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Voluntarism in the American Labor Movement

Salary Trends of Women Office Workers, 1949-54

Employment and Unemployment in Western Europe

Eleventh Congress of Soviet Trade Unions

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

SEVERAL protracted collective-bargaining situations reached a conclusion during August. After 4 months of negotiation, the General Electric Co. and the IUE-CIO agreed to a 2.68-percent increase, averaging approximately 5 cents an hour, and to improvements in holiday and vacation benefits. These correspond to changes effective previously for other union and nonunion employees of the company. Although accepting the terms, the union's executive board indicated its dissatisfaction with the settlement.

A tripartite arbitration award of 5 cents an hour in a proceeding involving 80,000 locomotive engineers produced a charge by Guy Brown, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that the Board's decision had ended any future effectiveness of voluntary arbitration in the railroad industry. The award, following 6 months of negotiations and 39 days of hearings, conformed to agreements previously reached between the railroads and other major operating unions, rejecting the union's request for a substantial skill differential increase. Another settlement in this industry was concluded with agreement between the railroads and the 14 non-operating unions on a contributory health and welfare plan, and for improved vacation and holiday benefits. This began more than 15 months earlier, and was marked by Emergency Board proceedings and litigation on the health and welfare proposal. The five operating unions announced that new negotiations would be undertaken shortly on proposals relating to holiday and workweek arrangements, and to working rules.

A STRIKE threatened anew in August in the dispute involving Oak Ridge atomic-energy workers represented by CIO Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers. This possibility in the long dispute over wages was forestalled by an injunction under the Labor Management Relations Act. AFL workers, in the meantime, accepted the 6-cents-

an-hour increase recommended by the President's Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel, while the CIO workers were asking for 15 cents. In another development out of the dispute, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell appointed David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, to head an advisory group to study atomic-energy labor-management problems.

THE UAW-CIO MEMBERSHIP at the Studebaker Corp. reconsidered their earlier action and overwhelmingly voted in favor of abolition of the incentive wage system as negotiated by the company and the union leaders. This change, with its resultant reduction in earnings, was negotiated to overcome the competitive disadvantage of the company in relation to the "Big Three." Automobile workers generally received a 1-cent-an-hour cost-of-living increase on September 1.

The hosiery industry's pension plan was another casualty of competitive and general economic conditions confronting an industry. The Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America and the AFL Hosiery Workers agreed to liquidate the plan established under a 1950 arbitration award.

STRIKES in lumber, copper mining, and rubber manufacturing were either settled or on their way to settlement. A strike of 70,000 AFL and CIO lumber workers, which began on June 21, appeared to be on its way to termination when the AFL Lumber and Sawmill workers agreed to accept a peace plan proposed by the governors of Washington and Oregon. Strikes were called by Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers at Kennecott Copper and Anaconda Mining operations; agreement was concluded on a wage and fringe benefit increase at Kennecott. A 7-week strike at Goodyear Tire and Rubber was concluded with an agreement on an average increase of 6.5 cents an hour; the strike at Firestone Tire and Rubber, which began in mid-August, was also ended. A strike of more than 3 weeks by the Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) over union objections to the flying schedules on transcontinental nonstop flights, grounded operations of American Airlines. The strike was suspended and held in abeyance under a truce agreement to submit the dispute to David L. Cole, who will act as referee and make nonbinding recommendations.

The INDEPENDENT International Longshoremen's Association was declared the victor over the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen (AFL) in the contested east coast longshore election. The NLRB certified the ILA, finding that its slight vote margin was sufficient to give it a majority even if every remaining challenged ballot went to the AFL union.

AFL longshoremen reacted promptly in picketing one pier briefly, charging the company with discrimination against an AFL steward following ILA certification. The NLRB, also concerned with the fair treatment of AFL longshoremen, announced the issuance of a formal complaint against the New York Shipping Association and its member companies, charging them with discrimination against AFL longshoremen.

THE AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, preparing for the September convention, issued a statement generally critical of the 83d Congress in regard to "cold war" efforts, national defense, and economic and social issues. Recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board were characterized by the council as "part and parcel of a probusiness motivation on the part of the controlling majority of the NLRB."

A final draft of a plan to end jurisdictional fights among AFL unions was approved for submission to the convention. The plan, which provides for a no-raiding pledge by subscribing unions, is voluntary in application, and does not supersede arrangements established among individual unions for adjudicating jurisdictional disputes. The machinery established under the plan would preclude jurisdictional strikes through successive steps of conference, mediation, and, if necessary, arbitration.

SEVERAL MEASURES were enacted during the last days of the 83d Congress which affected the status of American workers. The Social Security Act was amended to extend coverage to 10 million more Americans and to grant larger benefits. Among those newly covered by the act are farm operators, many farm employees, and professional people; optional coverage is extended to employees of State and local governments and to clergymen. Payments to present retired workers are raised from \$5 to \$13 a month; workers re-

tiring in the future may receive as much as \$23.50 more per month. Eligibility requirements and benefits were also liberalized by amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

An estimated 1,300,000 additional workers were covered by extension of the Federal payroll tax for unemployment insurance to employers of 4 or more employees; the tax had formerly applied to employers of 8 or more. In addition, virtually all Federal civilian employees were brought under the unemployment insurance system of the State in which they worked.

Federal workers were also covered by several statutes enacted late in the session. Federal employees were provided low-cost group life insurance in sums approximating their annual salaries, on a joint Government-employee contribution basis. A fringe benefit measure was also enacted which will result in granting permanent status to many additional Federal employees; in transferring 120,000 employees, formerly under the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Service schedule, to wage board jurisdiction; and in liberalized leave, overtime, longevity, and uniform allowance provisions. A measure granting a 5-percent rise in pay scales for postal employees and classified workers was vetoed by the President as failing to establish appropriate relationships among job grades and ignoring the necessity of providing revenues with which to pay the increase.

A MEASURE was enacted outlawing the Communist Party and depriving any labor organization determined to be "Communist-infiltrated" of any rights under the Taft-Hartley Act. The Subversive Activities Control Board, in proceedings initiated by the Attorney-General and in accordance with the act's standards, will determine whether a union falls within the proscribed categories. Unions affiliated with "a national federation or other labor organization whose policies and activities have been directed to opposing Communist organizations, any Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement" are placed in a special status; they are "presumed prima facie not to be a 'Communist-infiltrated organization.'" This provision is applicable to the AFL, CIO, railway brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers.

Voluntarism in the American Labor Movement

DAVID J. SAPOSS*

AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS have progressed spectacularly, in terms of membership and collective bargaining coverage, since the 1930's, when the Government became a party to labor relations procedures and sponsored social welfare programs. This advance, as well as that during the World War I period of Government intervention in the handling of industrial relations, contrasts sharply with labor's position during earlier periods when it followed a policy of voluntarism, relying chiefly on economic action to achieve objectives and shunning Government assistance. A concomitant of labor's progress in recent years has been a metamorphosis of its philosophy. While the unions have expanded and refined their primary function of collective bargaining, they have become adherents of the concept of Government intervention in economic and social affairs and have found it profitable to engage extensively in political action. Only in structure has the change not been drastic.

Early Days of Voluntarism

Voluntarism,¹ the labor version of the *laissez-faire* philosophy, was described by its founders as a policy under which workers were to be schooled to rely exclusively on their trade unions for promoting and protecting their interests as wage earners. The unions, in turn, were to accomplish their objectives chiefly through collective bargaining and its concomitants, such as the strike and boycott. Above all, no positive aid from the Government through legislative or administrative action was to be sought or accepted. Indeed, positive Government aid was to be resisted.

Voluntarism came into its own with the fading away of the Knights of Labor and the practically simultaneous defeat of the Socialists' efforts to commit the American Federation of Labor to their broad program of independent political action, comprehensive social reform legislation, and basic social reorganization. These AFL victories over its two outstanding rivals occurred on the eve of the Spanish-American War. (However, as early as 1908, the AFL wavered from its course of voluntarism by expressing sympathy for William Jennings Bryan and supporting his presidential candidacy.²)

In 1897, shortly after the AFL expounded the philosophy of voluntarism, it had a membership of 264,825. "Labor's Mass Offensive," launched in 1899, was countered by the "Employers' Mass Offensive" of 1903-08.³ By the time of the 1907 depression, AFL unions, although gaining in membership, had lost out in most basic industries, which reduced their collective bargaining coverage considerably.

One of its important affiliates, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, had been violently eliminated from the basic steel industry in 1901.⁴ "The expulsion of the union from the plants of the United States Steel Corp. was a natural sequel to the unsuccessful strike of 1901. . . . [Its elimination] from the steel industry was the major but not the sole blow struck . . . against unionism."⁵ In meatpacking, as a result of a strike in 1904, "the union was destroyed until the Government, during the war, resurrected it with a Federal administrator. After the war, the companies converted it into an 'employee representation' system."⁶ And in metalworking, in 1904 also, "the National Founders' Association

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¹ David J. Saposs, *Readings in Trade Unionism*, New York, George H. Doran Co., 1926 (pp. 40-44, 395-398).

² George Meany, *Political Education is an AFL Tradition*. (*In The American Federationist*, September 1953, Washington.)

³ Selig Perlman and Philip Taft, *History of Labor in the United States, 1896-1932*, Vol. IV, *Labor Movements*, New York, Macmillan & Co., 1935 (p. 489 et seq.).

⁴ Leo Wolman, *The Growth of American Trade Unions, 1880-1923*, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (p. 89).

⁵ Perlman and Taft, *op. cit.* (pp. 143-144).

⁶ John R. Commons, *History of Labor in the United States, 1896-1932*, New York, Macmillan & Co., 1935, Introduction to Vol. III (p. xxv¹).

transformed its policy of peaceful negotiation [with the International Molders' Union] into one of aggressive attack. . . . Industrial relations in the machinery industry duplicated the course of events in the machinery and job foundry industry, only with greater rapidity."⁷

Notwithstanding these and other significant early setbacks, the AFL continued to grow slowly, meantime reiterating its policy of voluntarism. For example, at its 1914 convention, the report of the Committee on Resolutions on a resolution favoring the enactment of legislation regulating hours of labor (which was rejected by the convention) stated:

We have tried in this country, as workingmen have endeavored to do in others, to secure through legislation a guarantee that our rights to organization and to trade union effort should not be interfered with. That has been one form of legislation which the trade union movement has most heartily and effectively applied. We have endeavored through legislative enactment to have our rights as free men guaranteed so that we could then apply our trade union method to regulate the terms of employment.⁸

In the debate which followed, Samuel Gompers said, "In the law to limit and regulate injunctions we propose to clip the power of the court insofar as labor is concerned, and in an 8-hour law for men it is [proposed] to give the courts still greater power."⁹ And, further, "If we can get an 8-hour law for the working people, then you will find that the working people themselves will fail to have any interest in your economic organization, which even advocates declare is essential in order that such a law can be enforced."¹⁰

The World War I Period

By 1916, the AFL had grown to 2,072,702 members, since industry was expanding.¹¹ However, outside of building and construction, coal mining, and railroads, its operations remained on the fringe of important industries.¹² It was strong only in highly competitive industries with relatively small industrial units. The so-called "trustified" industries with chain plants were practically closed to it. Only unions of highly skilled craftsmen like patternmakers and tool- and die-makers were able to maintain a foothold in these large and basic industrial establishments; and these unions usually had only verbal agreements. Thus, simultaneously with its consider-

able gain in membership, the AFL was actually losing out rapidly in the more important industries.

Then during World War I, the Government intervened in labor relations as it did in all other economic functions affecting the war effort. This "marked a turning point in collective bargaining. Before this country entered the war, Government had taken no part in union organization and negotiation of trade agreements except to mediate in disputes."¹³ Administrative orders and legislation creating such agencies as the War Labor Board and providing for Government operation of railroads,¹⁴ gave organized labor a tremendous stimulus so that it again became a power in all important industries except steel. AFL membership soared to new heights during and immediately following the war, as shown below.¹⁵

Year	Membership
1917-----	2, 371, 434
1918-----	2, 726, 478
1919-----	3, 260, 068
1920-----	4, 078, 740

The Prosperous '20's and the Early 30's

With the advent of peace and the withdrawal of Government regulation of the economy of the country, the AFL, as a whole, reverted to voluntarism,¹⁶ to which it adhered consistently until the middle 1930's. Shortly after the war, the unions became involved in costly and bitterly contested strikes, practically all of which were unsuccessful. Management, taking advantage of the weakened condition of organized labor, introduced the "American Plan" and "Welfare Capitalism," with their company unions, labor spies, armed guards, accelerated implementation of the yellow dog contract, and black list.¹⁷ A variety of

⁷ Perlman and Taft, op. cit. (pp. 113, 114-115).

⁸ Report of the Proceedings of the 34th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1914 (p. 424).

⁹ Ibid. (p. 440).

¹⁰ Ibid. (p. 442).

¹¹ Report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to the 72d Convention, 1953 (p. 17).

¹² Wolman, op. cit. (p. 90).

¹³ Trends in Collective Bargaining, New York, Twentieth-Century Fund, 1945 (p. 6).

¹⁴ Alexander Bing, *Wartime Strikes and Their Adjustment*, New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1921.

¹⁵ Report of the AFL Executive Council, op. cit.

¹⁶ Its affiliates in association with other unions operating in the railroad industry refused to follow. See the author's review of Keating's *The Story of "Labor"*, *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1954 (pp. 675-676).

¹⁷ Perlman and Taft, op. cit. (p. 489 et seq.).

welfare programs were introduced simultaneously in an attempt to "sugarcoat" management's forceful resistance.

The depression of 1920-21 contributed only incidentally in precipitating the disastrous reverses for organized labor. In 1921, when non-agricultural employment dropped by 3 million to 24 million, AFL membership declined only slightly, as did total union membership, which had doubled between 1915 and 1920, reaching 5,110,800 in the latter year. But, during the rest of the twenties, as employment climbed to 31 million, both total union membership and AFL membership first declined precipitously to 1924 (3,536,100 and 2,865,799, respectively) and stayed at about those levels. The great depression brought employment down to about 23½ million in 1933, when union membership declined even further, with the total skidding to 2,973,000 and the AFL to 2,126,796.¹⁸ Thus, even during the unprecedented period of prosperity in the 1920's, union membership declined drastically, with collective bargaining coverage receding at even a faster pace.

So discouraging was the situation that many students of labor began to wonder and some even to despair about the future of trade unionism in the United States. As early as 1922, an outstanding scholar, the late Professor Henry R. Seager, regretfully declared that, particularly as regards "public service industries," a labor movement based on trade unions was hardly possible in the United States. He also commented on the marked increase in the number of company unions and the simultaneous decline in trade union membership. But, as a sympathizer of organized labor, he found some ground for optimism:

There is one aspect of the situation which this analysis seems to overlook. Consciousness of the opposition of interests between employers and employees has given vitality to the trade union, but an even stronger cohesive influence has been consciousness of common interests that is causing the workers of all countries to unite even across national boundaries. Is this growing sense of solidarity to be eclipsed by the increasing realization fostered by company unions that employers and employees have common interests as well as conflicting interests? Nothing is

¹⁸ Wolman, *op. cit.* (p. 33) and *Ebb and Flow in Trade Unionism*, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1936 (p. 34); Irving Bernstein, *The Growth of American Unions* (*In The American Economic Review*, June 1954, p. 303).

¹⁹ *Company Unions vs. Trade Unions*, Presidential Address to the American Economic Association (*In American Economic Review*, March 1923, pp. 1).

further from my own expectation. What I think rather is that the sense of common interests which holds wage earners together in trade unions will be in part transferred from the industrial to the political field. The principal circumstance that may render the trade union less indispensable is not any overnight conversion of employers, but the taking over of the regulation of working conditions in public service industries by the government. In the constitution of adjustment boards, in the formulation of legal standards as to working conditions, in the progressive development of social insurance and other protective legislation, wage earners will have an ever increasing motive for concerning themselves with politics.] The United States has been relatively backward in this development but what has happened in other English-speaking countries, in the United Kingdom, in Australia, and in New Zealand, the growth of a labor party until it has become the principal opposition party, is prophetic of what is likely to happen here.¹⁹

However, as late as 1931, the AFL rejected at its convention a resolution endorsing unemployment insurance legislation. During its adherence to voluntarism, its only concession was to favor child labor legislation and government intervention in regulating the working conditions of women. On the other hand, such negative governmental assistance as restriction of immigration and judicial interference with trade union activity, mainly by anti-injunction legislation, was permissible and desirable. In fact, it was the devastating issuance of injunctions in labor disputes which led the AFL to embark seriously on its early nonpartisan political action, with its "Reward your friends, and punish your enemies," slogan, now more politely worded as "Reward your friends, and defeat your enemies." It was with great reluctance and only out of desperation that the AFL deviated from its original course. Only after its lobbyists were scorned and rebuffed, particularly with the taunting refrain to show a capacity to deliver votes, was the momentous decision made to embark on nonpartisan political action.

The Last Two Decades

In 1933 came Government assistance through Section 7A of the National Recovery Act, followed by the Wagner Act, and other sympathetic legislation and administrative orders, and the unions began to regain their vitality.

It now became Government policy not only to encourage labor organizations, but also to protect the right of the workers to organize into unions.

Moreover, the Government also made it mandatory for management to bargain in good faith with the union selected by its employees, and to incorporate the agreed-upon conditions of employment into written and signed trade agreements.²⁰ By 1939, AFL membership practically doubled over 1933, rising to 4,006,354 from 2,126,796, notwithstanding the fact that a number of substantial unions withdrew to form the CIO; likewise, total trade union membership rose from 2,973,000 to 7,734,900.²¹ It is significant that this membership increase occurred in years when unemployment never averaged less than 14 per cent of the civilian labor force.

It is questionable whether the mass production industries would have been as readily and effectively organized, if thoroughly organized at all, without the aid, first, of Section 7A of NRA, and then of the Wagner Act and NLRB decisions. The new and sympathetic pro-labor sentiment of the Government also contributed materially to labor's success. Indeed, as industry became more integrated, organized labor would have found it more difficult without Government intervention to rise from its intermittent doldrums. Such obstacles as recessions, prolonged strikes, and management resistance may have hindered trade union organization and limited its advances, as in certain industries in the South, but have not reversed the steady progress of organized labor. By 1953, total union membership was estimated at slightly over 17 million.²² This advance would have been impossible through sole reliance on "pure and simple" union action, as dictated by voluntarism.

Changing Characteristics of Organized Labor

The conclusion that "To the American labor movement, the conquest of the right to exist was ever its paramount problem"²³ is no longer applicable. Government, management, and society as a whole now recognize organized labor as an indispensable and constructive functional group in our civilization. Organized labor is still concerned, of course, with increasing its membership and extending collective bargaining coverage. But it has expanded its activities into all fields affecting the social and economic interests of wage earners and society. It subscribes to the concept of Government intervention in these fields,

so that political action is now regarded not only as necessary to securing preventive legislation, but as vital to obtaining positive legislation. Moreover, through its political power, labor aims to participate also in Government administrative procedures. Notwithstanding the fact that labor considered as political reverses the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act and the outcome of the 1952 election, neither the AFL, the CIO, nor the outstanding unaffiliated unions have seriously considered returning to voluntarism. Rather, even a brief glance at the labor press and a superficial familiarity with developments at union conventions and other conferences reveals organized labor's determination to broaden its political activity. Contrary to predictions, Government intervention and the simultaneous broadening of organized labor's horizon did not lessen either labor's ardor or its militancy. Indeed, it has enjoyed unprecedented success, as measured by size of union membership and extent of collective bargaining coverage, as already indicated.

The metamorphosis of the labor movement left its salient structural characteristics essentially unaltered. The labor movements of the greater part of the world usually operate through two or three broad and equally autonomous divisions: the national trade union federation, the political party, and the cooperative association. In England, the three are linked by a national labor council which coordinates their activities. Invariably, the leadership in these three divisions of the labor movement is overlapping, so that they are truly governed by interlocking directorates. In the United States, since the advent of the AFL, the trade union organization has functioned as the sole, basic, and controlling institution in the labor movement. All other organized activities, such as political action, insurance, community services, banking, and education, emanate from it and are organically a part of the trade unions. Some activities are carried on by auxiliaries rather than subsidiaries but are nevertheless initiated and sanctioned by the union and are wholly dependent upon it.

In fact, the AFL and CIO have begun to resemble each other more closely in recent years—

²⁰ Joel Seidman, *American Labor from Defense to Reconversion*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1953 (pp. 1-19).

²¹ AFL op. cit., (p. 11); Bernstein, op. cit.

²² Bernstein, op. cit.

²³ Perlman and Taft, op. cit. (p. 621).

in structure, activity, and ideology. Most of the AFL affiliates are no longer operated as craft unions, having enlarged their jurisdiction to encompass several crafts or trades, one or more entire industries, or to become general unions. In action, affiliates of both groups, by and large, differ little in militancy with respect to labor-management relations; they are dynamic and aggressive, yet circumspect and farsighted, adapting their collective bargaining activities as occasion requires. Both federations, as well as some of the largest affiliates, now maintain specialized political arms (the CIO Political Action Committee and the AFL Labor's League for Political Education) manned by experienced staffs which function continuously on a professional basis, in contrast to their former practice of establishing temporary committees for each election. The official organs of both the AFL and the CIO and of international affiliates devote considerable space to domestic and international political issues and specific legislative acts. They likewise report and evaluate events in State legislatures and in the Congress, urge regional and local union bodies to participate in politics, and exhort members to register and to vote for the "right" candidate. For example—and without attempting to "gild the lily"—a recent article in *The American Federationist*²⁴ proposed that labor support legislation setting up a "minimum code of propriety and responsibility" in the handling of union welfare funds. The article, by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a vice president of the AFL, stated:

It appears to me that under these circumstances, where labor recognizes the existence of a real evil—no matter how limited—and where the internal union structure does not provide controls for the elimination of abuses, the pressure for legislative action to control union welfare funds will inevitably mount.

Further, union conventions and conferences of the federations and of affiliated internationals, as well as State conventions and conferences and local central labor union gatherings, devote as much time to the discussion of political and legislative matters as to union or collective bargaining issues.

Both their publications and their discussions indicate that practically all unions in the AFL

and the CIO expect the Government to play an important role, not only in keeping our economy on an even keel, but also in stimulating its expansion. The Government is likewise expected to maintain and improve various social welfare services in the interest of the wage earners, such as social security. And the federations are not interested merely in influencing favorable legislation and Government policies; they are equally concerned in participating in Government administrative functions.)

By and large, the activities of other parts of the labor movement also are guided by this philosophy. Thus, three prominent labor leaders—John L. Lewis, Dave Beck, and David J. McDonald—joined in seeking Government action on various forms of economic assistance for solving their common problems.²⁵ The United Mine Workers has gone further by calling upon the Government to establish a national fuel program, in order to alleviate the coal industry's present economic plight.²⁶ (Leading coal operators have also called upon the Government to study the industry's problems, and the governors of the important coal-producing States have formed a committee and are requesting Federal aid.) Moreover, W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, an organization formerly labeled as one of the "Aristocrats of Labor," addressing the convention of its Ladies' Auxiliary, called for "broad Government action to head off a threatening business depression." He then outlined a program supported by his Brotherhood calling for lower interest rates on urban homes, crop supports and farm housing loans, and a broad public works program for schools, hospitals, health facilities, roads, power dams, irrigation, flood control, a radar defense system, and civil defense facilities.²⁷ Mr. Kennedy also spoke proudly of the "good job this organization has accomplished" in protecting "the welfare of our members through collective bargaining and through legislation."

²⁴ Safeguarding Union Welfare Funds. (July 1954, pp. 10-13).

²⁵ United Mine Workers Journal, May 15, 1954 (p. 5); joint release, June 30, 1954.

²⁶ New York Times, April 16, 1954; United Mine Workers Journal, May 11 and 15, 1954.

²⁷ New York Times, July 18, 1954, and "Address of W. P. Kennedy, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Before the International Convention of the BRT's Ladies' Auxiliary, Columbus, Ohio, July 17, 1954" (processed, BRT headquarters, Cleveland, Ohio).

Salaries of Women in Office Work, 1949 to 1954

LILY MARY DAVID AND RUTH W. BENNY*

PERSISTENT DEMAND for information on trends in the wages or salaries of office employees has led the Bureau of Labor Statistics to construct a series of indexes of average salaries for women office workers in 9 major centers of office worker employment. The indexes are based upon data collected in the Bureau's program of community wage surveys;¹ insofar as possible within the limits of the Bureau's wage survey program, they will be maintained on an annual basis and extended to other areas if resources permit.

Office workers constitute a significant segment of the "white collar" labor force.² Studies by the Bureau of the Census indicate that in 1952 more than 8 million clerical and kindred workers were employed in the United States. About 5.3 million, or 65 percent, of these workers were women.

The 9 areas to which the indexes relate contain a total population of about 28 million, and are widely scattered geographically. The indexes are believed to provide considerable insight into the movement of average salaries for women office employees in large urban areas. The construction and limitations of the indexes are fully explained later in this article.

Salary Trends, 1950 to 1954

Perhaps the most striking fact disclosed by the accompanying table and chart is the broad similarity in the movement of average weekly salaries for women office workers in all industries combined among the 9 labor markets covered. In 7 of the 9 areas, increases in average salaries from 1950 to 1954 fell within the range of 23 to 28 percent. Milwaukee, with an increase of 31.6 percent, ex-

ceeded the upper limit of this range, and San Francisco, with an average increase of about 21 percent, showed the least advance during this period.

Location does not appear to have influenced the movement of the indexes during this period. The average increases between 1950 and 1954 in such widely separated areas as Boston, Chicago, and Denver amounted to about 28 percent; in Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Atlanta, and New York City, they averaged 23 to 24 percent. Of the 9 areas studied, San Francisco had the highest absolute level of office pay in the base period (1950) and Boston the lowest.

It is sometimes stated that office salaries in recent years have advanced more rapidly in manufacturing than in other industry divisions. The accompanying table and chart, which show separate indexes for women office workers in manufacturing, may throw some light on this question. In 6 of the 9 areas, there was no substantial difference in the increases from 1950 to 1954 in average salary levels of women office workers in manufacturing and those in all industries combined. In Atlanta, Denver, and Milwaukee, however, the increases in manufacturing measurably exceeded the increase for office employees as a whole. The differences ranged from 4.4 to 7.2 index points. Certain specific reasons for these divergences can be conjectured—for example, the suburban location of extensive new manufacturing facilities in the Atlanta area—but the data now available are insufficient for even tentative conclusions.

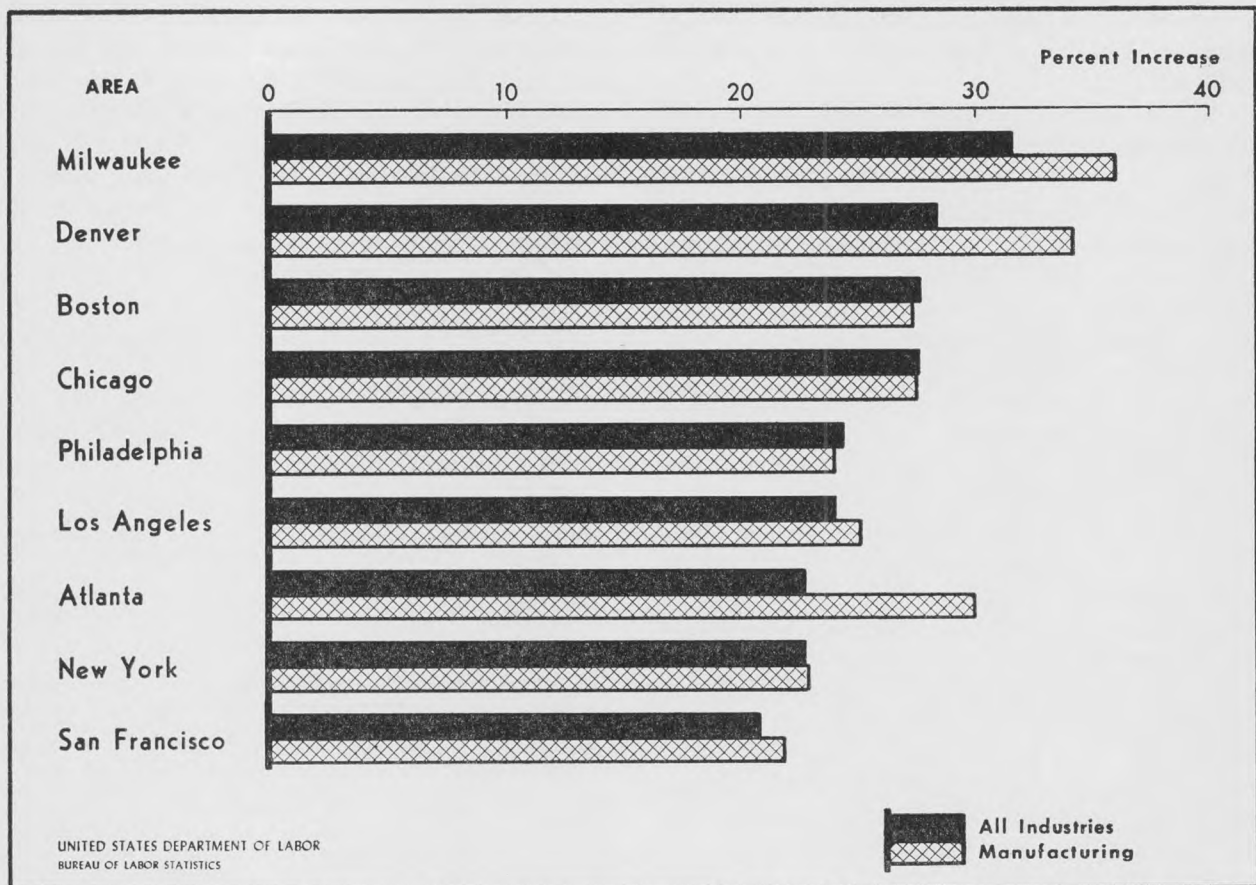
There is great interest in the relative movement of the wages of office employees and of other categories of workers. The construction of index series for other groups of workers included in the community wage surveys should cast much light on this subject. In the meantime, however, some very general comparisons may be made. The average hourly earnings, exclusive of premium

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¹ For the results of the Bureau's most recent series of community wage surveys, see BLS Bulletin 1157, Parts 1, 2, and 3, *Wages and Related Benefits: Major Labor Markets, 1953-1954*. A complete directory of community surveys is available upon request. For some analysis of the considerations underlying the community wage survey program, see *Community Approach to Wage Studies*, Monthly Labor Review, October 1949 (pp. 365-370).

² During the past few years, the Bureau has published indexes showing trends in salaries for three important groups of "white collar" workers employed by Federal or local government—urban school teachers, firemen and policemen, and Federal classified civil service employees. See Monthly Labor Review, March 1951 (p. 286), February 1952 (p. 175); June 1950 (p. 633), January 1952 (p. 52), July 1953 (p. 723); and May 1951 (p. 537), May 1952 (p. 545), and September 1953 (p. 958), respectively.

Percent Increase in Average Salaries of Women Office Workers in 9 Selected Areas, 1950-54



overtime pay, of production and related workers in manufacturing in the United States as a whole increased by about 27 percent between February 1950 and February 1954.³ This fell within the range of increases (roughly 21-32 percent) shown for women office employees in the 9 areas covered by the present report. In gas and electric utilities, gross average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory employees increased by 25 percent, and on class I railroads by 22 percent. The average hourly earnings of nonsupervisory employees in wholesale trade advanced by 24 percent and in retail trade (except eating and drinking places) by 25 percent.

Although these comparisons are crude, the similarity of the rates of increase is striking. The existence of pervasive forces affecting the level of

³ Data for February of each year were used to correspond roughly with the dates of the community wage surveys on which the office worker indexes are based.

wages during this period is clearly suggested. The factor of overriding importance was undoubtedly the inflationary pressure arising out of the Korean emergency and the maintenance of exceptionally high levels of output and employment through the first half of 1953.

In addition to data for the 1950-54 period, indexes are also shown on the accompanying table for 1949 for 6 of the 9 areas. In these areas, the increase in the average salaries of women office workers between 1949 and 1950 amounted approximately to 2 to 3 percent in all industries combined.

What the Indexes Measure

The indexes presented in this article relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work (the work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid) in a group of occupations representative of the employment status of the great bulk of

women office employees in large urban areas. Occupations of a professional or quasi-professional character, together with supervisory positions, are excluded.

Changes in the indexes principally result from (1) general salary changes; (2) merit or other increases in pay received by individual workers while in the same job; (3) turnover, or force expansion or reduction, that may result in changes in the proportion of workers at different salary rates within an occupation. Another influence on the movement of the indexes, generally minor in character, is represented by employment shifts in the number of women office workers among firms with different pay levels. Year-to-year changes in the indexes do not reflect alterations in the proportions of workers employed in different office occupations, or changes in normal weekly hours of work. As indicated earlier, the salary data upon which the indexes are based do not include premium pay for overtime; hence, the indexes are not affected by variations in this magnitude.

In simple, the indexes are intended to measure as closely as practicable changes in average salaries for the same type of work for normal weekly hours of employment. In periods in which the hiring and promotion of workers is accelerated, the indexes presented here may rise somewhat more slowly than salary rate indexes reflecting changes in salary scales alone.⁴ Their movement,

in that circumstance, would tend to be retarded by an increase in the proportion of workers at entrance rates of pay. In loose labor markets, the indexes may rise more rapidly or fall more slowly than indexes based solely on changes in salary scales, because the proportion of workers with long service will tend to increase. They will also tend to fluctuate less than indexes of the gross average earnings of office workers, which would be affected by such factors as changes in the amount of overtime pay. The indexes shown here should, however, reflect any increases in earnings resulting from upgrading (in tight labor markets) of workers' titles without a change in duties, since they are based on averages for occupations classified according to job duties rather than titles.

⁴ A salary rate index reflecting only changes in salary scales would be practically impossible to construct. Many offices, particularly in smaller firms, do not have formalized salary structures. Moreover, even firms with formal salary structures, which employed a majority of the office workers in the cities for which indexes are presented in this article, may from time to time respond to labor market pressures through individual rate adjustment. In offices where there is no formal salary structure, it would be necessary to classify all workers by length of service for purposes of a pure salary scale index. Thus, there would be problems of determining year-to-year changes if there were no workers with comparable service in succeeding years. Salary scales for a given amount of service could be determined, of course, for firms with formalized salary structures. Even in such cases, general wage changes not infrequently include changes in the period for advancing workers from one rate to another within a job rate range. For example, over a period of years, the time required to advance from the lowest to the top rate for an occupation has been reduced in member companies of the Bell Telephone System from as much as 13 to 6½ years. Such changes in progression schedules would complicate development of an index based solely on changes in scales. A variety of other types of changes in formal salary structures would also present difficulties.

Indexes of average salaries of women office workers in 9 wage areas, 1949-54¹
[1950=100]

Area	All industries						Manufacturing					
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Atlanta.....	97.3	100.0	105.6	112.7	119.2	122.8	96.2	100.0	108.6	118.1	124.1	130.0
Boston.....	98.0	100.0	108.8	116.4	121.4	127.7	99.6	100.0	107.9	115.7	122.1	127.4
Chicago.....	98.3	100.0	107.4	114.2	120.6	127.6	99.2	100.0	107.4	114.0	119.9	127.5
Denver.....	100.0	100.0	108.8	112.5	121.6	128.4	100.0	110.7	121.3	126.7	134.2	134.2
Los Angeles.....	97.8	100.0	110.6	118.6	118.6	124.0	96.4	100.0	109.7	118.9	125.1	125.1
Milwaukee.....	100.0	100.0	118.2	125.9	131.6	131.6	100.0	100.0	120.8	128.9	136.0	136.0
New York.....	96.7	100.0	105.8	111.6	117.7	122.8	97.7	100.0	105.8	110.6	116.8	122.9
Philadelphia.....	97.7	100.0	110.9	116.1	116.1	124.4	97.2	100.0	110.5	116.3	124.0	124.0
San Francisco.....	100.0	100.0	106.8	110.0	115.7	120.8	100.0	105.8	109.2	116.7	121.9	121.9

¹ Periods surveyed are shown in the following tabulation:

Area	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Atlanta.....	January 1949	January 1950	March 1951	March 1952	March 1953	March 1954
Boston.....	January 1949	January 1950	March 1951	April 1952	March 1953	March 1954
Chicago.....	February 1949	February 1950	April 1951	March 1952	March 1953	March 1954
Denver.....	100.0	November 1949	January 1951	November 1951	November 1952	December 1953
Los Angeles.....	January 1949	March 1950	100.0	January 1952	February 1953	March 1954
Milwaukee.....	100.0	January 1950	100.0	March 1952	April 1953	April 1954
New York.....	February 1949	February 1950	April 1951	January 1952	February 1953	February 1954
Philadelphia.....	January 1949	May 1950	100.0	October 1951	October 1952	October 1953
San Francisco.....	100.0	January 1950	January 1951	January 1952	January 1953	January 1954

Scope of Data

The indexes are based on data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its annual occupational wage surveys in a group of large communities and the surveys of office workers' salaries that preceded these broader community studies. Except in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, the surveys and hence the indexes refer to standard metropolitan areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget.⁵ Data are available from these studies to show the trend of office salaries from 1949 to 1954 in 6 of the areas and from 1950 in 3 other communities.⁶

The pay periods studied varied somewhat from city to city, as the tabulation in the footnote to the accompanying table indicates. Although, for the most part, the data relate to the first quarter of each year, a time difference among surveys of as much as 6 months exists in some instances. This range in pay periods should be borne in mind in comparing trends among cities.

The surveys and hence the indexes are based on information from a representative group of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments in each community.⁷ The minimum size of establishment (in terms of total employment) covered by the basic studies varies among communities and industries and has been changed somewhat, notably between 1952 and 1953.⁸ However, any effect that changes in minimum establishment size might have had on the year-to-year movement of the indexes is excluded by the method of index construction.

⁵ The New York surveys covered New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties; the Chicago surveys were confined to Cook County; the Philadelphia surveys covered Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.

⁶ Although surveys of office workers' salaries were made in a substantial number of cities in 1948, the surveys in that year differed in a number of respects in industry and geographic coverage from subsequent studies. Hence, the indexes are not shown for 1948.

⁷ Nonmanufacturing industry divisions covered were: Public utilities—transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁸ The minimum size of establishment in the 1953 studies, in terms of total employment, was as follows:

Community	Wholesale trade, finance, and services	Manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade
Atlanta.....	51	51
Boston.....	51	101
Chicago.....	51	101
Denver.....	51	51
Los Angeles.....	51	101
Milwaukee.....	51	51
New York.....	51	101
Philadelphia.....	51	101
San Francisco-Oakland.....	51	101

The indexes are based on the salaries of women in most of the key occupations included in the basic wage surveys. As indicated by the following list of jobs used in computing the percentage changes from 1953 to 1954, they are largely the more routine clerical occupations:

- Billers, machine (billing machine)
- Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)
- Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A
- Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B
- Clerks, file, class A
- Clerks, file, class B
- Clerks, order
- Clerks, payroll
- Comptometer operators
- Duplicating-machine operators
- Key-punch operators
- Office girls
- Secretaries
- Stenographers, general
- Stenographers, technical
- Switchboard operators
- Switchboard operator-receptionists
- Tabulating-machine operators
- Transcribing-machine operators, general
- Typists, class A
- Typists, class B

The group of office occupations studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has changed somewhat from year to year and descriptions of some occupations have been revised, primarily in the interest of clarity. Jobs studied in only 1 or 2 years have been omitted entirely from the indexes. Others have been added but in such a way that the percentage change from one year to the next refers to salaries for the same group of occupations.

The principal problem with respect to occupational classification arose from the addition, in 1950, 1951, or 1952, of secretaries to the group of occupations surveyed in most of the cities. Since there are usually marginal problems of occupational classifications, it might be expected that the inclusion of secretaries would result in the transfer of some higher paid workers from the category of stenographer to that of secretary. If this had happened, the increase in average salaries for stenographers presumably would have been retarded in the period in which secretaries were first studied. Even assuming this to be true, however, it does not appear that the indexes for the entire group of occupations were appreciably affected. Exclusion of general stenographers from computation of the indexes for the period in which secretaries were

added would have had the following effect on the overall indexes from 1949 or 1950 to 1954:

Atlanta—decrease of 0.5 index point
 Boston—no change
 Chicago—increase of 0.3 index point
 Los Angeles—increase of 0.4 index point
 Milwaukee—increase of 0.8 index point
 New York—increase of 0.2 index point

This problem did not arise in three cities—Denver, Philadelphia, and San Francisco—where the salaries of secretaries were studied in all periods.

Computation of the Indexes

The chain method was used in constructing the indexes because it permits year-to-year comparability in the face of changes in occupations, size of establishment, or area coverage of surveys and because it excludes the effect on year-to-year salary trends of changes in employment among occupations.⁹ Average salaries for comparable occupations, based on comparable establishment size and area coverage, were computed for each area for each of two successive years (e. g., 1950

and 1951). Average salaries by occupation for each year were then weighted by employment in the occupations in the second of the pair of years. The resulting aggregates were then used to compute an index of salary change between the two years, with the first year as the base. This process was repeated for each successive pair of years (e. g., 1951 and 1952) and these link index numbers, computed on a moving base, were then chained together to provide continuous series. To illustrate the process: suppose the aggregates for a specific city showed a percentage increase of 10 percent from 1952 to 1953, and the index for 1952 was already known to be 120. The 1953

index for the same base period would be $\frac{120 \times 110}{100}$
 = 132.

⁹ The chain method of index construction completely excludes the effects of shifts of employment among occupations from the computation of the change in salaries from one year to the next. However, since the employment weights differ for each pair of years, the weight assigned to the percentage change for any occupation may vary from period to period. Thus, if there were twice as many general stenographers as class B typists in 1950 as in 1951, but in 1951 the proportion increased to 3 to 1, the increase in earnings of general stenographers would have more weight in the overall increase in earnings from 1950 to 1951 than it had from 1949 to 1950.

To the average person the term "office worker" means a stenographer, typist, or clerk, who is in most instances a woman. This was far from true in 1870. At that time less than 1,000 women were estimated in the entire group that comprised stenographers, typists, and secretaries; shipping and receiving clerks; clerical and kindred workers (not elsewhere classified); and office machine operators. . . .

The impetus to the tremendous growth in the number of women in office work arose from the invention of a practical typewriter, first marketed in the seventies. It was operated by women from the very first. Later it was followed by a great variety of other office machinery also operated to a considerable extent by women. . . .

The greatest rate of increase for women "office workers" in any decade occurred from 1880 to 1890. Women in these selected office occupations multiplied nearly 20 times—a testament to the growing acceptance of the typewriter and of the trained woman typist. . . .

