3	70.9	70.5	69.9	69.3	67.9	65.5	56.2	59.5
Insulated wire and cable		32.1	32.7	33.7	34.2	34.5	34.3	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.1	31.5	29.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles		83.6	85.3	85.0	87.3	86.8	88.2	90.9	91.0	91.0	90.5	88.2	84.5	79.2	78.6
Electric lamps		28.4	28.3	28.2	28.0	27.5	27.4	27.3	27.2	26.9	26.3	25.8	25.3	25.2	31.0
Communication equipment		503.4	528.8	541.3	544.9	538.4	519.4	529.2	537.2	542.8	546.0	543.1	535.3	464.9	405.8
Miscellaneous electrical products		46.3	48.6	49.7	49.5	48.9	48.0	47.4	47 0	47.3	45.9	45.9	46.3	46.6	46.5
Transportation equipment	1,830.8	1,857.7	1,821.8	1,885.2	1,898.8	1,931.4	1,944.1	1,950.8	1,955,8	1,969.9	1,965.7	1,930.0	1,891.5	1,674.9	1,510.3
Automobiles		893.5	867.9	897.2	904.0	943.8	965.5	969.4	982.3	993.1	983.2	957 0	924.6	793.5	844.5
Aircraft and parts		740.1	725.3	755.6	758.2	749.7	740.9	733.6	728.4	727.3	735.0	729 2	721.4	641.6	463.6
Aircraft		445.8	430.1	455.9	457.7	453.1	447.6	444.5	445.6	446.9	449.2	448.1	447.8	413.9	313.3
Aircraft engines and parts		166.1	167.6	171.3	170.4	168.2	167.9	165.9	161.3	159.2	165.6	163.7	158.1	134.7	90 8
Aircraft propellers and parts		16.7	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.3	14.0	10.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment		111.5	111.0	111.9	113.4	112.1	109.1	106.8	105.1	104.7	103.7	100.8	99.2	79.1	48.8
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing		141.6	144.9	144.5	148.1	148.5	151.6	153.9	153.0	157.1	155.1	155.7	158.1	151.0	116.0
Shipbuilding and repairing		119.6	121.0	120.7	124.0	123.6	125.6	127.1	126.1	130.5	129.7	131 0	134.1	131.2	101.6
Boatbuilding and repairing		22.0	23.9	23.8	24.1	24.9	26.0	26.8	26.9	26.6	25.4	24.7	24 0	19.8	14.4
Railroad equipment		71.9	70.9	73.9	74.4	75.3	72.3	80.0	78.6	79.0	79.2	74.8	74.3	75.8	73.7
Other transportation equipment		10.6	12.8	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.8	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.6
Instruments and related products	325.0	330.4	332.9	330.9	332.6	331.8	333.2	335.4	333.3	333.2	332.5	328.5	327.5	310.2	292.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		53.7	54.3	54.2	54.0	51.8	54.4	54.0	53.6	53.6	53.5	53.0	52.8	48.9	39.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		80.5	80.7	79.1	79.9	81.4	81.1	82.6	81.9	81.8	81.9	80.9	80.2	74.1	71.8
Optical instruments and lenses		11.7	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.5
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		39.3	39.3	39.6	40.2	40.7	40.8	41.2	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.4	40.8	39.6	40.0
Ophthalmic goods		28.6	28.5	27.8	28.3	28.1	27.9	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.2	28.9	28.9	28.1	29.0
Photographic apparatus		70.8	71.2	71.1	71.2	71.8	71.3	69.4	68.9	68.5	68.3	67 9	68.0	66.1	62.1
Watches and clocks		45.8	46.9	47.0	46.7	45.8	45.6	47.5	46.8	46.8	46.3	45.1	44.5	41.0	37.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	482.9	496.8	513.0	519.2	515.8	506.7	490.2	501.5	497.2	495.9	494.1	487.2	474.9	456.0	465.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		58.5	59.4	58.9	57.6	55.6	52.8	54.9	54.2	54.6	55.0	53.6	52.8	50.5	54.7
Musical instruments and parts		18.2	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.0	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.1	17.8	16.3	16.6
Toys and sporting goods		79.3	87.7	93.1	92.7	90.8	87.4	88.1	87.1	84.3	81.3	77.8	73.7	75.4	74.0
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies		33.5	33.6	33.3	32.9	32.4	31.9	32.3	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.1	31.1	31.5	31.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		67.5	71.0	71.9	71.3	71.7	68.3	68.1	66.4	67.2	69.3	69.6	67.6	62.1	63.9
Fabricated plastic products		74.6	76.2	77.3	77.6	76.7	74.6	75.5	75.1	75.1	74.1	73.4	72.6	66.9	67.2
Other manufacturing industries		165.2	167.2	166.7	165.5	161.5	157.5	164.6	164.3	164.6	164.4	163.6	159.3	153.4	157.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954	1953											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1952	1951
Transportation and public utilities	4,143	4,241	4,272	4,310	4,323	4,337	4,340	4,315	4,279	4,244	4,235	4,210	4,210	4,220	4,166
Transportation	2,830	2,923	2,952	2,989	2,999	3,001	2,999	2,990	2,966	2,949	2,928	2,909	2,914	2,941	2,921
Interstate railroads		1,330.2	1,354.5	1,382.6	1,393.7	1,407.2	1,409.6	1,399.9	1,387.0	1,376.0	1,360.5	1,356.4	1,367.5	1,399.8	1,449.3
Class I railroads		1,155.2	1,188.3	1,214.6	1,224.3	1,236.7	1,238.8	1,229 2	1,217.5	1,204.9	1,188.5	1,184.8	1.195.5	1,226.2	1,275.9
Local railways and buslines		129.1	129.6	130.4	128.4	129.1	130.6	131.0	130.7	130.7	131.3	131.5	125.6	134.2	139.0
Trucking and warehousing		764.4	766.9	773.1	767.6	753.8	748.4	749.3	745.5	743.0	743.9	737 2	734.9	714.6	675.6
Other transportation and services		699.4	700.7	703.3	708.8	710.8	710.7	709.5	703.1	698.9	691.9	683.8	686.0	692.1	656.9
Buslines, except local		51.3	51.7	52.2	53.1	53.2	53.5	52.9	52.1	51.9	51.4	51.5	51.9	52.4	53.0
Air transportation (common carrier)		105.1	104.3	104.7	104.8	105.1	104.9	104.6	102.0	101.1	100.8	100.0	100.0	95.6	85.2
Communication	742	745	746	748	746	752	759	750	747	731	742	738	734	717	690
Telephone		697.5	698.7	699.5	697.5	703.7	709.5	700.1	697.3	682.3	693.5	689.2	684.9	672.7	638.9
Telegraph		46.8	46.8	47.7	47.7	47.6	48.3	48.9	48.9	48.1	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.6	50.1
Other public utilities	571	573	574	573	578	584	582	575	566	564	565	563	562	563	555
Gas and electric utilities		551.0	551.9	550.8	555.1	560.9	558.8	552.2	544.3	542.1	543.0	541.4	540 5	541.2	533.3
Electric light and power utilities		246.9	247.2	247.2	249.5	251.6	250.8	248.2	245.0	244.7	244.3	243.5	243.2	243.5	240.4
Gas utilities		128.9	129.5	128.7	129.6	131.5	130.8	128.9	126.3	124.8	126.5	126.1	125.6	126.4	123.8
Electric light and gas utilities combined		175.2	175.2	174.9	176.0	177.8	177.2	175.1	173.0	172.6	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.3	169.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified		22.0	21.9	22.1	22.5	23.0	22.9	22.4	21.9	22.1	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.7
Wholesale and retail trade	10,423	11,324	10,766	10,611	10,464	10,334	10,355	10,415	10,348	10,314	10,284	10,214	10,283	10,251	10,013
Wholesale trade	2,755	2,793	2,792	2,768	2,736	2,733	2,736	2,729	2,712	2,713	2,730	2,743	2,747	2,721	2,655
Retail trade	7,668	8,531	7,974	7,843	7,728	7,601	7,619	7,686	7,636	7,601	7,554	7,471	7,536	7,530	7,359
General merchandise stores	1,410.1	1,994.5	1,601.0	1,495.5	1,421.0	1,356.4	1,350.3	1,402.3	1,406.2	1,396.6	1,396.4	1.355.0	1,406 5	1,453.2	1,429.3
Food and liquor stores	1,411.5	1,444.9	1,431.0	1,421.7	1,401.5	1,390.8	1,400.8	1,405.7	1,399.3	1,398.2	1,389.2	1,380.8	1,370 9	1,353.8	1,307 6
Automotive and accessories dealers	863.5	866.1	858.4	854.2	849.1	851.4	845.6	839.2	829.2	820.0	812.9	810.0	807.5	779.5	763.7
Apparel and accessories stores	579.0	713.2	619.9	608.4	586.1	542.1	551.9	594.7	594.8	593.2	585.7	558.2	573.6	584.0	575.4
Other retail trade	3,403.3	3,512.2	3,463.3	3,463.2	3,470.4	3,459.9	3,470.3	3,444.3	3,406.4	3,392.7	3,369.9	3,366.7	3,377.6	3,359.1	3,282.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate [4]	2,049	2,064	2,056	2,055	2,054	2,076	2,075	2,046	2,025	2,014	1,993	1,977	1,969	1,957	1,861
Banks and trust companies [4]		515.8	513.7	512.0	511.8	518.9	519.3	506.8	499.1	499.0	496.7	493.4	488.6	480 0	431.0
Security dealers and exchanges		61.9	62.6	62.8	63.2	64.5	65.2	64.9	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.7	64.1	64.5	63 7
Insurance carriers and agents		769.6	763.9	761.5	755.8	760.6	757.5	744.6	737.2	735.5	732.3	726.9	720.8	707.2	671.4
Other finance agencies and real estate		717.0	716.0	718.9	723.3	731.5	732.9	729.5	723.1	714.4	699.1	692.2	695.1	704.8	694.7
Service and miscellaneous	5,216	5,268	5,303	5,336	5,393	5,409	5,413	5,397	5,357	5,307	5,225	5,194	5,192	5,280	5,207
Hotels and lodging places		435.9	440.1	451.0	485.7	538.1	537.8	495.9	469.9	463.8	456.0	450.5	442.7	476.9	476.5
Personal services:															
Laundries		344.2	345.4	346.3	346.3	350.5	354.7	354.1	348.6	343.5	340.4	340.0	341 7	342.7	342.7
Cleaning and dyeing plants		182.0	184.6	184.5	180.2	176.1	180.4	186.8	184.2	180.7	175.0	171.9	172 4	172.7	166.8
Motion pictures		225.2	228.2	230.4	234.0	234.3	233.8	233.8	232.1	234.4	232.0	229.4	229.6	236.2	244.4
Government [4]	6,747	7,018	6,740	6,749	6,663	6,449	6,478	6,638	6,669	6,653	6,666	6,625	6,675	6,633	6,373
Federal [4]	2,174	2,489	2,191	2,195	2,220	2,248	2,271	2,285	2,282	2,304	2,324	2,343	2 350	2,403	2,261
State and local [5]	4,573	4,529	4,549	4,554	4,443	4,201	4,207	4,353	4,387	4,349	4,342	4.282	4 325	4,230	4,112

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports 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. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1951 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 4 columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

[2] Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] Beginning with January 1952, the data for Federal employment are not strictly comparable with those for prior years, primarily as a result of changes in definition. The following changes were made starting with that month: (1) data refer to the last day of the month rather than the first of the month; (2) employment of the Federal Reserve Banks and of the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration were transferred from the Federal total to the "Banks and Trust Companies" group of the "Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate" Division; (3) fourth-class postmasters, formerly excluded as nominal employees, are now included in the Federal total.

[5] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 317.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954	1953											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1952	1951
Mining:															
Metal		85.6	85.7	85.8	86.0	86.0	86.7	87.4	86.6	86.2	86.7	88.1	88.8	83.8	88.4
Iron		34.4	34.5	34.8	35.3	35.5	35.5	35.4	34.9	34.0	33.5	33.5	34.1	29.1	33.8
Copper		24.2	24.1	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.8	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.4	22.3	22.4
Lead and zinc		12.2	12.4	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.5	14.4	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.6	17.0	18.1	17.8
Anthracite		44.8	45.1	45.0	46.5	46.5	45.4	50.3	51.6	47.8	53.5	55.6	56.4	59.5	65.0
Bituminous-coal		259.6	265.0	261.6	269.5	269.0	268.0	277.1	277.9	286.7	295.8	302.0	306.9	309.9	348.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		126.6	126.4	127.9	131.0	134.1	133.7	131.9	127.2	127.7	126.5	125.9	126.4	127.9	124.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		87.7	89.4	90.5	91.9	92.0	91.2	90.8	89.0	88.2	85.0	83.8	83.6	88.6	89.2
Manufacturing	12,747	13,122	13,322	13,627	13,832	13,851	13,666	13,787	13,699	13,758	13,831	13,733	13,619	13,044	13,135
Durable goods [2]	7,451	7,645	7,762	7,941	8,016	8,054	8,056	8,190	8,179	8,215	8,211	8,115	8,020	7,481	7,459
Nondurable goods [2]	5,296	5,477	5,560	5,686	5,816	5,797	5,610	5,597	5,520	5,543	5,620	5,618	5,599	5,564	5,676
Ordnance and accessories	142.2	149.1	152.8	157.5	158.6	158.6	162.1	158.3	155.9	150.2	146.5	141.8	139.0	125.7	61.5
Food and kindred products	1,001.0	1,070.8	1,135.8	1,201.9	1,296.6	1,264.1	1,184.0	1,096.6	1,050.6	1,026.5	1,024.8	1,032.6	1,044.7	1,127.1	1,142.4
Meat products		252.1	256.9	249.1	241.7	240.1	239.5	237.0	233.2	232.7	237.7	241.1	248.8	245.6	242.9
Dairy products		77.8	79.2	82.1	87.6	92.5	94.2	93.5	87.1	83.1	79.7	78.1	76.4	85.1	87.3
Canning and preserving		139.5	172.0	232.1	342.1	316.2	243.7	165.4	145.9	133.9	122.7	128.7	132.3	188.8	201.6
Grain-mill products		89.1	89.7	92.7	93.7	93.3	93.4	93.9	89.3	87.7	89.3	90.6	92.3	94.0	91.6
Bakery products		175.9	180.4	183.0	182.5	182.3	183.9	184.0	181.0	178.5	179.7	179.5	179.0	181.9	181.4
Sugar		39.6	46.6	44.1	27.5	24.8	24.7	23.2	22.2	22.3	22.7	23.1	24.9	28.0	29.3
Confectionery and related products		75.1	79.3	78.8	75.3	68.9	61.3	64.0	62.0	65.5	70.2	72.2	72.6	71.6	73.0
Beverages		125.5	131.8	135.1	140.2	143.0	139.2	131.8	131.7	127.2	125.4	122.0	123.5	132.2	133.8
Miscellaneous food products		96.2	99.9	104.9	106.0	103.0	104.1	103.8	98.2	95.6	97.4	97.3	94.9	99.8	101.5
Tobacco manufactures	92.9	106.7	103.0	111.0	114.0	107.0	85.3	85.0	85.0	85.2	87.3	93.9	100.5	97.9	95.7
Cigarettes		29.2	28.9	28.6	28.7	28.5	27.7	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.2	28.2	28.2	27.5	26.3
Cigars		40.0	40.9	40.4	39.6	39.0	38.1	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.7
Tobacco and snuff		7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1
Tobacco stemming and redrying		29.9	25.5	34.4	38.2	32.1	12.3	9.6	9.7	10.0	11.6	18.4	24.9	22.9	22.6
Textile-mill products	998.1	1,039.4	1,055.2	1,076.0	1,097.1	1,102.0	1,093.8	1,121.6	1,116.7	1,119.2	1,134.3	1,134.0	1,131.7	1,105.8	1,175.8
Scouring and combing plants		5.3	5.1	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.3
Yarn and thread mills		129.7	131.3	134.5	140.0	142.7	140.2	144.4	142.9	143.0	146.0	145.7	146.5	143.6	154.2
Broad-woven fabric mills		459.4	467.0	475.2	484.0	486.0	490.2	497.1	494.4	493.8	498.8	501.5	502.3	498.7	545.8
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		29.7	30.2	30.8	31.0	30.8	30.5	31.1	31.0	30.2	31.4	31.4	31.1	29.5	31.2
Knitting mills		212.4	217.5	223.9	228.9	230.6	226.3	232.3	232.2	232.9	235.4	232.3	230.2	223.2	223.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles		81.4	82.0	81.9	82.8	82.7	81.0	82.9	82.9	84.7	85.8	86.5	86.3	83.4	83.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		45.4	45.1	45.7	46.6	45.3	43.9	47.9	47.7	49.7	50.1	50.0	49.4	46.2	51.0
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		15.7	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.9	15.5	17.4	17.4	16.8	15.3	15.8
Miscellaneous textile goods		60.4	61.7	62.5	62.2	61.7	59.1	63.2	62.5	63.3	63.4	62.9	62.7	60.0	63.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,051.2	1,078.9	1,073.8	1,089.6	1,086.7	1,108.5	1,053.2	1,072.2	1,060.8	1,086.0	1,138.5	1,136.6	1,108.5	1,066.9	1,065.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats		124.8	125.4	127.9	129.1	128.8	117.8	126.9	124.9	123.9	125.8	124.0	119.3	119.3	128.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		273.5	282.1	287.7	289.5	291.0	276.8	287.6	288.2	289.4	288.6	284.2	278.8	265.1	263.4
Women's outerwear		339.1	318.0	316.8	315.6	334.7	314.0	308.8	297.9	317.8	355.5	360.3	351.1	331.2	326.4
Women's, children's undergarments		94.1	97.4	98.6	96.3	95.5	94.1	96.3	99.0	101.2	101.5	100.2	98.2	95.0	91.1
Millinery		18.8	16.3	19.7	19.2	20.3	18.1	15.1	15.5	19.2	24.5	24.8	23.2	20.6	19.9
Children's outerwear		58.2	56.7	58.4	58.6	61.0	59.1	61.8	59.1	57.9	61.4	62.4	60.5	59.1	56.1
Fur goods		7.2	8.2	7.2	7.4	8.2	9.4	9.6	7.5	5.1	6.5	6.8	8.2	9.4	10.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		55.4	57.0	58.7	58.9	58.6	55.8	57.3	57.3	58.0	58.0	57.3	55.3	57.8	61.0
Other fabricated textile products		107.8	112.7	114.6	112.1	110.4	108.1	108.8	111.4	113.5	116.7	116.6	113.9	109.5	108.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	611.9	645.1	685.2	705.3	712.6	722.3	717.8	730.9	712.5	700.5	688.0	676.9	676.4	713.3	766.8
Logging camps and contractors		60.2	75.3	79.3	80.6	83.4	80.4	83.8	77.9	70.3	66.9	59.3	58.0	78.5	95.8
Sawmills and planing mills		386.4	406.6	418.5	423.4	428.5	425.8	431.9	422.3	416.4	407.5	404.1	405.5	423.8	444.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		95.2	98.7	101.0	101.0	101.3	101.8	104.4	102.4	104.0	102.4	102.6	102.7	100.8	108.4
Wooden containers		53.0	53.4	54.4	54.8	55.7	56.8	57.4	57.1	56.7	56.8	56.6	56.6	56.4	61.1
Miscellaneous wood products		50.3	51.2	52.1	52.8	53.4	53.0	53.4	52.8	53.1	54.4	54.3	53.6	53.9	57.1
Furniture and fixtures	292.2	304.7	310.2	312.3	315.3	315.0	314.5	317.4	322.1	328.5	332.7	331.9	329.2	309.1	310.6
Household furniture		218.9	225.1	226.1	228.1	228.2	228.0	231.5	236.5	242.3	247.0	245.9	242.9	225.5	226.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		31.0	31.1	31.6	32.3	32.5	32.0	32.0	32.6	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.0	33.8
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		29.1	28.7	29.3	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.3	28.7	26.6	27.0
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		25.7	25.3	25.3	26.3	25.5	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.5	24.3	23.9	23.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954	1953											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	437.9	444.9	449.6	451.7	453.5	450.3	442.0	445.6	439.7	439.5	439.3	436.8	435.6	422.5	434.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		226.1	225.9	226.4	228.2	226.6	224.8	225.2	222.2	221.8	222.6	222.8	222.9	219.4	223.4
Paperboard containers and boxes		118.6	123.4	123.6	121.9	120.2	115.0	117.8	115.6	116.3	116.2	115.0	114.9	107.4	111.7
Other paper and allied products		100.2	100.3	101.7	103.4	103.5	102.2	102.6	101.9	101.4	100.5	99.0	97.8	95.8	99.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	503.2	513.1	511.5	513.1	509.2	498.6	496.0	501.6	498.7	497.9	499.2	496.5	497.8	494.2	493.9
Newspapers		150.2	149.7	149.6	149.2	146.4	145.8	147.8	147.7	146.3	146.1	144.3	143.9	144.4	142.9
Periodicals		28.9	28.6	28.7	28.8	27.7	27.7	27.8	28.3	28.4	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.7	28.6
Books		27.6	27.6	28.5	28.6	27.7	27.1	27.5	27.2	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.3	27.1	27.3
Commercial printing		162.7	160.7	160.7	159.0	155.9	157.0	158.9	157.6	158.3	158.7	159.3	161.1	158.1	158.5
Lithographing		44.3	44.5	44.2	43.4	42.2	40.9	41.9	41.5	41.3	41.4	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.7
Greeting cards		14.6	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.0	14.5	14.3	13.2	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.8	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries		35.2	35.5	36.9	36.5	36.0	35.4	35.4	35.1	34.9	34.6	34.1	34.6	33.9	33.4
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		49.6	49.3	48.9	48.5	47.7	47.6	48.0	48.1	48.5	48.4	48.2	48.0	47.5	47.5
Chemicals and allied products	499.6	502.5	508.7	512.8	515.1	510.6	508.3	513.1	516.9	525.8	525.9	518.7	516.1	515.5	529.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals		60.6	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.9	61.3	60.1	59.8	59.7	59.4	59.0	58.3	58.8	59.5
Industrial organic chemicals		185.5	187.6	189.6	193.3	196.2	195.0	195.0	192.3	190.9	190.4	189.2	189.7	185.5	192.0
Drugs and medicines		57.4	58.7	58.6	58.6	57.1	56.7	58.8	58.9	59.4	59.8	59.6	61.4	62.5	62.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		29.7	30.3	30.7	30.8	30.5	30.4	31.1	31.5	32.1	32.1	31.8	31.3	31.6	33.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers		46.6	46.9	47.0	47.6	48.3	48.9	48.4	47.9	47.9	47.5	47.1	46.9	46.6	47.5
Gum and wood chemicals		6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.3
Fertilizers		23.1	22.9	24.6	25.0	23.5	22.6	25.2	30.8	37.9	36.6	31.4	27.1	28.3	28.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		33.7	34.7	34.4	32.6	27.1	25.5	26.3	27.3	29.2	31.8	32.8	34.5	32.7	36.2
Miscellaneous chemicals		59.2	60.2	60.5	60.0	60.6	61.5	61.9	61.9	62.0	61.6	61.3	60.4	62.5	62.1
Products of petroleum and coal	180.1	182.5	184.3	185.8	188.3	190.9	190.4	189.7	187.6	187.6	186.4	185.7	185.8	182.6	188.2
Petroleum refining		141.7	141.8	142.5	144.0	146.0	145.4	144.5	143.1	144.1	143.6	143.6	144.0	140.5	143.3
Coke and other petroleum and coal products		40.8	42.5	43.3	44.3	44.9	45.0	45.2	44.5	43.5	42.8	42.1	41.8	42.0	44.9
Rubber products	197.2	202.2	204.3	209.2	214.2	214.4	213.2	220.3	220.2	220.5	220.5	219.2	219.2	208.2	212.0
Tires and inner tubes		82.6	83.5	86.6	89.6	89.6	90.1	92.4	92.7	92.2	91.6	91.2	91.5	90.8	87.4
Rubber footwear		22.8	23.7	24.0	24.1	23.6	22.5	23.5	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.5	22.9	23.9
Other rubber products		96.8	97.1	98.6	100.5	101.2	100.6	104.4	104.2	104.5	104.7	103.8	103.2	94.6	100.7
Leather and leather products	334.6	336.3	333.7	335.0	341.3	350.5	344.0	350.9	343.5	354.5	363.3	363.5	359.0	343.1	338.7
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		39.6	40.1	41.3	41.9	42.3	42.0	42.9	42.2	42.2	42.8	43.1	43.6	41.8	43.3
Industrial leather belting and packing		3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		15.6	14.8	14.4	14.4	15.6	15.8	16.1	15.0	16.2	16.9	17.4	17.3	15.6	15.0
Footwear (except rubber)		222.1	215.5	213.8	220.9	228.1	224.4	230.5	225.7	231.7	237.7	237.8	235.7	223.2	218.4
Luggage		14.5	16.4	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.2	15.8	15.5	13.8
Handbags and small leather goods		26.0	27.6	27.7	26.6	26.6	25.1	23.6	23.0	26.6	29.1	29.0	26.9	25.8	26.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		14.6	15.2	16.8	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.5	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.3	15.0	16.8	17.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	430.2	445.2	456.1	462.7	465.3	463.4	456.2	465.4	460.6	462.3	459.2	453.2	450.9	448.4	475.1
Flat glass		31.9	31.6	31.7	31.9	31.5	31.1	31.0	31.2	31.5	31.5	31.8	31.9	28.9	29.7
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		88.2	90.4	91.1	90.6	89.3	86.6	91.6	90.5	90.7	89.9	87.7	86.5	83.1	85.3
Glass products made of purchased glass		13.4	13.6	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.2	14.7	14.8	15.5	15.3	14.7	14.9	13.9	14.5
Cement, hydraulic		34.5	34.9	34.7	35.2	35.3	35.2	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.8	34.7
Structural clay products		67.4	69.5	70.4	70.5	71.1	71.8	72.1	69.8	69.1	68.6	67.2	67.5	72.7	77.5
Pottery and related products		45.8	47.3	48.7	48.2	47.1	42.5	48.3	48.9	50.1	50.8	50.6	50.7	51.1	56.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		82.0	85.5	87.5	89.2	89.8	89.5	87.4	86.1	85.4	83.0	81.6	80.7	82.3	84.7
Cut-stone and stone products		16.6	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.2	16.3	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.8	15.3	16.6
Miscellaneous nonmetallic products		65.4	66.6	67.6	68.6	68.2	69.1	69.6	69.2	69.6	69.8	69.3	68.7	67.3	75.1
Primary metal industries	1,036.2	1,065.1	1,077.9	1,099.4	1,117.1	1,127.9	1,133.7	1,143.1	1,137.9	1,143.5	1,144.8	1,141.8	1,139.0	1,039.7	1,132.1
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills		535.2	542.5	554.9	560.8	572.4	570.5	567.2	561.8	562.4	563.6	563.1	561.8	486.5	560.2
Iron and steel foundries		195.7	196.9	201.9	208.0	207.8	213.6	219.5	221.1	224.1	224.2	224.2	225.7	223.4	237.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		41.8	42.1	43.0	44.0	43.6	43.7	43.4	43.1	42.4	42.2	41.9	40.9	42.0	42.3
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		9.1	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	10.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		95.7	96.9	98.9	98.7	98.8	97.9	100.5	100.8	100.4	99.4	97.7	96.5	90.1	90.8
Nonferrous foundries		72.8	74.4	75.0	77.1	77.5	79.4	80.6	79.5	82.0	82.9	82.9	82.2	74.9	72.8
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		114.8	116.0	116.4	119.3	118.5	119.3	122.4	122.0	122.6	123.0	122.5	122.5	113.7	118.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	874.9	873.6	906.5	928.6	943.6	946.2	937.6	956.3	951.7	952.3	952.3	942.1	931.4	850.1	874.3
Tin cans and other tinware		23.3	49.1	52.2	55.9	57.0	54.0	52.7	50.9	50.3	50.1	50.0	49.8	49.7	50.8
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		124.0	122.2	124.7	127.5	131.7	130.9	136.4	137.4	136.5	137.4	135.8	133.8	123.2	136.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		109.9	114.9	120.5	120.9	121.5	120.2	123.3	123.3	124.6	123.7	123.7	122.4	113.8	116.3
Fabricated structural metal products		213.8	216.5	218.8	220.8	218.4	214.2	216.1	211.5	210.0	210.7	210.0	209.6	196.0	188.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		193.9	191.7	196.7	198.4	197.6	199.4	204.8	204.8	204.9	204.9	201.2	196.3	164.2	172.5
Lighting fixtures		38.5	39.1	39.6	40.5	41.3	40.6	41.1	41.3	41.9	41.9	40.6	39.4	36.9	39.8
Fabricated wire products		58.1	59.6	58.9	59.9	59.7	60.0	60.9	61.6	62.5	62.1	60.6	60.4	53.3	55.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		112.1	113.4	117.2	119.7	119.0	118.3	121.0	120.9	121.6	121.5	120.2	119.7	113.1	114.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954	1953												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,191.5	1,206.8	1,206.8	1,218.9	1,228.4	1,235.0	1,264.2	1,300.0	1,306.6	1,320.5	1,334.6	1,323.1	1,312.9	1,262.5	1,245.1
Engines and turbines	-------	64.7	66.0	66.2	66.4	65.2	68.8	70.2	70.5	70.9	71.7	71.0	71.4	65.9	60.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	102.9	101.0	109.4	119.7	127.6	135.4	140.5	143.0	146.5	151.6	149.0	146.1	140.9	154.6
Construction and mining machinery	-------	89.1	90.4	91.4	94.0	96.1	97.4	99.9	97.8	98.0	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.3	90.6
Metalworking machinery	-------	220.6	221.9	223.1	224.3	221.1	221.6	227.1	227.3	227.6	228.1	226.7	226.3	224.4	209.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	134.6	134.2	134.1	134.0	135.2	136.6	140.6	140.0	141.1	142.1	142.2	141.2	142.6	150.1
General industrial machinery	-------	163.2	164.1	164.7	163.0	163.8	165.7	167.2	166.0	166.5	167.0	165.6	165.7	164.3	163.2
Office and store machines and devices	-------	91.3	90.5	91.0	89.9	88.9	89.9	90.7	91.5	91.7	91.5	91.0	91.5	90.0	88.8
Service-industry and household machines	-------	148.9	147.5	148.2	146.2	148.1	155.7	166.4	172.4	177.9	180.1	177.3	171.8	144.3	142.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	191.5	191.2	190.8	190.9	189.0	193.1	197.4	198.1	200.3	201.6	199.7	198.4	189.9	184.7
Electrical machinery	820.7	853.2	884.7	904.8	912.9	905.0	891.5	910.6	919.1	926.0	924.7	915.7	898.6	806.9	768.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	273.5	273.1	278.1	280.8	280.9	283.4	287.5	287.8	287.3	285.1	280.7	277.4	264.3	261.8
Electrical appliances	-------	57.7	59.2	59.1	59.3	58.2	58.6	59.2	59.0	58.4	57.9	56.7	54.2	45.7	47.7
Insulated wire and cable	-------	26.2	26.9	27.9	28.3	28.7	28.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.3	26.2	24.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	67.6	69.6	69.0	71.2	70.6	72.3	75.3	75.8	76.1	75.5	73.0	69.1	63.5	64.3
Electric lamps	-------	25.1	24.9	24.8	24.5	24.1	24.1	24.0	23.8	23.6	23.1	22.3	22.1	21.7	27.1
Communication equipment	-------	367.8	393.5	407.3	410.3	404.6	387.8	398.8	407.3	414.8	418.3	418.1	411.0	349.5	307.1
Miscellaneous electrical products	-------	35.3	37.5	38.6	38.5	37.9	36.9	36.3	35.9	36.2	35.2	35.3	35.5	36.1	36.8
Transportation equipment	1,421.0	1,452.2	1,414.4	1,479.1	1,492.7	1,521.4	1,533.4	1,548.3	1,556.1	1,575.9	1,573.6	1,543.4	1,518.6	1,320.5	1,219.8
Automobiles	-------	731.8	703.3	732.3	737.7	775.1	796.0	803.4	816.1	830.7	820.6	798.0	799.3	647.1	707.9
Aircraft and parts	-------	532.1	518.8	551.0	555.4	545.3	537.0	534.8	532.3	532.8	542.3	538.1	530.7	469.5	341.9
Aircraft	-------	317.8	303.3	330.5	334.6	328.1	322.3	321.8	324.8	327.2	330.2	329.3	326.9	302.8	232.3
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	116.3	118.2	122.5	121.5	119.6	118.9	118.3	114.5	112.6	119.1	118.4	115.0	95.9	63.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.2	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.1	10.0	7.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	85.7	85.2	85.9	87.1	85.8	83.8	82.6	80.9	80.8	80.7	78.1	76.7	60.8	38.3
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	-------	124.1	127.0	126.6	130.1	130.4	133.6	135.5	134.8	139.0	136.8	137.2	139.0	133.2	100.9
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	104.9	105.9	105.7	109.0	108.4	110.4	111.6	110.7	115.1	114.0	115.0	117.5	115.4	88.2
Boatbuilding and repairing	-------	19.2	21.1	20.9	21.1	22.0	23.2	23.9	24.1	23.9	22.8	22.2	21.5	17.8	12.8
Railroad equipment	-------	55.6	54.4	57.3	57.6	58.6	55.1	62.9	61.4	62.1	62.7	58.8	58.4	59.8	58.5
Other transportation equipment	-------	8.6	10.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.6
Instruments and related products	234.3	239.8	242.3	240.8	241.4	239.3	241.2	245.1	243.6	244.3	244.4	240.7	240.9	227.6	216.7
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-------	33.8	34.0	33.7	33.5	31.1	33.5	33.8	33.6	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3	32.0	25.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-------	57.3	57.8	56.8	56.8	57.6	57.7	59.6	59.3	59.2	59.6	58.7	58.3	53.1	52.5
Optical instruments and lenses	-------	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-------	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.9	29.1	29.1	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	28.9	29.3	28.6	29.2
Ophthalmic goods	-------	22.7	22.7	22.2	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.4	23.2	22.7	23.7
Photographic apparatus	-------	49.3	49.6	49.5	49.4	49.9	49.7	48.8	48.1	48.0	47.9	47.3	47.8	46.4	43.6
Watches and clocks	-------	39.6	40.5	40.7	40.5	39.5	39.3	40.9	40.4	40.5	39.9	38.7	38.3	35.0	31.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	395.9	410.0	425.2	431.6	428.0	419.8	403.3	414.9	412.5	411.2	409.9	404.2	393.3	376.7	388.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	48.2	48.8	48.5	47.1	45.2	42.8	44.7	44.1	44.4	44.6	43.6	43.2	41.1	44.7
Musical instruments and parts	-------	16.0	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.3	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	14.1
Toys and sporting goods	-------	67.3	75.7	80.8	80.2	78.8	74.9	75.7	75.5	73.0	69.8	66.2	62.6	64.8	64.5
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	-------	25.5	25.5	25.3	25.0	24.4	23.9	24.4	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.3	23.3	24.0	24.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	56.9	59.6	60.4	59.9	60.4	57.1	57.2	55.5	56.3	58.3	58.7	56.7	51.6	53.7
Fabricated plastic products	-------	62.1	63.5	64.4	64.5	63.8	61.8	63.0	63.1	63.1	62.4	62.1	61.2	55.8	57.0
Other manufacturing industries	-------	134.0	136.4	136.5	135.4	131.5	127.5	134.3	134.4	134.5	135.0	134.6	130.8	125.6	129.5

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and record-keeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

See NOTE on p. 317.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]

[1947–49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	1953: June	111.5	150.8
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	July	110.5	148.9
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	106.2	129.6	August	112.0	151.6
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1952: Average	105.5	135.3	September	111.8	150.9
1943: Average	121.4	99.0				October	110.2	149.3
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1953: January	110.1	148.4	November	107.7	145.7
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	February	111.0	149.3	December	106.1	144.2
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	March	111.8	151.9			
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	April	111.2	150.0	1954: January	103.1	
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	May	110.8	149.9			

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

See NOTE on p. 317.

TABLE A–5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office Department*	Other agencies		
	Continental United States [2]						
1952: Average	2,403	2,376.7	1,199.2	521.7	655.8	22.6	3.9
1952: December	2,765	2,738.6	1,206.0	897.5	635.1	22.6	3.9
1953: January	2,350	2,323.6	1,204.8	486.0	632.8	22.4	3.8
February	2,343	2,316.4	1,197.7	486.0	632.7	22.5	3.8
March	2,324	2,297.3	1,181.0	486.0	630.3	22.5	3.8
April	2,304	2,278.0	1,160.6	486.0	631.4	22.5	3.9
May	2,282	2,256.1	1,140.4	486.0	629.7	22.3	3.9
June	2,285	2,258.8	1,138.1	486.0	634.7	22.3	3.9
July	2,271	2,244.5	1,128.2	488.2	628.1	22.2	3.9
August	2,248	2,221.6	1,113.0	484.6	624.0	22.2	3.9
September	2,220	2,194.6	1,094.4	487.0	613.2	21.9	3.8
October	2,195	2,169.0	1,076.5	487.5	605.0	21.8	3.9
November	2,191	2,165.7	1,069.0	493.9	602.8	21.7	3.9
December	2,489	2,463.2	1,063.5	801.4	598.3	21.7	3.9
	Washington, D. C. [3]						
1952: Average	257.4	235.9	92.8	8.7	134.4	20.8	0.7
1952: December	259.9	238.5	93.1	14.7	130.7	20.7	.7
1953: January	252.6	231.4	93.5	8.1	129.8	20.5	.7
February	251.6	230.3	93.4	8.1	128.8	20.6	.7
March	249.4	228.0	92.8	8.1	127.1	20.7	.7
April	245.9	224.6	91.6	8.1	124.9	20.6	.7
May	242.7	221.6	90.2	8.1	123.3	20.4	.7
June	242.2	221.1	90.1	8.1	122.9	20.4	.7
July	238.3	217.3	89.6	8.0	119.7	20.3	.7
August	235.2	214.2	88.9	7.9	117.4	20.3	.7
September	232.7	211.9	89.6	7.8	114.5	20.1	.7
October	229.9	209.2	88.9	7.9	112.4	20.0	.7
November	229.0	208.3	88.6	7.8	111.9	19.9	.8
December	234.4	213.7	88.2	13.9	111.6	19.9	.8

[1] Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.

[2] Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

*Post Office Department employment was not available beginning with February 1953; and the January figure was used through June. Beginning with July 1953, actual data are reported.

See NOTE on p. 317.

TABLE A–6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1953												1952	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1952	1951
Alabama [2]	682.4	681.1	684.4	683.1	675.1	670.3	677.6	673.3	675.2	674.6	672.8	671.7	696.9	668.6	650.3
Arizona	205.9	202.9	201.1	198.4	195.9	197.4	199.2	200.7	203.1	205.0	203.8	203.5	207.7	192.8	177.5
Arkansas [2]	322.1	316.1	317.5	319.1	312.2	313.6	317.9	314.8	317.6	316.1	314.4	313.9	329.2	319.7	315.7
California	3,952.8	3,913.4	3,980.4	4,000.1	3,974.6	3,905.1	3,891.8	3,875.9	3,847.7	3,823.2	3,798.4	3,781.7	3,929.6	3,739.2	3,518.3
Colorado	411.1	410.6	416.1	418.1	418.1	416.7	416.7	410.0	406.5	405.7	402.6	406.4	420.8	407.8	389.3
Connecticut [2]	894.5	879.0	878.6	881.6	881.1	878.9	884.1	874.0	871.3	866.8	862.0	859.7	885.3	847.6	828.7
District of Columbia [2]	503.2	494.4	496.4	499.1	500.2	505.6	512.6	511.7	514.5	516.4	517.9	520.8	538.6	528.3	525.1
Florida	893.4	855.6	828.2	810.3	797.1	792.8	805.7	819.3	846.2	862.6	870.6	868.2	862.9	796.1	747.9
Georgia [2]	917.4	910.6	913.9	917.0	917.1	908.8	909.1	904.3	898.0	896.6	892.5	890.7	917.5	881.4	849.7
Idaho	134.4	137.6	140.9	143.7	140.3	139.9	137.3	133.9	131.3	128.2	126.6	127.5	138.8	137.0	137.7
Illinois	3,406.4	3,396.1	3,422.8	3,419.0	3,405.4	3,386.7	3,413.1	3,397.4	3,390.5	3,373.3	3,359.9	3,358.2	3,455.6	3,312.2	3,264.8
Indiana	1,380.1	1,382.5	1,395.9	1,417.1	1,401.1	1,403.8	1,406.1	1,402.7	1,406.6	1,402.3	1,389.9	1,376.8	1,409.0	1,345.5	1,351.2
Iowa [2]	640.4	640.2	647.2	647.8	645.4	640.1	639.4	633.7	631.7	625.1	620.9	620.6	645.0	627.4	625.6
Kansas	545.8	543.4	547.4	549.6	551.0	551.8	553.3	551.7	549.4	543.2	539.8	539.9	556.4	540.1	511.1
Louisiana	706.0	704.9	702.2	695.7	688.5	681.6	681.1	676.4	676.9	673.6	670.3	672.2	697.1	673.1	654.5
Maine	274.7	274.4	280.8	286.1	286.4	286.5	285.9	273.6	264.7	267.5	271.2	273.4	284.0	278.4	272.3
Maryland	782.2	777.4	783.7	786.5	786.1	780.4	780.2	768.8	764.5	759.2	752.6	750.8	774.0	756.3	741.4
Massachusetts	1,801.1	1,786.0	1,798.0	1,801.3	1,800.7	1,795.3	1,812.3	1,801.7	1,793.5	1,780.4	1,774.0	1,775.1	1,833.0	1,783.4	1,793.2
Minnesota	868.3	859.3	865.2	865.3	864.7	855.8	845.5	836.7	827.0	825.5	827.2	834.7	862.1	828.8	826.3
Missouri [2]	1,299.7	1,282.7	1,300.5	1,296.9	1,288.9	1,277.1	1,285.4	1,288.5	1,284.5	1,275.7	1,266.6	1,264.9	1,314.9	1,269.4	1,235.0
Montana	158.9	160.1	162.9	164.4	162.9	161.6	160.1	155.8	151.8	149.2	148.1	150.0	157.1	154.1	149.0
Nebraska [2]	357.2	354.5	357.0	355.1	353.0	353.4	353.9	347.6	343.4	338.2	335.4	337.7	351.0	343.0	331.0
Nevada	72.7	73.2	73.6	74.7	76.5	75.6	73.7	71.5	69.6	67.6	66.2	66.1	68.5	65.7	58.2
New Hampshire	173.1	171.7	175.7	177.7	181.4	179.7	178.4	174.4	172.1	171.1	171.9	172.3	175.6	173.4	172.4
New Jersey	1,817.4	1,810.3	1,826.9	1,835.9	1,832.6	1,827.0	1,828.9	1,811.1	1,786.1	1,802.4	1,793.4	1,800.5	1,849.9	1,789.9	1,755.2
New Mexico	177.6	175.9	176.9	176.9	176.5	177.4	178.0	176.9	176.4	174.2	173.5	173.6	178.1	170.2	159.9
New York	6,092.0	6,026.7	6,044.0	5,993.7	5,966.3	5,946.2	5,964.2	5,919.0	5,907.9	5,916.3	5,874.7	5,871.6	6,099.6	5,864.5	5,795.1
North Carolina	1,022.1	1,011.0	1,014.4	1,013.6	1,003.0	990.2	993.7	991.6	991.1	996.8	994.9	999.6	1,035.8	990.8	970.8
North Dakota [2]	113.6	113.8	115.4	114.2	113.5	113.6	113.8	111.8	109.1	105.2	104.8	106.3	112.5	[3] 111.1	111.5
Ohio [2]	3,065.5	3,043.0	3,077.4	3,091.5	3,070.5	3,073.8	3,070.3	3,051.7	3,043.0	3,039.7	3,012.6	3,004.4	3,094.5	2,959.4	2,909.6
Oklahoma [2]	546.7	540.5	541.8	539.9	535.5	537.0	541.5	536.8	535.3	533.2	530.5	532.8	549.7	527.1	501.8
Oregon	458.8	463.6	480.7	495.3	488.1	488.7	477.9	468.9	460.8	449.1	440.7	441.2	465.9	465.2	459.2
Pennsylvania	3,738.0	3,722.5	3,748.6	3,753.1	3,740.1	3,736.5	3,746.8	3,728.2	3,712.8	3,713.7	3,693.9	3,699.1	3,819.2	3,666.6	3,716.4
Rhode Island	299.6	300.7	303.6	305.6	304.1	303.9	307.2	305.5	306.4	308.0	304.7	305.0	315.3	304.7	307.7
South Carolina [2]	539.8	536.5	539.9	540.3	541.5	536.8	541.1	539.3	538.7	539.5	539.2	541.8	556.7	534.4	494.8
South Dakota	119.2	119.5	120.6	120.4	118.6	119.4	120.9	119.8	118.7	114.9	113.8	114.7	122.1	[3] 119.0	122.3
Tennessee	842.1	831.6	836.1	835.7	831.5	829.9	830.9	825.0	822.2	818.3	813.8	816.7	842.4	806.7	786.0
Texas [2]	2,277.5	2,251.8	2,247.7	2,248.1	2,240.2	2,246.8	2,259.7	2,234.6	2,237.2	2,224.3	2,214.8	2,221.4	2,284.4	2,201.6	2,101.0
Utah	216.1	216.7	220.5	226.1	220.0	220.4	215.2	215.9	213.7	211.2	209.5	210.7	221.1	213.3	206.5
Vermont	103.9	103.5	105.3	105.8	105.7	104.3	104.2	103.4	102.0	100.7	100.1	99.8	102.4	99.5	99.4
Virginia [2]	904.0	895.7	902.7	902.0	894.1	894.4	897.5	890.6	891.5	892.3	886.9	889.0	924.6	891.3	860.0
Washington [2]	740.5	742.5	758.6	766.0	754.3	758.1	751.1	734.7	721.3	721.1	708.2	704.4	741.7	733.0	722.2
West Virginia [2]	505.1	500.6	502.2	503.7	500.9	496.8	504.5	502.4	501.4	503.1	500.9	507.2	528.3	520.5	531.1
Wisconsin	1,079.8	1,080.4	1,094.5	1,105.7	1,102.6	1,102.1	1,095.2	1,095.0	1,090.5	1,084.4	1,079.0	1,075.1	1,109.4	1,076.5	1,071.9
Wyoming	83.8	84.3	86.2	87.0	89.2	88.5	86.7	83.9	82.3	80.8	79.6	80.8	85.9	85.7	82.7

[1] 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–7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Not comparable with preceding data shown.

TABLE A–7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State [1]

[in thousands]

State	1953												1952	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1952	1951
Alabama [2]	231.1	233.6	236.9	237.5	234.0	230.5	233.8	232.6	235.5	235.4	235.8	233.7	236.2	226.4	225.3
Arizona	25.9	26.6	26.6	26.9	27.4	28.1	28.5	28.8	29.3	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.8	27.7	22.7
Arkansas [2]	82.6	83.0	83.1	84.0	81.7	82.7	82.6	82.5	83.6	83.1	82.0	81.5	83.4	82.2	82.5
California	1,032.1	1,050.0	1,105.5	1,125.8	1,128.5	1,084.1	1,057.8	1,054.9	1,051.0	1,032.9	1,023.7	1,018.4	1,029.0	993.6	892.5
Colorado [2]	68.0	70.5	72.8	71.3	69.7	68.6	68.1	66.4	66.2	66.4	66.0	66.5	70.3	67.2	65.4
Connecticut [2]	451.8	452.8	451.9	454.1	454.4	451.2	460.7	459.0	460.4	460.6	458.1	454.4	452.0	433.0	423.3
Delaware	58.5	59.1	61.2	65.8	67.6	63.1	62.4	62.5	61.9	61.5	60.9	60.5	60.4	59.2	56.0
District of Columbia [2]	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.6	17.3	17.1
Florida	126.3	124.7	117.0	114.8	114.7	114.2	117.4	120.0	123.2	126.6	128.7	127.5	124.2	115.0	108.7
Georgia [2]	311.6	315.0	316.4	319.0	321.2	317.0	315.7	315.8	315.3	316.7	314.7	312.8	314.2	308.2	304.4
Idaho	20.4	23.9	25.9	27.4	26.4	26.6	24.7	22.8	21.5	19.7	18.9	19.1	22.4	23.3	24.0
Illinois	1,264.0	1,296.1	1,315.2	1,331.4	1,333.3	1,314.1	1,338.2	1,332.4	1,336.9	1,342.0	1,334.5	1,322.9	1,322.4	1,256.5	1,246.7
Indiana	620.8	633.9	642.6	674.7	664.6	665.4	661.1	665.2	675.0	675.4	666.2	653.9	653.8	609.7	615.8
Iowa [2]	165.1	167.9	169.7	169.4	173.2	171.5	172.9	172.7	175.2	176.5	176.8	174.3	177.3	171.0	168.4
Kansas	131.5	132.4	133.1	134.5	139.2	140.9	142.0	141.5	142.0	142.6	142.4	141.7	142.7	135.7	116.9
Kentucky					154.5	155.1	156.3	155.5	156.9	157.4	161.0	163.4	163.0	148.3	151.6
Louisiana	162.4	168.2	167.1	162.4	162.6	160.0	157.8	156.1	154.6	152.8	152.0	150.4	157.4	150.3	146.5
Maine	107.4	110.9	116.2	120.2	120.3	120.1	120.9	111.9	107.4	112.5	117.1	117.6	118.6	116.4	115.6
Maryland	261.6	265.8	273.7	282.4	284.0	277.8	275.9	270.1	269.4	267.2	264.3	265.2	264.7	259.2	254.4
Massachusetts	700.9	712.0	722.0	722.9	727.6	720.2	733.5	730.6	734.9	741.8	738.8	733.6	736.6	717.7	740.5
Michigan [2]	1,175.3	1,157.3	1,171.3	1,182.5	1,209.9	1,237.2	1,259.6	1,260.0	1,262.4	1,258.5	1,237.1	1,220.5	1,207.8	1,097.2	1,112.7
Minnesota	216.2	219.2	221.9	227.9	232.2	228.0	218.3	216.1	216.2	216.5	215.0	213.3	217.0	211.5	206.6
Mississippi [2]	94.9	96.2	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.8	98.2	96.8	99.4	99.1	97.9	97.9	98.6	95.3	94.3
Missouri	403.9	403.3	413.3	419.1	422.7	414.1	420.7	417.7	418.1	417.4	413.0	407.7	406.3	389.8	372.9
Montana	18.3	19.6	20.4	20.2	19.9	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.1	16.7	16.6	17.3	18.9	18.4	18.1
Nebraska [2]	61.2	62.2	62.4	61.5	61.9	62.9	62.1	60.4	60.0	60.1	59.8	61.0	60.6	59.9	54.9
Nevada	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.6
New Hampshire	80.3	80.0	80.7	82.2	82.9	81.7	82.4	81.7	82.2	83.3	84.5	84.2	83.2	81.2	82.2
New Jersey	807.9	817.1	829.7	842.0	842.3	832.5	842.9	836.0	836.7	851.1	847.8	845.0	849.2	824.4	810.5
New Mexico	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.1	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	15.6	14.2
New York	1,973.8	1,996.8	2,025.4	2,009.3	2,013.2	1,969.0	1,982.6	1,964.2	1,987.2	2,030.6	2,014.9	1,986.9	2,010.4	1,942.0	1,918.2
North Carolina	437.5	439.7	444.2	449.5	445.9	433.4	431.8	432.2	433.8	438.9	439.6	441.2	447.6	432.4	432.9
North Dakota [2]	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.1
Ohio [2]	1,370.4	1,376.3	1,412.7	1,438.9	1,433.0	1,430.8	1,435.3	1,430.4	1,435.0	1,444.5	1,432.0	1,417.3	1,407.8	1,335.2	1,315.0
Oklahoma [2]	85.3	85.5	86.6	86.5	86.6	85.4	84.8	84.6	84.4	83.6	82.3	82.0	83.3	80.2	73.2
Oregon	131.0	139.8	149.1	157.9	155.2	157.2	149.7	145.0	141.0	135.0	130.3	129.2	135.6	145.5	147.7
Pennsylvania	1,460.7	1,481.4	1,505.8	1,519.6	1,525.0	1,521.1	1,529.8	1,525.6	1,529.5	1,534.7	1,527.0	1,518.8	1,519.5	1,444.5	1,494.1
Rhode Island	137.0	139.5	143.4	145.8	146.4	145.8	147.5	146.8	147.3	149.4	149.2	148.4	150.2	144.4	149.8
South Carolina [2]	221.7	223.4	225.2	227.2	228.5	225.7	226.8	225.1	226.9	227.0	226.2	225.8	227.3	220.1	218.4
South Dakota	11.7	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.4	12.0	11.6
Tennessee	281.2	284.2	289.0	293.4	295.5	294.0	292.8	293.1	289.8	288.4	286.4	285.9	287.6	274.3	264.6
Texas [2]	428.9	434.5	434.0	439.8	443.1	444.2	444.1	439.2	438.8	436.4	435.5	434.6	435.6	424.3	401.4
Utah	31.6	33.4	35.2	38.0	33.4	34.5	31.9	31.2	30.6	29.9	29.6	29.7	31.2	30.8	31.3
Vermont	39.3	40.1	41.2	41.4	41.3	39.9	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.6	39.3	38.3	38.7
Virginia [2]	251.7	252.4	258.5	260.7	257.5	255.2	255.0	254.5	256.4	256.8	256.1	256.9	259.9	248.6	242.6
Washington [2]	188.8	195.5	206.5	211.2	203.8	206.3	201.3	188.9	185.3	189.1	185.2	182.8	188.1	191.6	191.8
West Virginia [2]	133.9	135.0	136.2	137.3	137.7	133.8	137.3	137.5	137.0	136.6	134.9	135.3	137.8	134.6	138.1
Wisconsin	446.8	455.0	464.3	479.6	482.5	479.4	471.0	477.1	479.4	481.6	478.8	474.8	475.0	466.9	463.1
Wyoming	6.8	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.1

[1] 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.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

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—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
DELAWARE—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.
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—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, State Labor Department, 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 8.
MICHIGAN—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.

Cooperating State Agencies—Continued

MINNESOTA—Department of Employment 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, 1440 Broadway, 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 13.
VERMONT—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
VIRGINIA—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 4.
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–8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1953												1952	1951
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Dec.
Continental United States	1,508.9	1,115.1	840.0	779.4	816.1	861.1	832.7	889.0	960.6	1,014.5	1,083.6	1,155.9	891.5	1,101.6
New England	118.7	91.6	73.1	66.1	64.0	66.6	61.9	74.6	79.6	76.3	81.4	88.2	71.1	107.4
Maine	13.5	10.1	7.4	5.3	4.9	5.8	6.3	9.9	11.6	8.1	8.9	9.7	7.9	9.8
New Hampshire	9.3	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	7.6	7.2	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	7.9
Vermont	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.3
Massachusetts	60.3	45.9	36.8	34.5	31.4	34.7	32.7	38.0	39.4	39.3	42.5	45.6	38.8	56.5
Rhode Island	17.3	13.6	10.7	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	11.2	11.7	12.9	13.4	14.0	10.1	18.4
Connecticut	15.6	11.7	8.8	8.6	11.1	9.5	6.4	6.8	8.3	8.4	9.3	10.9	7.7	12.5
Middle Atlantic	430.1	331.3	246.2	251.2	257.0	283.8	275.0	289.1	313.5	301.4	310.9	350.9	280.8	352.2
New York	209.9	168.9	120.1	127.2	132.2	153.6	156.6	163.4	164.3	157.8	165.5	185.9	158.0	219.3
New Jersey	65.8	50.0	37.2	38.3	39.1	45.9	40.2	45.5	48.6	43.7	45.1	54.6	40.4	42.8
Pennsylvania	154.4	112.4	88.9	85.7	85.7	84.3	78.2	80.2	100.6	99.9	100.3	110.4	82.4	90.1
East North Central	318.1	233.2	179.3	152.4	155.8	140.2	130.0	124.8	121.2	122.3	138.3	157.9	124.9	213.4
Ohio	72.2	50.2	33.7	25.2	23.0	23.6	29.4	26.6	24.5	26.9	30.6	32.7	25.6	41.8
Indiana	40.7	28.4	20.9	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.4	11.8	11.5	12.9	15.2	20.0	16.3	22.0
Illinois	86.2	60.4	52.0	43.3	49.7	53.7	54.5	57.0	55.8	45.1	50.9	60.2	45.7	57.4
Michigan	83.3	69.4	56.0	52.4	53.1	30.6	22.7	20.9	19.9	24.4	27.0	29.5	25.0	77.2
Wisconsin	35.7	24.8	16.7	16.8	15.4	17.5	9.0	8.5	9.5	13.0	14.6	15.5	12.3	15.0
West North Central	81.9	56.0	39.8	32.3	31.1	38.1	39.0	42.6	53.6	68.9	74.3	70.2	45.7	51.3
Minnesota	19.8	9.8	6.2	5.8	6.7	7.6	8.0	12.3	19.8	25.1	25.5	22.2	12.7	13.9
Iowa	10.1	6.2	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.8	8.0	8.9	7.8	4.5	4.4
Missouri	32.9	28.8	21.6	16.4	14.2	19.0	20.1	18.2	17.2	18.6	20.2	22.3	17.6	24.2
North Dakota	2.4	.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.9	2.3	4.2	4.4	3.8	2.2	1.8
South Dakota	1.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.0	.9
Nebraska	4.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.6	4.7	5.9	5.0	2.7	1.9
Kansas	11.0	8.1	6.2	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.0	6.4	7.2	7.1	5.0	4.2
South Atlantic	148.2	113.9	93.8	91.7	101.8	112.5	105.2	103.5	101.0	104.1	105.6	111.7	84.6	90.6
Delaware	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.2	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
Maryland	16.5	12.6	8.6	8.2	9.7	10.7	10.3	12.2	12.5	10.6	12.1	13.1	9.7	10.0
District of Columbia	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	1.8
Virginia	14.3	10.3	8.0	8.4	10.7	13.7	14.8	11.3	7.5	9.3	9.4	10.3	6.9	7.3
West Virginia	20.5	15.4	12.3	12.4	14.2	16.6	15.3	15.3	16.6	17.6	17.3	17.6	13.3	11.3
North Carolina	36.6	28.9	22.4	21.3	20.9	24.5	25.8	27.3	28.2	28.3	27.0	26.7	20.0	24.7
South Carolina	15.9	12.6	10.3	9.3	11.0	12.3	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	10.0
Georgia	25.2	17.0	12.7	11.9	12.8	14.3	13.8	13.6	13.5	14.0	14.8	16.9	13.3	13.9
Florida	11.8	11.3	15.2	16.4	19.3	17.0	11.8	9.7	8.4	8.7	9.2	11.0	9.7	10.2
East South Central	103.2	77.4	59.7	52.5	58.7	60.9	57.5	66.2	69.3	71.3	75.0	75.7	61.0	66.1
Kentucky	30.9	23.0	19.3	14.9	17.0	17.0	17.3	19.6	20.2	20.0	19.6	17.8	14.9	15.5
Tennessee	36.9	28.8	21.2	19.3	19.3	21.2	18.4	21.6	23.0	22.9	26.0	27.3	21.7	28.4
Alabama	21.3	16.5	12.4	12.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.9	17.1	17.9	15.2	13.4
Mississippi	14.1	9.1	6.8	6.1	8.2	8.6	7.9	9.6	10.1	11.5	12.3	12.7	9.2	8.8
West South Central	64.8	47.2	38.5	37.3	45.1	46.2	44.2	48.0	51.0	58.2	61.2	57.2	44.6	42.7
Arkansas	13.1	9.2	7.3	5.7	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.9	10.8	12.9	14.5	13.6	10.5	10.5
Louisiana	13.9	9.4	7.8	8.8	11.2	12.2	11.8	12.9	13.2	15.6	16.7	16.3	12.2	13.9
Oklahoma	12.4	9.3	7.0	6.0	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.5	10.2	11.9	12.8	11.6	9.2	7.9
Texas	25.4	19.3	16.4	16.8	18.2	17.3	16.0	16.7	16.8	17.8	17.2	15.7	12.7	10.4
Mountain	33.9	19.5	12.8	11.0	12.7	12.7	12.8	15.1	21.1	29.1	33.5	30.7	19.4	18.8
Montana	3.2	1.3	.7	.6	.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.9	6.3	6.9	5.9	3.3	3.2
Idaho	7.9	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.2	4.0	6.1	8.1	7.9	5.2	4.7
Wyoming	1.1	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	.7	.7
Colorado	5.0	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.4
New Mexico	4.4	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.6
Arizona	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.6
Utah	5.2	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.1	4.4	5.3	4.9	2.9	3.2
Nevada	2.5	1.6	1.1	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4
Pacific	209.9	144.9	96.6	85.0	90.0	100.0	107.1	125.1	150.4	182.7	203.4	213.2	159.8	159.0
Washington	49.4	34.9	22.2	16.9	15.6	14.0	12.5	17.5	26.0	34.4	43.5	47.7	38.6	31.1
Oregon	36.2	23.8	13.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.9	11.6	16.6	24.2	31.2	33.3	24.4	21.5
California	124.3	86.2	61.4	58.5	64.3	76.4	85.7	96.0	107.8	124.1	128.7	132.2	96.8	106.4

[1] 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 Turnover

TABLE B–1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover [1]

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:†												
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	[2] 4.3
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	[2] 1.1
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7
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 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	[2] .2
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
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
Layoff:												
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	[2] 2.9
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous including military:												
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	[2] .2
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	[2] 1.9
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	8.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

†Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	4.3	4.2	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.3	2.9	2.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.7
Durable goods [2]	4.7	4.4	1.0	1.4	.2	.3	3.3	2.4	.2	.3	2.0	2.7
Nondurable goods [2]	3.6	4.0	1.2	1.5	.2	.3	2.1	2.0	.1	.1	1.9	2.7
Ordnance and accessories	4.3	3.9	.9	1.5	.3	.4	2.9	1.9	.1	.1	.8	1.7
Food and kindred products	4.9	6.6	1.1	2.0	.2	.4	3.4	4.0	.1	.2	2.0	4.4
Meat products	7.1	4.6	.9	1.4	.3	.5	5.9	2.4	.1	.3	2.2	7.3
Grain-mill products	2.2	6.2	.9	2.2	.2	.2	.9	3.7	.3	.2	2.5	2.9
Bakery products	3.7	5.5	1.4	2.1	.3	.4	2.0	2.9	.1	.1	2.2	2.4
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	2.1	8.1	.3	.7	(4)	.1	1.7	7.2	(4)	.1	.8	2.1
Tobacco manufactures	3.3	2.1	.9	1.4	.1	.2	2.2	.4	.2	.1	.5	2.2
Cigarettes	.8	1.3	.4	1.0	.1	.2	.1	(4)	.1	.1	.2	2.1
Cigars	5.5	2.8	1.2	2.0	.1	.3	4.0	.5	.1	(4)	.6	2.6
Tobacco and snuff	2.4	2.0	1.1	.5	.1	.2	1.2	1.2	.1	.1	.8	.7
Textile-mill products	4.0	4.0	1.1	1.5	.2	.2	2.5	2.2	.1	.1	2.0	2.4
Yarn and thread mills	5.7	3.9	1.3	1.3	.3	.2	4.1	2.3	.1	.1	2.4	2.7
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.8	3.9	1.1	1.5	.2	.2	2.2	1.9	.2	.3	1.9	2.4
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.3	3.3	1.1	1.5	.2	.2	1.8	1.3	.1	.3	1.8	2.4
Woolen and worsted	9.1	10.4	1.0	.9	.1	.2	7.6	9.2	.4	.1	3.4	2.3
Knitting mills	3.1	4.7	1.4	1.8	.1	.2	1.5	2.7	.1	.1	1.3	2.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.9	2.9	1.3	1.6	.1	.1	.4	1.2	.1	(4)	1.2	2.1
Seamless hosiery	3.0	4.9	1.2	1.7	.1	.2	1.6	2.8	(4)	.1	1.7	2.3
Knit underwear	4.1	5.2	1.7	2.4	(4)	.2	2.3	2.5	.1	(4)	.6	1.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.7	2.4	1.0	.9	.2	.2	1.4	1.1	.1	.3	1.2	1.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	5.0	3.0	.9	.8	.1	.2	3.7	1.8	.2	.3	2.3	1.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.2	4.5	2.1	2.4	.2	.2	2.8	1.9	.1	.1	2.2	3.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.0	4.0	1.6	2.1	.2	.1	1.1	1.7	.1	.1	2.5	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	7.2	4.4	2.5	2.4	.1	.1	4.5	1.8	.1	.1	1.8	3.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	(5)	5.1	(5)	2.0	(5)	.3	(5)	2.6	(5)	.1	(5)	2.7
Logging camps and contractors	(5)	14.6	(5)	3.9	(5)	.9	(5)	9.5	(5)	.3	(5)	4.8
Sawmills and planing mills	7.0	3.7	1.2	1.7	.3	.2	5.3	1.7	.3	.1	1.4	2.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.1	3.8	.9	1.2	.2	.2	1.9	2.2	.1	.2	1.8	2.6
Furniture and fixtures	3.3	5.6	1.3	2.1	.2	.4	1.7	2.9	.1	.2	2.2	4.3
Household furniture	3.4	6.6	1.2	2.2	.2	.4	1.9	3.9	.1	.2	1.9	4.8
Other furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	1.1	.7	.2	.2	3.1	3.1
Paper and allied products	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.2	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.2	.2	1.5	2.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.6	1.8	.8	.9	.2	.2	.5	.4	.3	.3	1.2	1.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.1	3.3	1.6	1.7	.5	.5	.8	.9	.2	.1	1.6	2.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	2.1	.6	.7	.2	.2	.7	1.1	.1	.1	1.1	1.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.5	1.9	.8	1.0	.3	.3	1.3	.4	.2	.1	2.5	1.9
Industrial organic chemicals	1.7	1.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	1.0	1.3	.2	.2	.7	.9
Synthetic fibers	3.9	3.1	.3	.4	(4)	(4)	3.4	2.5	.1	.1	1.5	.8
Drugs and medicines	.9	1.2	.7	.8	(4)	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.8	1.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.9	1.5	.6	.8	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1	.1	.8	1.5
Products of petroleum and coal	1.5	1.4	.3	.5	(4)	.1	.8	.7	.3	.1	.4	.5
Petroleum refining	1.3	.7	.2	.2	(4)	(4)	.8	.4	.2	.1	.3	.4
Rubber products	4.0	3.7	.8	1.0	.1	.2	3.0	2.3	.1	.3	2.4	1.8
Tires and inner tubes	3.4	3.8	.4	.5	.1	.1	2.8	2.9	.1	.2	2.7	1.4
Rubber footwear	5.9	3.6	1.9	2.0	.1	.2	3.7	1.2	.1	.3	.9	2.2
Other rubber products	4.0	3.7	.9	1.2	.1	.2	2.9	2.1	.1	.2	2.5	2.1
Leather and leather products	2.5	2.9	1.5	1.9	.2	.2	.7	.7	.1	.1	3.2	3.5
Leather	1.7	2.5	.6	.8	.1	.1	.9	1.5	.1	.1	1.9	2.3
Footwear (except rubber)	2.7	3.0	1.7	2.1	.2	.2	.7	.6	.1	.1	3.5	3.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.8	3.2	.7	1.0	.1	.2	2.8	1.8	.2	.3	1.7	1.9
Glass and glass products	5.6	3.5	.7	.9	.1	.2	4.6	2.2	.2	.2	2.5	2.4
Cement, hydraulic	2.1	2.4	.5	.9	.2	.3	1.0	.9	.4	.3	.8	1.6
Structural clay products	3.9	3.6	1.2	1.7	.2	.3	2.2	1.3	.3	.3	1.4	2.7
Pottery and related products	3.0	2.6	.9	1.2	.1	.2	2.0	1.1	.1	.1	1.4	1.3
Primary metal industries	3.3	3.7	.7	.9	.1	.2	2.3	2.3	.2	.3	1.4	1.8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.8	3.1	.7	.8	.1	.1	1.8	1.9	.2	.3	1.2	1.2
Iron and steel foundries	4.7	4.4	.8	1.1	.2	.3	3.5	2.8	.2	.2	2.0	1.8
Gray-iron foundries	4.8	3.7	.8	1.2	.2	.3	3.6	2.1	.2	.2	2.3	2.4
Malleable-iron foundries	5.1	3.9	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	3.6	2.0	.2	.3	1.7	2.0
Steel foundries	4.4	5.2	.6	1.0	.2	.3	3.4	3.7	.2	.1	1.8	1.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.3	2.6	.5	.5	.2	.1	.5	1.7	.2	.3	.5	1.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.2	2.3	.4	.7	.1	.2	1.5	1.3	.1	.1	.5	.8
Nonferrous foundries	7.3	6.0	1.1	1.4	.3	.5	5.6	3.7	.2	.3	2.5	3.9
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	4.0	2.7	.8	1.0	.2	.2	2.7	1.3	.2	.1	1.5	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5.2	4.5	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.4	3.7	2.4	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.9
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	3.4	3.3	1.3	1.5	.3	.3	1.5	1.3	.3	.3	2.2	2.7
Cutlery and edge tools	2.5	2.4	.7	.9	.1	.3	1.5	1.3	.1	.1	.7	1.5
Handtools	1.8	2.9	.7	1.1	.4	.4	.5	1.3	.3	.2	2.1	2.6
Hardware	4.1	3.8	1.6	1.8	.3	.3	1.9	1.4	.4	.3	2.5	3.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	9.1	8.2	1.5	2.6	.3	.6	7.1	4.7	.2	.3	1.3	2.9
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	13.2	6.6	1.0	1.5	.3	.4	11.7	4.5	.2	.1	1.0	2.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.7	9.3	1.7	3.4	.3	.7	4.5	4.8	.2	.4	1.5	3.5
Fabricated structural metal products	3.3	3.2	.9	1.3	.2	.4	1.9	1.3	.2	.3	1.7	2.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.6	5.1	.9	1.5	.2	.3	3.1	3.0	.4	.3	2.0	3.7
Machinery (except electrical)	2.4	2.8	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.1	1.3	.2	.1	1.8	2.2
Engines and turbines	3.2	4.0	.6	.9	.2	.2	2.4	2.8	.1	.1	1.9	2.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	3.4	5.6	1.0	.7	.2	.1	1.8	4.5	.3	.2	2.8	2.3
Construction and mining machinery	1.9	2.7	.7	.8	.2	.2	.8	1.6	.2	.1	1.5	1.6
Metalworking machinery	2.0	2.0	.9	1.1	.2	.2	.7	.6	.2	.2	1.5	2.0
Machine tools	1.7	1.8	.8	.9	.2	.2	.5	.6	.2	.1	1.1	1.7
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.3	.3	.2	.1	.4	.1	.2	1.8	2.3
Machine-tool accessories	3.2	2.7	.9	1.3	.3	.4	1.8	.9	.1	.1	2.2	2.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	1.6	2.3	.8	1.1	.2	.3	.6	.8	.1	.1	1.5	2.1
General industrial machinery	2.8	2.5	.8	1.1	.3	.3	1.4	.9	.3	.2	1.0	1.9
Office and store machines and devices	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	1.0	.7	.1	.1	1.6	2.2
Service-industry and household machines	3.1	2.7	.8	1.0	.2	.3	1.7	1.0	.3	.3	3.4	3.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.0	2.5	.8	.9	.2	.2	.7	1.2	.2	.2	1.2	2.0
Electrical machinery	4.2	4.5	1.3	1.6	.2	.3	2.5	2.4	.1	.2	1.7	2.5
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2 3	2.9	.7	1.0	.1	.2	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	1.1	1.6
Communication equipment	[5]	5.6	[5]	2.0	[5]	.3	[5]	3.1	[5]	.2	[5]	2.5
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.6	6.7	1.8	2.2	.3	.4	3.3	3.9	.2	.1	1.6	2.9
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	[5]	1.9	[5]	1.4	[5]	.2	[5]	.1	[5]	.3	[5]	2.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	6.4	5.5	1.5	1.7	.3	4	4.4	3.1	.3	.4	2.3	3.6
Transportation equipment	6.8	6.0	1.0	1.5	.3	.3	5.1	3.8	.4	.4	3.0	3.7
Automobiles	10.4	7.6	.8	1.4	.2	.3	8.7	5.4	.6	.6	2.7	3.2
Aircraft and parts	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.5	.3	.3	.4	.7	.2	.2	2.5	3.3
Aircraft	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.5	.3	.3	.2	.4	.2	.1	2.7	3.6
Aircraft engines and parts	2.0	3.7	1.1	1.6	.3	.4	.5	1.4	.1	.2	2.2	2.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.0	2.4	.5	1.2	[4]	.2	.4	.9	[4]	.1	.7	2.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.7	3.5	1.0	1.3	.2	.4	2.4	1.7	[4]	.2	2.9	2.5
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	10.3	11.2	1.8	2.0	.5	.7	7.7	8.2	.3	.2	6.8	9.1
Railroad equipment	4.8	10.2	.8	1.1	.4	.4	2.6	7.9	1.0	.8	3.7	4.0
Locomotives and parts	4.2	7.6	.4	.6	.1	.1	2.0	5.7	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.8
Railroad and streetcars	5.1	12.6	1.0	1.7	.5	.6	2.9	9.8	.7	.5	4.7	5.9
Other transportation equipment	15.7	2.8	.6	1.1	.1	.2	14.9	1.4	.1	.1	.5	.6
Instruments and related products	2.0	2.1	.7	.9	.1	.2	1.0	.8	.2	.2	.9	1.6
Photographic apparatus	1.1	1.3	.7	.9	[4]	[4]	.3	.2	.2	.2	.9	1.0
Watches and clocks	4.3	4.6	1.1	1.4	.1	.2	2.9	2.9	.2	.2	.9	1.7
Professional and scientific instruments	2.0	1.9	.7	.8	.2	.3	.9	.6	.2	.2	1.0	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6.4	5.5	1.8	2.3	.3	.4	4.1	2.6	.2	.3	1.9	3.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.9	.3	.3	.9	.8	.2	.1	1.5	4.6
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	2.9	3.6	1.4	1.8	.3	.5	1.0	1.0	.3	.3	2.4	2.9
Iron mining	2.5	2.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	1.9	1.6	.2	.3	1.1	.8
Copper mining	4.0	3.6	2.6	2.6	.6	.5	.5	.2	.4	.4	4.1	4.3
Lead and zinc mining	1.8	3.0	.9	1.5	.1	.1	.6	.9	.2	.5	1.6	1.3
Anthracite mining	4.9	1.0	.4	.7	[4]	[4]	4.2	.1	.2	.2	1.1	1.6
Bituminous-coal mining	2.8	2.2	.5	.5	[4]	.1	2.2	1.4	.1	.1	.6	.9
Communication:												
Telephone	[5]	1.5	[5]	1.2	[5]	.1	[5]	.2	[5]	.1	[5]	1.4
Telegraph [6]	[5]	2.0	[5]	1.0	[5]	[4]	[5]	.9	[5]	.1	[5]	.8

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Current month data subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.
[4] Less than 0.05.
[5] Data are not available.
[6] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those employees compensated entirely on a commission basis.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]

Mining

Metal

Year and month	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$74.56	43.6	$1.71	$72.68	42.5	$1.71	$78.54	46.2	$1.70	$76.11	43.0	$1.77
1952: Average	81.65	43.9	1.86	80.34	43.9	1.83	85.73	45.6	1.88	81.60	42.5	1.92
1952: December	84.83	43.5	1.95	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.40	46.6	1.94	82.18	42.8	1.92
1953: January	84.71	43.0	1.97	82.21	40.7	2.02	92.66	46.8	1.98	80.26	41.8	1.92
February	84.08	42.9	1.96	83.42	41.5	2.01	88.14	45.2	1.95	80.64	42.0	1.92
March	84.48	43.1	1.96	84.03	41.6	2.02	87.95	45.1	1.95	81.13	42.7	1.90
April	84.67	43.2	1.96	84.84	42.0	2.02	88.53	45.4	1.95	79.57	42.1	1.89
May	86.29	43.8	1.97	88.74	43.5	2.04	88.98	45.4	1.96	79.00	41.8	1.89
June	86.96	43.7	1.99	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.81	44.8	1.96	79.61	41.9	1.90
July	88.82	42.7	2.08	95.82	42.4	2.26	86.33	43.6	1.98	79.52	41.2	1.93
August	92.40	44.0	2.10	98.99	43.8	2.26	93.32	46.2	2.02	79.90	41.4	1.93
September	94.16	44.0	2.14	98.75	43.5	2.27	97.39	46.6	2.09	81.56	41.4	1.97
October	90.29	43.2	2.09	93.04	42.1	2.21	95.27	46.7	2.04	79.15	40.8	1.94
November	90.93	43.3	2.10	93.86	41.9	2.24	95.84	46.3	2.07	80.32	41.4	1.94
December	92.21	43.7	2.11	92.96	41.5	2.24	97.91	47.3	2.07	83.07	42.6	1.95

Coal

Year and month	Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$66.66	30.3	$2.20	$77.79	35.2	$2.21
1952: Average	71.19	31.5	2.26	78.32	34.2	2.29
1952: December	85.56	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52
1953: January	70.75	28.3	2.50	87.79	35.4	2.48
February	96.75	34.7	2.50	81.42	32.7	2.49
March	65.70	26.6	2.47	81.76	33.1	2.47
April	61.99	25.3	2.45	79.61	32.1	2.48
May	77.19	31.0	2.49	84.97	34.4	2.47
June	91.63	36.8	2.49	91.25	36.5	2.50
July	83.89	34.1	2.46	84.97	34.4	2.47
August	61.49	25.2	2.44	92.88	37.3	2.49
September	70.40	28.5	2.47	86.15	34.6	2.49
October	73.41	29.6	2.48	89.78	36.2	2.48
November	63.24	25.5	2.48	81.17	32.6	2.49
December	63.73	25.8	2.47	82.75	33.5	2.47

Mining—Continued

Year and month	Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$79.76	40.9	$1.95	$67.05	45.0	$1.49
1952: Average	85.90	41.1	2.09	71.10	45.0	1.58
1952: December	87.72	40.8	2.15	71.28	44.0	1.62
1953: January	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.19	42.8	1.64
February	88.29	40.5	2.18	70.85	43.2	1.64
March	88.73	40.7	2.18	72.77	44.1	1.65
April	88.13	40.8	2.16	74.37	44.8	1.66
May	88.99	41.2	2.16	75.94	45.2	1.68
June	87.02	40.1	2.17	76.78	45.7	1.68
July	92.74	41.4	2.24	77.63	45.4	1.71
August	93.83	41.7	2.25	79.41	45.9	1.73
September	92.39	40.7	2.27	79.20	45.0	1.76
October	90.27	40.3	2.24	80.33	45.9	1.75
November	94.16	41.3	2.28	76.29	44.1	1.73
December	90.23	40.1	2.25	75.34	43.8	1.72

Contract construction

Year and month	Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction: Total: Nonbuilding construction			Nonbuilding construction: Highway and street			Nonbuilding construction: Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$81.49	37.9	$2.15	$80.78	40.8	$1.98	$74.62	41.0	$1.82	$85.26	40.6	$2.10
1952: Average	87.85	38.7	2.27	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.26	41.8	1.92	91.35	40.6	2.25
1952: December	90.86	38.5	2.36	87.02	40.1	2.17	78.59	40.3	1.95	92.40	40.0	2.31
1953: January	88.16	37.2	2.37	83.93	38.5	2.18	74.31	38.5	1.93	89.32	38.5	2.32
February	89.01	37.4	2.38	85.19	38.9	2.19	77.22	39.2	1.97	90.02	38.8	2.32
March	88.67	37.1	2.39	84.26	38.3	2.20	75.42	37.9	1.99	89.55	38.6	2.32
April	89.15	37.3	2.39	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.62	39.4	1.97	90.02	38.8	2.32
May	90.58	37.9	2.39	87.20	40.0	2.18	81.61	40.4	2.02	91.71	39.7	2.31
June	92.25	38.6	2.39	91.34	41.9	2.18	88.10	43.4	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32
July	91.82	38.1	2.41	92.16	41.7	2.21	88.37	42.9	2.06	95.65	40.7	2.35
August	94.18	38.6	2.44	96.05	42.5	2.26	92.42	43.8	2.11	98.95	41.4	2.39
September	90.77	36.9	2.46	90.97	39.9	2.28	87.97	41.3	2.13	93.27	38.7	2.41
October	96.11	38.6	2.49	97.48	42.2	2.31	94.61	43.8	2.16	99.80	40.9	2.44
November	92.38	37.1	2.49	90.06	39.5	2.28	86.48	40.6	2.13	93.27	38.7	2.41
December	92.00	36.8	2.50	89.83	39.4	2.28	83.53	39.4	2.12	94.56	39.4	2.40

Building construction

Year and month	Total: Building construction			General contractors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$81.47	37.2	$2.19	$75.03	36.6	$2.05
1952: Average	88.01	38.1	2.31	82.78	38.5	2.15
1952: December	91.68	38.2	2.40	88.37	39.1	2.26
1953: January	88.93	36.9	2.41	86.26	38.0	2.27
February	89.78	37.1	2.42	86.71	38.2	2.27
March	89.79	36.8	2.44	85.79	37.3	2.30
April	90.04	36.9	2.44	86.71	37.7	2.30
May	91.01	37.3	2.44	87.40	38.0	2.30
June	91.99	37.7	2.44	88.55	38.5	2.30
July	91.64	37.1	2.47	87.14	37.4	2.33
August	93.62	37.6	2.49	89.68	38.0	2.36
September	90.97	36.1	2.52	86.03	36.3	2.37
October	95.76	37.7	2.54	90.58	37.9	2.39
November	92.71	36.5	2.54	87.47	36.6	2.39
December	92.31	36.2	2.55	87.24	36.2	2.41

Special-trade contractors

Year and month	Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical 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
1951: Average	$87.32	37.8	$2.31	$91.34	39.2	$2.33	$78.76	35.8	$2.20	$102.26	40.1	$2.55
1952: Average	91.99	37.7	2.44	94.92	38.9	2.44	82.72	35.2	2.35	110.30	40.7	2.71
1952: December	94.50	37.5	2.52	98.50	39.4	2.50	84.46	34.9	2.42	114.11	40.9	2.79
1953: January	91.33	36.1	2.53	96.25	38.5	2.50	81.41	33.5	2.43	111.50	40.4	2.76
February	92.20	36.3	2.54	95.00	38.0	2.50	82.96	34.0	2.44	109.97	39.7	2.77
March	92.82	36.4	2.55	96.39	38.1	2.53	84.18	34.5	2.44	110.21	39.5	2.79
April	92.57	36.3	2.55	96.39	38.1	2.53	84.28	34.4	2.45	109.09	39.1	2.79
May	94.21	36.8	2.56	97.41	38.2	2.55	85.61	34.8	2.46	109.98	39.0	2.82
June	94.98	37.1	2.56	97.67	38.3	2.55	87.75	35.1	2.50	110.21	39.5	2.79
July	95.20	36.9	2.58	97.01	37.6	2.58	88.35	35.2	2.51	109.48	39.1	2.80
August	96.98	37.3	2.60	98.68	38.1	2.59	89.06	35.2	2.53	112.29	39.4	2.85
September	95.04	36.0	2.64	96.42	36.8	2.62	88.32	34.5	2.56	108.46	37.4	2.90
October	99.75	37.5	2.66	101.78	38.7	2.63	91.85	35.6	2.58	117.49	40.1	2.93
November	96.82	36.4	2.66	99.26	37.6	2.64	88.15	34.3	2.57	113.59	38.9	2.92
December	96.29	36.2	2.66	102.03	38.5	2.65	88.32	34.5	2.56	115.53	39.7	2.91

Year and month	Other special-trade contractors [2]			*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
1951: Average	$83.62	37.0	$2.26	$78.05	35.0	$2.23	$89.69	34.9	$2.57	$73.24	35.9	$2.04	$70.95	36.2	$1.96	$81.93	39.2	$2.09
1952: Average	88.43	37.0	2.39	81.55	34.7	2.35	90.05	33.6	2.68	75.90	35.8	2.12	76.53	36.1	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14
1952: December	89.41	36.2	2.47	82.50	33.0	2.50	92.50	32.8	2.82	79.52	35.5	2.24	81.03	36.5	2.22	86.80	39.1	2.22
1953: January	85.16	34.2	2.49	77.25	30.9	2.50	89.80	31.4	2.86	71.78	31.9	2.25	73.93	33.3	2.22	82.72	37.6	2.20
February	87.25	34.9	2.50	79.36	32.0	2.48	95.24	33.3	2.86	79.12	34.7	2.28	74.14	33.1	2.24	83.25	37.5	2.22
March	88.10	35.1	2.51	81.50	32.6	2.50	95.99	33.1	2.90	78.30	34.8	2.25	75.94	33.9	2.24	83.78	37.4	2.24
April	88.10	35.1	2.51	81.00	32.4	2.50	96.57	33.3	2.90	76.05	33.8	2.25	76.05	33.8	2.25	82.73	37.1	2.23
May	90.36	36.0	2.51	86.50	34.6	2.50	97.15	33.5	2.90	77.70	35.0	2.22	79.74	35.6	2.24	85.36	38.8	2.20
June	91.98	36.5	2.52	89.00	35.6	2.50	96.19	33.4	2.88	82.44	36.0	2.29	82.58	36.7	2.25	89.82	40.1	2.24
July	92.46	36.4	2.54	89.86	35.8	2.51	96.72	33.7	2.87	82.70	35.8	2.31	83.31	36.7	2.27	92.75	40.5	2.29
August	93.84	36.8	2.55	89.56	35.4	2.53	99.47	34.3	2.90	78.40	35.0	2.24	84.13	36.9	2.28	92.52	40.4	2.29
September	92.20	35.6	2.59	90.72	35.3	2.57	95.78	32.8	2.92	82.60	35.3	2.34	82.24	35.6	2.31	92.50	39.7	2.33
October	95.79	36.7	2.61	91.43	35.3	2.59	99.62	34.0	2.93	84.61	35.7	2.37	85.84	37.0	2.32	98.17	40.4	2.43
November	93.18	35.7	2.61	88.92	34.2	2.60	95.19	32.6	2.92	82.71	34.9	2.37	82.82	35.7	2.32	93.37	37.8	2.47
December	90.05	34.5	2.61	81.00	30.8	2.63	97.06	32.9	2.95	77.08	32.8	2.35	78.43	34.1	2.30	89.42	36.8	2.43

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [1]			Nondurable goods [1]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$64.71	40.7	$1.59	$69.47	41.6	$1.67	$58.46	39.5	$1.48	$74.12	43.6	$1.70	$59.92	41.9	$1.43	$65.78	41.9	$1.57
1952: Average	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.04	41.5	1.76	60.98	39.6	1.54	77.22	42.9	1.80	63.23	41.6	1.52	70.30	41.6	1.69
December	72.14	41.7	1.73	77.78	42.5	1.83	63.59	40.5	1.57	76.73	41.7	1.84	65.68	42.1	1.56	77.26	44.4	1.74
1953: January	71.34	41.0	1.74	76.91	41.8	1.84	62.88	39.8	1.58	75.85	41.0	1.85	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.23	41.7	1.78
February	71.17	40.9	1.74	77.15	41.7	1.85	62.88	39.8	1.58	77.38	41.6	1.86	64.71	40.7	1.59	70.00	40.0	1.75
March	71.93	41.1	1.75	77.52	41.9	1.85	63.60	40.0	1.59	77.46	41.2	1.88	65.28	40.8	1.60	71.33	40.3	1.77
April	71.40	40.8	1.75	77.38	41.6	1.86	62.81	39.5	1.59	76.52	40.7	1.88	64.64	40.4	1.60	70.62	39.9	1.77
May	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.19	41.5	1.86	63.20	39.5	1.60	78.25	41.4	1.89	66.17	41.1	1.61	71.86	40.6	1.77
June	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.42	41.4	1.87	63.52	39.7	1.60	78.88	41.3	1.91	67.14	41.7	1.61	74.29	41.5	1.79
July	71.33	40.3	1.77	76.70	40.8	1.88	63.76	39.6	1.61	77.87	41.2	1.89	66.88	41.8	1.60	72.85	40.7	1.79
August	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.27	41.1	1.88	63.76	39.6	1.61	78.12	40.9	1.91	65.83	41.4	1.59	72.67	40.6	1.79
September	71.42	39.9	1.79	77.14	40.6	1.90	63.57	39.0	1.63	79.13	41.0	1.93	67.20	42.0	1.60	76.18	41.4	1.84
October	71.73	40.3	1.78	77.49	41.0	1.89	63.50	39.2	1.62	78.94	40.9	1.93	67.23	41.5	1.62	77.89	42.1	1.85
November	71.60	40.0	1.79	76.73	40.6	1.89	63.73	39.1	1.63	76.42	39.8	1.92	68.31	41.4	1.65	82.51	43.2	1.91
December	71.96	40.2	1.79	77.52	40.8	1.90	64.06	39.3	1.63	77.97	40.4	1.93	68.15	41.3	1.65	76.96	41.6	1.85

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	*Meatpacking, wholesale*			*Sausages and casings*			Dairy products [2]			*Condensed and evaporated milk*			*Ice cream and ices*			Canning and preserving [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$68.30	41.9	$1.63	$65.78	41.9	$1.57	$60.83	44.4	$1.37	$63.02	46.0	$1.37	$62.44	44.6	$1.40	$50.80	40.0	$1.27
1952: Average	73.39	41.7	1.76	69.72	42.0	1.66	63.80	44.0	1.45	66.27	45.7	1.45	64.09	43.6	1.47	51.88	39.3	1.32
December	81.54	45.3	1.80	72.68	42.5	1.71	65.84	43.6	1.51	67.49	45.6	1.48	65.60	42.6	1.54	51.65	37.7	1.37
1953: January	77.83	42.3	1.84	70.97	41.5	1.71	67.45	43.8	1.54	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.72	42.4	1.55	52.72	38.2	1.38
February	72.40	40.0	1.81	70.00	40.7	1.72	67.61	43.9	1.54	68.55	45.7	1.50	66.19	42.7	1.55	53.20	38.0	1.40
March	73.71	40.5	1.82	71.23	40.7	1.75	65.97	43.4	1.52	68.55	45.4	1.51	66.19	42.7	1.55	53.02	37.6	1.41
April	73.02	39.9	1.83	71.05	40.6	1.75	66.10	43.2	1.53	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.41	42.2	1.55	51.61	36.6	1.41
May	74.15	40.3	1.84	73.01	42.2	1.73	67.32	44.0	1.53	69.92	46.0	1.52	67.86	43.5	1.56	52.26	37.6	1.39
June	76.63	41.2	1.86	74.56	43.1	1.73	68.39	44.7	1.53	72.05	47.4	1.52	68.61	43.7	1.57	51.44	38.1	1.35
July	75.52	40.6	1.86	74.55	42.6	1.75	69.73	44.7	1.56	72.22	47.2	1.53	70.68	43.9	1.61	54.14	40.4	1.34
August	75.33	40.5	1.86	74.03	42.3	1.75	68.51	44.2	1.55	69.92	46.0	1.52	68.85	43.3	1.59	54.14	40.1	1.35
September	80.06	41.7	1.92	74.46	41.6	1.79	69.84	44.2	1.58	72.23	46.6	1.55	71.83	43.8	1.64	55.34	41.3	1.34
October	82.22	42.6	1.93	73.51	41.3	1.78	68.26	43.2	1.58	68.25	44.9	1.52	69.80	42.3	1.65	54.54	40.1	1.36
November	87.00	43.5	2.00	76.79	42.9	1.79	67.78	42.9	1.58	68.10	44.8	1.52	69.04	42.1	1.64	50.22	37.2	1.35
December	80.67	41.8	1.93	74.70	41.5	1.80	68.57	43.4	1.58	69.30	45.0	1.54	70.79	42.9	1.65	53.06	37.9	1.40

Year and month	*Seafood, canned and cured*			*Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups*			Grain-mill products [2]			*Flour and other grain-mill products*			*Prepared feeds*			Bakery products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$44.40	29.8	$1.49	$53.09	41.8	$1.27	$65.85	45.1	$1.46	$67.34	45.5	$1.48	$64.54	46.1	$1.40	$58.24	41.6	$1.40
1952: Average	45.57	31.0	1.47	54.12	41.0	1.32	69.15	44.9	1.54	71.71	45.1	1.59	67.62	46.0	1.47	61.57	41.6	1.48
December	44.70	30.0	1.49	54.51	39.5	1.38	69.26	44.4	1.56	72.58	44.8	1.62	68.10	45.4	1.50	62.78	41.3	1.52
1953: January	41.80	27.5	1.52	56.30	40.8	1.38	71.20	44.5	1.60	74.82	44.8	1.67	68.40	45.0	1.52	62.58	40.9	1.53
February	46.96	30.1	1.56	56.56	40.4	1.40	68.21	42.9	1.59	71.45	43.3	1.65	65.38	43.3	1.51	63.04	41.2	1.53
March	41.44	28.0	1.48	56.52	39.8	1.42	69.60	43.5	1.60	72.27	43.8	1.65	67.63	44.2	1.53	63.65	41.6	1.53
April	46.04	29.7	1.55	53.86	38.2	1.41	69.39	43.1	1.61	70.38	42.4	1.66	68.99	44.8	1.54	63.45	41.2	1.54
May	40.23	27.0	1.49	55.86	39.9	1.40	71.60	44.2	1.62	73.48	44.0	1.67	69.92	45.4	1.54	64.02	41.3	1.55
June	43.33	30.3	1.43	54.10	39.2	1.38	72.32	45.2	1.60	74.59	44.4	1.68	70.97	47.0	1.51	65.36	41.9	1.56
July	56.92	35.8	1.59	54.78	41.5	1.32	72.74	44.9	1.62	76.84	45.2	1.70	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.73	41.6	1.58
August	50.38	32.5	1.55	55.35	41.0	1.35	72.37	44.4	1.63	77.74	45.2	1.72	69.45	45.1	1.54	65.41	41.4	1.58
September	41.04	28.5	1.44	56.97	42.2	1.35	73.80	45.0	1.64	79.90	45.4	1.76	70.99	45.8	1.55	66.88	41.8	1.60
October	42.03	29.6	1.42	57.13	41.7	1.37	73.26	44.4	1.65	80.78	45.9	1.76	69.44	44.8	1.55	65.67	41.3	1.59
November	40.43	26.6	1.52	52.66	39.3	1.34	72.04	43.4	1.66	79.83	45.1	1.77	68.61	43.7	1.57	65.85	40.9	1.61
December	47.72	29.1	1.64	55.02	39.3	1.40	72.38	43.6	1.66	77.08	44.3	1.74	69.87	44.5	1.57	66.01	41.0	1.61