In taking on the functions of clerical workers, women did not replace men. Rather, they found entirely new opportunities. . . . Women became relatively more important, rising from a minor fraction in 1870 to well over half of the entire group [of office workers] in 1940.

From *Women's Occupations Through Seven Decades*, by Janet M. Hooks. U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Women's Bureau Bull. No. 218. Washington, 1947.

Monthly Cost of Owning and Renting New Housing, 1949-50

M. MEAD SMITH*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The first half of this article appeared in the August issue. It dealt with considerations in buying and renting, coverage of the expense figures studied, total monthly expense of owning and renting, and expenses in relation to housing characteristics.*

Expenses and Income

THE RELATIVE EXPENSE of owning and renting should be considered not only in relation to the characteristics of the housing occupied but also in terms of the income of the occupants. People usually occupy dwellings which are in line with what they can afford, and this was the case with the families studied—in their decisions on whether to buy or rent as well as on the quality of housing to be occupied.¹ The importance of the various other considerations involved—such as family makeup, type and location of job, and personal preference—is nevertheless suggested by the fact that families who bought were usually larger than those who rented, regardless of relative costs and income.

For both groups of occupants, higher expenses were correlated with higher family income on the average—with only rare exception (table 1, p. 978). Thus, average housing expenses (calculated on an annual basis) represented slightly more or less than one-fourth of income for both groups. Only in Chicago in the 1949 period and Atlanta in 1950 was the difference between the two as much as 6 percentage points. In both cases the sharp discrepancy reflected extreme income levels—the Chicago renters being the only group whose annual

incomes averaged as much as \$6,000 while only the Atlanta renters had incomes averaging less than \$3,000.

With such small differences between owners and renters in the proportion of income going to housing, it is difficult to make any overall generalization as to whether the proportion was higher for one group than the other—particularly for 1950, when the number of families not reporting their income was 10 percent or more in several areas. Nevertheless, the difference in the two groups' income appeared to be sufficient to more than offset the difference in their expenses in a number of instances (notably where the renters had the higher costs, since the difference in income was usually much greater when it was renters' income which was larger). This suggests that, if income were taken into consideration, the relative position of owners and renters in the 9 areas would be different from that found when expense figures alone were compared. (Estimated monthly expenses were consistently higher for the average renter than the average owner of new housing in 5 of the 9 areas.)

The frequently higher level of renters' average income reflects the fact that higher income families accounted for a larger proportion of renters than of owners in most areas.² (An annual family income of \$3,000–\$4,999 was regarded as in the medium income bracket, table 2.) Higher income families were as frequently the largest group of renters as were middle income families whereas, among purchasers, middle income families were

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications. The basic statistical material and preliminary analysis were prepared by George T. Kotrotsios, formerly on the Bureau's staff and currently with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America (AFL). Technical guidance was given by personnel of the Division of Construction Statistics.

¹ Basic data for this study were obtained in BLS surveys covering a sample of all new privately owned sales and rental units completed in the second half of 1949 and the last quarter of 1950 and occupied by spring of the following year in these 9 large metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Washington. (The areas covered are the Standard Metropolitan Areas as defined by the Bureau of the Census for use in the 1950 census.) Excluded were public and cooperative housing, houses built by the owner without reliance on a prime contractor, and single-family dwellings with a construction cost of \$30,000 or more. Being based on a sample, the survey data are subject to sampling variation and—particularly the estimates of family income—to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. Family income represents total money income and does not cover total assets; it includes incomes of husband and wife from all sources (i. e., wages, salaries, commissions, net receipts from self-employment and from keeping roomers and boarders, regular contributions by other members of the family, and net income from savings and investments, pensions, and retirement benefits).

² With new sales units greatly outnumbering new rental dwellings in most areas, however, the majority of the higher income families generally bought rather than rented.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated average annual housing expense and income of owners and renters of new dwellings completed in 9 metropolitan areas in selected periods, 1949-50*¹

Area and period	Average annual expense		Average annual income ²		Ratio of expense to income	
	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters
July-December 1949:						
Atlanta.....	\$1,014	\$847	\$3,725	\$3,497	0.27	0.24
Chicago.....	1,246	1,280	4,714	6,355	.26	.20
Dallas.....	933	1,102	4,043	5,460	.23	.20
Detroit.....	1,080	1,250	3,980	4,493	.27	.28
Los Angeles.....	950	1,012	3,872	4,106	.26	.24
New York.....	1,222	1,404	4,439	4,908	.26	.26
Pittsburgh.....	1,115	1,232	4,074	4,502	.29	.27
San Francisco.....	1,197	1,166	4,562	4,517	.26	.26
Washington.....	1,227	1,051	4,998	4,944	.25	.21
October-December 1950:						
Atlanta.....	1,091	777	4,557	2,683	.23	.29
Chicago.....	1,191	1,324	5,295	4,832	.22	.27
Dallas.....	986	1,202	4,463	5,383	.21	.21
Detroit.....	1,108	1,206	4,443	5,202	.25	.23
Los Angeles.....	1,002	984	4,409	3,970	.23	.24
New York.....	1,215	1,357	4,666	5,204	.25	.23
Pittsburgh.....	1,108	1,220	4,639	4,750	.24	.25
San Francisco.....	1,181	1,166	4,815	5,112	.24	.24
Washington.....	1,238	1,181	5,194	4,921	.23	.23

¹ For survey coverage, see text footnote 1, p. 977.

² Based on data for occupants whose annual incomes were known and less than \$10,000.

almost without exception the most numerous category. Outside Atlanta, the new housing was occupied by lower income groups relatively infrequently; in most instances, their proportion was small relative to their number among all families in the area as of the 1950 census.

Other studies³ have shown that expenditures for housing generally represent a declining portion of income as the income rises, whether a family buys or rents. Lacking distributions of total expenses by income class for the renters and owners studied, it is not possible to ascertain whether there was a difference between them in this regard.

Some indication of the kind of housing available to families of various income levels is, however, provided by comparing income distributions with distributions of purchase price and contract rent (table 5, p. 858 of the August issue and table 2, p. 979 of this issue). In most areas, the number of lower priced sales houses far exceeded the number of lower income buyers, while in a number of instances the proportion of higher rent units substantially exceeded that of higher income renters. This suggests that the middle income family who bought frequently obtained housing of the kind represented by the lower price bracket, while such a family who rented was occupying quarters of the medium and sometimes the higher rent kind. Important exceptions were the patterns in Chicago, where a larger proportion of middle income families than elsewhere apparently bought

relatively high priced homes, and Atlanta, where such families had a greater choice of lower cost units of both types than in other areas.

In few instances were the families who rented as large as those who bought (table 4, p. 856 of the August issue), as might be expected from the larger size of sales units and the infrequent construction for rent of single-family dwellings, generally preferred by families with children. (The average size of the families who bought—and sometimes of those who rented—was larger than that of all families in the area as of the 1950 census.) The importance of these considerations is suggested in Detroit; with little difference in the size of new sales and rental housing there, the average owning family was little larger than the average renting family in the 1949 period, the difference becoming more pronounced in 1950 when no single-family dwellings were built for rent. The importance of cost as a limiting factor, however, is illustrated in Atlanta, where the owners' expenses consistently exceeded the renters': though sales units were markedly larger than rental units, there was little difference in the average number of people occupying the two types of dwellings in the 1949 period and none in 1950.

Influences on 1949-50 Housing Expenses

Housing costs, and hence the owner-renter relationships found, are largely determined by the kind of units built, in combination with the terms on which the dwellings are financed. The physical characteristics described reflect the strong influence of Government programs on residential building during the 1949-50 period—programs which succeeded in stimulating an increase in the number of both sales and rental units constructed and the proportion of single-family dwellings built for sale at moderate prices. This was mainly accomplished through the Government's underwriting mortgages so as to cover a large proportion of the risk to the lender and to permit home buyers to obtain credit on easy terms. Thus, the Government programs also influenced the expense relationships through their effects on the level of monthly mortgage payments on a house of a given price: the lower interest rates and longer amortization periods of Government-aided loans

³ See *Housing and Fuel Expenditures of City Families*, Monthly Labor Review, May 1947 (p. 868).

made for lower monthly payments, while smaller downpayments, although widening the market for new housing, increased the size of the loan to be paid off.

Government Programs and the New Housing Supply. The Government programs in effect during the periods studied were aimed at encouraging construction more nearly suited to consumer needs than that of earlier postwar years. The critical housing shortage existing at the war's end had been eased somewhat, but numerous families still had inadequate quarters as of 1948. Further, employment, personal income, and liquid assets were continuing at high levels. Yet housing starts declined more than seasonally in the latter half of that year, due on the one hand to a tightening of the mortgage market and on the other to the high prices of the new units. Construction costs were at peak levels at that time, but in addition, the housing then being constructed did not meet the requirements of the main body of consumers: emphasis was on the construction of dwellings designed for higher income groups, and only a small portion of the new units were for rental occupancy.

Beginning in mid-1948, Congress revised existing Federal provisions for underwriting mortgages for the purchase of homes and the construction of rental projects.⁴ This effectively eased the mortgage market, and a large amount of credit—both with and without Federal support—became available on easy terms. Homebuilding boomed and construction of new apartments also increased significantly; rental units accounted for nearly a fourth of all nonfarm housing starts in 1949, dropping once more to less than a fifth in 1950.

⁴ See particularly Public Law 864, 80th Cong., July 1, 1948; Public Law 901, 80th Cong., August 10, 1948; Public Law 387, 81st Cong., October 25, 1949; and Public Law 475, 81st Cong., April 20, 1950. For discussion of the long-term effects of Federal financing aids, see *The Role of Federal Credit Aids in Residential Construction*, by Leo Grebler, Studies in Capital Formation and Financing, Occasional Paper 39, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., New York, 1953.

⁵ Among other things, the requirements for obtaining insurance of mortgages on lower priced sales housing and moderate and low rent housing were eased, and the FHA was newly authorized to insure loans for construction of large-scale single-family dwelling projects and to insure a minimum yield on investments in apartment projects meeting certain rent requirements. Except for FHA insurance of home loans, the aids under these programs were used infrequently or not at all during the period studied.

⁶ In addition to limiting interest rates and maturity periods, the FHA would not insure a loan covering more than a specified portion of the estimated value of the house. The required percentage downpayment varied, being lower for houses of lower values, for new as compared to existing housing, and for owner-occupants as compared to builder-mortgagors. After the 1948 amendments, the maximum loan-to-value ratios ranged from 80 to 95 percent.

TABLE 2.—Percent distribution of annual income of owners and renters of new housing completed in 9 metropolitan areas in selected periods, 1949-50¹

Area and period	Owners				Renters			
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000 and over	Unknown	Under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000 and over	Unknown
July-December 1949:								
Atlanta.....	31	49	19	1	41	41	14	5
Chicago.....	4	61	35	1	(2)	14	76	10
Dallas.....	25	50	25	1	9	26	64	1
Detroit.....	12	69	18	1	14	50	35	1
Los Angeles.....	19	62	19	1	23	48	29	1
New York.....	10	55	31	4	7	40	46	6
Pittsburgh.....	19	53	19	9	16	36	26	22
San Francisco.....	7	59	31	3	15	47	31	6
Washington.....	5	52	42	1	3	57	39	0
October-December 1950:								
Atlanta.....	13	45	28	15	58	27	6	9
Chicago.....	1	46	41	12	1	52	32	15
Dallas.....	13	43	34	10	11	28	57	5
Detroit.....	8	53	26	14	6	37	50	7
Los Angeles.....	10	58	27	4	30	34	28	8
New York.....	6	48	35	11	7	31	52	10
Pittsburgh.....	4	44	21	31	8	31	43	18
San Francisco.....	3	51	35	10	7	38	37	18
Washington.....	4	40	50	6	13	30	52	5

¹ For survey and income coverage, see text footnote 1, p. 977. Distributions may not always total 100 because of rounding.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

A variety of incentives designed to stimulate construction of dwellings for moderate income families were provided by revisions which liberalized and extended the FHA's long-standing "peacetime" authority to insure mortgages on sales and rental housing.⁵ But much of the impetus to construction of sales units on the one hand and rental dwellings on the other came from two special programs—that authorizing the VA to underwrite home loans to veterans of World War II and the "emergency" FHA program of insuring rental construction, which had been initiated during the war. The VA could guarantee either a portion of a veteran's primary loan or a second loan obtained by a veteran to make the downpayment required for FHA insurance of a first loan;⁶ the program therefore also helped to expand the FHA home-loan insurance program, which operated at high levels during 1949-50 and contributed substantially to the homebuilding boom. While the extent to which Federal financing aids were utilized in a particular locality varied (depending on such factors as the type and policies of local lending institutions and the local price and rent level), they played an important role in the 9 large metropolitan areas during the periods studied. At least two-thirds of the new homes bought in most of these areas were financed with Government assistance, the VA aids being used in the

bulk of this financing (table 3). Comparable figures are not available for the rental housing surveyed but most such housing was underwritten by the FHA in these years.

The special importance of the VA-guarantee program during 1949 and 1950 was in large part attributable to the readiness of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) to purchase VA-guaranteed loans. Under the VA program in effect in 1948, a veteran could get a guarantee of up to \$4,000—not to exceed 50 percent—of a primary loan or (for an FHA/VA combination) a second loan of not more than \$4,000 or 20 percent of the purchase price—if the interest rate charged did not exceed 4 percent and the maturity period was no longer than 25 years. The provisions were, of course, attractive to veterans, particularly those for the straight VA guarantee, which not only included no downpayment requirement but called for slightly lower interest rates than did the FHA provisions. But lenders were generally reluctant to hold a mortgage yielding so small a return. In mid-1948, Congress authorized the FNMA to purchase “GI loans” as well as the FHA-insured mortgages it was already authorized to buy, and increased the funds available to it; the agency also started making advance commitments to purchase both VA- and FHA-underwritten loans, which enabled lenders to arrange needed financing before the homes were built. By spring 1949, the amount of GI loans closed began to expand rapidly—FNMA purchases accounting for approximately a third of all VA-guaranteed home loans made during 1949 and 1950. These loans made up the bulk of FNMA purchases during this period, which in turn expanded to such a degree that they were sometimes described as tantamount to direct lending.⁷

The VA-guarantee program was a major factor in bringing about large-scale construction of moderate priced homes. Families headed by World War II veterans dominated the new housing market, but they generally had lower incomes than others seeking new dwellings and frequently could buy a house only if they could finance all or most of the purchase price. Such financing was available with the VA aids but mainly for the less expensive dwellings. The percent downpayment required by lending institutions usually rises with

the price of a house, and the size of a loan determined the proportion which a straight VA guarantee would cover. Thus in Chicago, for example, where purchase prices were exceptionally high, the VA aids were less widely used than in the other areas studied, and Chicago was the one area where only minor proportions of the new homes were purchased with 5 percent or less downpayment (table 3, p. 855 of the August issue). It was, in addition, the only area in which veterans accounted for a smaller proportion of the buyers than of the renters (table 3, p. 981 of this issue),⁸ in spite of the fact that veterans also had priority in occupancy of all Government-underwritten housing. The VA's influence on the building of moderate priced homes was particularly important in 1949; the following year, the limits on the VA guarantee were raised to \$7,500 and 60 percent and the maximum maturity to 30 years.⁹

Also contributing to the 1949 boom in construction of moderate-priced homes was the program of “economy housing” meetings which took place early in the year, sponsored by the Federal housing authorities with the active support of the homebuilders. The meetings were designed to encourage local industry, government, labor, and finance to cooperate in reducing costs and constructing good quality homes at lower prices. Less essential housing features (such as a basement) were eliminated in many of the 1949 houses, but in addition the size of the dwellings was cut—to such an extent that some concern was expressed that the homes were too small to adequately accommodate families with children. Some decrease in prices in general was also made possible by the temporary dip in building materials costs and by the growth in large-scale operative building. Larger homes became increasingly important in 1950, but they were also more costly. With construction costs up once more, an easy money

⁷ In the spring of 1950, Congress directed the FNMA to make no new advance commitments. At the same time, however, the VA was authorized to make direct loans to financially responsible veterans unable to obtain private credit under the guarantee program.

⁸ Even there, of course, the number of veterans who purchased greatly exceeded the number of those who rented.

⁹ The conditions for both VA and FHA assistance were tightened beginning in July 1950, when Korean hostilities brought inflationary pressures, and authority for the FHA/VA combination loan was revoked as of October. Because of the prevalence of prearranged financing and advance commitments, however, these changes had little effect on the new housing completed in the 1950 period.

situation, and the construction boom augmented by the general post-Korean expansion, the economy-type house was no longer emphasized.

Meanwhile, in the rental housing field, FHA insurance was utilized increasingly in 1949-50 to support construction of the relatively expensive kinds of dwellings. As in the immediately preceding years, FHA insurance of mortgages on new rental housing was almost entirely written under the emergency program, initially established to provide rental housing as quickly as possible, rather than under the programs which provided special incentives to construction of housing for moderate income families.

The emergency rental housing program had expired in the spring of 1948. It was revived with very little change at the same time that the "peacetime" rental insurance program was liberalized later in that year, however, and its provisions were much more attractive to builders.¹⁰ Under its terms, the FHA could insure mortgages covering up to 90 percent of the anticipated cost of construction for any type of rental project, whereas under the other program an insured mortgage could not exceed 80 percent of the FHA's valuation unless it was for a cooperative project or a special project for low income groups. This permitted Government coverage of a large proportion of the risk on even the deluxe-type projects, which were often more profitable investments than others. The total mortgage amount was limited to \$5 million and \$8,100 per family dwelling unit, but this did not prevent construction of such apartments. In fact, the use of units rather than rooms as a basis for calculating a project's maximum insurable mortgage—one of the few changes made when the program was revived—facilitated their construction, since they tend to have fewer rooms than other kinds of rental housing. Further, although FHA approval of rents was required, the yardstick used was the level required to pay off the loan and permit a specified return on the investment. When it became apparent that demand for higher rental units was rapidly being satisfied in 1949, the FHA field offices were instructed to reject new applications involving rentals above those for

TABLE 3.—Percent of new homes bought with Government assistance and percent of new sales and rental dwellings occupied by World War II veterans in 9 metropolitan areas, selected periods, 1949-50¹

Area and period	Percent of sales units bought with Government assistance ²				Percent of units occupied by World War II veterans ³	
	VA-guaranteed	FHA/VA combination	FHA-insured	Total ⁴	Sales	Rental
July-December 1949:						
Atlanta.....	33	33	8	75	78	63
Chicago.....	14	17	25	56	54	64
Dallas.....	13	44	24	81	70	44
Detroit.....	41	10	34	84	68	53
Los Angeles.....	23	31	11	65	71	48
New York.....	⁵ 14	42	27	82	63	40
Pittsburgh.....	5	48	19	72	65	41
San Francisco.....	2	47	27	76	65	45
Washington.....	34	25	23	82	72	74
October-December 1950:						
Atlanta.....	63	4	11	78	75	56
Chicago.....	21	6	31	57	54	70
Dallas.....	23	17	30	70	59	55
Detroit.....	71	1	10	82	79	67
Los Angeles.....	⁵ 61	4	18	83	77	31
New York.....	⁵ 36	22	23	81	71	53
Pittsburgh.....	16	30	24	69	61	58
San Francisco.....	⁵ 26	35	23	84	71	46
Washington.....	⁵ 65	3	8	76	75	46

¹ For survey coverage, see text footnote 1, p. 977.

² Based on units for which mortgage data are known.

³ Based on units for which veteran status of purchaser or renter is known.

⁴ Distributions do not always add to the total because of rounding.

⁵ Includes a few units for which first mortgage was VA-guaranteed and second mortgage was uninsured.

which effective demand was expected. This had little effect on the housing actually completed during 1950, however.

Cost Elements in Particular Areas. Analysis of the patterns in particular areas makes clear the way in which the kind of housing built and the buyers' financing arrangements determined the owner-renter expense relationships found.

Extreme examples are provided by the two areas of greatest dollar differences, particularly since both were areas in which cost levels are usually below the national average. In Dallas, renters' average monthly expenses exceeded owners' by \$14 for the 1949 housing and \$18 for the 1950 units. Atlanta renters, on the other hand, paid \$14 and \$26 less, respectively, than did the owners there.

The contrast in the expense relationship in these two areas was largely due to differences in the kind of rental housing built, for sales houses were overwhelmingly of the lower priced, operative-built variety in both. Dallas was one of the areas in which higher rent dwellings consistently

¹⁰ The program finally expired on March 1, 1950, but the FHA was authorized to process the heavy volume of applications filed before that date.

dominated the new rental market. It was the only area where this was the case without any of the rental units being in elevator-type projects. But they were relatively large, and in 1949 over half were fully furnished while in 1950 nearly half were provided with a garage. Atlanta, on the other hand, was the only area where units in 2-to-4 family structures dominated new rental housing in both years. (A number of the 1950 units were in a large relatively low rent Negro housing project.) Also contributing to the greater cost of owning than of renting, however, were the terms of the mortgages with which the homes in Atlanta were purchased: an exceptionally large proportion of the homes were bought with VA-guaranteed mortgages accompanied by little or no down payment, and the average repayment period for mortgages was shorter than in most areas; the average monthly mortgage payment was therefore higher than would be indicated by the low average purchase price.

Also illustrative are between-period changes in the two California areas where dollar differences between renting and owning new housing were the least. On the average, renting cost \$5 more per month than owning in Los Angeles for the 1949 units but \$1 less for 1950. The rental figure was consistently the smaller of the two in San Francisco—by \$3 and \$1 a month, respectively.

Although the 1949-50 change in average expenses was sufficient to reverse the relative cost position of the renter and owner groups in Los

Angeles, general housing characteristics changed little; sales units were largely in the lower price class in both periods and, with no deluxe-type apartments and a significant proportion of rental units in 2-to-4 family structures, medium rent dwellings predominated. Nevertheless, owners' monthly expenses rose; sales prices increased somewhat and in addition the proportion of houses bought with no more than a nominal downpayment was higher. Rental expenses, on the other hand, declined slightly, reflecting a sudden reduction in the size of units built; the more spacious units (5 or more rooms), which had accounted for about a quarter of the 1949 apartments, were almost completely replaced by units of 3 or less rooms and in addition the rent set for the smaller units fell. Similarly large units, with very high rents, had also accounted for over 40 percent of the 1949 rental dwellings in San Francisco; they were relatively unimportant in the 1950 housing there, but service was frequently substituted for living space and the renters' average expense did not change. On the other hand, the average purchase price of the sales units, which were exceptionally large and frequently contract built, declined—San Francisco being the only area where this occurred. It was no longer among the areas of highest sales price as it had been in 1949 and, although the proportion of VA-guaranteed loans accompanied by 5 percent or less downpayment increased sharply, monthly expenses fell.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Employment and Unemployment in Countries of Western Europe

THE United States economic decline in the late months of 1953 and early 1954 has not appreciably affected the countries of Western Europe. In July 1954, employment levels were at or near postwar high points with full employment reported in the Scandinavian countries, Netherlands, England, France, and Luxemburg. With evidence that the downturn in the United States economy has been halted, the data indicate the ability of the Western European countries to maintain stability under the free enterprise system.

The statistical series from which figures are derived differ from country to country, thus seriously limiting satisfactory comparisons among countries.¹ Figures on employment and unemployment are inadequate and inconclusive in some countries. A study of employment and unemployment indexes, however, is feasible because even though absolute figures cannot be compared conclusively, the movements as reflected in indexes based on constant series within each country, reflect fairly precisely the long range employment fluctuations. Comparisons of the degree to which employment and unemployment levels change, therefore, are entirely reasonable.

Winter and Spring—1953-54

In analyzing the possibility that the United States situation may have had an impact on European unemployment, it is important to note whether patterns of seasonal unemployment typical of Western Europe changed appreciably during or following the period of labor market fluctuations in the United States.

At the end of March 1954, unemployment was not significantly higher in any Western European country than in the same period in 1953. In

Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom unemployment was lower than a year earlier.

In a number of countries for which data for 1954 periods later than March were available—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom—unemployment decreased, consistent with the seasonal trend typical of the transition from spring to summer.

Seasonal unemployment in European countries typically begins in October, rises until January or February, and declines with March. From September 1953 to March 1954, the increase in unemployment in all European countries for which March 1954 data are available was not significantly greater than in the previous four September-March periods, as may be observed in table 1. A rise equal or greater than the one for the September 1953-March 1954 period has been observed in two or more of the other periods for each country except West Germany. In Austria, for example, the unemployment increase from September 1953-March 1954 was 87.4 percent as compared with the 182.2 percent in the September 1951-March 1952 period. In West Germany, the increase during the September 1953-March 1954 period was somewhat higher than during previous comparable 6-months' periods. However, an analysis indicates that the impact of winter weather on levels of employment was unusually severe there during this period. These observations are strong evidence that unemployment increases during the 1953-54 period were apparently not attributable to cyclical causes, but were primarily seasonal in character.

The decline in economic activity in the United States had not increased unemployment levels in Europe, a conclusion reached in a study made by

¹ Among the countries in Europe included in this study, the various sources of absolute unemployment figures, as indicated on table 2 are: registered unemployed, insured unemployed, insured unionists unemployed, applicants for work, and registered unionists. Employment data represent nonagricultural employment for some countries; manufacturing employment for others.

TABLE 1.—Percentage change¹ in unemployment in 11 Western European countries, selected periods, 1947-54

Country	Sep- tember 1949 to March 1950	Sep- tember 1950 to March 1951	Sep- tember 1951 to March 1952	Sep- tember 1952 to March 1953	Sep- tember 1953 to March 1954
Austria.....	132.9	85.1	182.2	96.8	87.4
Belgium.....	3.7	7.6	34.9	26.3	23.3
Denmark.....	49.3	166.1	176.9	1.4	68.9
France.....	37.2	12.8	45.0	74.4	² 24.5
West Germany.....	41.0	23.2	27.9	32.6	51.6
Italy.....	14.4	10.5	19.5	31.4	³ 19.7
Netherlands.....	90.0	23.2	76.2	11.7	17.4
Norway.....	223.9	368.7	278.3	241.4	186.3
Sweden.....	92.8	172.4	163.9	142.6	155.3
Switzerland.....	116.0	57.1	171.4	121.1	84.2
United Kingdom.....	28.3	-1.0	60.6	8.6	22.7

¹ Increase unless otherwise indicated.

² Based on September 1953 to December 1954.

³ Based on September 1953 to February 1954.

British, French, West German, and the Netherlands experts on behalf of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.² European purchases from the United States, the study noted, had not been decreased, unlike times of previous economic downturns in the United States. The study further stated that during the last half of 1953 and early 1954, European industrial production increased 7 percent, currencies were stable, the employment situation was good, wages were somewhat higher, and some European trade restrictions were lifted.

This reflects in general, a somewhat improved, but not substantially different economic status over that prevailing in the corresponding 1952-53 period. For example, industrial production increased 3 percent overall, but was lagging in some important industry sectors in several countries; wages were relatively stable, as were consumer prices. Employment levels in late 1952, which were slightly below late 1953 figures in several countries due to fluctuations in industrial production, generally followed seasonal patterns. The stability of currencies in the comparable 1952-53 period reflected, to some extent, successful disinflationary policies.

Fluctuations Since June 1950

Serious economic adjustments followed the outbreak of the Korean conflict in June 1950. The stresses were reflected in shifts in employment and unemployment levels beginning in the late months of 1950.

¹ New York Times, May 6, 1954.

² World Labor Report, 1953. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1953 (p. 7).

Indexes of employment and unemployment (based on September 1950=100) are presented in table 2 for 11 Western European countries for September and March of 1951, 1952, 1953, and for March 1954. September 1950 has been selected as the base period because September is the month most likely to be free from the influence of seasonal unemployment; and a September 1950 base facilitates examination of changes during the period following the outbreak of the war in Korea.

As pointed out earlier, the indexes for March of each year reflect primarily seasonal factors. Therefore, some observations regarding year-to-year fluctuations in employment and unemployment are made on the basis of September data, which are relatively free from seasonal influences.

From September 1950 to September 1951, on the impetus of rapidly increased defense production following the outbreak of the Korean conflict, employment increased in all countries except the Netherlands, while unemployment decreased in all except Italy and the Netherlands. This was due to productive activity for direct defense purposes such as armaments and military supplies, the production of materials for military stockpiling, and increased industrial activity in an array of auxiliary products and services related to increased defense requirements.

In 1952, defense expenditures had become more erratic, with some types of production leveling off and others increasing. Demand for consumer goods had fallen off, through emphasis on military production, along with disinflationary measures in some countries. Another factor, according to David A. Morse, Director General of the International Labor Office³ was the "natural reaction by consumers and merchants from the outbreak of war in Korea." The "scare" buying of goods expected to be scarce had leveled off, and there was even a tendency to liquidate part of the stocks accumulated in the first buying wave. By September 1952, unemployment in all Western European countries except France, Switzerland, and West Germany was higher than in September 1950, and in all of the countries was higher than in September 1951. Employment for September 1952, on the other hand, up in some countries and down in others, may be summed up as follows: (1) Increased employment over both 1950 and 1951 in West Germany and Norway; (2) less employment than 1951, but more than 1950 in

Belgium, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom; (3) less employment than either 1950 or 1951 in Austria, Netherlands, and Sweden.

By September 1953, employment improved over the September figure of both 1952 and 1950 in all West Europe except Sweden, Belgium, and Switzerland. In his annual 1954 report to the International Labor Organization Conference, Director General Morse pointed to the "return of more stable economic conditions in the industrialized countries" in 1953, and indicated that as a contributing factor, the sharp decline which took place in some sections of consumers' demand in 1952, had largely disappeared in 1953.⁴ He observed that it "appears to have been an especially short run phenomenon which did not leave serious permanent traces." Unemployment in September 1953 was higher than in September 1950 in all countries except Denmark, West Germany, and Switzerland. In West Germany, unemployment dropped to the lowest point since 1948. In Austria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom both employment and unemployment were higher than in September 1950, immediately following the outbreak in Korea, thus indicating both an expanded labor force and an expanding economy, although at different rates. By spring of 1954, these conditions also prevailed in West Germany.

Countries with Unemployment Problems

To assess the significance of employment fluctuations, it is necessary to consider them in the light of some measure of the rate of unemployment. In table 3, the minimum and maximum unemployment since 1947 (based on September and March figures for each year) are shown as percentages of the estimated midyear 1952 labor force. While this may be a somewhat arbitrary method of measuring the degree of the unemployment problem in various countries, it has the advantages of consistency and simplicity. It may be observed readily, for example, that in Sweden and Norway, where rather startling fluctuations have taken place regularly over the September-March periods (see table 1), the unemployment problem is negligible. The maximum level of the labor force unemployed since 1947 in Sweden was 1.4 percent

TABLE 2.—*Indexes of employment and unemployment in selected western European countries, September and March, 1951-54*

Country and type of index ¹	Index [September 1950=100] as of—						
	March 1951	September 1951	March 1952	September 1952	March 1953	September 1953	March 1954
Austria:							
Employment (a)....	95.7	102.5	94.6	99.2	92.4	101.6	93.9
Unemployment (d)...	185.1	77.7	219.3	133.8	263.3	148.6	278.5
Belgium:							
Employment (b)....	103.0	104.0	102.0	101.0	100.0	99.4	97.5
Unemployment (e)...	107.6	97.1	131.1	104.3	131.8	112.6	138.9
Denmark:							
Employment ²	266.0	108.4	300.2	174.7	177.2	99.9	166.5
Unemployment (f)...							
France:							
Employment (a)....	101.0	103.0	102.7	102.9	100.8	103.1	101.2
Unemployment (g)...	123.0	65.1	94.8	75.6	172.0	118.2	(³)
West Germany:							
Employment (a)....	100.3	104.9	103.8	109.6	108.1	114.6	112.8
Unemployment (d)...	123.2	97.1	124.2	85.1	109.5	74.0	112.2
Italy:							
Employment (b)....	97.3	107.3	96.3	100.6	96.3	102.0	96.0
Unemployment (d)...	110.5	115.7	138.3	106.4	139.9	125.9	150.7
Netherlands:							
Employment (b)....	100.0	100.0	98.0	99.0	100.0	102.0	(³)
Unemployment (d)...	123.2	137.3	242.0	180.8	202.1	125.8	147.8
Norway:							
Employment (b)....	97.5	101.2	98.6	102.2	100.0	103.4	102.6
Unemployment (d)...	468.7	95.8	362.5	145.8	497.9	152.1	435.4
Switzerland:							
Employment (b)....	104.3	110.8	110.8	110.8	109.7	110.8	110.8
Unemployment (d)...	157.1	50.0	135.7	67.9	150.0	67.9	125.0
Sweden:							
Employment (c)....	102.5	101.9	101.1	99.8	97.3	97.5	98.4
Unemployment (f)...	272.5	89.0	234.8	118.3	287.2	154.1	393.6
United Kingdom:							
Employment (a)....	101.9	101.2	100.1	100.8	100.4	102.1	101.2
Unemployment (e)...	99.0	75.3	121.0	121.5	132.0	103.4	126.8

¹ All indexes are calculated from data in the United Nations Bulletin of Statistics and in the ILO Yearbook of Statistics, various issues. The data cover as indicated by letter designation, the following series:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Employment: | Unemployment: |
| (a) Nonagricultural employment. | (d) Registered unemployed. |
| (b) Employment in manufacturing. | (e) Insured unemployed. |
| (c) Aggregate hours in manufacturing. | (f) Insured unionists. |
| | (g) Relief recipients. |

² No consistent series of employment data available.
³ Data not yet published.

in March 1954 and in Norway 1.6 percent in March 1953. France, not shown in table 3 because of technical difficulties in making estimates, has also had relatively low unemployment.

Despite the generally favorable picture indicated for 1954, 4 countries, Austria, Belgium, West Germany, and Italy, have had unemployment in either 1953 or 1954 of more than 5 percent of the labor force. The most serious unemployment since the outbreak of war in Korea in all of these 4 countries occurred in the spring of 1954.

Unemployment in Austria is perhaps transitional. The price of a rigid anti-inflationary policy has been some increase in already high unemployment. Measures including public investment, tax reductions, and special public works to combat seasonal unemployment during the winter months have apparently contributed to an improvement in the economy, so that the 178,400

⁴Report of the Director General, 1954. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954 (pp. 7, 10).

TABLE 3.—Labor force¹ in 1952, and maximum and minimum unemployment as percent of 1952 labor force, in the period between September 1947 and March 1954, selected Western European countries

Country	Estimated 1952 labor force (thousands) ²	Minimum unemployment		Maximum unemployment	
		Period	Percent of 1952 labor force	Period	Percent of 1952 labor force
Austria.....	3,370	March 1948.....	1.0	March 1953.....	6.7
Belgium ³	3,561	September 1951.....	3.9	March 1954.....	5.6
Denmark.....	2,223	September 1948.....	1.2	March 1952.....	4.8
West Germany.....	22,445	September 1948.....	3.5	March 1950.....	8.3
Italy.....	20,199	September 1950.....	7.1	March 1954.....	10.5
Netherlands ³	4,172	September 1950.....	1.1	March 1952.....	2.7
Norway.....	1,457	September 1949 and 1951.....	.3	March 1953.....	1.6
Switzerland.....	1,992	September 1948.....	.1	March 1950.....	3.2
Sweden.....	3,156	September 1951.....	.3	March 1954.....	1.4
United Kingdom.....	23,298	September 1951.....	1.0	March 1953.....	1.7

¹ The term "labor force" is roughly comparable to the ILO term "economically active population."

² Based on application of percentages of population constituting labor force, in Yearbook of Labor Statistics, ILO, 1953, for latest year available to estimates of total population for midyear 1952, published in Demographic Yearbook for 1953, United Nations, New York, 1953.

³ Minimum and maximum refer to periods since March 1950.

unemployed reported in April 1954 represents an encouraging turn downward.

In Italy, official statistics based on employment office registrations placed unemployment at 2,173,000 in February 1954, or 10.5 percent of the labor force. Unemployment in February 1953 had amounted to 2,068,000. An analysis released in 1953 by a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry⁵ confirms the fact that unemployment is of serious proportions, and points up the problem of underemployment, not always apparent in official data. The Committee reported nearly 260,000 persons worked less than 15 hours a week, while about 2.8 million worked less than 40 hours though more than 14 hours a week.

Following the lowest unemployment level since 1948, West Germany experienced an unusually severe winter in 1953 that sent seasonal unemployment to a high level. In March 1954, registered unemployed amounted to 1,427,000. This compares with 1,393,000 and 1,580,000 in March 1953 and March 1952 respectively. Unemployment decreased in April 1954 to 1,268,000. By June 30, however, according to official German sources, unemployment had fallen to its lowest level since the war.⁶

In Belgium, the insured unemployed—substantially lower than actual unemployed—amounted in March 1954 to 199,900 which was higher than any previous March since 1950. However, in April

1954 the insured unemployed totaled 181,900, a substantial decrease from the previous month, but an increase over the 178,500 recorded in April 1953.

Other Western European Countries. In the Netherlands, unemployment was increasing toward the stage of serious concern in early 1952. A level of 3 to 4 percent is considered serious by government and labor officials. But a program of government-financed public works, including restoration work after the heavy flood damage, reversed the upward unemployment trend that was developing. The unemployment level in early 1954 reflected substantial improvement over similar periods in 1953 and 1952. By June, the government was able, because of low unemployment, to deny work on public works relief projects to those able-bodied workers under 35 years of age on the grounds that sufficient job opportunities were available elsewhere. Actual labor shortages appeared at that time in some sections of the country.

In the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, unemployment has not been considered a serious problem during the entire period following World War II.

Situation in Mid-1954

At a meeting of the OEEC Manpower Committee, held in Paris on July 7 and 8, 1954, representatives of the member countries reported on the manpower outlook in their respective countries. Of these countries, seven—the Scandinavian countries, Netherlands, England, France, and Luxembourg—reported that they were continuing to have full employment. The representatives from Austria, Germany, and Greece were concerned with the unemployment problem in their respective countries and considered it to be serious, but reported some improvement during the first half of 1954. In fact, as noted earlier, the delegate from West Germany observed that unemployment on June 30, 1954, had reached the lowest level since the war. Belgium and Italy were concerned with the lack of progress in reducing the unemployment level, and the representative from

⁵ Report of the Director General, International Labor Office, Geneva, 1954 (p. 11).

For summary of the Committee's report, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1954 (p. 276).

⁶ Statement of West Germany delegation to OEEC Manpower Committee meetings, July 7 and 8, 1954. Mimeographed.

Italy confirmed the fact that unemployment amounted to about 2 million or about 10 percent of the labor force.

The problems of employment and unemployment were considered at the meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, June 29 to August 6, 1954. In this connection, the Honorable Preston Hotchkis, the United States Representative on the Council, commented on the generally optimistic situation prevailing in most countries in mid-year 1954.

He said that when these matters were considered a year earlier there were serious questions as to whether Nations, especially the United States, could reduce levels of national security expenditures following cessation of hostilities in Korea, without bringing ruinous deflation to the economies of all the world. Reports from individual countries on their employment situations, he noted, "gave evidence that the fears of our friends and the expectations of certain of our critics have not been realized."

"The United States economy has apparently weathered the adjustment and is in a position to resume its growth," Mr. Hotchkis observed. The economic downturn in the United States had not been followed by adverse repercussions elsewhere. On this point, he stated: "International economic developments of the past year furnish a hopeful sign that the world need not contract pneumonia if the United States coughs. Evidently there is independent vigor and vitality in the economies of most countries so that a dip in the American economy need not vitally affect the rest of the world."

The total assessment of this mid-summer report would appear to be one of general improvement despite the economic dislocations which have taken place in most countries, either on a continuing or spasmodic basis, since the outbreak of the Korean conflict. In this situation there is every reason to have full confidence in the ability of these European countries operating under the free enterprise system, to survive pressures on the stability of their economies and to advance economically along with the other countries of the free world.

—LEONARD R. LINSENMAYER
Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

Eleventh Congress of Soviet Trade Unions ¹

THE ELEVENTH Congress of Soviet trade unions, held in Moscow June 7 to 15, 1954, was the first such meeting since April 1949, despite provision in the trade union constitution adopted at that time for holding a Congress every 4 years.² Reports presented to the Congress contained recommendations which proposed trade union action to overcome some Soviet economic and disciplinary problems and which emphasized the need for stimulating production and for furthering Communist international aims. Decisions of the Congress—all unanimous—were concordant with these Party-inspired recommendations, thus reaffirming the role of trade unions as active executors of Communist Party policies. These decisions tightened the new regime's grip on the unions, thereby foreclosing the possibility of their achieving even such limited independence as they had in the 1920's before the introduction (in 1928) of the Five-Year Plans, which emphasized the expansion of heavy industry, and completely eliminated private enterprise.

Background and Organization of Congress

The 11th Congress was announced 6 months in advance and the preparations for it were accompanied by fanfare usual for outstanding State events. On the eve of the Congress, the trade union daily *Trud* reported: "With great enthusiasm the working class of our country has been preparing for the 11th Congress." Many workers and factories reportedly had taken on and fulfilled obligations to exceed their work quotas in honor of the Congress. In short, the preliminaries indicated, as *Pravda* declared, that the main business of the Congress was to be the question of streamlining "socialist emulation" and other production factors for the purpose of increasing production.

A greeting sent to the Congress jointly by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR emphasized the overall trade union

¹ This article is based on Soviet publications, primarily the trade union daily, *Trud*.

² The lapse between the 9th and 10th Congresses was 17 years. For discussion of 10th Congress (1949), see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1949 (p. 164).

role: "Soviet trade unions at all stages of Socialist construction have implemented the policies of the Communist Party. . . . Under present conditions the importance of Soviet trade unions is growing as schools of communism, as militant organizers of the masses."

Thus, by Western standards Soviet trade unions are definitely not free or independent; they are in essence administrative organs of the State and as such perform functions assigned by the Communist Party which controls the State. This was clearly demonstrated after Stalin's death in March 1953, when the government appointed a new chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), which is the supreme trade union body in the period between Congresses. Soviet trade unions theoretically are also obligated to promote the improvement of the workers' welfare. However, in practice they have little effective initiative in this respect, for they never declare strikes, despite the absence of a law forbidding strikes; nor do they negotiate with management on wages or hours of work, as these are fixed by law or administrative orders.

Nevertheless, trade union membership in the Soviet Union offers such discriminatory benefits that only in unusual circumstances does a worker fail to become a member. For instance, a trade unionist is entitled to higher social insurance pensions, preference in health resorts and sanatoria. His children have preference in nurseries and summer camps. Dues are 0.5 to 1.0 percent of earnings, the higher rate applying to workers getting 700 rubles (\$175) or more a month.

The Congress was attended by 1,364 "elected" delegates, reportedly representing 40.4 million trade union members, as of January 1, 1954, or about 90 percent of the total of 44.8 million wage and salaried workers in the Soviet Union, organized in 43 industrial trade unions (there were 67 at the time of the 1949 Congress). The largest union delegation was that representing workers engaged in agricultural production and delivery (133 delegates); next came 117 representatives of railroad workers and 87 of workers in health and medicine.