Year and month	*Bread and other bakery products*			*Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels*			Sugar [2]			*Cane-sugar refining*			*Beet sugar*			Confectionery and related products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$59.63	41.7	$1.43	$53.41	41.4	$1.29	$60.15	41.2	$1.46	$63.14	41.0	$1.54	$61.24	41.1	$1.49	$49.97	40.3	$1.24
1952: Average	63.38	41.7	1.52	56.17	41.3	1.36	64.41	42.1	1.53	66.58	41.1	1.62	65.94	42.0	1.57	52.27	39.9	1.31
December	64.48	41.6	1.55	55.74	40.1	1.39	66.44	45.2	1.47	67.08	40.9	1.64	71.48	44.4	1.61	53.84	41.1	1.31
1953: January	63.80	40.9	1.56	56.99	41.0	1.39	64.80	40.0	1.62	68.80	41.2	1.67	61.77	34.9	1.77	51.87	39.0	1.33
February	64.37	41.0	1.57	58.66	41.9	1.40	67.32	40.8	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	69.42	39.0	1.78	52.54	39.5	1.33
March	64.68	41.2	1.57	60.19	43.3	1.39	74.63	43.9	1.70	79.57	44.7	1.78	68.71	38.6	1.78	52.66	39.3	1.34
April	64.68	41.2	1.57	57.54	41.1	1.40	70.21	41.3	1.70	74.64	41.7	1.79	66.91	38.9	1.72	51.46	38.4	1.34
May	65.41	41.4	1.58	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.55	41.5	1.70	75.12	42.2	1.78	66.12	38.0	1.74	54.25	39.6	1.37
June	66.94	42.1	1.59	58.49	40.9	1.43	72.58	42.2	1.72	78.37	43.3	1.81	67.37	39.4	1.71	54.35	39.1	1.39
July	67.46	41.9	1.61	58.18	40.4	1.44	73.79	42.9	1.72	79.56	44.2	1.80	67.83	39.9	1.70	53.10	38.2	1.39
August	66.82	41.5	1.61	59.31	40.9	1.45	69.70	41.0	1.70	73.50	42.0	1.75	68.02	38.0	1.79	54.37	39.4	1.38
September	68.39	41.7	1.64	61.61	42.2	1.46	73.85	42.2	1.75	80.66	43.6	1.85	69.89	40.4	1.73	55.18	39.7	1.39
October	67.32	41.3	1.63	59.74	41.2	1.45	65.57	42.3	1.55	72.58	40.1	1.81	62.78	41.3	1.52	55.06	39.9	1.38
November	67.82	41.1	1.65	58.55	40.1	1.46	73.05	48.7	1.50	72.90	40.5	1.80	76.80	48.3	1.59	53.58	39.4	1.36
December	67.90	41.4	1.64	57.77	39.3	1.47	72.48	48.0	1.51	73.62	40.9	1.80	76.59	46.7	1.64	54.67	40.2	1.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	*Confectionery*			Beverages [2]			*Bottled soft drinks*			*Malt liquors*			*Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors*			Miscellaneous food products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$48.36	40.3	$1.20	$68.39	41.7	$1.64	$53.19	43.6	$1.22	$78.91	41.1	$1.92	$68.74	40.2	$1.71	$57.11	42.3	$1.35
1952: Average	50.67	39.9	1.27	71.14	41.6	1.71	55.73	43.2	1.29	82.20	41.1	2.00	70.88	39.6	1.79	59.78	42.1	1.42
December	52.45	41.3	1.27	71.98	40.9	1.76	58.36	42.6	1.37	82.62	40.5	2.04	69.50	38.4	1.81	60.47	41.7	1.45
1953: January	50.18	38.9	1.29	70.93	40.3	1.76	56.71	41.7	1.36	80.79	39.8	2.03	70.67	38.2	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48
February	50.30	39.3	1.28	71.51	40.4	1.77	57.12	42.0	1.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	69.93	37.8	1.85	61.54	41.3	1.49
March	50.83	39.1	1.30	71.96	40.2	1.79	58.23	42.5	1.37	82.95	39.5	2.10	69.01	37.3	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48
April	49.66	38.2	1.30	73.49	40.6	1.81	57.40	41.9	1.37	85.46	40.5	2.11	71.24	38.3	1.86	61.39	41.2	1.49
May	52.00	39.1	1.33	76.54	41.6	1.84	60.20	43.0	1.40	89.66	41.7	2.15	70.67	38.2	1.85	61.86	41.8	1.48
June	52.13	38.9	1.34	79.66	42.6	1.87	63.05	44.4	1.42	94.98	42.4	2.24	72.91	39.2	1.86	61.86	41.8	1.48
July	50.65	37.8	1.34	80.60	43.1	1.87	64.08	44.5	1.44	97.45	43.7	2.23	71.05	38.2	1.86	63.57	42.1	1.51
August	52.14	39.2	1.33	79.19	41.9	1.89	61.35	42.9	1.43	93.68	42.2	2.22	72.94	38.8	1.88	63.57	42.1	1.51
September	53.46	39.6	1.35	80.90	41.7	1.94	63.94	43.2	1.48	95.68	41.6	2.30	72.95	38.6	1.89	65.48	42.8	1.53
October	52.93	39.8	1.33	77.33	40.7	1.90	60.03	41.4	1.45	91.13	40.5	2.25	72.52	39.2	1.85	64.11	41.9	1.53
November	51.48	39.3	1.31	75.81	39.9	1.90	59.86	41.0	1.46	89.04	39.4	2.26	71.80	38.6	1.86	65.41	42.2	1.55
December	53.06	40.2	1.32	75.79	40.1	1.89	59.74	41.2	1.45	90.45	40.2	2.25	70.50	37.7	1.87	64.37	41.8	1.54

Food and kindred products—Continued / Tobacco manufactures

Year and month	*Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch*			*Manufactured ice*			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$73.37	44.2	$1.66	$55.90	46.2	$1.21	$43.51	38.5	$1.13	$54.37	39.4	$1.38	$39.10	37.6	$1.04	$45.99	37.7	$1.22
1952: Average	77.00	43.5	1.77	59.80	46.0	1.30	44.93	38.4	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	40.13	37.5	1.07	47.87	37.4	1.28
December	75.12	42.2	1.78	61.16	45.3	1.35	46.26	39.2	1.18	59.98	40.8	1.47	41.80	38.0	1.10	50.18	38.9	1.29
1953: January	75.95	41.5	1.83	61.61	45.3	1.36	46.59	38.5	1.21	57.67	39.5	1.46	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.91	38.1	1.31
February	77.78	42.5	1.83	60.21	44.6	1.35	45.39	36.9	1.23	54.75	37.5	1.46	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.48	37.2	1.33
March	76.74	42.4	1.81	60.48	44.8	1.35	47.63	37.8	1.26	57.04	38.8	1.47	41.66	37.2	1.12	47.88	36.0	1.33
April	78.86	42.4	1.86	60.62	44.9	1.35	47.62	37.2	1.28	57.37	38.5	1.49	41.25	36.5	1.13	49.48	37.2	1.33
May	78.81	42.6	1.85	62.24	46.1	1.35	46.99	37.0	1.27	53.55	35.7	1.50	42.83	37.9	1.13	50.52	37.7	1.34
June	81.65	43.2	1.89	62.15	45.7	1.36	46.99	37.0	1.27	54.45	36.3	1.50	42.22	37.7	1.12	51.03	37.8	1.35
July	81.78	43.5	1.88	65.00	47.1	1.38	47.87	37.4	1.28	58.89	39.0	1.51	41.22	36.8	1.12	50.63	37.5	1.35
August	80.56	42.4	1.90	65.55	47.5	1.38	47.46	38.9	1.22	62.68	40.7	1.54	42.60	37.7	1.13	52.25	38.7	1.35
September	89.00	44.5	2.00	68.26	47.4	1.44	46.92	39.1	1.20	60.68	39.4	1.54	44.05	38.3	1.15	53.98	39.4	1.37
October	86.57	43.5	1.99	64.61	45.5	1.42	48.07	39.4	1.22	63.49	40.7	1.56	44.23	38.8	1.14	52.85	38.3	1.38
November	85.80	42.9	2.00	65.66	45.6	1.44	47.49	38.3	1.24	60.53	38.8	1.56	44.07	39.0	1.13	51.06	37.0	1.38
December	79.38	42.0	1.89	65.46	46.1	1.42	48.61	39.2	1.24	63.34	40.6	1.56	43.28	38.3	1.13	51.20	37.1	1.38

Tobacco manufactures—Continued / Textile-mill products

Year and month	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [2]			*Yarn mills*			*Thread 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
1951: Average	$38.02	39.2	$0.97	$51.60	38.8	$1.33	$57.82	39.6	$1.46	$47.86	38.6	$1.24	$48.13	38.5	$1.25	$48.64	38.6	$1.26
1952: Average	38.91	39.3	.99	53.18	39.1	1.36	62.80	40.0	1.57	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.79	38.6	1.29
December	39.50	39.5	1.00	55.90	40.8	1.37	65.25	41.3	1.58	51.20	40.0	1.28	51.33	40.1	1.28	52.22	40.8	1.28
1953: January	40.58	39.4	1.03	54.94	40.1	1.37	64.71	40.7	1.59	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28
February	37.80	35.0	1.08	54.94	40.1	1.37	63.02	40.4	1.56	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	52.78	40.6	1.30
March	43.96	38.9	1.13	54.80	40.0	1.37	63.92	40.2	1.59	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	53.56	41.2	1.30
April	42.34	36.5	1.16	53.84	39.3	1.37	61.30	38.8	1.58	48.77	38.4	1.27	48.51	38.2	1.27	50.29	39.6	1.27
May	42.83	36.3	1.18	53.98	39.4	1.37	64.15	40.6	1.58	49.15	38.7	1.27	48.90	38.5	1.27	50.65	40.2	1.26
June	42.13	35.7	1.18	53.72	39.5	1.36	65.35	41.1	1.59	49.66	39.1	1.27	49.53	39.0	1.27	50.42	39.7	1.27
July	41.65	35.6	1.17	53.18	39.1	1.36	66.14	41.6	1.59	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.39	39.2	1.26
August	39.19	38.8	1.01	53.04	39.0	1.36	63.12	39.7	1.59	48.51	38.2	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27	49.40	38.9	1.27
September	38.02	39.6	.96	51.65	37.7	1.37	64.24	38.7	1.66	46.85	36.6	1.28	46.70	36.2	1.29	48.26	38.3	1.26
October	38.42	39.2	.98	52.33	38.2	1.37	54.24	33.9	1.60	46.00	36.8	1.25	45.75	36.6	1.25	45.97	36.2	1.27
November	36.90	36.9	1.00	52.33	38.2	1.37	52.46	31.6	1.66	45.75	36.6	1.25	45.38	36.3	1.25	47.23	36.9	1.28
December	40.98	39.4	1.04	52.47	38.3	1.37	60.29	38.4	1.57	45.63	36.5	1.25	45.00	36.0	1.25	47.12	37.4	1.26

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Broad-woven fabric mills [2]			*Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber*									*Woolen and worsted*			Narrow fabrics and smallwares		
				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
1951: Average	$51.74	39.2	$1.32	$50.70	39.3	$1.29	$53.54	38.8	$1.38	$49.25	39.4	$1.25	$57.87	39.1	$1.48	$51.48	39.6	$1.30
1952: Average	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.79	38.6	1.29	55.25	38.1	1.45	48.76	38.7	1.26	62.56	40.1	1.56	54.14	40.1	1.35
December	55.35	41.0	1.35	53.17	40.9	1.30	58.75	40.8	1.44	51.94	40.9	1.27	65.83	41.4	1.59	56.03	41.2	1.36
1953: January	54.54	40.4	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	64.53	41.1	1.57	55.62	40.9	1.35
February	54.27	40.2	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.92	40.5	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	63.43	40.4	1.57	54.95	40.7	1.36
March	53.60	40.0	1.34	52.13	40.1	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	61.93	39.7	1.56	55.22	40.6	1.36
April	53.20	39.7	1.34	51.48	39.6	1.30	56.12	39.8	1.41	50.17	39.5	1.27	62.56	40.1	1.56	55.08	40.5	1.36
May	53.73	40.1	1.34	52.00	40.0	1.30	56.40	40.0	1.41	50.80	40.0	1.27	63.34	40.6	1.56	55.20	40.0	1.38
June	53.47	39.9	1.34	51.21	39.7	1.29	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.90	39.6	1.26	63.90	40.7	1.57	55.75	40.4	1.38
July	52.93	39.5	1.34	50.70	39.3	1.29	55.86	39.9	1.40	49.27	39.1	1.26	64.06	40.8	1.57	53.96	39.1	1.38
August	52.14	39.2	1.33	50.57	39.2	1.29	56.26	39.9	1.41	49.14	39.0	1.26	61.23	39.5	1.55	53.54	38.8	1.38
September	50.79	37.9	1.34	49.14	37.8	1.30	55.41	39.3	1.41	47.50	37.4	1.27	59.75	38.3	1.56	53.84	39.3	1.37
October	50.94	38.3	1.33	49.54	38.4	1.29	54.67	38.5	1.42	48.38	38.4	1.26	58.97	37.8	1.56	53.82	39.0	1.38
November	51.07	38.4	1.33	49.79	38.6	1.29	54.67	38.5	1.42	48.64	38.6	1.26	58.03	37.2	1.56	53.54	38.8	1.38
December	50.82	38.5	1.32	49.54	38.4	1.29							60.61	39.1	1.55	54.12	39.5	1.37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Knitting mills [2]			*Full-fashioned hosiery*									*Seamless hosiery*					
				United States			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
1951: Average	$47.10	36.8	$1.28	$56.94	36.5	$1.56	$58.16	35.9	$1.62	$55.80	37.2	$1.50	$37.17	35.4	$1.05	$41.20	37.8	$1.09
1952: Average	49.02	38.3	1.28	57.61	37.9	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	40.39	37.4	1.08	43.62	38.6	1.13
December	50.05	39.1	1.28	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	59.28	39.0	1.52	41.97	38.5	1.09	45.47	39.2	1.16
1953: January	49.02	38.0	1.29	57.38	37.5	1.53	57.29	37.2	1.54	57.68	37.7	1.53	40.77	37.4	1.09	44.23	37.8	1.17
February	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.44	38.6	1.54	58.45	38.2	1.53	59.91	38.9	1.54	41.25	37.5	1.10	44.81	38.3	1.17
March	50.31	38.7	1.30	59.36	38.8	1.53	58.60	38.3	1.53	60.13	39.3	1.53	41.25	37.5	1.10	45.28	38.7	1.17
April	48.49	37.3	1.30	56.46	36.9	1.53	56.61	37.0	1.53	56.30	36.8	1.53	39.63	35.7	1.11	45.16	38.6	1.17
May	48.36	37.2	1.30	55.75	36.2	1.54	56.46	36.9	1.53	54.82	35.6	1.54	39.60	36.0	1.10	44.81	38.3	1.17
June	48.38	37.5	1.29	54.66	36.2	1.51	55.78	36.7	1.52	53.91	35.7	1.51	40.07	37.1	1.08	45.05	38.5	1.17
July	47.62	37.2	1.28	54.66	36.2	1.51	55.72	36.9	1.51	53.40	35.6	1.50	39.79	36.5	1.09	44.01	37.3	1.18
August	48.63	37.7	1.29	55.72	36.9	1.51	55.42	36.7	1.51	56.02	37.1	1.51	39.85	36.9	1.08	44.11	37.7	1.17
September	46.80	36.0	1.30	53.00	35.1	1.51	53.70	35.8	1.50	52.44	34.5	1.52	38.37	35.2	1.09	42.69	36.8	1.16
October	49.26	37.6	1.31	57.23	37.9	1.51	57.45	38.3	1.50	56.63	37.5	1.51	40.26	36.6	1.10	43.19	36.6	1.18
November	48.73	37.2	1.31	57.98	38.4	1.51	59.43	39.1	1.52	56.70	37.8	1.50	39.93	36.3	1.10	41.07	35.1	1.17
December	48.84	37.0	1.32	58.14	38.5	1.51							40.40	36.4	1.11			

Year and month	*Seamless hosiery*—Continued			*Knit outerwear*			*Knit underwear*			Dyeing and finishing textiles [2]			*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)*			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [2]		
	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
1951: Average	$36.09	34.7	$1.04	$47.23	38.4	$1.23	$42.78	37.2	$1.15	$56.77	39.7	$1.43	$56.23	39.6	$1.42	$63.44	39.9	$1.59
1952: Average	39.33	37.1	1.06	49.14	39.0	1.26	45.55	38.6	1.18	62.58	42.0	1.49	62.16	42.0	1.48	68.23	41.1	1.66
December	41.09	38.4	1.07	50.69	39.6	1.28	46.77	39.3	1.19	66.44	44.0	1.51	66.59	44.1	1.51	73.35	42.4	1.73
1953: January	39.91	37.3	1.07	49.02	38.3	1.28	46.32	38.6	1.20	64.78	42.9	1.51	64.93	43.0	1.51	72.93	42.4	1.72
February	40.28	37.3	1.08	49.79	38.3	1.30	47.19	39.0	1.21	64.90	42.7	1.52	64.33	42.6	1.51	75.25	43.0	1.75
March	40.18	37.2	1.08	50.57	38.9	1.30	46.80	39.0	1.20	63.12	41.8	1.51	62.40	41.6	1.50	72.83	42.1	1.73
April	38.15	35.0	1.09	50.44	38.5	1.31	45.72	38.1	1.20	62.10	41.4	1.50	61.54	41.3	1.49	71.45	41.3	1.73
May	38.23	35.4	1.08	50.70	38.7	1.31	45.96	38.3	1.20	60.79	40.8	1.49	60.24	40.7	1.48	68.46	39.8	1.72
June	38.90	36.7	1.06	51.19	38.2	1.34	45.22	38.0	1.19	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.15	42.1	1.50	68.74	40.2	1.71
July	38.84	36.3	1.07	50.25	37.5	1.34	44.96	38.1	1.18	60.64	40.7	1.49	60.09	40.6	1.48	69.20	40.0	1.73
August	38.90	36.7	1.06	52.65	39.0	1.35	44.96	38.1	1.18	60.05	40.3	1.49	59.79	40.4	1.48	69.89	40.4	1.73
September	37.24	34.8	1.07	49.28	36.5	1.35	45.01	37.2	1.21	57.96	38.9	1.49	57.87	39.1	1.48	68.85	39.8	1.73
October	39.53	36.6	1.08	53.68	38.9	1.38	44.65	36.9	1.21	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.15	39.7	1.49	69.37	40.1	1.73
November	39.89	36.6	1.09	52.58	38.1	1.38	42.11	34.8	1.21	61.71	40.6	1.52	61.76	40.9	1.51	67.99	39.3	1.73
December				51.61	37.4	1.38	41.85	34.3	1.22	62.27	40.7	1.53	62.32	41.0	1.52	69.89	40.4	1.73

Year and month	*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn*			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [2]			*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)*			*Lace goods*			*Paddings and upholstery filling*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$60.10	37.8	$1.59	$49.87	36.4	$1.37	$57.11	40.5	$1.41	$66.24	41.4	$1.60	$52.97	37.3	$1.42	$58.15	40.1	$1.45
1952: Average	65.74	39.6	1.66	53.20	37.2	1.43	60.09	40.6	1.48	67.70	40.3	1.68	57.22	38.4	1.49	64.17	41.4	1.55
December	71.93	41.1	1.75	56.70	39.1	1.45	64.02	42.4	1.51	71.72	41.7	1.72	59.89	39.4	1.52	71.10	45.0	1.58
1953: January	74.10	42.1	1.76	57.66	38.7	1.49	62.06	41.1	1.51	69.80	41.3	1.69	58.74	38.9	1.51	68.73	43.5	1.58
February	74.52	42.1	1.77	57.87	39.1	1.48	61.65	41.1	1.50	71.38	41.5	1.72	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.43	41.3	1.56
March	72.86	41.4	1.76	57.13	38.6	1.48	62.67	41.5	1.51	71.49	42.3	1.69	61.46	39.4	1.56	64.43	41.3	1.56
April	70.53	40.3	1.75	51.80	35.0	1.48	62.73	41.0	1.53	71.48	41.8	1.71	62.49	39.3	1.59	65.16	41.5	1.57
May	66.39	38.6	1.72	55.65	37.1	1.50	61.86	40.7	1.52	72.14	41.7	1.73	62.24	38.9	1.60	64.84	41.3	1.57
June	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.83	38.3	1.51	62.47	41.1	1.52	70.86	41.2	1.72	63.43	39.4	1.61	63.24	40.8	1.55
July	66.39	38.6	1.72	51.80	35.0	1.48	62.58	40.9	1.53	69.19	40.7	1.70	62.37	38.5	1.62	65.94	42.0	1.57
August	67.64	39.1	1.73	60.68	38.9	1.56	62.68	40.7	1.54	68.34	40.2	1.70	62.81	38.3	1.64	65.93	40.7	1.62
September	66.43	38.4	1.73	56.24	37.0	1.52	62.31	40.2	1.55	71.62	41.4	1.73	62.95	39.1	1.61	63.86	38.7	1.65
October	67.34	38.7	1.74	55.87	37.0	1.51	62.62	40.4	1.55	71.81	40.8	1.76	63.24	38.8	1.63	66.58	41.1	1.62
November	65.74	38.0	1.73	55.18	36.3	1.52	61.60	40.0	1.54	72.10	41.2	1.75	61.88	38.2	1.62	64.64	39.9	1.62
December	68.38	39.3	1.74	56.63	37.5	1.51	62.12	40.6	1.53	71.10	41.1	1.73	61.85	38.9	1.59	64.64	39.9	1.62

Textile-mill products—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	*Processed waste and recovered fibers*			*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics*			*Cordage and twine*			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$49.49	42.3	$1.17	$69.71	43.3	$1.61	$52.26	40.2	$1.30	$46.31	35.9	$1.29	$52.63	35.8	$1.47	$38.16	36.0	$1.06
1952: Average	51.24	42.7	1.20	75.58	44.2	1.71	53.06	39.6	1.34	47.45	36.5	1.30	52.15	35.0	1.49	40.50	37.5	1.08
December	53.68	44.0	1.22	82.59	46.4	1.78	55.62	41.2	1.35	48.86	37.3	1.31	54.83	36.8	1.49	41.47	38.4	1.09
1953: January	50.70	41.9	1.21	79.30	44.8	1.77	52.80	39.4	1.34	48.81	36.7	1.33	54.96	36.4	1.51	40.66	37.3	1.09
February	51.72	43.1	1.20	77.09	43.8	1.76	54.14	40.1	1.35	49.98	37.3	1.34	57.30	37.7	1.52	41.31	37.9	1.08
March	51.84	43.2	1.20	82.26	45.7	1.80	54.14	40.1	1.35	49.76	37.7	1.32	59.13	38.9	1.52	41.86	38.4	1.09
April	51.97	42.6	1.22	81.81	45.2	1.81	53.19	39.4	1.35	47.73	37.0	1.29	56.78	37.6	1.51	41.58	37.8	1.10
May	52.83	43.3	1.22	77.51	43.3	1.79	52.92	39.2	1.35	47.09	36.5	1.29	56.93	37.7	1.51	41.03	37.3	1.10
June	51.91	42.9	1.21	81.45	45.0	1.81	53.99	39.7	1.36	48.05	36.4	1.32	58.67	36.9	1.59	41.51	37.4	1.11
July	50.88	42.4	1.20	80.64	44.8	1.80	53.72	39.5	1.36	48.24	36.0	1.34	57.41	36.8	1.56	40.96	36.9	1.11
August	51.73	42.4	1.22	80.36	44.4	1.81	53.99	39.7	1.36	49.78	36.6	1.36	60.59	37.4	1.62	41.78	37.3	1.12
September	50.51	41.4	1.22	80.63	44.3	1.82	53.19	39.4	1.35	46.98	34.8	1.35	57.35	35.4	1.62	40.68	36.0	1.13
October	51.24	42.0	1.22	78.62	43.2	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36	49.10	36.1	1.36	58.64	36.2	1.62	41.84	36.7	1.14
November	50.09	41.4	1.21	78.26	43.0	1.82	52.11	38.6	1.35	48.06	35.6	1.35	57.64	35.8	1.61	40.70	35.7	1.14
December	50.64	42.2	1.20	80.18	44.3	1.81	53.19	39.4	1.35	48.96	36.0	1.36	59.04	36.9	1.60	40.47	35.5	1.14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [3]			*Women's dresses*			*Household apparel*		
	Avg. wkly earnings	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: Average	$38.09	35.6	$1.07	$40.32	36.0	$1.12	$33.20	35.7	$0.93	$51.16	34.8	$1.47	$50.54	35.1	$1.44	$38.01	36.9	$1.03
1952: Average	39.96	37.0	1.08	42.86	37.6	1.14	35.15	37.8	.93	52.39	35.4	1.48	51.48	35.5	1.45	39.96	37.7	1.06
December	41.80	38.7	1.08	43.89	38.5	1.14	34.68	37.7	.92	54.30	36.2	1.50	53.51	36.4	1.47	40.45	37.8	1.07
1953: January	40.33	37.0	1.09	44.39	38.6	1.15	33.76	36.3	.93	54.93	35.9	1.53	52.69	35.6	1.48	40.02	37.4	1.07
February	40.82	37.8	1.08	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.78	37.8	.92	55.69	36.4	1.53	53.34	35.8	1.49	40.34	37.7	1.07
March	41.36	38.3	1.08	46.10	39.4	1.17	35.22	38.7	.91	54.45	36.3	1.50	54.75	36.5	1.50	41.69	38.6	1.08
April	41.42	38.0	1.09	45.75	39.1	1.17	34.96	38.0	.92	51.84	36.0	1.44	55.78	36.7	1.52	40.45	37.8	1.07
May	40.66	37.3	1.09	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.68	37.7	.92	50.34	35.2	1.43	52.60	35.3	1.49	39.74	36.8	1.08
June	41.78	37.3	1.12	46.10	38.1	1.21	34.76	38.2	.91	50.66	34.7	1.46	49.16	33.9	1.45	39.53	36.6	1.08
July	41.13	36.4	1.13	43.66	37.0	1.18	34.22	37.2	.92	52.59	34.6	1.52	48.76	34.1	1.43	38.45	35.6	1.08
August	41.55	37.1	1.12	44.89	37.1	1.21	35.24	38.3	.92	54.72	35.3	1.55	53.45	35.4	1.51	38.31	35.8	1.07
September	41.72	36.6	1.14	43.32	35.8	1.21	34.31	36.5	.94	49.25	32.4	1.52	49.53	32.8	1.51	37.37	34.6	1.08
October	42.98	37.7	1.14	44.41	36.4	1.22	32.83	35.3	.93	51.83	34.1	1.52	52.02	34.0	1.53	39.46	36.2	1.09
November	42.86	37.6	1.14	42.94	35.2	1.22	29.95	32.2	.93	50.96	34.2	1.49	51.19	33.9	1.51	39.53	36.6	1.08
December	41.27	36.2	1.14	44.03	35.8	1.23	32.36	34.8	.93	53.81	35.4	1.52	52.65	35.1	1.50	40.88	37.5	1.09

Year and month	*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [2]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery			Children'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
1951: Average	$63.83	32.9	$1.94	$41.22	36.8	$1.12	$39.74	36.8	$1.08	$43.79	36.8	$1.19	$57.60	36.0	$1.60	$41.38	36.3	$1.14
1952: Average	64.94	33.3	1.95	43.62	37.6	1.16	40.92	37.2	1.10	47.24	38.1	1.24	58.60	36.4	1.61	43.52	37.2	1.17
December	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.37	37.6	1.18	41.89	37.4	1.12	48.26	38.0	1.27	55.13	35.8	1.54	43.55	36.6	1.19
1953: January	71.10	35.2	2.02	43.66	37.0	1.18	41.10	36.7	1.12	48.13	37.6	1.28	61.29	37.6	1.63	44.40	37.0	1.20
February	71.15	35.4	2.01	44.63	37.5	1.19	42.00	37.5	1.12	48.88	37.6	1.30	67.77	40.1	1.69	45.50	37.6	1.21
March	63.77	32.7	1.95	44.86	37.7	1.19	42.22	37.7	1.12	49.52	37.8	1.31	66.66	40.4	1.65	44.51	37.4	1.19
April	54.65	29.7	1.84	44.39	37.3	1.19	41.55	37.1	1.12	49.39	37.7	1.31	51.79	34.3	1.51	42.46	36.6	1.16
May	55.02	29.9	1.84	44.04	36.7	1.20	40.77	36.4	1.12	48.73	37.2	1.31	44.40	30.0	1.48	43.17	36.9	1.17
June	62.51	32.9	1.90	44.04	36.7	1.20	41.47	36.7	1.13	47.71	36.7	1.30	50.05	32.5	1.54	45.26	37.1	1.22
July	68.34	34.0	2.01	41.54	35.5	1.17	39.29	35.4	1.11	44.50	35.6	1.25	58.55	35.7	1.64	45.51	37.0	1.23
August	68.74	34.2	2.01	43.79	36.8	1.19	41.10	36.7	1.12	47.97	36.9	1.30	64.51	38.4	1.68	45.50	36.4	1.25
September	60.50	30.4	1.99	43.08	36.2	1.19	41.02	36.3	1.13	46.57	36.1	1.29	58.14	34.2	1.70	42.46	33.7	1.26
October	62.69	31.5	1.99	45.13	37.3	1.21	43.13	37.5	1.15	48.47	37.0	1.31	59.20	36.1	1.64	44.76	36.1	1.24
November	61.46	31.2	1.97	44.77	37.0	1.21	42.55	37.0	1.15	48.34	36.9	1.31	51.00	32.9	1.55	44.39	35.8	1.24
December	66.53	33.6	1.98	44.65	36.6	1.22	41.86	36.4	1.15	48.84	37.0	1.32	56.92	35.8	1.59	44.52	35.9	1.24

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [3]			*Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
1951: Average	$42.44	36.9	$1.15	$44.49	37.7	$1.18	$39.89	36.6	$1.09	$44.93	38.4	$1.17	$47.12	39.6	$1.19	$59.98	40.8	$1.47
1952: Average	43.15	37.2	1.16	46.46	38.4	1.21	42.67	38.1	1.12	47.60	38.7	1.23	49.88	39.9	1.25	63.45	41.2	1.54
December	45.08	38.2	1.18	48.50	38.8	1.25	43.82	38.1	1.15	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.30	39.3	1.28	65.00	41.4	1.57
1953: January	43.52	37.2	1.17	48.26	38.0	1.27	42.55	37.0	1.15	49.53	39.0	1.27	50.05	38.8	1.29	63.09	40.7	1.55
February	44.13	37.4	1.18	47.63	37.8	1.26	42.90	37.3	1.15	48.01	37.8	1.27	51.22	38.8	1.32	63.96	41.0	1.56
March	44.72	37.9	1.18	48.64	38.3	1.27	43.82	38.1	1.15	48.13	37.6	1.28	49.67	38.5	1.29	64.21	40.9	1.57
April	44.01	37.3	1.18	47.75	37.6	1.27	42.80	36.9	1.16	47.88	37.7	1.27	50.70	39.0	1.30	65.19	41.0	1.59
May	43.54	36.9	1.18	47.38	37.6	1.26	41.61	36.5	1.14	49.66	38.2	1.30	52.26	40.2	1.30	66.10	40.8	1.62
June	44.27	37.2	1.19	48.13	37.6	1.28	41.15	36.1	1.14	49.13	37.5	1.31	53.32	40.7	1.31	67.48	41.4	1.63
July	43.07	36.5	1.18	47.37	37.3	1.27	40.18	36.2	1.11	49.52	37.8	1.31	52.66	40.2	1.31	66.34	40.7	1.63
August	45.25	37.4	1.21	47.88	37.7	1.27	42.56	38.0	1.12	50.30	38.4	1.31	50.30	38.4	1.31	66.67	40.9	1.63
September	44.41	36.4	1.22	46.86	36.9	1.27	41.92	37.1	1.13	49.78	38.0	1.31	49.27	37.9	1.30	66.33	40.2	1.65
October	46.13	37.5	1.23	49.67	38.5	1.29	43.28	38.3	1.13	52.27	39.3	1.33	51.22	38.8	1.32	67.08	40.9	1.64
November	44.90	36.5	1.23	48.50	37.6	1.29	42.52	37.3	1.14	49.50	37.5	1.32	50.94	38.3	1.33	64.96	40.1	1.62
December	44.77	37.0	1.21	47.86	37.1	1.29	41.27	36.2	1.14	50.81	38.2	1.33	51.59	38.5	1.34	63.99	40.5	1.58

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills [3]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [3]		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$71.53	39.3	$1.82	$59.13	40.5	$1.46	$59.54	40.5	$1.47	$41.36	42.2	$0.98	$76.04	38.6	$1.97	$64.02	42.4	$1.51
1952: Average	77.68	41.1	1.89	63.24	40.8	1.55	63.65	40.8	1.56	43.03	42.6	1.01	81.51	39.0	2.09	66.94	42.1	1.59
December	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.37	41.0	1.57	65.03	40.9	1.59	44.17	43.3	1.02	82.22	38.6	2.13	69.01	42.6	1.62
1953: January	76.19	40.1	1.90	62.47	40.3	1.55	63.11	40.2	1.57	42.42	42.0	1.01	80.77	38.1	2.12	67.65	41.5	1.63
February	77.74	40.7	1.91	63.34	40.6	1.56	63.99	40.5	1.58	42.84	42.0	1.02	82.26	38.8	2.12	69.21	42.2	1.64
March	77.18	40.2	1.92	63.43	40.4	1.57	64.08	40.3	1.59	42.53	41.7	1.02	82.47	38.9	2.12	69.63	42.2	1.65
April	79.78	39.3	2.03	64.71	40.7	1.59	65.37	40.6	1.61	43.76	42.9	1.02	82.64	38.8	2.13	69.63	42.2	1.65
May	80.55	39.1	2.06	65.61	40.5	1.62	66.42	40.5	1.64	43.16	41.9	1.03	84.24	39.0	2.16	69.89	42.1	1.66
June	84.46	40.8	2.07	67.16	41.2	1.63	67.98	41.2	1.65	43.76	42.9	1.02	85.46	39.2	2.18	69.89	42.1	1.66
July	83.84	40.5	2.07	65.85	40.4	1.63	66.66	40.4	1.65	43.98	42.7	1.03	83.11	38.3	2.17	68.31	41.4	1.65
August	78.17	38.7	2.02	67.40	41.1	1.64	68.23	41.1	1.66	44.30	42.6	1.04	86.33	39.6	2.18	68.15	41.3	1.65
September	81.97	39.6	2.07	67.06	40.4	1.66	67.87	40.4	1.68	44.08	42.8	1.03	85.14	38.7	2.20	66.47	39.8	1.67
October	77.79	38.7	2.01	67.40	41.1	1.64	68.23	41.1	1.66	45.24	43.5	1.04	85.06	39.2	2.17	69.55	41.4	1.68
November	74.69	38.5	1.94	64.96	40.1	1.62	65.76	40.1	1.64	44.20	42.5	1.04	82.30	38.1	2.16	68.54	40.8	1.68
December	70.30	37.0	1.90	64.87	40.8	1.59	65.69	40.8	1.61							68.71	40.9	1.68

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	*Millwork*			*Plywood*			Wooden containers [2]			*Wooden boxes, other than cigar*			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures: Total: Furniture and fixtures		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$61.89	42.1	$1.47	$68.10	43.1	$1.58	$48.85	41.4	$1.18	$49.37	42.2	$1.17	$51.24	42.0	$1.22	$57.27	41.2	$1.39
1952: Average	65.83	42.2	1.56	70.62	42.8	1.65	50.39	41.3	1.22	50.82	42.0	1.21	53.63	41.9	1.28	60.59	41.5	1.46
December	68.00	42.5	1.60	72.77	44.1	1.65	52.95	42.7	1.24	54.31	43.8	1.24	55.51	42.7	1.30	64.63	42.8	1.51
1953: January	67.30	41.8	1.61	70.95	43.0	1.65	51.05	41.5	1.23	51.85	42.5	1.22	54.21	41.7	1.30	62.51	41.4	1.51
February	68.36	42.2	1.62	73.65	44.1	1.67	51.41	41.8	1.23	51.97	42.6	1.22	54.60	42.0	1.30	62.67	41.5	1.51
March	68.36	42.2	1.62	73.68	43.6	1.69	51.96	41.9	1.24	53.20	42.9	1.24	54.89	41.9	1.31	63.65	41.6	1.53
April	68.79	42.2	1.63	73.25	43.6	1.68	52.25	41.8	1.25	53.38	42.7	1.25	55.15	42.1	1.31	63.19	41.3	1.53
May	68.88	42.0	1.64	73.18	43.3	1.69	51.58	41.6	1.24	52.58	42.4	1.24	55.44	42.0	1.32	62.58	40.9	1.53
June	69.86	42.6	1.64	72.16	42.7	1.69	51.88	41.5	1.25	52.08	42.0	1.24	55.99	42.1	1.33	62.73	41.0	1.53
July	68.72	41.9	1.64	69.89	41.6	1.68	51.28	40.7	1.26	51.25	41.0	1.25	55.06	41.4	1.33	60.89	39.8	1.53
August	68.55	41.8	1.64	69.05	41.1	1.68	50.78	40.3	1.26	50.10	40.4	1.24	55.59	41.8	1.33	62.58	40.9	1.53
September	67.23	40.5	1.66	67.60	40.0	1.69	49.52	39.3	1.26	49.00	39.2	1.25	55.35	41.0	1.35	62.78	40.5	1.55
October	69.72	42.0	1.66	69.29	41.0	1.69	51.18	40.3	1.27	50.25	40.2	1.25	56.43	41.8	1.35	64.12	41.1	1.56
November	67.49	40.9	1.65	69.43	40.6	1.71	50.13	40.1	1.25	48.83	39.7	1.23	54.95	40.7	1.35	63.34	40.6	1.56
December	67.98	41.2	1.65	71.82	42.0	1.71	50.63	40.5	1.25	49.69	40.4	1.23	55.07	41.1	1.34	63.90	40.7	1.57

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Year and month	Household furniture [2]			*Wood household furniture (except upholstered)*			*Wood household furniture, upholstered*			*Mattresses and bedsprings*			Office, public-building, and professional furniture [2]			*Wood office furniture*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$55.08	40.8	$1.35	$50.80	41.3	$1.23	$58.11	39.8	$1.46	$60.45	40.3	$1.50	$66.53	43.2	$1.54	$62.34	43.9	$1.42
1952: Average	58.93	41.5	1.42	53.38	41.7	1.28	64.58	41.4	1.56	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.36	42.2	1.62	60.86	41.4	1.47
December	63.06	42.9	1.47	56.63	42.9	1.32	71.56	43.9	1.63	68.22	41.6	1.64	73.08	43.5	1.68	60.35	40.5	1.49
1953: January	60.30	41.3	1.46	54.50	41.6	1.31	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.64	41.1	1.67	71.15	42.1	1.69	60.75	40.5	1.50
February	61.01	41.5	1.47	55.04	41.7	1.32	66.08	41.3	1.60	68.39	41.2	1.66	70.22	41.8	1.68	62.10	41.4	1.50
March	61.57	41.6	1.48	56.28	42.0	1.34	66.98	41.6	1.61	67.23	40.5	1.66	71.40	42.0	1.70	62.51	41.4	1.51
April	61.09	41.0	1.49	55.76	41.3	1.35	66.26	40.9	1.62	66.33	40.2	1.65	71.40	42.0	1.70	61.95	41.3	1.50
May	60.24	40.7	1.48	55.74	41.6	1.34	64.48	39.8	1.62	64.12	39.1	1.64	70.55	41.5	1.70	61.95	41.3	1.50
June	60.24	40.7	1.48	55.61	41.5	1.34	64.55	39.6	1.63	66.07	39.8	1.66	70.81	41.9	1.69	60.70	40.2	1.51
July	58.21	39.6	1.47	54.40	40.9	1.33	61.56	38.0	1.62	64.68	39.2	1.65	69.26	40.5	1.71	59.28	39.0	1.52
August	60.38	40.8	1.48	55.89	41.4	1.35	63.84	39.9	1.60	67.40	40.6	1.66	69.70	41.0	1.70	62.73	41.0	1.53
September	59.90	40.2	1.49	54.41	40.3	1.35	65.36	40.1	1.63	66.90	40.3	1.66	72.66	42.0	1.73	61.05	39.9	1.53
October	61.35	40.9	1.50	56.03	41.2	1.36	67.24	41.0	1.64	65.51	39.7	1.65	72.38	41.6	1.74	61.51	40.2	1.53
November	60.30	40.2	1.50	55.08	40.5	1.36	66.26	40.4	1.64	63.69	38.6	1.65	71.62	41.4	1.73	60.74	39.7	1.53
December	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.68	40.5	1.35	67.89	40.9	1.66	63.08	38.0	1.66	72.83	42.1	1.73	61.61	40.8	1.51

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Paper and allied products

Year and month	*Metal office furniture*			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$69.14	41.9	$1.65	$69.06	41.6	$1.66	$53.43	41.1	$1.30	$65.51	43.1	$1.52	$71.04	44.4	$1.60	$60.19	41.8	$1.44
1952: Average	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.17	40.9	1.74	57.69	41.5	1.39	68.91	42.8	1.61	73.68	43.6	1.69	64.45	42.4	1.52
December	80.59	43.8	1.84	72.91	41.9	1.74	61.92	43.0	1.44	72.60	44.0	1.65	77.43	44.5	1.74	68.95	44.2	1.56
1953: January	77.15	41.7	1.85	72.34	41.1	1.76	61.05	42.1	1.45	71.55	43.1	1.66	77.00	44.0	1.75	66.41	42.3	1.57
February	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.03	40.8	1.79	60.90	42.0	1.45	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.26	43.9	1.76	66.83	42.3	1.58
March	76.59	41.4	1.85	73.16	41.1	1.78	61.59	41.9	1.47	72.31	43.3	1.67	77.44	44.0	1.76	68.37	43.0	1.59
April	76.59	41.4	1.85	73.51	41.3	1.78	63.34	42.8	1.48	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.62	44.1	1.76	67.10	42.2	1.59
May	74.59	40.1	1.86	73.03	40.8	1.79	62.46	42.2	1.48	72.24	43.0	1.68	77.44	44.0	1.76	67.84	42.4	1.60
June	75.03	41.0	1.83	73.03	40.8	1.79	63.33	42.5	1.49	72.41	43.1	1.68	78.68	44.2	1.78	68.00	42.5	1.60
July	72.71	39.3	1.85	70.56	39.2	1.80	61.42	41.5	1.48	73.44	43.2	1.70	80.10	44.5	1.80	67.36	42.1	1.60
August	68.81	37.6	1.83	74.93	41.4	1.81	61.27	41.4	1.48	73.61	43.3	1.70	79.92	44.4	1.80	69.17	42.7	1.62
September	79.15	42.1	1.88	73.71	40.5	1.82	61.84	41.5	1.49	74.30	42.7	1.74	80.85	43.7	1.85	68.88	42.0	1.64
October	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.81	41.2	1.84	63.15	42.1	1.50	73.96	43.0	1.72	79.72	43.8	1.82	69.50	42.9	1.62
November	77.71	40.9	1.90	76.26	41.0	1.86	63.45	42.3	1.50	73.79	42.9	1.72	80.08	44.0	1.82	68.69	42.4	1.62
December	78.12	40.9	1.91	77.19	41.5	1.86	65.33	42.7	1.53	73.62	42.8	1.72	80.52	44.0	1.83	66.82	41.5	1.61