Of the 1,364 delegates, the largest occupational class, as at the previous Congress, consisted of paid trade union officials; however, their number had dropped to 492 (from 558 in 1949). (Such officials, according to a report to the Congress, apparently function in only about 3 percent of

the more than 417,000 primary trade union bodies; in the others, basic work is performed by unpaid volunteers.) On the other hand, the number of delegates who were rank and file workers increased to 421 (from 315), and the number of delegates who were engineers or technicians, to 147 (from 126); the remaining 304 represented teachers, scientists, writers, artists, and others. About 33 percent of the delegates were college graduates; 39 percent were women; 68 percent were members of the Communist Party or applicants for membership (whereas only about 7 percent of the total Soviet labor force are so classified).

Also present by invitation were representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and trade union delegations from 35 countries (compared with 30 countries at the 1949 Congress), which, according to the Soviet press, included France, Italy, Western Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, and Guatemala.

Decisions of the Congress

The numerous speeches by various delegates and the decisions of the Congress all echoed the themes and recommendations of the official reports prepared for the conference. On its last day, the Congress approved unanimously:

1. A resolution on the report to the Congress by the AUCCTU. In effect, the resolution summarized the more important tasks imposed on present-day Soviet trade unions in an attempt to alleviate certain Soviet economic difficulties by the extension or intensification of trade union activities. On the international front, it reaffirmed the faithfulness of Soviet trade unions to "principles of proletarian internationalism."

2. Constitutional amendments recommended by the AUCCTU secretary. Almost exclusively they imposed new obligations on trade union bodies and members, mainly for the purpose of speeding up production.

3. A prepared slate of members of the AUCCTU and of the Central Auditing Commission.

The Congress also sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers, which promised "radical improvement" in the work of trade unions and reaffirmed their role as instruments of the Communist Party.

Resolution on the Report of the AUCCTU. In general, the resolution, following recommendations of the AUCCTU, obligated trade union bodies to direct the energies of all workers into the struggle to fulfill production plans through more efficient utilization of physical resources and plant facilities, and through increasing labor productivity (by better use of manpower and adoption of latest technological techniques). For this purpose, the trade unions were directed to expand "socialist emulation" and purify it of "bureaucratic distortions." They were also directed to help agricultural workers in machine and tractor stations and on State farms in their efforts to increase agriculture production.

On the factory level, moreover, the resolution obligated trade union bodies to increase the effectiveness of production conferences (in which workers make suggestions on increasing production), to consider seriously the questions of establishing proper workers' production quotas and wage rates, to enforce strict labor discipline, to inculcate respect for State property, and to adhere so faithfully to the obligations of so-called collective contracts that these will be met punctually and fully, not only by trade unions, but by management as well.

In addition, the resolution obligated trade union bodies to strive to improve working and living conditions,³ to insist on the construction of housing according to government plans, to insure the proper education of children, and to further lighten the work of women workers. The AUCCTU report had admitted that the problem of housing workers adequately was far from solved, that the Ministry of Construction had failed to meet its 1953 housing construction plan, and that much of the construction was slipshod and defective. The resolution called upon trade unions constantly to look after raising both political (i. e., the more intense acceptance of Communist doctrines) and educational levels of workers, particularly the young ones, and to rally all workers to firm support of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

It also condemned, as the report of Central Auditing Commission had done, "the vicious

bureaucratic spirit," with its endless red tape and mountainous (and usually unnecessary) paper work, permeating trade union bodies from the AUCCTU down the line, and called for union response to criticism from the rank and file members. Likewise, the resolution supported the AUCCTU report in calling for the improvement of trade union activities by the selection, training, and allocation of trade unionists on all levels strictly on the basis of principles set up by the Party. The AUCCTU report had insisted that workers with energy, initiative, and proper Communist indoctrination should be promoted to leading trade union jobs. The report had also stated that failure of trade unions to promote the interests of workers had deterred many workers in specified industries from joining the unions. The report had called upon central committees of the 43 industrial unions to improve trade union social and economic activities through a wider use of "activists" (unpaid volunteers).

The resolution also directed the AUCCTU to continue active participation in the WFTU, to strengthen ties of friendship with the "countries of the people's democracy," through the exchange of trade union delegations, and to develop ties with trade union bodies "in capitalist and colonial countries." The AUCCTU report had spelled out the international policies in greater detail, and proposed foreign labor policies, including the following: encouragement of the WFTU to achieve a single world trade union organization; activation of the Anglo-Soviet and the French-Soviet trade union committees; and the strengthening and extension of labor ties with all countries of the world, including the United States. No mention was made of the International Labor Organization which the Soviet Union had rejoined a few months before, after an absence of about 15 years.

The AUCCTU report also had repeated the usual Communist-press charges that international trade union unity was being thwarted by capitalist and imperialist countries which depressed the workers' level of living by expenditures for armament races; and had painted a dire picture of the capitalist world, including the United States, with its "impending economic crisis," "continuous growth of unemployment," and "ever-decreasing level of living of the overwhelming majority of the people."

³ For comparison of purchasing power of Soviet workers with that of workers in the United States, see *Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers, 1954*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1954 (mimeographed).

Constitutional Amendments. The complaints about trade union shortcomings made in the reports of the AUCCTU and the Central Auditing Commission foreshadowed the amendments added to the trade union constitution.⁴ Briefly, the amendments, prepared in advance of the Congress, obligated the trade unions to: (1) "fight with all means breaches of [labor] discipline in production"; (2) investigate causes of failure by individuals to fulfill minimum work quotas; (3) check on accuracy and propriety of wage payments; (4) help establish higher "technical norms," or individual work quotas, based not on past records of production, but on the potentialities of the production equipment; (5) promote competition among individuals in surpassing their work quotas, improving the quality of their production, and preventing waste of materials; (6) encourage individual criticism of administrative red tape and shortcomings in trade union, economic, and government bodies; and (7) intensify efforts in promoting communism, patriotism, and the spirit of "proletarian internationalism" among workers. Another amendment provided that plenary meetings of central committees of industrial unions are to be held at least once every 6 months. The cut in dues made in November 1953 was incorporated into the constitution.

Election of Officers. At its final session, the Congress elected the AUCCTU, composed of 174 members and 55 alternates, and the Central Auditing Commission of 17 members. Two days later, the AUCCTU retained N. M. Shvernik as chairman. He had held this position from 1929 to 1944 when he left to become chairman of the presidium (executive committee) of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the USSR. The new list of State and Party leaders, announced after Stalin's death in March 1953, named Shvernik the new chairman of the AUCCTU, to replace V. Kuznetsov, whom the Party leaders appointed as ambassador to China. As top trade union man, Shvernik will normally head Soviet labor delegations sent abroad.

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⁴ The revised version of the constitution was published in full in *Trud* on June 19, 1954. For summary of original trade union constitution, see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1949 (pp. 165-166).

The Housing Act of 1954

MAJOR EMPHASIS of the Housing Act of 1954,¹ approved by President Eisenhower on August 2, is on broad and coordinated action to prevent as well as eliminate slums and to enable more moderate-income families to purchase homes. For these purposes, new mortgage-insurance authority is given to the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), and the terms of its established insurance programs are changed so as to encourage rehabilitation of existing housing as well as new construction. Also included are measures designed to make private credit more readily available for Government-underwritten mortgages. With demand and income continuing at relatively high levels, the revised Federal aids are generally expected to provide considerable stimulus to construction activity—and hence to the economy in general—as well as to the expansion and improvement of the housing supply.

Urban Renewal

Local communities can now obtain financial assistance from the Federal Government for programs much broader in scope than the slum clearance and redevelopment activities previously covered. Also available to supplement these programs are two special forms of FHA insurance, and assistance for public housing, which is continued on a limited basis. None of these Federal aids will be granted, however, until the community has established—and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) has approved—a "workable program" for utilizing private and public resources to eliminate, prevent, and redevelop slums and urban blight and to encourage needed urban rehabilitation. The HHFA is to provide facilities to help prepare such programs, upon request.

This new requirement is designed to induce local communities to take effective action on "the whole spread of urban blight from the earliest symptoms to the last stages of decay," as the President's Advisory Committee put it.² The Committee had called for a new approach to the

¹ Public Law 560, 2d Sess., 83d Cong.

² See A Report of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs, Washington, December 1953.

slum problem—a coordinated rather than a piecemeal attack, both by the local community and in the provision of Federal aids, and one which would get at the causes as well as the symptoms of the trouble. Slums have many causes, the Committee noted, and the combined pressure of these causes “pushes American cities along the deterioration pipeline faster than slums can be removed at one end and new dwellings added at the other.” Many of these causes stem from neglect by city governments, but “there is overwhelming evidence of a great and growing spirit in the cities to face realistically the requirements for slum cure.” Federal assistance is justified only for those cities which “face up to the whole process of urban decay.”

Aids to Municipal Authorities. Federal loans and grants are now available to local communities for the planning and carrying out of “urban renewal projects,” which may be for clearance and redevelopment of a slum, for rehabilitation and conservation of a blighted or deteriorating area, or for a combination of the two.³ Each such project must conform to the general plan of the locality and to the “workable program.” Financial assistance is to be made available in substantially the same manner as previously.

While no change was made in the formula for sharing costs (two-thirds from the Federal Government and one-third from the city), inclusion of additional types of activities and application of previous types to a broader area have the effect of authorizing the Government to share in the cost of additional facilities and activities. Federal assistance is now available, for example, for both planning and carrying out a campaign to encourage owners to make housing repairs voluntarily, although not, of course, for the actual repair work. (Plans for enforcing legal minimum standards—as distinct from the actual enforcement operation—can also be included under the new law.) And local authorities may acquire property, remove

buildings, and install parks and other improvements in sections which are not necessarily within the boundaries of a slum clearance area.

Apart from this type of operational assistance, localities may obtain special grants for developing and reporting on improved techniques for slum prevention and elimination—to help guide other cities in developing effective renewal projects.

Two other special aids are provided to stimulate particular kinds of planning. These authorize financial assistance to:

1. Either State planning agencies for supplying professional assistance in urban planning to municipalities with populations of under 25,000, or State, metropolitan, and regional area planning agencies for planning on a metropolitan or regional basis. (This could be used for drawing up urban renewal plans, although that is only one of the types of planning covered.)

2. State agencies and political subdivisions for the advance planning of State and local public works (other than housing). Resumption of this program is for the purpose of maintaining a continuing reserve of planned public works which could be put under construction quickly if the economic situation made that course desirable.

Special FHA Insurance. Some of the changes in the regular FHA programs of mortgage insurance (described below) are expected to assist in the rehabilitation of housing and the prevention of blight. But in addition, the 1954 law establishes new FHA authority to underwrite (1) the rehabilitation and construction of dwellings located in urban renewal areas (Sec. 220 of the National Housing Act)⁴ and (2) the purchase or rental of moderate-cost dwellings by families displaced as a result of governmental action (Sec. 221).

Section 220 insurance is to be made available in a community only after the HHFA has certified that the urban renewal plan for the area conforms to a general plan for the locality as a whole and that there is necessary authority and financial capacity to assure its completion. In addition, the property involved must meet whatever standards are prescribed by the FHA.⁵

For 1- to 4-family dwellings, the mortgage limitations are the same as those set for regular FHA insurance of sales housing. In addition, Section 220 permits insurance under similar terms for dwellings of more than 4 units but less than the

³ Because of the broadened scope of activities connected with an urban renewal project, the new law specifically excludes employees of local bodies from the requirement that workers engaged in any construction involved be paid the wages prevailing in the locality; such workers are subject to the employment standards of State rather than Federal law.

⁴ These programs are also available for areas where redevelopment projects have already been carried out, and in such cases the “workable program” requirement does not apply.

⁵ Minimum wage rate determinations by the Secretary of Labor are required for mechanics and laborers working on multifamily housing (12 or more units) insured under Section 220.

number which could be covered under the provisions for large-scale rental projects. The President's Committee, in recommending this program, recognized that some degree of rehabilitation financing could go forward under the regular sales insurance program. But the members felt the new program's separate identification, even without more liberal terms than for other insurance programs, would help to focus attention on its objectives and provide both a needed stimulus to local community activity and a means of enlisting the support of builders and lenders.

The terms for multifamily housing, on the other hand, are considerably more liberal than those prescribed under the regular rental insurance program: the type of formula used is the same (as is the overall ceiling), but each of the figures used in the formula is over 10 percent higher. This will permit construction of large rental projects in urban renewal areas with a proportionately smaller investment by the borrower than in other city sections.

Under both Sections 220 and 221, the maximum repayment period for mortgages on 1- to 4-family dwellings is 30 years, while for multifamily housing it is left up to the FHA; these are the same as the provisions under the regular sales and rental insurance programs. Maximum interest rates for all insurance under the special programs are the same as those prescribed under the regular sales insurance program—slightly higher than the rate permitted under the regular rental program.

Thus, special incentives exist to build apartment dwellings in urban renewal areas, but, in view of current costs and the mortgage limits permitted, there is some question whether rentals will be within the range of most of the families displaced by urban renewal activities.

Section 221 insurance cannot be supplied until the community concerned has requested it. Any family is eligible who has had to move because of any form of governmental action—such as land acquisition or closing of dwellings by public officials, or the eviction of families from public housing because of increased income. However, the total number of dwelling units in properties insured cannot exceed the total certified by the HHFA as needed for the relocation of eligible families, and certification cannot be made during any period when the community has failed to carry out its "workable program."

The insurance is available to purchasers for their own use and also to builders, where that would facilitate the dwelling's construction or repair and provide financing pending sale to a qualified owner-occupant under a purchase contract or lease-option agreement. Limitations on the mortgage amount—90 percent of value (85 percent for builders) and \$7,600 (\$8,600 in high-cost areas)—restricts the insurance to relatively low-priced homes. Mortgage insurance is also available for property built or repaired for use as rental accommodations by 10 or more qualified families, provided that the mortgagor is a nonprofit organization which is regulated as to rents, charges, and methods of operation. In this case, the mortgage limits (other than the ceiling for the project as a whole) are higher than those set for insurance of either regular rental dwellings or Section 220 multifamily housing.

As enacted, the Section 221 program provides less liberal terms than those recommended by the President's Committee. Planned as an experimental program especially geared to help low-income families buy or rent suitable homes, the proposal called for a maximum loan-to-value ratio of 100 percent, a maximum amount of \$7,000 per unit, and a maximum repayment period of 40 years, with purchasers required to make a minimum cash payment of \$200. The proposal was criticized by a variety of groups on a variety of grounds—that such loans were not sound, that builders would not be able or likely to undertake such construction at present costs, that in any case the families involved would not be able to support homeownership even on the terms envisioned. With the tightening of the limits set, the program is widely regarded as even less likely to achieve the objective of homeownership for low-income families.

Low-Rent Public Housing. The Federal aid for low-rent public housing construction provided by the 1954 act is also more limited than that recommended by the President.⁶ Construction of 35,000 units, to be contracted for during the current fiscal year, may be assisted—as compared with the 140,000 new units in 4 years which he proposed. Further, in addition to the "workable program" requirement, public housing construc-

⁶ For a summary of the President's January message to Congress, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1954 (p. 271).

tion is to be aided only if the projects are undertaken in communities in which a federally assisted project involving slum clearance is being carried out and the local governing body certifies that the housing is needed for persons displaced by the slum clearance operations; the total number of units which may be authorized in the community is also limited, but to the number needed for relocation of families displaced by any type of governmental action in that community.

Both the proposed and the final authorization occasioned widespread criticism—from those who regard the program as inadequate as well as from those who oppose public housing in any amount. The former emphasize the following points: (1) certain low-income families cannot pay the costs of good housing, and any speedup in activity designed to cure urban blight will almost surely aggravate their problems; (2) both the President and the President's Committee had recognized this and advocated that a reasonable level of public housing construction be continued at least until the new program—and particularly the new Section 221 insurance—had been proved successful; and (3) with the Section 221 program also substantially weakened, the Government's new housing program will cause considerable hardship to low-income families.

Other changes in the public housing program included: (1) extension of preference for admission to low-rent housing to families displaced by enforcement of housing standards or other public improvements as well as by a low-rent, slum clearance, or redevelopment project, as previously specified, and (2) provisions to make the program self-liquidating.

FHA Insurance Programs

With one exception, the major FHA mortgage insurance programs were revised by the new law in such a way as to provide a scale of mortgage ceilings more realistically related to building costs and to facilitate rehabilitation of existing structures. The new law also goes a long way

toward consolidating and simplifying the FHA insurance programs, eliminating many of the rigid standards and permitting the FHA wider discretion in adjusting standards to changing program requirements.⁷ And special programs which have been used little or not at all were terminated.⁸

The only major FHA insurance program that was not liberalized at all was that covering small property improvement. To a considerable degree this was attributable to the fact that, before action on the housing bill had been completed, Congressional hearings had brought out information indicating that alleged serious irregularities had occurred under FHA programs—particularly under the improvement program and the "emergency" rental-housing insurance program. Authority for the latter program had already expired, but new restrictions were added to both the improvement and the regular rental insurance programs to prevent any like occurrence in the future.

Sales Housing. Except for interest rates, statutory limits on the terms of mortgages on 1- to 4-family sales housing (Sec. 203) were previously in the form of complicated formulas making distinctions within specific housing programs as to proposed and existing construction, the size of the mortgage, the number of bedrooms, and other factors. A single set of dollar limits and a single maximum repayment period are now set for this type of mortgage insurance. The only remaining distinctions are in the maximum loan-to-value ratio: a difference is made between purchasers who plan to occupy the homes themselves and others (such as builder-mortgagors) and between new and existing construction. Removal of the latter distinction had been urged as a means to stimulate rehabilitation activity, put good used housing within the reach of more families, and utilize the existing housing supply to the maximum. However, the new limitations set for existing structures represent a considerable modification and are, in fact, almost as liberal as those for new housing.

Under the new law, the FHA may insure a mortgage for an owner-occupant amounting to not more than (1) the sum of 95 percent (90 percent for existing dwellings) of the first \$9,000 of the home's value and 75 percent of the value in excess of \$9,000 (with authority for the President to increase the \$9,000 to \$10,000), and (2) \$20,000 where the

⁷ Not included, however, was the broadened authority requested by the President to adjust the permissible terms on Government-underwritten mortgages in the light of economic conditions, including a substantially wider range for interest rates.

⁸ These included insurance of prefabricated housing manufacturers' loans, builders' mortgages on 25 or more single-family houses, and a minimum yield on investment in apartment projects meeting certain rent requirements.

mortgage covers a 1- or 2-family house, \$27,500 for a 3-family dwelling, and \$35,000 for a 4-family dwelling. The repayment period may be as long as 30 years and the interest rate may not exceed 5 percent (with FHA authorized to increase the rate up to 6 percent where necessitated by mortgage market conditions). These provisions make it easier for families to buy homes than formerly: only under certain circumstances was so high a loan-to-value ratio or so long a maturity period permitted, and in most instances, therefore, both a lower downpayment and smaller monthly payments are possible. For a builder-mortgagor, the terms are identical except that the mortgage may not exceed 85 percent of the loan which an owner-occupant could obtain. The FHA is also now authorized to permit a service charge on these loans, in order to compensate lenders for the added costs of making loans in small communities and thereby make mortgage credit more readily available there.

Changes were also made in the provisions for FHA insurance of loans on new low-cost single-family homes located in small suburbs or outlying communities, and the program is extended to cover farm homes meeting certain conditions. In addition, a new FHA insurance program for servicemen on active duty was authorized, to help them to obtain homes on terms more nearly comparable to those available to veterans.

Other new provisions require that (1) the FHA appraisal of value be made known to the prospective owner-occupant of a 1- or 2-family residence before the sale is consummated, and (2) purchasers of 1- to 4-family residences built with the assistance of the FHA or the Veterans Administration (VA) be provided by the builder or seller with a warranty that the dwelling conforms substantially to the specifications on which the FHA or VA valuation was based.

Repairs and Alterations. Further tightening, rather than liberalization, of the restrictions on FHA insurance of loans for housing renovation and modernization (Title I) makes it unlikely that the program will help very greatly in expanding rehabilitation activity. For, in spite of the rise in building costs, the loan limits set have not been changed for 15 years. The largest loan authorized for 1-family homes (\$2,500) is too small to finance many home modernization opera-

tions at today's prices, and the maximum repayment period (3 years) is so short that many families could not meet the monthly payments on the larger loans, particularly if they were already carrying a home mortgage. Conditions for improving other structures or converting them to apartments are similarly limited. The new restrictions, among other things, limit insurance coverage to 90 percent of the loss on the loan (previous provisions having permitted what amounted to 100 percent) and permit insurance only if the loan covers items substantially protecting or improving the basic livability or utility of properties and the dwelling has been occupied for at least 6 months.

Housing maintenance and improvement is now possible under a new provision, however, which some analysts feel may stimulate such activity. This authorizes the FHA to insure advances made under "open-end" mortgages. Open-end mortgages provide that the outstanding balance can be increased—without refinancing and its accompanying costs—to permit improvement or repair of the home covered. Some States restrict such mortgages, and some lenders question their economic soundness. But a growing number have been written in recent years. Now, wherever State law permits, an owner who has an open-end clause in his mortgage can get insurance on loans covering specified types of improvements and meeting certain limitations as to amount. (Certain restrictions on the use of a VA guarantee for financing improvements were also removed by the 1954 law.)

Rental Housing. Changes in the terms for FHA insurance on rental housing (Sec. 207) are designed primarily to facilitate construction of elevator-type projects. In the opinion of the President's Committee, this would increase the program's usefulness to slum clearance and redevelopment programs involving central locations. Construction of fireproof elevator structures may be essential for economically sound development of such areas, according to the Committee's report, and, in view of their higher construction costs, such structures could not be effectively developed under the previous limitations. Higher costs, however, involve higher rents, and apartments in elevator-type structures usually rent at higher levels than other types of rental dwellings.

Loan-to-value limitations were not altered by the new law, but certain changes were made in the formulas for calculating maximum mortgage amounts. Previously, the loan-to-value ratio was limited to 80 percent and the maximum mortgage amount was \$2,000 per room (or \$7,200 per unit for projects averaging less than 4 rooms per unit) and \$10,000 per family unit. Under the new law, the \$10,000 limit is removed, and, for elevator-type structures "of sound standards of construction and design," FHA may increase the limits to \$2,400 per room (or \$7,500 per unit for the projects with the smaller units).⁹ No change was made in the terms for projects averaging 2 or more bedrooms per unit (90 percent and \$7,200 per unit) or in the overall project ceiling (\$5 million or, for certain types of mortgages, \$50 million).

The law also makes clear that mortgages on existing multifamily structures located in slum or blighted areas are eligible for insurance under this section and specifically authorizes the FHA to require, in such cases, the completion of any repair work necessary to remove conditions detrimental to safety, health, or morals.

A new provision was added to prevent "mortgaging out" on mortgages insured under this or any other FHA program for new or rehabilitated multifamily and rental housing. The term "mortgaging out" means that the mortgagor was able to obtain a mortgage equal to or greater than the actual cost of the project including a normal allowance for builder's profit. Once the work on the mortgaged property is completed, the mortgagor must now either certify that the mortgage amount approved for insurance on the basis of a percent of estimated value or replacement cost is no greater than that percent of actual cost, or certify the amount by which it was greater and reduce the loan accordingly.

In addition, the Congress declared that it was never intended that FHA insurance should be provided for housing used for transient or hotel rather than residential purposes, and expressly prohibited the use of multifamily housing financed with FHA insurance for such purposes. The prohibition does not apply, however, if the FHA agreed to the use of a specified number of units for such purposes prior to May 28, 1954, or if the project is in a resort area and the units were so used before that date.

Provision of Mortgage Funds

The new law recharter the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) with the object of creating an effective secondary market facility which will rely primarily on private financing and at the same time provide flexible authority under which the Government can directly purchase mortgages should that be in the public interest. The FNMA has in recent years functioned as a primary lender rather than a secondary source of mortgage credit—buying extensive amounts of VA- and FHA-underwritten mortgages which, because of the terms on which they were written and the prices at which they were purchased, are not readily salable in the private market.

As rechartered, the FNMA is authorized to provide a secondary market for FHA and VA home mortgages; to assist, when authorized to do so by the President, in the financing of (1) selected types of home mortgages (pending the establishment of their marketability) originated under special housing programs, such as, for example, Section 221 mortgages for displaced families, and (2) home mortgages generally, as a means of retarding or stopping a decline in mortgage lending and homebuilding activities which threatens materially the stability of a high-level national economy; and to manage and liquidate, in an orderly manner, the FNMA's present mortgage holdings.

The Federal investment in the FNMA is to be gradually replaced by private funds in the following way: each lender utilizing the Association as a secondary market facility will be required to make capital contributions to FNMA equal to not less than 3 percent of the unpaid principal amount of the mortgages involved and will be issued common stock in return.

As a supplement to the secondary market assistance provided by the FNMA, the 1954 law establishes a voluntary home mortgage credit program. Under this program, private financing institutions are to undertake, in an organized manner, to make credit available for VA and FHA home mortgages where it is needed, particularly in remote areas and small communities.

⁹ Most of the changes in the terms for FHA insurance of mortgages on cooperative housing (Sec. 213) are similar to these, although, of course, the amounts involved are different.

Employment Patterns of Insured Workers in New York Industries

ABOUT 6.3 million different individuals were in employment covered by the New York State unemployment insurance law¹ at some time during 1950—35.5 weeks, on the average—according to a report issued by the New York State Division of Employment.² However, weekly employment in covered industries averaged only about 4.3 million.³ The principal factors accounting for the 2-million difference were: (1) approximately 480,000 workers were employed during most of the year (40 weeks) in noncovered industries or were self-employed; (2) about 420,000 housewives worked only intermittently in covered employment, averaging about 16 weeks; and (3) an average of 347,000 persons applied for unemployment benefits each week (a total of 100,000 being found ineligible during the year).⁴

Incident to the 1951 revision of the formula for determining workers' eligibility for benefits⁵ under the New York law, a survey was made of sample groups of workers in 18 industries; these industries accounted for about one-third of the average covered employment in 1950. (The industries and the size of the sample for each are given in the accompanying table.) Data were obtained on the experience of these workers with respect to covered employment and unemployment insurance for the years 1947-51.

The degree of attachment of the workers to covered industry in New York State was measured in three ways: (1) the number of years during the period 1947 to 1951 which they spent in the industries studied; (2) the proportion of workers who had 20 or more weeks of insured employment in each of the 5 years; and (3) the proportion of workers whose 1950 earnings were all or substantially all earned in one industry.

Not all members of the sample groups had covered employment in all 5 years. In the construction industry, for example, 77 percent of the workers had some insured employment in each year; 13 percent in 4 of the 5 years, 6 percent in 3 years, 3 percent in 2 years, and about 1 percent in only 1 year (1950). At the other extreme, only 44 percent of the costume jewelry workers had insured work in all the years; 19 percent had such employment in 4 of the years, 16 percent in 3

years, 18 percent in 2 years, and 3 percent had covered work in 1950 only.

In the costume jewelry industry, as in the canning industry, "the work is irregular and the wages are low, so that there is a high degree of turnover. Many of the workers who were found on the 1950 payrolls of employers in these industries were newcomers to the labor market, or marginal workers who had been out of the labor market for several years, as well as persons who were only intermittently in the covered labor force (e. g., farmers' wives and members of farm families who sometimes worked in canning factories during the peak of the season)."

Generally speaking, such industries as seasonal hotels, cleaning and dyeing, as well as costume jewelry and canneries, in which a considerable number of unskilled workers are employed, showed the smallest proportion of workers with covered employment in all 5 years of the period studied.

The proportion of workers who had 20 or more weeks of insured work in each of the 5 years ranged from 13 percent in seasonal hotels to 57 percent in the men's coat and suit industry and in bakeries (see table). Nearly a half of the workers in textiles, construction, and furniture manufacture also attained this level of employment. On the other hand, only about a fifth of costume jewelry workers and cannery workers had 20 or more weeks of covered employment in each of the 5 years.

A significant proportion of workers had only a few weeks—14 or less—of employment during the

¹ The law applies to employers having in their establishments 4 or more persons on 15 or more days in any calendar year. It excludes agricultural labor, employees of religious, charitable, and nonprofit enterprises, and most domestic workers. Local government subdivisions may elect coverage on a voluntary basis.

² Employment Patterns of Insured Workers in Selected New York Industries, 1947-51, New York, Division of Employment, Bureau of Research and Statistics, State Department of Labor, October 30, 1953 (mimeographed).

This study was made at the request of the Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment Insurance and the State Advisory Council on Employment and Unemployment Insurance. Some recommendations resulting from the study are contained in the 1953 Annual Report of the State Advisory Council on Employment and Unemployment Insurance, New York, State Department of Labor, February 1, 1954 (pp. 2-3).

The study also showed the proportion of ineligible under each of 5 other entitlement formulas, including the pre-1951 requirement (annual earnings of 30 X benefit rate), using 1950 work experience.

³ Nonagricultural employment in New York averaged about 5.6 million in 1950.

⁴ These figures are not actual counts; they were derived from an estimated distribution of man-weeks of potential work experience in 1950 of all workers who had some covered employment in that year.

⁵ The 1951 amendment required an applicant for benefits to have had at least 20 weeks of covered employment, with weekly earnings of at least \$15, in the 52 consecutive weeks immediately preceding his application.

year. This was true in all industries, but to a varying degree, and in each year. During 1950, for example, more than a third of the workers in seasonal hotels and in canneries had less than 15 weeks' insured employment (see table). On the other hand, in such industries as bakeries and men's coats and suits, the proportion was only about 10 percent.

These wide variations among industries cannot be fully explained by personal factors, e. g., dropping out of the labor market or quitting to look for another job. Rather, they are more directly related to fluctuations in the industries' demand for labor and dependence on reserve labor pools, the size of those pools, and the degree to which workers remain in such a pool instead of transferring to other industries.

The proportion of workers in different industries who had all or substantially all their earnings in one industry gives some indication of the effect of these factors. In 1950, about half the workers in seasonal hotels and in the theatrical industry had earnings chiefly in those industries (see table).⁶ The proportion was higher in industries with more stable employment, a more highly skilled work force, and higher rates of pay, e. g., fur goods and construction.

During the first 13 months⁷ of operations under the 1951 amendments to the New York unemployment insurance law, claims were filed by 62 percent of the workers surveyed in the women's

coat and suit industry, 53 percent in the men's coat and suit industry, and 49 percent in the millinery industry. At the other extreme, benefit claims were filed by only 11 percent of the workers in retail trade and in the laundry industry.

The proportion of workers in the various industries who filed benefit claims in each of the years in which they had covered employment during the 5-year period, 1947-51, was as follows: 31 percent in the women's coat and suit industry; 23 percent in the women's dress industry; 20 percent in millinery; and 14 percent in the men's coat and suit industry. On the other hand, only 1 percent in the bakery industry, in retail trade, in cleaning and dyeing, and in the laundry industry had filed benefit claims in each year in which they had insured work. Conversely, about two-thirds of the workers in retail trade, laundries, and bakeries did not file any benefit claims in the 5-year period, but only 18 percent of those in the women's coat and suit industry did not do so.

In the fur goods industry, 19 percent of the workers studied exhausted their benefit rights in one or more years during the 5-year period; 16 percent of the sample in the women's coat and suit industry and in the cannery industry were in this category. At the other extreme, only 4 percent of the bakery workers were in this group.

⁶ The figure for theatrical workers would have been considerably greater if additional earnings in related industries such as night clubs, radio, and television had been included.

⁷ June 1, 1951-June 29, 1952.

Employment experience of workers in 18 industries covered by the New York State unemployment insurance law

Industry	Number of workers studied	Percent of workers having 20 or more weeks of covered employment in each year, 1947 to 1951	Percentage distribution of persons who worked in 1950, by weeks of covered employment					Percent of workers who had all or substantially all their 1950 earnings in one industry
			Total	1 to 14 weeks	15 to 19 weeks	20 to 30 weeks	Over 30 weeks	
Manufacturing:								
Bakeries.....	2,090	57	100	9	4	11	76	77
Canneries.....	3,058	23	100	34	12	20	34	78
Costume jewelry.....	2,025	17	100	27	10	20	43	65
Fur goods.....	2,930	44	100	15	7	18	60	90
Furniture.....	4,072	46	100	12	5	15	68	72
Men's coats and suits.....	1,948	57	100	10	4	17	69	78
Millinery.....	2,433	40	100	16	9	25	50	77
Textiles.....	4,769	48	100	11	5	14	70	84
Women's coats and suits.....	1,620	42	100	13	8	29	50	77
Women's dresses.....	2,548	44	100	11	6	22	61	80
Women's underwear.....	978	32	100	18	8	19	55	73
Nonmanufacturing:								
Cleaning and dyeing.....	2,237	34	100	17	7	15	61	75
Construction.....	2,922	47	100	11	5	16	68	85
Laundries.....	3,515	43	100	18	6	14	62	80
Restaurants.....	2,631	36	100	17	9	18	56	72
Retail trade.....	5,690	38	100	20	6	13	61	76
Seasonal hotels.....	3,391	13	100	37	15	27	21	54
Theatrical.....	1,226	31	100	20	8	19	53	49

Revision of NLRB Jurisdictional Standards¹

THE National Labor Relations Board, in June and July 1954, considerably tightened its standards for determining whether it will accept jurisdiction in unfair labor practice and contested employee representation cases. These changes "substantially complete" the revision of jurisdictional standards (first formalized in October 1950) planned by the Board in order to reduce the number of local cases coming before it and to allow more time for cases having a major impact on interstate commerce. The new standards became effective immediately; they will also apply to about 4,390 cases pending before the Board as of June 30, 1954.

The new standards will result in substantially reducing the number of firms, employees, and labor organizations who may bring disputes before the Board. In general, the revision accomplishes this by introducing or raising previous dollar-volume qualifications and by abolishing special conditions whereby a firm might qualify, whether or not meeting other criteria (for example, on the basis of possession of a franchise from a national concern), or by withdrawing jurisdiction entirely over one specific type of establishment (e. g., public restaurants). The changes were made by a majority of the Board in specific cases; the Board was not unanimous.

The Revised Standards

Although the NLRB has authority to handle all labor relations cases arising under the Taft-Hartley Act and the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, it also has discretion to decide in which cases of this kind it will take jurisdiction. Under the recently adopted standards, the Board will assert jurisdiction in cases involving the following 10 general types of companies:

1. Instrumentalities and channels of commerce, interstate or foreign (for example, telephone companies). However, jurisdiction will not be exercised over intrastate trucking companies and similar "links in interstate commerce" if they do less than \$100,000 worth of business annually for other concerns in categories 1, 2, or 4; over radio and television stations if their gross annual income

is less than \$200,000; and over newspapers if they gross less than \$500,000 annually. Formerly, no limitations had been placed on broadcasting stations or newspapers, providing their operations affected interstate commerce.

2. Public utility and transit systems. Jurisdiction will be asserted when public transit systems engaged in interstate commerce gross at least \$100,000 annually from interstate operations, and when local power, gas, or water utilities or local or intrastate public transit systems show that they gross \$3 million or more annually. Formerly, the Board took jurisdiction of all utility and transit systems (except railroads and airlines) the operations of which affected interstate commerce.

3. Establishments (other than retail or service) that operate as an integral part of a multistate enterprise (such as retail automobile dealers and soft-drink bottlers). The *plant involved* (a) must have a direct annual \$50,000 outflow of goods into interstate commerce or furnish \$100,000 worth of goods annually to interstate concerns in categories 1, 2, or 4; or (b) the multistate enterprise, of which the plant is a part, must have an annual \$250,000 outflow into interstate commerce. But jurisdiction will not be exercised, the Board stated, over an establishment solely because it operates under a franchise from a national enterprise.²

4. Enterprises (other than retail stores) that produce or handle goods destined for shipment outside the State in which the firm is located, or perform services outside the State, when such goods or services are valued at \$50,000 a year. The previous minimum was \$25,000.

5. Enterprises that furnish *goods* or services that become part of the stream of commerce, amounting to \$100,000 or more a year to concerns in categories 1, 2, or 4. This action increased the criterion from \$50,000, and established a new re-

¹ Based on data from NLRB press releases Nos. R-445, July 1, R-449, July 15, 1954, and S-65, August 3; Annual Reports of the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1950 (pp. 218, 224, and 231) and 1953 (pp. 2, 93, 97, and 109); and Monthly Labor Review, November 1950 (p. 574) and January 1954 (p. 36).

² In the first application of the new jurisdictional standards, the NLRB General Counsel (who has independent statutory authority) dismissed two pending cases, involving an automobile sales agency franchised by a national auto maker and a company manufacturing synthetic fireplace logs under a franchise from an interstate company. Jurisdiction in both cases had originally been taken solely because the companies had franchises from interstate companies to make or sell a product of the interstate company. Neither had a sufficient volume of business by which it could otherwise come within any other Board standard. Both cases involved unfair labor practice charges. Further information on the dismissal of these two cases is contained in NLRB Press Release R-448, July 8, 1954.

quirement, in the case of enterprises supplying other firms which do interstate business, that the materials themselves ultimately go outside the State or the services be part of interstate commerce, in order for the Board to assert jurisdiction.

6. Enterprises that furnish *services* (other than those in category 5), amounting to \$200,000 or more a year to concerns in categories 1, 2, or 4. If the establishment involved is part of a multi-state chain, the chain must furnish services amounting annually to \$1 million or more to concerns in categories 1, 2, or 4. However, the Board stated that in the future it will not exercise jurisdiction in cases involving the operation of general or public office buildings merely because such buildings have tenants over which the Board takes jurisdiction.³

7. Enterprises (other than retail establishments) which have a direct inflow of goods or materials from out of the State, valued at \$500,000 or more a year.

8. Enterprises (other than retail establishments) with an indirect inflow of goods or materials valued at \$1 million or more a year.

9. Retail stores: (a) Independent retail stores, whether single or part of a chain operating entirely intrastate, providing the store involved has minimum annual purchases of \$1 million (formerly, \$500,000) coming directly from outside the State, or it has \$2 million (previously, \$1 million) in annual purchases indirectly from outside the State, or the store ships \$100,000 worth of merchandise (formerly, \$25,000) into another State or States: (b) Chains of retail stores, with stores in more than one State, providing the individual

store meets either of the tests for intrastate stores, or the chain's gross annual sales total \$10 million or more.

The Board announced that it will not exercise jurisdiction over public restaurants, regardless of their source and volume of materials and of their being part of a multistate chain.⁴

10. Establishments affecting the national defense, on three conditions, all of which must be met: the goods or services furnished must be directly related to national defense, amount to at least \$100,000 annually, and be furnished pursuant to a Government contract. Formerly, the Board had required only that the company be doing work "affecting national defense."

The Board also eliminated the former "combination category" arrangement for meeting dollar-volume qualifications.⁵

NLRB Case Volume

When formulating the October 1950 standards, the Board reiterated its policy of limiting its exercise of jurisdiction to enterprises where the operations or labor controversies would have a pronounced impact upon the flow of interstate commerce. In the fiscal year 1950, cases filed with the Board totaled 21,632, of which about one-fourth were unfair labor practice cases, and about one-tenth involved retail establishments. Of 5,591 cases in which the Board conducted union-shop authorization polls in 1949-50, over two-fifths involved units of fewer than 20 employees. During the fiscal year 1953, more than 14,700 cases were filed with the Board. Over two-thirds of these were the time-consuming unfair labor practice cases. Again, about one-tenth involved retail establishments; almost the same proportion concerned transportation, communications, and other public utilities. Over half of the 6,050 collective bargaining elections conducted by the Board in 1952-53 involved units of fewer than 30 employees, and two-fifths, fewer than 20. In November 1953, the NLRB chairman, in indicating the Board's intention to reexamine its 1950 yardsticks, stated that the standards should be revised "so that the Board can more effectively and quickly devote itself to cases of significance to the national economy."

³ In a recent case, *Dixie Terminal Co. v. NLRB*, the Federal court of appeals in Cincinnati held that the NLRB had jurisdiction over unfair labor practice charges filed by elevator operators and building-service employees working in an office building where the tenants were engaged in interstate business. The United States Supreme Court denied review of this case on June 7, 1954. For further details, see *Labor Relations Reporter*, March 15, 1954 (33 LRRM 2565); and *United States Law Week*, June 8, 1954 (22 LW 3323).

⁴ The NLRB, in applying its new rule not to assume public-restaurant cases, dismissed a representation petition involving the Spartan Cafeteria Corp., Tulsa, Okla., and Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, Local 135 (AFL). The Board held that the cafeteria company (a) was not then an integral part of a nearby aircraft company, as claimed by the union, although it had 2 officers and 1 director in common, (b) that most of its revenue was derived from the general public, and (c) that the employer's operations were substantially local in character. See *Labor Relations Reporter*, July 26, 1954 (34 LRRM 1308).

⁵ This action deleted the former category "8," constituted by "Enterprises having such a combination of inflow or outflow of goods or services, coming within categories 4, 5, 6, or 7, that the percentages of each of these categories, in which there is activity, taken together, add up to 100."

Handling of Exempted Cases

Although no official estimates were made of the effect of the new standards on the Board's case load, the press estimated that it would be reduced from 10 to 20 percent. At the same time, the serious problem arose of determining to what impartial body employers and employees could appeal in unfair labor practice and representation controversies arising in interstate commerce but not falling within the revised standards.

State administrative machinery for handling unfair labor practice and employee representation disputes has been limited. Only 12 States⁶ have

adopted labor relations acts.⁷ In 9 of these States, special boards or commissions have been created to enforce these laws,⁸ and in 3 States, the regular law enforcement officers have authority.⁹ Even in these 12 States, conflicts between the Taft-Hartley Act and State laws appear to have prevented the signing by the Board of any cession pacts authorizing State labor relations boards to handle cases affecting interstate commerce.

⁶ Information provided by the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1950 (p. 214), for a summary of the terms of these acts.

⁸ Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Oregon, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin.

⁹ Kansas, Michigan, and Minnesota.

Wage Chronology No. 10: Pacific Longshore Industry¹

Supplement No. 3—1953

IN MAY 1952, the Pacific Maritime Association (PMA) and the International Longshoremen's Union (ILWU-Ind.) agreed to extend their 2-year contract, negotiated in 1951, to July 1954 with changes in wages and welfare benefits. Provision was made for a reopening on June 15, 1953, for a review of basic straight-time and overtime rates and welfare contributions, subject to arbitration, and for negotiation (not subject to arbitration) of penalty cargo rates, skill differentials, and vacations. Accordingly, union negotiators held preliminary meetings from April 12 to 15, 1953, to

¹ For basic chronology and supplements 1 and 2, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1950 (p. 521), May 1951 (p. 561), and November 1952 (p. 525), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 10.

determine what proposals they would present to the shipowners. The first meeting of the representatives of the union and employers took place May 14, 1953.

On June 2, the parties made a joint announcement that the basic contract would be further extended to June 15, 1955, with a reopening on June 15, 1954, for review of all wage rates, vacations, and welfare contributions. The issue of straight-time and overtime rates for the year beginning June 15, 1953, was submitted to the Pacific Coast arbitrator, in accordance with the terms of the basic contract providing for arbitration in the event of failure to agree on basic straight-time and overtime rates.

The arbitrator's award, binding on both parties, was announced June 12, 1953. It provided for a 6-cent increase in straight-time hourly rates and a 9-cent increase in overtime rates.

The following tables bring the wage chronology of the Pacific longshore industry up to mid-1954.

A—General wage changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 15, 1953.....	6-cents-an-hour increase.....	Arbitration award of June 12, 1953.

B—Basic hourly rates for selected longshore occupations, general cargo ¹

Occupation and port	Effective date	
	June 16, 1952	June 15, 1953
Longshoremen: All ports.....	\$2. 10	\$2. 16
Hatch tenders:		
Los Angeles and Long Beach ²	2. 20	2. 26
San Francisco.....	2. 20	2. 26
Puget Sound area of Washington State ²	2. 20	2. 26
Portland (including Columbia River ports).....	2. 20	2. 26
Winch drivers:		
Los Angeles and Long Beach.....	2. 20	2. 26
San Francisco.....	2. 20	2. 26
Puget Sound area of Washington State.....	2. 20	2. 26
Portland (including Columbia River ports).....	2. 20	2. 26
Gang bosses:		
San Francisco.....	2. 25	2. 31
Portland (including Columbia River ports).....	2. 25	2. 31
Lift-truck-jitney drivers:		
Los Angeles and Long Beach.....	2. 20	2. 26
San Francisco.....	2. 20	2. 26
Puget Sound area of Washington State.....	2. 20	2. 26
Portland (including Columbia River ports).....	2. 20	2. 26

¹ Exclusive of premium pay for overtime, nightwork, and handling penalty cargo.

² Hatch-tender and gang-boss function performed by same employees.

C—Basic hourly rates paid longshoremen for handling general and penalty cargoes

Cargo classification	Effective date	
	June 16, 1952	June 15, 1953
General cargo.....	\$2. 10	\$2. 16
Selected penalty cargoes:		
Shoveling jobs ¹	2. 30	2. 36
Bulk sulfur, soda ash, and crude untreated potash.....	2. 55	2. 61
Untreated or offensive bone in bulk.....	2. 90	2. 96
Phosphate rock in bulk.....	2. 40	2. 46
Specified commodities in lots of 25 tons or more ²	2. 20	2. 26
Leaking or damaged cargo, because of faulty containers.....	2. 20	2. 26
Creosoted products out of water:		
Boom men.....	2. 40	2. 46
Hold men.....	2. 30	2. 36
Damaged cargo.....	2. 95	3. 01
Explosives.....	4. 20	4. 32
Stowing bulk grain, to board men.....	2. 40	2. 46
Paper and pulp in packages weighing 300 pounds or more (hold men only).....	2. 20	2. 26

¹ Except on cargoes requiring a higher rate.

² The list covers 31 commodities.

D—Hourly overtime rates for longshoremen ¹

Effective date	Rate, general cargo	Application to other classifications
June 16, 1952.....	\$3.15.....	Overtime differentials for skilled and penalty-cargo rates continued to be 1½ times the respective straight-time differentials.
June 15, 1953.....	\$3.24.....	Do.

¹ Circumstances under which overtime rates are paid are listed in basic chronology.

Wage Chronology No. 26: Anaconda Copper Mining Co.¹

Supplement No. 1—1952-53

THE 1951 contracts between the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and other major copper mining companies and the International Union of Mine, Mill,

and Smelter Workers (MMSW-Ind.) provided for wage reopenings in 1952.

When negotiations resulting from these provisions were stalemated, the national union called for an industrywide strike vote. Before the strike materialized, however, agreement was reached with Anaconda. This agreement, negotiated on

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1952 (p. 34), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 26.

A—General wage changes

Effective date	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Increases per day	Increases per hour	
July 1, 1952 (by agreements dated Feb. 4, 1953, Butte; Feb. 6, 1953, Anaconda; Feb. 18, 1953, Great Falls).	\$0. 64	\$0. 08	Negotiated Aug. 31, 1952; approved by Wage Stabilization Board Nov. 21, 1952.
July 1, 1953 (by agreements dated Sept. 4, 1953).	. 60	. 075	Negotiated Aug. 28, 1953.

Correction.—The date of the agreement referred to in the last entry in this table in the basic chronology should be Nov. 13, 1951, not July 1. The wage change was retroactive to July 1, 1951.

B—Basic daily rates for selected occupations¹

Location and occupation	Effective date		
	July 1, 1951	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1953
Butte:			
Compressormen.....	\$14. 76	\$15. 40	\$16. 00
Carpenters, boss.....	15. 62	16. 26	16. 86
Carpenters, regular.....	14. 76	15. 40	16. 00
Diamond drill runners.....	14. 33	14. 97	15. 57
Miners, regular ²	13. 47	14. 11	14. 71
Miners, shaft ²	14. 33	14. 97	15. 57
Scalers.....	13. 47	14. 11	14. 71
Great Falls and Anaconda:			
Cranemen, firemen.....	13. 90	14. 54	15. 14
Dinkey engineers.....	14. 33	14. 97	15. 57
Operators ³	13. 47	14. 11	14. 71
Suboperators ³	13. 04	13. 68	14. 28
Butte, Great Falls, and Anaconda:			
Laborers, boss.....	13. 47	14. 11	14. 71
Laborers, regular.....	12. 61	13. 25	13. 85
Laborers, helper.....	12. 20	12. 84	13. 44
Truck drivers:			
Under 2 tons.....	13. 90	14. 54	15. 14
2 to 5 tons.....	14. 33	14. 97	15. 57
Over 5 tons.....	14. 76	15. 40	16. 00
Machinists, boss.....	15. 62	16. 26	16. 86
Machinists, regular.....	14. 76	15. 40	16. 00
Machinists' helpers.....	13. 47	14. 11	14. 71

¹ Excluding shift differentials and premium overtime payments.

² The rates shown are for miners paid by the day.

³ Operators are employees who handle the various machines and equip-

ment, such as the flotation machines in the concentrator, the reverberator furnaces and the converters, the manganese kiln or any other department equipment. The suboperator is a helper of the operator.

August 31, 1952, provided for a general wage increase, a third week of vacation after 15 years of service, and increased company contributions to the hospital and medical plan. These changes were approved by the Wage Stabilization Board on November 21, 1952, with the change in vacations and wage rates being made retroactive to April 1 and July 1, respectively. New basic contracts incorporating these revisions were signed in February 1953 and permitted reopening of clauses dealing with wages, holidays, and overtime on July 30 of that year.

In the summer of 1953, bargaining between major copper companies and the MMSW was unsuccessful, and a vote for an industrywide strike to begin on August 31 was conducted in July. A work stoppage was averted at the Anaconda locations by the agreement reached on August 28. The amended contracts, to run until June 30, 1954, provided for a retroactive hourly wage increase, liberalized hospital and holiday clauses, and integration of the hourly increase into contract mining prices. The basic chronology is brought up to mid-1954 by the accompanying tables.

C—Related wage practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Premium Pay for Weekend Work</i>		
Oct. 1, 1941-----	Time and one-half paid for work on Sunday-----	Correction: Entry in basic chronology should read: Applicable to workers, not assigned regularly to continuous operations, when working as helpers to craftsmen, <i>except when</i> Sunday was worked in lieu of a holiday.
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Sept. 4, 1953-----	Added: Additional day's pay at straight-time rate allowed when a holiday fell within an employee's vacation period on a day that would otherwise have been a scheduled work-day.	Qualification for holiday pay reduced to (a) 13 weeks (Anaconda and Great Falls), or (b) 20 weeks (Butte) of continuous employment immediately preceding the holiday. ¹
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Apr. 1, 1952----- Sept. 4, 1953-----	Added: 3 weeks' paid vacation for employees with 15 or more years' service.	Added: Employees qualified for vacation who apply for pensions to receive their vacations before commencement of pension.
<i>Accident and Sickness Benefits</i>		
Jan. 1, 1953----- Sept. 4, 1953-----	<i>Hospital and Medical Insurance:</i> Company contribution for employee's insurance increased 50 cents a month. Changed to: Company contribution increased 50 cents a month (to \$2.75); employee contribution reduced 50 cents a month (to \$1, Butte) and (to 75 cents, Anaconda and Great Falls).	Approved by Wage Stabilization Board, Jan. 1, 1953.

¹ Continuous employment defined as (a) Anaconda and Great Falls—on payroll at the beginning of such period and continuing thereon throughout such period; (b) Butte—on payroll at the beginning of such period or within

14 days immediately before, and for those working on a 6-day week, a minimum of 90 shifts, and for those on a 5-day week, a minimum of 75 shifts during the 20-week period.

Technical Note

Movements of Rail Freight Rates and Wholesale Prices, 1947-52

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission jointly have developed an index of average railroad freight rates for commodity groups comparable with those used in the wholesale price index (WPI).¹ The index, which is on a 1947-49 base and covers the years 1947 through 1952,² was calculated by grouping ICC data for 261 rail carload commodity classes into the 15 major commodity group classifications used in the WPI.

These data were based on a 1 percent sample of waybills for all rail freight carload shipments filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. ICC computations indicate that the errors due to sampling variability are remarkably small, as shown in the table.

From 1947 to 1952, the all commodities rail freight index increased 36 percent, or more than

twice as much as the WPI (see table). Similarly, all groups in the freight index showed greater increases than did the comparable price index groups during this period. The rail index reached a peak of 120 in 1952, when the WPI dropped to 111.6, somewhat below its 1951 peak. For 13 of the 15 commodity groups the freight indexes were higher than the price indexes in 1952; only for rubber and rubber products was the price index significantly higher, while the metals and metal products indexes were about the same. Thus, it appears that rail freight rates were below market levels at the beginning of the period and thereafter tended to increase in response to general economic conditions, but with a 1-year lag.

¹ The ICC published in September 1953 "Indexes of Average Freight Rates on Railroad Carload Traffic, 1947-52" on a 1950 base (ICC Statement No. 5339, File No. 26-C-11). That publication showed annual indexes of the major product classes and for five product groups, *viz*, products of agriculture; animals and products; products of mines; products of forests; and manufactures and miscellaneous.

² Comparable data for 1953 are expected to be available in September 1954. It is anticipated that the 1953 indexes will be somewhat higher than those for 1952, because the last general freight rate increase of about 6.8 percent authorized by ICC became effective May 2, 1952.

Wholesale prices and average rail carload freight rates for component groups of the wholesale price index, 1947-52

Commodity group	Wholesale prices						Average rail carload freight rates								
	Indexes (1947-49=100)					Percent change 1947-52	Indexes (1947-49=100)					Percent change 1947-52	Approximate standard deviation ¹		
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951		1952	1947	1948	1949	1950			1951	1952
All commodities.....	96.4	104.4	99.2	103.1	114.8	111.6	15.8	88	103	109	110	112	120	36	0.5
Farm products.....	100.0	107.3	92.8	97.5	113.0	107.0	7.0	88	103	109	110	112	120	36	.5
Processed foods.....	98.2	106.1	95.7	99.8	111.4	108.8	10.8	86	103	111	111	112	120	40	.5
Textile products and apparel.....	101.1	104.4	95.5	99.5	110.6	99.8	-1.3	88	101	112	107	107	117	33	1.0
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	101.0	102.1	96.9	104.6	120.3	97.2	-3.8	86	104	110	111	114	124	44	1.5
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	90.9	107.1	101.9	103.0	106.7	106.6	17.3	90	100	109	110	111	118	31	.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	101.4	103.8	94.8	96.3	110.0	104.5	3.1	86	103	111	107	109	118	37	1.0
Rubber products.....	99.0	102.1	98.9	120.5	148.0	134.0	35.4	86	104	110	113	113	123	43	1.5
Lumber and wood products.....	93.7	107.2	99.2	113.9	123.9	120.3	28.4	88	103	109	111	113	122	39	.5
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	98.6	102.9	98.5	100.9	119.6	116.5	18.2	86	103	111	111	113	123	43	.5
Metals and metal products.....	91.3	103.9	104.8	110.3	122.8	123.0	34.7	88	103	110	110	113	122	39	.5
Machinery and motive products.....	92.5	110.9	106.6	108.6	119.0	121.5	31.4	85	104	111	113	117	126	48	.5
Furniture and other household durables.....	95.6	101.4	103.1	105.3	114.1	112.0	17.2	84	103	113	113	117	126	50	.5
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	93.9	101.7	104.4	106.9	113.6	113.6	21.0	89	103	108	110	113	122	37	.5
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	97.2	100.5	102.3	103.5	109.4	111.8	15.0	87	104	109	107	109	117	34	1.0
Miscellaneous.....	100.8	103.1	96.1	96.6	105.0	108.3	7.4	88	103	109	107	111	118	34	2.0

¹ The standard deviation is a measure of sampling variability. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a

complete count of the universe is less than the standard deviation. The chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard deviation and 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the standard deviation.

The variation among groups was much smaller for the rail freight index than for the WPI. In 1952, for example, the rail freight group indexes showed only a 9 point spread—from 117 for textiles and apparel and tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages to 126 for machinery and motive products and household durables. The range in the WPI group indexes, on the other hand, was almost four times as great, from 99.8 for textiles and apparel to 134.0 for rubber and rubber products.

Although comparable data on freight rates are not available for years prior to 1947, it appears that wholesale prices increased about twice as much as did freight rates between 1940 and 1952. The ICC estimates the rail freight index at 75 (1947-49=100) for 1946, when the first permanent postwar rail freight increase went into effect, and assumes that the 1940 level would have been

about the same. On this basis, the rise in freight rates over the 12-year period was approximately 60 percent, whereas the wholesale price index increased approximately 118 percent.

Authorized interstate rail freight increases, including less-than-carload shipments, since June 30, 1946, are estimated by ICC to be approximately 79 percent; the actual increase for carload shipments is estimated at around 60 percent. This is probably due to several factors: (1) Intra-state-permitted increases in rates were not as great as interstate-permitted increases; (2) the railroads have not put into effect the full amount of permitted increases; and (3) carload shipments are billed at commodity rates rather than the higher class rates charged for smaller shipments.

—LEONARD BARON
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases¹

Wages and Hours²

Coverage—Watchmen on Local Construction. A United States court of appeals affirmed³ a summary judgment denying claims for minimum wages and overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act by watchmen on the site of a local housing construction project. The watchmen claimed that, although all employees on such projects would not be covered by the act, their duties brought them within the scope of its sections 3 (j) and 3 (b) relating respectively to production of goods for commerce and engagement in commerce itself. Such duties included the receipt and checking of building materials shipped to the site from points outside the State and maintaining a watch over the construction office where the contractor kept and prepared records regularly carried between the site and his home office in another State.

The court pointed out that the doctrine of original construction relating to coverage of workers on new construction intended as an artery of commerce, such as an interstate road or buildings used to manufacture goods shipped interstate, had no application to the construction of local housing. The court considered the time sheets and other records prepared by the company for its own use and regularly carried between the site and the contractor's out-of-State office as outside the definition of "goods" under the act. The court cited the *Joyce Agency* case⁴ to the effect that commerce, as defined in the act, does not include commerce with oneself. Therefore, the watchmen guarding the records were not engaged in the production of goods for commerce.

Nor did the watchmen's receipt of out-of-State shipments and their guarding of out-of-State employees unloading shipments bring them into close enough relation to interstate commerce so as to be engaged in commerce within the narrower

coverage of section 3 (b). The court described the effect such employees have on interstate commerce as "miniscule."

Coverage—Printing Company Employees. A United States court of appeals affirmed⁵ a district court decree holding a Puerto Rican printing firm guilty of civil contempt for failing to comply with an injunction, issued under the FLSA before its amendment in 1949, forbidding payment of less than authorized wages. The lower court had found that, subsequent to a minimum wage order promulgated by the Department of Labor in 1951 for printing and similar industries in Puerto Rico, the company had failed to pay the required minimum in violation of the injunction.

The firm did special order or job printing for numerous industrial and business concerns located in Puerto Rico. It manufactured letterheads, envelopes, accounting and business forms (including payroll, production, and shipping records), check books for banks, and baggage tags for an airline. The employer admitted paying the lower wages but contended that he was not in contempt of the injunction because by the 1949 amendment of FLSA the employees had ceased to be engaged in the production of goods for commerce and the company was an exempt establishment under section 13 (a) (2) of the act. That section outlines requirements for determining retail establishments which are not covered by FLSA. The company claimed exemption in that more than 75 percent of its dollar volume of sales of goods were not for re-sale and that such sales were recognized as retail sales and services in the printing and supply business.

Since the letterheads, envelopes, check books, and baggage tags were destined for interstate use,

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 *Pilleaudeau v. Temple Associates, Inc.* (C. A. 5, June 18, 1954).

⁴ *Mitchell v. Joyce Agency*, 211 F 2d 241. See also *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1954 (p. 662).

⁵ *Casa Baldrich, Inc. v. Mitchell, etc.* (C. A. 1, July 2, 1954).

the court held that the employees who produced them were engaged directly in the production of goods for commerce. As to the payroll, accounting, and business forms, coverage would depend, under the 1949 amendment, on whether the printing of these forms was "closely related" to the production of goods for commerce. From the legislative history of the amendments, the court concluded that the production of these forms would be so related if the forms were to be used by workers who were themselves in the actual production of goods for commerce. The court cited the *Borden* case,⁶ in which executive and administrative employees of a corporation producing goods for commerce were themselves held to be engaged in such production; it therefore found that the accounting forms were to be used by employees who came within that ruling.

The court further found that the trial court's findings of fact were supported by the record: i. e., the printing firm failed to show that 75 percent of its annual dollar volume of sales of goods were recognized as retail sales in the industry, and the firm's establishments were not recognized as retail establishments in the industry.

Exemption—Employees of Fruit Distributor. A United States court of appeals affirmed⁷ a district court decision holding that certain employees of a fruit company engaged in the so-called "bird dog" operations of the citrus fruit industry were not exempt from coverage under FLSA as agricultural workers. The fruit company's operations consisted of buying fruit unfit for packing and sale in its original state and selling the same to canning factories. Purchases included fruit left on trees by producers, culls from packing plants, and produce from small operators who made deliveries to the company. Fruit left on the trees by growers comprised about 60 percent of the purchases and was gathered by the company's employees.

All of its employees, the company contended, should be included in the exemption for agricultural workers because the work done by them was part of and essential to the growing and producing of fruit and its delivery to storage or market. The court relied on *Farmers Irrigation*

*Co. v. McComb*⁸ in holding that the term "production" as applied to "agriculture" did not have the same broad meaning as is found in the section of the act defining production of goods for commerce, which section explicitly includes occupations which are closely related and directly essential to such production.

The court therefore agreed with the lower court that only those workers who picked the fruit from the trees came within the exemption as employees "on a farm." The other workers, although their duties might be essential to production or marketing of agricultural commodities, were not doing work "performed by a farmer or on a farm" and did not come within the exemption.

Labor Relations

Unfair Labor Practice Strikes. A United States court of appeals upheld⁹ an order of the National Labor Relations Board calling for reinstatement with back pay of unfair labor practice strikers, even though the strike occurred during the 60-day waiting period provided in the Labor Management Relations Acts for modification of an existing collective bargaining agreement and although the agreement itself contained a no-strike clause. The employer had unlawfully attempted to promote a rival union as the representative of his employees and fired one employee for activities on behalf of the incumbent union. The employees went out on a strike against such activities of the employer a month after the union had given the required 60-day notice of intent to negotiate for modification of the collective bargaining agreement. A subsequent request for reinstatement was denied by the employer on the grounds that the employees had struck in violation of a strike-waiver clause in their contract, and a notification was sent to all employees on strike that their employment had been terminated for that reason.

The court agreed with the Board that the no-strike clause in the contract did not apply to a strike brought about by unfair labor practices of the employer. The court held that the clause should be interpreted as part of the entire agreement, applying only to strikes involving matters covered by the contract or arising out of the normal relations of the parties. The right of employees to strike against unfair labor practices

⁶ *Borden Co. v. Borella*, 325 U. S. 679.

⁷ *Chapman Fruit Co. v. Durkin* (C. A. 5, June 30, 1954).

⁸ 337 U. S. 755.

⁹ *NLRB v. Mastro Plastics Corp.* (C. A. 2, July 16, 1954).

of an employer is fundamental and recognized by the LMRA, the court stated, and no contractual waiver of that right is to be inferred unless explicitly spelled out in the agreement.

The fact that the strike occurred during the 60-day no-strike period provided in section 8 (d) of the LMRA did not deprive the strikers of their status as employees, as provided in section 8 (d) (4) for workers engaging in a strike during the waiting period, the court held. Reading section 8 (d) as a whole, the court concluded that the word "strike" therein was meant to apply only to strikes interfering with the processes of collective bargaining provided in that section. Further, the Congress, by providing for an orderly way to terminate or modify collective bargaining agreements, did not intend to give an employer an opportunity to engage in unfair labor practices without the retaliatory sanction of a strike. To so interpret the section, the court held, would discriminate, in respect to the right to resist unfair labor practices by striking, "between employees working under a collective bargaining contract and those who were not and between unions who were satisfied with such existing contracts and those who were not."

Challenge of Non-Communist Affidavits. An NLRB order finding a company guilty of the unfair labor practice of refusing to bargain with a union which the company charged was improperly certified was upheld ¹⁰ by a United States court of appeals. The company's motion at the certification hearing for further investigation as to the Communist affiliation of certain officers of the union was overruled by the Board.

On appeal, the company contended that the Board was required to suspend the representation proceedings until an investigation of the company's charge of falsity of the union officers' non-Communist affidavits could either be investigated or the company could submit proof of its charge. The court recognized that there is no provision in the LMRA as to how or by whom the question of compliance with affidavit requirements is to be determined. Furthermore, it had been held ¹¹ by the Court of Appeals of District of Columbia, which has sole venue of prohibitory suits against the Board, that the Board is without authority to inquire into the truth or falsity of the affidavits. However, if there is no means for testing the valid-

ity of the affidavits, the court pointed out that Congress, not the courts, should determine who should have that authority. The court held that Congress did not intend that each of the numerous proceedings instituted by the Board should be delayed by parties litigating the compliance question on a case-to-case basis. A doubt as to the Board's authority to make the determination would not justify a substitute procedure not within the intent of the statute.

The company also claimed that an affidavit it submitted at the hearing from one of its employees showed coercion by the union in the representation election and entitled the company to a hearing on that question. The company wanted to show that several of its employees cast blank ballots in the election as a result of the coercion and therefore the final count was incorrect. The court found that the employee affidavit did not show such coercion as to warrant a hearing on that question and pointed out that an unmarked ballot is not a vote: the number of votes, not the number of ballots, determine an election.

Protected Activity—Timing of Strike. A United States court of appeals upheld ¹² an NLRB order to the effect that employees who engaged in a strike 45 minutes after their demands were presented to their employer could not be discharged and must be reinstated by the employer. The employees worked as inserters on a part-time piecework basis for a newspaper. The work was required to be done on Saturday evenings from 6 p. m. until all the Sunday papers were assembled. Demands for a pay increase and individual locker space were presented to an acting foreman at 6:15 p. m. on a Saturday evening, with a notice that a strike would be called at 7 p. m. unless the demands were met. The production manager, who handled collective bargaining matters for the company, could not reach the plant until after 7 p. m. When he did arrive, the strike had been called. Commenting on the shortness of notice, the production manager told the employees they were discharged. The following week on asking to be reinstated, the workers were told they had been replaced.

The court agreed with the Board's finding that

¹⁰ *NLRB v. Vulcan Furniture Mfg. Corp.* (C. A. 5, July 7, 1954).

¹¹ *Farmer v. United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers* (211 F. 2d 36).

¹² *NLRB v. Cowles Publishing Co.* (C. A. 9, June 28, 1954).

the employees had been discharged before they were replaced and while engaged in a concerted work stoppage to gain economic objectives. The employer argued that such a discharge did not violate the LMRA by interfering with the rights of the employees because the work stoppage was an unprotected activity due to the shortness of the notice and precipitate action taken by the strikers. The court rejected this argument, pointing out that this was not a case of wildcat strike nor a strike in repudiation of a contract not to strike, and that it had previously been held that a strike even before grievances have been presented is protected.¹³ However, if the production manager, instead of summarily discharging the workers, had merely warned them that they would be permanently replaced if the strike continued, the court remarked, he would have been legitimately exercising his right under LMRA to replace economic strikers.

Representation—Second Contract within Election Year. Reversing its ruling in the *Quaker Maid* case,¹⁴ the NLRB decided¹⁵ that a second contract executed within the certification year is not a bar to representation claims made and petitions filed by rival unions before the second contract is signed. Three weeks before the termination of the certification year the employer and the incumbent union entered into a second contract, modifying slightly the terms of the first one signed after certification and effective for 2 years. Previous to signing the extension agreement, the employer had been notified by another union of its claim of representing a majority of his employees.

The Board pointed out that if the second agreement had not been signed within the certification year there would be no question of its barring rival claims because such claims were made before its execution. In the *Quaker Maid* case, it was held that any contract signed within the certification year would be a bar to a rival claim. The purpose of this ruling, which limited the rights of employees to self-organization, was to afford time to a certified union and an employer for negotiating an agreement free of interference. The Board felt

that, in a case where the parties were able to reach an agreement in less time, the ruling unduly limited the employees' freedom of choice by giving more protection than needed to the contracting parties. The Board also pointed out that adherence to the rule in a case such as this would enable the parties to circumvent another Board rule against contracts of more than 2 years serving as a bar.

A dissent by two members pointed out that newly certified unions heretofore assured of protection from challenge for 1 year had been willing to execute initial contracts for less than a year. By withdrawing this protection, the dissenting opinion stated, they would be less willing to sign short-term agreements. On the other hand, employers would prefer such short-term agreements as a minimum satisfaction of their duty to bargain with a newly certified union. Modification of the rule, according to the dissent, would promote contests over this issue and lessen industrial stability.

Union as Business Competitor. Reversing an opinion by a trial examiner, the NLRB dismissed¹⁶ a complaint against an employer for refusing to bargain with a union which was also a business competitor. The union had represented the employees for many years, but, shortly before the bargaining, had established a company to engage in the same business as the employer, the optical business. Only union members could become stockholders in the company; the union actually controlled and operated the business. The employer broke off bargaining with the union until such time as it would no longer be a competitor.

The Board disagreed with the trial examiner's opinion that it had no statutory authority to find that a labor organization which both bargains and competes with an employer is not a proper bargaining representative of employees of that employer. It pointed out that, although the LMRA defines a representative as including "any individual or labor organization," it had previously found that the policies of the act would best be effected by excluding supervisors and craft unions in certain basic industries as representatives. Therefore, the statutory definition of representative was not so unequivocal, the Board held, as to deny it the authority to interpret the definition in the light of the underlying policies of the act.

¹³ *NLRB v. Globe Wireless* (193 F. 2d 748, C. A. 9, 1951).

¹⁴ 71 NLRB 915.

¹⁵ *Ludlow Typograph Co.* (108 NLRB 209, June 25, 1954).

¹⁶ *Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.* (108 NLRB 213, June 28, 1954).

Even though no showing of abuse by the union in the bargaining relationship was found, the dual status of the union as a competitor and as a bargaining representative for employees created a dangerous situation, the Board held. In its dual capacity, the union could make excessive demands upon the employer which would not be balanced by the usual desire of employees to maintain the prosperity of their employer. Moreover, the union as an employer could be in the position of striking against its competitor and, profiting from his loss of business, force him to subsidize the union's economic battle. By thus creating a situation in which fair dealing was inherently impossible, the union afforded the employer grounds for refusing to bargain. The Board also found that the particular circumstances of the case warranted its exercise of authority to determine that the union was not the proper representative of the employees.

Back-Pay Liability of Union. A union did not terminate its back-pay liability to an employee against whom it had caused an employer to discriminate, the Board held,¹⁷ merely by notifying the employer it no longer objected to his employment. The employee was hired on a building construction job by a nonunion contractor. The union representative informed the job superintendent that there would be "trouble" on the job if the employee remained. After failing to obtain clearance from the union, the job superintendent told the employee that he could not work until he did obtain clearance. Before the hearings on a charge of discrimination filed with the NLRB by the employee, the union had notified the employer by telegram that it no longer objected to a rehiring of the employee. The union argued at the hearing that its liability for back pay to the employee should terminate upon such notice.

The Board adopted the trial examiner's recommendation in holding such notice inadequate unless also given to the employee. If the employee had no notice he might fail to reclaim his job or to file further charges. Termination of the union's liability for back pay would date in this case, the Board held, with the date upon which the union formally stated at the hearing in the employee's presence that it had withdrawn its objection to his rehire.

Veterans' Reemployment

Discretionary Promotion; Contractual and Statutory Rights. A veteran had worked as a carman apprentice for a railroad from October 1, 1940, to August 31, 1943, when he resigned. He was again employed as a carman apprentice from January 1944 until his induction into military service on July 13, 1944. He was reinstated as an apprentice, after discharge, on June 5, 1946.

On January 21, 1947, the veteran agreed to waive seniority prior to the actual date of completion of his apprenticeship (expected about April 18, 1947) and to accept seniority as carman "as of the following workday if retained in the service." This gave him the benefit of the first of his two preinduction periods of apprenticeship, the right to which was in dispute. It allowed no credit toward carman seniority for the time he spent in the Armed Forces.

The collective bargaining agreement required 4 years' work as an apprentice. On completing this, the apprentice, if retained as a carman, acquired carman's seniority.

The veteran contended that under the reemployment statutes, on completing the apprenticeship after restoration, he should have carman seniority as of the date when he would have completed the apprenticeship had military service not intervened. He argued that since this was his statutory right, the agreement of January 21, 1947, was without consideration and was invalid.

The Federal district court¹⁸ decided against the veteran on the following reasoning. The agreement did not provide for automatic promotion from apprentice to carman as a fixed or absolute right, because of the uncertainty of retention as carman implied in "if retained." Therefore, statutory rights were not violated when the veteran, an apprentice before military service, was reinstated as apprentice on his return. The right to credit for the first period of apprenticeship depends solely on the agreement and is therefore within the jurisdiction of the National Railroad Adjustment Board. Since the compromise settlement did not violate the reemployment statutes, the proper seniority for the veteran as carman is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Board.

¹⁷ *Iron Workers, AFL* (109 NLRB 12, July 8, 1954).

¹⁸ *Cross v. Guy A. Thompson, Trustee* (E. D. Mo. 1954, No. 8083 (3), Harper, J.).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

July 2, 1954

THE Governor of Louisiana approved a "right-to-work" law outlawing union-shop agreements. The State became the 17th to adopt such legislation.

July 3

THE Communications Workers of America (CIO) ended a 3-day nationwide strike against the Western Electric Co. by signing a new 1-year contract. The pact provided for wage increases of 5 to 7 cents an hour for 15,700 telephone installation workers and \$1.50 a week for 400 job clerks.

On July 10, after 4 months' negotiation, the CWA and the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. signed a new contract under which most of the company's 11,000 telephone traffic employees received weekly wage increases of \$1 or \$1.50.

July 6

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, under the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, created fact-finding boards in two labor disputes at atomic energy installations in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., between Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co. and (1) United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers (CIO) and (2) Atomic Trades and Labor Council (AFL), each representing about 4,500 employees.

On July 7, UGCCW members struck at both locations, after rejecting a 6-cent hourly wage increase recommended by the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel (June 14) and accepted by the company, demanding 15 cents (originally 21 cents). Workers represented by ATLC had rejected a like offer but did not strike. On July 10, the UGCCW strikers returned to work under a peace plan developed by the Secretary of Labor and top CIO and UGCCW officials, which called for a Government review of related problems of housing, health, and community facilities, but did not deal directly with the wage issue. On July 12, the Presidential board of inquiry reported on the UGCCW strike, stating that it would create a "state of crisis," but the Government postponed obtaining an 80-day injunction.

On July 12, 2,000 laborers at two Oak Ridge construction projects, represented by the Knoxville Building Trades Council (AFL), began an unauthorized strike to back up demands for a 15-cent hourly wage increase (plus travel pay) after the Council had agreed on a 5-to-10-

cent increase. When other workers refused to cross picket lines, construction was brought to a virtual standstill, with accompanying violence. On July 16, the strikers defied a court order against picketing, despite a Government request for their arrest, and continued their strike until July 20. (See also p. 1016 of this issue.)

THE United Electrical Workers (Ind.) and the General Electric Co. negotiated a pay increase averaging 5 cents an hour and improved holiday and vacation benefits, for 21,000 workers. A similar increase had been accepted earlier by other organized groups (not including IUE-CIO) and nonunion employees.

On July 24, the UE accepted the Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s contract terms which increased wages for about 17,000 employees from 3½ to 7 cents (or an average of 5 cents an hour) and improved pension benefits. Similar adjustments were effected for 20,000 nonunion employees on July 1.

July 11

MEMBERS of the United Mine Workers (Ind.) walked out at the Buckeye Coal Co.'s Nemaocolin Mine in southwestern Pennsylvania, in protest against the layoff of 235 fellow workers, which they claimed was based on job classification rather than on seniority and therefore violated their contract. By July 14, roving pickets had forced the closing of 14 other mines, including U. S. Steel's Robena mine, thereby idling 10,000 miners. UMW officials stated that the walkout was a breach of contract and urged the men to return to work. The strikers, after having closed 8 additional mines, ended their walkout on July 20, having reportedly reached agreement with the company on the question of seniority, over which the strike arose.

July 12

THE PRESIDENT approved Public Law 482 (83d Cong.) financing grants to assist States in planning and constructing public and other nonprofit diagnostic or medical treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, chronic disease hospitals, and nursing homes. The law authorizes appropriations totaling \$60 million for each of the fiscal years 1955, 1956, and 1957, toward construction grants, and a \$2 million appropriation for State surveys and plans, these grants to be matched by the States as prescribed in the act.

July 15

THE NLRB prescribed additional new standards governing the types of cases (affecting interstate commerce) over which the Board, in its discretion, will assume jurisdiction, thereby continuing the process of narrowing its jurisdiction (see Chron. item for June 30, 1954, MLR, Aug. 1954). The latest criteria pertain to cases involving retail stores, utilities, transit systems, radio and television stations, newspapers, certain multi-state enterprises, industrial service-

establishments, and firms in national defense work. The Board also announced that it would no longer take cases involving public restaurants. (For details, see p. 998 of this issue.)

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator approved higher minimum wage rates, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, for the textile and textile products industry in Puerto Rico, effective August 23, 1954. This order raised the minimum hourly rate for the mattress and pillow division to 75 cents (from 50); for the general division to 42½ cents (from 35); for the cotton ginning and compressing division to 40 cents (from 30); and for the hard-fiber products division to 37½ cents (from 32½).

July 16

THE Transport Workers Union (CIO) ratified an agreement with the Transit Authority of New York City (see Chron. item for June 3, 1954, MLR, Aug. 1954) covering 35,000 operating employees on the city-owned lines. The contract provided for a wage increase of 6½ to 11 cents an hour (retroactive to January 1, 1954); consideration by the Authority of a further wage adjustment on March 15, 1955; appointment of an impartial "adviser" for disputes arising out of the terms of the new contract; a no-strike clause; and joint action by both parties to seek legislative approval of changes in sick-leave procedures.

THE Federal Court of Appeals at New York upheld an NLRB ruling that employees who struck during negotiations for contract changes because of the employer's unfair labor practices were entitled to reinstatement, notwithstanding a no-strike clause in their contract and the 60-day cooling-off period following request for contract modifications required by the Taft-Hartley Act. The case was *NLRB v. Mastro Plastics Corp. et al.* (see Chron. item for Mar. 13, 1953, MLR, May 1953). (See also p. 1007 of this issue.)

THE Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversed the lower court in *Roth v. Brownell*, ruling that a Government attorney's competitive civil service status dating from 1943 precluded his summary dismissal, since Executive Order 9830 (Feb. 24, 1947), which excepted attorneys from the competitive service, did not apply to those who already had status on that date. Moreover, the appellate court held that this or any other formula for excepting positions from civil service could not obviate the requirement of the Lloyd-LaFollette Act that no employee with civil service status be removed without notice and reasons given in writing.

July 19

ABOUT 10,000 members of Local 3 of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) struck the Chrysler Corp.'s main Dodge plant in Detroit, in protest over 2 dismissals, charging a production "speedup." On July 24, after about 35,000 workers in other Chrysler plants in the area had

been laid off because of the resultant parts shortage, the local called off the strike on order of the international executive board of the UAW, which termed it unauthorized.

July 20

THE Federal District Court for the District of Columbia, in the case of *International Fur & Leather Workers' Union (Ind.) v. Farmer et al.*, enjoined the NLRB from voiding the union's compliance (see Chron. item for May 30, 1954, MLR, July 1954) on the basis of the union's president having been convicted of falsifying the non-Communist affidavit (required annually) which he filed with the Board in 1950. The court held that the Board (in 1954) had no power to do so.

July 21

THE NLRB ruled that a union must be in compliance with the non-Communist-affidavit and filing requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act at the time it makes a claim to be majority representative, in order to prevent its petition for a representation election from being barred by a contract made by the company with another union during the 10-day grace period allowed for filing. Chairman Farmer and Board Member Rodgers, although agreeing generally with the new rule, dissented from its retroactive (and "unfair") application in this case, which involved North American Aviation, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, the Independent Aircraft Workers Association, and the United Auto Workers' Union (CIO).

July 22

THE 8-day shutdown of all dry-cargo handling in the Philadelphia port area (Trenton, N. J., to Wilmington, Del.), affecting 5,000 longshoremen, ended with agreement by the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), Local 1291, to submit to arbitration its dispute with an employers' group over a claim for 3 hours' pay for 110 workers. The shipping association had ordered the shutdown to discipline the union for pulling its men off a freighter because of the dispute, which it insisted was not arbitrable under the contract.

July 23

THE NLRB, in an amended supplemental decision, overturned an established Board rule and held that a bona fide purchaser of a business may not be required to remedy unfair labor practices of his predecessor, as enunciated by a Federal appellate court (see Chron. item for Nov. 5, 1953, MLR, Jan. 1954). The case was *Symms Grocer Co., and Idaho Wholesale Grocery Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Teamsters' Union, Local 983 (AFL)*.

July 26

THE NLRB, by majority decision, reversed its earlier position and affirmed the legal concept, laid down in a 1953 court decision, that a "strike by employees against one

employer-member of a multibargaining unit constitutes a threat of strike action against the other employers, . . . which legally justifies their resort to a temporary lockout of employees." This case was *Buffalo Linen Supply Co. et al.*, Buffalo, N. Y., and *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 449 (AFL)*.

July 28

THE International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), at its first constitutional convention in Chicago, having approved a constitution and bylaws, elected permanent officers, thus ending administration by a trusteeship committee (see Chron. item for Sept. 22, 1953, MLR, Nov. 1953). The convention, attended by 212 delegates representing 44,000 members, also voted to change the union's name to International Brotherhood of Longshoremen.

THE Puerto Rican Government seized insular docks under a temporary emergency law signed by the Governor on July 25, in a 34-day strike of the 6,400 members of the Union of Dock Workers, International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) against the shipping association, which had idled 68,000 workers and immobilized the island's shipping. The controversy arose over the union's demand for a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase over the basic \$1.23 rate, later split to 15 cents for 1954 and 10 cents in 1955. The AFL union holds bargaining rights for the longshoremen on the island (see Chron. item for Jan. 11, 1954, MLR, Mar. 1954). On July 29, the strike formally ended under the no-strike provisions of the emergency law.

July 29

THE NLRB held (3 to 2) that a 3-year contract in the aircraft industry is a bar to a Board representation election for its full term. Ordinarily, the Board does not recognize a contract as a bar for more than 2 years unless longer contracts have been negotiated in a "substantial part" of the industry, as in the case of 3 other industries (see Chron. item for Feb. 6, 1953, MLR, Mar. 1953). Applying this industry test, the Board found that 42 percent of employ-

ees under collective bargaining contracts in the aircraft industry (and in the eastern segment, 88 percent) were covered by contracts of 3 years or more. The case involved the Republic Aviation Corp. of Long Island, N. Y., and 3 AFL unions.

THE NLRB, reversing (4 to 1) a 1946 ruling, held that it was unnecessary for a union, in notifying an employer of its intention to file a representation petition with the Board, to claim that it represents a majority of the employees in order for the petition to act as a bar to any contract that may be signed by the employer and another union during the 10-day grace period allowed for filing. The case was *Associated Food Distributors, Inc.*, Portland, Oreg., and *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Miscellaneous Drivers Local 223 (AFL)*.

July 30

THE NLRB, reversing itself, ruled (3 to 2) that an employer may legally question employees about union affiliation or activities, if no reprisal or benefit therefor is implied, and that systematic questioning does not per se imply a threat. The test (laid down in an appellate court decision in a similar case), said the Board majority, is "whether, under all the circumstances," the questioning "reasonably tends to restrain or interfere with the employees in the exercise of their rights" under the Taft-Hartley Act. The case involved *Blue Flash Express, Inc.*, of New Orleans, La., and the International Teamsters Union, Local 270 (AFL).

July 31

THE Aluminum Co. of America and the United Steelworkers (CIO) announced an agreement whereby more than 15,000 workers in 11 plants throughout the country will receive a 5-cent across-the-board wage increase. The contract also provided for a 3-cent-an-hour per capita employer contribution to a fund for eliminating interplant wage inequities; a 2-cent-an-hour increase in the company's insurance contribution; and a minimum pension of \$140 a month (including social security).

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

A NUMBER of novel measures were advanced by two apparel unions during July, to conserve job opportunities for their members and to maintain union work standards in the industry; proposals to consolidate unions in related industries were discussed; and major revisions of jurisdictional standards were announced by the National Labor Relations Board. Brief stoppages in atomic energy installations, bituminous coal mines, and the Chrysler Corp. occurred and the unresolved strike involving Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. plants in nine States continued. Developments in the transportation industry were marked by an agreement covering New York City municipal transit employees, a strike by the American Airlines pilots, and a strike ballot involving mechanics and ground-service personnel of six major air carriers. General Electric and Westinghouse reached agreement with the independent Electrical Workers, but negotiations with the CIO union continued.