Paper and allied products—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Year and month	*Paperboard boxes*			*Fiber cans, tubes, and drums*			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$59.92	41.9	$1.43	$64.84	41.3	$1.57	$59.77	41.8	$1.43	$77.21	38.8	$1.99	$83.45	36.6	$2.28	$79.20	39.8	$1.99
1952: Average	64.18	42.5	1.51	65.44	40.9	1.60	62.40	41.6	1.50	81.48	38.8	2.10	87.12	36.3	2.40	83.60	40.0	2.09
December	68.67	44.3	1.55	73.61	43.3	1.70	65.60	42.6	1.54	84.93	39.5	2.15	91.64	37.1	2.47	80.73	39.0	2.07
1953: January	65.99	42.3	1.56	70.47	42.2	1.67	65.36	41.9	1.56	83.21	38.7	2.15	86.38	35.4	2.44	83.13	39.4	2.11
February	66.41	42.3	1.57	71.32	42.2	1.69	64.90	41.6	1.56	83.76	38.6	2.17	87.82	35.7	2.46	86.80	40.0	2.17
March	67.94	43.0	1.58	72.50	42.4	1.71	65.68	42.1	1.56	85.24	39.1	2.18	89.28	36.0	2.48	87.64	40.2	2.18
April	66.68	42.2	1.58	71.57	42.1	1.70	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.19	38.9	2.19	91.36	36.4	2.51	83.92	39.4	2.13
May	67.58	42.5	1.59	69.80	41.3	1.69	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.80	39.0	2.20	92.85	36.7	2.53	83.71	39.3	2.13
June	67.73	42.6	1.59	69.55	41.4	1.68	64.58	41.4	1.56	85.36	38.8	2.20	92.35	36.5	2.53	82.68	39.0	2.12
July	66.94	42.1	1.59	71.72	41.7	1.72	65.31	41.6	1.57	84.92	38.6	2.20	90.36	36.0	2.51	85.84	40.3	2.13
August	68.75	42.7	1.61	73.02	42.7	1.71	65.47	41.7	1.57	85.97	38.9	2.21	90.36	36.0	2.51	92.62	40.8	2.27
September	68.46	42.0	1.63	73.85	42.2	1.75	65.57	41.5	1.58	86.91	38.8	2.24	93.03	36.2	2.57	96.28	41.5	2.32
October	69.23	43.0	1.61	71.14	41.6	1.71	65.83	41.4	1.59	86.75	38.9	2.23	92.93	36.3	2.56	89.47	40.3	2.22
November	68.43	42.5	1.61	71.04	41.3	1.72	65.19	41.0	1.59	86.30	38.7	2.23	92.31	36.2	2.55	86.24	39.2	2.20
December	66.08	41.3	1.60	73.96	43.0	1.72	66.30	41.7	1.59	88.65	39.4	2.25	96.75	37.5	2.58	86.15	39.7	2.17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																	
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$67.32	39.6	$1.70	$75.20	40.0	$1.88	$75.79	40.1	$1.89	$43.47	37.8	$1.15	$62.24	39.9	$1.56	$91.42	38.9	$2.35
1952: Average	71.24	39.8	1.79	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.61	40.2	2.03	45.84	38.2	1.20	62.33	39.2	1.59	98.25	39.3	2.50
December	73.85	40.8	1.81	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.64	40.8	2.05	47.09	38.6	1.22	66.26	40.4	1.64	102.51	40.2	2.55
1953: January	73.05	39.7	1.84	82.42	40.4	2.04	82.37	39.6	2.08	47.50	38.0	1.25	65.93	40.2	1.64	102.03	39.7	2.57
February	71.92	39.3	1.83	82.19	39.9	2.06	84.44	40.4	2.09	46.62	37.0	1.26	65.11	39.7	1.64	103.36	39.6	2.61
March	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.84	40.5	2.07	84.24	40.5	2.08	48.51	38.2	1.27	65.76	40.1	1.64	106.37	40.6	2.62
April	74.03	39.8	1.86	84.02	40.2	2.09	85.06	40.7	2.09	48.63	37.7	1.29	65.74	39.6	1.66	102.56	39.6	2.59
May	74.99	40.1	1.87	83.81	40.1	2.09	85.07	40.9	2.08	48.50	37.6	1.29	66.63	39.9	1.67	101.39	39.3	2.58
June	73.45	39.7	1.85	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.46	40.5	2.11	46.75	37.1	1.26	66.70	39.7	1.68	102.83	39.4	2.61
July	72.35	38.9	1.86	83.60	40.0	2.09	87.34	41.2	2.12	45.23	35.9	1.26	65.86	39.2	1.68	103.23	39.4	2.62
August	74.96	40.3	1.86	83.81	40.1	2.09	86.30	40.9	2.11	47.00	37.3	1.26	66.70	39.7	1.68	105.73	39.6	2.67
September	74.80	40.0	1.87	84.80	40.0	2.12	86.71	40.9	2.12	47.21	36.6	1.29	65.69	39.1	1.68	106.65	39.5	2.70
October	73.82	39.9	1.85	85.63	40.2	2.13	85.26	40.6	2.10	50.95	38.6	1.32	66.70	39.7	1.68	105.86	39.5	2.68
November	72.93	39.0	1.87	85.41	40.1	2.13	84.44	40.4	2.09	50.69	38.4	1.32	67.32	39.6	1.70	104.54	39.3	2.66
December	75.05	39.5	1.90	86.88	40.6	2.14	84.59	39.9	2.12	51.95	38.2	1.36	69.72	40.3	1.73	106.40	40.0	2.66
	Chemicals and allied products																	
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [2]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [2]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*			*Synthetic rubber*		
1951: Average	$67.81	41.6	$1.63	$74.88	41.6	$1.80	$74.93	41.4	$1.81	$71.98	40.9	$1.76	$72.66	42.0	$1.73	$78.31	41.0	$1.91
1952: Average	70.45	41.2	1.71	77.08	41.0	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.31	41.7	1.83	80.20	40.3	1.99
December	72.98	41.7	1.75	79.87	41.6	1.92	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.28	41.2	1.90	81.22	43.2	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07
1953: January	72.51	41.2	1.76	79.54	41.0	1.94	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.33	40.7	1.90	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.04	40.6	2.07
February	73.10	41.3	1.77	80.36	41.0	1.96	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.38	40.3	1.92	81.13	42.7	1.90	85.68	40.8	2.10
March	73.87	41.5	1.78	80.56	41.1	1.96	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.15	40.8	1.94	81.56	42.7	1.91	85.86	40.5	2.12
April	74.29	41.5	1.79	81.56	41.4	1.97	81.32	41.7	1.95	79.76	40.9	1.95	81.94	42.9	1.91	86.51	41.0	2.11
May	75.12	41.5	1.81	81.77	41.3	1.98	80.75	41.2	1.96	79.73	41.1	1.94	83.42	43.0	1.94	87.34	41.2	2.12
June	75.35	41.4	1.82	84.00	42.0	2.00	87.60	43.8	2.00	80.36	41.0	1.96	83.85	43.0	1.95	86.71	40.9	2.12
July	76.78	41.5	1.85	83.21	41.4	2.01	84.64	41.9	2.02	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.68	42.4	1.95	87.91	40.7	2.16
August	75.85	41.0	1.85	83.23	40.8	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.79	40.6	1.99	83.92	42.6	1.97	88.29	40.5	2.18
September	77.61	41.5	1.87	85.90	41.1	2.09	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.05	40.8	2.06	84.80	42.4	2.00	90.50	40.4	2.24
October	75.81	41.2	1.84	83.23	40.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.60	40.1	2.01	82.35	41.8	1.97	86.80	40.0	2.17
November	76.59	41.4	1.85	84.67	41.1	2.06	82.62	40.9	2.02	81.20	40.4	2.01	83.78	42.1	1.99	87.42	40.1	2.18
December	77.19	41.5	1.86	85.70	41.4	2.07	84.05	40.8	2.06	81.81	40.7	2.01	82.74	42.0	1.97	88.73	40.7	2.18
	Synthetic fibers			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [2]			*Soap and glycerin*			Paints, pigments, and fillers [2]		
1951: Average	$62.65	39.4	$1.59	$67.77	40.1	$1.69	$62.47	41.1	$1.52	$70.89	41.7	$1.70	$77.19	41.5	$1.86	$68.55	41.8	$1.64
1952: Average	66.47	39.8	1.67	70.09	39.6	1.77	63.44	39.9	1.59	73.93	41.3	1.79	81.14	41.4	1.96	71.38	41.5	1.72
December	67.43	39.9	1.69	73.12	40.4	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64	78.07	42.2	1.85	85.06	41.9	2.03	74.27	42.2	1.76
1953: January	67.32	39.6	1.70	71.37	39.0	1.83	64.12	39.1	1.64	77.93	41.9	1.86	85.27	41.8	2.04	73.57	41.8	1.76
February	66.69	39.0	1.71	71.00	38.8	1.83	68.39	41.2	1.66	78.35	41.9	1.87	85.28	41.6	2.05	74.64	41.7	1.79
March	68.85	39.8	1.73	73.47	39.5	1.86	68.06	41.0	1.66	78.81	41.7	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08	75.42	41.9	1.80
April	68.68	39.7	1.73	74.07	39.4	1.88	68.23	41.1	1.66	77.68	41.1	1.89	85.28	41.0	2.08	76.02	42.0	1.81
May	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.87	39.5	1.87	68.06	41.0	1.66	76.89	40.9	1.88	84.04	40.6	2.07	78.32	42.8	1.83
June	69.77	40.1	1.74	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.90	40.3	1.66	77.08	41.0	1.88	83.84	40.7	2.06	76.20	42.1	1.81
July	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.02	39.8	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	76.70	40.8	1.88	83.43	40.5	2.06	76.31	41.7	1.83
August	70.62	39.9	1.77	76.02	39.8	1.91	68.38	40.7	1.68	79.27	41.5	1.91	86.31	41.1	2.10	74.98	41.2	1.82
September	75.20	40.0	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	70.04	41.2	1.70	79.68	41.5	1.92	87.35	41.4	2.11	76.41	41.3	1.85
October	68.71	38.6	1.78	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.55	41.6	1.72	79.54	41.0	1.94	87.54	41.1	2.13	76.54	41.6	1.84
November	69.24	38.9	1.78	77.38	40.3	1.92	71.97	41.6	1.73	79.49	41.4	1.92	87.77	41.4	2.12	76.73	41.7	1.84
December	71.56	40.2	1.78	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.73	41.8	1.74	79.54	41.0	1.94	87.97	41.3	2.13	76.36	41.5	1.84
	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [2]			*Vegetable oils*			*Animal oils and fats*		
1951: Average	$67.72	41.8	$1.62	$56.55	42.2	$1.34	$52.33	42.2	$1.24	$59.34	46.0	$1.29	$55.22	46.4	$1.19	$68.40	45.0	$1.52
1952: Average	70.47	41.7	1.69	59.36	42.1	1.41	56.23	42.6	1.32	61.51	45.9	1.34	57.07	46.4	1.23	70.34	44.8	1.57
December	73.18	42.3	1.73	59.86	41.0	1.46	57.53	42.3	1.36	61.57	47.0	1.31	56.88	47.4	1.20	73.76	46.1	1.60
1953: January	72.91	41.9	1.74	62.25	41.5	1.50	57.12	42.0	1.36	61.18	46.0	1.33	56.73	46.5	1.22	71.84	44.9	1.60
February	73.57	41.8	1.76	61.09	41.0	1.49	57.24	42.4	1.35	61.74	45.4	1.36	56.75	45.4	1.25	73.39	45.3	1.62
March	74.76	42.0	1.78	61.80	41.2	1.50	59.00	43.7	1.35	62.83	45.2	1.39	58.11	45.4	1.28	73.02	44.8	1.63
April	75.54	42.2	1.79	61.65	41.1	1.50	60.69	44.3	1.37	63.35	44.3	1.43	58.21	44.1	1.32	73.02	44.8	1.63
May	77.65	42.9	1.81	64.22	41.7	1.54	60.63	42.7	1.42	65.86	44.2	1.49	59.62	43.2	1.38	75.41	45.7	1.65
June	74.76	42.0	1.78	64.02	41.3	1.55	59.08	41.9	1.41	67.49	44.4	1.52	62.35	43.3	1.44	75.28	45.9	1.64
July	74.70	41.5	1.80	66.50	42.9	1.55	59.92	42.2	1.42	67.18	44.2	1.52	61.92	42.7	1.45	73.92	46.2	1.60
August	73.75	41.2	1.79	65.14	42.3	1.54	58.79	41.4	1.42	65.97	43.4	1.52	60.35	42.2	1.43	74.13	45.2	1.64
September	73.98	41.1	1.80	69.21	42.2	1.64	60.90	42.0	1.45	65.52	46.8	1.40	59.72	47.4	1.26	76.32	45.7	1.67
October	75.17	41.3	1.82	64.83	42.1	1.54	57.95	41.1	1.41	65.35	47.7	1.37	61.00	48.8	1.25	75.48	45.2	1.67
November	75.71	41.6	1.82	65.10	42.0	1.55	56.98	40.7	1.40	66.30	47.7	1.39	61.98	48.8	1.27	75.82	45.4	1.67
December	74.98	41.2	1.82	65.41	42.2	1.55	59.63	41.7	1.43	66.41	47.1	1.41	62.31	48.3	1.29	74.48	44.6	1.67

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Miscellaneous chemicals [2]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquified gases*			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and other petroleum and coal 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
1951: Average	$63.50	41.5	$1.53	$51.74	38.9	$1.33	$72.42	42.6	$1.70	$80.98	40.9	$1.98	$84.66	40.7	$2.08	$69.39	41.8	$1.66
1952: Average	65.35	41.1	1.59	54.49	39.2	1.39	73.92	42.0	1.76	84.85	40.6	2.09	88.44	40.2	2.20	73.74	41.9	1.76
December	68.06	41.5	1.64	56.09	39.5	1.42	77.11	42.6	1.81	88.10	40.6	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	74.62	41.0	1.82
1953: January	68.39	41.2	1.66	56.12	38.7	1.45	76.62	42.1	1.82	88.10	40.6	2.17	91.94	40.5	2.27	75.44	41.0	1.84
February	68.88	41.0	1.68	55.54	38.3	1.45	80.65	42.9	1.88	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.62	41.1	1.84
March	69.38	41.3	1.68	57.18	38.9	1.47	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.89	40.5	2.17	91.71	40.4	2.27	75.30	40.7	1.85
April	68.95	40.8	1.69	56.83	38.4	1.48	79.38	42.0	1.89	88.29	40.5	2.18	91.88	40.3	2.28	76.45	41.1	1.86
May	68.95	40.8	1.69	56.92	38.2	1.49	78.73	42.1	1.87	89.60	41.1	2.18	92.57	40.6	2.28	79.48	42.5	1.87
June	69.70	41.0	1.70	57.37	38.5	1.49	79.38	42.0	1.89	88.94	40.8	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	78.58	41.8	1.88
July	69.60	40.7	1.71	56.17	37.7	1.49	81.18	42.5	1.91	92.32	41.4	2.23	96.00	41.2	2.33	80.60	42.2	1.91
August	69.77	40.8	1.71	57.30	38.2	1.50	81.75	42.8	1.91	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.00	40.6	2.34	82.60	42.8	1.93
September	70.76	40.9	1.73	58.26	39.1	1.49	83.57	43.3	1.93	94.12	41.1	2.29	97.68	40.7	2.40	83.07	42.6	1.95
October	71.17	40.9	1.74	60.74	39.7	1.53	81.02	42.2	1.92	91.80	40.8	2.25	94.71	40.3	2.35	81.83	42.4	1.93
November	71.40	40.8	1.75	60.44	39.5	1.53	80.67	41.8	1.93	92.62	40.8	2.27	96.46	40.7	2.37	78.72	41.0	1.92
December	70.82	40.7	1.74	59.65	39.5	1.51	80.10	41.5	1.93	91.76	40.6	2.26	95.82	40.6	2.36	77.36	40.5	1.91

Year and month	Rubber products									Leather and leather products					
	Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$68.61	40.6	$1.69	$78.01	39.6	$1.97	$57.81	41.0	$1.41	$63.19	41.3	$1.53	$46.86	36.9	$1.27	$60.61	39.1	$1.55
1952: Average	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.65	40.4	2.12	62.22	40.4	1.54	66.58	41.1	1.62	50.69	38.4	1.32	64.48	39.8	1.62
December	79.19	41.9	1.89	90.42	41.1	2.20	66.49	41.3	1.61	72.33	42.8	1.69	53.46	39.6	1.35	69.22	41.2	1.68
1953: January	78.09	41.1	1.90	89.24	40.2	2.22	64.96	40.1	1.62	71.74	42.2	1.70	53.06	39.3	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
February	79.30	41.3	1.92	91.80	40.8	2.25	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.06	41.8	1.70	53.19	39.4	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
March	80.29	41.6	1.93	93.83	41.7	2.25	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.72	41.7	1.72	53.84	39.3	1.37	67.03	39.9	1.68
April	79.32	41.1	1.93	91.58	40.7	2.25	67.82	41.1	1.65	71.21	41.4	1.72	51.79	37.8	1.37	67.60	40.0	1.69
May	78.18	40.3	1.94	91.30	40.4	2.26	60.31	37.0	1.63	70.93	41.0	1.73	51.61	37.4	1.38	69.19	40.7	1.70
June	78.55	40.7	1.93	89.20	40.0	2.23	68.06	41.0	1.66	71.28	41.2	1.73	52.33	38.2	1.37	69.26	40.5	1.71
July	78.98	40.5	1.95	90.45	40.2	2.25	68.64	41.1	1.67	70.64	40.6	1.74	51.82	38.1	1.36	68.46	39.8	1.72
August	76.81	39.8	1.93	87.58	39.1	2.24	65.53	40.2	1.63	70.30	40.4	1.74	51.79	37.8	1.37	69.03	39.9	1.73
September	74.88	39.0	1.92	83.54	37.8	2.21	64.24	39.9	1.61	69.65	39.8	1.75	48.99	35.5	1.38	67.86	39.0	1.74
October	75.07	39.1	1.92	83.16	37.8	2.20	62.86	38.8	1.62	70.70	40.4	1.75	49.68	36.0	1.38	67.99	39.3	1.73
November	76.03	39.6	1.92	85.58	38.9	2.20	63.57	39.0	1.63	70.70	40.4	1.75	49.54	35.9	1.38	68.38	39.3	1.74
December	75.46	39.1	1.93	82.43	37.3	2.21	66.00	40.0	1.65	71.69	40.5	1.77	51.65	37.7	1.37	69.08	39.7	1.74

Leather and leather products—Continued

Year and month	Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$64.50	43.0	$1.50	$46.25	37.6	$1.23	$44.28	36.0	$1.23	$53.72	39.5	$1.36	$43.59	37.9	$1.15	$42.67	37.1	$1.15
1952: Average	64.12	41.1	1.56	49.40	38.9	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27	56.84	40.6	1.40	45.08	38.2	1.18	44.15	37.1	1.19
December	67.31	42.6	1.58	51.73	40.1	1.29	51.09	39.3	1.30	61.17	41.9	1.46	46.05	38.7	1.19	45.01	37.2	1.21
1953: January	69.23	43.0	1.61	51.35	39.5	1.30	51.48	39.3	1.31	57.34	40.1	1.43	45.36	37.8	1.20	43.92	36.3	1.21
February	70.09	43.0	1.63	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.61	39.4	1.31	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.09	39.1	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20
March	71.94	43.6	1.65	51.35	39.2	1.31	52.00	39.1	1.33	59.28	40.6	1.46	48.31	39.6	1.22	44.03	37.0	1.19
April	68.22	41.6	1.64	50.29	38.1	1.32	49.10	37.2	1.32	58.75	40.8	1.44	45.87	37.6	1.22	44.77	37.0	1.21
May	67.39	41.6	1.62	49.37	37.4	1.32	48.81	36.7	1.33	57.60	40.0	1.44	44.04	36.4	1.21	43.92	36.3	1.21
June	64.88	40.3	1.61	51.74	38.9	1.33	49.90	37.8	1.32	55.57	37.8	1.47	46.36	38.0	1.22	44.17	36.5	1.21
July	63.68	39.8	1.60	50.95	38.6	1.32	49.65	37.9	1.31	56.26	38.8	1.45	45.99	37.7	1.22	42.83	35.4	1.21
August	68.72	41.9	1.64	50.67	38.1	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	55.73	38.7	1.44	47.48	38.6	1.23	44.17	36.5	1.21
September	67.90	41.4	1.64	47.22	35.5	1.33	45.41	34.4	1.32	58.65	39.1	1.50	44.65	36.3	1.23	42.94	35.2	1.22
October	66.50	40.8	1.63	47.44	35.4	1.34	45.67	34.6	1.32	59.49	39.4	1.51	48.38	38.7	1.25	44.53	36.5	1.22
November	66.02	40.5	1.63	48.20	35.7	1.35	45.54	34.5	1.32	57.57	38.9	1.48	49.13	39.3	1.25	44.41	36.4	1.22
December	72.41	43.1	1.68	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.10	37.2	1.32	51.55	34.6	1.49	48.75	39.0	1.25	44.65	36.9	1.21

Stone, clay, and glass products

Year and month	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [3]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*			Glass products made of purchased glass		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$63.91	41.5	$1.54	$83.85	40.9	$2.05	$59.20	40.0	$1.48	$60.55	40.1	$1.51	$57.46	39.9	$1.44	$53.19	40.6	$1.31
1952: Average	66.17	41.1	1.61	86.05	40.4	2.13	62.09	39.8	1.56	63.12	39.7	1.59	60.89	39.8	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38
December	69.31	41.5	1.67	95.71	40.9	2.34	65.53	40.7	1.61	67.08	40.9	1.64	63.59	40.5	1.57	63.22	43.9	1.44
1953: January	68.21	40.6	1.68	99.53	41.3	2.41	64.15	39.6	1.62	65.34	39.6	1.65	62.41	39.5	1.58	60.06	42.0	1.43
February	69.29	41.0	1.69	98.18	41.6	2.36	66.23	39.9	1.66	66.63	39.9	1.67	65.27	39.8	1.64	60.20	42.1	1.43
March	70.21	41.3	1.70	98.47	41.9	2.35	67.80	40.6	1.67	69.05	41.1	1.68	66.40	40.0	1.66	61.17	41.9	1.46
April	70.28	41.1	1.71	97.63	41.9	2.33	67.89	39.7	1.71	70.58	40.1	1.76	64.68	39.2	1.65	59.57	40.8	1.46
May	70.86	41.2	1.72	101.52	42.3	2.40	68.46	39.8	1.72	71.46	40.6	1.76	64.57	38.9	1.66	59.18	41.1	1.44
June	70.69	41.1	1.72	95.65	40.7	2.35	68.40	40.0	1.71	71.23	40.7	1.75	64.91	39.1	1.66	58.75	40.8	1.44
July	70.58	40.8	1.73	96.46	40.7	2.37	67.08	39.0	1.72	67.73	38.7	1.75	65.80	39.4	1.67	57.28	39.5	1.45
August	71.51	41.1	1.74	94.64	40.1	2.36	68.46	39.8	1.72	71.15	40.2	1.77	64.85	39.3	1.65	59.71	40.9	1.46
September	71.10	40.4	1.76	91.72	38.7	2.37	69.17	39.3	1.76	68.89	38.7	1.78	69.20	40.0	1.73	58.90	39.8	1.48
October	72.10	41.2	1.75	95.75	40.4	2.37	69.08	39.7	1.74	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.81	39.3	1.70	60.74	41.6	1.46
November	71.05	40.6	1.75	98.33	40.8	2.41	70.13	39.4	1.78	72.09	40.5	1.78	67.82	38.1	1.78	60.98	41.2	1.48
December	71.63	40.7	1.76	98.09	40.7	2.41	69.42	39.0	1.78	71.78	40.1	1.79	66.18	37.6	1.76	61.24	41.1	1.49

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [2]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*			*Clay refractories*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$65.21	41.8	$1.56	$60.03	41.4	$1.45	$57.92	42.9	$1.35	$60.25	39.9	$1.51	$58.15	40.1	$1.45	$63.76	40.1	$1.59
1952: Average	67.72	41.8	1.62	60.09	40.6	1.48	58.51	42.4	1.38	62.64	39.9	1.57	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.60	38.5	1.60
December	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.81	40.4	1.53	58.80	42.0	1.40	64.87	39.8	1.63	63.04	39.9	1.58	64.64	37.8	1.71
1953: January	70.97	41.5	1.71	60.28	39.4	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38	65.20	40.0	1.63	59.59	38.2	1.56	63.41	37.3	1.70
February	70.55	41.5	1.70	61.05	39.9	1.53	57.13	41.4	1.38	65.44	39.9	1.64	60.68	38.9	1.56	64.43	37.9	1.70
March	71.40	42.0	1.70	62.37	40.5	1.54	59.50	42.2	1.41	66.33	40.2	1.65	62.81	39.5	1.59	65.32	38.2	1.71
April	71.23	41.9	1.70	63.09	40.7	1.55	60.92	42.6	1.43	66.40	40.0	1.66	64.08	40.3	1.59	64.26	37.8	1.70
May	72.38	41.6	1.74	63.24	40.8	1.55	60.35	42.2	1.43	66.80	40.0	1.67	64.88	40.3	1.61	65.28	38.4	1.70
June	73.99	41.8	1.77	64.74	41.5	1.56	62.64	43.2	1.45	67.97	40.7	1.67	66.01	41.0	1.61	66.13	38.9	1.70
July	76.26	41.9	1.82	65.41	41.4	1.58	62.35	43.0	1.45	68.64	41.1	1.67	66.91	41.3	1.62	68.20	38.1	1.79
August	75.18	42.0	1.79	65.83	41.4	1.59	63.36	43.1	1.47	67.97	40.7	1.67	66.02	40.5	1.63	69.63	38.9	1.79
September	77.75	41.8	1.86	65.37	40.6	1.61	62.60	42.3	1.48	68.28	40.4	1.69	64.94	39.6	1.64	69.17	37.8	1.83
October	74.82	41.8	1.79	66.56	41.6	1.60	64.96	43.6	1.49	69.77	40.8	1.71	66.91	40.8	1.64	69.09	38.6	1.79
November	72.75	41.1	1.77	65.92	41.2	1.60	63.49	42.9	1.48	68.71	40.9	1.68	67.16	40.7	1.65	68.02	38.0	1.79
December	73.46	41.5	1.77	65.19	41.0	1.59	62.90	42.5	1.48	68.06	41.0	1.66	64.48	39.8	1.62	69.09	38.6	1.79
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [2]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [2]			*Abrasive products*		
1951: Average	$57.91	38.1	$1.52	$68.25	45.2	$1.51	$67.50	45.0	$1.50	$58.93	41.5	$1.42	$68.46	42.0	$1.63	$72.28	41.3	$1.75
1952: Average	61.15	38.7	1.58	70.65	45.0	1.57	70.22	45.3	1.55	60.01	41.1	1.46	69.83	40.6	1.72	73.45	39.7	1.85
December	63.11	39.2	1.61	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.87	45.2	1.59	62.02	40.8	1.52	72.92	41.2	1.77	81.67	42.1	1.94
1953: January	62.65	38.2	1.64	69.12	43.2	1.60	67.82	43.2	1.57	60.85	40.3	1.51	73.16	41.1	1.78	81.06	42.0	1.93
February	63.96	39.0	1.64	70.79	43.7	1.62	69.64	43.8	1.59	62.17	40.9	1.52	73.62	40.9	1.80	80.54	41.3	1.95
March	64.35	39.0	1.65	70.63	43.6	1.62	69.64	43.8	1.59	62.27	40.7	1.53	74.29	41.5	1.79	82.88	42.5	1.95
April	62.87	38.1	1.65	72.32	44.1	1.64	71.16	44.2	1.61	62.88	41.1	1.53	74.57	41.2	1.81	81.51	41.8	1.95
May	61.92	37.3	1.66	71.88	44.1	1.63	71.16	44.2	1.61	64.90	41.6	1.56	75.30	41.6	1.81	82.52	42.1	1.96
June	61.09	36.8	1.66	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.82	44.4	1.64	64.17	41.4	1.55	73.67	40.7	1.81	79.59	40.4	1.97
July	60.76	36.6	1.66	73.37	44.2	1.66	71.72	44.0	1.63	64.02	41.3	1.55	73.35	40.3	1.82	78.01	39.6	1.97
August	60.06	36.4	1.65	75.71	44.8	1.69	74.70	45.0	1.66	65.57	42.3	1.55	74.34	40.4	1.84	79.20	39.8	1.99
September	60.23	36.5	1.65	74.21	43.4	1.71	71.81	43.0	1.67	63.71	41.1	1.55	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.04	38.6	1.97
October	63.20	38.3	1.65	76.37	44.4	1.72	74.93	44.6	1.68	65.60	42.6	1.54	74.15	40.3	1.84	77.62	39.2	1.98
November	62.04	37.6	1.65	73.08	43.5	1.68	71.01	43.3	1.64	64.22	41.7	1.54	73.05	39.7	1.84	78.21	39.3	1.99
December	60.92	36.7	1.66	74.19	43.9	1.69	72.60	44.0	1.65	65.57	42.3	1.55	75.14	40.4	1.86	78.80	39.8	1.98
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Con.						Primary metal industries											
	Asbestos products			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills [2]			*Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products*			*Electrometallurgical products*		
1951: Average	$69.44	43.4	$1.60	$66.78	38.6	$1.73	$75.12	41.5	$1.81	$77.30	40.9	$1.89	$77.30	40.9	$1.89	$74.46	41.6	$1.79
1952: Average	71.57	42.6	1.68	65.70	36.3	1.81	77.33	40.7	1.90	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	76.04	41.1	1.85
December	74.21	43.4	1.71	69.91	36.6	1.91	84.02	41.8	2.01	86.51	41.0	2.11	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.87	41.6	1.92
1953: January	72.58	42.2	1.72	71.96	36.9	1.95	84.65	41.7	2.03	89.01	41.4	2.15	89.01	41.4	2.15	80.29	41.6	1.93
February	72.91	41.9	1.74	74.65	37.7	1.98	83.21	41.4	2.01	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.51	41.5	1.94
March	75.08	42.9	1.75	71.20	36.7	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	79.30	41.3	1.92
April	76.72	43.1	1.78	72.36	37.3	1.94	83.22	41.2	2.02	84.63	40.3	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10	79.10	41.2	1.92
May	78.04	43.6	1.79	71.00	36.6	1.94	83.84	41.3	2.03	86.72	41.1	2.11	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.95	41.0	1.95
June	77.43	43.5	1.78	68.35	35.6	1.92	84.87	41.4	2.05	87.53	40.9	2.14	87.53	40.9	2.14	79.95	41.0	1.95
July	77.51	43.3	1.79	70.72	35.9	1.97	85.07	40.9	2.08	89.76	40.8	2.20	89.76	40.8	2.20	83.82	41.7	2.01
August	76.80	42.2	1.82	72.00	36.0	2.00	85.28	41.0	2.08	90.20	41.0	2.20	90.20	41.0	2.20	81.79	41.1	1.99
September	77.41	42.3	1.83	73.16	36.4	2.01	85.63	40.2	2.13	90.80	40.0	2.27	90.80	40.0	2.27	85.70	41.6	2.06
October	78.14	42.7	1.83	70.69	35.7	1.98	83.82	40.3	2.08	88.04	40.2	2.19	88.04	40.2	2.19	77.62	39.6	1.96
November	77.04	42.1	1.83	69.54	35.3	1.97	82.59	39.9	2.07	86.37	39.8	2.17	86.37	39.8	2.17	79.59	40.4	1.97
December	75.71	41.6	1.82	74.40	37.2	2.00	82.18	39.7	2.07	84.46	39.1	2.16	84.46	39.1	2.16	80.18	40.7	1.97
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Iron and steel foundries [2]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [2]			*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc*		
1951: Average	$71.66	42.4	$1.69	$70.05	42.2	$1.66	$72.07	41.9	$1.72	$75.86	43.1	$1.76	$69.97	41.4	$1.69	$69.38	41.3	$1.68
1952: Average	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73	70.56	39.2	1.80	77.70	42.0	1.85	75.48	41.7	1.81	75.06	41.7	1.80
December	76.96	41.6	1.85	73.75	41.2	1.79	76.63	41.2	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.58	41.8	1.88	77.89	42.1	1.85
1953: January	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.32	40.4	1.79	75.70	40.7	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	79.61	41.9	1.90	78.54	42.0	1.87
February	76.63	41.2	1.86	73.49	40.6	1.81	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.29	41.9	1.94	79.65	41.7	1.91	79.15	42.1	1.88
March	78.96	42.0	1.88	76.49	41.8	1.83	81.60	42.5	1.92	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.65	41.7	1.91	79.15	42.1	1.88
April	78.40	41.7	1.88	77.10	41.9	1.84	79.68	41.5	1.92	80.95	41.3	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.35	41.9	1.87
May	77.27	41.1	1.88	75.81	41.2	1.84	79.23	41.7	1.90	79.58	40.6	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.35	41.9	1.87
June	78.44	41.5	1.89	76.78	41.5	1.85	79.52	41.2	1.93	81.95	41.6	1.97	80.10	41.5	1.93	79.61	41.9	1.90
July	77.33	40.7	1.90	75.89	40.8	1.86	78.09	41.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	80.34	41.2	1.95	79.84	41.8	1.91
August	76.55	40.5	1.89	74.70	40.6	1.84	75.60	40.0	1.89	80.40	40.4	1.99	81.16	41.2	1.97	80.87	41.9	1.93
September	75.05	39.5	1.90	73.84	39.7	1.86	73.14	38.7	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	84.67	41.3	2.05	84.20	42.1	2.00
October	74.28	39.3	1.89	74.03	39.8	1.86	73.90	39.1	1.89	75.83	38.3	1.98	82.39	41.4	1.99	81.48	42.0	1.94
November	73.90	39.1	1.89	73.47	39.5	1.86	71.63	37.9	1.89	76.24	38.7	1.97	83.18	41.8	1.99	82.26	42.4	1.94
December	75.24	39.6	1.90	74.03	39.8	1.86	72.77	38.5	1.89	79.20	39.6	2.00	82.57	41.7	1.98	80.83	42.1	1.92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	*Primary refining of aluminum*			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [2]			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper*			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum*			Nonferrous 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
1951: Average	$70.97	41.5	$1.71	$64.94	41.1	$1.58	$68.78	40.7	$1.69	$70.76	40.9	$1.73	$64.22	39.4	$1.63	$73.74	41.9	$1.76
1952: Average	76.08	41.8	1.82	68.15	41.3	1.65	74.88	41.6	1.80	76.49	41.8	1.83	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.79	41.6	1.87
December	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.60	43.7	1.73	82.51	43.2	1.91	86.00	44.1	1.95	75.67	40.9	1.85	84.00	43.3	1.94
1953: January	81.56	41.4	1.97	71.72	41.7	1.72	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.22	43.7	1.95	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.84	42.7	1.94
February	80.98	40.9	1.98	72.91	41.9	1.74	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.50	43.4	1.97	78.68	42.3	1.86	82.10	42.1	1.95
March	79.38	40.5	1.96	74.62	42.4	1.76	83.57	43.3	1.93	86.09	43.7	1.97	79.29	42.4	1.87	82.71	42.2	1.96
April	80.59	40.7	1.98	74.03	42.3	1.75	83.38	43.2	1.93	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.42	41.4	1.87	80.56	41.1	1.96
May	80.57	40.9	1.97	74.69	42.2	1.77	83.42	43.0	1.94	89.20	44.6	2.00	74.59	40.1	1.86	80.34	41.2	1.95
June	80.79	40.6	1.99	73.22	41.6	1.76	85.26	43.5	1.96	90.25	44.9	2.01	77.27	41.1	1.88	80.97	41.1	1.97
July	80.00	40.0	2.00	71.69	40.5	1.77	82.29	42.2	1.95	86.37	43.4	1.99	75.60	40.0	1.89	80.59	40.7	1.98
August	80.99	39.7	2.04	73.51	41.3	1.78	83.16	42.0	1.98	86.20	43.1	2.00	77.03	39.5	1.95	79.38	40.5	1.96
September	85.32	39.5	2.16	73.80	41.0	1.80	83.22	41.2	2.02	83.64	41.2	2.03	80.80	40.2	2.01	80.60	40.5	1.99
October	83.01	40.1	2.07	73.51	41.3	1.78	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.16	40.9	1.96	81.60	40.8	2.00
November	85.47	40.7	2.10	73.28	41.4	1.77	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.39	40.9	1.99	75.46	39.1	1.93	79.20	39.6	2.00
December	85.07	40.9	2.08	75.90	42.4	1.79	80.39	40.6	1.98	81.00	40.5	2.00	76.81	39.8	1.93	81.41	40.5	2.01

Primary metal industries—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)

Year and month	Miscellaneous primary metal industries [3]			*Iron and steel forgings*			*Wire drawing*			*Welded and heavy-riveted pipe*			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware		
1951: Average	$80.65	42.9	$1.88	$84.87	43.3	$1.96	$80.41	43.0	$1.87	$75.07	40.8	$1.84	$68.81	41.7	$1.65	$66.49	41.3	$1.61
1952: Average	82.15	41.7	1.97	86.09	42.2	2.04	80.54	41.3	1.95	81.14	41.4	1.96	72.38	41.6	1.74	69.72	41.5	1.68
December	90.06	43.3	2.08	95.47	44.2	2.16	86.50	42.4	2.04	87.55	42.5	2.06	78.37	43.3	1.81	74.52	42.1	1.77
1953: January	89.87	43.0	2.09	94.83	43.5	2.18	87.55	42.5	2.06	85.90	41.7	2.06	76.74	42.4	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78
February	89.03	42.6	2.09	93.96	43.3	2.17	84.87	41.4	2.05	86.73	42.1	2.06	76.80	42.2	1.82	73.39	41.0	1.79
March	90.09	42.9	2.10	94.61	43.2	2.19	86.93	42.2	2.06	87.36	42.0	2.08	77.59	42.4	1.83	73.21	40.9	1.79
April	88.41	42.3	2.09	92.65	42.5	2.18	86.11	41.8	2.06	85.91	41.5	2.07	77.23	42.2	1.83	73.80	41.0	1.80
May	86.74	41.5	2.09	90.92	41.9	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	82.01	40.4	2.03	77.04	42.1	1.83	74.16	41.2	1.80
June	86.94	41.6	2.09	89.44	41.6	2.15	86.73	41.9	2.07	81.59	39.8	2.05	77.28	42.0	1.84	75.24	41.8	1.80
July	85.89	40.9	2.10	88.99	41.2	2.16	84.45	40.6	2.08	82.18	39.7	2.07	76.41	41.3	1.85	78.32	42.8	1.83
August	87.34	41.2	2.12	90.27	41.6	2.17	85.27	40.8	2.09	83.39	39.9	2.09	76.59	41.4	1.85	79.30	43.1	1.84
September	86.46	40.4	2.14	88.66	40.3	2.20	83.79	39.9	2.10	82.56	39.5	2.09	75.70	40.7	1.86	78.02	42.4	1.84
October	87.12	40.9	2.13	89.95	40.7	2.21	82.19	39.9	2.06	85.67	40.6	2.11	77.23	41.3	1.87	74.89	40.7	1.84
November	86.05	40.4	2.13	90.17	40.8	2.21	81.74	39.3	2.08	84.21	40.1	2.10	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.85	41.0	1.85
December	86.27	40.5	2.13	90.98	40.8	2.23	82.40	40.0	2.06	85.63	40.2	2.13	78.02	41.5	1.88	79.90	42.5	1.88

Fabricated metal products—Continued

Year and month	Cutlery, handtools, and hardware [3]			*Cutlery and edge tools*			*Handtools*			*Hardware*			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [3]			*Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies*		
1951: Average	$66.30	41.7	$1.59	$60.74	41.6	$1.46	$69.70	42.5	$1.64	$66.49	41.3	$1.61	$68.71	40.9	$1.68	$75.24	41.8	$1.80
1952: Average	69.05	41.1	1.68	63.55	41.0	1.55	69.38	41.3	1.68	70.69	41.1	1.72	70.99	40.8	1.74	73.60	40.0	1.84
December	75.25	43.0	1.75	68.75	42.7	1.61	73.43	42.2	1.74	78.30	43.5	1.80	75.78	42.1	1.80	78.62	41.6	1.89
1953: January	74.80	42.5	1.76	66.40	41.5	1.60	74.10	42.1	1.76	77.83	43.0	1.81	72.90	40.5	1.80	75.39	40.1	1.88
February	74.69	42.2	1.77	66.49	41.3	1.61	74.58	41.9	1.78	77.11	42.6	1.81	74.21	41.0	1.81	76.73	40.6	1.89
March	74.69	42.2	1.77	66.40	41.5	1.60	75.78	42.1	1.80	76.93	42.5	1.81	74.21	41.0	1.81	76.76	40.4	1.90
April	74.87	42.3	1.77	66.65	41.4	1.61	75.54	42.2	1.79	77.71	42.7	1.82	74.48	40.7	1.83	77.38	40.3	1.92
May	75.12	42.2	1.78	66.08	41.3	1.60	75.00	41.9	1.79	78.14	42.7	1.83	73.31	40.5	1.81	76.19	40.1	1.90
June	75.36	42.1	1.79	65.92	41.2	1.60	75.96	42.2	1.80	78.02	42.4	1.84	72.98	40.1	1.82	74.26	39.5	1.88
July	73.39	41.0	1.79	65.29	40.3	1.62	74.34	41.3	1.80	75.03	41.0	1.83	72.98	40.1	1.82	74.09	39.2	1.89
August	72.45	40.7	1.78	67.48	41.4	1.63	73.08	40.6	1.80	73.71	40.5	1.82	72.80	40.0	1.82	74.67	39.3	1.90
September	72.27	40.6	1.78	68.89	41.5	1.66	73.62	40.9	1.80	72.76	40.2	1.81	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.58	37.8	1.92
October	72.67	40.6	1.79	69.22	41.7	1.66	73.49	40.6	1.81	73.16	40.2	1.82	74.56	40.3	1.85	76.43	39.6	1.93
November	73.57	41.1	1.79	69.39	41.8	1.66	74.03	40.9	1.81	74.85	40.9	1.83	71.55	39.1	1.83	75.46	39.3	1.92
December	74.75	41.3	1.81	68.23	41.1	1.66	74.26	40.8	1.82	77.19	41.5	1.86	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.07	39.1	1.92

Year and month	*Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified*			Fabricated structural metal products [3]			*Structural steel and ornamental metalwork*			*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim*			*Boiler-shop products*			*Sheet-metal work*		
1951: Average	$66.18	40.6	$1.63	$71.49	42.3	$1.69	$71.49	42.3	$1.69	$71.57	42.1	$1.70	$71.90	42.8	$1.68	$70.39	41.9	$1.68
1952: Average	69.87	41.1	1.70	74.87	42.3	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.18	42.0	1.79
December	74.87	42.3	1.77	79.92	43.2	1.85	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.89	43.1	1.90	80.04	43.5	1.84	80.35	43.2	1.86
1953: January	72.04	40.7	1.77	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.40	41.7	1.88	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.20	42.5	1.84
February	73.16	41.1	1.78	79.24	42.6	1.86	79.18	42.8	1.85	77.49	41.0	1.89	79.79	42.9	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87
March	73.34	41.2	1.78	79.79	42.9	1.86	79.92	43.2	1.85	80.56	42.4	1.90	79.55	43.0	1.85	79.10	42.3	1.87
April	73.21	40.9	1.79	79.61	42.8	1.86	79.55	43.0	1.85	78.58	41.8	1.88	80.35	43.2	1.86	80.33	42.5	1.89
May	72.27	40.6	1.78	79.85	42.7	1.87	80.35	43.2	1.86	79.34	42.2	1.88	79.85	42.7	1.87	79.99	42.1	1.90
June	72.32	40.4	1.79	80.46	42.8	1.88	81.97	43.6	1.88	81.13	42.7	1.90	80.09	42.6	1.88	78.81	41.7	1.89
July	72.50	40.5	1.79	79.00	41.8	1.89	79.71	42.4	1.88	78.44	41.5	1.89	80.98	42.4	1.91	75.79	40.1	1.89
August	72.14	40.3	1.79	81.60	42.5	1.92	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.71	40.9	1.90	82.22	42.6	1.93	80.03	41.9	1.91
September	71.31	39.4	1.81	80.48	41.7	1.93	80.26	41.8	1.92	76.95	40.5	1.90	80.48	41.7	1.93	82.71	42.2	1.96
October	73.71	40.5	1.82	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.39	43.5	1.94	76.67	41.0	1.87	82.88	42.5	1.95	83.46	42.8	1.95
November	70.20	39.0	1.80	81.25	42.1	1.93	83.03	42.8	1.94	76.11	40.7	1.87	81.67	42.1	1.94	80.51	41.5	1.94
December	72.40	40.0	1.81	82.03	42.5	1.93	84.58	43.6	1.94	78.25	41.4	1.89	82.26	42.4	1.94	79.71	41.3	1.93

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [2]			*Vitreous-enameled products*			*Stamped and pressed metal products*			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$68.38	40.7	$1.68	$52.92	37.8	$1.40	$70.58	40.8	$1.73	$64.64	40.4	$1.60	$65.03	40.9	$1.59	$72.11	43.7	$1.65
1952: Average	74.29	41.5	1.79	53.86	37.4	1.44	77.33	41.8	1.85	68.00	40.0	1.70	68.30	40.9	1.67	73.02	42.7	1.71
December	82.91	44.1	1.88	60.35	40.5	1.49	85.69	44.4	1.93	76.36	42.9	1.78	75.43	43.1	1.75	79.83	44.6	1.79
1953: January	80.22	42.9	1.87	59.49	39.4	1.51	83.52	43.5	1.92	75.24	41.8	1.80	73.50	42.0	1.75	78.84	43.8	1.80
February	79.10	42.3	1.87	58.89	39.0	1.51	82.18	42.8	1.92	75.12	41.5	1.81	73.22	41.6	1.76	79.10	43.7	1.81
March	79.52	42.3	1.88	59.49	39.4	1.51	82.41	42.7	1.93	74.40	41.8	1.78	73.63	41.6	1.77	80.44	44.2	1.82
April	79.29	42.4	1.87	57.08	37.8	1.51	82.18	42.8	1.92	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.51	41.2	1.76	80.70	44.1	1.83
May	79.15	42.1	1.88	57.53	38.1	1.51	81.83	42.4	1.93	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	80.70	44.1	1.83
June	78.58	41.8	1.88	58.22	38.3	1.52	81.67	42.1	1.94	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	79.97	43.7	1.83
July	78.88	41.3	1.91	63.45	41.2	1.54	82.15	41.7	1.97	71.42	39.9	1.79	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.78	42.5	1.83
August	77.71	40.9	1.90	59.60	38.7	1.54	80.95	41.3	1.96	68.64	39.0	1.76	72.85	40.7	1.79	77.59	42.4	1.83
September	76.78	40.2	1.91	57.15	36.4	1.57	79.59	40.4	1.97	69.74	39.4	1.77	71.82	39.9	1.80	76.18	41.4	1.84
October	78.91	41.1	1.92	58.83	38.2	1.54	81.77	41.3	1.98	73.67	40.7	1.81	73.89	40.6	1.82	76.78	41.5	1.85
November	78.72	41.0	1.92	60.06	38.5	1.56	80.97	41.1	1.97	72.90	40.5	1.80	73.31	40.5	1.81	76.36	41.5	1.84
December	81.09	41.8	1.94	61.15	39.2	1.56	83.38	41.9	1.99	75.95	41.5	1.83	71.50	39.5	1.81	77.33	41.8	1.85

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)

Year and month	*Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails*			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines [2]		
1951: Average	$71.91	42.3	$1.70	$73.43	42.2	$1.74	$74.02	43.8	$1.69	$74.75	45.3	$1.65	$76.38	43.4	$1.76	$79.12	43.0	$1.84
1952: Average	79.61	43.5	1.83	74.26	40.8	1.82	72.83	42.1	1.73	76.37	44.4	1.72	79.61	42.8	1.86	82.26	42.4	1.94
December	84.48	43.1	1.96	86.44	44.1	1.96	79.82	44.1	1.81	82.24	46.2	1.78	83.52	43.5	1.92	87.06	43.1	2.02
1953: January	80.93	41.5	1.95	85.41	43.8	1.95	79.17	43.5	1.82	81.45	45.5	1.79	82.99	43.0	1.93	83.62	41.6	2.01
February	80.10	41.5	1.93	85.65	43.7	1.96	79.17	43.5	1.82	82.17	45.4	1.81	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02
March	80.10	41.5	1.93	85.89	43.6	1.97	81.70	44.4	1.84	84.18	46.0	1.83	84.05	43.1	1.95	83.42	41.5	2.01
April	82.06	42.3	1.94	84.28	43.0	1.96	80.78	43.9	1.84	84.00	45.9	1.83	83.46	42.8	1.95	83.43	41.3	2.02
May	84.44	43.3	1.95	84.71	43.0	1.97	81.77	44.2	1.85	83.27	45.5	1.83	82.88	42.5	1.95	84.66	41.5	2.04
June	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.69	42.7	1.96	81.03	43.8	1.85	83.25	45.0	1.85	82.29	42.2	1.95	84.67	41.3	2.05
July	82.52	42.1	1.96	82.12	41.9	1.96	78.26	42.3	1.85	79.97	43.7	1.83	81.73	41.7	1.96	83.64	40.6	2.06
August	83.95	42.4	1.98	79.93	41.2	1.94	78.31	42.1	1.86	78.99	43.4	1.82	81.93	41.8	1.96	84.04	40.6	2.07
September	82.42	40.8	2.02	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.00	41.4	1.86	77.78	42.5	1.83	82.37	41.6	1.98	85.06	40.7	2.09
October	83.43	41.3	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01	76.63	41.2	1.86	78.38	42.6	1.84	83.58	42.0	1.99	86.52	41.2	2.10
November	82.21	40.7	2.02	81.81	40.7	2.01	75.67	40.9	1.85	78.75	42.8	1.84	82.78	41.6	1.99	86.73	41.3	2.11
December	84.25	41.5	2.03	84.22	41.9	2.01	76.63	41.2	1.86	78.57	42.7	1.84	83.80	41.9	2.00	88.83	42.1	2.10

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	*Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels*			*Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [2]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*			Construction and mining machinery [1]		
1951: Average	$83.27	42.7	$1.95	$78.26	43.0	$1.82	$73.26	40.7	$1.80	$75.67	40.9	$1.85	$70.88	40.5	$1.75	$75.82	44.6	$1.70
1952: Average	89.02	42.8	2.08	80.37	42.3	1.90	75.41	39.9	1.89	77.02	39.7	1.94	73.97	40.2	1.84	77.61	43.6	1.78
December	96.36	44.2	2.18	84.94	42.9	1.98	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.40	39.9	1.99	74.77	40.2	1.86	80.11	43.3	1.85
1953: January	97.01	43.5	2.23	80.34	41.2	1.95	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.99	40.1	1.87	79.98	43.0	1.86
February	96.78	43.4	2.23	81.36	41.3	1.97	78.59	40.3	1.95	80.80	40.0	2.02	76.73	40.6	1.89	79.71	42.4	1.88
March	86.90	40.8	2.13	82.57	41.7	1.98	78.78	40.4	1.95	80.60	39.9	2.02	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.65	43.2	1.89
April	86.90	40.8	2.13	82.39	41.4	1.99	79.18	40.4	1.96	80.20	39.9	2.01	78.12	40.9	1.91	80.28	42.7	1.88
May	98.08	43.4	2.26	81.59	41.0	1.99	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.20	39.6	2.00	75.58	40.2	1.88	80.51	42.6	1.89
June	87.94	40.9	2.15	83.63	41.4	2.02	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.80	39.6	1.99	74.61	39.9	1.87	80.60	42.2	1.91
July	83.98	38.0	2.21	83.43	41.3	2.02	75.85	39.3	1.93	77.22	39.0	1.98	74.45	39.6	1.88	78.47	41.3	1.90
August	99.39	43.4	2.29	80.00	39.8	2.01	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.20	40.0	1.98	74.64	39.7	1.88	77.52	40.8	1.90
September	96.30	42.8	2.25	82.01	40.2	2.04	75.66	39.2	1.93	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.70	39.2	1.88	76.21	39.9	1.91
October	97.58	42.8	2.28	83.64	40.8	2.05	75.46	39.3	1.92	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.28	39.4	1.86	78.14	40.7	1.92
November	94.92	42.0	2.26	84.67	41.1	2.06	75.66	39.2	1.93	79.20	39.6	2.00	72.17	38.8	1.86	78.74	40.8	1.93
December	99.41	43.6	2.28	85.90	41.7	2.06	76.44	39.2	1.95	79.99	39.6	2.02	73.13	38.9	1.88	79.73	41.1	1.94