Apparel Unions

Hatters. The AFL Hatters, on July 17, completed arrangements for a \$250,000 loan to the Kartiganer Hat Corp., one of the country's largest millinery manufacturers, to keep its plants in Beacon, N. Y., and West Upton and Milford, Mass., in operation and to preserve the jobs of approximately 1,000 employees. Under the plan worked out with the company president, the union committed itself to advance \$50,000 from its international treasury. The remaining \$200,000 was to be supplied by the workers themselves, each lending the company \$200 out of personal funds. Those who did not have ready cash were to obtain loans from local banks under arrangements made by the union locals, to be repaid from future wages. The union set up two conditions for its loan: First, there would be no reduction in wages or established working conditions; and second, the union would have com-

plete knowledge of the firm's finances, sales, and earnings. In announcing the loan arrangement, the union's president, Alex Rose, said: "Sometimes a union must fight on the picket line and spend its money for strike benefits.² Sometimes it can best protect the interest of its members by providing financial assistance to the company on which they depend for a livelihood."

Garment Workers. The International Ladies' Garment Workers (AFL) also demonstrated a flexibility and willingness to apply new methods in solving its problems. The union's president, David Dubinsky, offered a 3-year "moratorium" on union organization to Southern garment manufacturers who committed themselves to pay wages of at least 15 cents above the Federal minimum. During this period, no effort would be made, he said, to organize garment plants that established a minimum scale of 90 cents an hour and kept 15 cents ahead of any new "floor" that might be established by Congress. He also indicated that his organization would create a special group of lawyers and research workers to seek out violations of the minimum-wage and overtime-pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and "vigorously bring the facts to the attention of the proper Government agencies and courts."

To combat a children's clothing manufacturer who had transferred his operations from New York to the South, the ILGWU took two unusual steps. It offered to aid in financing the expansion of a union manufacturer's plant in Appomattox, Va., and, as a longer range measure, undertook the construction there of a new plant designed to provide additional employment for its local members.

The New York manufacturer had informed the union of a decision made "for economic reasons" to transfer his operations to a new plant in Greensboro, N. C., when his contract with the union expired at the end of 1953. Efforts to negotiate new contracts for the company's two branch plants in Appomattox and Lynchburg, Va., employing approximately 400 workers and operating on a union basis, proved unavailing, and a strike began in January. To put its striking members back to work, the union encouraged a unionized garment employer in Appomattox to

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.
² See Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 789).

expand his facilities sufficiently to hire 100 or more workers, offering to lend him \$20,000 to finance the expansion. Later reports indicated that while the loan had been negotiated, it was not consummated because the company was able to arrange financing through regular banking channels. At the same time, the union began work on a \$40,000 factory building, and arranged to lease the structure to a New York company which will operate in Appomattox. The new employer reportedly had agreed to offer jobs to all strikers at rates above those in the struck plant and to observe union-contract conditions. The union pledged full cooperation in fostering high productivity among the workers.

Union Mergers

Leaders of the Oil Workers (CIO) and the Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers (CIO) indicated to their members that discussions during May and June over a possible merger of the two organizations was a "separate proposition" from the proposed new overall union in the oil and chemical industry.³ A joint session of the executive boards of the two organizations in mid-July reported favorably on the merger and a 24-member joint committee of rank-and-file members was set up to draft a proposed constitution. Formal merger would require ratification by each of the two unions, either by referendum or convention action.

The Transport Workers' Union (CIO), on July 15, announced merger with the United Railroad Workers (CIO), subject to a referendum vote of the railroad workers.

Reports that leaders of the CIO Textile Workers Union and the AFL United Textile Workers were discussing amalgamation were denied by the president of the AFL affiliate, who said that such a merger was only discussed as something "desirable in the future," which would have to be preceded by organic unity of the parent federations. Membership in both textile unions has been severely affected by reduced employment in the industry and shifting of plants to nonunion areas.

The president of the United Hatters (AFL) proposed a central agency for coordinated action among 4 apparel unions in organizing workers and meeting other problems in the needle-trades

industry. The proposal, made in an address to the convention of the AFL Handbag Workers, would unite in common action the International Ladies' Garment Workers (AFL) and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) with the two smaller organizations.

Longshore Unions

The International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), at its first constitutional convention in Chicago, July 26-28, adopted a resolution changing its name to the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen. In a speech at the opening session, George Meany, AFL president, assured the 212 delegates—representing an estimated 44,000 members—of the federation's continued support in its fight on the New York waterfront against the independent Longshoremen's Association.

A uniform program of wage and welfare demands for dockworkers in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports was discussed in mid-July by the ILA (Ind.) executive council and 50 port representatives. Union leaders were also reported working on a plan designed to eliminate wildcat strikes, which would require approval of the international's officers and the executive council for any strike action.

Health and Welfare Plans

The Senate Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds announced that hearings were not to be held until after its staff had made a "comprehensive" study of the operation of these funds in various parts of the country.⁴

The president of the ILGWU-AFL urged labor to drop its traditional hostility to government intervention in its internal affairs by supporting legislation designed to curb abuses in the conduct of union welfare funds. The president of the United States Chamber of Commerce urged both management and labor to help halt "abuses" by contributing their knowledge to the Senate and House labor committees studying these funds.

Final details of a pension fund for union workers in New York City hotels were announced in mid-July by the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., and the New York Hotel Trades Council (AFL). The plan, effective September 1, 1954,

³ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 910).

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1954 (p. 671).

covers 35,000 employees of 187 hotels and 52 hotel concessionaires. Workers retiring at age 65 or later will receive \$40 a month if they have 25 years' service in the city's hotels. Those workers who have 15 but less than 25 pension credit years can qualify for proportionately reduced pensions. Estimates indicate that 857 workers will be eligible to retire in September 1954, on full or reduced pensions. The fund is financed entirely by contributions from those employers who are signatories to the contract. They have contributed 2 percent of their weekly payrolls to the fund since the pension agreement was made in 1952.⁵

NLRB Actions

On June 30, the NLRB announced major changes in its standards for determining whether the Board would take jurisdiction of a case, thereby substantially revising standards which had governed it since October 1950.⁶ Additional rules issued in mid-July further narrowed the Board's jurisdiction, applying to cases involving retail stores, utility companies, transit systems, radio and television stations, newspapers, industrial service companies, concerns engaged in national defense work, and certain types of interstate companies. The Board also announced that it would no longer take cases involving public restaurants. The revisions were designed to remove from the Board's area of jurisdiction smaller companies and those whose interstate activities were not considered of sufficient scope or volume to warrant Board action. Where these concerns are excluded, neither employer nor employee may use the facilities of the Board.

The NLRB ruled, that a union is entitled to receive from a company a list of employees with the individual wage rate of each in order to bargain effectively on their behalf. In this 4 to 1 decision⁷ involving the Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C., and the CIO Steelworkers, the Board said: "When such information is reasonably available only from the employer's records, it is the employer's duty, on request, to accommodate the union."

The Federal District Court for the District of Columbia, late in July, ordered the National Labor Relations Board to recognize the independent Fur and Leather Workers' Union, ruling

that such recognition could not be denied in 1954 because the union's president had been convicted of falsifying the non-Communist affidavit which he filed with the Board in 1950.⁸ The NLRB had notified the union 2 months earlier that it could not use the Board's facilities as long as Ben Gold remained president.

Work Stoppages

AEC Projects. A 3-day strike involving 4,500 production workers at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission formally ended July 9 after the Secretary of Labor assured leaders of the CIO and the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers (CIO) that "A study will be initiated to seek to improve labor-management relations and to strengthen collective bargaining in the atomic energy field." The voluntary return to work at the time by the employees of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., operator of the AEC plants, made it unnecessary for the Government to seek a court restraining order under the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.⁹

The strike grew out of the workers' rejection of a 6-cent hourly basic wage increase recommended by the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel in June and their demand for a 15-cent hourly wage increase which the employer rejected. The AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council, which represents other production workers at Oak Ridge, was also involved in a wage dispute with the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., but its members did not participate in the work stoppage.

Construction workers at two Oak Ridge, Tenn., projects of the Atomic Energy Commission stopped work on July 12, in a dispute involving the AFL Laborers' Union and construction contractors. Unauthorized picket lines were maintained by the Laborers to support their demand for a wage increase of 15 cents an hour. The picketing, which idled about 8,000 construction

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1952 (p. 204).

⁶ See also p. 998 of this issue.

⁷ 108 NLRB 223, June 28, 1954.

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 793).

⁹ The President invoked the national emergency provisions of the Act on July 6, when he appointed a Board of Inquiry to look into the issues involved in the dispute. The facilities affected by the strike were gaseous diffusion plants processing uranium-235, a vital ingredient of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

workers, was enjoined in a court order obtained by the contractors on July 15. However, the stoppage continued until July 20, when the Laborers removed their pickets.

Automobiles. Chrysler Corp. plants in the Detroit, Mich., area were affected by a 6-day strike of 10,000 UAW-CIO workers in the Dodge division. The Dodge employees stopped work on July 19 and established picket lines after two employees were discharged for refusing to do work assigned them under a new system in the body trim department. The president of Dodge Local 3, UAW-CIO, indicated that there were other grievances involving union charges of "speedups, disciplinings, and the breakdown of the grievance procedure." Chrysler Corp. denied these charges, called the strike a violation of agreements between the company and the union, and asked the international union to call the workers back to their jobs.

The strike spread to other Chrysler Corp. plants in the Detroit area, as drivers of interplant trucks honored the picket lines, thereby causing parts shortages and consequent layoffs. Altogether, about 45,000 workers were idle by July 22.

The executive board of Dodge Local 3 voted unanimously, on July 24, to comply with orders of the UAW-CIO international executive board that the strike be called off on the ground that it was contrary to the terms of the contract between the union and the company.

Coal Mines. Bituminous coal miners employed in 23 mines in southwestern Pennsylvania were involved in a brief work stoppage in sympathy with several hundred miners employed in the Buckeye Coal Co.'s Nemaquin Mine. The Nemaquin miners stopped work on July 11, in a seniority dispute over layoffs. The stoppage gradually spread as their roving picket lines were honored, until about 16,000 members of the United Mine Workers (Ind.) were idle by July 19. The Nemaquin miners returned to work and withdrew their picket lines the following day; union officials reported agreement reached with the Buckeye Coal Co. on future layoff procedures.

Other Stoppages. A 3-day strike involving about 16,000 telephone equipment installers employed by Western Electric Co. in 44 States and the

District of Columbia ended July 3 after the Communications Workers (CIO) and the company agreed on a new 1-year contract. The agreement provided wage increases of 5 to 7 cents an hour for equipment installers and \$1.50 a week for several hundred job clerks, effective June 28, 1954.

About 23,000 members of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) stopped work on July 8 at 10 plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. in 9 States, after rejecting the company's offer of a 5-cent hourly wage increase. The union reportedly was asking for a 7½-cent hourly wage increase, plus 4½-cents an hour to adjust interplant wage differentials. Later in July, threatened strike actions involving the U. S. Rubber and Goodrich Rubber Companies were postponed when union and company representatives agreed to continue wage negotiations on a day-to-day basis.

Other Developments

Electrical Equipment. The independent United Electrical Workers' negotiating committee on July 6 recommended membership acceptance of the General Electric Co.'s proposal of a 2.68-percent wage increase (averaging approximately 5 cents an hour) and improved holiday, vacation, and other contract clauses. The settlement was to be effective as of July 1 if ratified by the local UE unions representing approximately 21,000 workers at General Electric plants. Later in the month, the UE and Westinghouse Electric Corp. agreed on a wage increase of 3½ to 7 cents an hour (average, 5 cents), retroactive to July 1, for 17,000 employees. The new contract, which also called for increased pension benefits, was subject to ratification by UE's Westinghouse Conference Board and the union's Westinghouse locals. Similar adjustments were put into effect for about 20,000 unorganized workers of the company. The International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO), representing approximately 100,000 General Electric employees and nearly 60,000 Westinghouse production workers, rejected similar offers from both companies as "unsatisfactory" and negotiations continued.¹⁰

New York Transit. On July 16, the Transport Workers Union (CIO) ratified a 2-year agreement with the New York City Transit Authority pro-

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 907).

viding wage increases¹¹ ranging from 6½ to 11 cents an hour, retroactive to January 1, 1954. The settlement, affecting 35,000 hourly rated employees, also provided for consideration by the Authority of a further wage adjustment on March 15, 1955; appointment of an impartial adviser for future disputes arising under the contract; and a pledge by the union not to strike or interfere with transit service. Both parties jointly are to seek legislative approval of changes in sick-leave procedures. The Transit Authority and representatives of the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL), who won the election to represent approximately 2,000 Staten Island and Queens bus workers, agreed to separate contracts on the same terms, with the exception that the impartial adviser for these units was to be selected by the New York State Mediation Board rather than the United States Secretary of Labor, as preferred by the TWU-CIO.

Airlines. The Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) announced early in the month that it would call a systemwide strike against American Airlines for July 15, to prevent the company from scheduling flight crews for more than 8 hours in any 24-hour period. This dispute, involving approximately 1,200 pilots of the Nation's largest domestic air carrier, stemmed from the Civil Aeronautics Board's temporary suspension of the 8-hour flying rule, in effect for 23 years, to enable scheduled air carriers to make nonstop coast-to-coast flights with the same crews.

American Airlines began operating nonstop coast-to-coast service in November 1953, with runs scheduled for 7 hours and 55 minutes in keeping with the 8-hour rule, but the Pilots Association charged that the flights averaged 9 hours, with some running 10½ hours. Strike votes were also taken among United Air Lines and Trans World Airlines pilots, but action was being pressed only against American. At the request of the National (Railway) Mediation Board, the Pilots Association postponed its strike action. Negotiators for the parties met with Federal mediators through July without resolving the dispute. The strike began on July 31.

The International Association of Machinists (AFL) conducted strike balloting from July 15 to 28, among 20,000 mechanics and ground-service employees of Capital, Eastern, National,

Northwest, Trans World, and United airlines. The voting was on whether or not to authorize simultaneous strike action against these 6 major United States airlines, which had allegedly turned down a union demand for joint wage bargaining.

Aircraft. New agreements reached late in July between the IAM (AFL) and the Boeing Airplane Co., covering 23,000 production workers at Seattle, Wash., and 25,000 at Wichita, Kans., provided for wage increases of 4 to 6½ cents an hour.

Shipbuilding. On July 1, the AFL Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council and the AFL Machinists' and Shipwrights' (carpenters) unions obtained agreements with shipbuilding employers on an across-the-board increase of 6 cents an hour, affecting approximately 15,000 shipyard workers. The settlements are subject to union member ratification. Meantime, negotiations involving 11 major East Coast shipyards employing approximately 24,000 workers, represented by the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, continued on a day-to-day basis following the expiration of a 30-day contract extension on July 23.

Paper. Contract negotiations between the Southern Kraft Division of the International Paper Co. and three AFL unions acting jointly were completed on July 2. The new 1-year agreement, effective June 1, 1954, provided for a general increase of 7 cents an hour, increased pay for 2 holidays, individual rate adjustments, and revised work schedules. The agreement covered approximately 12,000 employees, represented by the Paper Makers, the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, and the Electrical Workers in 9 paper mills located in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Refractories. Agreement between 8 major refractories and the United Construction Workers (Ind.), covering approximately 6,000 workers, was reached in mid-July. The settlement provided for a 5-cent hourly wage increase and continued negotiations on improvements in the pension and insurance programs. The union retained the right to strike if agreement on the issues cannot be reached within 90 days.

¹¹ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 910).

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Manpower in the United States: Problems and Policies. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1954. 225 pp. (Industrial Relations Research Association Publication 11.) \$3.

The sixteen essays in this book, by practical students, present a series of discussions on related aspects of manpower; the utilization and motivation of workers; the size, characteristics, and distribution of the work force; and manpower problems in economic development and national security, with some suggested solutions.

Manpower is a relatively new term and concept which was not used much prior to World War II. Currently, it has different meanings to different groups. The editors define it in the following way: "A specialized branch of economics has developed in which the concept 'manpower' specifically denotes labor market dynamics and labor force characteristics and attributes."

The book was conceived to answer the question of how our country can most effectively utilize its labor force. The materials do not provide a complete or detailed answer; however, they do cover considerable of the ground and present some excellent ideas on the subject.

The organization and presentation of the material will permit persons new to the manpower field to get a sound picture of the nature and scope of the problem. Those who have considerable experience in the field are provided a framework in which to put specific problems in perspective; even the experienced will discover new and stimulating ideas.

Five of the essays deal with the general subject of "utilization and motivation of workers."

Daniel Bell analyzes the problems of man in relation to work and some of the traditional and

informed opinions of how best to improve the productivity of the wage earner.

Renis Likert and Stanley E. Seashore discuss the findings of research concerning factors motivating workers, and make the point that tremendous latent resources of manpower can be released through the recognition and application of proper means of motivating workers.

Solomon Barkin suggests that job designing and engineering skills should be applied to the fitting of jobs to the capacities of the physically handicapped and the older worker, as they are now commonly used to fit jobs to other kinds of labor supply which may be available, such as women, the unskilled, and the uneducated.

Glenn W. Miller, after discussing social-security programs in relation to manpower resources, concludes that social insurances at present coverage and benefit amounts have some but not far-reaching effects on the size of the labor force, and that neither jobs nor insurance adequately take into account the older worker's needs or interests.

Louis Levine describes the functioning of the labor market and the factors working to bring the supply and demand for labor into balance in both a peacetime and a mobilization economy.

Seven of the statements describe the "changing dimensions of the work force." This section of the book provides factual background and analysis for appraising problems and policies and for understanding the nature of manpower.

Gladys L. Palmer and Ann R. Miller contrast the "economic activities of the American worker in 1910 and in 1950 in terms of broad levels of skill and major sectors of the economy, to indicate the general direction of employment trends in recent decades."

Seymour L. Wolfbein describes the shifts in the geographical distribution of nonfarm employment, and discusses some of the reasons why employment has increased in certain regions such as the South and Southwest while it has declined in others such as New England.

Helen Wood, after reviewing the trends and causes of occupational shifts, particularly the increased numbers of skilled and professional members of the labor force, raises the question of whether there is overspecialization in the professions.

Irving B. Kravis considers the effect of international trade on employment opportunities. He points out that international trade will be a continuing important factor in foreign policy, which presents the need to develop devices to measure its effect as a basis for planning and policy.

Gertrude Bancroft describes the trends and analyzes the factors which affect the size of the labor force, and indicates that there are serious gaps in our knowledge of the factors affecting it.

Donald J. Bogue enumerates several important principles of the migration of workers which are emerging as a result of intensive research on the subject, and takes the position that "labor mobility is not a separate subject matter in labor force analysis, but a special *research technique* for discovering the 'how' and 'why' of labor force change."

Charles A. Myers presents a summary of conclusions regarding labor mobility based upon previous research, and suggests a number of areas of research such as the "why" of mobility.

Four of the papers discuss "manpower mobilization."

Eli Ginzberg and James K. Anderson analyze the problem of maintaining an adequate military force and, at the same time, providing for equality of sacrifice demanded by our democracy, balanced with economy and efficiency. They also give an insight into the problems dealing with the relationships between size of the military-age population and the size of the Armed Forces. They suggest some alternate policies to deal with these problems.

J. Douglas Brown describes the nature of the military and economic forces which determine the requirements for skilled and professional manpower, and suggests elements of policy to develop adequate skilled and professional manpower resources for economic development or national security.

Peter Henle sets forth the reasons why labor-management participation in determining manpower policy is desirable and necessary, and describes, in general, the kind of participation labor and management had through official committees during World War II and the Korean emergency.

Frederick H. Harbison and Albert Rees suggest that, in a situation of less than full mobilization,

properly applied monetary and fiscal policy can effect the proper distribution of manpower without the need for compulsory regulation; they suggest new ways of using World War II manpower devices such as "manpower priorities," "controlled referral," and "employment ceilings" to achieve manpower distribution and utilization, and they propose another device which they call "emergency bonus compensation."

—LEO R. WERTS
U. S. Department of Labor

Proceedings of a Conference on the Utilization of Scientific and Professional Manpower Held October 7-11, 1953, at Arden House, Harriman Campus of Columbia University. New York, Columbia University Press (for National Manpower Council), 1954. 197 pp. \$3.50.

This volume arrives after two earlier and more impressive releases of the National Manpower Council—*Student Deferment and National Manpower Policy* (Columbia University Press, 1952) and *A Policy for Scientific and Professional Manpower* (Columbia University Press, 1953). The earlier publications stand as important contributions because they point up *specific* problems and come to *specific* conclusions. Most people engaged in pursuits which can influence or be affected by national manpower policy think best and operate best when they can see the *application* of proposals made to concrete problems.

In contrast to the two earlier publications, the document at hand is singularly unstimulating. No one could possibly disagree with its objectives; but, because the concepts are general, the reader should not expect to find ideas which can be quickly translated into action.

A limitation was imposed on the conference at the very outset by arbitrarily limiting attention to three fields—engineering, medicine, and teaching—thus leaving untouched numerous critical scientific endeavors in industry and government. The Council in part justifies the exclusion of other fields by calling attention to "the distinctive, if not unique, utilization problems which mark" each of the three fields selected for analysis.

Early in the course of the discussions, however, is a really stimulating paper, called "An Economist's View of the Manpower Concept," by

Kenneth E. Boulding, professor of economics at the University of Michigan. It opens with the announcement that the author will "raise a lonely voice in denunciation of a respected object." He admits that, instead of holding the bad news for the end of the speech, he will "apply the shock technique and stun the audience into insensibility by letting the cat out of the bag at the beginning." He finds "the whole manpower concept repulsive, disgusting, dangerous, fascistic, communistic, incompatible with the ideals of liberal democracy, and unsuitable company for the minds of the young." The key point in Professor Boulding's essay is this: the "manpower" concept is basically an engineering one, and one of society's main problems is "to keep engineers in a decently subordinate position." He adds that the "manpower" concept "contemplates society as having a single well-defined end which is to be pursued with *efficiency*. Society is conceived as a great machine, feeding Manpower in at one end and grinding out maximum quantities of the Single Well-defined End, which I propose to call the SWED, at the other. The manpower problem is, then, that of getting as much SWED per unit of Manpower as possible." The fallacy, Professor Boulding argues is that SWED does not exist. "There is no Single Well-defined End of Society measured in bushels or gollops or even dollars."

Primarily because of the challenge of Professor Boulding's paper, specialists in the manpower field should not overlook this volume.

—RICHARD D. FLETCHER
U. S. Employment Service

Recent Trends in Occupational Mobility. By Natalie Rogoff. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1953. 131 pp., bibliography. \$4.

Labor Mobility in Six Cities: A Report on the Survey of Patterns and Factors in Labor Mobility, 1940-50. By Gladys L. Palmer with assistance of Carol P. Brainerd. New York, Social Science Research Council, 1954. 177 pp., charts. \$2.25, paper; \$2.75, cloth.

One of the major advances made in recent years in the field of manpower in general and in the area of occupational information in particular has been the growth in the number and kinds of studies of occupational mobility. These studies show how and to what extent people move from occupation

to occupation, from job to job, and area to area, as well as the degree to which mobility varies with economic conditions and various characteristics of the persons involved such as their age, sex, color, educational status, etc. This information has served a wide variety of useful purposes, ranging from combating the old classical doctrine of vocational guidance that a person trains for some *one* particular occupation or job, works in it, and eventually dies or retires from it, to permitting a much more realistic assessment of the manpower requirements and available labor supply of any given mobilization program.

The recent and growing literature in this field is highlighted not only by extensive substantive findings but also by the wide variety of techniques used in making mobility studies. Some of the studies, e. g., the recent reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on occupational mobility, have involved extensive examination of specific important occupations. Others are more global in their approach and represent cross sections of the national population or of broad labor markets. Still others apply a variety of techniques to existing bodies of data, as, for example, in the valuable contribution of Dr. A. J. Jaffe in using cohort analysis of information contained in the decennial censuses of 1930, 1940, and 1950.

The two volumes here reviewed are good examples of some of the recent work done in this field and also illustrate the different research techniques used. *Recent Trends in Occupational Mobility* was Miss Rogoff's doctoral dissertation at the University of Chicago. It is an intensive study of intergenerational mobility, based on marriage license applications for Marion County (Indianapolis and suburbs), Indiana. Marriage license applications in Indiana since July 1905 have called for information on the occupation of the applicant and his father and thus contain the raw data for making comparisons of the occupations of fathers and their sons. The author made these comparisons and others for two periods: the first from 1905 through 1912; the other from 1938 through the first half of 1941. She found that mobility rates, for Marion County at least, were the same for the first period as for the second; that, in general, sons were more apt to follow their father's work than to move into some other occupational group. However, this "inheritance"

was relatively most frequent among the professional and semiprofessional occupations and least frequent among the skilled occupations.

Labor Mobility in Six Cities summarizes the very extensive findings of surveys made in Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Paul, and New Haven, sponsored by the U. S. Department of the Air Force and carried out through the collaborative efforts of the Social Science Research Council, seven university research centers, and the U. S. Census Bureau. These surveys, using Census concepts and techniques, collected information covering the decade of the 1940's in the form of 13,000 work histories and resulted in a huge fund of information on job shifts by workers classified by occupation, industry, age, sex, length of time in the labor force, reason for job change, etc. The occupational groupings (except for some special data on the skilled workers) are very broad, the industrial classification system used is rather ill-suited for mobility analysis, and some of the detailed cross-classifications are based on very small samples. But for all these limitations, the surveys have no rival in the extensiveness of mobility data made available. Just about every conceivable kind of job shift was found in the record of the 1940's, with workers moving up and down the occupational ladder and between wage and salary jobs and self-employment. However, as other studies have shown, mobility is by no means characteristic of everyone in the work force. Rather, it is concentrated among a minority of workers, with men generally being more mobile than women, the younger folk more apt to move than older persons. Interestingly, the pattern of mobility appears to have been similar among the six cities surveyed despite their different labor-market characteristics and differing overall rates of mobility.

—SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Arbitration

Arbitration of Labor-Management Grievances—Bethlehem Steel Company and United Steelworkers of America, 1942-52. By Kirk R. Petshek, Solomon Shapiro, Joseph W. Bloch. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 42 pp. (Bull. 1159.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Reflections of a Labor-Management Arbitrator. By Clarence M. Updegraff. (In *Arbitration Journal*, New York, Vol. 9, New Series, No. 2, 1954, pp. 70-82. \$1.50.)

Education and Training

Apprenticeship Statistics, [1940-53]. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1954. 47 pp., charts. (Technical Bull. T-137.) Free.

Current Literature in Vocational Guidance—An Annotated Bibliography. By Henry L. Lash. Los Angeles, Los Angeles Trade-Technical Junior College, December 1953. 27 pp. (Los Angeles School Districts Pub. 521.) Rev. ed.

Industrial Training for Manual Operations. By W. Douglas Seymour. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1954. 203 pp., bibliographies, charts, illus. 20s. net.

Management Education for Itself and Its Employees. By Lyndall F. Urwick and others. New York, American Management Association, 1954. In 4 parts, various pagings. Part I, \$1.50; Parts II and IV, \$1.25; Part III, \$2.50.

Parts I-III deal with management education and development; part IV is on the education of employees.

Vocational Training in Agriculture. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. 78 pp. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report VII (1) prepared for 38th session of International Labor Conference, 1955.

Employment and Unemployment

Nonagricultural Employment in Massachusetts, 1939-53; Manufacturing Hours and Earnings, 1950-53. Boston, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Statistics; and U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, New England Regional Office, 1954. 57 pp., charts. Free.

Employment Trends in Oklahoma, 1939-53. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1954. 45 pp., charts. Free.

Nonagricultural Employment in South Carolina, 1939-53. Columbia, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, 1954. 12 pp., chart; processed. Free.

Trends in Technology and Employment. Chicago, Council for Technological Advancement, 1954. 24 pp. (Technology and Employment Series, 1.) Single copies free.

A Report on Technological Changes and Loss of Employment in the Building Service Industry. [Milwaukee], Building Service Employees' International Union, Department of Research and Education, 1954. 5 pp.

Age, [Industrial], and Regional Analysis of Employed Persons [in Great Britain, May 1953]. (In Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, June 1954, pp. 183-189. 1s. 6d. net.)

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Employ the Handicapped. Washington, President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, 1954. 11 pp. Free.

A year-round program guide for State and local committees in providing job opportunities for qualified handicapped workers.

A Summary Record of the Air Force Program to Utilize Effectively the Skills of the Physically Handicapped. Washington, U. S. Department of the Air Force, Directorate of Civilian Personnel, [1954]. 13 pp., illus.

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The Disabled in Hospital Employment. By Loren T. Rice. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1954. 14 pp.; processed. (Rehabilitation Service Series, 275.)

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Work Injuries in the United States During 1952. By Frank S. McElroy and Robert S. Barker. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 41 pp., charts. (Bull. 1164.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Basic work-injury data for each of the major industries in the United States.

Work Injuries in California Agriculture, 1953. San Francisco, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1954. 16 pp.; processed.

Injury Rates in New York State Industries, 1952. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1954. 64 pp., chart. (Publication B-74.)

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Oil Well Safety Laws [of Colorado] with Rules and Regulations. Denver, Bureau of Mines, 1953. 50 pp. (Bull. 15.)

Industrial Hygiene

Beryllium Extraction, Reduction, and Alloy Fabrication—An Engineering Study Covering 10 Years' Experience. By Joseph Shilen, M.D., and others. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, July 1954, pp. 291-299. 75 cents.)

Covers the experience of one company (producing about 90 percent of the beryllium alloys fabricated in the United States) as to occupational hazards, and presents findings of medical examinations of employees. Notes that beryllium poisoning has been made a compensable occupational disease in the State (Pennsylvania).

Nickel Poisoning. By F. William Sunderman, M.D., and John F. Kincaid. (In *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, July 3, 1954, pp. 889-894, chart, illus. 45 cents.)

Summarizes studies of clinical effects of acute exposure of workers to vapors of nickel carbonyl and describes treatment used.

Review of Literature on Health Hazards of Fluorine and its Compounds in the Mining and Allied Industries. By S. J. Davenport and G. G. Morgis. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1954. 55 pp., bibliography. (Information Circular 7687.) Limited free distribution.

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Second Report of Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health. Geneva, United Nations, World Health Organization, 1953. 30 pp. (Technical Report Series, 66.) 20 cents, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

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Industry at the Bargaining Table—Critical Factors in Contract Negotiation. New York, American Management Association, Inc., 1954. 52 pp. (Personnel Series, 156.) \$1 to members of Association, \$1.25 to nonmembers.

Labor-Management Contract Provisions, 1953: Prevalence and Characteristics of Selected Collective-Bargaining Clauses. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 22 pp., chart. (Bull. 1166.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Recruiting Patterns and the Functioning of Labor Markets. By F. Theodore Malm. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1954, pp. 507–525, charts. \$1.50.)

A study of employer-hiring practices in the San Francisco Bay area.

The Right to Work. Edited by Dumas Malone. (In *Proceedings*, [April 21, 1954], of the Academy of Political Science, New York, May 1954, pp. 1–70. \$2.50.)

The Legality of Strikes—A Short Historical Summary of the Law in New Zealand. (In *Labor and Employment Gazette*, Department of Labor and Employment, Wellington, May 1954, pp. 48–50, 52–53.)

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Eighth Report of the International Labor Organization to the United Nations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. 332 pp. \$2. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

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Technical Assistance. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. 100 pp., map, illus. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report on ILO activities and problems under the technical-assistance program of the United Nations and specialized agencies. Prepared for 37th session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1954.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

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Health and Maternity Insurance Throughout the World, 1954—Principal Legislative Provisions in 48 Countries. By Carl H. Farman. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, 1954. 63 pp. Limited free distribution.

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Migrant Farm Workers in New York State. By Mabel Lewis Hopper and Marjorie Cantor. New York, Consumers League of New York, 1953. xi, 111 pp.; processed. \$1.

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Housing for Migrant Farm Workers. By Ruby M. Loper and Howard E. Thomas. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, 1953. 31 pp., plans, illus. (Cornell Miscellaneous Bull. 15.)

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Bibliography on Employment Problems of Older Women.

By Jean A. Wells. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1954. 89 pp. (D-70.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Problem of the Employment of Older Workers. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1954, pp. 594-618. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

The Meaning of Work and Retirement. By Eugene A. Friedmann, Robert J. Havighurst, and others. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1954. 197 pp. \$3.75.

Presents a set of studies of the "significance of work in the lives of people and of the relations between the significance of work and attitudes toward retirement."

Retirement. (In Journal of Business, University of Chicago, School of Business, April 1954, Part I, pp. 107-175, bibliography.)

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Providing for Pensions. (In Planning, P E P (Political and Economic Planning), London, May 24, 1954; 24 pp. 2s.)

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18 Years of Public Assistance, 1936-53. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1954. 43 pp., bibliography, charts. (Publication 99.)

A review of the five Federal-State assistance programs from their inception through 1953, with related data.

Your Stake in Social Security. By Arthur J. Altmeyer. New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1954. 28 pp. (Public Affairs Pamphlet 206.) 25 cents.

The Development of Social Security in Czechoslovakia, 1948-53. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, May 1954, pp. 494-512. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Socialpolitikken i Danmark Siden Socialreformen Belyst ved Udviklingen i de Sociale Udgifter. Copenhagen, Arbejds- og Socialministeriet, 1954. 181 pp. (Økonomisk-Statistiske Undersøgelser 18.)

Report on social-welfare trends in Denmark, 1933 to 1952-53. A summary in English is appended.

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Wages and Related Benefits in the Machinery Industries—Postwar Wage Trends, Survey of 20 Labor Markets, 1953-54. By Otto R. B. Hollberg and Alexander N. Jarrell. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 60 pp., chart. (Bull. 1160.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

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One of a series of wage surveys for individual areas of Oklahoma.

Hours and Earnings in South Carolina, 1949-53. Columbia, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, 1954. 15 pp., charts; processed. (Hours and Earnings Bull. 3.) Free.

Pay Rates in Hawaii, 1953. [Honolulu], Hawaii Employers Council, Research Department, 1953. 138 pp. (Special Publication 27.)

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Workmen's Compensation Under the Federal Laws. By Marjorie W. Grigsby. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, June 1954, pp. 451-475.)

Discusses administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, under the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, U. S. Department of Labor.

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Danish Social Structure: Pamphlet 4, Employment Injuries Insurance in Denmark. Copenhagen, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, International Relations Division, 1954. 24 pp.

The three preceding pamphlets in this series dealt, respectively, with the historical background of social welfare in Scandinavia; family welfare in Denmark; and health insurance in Denmark.

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Economics of Labor Relations. By Gordon F. Bloom and Herbert R. Northrup. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1954. 784 pp., bibliographies, charts. Rev. ed. \$8.

Modern Labor Economics: An Analysis of Labor-Management Relations. By Pearce Davis and Gerald J. Matchett. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1954. xviii, 659 pp., bibliographies. \$6.

The Sociology of Work. By Theodore Caplow. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1954. 330 pp., bibliographies. \$5.

An "essay on the division of labor . . . the study of those social roles which arise from the classification of men by the work they do."

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Subjects of papers presented include income distribution, wage determination and collective bargaining, economic problems of the aging, and technological progress.

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Fact and Fiction about Southern Labor. By Stefan H. Robock and John M. Peterson. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, March-April 1954, pp. 79-88. Reprints of article are available at \$1 each for single copies.)

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Motion and Time Study. By L. C. Pigage and J. L. Tucker. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1954. 47 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. (Bull. 24.) 25 cents.

Labor and the Schuman Plan. By Gerhard Bebr. (In Michigan Law Review, Ann Arbor, May 1954, pp. 1007-1022. \$1.)

Current Labor Statistics

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NOTE.—Beginning with the June 1954 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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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 ²						1953						
	July ³	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	68,824	68,788	67,786	67,438	67,218	67,139	66,291	66,106	66,874	66,954	67,127	68,238	68,258
Civilian labor force.....	65,494	65,445	64,425	64,063	63,825	63,725	62,840	62,614	63,353	63,404	63,552	64,648	64,668
Unemployment.....	3,346	3,347	3,305	3,465	3,725	3,671	3,087	1,850	1,428	1,182	1,246	1,240	1,548
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,394	1,628	1,157	1,160	1,301	1,434	(4)	1,093	886	727	817	724	924
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	853	623	764	854	932	1,198	(4)	444	294	236	234	278	368
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	250	236	336	403	484	408	(4)	125	96	72	58	88	104
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	510	566	672	740	741	470	(4)	124	96	82	81	88	78
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	339	293	375	307	267	160	(4)	64	55	46	56	62	74
Employment.....	62,148	62,098	61,119	60,598	60,100	60,055	59,753	60,764	61,925	62,242	62,306	63,408	63,120
Nonagricultural.....	54,661	54,470	54,297	54,522	54,225	54,351	54,469	55,326	55,274	55,083	55,044	56,134	55,492
Worked 35 hours or more.....	21,936	43,502	43,962	43,603	44,291	42,825	(4)	46,889	42,847	46,957	32,767	45,598	43,196
Worked 15-34 hours.....	23,005	6,226	6,211	6,480	5,804	7,246	(4)	5,139	8,972	4,906	18,114	4,482	5,054
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,886	1,904	2,133	2,379	2,364	2,265	(4)	1,811	1,873	1,711	1,543	1,260	1,224
With a job but not at work ⁵	7,833	2,838	1,991	2,060	1,765	2,013	(4)	1,487	1,582	1,509	2,620	4,794	6,018
Agricultural.....	7,486	7,628	6,822	6,076	5,875	5,704	5,284	5,438	6,651	7,159	7,262	7,274	7,628
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,324	5,932	4,957	4,231	4,294	3,844	(4)	3,900	5,092	5,713	5,772	5,512	5,898
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,683	1,336	1,436	1,336	1,100	1,283	(4)	1,123	1,274	1,175	1,261	1,442	1,436
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	319	234	285	283	304	301	(4)	232	180	185	154	190	186
With a job but not at work ⁵	159	126	144	226	178	272	(4)	184	105	86	76	130	108
	Males												
Total labor force.....	48,948	48,619	47,791	47,671	47,408	47,539	(4)	47,013	47,184	47,129	47,446	48,599	48,803
Civilian labor force.....	45,658	45,317	44,471	44,337	44,057	44,167	(4)	43,565	43,709	43,626	43,917	45,056	45,260
Unemployment.....	2,226	2,194	2,197	2,343	2,552	2,542	(4)	1,537	927	736	768	814	1,024
Employment.....	43,432	43,123	42,274	41,993	41,504	41,625	(4)	42,228	42,782	42,899	43,149	44,242	44,236
Nonagricultural.....	37,426	37,100	36,660	36,682	36,337	36,592	(4)	37,335	37,283	37,241	37,370	38,204	38,042
Worked 35 hours or more.....	16,675	31,355	31,184	31,100	31,219	30,399	(4)	32,897	30,470	33,319	24,173	32,680	31,248
Worked 15-34 hours.....	15,089	3,303	3,241	3,257	2,944	3,829	(4)	2,672	4,910	2,283	10,968	2,112	2,600
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	835	762	956	981	1,040	1,053	(4)	713	738	648	560	514	470
With a job but not at work ⁵	4,827	1,673	1,279	1,344	1,134	1,309	(4)	1,048	1,115	991	1,669	2,898	3,664
Agricultural.....	6,006	6,023	5,614	5,311	5,167	5,033	(4)	4,893	5,499	5,649	5,779	6,038	6,194
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,657	5,135	4,502	3,987	4,052	3,633	(4)	3,724	4,549	4,848	4,891	5,052	5,350
Worked 15-34 hours.....	978	621	761	891	687	884	(4)	815	727	595	707	726	620
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	226	145	214	224	261	273	(4)	186	120	127	109	150	130
With a job but not at work ⁵	145	123	137	209	167	243	(4)	168	103	78	71	110	94
	Females												
Total labor force.....	19,877	20,170	19,995	19,767	19,810	19,600	(4)	19,094	19,690	19,825	19,681	19,639	19,455
Civilian labor force.....	19,837	20,129	19,954	19,726	19,768	19,558	(4)	19,050	19,645	19,778	19,635	19,592	19,408
Unemployment.....	1,121	1,153	1,108	1,121	1,173	1,128	(4)	513	501	425	478	426	524
Employment.....	18,716	18,975	18,846	18,605	18,596	18,430	(4)	18,536	19,143	19,353	19,157	19,166	18,884
Nonagricultural.....	17,235	17,370	17,637	17,840	17,888	17,759	(4)	17,991	17,991	17,842	17,674	17,930	17,450
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,263	12,141	12,775	12,503	13,072	12,426	(4)	13,992	12,377	13,638	8,594	12,918	11,948
Worked 15-34 hours.....	7,916	2,922	2,972	3,223	2,860	3,417	(4)	2,468	4,062	2,624	7,146	2,370	2,394
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,051	1,142	1,177	1,398	1,324	1,212	(4)	1,093	1,085	1,063	983	746	754
With a job but not at work ⁵	3,006	1,164	712	715	631	704	(4)	439	467	518	951	1,896	2,354
Agricultural.....	1,481	1,605	1,209	765	708	671	(4)	545	1,152	1,510	1,484	1,236	1,434
Worked 35 hours or more.....	669	797	454	244	242	211	(4)	175	544	865	880	460	548
Worked 15-34 hours.....	705	716	675	445	413	399	(4)	308	547	580	554	716	816
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	92	89	71	58	43	28	(4)	46	60	58	45	40	56
With a job but not at work ⁵	14	4	10	17	11	29	(4)	16	2	7	5	20	14

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 Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 230 areas and are not entirely comparable with earlier data. In addition, the introduction during 1953 of materials from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedures produced certain discontinuities in the data. Revised figures are expected to be available at a later date.

³ Census survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁶ 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.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954							1953						Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1953	1952
Total employees.....	47,861	48,150	47,935	48,068	47,848	47,880	48,147	50,197	49,851	50,180	50,200	49,962	49,716	49,660	48,306
Mining.....	727	748	737	749	772	790	805	822	829	826	839	844	836	844	885
Metal.....	101.2	100.4	98.8	98.4	101.6	103.1	104.3	105.5	105.3	105.1	105.2	105.9	105.9	105.7	99.8
Iron.....		35.3	35.3	34.9	36.2	37.1	38.2	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.8	39.8	33.5
Copper.....		28.4	27.5	27.4	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.2	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.6	26.5
Lead and zinc.....		15.3	15.1	15.2	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	16.3	16.6	17.4	21.2
Anthracite.....		28.4	29.3	38.8	41.5	44.8	46.4	48.5	49.0	48.7	50.2	50.2	48.6	52.8	63.4
Bituminous-coal.....	193.7	214.4	213.3	219.7	237.2	252.2	260.5	266.4	271.1	269.4	276.3	276.4	275.4	285.6	327.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		300.7	292.2	291.2	292.3	291.4	295.3	298.0	297.4	295.0	298.2	303.1	298.4	294.5	289.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	105.2	104.1	103.2	101.0	99.0	98.1	98.8	104.0	106.0	107.7	108.6	108.7	107.2	105.1	103.8
Contract construction.....	2,819	2,730	2,634	2,535	2,415	2,356	2,349	2,632	2,789	2,889	2,866	2,825	2,768	2,644	2,634
Nonbuilding construction.....		583	550	497	443	420	415	490	550	594	597	600	570	518	514
Highway and street.....		269.1	243.6	208.0	173.3	155.9	149.9	195.9	235.3	265.8	269.4	274.4	258.0	218.1	209.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....		314.1	306.7	289.3	269.7	264.1	264.6	293.7	314.5	328.0	327.6	325.6	311.7	299.9	305.0
Building construction.....	2,147	2,084	2,038	1,972	1,936	1,934	2,142	2,239	2,295	2,269	2,269	2,225	2,198	2,126	2,119
General contractors.....		924.7	892.5	867.8	834.0	813.7	811.5	924.6	981.0	1,020.8	1,014.7	1,018.3	997.7	944.5	948.3
Special-trade contractors.....	1,222.6	1,191.7	1,169.9	1,137.8	1,122.5	1,122.6	1,212.6	1,258.3	1,274.1	1,254.5	1,206.7	1,200.0	1,181.2	1,170.8	
Plumbing and heating.....		296.9	292.0	290.1	289.2	287.6	292.2	305.5	309.8	311.1	303.0	298.5	291.8	293.1	287.7
Painting and decorating.....		150.1	139.2	134.5	127.1	122.4	124.1	142.9	153.2	159.6	160.6	165.7	161.0	148.1	156.5
Electrical work.....		167.5	164.2	162.0	163.1	165.4	169.1	170.5	171.6	172.0	169.3	165.9	162.7	162.3	155.7
Other special-trade contractors.....		608.1	596.3	583.3	558.4	547.1	537.2	598.7	623.7	631.4	621.6	576.6	584.5	577.7	570.9
Manufacturing.....	15,661	15,888	15,836	16,000	16,234	16,322	16,434	16,765	16,988	17,301	17,510	17,537	17,336	17,259	16,334
Durable goods ²	8,878	9,121	9,152	9,260	9,389	9,480	9,591	9,773	9,897	10,072	10,145	10,192	10,190	10,129	9,340
Nondurable goods ³	6,783	6,767	6,684	6,740	6,845	6,842	6,843	6,992	7,091	7,229	7,365	7,345	7,146	7,131	6,994
Ordnance and accessories.....	164.3	169.0	175.6	188.4	202.1	217.0	231.4	240.6	246.3	250.7	251.3	252.1	258.3	242.6	178.7
Food and kindred products.....	1,596.1	1,509.5	1,457.8	1,434.9	1,431.1	1,428.9	1,444.7	1,505.3	1,574.2	1,651.4	1,756.2	1,721.4	1,634.9	1,555.0	1,548.2
Meat products.....		317.5	310.0	316.7	319.3	326.0	335.9	341.4	330.4	332.4	319.9	318.2	321.5	319.0	
Dairy products.....		130.0	124.2	118.7	115.3	111.6	110.8	112.4	114.6	117.1	122.7	127.5	129.7	118.7	119.9
Canning and preserving.....		191.7	172.6	163.2	153.6	152.9	159.7	178.1	213.8	284.6	404.5	375.7	296.6	235.3	227.6
Grain-mill products.....		123.3	119.7	112.5	116.2	117.4	117.1	116.8	117.6	120.6	121.8	121.6	121.3	119.4	123.8
Bakery products.....		282.6	280.2	282.7	281.9	282.5	281.5	284.4	288.4	290.3	288.9	288.4	289.2	285.9	284.1
Sugar.....		29.1	29.1	28.3	27.3	28.7	30.2	44.1	52.6	51.0	33.0	30.1	30.2	34.2	33.4
Confectionery and related products.....		75.0	74.5	76.6	79.3	81.2	83.6	90.2	93.0	93.0	89.6	83.2	75.5	84.6	86.2
Beverages.....		219.2	209.6	205.1	202.3	198.0	200.8	206.4	212.0	219.1	226.8	230.2	228.7	214.9	215.6
Miscellaneous food products.....		141.1	137.9	137.2	138.5	137.3	135.0	137.0	140.8	145.2	146.5	144.8	145.5	140.6	138.7
Tobacco manufacturers.....	89.8	90.3	89.8	89.9	92.1	98.2	105.6	112.9	109.7	117.4	120.4	113.3	91.6	103.6	105.6
Cigarettes.....		31.6	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.8	32.0	32.0	31.6	31.6	31.4	30.6	31.4	30.4
Cigars.....		39.8	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.3	39.4	42.0	41.7	41.3	40.5	40.0	39.0	40.6	41.1
Tobacco and snuff.....		7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		11.1	11.0	11.1	12.6	18.1	26.6	32.1	27.8	36.6	40.4	34.2	14.4	23.7	25.5
Textile-mill products.....	1,052.0	1,073.0	1,063.2	1,073.8	1,083.7	1,090.2	1,091.1	1,123.1	1,141.4	1,163.2	1,184.1	1,189.6	1,181.5	1,188.5	1,195.6
Scouring and combing plants.....		6.0	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.4
Yarn and thread mills.....		123.7	122.5	124.8	125.3	125.8	128.3	133.5	135.7	138.9	144.2	147.0	144.7	144.8	150.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		485.4	481.1	484.9	489.6	493.1	494.8	506.2	514.9	522.9	531.4	533.5	537.4	534.1	538.4
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		29.1	29.0	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	30.2	30.6	31.2	31.5	31.4	31.2	31.5	31.3
Knitting mills.....		217.4	213.2	212.6	214.1	214.5	211.1	219.5	225.4	231.8	237.0	238.9	234.3	236.1	236.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		85.7	86.0	86.9	87.8	88.5	88.1	90.7	90.5	91.6	92.7	92.5	91.0	93.2	93.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		50.1	50.1	52.9	53.3	54.1	54.1	55.0	55.4	56.2	57.2	55.8	54.4	57.6	55.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		13.8	14.0	13.9	15.4	15.6	15.5	16.2	16.0	16.2	15.8	16.3	16.7	16.8	16.7
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		61.8	61.7	63.0	63.9	64.5	64.8	66.0	67.3	68.1	67.4	67.1	64.7	67.7	67.0
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,105.9	1,113.6	1,107.3	1,155.1	1,226.8	1,213.8	1,188.2	1,212.6	1,214.1	1,231.3	1,226.7	1,249.7	1,192.5	1,230.7	1,199.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		123.2	118.5	123.7	134.4	135.0	133.0	134.2	135.2	137.4	138.4	138.2	127.0	134.4	129.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		285.0	283.6	290.1	297.7	293.1	290.9	298.9	308.2	314.0	314.9	316.3	301.8	310.2	287.2
Women's outerwear.....		321.1	324.1	353.2	389.4	384.7	372.7	371.1	352.6	352.5	351.2	371.0	350.1	363.1	369.6
Women's, children's undergarments.....		107.5	109.9	111.3	111.6	111.3	108.6	110.9	115.4	116.4	114.0	113.1	111.3	115.0	109.6
Millinery.....		12.6	15.0	19.9	25.9	24.4	22.5	20.0	18.1	21.6	21.1	22.2	19.9	21.5	23.1
Children's outerwear.....		75.8	69.5	69.3	74.4	73.8	71.2	71.4	69.2	71.5	71.3	74.2	71.6	72.2	68.9
Fur goods.....		12.9	10.9	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.2	12.4	13.1	11.5	11.8	12.8	14.2	12.1	13.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		57.8	55.9	57.1	59.3	58.4	56.5	60.9	63.2	65.2	65.5	65.4	62.6	63.9	65.0
Other fabricated textile products.....		117.7	119.9	121.6	124.6	123.2	122.6	132.8	139.1	141.2	138.5	136.5	134.0	138.2	132.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry group and industry	1954							1953							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1953	1952	
	Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	685.8	772.7	747.1	716.5	710.0	694.2	684.5	722.5	764.6	782.3	790.4	802.5	796.3	775.4	788.7	
Logging camps and contractors.....		129.3	116.1	96.7	96.7	85.7	74.8	89.6	108.5	110.1	111.5	115.5	110.6	102.1	99.7	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		400.6	390.5	380.3	375.9	372.1	372.5	388.9	406.9	418.2	424.2	430.4	428.9	418.2	439.3	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		127.8	125.9	123.4	121.5	120.4	120.7	124.4	128.1	131.3	130.9	131.2	131.2	130.8	125.6	
Wooden containers.....		61.3	60.9	61.1	61.0	61.3	61.5	63.0	63.5	64.5	64.9	65.8	66.8	65.5	64.1	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		53.7	53.7	55.0	54.9	54.7	55.0	56.6	57.6	58.2	58.9	59.6	58.8	58.8	60.0	
Furniture and fixtures.....	330.5	328.5	330.6	337.0	344.4	346.1	347.7	356.0	363.5	367.8	370.5	370.3	369.7	373.6	361.4	
Household furniture.....		228.1	230.7	236.8	242.1	241.9	241.7	248.7	256.5	259.6	261.3	261.6	261.4	265.9	257.1	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		40.2	39.9	40.0	40.7	41.4	41.5	42.2	42.0	42.5	43.2	43.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		33.2	33.0	33.3	34.1	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.7	36.3	35.7	36.0	36.0	35.7	34.0	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		27.0	27.0	26.9	27.5	28.1	28.9	29.5	29.3	29.4	30.3	29.5	29.7	29.2	28.4	
Paper and allied products.....	519.0	525.8	522.7	522.7	525.1	525.2	525.7	530.7	535.0	537.7	539.7	537.6	529.5	529.6	503.7	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		259.0	256.9	256.5	257.7	257.7	257.5	260.0	259.2	259.8	260.8	260.0	258.5	257.5	252.8	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		142.5	142.1	142.0	143.6	144.4	145.6	148.2	153.6	153.8	152.5	151.4	145.9	148.2	132.6	
Other paper and allied products.....		124.3	123.7	124.2	123.8	123.1	122.6	122.5	122.2	124.1	126.4	126.2	125.1	123.9	118.4	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	802.9	804.7	801.7	803.7	804.5	802.2	802.8	814.1	810.5	809.3	801.2	789.6	786.2	793.0	769.3	
Newspapers.....		295.2	293.7	292.8	292.3	290.7	290.6	295.1	293.3	292.4	288.6	288.0	289.1	284.9	284.9	
Periodicals.....		61.5	61.9	62.9	63.6	63.5	63.7	64.9	64.8	63.6	62.4	60.6	60.6	62.3	61.6	
Books.....		50.8	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.3	51.0	51.2	51.4	52.3	52.0	50.9	50.3	50.6	47.2	
Commercial printing.....		207.0	206.1	207.2	207.3	207.4	209.6	211.6	208.1	208.3	206.3	202.5	203.0	205.1	198.7	
Lithographing.....		59.0	59.2	59.4	58.9	59.0	58.7	60.4	60.9	59.9	59.1	57.5	56.0	57.4	54.6	
Greeting cards.....		20.4	19.1	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.5	20.5	21.7	21.6	20.9	20.6	20.1	19.8	18.6	
Bookbinding and related industries.....		43.9	43.9	44.2	44.3	44.3	43.4	44.3	44.7	46.0	45.5	45.1	44.6	44.6	42.9	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		66.9	66.7	67.2	67.8	67.4	67.3	66.1	65.6	65.2	64.5	63.8	63.6	64.1	60.7	
Chemicals and allied products.....	771.2	775.9	781.3	791.1	796.1	793.6	798.1	800.2	807.8	811.2	814.1	809.4	804.3	805.5	770.0	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		94.6	93.6	93.4	93.6	93.5	93.8	94.1	94.0	93.8	94.0	94.2	94.4	92.4	86.7	
Industrial organic chemicals.....		298.0	297.0	298.5	301.0	303.7	311.2	315.1	318.5	320.6	325.2	327.8	324.9	317.2	283.3	
Drugs and medicines.....		90.9	90.8	91.5	92.2	92.3	92.2	88.7	91.1	90.8	91.1	90.3	90.0	91.5	96.5	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		51.6	51.4	51.7	51.9	51.7	51.6	51.3	51.4	51.8	51.6	51.2	50.9	51.4	50.4	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		72.8	72.6	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.4	74.1	74.5	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.3	75.0	73.1	
Gum and wood chemicals.....		8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	
Fertilizers.....		33.1	40.3	46.8	46.5	40.0	34.9	32.9	32.4	34.2	34.7	33.0	32.0	37.2	36.9	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		37.1	37.8	39.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.3	47.4	47.0	44.2	38.6	37.0	42.7	44.3	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		89.8	89.5	88.6	88.3	88.3	88.2	89.4	90.2	90.2	90.0	90.4	90.9	90.0	90.9	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	256.7	255.2	252.6	251.8	251.6	252.2	253.1	255.4	258.0	260.7	263.2	265.6	265.4	260.4	253.9	
Petroleum refining.....		204.8	202.9	202.9	202.4	202.3	203.1	204.1	205.0	206.5	208.1	209.9	209.6	206.3	201.6	
Coke and other petroleum and coal products.....		50.4	49.7	48.9	49.2	49.9	50.0	51.3	53.0	54.2	55.1	55.7	55.8	54.1	52.2	
Rubber products.....	221.8	255.6	253.7	252.8	256.3	259.4	262.3	265.9	267.6	273.1	278.5	278.9	277.3	278.3	266.7	
Tires and inner tubes.....		113.1	111.5	111.2	112.1	112.3	113.0	113.3	114.3	116.9	120.2	120.4	120.8	119.8	118.8	
Rubber footwear.....		25.0	25.0	24.5	24.9	25.9	27.0	28.3	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.3	28.1	29.3	28.3	
Other rubber products.....		117.5	117.2	117.1	119.3	121.2	122.3	124.3	124.1	126.6	128.6	129.2	128.4	129.2	119.7	
Leather and leather products.....	367.7	363.5	353.5	364.0	377.5	378.4	371.0	372.0	373.0	374.1	380.5	389.9	382.6	386.1	381.2	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		43.7	43.1	43.3	44.3	44.7	44.6	44.7	45.0	46.4	47.0	47.5	47.2	47.1	46.5	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		16.0	14.9	15.7	16.9	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.0	15.6	15.6	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.1	
Footwear (except rubber).....		241.7	234.4	241.7	250.6	250.2	246.6	243.6	238.9	237.0	244.2	252.0	247.6	249.9	246.2	
Luggage.....		14.6	13.9	13.4	13.3	14.3	13.6	15.5	17.1	17.6	17.2	17.0	16.7	17.0	16.8	
Handbags and small leather goods.....		26.5	27.0	30.0	32.9	33.3	31.1	31.4	33.4	33.3	32.0	32.1	30.4	31.8	30.3	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		16.3	15.5	15.1	14.7	13.9	13.2	15.1	17.5	19.0	19.4	19.2	18.4	18.0	19.2	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	511.5	510.5	509.5	510.9	511.2	509.6	511.0	531.0	542.0	547.7	550.8	549.6	541.9	543.2	527.5	
Flat glass.....		28.3	27.7	28.2	28.3	29.4	31.0	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.9	31.6	31.3	31.6	30.4	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		90.6	91.0	91.6	91.5	90.9	90.6	95.8	98.7	99.1	99.1	97.6	95.1	97.8	93.2	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		15.3	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.2	17.8	18.2	17.1	
Cement, hydraulic.....		39.3	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	41.2	42.0	42.3	42.0	42.5	42.7	42.5	41.8	40.0	
Structural clay products.....		79.1	77.8	77.1	76.1	73.8	75.0	78.1	79.7	80.6	80.5	81.2	81.9	79.6	81.2	
Pottery and related products.....		51.7	52.6	53.4	54.5	54.6	52.2	54.4	55.7	56.7	56.3	55.1	50.1	56.1	57.9	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		103.6	101.8	100.0	98.2	96.5	96.2	101.6	104.9	106.5	108.3	109.1	108.5	104.6	100.7	
Cut-stone and stone products.....		18.5	18.7	19.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.4	18.4	17.5	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		84.1	83.0	84.9	86.7	89.0	90.0	91.6	93.1	94.6	95.5	95.4	96.3	95.0	89.7	

See footnotes at end of table

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

Industry group and industry	1954							1953							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1953	1952	
	Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries.....	1,163.1	1,178.4	1,172.4	1,186.8	1,206.9	1,223.4	1,249.0	1,273.7	1,290.5	1,314.8	1,330.3	1,342.4	1,348.5	1,333.2	1,232.0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		578.1	573.9	580.1	593.3	601.4	614.2	626.6	637.7	650.3	654.0	666.8	665.1	653.3	570.7	
Iron and steel foundries.....		220.3	219.1	223.0	223.9	225.5	228.7	232.0	232.8	238.8	245.3	245.0	250.8	249.8	256.6	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		58.4	57.8	57.7	58.0	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.9	59.7	60.8	60.6	60.9	59.5	55.7	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		12.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	12.7	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....		102.4	101.8	102.0	102.7	104.5	108.1	110.6	111.9	114.1	113.8	114.4	113.6	113.5	106.5	
Nonferrous foundries.....		71.9	72.4	75.1	78.1	80.3	82.9	85.8	87.5	88.3	90.3	90.4	92.3	91.5	87.6	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....		134.9	134.8	136.2	138.5	140.6	143.8	147.4	148.6	150.2	152.8	151.8	152.3	152.3	142.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,007.3	1,037.3	1,040.4	1,047.4	1,060.1	1,072.6	1,083.4	1,086.6	1,114.0	1,135.3	1,149.6	1,154.0	1,145.7	1,141.1	1,042.0	
Tin cans and other tinware.....		57.0	55.3	54.2	52.8	52.9	53.3	33.1	55.0	57.9	61.6	62.6	59.7	55.4	55.4	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....		144.6	146.9	147.9	151.2	155.2	153.8	154.9	152.9	154.5	157.1	161.3	160.6	160.9	150.0	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		117.7	115.9	116.0	117.9	117.6	118.8	124.3	129.0	134.0	134.7	135.4	134.8	135.0	133.0	
Fabricated structural metal products.....		269.3	266.6	265.7	264.7	264.9	266.5	272.6	274.6	276.5	278.3	276.7	272.1	271.5	251.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		224.0	230.4	234.4	239.2	245.2	249.8	253.1	251.3	256.9	258.8	258.4	260.0	259.7	209.9	
Lighting fixtures.....		43.3	43.3	44.6	45.8	46.8	47.6	48.7	48.8	49.4	50.1	50.8	50.2	50.3	46.0	
Fabricated wire products.....		53.2	53.8	54.6	55.5	56.2	58.3	62.0	63.0	62.8	63.7	63.8	64.2	64.4	59.8	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....		128.2	128.2	130.0	133.0	133.8	135.3	137.9	139.4	143.3	145.3	145.0	144.1	144.1	136.5	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,524.4	1,551.5	1,567.7	1,590.7	1,608.0	1,626.0	1,636.6	1,643.4	1,644.8	1,659.2	1,669.4	1,676.4	1,705.4	1,705.3	1,664.4	
Engines and turbines.....		75.5	76.4	77.3	78.9	80.3	81.8	84.2	86.0	86.5	86.8	85.9	89.4	88.5	85.8	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		150.1	149.7	151.2	149.2	145.1	140.3	138.4	137.0	145.5	156.2	164.8	172.1	167.3	179.9	
Construction and mining machinery.....		124.0	123.7	124.6	124.9	124.2	125.0	125.5	126.5	128.1	131.2	133.7	134.9	133.4	134.8	
Metalworking machinery.....		280.0	284.7	290.7	298.7	303.9	307.9	307.4	309.5	310.8	311.5	307.4	307.5	308.9	294.3	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		174.3	175.5	177.2	179.3	180.1	181.8	183.5	183.5	184.0	183.7	185.6	186.8	187.9	190.9	
General industrial machinery.....		226.8	227.9	230.8	235.1	237.8	241.5	244.7	245.0	245.6	243.4	243.8	246.0	243.7	235.8	
Office and store machines and devices.....		103.5	103.3	104.8	105.7	107.9	108.6	109.6	109.3	110.1	108.9	107.6	108.3	107.3	108.7	
Service-industry and household machines.....		165.8	175.3	180.4	178.6	185.7	185.1	184.4	183.6	184.4	183.1	185.1	193.1	198.7	181.9	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		251.5	251.2	253.7	257.6	261.0	264.6	265.7	264.4	264.2	264.6	262.5	266.9	267.7	252.4	
Electrical machinery.....	1,071.8	1,073.8	1,087.1	1,108.5	1,126.6	1,138.4	1,157.6	1,187.5	1,216.6	1,235.8	1,242.9	1,233.9	1,216.9	1,226.5	1,084.1	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		363.6	369.0	373.5	379.4	384.4	390.3	395.9	397.1	400.7	402.7	403.8	406.8	402.8	373.8	
Electrical appliances.....		60.6	62.6	65.0	66.2	67.2	68.6	71.1	72.2	72.3	72.2	70.9	71.3	70.8	56.5	
Insulated wire and cable.....		28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.8	31.1	31.6	32.7	33.1	33.4	33.2	33.4	30.8	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		70.7	72.1	73.5	75.1	77.5	78.3	79.0	79.3	79.4	81.5	81.0	82.4	82.0	75.9	
Electric lamps.....		27.7	27.7	28.1	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.3	28.7	28.6	28.4	25.6	
Communication equipment.....		477.0	481.6	494.3	503.2	505.2	514.6	532.1	555.7	569.3	572.6	565.1	544.7	559.7	474.2	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		45.8	45.5	45.3	45.1	46.1	46.5	48.5	50.9	51.8	51.5	51.0	49.9	49.5	47.3	
Transportation equipment.....	1,671.0	1,734.1	1,752.5	1,793.4	1,823.7	1,846.8	1,886.0	1,904.3	1,867.7	1,924.4	1,938.0	1,969.0	1,981.3	1,955.0	1,693.4	
Automobiles.....		735.7	744.8	770.9	785.3	803.1	825.2	862.9	844.1	875.5	883.1	922.9	945.0	920.2	790.2	
Aircraft and parts.....		304.2	306.9	316.6	323.1	323.7	330.1	310.9	789.8	811.3	813.2	803.5	793.3	790.3	660.7	
Aircraft.....		493.8	496.2	498.9	497.9	496.9	502.7	483.3	466.8	489.1	490.6	485.3	478.9	479.1	425.9	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		17.6	16.9	17.4	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.7	138.8	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		17.6	13.1	13.8	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.2	17.8	17.8	18.0	14.5	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		126.7	128.1	129.4	129.5	130.2	129.8	127.8	123.2	120.2	121.7	120.2	116.9	115.9	81.6	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		127.4	132.0	132.7	136.9	139.5	143.3	143.7	146.2	146.5	150.1	150.3	153.4	152.8	152.6	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		105.3	109.1	111.8	114.0	117.4	121.7	123.2	124.9	125.3	128.6	128.1	130.2	130.5	134.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		22.1	22.9	20.9	22.9	22.1	21.6	20.5	21.3	21.2	21.5	22.2	23.2	22.3	18.4	
Railroad equipment.....		57.4	59.8	64.5	69.9	72.1	76.1	77.5	76.5	79.2	79.6	80.3	79.7	80.4	78.3	
Other transportation equipment.....		9.4	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	9.3	11.1	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.6	
Instruments and related products.....	300.0	306.0	310.5	315.3	321.2	325.0	329.7	332.9	334.3	332.7	334.1	332.8	334.4	332.8	310.2	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....		50.3	51.4	52.5	53.7	54.7	55.4	55.9	56.0	55.9	55.5	53.2	55.8	54.9	49.4	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		74.5	76.9	77.3	78.3	79.1	79.3	80.4	80.6	79.1	79.8	81.2	80.9	80.7	74.0	
Optical instruments and lenses.....		13.7	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.3	14.8	14.9	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.1	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		39.7	39.7	40.0	40.8	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.5	42.8	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.3	40.8	
Ophthalmic goods.....		25.5	25.8	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.2	26.7	27.1	26.9	26.7	27.3	27.3	
Photographic apparatus.....		67.0	66.8	67.6	68.2	68.4	69.4	69.3	69.4	69.2	69.4	69.9	69.9	68.1	64.9	
Watches and clocks.....		35.3	36.1	37.6	39.2	40.1	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.1	43.8	43.0	42.9	43.5	39.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	447.8	458.9	458.3	464.7	475.1	480.4	473.8	494.7	512.4	521.4	517.9	508.6	491.7	500.2	457.4	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		51.8	51.9	52.9	54.2	55.6	55.3	56.1	57.4	56.7	55.3	53.5	50.8	53.6	49.7	
Musical instruments and parts.....		15.2	15.5	15.9	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.3	17.1	16.8	17.2	16.1	
Toys and sporting goods.....		81.6	81.2	80.0	80.1	81.1	78.3	85.9	96.8	104.0	103.4	101.0	96.9	94.1	80.3	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies.....		29.2	29.3	29.4	29.8	29.8	29.2	30.1	30.5	30.2	29.9	29.5	29.1	29.5	29.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		62.1	59.6	60.7	62.6	65.1	62.7	64.9	68.0	69.2	68.8	69.3	66.1	67.0	67.8	
Fabricated plastic products.....		69.8	70.1	71.5	73.6	73.8	75.2	76.8	78.7	79.9	80.0	78.9	76.7	77.2	67.8	
Other manufacturing industries.....		149.2	150.7	154.3	158.5	158.5	156.4	163.9	164.1	164.4	163.2	159.3	155.3	161.5	152.5	

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	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1953	1952	
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,033	4,029	4,008	4,008	3,992	4,039	4,069	4,187	4,216	4,257	4,265	4,274	4,283	4,224	4,185	
Transportation.....	2,689	2,700	2,685	2,685	2,670	2,719	2,747	2,861	2,887	2,927	2,932	2,929	2,934	2,899	2,899	
Interstate railroads.....	1,227.8	1,215.6	1,206.4	1,206.4	1,215.2	1,243.7	1,266.4	1,323.6	1,353.9	1,382.6	1,393.5	1,407.2	1,409.5	1,376.9	1,399.8	
Class I railroads.....	1,073.8	1,061.9	1,052.4	1,052.4	1,058.8	1,086.1	1,107.6	1,155.1	1,188.0	1,214.6	1,224.3	1,236.7	1,238.8	1,206.5	1,226.2	
Local railways and buslines.....	122.4	123.5	125.4	125.7	126.1	126.5	126.5	127.1	127.5	128.1	128.1	126.8	128.2	127.6	133.1	
Trucking and warehousing.....	684.0	680.1	683.7	685.4	690.4	698.5	729.5	733.7	740.2	736.4	736.4	724.4	721.3	724.4	699.1	
Other transportation and services.....	665.8	665.4	669.8	643.8	658.4	655.5	676.0	672.1	676.4	676.2	670.8	670.8	674.9	669.9	666.9	
Buslines, except local.....	48.4	48.6	48.5	48.5	49.1	50.8	51.2	51.7	52.7	53.1	53.2	53.2	53.5	52.2	52.4	
Air transportation (common carrier).....	105.0	105.3	105.3	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.7	105.8	105.7	105.7	105.9	106.1	105.9	104.4	97.1	
Communication.....	748	741	742	742	742	744	747	747	749	750	748	754	760	747	720	
Telephone.....	698.8	698.6	699.6	700.0	700.5	701.3	704.0	705.2	705.6	703.6	709.9	709.9	715.5	702.2	678.4	
Telegraph.....	41.2	41.4	41.5	40.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.6	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.9	43.7	40.4	
Other public utilities.....	596	588	582	581	580	578	578	580	580	580	585	591	589	578	566	
Gas and electric utilities.....	563.2	557.1	556.3	555.2	553.9	554.5	555.5	556.3	555.8	560.3	566.1	564.1	564.2	554.2	543.3	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.9	24.4	24.5	24.3	23.8	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8	24.3	24.8	24.7	23.9	22.6	
Wholesale and retail trade.....	10,381	10,424	10,375	10,496	10,305	10,310	10,421	11,361	10,828	10,669	10,523	10,392	10,414	10,533	10,281	
Wholesale trade.....	2,774	2,757	2,746	2,762	2,780	2,792	2,794	2,830	2,831	2,808	2,774	2,770	2,773	2,782	2,743	
Retail trade.....	7,607	7,667	7,629	7,734	7,525	7,518	7,627	8,531	7,997	7,861	7,749	7,622	7,641	7,751	7,537	
General merchandise stores.....	1,299.2	1,333.4	1,339.3	1,408.6	1,318.8	1,304.6	1,368.8	1,960.4	1,581.0	1,476.3	1,403.3	1,339.6	1,335.9	1,447.2	1,446.1	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,411.0	1,422.1	1,416.3	1,419.6	1,398.5	1,406.4	1,401.1	1,428.7	1,415.3	1,405.2	1,385.7	1,375.5	1,385.6	1,387.8	1,346.1	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	811.0	810.7	808.8	807.7	811.8	818.2	824.9	839.3	830.0	826.9	822.6	825.2	820.1	812.5	767.8	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	567.3	595.2	600.0	659.0	574.1	563.1	583.7	720.7	629.8	616.9	594.5	549.8	560.0	602.0	559.1	
Other retail trade.....	3,518.0	3,506.0	3,464.6	3,498.6	3,421.8	3,425.7	3,448.9	3,582.2	3,540.5	3,535.9	3,542.8	3,531.7	3,541.6	3,501.9	3,388.2	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,127	2,106	2,081	2,075	2,057	2,044	2,033	2,040	2,034	2,040	2,041	2,067	2,067	2,025	1,957	
Banks and trust companies.....	525.7	521.3	522.6	522.5	520.3	520.3	516.1	515.8	513.7	512.0	511.8	518.9	519.3	506.3	480.0	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	66.9	65.8	65.4	64.8	64.4	63.9	64.1	64.3	64.6	64.9	66.2	66.8	66.8	65.7	65.1	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	776.7	770.9	771.2	768.4	764.9	759.4	761.4	756.6	754.3	749.0	753.8	751.0	740.8	704.8	704.8	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	736.3	723.2	715.4	701.1	694.3	693.3	699.0	698.9	709.4	714.8	727.6	729.6	712.5	707.1	707.1	
Service and miscellaneous.....	5,644	5,600	5,563	5,506	5,406	5,380	5,377	5,435	5,467	5,506	5,566	5,601	5,607	5,486	5,423	
Hotels and lodging places.....	526.2	501.7	488.0	474.3	473.5	466.7	474.7	477.3	490.2	524.9	524.9	596.0	596.2	510.2	493.3	
Personal services:																
Laundries.....	336.6	333.6	330.8	328.8	330.0	332.6	334.8	336.5	338.1	338.3	342.8	347.3	347.3	339.2	340.2	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	172.8	171.3	170.9	164.4	163.2	164.5	167.2	169.9	170.3	166.7	163.4	167.8	167.6	166.0	166.0	
Motion pictures.....	236.5	235.7	233.4	225.0	223.1	223.8	225.2	228.8	233.5	237.3	238.0	237.3	232.7	240.1	240.1	
Government.....	6,469	6,625	6,701	6,699	6,667	6,639	6,659	6,955	6,700	6,692	6,590	6,422	6,405	6,645	6,609	
Federal.....	2,163	2,164	2,160	2,168	2,173	2,175	2,184	2,480	2,203	2,205	2,230	2,255	2,281	2,305	2,420	
State and local ⁴	4,306	4,461	4,541	4,531	4,494	4,464	4,475	4,475	4,497	4,487	4,360	4,167	4,124	4,340	4,188	

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 1953 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 3 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 (14 years and over) 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 State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 1027.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954							1953							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1953	1952	
Mining:																
Metal.....		86.1	84.8	84.2	87.2	88.7	90.0	91.1	90.7	90.6	90.7	90.7	91.4	91.3	86.6	
Iron.....		30.7	30.9	30.4	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.7	36.0	36.0	35.1	29.3	
Copper.....		24.3	23.4	23.2	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.2	25.0	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.5	22.9	
Lead and zinc.....		12.9	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.5	13.5	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.8	18.5	
Anthracite.....		25.6	26.0	35.4	38.0	41.5	42.8	45.0	45.1	45.0	46.5	46.5	45.4	49.1	59.5	
Bituminous coal.....		195.3	194.9	200.8	217.8	232.7	241.2	246.7	251.0	248.4	255.9	255.4	254.5	264.1	304.4	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:																
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		135.1	129.0	128.7	128.4	128.0	128.4	128.8	129.0	130.6	133.7	136.9	136.5	131.4	129.0	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		89.2	88.6	86.6	84.5	83.8	84.3	89.1	91.2	92.6	94.0	94.1	93.4	90.6	89.9	
Manufacturing	12,259	12,484	12,437	12,590	12,818	12,906	13,002	13,319	13,534	13,852	14,061	14,070	13,875	13,850	13,144	
Durable goods ²	6,942	7,180	7,208	7,309	7,430	7,520	7,616	7,791	7,910	8,088	8,161	8,195	8,194	8,167	7,539	
Nondurable goods ³	5,317	5,304	5,229	5,281	5,388	5,386	5,386	5,528	5,624	5,764	5,900	5,875	5,681	5,683	5,604	
Ordnance and accessories.....	116.0	119.8	125.2	136.8	150.4	164.5	176.5	183.6	187.4	193.0	194.3	194.4	198.7	186.3	135.	
Food and kindred products	1,162.2	1,077.9	1,031.1	1,011.1	1,009.1	1,009.1	1,024.2	1,082.7	1,149.0	1,223.8	1,325.6	1,289.4	1,202.2	1,133.5	1,137.2	
Meat products.....		246.6	238.6	241.1	246.0	249.7	256.4	267.1	272.5	262.5	254.4	252.6	251.6	254.9	252.9	
Dairy products.....		88.3	84.0	80.2	76.6	74.1	73.4	74.4	76.1	78.9	84.1	88.7	90.2	80.7	82.7	
Canning and preserving.....		163.4	144.2	135.2	125.9	125.3	132.0	148.7	183.8	253.0	371.8	342.7	263.6	204.5	197.9	
Grain-mill products.....		91.4	87.9	80.6	84.7	85.8	85.7	85.2	85.7	88.7	89.5	89.1	89.2	87.3	93.2	
Bakery products.....		174.3	171.9	174.2	174.4	174.7	173.1	176.6	180.3	182.1	181.5	181.4	182.9	180.1	181.6	
Sugar.....		23.8	23.8	23.0	22.1	23.2	24.7	37.9	45.7	44.1	27.5	24.8	24.7	28.6	28.0	
Confectionery and related products.....		61.1	60.3	62.0	65.5	67.0	69.0	75.6	78.4	78.8	75.3	68.9	61.3	70.4	71.6	
Beverages.....		127.9	121.8	117.1	115.1	111.9	115.1	119.7	125.2	130.0	135.0	137.6	133.9	128.2	129.3	
Miscellaneous food products.....		101.1	98.6	97.7	98.8	97.4	94.8	97.5	101.3	105.7	106.5	103.6	104.8	100.9	99.9	
Tobacco manufactures	82.0	82.3	81.5	81.7	84.0	89.9	97.2	104.3	101.1	109.2	112.2	105.2	83.6	95.1	96.7	
Cigarettes.....		28.7	28.3	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.6	28.7	28.5	27.7	28.4	27.5	
Cigars.....		37.8	37.5	37.2	37.9	38.5	37.5	38.8	39.8	39.4	38.6	38.0	37.1	38.5	39.0	
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		9.1	9.0	9.1	10.7	15.8	24.2	29.9	25.5	34.4	38.2	32.1	12.3	21.4	22.9	
Textile-mill products	960.4	980.1	968.6	979.0	989.0	994.6	996.5	1,028.2	1,046.0	1,067.3	1,088.2	1,092.8	1,085.3	1,092.6	1,100.5	
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.1	5.9	
Yarn and thread mills.....		114.4	113.1	115.3	115.7	116.2	118.7	123.9	125.8	128.9	134.3	136.9	134.5	134.9	139.8	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		457.3	451.5	465.2	460.1	463.2	466.0	477.0	485.1	493.2	501.8	503.4	507.2	504.1	508.6	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		25.3	25.3	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.5	26.4	27.0	27.6	27.9	27.8	27.6	27.9	27.8	
Knitting mills.....		196.3	192.2	191.6	193.0	193.5	190.0	198.6	204.3	210.8	215.5	217.4	213.6	215.2	215.6	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		75.3	75.5	76.6	77.5	77.8	77.5	79.9	80.2	80.8	81.7	81.6	80.0	82.3	83.0	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		41.0	41.0	43.8	44.3	45.0	44.9	45.9	46.4	47.1	48.1	46.7	45.3	48.6	47.2	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		12.3	12.5	12.2	13.8	14.0	13.9	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.2	14.7	15.0	15.2	14.9	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		52.7	52.4	53.7	54.5	55.1	55.4	56.7	57.7	58.6	58.3	57.8	55.5	58.4	57.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products	981.6	989.2	984.9	1,029.7	1,100.5	1,087.6	1,061.6	1,083.5	1,084.6	1,102.5	1,099.4	1,120.7	1,065.5	1,102.1	1,074.7	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		109.6	105.3	110.2	120.8	121.5	119.2	120.5	121.4	124.0	125.2	124.9	114.2	121.1	116.9	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		262.9	261.4	267.7	275.0	270.6	268.1	275.2	284.5	290.4	292.2	293.8	279.3	287.3	266.2	
Women's outerwear.....		282.7	286.8	314.2	349.4	344.4	332.9	330.5	312.0	312.6	311.4	330.2	309.9	327.7	329.3	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		95.3	97.2	98.8	99.2	99.0	96.2	98.3	102.7	103.8	101.4	100.4	98.8	102.5	97.9	
Millinery.....		10.6	13.1	17.9	23.6	22.2	20.2	17.7	15.8	19.2	18.8	19.9	17.7	19.1	20.5	
Children's outerwear.....		69.1	63.0	63.0	68.0	67.4	65.0	64.9	62.7	64.6	64.7	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.8	
Fur goods.....		9.9	8.2	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	9.7	10.2	8.8	9.0	10.1	11.5	9.3	10.7	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		51.4	49.4	50.3	52.8	51.9	49.8	54.2	56.4	58.2	58.4	58.1	55.3	56.8	57.7	
Other fabricated textile products.....		97.7	100.5	101.3	104.8	103.3	102.7	112.5	118.9	120.9	118.3	116.1	113.7	117.8	112.9	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	613.9	703.9	678.5	648.7	642.6	627.3	616.9	653.5	695.3	713.1	720.7	731.1	726.5	705.3	719.1	
Logging camps and contractors.....		120.7	108.3	89.9	89.6	78.6	67.6	82.2	100.9	102.8	104.4	108.0	104.0	94.8	93.2	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		371.9	361.3	350.8	346.8	343.3	343.7	359.0	377.0	388.2	393.3	398.6	396.9	387.1	406.7	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		107.5	105.5	103.3	101.4	100.5	100.6	104.0	107.6	110.8	110.6	110.7	111.3	110.5	106.4	
Wooden containers.....		56.5	56.1	56.4	56.4	56.7	56.8	58.4	58.9	59.8	60.2	61.0	62.0	60.7	59.3	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		47.3	47.3	48.3	48.4	48.2	48.2	49.9	50.9	51.5	52.2	52.8	52.3	52.2	53.3	
Furniture and fixtures	276.3	274.5	276.5	282.7	290.0	291.7	293.2	301.4	308.4	312.6	315.3	315.1	314.4	319.0	309.3	
Household furniture.....		196.1	198.6	204.3	209.3	209.1	208.5	215.8	223.4	226.1	228.1	228.2	233.0	233.0	225.5	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		31.9	31.9	32.1	32.9	33.5	33.9	34.3	34.0	34.7	35.2	35.5	34.7	35.0	34.5	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		25.3	24.9	25.2	26.0	26.8	27.8	27.9	27.7	28.5	27.8	27.9	28.0	27.8	26.5	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		21.2	21.1	21.1	21.8	22.3	23.0	23.4	23.3	23.3	24.2	23.5	23.7	23.3	22.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954							1953							Annual average	
	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1953	1952	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products.....	428.9	435.7	432.5	432.7	435.9	436.5	437.5	442.4	446.3	448.3	450.0	447.0	438.8	441.0	420.9	
Pulp, paper, and paper board mills.....	219.4	217.9	217.3	218.6	218.3	218.7	218.7	220.7	220.0	220.5	222.2	220.7	219.0	218.9	215.7	
Paper board containers and boxes.....	117.2	116.3	116.3	118.0	119.1	119.9	119.9	122.3	127.5	127.7	125.9	124.3	119.0	122.2	109.9	
Other paper and allied products.....	99.1	98.3	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.4	98.8	100.1	101.9	102.0	100.8	99.9	95.3	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	515.3	518.2	514.7	516.4	516.8	513.6	514.2	524.5	522.1	524.8	520.5	509.6	508.7	513.3	500.5	
Newspapers.....	147.3	146.6	145.8	145.9	143.3	142.4	147.8	147.8	146.6	147.4	147.0	144.3	143.7	145.1	143.5	
Periodicals.....	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.3	26.0	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.8	25.8	25.9	26.6	27.5	
Books.....	30.8	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.6	30.7	29.7	29.0	29.7	28.2	
Commercial printing.....	167.9	166.5	168.0	168.1	168.6	170.9	172.8	169.4	170.0	168.0	168.0	164.4	165.4	167.5	163.0	
Lithographing.....	45.4	45.6	45.7	45.2	45.3	44.7	46.2	47.0	46.5	46.6	44.4	42.9	44.4	44.2	42.2	
Greeting cards.....	15.3	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.4	15.2	16.6	16.6	16.2	16.0	15.4	15.0	14.1	14.1	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.7	34.5	34.8	34.7	34.5	33.8	34.6	34.9	36.4	36.0	35.6	35.2	35.1	33.9	33.9	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		51.4	51.3	51.9	52.4	52.1	52.3	51.4	51.0	50.7	50.2	49.4	49.2	50.1	48.2	
Chemicals and allied products.....	511.5	517.9	525.3	533.8	538.6	536.1	539.5	540.1	547.7	552.3	554.6	549.8	546.2	551.4	536.9	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	67.5	67.1	66.7	66.8	66.5	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.0	66.8	66.8	66.9	67.3	65.9	62.2	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	201.3	201.0	201.7	204.3	207.1	214.1	217.3	219.7	221.8	225.8	228.9	228.9	228.9	222.0	203.9	
Drugs and medicines.....	55.9	56.2	56.6	57.2	57.7	57.5	54.1	57.6	56.9	56.9	55.4	55.0	55.0	56.9	61.3	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	31.8	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.2	31.8	31.1	31.4	31.9	32.0	31.6	31.4	32.1	32.0	32.0	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	45.9	45.6	46.0	45.9	45.8	45.8	46.2	46.3	46.7	47.3	48.0	48.6	47.4	46.6	46.6	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	
Fertilizers.....	24.6	31.7	38.4	38.1	31.7	26.6	24.8	24.3	26.1	26.5	24.8	23.8	23.0	29.2	29.2	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	25.9	26.7	28.4	30.0	31.1	32.6	33.9	34.9	35.0	33.1	27.5	26.0	31.3	32.9	32.9	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	58.2	58.2	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.0	58.5	59.4	59.8	59.3	59.9	60.5	59.9	61.9	61.9	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	180.6	179.8	178.6	176.2	176.5	177.6	177.8	180.7	183.8	185.3	187.9	190.5	190.0	186.5	182.6	
Petroleum refining.....	139.1	138.4	137.0	137.2	137.2	137.7	137.7	139.4	140.8	141.3	142.8	144.8	144.2	142.4	140.2	
Coke and other petroleum and coal products.....	40.7	40.2	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.1	41.3	43.0	44.0	45.1	45.7	45.8	44.1	42.4	42.4	
Rubber products.....	166.9	199.1	197.0	195.2	199.4	202.9	205.7	208.7	210.0	215.6	220.6	220.7	219.3	220.8	211.7	
Tires and inner tubes.....	85.7	83.9	83.2	84.7	85.3	86.4	86.7	87.3	90.3	93.4	93.3	93.7	93.0	92.9	92.9	
Rubber footwear.....	19.7	19.8	19.2	19.6	20.5	21.5	22.9	23.7	24.0	24.1	23.6	22.5	23.7	22.9	22.9	
Other rubber products.....	93.7	93.3	92.8	95.1	97.1	97.8	99.1	99.0	101.3	103.1	103.8	103.1	104.1	96.0	96.0	
Leather and leather products.....	328.0	324.2	315.1	325.1	337.7	338.6	331.9	332.4	333.6	334.4	340.5	349.4	342.9	346.7	342.5	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	39.2	38.6	38.8	39.8	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.4	41.7	42.3	42.7	42.4	42.4	42.4	41.9	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	14.2	13.2	14.0	15.1	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.2	13.8	13.8	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3	
Footwear (except rubber).....	217.5	210.8	217.8	225.8	225.4	222.4	219.3	215.0	212.8	219.8	227.0	223.3	225.8	222.7	222.7	
Luggage.....	12.3	11.8	11.3	11.1	12.2	11.6	13.3	14.9	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.8	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	23.2	23.7	26.7	29.6	30.0	27.8	28.0	30.0	30.0	28.7	28.7	27.0	28.5	27.0	27.0	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	14.2	13.4	12.9	12.6	11.7	11.0	12.9	15.0	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.1	15.6	16.7	16.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	428.8	428.0	426.9	428.3	429.1	427.2	428.4	447.7	458.6	464.8	467.4	465.6	457.9	460.2	447.7	
Flat glass.....	25.3	24.7	25.0	25.3	26.2	26.2	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.4	28.1	27.8	28.2	26.9	26.9	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	77.3	77.9	78.4	78.2	77.6	77.4	82.6	85.5	86.0	85.7	84.6	82.0	84.8	80.4	80.4	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	13.2	13.3	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.5	15.8	14.6	14.6	
Cement, hydraulic.....	32.6	33.7	34.2	34.5	34.2	34.6	35.2	35.6	35.5	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.2	33.9	33.9	
Structural clay products.....	70.5	69.2	68.5	67.7	65.4	66.4	69.8	71.6	72.2	72.1	72.9	73.5	71.2	73.0	73.0	
Pottery and related products.....	45.6	46.4	47.1	48.2	48.3	45.8	48.1	49.1	50.4	50.0	48.7	43.9	49.8	51.7	51.7	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	85.0	83.3	81.4	79.6	78.2	78.1	82.8	86.2	88.1	89.8	90.2	89.8	86.0	82.3	82.3	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	16.1	16.3	16.8	16.2	16.0	15.8	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.1	16.2	15.3	15.3	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	62.4	62.1	63.2	65.2	67.1	68.1	69.4	70.7	72.1	73.1	72.9	73.5	72.9	69.5	69.5	
Primary metal industries.....	967.8	985.1	975.6	991.1	1,009.6	1,026.7	1,048.8	1,074.3	1,088.1	1,111.5	1,128.6	1,138.4	1,143.4	1,131.5	1,043.7	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	490.3	483.3	490.8	502.0	511.3	522.2	534.0	542.2	554.9	560.8	572.4	570.5	559.6	486.5	486.5	
Iron and steel foundries.....	191.8	190.4	194.2	195.0	196.4	198.9	202.5	203.6	209.4	215.5	214.8	220.3	219.9	226.7	226.7	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.6	48.6	48.3	48.3	49.0	49.9	50.8	50.4	50.4	49.3	46.1	46.1	
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.5	9.5	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	81.0	80.6	80.9	81.4	83.2	86.7	89.5	90.6	92.6	92.3	92.4	91.5	92.2	86.2	86.2	
Nonferrous foundries.....	57.4	57.6	60.0	63.3	65.1	67.6	70.8	72.4	73.0	74.9	75.2	76.9	76.4	73.0	73.0	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	107.9	107.3	108.8	111.2	113.1	115.8	119.6	120.6	121.7	124.4	123.2	123.9	124.3	115.7	115.7	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	802.6	830.0	833.3	839.5	852.1	863.6	873.5	874.9	902.4	924.0	939.0	942.1	933.9	932.1	847.5	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	50.4	48.8	47.5	46.1	46.0	46.3	26.4	47.9	50.9	54.5	55.5	52.5	48.6	48.7	48.7	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	117.1	119.3	120.3	123.4	127.4	125.5	126.7	124.6	126.2	129.0	133.2	132.1	132.9	123.3	123.3	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	91.7	89.6	89.2	91.3	91.1	92.2	97.3	102.0	107.1	107.5	108.1	107.2	107.8	106.0	106.0	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	204.6	202.8	201.7	201.0	201.3	203.1	209.0	211.7	213.3	215.4	213.0	209.1	209.4	194.1	194.1	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	185.1	191.1	195.3	200.2	205.3	209.1	211.5	209.6	215.6	217.5	217.2	219.1	219.0	175.2	175.2	
Lighting fixtures.....	34.4	34.3	35.5	36.3	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.5	40.1	41.0	41.9	41.2	41.2	37.2	37.2	
Fabricated wire products.....	43.8	44.3	45.0	45.8	46.4	48.5	52.0	53.0	52.7	53.7	53.5	53.9	54.3	49.9	49.9	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	102.9	103.1	105.0	107.7	108.5	110.4	112.6	114.1	118.1	120.4	119.7	118.8	119.1	113.1	113.1	