Year and month	*Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields*			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [2]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*			*Machine-tool accessories*		
1951: Average	$75.04	44.4	$1.69	$77.29	45.2	$1.71	$85.74	46.6	$1.84	$84.85	47.4	$1.79	$82.26	45.2	$1.82	$87.98	46.8	$1.88
1952: Average	76.64	43.3	1.77	79.48	44.4	1.79	91.87	46.4	1.98	89.96	47.1	1.91	86.14	45.1	1.91	95.53	46.6	2.05
December	79.74	43.1	1.85	81.65	43.9	1.86	97.85	47.5	2.06	94.84	47.9	1.98	92.26	45.9	2.01	102.24	48.0	2.13
1953: January	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.53	43.6	1.87	97.70	47.2	2.07	94.92	47.7	1.99	90.45	45.0	2.01	102.29	47.8	2.14
February	79.15	42.1	1.88	80.97	43.3	1.87	96.67	46.7	2.07	94.74	46.9	2.02	90.45	45.0	2.01	100.75	47.3	2.13
March	81.46	43.1	1.89	82.40	43.6	1.89	98.23	47.0	2.09	96.02	47.3	2.03	90.65	45.1	2.01	102.56	47.7	2.15
April	80.51	42.6	1.89	79.79	42.9	1.86	97.60	46.7	2.09	96.08	47.1	2.04	91.76	45.2	2.03	101.27	47.1	2.15
May	80.75	42.5	1.90	80.65	42.9	1.88	97.44	46.4	2.10	95.27	46.7	2.04	90.34	44.5	2.03	101.99	47.0	2.17
June	80.22	42.0	1.91	82.18	42.8	1.92	94.89	45.4	2.09	93.43	45.8	2.04	90.09	44.6	2.02	97.61	45.4	2.15
July	77.90	41.0	1.90	80.22	42.0	1.91	93.18	44.8	2.08	91.15	44.9	2.03	89.93	44.3	2.03	96.30	45.0	2.14
August	76.76	40.4	1.90	80.03	41.9	1.91	94.55	45.0	2.11	91.55	45.1	2.03	89.76	44.0	2.04	99.21	45.3	2.19
September	76.59	40.1	1.91	74.86	39.4	1.90	96.30	45.0	2.14	95.68	46.0	2.08	86.90	42.6	2.04	100.33	45.4	2.21
October	76.78	40.2	1.91	81.09	41.8	1.94	98.04	45.6	2.15	96.56	46.2	2.09	87.92	43.1	2.04	103.71	46.3	2.24
November	77.38	40.3	1.92	82.12	41.9	1.96	96.30	45.0	2.14	95.72	45.8	2.09	87.33	42.6	2.05	100.10	45.5	2.20
December	77.95	40.6	1.92	83.75	42.3	1.98	96.51	45.1	2.14	96.14	46.0	2.09	88.15	43.0	2.05	100.33	45.4	2.21

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) [2]			*Food-products machinery*			*Textile machinery*			*Paper-industries machinery*			*Printing-trades machinery and equipment*			General industrial machinery [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$74.73	43.7	$1.71	$74.56	43.1	$1.73	$68.79	42.2	$1.63	$80.07	47.1	$1.70	$82.09	43.9	$1.87	$77.08	44.3	$1.74
1952: Average	77.40	43.0	1.80	77.96	42.6	1.83	68.54	40.8	1.68	82.08	45.6	1.80	87.36	43.9	1.99	79.24	43.3	1.83
December	81.65	43.9	1.86	81.27	43.0	1.89	73.18	42.3	1.73	86.12	46.3	1.86	94.71	45.1	2.10	83.98	44.2	1.90
1953: January	80.54	43.3	1.86	80.04	42.8	1.87	73.08	42.0	1.74	82.98	45.1	1.84	95.85	45.0	2.13	82.46	43.4	1.90
February	81.78	43.5	1.88	79.71	42.4	1.88	73.60	42.3	1.74	82.70	44.7	1.85	94.55	44.6	2.12	82.51	43.2	1.91
March	82.16	43.7	1.88	82.08	43.2	1.90	73.08	42.0	1.74	83.62	45.2	1.85	96.06	45.1	2.13	84.53	43.8	1.93
April	81.84	43.3	1.89	79.61	41.9	1.90	72.38	41.6	1.74	84.22	44.8	1.88	95.64	44.9	2.13	83.76	43.4	1.93
May	81.65	43.2	1.89	83.28	43.6	1.91	72.80	41.6	1.75	83.22	44.5	1.87	94.13	44.4	2.12	83.76	43.4	1.93
June	81.27	43.0	1.89	81.51	42.9	1.90	72.45	41.4	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	92.00	43.6	2.11	83.38	43.2	1.93
July	80.37	42.3	1.90	82.75	43.1	1.92	69.60	40.0	1.74	81.97	43.6	1.88	93.93	44.1	2.13	82.60	42.8	1.93
August	79.76	42.2	1.89	82.32	43.1	1.91	70.47	40.5	1.74	81.03	43.8	1.85	91.15	43.2	2.11	82.45	42.5	1.94
September	80.26	41.8	1.92	81.25	42.1	1.93	69.34	39.4	1.76	82.03	43.4	1.89	93.09	43.5	2.14	83.69	42.7	1.96
October	81.22	42.3	1.92	81.45	42.2	1.93	71.98	40.9	1.76	82.40	43.6	1.89	94.83	43.3	2.19	83.92	42.6	1.97
November	80.87	41.9	1.93	80.48	41.7	1.93	70.98	40.1	1.77	81.22	43.2	1.88	97.46	44.3	2.20	83.33	42.3	1.97
December	83.03	42.8	1.94	82.64	42.6	1.94	73.46	41.5	1.77	86.52	45.3	1.91	96.14	43.7	2.20	83.13	42.2	1.97
	Pumps, air and gas compressors			*Conveyors and conveying equipment*			*Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans*			*Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.*			*Mechanical power-transmission equipment*			*Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens*		
1951: Average	$76.88	44.7	$1.72	$77.35	43.7	$1.77	$71.64	42.9	$1.67	$80.28	45.1	$1.78	$79.12	44.7	$1.77	$72.58	43.2	$1.68
1952: Average	78.66	43.7	1.80	79.79	42.9	1.86	74.47	42.8	1.74	81.22	43.2	1.88	80.17	43.1	1.86	76.97	43.0	1.79
December	82.09	43.9	1.87	85.75	44.2	1.94	76.36	42.9	1.78	86.78	44.5	1.95	86.14	44.4	1.94	79.92	43.2	1.85
1953: January	81.16	43.4	1.87	83.57	43.3	1.93	75.58	42.7	1.77	83.42	43.0	1.94	85.61	43.9	1.95	79.18	42.8	1.85
February	81.22	43.2	1.88	82.75	43.1	1.92	75.23	42.5	1.77	82.41	42.7	1.93	86.68	44.0	1.97	79.34	42.2	1.88
March	83.47	43.7	1.91	85.55	44.1	1.94	76.11	43.0	1.77	85.22	43.7	1.95	87.47	44.4	1.97	82.32	43.1	1.91
April	82.70	43.3	1.91	85.22	43.7	1.95	76.01	42.7	1.78	84.24	43.2	1.95	86.24	44.0	1.96	80.46	42.8	1.88
May	82.56	43.0	1.92	85.36	44.0	1.94	76.54	43.0	1.78	84.83	43.5	1.95	86.24	44.0	1.96	81.13	42.7	1.90
June	82.37	42.9	1.92	84.97	43.8	1.94	77.51	43.3	1.79	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.06	43.4	1.96	81.02	42.2	1.92
July	80.83	42.1	1.92	85.36	44.0	1.94	75.58	42.7	1.77	83.50	42.6	1.96	85.50	43.4	1.97	77.46	41.2	1.88
August	80.87	41.9	1.93	82.06	42.3	1.94	78.62	43.2	1.82	82.35	41.8	1.97	85.50	43.4	1.97	80.70	41.6	1.94
September	84.91	43.1	1.97	83.27	42.7	1.95	77.38	41.6	1.86	83.07	42.6	1.95	84.94	42.9	1.98	80.93	41.5	1.95
October	83.30	42.5	1.96	84.32	42.8	1.97	78.02	42.4	1.84	84.51	42.9	1.97	84.60	42.3	2.00	84.35	42.6	1.98
November	80.70	41.6	1.94	84.94	42.9	1.98	76.18	41.4	1.84	84.18	42.3	1.99	86.05	42.6	2.02	81.36	41.3	1.97
December	80.51	41.5	1.94	84.38	42.4	1.99	77.04	42.1	1.83	80.15	41.1	1.95	86.25	42.7	2.02	83.36	42.1	1.98
	Office and store machines and devices [3]			*Computing machines and cash registers*			*Typewriters*			Service-industry and household machines [3]			*Domestic laundry equipment*			*Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines*		
1951: Average	$73.33	41.9	$1.75	$78.85	41.5	$1.90	$68.16	42.6	$1.60	$70.64	40.6	$1.74	$69.32	40.3	$1.72	$75.37	44.6	$1.69
1952: Average	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.80	40.9	2.00	68.88	41.0	1.68	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.07	40.8	1.84	76.65	43.8	1.75
December	76.86	41.1	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.18	42.5	1.91	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.91	44.7	1.81
1953: January	76.92	40.7	1.89	84.46	41.2	2.05	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.75	42.8	1.91	78.04	43.6	1.79
February	76.14	40.5	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	69.89	40.4	1.73	80.26	41.8	1.92	83.42	43.0	1.94	76.43	42.7	1.79
March	76.55	40.5	1.89	82.62	40.3	2.05	69.55	40.2	1.73	81.45	42.2	1.93	80.06	41.7	1.92	75.47	42.4	1.78
April	76.95	40.5	1.90	82.82	40.4	2.05	69.43	39.9	1.74	80.51	41.5	1.94	76.24	39.5	1.93	75.72	42.3	1.79
May	75.79	40.1	1.89	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.03	39.9	1.73	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.78	40.3	1.93	75.18	42.0	1.79
June	77.57	40.4	1.92	83.62	40.2	2.08	70.75	40.2	1.76	77.95	40.6	1.92	77.41	39.9	1.94	76.44	42.0	1.82
July	77.01	39.9	1.93	83.01	40.1	2.07	70.98	40.1	1.77	79.15	40.8	1.94	74.88	38.6	1.94	76.74	42.4	1.81
August	76.80	40.0	1.92	81.77	39.5	2.07	71.33	40.3	1.77	77.20	40.0	1.93	75.64	39.6	1.91	76.80	42.2	1.82
September	77.78	40.3	1.93	81.99	39.8	2.06	72.54	40.3	1.80	76.82	39.6	1.94	77.42	39.3	1.97	75.03	41.0	1.83
October	78.38	40.4	1.94	83.81	40.1	2.09	73.98	41.1	1.80	79.18	40.4	1.96	81.77	41.3	1.98	78.57	42.7	1.84
November	78.39	40.2	1.95	83.81	40.1	2.09	72.54	40.3	1.80	76.83	39.4	1.95	78.20	39.9	1.96	77.10	41.9	1.84
December	79.59	40.4	1.97	86.05	40.4	2.13	72.58	40.1	1.81	77.81	39.7	1.96	77.03	39.5	1.95	77.56	41.7	1.86
	Sewing machines			*Refrigerators and air-conditioning units*			Miscellaneous machinery parts [3]			*Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves*			*Ball and roller bearings*			*Machine shops (job and repair)*		
1951: Average	$79.42	43.4	$1.83	$69.65	39.8	$1.75	$74.30	43.2	$1.72	$71.81	43.0	$1.67	$76.82	43.4	$1.77	$74.30	43.2	$1.72
1952: Average	76.73	40.6	1.89	76.04	41.1	1.85	75.36	42.1	1.79	73.39	41.7	1.76	74.57	41.2	1.81	78.55	43.4	1.81
December	79.68	41.5	1.92	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.61	42.8	1.86	77.75	41.8	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87	81.96	44.3	1.85
1953: January	76.38	40.2	1.90	82.22	42.6	1.93	77.33	41.8	1.85	75.67	40.9	1.85	77.98	41.7	1.87	79.30	43.1	1.86
February	76.57	40.3	1.90	81.29	41.9	1.94	78.35	41.9	1.87	75.89	40.8	1.86	79.19	41.9	1.89	80.29	43.4	1.85
March	77.38	40.3	1.92	83.50	42.6	1.96	79.52	42.3	1.88	77.23	41.3	1.87	80.18	42.2	1.90	80.91	43.5	1.84
April	78.01	39.8	1.96	82.12	41.9	1.96	79.15	42.1	1.88	77.83	41.4	1.88	79.38	42.0	1.89	80.78	43.2	1.87
May	76.62	39.7	1.93	79.73	41.1	1.94	77.64	41.3	1.88	76.70	40.8	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	79.48	42.5	1.87
June	77.01	39.9	1.93	78.96	40.7	1.94	78.44	41.5	1.89	77.08	41.0	1.88	78.12	40.9	1.91	80.09	42.6	1.88
July	77.99	40.2	1.94	80.16	40.9	1.96	76.17	40.3	1.89	73.13	38.9	1.88	76.95	40.5	1.90	78.77	41.9	1.88
August	75.83	39.7	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.69	41.2	1.91	78.06	41.3	1.89	79.95	42.3	1.89
September	77.20	40.0	1.93	76.83	39.4	1.95	79.30	41.3	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	77.57	40.4	1.92	80.41	42.1	1.91
October	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.40	40.1	1.98	79.49	41.4	1.92	80.10	41.5	1.93	76.22	39.7	1.92	81.98	42.7	1.92
November	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.63	38.9	1.97	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.75	41.2	1.96	77.01	39.9	1.93	80.83	42.1	1.92
December	78.80	39.4	2.00	77.62	39.4	1.97	81.73	41.7	1.96	81.76	41.5	1.97	80.34	41.2	1.95	82.06	42.3	1.94

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery																	
	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus[2]			*Wiring devices and supplies*			*Carbon and graphite products (electrical)*			*Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments*			*Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$64.84	41.3	$1.57	$70.31	42.1	$1.67	$63.15	42.1	$1.50	$69.43	40.6	$1.71	$69.44	42.6	$1.63	$75.36	42.1	$1.79
1952: Average	68.64	41.1	1.67	73.99	41.8	1.77	64.78	41.0	1.58	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.48	41.8	1.71	80.22	42.0	1.91
December	71.57	42.1	1.70	77.47	42.8	1.81	68.04	42.0	1.62	79.24	42.6	1.86	73.70	42.6	1.73	84.05	43.1	1.95
1953: January	71.72	41.7	1.72	76.86	42.0	1.83	66.91	41.3	1.62	78.77	41.9	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	83.95	42.4	1.98
February	71.28	41.2	1.73	76.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	78.91	42.2	1.87	74.11	41.4	1.79	84.40	42.2	2.00
March	72.21	41.5	1.74	77.89	42.1	1.85	67.90	41.4	1.64	78.96	42.0	1.88	74.11	41.4	1.79	85.20	42.6	2.00
April	71.86	41.3	1.74	77.70	42.0	1.85	68.72	41.4	1.66	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.75	41.1	1.77	85.00	42.5	2.00
May	70.99	40.8	1.74	76.59	41.4	1.85	68.06	41.0	1.66	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.27	40.6	1.78	82.78	41.6	1.99
June	71.40	40.8	1.75	77.19	41.5	1.86	67.89	40.9	1.66	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.92	41.2	1.77	84.42	42.0	2.01
July	70.58	40.1	1.76	76.30	40.8	1.87	67.37	40.1	1.68	78.44	41.5	1.89	72.90	40.5	1.80	82.62	40.9	2.02
August	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.27	41.1	1.88	68.78	40.7	1.69	77.11	40.8	1.89	73.03	40.8	1.79	83.22	41.2	2.02
September	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.90	41.0	1.90	68.91	40.3	1.71	79.27	41.5	1.91	74.16	41.2	1.80	84.25	40.9	2.06
October	71.51	40.4	1.77	77.11	40.8	1.89	69.32	40.3	1.72	76.70	40.8	1.88	75.76	41.4	1.83	82.62	40.5	2.04
November	71.73	40.3	1.78	77.30	40.9	1.89	69.08	40.4	1.71	75.36	40.3	1.87	74.07	40.7	1.82	84.46	41.2	2.05
December	71.96	40.2	1.79	77.52	40.8	1.90	70.58	40.8	1.73	77.08	41.0	1.88	74.85	40.9	1.83	83.64	40.8	2.05
	Power and distribution transformers			*Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls*			*Electrical welding apparatus*			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
1951: Average	$68.95	40.8	$1.69	$69.28	42.5	$1.63	$84.18	45.5	$1.85	$67.32	39.6	$1.70	$64.87	42.4	$1.53	$69.08	40.4	$1.71
1952: Average	72.04	40.7	1.77	72.16	42.2	1.71	91.28	46.1	1.98	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.11	43.7	1.65	72.98	40.1	1.82
December	75.48	41.7	1.81	74.99	43.1	1.74	93.12	46.1	2.02	75.95	41.5	1.83	76.78	44.9	1.71	78.91	42.2	1.87
1953: January	75.62	41.1	1.84	73.85	42.2	1.75	89.04	44.3	2.01	78.73	42.1	1.87	75.51	43.9	1.72	77.15	41.7	1.85
February	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.34	42.0	1.77	87.84	43.7	2.01	78.25	41.4	1.89	73.70	43.1	1.71	79.15	42.1	1.88
March	77.42	41.4	1.87	75.29	42.3	1.78	89.04	44.3	2.01	78.58	41.8	1.88	73.78	43.4	1.70	77.93	41.9	1.86
April	76.63	41.2	1.86	75.90	42.4	1.79	86.28	42.5	2.03	77.83	41.4	1.88	73.53	43.0	1.71	78.96	42.0	1.88
May	77.46	41.2	1.88	74.82	41.8	1.79	84.80	42.4	2.00	76.89	40.9	1.88	73.87	43.2	1.71	77.19	41.5	1.86
June	76.45	41.1	1.86	74.46	41.6	1.79	83.78	42.1	1.99	74.80	40.0	1.87	72.93	42.4	1.72	77.90	41.0	1.90
July	75.58	40.2	1.88	75.12	41.5	1.81	84.82	42.2	2.01	75.36	40.3	1.87	70.86	41.2	1.72	75.20	40.0	1.88
August	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.49	41.8	1.83	86.25	42.7	2.02	75.62	39.8	1.90	69.14	40.2	1.72	75.20	40.0	1.88
September	76.59	40.1	1.91	77.28	42.0	1.84	86.09	42.2	2.04	76.80	40.0	1.92	71.51	40.4	1.77	74.28	39.3	1.89
October	76.00	40.0	1.90	75.95	41.5	1.83	83.36	42.1	1.98	78.55	40.7	1.93	70.69	41.1	1.72	75.43	39.7	1.90
November	74.86	39.4	1.90	76.36	41.5	1.84	82.37	41.6	1.98	77.76	40.5	1.92	69.77	40.8	1.71	76.38	40.2	1.90
December	74.49	39.0	1.91	76.49	41.8	1.83	80.59	40.7	1.98	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.02	40.6	1.70	72.73	39.1	1.86
	Electric lamps			Communication equipment[2]			*Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment*			*Radio tubes*			*Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment*			Miscellaneous electrical products[2]		
1951: Average	$58.20	40.7	$1.43	$60.27	41.0	$1.47	$58.32	40.5	$1.44	$55.06	41.4	$1.33	$77.33	43.2	$1.79	$60.60	40.4	$1.50
1952: Average	58.89	39.0	1.51	64.21	40.9	1.57	62.12	40.6	1.53	57.49	40.2	1.43	82.03	43.4	1.89	65.93	40.7	1.62
December	63.45	41.2	1.54	66.72	41.7	1.60	64.12	41.1	1.56	63.33	42.5	1.49	85.55	44.1	1.94	66.42	40.5	1.64
1953: January	65.99	41.5	1.59	66.65	41.4	1.61	63.99	40.5	1.58	64.82	43.8	1.48	83.85	43.0	1.95	67.13	40.2	1.67
February	67.39	41.6	1.62	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.92	40.2	1.59	62.51	41.4	1.51	82.26	42.4	1.94	67.03	39.9	1.68
March	66.49	41.3	1.61	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.24	40.4	1.59	63.69	41.9	1.52	82.88	42.5	1.95	67.03	39.9	1.68
April	66.49	41.3	1.61	66.18	40.6	1.63	64.00	40.0	1.60	62.67	41.5	1.51	82.29	42.2	1.95	67.30	40.3	1.67
May	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	40.2	1.63	63.36	39.6	1.60	62.21	41.2	1.51	82.71	42.2	1.96	67.47	40.4	1.67
June	63.12	39.7	1.59	66.66	40.4	1.65	64.64	39.9	1.62	62.73	41.0	1.53	82.91	42.3	1.96	68.04	40.5	1.68
July	61.78	39.1	1.58	65.34	39.6	1.65	63.50	39.2	1.62	62.22	40.4	1.54	77.59	40.2	1.93	67.70	40.3	1.68
August	63.52	39.7	1.60	67.73	40.8	1.66	65.36	40.1	1.63	64.06	41.6	1.54	83.66	42.9	1.95	68.95	40.8	1.69
September	66.58	40.6	1.64	67.06	40.4	1.66	64.71	39.7	1.63	63.65	40.8	1.56	83.42	43.0	1.94	68.06	39.8	1.71
October	66.42	40.5	1.64	66.97	40.1	1.67	65.44	39.9	1.64	60.37	39.2	1.54	83.69	42.7	1.96	68.51	40.3	1.70
November	65.85	40.4	1.63	67.03	39.9	1.68	66.00	40.0	1.65	59.19	37.7	1.57	83.10	42.4	1.96	68.00	40.0	1.70
December	66.66	40.4	1.65	68.57	40.1	1.71	67.37	40.1	1.68	61.53	38.7	1.59	81.93	41.8	1.96	68.63	39.9	1.72
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Storage batteries			*Primary batteries (dry and wet)*			*X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes*			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles[2]			*Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories*		
1951: Average	$66.17	40.1	$1.65	$53.99	39.7	$1.36	$74.58	45.2	$1.65	$75.67	40.9	$1.85	$75.45	39.5	$1.91	$76.04	39.4	$1.93
1952: Average	73.16	41.1	1.78	56.66	39.9	1.42	72.93	42.9	1.70	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.03	40.5	2.05	83.84	40.5	2.07
December	73.80	41.0	1.80	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.65	42.9	1.74	87.11	42.7	2.04	90.31	42.4	2.13	91.38	42.5	2.15
1953: January	73.31	40.5	1.81	58.00	40.0	1.45	73.57	41.8	1.76	85.06	41.9	2.03	86.94	41.4	2.10	87.77	41.4	2.12
February	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.40	40.0	1.46	73.39	41.0	1.79	85.69	41.8	2.05	87.99	41.7	2.11	89.03	41.8	2.13
March	74.30	40.6	1.83	58.69	40.2	1.46	72.14	40.3	1.79	85.49	41.7	2.05	88.20	41.8	2.11	89.25	41.9	2.13
April	75.81	41.2	1.84	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.78	40.1	1.79	85.70	41.6	2.06	88.83	41.9	2.12	89.67	41.9	2.14
May	75.62	41.1	1.84	60.38	40.8	1.48	69.77	40.1	1.74	84.67	41.3	2.05	87.15	41.5	2.10	88.19	41.6	2.12
June	78.54	42.0	1.87	58.40	40.0	1.46	67.73	38.7	1.75	85.70	41.2	2.08	89.23	41.5	2.15	90.06	41.5	2.17
Jul	79.76	42.2	1.89	57.17	39.7	1.44	68.11	38.7	1.76	84.86	40.8	2.08	87.91	40.7	2.16	88.32	40.7	2.17
August	79.80	42.0	1.90	60.05	40.3	1.49	71.56	40.2	1.78	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.58	41.2	2.15	89.21	41.3	2.16
September	79.32	41.1	1.93	58.86	39.5	1.49	73.49	40.6	1.81	84.23	40.3	2.09	86.58	39.9	2.17	87.38	39.9	2.19
October	76.73	40.6	1.89	59.95	39.7	1.51	75.14	40.4	1.86	85.89	40.9	2.10	88.13	40.8	2.16	89.16	40.9	2.18
November	76.76	40.4	1.90	60.19	39.6	1.52	73.63	39.8	1.85	84.63	40.3	2.10	86.40	40.0	2.16	87.20	40.0	2.18
December	76.02	39.8	1.91	60.50	39.8	1.52	75.30	40.7	1.85	85.88	40.7	2.11	87.23	40.2	2.17	87.64	40.2	2.18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Truck and bus bodies			*Trailers (truck and automobile)*			Aircraft and parts[2]			*Aircraft*			*Aircraft engines and parts*			*Aircraft propellers 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
1951: Average	$66.50	40.8	$1.63	$65.19	41.0	$1.59	$78.40	43.8	$1.79	$75.78	43.3	$1.75	$85.81	45.4	$1.89	$89.17	46.2	$1.93
1952: Average	70.18	40.8	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	81.70	43.0	1.90	79.66	42.6	1.87	86.92	43.9	1.98	92.25	45.0	2.05
December	72.45	40.7	1.78	74.52	42.1	1.77	86.04	43.9	1.96	84.00	43.3	1.94	92.16	45.4	2.03	94.02	45.2	2.08
1953: January	71.56	40.2	1.78	73.21	40.9	1.79	85.73	43.3	1.98	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.00	45.1	2.04	92.08	44.7	2.06
February	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.90	40.5	1.80	85.14	43.0	1.98	82.91	42.3	1.96	89.49	44.3	2.02	91.08	44.0	2.07
March	75.21	41.1	1.83	72.72	40.4	1.80	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.17	41.5	1.98	87.84	43.7	2.01	83.82	41.7	2.01
April	74.85	40.9	1.83	74.98	41.2	1.82	83.16	42.0	1.98	82.17	41.5	1.98	85.40	42.7	2.00	83.84	41.3	2.03
May	72.94	40.3	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83	82.57	41.7	1.98	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.80	42.9	2.00	83.43	41.3	2.02
June	72.18	40.1	1.80	73.16	40.2	1.82	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02	84.67	41.1	2.06
July	73.12	40.4	1.81	71.74	39.2	1.83	82.59	41.5	1.99	80.57	40.9	1.97	86.68	42.7	2.03	84.66	41.5	2.04
August	75.48	41.7	1.81	73.84	39.7	1.86	83.60	41.8	2.00	82.39	41.4	1.99	86.90	42.6	2.04	85.70	41.6	2.06
September	74.85	40.9	1.83	71.98	38.7	1.86	83.21	41.4	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	87.54	42.7	2.05	85.49	41.7	2.05
October	73.89	40.6	1.82	74.80	40.0	1.87	84.03	41.6	2.02	82.61	41.1	2.01	87.55	42.5	2.06	84.67	41.3	2.05
November	72.90	40.5	1.80	76.92	40.7	1.89	84.45	41.6	2.03	83.22	41.2	2.02	86.73	42.1	2.06	84.87	41.2	2.06
December	75.40	41.2	1.83	75.39	40.1	1.88	85.07	41.7	2.04	83.23	41.0	2.03	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.08	41.3	2.06
	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing[3]			*Shipbuilding and repairing*			*Boatbuilding and repairing*			Railroad equipment[3]			*Locomotives and parts*		
1951: Average	$78.66	43.7	$1.80	$69.83	39.9	$1.75	$71.42	39.9	$1.79	$60.95	40.1	$1.52	$76.48	40.9	$1.87	$81.12	41.6	$1.95
1952: Average	81.22	43.2	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	76.78	40.2	1.91	66.23	39.9	1.66	77.74	40.7	1.91	81.14	41.4	1.95
December	85.94	44.3	1.94	77.99	40.2	1.94	79.60	40.2	1.98	69.77	40.1	1.74	81.12	41.6	1.95	81.09	41.8	1.94
1953: January	84.63	43.4	1.95	76.03	39.6	1.92	77.62	39.6	1.96	68.46	39.8	1.72	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.94	40.9	1.93
February	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.60	38.3	2.00	78.11	38.1	2.05	68.11	39.6	1.72	79.98	40.6	1.97	79.56	40.8	1.95
March	86.29	43.8	1.97	78.79	39.2	2.01	80.73	39.0	2.07	69.49	40.4	1.72	81.41	40.5	2.01	84.46	41.4	2.04
April	85.10	43.2	1.97	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.95	39.4	2.08	71.86	41.3	1.74	81.61	40.2	2.03	85.07	40.9	2.08
May	83.30	42.5	1.96	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.74	39.3	2.08	72.28	41.3	1.75	79.79	39.5	2.02	80.55	39.1	2.06
June	83.75	42.3	1.98	79.40	39.5	2.01	81.14	39.2	2.07	70.41	40.7	1.73	81.20	40.0	2.03	85.06	40.7	2.09
July	84.38	42.4	1.99	80.57	39.5	2.04	82.53	39.3	2.10	70.93	40.3	1.76	77.99	38.8	2.01	78.16	38.5	2.03
August	84.80	42.4	2.00	80.98	39.5	2.05	82.92	39.3	2.11	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.36	38.6	2.03	81.97	39.6	2.07
September	85.04	42.1	2.02	78.49	38.1	2.06	80.60	38.2	2.11	67.86	37.7	1.80	80.94	39.1	2.07	82.56	39.5	2.09
October	86.05	42.6	2.02	79.90	38.6	2.07	81.41	38.4	2.12	70.92	39.4	1.80	81.77	39.5	2.07	81.16	39.4	2.06
November	85.65	42.4	2.02	78.45	37.9	2.07	79.92	37.7	2.12	69.66	38.7	1.80	80.11	38.7	2.07	81.54	39.2	2.08
December	90.02	43.7	2.06	82.37	39.6	2.08	83.92	39.4	2.13	73.49	40.6	1.81	82.76	39.6	2.09	84.77	39.8	2.13
	Transportation equipment—Continued						Instruments and related products											
	Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses		
1951: Average	$70.40	40.0	$1.76	$68.53	42.3	$1.62	$68.20	42.1	$1.62	$86.85	45.0	$1.93	$68.69	42.4	$1.62	$72.07	42.9	$1.68
1952: Average	74.00	40.0	1.85	73.02	42.7	1.71	72.07	41.9	1.72	93.11	45.2	2.06	71.66	42.4	1.69	76.50	42.5	1.80
December	80.93	41.5	1.95	75.68	43.0	1.76	75.76	42.8	1.77	97.52	46.0	2.12	76.46	43.2	1.77	81.72	43.7	1.87
1953: January	79.98	40.6	1.97	71.23	40.7	1.75	73.57	41.8	1.76	93.66	44.6	2.10	73.74	41.9	1.76	80.29	43.4	1.85
February	80.40	40.4	1.99	72.04	40.7	1.77	73.39	41.7	1.76	92.82	44.2	2.10	74.34	42.0	1.77	80.29	43.4	1.85
March	78.41	39.6	1.98	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.74	41.9	1.76	92.19	43.9	2.10	74.16	41.9	1.77	80.11	43.3	1.85
April	78.21	39.5	1.98	72.22	40.8	1.77	72.10	41.2	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	74.05	41.6	1.78	81.47	43.8	1.86
May	79.00	39.9	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.22	41.6	1.76	89.87	43.0	2.09	73.51	41.3	1.78	81.22	43.9	1.85
June	78.01	39.4	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.87	41.5	1.78	90.09	42.9	2.10	74.52	41.4	1.80	79.98	43.0	1.86
July	78.00	39.0	2.00	70.31	39.5	1.78	71.86	40.6	1.77	82.40	40.0	2.06	71.96	40.2	1.79	78.26	42.3	1.85
August	75.60	37.8	2.00	76.59	41.4	1.85	72.98	41.0	1.78	88.62	42.4	2.09	72.72	40.4	1.80	78.44	42.4	1.85
September	79.34	38.7	2.05	76.96	41.6	1.85	74.16	41.2	1.80	91.38	42.9	2.13	74.66	40.8	1.83	77.04	42.1	1.83
October	82.16	39.5	2.08	77.04	41.2	1.87	74.52	41.4	1.80	89.04	42.2	2.11	75.99	41.3	1.84	76.73	41.7	1.84
November	78.90	38.3	2.06	69.93	37.8	1.85	74.93	41.4	1.81	90.31	42.6	2.12	75.44	41.0	1.84	76.26	41.0	1.86
December	81.37	39.5	2.06	68.98	37.9	1.82	75.71	41.6	1.82	91.38	42.9	2.13	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.68	42.3	1.86
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					
	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware[3]		
1951: Average	$60.86	41.4	$1.47	$55.49	40.8	$1.36	$73.08	42.0	$1.74	$59.57	40.8	$1.46	$57.67	40.9	$1.41	$61.30	41.7	$1.47
1952: Average	64.68	41.2	1.57	56.63	39.6	1.43	76.73	41.7	1.84	60.55	40.1	1.51	61.50	41.0	1.50	65.99	42.3	1.56
December	66.56	41.6	1.60	59.74	41.2	1.45	80.09	42.6	1.88	63.86	41.2	1.55	65.57	42.3	1.55	72.32	45.2	1.60
1953: January	66.56	41.6	1.60	58.32	40.5	1.44	75.33	40.5	1.86	65.16	41.5	1.57	64.17	41.4	1.55	68.41	43.3	1.58
February	66.33	41.2	1.61	57.89	40.2	1.44	74.59	40.1	1.86	66.14	41.6	1.59	64.12	41.1	1.56	68.48	42.8	1.60
March	67.72	41.8	1.62	58.18	40.4	1.44	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.10	42.2	1.59	64.74	41.5	1.56	69.28	43.3	1.60
April	66.98	41.6	1.61	58.18	40.4	1.44	76.48	40.9	1.87	66.78	42.0	1.59	64.43	41.3	1.56	68.59	42.6	1.61
May	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.44	40.3	1.45	76.52	40.7	1.88	67.20	42.0	1.60	64.21	40.9	1.57	68.20	42.1	1.62
June	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46	76.30	40.8	1.87	67.78	42.1	1.61	63.80	40.9	1.56	67.36	42.1	1.60
July	67.65	41.5	1.63	57.67	39.5	1.46	75.36	40.3	1.87	66.98	41.6	1.61	62.33	39.7	1.57	65.28	40.8	1.60
August	66.99	41.1	1.63	56.59	39.3	1.44	77.68	41.1	1.89	67.65	41.5	1.63	63.74	40.6	1.57	67.55	41.7	1.62
September	66.91	40.8	1.64	58.40	40.0	1.46	78.28	41.2	1.90	66.99	41.1	1.63	63.36	40.1	1.58	68.88	42.0	1.64
October	67.08	40.9	1.64	59.68	40.6	1.47	79.07	41.4	1.91	68.31	41.4	1.65	65.19	41.0	1.59	71.71	43.2	1.66
November	66.02	40.5	1.63	60.64	40.7	1.49	80.83	42.1	1.92	67.24	41.0	1.64	65.12	40.7	1.60	72.48	43.4	1.67
December	67.65	41.0	1.65	59.64	40.3	1.48	82.22	42.6	1.93	67.98	41.2	1.65	65.85	40.9	1.61	73.15	43.8	1.67

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Jewelry and findings			*Silverware and plated ware*			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [2]			*Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles*			*Sporting and athletic goods*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$58.38	41.7	$1.40	$65.73	41.6	$1.58	$63.65	40.8	$1.56	$53.60	39.7	$1.35	$53.72	39.5	$1.36	$53.33	39.8	$1.34
1952: Average	63.33	42.5	1.49	70.98	42.0	1.69	68.64	41.1	1.67	58.73	40.5	1.45	58.84	40.3	1.46	58.90	40.9	1.44
December	68.70	45.2	1.52	79.28	45.3	1.75	72.93	42.4	1.72	62.06	41.1	1.51	61.41	40.4	1.52	63.15	42.1	1.50
1953: January	66.73	43.9	1.52	71.74	42.2	1.70	71.28	41.2	1.73	60.15	40.1	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51	61.69	41.4	1.49
February	65.91	42.8	1.54	73.44	42.7	1.72	72.21	41.5	1.74	61.00	40.4	1.51	60.04	39.5	1.52	61.98	41.6	1.49
March	66.10	43.2	1.53	75.69	43.5	1.74	72.73	41.8	1.74	62.06	41.1	1.51	61.81	40.4	1.53	62.58	42.0	1.49
April	64.41	42.1	1.53	76.13	43.5	1.75	72.28	41.3	1.75	61.05	40.7	1.50	61.56	40.5	1.52	60.83	41.1	1.48
May	63.91	41.5	1.54	76.03	43.2	1.76	70.88	40.5	1.75	60.90	40.6	1.50	61.41	40.4	1.52	60.53	40.9	1.48
June	63.38	41.7	1.52	74.73	42.7	1.75	70.35	40.2	1.75	60.60	40.4	1.50	60.70	40.2	1.51	60.24	40.7	1.48
July	60.70	40.2	1.51	73.50	42.0	1.75	68.78	39.3	1.75	58.20	38.8	1.50	57.45	38.3	1.50	59.00	39.6	1.49
August	62.73	41.0	1.53	75.50	42.9	1.76	70.58	40.1	1.76	59.75	40.1	1.49	60.30	40.2	1.50	59.05	39.9	1.48
September	63.71	41.1	1.55	77.43	43.5	1.78	70.84	39.8	1.78	60.34	39.7	1.52	61.51	40.2	1.53	58.05	38.7	1.50
October	68.37	43.0	1.59	78.04	43.6	1.79	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.12	40.6	1.53	63.55	41.0	1.55	60.00	40.0	1.50
November	68.37	43.0	1.59	80.00	44.2	1.81	73.93	41.3	1.79	62.52	40.6	1.54	64.27	41.2	1.56	59.40	39.6	1.50
December	69.01	43.4	1.59	80.10	44.5	1.80	74.29	41.5	1.79	61.60	40.0	1.54	61.69	39.8	1.55	61.41	40.4	1.52

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued												Transportation and public utilities					
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [5]			Local railways and buslines [6]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$54.91	41.6	$1.32	$53.73	40.1	$1.34	$60.59	41.5	$1.46	$59.18	41.1	$1.44	$70.93	41.0	$1.73	$72.23	46.3	$1.56
1952: Average	57.26	40.9	1.40	55.74	40.1	1.39	64.79	41.8	1.55	62.02	40.8	1.52	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.56	46.4	1.65
December	59.76	41.5	1.44	59.47	41.3	1.44	68.96	43.1	1.60	65.68	42.1	1.56	76.30	40.8	1.87	78.66	46.0	1.71
1953: January	57.86	39.9	1.45	60.30	41.3	1.46	70.09	43.0	1.63	64.37	41.0	1.57	74.61	39.9	1.87	76.01	44.5	1.71
February	57.57	39.7	1.45	60.01	41.1	1.46	69.21	42.2	1.64	63.90	40.7	1.57	76.95	40.5	1.90	76.61	44.8	1.71
March	58.29	40.2	1.45	61.01	41.5	1.47	69.28	42.5	1.63	64.37	41.0	1.57	75.30	40.7	1.85	76.78	44.9	1.71
April	59.02	40.7	1.45	61.01	41.5	1.47	68.79	42.2	1.63	64.62	40.9	1.58	76.82	41.3	1.86	77.92	45.3	1.72
May	59.13	40.5	1.46	60.38	40.8	1.48	68.88	42.0	1.64	64.24	40.4	1.59	74.43	39.8	1.87	79.06	45.7	1.73
June	59.86	41.0	1.46	59.83	40.7	1.47	67.16	41.2	1.63	64.71	40.7	1.59	77.75	41.8	1.86	78.89	45.6	1.73
July	57.38	39.3	1.46	55.39	38.2	1.45	66.91	41.3	1.62	64.24	39.9	1.61	78.31	42.1	1.86	78.93	45.1	1.75
August	58.58	40.4	1.45	58.11	39.8	1.46	67.07	41.4	1.62	65.21	40.5	1.61	75.36	40.3	1.87	78.75	45.0	1.75
September	58.80	40.0	1.47	58.61	39.6	1.48	66.91	40.8	1.64	63.92	39.7	1.61	76.33	40.6	1.88	79.65	45.0	1.77
October	60.56	41.2	1.47	58.07	39.5	1.47	68.06	41.5	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	77.30	4.09	1.89	79.39	44.6	1.78
November	60.94	40.9	1.49	57.57	38.9	1.48	67.48	41.4	1.63	65.76	40.1	1.64	76.04	39.4	1.93	78.06	44.1	1.77
December	62.13	41.7	1.49	58.07	39.5	1.47	68.31	41.4	1.65	67.47	40.4	1.67	-------	-------	-------	78.41	44.3	1.77

Year and month	Communication									Other public utilities					
	Telephone			Switchboard operating employees [7]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [8]			Telegraph [9]			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power 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	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$58.26	39.1	$1.49	$49.39	37.7	$1.31	$81.32	42.8	$1.90	$68.24	44.6	$1.53	$71.65	41.9	$1.71	$72.91	41.9	$1.74
1952: Average	61.22	38.5	1.59	51.43	37.0	1.39	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.48	43.4	1.67	75.12	41.5	1.81	76.18	41.4	1.84
December	63.63	38.8	1.64	52.26	36.8	1.42	92.23	43.1	2.14	74.10	42.1	1.76	78.21	41.6	1.88	78.88	41.3	1.91
953: January	63.69	38.6	1.65	52.56	36.5	1.44	92.02	43.0	2.14	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.40	41.7	1.88	79.27	41.5	1.91
February	63.58	38.3	1.66	53.07	36.6	1.45	89.25	41.9	2.13	73.46	41.5	1.77	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.50	41.1	1.91
March	63.03	38.2	1.65	52.20	36.5	1.43	88.83	41.9	2.12	73.63	41.6	1.77	77.87	41.2	1.89	78.91	41.1	1.92
April	63.20	38.3	1.65	52.20	36.5	1.43	89.67	42.1	2.13	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.50	41.1	1.91	79.13	41.0	1.93
May	64.63	38.7	1.67	54.68	37.2	1.47	90.95	42.5	2.14	75.90	42.4	1.79	79.52	41.2	1.93	80.15	41.1	1.95
June	65.13	39.0	1.67	54.09	37.3	1.45	93.53	43.3	2.16	75.60	42.0	1.80	80.22	41.5	1.93	81.54	41.6	1.96
July	64.35	39.0	1.65	54.38	37.5	1.45	90.95	42.3	2.15	74.76	42.0	1.78	81.32	41.7	1.95	82.35	41.8	1.97
August	64.24	38.7	1.66	53.57	37.2	1.44	91.15	42.2	2.16	74.76	42.0	1.78	81.34	41.5	1.96	82.59	41.5	1.99
September	68.16	39.4	1.73	59.75	38.3	1.56	93.94	42.7	2.20	77.46	42.1	1.84	82.76	41.8	1.98	84.02	41.8	2.01
October	66.01	38.6	1.71	55.72	36.9	1.51	93.26	42.2	2.21	77.04	42.1	1.83	82.17	41.5	1.98	83.01	41.3	2.01
November	68.08	38.9	1.75	57.66	37.2	1.55	96.30	42.8	2.25	76.13	41.6	1.83	82.59	41.5	1.99	83.22	41.2	2.02
December	65.84	38.5	1.71	53.58	36.2	1.48	95.44	42.8	2.23	75.76	41.4	1.83	82.17	41.5	1.98	83.42	41.5	2.01

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued						Wholesale and retail trade								
	Other public utilities—Continued									Retail trade					
	Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores [3]			*Department stores and general mail-order houses*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$68.97	41.8	$1.65	$72.49	41.9	$1.73	$64.31	40.7	$1.58	$50.65	40.2	$1.26	$37.75	36.3	$1.04	$44.23	37.8	$1.17
1952: Average	71.80	41.5	1.73	75.89	41.7	1.82	67.80	40.6	1.67	52.67	39.9	1.32	38.41	35.9	1.07	44.77	37.0	1.21
December	74.46	41.6	1.79	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.53	40.9	1.70	52.54	39.8	1.32	38.48	37.0	1.04	45.90	38.9	1.18
1953: January	74.52	41.4	1.80	80.37	42.3	1.90	69.08	40.4	1.71	53.45	39.3	1.36	38.85	35.0	1.11	44.50	35.6	1.25
February	74.21	41.0	1.81	78.85	41.5	1.90	69.66	40.5	1.72	53.70	39.2	1.37	38.17	34.7	1.10	43.77	35.3	1.24
March	74.21	41.0	1.81	79.49	41.4	1.92	69.89	40.4	1.73	53.70	39.2	1.37	37.82	34.7	1.09	43.67	35.5	1.23
April	75.44	41.0	1.84	80.32	41.4	1.94	70.12	40.3	1.74	53.96	39.1	1.38	37.93	34.8	1.09	43.79	35.6	1.23
May	75.26	40.9	1.84	80.93	41.5	1.95	70.93	40.3	1.76	54.21	39.0	1.39	38.52	34.7	1.11	44.38	35.5	1.25
June	74.85	40.9	1.83	82.15	41.7	1.97	71.10	40.4	1.76	55.16	39.4	1.40	39.65	35.4	1.12	45.59	35.9	1.27
July	76.63	41.2	1.86	82.76	41.8	1.98	72.09	40.5	1.78	56.26	39.9	1.41	40.54	36.2	1.12	45.86	36.4	1.26
August	76.86	41.1	1.87	82.98	41.7	1.99	71.91	40.4	1.78	56.12	39.8	1.41	39.74	35.8	1.11	45.11	35.8	1.26
September	78.02	41.5	1.88	84.22	41.9	2.01	72.32	40.4	1.79	55.52	39.1	1.42	38.98	34.8	1.12	45.09	35.5	1.27
October	78.21	41.6	1.88	83.40	41.7	2.00	72.67	40.6	1.79	55.24	38.9	1.42	38.75	34.6	1.12	44.96	35.4	1.27
November	78.81	41.7	1.89	84.64	41.9	2.02	72.50	40.5	1.79	55.10	38.8	1.42	38.98	34.8	1.12	44.86	35.6	1.26
December	77.38	41.6	1.86	83.21	41.4	2.01	72.62	40.8	1.78	54.23	39.3	1.38	39.57	36.3	1.09	46.62	37.6	1.24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail 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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$54.54	40.1	$1.36	$66.28	45.4	$1.46	$42.24	36.1	$1.17	$59.48	43.1	$1.38	$58.86	43.6	$1.35
1952: Average	56.52	39.8	1.42	69.61	45.2	1.54	43.68	35.8	1.22	61.06	42.7	1.43	61.19	43.4	1.41
December	57.13	39.4	1.45	71.28	45.4	1.57	45.49	36.1	1.26	65.66	43.2	1.52	61.92	43.3	1.43
1953: January	57.62	39.2	1.47	71.12	45.3	1.57	44.73	35.5	1.26	60.76	41.9	1.45	61.06	42.7	1.43
February	57.48	39.1	1.47	71.55	45.0	1.59	43.65	35.2	1.24	60.06	42.0	1.43	61.92	42.7	1.45
March	57.57	38.9	1.48	72.90	45.0	1.62	43.30	35.2	1.23	60.48	42.0	1.44	62.49	42.8	1.46
April	57.81	38.8	1.49	74.09	44.9	1.65	43.75	35.0	1.25	60.90	42.0	1.45	62.78	43.0	1.46
May	57.66	38.7	1.49	74.70	45.0	1.66	44.58	35.1	1.27	61.03	41.8	1.46	64.37	43.2	1.49
June	58.95	39.3	1.50	74.98	44.9	1.67	45.09	35.5	1.27	61.89	42.1	1.47	64.67	43.4	1.49
July	60.25	39.9	1.51	74.98	44.9	1.67	45.61	36.2	1.26	62.31	42.1	1.48	65.10	43.4	1.50
August	60.25	39.9	1.51	74.48	44.6	1.67	45.25	36.2	1.25	62.16	42.0	1.48	65.97	43.4	1.52
September	60.37	39.2	1.54	73.10	44.3	1.65	44.80	35.0	1.28	62.31	42.1	1.48	65.79	43.0	1.53
October	58.98	38.3	1.54	74.48	44.6	1.67	45.41	35.2	1.29	63.15	42.1	1.50	66.99	43.5	1.54
November	59.52	38.4	1.55	74.15	44.4	1.67	45.28	35.1	1.29	63.42	42.0	1.51	65.94	43.1	1.53
December	59.29	38.5	1.54	72.86	44.7	1.63	46.18	35.8	1.29	65.82	43.3	1.52	65.66	43.2	1.52

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate[10]			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round[11]			Personal services						Motion-picture production and distribution[10]
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1951: Average	$50.32	$83.68	$61.31	$35.42	43.2	$0.82	$37.81	41.1	$0.92	$43.99	41.5	$1.06	$83.95
1952: Average	52.50	81.07	63.38	37.06	42.6	.87	38.63	41.1	.94	45.10	41.0	1.10	90.49
December	53.56	83.27	65.34	37.75	42.9	.88	39.55	41.2	.96	45.92	41.0	1.12	90.20
1953: January	54.29	84.06	65.75	37.31	42.4	.88	39.36	41.0	.96	45.02	40.2	1.12	87.44
February	54.61	83.21	66.23	37.65	42.3	.89	38.88	40.5	.96	43.73	39.4	1.11	90.76
March	54.40	86.01	66.32	37.47	42.1	.89	39.38	40.6	.97	45.02	40.2	1.12	90.98
April	54.47	86.78	66.55	37.83	42.5	.89	39.58	40.8	.97	45.36	40.5	1.12	89.64
May	54.65	84.48	66.52	37.89	42.1	.90	40.67	41.5	.98	48.19	41.9	1.15	84.51
June	54.28	82.55	67.20	38.22	42.0	.91	40.08	40.9	.98	47.08	41.3	1.14	91.46
July	54.90	81.72	68.73	38.40	42.2	.91	39.30	40.1	.98	44.69	39.2	1.14	90.98
August	55.00	79.72	68.07	38.49	42.3	.91	39.10	39.9	.98	44.35	38.9	1.14	91.13
September	55.03	80.00	67.30	39.06	42.0	.93	39.80	40.2	.99	46.40	40.0	1.16	85.79
October	55.36	80.68	67.63	39.76	42.3	.94	39.70	40.1	.99	46.92	40.1	1.17	89.69
November	55.46	81.19	68.20	39.34	42.3	.93	39.60	40.0	.99	45.70	39.4	1.16	92.15
December	55.57	83.50	68.02	39.95	42.5	.94	40.19	40.6	.99	46.92	40.1	1.17	95.13

[1] Data are based upon 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 mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for the *three* current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

[3] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[4] See footnote 3, table A–2.