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	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1953	1952	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,122.2	1,149.9	1,165.0	1,186.6	1,201.9	1,219.8	1,230.0	1,238.4	1,240.1	1,253.6	1,262.2	1,267.5	1,294.9	1,301.5	1,279.9	
Engines and turbines.....	53.5	54.2	54.6	54.6	55.8	57.0	58.3	60.6	62.2	62.7	62.9	61.7	64.8	64.7	63.4	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	110.7	110.1	111.6	109.7	105.4	100.9	98.8	97.3	105.3	115.1	122.7	130.0	125.8	137.0	137.0	
Construction and mining machinery.....	90.2	89.6	90.4	90.7	90.5	91.5	91.9	92.5	94.1	96.8	99.1	100.4	99.2	102.4	102.4	
Metalworking machinery.....	214.7	219.5	224.9	232.2	237.3	241.0	242.0	243.8	245.0	245.8	245.8	241.9	242.0	244.8	235.7	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	124.8	125.8	127.8	129.7	130.7	132.1	134.3	134.0	134.1	134.0	135.2	136.6	138.0	142.6	142.6	
General industrial machinery.....	154.1	155.7	158.2	162.2	164.5	167.7	170.7	171.3	172.0	169.9	170.7	172.5	171.8	167.9	167.9	
Office and store machines and devices.....	81.9	81.3	82.8	83.6	86.0	86.7	87.9	87.9	85.8	87.8	86.8	87.7	88.5	88.5	89.0	
Service-industry and household machines.....	124.2	133.4	138.0	135.6	142.9	142.4	141.3	140.5	140.9	139.4	141.3	148.7	154.6	140.7	140.7	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	195.8	195.4	198.3	202.4	205.5	209.4	210.9	210.6	210.7	210.5	208.1	212.2	214.2	201.3	201.3	
Electrical machinery	774.8	778.3	791.2	810.9	827.4	838.9	855.1	882.7	913.0	933.1	940.8	932.2	918.1	930.4	817.4	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	253.3	259.2	263.2	268.5	272.7	277.1	282.4	282.4	286.8	289.9	290.0	293.2	290.7	269.8	269.8	
Electrical appliances.....	48.1	50.4	52.9	54.6	55.4	57.0	59.0	60.2	60.0	60.2	59.0	59.5	59.0	46.0	46.0	
Insulated wire and cable.....	22.7	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.4	24.2	25.5	25.9	27.1	27.4	27.8	27.5	27.7	25.6	25.6	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	56.6	57.7	58.0	60.5	62.9	63.9	64.3	64.6	64.5	66.5	66.0	67.5	67.5	60.8	60.8	
Electric lamps.....	24.0	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.2	25.2	24.9	22.0	22.0	
Communication equipment.....	339.3	342.6	354.3	361.9	364.4	371.9	388.2	414.3	428.4	431.1	424.6	406.8	422.6	356.6	356.6	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.5	34.6	35.1	37.1	39.3	40.3	40.1	39.4	38.4	38.1	36.6	36.6	
Transportation equipment	1,265.8	1,321.3	1,342.4	1,380.4	1,408.6	1,434.6	1,469.8	1,486.8	1,449.1	1,506.5	1,520.4	1,546.9	1,558.9	1,543.6	1,334.2	
Automobiles.....	591.6	600.9	625.0	637.0	655.0	676.8	707.1	685.6	714.6	720.7	757.7	779.2	759.9	644.4	644.4	
Aircraft and parts.....	569.9	575.0	584.5	591.9	596.0	602.3	586.4	567.0	591.6	595.7	584.3	574.9	576.8	483.5	483.5	
Aircraft.....	348.6	353.3	356.2	355.5	356.2	362.9	346.0	330.5	354.6	358.6	351.3	344.8	347.8	311.6	311.6	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	113.4	116.2	121.3	125.5	127.3	127.3	129.1	128.6	131.5	130.3	128.1	127.2	126.5	98.8	98.8	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	12.6	9.1	9.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.9	13.1	13.2	10.4	10.4	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	95.3	96.4	97.7	98.3	99.6	98.9	97.9	94.6	92.2	93.5	92.0	89.8	89.3	62.7	62.7	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	110.6	115.2	115.6	119.5	121.8	125.3	125.9	128.2	128.4	131.8	131.9	135.1	134.4	134.6	134.6	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	91.2	95.0	97.2	99.1	102.1	106.2	107.9	109.4	109.8	113.0	112.3	114.4	114.5	118.1	118.1	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	19.4	20.2	18.4	20.4	19.7	19.1	18.0	18.8	18.6	18.8	19.6	20.7	19.8	16.5	16.5	
Railroad equipment.....	41.5	44.1	48.3	53.4	55.2	58.9	59.9	58.9	61.7	62.0	62.8	59.8	62.9	61.9	61.9	
Other transportation equipment.....	7.7	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.5	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.8	
Instruments and related products	210.3	215.2	219.5	223.9	229.4	232.5	237.0	240.8	242.9	241.5	242.2	239.8	241.5	242.3	227.5	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	29.7	30.5	31.7	32.6	33.6	34.1	34.5	34.9	34.7	34.5	32.0	34.3	34.4	32.2	32.2	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	51.7	54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.1	57.5	57.8	56.8	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.1	53.0	53.0	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.3	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	27.7	27.7	28.0	28.8	28.7	29.6	30.2	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	29.5	29.5	
Ophthalmic goods.....	20.1	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.8	21.9	22.2	21.9	21.2	21.6	21.6	21.4	22.0	22.0	22.0	
Photographic apparatus.....	45.9	45.7	46.3	47.0	47.1	48.1	48.3	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.6	48.4	47.5	45.6	45.6	
Watches and clocks.....	29.3	30.3	31.7	33.2	33.9	35.6	36.8	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.1	36.9	37.5	33.8	33.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	363.2	373.9	373.9	380.1	389.0	393.2	386.4	407.1	424.9	434.0	430.3	421.9	405.4	414.8	378.1	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	41.6	41.9	42.6	44.0	45.3	44.8	46.1	47.1	46.6	45.3	43.4	41.2	43.8	40.4	40.4	
Musical instruments and parts.....	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.6	14.9	13.7	13.7	
Toys and sporting goods.....	68.3	67.9	67.0	66.8	67.4	64.5	72.3	83.4	90.3	89.5	87.7	83.1	81.0	69.1	69.1	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies.....	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.8	23.2	23.0	22.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	22.7	22.7	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	51.5	49.1	50.5	52.3	54.5	52.2	53.9	56.8	58.1	57.8	58.4	55.3	56.2	50.8	50.8	
Fabricated plastic products.....	57.0	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.9	62.2	63.7	65.5	66.5	66.5	65.7	63.6	64.6	56.6	56.6	
Other manufacturing industries.....	120.5	122.4	125.6	129.0	128.6	126.2	133.6	134.2	134.6	133.5	129.6	125.8	132.0	124.8	124.8	

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. 1027.

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: November	109.4	148.0
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	December	107.7	147.2
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	1954: January	105.1	140.8
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	February	104.3	140.5
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1953: Average	112.0	151.6	March	103.6	138.4
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1953: July	112.2	151.1	April	101.8	135.0
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	August	113.8	154.0	May	100.5	135.1
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	September	113.7	153.4	June	100.9	136.7
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	October	112.0	152.6	July	99.1	-----
1948: Average	102.8	105.1						

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See NOTE on p. 1027.

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	2,420	2,394.0	1,199.2	538.3	656.6	22.6	3.9
1953: Average	2,305	2,279.0	1,130.6	526.5	621.9	22.2	3.9
1953: June	2,303	2,277.2	1,138.1	504.3	634.8	22.3	3.9
July	2,281	2,255.0	1,128.2	498.6	628.2	22.2	3.9
August	2,258	2,231.9	1,113.0	495.0	623.9	22.2	3.9
September	2,230	2,204.7	1,094.4	497.4	612.9	21.9	3.8
October	2,205	2,179.3	1,076.5	497.9	604.9	21.8	3.9
November	2,203	2,177.0	1,069.0	505.2	602.8	21.7	3.9
December	2,480	2,454.6	1,063.5	792.8	598.3	21.7	3.9
1954: January	2,184	2,157.9	1,058.0	504.4	595.5	21.7	3.9
February	2,175	2,149.0	1,048.4	502.2	598.4	21.9	3.9
March	2,173	2,147.2	1,041.4	500.8	605.0	21.8	3.9
April	2,168	2,141.9	1,036.0	502.6	603.3	21.8	3.9
May	2,160	2,134.2	1,028.6	502.4	603.2	21.8	4.0
June	2,164	2,138.1	1,025.2	504.8	608.1	21.9	4.0
Washington, D. C. ³							
1952: Average	258.7	237.2	92.9	10.0	134.4	20.8	0.7
1953: Average	241.4	220.3	90.4	9.5	120.4	20.3	.7
1953: June	243.2	222.1	90.1	9.1	122.9	20.4	.7
July	239.6	218.6	89.6	9.3	119.7	20.3	.7
August	236.4	215.4	88.9	9.1	117.4	20.3	.7
September	233.8	213.0	89.5	9.0	114.5	20.1	.7
October	231.1	210.4	88.9	9.1	112.4	20.0	.7
November	230.3	209.6	88.6	9.1	111.9	19.9	.8
December	233.7	213.0	88.2	13.3	111.5	19.9	.8
1954: January	228.4	207.7	87.8	9.0	110.9	19.9	.8
February	228.1	207.2	87.4	9.0	110.8	20.1	.8
March	228.0	207.2	87.3	9.1	110.8	20.0	.8
April	227.8	207.0	87.1	9.2	110.7	20.0	.8
May	226.6	205.8	86.4	9.0	110.4	20.0	.8
June	228.7	207.8	87.2	8.9	111.7	20.1	.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).

See NOTE on p. 1027.

TABLE A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States¹

State	1954							1953							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952	
	Alabama.....	661.0	662.3	666.2	662.8	661.9	665.0	683.0	681.1	684.4	683.1	675.1	670.3	677.6	676.8	668.6
Arizona.....	198.1	201.7	202.8	202.7	202.5	203.2	206.2	202.9	201.1	198.4	195.9	197.4	193.2	201.3	192.4	
Arkansas.....	302.5	305.6	307.0	307.0	304.3	302.1	322.1	316.1	317.5	319.1	312.2	313.6	317.9	316.3	319.7	
California.....	3,824.8	3,810.6	3,796.3	3,785.0	3,790.9	3,812.0	3,951.7	3,913.4	3,980.4	4,000.1	3,974.6	3,905.1	3,891.8	3,895.3	3,739.2	
Colorado.....	407.3	397.6	393.9	390.0	392.3	394.3	408.6	410.6	416.1	418.1	418.1	416.7	416.7	411.3	407.8	
Connecticut.....	850.2	846.8	852.8	850.7	855.1	862.0	894.5	879.0	878.6	881.6	881.1	878.9	884.1	876.0	847.6	
District of Columbia ²	486.2	487.4	488.4	486.5	485.8	485.2	503.2	495.7	497.6	500.2	501.3	507.0	513.6	508.9	529.6	
Florida.....	824.9	846.0	880.7	887.5	894.7	897.1	895.3	855.6	828.2	810.3	797.1	792.8	805.7	837.6	796.1	
Georgia.....	888.9	890.6	895.0	889.8	888.1	891.0	917.5	910.6	913.9	917.0	917.1	908.8	909.1	906.3	881.4	
Idaho.....	132.2	130.5	126.6	125.3	124.9	126.6	133.9	136.2	140.4	144.3	141.8	140.5	138.3	135.4	137.0	
Illinois.....	3,307.1	3,298.7	3,303.8	3,289.0	3,298.0	3,319.0	3,439.0	3,431.5	3,458.9	3,456.5	3,444.1	3,424.4	3,454.3	3,424.2	3,318.8	
Indiana.....	1,298.0	1,302.4	1,315.7	1,318.2	1,335.5	1,353.4	1,406.4	1,409.3	1,423.7	1,446.9	1,431.1	1,432.3	1,433.3	1,423.7	1,360.3	
Iowa.....	633.0	628.1	626.0	617.8	616.6	618.0	640.1	640.2	647.2	647.8	645.4	640.1	639.4	636.0	627.4	
Kansas.....	543.9	539.3	537.4	532.5	529.9	529.8	545.7	543.4	547.4	549.6	551.0	551.8	553.3	547.1	540.1	
Louisiana.....	692.3	690.3	692.7	686.3	689.6	689.7	718.3	714.7	713.0	707.8	702.8	697.6	695.8	696.2	669.2	
Maine.....	273.9	265.8	256.2	255.9	257.4	260.2	270.9	270.0	275.7	282.3	284.5	285.2	283.1	274.6	275.6	
Maryland.....	791.0	784.2	784.7	779.9	777.7	779.6	815.3	809.7	818.1	820.1	819.9	814.6	813.4	808.5	784.6	
Massachusetts.....	1,755.9	1,747.1	1,749.8	1,743.0	1,741.4	1,752.5	1,822.0	1,808.0	1,823.4	1,825.6	1,825.7	1,820.4	1,837.7	1,815.6	1,791.1	
Minnesota ²	833.2	826.0	817.4	821.1	829.1	839.6	872.1	870.4	879.1	886.0	885.2	885.2	865.2	860.8	835.8	
Missouri.....	1,234.0	1,236.5	1,244.6	1,237.8	1,240.9	1,250.0	1,299.7	1,282.7	1,300.5	1,296.9	1,288.9	1,277.1	1,285.4	1,284.3	1,269.4	
Montana.....	158.5	153.3	149.6	146.9	145.7	146.9	155.8	156.7	159.8	161.5	160.4	160.1	158.2	154.4	153.2	
Nebraska.....	352.5	348.8	346.0	343.0	341.2	343.5	356.9	354.5	357.0	355.1	353.0	353.4	353.9	348.8	342.3	
Nevada.....	75.7	74.3	73.3	72.0	70.7	70.9	72.1	72.6	72.9	74.0	75.5	75.1	73.3	71.6	65.7	
New Hampshire.....	175.9	170.4	169.2	169.2	168.8	169.1	173.1	171.7	175.7	177.7	181.4	179.7	178.4	175.0	173.4	
New Jersey.....	1,779.3	1,767.7	1,774.9	1,774.0	1,772.0	1,773.6	1,841.0	1,829.4	1,846.7	1,858.3	1,855.9	1,850.5	1,854.2	1,834.2	1,793.2	
New Mexico.....	177.6	176.3	174.5	173.2	172.9	173.6	177.6	175.9	176.9	176.9	176.5	177.4	178.0	176.1	170.2	
New York.....	5,800.9	5,790.8	5,820.2	5,814.6	5,815.7	5,846.4	6,090.2	6,027.9	6,044.6	5,969.6	5,969.6	5,951.8	5,977.4	5,960.9	5,866.8	
North Carolina.....	977.7	975.9	984.6	985.1	986.7	991.0	1,028.1	1,020.3	1,024.4	1,023.3	1,013.0	1,000.3	1,003.4	1,010.7	992.0	
North Dakota.....	112.7	111.4	108.1	106.6	106.6	107.3	112.6	112.8	114.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	114.2	111.2	110.9	
Ohio ²	2,917.6	2,917.5	2,931.9	2,933.6	2,952.6	2,980.4	3,079.1	3,057.8	3,092.5	3,106.4	3,085.4	3,079.0	3,084.7	3,063.1	2,959.4	
Oklahoma.....	534.5	531.6	532.8	520.4	527.6	527.5	546.7	540.5	541.8	539.9	535.5	537.0	541.5	537.6	527.1	
Oregon.....	462.3	454.4	447.3	436.6	431.7	432.8	456.1	463.6	480.7	495.3	488.1	488.7	477.9	467.6	465.2	
Pennsylvania.....	3,593.1	3,585.3	3,634.4	3,638.1	3,661.4	3,689.0	3,866.5	3,856.8	3,887.0	3,891.5	3,881.3	3,867.1	3,883.6	3,859.5	3,767.2	
Rhode Island.....	282.0	279.3	282.3	283.7	282.9	284.2	297.1	297.9	301.2	303.4	302.1	301.3	305.9	302.5	303.7	
South Carolina.....	513.0	514.6	522.7	519.2	519.0	521.6	536.7	533.3	536.8	537.2	538.4	533.7	538.1	536.5	532.4	
South Dakota.....	121.5	119.3	118.4	115.9	115.3	116.6	123.1	123.7	124.8	124.8	125.3	125.2	123.9	121.0	118.8	
Tennessee.....	817.7	816.2	819.2	816.5	812.0	820.6	845.0	828.7	839.8	839.6	836.1	834.4	837.3	829.9	805.3	
Texas.....	2,244.0	2,223.0	2,220.6	2,209.5	2,207.1	2,216.8	2,277.9	2,251.8	2,247.7	2,248.1	2,240.2	2,246.8	2,259.7	2,242.0	2,201.9	
Utah.....	205.4	205.2	203.7	201.9	201.0	203.6	215.3	215.9	220.9	228.5	218.2	218.8	214.8	216.5	213.6	
Vermont.....	102.3	100.1	100.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	104.3	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.2	105.0	104.9	103.7	99.6	
Virginia.....	859.7	859.3	857.9	853.0	855.4	862.9	902.9	895.7	902.7	902.0	894.1	894.4	897.5	895.0	891.3	
Washington.....	747.5	741.1	731.3	720.4	707.6	706.5	740.9	742.5	758.6	766.0	754.3	758.1	751.1	738.3	733.0	
West Virginia.....	469.8	471.6	473.9	477.9	481.1	486.8	508.3	506.3	507.8	509.3	506.4	502.4	509.1	507.3	520.5	
Wisconsin.....	1,055.4	1,045.5	1,042.0	1,036.8	1,042.1	1,050.7	1,085.2	1,085.9	1,099.4	1,110.2	1,107.9	1,104.1	1,099.9	1,092.3	1,076.2	
Wyoming.....	84.5	80.0	76.8	75.3	76.8	78.4	82.7	84.1	86.0	87.2	89.0	88.6	87.1	84.5	85.8	

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.

TABLE A-7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State¹

State	1954							1953							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952	
	Alabama.....	224.2	223.7	226.9	228.5	228.5	229.8	231.2	233.6	236.9	237.5	234.0	230.5	233.8	234.2	226.4
Arizona.....	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.5	25.6	25.4	25.9	26.6	26.6	26.9	27.4	28.1	28.5	28.0	27.7	
Arkansas.....	79.2	80.6	80.4	80.5	79.8	79.9	82.6	83.0	83.1	84.0	81.7	82.7	82.6	82.7	82.2	
California.....	1,022.3	1,020.7	1,019.9	1,018.4	1,019.2	1,022.6	1,032.1	1,050.0	1,105.5	1,125.8	1,128.5	1,084.1	1,057.8	1,063.7	993.6	
Colorado.....	63.8	62.7	62.6	62.6	63.4	64.0	67.6	70.5	72.8	71.3	69.7	68.6	68.1	68.3	67.2	
Connecticut.....	414.2	416.3	424.4	430.3	428.2	444.0	451.8	452.8	451.9	454.1	454.4	451.2	460.7	455.8	433.0	
Delaware.....	57.7	57.3	56.7	57.5	57.9	57.7	58.4	59.1	61.2	65.8	67.6	63.1	62.4	62.1	59.2	
District of Columbia.....	16.1	16.3	15.9	16.8	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	
Florida.....	120.0	123.2	128.1	128.0	130.3	130.0	127.4	124.7	117.0	114.8	114.7	114.2	117.4	121.4	115.0	
Georgia.....	304.1	304.4	306.8	307.8	307.3	307.3	311.8	315.0	316.4	319.0	321.2	317.0	315.7	316.0	308.2	
Idaho.....	23.4	22.3	19.9	18.8	18.5	19.1	21.2	24.2	26.6	28.8	27.2	27.2	25.2	23.5	23.3	
Illinois.....	1,210.6	1,207.2	1,220.0	1,235.0	1,253.6	1,269.9	1,269.9	1,302.2	1,321.4	1,338.3	1,340.2	1,319.8	1,343.7	1,326.1	1,255.8	
Indiana.....	567.8	571.2	583.1	595.1	610.3	621.3	636.6	650.9	659.2	682.9	682.9	682.5	677.1	674.2	618.9	
Iowa.....	163.3	160.8	161.5	161.8	162.1	161.6	165.1	167.9	169.7	169.4	173.2	171.5	172.9	172.1	171.0	
Kansas.....	132.8	131.2	131.5	131.7	131.8	131.5	131.4	132.4	133.1	134.5	139.2	140.9	142.0	138.6	135.7	
Kentucky ²	148.2	145.9	146.7	149.7	153.2	153.4	161.3	156.2	159.8	160.4	160.0	159.0	160.7	159.7	148.3	
Louisiana.....	155.2	154.0	153.9	154.3	158.8	160.7	166.5	172.7	171.3	165.6	165.8	162.5	160.8	162.1	150.4	
Maine.....	107.9	102.6	97.9	100.6	103.4	104.5	105.2	108.0	112.0	117.9	119.2	119.8	119.2	114.1	115.5	
Maryland.....	250.8	247.0	247.6	249.1	251.4	254.9	258.9	261.7	270.9	279.4	282.2	276.0	272.6	268.9	257.3	
Massachusetts.....	665.4	663.0	674.0	687.5	692.6	696.5	712.9	724.0	734.1	734.5	739.0	731.7	744.5	737.9	721.9	

TABLE A-7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State¹—Continued

[In thousands]

State	1954						1953						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952
Michigan	1,045.5	1,051.2	1,073.4	1,088.9	1,102.9	1,129.4	1,168.3	1,158.3	1,173.0	1,183.8	1,212.3	1,238.3	1,260.1	1,219.4	1,096.9
Minnesota ²	207.8	206.3	208.1	212.4	215.8	219.5	222.5	224.7	227.1	233.6	238.6	234.3	224.8	225.4	213.9
Mississippi	92.9	91.8	93.5	92.9	92.1	91.4	94.9	96.2	97.8	97.9	98.8	98.8	98.2	97.7	95.3
Missouri	377.7	379.2	386.7	391.9	397.4	401.1	403.9	403.3	413.3	419.1	422.7	414.1	420.7	414.3	389.8
Montana	18.6	17.2	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.6	18.0	19.1	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.7	18.8	18.4	18.0
Nebraska	59.4	58.4	57.1	57.8	58.1	58.9	61.2	62.2	62.4	61.5	61.9	62.9	62.1	61.3	59.6
Nevada	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
New Hampshire	78.7	77.0	78.0	80.3	80.2	80.1	80.3	80.0	80.7	82.2	82.9	81.7	82.4	82.2	81.2
New Jersey	770.5	767.5	779.1	800.9	804.0	806.3	818.4	826.9	840.0	853.9	854.4	844.5	854.2	844.8	822.8
New Mexico	16.5	16.3	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.1	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.3	15.6
New York	1,832.3	1,838.7	1,879.3	1,937.1	1,942.7	1,947.6	1,994.9	2,018.7	2,047.8	2,030.2	2,034.9	1,991.7	2,005.1	2,016.6	1,955.4
North Carolina	423.7	421.3	427.0	431.0	433.9	437.0	447.9	450.5	454.9	460.3	456.7	444.1	442.5	449.4	435.0
North Dakota	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4
Ohio	1,280.0	1,284.7	1,301.0	1,323.5	1,340.2	1,356.6	1,370.0	1,376.3	1,412.7	1,438.9	1,433.0	1,430.8	1,435.3	1,421.4	1,335.2
Oklahoma	82.8	82.6	83.4	84.0	83.8	83.3	85.3	85.5	86.6	86.5	86.6	85.4	84.8	84.8	80.2
Oregon	140.5	135.3	130.6	126.4	122.4	121.2	129.0	139.8	149.1	157.9	155.2	157.2	149.7	143.2	145.5
Pennsylvania	1,428.8	1,437.0	1,468.9	1,496.4	1,512.6	1,529.5	1,560.1	1,585.1	1,610.4	1,624.0	1,630.0	1,625.8	1,635.8	1,619.3	1,531.0
Rhode Island	124.8	122.8	124.7	128.3	130.4	131.5	136.4	138.7	143.3	146.0	146.8	145.4	148.2	145.6	144.9
South Carolina	216.0	215.7	218.3	218.7	219.2	220.1	221.7	223.4	225.2	227.2	228.5	225.7	226.8	225.8	220.1
South Dakota	12.0	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.8	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.0
Tennessee	272.6	272.9	273.9	275.6	275.4	280.9	284.1	287.2	292.0	296.4	298.6	296.8	295.4	291.4	274.9
Texas	424.6	421.7	421.7	423.3	423.5	428.2	429.4	434.5	434.0	439.8	443.1	444.2	444.1	437.8	424.3
Utah	30.1	29.8	29.4	29.3	29.1	29.5	31.4	33.2	35.6	38.0	33.4	34.5	31.9	32.4	30.8
Vermont	37.4	36.9	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.3	39.3	40.1	41.2	41.5	41.3	40.0	40.6	40.5	38.3
Virginia	236.7	236.4	235.2	237.4	241.1	244.7	250.9	252.4	258.5	260.7	257.5	255.2	255.0	248.6	248.6
Washington	200.5	196.8	193.0	191.0	187.0	183.8	189.2	195.5	206.5	211.2	203.8	206.3	201.3	195.3	191.6
West Virginia	125.6	124.7	124.7	126.7	128.3	130.7	133.9	135.0	136.2	137.3	137.7	133.8	137.3	136.0	134.6
Wisconsin	427.6	424.4	426.4	434.2	439.5	442.3	446.4	454.6	463.8	478.0	481.2	479.0	472.5	472.2	466.7
Wyoming	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.3

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, Pa.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
 FLORIDA—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 GEORGIA—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 IDAHO—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 ILLINOIS—State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
 INDIANA—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
 IOWA—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 KANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
 KENTUCKY—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 LOUISIANA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 MAINE—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 MARYLAND—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 MASSACHUSETTS—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.
 MICHIGAN—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 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—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
 NEW MEXICO—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
 NEW YORK—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.
 NORTH CAROLINA—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 NORTH DAKOTA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, 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—Division of Statistics and Census, 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 14.
 WASHINGTON—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 WEST VIRGINIA—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
 WISCONSIN—Statistical Department, 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	1954						1953						1952	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June
Continental United States.....	1,924.0	2,070.4	2,181.6	2,174.8	2,169.3	2,033.8	1,508.9	1,115.1	840.0	779.4	816.1	861.1	832.7	1,024.9
New England.....	147.7	168.3	172.8	160.9	161.2	153.8	118.7	91.6	73.1	66.1	64.0	66.6	61.9	118.3
Maine.....	11.1	16.6	18.1	13.7	14.4	14.9	13.5	10.1	7.4	5.3	4.9	5.8	6.3	7.4
New Hampshire.....	10.6	13.7	12.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	9.3	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	7.7
Vermont.....	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.9
Massachusetts.....	68.6	75.2	78.4	76.1	78.3	75.7	60.3	45.9	36.8	34.5	31.4	34.7	32.7	67.5
Rhode Island.....	22.1	26.7	28.3	28.0	27.2	24.5	17.3	13.6	10.7	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	18.0
Connecticut.....	31.7	31.8	32.2	30.0	28.3	24.7	15.6	11.7	8.8	8.6	11.1	9.5	6.4	13.8
Middle Atlantic.....	609.7	623.2	622.0	589.4	575.6	563.9	430.1	331.3	246.2	251.2	257.0	283.8	275.0	355.7
New York.....	279.3	275.8	277.3	261.7	264.5	265.1	209.9	168.9	120.1	127.2	132.2	153.6	156.6	185.2
New Jersey.....	89.1	94.9	91.9	87.9	89.0	91.0	65.8	50.0	37.2	38.3	39.1	45.9	40.2	41.7
Pennsylvania.....	241.3	252.5	252.8	239.8	222.1	207.8	154.4	112.4	88.9	85.7	85.7	84.3	78.2	128.8
East North Central.....	426.4	465.7	486.7	480.4	472.3	426.1	318.1	233.2	179.3	152.4	155.8	140.2	130.0	175.4
Ohio.....	97.3	105.3	113.5	116.2	109.3	99.0	72.2	50.2	33.7	25.2	23.0	23.6	29.4	36.0
Indiana.....	51.0	56.8	64.1	67.0	65.8	60.4	40.7	28.4	20.9	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.4	19.8
Illinois.....	161.4	168.0	153.3	124.5	126.9	117.8	86.2	60.4	52.0	43.3	49.7	53.7	54.5	81.6
Michigan.....	89.2	103.9	118.9	129.9	127.8	107.0	83.3	69.4	56.0	52.4	53.1	30.6	22.7	30.1
Wisconsin.....	27.5	31.7	36.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	35.7	24.8	16.7	16.8	15.4	17.5	9.0	7.9
West North Central.....	84.2	103.0	123.1	130.3	127.8	119.7	81.9	56.0	39.8	32.3	31.1	38.1	39.0	30.0
Minnesota.....	23.0	31.6	40.4	41.1	35.3	33.5	19.8	9.8	6.2	5.8	6.7	7.6	8.0	8.2
Iowa.....	8.1	9.6	12.1	15.6	17.1	16.2	10.1	6.2	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.8
Missouri.....	41.2	46.6	47.6	43.2	42.0	40.2	32.9	28.8	21.6	16.4	14.2	19.0	20.1	14.2
North Dakota.....	.6	1.3	3.6	5.1	5.4	4.2	2.4	.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.2
South Dakota.....	.5	.9	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Nebraska.....	2.9	3.8	5.6	7.7	8.9	7.6	4.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
Kansas.....	7.9	9.2	11.9	14.6	15.8	15.3	11.0	8.1	6.2	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.0	2.3
South Atlantic.....	237.7	241.6	237.9	224.9	221.5	213.6	148.2	113.9	93.8	91.7	101.8	112.5	105.2	113.6
Delaware.....	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.2	.8	.9	.9	.8
Maryland.....	32.3	33.6	32.0	26.8	27.5	24.8	16.5	12.6	8.6	8.2	9.7	10.7	10.3	12.8
District of Columbia.....	5.2	5.6	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.7
Virginia.....	30.5	23.8	21.6	23.0	22.4	21.6	14.3	10.3	8.0	8.4	10.7	13.7	14.8	16.0
West Virginia.....	43.3	46.6	47.2	41.4	36.3	32.5	20.5	15.4	12.3	12.4	14.2	16.6	15.3	20.2
North Carolina.....	52.3	58.8	59.1	54.5	54.1	54.6	36.6	28.9	22.4	21.3	20.9	24.5	25.8	27.1
South Carolina.....	18.9	20.7	21.0	20.8	21.1	22.4	15.9	12.6	10.3	9.3	11.0	12.3	10.1	9.6
Georgia.....	34.2	33.8	32.8	31.9	33.7	34.0	25.2	17.0	12.7	11.9	12.8	14.3	13.8	14.7
Florida.....	18.2	15.4	13.6	14.4	14.3	13.4	11.8	11.3	15.2	16.4	19.3	17.0	11.8	10.7
East South Central.....	150.5	156.9	159.8	154.4	151.5	139.7	103.2	77.4	59.7	52.5	58.7	60.9	57.5	72.4
Kentucky.....	49.2	53.9	52.8	49.7	45.3	40.3	30.9	23.0	19.3	14.9	17.0	17.0	17.3	21.7
Tennessee.....	52.1	54.9	57.0	54.9	56.3	52.6	36.9	28.8	21.2	19.3	19.3	21.2	18.4	22.8
Alabama.....	31.7	30.3	31.6	30.4	28.9	26.9	21.3	16.5	12.4	12.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	20.1
Mississippi.....	17.5	17.8	18.4	19.4	21.0	19.9	14.1	9.1	6.8	6.1	8.2	8.6	7.9	7.8
West South Central.....	83.8	93.5	101.9	106.5	107.9	94.1	64.8	47.2	38.5	37.3	45.1	46.2	44.2	39.7
Arkansas.....	15.3	18.3	20.4	20.5	22.1	19.8	13.1	9.2	7.3	5.7	7.5	7.6	7.2	5.8
Louisiana.....	22.4	23.1	24.4	26.0	25.0	22.2	13.9	9.4	7.8	8.8	11.2	12.2	11.8	15.4
Oklahoma.....	13.1	14.9	16.2	17.7	18.8	17.0	12.4	9.3	7.0	6.0	8.2	9.1	9.2	7.2
Texas.....	33.0	37.2	40.9	42.3	42.0	35.1	25.4	19.3	16.4	16.8	18.2	17.3	16.0	11.3
Mountain.....	25.7	33.3	47.4	57.7	60.0	51.6	33.9	19.5	12.8	11.0	12.7	12.7	12.8	10.0
Montana.....	2.0	3.3	5.9	7.2	8.4	6.9	3.2	1.3	.7	.6	.7	1.0	1.4	.9
Idaho.....	2.5	3.8	6.7	9.7	11.8	11.0	7.9	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	.7
Wyoming.....	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.7	2.2	1.1	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4
Colorado.....	3.8	5.5	8.0	10.1	9.2	7.8	5.0	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.3
New Mexico.....	4.1	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.7	4.4	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.2
Arizona.....	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	1.6
Utah.....	4.9	6.0	7.8	9.6	10.0	8.7	5.2	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3
Nevada.....	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.1	.7	.8	.8	.8	.6
Pacific.....	158.0	185.2	229.9	270.6	291.5	271.3	209.9	144.9	96.6	85.0	90.0	100.0	107.1	110.1
Washington.....	18.2	23.7	33.9	47.6	63.4	66.1	49.4	34.9	22.2	16.9	15.6	14.0	12.5	11.6
Oregon.....	11.8	15.0	22.9	32.5	42.3	43.9	36.2	23.8	13.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.9	5.4
California.....	128.0	146.5	173.1	190.5	185.8	161.3	124.3	86.2	61.4	58.5	64.3	76.4	85.7	93.1