[5] Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M–300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

[6] Data include privately and government operated local railways and buslines.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1952 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1952 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[9] Beginning with 1952, data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis and are not strictly comparable with figures shown for 1951.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

See NOTE on p. 317.

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TABLE C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.88	$40.20	$17.64	$29.70
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.32	69.00	38.63	34.04
1952: December	$72.14	$63.23	$91.73	$80.39	$39.55	$34.66
1953: January	71.34	62.63	87.79	77.08	39.36	34.56
February	71.17	62.76	81.42	71.80	38.88	34.29
March	71.93	63.32	81.76	71.97	39.38	34.67
April	71.40	62.80	79.61	70.02	39.58	34.81
May	71.63	62.83	84.97	74.54	40.67	35.68
June	71.63	62.56	91.25	79.69	40.28	35.18
July	71.33	62.19	84.97	74.08	39.30	34.26
August	71.69	62.34	92.88	80.77	39.10	34.00
September	71.42	62.00	86.15	74.78	39.80	34.55
October	71.73	62.16	89.78	77.80	39.70	34.40
November [2]	71.60	62.26	81.17	70.58	39.60	34.43
December [2]	71.96	62.63	82.75	72.02	40.19	34.98

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 having been selected for the base period.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 317.

TABLE C–3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49 = 100)	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	50.3	$25.41	$42.14	$26.37	$43.73
1945: January	47.50	89.7	39.40	51.77	45.17	59.36
July	45.45	85.8	37.80	48.77	43.57	56.22
1946: June	43.31	81.8	37.30	46.74	42.78	53.61
1939: Average	23.86	45.1	23.58	39.70	23.62	39.76
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05
1952: December	$72.14	136.2	$58.89	$51.61	$66.94	$58.67
1953: January	71.34	134.7	58.27	51.16	66.30	58.21
February	71.17	134.4	58.13	51.26	66.16	58.34
March	71.93	135.8	58.72	51.69	66.77	58.78
April	71.40	134.8	58.31	51.28	66.34	58.35
May	71.63	135.3	58.49	51.31	66.53	58.36
June	71.63	135.3	58.49	51.08	66.53	58.10
July	71.33	134.7	58.26	50.79	66.29	57.79
August	71.69	135.4	58.54	50.90	66.58	57.90
September	71.42	134.9	58.33	50.63	66.36	57.60
October	71.73	135.5	58.57	50.75	66.61	57.72
November [2]	71.60	135.2	58.47	50.84	66.50	57.83
December [2]	71.96	135.9	58.75	51.13	66.79	58.13

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C–2.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the 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.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p 317.

TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49 = 100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	54.5	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2].963	[2] 74.8	1.111	[2]1.042	.904	[2].858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.76	1.69	1.54	1.49
1952: December	$1.73	$1.65	128.1	$1.83	$1.75	$1.57	$1.51
1953: January	1.74	1.67	129.7	1.84	1.76	1.58	1.53
February	1.74	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.58	1.54
March	1.75	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.59	1.54
April	1.75	1.69	131.2	1.86	1.78	1.59	1.55
May	1.76	1.69	131.2	1.86	1.79	1.60	1.55
June	1.76	1.70	132.0	1.87	1.80	1.60	1.55
July	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.81	1.61	1.56
August	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.81	1.61	1.56
September	1.79	1.73	134.3	1.90	1.84	1.63	1.58
October	1.78	1.73	134.3	1.89	1.83	1.62	1.58
November [3]	1.79	1.73	134.3	1.89	1.83	1.63	1.59
December [3]	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.90	1.84	1.63	1.59

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

[2] 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J Holiday period.
[3] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 317

TABLE C–5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]

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: Average	$50.93	40.1	$1.27	$60.35	40.5	$1.49	$54.95	40.7	$1.35	$66.81	43.1	$1.55	$65.26	42.1	$1.55	$44.19	40.5	$1.09
1952: Average	52.53	40.1	1.31	63.18	40.5	1.56	60.20	40.4	1.49	-------	-------	-------	71.40	42.0	1.70	47.20	41.4	1.14
December	56.44	41.2	1.37	68.64	41.1	1.67	63.55	41.0	1.55	[2]79.74	[2]44.3	[2]1.80	76.46	43.2	1.77	49.26	42.1	1.17
1953: January	55.48	40.2	1.38	68.45	40.5	1.69	59.95	39.7	1.51	78.55	43.4	1.81	76.01	42.7	1.78	48.31	40.6	1.19
February	54.92	39.8	1.38	67.37	40.1	1.68	59.43	39.1	1.52	77.46	42.1	1.84	74.57	41.2	1.81	48.55	40.8	1.19
March	55.35	40.4	1.37	68.45	40.5	1.69	59.04	39.1	1.51	78.86	42.4	1.86	76.31	41.7	1.83	49.20	41.0	1.20
April	55.61	40.3	1.38	68.28	40.4	1.69	62.02	39.5	1.57	80.14	42.4	1.89	77.28	42.0	1.84	49.80	41.5	1.20
May	55.34	40.1	1.38	67.32	39.6	1.70	63.18	40.5	1.56	76.96	41.6	1.85	73.67	40.7	1.81	48.52	40.1	1.21
June	55.20	40.0	1.38	68.06	39.8	1.71	63.36	40.1	1.58	79.29	42.4	1.87	75.71	41.6	1.82	49.73	41.1	1.21
July	55.32	39.8	1.39	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.26	40.9	1.62	78.81	41.7	1.89	76.82	41.3	1.86	50.09	41.4	1.21
August	55.48	40.2	1.38	70.12	40.3	1.74	65.53	40.7	1.61	79.46	41.6	1.91	77.76	40.5	1.92	49.53	40.6	1.22
September	55.13	39.1	1.41	70.09	39.6	1.77	66.90	40.3	1.66	80.87	41.9	1.93	79.95	41.0	1.95	50.26	41.2	1.22
October	54.63	39.3	1.39	70.05	39.8	1.76	62.17	39.1	1.59	78.78	40.4	1.95	76.76	40.4	1.90	50.68	41.2	1.23
November	55.38	39.0	1.42	70.27	39.7	1.77	61.85	38.9	1.59	79.61	41.9	1.90	75.81	39.9	1.90	49.94	40.6	1.23
December	54.71	38.8	1.41	69.87	39.7	1.76	65.45	40.4	1.62	79.61	41.9	1.90	76.57	40.3	1.90	50.50	40.4	1.25

Year and month	Arkansas—Con.			California													
	Little Rock–North Little Rock [3]			State			Fresno			Los Angeles			Sacramento			San Diego		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$45.25	41.9	$1.08	$71.79	40.5	$1.77	$61.08	37.1	$1.65	$71.22	40.9	$1.74	$72.03	41.1	$1.75	$70.39	40.9	$1.72
1952: Average	45.81	40.9	1.12	75.85	40.6	1.87	64.27	37.6	1.71	76.20	41.3	1.84	73.00	39.8	1.83	69.92	38.5	1.82
December	47.15	41.0	1.15	78.07	40.7	1.92	68.01	38.5	1.77	79.18	41.8	1.90	76.08	39.7	1.92	72.80	39.0	1.87
1953: January	46.69	40.6	1.15	77.51	40.1	1.93	66.63	37.4	1.78	78 78	41.2	1.91	71.63	37.7	1.90	72.64	38.6	1.88
February	47.50	41.3	1.15	77.61	40.1	1.94	68.12	37.6	1.81	78.01	40.8	1.91	71.66	37.4	1.91	73.20	38.6	1.90
March	47.10	40.6	1.16	78.30	40.2	1.95	69.85	38.4	1.82	78.60	40.8	1.92	73.15	38.0	1.93	74.42	39.0	1.91
April	46.75	40.3	1.16	78.47	40.2	1.95	67.04	36.9	1.82	79.31	41.1	1.93	65.69	34.8	1.89	74.30	38.7	1.92
May	49.39	41.5	1.19	78.57	40.0	1.96	67.46	37.4	1.80	78.61	40.6	1.93	70.34	37.4	1.88	74.38	38.6	1.93
June	49.32	41.1	1.20	79.05	40.0	1.98	67.89	37.5	1.81	78.88	40.5	1.95	71.05	37.8	1.88	74.71	38.7	1.93
July	48.56	41.5	1.17	78.60	40.0	1.97	66.26	36.7	1.81	79.08	40.6	1.95	76.33	39.7	1.92	76.14	39.3	1.94
August	49.73	41.1	1.21	79.62	40.6	1.96	69.00	38.8	1.78	79.75	40.9	1.95	74.09	40.2	1.84	76.93	39.6	1.94
September	48.67	40.9	1.19	78.84	39.9	1.98	66.90	37.5	1.79	78.79	40.2	1.96	87.48	44.5	1.97	73.72	37.8	1.95
October	49.27	41.4	1.19	79.70	40.3	1.98	69.37	38.9	1.78	79.41	40.5	1.96	78.88	41.0	1.92	76.67	39.4	1.95
November	48.85	41.4	1.18	79.18	39.7	1.99	63.83	35.5	1.80	79.47	40.4	1.97	76.64	38.4	2.00	77.45	39.7	1.95
December	49.74	41.8	1.19	80.28	39.9	2.01	66.05	36.2	1.82	80.40	40.4	1.99	76.51	38.2	2.00	82.66	41.7	1.98

Year and month	California—Continued									Colorado						Connecticut		
	San Francisco–Oakland			San Jose			Stockton			State			Denver			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: Average	$73.11	39.5	$1.85	$69.30	41.4	$1.67	$68.75	40.6	$1.69	$64.02	41.3	$1.55	$63.08	41.5	$1.52	$67.20	42.6	$1.58
1952: Average	77.27	39.6	1.95	72.00	40.8	1.76	71.30	39.3	1.81	67.16	41.2	1.63	67.07	41.4	1.62	70.28	42.0	1.67
December	79.27	39.5	2.01	73.57	39.5	1.86	75.13	39.7	1.89	71.32	42.2	1.69	71.06	42.3	1.68	74.99	43.3	1.73
1953: January	78.12	38.8	2.01	75.98	39.8	1.91	74.41	39.4	1.89	68.91	40.3	1.71	68.95	40.8	1.69	74.32	42.9	1.73
February	78.93	39.2	2.02	75.85	39.2	1.94	75.66	39.5	1.91	69.43	40.6	1.71	69.29	41.0	1.69	74.45	42.8	1.74
March	80.03	39.4	2.03	77.93	40.2	1.94	77.00	39.9	1.93	70.69	41.1	1.72	70.79	41.4	1.71	74.90	42.8	1.75
April	79.70	39.3	2.03	73.96	38.1	1.94	73.88	38.9	1.90	71.28	41.2	1.73	71.38	41.5	1.72	74.55	42.6	1.75
May	80.43	39.5	2.03	78.24	39.9	1.96	74.85	39.1	1.92	71.28	41.2	1.73	70.52	41.0	1.72	74.98	42.6	1.76
June	80.66	39.3	2.05	79.90	40.0	2.00	72.67	38.0	1.91	72.83	42.1	1.73	72.14	41.7	1.73	74.80	42.5	1.76
July	79.56	38.8	2.05	71.57	39.5	1.81	72.02	40.0	1.80	72.45	41.4	1.75	71.80	41.5	1.73	73.57	41.8	1.76
August	81.11	39.7	2.04	74.01	41.4	1.79	74.70	40.9	1.83	72.56	41.7	1.74	71.97	41.6	1.73	74.52	42.1	1.77
September	80.44	39.1	2.06	76.48	42.6	1.80	72.61	39.3	1.85	69.65	39.8	1.75	70.70	40.4	1.75	74.23	41.7	1.78
October	81.98	39.8	2.06	73.97	40.4	1.83	74.20	40.2	1.85	70.30	40.4	1.74	73.69	41.4	1.78	75.18	42.0	1.79
November	81.10	38.7	2.09	72.81	38.2	1.91	74.27	38.2	1.94	72.80	41.6	1.75	72.34	41.1	1.76	75.42	41.9	1.80
December	81.21	38.6	2.10	76.56	39.3	1.95	75.26	38.6	1.95	72.04	40.7	1.77	70.98	40.1	1.77	75.24	41.8	1.80

Year and month	Connecticut—Continued																	
	Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$68.48	42.1	$1.63	$75.60	45.1	$1.68	$68.67	43.9	$1.56	$60.27	41.0	$1.47	$70.41	42.0	$1.68	$66.11	42.3	$1.56
1952: Average	72.58	42.2	1.72	77.28	43.7	1.77	69.53	42.2	1.65	65.00	41.4	1.57	74.64	41.9	1.78	68.75	41.8	1.65
December	77.25	43.4	1.78	81.62	44.7	1.82	71.72	42.5	1.69	70.19	42.8	1.64	78.12	42.5	1.84	74.09	43.4	1.71
1953: January	75.83	42.6	1.78	79.75	43.9	1.82	73.06	43.1	1.70	68.39	41.7	1.64	77.18	42.2	1.83	73.89	42.8	1.73
February	75.96	42.2	1.80	79.75	43.9	1.82	72.64	42.6	1.70	69.89	42.1	1.66	78.60	41.9	1.87	75.52	43.2	1.75
March	76.93	42.5	1.81	80.63	44.3	1.82	74.04	42.8	1.73	70.22	42.3	1.66	79.71	42.4	1.88	76.04	43.3	1.76
April	76.44	42.0	1.82	80.44	44.2	1.82	73.53	42.5	1.73	70.14	42.0	1.67	79.76	42.2	1.89	76.64	43.3	1.77
May	75.66	41.8	1.81	79.72	43.8	1.82	74.04	42.8	1.73	70.47	42.2	1.67	79.80	42.0	1.90	79.12	44.2	1.79
June	74.93	41.4	1.81	79.35	43.6	1.82	74.12	42.6	1.74	71.32	42.2	1.69	78.58	41.8	1.88	79.30	44.3	1.79
July	73.67	40.7	1.81	80.34	43.9	1.83	73.01	42.2	1.73	68.88	41.0	1.68	76.19	40.1	1.90	78.04	43.6	1.79
August	74.62	41.0	1.82	79.61	43.5	1.83	73.78	42.4	1.74	71.49	42.3	1.69	84.00	43.3	1.94	76.29	43.1	1.77
September	74.89	40.7	1.84	81.47	43.8	1.86	72.92	41.2	1.77	70.38	41.2	1.70	82.88	42.5	1.95	75.76	42.8	1.77
October	76.96	41.6	1.85	82.40	44.3	1.86	76.01	42.7	1.78	70.97	41.5	1.71	86.57	43.5	1.99	74.34	42.0	1.77
November	77.00	41.4	1.86	81.84	44.0	1.86	75.05	42.4	1.77	71.38	41.5	1.72	82.93	42.1	1.97	73.28	41.4	1.77
December	76.82	41.3	1.86	81.47	43.8	1.86	75.47	42.4	1.78	70.62	41.3	1.71	80.34	41.2	1.95	73.16	41.1	1.78

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Delaware						Florida						Georgia					
	State			Wilmington			State			Tampa–St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$63.50	41.5	$1.53	$72.89	41.3	$1.77	$49.86	42.5	$1.17	$47.34	41.0	$1.16	$46.25	39.9	$1.16	$53.22	40.6	$1.31
1952: Average	66.46	41.0	1.62	76.85	40.9	1.88	53.59	42.7	1.26	51.68	41.8	1.24	47.88	39.9	1.20	57.94	40.8	1.42
December	70.59	41.4	1.71	83.32	42.4	1.97	55.43	43.2	1.28	54.21	42.5	1.28	50.55	41.1	1.23	61.83	41.5	1.49
1953: January	72.10	41.7	1.73	83.16	42.3	1.96	55.23	43.2	1.28	55.53	42.7	1.30	49.97	40.3	1.24	60.24	40.7	1.48
February	69.67	40.6	1.72	81.11	41.3	1.97	55.34	43.1	1.29	55.39	43.4	1.28	50.50	40.4	1.25	63.34	41.4	1.53
March	69.65	40.8	1.71	81.10	41.4	1.96	55.28	42.8	1.29	53.15	41.6	1.28	50.75	40.6	1.25	62.78	41.3	1.52
April	70.90	41.1	1.73	84.08	42.0	2.00	55.03	42.2	1.30	53.75	42.0	1.28	50.75	40.6	1.25	63.91	41.5	1.54
May	69.33	41.0	1.69	81.62	41.2	1.98	54.69	42.0	1.30	53.90	41.5	1.30	50.38	40.3	1.25	62.83	40.8	1.54
June	70.41	41.2	1.71	85.33	42.2	2.02	54.86	41.9	1.31	53.21	41.1	1.30	50.90	40.4	1.26	64.53	41.1	1.57
July	69.69	40.4	1.73	85.52	41.9	2.04	55.11	41.5	1.33	53.81	41.3	1.30	50.27	39.9	1.26	63.40	40.9	1.55
August	67.13	40.2	1.67	80.14	40.7	1.97	54.75	41.2	1.33	52.68	40.4	1.30	50.80	40.0	1.27	64.68	41.2	1.57
September	68.64	41.4	1.66	79.55	40.3	1.97	55.24	41.2	1.34	52.74	40.3	1.31	49.41	38.6	1.28	63.04	39.9	1.58
October	69.21	40.4	1.71	81.24	40.2	2.02	54.94	41.3	1.33	53.92	40.8	1.32	49.64	39.4	1.26	62.16	40.1	1.55
November	69.91	39.7	1.76	82.01	40.4	2.03	56.84	42.6	1.33	55.19	42.2	1.31	49.64	39.4	1.26	62.16	40.1	1.55
December	71.86	40.6	1.77	82.95	40.7	2.04	56.84	42.6	1.33	56.63	43.5	1.30	49.66	39.1	1.27	62.06	40.3	1.54

Year and month	Georgia—Continued			Idaho			Illinois						Indiana			Iowa		
	Savannah			State			State			Chicago			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: Average	$55.59	41.8	$1.33	$69.60	40.7	$1.71	$68.72	41.4	$1.66	-------	-------	-------	$70.08	41.1	$1.71	$64.81	41.8	$1.55
1952: Average	60.21	42.7	1.41	75.03	41.0	1.83	72.18	41.2	1.75	$74.84	41.2	$1.82	72.64	40.8	1.78	67.08	41.5	1.62
December	62.64	43.5	1.44	76.96	41.6	1.85	76.81	42.3	1.82	80.02	42.4	1.89	77.66	41.7	1.86	71.51	43.1	1.66
1953: January	59.90	41.8	1.44	75.92	40.6	1.87	75.91	41.6	1.82	79.20	41.8	1.89	77.25	41.5	1.86	70.44	42.0	1.68
February	61.15	41.6	1.47	72.67	40.6	1.79	76.36	41.6	1.84	79.42	41.7	1.90	77.54	41.4	1.87	69.33	41.1	1.69
March	63.49	42.9	1.48	70.98	40.1	1.77	77.04	41.8	1.84	80.07	41.9	1.91	77.92	41.6	1.88	69.27	41.1	1.69
April	62.16	42.0	1.48	72.67	40.6	1.79	76.48	41.3	1.85	79.10	41.3	1.92	77.46	41.2	1.88	67.39	40.3	1.68
May	62.75	42.4	1.48	78.72	41.0	1.92	76.02	41.1	1.85	79.01	41.2	1.92	76.93	40.8	1.88	68.82	40.8	1.69
June	63.60	42.4	1.50	78.88	41.3	1.91	76.14	41.1	1.85	79.82	41.4	1.93	77.15	41.0	1.88	68.75	40.8	1.69
July	65.48	42.8	1.53	78.81	41.7	1.92	75.52	40.7	1.86	79.53	40.9	1.94	77.21	40.1	1.92	66.66	39.6	1.68
August	64.41	42.1	1.53	80.56	41.1	1.96	76.21	41.2	1.85	80.19	41.2	1.95	76.94	40.4	1.90	67.66	40.5	1.68
September	63.70	41.0	1.55	76.03	39.6	1.92	76.56	40.8	1.88	80.81	41.1	1.97	76.24	40.1	1.90	69.24	40.3	1.72
October	63.76	41.4	1.54	77.75	41.8	1.86	76.84	40.9	1.88	80.37	41.1	1.96	77.19	40.3	1.92	70.62	41.1	1.72
November	65.52	42.0	1.56	75.89	40.8	1.86	76.56	40.6	1.89	79.96	40.8	1.96	76.42	39.8	1.92	70.71	40.9	1.73
December	68.73	43.5	1.58	76.63	41.2	1.86	76.91	40.7	1.89	80.31	40.8	1.97	77.68	40.2	1.93	69.79	40.7	1.71

Year and month	Iowa—Continued			Kansas									Kentucky			Louisiana		
	Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			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: Average	$66.39	40.0	$1.66	$67.84	43.1	$1.58	$60.26	41.6	$1.45	$75.44	44.9	$1.68	-------	-------	-------	$55.21	41.2	$1.34
1952: Average	69.86	40.3	1.73	71.42	42.6	1.68	65.55	42.2	1.56	76.73	43.7	1.76	$62.73	42.1	$1.49	59.22	42.0	1.41
December	75.62	42.3	1.79	76.88	43.7	1.76	73.69	44.4	1.66	82.19	44.7	1.84	67.36	43.6	1.55	61.20	42.8	1.43
1953: January	74.77	41.0	1.82	75.80	42.6	1.78	68.80	41.8	1.64	80.17	43.5	1.84	65.67	42.7	1.54	61.72	41.7	1.48
February	72.96	40.3	1.81	74.22	42.3	1.76	66.28	42.0	1.58	79.71	43.4	1.84	66.55	42.3	1.57	61.98	41.6	1.49
March	73.48	40.4	1.82	74.54	42.1	1.77	70.99	43.6	1.63	77.86	42.2	1.84	67.87	42.6	1.60	63.00	42.0	1.50
April	72.24	39.9	1.81	74.91	41.8	1.79	67.18	40.6	1.66	78.35	42.0	1.87	67.69	42.4	1.60	64.30	42.3	1.52
May	73.80	40.2	1.83	73.11	41.2	1.77	58.81	38.2	1.54	77.17	41.4	1.87	68.10	42.1	1.62	64.02	41.3	1.55
June	74.77	40.6	1.84	73.37	41.0	1.78	62.42	40.6	1.54	74.26	40.4	1.84	67.98	41.5	1.64	63.19	41.3	1.53
July	70.32	37.9	1.86	73.78	41.3	1.79	63.40	40.3	1.58	73.51	39.8	1.84	68.01	41.4	1.64	64.58	41.4	1.56
August	76.17	40.5	1.88	74.75	41.3	1.81	66.97	41.5	1.61	74.43	39.9	1.86	70.00	42.5	1.65	64.02	41.3	1.55
September	76.39	40.3	1.90	72.75	40.4	1.80	65.56	39.9	1.64	73.48	39.3	1.87	70.14	41.8	1.68	64.78	41.0	1.58
October	75.76	40.0	1.90	73.40	40.3	1.82	71.04	42.0	1.69	73.57	38.6	1.91	69.75	42.4	1.65	64.68	42.0	1.54
November	75.27	40.1	1.88	75.48	41.0	1.84	70.49	41.5	1.70	77.52	40.6	1.91	67.44	40.6	1.66	63.84	42.0	1.52
December	74.18	39.9	1.86	73.80	40.2	1.83	69.10	41.2	1.68	74.07	38.6	1.92	67.03	40.5	1.65	64.83	42.1	1.54

Year and month	Louisiana—Continued						Maine						Maryland					
	Baton Rouge			New Orleans			State			Portland			State			Baltimore		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	-------	-------	-------	$53.20	40.0	$1.33	$52.44	40.2	$1.31	$53.92	41.2	$1.31	$60.84	40.9	$1.49	$64.35	41.2	$1.56
1952: Average	$84.46	41.4	$2.04	56.82	40.3	1.41	55.17	40.8	1.35	56.96	41.9	1.36	63.84	40.5	1.58	67.22	40.7	1.65
December	85.44	40.3	2.12	58.87	40.6	1.45	57.22	41.3	1.39	59.93	42.5	1.41	66.86	41.5	1.61	71.00	41.9	1.70
1953: January	90.74	42.8	2.12	59.90	40.2	1.49	58.32	42.0	1.39	59.39	41.9	1.42	66.59	41.0	1.62	70.50	41.2	1.71
February	85.88	40.7	2.11	60.19	39.6	1.52	58.34	41.6	1.40	60.20	42.1	1.43	66.71	40.7	1.64	70.38	40.9	1.72
March	86.10	41.0	2.10	60.75	40.5	1.50	57.96	41.6	1.39	60.15	42.1	1.43	67.68	41.0	1.65	71.34	41.2	1.73
April	86.53	41.4	2.09	63.76	41.4	1.54	56.88	40.5	1.40	58.82	41.5	1.42	67.45	40.8	1.65	71.20	40.9	1.74
May	88.20	41.8	2.11	62.06	40.3	1.54	56.57	40.7	1.39	59.49	42.0	1.42	67.35	41.0	1.64	71.28	41.1	1.73
June	89.46	42.2	2.12	61.45	39.9	1.54	56.79	40.9	1.39	58.27	41.5	1.40	67.57	41.1	1.64	72.02	41.3	1.75
July	92.45	43.2	2.14	61.85	39.9	1.55	56.60	40.3	1.41	60.62	42.5	1.43	67.24	40.4	1.66	72.70	40.9	1.78
August	89.02	41.6	2.14	63.83	40.4	1.58	56.31	40.3	1.40	60.38	42.2	1.43	66.13	40.3	1.64	72.03	40.8	1.77
September	93.66	42.0	2.23	63.76	39.6	1.61	56.32	40.1	1.41	61.08	42.0	1.45	66.45	40.1	1.66	71.66	40.3	1.78
October	89.60	41.1	2.18	64.87	40.8	1.59	56.03	39.9	1.40	59.42	41.3	1.44	68.38	40.9	1.67	72.86	40.9	1.78
November	89.16	40.9	2.18	62.49	39.8	1.57	54.61	38.6	1.42	58.50	40.2	1.45	68.16	40.3	1.69	72.47	40.4	1.79
December	90.27	41.6	2.17	63.20	40.0	1.58	57.81	40.7	1.42	58.46	40.1	1.46	68.72	40.4	1.70	72.57	40.5	1.79

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Massachusetts

Year and month	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: Average	$60.75	40.5	$1.50	$62.37	40.7	$1.53	$46.34	37.0	$1.25	$52.43	38.9	$1.35	$64.74	41.5	$1.56	$67.72	41.1	$1.65
1952: Average	63.43	40.4	1.57	65.04	40.4	1.61	49.63	37.6	1.32	53.52	38.5	1.39	69.39	41.8	1.66	68.21	40.6	1.68
December	66.98	41.6	1.61	68.72	41.4	1.66	53.47	39.9	1.34	56.68	40.2	1.41	72.08	42.4	1.70	71.72	41.7	1.72
1953: January	66.74	41.2	1.62	67.98	41.2	1.65	54.40	40.0	1.36	56.14	40.1	1.40	70.47	41.7	1.70	71.80	41.5	1.73
February	66.83	41.0	1.63	67.80	40.6	1.67	53.86	39.6	1.36	56.00	40.0	1.40	70.97	41.5	1.71	71.10	41.1	1.73
March	67.16	41.2	1.63	67.97	40.7	1.67	54.54	40.1	1.36	55.32	39.8	1.39	70.55	41.5	1.70	72.14	41.7	1.73
April	66.34	40.7	1.63	67.54	40.2	1.68	52.92	39.2	1.35	54.65	39.6	1.38	71.04	41.3	1.72	71.69	41.2	1.74
May	66.91	40.8	1.64	67.87	40.4	1.68	52.92	39.2	1.35	55.58	39.7	1.40	71.04	41.3	1.72	72.04	41.4	1.74
June	67.16	40.7	1.65	68.11	40.3	1.69	54.12	39.5	1.37	57.23	40.3	1.42	71.62	41.4	1.73	71.75	41.0	1.75
July	66.90	40.3	1.66	67.89	39.7	1.71	52.33	38.2	1.37	56.52	39.8	1.42	71.10	41.1	1.73	72.57	41.0	1.77
August	66.66	40.4	1.65	69.08	40.4	1.71	52.22	38.4	1.36	56.66	39.9	1.42	70.00	40.7	1.72	72.69	41.3	1.76
September	66.07	39.8	1.66	68.28	39.7	1.72	53.27	38.6	1.38	55.77	39.0	1.43	68.11	39.6	1.72	69.92	39.5	1.77
October	65.80	39.4	1.67	67.99	39.3	1.73	53.52	38.5	1.39	53.48	37.4	1.43	69.20	40.0	1.73	73.08	40.6	1.80
November	65.30	39.1	1.67	67.34	38.7	1.74	52.88	37.5	1.41	53.71	37.3	1.44	69.25	39.8	1.74	71.06	39.7	1.79
December	67.37	40.1	1.68	69.25	39.8	1.74	54.49	39.2	1.39	55.54	38.3	1.45	71.22	40.7	1.75	71.91	40.4	1.78

Michigan

Year and month	State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon		
1951: Average	$74.55	40.1	$1.86	$76.32	39.4	$1.94	$76.08	40.0	$1.90	$70.64	41.6	$1.70	$77.43	40.2	$1.93	$75.18	39.4	$1.91
1952: Average	81.34	41.0	1.98	84.36	40.5	2.08	85.00	41.3	2.06	74.64	41.7	1.79	84.79	41.2	2.06	82.37	40.2	2.05
December	89.63	43.3	2.07	94.35	43.6	2.16	96.17	44.4	2.17	81.58	43.6	1.87	98.05	45.1	2.17	89.72	42.5	2.11
1953: January	86.31	42.1	2.05	88.31	41.4	2.13	98.44	46.0	2.14	79.69	42.8	1.86	98.45	45.2	2.18	89.25	42.4	2.11
February	86.44	42.0	2.06	88.31	41.4	2.13	101.95	46.7	2.18	77.23	41.5	1.86	95.65	44.1	2.17	87.74	41.7	2.10
March	87.14	42.3	2.06	88.99	41.7	2.13	99.50	46.0	2.16	79.54	42.4	1.88	96.33	44.7	2.16	85.04	41.2	2.06
April	87.02	42.1	2.07	88.56	41.5	2.13	108.70	48.9	2.22	80.64	42.6	1.89	94.69	44.0	2.15	83.51	40.6	2.06
May	86.23	41.9	2.06	87.80	41.2	2.13	100.84	46.9	2.15	80.11	42.5	1.89	99.65	45.9	2.17	80.77	39.4	2.05
June	87.28	41.6	2.10	88.96	40.9	2.18	101.53	44.2	2.30	81.77	42.7	1.92	101.64	45.6	2.23	81.32	39.9	2.04
July	85.84	40.8	2.10	87.20	40.0	2.18	105.82	45.3	2.34	79.37	41.6	1.92	93.56	42.8	2.19	81.61	39.5	2.07
August	86.15	41.2	2.09	89.71	41.0	2.19	98.35	44.3	2.22	80.66	42.1	1.92	92.23	42.5	2.17	78.40	38.3	2.05
September	85.40	40.3	2.12	88.59	39.8	2.23	98.79	44.4	2.23	79.98	41.4	1.93	87.45	40.3	2.17	80.12	38.8	2.07
October	88.02	41.5	2.12	93.26	41.8	2.23	92.64	42.4	2.19	81.99	42.2	1.94	90.56	41.6	2.18	79.41	38.7	2.05
November	86.63	40.9	2.12	91.32	41.1	2.22	84.80	38.6	2.20	81.20	41.6	1.95	91.64	42.0	2.18	81.60	39.1	2.09
December	88.30	41.3	2.14	90.80	40.7	2.23	97.23	43.6	2.23	85.58	42.6	2.01	96.03	43.1	2.23	80.64	38.9	2.07

Year and month	Michigan—Con.			Minnesota											Mississippi		
	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: Average	$74.68	42.0	$1.78	$64.59	41.5	$1.55	$66.16	40.1	$1.65	$65.82	41.7	$1.58	$66.03	40.5	$1.63	$42.40	41.1	$1.03
1952: Average	78.44	41.7	1.88	69.35	41.7	1.66	68.11	39.5	1.72	70.16	41.9	1.67	70.27	40.3	1.74	45.45	41.7	1.09
December	81.96	42.4	1.93	72.40	42.0	1.72	70.18	39.4	1.78	72.48	42.3	1.72	74.54	41.6	1.79	46.64	42.4	1.10
1953: January	81.89	42.3	1.94	71.56	41.5	1.72	70.86	39.3	1.80	71.58	41.4	1.73	71.57	40.1	1.78	46.59	41.6	1.12
February	87.21	44.0	1.98	71.65	41.3	1.73	70.56	39.1	1.80	72.19	41.6	1.74	73.31	40.6	1.81	46.78	41.4	1.13
March	92.54	45.7	2.03	71.48	41.2	1.74	66.90	38.1	1.76	72.18	41.3	1.75	72.66	40.4	1.80	46.67	41.3	1.13
April	91.98	45.4	2.03	71.10	40.7	1.75	69.65	38.7	1.80	71.98	41.1	1.76	73.28	40.5	1.81	47.73	41.5	1.15
May	90.67	45.2	2.01	72.03	41.1	1.75	69.34	38.3	1.81	70.70	40.5	1.75	73.47	40.4	1.82	46.51	40.8	1.14
June	95.17	46.0	2.07	72.58	41.2	1.76	70.79	39.0	1.82	72.78	41.1	1.77	74.23	40.3	1.84	46.78	41.4	1.13
July	90.27	44.1	2.05	72.09	41.4	1.74	72.07	39.1	1.84	73.88	41.6	1.78	74.43	40.0	1.86	46.33	41.0	1.13
August	84.32	42.5	1.98	71.85	41.6	1.73	79.11	41.4	1.91	72.45	41.1	1.78	72.79	39.3	1.85	47.20	41.4	1.14
September	81.71	41.1	1.99	72.65	40.9	1.78	71.97	39.1	1.84	74.82	41.4	1.81	75.95	39.8	1.91	46.68	39.9	1.17
October	79.39	40.4	1.97	75.02	41.5	1.81	73.85	39.6	1.87	74.62	41.3	1.81	76.48	40.1	1.91	46.10	40.8	1.13
November	78.55	40.2	1.95	74.10	41.0	1.81	69.28	38.2	1.81	74.00	41.1	1.80	75.38	39.5	1.91	45.20	39.3	1.15
December	81.47	41.0	1.99	74.73	41.0	1.82	69.27	37.7	1.84	73.42	40.7	1.81	74.68	39.1	1.91	46.52	40.1	1.16

Year and month	Mississippi—Con.			Missouri									Montana			Nebraska		
	Jackson			State			Kansas City			St. Louis			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: Average	-------	-------	-------	$59.94	40.0	$1.50	$65.80	41.3	$1.60	$63.11	39.9	$1.58	$72.13	41.2	$1.75	$58.84	42.6	$1.38
1952: Average	$48.03	42.5	$1.13	64.21	40.5	1.58	69.60	40.7	1.71	67.27	40.3	1.67	76.46	41.0	1.86	61.16	41.9	1.46
December	49.34	42.9	1.15	66.61	40.7	1.64	70.12	40.3	1.74	71.00	41.3	1.72	77.91	40.6	1.92	65.88	43.0	1.53
1953: January	51.88	43.6	1.19	65.51	39.9	1.64	70.82	40.7	1.74	70.28	40.3	1.75	78.49	40.7	1.93	62.01	40.1	1.55
February	49.03	41.2	1.19	66.72	40.4	1.65	72.45	41.4	1.75	71.18	40.7	1.75	80.11	41.4	1.94	62.75	41.1	1.53
March	49.08	40.9	1.20	67.60	40.6	1.66	70.18	40.1	1.75	72.26	40.9	1.77	78.07	41.1	1.90	62.75	41.0	1.53
April	50.14	41.1	1.22	66.79	40.1	1.67	69.08	39.7	1.74	72.00	40.5	1.78	79.03	41.0	1.93	63.31	41.1	1.54
May	49.57	40.3	1.23	67.07	39.9	1.68	69.08	39.7	1.74	72.36	40.5	1.79	78.07	40.6	1.92	64.00	41.1	1.56
June	49.20	41.0	1.20	68.05	40.2	1.69	71.75	41.0	1.75	72.25	40.2	1.80	82.89	42.9	1.93	66.74	43.2	1.54
July	47.84	40.2	1.19	68.51	40.1	1.71	73.69	41.4	1.78	72.59	40.1	1.81	78.23	40.5	1.93	64.51	41.9	1.54
August	47.88	39.9	1.20	68.72	40.5	1.70	74.82	41.8	1.79	72.48	40.4	1.80	81.13	41.5	1.95	65.33	41.8	1.56
September	49.20	41.0	1.20	68.11	39.0	1.75	71.73	40.3	1.78	72.74	39.4	1.85	79.49	40.7	1.95	67.21	42.2	1.59
October	50.10	42.1	1.19	68.63	39.8	1.72	73.26	40.7	1.80	72.49	39.7	1.82	78.89	41.5	1.90	67.82	42.4	1.60
November	49.92	41.6	1.20	67.08	38.8	1.73	72.04	39.8	1.81	71.13	38.8	1.83	79.35	41.2	1.92	70.45	43.1	1.64
December	50.70	41.9	1.21	68.28	39.6	1.73	72.80	40.0	1.82	72.45	39.6	1.83	79.76	41.0	1.94	67.55	41.6	1.62

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Nevada	New Hampshire					New Jersey								
	State	State			Manchester		State			Newark–Jersey City			Paterson		
	Avg. wkly. 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: Average	$73.54	$54.27	40.5	$1.34	$51.84	38.4	$1.35	$67.28	41.1	$1.64	$69.01	41.6	$1.66	$67.94	41.3	$1.65
1952: Average	80.90	56.17	40.7	1.38	54.32	38.8	1.40	71.02	41.1	1.73	72.33	41.4	1.75	72.04	41.5	1.74
December	82.94	58.66	41.6	1.41	57.37	40.4	1.42	74.58	41.9	1.78	75.61	42.1	1.80	76.37	42.5	1.80
1953: January	82.74	57.96	41.4	1.40	56.40	40.0	1.41	74.48	41.7	1.79	75.31	41.7	1.81	75.86	42.1	1.80
February	83.83	58.38	41.7	1.40	56.54	40.1	1.41	74.27	41.4	1.79	75.65	41.5	1.82	74.84	41.6	1.80
March	85.46	57.82	41.3	1.40	56.66	39.9	1.42	73.95	41.2	1.79	75.85	41.7	1.82	73.69	41.1	1.79
April	84.22	56.96	40.4	1.41	54.14	38.4	1.41	74.28	41.2	1.80	75.61	41.5	1.82	74.17	41.0	1.81
May	86.43	56.96	40.4	1.41	53.68	37.8	1.42	74.27	41.1	1.81	75.56	41.2	1.83	74.68	41.1	1.82
June	83.62	58.22	41.0	1.42	55.91	39.1	1.43	74.76	41.1	1.82	76.69	41.5	1.85	75.17	41.3	1.82
July	83.84	57.37	40.4	1.42	54.43	38.6	1.41	74.95	40.8	1.84	76.01	40.8	1.86	74.05	40.6	1.82
August	89.46	57.51	40.5	1.42	56.06	39.2	1.43	73.59	40.5	1.82	75.60	40.8	1.85	73.63	40.5	1.82
September	86.69	56.49	39.5	1.43	53.39	37.6	1.42	73.83	40.3	1.83	75.09	40.5	1.85	73.81	40.2	1.84
October	90.23	55.20	38.6	1.43	50.34	35.2	1.43	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.09	40.5	1.85	75.46	40.9	1.84
November	89.38	56.77	39.7	1.43	53.77	37.6	1.43	74.07	40.3	1.84	76.69	40.9	1.88	74.87	40.6	1.84
December	91.15	57.92	40.5	1.43	56.02	38.9	1.44	74.91	40.6	1.85	76.49	40.6	1.88	75.50	40.9	1.85

Year and month	New Jersey—Continued						New Mexico						New York					
	Perth Amboy			Trenton			State			Albuquerque			State			Albany–Schenectady–Troy		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$67.65	41.2	$1.64	$65.85	40.7	$1.62	$68.02	43.6	$1.56	$69.00	45.1	$1.53	$64.90	39.7	$1.63	$70.75	41.5	$1.70
1952: Average	71.31	41.1	1.73	68.69	40.5	1.70	71.88	43.3	1.66	71.83	43.8	1.64	67.77	39.8	1.70	72.45	40.9	1.77
December	74.29	41.5	1.79	76.71	42.9	1.79	72.41	43.1	1.68	72.87	43.9	1.66	70.81	40.7	1.74	74.05	42.3	1.75
1953: January	74.46	41.3	1.80	76.82	42.7	1.80	71.75	41.0	1.75	73.00	43.2	1.69	70.82	40.3	1.76	73.18	41.0	1.79
February	74.51	41.3	1.80	76.68	42.2	1.82	71.17	40.9	1.74	71.38	43.0	1.66	71.04	40.2	1.77	74.73	41.3	1.81
March	74.35	41.4	1.80	74.74	41.5	1.80	73.68	42.1	1.75	72.76	42.8	1.70	71.26	40.2	1.77	76.82	41.1	1.87
April	74.61	41.2	1.81	74.81	41.4	1.81	70.49	39.6	1.78	68.97	40.1	1.72	70.54	39.9	1.77	77.84	40.8	1.91
May	74.67	41.3	1.81	75.24	41.5	1.81	75.71	41.6	1.82	71.98	40.9	1.76	70.59	39.8	1.77	76.93	40.4	1.90
June	75.12	41.3	1.82	75.12	41.3	1.82	75.42	41.9	1.80	73.02	42.7	1.71	71.27	39.9	1.78	78.60	40.9	1.92
July	77.16	41.8	1.85	75.68	41.2	1.84	72.75	41.1	1.77	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.25	39.5	1.80	76.13	40.0	1.90
August	76.51	41.2	1.86	71.68	40.0	1.79	75.71	41.6	1.82	70.52	41.0	1.72	71.45	39.7	1.80	77.62	40.3	1.93
September	75.70	40.7	1.86	70.05	39.4	1.78	76.36	41.5	1.84	69.20	40.0	1.73	70.42	39.0	1.80	77.11	40.0	1.93
October	75.35	40.6	1.86	69.79	39.1	1.78	75.21	41.1	1.83	68.34	39.5	1.73	71.54	39.6	1.81	76.28	39.9	1.91
November	75.07	40.6	1.85	70.73	39.6	1.79	73.97	40.2	1.84	69.24	38.9	1.78	71.50	39.5	1.81	76.34	39.6	1.93
December	74.99	40.6	1.85	72.94	40.3	1.81	77.15	41.7	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	71.66	39.2	1.83	77.26	39.6	1.95

Year and month	New York—Continued														
	Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties			New York City			Rochester		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$61.05	39.2	$1.56	$73.76	41.7	$1.77	$64.85	40.7	$1.60	$75.24	43.8	$1.72	$63.23	37.8	$1.67	$69.43	41.5	$1.68
1952: Average	64.59	39.1	1.65	77.35	41.4	1.87	68.48	40.7	1.68	82.69	44.9	1.84	65.49	38.1	1.72	72.61	41.2	1.77
December	68.86	41.0	1.68	82.68	42.7	1.94	72.89	41.7	1.75	88.57	46.2	1.92	67.73	38.9	1.74	76.09	42.2	1.80
1953: January	67.94	40.3	1.69	81.56	42.0	1.94	72.50	41.3	1.76	86.84	45.2	1.92	67.83	38.4	1.77	75.86	41.9	1.81
February	67.61	39.9	1.69	82.59	42.2	1.96	71.55	40.8	1.76	87.79	44.7	1.96	68.07	38.4	1.77	74.67	41.3	1.81
March	67.30	39.8	1.69	83.02	42.2	1.97	73.40	41.4	1.77	84.90	43.2	1.97	68.07	38.5	1.77	76.14	41.9	1.82
April	67.41	39.7	1.70	83.00	42.0	1.97	71.98	40.5	1.78	79.83	40.9	1.95	66.84	38.2	1.75	76.61	41.9	1.83
May	67.76	39.9	1.70	82.67	41.8	1.98	71.73	40.8	1.76	83.79	42.4	1.98	66.51	38.1	1.75	76.67	41.8	1.83
June	68.06	40.0	1.70	84.41	42.1	2.00	71.98	40.8	1.76	83.34	42.2	1.98	66.74	38.0	1.76	77.58	41.8	1.86
July	67.04	39.4	1.70	85.20	42.1	2.02	68.93	39.3	1.76	82.96	41.8	1.99	67.29	37.5	1.79	76.49	41.4	1.85
August	65.81	38.8	1.70	84.40	41.8	2.02	70.20	39.8	1.77	82.67	41.9	1.97	67.76	37.7	1.80	76.78	41.6	1.85
September	65.81	38.6	1.71	81.04	40.1	2.02	71.35	39.7	1.80	84.28	42.2	2.00	65.91	36.7	1.80	77.51	41.9	1.85
October	66.35	38.7	1.71	82.30	40.9	2.01	74.00	41.2	1.80	85.31	42.6	2.00	68.11	37.8	1.80	76.33	41.2	1.85
November	66.65	38.7	1.72	83.50	41.3	2.02	73.39	40.8	1.80	81.00	41.2	1.96	68.09	37.9	1.79	76.70	41.3	1.86
December	67.17	38.7	1.73	82.76	40.9	2.02	73.60	40.7	1.81	82.49	41.4	1.99	68.60	37.8	1.82	77.16	41.2	1.87

Year and month	New York—Continued									North Carolina						North Dakota		
	Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County			State			Charlotte			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: Average	$68.86	42.8	$1.61	$62.25	40.3	$1.55	$63.41	39.7	$1.60	$46.00	39.1	$1.18	$49.48	40.1	$1.24	$59.72	44.9	$1.33
1952: Average	71.16	41.9	1.70	65.54	40.5	1.62	66.25	39.8	1.66	47.67	39.6	1.20	51.01	40.3	1.27	64.04	45.1	1.42
December	75.29	42.7	1.76	69.43	41.7	1.67	67.41	40.0	1.68	50.36	41.2	1.22	52.06	40.9	1.27	65.25	44.9	1.45
1953: January	76.52	42.8	1.79	68.97	41.4	1.66	68.78	40.2	1.71	49.11	40.1	1.23	50.82	40.2	1.27	63.06	43.7	1.44
February	76.40	42.4	1.80	68.66	41.3	1.66	69.85	40.5	1.73	49.08	39.9	1.23	51.18	40.3	1.27	61.53	42.7	1.44
March	77.44	42.6	1.82	68.92	41.2	1.67	71.11	40.9	1.74	49.32	40.1	1.23	52.35	40.9	1.28	61.28	42.7	1.44
April	77.87	42.7	1.82	69.29	41.1	1.68	69.83	40.2	1.74	48.22	39.2	1.23	51.44	40.5	1.27	63.64	43.3	1.47
May	77.09	42.4	1.82	69.10	40.8	1.69	69.92	40.1	1.74	48.98	39.5	1.24	51.73	40.1	1.29	64.98	44.2	1.47
June	77.44	42.3	1.83	69.38	40.9	1.70	72.83	40.7	1.79	48.19	39.5	1.22	51.84	40.5	1.28	66.87	45.7	1.46
July	76.25	41.7	1.83	68.50	40.5	1.69	69.31	39.2	1.77	48.34	39.3	1.23	51.58	40.3	1.28	69.00	46.4	1.49
August	76.82	41.8	1.84	68.98	40.6	1.70	70.92	40.0	1.77	48.46	39.4	1.23	51.71	40.4	1.28	68.75	46.7	1.47
September	76.75	41.9	1.83	69.74	40.8	1.71	69.59	39.3	1.77	46.99	38.2	1.23	49.54	38.4	1.29	65.74	45.4	1.45
October	77.20	41.8	1.85	69.93	40.6	1.72	69.87	39.7	1.76	48.22	39.2	1.23	51.99	40.3	1.29	65.41	43.7	1.50
November	77.91	42.0	1.85	70.04	40.4	1.73	67.68	38.9	1.74	47.99	38.7	1.24	52.25	40.5	1.29	68.03	43.9	1.55
December	76.53	41.4	1.85	68.98	39.5	1.74	71.65	39.8	1.80	47.99	38.7	1.24	51.47	39.9	1.29	64.31	42.4	1.52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	North Dakota—Con.			Ohio			Oklahoma								
	Fargo			State			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$61.08	43.7	$1.40				$62.60	42.3	$1.48	$60.48	43.2	$1.40	$66.37	43.1	$1.54
1952: Average	67.78	44.3	1.53	$75.14	41.1	$1.83	65.68	42.1	1.56	63.36	43.4	1.46	72.59	42.7	1.70
December	68.66	44.2	1.55	80.03	42.2	1.90	70.09	43.0	1.63	65.42	44.5	1.47	77.53	42.6	1.82
1953: January	64.85	42.6	1.52	79.76	41.7	1.91	68.15	41.3	1.65	63.75	42.5	1.50	74.88	41.6	1.80
February	64.16	42.0	1.53	79.41	41.4	1.92	69.64	41.7	1.67	64.14	42.2	1.52	75.89	41.7	1.82
March	62.37	41.5	1.50	80.49	41.8	1.93	70.22	41.8	1.68	66.07	42.9	1.54	75.84	41.9	1.81
April	63.72	41.2	1.55	79.76	41.4	1.93	69.63	41.2	1.69	65.91	42.8	1.54	75.26	40.9	1.84
May	66.44	41.8	1.59	79.72	41.2	1.93	69.72	41.5	1.68	68.02	43.6	1.56	74.80	41.1	1.82
June	67.90	43.5	1.56	80.21	41.2	1.95	68.56	41.3	1.66	67.39	43.2	1.56	74.93	41.4	1.81
July	70.45	43.3	1.63	80.41	41.1	1.96	70.30	41.6	1.69	66.94	42.1	1.59	75.58	41.3	1.83
August	67.65	43.0	1.57	79.88	40.9	1.95	69.94	40.9	1.71	66.72	41.7	1.60	75.48	40.8	1.85
September	67.77	44.5	1.52	79.89	40.5	1.97	70.45	41.2	1.71	70.24	43.9	1.60	73.60	40.0	1.84
October	65.88	41.0	1.61	79.95	40.5	1.97	70.89	41.7	1.70	71.48	44.4	1.61	74.40	40.0	1.86
November	70.86	41.4	1.71	79.07	40.2	1.97	71.06	41.8	1.70	71.77	44.3	1.62	74.80	40.0	1.87
December	69.99	39.5	1.77	79.92	40.5	1.97	70.97	41.5	1.71	72.58	44.8	1.62	75.76	40.3	1.88

Year and month	Oregon						Pennsylvania								
	State			Portland			State			Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton			Erie		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$75.61	39.1	$1.94	$70.89	39.1	$1.82	$63.74	40.2	$1.59	$61.62	39.6	$1.56	$67.24	41.1	$1.64
1952: Average	79.56	38.9	2.05	73.39	38.7	1.90	66.54	40.2	1.66	63.76	39.6	1.61	70.33	41.2	1.71
December	81.24	39.1	2.08	74.95	38.8	1.93	70.91	40.7	1.74	66.03	39.4	1.68	72.13	41.1	1.76
1953: January	80.64	38.7	2.08	74.51	38.4	1.94	71.31	40.5	1.76	68.54	39.8	1.72	77.34	42.4	1.82
February	80.97	38.7	2.09	74.20	38.3	1.94	70.88	40.4	1.75	66.77	39.6	1.69	75.31	41.4	1.82
March	82.38	39.0	2.11	76.84	38.9	1.97	71.36	40.6	1.76	66.96	39.6	1.69	78.51	42.6	1.84
April	82.42	38.6	2.13	76.60	38.8	1.98	70.48	40.1	1.76	65.74	38.9	1.69	80.68	43.1	1.87
May	83.28	38.8	2.14	78.01	38.8	2.01	70.95	40.3	1.76	67.42	39.2	1.72	74.23	41.1	1.81
June	83.58	38.6	2.16	76.17	37.9	2.01	70.92	40.0	1.77	66.57	38.5	1.73	73.69	41.1	1.79
July	83.05	39.1	2.12	75.33	38.2	1.97	70.71	39.5	1.79	66.24	38.2	1.73	70.80	39.2	1.81
August	81.70	38.4	2.13	77.55	38.6	2.01	72.13	39.9	1.81	67.70	39.0	1.74	74.17	40.4	1.84
September	81.17	38.2	2.13	75.57	38.0	1.99	72.32	39.5	1.83	68.15	38.5	1.77	73.85	40.6	1.82
October	81.50	38.8	2.10	77.05	39.1	1.97	72.33	39.7	1.82	68.39	38.9	1.76	74.79	40.8	1.83
November	81.46	38.3	2.12	75.95	37.6	2.02	71.72	39.3	1.83	68.18	38.5	1.77	73.76	40.0	1.84
December	80.37	38.3	2.10	75.46	37.7	2.00	71.06	39.0	1.82	65.69	37.3	1.76	75.86	40.5	1.87

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued														
	Harrisburg [3]			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh [3]			Reading		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$58.16	40.5	$1.44	$57.21	41.4	$1.38	$65.89	40.7	$1.62	$64.52	40.8	$1.62	$60.92	39.0	$1.56
1952: Average	61.33	40.7	1.51	59.49	41.2	1.44	69.97	40.8	1.72	75.82	40.5	1.87	62.13	39.4	1.58
December	64.14	40.7	1.58	63.50	42.5	1.49	74.14	41.7	1.78	81.90	41.3	1.98	67.40	40.8	1.65
1953: January	65.97	40.8	1.62	62.00	41.5	1.49	73.11	40.8	1.79	82.49	41.1	2.01	67.05	40.2	1.67
February	63.84	40.3	1.58	63.75	42.3	1.51	73.68	41.0	1.80	81.31	40.9	1.99	65.69	40.2	1.63
March	64.51	40.6	1.59	62.78	41.8	1.50	73.77	41.1	1.80	81.36	40.8	1.99	67.86	41.1	1.65
April	62.85	39.7	1.58	63.03	41.8	1.51	73.06	40.7	1.80	79.60	39.9	2.00	67.03	40.7	1.65
May	65.61	40.5	1.62	63.24	41.8	1.51	73.60	40.8	1.80	80.72	40.5	1.99	67.40	40.7	1.66
June	64.76	40.1	1.62	62.90	41.6	1.51	73.73	40.6	1.82	81.64	40.8	2.00	67.40	40.6	1.66
July	63.30	39.1	1.62	63.65	41.6	1.53	73.28	40.0	1.83	82.21	40.4	2.04	67.10	40.4	1.66
August	63.67	39.5	1.61	63.33	41.5	1.53	74.58	40.4	1.85	83.76	40.7	2.06	66.26	39.7	1.67
September	62.84	38.6	1.63	61.86	40.3	1.54	75.31	40.4	1.86	84.29	40.1	2.10	63.17	38.1	1.66
October	62.34	38.6	1.62	62.54	40.9	1.53	74.61	40.2	1.86	82.73	40.2	2.06	65.60	39.4	1.67
November	63.56	38.9	1.63	61.66	40.3	1.53	74.35	40.1	1.85	81.18	39.6	2.05	64.70	39.0	1.66
December	62.36	38.4	1.62	61.71	40.1	1.54	74.68	40.3	1.85	79.98	38.9	2.06	64.90	38.7	1.68

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued									Rhode Island					
	Scranton			Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton			York			State			Providence		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$48.27	38.4	$1.26	$45.98	36.9	$1.25	$54.71	41.2	$1.33	$55.86	39.9	$1.40	$56.38	40.5	$1.39
1952: Average	51.08	38.7	1.32	49.74	38.0	1.31	57.13	41.4	1.38	59.62	40.2	1.48	59.16	40.8	1.45
December	51.89	38.9	1.33	51.42	38.6	1.33	61.33	42.5	1.44	63.30	41.8	1.51	63.15	42.1	1.50
1953: January	53.80	39.1	1.38	52.07	38.2	1.36	61.29	42.3	1.45	62.07	41.2	1.51	61.12	41.3	1.48
February	54.15	39.1	1.39	51.61	38.4	1.34	61.91	42.0	1.47	61.51	40.9	1.50	61.65	41.1	1.50
March	55.56	40.0	1.39	51.78	38.5	1.35	63.92	42.7	1.50	61.48	40.9	1.50	62.10	41.4	1.50
April	55.64	39.6	1.41	50.09	37.3	1.34	63.51	42.2	1.51	61.24	40.7	1.50	60.75	40.5	1.50
May	55.54	39.9	1.39	51.13	38.1	1.34	62.56	41.9	1.49	60.95	40.4	1.51	60.64	40.7	1.49
June	54.74	39.3	1.39	51.07	37.8	1.35	64.73	42.7	1.52	61.81	40.8	1.52	61.16	40.6	1.51
July	54.83	39.5	1.39	49.79	37.1	1.34	62.18	41.1	1.51	60.77	40.1	1.51	60.60	40.4	1.50
August	54.44	39.0	1.40	50.73	37.3	1.36	63.42	42.0	1.51	57.46	37.8	1.52	60.79	40.8	1.49
September	54.97	38.9	1.41	50.21	37.0	1.36	61.69	40.8	1.51	58.29	37.9	1.54	59.80	39.6	1.51
October	55.57	39.3	1.41	51.67	37.2	1.39	64.17	41.4	1.55	57.76	37.8	1.53	59.19	39.1	1.51
November	55.04	38.6	1.43	51.34	37.2	1.38	63.13	40.7	1.55	58.66	37.8	1.55	57.87	39.1	1.48
December	53.85	38.0	1.42	51.75	37.1	1.40	63.77	41.3	1.54	61.38	39.9	1.54	61.26	40.3	1.52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	South Carolina						South Dakota						Tennessee		
	State			Charleston [3]			State			Sioux Falls			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
1951: Average	$47.48	39.9	$1.19	$45.65	40.4	$1.13	$58.46	43.3	$1.35	$62.84	44.5	$1.41	$51.86	40.2	$1.29
1952: Average	47.88	39.9	1.20	48.03	40.7	1.18	62.76	44.2	1.42	69.01	45.4	1.52	54.67	40.8	1.34
December	51.04	41.5	1.23	47.88	39.9	1.20	66.56	45.8	1.45	75.91	49.2	1.54	56.99	41.6	1.37
1953: January	49.82	40.5	1.23	47.52	39.6	1.20	66.34	44.8	1.48	74.77	48.0	1.56	55.48	40.5	1.37
February	49.82	40.5	1.23	49.17	40.3	1.22	60.91	41.4	1.47	67.09	42.8	1.57	56.03	40.6	1.38
March	49.45	40.2	1.23	49.20	40.0	1.23	62.19	42.4	1.47	67.83	43.2	1.57	56.58	41.0	1.38
April	49.97	40.3	1.24	52.48	41.0	1.28	60.84	41.2	1.48	66.88	42.2	1.58	56.98	40.7	1.40
May	49.72	40.1	1.24	50.65	40.2	1.26	63.35	43.3	1.46	69.62	44.0	1.58	56.57	40.7	1.39
June	50.22	40.5	1.24	52.10	40.7	1.28	64.51	43.5	1.48	70.36	44.4	1.58	56.57	10.7	1.39
July	49.48	39.9	1.24	50.67	39.9	1.27	63.27	42.6	1.49	68.87	43.7	1.58	56.84	40.6	1.40
August	49.35	39.8	1.24	51.09	39.3	1.30	62.35	42.8	1.46	67.34	42.9	1.57	57.12	40.8	1.40
September	49.39	39.2	1.26	53.04	39.0	1.36	64.04	44.0	1.46	71.35	45.7	1.56	58.18	40.4	1.44
October	49.60	40.0	1.24	53.73	39.8	1.35	65.11	44.0	1.48	71.25	45.6	1.56	57.92	40.5	1.43
November	49.35	39.8	1.24	50.44	38.8	1.30	67.69	46.5	1.46	78.83	50.2	1.57	57.74	40.1	1.44
December	49.75	39.8	1.25	50.94	39.8	1.28	69.07	45.0	1.53	77.31	47.5	1.63	57.49	40.2	1.43

Year and month	Tennessee—Continued												Texas		
	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
1951: Average	$53.59	40.6	$1.32	$58.49	40.9	$1.43	$58.22	42.5	$1.37	$53.20	40.3	$1.32	$62.75	42.4	$1.48
1952: Average	55.76	41.0	1.36	61.20	40.8	1.50	62.63	42.9	1.46	55.07	40.2	1.37	66.57	42.4	1.57
December	58.80	42.3	1.39	63.91	41.5	1.54	63.62	42.7	1.49	57.82	41.6	1.39	70.25	43.1	1.63
1953: January	56.17	40.7	1.38	62.00	40.0	1.55	61.50	41.0	1.50	56.28	40.2	1.40	68.62	42.1	1.63
February	56.70	40.5	1.40	63.58	40.5	1.57	63.69	41.9	1.52	57.37	40.4	1.42	67.97	41.7	1.63
March	57.95	41.1	1.41	64.53	41.1	1.57	64.90	42.7	1.52	58.08	40.9	1.42	68.97	41.8	1.65
April	57.51	40.5	1.42	66.30	41.7	1.59	65.48	42.8	1.53	58.90	40.9	1.44	69.39	41.8	1.66
May	57.08	40.2	1.42	66.56	41.6	1.60	64.14	42.2	1.52	59.33	41.2	1.44	68.39	41.2	1.66
June	57.63	40.3	1.43	66.08	41.3	1.60	63.12	41.8	1.51	58.63	41.0	1.43	69.30	41.5	1.67
July	57.49	40.2	1.43	63.99	40.5	1.58	64.45	42.4	1.52	58.03	40.3	1.44	70.89	41.7	1.70
August	59.04	41.0	1.44	65.44	40.9	1.60	63.12	41.8	1.51	57.74	40.1	1.44	70.81	41.9	1.69
September	58.16	39.3	1.48	67.06	40.4	1.66	66.03	42.6	1.55	57.57	38.9	1.48	70.96	41.5	1.71
October	57.23	39.2	1.46	67.64	40.5	1.67	67.27	43.4	1.55	57.71	39.8	1.45	71.40	42.0	1.70
November	58.95	40.1	1.47	67.20	40.0	1.68	64.83	42.1	1.54	59.85	39.9	1.50	71.40	42.0	1.70
December	58.21	39.6	1.47	65.50	39.7	1.65	65.10	42.0	1.55	60.01	41.1	1.46	72.16	42.2	1.71

Year and month	Utah						Vermont								
	State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$64.53	41.1	$1.57	$66.78	42.0	$1.59	$57.32	43.3	$1.33	$55.03	40.5	$1.36	$73.01	47.1	$1.55
1952: Average	66.73	40.2	1.66	70.64	41.8	1.69	59.35	42.7	1.39	56.49	39.5	1.43	78.12	46.5	1.68
December	70.12	40.3	1.74	75.68	43.0	1.76	60.93	42.8	1.42	57.99	39.5	1.47	79.63	45.5	1.75
1953: January	71.78	40.1	1.79	72.10	41.2	1.75	61.23	42.9	1.43	57.97	38.9	1.49	78.92	45.0	1.75
February	71.96	40.2	1.79	73.10	41.3	1.77	61.75	43.1	1.43	58.62	39.2	1.50	80.14	45.7	1.75
March	73.08	40.6	1.80	73.22	41.6	1.76	61.79	43.2	1.43	59.01	40.0	1.48	80.88	45.9	1.76
April	73.08	40.6	1.80	74.16	41.9	1.77	62.37	43.1	1.44	57.98	39.4	1.47	82.93	45.3	1.83
May	72.27	40.6	1.78	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.97	43.2	1.45	59.24	39.8	1.49	82.51	45.4	1.82
June	72.85	40.7	1.79	74.05	41.6	1.78	63.20	43.2	1.46	58.99	39.5	1.49	82.54	45.5	1.81
July	73.18	42.3	1.73	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.20	42.6	1.46	56.93	38.6	1.47	82.20	45.7	1.80
August	73.89	40.6	1.82	74.88	41.6	1.80	62.83	43.1	1.46	58.87	40.2	1.46	82.67	45.6	1.81
September	70.11	41.0	1.71	75.89	41.7	1.82	63.11	43.2	1.46	59.40	40.0	1.48	82.64	45.4	1.82
October	67.84	37.9	1.79	73.62	40.9	1.80	62.30	42.4	1.47	59.34	39.3	1.51	82.10	44.9	1.83
November	74.89	40.7	1.84	77.23	42.2	1.83	61.06	41.5	1.47	57.70	38.2	1.51	80.14	43.8	1.83
December	75.55	40.4	1.87	78.14	42.7	1.83	62.68	42.2	1.49	61.69	40.5	1.52	81.85	44.4	1.84

Year and month	Virginia									Washington					
	State			Norfolk–Portsmouth			Richmond			State			Seattle		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$51.05	40.2	$1.27							$72.45	38.7	$1.87	$72.60	39.1	$1.85
1952: Average	53.47	40.2	1.33	$56.44	41.5	$1.36	$56.68	40.2	$1.41	76.16	38.7	1.97	74.36	38.5	1.93
December	56.17	41.0	1.37	56.16	40.4	1.39	60.03	41.4	1.45	78.75	38.9	2.03	75.69	38.6	1.96
1953: January	55.21	40.3	1.37	55.74	40.1	1.39	58.18	40.4	1.44	79.13	38.8	2.04	75.89	38.2	1.98
February	54.79	39.7	1.38	55.58	39.7	1.40	59.28	40.6	1.46	79.68	39.2	2.03	75.71	38.4	1.97
March	56.02	40.3	1.39	57.94	40.8	1.42	59.16	40.8	1.45	79.84	39.1	2.04	77.22	38.9	1.98
April	54.49	39.2	1.39	59.57	40.8	1.46	59.98	40.8	1.47	79.23	38.8	2.04	76.04	38.5	1.98
May	54.90	39.5	1.39	57.51	40.5	1.42	58.36	39.7	1.47	78.73	38.6	2.04	74.65	37.9	1.97
June	57.39	40.7	1.41	58.46	40.6	1.44	58.51	39.8	1.47	79.59	38.9	2.05	75.83	38.1	1.99
July	54.74	39.1	1.40	62.13	41.7	1.49	58.31	39.4	1.48	79.91	39.6	2.02	75.84	38.3	1.98
August	55.58	39.7	1.40	59.60	40.0	1.49	60.83	41.1	1.48	79.16	38.7	2.05	77.50	38.7	2.00
September	55.41	39.3	1.41	61.86	40.7	1.52	60.24	40.7	1.48	77.72	38.1	2.04	76.11	37.9	2.01
October	55.44	39.6	1.40	62.47	41.1	1.52	60.20	40.4	1.49	78.14	38.8	2.01	78.10	39.0	2.00
November	55.55	39.4	1.41	61.51	40.2	1.53	61.00	40.4	1.51	77.75	37.9	2.05	77.00	38.2	2.01
December	56.66	39.9	1.42	61.09	41.0	1.49	61.95	41.3	1.50	79.57	38.7	2.06	77.50	38.5	2.01

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C–5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Washington—Continued						West Virginia						Wisconsin					
	Spokane			Tacoma			State			Charleston			State			Kenosha		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$70.02	40.3	$1.73	$69.63	38.1	$1.83	$63.36	40.1	$1.58	------	------	------	$68.77	42.5	$1.62	$73.74	41.2	$1.79
1952: Average	74.21	40.2	1.85	75.10	38.9	1.93	65.82	39.7	1.66	$78.35	40.2	$1.95	71.77	42.2	1.70	75.34	40.1	1.88
December	75.95	40.3	1.89	74.11	37.9	1.95	68.91	40.3	1.71	81.61	40.4	2.02	75.90	42.9	1.77	76.71	40.1	1.91
1953: January	77.80	40.5	1.92	75.82	38.5	1.97	69.55	40.2	1.73	83.43	41.3	2.02	75.19	42.3	1.78	81.40	41.2	1.97
February	77.97	40.4	1.93	76.96	38.9	1.98	69.60	40.0	1.74	83.44	40.7	2.05	75.67	42.3	1.79	81.96	41.4	1.98
March	79.82	40.9	1.95	77.33	38.8	1.99	70.18	40.1	1.75	85.07	40.9	2.08	76.28	42.5	1.79	79.29	40.2	1.97
April	76.50	39.3	1.95	76.15	38.4	1.98	70.05	39.8	1.76	85.05	40.5	2.10	76.22	42.3	1.80	80.30	40.6	1.98
May	72.85	37.6	1.94	76.80	38.2	2.01	71.96	40.2	1.77	85.06	40.7	2.09	75.76	42.1	1.80	77.36	39.7	1.95
June	77.83	39.7	1.96	76.90	38.0	2.02	70.84	39.8	1.78	85.05	40.5	2.10	74.55	41.9	1.78	74.79	38.8	1.93
July	80.04	40.1	2.00	80.20	39.2	2.05	71.68	39.6	1.81	88.18	41.4	2.13	72.05	41.9	1.72	73.28	38.5	1.90
August	77.59	39.1	1.98	77.46	39.0	1.98	71.02	39.9	1.78	85.26	40.6	2.10	73.72	42.0	1.76	74.75	39.2	1.91
September	81.79	37.9	2.16	73.72	37.9	1.94	71.19	38.9	1.83	88.00	40.0	2.20	72.98	41.4	1.76	78.06	40.1	1.95
October	76.61	38.9	1.97	75.85	39.3	1.93	71.60	40.0	1.79	85.60	40.0	2.14	73.91	41.1	1.80	69.64	35.5	1.96
November	77.24	39.4	1.96	75.94	37.3	2.04	72.25	39.7	1.82	86.65	40.3	2.15	74.97	41.4	1.81	76.13	38.6	1.97
December	78.39	39.8	1.97	78.51	38.8	2.02	72.65	39.7	1.83	87.56	39.8	2.20	75.48	41.3	1.83	76.13	38.3	1.99

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued												Wyoming					
	La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: Average	$63.11	39.2	$1.61	$69.36	41.3	$1.68	$74.79	42.2	$1.77	$75.54	41.9	$1.80	$71.89	39.2	$1.83	------	------	------
1952: Average	68.47	39.5	1.73	73.56	41.0	1.80	77.79	41.7	1.86	77.85	41.2	1.89	76.36	40.4	1.89	------	------	------
December	72.89	40.6	1.79	80.30	43.0	1.87	82.34	42.6	1.93	79.49	41.7	1.91	78.38	40.4	1.94	$89.15	39.8	$2.24
1953: January	69.11	38.0	1.82	76.75	40.8	1.89	81.26	42.0	1.94	80.21	41.8	1.92	77.81	39.1	1.99	94.39	41.4	2.28
February	71.92	39.8	1.81	75.12	40.4	1.87	81.37	41.8	1.94	79.81	41.4	1.93	79.60	40.2	1.98	88.76	39.1	2.27
March	71.74	39.4	1.82	73.94	40.2	1.85	81.83	41.9	1.95	82.09	42.2	1.95	79.39	40.3	1.97	90.40	40.0	2.26
April	71.53	39.3	1.82	73.14	39.7	1.84	82.12	41.9	1.96	80.82	41.9	1.93	78.21	39.5	1.98	91.25	40.2	2.27
May	72.61	39.7	1.83	73.81	39.7	1.86	80.84	41.4	1.95	79.57	41.5	1.92	79.20	40.0	1.98	93.30	41.1	2.27
June	73.49	40.1	1.83	76.40	40.3	1.90	79.80	41.1	1.94	78.41	41.1	1.91	79.20	39.8	1.99	91.88	40.3	2.28
July	71.53	38.8	1.84	72.13	39.4	1.83	79.76	41.2	1.94	75.61	40.3	1.88	84.67	41.1	2.06	94.25	40.8	2.31
August	73.58	39.7	1.85	72.78	39.4	1.85	83.07	42.0	1.98	76.15	40.3	1.89	80.54	41.3	1.95	96.17	41.1	2.34
September	76.05	40.6	1.87	74.72	39.7	1.88	81.97	41.2	1.99	76.53	40.5	1.89	78.58	38.9	2.02	91.34	39.2	2.33
October	76.11	40.4	1.88	75.57	39.3	1.92	80.49	40.6	1.98	76.80	40.4	1.90	79.56	40.8	1.95	89.77	38.2	2.35
November	73.56	39.5	1.86	86.22	43.1	2.00	81.54	40.9	1.99	77.50	40.2	1.93	82.59	41.5	1.99	96.29	40.8	2.36
December	75.91	40.1	1.89	80.32	40.7	1.97	81.88	40.9	2.00	78.65	40.5	1.94	81.81	40.7	2.01	92.97	39.9	2.33

[1] 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–7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Not comparable with preceding data shown.

[3] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food[2]	Apparel	Housing[3]						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services[4]
				Total[3]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	105.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.5	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1950: January	100.6	97.0	96.7	104.4	107.5	102.5	109.9	97.4	99.4	110.2	105.0	99.4	104.3	103.9
February	100.4	96.5	96.7	104.6	107.7	102.8	109.6	97.6	99.4	110.0	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.9
March	100.7	97.3	96.8	104.6	107.8	102.8	109.9	97.7	99.5	109.8	105.1	99.1	104.4	103.9
April	100.8	97.7	96.7	104.7	108.1	102.9	109.7	97.7	99.4	109.6	105.1	99.1	104.0	103.8
May	101.3	98.9	96.5	104.7	108.5	102.8	106.8	97.5	99.7	110.1	105.3	99.0	103.8	103.9
June	101.8	100.5	96.5	104.9	108.7	102.7	107.6	97.4	99.6	109.9	105.4	99.2	102.5	103.7
July	102.9	103.1	96.4	105.3	109.1	102.8	108.1	98.1	99.9	111.2	105.6	99.5	101.7	104.1
August	103.7	103.9	97.1	106.1	109.3	102.7	109.8	99.7	101.2	112.4	106.0	100.8	101.9	106.3
September	104.4	104.0	99.2	107.1	109.5	102.8	111.6	102.4	102.3	112.7	107.0	101.3	102.7	106.8
October	105.0	104.3	100.9	108.1	109.6	102.7	113.4	104.7	103.6	112.6	107.1	103.3	103.0	107.1
November	105.5	104.4	101.6	108.8	110.0	102.7	114.3	106.0	104.4	112.9	107.4	106.1	103.6	107.4
December	106.9	107.1	102.2	109.4	110.4	102.7	114.8	107.1	105.6	114.1	108.0	107.4	104.1	107.9
1951: January	108.6	109.9	103.8	110.4	110.6	103.1	115.1	109.3	107.2	114.7	108.5	109.8	105.6	108.4
February	109.9	111.9	105.6	111.2	111.3	103.1	116.4	110.5	108.1	115.8	108.9	110.6	106.4	108.7
March	110.3	112.0	106.2	111.7	111.9	103.1	116.7	111.1	108.4	116.9	109.9	110.7	107.0	108.9
April	110.4	111.7	106.4	111.9	112.2	102.8	116.7	111.6	108.3	117.2	110.3	110.7	107.3	109.0
May	110.9	112.6	106.6	112.2	112.5	103.2	115.2	112.1	108.7	117.6	110.7	110.8	107.3	109.2
June	110.8	112.3	106.6	112.3	112.7	103.0	115.4	112.0	108.7	117.5	111.0	110.8	106.5	109.1
July	110.9	112.7	106.3	112.6	113.1	103.1	115.9	112.0	109.1	117.8	111.0	110.6	106.6	109.1
August	110.9	112.4	106.4	112.6	113.6	103.2	116.2	111.1	109.0	118.7	111.2	110.4	106.4	109.1
September	111.6	112.5	109.3	112.9	114.2	103.2	116.6	111.3	108.8	119.7	111.8	110.0	105.8	109.6
October	112.1	113.5	109.2	113.2	114.8	103.3	117.1	110.9	109.6	120.5	112.6	110.0	105.9	109.6
November	112.6	114.6	108.5	113.7	115.4	103.3	117.4	111.1	110.4	122.1	113.1	110.6	106.3	112.4
December	113.1	115.0	108.1	113.9	115.6	103.4	117.6	110.8	111.1	122.2	114.3	111.1	106.5	112.8
1952 January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3

[1] A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947–49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935–39=100 base in table D–3.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; the pamphlet, The Consumer Price Index—A Short Description of the Index as Revised, 1953; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1039, and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

[2] Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

[3] Includes "Other shelter."

[4] Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D–2: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]
1947: Avg	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1
1948: Avg	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5
1949: Avg	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5
1950: Avg	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2
1951: Avg	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6
1952: Avg	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3
1950: Jan	97.0	97.0	102.2	94.4	95.6	100.3	95.1
Feb	96.5	96.5	102.3	95.6	95.3	97.6	93.5
Mar	97.3	97.3	102.3	98.7	94.7	95.5	95.5
Apr	97.7	97.7	102.4	99.5	93.3	97.4	95.1
May	98.9	98.9	102.7	103.4	92.6	99.0	93.5
June	100.5	100.5	102.7	106.1	92.3	102.5	94.1
July	103.1	103.1	103.8	110.1	93.8	103.6	97.7
Aug	103.9	103.9	106.2	112.2	95.7	94.7	105.3
Sept	104.0	104.0	107.0	112.4	97.0	91.1	107.7
Oct	104.3	104.3	107.2	109.0	99.6	92.9	110.4
Nov	104.4	104.4	107.4	107.7	100.1	95.8	109.2
Dec	107.1	107.1	107.5	109.1	100.7	99.9	117.0
1951: Jan	109.9	109.9	112.2	113.5	105.2	104.8	111.2
Feb	111.9	111.9	113.2	116.3	106.1	109.8	110.3
Mar	112.0	112.0	113.4	117.2	106.2	106.3	112.7
Apr	111.7	111.7	113.9	117.3	106.0	105.2	112.4
May	112.6	112.6	113.9	117.4	105.7	108.5	113.5
June	112.3	112.3	114.0	116.9	105.9	107.7	113.8
July	112.7	112.7	114.3	117.6	106.5	107.0	114.8
Aug	112.4	112.4	114.2	118.4	106.9	102.3	116.5
Sept	112.5	112.5	114.6	118.6	107.2	100.4	118.4
Oct	113.5	113.5	114.6	119.1	107.9	103.2	118.9
Nov	114.6	114.6	115.1	117.7	109.2	109.5	118.5
Dec	115.0	115.0	115.2	116.3	110.7	115.8	114.5
1952: Jan	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1
Feb	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.3
Mar	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4
Apr	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0
May	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4
June	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2
July	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5
Aug	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1
Sept	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7
Oct	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1
Nov	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3
Dec	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6
1953: Jan	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
Feb	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
Mar	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1
Apr	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3
Aug	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4
Sept	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7
Oct	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4
Nov	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8
Dec	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5
1954: Jan	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935–39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947–49=100		1935–39=100
	All items	Total food [2]	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2
1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2
1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6
1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7
1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7
1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6
1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8
1950: January	100.6	97.0	168.2
February	100.4	96.5	167.9
March	100.7	97.3	168.4
April	100.8	97.7	168.5
May	101.3	98.9	169.3
June	101.8	100.5	170.2
July	102.9	103.1	172.0
August	103.7	103.9	173.4
September	104.4	104.0	174.6
October	105.0	104.3	175.6
November	105.5	104.4	176.4
December	106.9	107.1	178.8
1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5
February	109.9	111.9	183.8
March	110.3	112.0	184.5
April	110.4	111.7	184.6
May	110.9	112.6	185.4
June	110.8	112.3	185.2
July	110.9	112.7	185.5
August	110.9	112.4	185.5
September	111.6	112.5	186.6
October	112.1	113.5	187.4
November	112.8	114.6	188.6
December	113.1	115.0	189.1
1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1
February	112.4	112.6	187.9
March	112.4	112.7	188.0
April	112.9	113.9	188.7
May	113.0	114.3	189.0
June	113.4	114.6	189.6
July	114.1	116.3	190.8
August	114.3	116.6	191.1
September	114.1	115.4	190.8
October	114.2	115.0	190.9
November	114.3	115.0	191.1
December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
February	113.4	111.5	189.6
March	113.6	111.7	189.9
April	113.7	111.5	190.1
May	114.0	112.1	190.6
June	114.5	113.7	191.4
July	114.7	113.8	191.8
August	115.0	114.1	192.3
September	115.2	113.8	192.6
October	115.4	113.6	192.9
November	115.0	112.0	192.3
December	114.9	112.3	192.1
1954: January	115.2	113.1	192.6

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947–49=100														1935–39=100	
	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	June 1950	Revised series Jan. 1954	Old series June [4] 1953
United States average [2]	115.2	114.9	115.0	115.4	115.2	115.0	114.7	114.5	114.0	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.9	101.8	192.6	190.9
Atlanta, Ga	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	117.6	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	197.7
Baltimore, Md	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	101.6	(3)	194.6
Boston, Mass	112.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.1	(3)	(3)	111.7	(3)	(3)	112.1	102.8	181.4	180.6
Chicago, Ill	116.7	116.4	116.4	117.1	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.3	114.6	114.2	113.8	113.9	114.2	102.8	198.7	195.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	112.6	(3)	(3)	101.2	(3)	195.0
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	112.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Detroit, Mich	117.0	116.4	116.7	117.2	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.6	115.8	115.2	115.2	115.1	115.7	102.8	197.5	200.4
Houston, Tex	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	103.8	(3)	193.4
Kansas City, Mo	115.0	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	185.2	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif	116.8	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.2	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.3	115.6	115.4	114.9	115.4	101.3	195.2	188.7
Minneapolis, Minn	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	114.4	102.1	193.1	(3)
New York, N. Y	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.3	113.2	112.7	112.1	112.0	111.4	111.1	111.2	111.1	111.7	100.9	187.0	185.4
Philadelphia, Pa	115.3	115.0	114.7	115.3	115.2	114.9	114.7	114.6	113.8	113.7	114.1	113.7	114.3	101.6	191.9	190.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	114.4	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	112.8	(3)	(3)	112.6	101.1	194.5	194.6
Portland, Oreg	115.4	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.4	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	199.9	(3)
St. Louis, Mo	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	115.8	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	101.1	(3)	192.9
San Francisco, Calif	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	100.9	(3)	199.1
Scranton, Pa	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	112.0	(3)	(3)	112.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Seattle, Wash	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Washington, D. C	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	113.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[3] Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

[4] All "old series" indexes discontinued as of June 1953. Last "old series" indexes (1935–39=100) for the 14 cities not included in the revised index and for cities not surveyed in June are as follows:

June 1953

Birmingham, Ala	196.6	Mobile, Ala	185.6
Jacksonville, Fla	198.2	Portland, Maine	181.9
Memphis, Tenn	190.8		

May 1953

Cleveland, Ohio	192.8	Scranton, Pa	185.3
Milwaukee, Wis	196.9	Seattle, Wash	195.4
New Orleans, La	190.1	Washington, D. C	185.5
Norfolk, Va	191.3		

April 1953

Buffalo, N. Y	187.3	Minneapolis, Minn	188.0
Denver, Colo	189.1	Portland, Oreg	198.9
Indianapolis, Ind	192.5	Richmond, Va	181.5
Kansas City, Mo	181.8	Savannah, Ga	197.7
Manchester, N. H	184.7		

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index[1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Apparel		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953
United States average	115.2	113.9	104.9	104.6	113.7	112.4	123.7	119.4	130.5	129.3	108.7	107.8	120.3	115.9
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill	116.7	114.2	107.8	106.0	114.2	114.3	122.8	117.1	133.7	134.5	108.6	108.8	119.0	110.5
Detroit, Mich	117.0	115.7	103.0	102.7	119.8	119.1	122.1	116.7	125.5	126.1	112.1	111.0	125.2	120.7
Los Angeles, Calif	116.8	115.4	103.8	104.6	118.1	117.9	121.1	118.5	129.1	125.8	103.5	104.9	116.5	111.7
New York, N. Y	113.0	111.7	104.8	105.7	108.3	105.9	123.6	121.3	135.6	127.8	108.5	107.4	121.2	116.6
Philadelphia, Pa	115.3	114.3	106.2	103.9	117.2	116.3	123.3	119.5	136.1	133.3	110.5	110.6	122.9	120.5
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass	112.7	112.1	100.6	102.8	112.6	110.4	124.5	123.3	135.5	134.2	107.3	106.4	118.0	115.1
Kansas City, Mo	115.0	114.3	104.7	106.1	116.3	114.9	120.1	119.1	125.9	130.6	116.8	109.4	117.6	115.5
Minneapolis, Minn	116.6	114.4	106.1	105.3	116.7	117.3	138.8	125.1	121.9	120.7	115.7	113.7	125.3	121.2
Pittsburgh, Pa	114.4	112.6	104.4	103.4	113.3	105.5	121.2	116.8	139.4	139.4	99.7	98.4	120.5	117.0
Portland, Oreg	115.4	114.6	105.4	104.3	111.7	111.8	121.0	117.5	125.8	126.3	117.1	116.1	119.4	114.4
	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga.[4]	117.1	[3]	110.5	[3]	115.9	[3]	119.5	[3]	129.0	[3]	112.5	[3]	118.2	[3]
Baltimore, Md	114.5	114.4	102.4	102.9	108.1	105.8	132.9	125.5	139.6	138.3	113.1	119.5	121.0	118.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.6	112.5	103.8	103.9	109.3	108.9	124.6	117.7	130.5	127.9	99.7	101.1	118.1	112.3
St. Louis, Mo	116.9	114.9	105.3	104.4	110.0	109.9	133.6	131.9	136.5	133.0	99.6	100.2	116.7	113.8
San Francisco, Calif	116.9	115.6	105.0	105.1	113.0	113.1	123.0	119.7	144.1	140.3	104.5	104.2	117.4	112.2
	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio	115.5	113.6	105.0	105.6	114.5	114.9	127.6	119.4	124.0	122.6	119.5	108.8	120.0	114.7
Houston, Tex	117.3	116.0	108.1	107.7	120.1	119.2	119.2	112.8	126.9	127.3	114.9	107.5	119.4	117.2
Scranton, Pa	113.4	113.1	106.8	106.4	112.7	111.9	119.5	111.9	130.4	130.2	125.4	118.7	115.5	114.1
Seattle, Wash	116.4	115.6	107.3	107.0	111.1	111.7	129.5	123.7	132.6	129.6	115.2	108.1	127.2	124.0
Washington, D. C	114.3	113.8	103.8	102.5	111.6	111.8	117.9	116.4	128.4	127.4	111.4	111.2	127.2	123.0

Housing

City and cycle of pricing	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		House-furnishings		Household operation	
	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1953
United States average	118.8	116.4	127.8	121.1	107.1	105.9	125.7	123.3	107.2	107.7	117.2	113.4
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill	124.3	119.1	[3]	[3]	99.9	100.0	124.5	122.0	108.9	107.0	121.0	117.5
Detroit, Mich	121.6	118.6	[3]	[3]	110.7	109.8	119.4	117.4	109.4	109.9	109.0	107.7
Los Angeles, Calif	124.6	122.2	[3]	[3]	109.5	108.7	[3]	[3]	109.2	110.7	108.1	106.5
New York, N. Y	115.3	112.6	115.5	110.4	108.8	108.0	131.9	130.2	107.0	108.8	119.6	116.9
Philadelphia, Pa	113.4	112.7	[3]	[3]	102.3	101.8	123.8	125.4	109.5	110.1	113.4	111.1
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass	117.6	114.8	120.2	116.4	108.8	105.5	124.5	124.7	106.4	106.4	112.2	107.6
Kansas City, Mo	119.0	116.4	[3]	[3]	103.0	102.6	113.2	113.2	107.7	106.2	120.9	118.2
Minneapolis, Minn	119.7	115.9	136.5	120.5	110.0	106.3	114.8	113.7	106.7	105.7	115.4	112.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	116.4	113.7	[3]	[3]	116.7	113.7	123.2	120.3	105.6	106.2	119.9	116.3
Portland, Oreg	118.8	118.1	128.5	126.8	105.2	118.6	127.3	111.6	107.5	109.2	113.1	110.8
	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.[4]	123.8	[3]	[3]	[3]	111.8	[3]	119.5	[3]	112.9	[3]	128.2	[3]
Baltimore, Md	113.7	113.5	[3]	119.9	97.5	97.5	124.1	126.8	102.7	103.9	109.1	106.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	116.4	112.6	126.9	115.4	113.2	108.2	127.2	122.3	103.9	103.9	121.3	111.9
St. Louis, Mo	118.9	114.7	130.0	116.7	103.8	95.8	132.9	126.0	109.3	110.2	118.2	115.7
San Francisco, Calif	118.0	115.7	127.8	120.2	130.1	130.1	[3]	[3]	109.1	108.3	109.5	107.8
	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952	Nov. 1953	Nov. 1952
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	119.4	114.1	[3]	121.1	106.8	102.7	123.8	119.9	105.6	105.2	110.8	103.7
Houston, Tex	124.1	121.6	[3]	135.8	106.5	105.6	[3]	[3]	103.8	104.3	128.9	118.5
Scranton, Pa	116.3	114.1	121.9	117.7	112.2	111.9	139.9	133.5	103.3	103.0	107.8	102.6
Seattle, Wash	118.9	117.2	[3]	126.4	99.0	98.2	127.0	113.3	107.9	109.1	111.5	108.8
Washington, D. C	118.3	116.0	122.7	118.2	118.1	114.9	134.0	128.0	110.3	109.7	114.4	112.9

[1] See footnote 1 to table D-1.
[2] See tables D-2, D-3, D-6, and D-7, for food.
[3] Not available.
[4] Atlanta formerly priced Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1953
United States average [3]	113.1	112.3	113.1	112.6	111.7	112.9	121.2	120.9	117.7	110.2	107.8	110.9
Atlanta, Ga	113.2	112.7	112.5	112.7	112.2	112.4	115.1	115.1	115.2	117.4	115.3	113.2
Baltimore, Md	113.6	112.9	112.7	113.0	112.1	112.6	120.8	121.0	116.8	112.9	109.9	112.1
Boston, Mass	109.9	109.3	111.3	108.6	107.8	111.2	119.1	119.1	117.2	106.7	104.1	107.7
Chicago, Ill	111.4	110.5	111.2	110.4	109.6	111.0	117.2	117.2	115.7	105.5	103.4	105.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	115.8	114.8	113.6	115.5	114.4	113.5	121.1	120.4	117.7	115.1	111.9	112.0
Cleveland, Ohio	111.3	110.3	110.8	110.7	109.5	110.7	118.4	117.0	114.4	107.1	105.2	107.8
Detroit, Mich	115.2	114.4	115.9	114.4	113.4	115.7	118.0	118.3	114.8	109.3	107.5	111.8
Houston, Tex	113.1	112.4	113.8	112.5	111.7	113.7	118.4	116.9	114.7	108.0	105.8	109.5
Kansas City, Mo	109.9	109.4	110.2	109.7	109.0	109.7	120.5	120.3	117.4	107.0	105.0	108.3
Los Angeles, Calif	114.2	113.4	114.1	113.0	112.1	114.0	122.6	122.3	117.2	111.4	108.9	113.2
Minneapolis, Minn	112.9	111.8	113.9	112.6	111.2	113.8	124.5	122.3	119.5	103.4	100.4	107.9
New York, N. Y	110.9	110.9	112.4	110.8	110.6	112.2	125.5	125.3	121.1	108.7	108.0	113.8
Philadelphia, Pa	115.3	114.7	115.5	114.6	113.9	115.3	121.2	121.2	118.0	113.7	110.3	113.4
Pittsburgh, Pa	113.4	112.9	113.0	113.0	112.5	112.8	119.2	119.2	117.5	105.5	103.5	106.5
Portland, Oreg	113.1	112.0	112.6	113.1	111.6	112.6	116.8	117.0	113.4	114.3	110.8	112.2
St. Louis, Mo	116.2	115.1	113.5	115.4	114.2	113.2	116.9	115.9	111.9	112.6	108.8	109.6
San Francisco, Calif	114.1	114.2	114.3	113.7	113.8	114.2	127.5	127.3	122.7	108.0	107.8	112.1
Scranton, Pa	112.2	111.8	112.2	111.9	111.5	112.0	119.3	119.3	116.2	110.3	107.6	108.4
Seattle, Wash	111.9	111.0	113.3	111.7	110.7	113.3	121.8	122.0	118.9	108.2	105.3	109.2
Washington, D. C	111.6	110.7	111.5	111.1	110.0	111.4	118.0	115.4	112.5	107.6	105.0	109.8

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1953
United States average [3]	109.7	110.3	111.6	110.8	109.2	116.7	113.5	113.5	109.7
Atlanta, Ga	109.9	110.2	115.0	110.7	110.9	119.0	107.5	107.5	103.1
Baltimore, Md	112.2	112.1	111.5	107.5	108.2	115.9	111.4	111.3	107.6
Boston, Mass	111.2	111.3	112.2	101.5	102.5	116.5	104.9	104.1	103.7
Chicago, Ill	108.9	108.8	111.6	107.9	107.0	113.3	118.4	118.7	115.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	111.9	112.3	110.0	110.6	110.3	115.7	119.2	119.4	114.3
Cleveland, Ohio	108.2	108.0	112.3	105.6	103.7	111.1	115.5	115.3	109.5
Detroit, Mich	109.7	109.7	112.8	118.4	116.0	126.7	113.9	113.7	109.9
Houston, Tex	110.4	110.6	116.1	113.7	113.6	119.3	113.9	114.1	111.6
Kansas City, Mo	108.2	108.2	107.1	105.1	104.5	111.5	109.7	109.9	106.0
Los Angeles, Calif	105.6	108.7	113.0	113.9	107.5	112.9	112.9	114.6	112.6
Minneapolis, Minn	106.7	106.8	110.7	119.4	117.9	122.3	118.9	119.2	115.1
New York, N. Y	108.8	109.7	106.3	104.5	104.7	112.6	112.2	111.4	108.3
Philadelphia, Pa	111.3	114.1	114.0	112.8	113.2	121.3	112.8	111.8	109.4
Pittsburgh, Pa	112.6	112.4	113.1	109.8	110.2	116.0	122.4	122.9	115.3
Portland, Oreg	109.1	109.3	110.7	111.6	106.2	114.2	113.3	115.0	112.8
St. Louis, Mo	103.9	106.8	111.3	120.1	118.4	118.0	122.8	122.6	116.6
San Francisco, Calif	110.0	110.3	112.0	118.2	116.6	116.9	111.8	113.5	110.8
Scranton, Pa	112.6	112.7	111.2	104.0	107.3	116.4	111.8	111.4	108.8
Seattle, Wash	106.2	107.0	112.0	116.6	112.8	119.3	109.5	110.8	110.3
Washington, D. C	114.1	114.4	113.5	106.8	106.9	112.7	110.2	110.2	107.6

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935–39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D–7 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[4] See footnote 3 to table D–2.

TABLE D–7: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1953
Cereals and bakery products:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, wheat, 5 pounds	53.3	52.8	52.3
Biscuit mix, 20 ounces	27.7	27.7	28.2
Cornmeal [1], pound	12.5	12.4	12.6
Rice, do	19.6	19.6	18.8
Rolled oats, 20 ounces	18.5	18.4	18.3
Cornflakes [2], 12 ounces	21.9	21.8	21.7
Bread, pound	17.0	16.9	16.2
Soda crackers, do	27.2	27.2	25.7
Vanilla cookies [1], 7 ounces	23.2	23.4	23.5
Meats, poultry, and fish:			
Beef and veal:			
Round steak, pound	91.1	90.2	103.0
Chuck roast, do	51.9	51.9	63.6
Rib roast, do	71.2	69.9	80.0
Hamburger, do	41.1	41.2	53.8
Veal cutlets, do	112.5	108.3	120.6
Pork:			
Pork chops, center cut, do	87.6	81.1	72.5
Bacon, sliced, do	85.0	79.3	65.2
Ham, whole, do	73 0	70.0	65.1
Lamb, leg, do	70.3	69.4	72.3
Other meats:			
Frankfurters, do	56.1	55.7	59.8
Luncheon meat, canned, 12 ounces	50.1	50.0	48.6
Poultry:			
Frying chickens:			
Dressed [3], pound	44.9	45.5	49.9
Ready-to-cook [4], do	56.4	57.7	62.6
Fish:			
Ocean perch fillet, frozen [5], do	43.5	43.3	44.5
Haddock fillet, frozen [6], do	49.5	49.1	50.9
Salmon, pink, 16-ounce can	51.7	51.8	53.3
Tuna fish, 7-ounce can	38.6	38.4	37.9
Dairy Products:			
Milk, fresh (grocery), quart	22.5	22.7	22.8
Milk, fresh (delivered) [7], do	23.5	23.7	23.8
Ice cream, pint	30.0	29.9	30.4
Butter, pound	79.4	79.6	80.3
Cheese, American process, do	59.8	59.5	60.5
Milk, evaporated, 14½-ounce can	14.3	14.3	15.0
All fruits and vegetables:			
Frozen fruits and vegetables:			
Strawberries, 12 ounces	37.2	36.8	38.5
Orange juice concentrate, 6 ounces	19.8	20.4	18.5
Peas, green, 12 ounces	23.3	22.8	23.4
Beans, green, 10 ounces	24.5	24.2	24.3
Fresh fruits and vegetables:			
Apples, pound	14.2	13.9	14.2
Bananas, do	16.6	16.8	16.2
Oranges, size 200, dozen	48.2	49.4	43.3
Lemons, pound	19.0	19.5	-------
Grapefruit*, each	10.0	-------	10.3
All fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Peaches*, pound	-------	-------	-------
Strawberries*, pint	-------	-------	-------
Grapes, seedless*, pound	-------	-------	-------
Watermelons*, do	-------	-------	-------
Potatoes, 15 pounds	67.2	67.7	104.3
Sweetpotatoes, pound	13.1	12.6	17.5
Onions, do	6.2	6.2	11.0
Carrots, do	13.8	13.8	12.3
Lettuce, head	17.6	13.8	15.3
Celery, pound	14.5	13.3	14.4
Cabbage, do	7.0	6.7	7.6
Tomatoes, do	32.7	33.9	31.6
Beans, green, do	26.9	21.2	32.4
Canned fruits and vegetables:			
Orange juice, 46-ounce can	35.0	35.1	31.2
Peaches, No. 2½ can	33.1	33.1	34.0
Pineapple, do	38.7	38.6	38.4
Fruit cocktail, do	41.0	40.8	40.3
Corn, cream style, No. 303 can	18.9	18.9	19.2
Peas, green, do	21.4	21.2	21.5
Tomatoes [8], No. 2 can	17.3	17.2	18.5
Baby foods, 4½–5 ounces	9.8	9.8	9.8
Dried fruits and vegetables:			
Prunes, pound	29.6	29.3	28.4
Navy beans, do	17.2	17.1	16.5
Other foods at home:			
Partially prepared foods:			
Vegetable soup, 11-ounce can	14.3	14.3	14.3
Beans with pork, 16-ounce can	14.4	14.3	14.3
Condiments and sauces:			
Gherkins, sweet, 7½ ounces	30.1	29.9	29.3
Catsup, tomato, 14 ounces	22.2	22.3	22.8
Beverages, nonalcoholic:			
Coffee, pound	94.5	91.5	86.4
Tea, ¼ pound	33.2	32.9	32.3
Cola drink, carton of 6, 6-ounce	30.7	30.7	29.3
Fats and oils:			
Shortening, hydrogenated, pound	34.8	34.5	32.8
Margarine, colored [9], do	30.3	30.0	29.9
Lard, do	25.8	25.4	16.1
Salad dressing, pint	35.7	35.2	34.2
Peanut butter, pound	49.1	49.1	49.0
Sugar and sweets:			
Sugar, 5 pounds	52.6	52.6	52.9
Corn syrup, 24 ounces	23.6	23.5	23.5
Grape jelly, 12 ounces	25.1	24.8	23.9
Chocolate bar, 1 ounce	4.5	4.5	4.5
Eggs, fresh, dozen	67.1	69.3	66.9
Miscellaneous foods:			
Gelatin, flavored, 3–4 ounces	8.6	8.6	8.6

[1] 41 cities.
[2] 38 cities.
[3] 12 cities.
[4] 34 cities.
[5] 42 cities.
[6] 36 cities.
[7] 45 cities.
[8] 40 cities.
[9] 44 cities beginning July 1953, 43 cities December 1952 through June 1953.
*Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D–7 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the *revised* Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Jan. 1954 [2]	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	June 1950
All commodities	110.8	110.1	109.8	110.2	111.0	110.6	110.9	109.5	109.8	109.4	110.0	109.6	109.9	100.2
Farm products	97.9	*94.4	93.7	95.3	98.1	96.4	97.9	95.4	97.8	97.3	99.8	97.9	99.6	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	91.2	*89.8	94.2	94.2	96.0	98.0	94.7	109.9	105.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	107.3	89.8
Grains	91.3	90.6	89.3	87.9	88.3	86.5	85.4	84.2	93.4	93.8	94.7	93.1	94.6	89.6
Livestock and poultry	91.8	83.9	78.4	82.0	90.6	88.1	95.9	86.8	91.7	87.5	91.7	91.2	92.7	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	104.2	103.2	103.5	103.2	103.6	103.9	105.0	104.0	104.3	103.4	104.6	102.7	100.9	107.3
Fluid milk	98.3	*99.5	101.9	100.7	99.0	97.6	96.4	93.1	93.6	96.7	100.5	103.0	105.3	81.6
Eggs	92.7	97.2	111.6	126.3	122.5	113.8	106.2	106.5	98.7	102.5	100.6	89.1	93.9	70.6
Hay and seeds	90.5	89.7	88.0	84.3	81.1	85.1	85.5	89.8	93.7	95.3	97.5	94.9	97.2	87.6
Other farm products	161.0	148.1	145.9	146.2	149.3	144.3	140.7	136.7	135.4	137.1	142.5	134.5	133.3	122.4
Processed foods	106.2	104.3	103.8	104.7	106.6	104.8	105.5	103.3	104.3	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.5	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	112.4	112.2	112.6	112.0	110.8	108.4	108.5	107.9	109.0	109.2	108.9	107.6	106.8	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	96.4	*89.7	86.2	88.9	97.4	93.6	97.0	91.6	93.8	89.2	91.2	98.2	99.3	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	109.4	111.3	113.9	112.7	111.3	110.7	110.0	107.7	107.9	108.5	109.7	110.9	111.9	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	103.8	103.9	104.7	104.9	104.7	104.7	105.0	103.7	104.0	104.4	105.1	105.5	105.4	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	110.1	108.9	108.7	110.2	110.1	110.5	109.8	109.8	109.6	109.7	109.6	108.0	108.0	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	182.2	171.6	171.0	169.8	169.8	169.8	169.8	164.6	164.6	168.1	168.9	161.9	161.9	136.9
Animal fats and oils	93.3	92.7	85.6	94.0	106.8	82.2	72.4	60.9	64.2	60.4	60.2	53.8	52.1	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	63.9	66.3	71.2	70.1	65.7	62.9	63.1	68.4	70.5	75.4	75.6	70.5	70.4	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	72.7	74.2	75.5	73.3	68.8	70.9	78.0	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	69.9	77.0	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	83.8	84.4	84.2	80.3	80.5	83.4	84.0	84.6	86.5	85.0	84.3	83.3	83.5	79.2
Other processed foods	111.5	113.9	110.2	117.1	116.8	116.7	117.3	120.2	121.5	120.5	120.9	114.4	112.8	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	114.5	114.6	114.5	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	113.9	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.1	113.1	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.5	95.8	96.2	96.5	96.9	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.6	97.4	97.5	98.5	98.8	93.3
Cotton products	90.3	90.9	91.6	92.4	93.7	94.1	94.1	93.4	93.3	92.9	93.1	96.1	97.0	90.0
Wool products	111.0	112.1	111.5	111.6	111.2	111.8	111.7	111.6	112.0	111.3	111.9	111.5	113.0	105.3
Synthetic textiles	85.5	85.5	85.2	85.9	86.7	86.7	87.5	87.5	87.4	88.0	87.9	88.3	88.1	91.3
Silk products	142.1	139.3	136.5	135.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	133.0	131.6	141.4	141.4	141.4	88.8
Apparel	97.9	*97.9	98.7	98.7	98.5	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.9	100.0	92.7
Other textile products	82.7	*82.4	83.5	82.7	82.9	86.5	85.3	85.5	83.8	82.5	82.8	83.5	83.1	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	95.2	95.6	97.1	97.1	99.7	99.9	100.0	101.0	100.4	97.9	98.1	98.0	97.3	99.1
Hides and skins	56.8	57.7	64.3	64.4	74.2	74.6	73.4	76.3	74.8	66.4	64.8	66.5	62.1	94.3
Leather	88.1	*88.7	90.4	90.4	94.5	95.0	96.1	98.0	97.3	92.7	93.5	91.9	92.0	98.2
Footwear	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.7	111.5	111.5	112.1	112.1	112.0	102.7
Other leather products	98.0	98.2	98.8	99.1	99.1	99.5	99.7	100.3	100.0	99.3	99.0	99.0	99.2	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	110.6	*111.1	111.2	111.2	110.9	111.0	111.1	108.3	107.1	107.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	102.4
Coal	111.8	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.3	111.7	111.8	111.2	110.8	111.2	114.4	115.9	116.3	104.8
Coke	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	115.6
Gas	109.6	*109.6	106.3	106.6	106.0	105.7	106.1	108.2	108.2	109.5	109.5	109.5	108.0	94.8
Electricity	100.7	*100.7	99.6	98.5	98.0	99.1	98.5	98.5	97.4	98.0	100.7	100.7	99.6	101.3
Petroleum and products	114.2	114.9	116.3	116.6	116.5	116.5	116.8	111.1	109.4	109.3	109.0	107.9	107.9	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	107.2	107.1	107.2	106.7	106.7	106.3	106.2	105.6	105.5	105.5	104.2	103.6	103.6	92.1
Industrial chemicals	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.0	120.2	120.2	119.2	118.0	117.0	113.9	113.1	112.8	96.3
Paint and paint materials	(3)	107.9	108.2	107.9	107.3	106.3	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.0	106.0	105.9	106.2	94.6
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	93.9	93.8	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.1	93.1	93.0	91.6	91.4	91.5	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	60.9	*58.6	58.0	53.3	51.1	46.9	46.7	46.6	49.9	55.9	59.0	52.7	53.5	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	111.1	111.4	111.5	111.7	112.0	111.2	110.6	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.8	111.2	101.2
Fertilizer materials	114.0	113.9	112.9	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.8	110.6	112.9	113.2	112.8	112.7	112.9	98.5
Other chemicals and products	105.2	105.2	105.0	103.4	103.3	102.9	102.8	102.6	103.0	103.1	102.9	102.9	103.1	91.1
Rubber and products	124.8	124.8	124.3	124.2	124.0	123.5	124.6	125.0	125.4	124.8	125.7	126.2	127.3	109.5
Crude rubber	113.4	114.5	112.0	111.3	120.1	120.0	121.1	122.7	124.2	122.3	126.6	129.4	135.5	129.0
Tire casings and tubes	130.2	130.1	130.1	130.1	126.4	125.1	126.4	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	106.1
Other rubber products	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.0	123.2	124.1	124.5	124.7	124.2	124.3	124.3	124.3	103.6
Lumber and wood products	117.0	117.4	117.3	118.1	119.2	120.4	121.1	121.5	121.8	122.2	121.7	121.1	120.5	112.4
Lumber	116.0	116.4	116.3	117.2	118.3	119.3	120.2	120.7	121.0	121.5	120.9	120.3	120.1	113.5
Millwork	131.1	*131.3	131.2	131.2	131.4	131.7	131.6	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.9	129.3	110.9
Plywood	103.5	103.9	103.1	104.7	106.8	112.4	112.7	112.4	112.4	112.0	112.0	110.9	108.5	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	117.1	117.1	117.3	117.5	116.9	116.2	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.8	95.9
Woodpulp	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	90.6
Wastepaper	79.1	79.1	90.8	112.9	109.6	98.5	85.0	85.0	85.0	88.3	83.8	83.8	87.0	79.0
Paper	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.6	126.5	125.9	125.1	124.7	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	103.3
Paperboard	125.5	125.9	126.0	126.2	126.0	123.6	123.7	123.2	123.1	123.1	123.4	123.5	124.2	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	113.3	113.4	113.4	113.2	112.3	112.1	112.1	112.4	111.4	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.3	93.2
Building paper and board	127.9	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	106.3
Metals and metal products	127.1	*127.5	127.9	127.9	128.5	129.4	129.3	126.9	125.7	125.0	125.5	124.6	124.0	108.8
Iron and steel	132.0	132.8	133.6	133.4	134.6	136.2	135.7	130.9	128.9	127.7	127.7	127.5	127.1	113.1
Nonferrous metals	121.5	122.1	122.3	122.1	122.8	124.5	126.4	127.6	126.6	128.2	131.5	124.4	122.5	101.8
Metal containers	129.6	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.6	128.6	128.6	126.6	126.6	126.5	125.3	125.3	125.3	109.0
Hardware	137.5	137.2	137.2	137.2	136.9	135.6	134.7	134.5	133.2	127.9	126.2	125.9	125.9	111.1
Plumbing equipment	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.7	118.7	116.4	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.3	114.3	113.6	103.2
Heating equipment	115.3	115.5	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.6	115.1	114.6	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.9	113.8	102.0
Structural metal products	117.6	*117.3	117.5	117.7	117.9	117.8	117.5	114.4	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.9	113.9	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	126.3	125.4	124.1	124.0	122.8	122.2	126.7	126.5	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Jan. 1954 [2]	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	124.3	124.3	124.2	124.1	124.0	123.7	123.4	122.9	122.4	122.0	121.8	121.6	121.5	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.3	122.2	121.8	121.8	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.0	130.9	130.5	130.8	129.4	129.1	128.6	127.1	126.2	126.2	108.1
Metalworking machinery	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.7	132.8	131.9	131.8	131.3	130.1	129.8	129.1	129.0	129.0	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	128.3	*128.6	128.5	128.2	127.9	126.9	125.8	124.9	123.8	123.6	122.1	122.0	121.9	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	124.4	*124.5	124.4	124.1	124.2	123.9	123.3	122.4	122.0	120.6	120.3	120.1	119.7	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	126.8	*126.8	126.6	126.5	126.2	125.6	124.8	124.2	122.6	121.3	119.9	119.7	119.6	102.1
Motor vehicles	118.5	*118.5	118.5	118.5	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.9	120.0	119.9	119.8	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	115.2	*115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	114.3	114.1	113.9	113.1	112.9	112.7	103.1
Household furniture	114.2	114.1	114.1	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.2	101.8
Commercial furniture	126.2	126.2	126.2	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.7	124.3	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.0	106.2
Floor covering	123.7	124.8	125.0	125.2	125.2	125.3	125.2	124.8	125.0	124.2	124.1	124.1	124.1	109.1
Household appliances	109.6	*109.1	109.0	109.0	109.1	108.9	108.8	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.4	107.4	100.1
Radios	96.1	*94.3	94.3	94.8	94.8	95.0	95.0	95.4	94.9	94.9	95.5	95.5	95.0	([3])
Television sets	73.5	*74.0	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.0	74.3	75.0	74.9	74.9	74.9	75.6	74.5	([3])
Other household durable goods	127.8	*127.7	127.6	126.8	126.9	126.9	126.7	125.5	125.4	125.4	121.8	121.7	121.2	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	121.0	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.7	119.6	119.4	118.1	117.2	116.9	115.1	114.6	114.6	105.4
Flat glass	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	122.9	116.4	116.4	116.4	114.4	114.4	105.6
Concrete ingredients	119.9	119.6	119.4	119.4	119.3	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.9	117.6	113.8	113.1	113.1	105.7
Concrete products	117.2	117.2	117.4	117.4	117.4	116.1	115.6	115.5	115.5	114.2	112.8	112.8	112.8	104.5
Structural clay products	132.0	132.1	132.1	132.0	132.0	131.4	131.1	125.1	124.7	124.6	124.3	124.0	124.0	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	118.3	117.7	117.7	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	105.8	105.8	106.2	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	119.8	118.9	118.9	118.0	117.8	117.8	117.3	116.4	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages [4]	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.1	116.2	115.6	115.6	114.9	114.8	114.8	114.8	111.9	111.9	101.4
Cigarettes [4]	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	112.0	112.0	102.8
Cigars [4]	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	100.6
Other tobacco products [4]	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.5	121.5	122.4	120.3	120.3	103.3
Alcoholic beverages [4]	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.9	111.2	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.1	110.7	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	120.6	119.9	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.7	100.8
Miscellaneous	101.1	100.1	93.2	94.4	94.7	96.4	95.3	95.8	99.7	98.5	101.7	101.2	103.0	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	113.4	113.2	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.3	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.8	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	94.0	92.2	78.7	81.0	81.6	85.0	82.7	83.7	91.1	88.7	95.0	94.4	97.9	93.7
Notions and accessories	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	94.3	92.9	92.9	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.8	101.8	101.0	101.0	96.6
Other miscellaneous	119.7	119.7	119.5	119.5	119.3	119.6	119.8	119.9	120.3	121.1	121.0	121.2	120.8	105.4

[1] 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). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers 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), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Not available.

[4] Figures shown in this series are the official indexes. Beginning with January 1953 the method of calculating excise taxes and discounts was changed and official indexes for earlier dates are not strictly comparable with these. For analytical purposes indexes prior to 1953 have been recalculated for comparability and are available on request.

[5] Index discontinued.

* Revised.

TABLE D–9: Special wholesale price indexes [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1954 [2]	1953												1950
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	June
All foods	104.5	103.1	103.6	105.1	106.8	104.8	104.9	103.8	104.1	103.4	104.0	104.1	105.0	95.0
All fish	113.9	*109.4	106.1	111.3	104.9	107.8	102.5	100.9	106.5	98.9	102.8	108.0	110.5	92.4
Special metals and metal products	125.2	*125.4	125.7	125.7	126.2	126.8	126.8	125.0	124.1	123.6	124.2	123.5	123.0	108.3
Metalworking machinery	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.6	139.7	139.1	138.8	138.7	138.2	137.6	136.6	136.5	136.4	109.8
Machinery and equipment	127.5	*127.5	127.4	127.2	127.1	126.5	126.0	125.3	124.4	123.7	122.8	122.5	122.4	106.1
Total tractors	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.7	124.3	123.8	123.8	123.6	122.8	121.7	121.7	107.5
Steel mill products	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.5	142.6	142.7	142.7	137.1	134.4	131.1	131.1	130.9	131.1	114.9
Building materials	119.5	*119.6	119.5	120.0	120.4	120.8	121.3	120.5	120.2	119.9	119.2	118.7	118.5	107.5
Soaps	91.0	90.5	90.0	86.5	86.2	85.8	85.8	85.5	87.1	87.2	86.7	86.6	87.1	80.9
Synthetic detergents	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	82.9
Refined petroleum products	112.9	113.8	115.5	115.8	115.6	115.6	116.1	109.1	109.1	108.9	108.6	107.2	107.7	102.1
East coast petroleum	109.4	112.0	114.1	113.5	113.8	113.8	113.8	107.3	107.8	109.3	108.5	108.8	111.6	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	109.9	109.6	110.2	110.1	109.6	109.6	109.7	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	101.0	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum	116.2	117.8	121.3	122.8	122.8	122.8	124.1	116.8	116.8	115.2	114.6	114.6	115.0	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.7	104.2	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	116.8	116.9	117.1	117.4	116.7	116.1	115.6	115.6	115.2	115.2	115.0	115.2	115.7	95.6

[1] See footnote 1, table D–8.

[2] Preliminary.

* Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
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	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953: January [2]	350	500	200,000	250,000	1,250,000	.15
February [2]	350	550	120,000	200,000	1,000,000	.12
March [2]	450	650	180,000	230,000	1,100,000	.12
April [2]	500	700	275,000	350,000	2,500,000	.27
May [2]	525	750	270,000	370,000	3,000,000	.34
June [2]	500	725	250,000	400,000	3,750,000	.40
July [2]	475	700	260,000	410,000	3,000,000	.30
August [2]	450	675	230,000	400,000	2,800,000	.31
September [2]	375	600	110,000	210,000	1,550,000	.17
October [2]	350	550	190,000	250,000	1,450,000	.15
November [2]	250	450	100,000	185,000	1,500,000	.18
December [2]	200	400	80,000	170,000	1,400,000	.15
1954: January [2]	250	400	80,000	150,000	1,000,000	.12

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1954		1953											1953	1952
	Feb.[2]	Jan.[3]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total[2]	Total
Total new construction [4]	$2,317	$2,428	$2,661	$2,988	$3,211	$3,295	$3,317	$3,282	$3,209	$2,947	$2,758	$2,527	$2,287	$34,843	$32,638
Private construction	1,643	1,717	1,908	2,052	2,129	2,177	2,202	2,194	2,160	1,991	1,872	1,729	1,574	23,615	21,812
Residential building (nonfarm)	771	830	952	1,024	1,066	1,088	1,113	1,126	1,123	1,012	964	863	758	11,905	11,100
New dwelling units	680	740	850	905	940	960	980	990	990	885	850	770	675	10,530	9,870
Additions and alterations	69	67	78	94	101	103	110	112	110	105	94	74	64	1,108	1,045
Nonhousekeeping [5]	22	23	24	25	25	25	23	24	23	22	20	19	19	267	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	476	486	505	523	511	507	493	490	477	449	427	430	433	5,676	5,014
Industrial	177	179	176	177	177	177	174	176	184	190	192	198	204	2,226	2,320
Commercial	158	164	182	192	179	176	169	166	152	128	114	114	111	1,791	1,137
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings	73	75	79	79	75	71	66	60	56	52	50	49	50	737	515
Stores, restaurants, and garages	85	89	103	113	104	105	103	106	96	76	64	65	61	1,054	622
Other nonresidential building	141	143	147	154	155	154	150	148	141	131	121	118	118	1,659	1,557
Religious	41	43	45	46	46	45	43	41	38	35	33	33	34	474	399
Educational	38	39	39	41	41	40	38	36	34	32	31	30	31	425	351
Social and recreational	16	16	17	17	16	15	15	14	14	13	11	10	10	163	125
Hospital and institutional [7]	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	316	394
Miscellaneous	20	19	20	24	26	27	27	30	29	25	20	19	17	281	288
Farm construction	89	87	88	100	119	144	158	155	148	138	120	108	100	1,475	1,610
Public utilities	300	307	354	396	423	428	427	410	399	380	352	320	275	4,439	4,003
Railroad	27	30	44	45	49	44	44	43	41	40	40	34	27	480	438
Telephone and telegraph	45	46	47	50	55	54	54	53	52	52	48	48	43	600	570
Other public utilities	228	231	263	301	319	330	329	314	306	288	264	238	205	3,359	2,995
All other private [8]	7	7	9	9	10	10	11	13	13	12	9	8	8	120	85
Public construction	674	711	753	936	1,082	1,118	1,115	1,088	1,049	956	886	798	713	11,228	10,826
Residential building [9]	34	35	39	42	46	46	44	46	50	50	49	47	48	554	654
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	339	341	336	355	372	376	371	373	380	371	370	359	323	4,317	4,119
Industrial	126	130	123	131	142	148	152	155	165	159	159	159	131	1,758	1,667
Educational	156	125	155	158	160	155	150	147	142	140	139	133	131	1,742	1,619
Hospital and institutional	23	21	21	24	24	25	26	28	32	33	34	33	33	347	473
Other nonresidential	34	35	37	42	46	48	43	43	41	39	38	34	28	470	360
Military facilities [10]	62	76	92	101	105	116	119	119	120	115	113	111	106	1,323	1,388
Highways	110	125	145	280	390	400	405	375	330	260	200	140	110	3,150	2,860
Sewer and water	62	61	63	67	69	73	71	67	63	61	60	57	54	761	692
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	12	13	13	18	21	23	19	19	17	15	14	13	11	196	193
Conservation and development	45	51	56	63	68	72	75	79	80	75	72	65	56	822	854
All other public [12]	10	9	9	10	11	12	11	10	9	9	8	6	5	105	66

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F–3 and F–4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F–2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction [1]

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1953 [2]												1952	1953 [3]	1952 [2]
	Dec.[3]	Nov.[4]	Oct.[4]	Sept.[4]	Aug.[4]	July [4]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.*	Total	Total
Total new construction[5]	$157,112	$151,912	$318,397	$166,946	$212,413	$176,726	$352,393	$261,092	$355,132	$235,796	$198,606	$237,344	$645,851	$2,823,869	$4,730,311
Airfields [6]	2,670	3,309	634	8,554	11,305	12,651	10,274	4,773	21,246	16,637	4,401	9,877	12,661	106,331	140,991
Building	29,001	46,693	168,223	48,337	65,399	48,007	132,074	112,102	217,155	76,083	129,168	152,984	194,654	1,225,226	2,596,961
Residential	79	68	(7)	394	30		3,412	620	3,025	580	4,807	2,224	1,171	15,239	23,296
Nonresidential	28,922	46,625	168,223	47,943	65,369	48,007	128,662	111,482	214,130	75,503	124,361	150,760	193,483	1,209,987	2,573,665
Educational [8]	5,651	10,130	7,712	11,051	19,778	16,319	18,429	20,150	18,794	18,238	14,340	11,651	15,679	172,243	130,949
Hospital and institutional	2,402	7,427	9,721	9,691	6,856	10,280	18,490	23,790	6,097	10,119	7,949	18,756	9,516	131,578	211,877
Administrative and general [9]	1,873	1,085	14,432	2,512	2,135	1,719	4,506	4,462	4,220	1,978	1,785	4,931	3,538	45,638	43,195
Other nonresidential building	18,996	27,983	136,358	24,689	36,600	19,689	87,237	63,080	185,019	45,168	100,287	115,422	164,750	860,528	2,187,644
Airfield buildings [10]	1,076	1,774	199	4,027	2,630	1,008	17,659	10,584	12,032	2,360	8,301	8,397	12,819	70,047	80,671
Industrial [11]	14,995	19,631	128,400	11,196	22,011	12,940	36,004	33,849	147,136	16,673	85,091	74,657	111,690	602,583	1,305,481
Troop housing	372	1,002	1,176	823	3,077	2,284	9,483	4,567	6,739	15,049	1,612	13,862	14,520	60,046	285,602
Warehouses	518	992	2,758	3,437	160	880	8,382	5,262	4,962	2,977	1,110	8,667	8,167	40,105	276,455
Miscellaneous [12]	2,035	4,584	3,825	5,206	8,722	2,577	15,709	8,818	14,150	8,109	4,173	9,839	17,554	87,747	239,435
Conservation and development	10,220	7,737	26,772	9,770	14,663	11,564	31,396	14,179	10,665	40,302	4,379	21,444	18,852	203,091	287,498
Reclamation	7,701	3,673	1,716	1,844	11,086	4,060	4,540	9,419	3,083	5,577	444	10,461	5,724	63,604	92,916
River, harbor, and flood control	2,519	4,064	25,056	7,926	3,577	7,504	26,856	4,760	7,582	34,725	3,935	10,983	13,128	139,487	194,582
Highways	92,047	88,176	66,407	97,543	105,629	94,792	122,202	110,664	92,771	90,692	47,092	42,101	56,795	1,050,116	1,005,808
Electrification	20,130	1,226	47,237	557	10,695	5,293	40,069	11,815	2,981	4,743	8,709	3,304	346,455	156,759	515,962
All other [13]	3,044	4,771	9,124	2,185	4,722	4,419	16,378	7,559	10,314	7,339	4,857	7,634	16,434	82,346	183,091

[1] Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Beginning with data for January 1953, awards of less than $25,000 in value are excluded; over the past 2 years the total value of such awards has represented less than 1 percent of the total.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes major additions and alterations.

[6] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[7] Less than $25,000.

[8] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[9] Includes armories, offices, and customhouses.

[10] 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."

[11] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[12] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[13] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other type of projects not elsewhere classified.

*December 1952 volume is high principally because of contracts let for expansion of TVA facilities to provide power for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TABLE F–3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes [2]	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping					Nonhousekeeping [3]			Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]	
		Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,398,144	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,410,315	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,480,350	5,819,360	4,850,763	178,985	798,612	327,553	84,504	3,156,475	1,092,458	798,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,953
1951	8,918,168	4,380,137	3,817,697	171,343	391,097	587,476	37,875	2,815,669	1,097,011	534,605	435,219	29,895	69,491	66,640
1952	8,926,672	4,647,014	4,050,435	213,790	382,789	460,375	51,713	2,637,037	1,130,534	563,211	457,389	37,454	68,368	53,626
1952: January	527,773	267,068	230,354	16,287	20,426	28,684	1,432	159,148	71,441	34,426	27,902	2,892	3,632	3,419
February	611,085	345,392	300,957	17,276	27,160	26,089	1,632	160,555	77,417	43,237	35,003	3,019	5,215	3,047
March	783,787	408,651	353,504	18,807	36,341	80,957	4,570	197,739	91,869	50,026	40,204	3,471	6,351	10,094
April	858,403	465,793	409,964	20,425	35,404	75,698	3,257	219,581	94,074	56,325	45,964	3,566	6,795	9,235
May	829,940	443,519	388,013	20,737	34,769	62,057	6,729	211,040	106,595	53,352	43,672	3,550	6,130	6,736
June	887,561	411,226	368,060	17,489	25,678	63,596	3,605	291,571	117,562	48,909	41,107	3,080	4,722	7,008
July	807,019	420,336	369,052	17,301	33,983	22,554	2,395	252,128	109,607	50,636	41,842	2,938	5,856	2,483
August	751,678	401,450	347,555	19,001	34,894	12,119	5,781	232,974	99,354	48,768	39,110	3,289	6,369	1,663
September	800,125	438,618	384,202	20,719	33,697	15,947	7,247	233,568	104,746	52,528	42,767	3,588	6,173	1,701
October	822,292	450,175	388,207	17,479	44,489	15,680	4,243	246,654	105,539	52,785	42,655	3,055	7,075	1,624
November	644,786	319,189	276,724	14,498	27,967	21,822	7,451	217,087	79,237	38,314	30,854	2,521	4,939	2,475
December	602,222	275,596	233,845	13,770	27,981	35,172	3,370	214,990	73,094	33,905	26,309	2,485	5,111	4,141
1953: January	590,397	278,931	233,070	13,369	32,492	32,280	5,153	195,643	78,390	34,914	26,833	2,347	5,734	3,973
February	665,229	331,971	281,720	16,345	33,906	33,111	3,101	213,028	84,088	39,953	31,047	2,815	6,091	3,869
March	941,507	482,342	417,691	19,861	44,790	80,979	6,693	268,016	103,478	56,068	44,647	3,342	8,079	9,268
April	1,015,568	501,327	438,360	20,964	42,003	26,005	7,077	362,123	119,037	57,225	46,074	3,524	7,627	3,918
May	910,269	454,976	395,168	20,095	39,713	23,150	6,235	311,049	114,859	52,739	42,477	3,294	6,968	2,457
June	886,089	447,820	385,891	16,970	44,959	19,976	4,677	288,053	125,563	51,721	41,351	2,635	7,735	2,282
July	884,063	410,770	352,921	17,967	39,882	5,210	11,135	332,523	124,425	46,697	37,015	2,906	6,776	571
August	802,374	392,541	338,663	14,682	39,196	9,730	13,109	278,386	108,609	44,528	35,686	2,246	6,596	1,046
September	801,062	378,975	323,110	14,790	41,075	28,001	15,425	260,908	117,753	42,899	33,625	2,399	6,875	3,249
October	785,093	386,155	332,596	18,644	34,915	2,066	5,986	282,237	108,650	43,148	34,534	2,674	5,940	238
November [6]	672,564	302,858	263,782	13,518	25,558	12,705	7,697	262,917	86,387	34,363	27,839	2,128	4,396	1,557
December [7]	600,514	270,683	227,008	12,192	31,483	4,931	6,823	241,899	76,178	31,987	24,156	2,028	5,803	708

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places,[1] by general type and by geographic division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1953												1952	1952	1951
	Dec.[3]	Nov.[4]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Total	Total
All types	$241,899	$262,917	$282,237	$260,908	$278,386	$332,523	$288,053	$311,049	$362,123	$268,016	$213,028	$195,643	$214,990	$2,637,037	$2,815,669
New England	16,607	20,166	18,912	15,378	11,952	16,233	17,486	21,323	22,552	14,538	4,958	12,952	7,398	165,928	197,698
Middle Atlantic	58,614	36,391	45,840	40,252	44,733	40,125	46,485	47,769	50,012	40,731	29,334	21,679	30,952	440,529	423,143
East North Central	40,801	58,297	67,670	56,482	74,963	102,275	68,768	76,925	92,818	49,537	57,025	38,805	46,413	597,588	744,183
West North Central	21,058	16,520	23,865	26,308	23,548	30,470	18,584	32,934	25,074	19,846	18,280	11,544	18,391	215,776	205,435
South Atlantic	24,868	41,241	36,375	27,366	40,810	44,496	35,810	36,831	52,476	22,261	35,083	30,272	26,219	276,783	306,997
East South Central	7,929	6,212	10,954	10,870	10,086	8,558	10,164	6,575	11,631	10,891	9,150	7,246	7,737	120,165	117,328
West South Central	24,746	37,410	24,642	28,570	22,425	28,101	41,131	28,552	50,546	28,222	22,049	26,945	23,035	274,142	281,588
Mountain	9,863	8,838	8,510	15,421	9,961	17,762	10,749	11,082	17,562	12,836	8,978	9,602	9,958	101,699	103,345
Pacific	37,413	37,842	45,470	40,261	39,908	44,503	38,877	49,058	39,452	69,154	28,170	36,599	44,886	444,429	435,953
Industrial buildings [5]	36,699	39,378	34,217	21,027	41,198	39,523	37,982	46,826	48,178	32,097	23,252	19,088	26,302	351,520	513,007
New England	684	6,858	1,066	1,704	1,291	1,982	2,553	2,237	1,904	2,559	1,284	1,109	2,512	28,097	31,916
Middle Atlantic	11,893	8,321	9,962	5,556	4,729	6,213	7,335	7,133	9,010	6,983	3,725	3,086	4,121	60,949	97,144
East North Central	8,227	14,083	9,718	6,307	21,156	18,399	12,380	20,762	10,228	7,787	5,051	4,458	9,469	111,839	205,815
West North Central	6,257	1,875	3,536	3,090	2,147	3,055	1,225	1,246	2,316	2,369	1,629	1,712	1,752	24,305	25,306
South Atlantic	1,435	1,339	2,255	1,357	2,341	2,199	3,774	3,689	12,340	1,752	1,577	2,780	4,076	25,237	24,181
East South Central	2,431	1,232	2,408	441	1,359	662	707	447	3,771	924	577	1,552	109	16,084	28,584
West South Central	762	1,208	610	2,033	2,258	801	1,026	1,713	1,987	856	361	797	647	17,192	18,328
Mountain	277	933	484	271	356	625	209	492	668	709	4,475	489	338	5,983	6,103
Pacific	4,733	3,528	4,177	5,269	5,562	5,587	8,774	9,107	5,954	8,178	4,572	3,105	3,280	61,834	75,629
Commercial buildings [6]	74,200	87,594	98,279	94,446	91,247	112,910	96,137	101,017	124,887	84,822	62,400	64,662	63,181	686,346	739,912
New England	3,454	4,154	3,122	4,935	3,649	3,487	2,832	4,420	7,481	5,180	1,374	5,105	1,647	28,766	36,506
Middle Atlantic	17,192	11,784	17,510	17,476	13,096	16,260	16,237	21,798	17,639	14,338	9,739	7,149	9,319	121,120	111,793
East North Central	16,642	14,955	17,434	22,023	20,176	26,805	16,182	17,706	35,344	14,945	12,915	11,075	16,949	144,107	155,535
West North Central	4,028	4,953	11,056	7,928	8,056	6,699	6,808	10,296	12,813	5,278	4,193	2,175	4,495	56,056	43,206
South Atlantic	11,734	18,096	14,889	8,977	21,162	22,294	12,903	14,316	11,493	9,166	11,234	10,470	7,474	87,085	99,315
East South Central	2,106	1,452	1,807	3,514	3,083	3,666	3,405	2,782	2,951	2,885	2,017	3,385	1,951	26,015	36,535
West South Central	7,444	14,272	9,520	9,386	5,715	12,671	20,558	10,736	13,493	13,347	9,291	11,329	9,786	91,774	93,132
Mountain	2,908	3,431	2,574	8,080	3,149	5,095	3,307	4,204	10,471	3,186	3,031	4,697	1,235	30,392	26,161
Pacific	8,692	14,497	20,366	12,126	13,162	15,934	13,906	14,759	13,201	16,499	8,606	8,778	10,325	101,032	137,730
Community buildings [7]	95,726	93,908	106,237	100,331	100,476	136,250	102,894	119,215	123,702	114,991	80,144	71,923	83,808	1,101,141	1,146,507
New England	10,647	6,705	10,644	7,172	4,541	8,911	6,649	8,881	9,282	4,397	1,561	1,230	2,145	78,221	106,079
Middle Atlantic	22,392	11,686	15,432	13,247	23,349	9,949	12,890	14,607	19,593	16,169	14,509	9,840	13,951	193,155	167,869
East North Central	12,155	17,824	23,664	17,844	20,252	46,284	26,956	25,579	27,351	19,144	14,396	18,737	13,746	227,139	263,047
West North Central	9,195	3,891	5,164	11,921	9,697	18,026	7,136	17,728	6,626	10,319	9,515	6,189	9,416	103,712	106,060
South Atlantic	7,533	12,403	16,576	13,758	8,913	15,814	13,360	15,572	24,538	7,181	15,302	9,082	9,315	115,572	142,405
East South Central	3,153	2,742	3,860	5,621	4,406	1,469	4,500	2,258	3,575	4,977	5,886	1,451	3,918	57,008	43,328
West South Central	10,368	19,927	11,010	10,831	11,011	8,758	15,499	12,920	14,414	10,292	9,063	11,406	9,009	117,264	124,350
Mountain	5,376	3,613	4,028	3,371	4,877	9,246	5,385	3,800	4,718	7,515	621	3,053	7,255	34,827	52,160
Pacific	14,907	15,116	15,859	17,067	13,432	17,792	10,518	17,871	13,605	34,997	9,290	10,935	15,053	174,243	141,209
Public buildings [8]	9,587	3,952	8,334	4,824	7,087	4,384	13,700	13,824	13,476	6,003	22,739	10,937	13,720	152,537	109,308
New England	798	231	1,510	0	711	20	420	1,294	916	149	67	606	70	13,951	4,354
Middle Atlantic	1,213	127	110	125	285	381	6,145	1,585	609	51	256	40	546	19,434	16,242
East North Central	462	1,050	4,155	448	731	666	1,269	5,467	5,743	1,133	17,488	673	1,638	15,656	25,332
West North Central	790	509	739	1,050	285	467	606	332	1,502	51	452	243	682	4,246	2,463
South Atlantic	291	1,168	482	354	1,227	611	4,114	1,197	287	189	1,812	1,027	1,926	16,547	18,147
East South Central	72	27	0	44	55	0	175	419	639	480	105	125	0	10,841	305
West South Central	3,373	136	454	642	212	14	176	360	2,608	648	339	450	1,119	7,348	15,899
Mountain	801	82	83	906	96	506	5	320	419	0	307	289	281	14,480	4,101
Pacific	1,787	622	801	1,254	3,484	1,718	790	2,850	753	3,302	1,912	7,485	7,458	50,035	22,466
Public works and utility buildings [9]	14,731	23,180	15,284	13,666	11,668	14,140	12,113	7,787	31,547	11,482	12,758	20,819	14,313	135,525	115,708
New England	453	1,089	1,606	143	567	536	3,632	2,860	1,597	1,716	379	4,651	344	6,296	8,801
Middle Atlantic	4,015	3,043	474	1,553	1,301	5,335	1,112	709	1,065	1,586	345	735	1,477	23,540	11,161
East North Central	1,522	6,491	5,675	2,565	4,184	1,509	3,904	605	7,383	1,700	4,611	2,314	2,247	33,612	35,028
West North Central	21	3,878	1,265	418	1,363	614	1,174	573	351	376	1,840	778	1,465	7,618	9,672
South Atlantic	2,048	5,868	551	1,156	1,602	2,078	181	673	2,541	1,767	3,858	5,919	1,287	12,736	9,629
East South Central	0	76	2,394	650	123	889	28	287	24	848	180	380	312	3,720	1,988
West South Central	1,262	533	1,250	3,724	890	1,760	654	777	15,505	662	812	1,470	246	19,991	11,058
Mountain	41	190	364	1,576	462	951	74	44	128	120	20	312	340	3,365	2,094
Pacific	5,370	2,012	1,706	1,880	1,176	468	1,354	1,258	2,954	2,708	713	4,260	6,596	24,648	26,279
All other buildings [10]	10,955	14,905	19,886	21,614	26,707	25,316	25,226	22,380	20,334	18,620	11,736	8,215	13,666	209,968	191,227
New England	572	1,129	964	1,425	1,193	1,297	1,401	1,631	1,372	537	292	252	681	10,599	10,044
Middle Atlantic	1,908	1,429	2,352	2,295	1,975	1,987	2,766	1,937	2,097	1,625	760	830	1,539	22,331	18,935
East North Central	1,793	3,894	7,024	7,296	8,464	8,612	8,077	6,806	6,770	4,829	2,564	1,547	2,364	65,234	59,426
West North Central	767	1,413	2,104	1,901	1,999	1,609	1,635	2,758	1,465	1,453	651	447	582	19,839	18,727
South Atlantic	1,828	2,367	1,620	1,763	5,565	1,499	1,478	1,384	1,277	2,206	1,300	994	2,141	19,605	13,320
East South Central	167	683	485	599	1,060	1,872	1,349	383	671	778	385	353	1,447	6,497	6,587
West South Central	1,538	1,334	1,799	2,454	2,339	4,096	3,218	2,046	2,540	2,417	2,182	994	2,228	20,573	18,821
Mountain	458	589	977	1,216	1,021	1,340	1,767	2,221	1,158	1,307	523	762	509	12,651	12,726
Pacific	1,924	2,067	2,560	2,665	3,093	3,004	3,535	3,213	2,985	3,470	3,077	2,036	2,174	32,638	32,640

[1] Building for which 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. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings, not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,826,192	2,530,765	$295,427
1944 [5]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,231	12,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,643,436	5,617,425	26,011
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	609,600	517,400	1,068,500	554,600	513,900	58,500	55,000	3,500	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953 [7]	1,104,500	(8)	(8)	1,068,900	(8)	(8)	35,600	(8)	(8)	10,504,434	10,198,022	306,412
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(9)	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	2,964,810	2,549,238	415,572
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,652	828,339	38,313
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(9)	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	(9)	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	226,800	119,100	107,700	19,700	18,300	1,400	2,167,659	2,006,918	160,741
January	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,400	32,800	28,600	3,500	3,300	200	566,665	537,697	28,968
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	918,099	814,590	103,509
Second quarter	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,900	152,700	142,200	24,400	23,100	1,300	2,920,186	2,705,653	214,533
April	106,200	59,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	949,001	874,524	74,477
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	101,000	52,400	48,600	8,600	8,300	300	1,006,552	926,803	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	302,500	156,000	146,500	297,700	151,600	146,100	4,800	4,400	400	2,761,316	2,718,369	42,947
July	102,600	52,400	50,200	101,100	50,900	50,200	1,500	1,500	(9)	945,587	931,214	14,373
August	99,100	50,800	48,300	97,400	49,400	48,000	1,700	1,400	300	895,675	882,446	13,229
September	100,800	52,800	48,000	99,200	51,300	47,900	1,600	1,500	100	920,054	904,709	15,345
Fourth quarter	258,700	140,400	118,300	249,100	131,200	117,900	9,600	9,200	400	2,359,822	2,275,336	84,486
October	101,100	53,800	47,300	99,200	52,100	47,100	1,900	1,700	200	928,677	910,701	17,976
November	86,100	46,000	40,100	82,300	42,300	40,000	3,800	3,700	100	785,969	751,664	34,305
December	71,500	40,600	30,900	67,600	36,800	30,800	3,900	3,800	100	645,176	612,971	32,205
1953: First quarter	257,100	140,600	116,500	238,100	123,800	114,300	19,000	16,800	2,200	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	38,400	33,700	68,200	35,400	32,800	3,900	3,000	900	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	43,100	36,100	73,800	38,600	35,200	5,400	4,500	900	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	59,100	46,700	96,100	49,800	46,300	9,700	9,300	400	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter	324,300	165,900	158,400	315,000	158,000	157,000	9,300	7,900	1,400	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	57,400	54,000	107,400	54,100	53,300	4,000	3,300	700	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	55,200	53,100	105,600	52,500	53,100	2,700	2,700	(9)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	53,300	51,300	102,000	51,400	50,600	2,600	1,900	700	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	141,600	143,400	280,700	137,300	143,400	4,300	4,300	(9)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July	96,700	48,100	48,600	96,400	47,800	48,600	300	300	(9)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	46,400	46,800	92,200	45,400	46,800	1,000	1,000	(9)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	47,100	48,000	92,100	44,100	48,000	3,000	3,000	(9)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter [7]	238,100	(8)	(8)	235,100	(8)	(8)	3,000	(8)	(8)	2,297,358	2,274,924	22,434
October [10]	90,100	43,100	47,000	90,000	43,000	47,000	100	100	(9)	883,455	882,838	617
November [7]	80,000	(8)	(8)	78,400	(8)	(8)	1,600	(8)	(8)	767,359	755,061	12,298
December [7]	68,000	(8)	(8)	66,700	(8)	(8)	1,300	(8)	(8)	646,544	637,025	9,519
1954: First quarter												
January [7]	66,000	(8)	(8)	64,700	(8)	(8)	1,300	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Preliminary.

[8] Not available.

[9] Less than 50 units.

[10] Revised.

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