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 turnover¹

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:†												
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	² 3.1						
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4
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:												
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	² 1.1						
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	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:												
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	² .2						
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.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:												
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	² 1.7						
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0
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:												
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	² .2						
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.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:												
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	² 3.6						
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
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	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor 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 seafoods; 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		June 1954	May 1954
	June 1954	May 1954	June 1954	May 1954	June 1954	May 1954	June 1954	May 1954	June 1954	May 1954		
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	3.1	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	3.6	2.7
Durable goods ²	3.4	3.6	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	2.0	2.2	.2	.2	3.4	2.5
Nondurable goods ³	2.6	3.0	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.1	1.5	.1	.1	3.9	3.0
Ordinance and accessories.....	(4)	4.1	(4)	.9	(4)	.2	(4)	2.8	(4)	.1	(4)	2.1
Food and kindred products.....	3.3	3.6	1.2	1.1	.3	.4	1.7	1.9	.1	.1	5.8	4.9
Meat products.....	3.9	4.1	.9	.8	.2	.2	2.6	2.9	.2	.2	5.9	6.3
Grain-mill products.....	1.9	4.2	.9	1.2	.4	.3	.5	2.5	.2	.2	4.7	3.1
Bakery products.....	3.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	.5	.7	.9	.8	.1	.1	5.0	4.6
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	1.6	2.1	.6	.4	.1	.2	.8	1.3	.1	.1	7.1	4.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	.5	.5	.1	.1	3.0	2.5
Cigarettes.....	1.4	1.3	1.0	.9	.2	.2	(4)	(4)	.2	.2	4.0	2.4
Cigars.....	2.5	2.6	1.4	1.4	.2	.4	.9	.8	(4)	(4)	2.4	3.0
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.1	1.5	.4	.5	.2	(4)	.1	.7	.4	.3	1.5	.7
Textile-mill products.....	2.9	3.2	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.4	1.8	.2	.2	3.0	2.7
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.2	3.5	1.2	1.4	.2	.1	1.7	1.9	.1	.1	3.5	2.7
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.3	3.2	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	3.1	2.8
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.2	3.0	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.5	1.5	.3	.3	2.9	2.6
Woolen and worsted.....	4.0	5.4	1.0	.8	.5	.3	2.3	3.6	.1	.6	5.2	5.2
Knitting mills.....	2.3	3.3	1.2	1.4	.1	.1	.8	1.7	.1	.1	3.1	2.8
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.4	.1	.2	.8	1.2	.1	(4)	2.1	1.3
Seamless hosiery.....	2.0	3.5	1.2	1.4	.1	.1	.3	1.8	.3	.2	4.2	3.3
Knit underwear.....	2.2	3.6	1.2	1.6	.1	.1	.9	1.8	.1	(4)	2.8	3.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.7	2.5	.6	.8	.1	.2	.8	1.4	.2	.1	2.5	1.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(4)	3.6	(4)	.4	(4)	.1	(4)	2.7	(4)	.4	(4)	2.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.3	4.9	1.6	2.2	.1	.1	1.5	2.5	.1	.1	4.4	3.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.5	3.8	.9	1.5	.1	.1	1.4	2.1	.1	.1	5.6	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.8	5.9	1.6	2.4	.1	.1	2.1	3.4	(4)	.1	4.6	3.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3.4	3.9	2.0	2.2	.2	.3	.9	1.3	.3	.2	5.4	5.7
Logging camps and contractors.....	(4)	5.4	(4)	3.7	(4)	.2	(4)	1.4	(4)	.1	(4)	11.9
Sawmills and planing mills.....	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.0	.2	.2	.6	.8	.2	.1	4.7	4.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	1.8	3.1	1.0	1.2	.1	.3	.5	1.6	.2	.1	3.9	2.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.9	5.7	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	1.2	4.0	.2	.1	4.6	2.8
Household furniture.....	3.2	6.9	1.5	1.4	.3	.3	1.3	5.1	.2	.1	4.9	2.8
Other furniture and fixtures.....	2.2	3.0	1.0	1.0	.1	.2	.8	1.6	.2	.3	4.0	2.9
Paper and allied products.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.6	.5	.1	.1	3.4	2.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.2	1.3	.6	.7	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.8	1.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.4	.3	.3	.5	.6	.2	.2	3.7	3.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.8	1.4	.7	.5	.1	.1	.7	.6	.1	.1	3.3	1.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.7	1.8	.7	.7	.2	.2	.6	.7	.2	.1	2.9	1.9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.0	1.5	.5	.3	.1	.1	1.3	.9	.1	.1	4.2	1.2
Synthetic fibers.....	2.8	1.8	.6	.3	.1	(4)	1.9	1.3	.2	.1	8.6	2.0
Drugs and medicines.....	1.3	.9	.7	.7	.1	(4)	.2	.1	.2	.1	1.8	.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.1	1.3	.6	.6	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	2.4	1.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.0	.8	.4	.3	.1	(4)	.3	.4	.1	.1	2.3	1.0
Petroleum refining.....	.8	.4	.2	.2	(4)	(4)	.4	.1	.1	.1	1.8	.6
Rubber products.....	2.4	2.3	.9	.7	.1	.1	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	2.7	2.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.4	1.3	.8	.6	(4)	(4)	.4	.5	.3	.2	2.5	2.0
Rubber footwear.....	2.0	2.2	.9	1.2	.1	.1	.8	.8	.1	.1	1.8	2.4
Other rubber products.....	3.5	3.4	.9	.8	.2	.1	2.0	2.2	.3	.2	3.1	2.3
Leather and leather products.....	2.4	3.4	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	.5	1.7	.1	.1	3.8	3.3
Leather.....	1.6	2.7	.7	.5	(4)	.1	.6	2.0	.2	.1	3.3	2.8
Footwear (except rubber).....	2.5	3.5	1.6	1.6	.2	.2	.5	1.6	.1	.1	3.9	3.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.5	2.5	.7	.6	.1	.1	1.6	1.5	.1	.1	3.2	2.2
Glass and glass products.....	3.4	2.6	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.4	1.8	.3	.2	3.8	2.9
Cement, hydraulic.....	.9	1.3	.5	.7	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1	4.5	2.1
Structural clay products.....	2.7	2.5	1.0	.9	.2	.1	1.4	1.3	.1	.1	3.1	1.9
Pottery and related products.....	1.4	2.9	.9	.7	.1	.1	.3	2.0	(4)	.1	2.4	1.6
Primary metal industries.....	2.4	2.4	.6	.5	.1	.1	1.3	1.6	.3	.2	2.7	1.9
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	1.6	1.8	.6	.4	.1	(4)	.6	1.2	.3	.2	2.8	1.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	4.0	3.5	.8	.7	.2	.2	2.7	2.4	.2	.2	3.0	2.4
Gray-iron foundries.....	4.5	3.6	.8	.7	.2	.3	3.2	2.4	.3	.2	3.3	3.1
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.5	2.5	.9	.9	.3	.2	1.0	1.2	.3	.2	2.5	1.9
Steel foundries.....	4.1	3.9	.7	.6	.3	.2	2.9	2.8	.2	.2	2.9	1.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	1.0	1.3	.4	.6	(4)	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.3	2.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.5	1.0	.4	.3	.1	.1	.5	.5	.4	.2	1.9	1.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.4	4.9	.9	.8	.4	.4	2.7	3.5	.4	.2	3.2	2.8
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.8	2.9	.4	.5	.2	.1	3.2	2.2	.1	.1	1.9	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military		June 1954	May 1954
	June 1954	May 1954	June 1954	May 1954	June 1954	May 1954	June 1954	May 1954	June 1954	May 1954		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3.7	4.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.2	2.8	0.1	0.2	3.9	3.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	4.0	3.2	.8	.9	.1	.2	2.9	2.0	.2	.1	2.3	1.6
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.1	1.9	.4	.7	.1	.1	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	1.9	1.6
Hand tools.....	3.1	2.8	.6	.6	.1	.1	2.3	2.0	.1	.1	2.1	1.4
Hardware.....	4.9	3.8	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	3.5	2.3	.2	.1	2.5	1.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	3.7	4.1	1.3	1.4	.6	.3	1.6	2.1	.1	.2	6.5	4.5
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	3.4	2.8	1.1	.8	.6	.2	1.6	1.7	.1	.1	7.4	3.9
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.9	5.0	1.4	1.9	.7	.4	1.6	2.5	.2	.2	5.8	4.9
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.5	3.5	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	.9	2.0	.1	.2	3.6	3.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	6.0	6.9	.9	.8	.1	.1	4.7	5.6	.3	.3	4.4	4.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.3	3.0	.8	.7	.2	.2	2.0	1.9	.2	.2	2.3	1.5
Engines and turbines.....	2.7	2.4	.7	.8	.1	.1	1.7	1.3	.1	.2	2.3	1.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	5.1	2.7	.8	.7	.2	.1	3.6	1.6	.4	.3	3.0	1.8
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.6	3.4	.9	.8	.2	.2	1.3	2.3	.2	.1	2.4	2.1
Metalworking machinery.....	3.1	3.4	.8	.7	.1	.2	1.9	2.3	.2	.2	1.7	1.0
Machine tools.....	2.7	3.7	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.8	2.9	.2	.2	1.5	.7
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.9	2.8	1.0	.9	.2	.3	1.6	1.6	.1	.1	1.4	1.0
Machine-tool accessories.....	4.1	3.1	1.1	.9	.2	.3	2.6	1.6	.2	.2	2.5	1.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.2	3.2	.9	1.0	.2	.2	1.9	1.8	.2	.2	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery.....	2.8	2.7	.8	.7	.2	.1	1.6	1.7	.1	.2	2.8	1.4
Office and store machines and devices.....	1.9	2.3	1.0	.8	.1	.2	.6	1.2	.1	.1	3.0	1.6
Service-industry and household machines.....	5.8	4.8	.9	.7	.7	.2	3.9	3.6	.3	.3	2.7	1.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	1.9	2.1	.6	.6	.1	.1	.9	1.1	.2	.3	1.9	1.5
Electrical machinery.....	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	1.8	2.0	.2	.3	3.3	1.9
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.2	2.3	.9	.7	.1	.1	1.9	1.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.2
Communication equipment.....	2.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.1	1.9	.4	.3	3.1	1.9
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	3.2	4.4	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	1.4	2.5	.5	.4	4.2	2.1
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	2.4	2.1	.9	.8	.1	.1	1.1	.9	.3	.3	.9	.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.3	4.9	.9	.9	.2	.2	3.0	3.5	.2	.3	4.7	3.0
Transportation equipment.....	4.9	4.2	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	3.4	2.7	.2	.2	4.0	2.8
Automobiles.....	5.1	3.5	.6	.6	.1	.1	4.0	2.3	.3	.4	3.5	2.7
Aircraft and parts.....	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	2.6	1.9
Aircraft.....	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	.3	.7	.2	.1	2.7	2.0
Aircraft engines and parts.....	4.8	4.3	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	3.3	2.8	.1	.2	1.6	1.4
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	2.9	2.2	1.0	.9	.3	.3	1.5	.9	(5)	.1	3.7	2.2
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	14.0	12.3	2.0	1.9	.6	.5	11.2	9.8	.3	.2	12.4	8.6
Railroad equipment.....	(4)	15.0	(4)	.7	(4)	.2	(4)	13.3	(4)	.7	(4)	2.6
Locomotives and parts.....	(4)	10.8	(4)	.3	(4)	.1	(4)	9.3	(4)	1.1	(4)	1.3
Railroad and street cars.....	11.9	17.6	1.1	1.0	.3	.3	9.9	15.8	.6	.5	6.9	3.5
Other transportation equipment.....	1.4	2.9	.4	.4	(5)	(5)	.9	2.3	.1	.2	1.8	8.9
Instruments and related products.....	2.1	2.3	.7	.6	.1	.1	1.2	1.4	.1	.1	2.2	1.1
Photographic apparatus.....	(4)	1.1	(4)	.6	(4)	(5)	(4)	.4	(4)	.2	(4)	.6
Watches and clocks.....	4.8	2.7	.8	.5	.1	.1	3.8	1.8	.1	.3	2.1	1.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.9	2.8	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.0	1.9	.2	.2	1.9	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3.5	4.4	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	2.1	3.0	.2	.1	2.6	2.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.5	4.2	1.0	1.0	.1	.2	2.3	2.8	.1	.1	1.9	1.1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	2.4	4.4	1.2	2.3	.2	.4	.7	1.4	.3	.2	2.3	5.5
Iron mining.....	1.7	4.0	.4	.3	(5)	(5)	1.1	3.3	.2	.3	.9	5.2
Copper mining.....	1.7	4.0	1.0	3.5	.3	.3	.1	(5)	.3	.2	3.1	6.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	.1	.1	.2	.1	.7	.1	3.5	1.9
Anthracite mining.....	(4)	18.8	(4)	.3	(4)	(5)	(4)	18.1	(4)	.3	(4)	.7
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.3	2.7	.4	.4	(5)	.1	1.7	2.2	.1	.1	1.0	1.4
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(4)	1.4	(4)	1.1	(4)	.1	(4)	.2	(4)	.1	(4)	1.2
Telegraph.....	(4)	1.3	(4)	.9	(4)	(5)	(4)	.2	(4)	.2	(4)	1.5

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 Data are not available.⁵ Less than 0.05.⁶ 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

Year and month	Mining																						
	Metal												Coal										
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
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	\$71.19	31.5	\$2.26	\$78.09	34.1	\$2.29					
1953: Average	88.54	43.4	2.04	90.74	42.4	2.14	91.60	45.8	2.00	80.06	41.7	1.92	72.91	29.4	2.48	85.31	34.4	2.48					
June	86.76	43.6	1.99	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.81	44.8	1.96	79.61	41.9	1.90	91.63	36.8	2.49	91.25	36.5	2.50					
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	83.89	34.1	2.46	84.07	34.4	2.47					
August	92.19	43.9	2.10	98.99	43.8	2.26	93.32	46.2	2.02	79.90	41.4	1.93	61.49	25.2	2.44	92.88	37.3	2.49					
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	70.40	28.5	2.47	86.15	34.6	2.49					
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	73.41	29.6	2.48	89.78	36.2	2.48					
November	90.72	43.2	2.10	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.63	46.2	2.07	77.99	40.2	1.94	63.49	25.6	2.48	81.17	32.6	2.49					
December	92.40	44.0	2.10	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.97	47.1	2.08	84.08	42.9	1.96	64.71	26.2	2.47	82.25	33.3	2.47					
1954: January	92.00	43.6	2.11	90.45	41.3	2.19	99.22	46.8	2.12	84.32	42.8	1.97	70.93	28.6	2.48	82.34	33.2	2.48					
February	85.49	41.7	2.05	86.03	40.2	2.14	88.56	43.2	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.88	74.84	29.7	2.52	79.04	32.0	2.47					
March	82.62	40.5	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14	83.22	41.2	2.02	73.10	39.3	1.86	63.74	25.6	2.49	73.06	29.7	2.46					
April	81.19	39.8	2.04	76.74	36.2	2.12	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.24	39.6	1.90	64.45	26.2	2.46	71.67	28.9	2.48					
May	82.00	40.2	2.05	77.80	36.7	2.12	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.76	40.3	1.88	62.74	25.4	2.47	76.32	30.9	2.47					
June	83.44	40.7	2.05	81.20	38.3	2.12	87.34	42.4	2.06	74.07	39.4	1.88	91.36	36.4	2.51	83.66	33.6	2.49					
Mining—Continued																							
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production						Contract construction						Nonbuilding construction											
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction					
1952: Average	\$85.90	41.1	\$2.09	\$71.10	45.0	\$1.68	\$87.85	38.7	\$2.27	\$86.72	41.1	\$2.11	\$80.26	41.8	\$1.92	\$91.35	40.6	\$2.25					
1953: Average	90.39	40.9	2.21	75.99	44.7	1.70	91.61	37.7	2.43	90.27	40.3	2.24	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.85	39.6	2.37					
June	87.02	40.1	2.17	76.78	45.7	1.68	92.25	38.6	2.39	91.54	41.8	2.19	88.10	43.4	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32					
July	92.74	41.4	2.24	77.63	45.4	1.71	91.82	38.1	2.41	92.57	41.7	2.22	88.37	42.9	2.06	95.65	40.7	2.35					
August	93.83	41.7	2.25	79.41	45.9	1.73	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	92.39	40.7	2.27	79.20	45.0	1.76	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	90.27	40.3	2.24	80.33	45.9	1.75	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	94.39	41.4	2.28	76.99	44.5	1.73	93.00	37.2	2.50	91.01	39.4	2.31	86.67	40.5	2.14	94.18	38.6	2.44					
December	90.45	40.2	2.25	76.12	44.0	1.73	92.37	36.8	2.51	89.93	39.1	2.30	81.87	38.8	2.11	95.50	39.3	2.43					
1954: January	92.80	40.7	2.28	70.93	41.0	1.73	87.12	34.3	2.54	83.88	36.0	2.33	71.69	34.3	2.09	91.02	37.0	2.46					
February	91.08	40.3	2.26	73.79	42.9	1.72	92.85	36.7	2.53	91.14	39.8	2.29	81.37	39.5	2.06	97.20	40.0	2.43					
March	90.45	40.2	2.25	74.22	42.9	1.73	93.24	37.0	2.52	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.98	39.5	2.05	95.92	39.8	2.41					
April	90.45	40.2	2.25	75.08	43.4	1.73	92.87	37.0	2.51	89.60	39.3	2.28	82.53	39.3	2.10	94.71	39.3	2.41					
May	94.58	41.3	2.29	77.88	44.5	1.75	94.50	37.5	2.52	93.79	40.6	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	97.93	40.3	2.43					
June	90.40	40.0	2.26	78.58	44.9	1.75	95.63	38.1	2.51	96.37	41.9	2.30	91.81	42.7	2.15	100.53	41.2	2.44					
Building construction																							
Total: Building construction						General contractors						Special-trade contractors											
												Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
1952: Average	\$88.01	38.1	\$2.31	\$82.78	38.5	\$2.15	\$91.99	37.7	\$2.44	\$94.92	38.9	\$2.44	\$82.72	35.2	\$2.35	\$110.30	40.7	\$2.71					
1953: Average	91.76	37.0	2.48	87.75	37.5	2.34	95.05	36.7	2.59	98.30	38.1	2.58	87.10	34.7	2.51	111.61	39.3	2.84					
June	92.23	37.8	2.44	88.55	38.5	2.30	95.23	37.2	2.55	97.67	38.3	2.55	87.75	35.1	2.50	110.21	39.5	2.79					
July	91.64	37.1	2.47	87.14	37.4	2.33	95.20	36.9	2.58	97.01	37.6	2.58	88.35	35.2	2.51	100.48	39.1	2.80					
August	93.62	37.6	2.49	89.68	38.0	2.36	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	90.97	36.1	2.52	86.03	36.3	2.37	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	95.70	37.7	2.54	90.58	37.9	2.39	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	93.59	36.7	2.55	88.45	36.7	2.41	97.62	36.7	2.66	101.08	38.0	2.66	88.41	34.4	2.57	114.17	39.1	2.92					
December	93.29	36.3	2.57	87.85	36.3	2.42	97.19	36.4	2.67	102.94	38.7	2.66	88.67	34.5	2.57	116.11	39.0	2.91					
1954: January	87.46	33.9	2.58	82.13	33.8	2.43	91.80	34.0	2.70	99.96	37.3	2.68	82.36	31.8	2.59	111.07	38.3	2.90					
February	93.24	36.0	2.59	88.94	36.3	2.45	96.30	35.8	2.69	101.30	37.8	2.68	87.28	33.7	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89					
March	94.28	36.4	2.59	85.41	36.9	2.45	97.11	36.1	2.69	101.68	37.8	2.69	88.58	34.2	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89					
April	94.17	36.5	2.58	89.55	36.7	2.44	97.28	36.3	2.68	101.41	37.7	2.69	89.27	34.6	2.58	110.98	38.4	2.89					
May	94.69	36.7	2.58	89.67	36.6	2.45	98.36	36.7	2.68	101.95	37.9	2.69	89.78	34.8	2.58	113.59	38.9	2.92					
June	95.46	37.0	2.58	89.79	36.8	2.44	99.70	37.2	2.68	103.41	38.3	2.70	91.78	35.3	2.60	112.81	38.9	2.90					
Special-trade contractors—Con.						Manufacturing																	
Other special-trade contractors						Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
																		Total: Food and kindred products					
1952: Average	\$88.43	37.0	\$2.39	\$67.97	40.7	\$1.67	\$73.46	41.5	\$1.77	\$60.98	39.6	\$1.54	\$77.47	42.8	\$1.81	\$63.23	41.6	\$1.52					
1953: Average	91.04	35.7	2.55	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	63.60	39.5	1.61	77.90	41.0	1.90	66.33	41.2	1.61					
June	91.98	36.5	2.52	72.04	40.7	1.77	77.42	41.4	1.87	63.52	39.7	1.60	78.88	41.3	1.91	66.56	41.6	1.60					
July	92.46	36.4	2.54	71.33	40.3	1.77	76.70	40.8	1.88	63.76	39.6	1.61	77.87	41.2	1.89	66.72	41.7	1.60					
August	93.84	36.8	2.55	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.27	41.1	1.88	63.76	39.6	1.61	78.12	40.9	1.91	65.25	41.3	1.58					
September	92.20	35.6	2.59	71.42	39.9	1.79	77.14	40.6	1.90	63.57	39.0	1.63	79.13	41.0	1.93	67.04	41.9	1.60					
October	95.79	36.7	2.61	72.14	40.3	1.79	77.90	41.0	1.90	63.67	39.3	1.62	78.94	40.9	1.93	67.23	41.5	1.62					
November	93.70	35.9	2.61	71.60	40.0	1.79	76.73	40.6	1.89	63.73	39.1	1.63	76.21	39.9	1.91	68.31	41.4	1.65					
December	91.00	34.6	2.63	72.36	39.2	1.80	77.52	40.8	1.90	64.45	39.3	1.64	78.94	40.9	1.93	68.15	41.3	1.65					
1954: January	83.21	31.4	2.65	70.92	39.4	1.80	76.59	40.1	1.91	63.53	38.5	1.65	77.60	40.0	1.94	68.71	40.9	1.68					
February	90.90	34.3	2.65	71.28	39.6	1.80	76.38	40.2	1.90	64.02	38.8	1.65	78.40	40.0	1.96	67.64	40.5	1.67					
March	91.87	34.8	2.64	70.71	39.5	1.79	76.00	40.0	1.90	64.02	38.8	1.65	79.19	40.2	1.97	67.87	40.4	1.68					
April	93.10	35.4	2.63	70.20	39.0	1.80	75.43	39.7	1.90	62.87	38.1	1.65	78.21	39.7	1.97	67.54	40.2	1.68					
May	94.68	36.0	2.63	71.13	39.3	1.81	76.21	39.9	1.91	63.91	38.5	1.66	78.80	40.0	1.97	68.64	40.8	1.68					
June	95.89	36.6	2.62	71.68	39.6	1.81	76.40	40.0	1.91	64.74	39.0	1.66	79.79	40.3	1.98	69.55	41.4	1.68					

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																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, whole-sale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁴			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$70.30	41.6	\$1.69	\$73.39	41.7	\$1.76	\$69.72	42.0	\$1.66	\$63.80	44.0	\$1.45	\$66.41	45.8	\$1.45	\$64.09	43.6	\$1.47
1953: Average	74.57	41.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	68.05	43.9	1.55	69.77	45.9	1.52	68.53	43.1	1.59
June	74.29	41.5	1.79	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
July	72.85	40.7	1.79	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
August	72.67	40.6	1.79	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
September	76.18	41.4	1.84	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
October	77.89	42.1	1.85	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
November	82.51	43.2	1.91	87.20	43.6	2.00	76.68	42.6	1.80	67.94	43.0	1.58	68.00	45.1	1.53	71.28	43.2	1.65
December	76.54	41.6	1.84	80.03	41.9	1.91	74.34	41.3	1.80	68.73	43.5	1.58	70.84	45.7	1.55	69.64	41.7	1.67
1954: January	76.78	41.5	1.85	80.60	42.2	1.91	73.98	41.1	1.80	69.39	43.1	1.61	70.20	45.0	1.56	71.40	42.5	1.68
February	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.22	39.8	1.89	73.35	40.3	1.82	69.71	43.3	1.60	70.04	44.9	1.56	70.72	42.6	1.66
March	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.51	39.9	1.90	72.44	39.8	1.82	69.12	43.2	1.60	70.51	45.2	1.56	70.38	42.4	1.66
April	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.86	39.4	1.90	73.93	40.4	1.83	68.85	43.3	1.59	70.51	45.2	1.56	69.63	42.2	1.65
May	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.97	40.3	1.91	76.36	41.5	1.84	69.01	43.4	1.59	71.75	45.7	1.57	72.65	43.5	1.67
June	76.04	41.1	1.85	78.50	41.1	1.91	76.96	41.6	1.85	71.52	44.7	1.60	74.73	47.3	1.58			
	Canning and preserving ⁴			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ⁴			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1952: Average	\$51.88	39.3	\$1.32	\$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
1953: Average	53.18	39.1	1.36	45.00	29.8	1.51	55.76	40.7	1.37	71.88	44.1	1.63	75.65	44.5	1.70	69.30	45.0	1.54
June	51.44	38.1	1.35	43.33	30.3	1.43	54.10	39.2	1.38	72.16	45.1	1.60	74.59	44.4	1.68	70.97	47.0	1.51
July	54.00	40.3	1.34	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
August	54.14	40.1	1.35	50.38	32.5	1.55	55.35	41.0	1.35	72.21	44.3	1.63	77.74	45.2	1.72	69.45	45.1	1.54
September	55.34	41.3	1.34	41.04	28.5	1.44	56.97	42.2	1.35	74.25	45.0	1.65	79.90	45.4	1.76	70.99	45.8	1.55
October	54.54	40.1	1.36	42.03	29.6	1.42	57.13	41.7	1.37	73.10	44.3	1.65	80.78	45.9	1.76	69.44	44.8	1.55
November	49.95	37.0	1.35	40.17	26.6	1.51	52.80	39.4	1.34	72.04	43.4	1.66	79.20	45.0	1.76	68.77	43.8	1.57
December	53.44	37.9	1.41	47.17	29.3	1.61	55.16	39.4	1.40	72.38	43.6	1.66	77.26	44.4	1.74	70.18	44.7	1.57
1954: January	55.04	37.7	1.46	50.33	30.5	1.65	57.57	39.7	1.45	73.81	44.2	1.67	79.73	45.3	1.76	71.10	45.0	1.58
February	54.38	37.5	1.45	42.41	27.9	1.52	57.67	39.5	1.46	72.65	43.5	1.67	77.08	44.3	1.74	69.52	44.0	1.58
March	53.95	36.7	1.47	41.27	26.8	1.54	57.13	38.6	1.48	71.38	43.0	1.66	73.36	42.9	1.71	70.28	44.2	1.59
April	52.85	36.2	1.46	42.63	27.5	1.55	55.63	38.1	1.46	71.94	43.6	1.65	74.70	44.2	1.69	70.47	44.6	1.58
May	54.72	38.0	1.44	46.63	29.7	1.57	57.31	39.8	1.44	73.37	44.2	1.66	76.39	43.9	1.74	70.53	45.5	1.55
June	53.52	38.5	1.39	44.98	31.9	1.41	56.82	40.3	1.41	76.49	45.8	1.67	78.58	44.9	1.75	74.10	47.5	1.56
	Bakery products ⁴			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ⁴			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
1952: Average	\$61.57	41.6	\$1.48	\$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
1953: Average	64.84	41.3	1.57	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.92	41.2	1.43	71.18	43.4	1.64	74.94	42.1	1.78	60.80	42.3	1.65
June	65.36	41.9	1.56	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
July	65.73	41.6	1.58	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
August	65.41	41.4	1.58	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
September	66.88	41.8	1.60	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
October	65.67	41.3	1.59	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
November	65.60	41.0	1.60	67.57	41.2	1.64	58.55	40.1	1.46	74.21	48.5	1.53	72.90	40.5	1.80	77.12	48.5	1.59
December	66.42	41.0	1.62	68.15	41.3	1.65	58.36	39.7	1.47	74.41	47.7	1.56	75.06	41.7	1.80	77.24	47.1	1.64
1954: January	66.10	40.8	1.62	67.49	40.9	1.65	60.20	40.4	1.49	73.44	42.7	1.72	73.78	40.1	1.84	78.85	44.8	1.76
February	66.42	41.0	1.62	67.65	41.0	1.65	61.09	41.0	1.49	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.31	39.3	1.84	75.78	42.1	1.80
March	66.50	40.8	1.63	67.49	40.9	1.65	61.66	40.3	1.53	76.79	42.9	1.79	82.53	43.9	1.87	70.20	39.0	1.80
April	67.08	40.9	1.64	68.39	41.2	1.66	60.83	39.5	1.54	68.99	39.2	1.76	72.31	39.3	1.84	66.97	37.0	1.81
May	67.65	41.0	1.65	69.14	41.4	1.67	60.68	39.4	1.54	72.92	41.2	1.77	77.33	41.8	1.85	71.38	40.1	1.78
June	68.31	41.4	1.65	69.72	41.5	1.68	63.24	40.8	1.55	72.28	41.3	1.75	76.49	41.8	1.83	70.88	40.5	1.75
	Confectionery and related products ⁴			Confectionery			Beverages ⁴			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
1952: Average	\$52.27	39.9	\$1.31	\$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
1953: Average	53.45	39.3	1.36	51.74	39.2	1.32	76.04	41.1	1.85	60.49	42.6	1.42	89.79	41.0	2.19	71.42	38.4	1.86
June	54.35	39.1	1.39	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
July	53.10	38.2	1.39	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	1.88
August	54.37	39.4	1.38	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
September	55.18	39.7	1.39	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
October	55.06	39.9	1.38	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
November	53.45	39.3	1.36	51.74	39.2	1.32	75.41	39.9	1.89	59.86	41.0	1.46	89.04	39.4	2.24	70.12	37.7	1.86
December	54.94	40.1	1.37	53.47	40.2	1.33	75.39	40.1	1.88	60.01	41.1	1.46	90.05	40.2	2.24	70.12	37.7	1.86
1954: January	54.60	39.0	1.40	52.65	39.0	1.35	75.06	39.3	1.91	58.51	39.8	1.47	89.95	39.8	2.26	73.54	38.3	1.92
February	55.16	39.4	1.40	53.06	39.3	1.35	76.80	40.0	1.92	60.08	41.0	1.48	90.05	40.2	2.24	73.34	38.4	1.91
March	55.52	39.1	1.42	53.29	38.9	1.37	77.79	40.1	1.94	60.08	41.0	1.48	91.37	39.9	2.29	73.73	38.6	1.91
April	55.34	38.7																

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products ⁴			Corn, strap, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$ 60.35	42.2	\$ 1.43	\$ 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
1953: Average	63.12	41.8	1.51	80.94	42.6	1.90	63.34	45.9	1.38	47.37	38.2	1.24	58.59	38.8	1.51	42.71	37.8	1.13
June	62.28	41.8	1.49	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
July	63.57	42.1	1.51	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
August	63.57	42.1	1.51	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
September	65.48	42.8	1.53	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
October	64.53	41.9	1.54	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
November	65.57	42.3	1.55	85.80	42.9	2.00	65.21	45.6	1.43	47.49	38.3	1.24	60.84	39.0	1.56	44.35	38.9	1.14
December	64.95	41.9	1.55	82.52	42.1	1.96	65.00	46.1	1.41	49.13	39.3	1.25	63.96	41.0	1.56	43.66	38.3	1.14
1954: January	66.20	41.9	1.58	81.95	41.6	1.97	65.04	45.8	1.42	45.97	36.2	1.27	58.40	37.2	1.57	40.57	35.9	1.13
February	66.36	42.0	1.58	80.90	41.7	1.94	64.16	45.5	1.41	46.31	35.9	1.29	54.91	35.2	1.56	41.95	36.8	1.14
March	65.36	41.9	1.56	81.02	42.2	1.92	64.30	45.6	1.41	47.52	36.0	1.32	56.68	36.1	1.57	41.52	36.1	1.15
April	65.16	41.5	1.57	79.49	41.4	1.92	65.42	46.4	1.41	49.01	36.3	1.35	60.96	38.1	1.60	40.25	34.7	1.16
May	65.78	41.9	1.57	82.84	42.7	1.94	65.71	46.6	1.41	49.98	37.3	1.34	61.60	38.5	1.60	42.09	36.6	1.15
June	65.47	41.7	1.57	80.70	41.6	1.94	64.78	45.3	1.43	51.71	38.3	1.35	65.53	40.7	1.61	42.09	36.6	1.15
	Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products								
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ⁴			Yarn mills		
1952: Average	\$ 47.74	37.3	\$ 1.28	\$ 38.91	39.3	\$ 0.99	\$ 53.18	39.1	\$ 1.36	\$ 62.80	40.0	\$ 1.57	\$ 49.15	38.7	\$ 1.27	\$ 49.15	38.7	\$ 1.27
1953: Average	50.90	37.7	1.35	39.73	38.2	1.04	53.57	39.1	1.37	62.40	39.0	1.60	48.51	38.2	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27
June	51.03	37.8	1.35	42.13	35.7	1.18	53.72	39.5	1.36	65.35	41.1	1.59	49.63	39.0	1.27	49.53	39.0	1.27
July	50.63	37.5	1.35	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
August	52.25	37.9	1.35	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
September	53.98	39.4	1.37	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
October	52.85	38.3	1.38	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
November	50.69	37.0	1.37	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
December	51.34	37.2	1.38	40.87	39.3	1.04	52.61	38.4	1.37	60.29	38.4	1.57	45.26	36.5	1.24	44.76	36.1	1.24
1954: January	50.18	36.1	1.39	37.63	35.5	1.06	50.86	37.4	1.36	58.78	37.2	1.58	44.13	35.3	1.25	43.25	34.6	1.25
February	50.92	36.9	1.38	38.63	34.8	1.11	52.06	38.0	1.37	60.74	38.2	1.59	44.75	35.8	1.25	44.13	35.3	1.25
March	49.76	35.8	1.39	41.54	35.2	1.18	51.68	38.0	1.36	60.04	38.0	1.68	45.14	36.4	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24
April	51.80	37.0	1.40	44.53	36.2	1.23	50.46	37.1	1.36	58.09	37.0	1.57	43.90	35.4	1.24	43.65	35.2	1.24
May	53.02	37.6	1.41	45.14	36.4	1.24	51.10	37.3	1.37	61.30	38.8	1.58	45.00	36.0	1.25	44.50	35.6	1.25
June	53.02	37.6	1.41	47.00	37.9	1.24	51.41	37.8	1.36	63.52	40.2	1.58	45.63	36.5	1.25	45.25	36.2	1.25
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted		
							United States			North			South					
1952: Average	\$ 49.79	38.6	\$ 1.29	\$ 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
1953: Average	49.53	39.0	1.27	52.80	39.4	1.34	51.09	39.3	1.30	56.37	39.7	1.42	49.78	39.7	1.27	61.93	39.7	1.56
June	50.42	39.7	1.27	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
July	49.39	39.2	1.26	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
August	49.40	38.9	1.27	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
September	48.26	38.3	1.26	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
October	45.97	36.2	1.27	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
November	47.23	36.9	1.28	51.21	38.5	1.33	49.92	38.7	1.29	54.81	38.6	1.42	48.76	38.7	1.26	57.88	37.1	1.56
December	47.00	37.3	1.26	51.34	38.6	1.33	49.67	38.5	1.29	54.99	39.0	1.41	48.38	38.4	1.26	60.84	39.0	1.56
1954: January	46.61	36.7	1.27	49.13	37.5	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	53.86	38.2	1.41	46.50	37.2	1.25	59.14	38.4	1.54
February	46.36	36.5	1.27	50.03	37.9	1.32	48.76	37.8	1.29	54.14	38.4	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26	59.36	38.8	1.53
March	48.89	38.8	1.26	50.16	38.0	1.32	48.76	37.8	1.29	54.43	38.6	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26	59.21	38.7	1.53
April	45.47	35.8	1.27	48.73	37.2	1.31	47.36	37.0	1.28	53.44	37.9	1.41	46.00	36.8	1.25	60.06	39.0	1.54
May	47.37	37.3	1.27	48.97	37.1	1.32	47.34	36.7	1.29	53.72	38.1	1.41	45.86	36.4	1.26	62.16	40.1	1.55
June	47.63	37.5	1.27	49.76	37.7	1.32	47.62	37.2	1.28							62.68	40.7	1.54
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ⁴			Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery		
							United States			North			South			United States		
1952: Average	\$ 54.27	40.2	\$ 1.35	\$ 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
1953: Average	54.53	39.8	1.37	48.75	37.5	1.30	56.70	37.3	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.24	37.0	1.52	40.26	36.6	1.10
June	55.75	40.4	1.38	48.25	37.4	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
July	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.99	37.2	1.29	54.66	36.2	1.51	55.72	36.9	1.52	53.40	35.6	1.50	39.79	36.5	1.09
August	53.54	38.8	1.38	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
September	53.84	39.3	1.37	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
October	53.82	39.0	1.38	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
November	53.54	38.8	1.38	48.73	37.2	1.31	57.75	38.5	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51	56.85	37.9	1.50	39.93	36.3	1.10
December	54.51	39.5	1.38	48.60	37.1	1.31	57.98	38.4	1.51	59.89	39.4	1.52	56.63	37.5	1.51	40.26	36.6	1.10
1954: January	54.21	39.0	1.39	47.65	36.1	1.32	55.95	37.3	1.50	56.78	37.6	1.51	55.65	37.1	1.50	39.18	35.3	1.11
February	54.79	39.7	1.38	48.84	37.0	1.32	57.75	38.5	1.50	57.98	38.4	1.51	57.37	38.5	1.49	40.32	36.0	1.12
March	54.65	39.6	1.38	48.71	36.9	1.32	57.											

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ⁴			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)					
	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															
1952: Average	\$43.62	38.6	\$1.13	\$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			
1953: Average	43.88	37.5	1.17	39.31	36.4	1.08	50.81	38.2	1.33	45.12	37.6	1.20	61.65	41.1	1.50	61.65	41.1	1.50			
June	45.05	38.5	1.17	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			
July	44.01	37.3	1.18	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			
August	44.11	37.7	1.17	38.90	36.7	1.06	52.65	39.0	1.35	44.96	38.1	1.18	59.90	40.2	1.49	59.79	40.4	1.48			
September	42.69	36.8	1.16	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			
October	43.19	36.6	1.18	39.63	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			
November	41.07	35.1	1.17	39.89	36.6	1.09	52.30	37.9	1.38	42.23	34.9	1.21	61.56	40.5	1.52	61.46	40.7	1.51			
December	41.18	35.5	1.16	40.11	36.8	1.09	50.83	37.1	1.37	42.33	34.7	1.22	61.86	40.7	1.52	61.76	40.9	1.51			
1954: January	40.80	34.0	1.20	39.05	35.5	1.10	49.07	35.3	1.39	42.33	34.7	1.22	59.49	39.4	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50			
February	42.72	35.6	1.20	39.71	36.1	1.10	50.82	36.3	1.40	43.08	35.6	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51			
March	43.32	36.1	1.20	39.62	35.6	1.11	50.46	36.3	1.39	43.44	35.9	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51			
April	39.63	33.3	1.19	37.74	34.0	1.11	49.90	35.9	1.39	41.97	34.4	1.22	59.85	39.9	1.50	59.60	40.0	1.49			
May	42.72	36.2	1.18	38.85	35.0	1.11	51.32	36.4	1.41	43.68	36.1	1.21	59.55	39.7	1.50	59.30	39.8	1.49			
June							51.99	37.4	1.39	45.14	37.0	1.22	59.90	40.2	1.49	59.64	40.3	1.48			
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ⁴						Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ⁴			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods		
1952: Average	\$68.39	41.2	\$1.66	\$65.74	39.6	\$1.66	\$53.20	37.2	\$1.43	\$60.09	40.6	\$1.48	\$67.70	40.3	\$1.68	\$57.07	38.3	\$1.49			
1953: Average	70.58	40.8	1.73	69.08	39.7	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.61	62.42	40.8	1.53	71.04	41.3	1.72	61.85	38.9	1.59			
June	68.74	40.2	1.71	66.91	39.9	1.72	57.83	38.3	1.61	62.62	41.2	1.52	70.86	41.2	1.72	63.43	39.4	1.61			
July	69.20	40.0	1.73	66.39	38.6	1.72	51.80	35.0	1.48	62.73	41.0	1.53	69.19	40.7	1.70	62.37	38.5	1.62			
August	69.89	40.4	1.73	67.64	39.1	1.73	60.68	38.9	1.66	62.68	40.7	1.54	68.34	40.2	1.70	62.81	38.3	1.64			
September	69.03	39.9	1.73	66.43	38.4	1.73	56.24	37.0	1.62	62.31	40.2	1.55	71.62	41.4	1.73	62.95	39.1	1.61			
October	69.37	40.1	1.73	67.34	38.7	1.74	55.87	37.0	1.61	62.62	40.4	1.55	71.81	40.8	1.76	63.24	38.8	1.63			
November	68.16	39.4	1.73	65.91	38.1	1.73	54.77	35.8	1.63	62.31	40.2	1.55	72.10	41.2	1.75	61.88	38.2	1.62			
December	69.72	40.3	1.73	68.38	39.3	1.74	56.70	37.3	1.62	62.99	40.9	1.54	70.76	40.9	1.73	61.92	38.7	1.60			
1954: January	68.68	39.7	1.73	66.95	38.7	1.73	54.53	36.6	1.49	61.75	40.1	1.54	67.94	39.5	1.72	57.24	36.0	1.59			
February	69.83	39.9	1.75	66.99	38.5	1.74	54.66	36.2	1.61	62.00	40.0	1.55	67.82	39.2	1.73	59.84	37.4	1.60			
March	69.72	40.3	1.73	67.69	38.9	1.74	53.10	35.4	1.60	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.17	40.1	1.70	60.59	37.4	1.62			
April	67.94	39.5	1.72	66.26	38.3	1.73	46.11	31.8	1.45	60.68	39.4	1.54	68.46	39.8	1.72	58.81	36.3	1.62			
May	68.38	39.3	1.74	65.19	37.9	1.72	52.39	35.4	1.48	61.23	39.5	1.55	66.05	38.4	1.72	57.96	36.0	1.61			
June	68.73	39.5	1.74	65.02	37.8	1.72	55.57	36.8	1.61	61.69	39.8	1.55	71.58	40.9	1.75	60.31	37.0	1.63			
	Textile-mill products—Continued									Apparel and other finished textile products											
	Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats					
1952: Average	\$64.17	41.4	\$1.55	\$51.24	42.7	\$1.20	\$75.58	44.2	\$1.71	\$53.06	39.6	\$1.34	\$47.58	36.6	\$1.30	\$52.15	35.0	\$1.49			
1953: Average	65.19	41.0	1.59	51.80	42.4	1.21	80.10	44.5	1.80	53.33	39.5	1.35	48.41	36.4	1.33	57.93	36.9	1.57			
June	63.24	40.8	1.55	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			
July	65.94	42.0	1.57	50.88	42.4	1.20	80.64	44.8	1.80	53.72	39.5	1.36	47.88	36.0	1.33	57.41	36.8	1.56			
August	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.73	42.4	1.22	80.36	44.4	1.81	53.99	39.7	1.36	49.78	36.6	1.36	60.69	37.4	1.62			
September	63.86	38.7	1.65	50.51	41.4	1.22	80.63	44.3	1.82	53.19	39.4	1.35	47.12	34.9	1.35	57.35	35.4	1.62			
October	66.58	41.1	1.62	51.24	42.0	1.22	78.62	43.2	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36	48.74	36.1	1.35	58.64	36.2	1.62			
November	64.64	39.9	1.62	50.87	41.7	1.22	81.07	44.3	1.83	52.25	38.7	1.35	48.06	35.6	1.35	57.48	35.7	1.61			
December	66.02	40.5	1.63	50.58	41.8	1.21	83.81	45.8	1.83	53.33	39.5	1.35	48.82	35.9	1.36	58.19	36.6	1.59			
1954: January	69.55	41.9	1.66	50.82	42.0	1.21	76.68	42.6	1.80	52.25	38.7	1.35	47.68	34.8	1.37	55.84	34.9	1.60			
February	65.51	39.7	1.65	49.73	41.1	1.21	79.53	42.7	1.82	53.18	39.1	1.36	49.46	36.1	1.37	57.96	36.0	1.61			
March	67.65	41.0	1.65	50.51	41.4	1.22	77.29	42.7	1.81	53.84	39.3	1.37	49.59	36.2	1.37	57.32	35.6	1.61			
April	66.66	40.4	1.65	50.02	41.0	1.22	76.93	42.5	1.81	51.41	37.8	1.36	45.62	34.3	1.33	52.64	32.9	1.60			
May	69.14	41.4	1.67	51.73	42.4	1.22	77.59	42.4	1.83	52.20	38.1	1.37	46.07	34.9	1.32	52.97	32.9	1.61			
June	64.71	39.7	1.63	51.05	41.5	1.23	79.61	43.5	1.83	52.06	38.0	1.37	46.55	35.0	1.33	54.92	33.9	1.62			
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁴			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ⁴			Women's dresses					
1952: Average	\$40.50	37.5	\$1.08	\$39.96	37.0	\$1.08	\$42.86	37.6	\$1.14	\$35.15	37.8	\$0.93	\$52.39	35.4	\$1.48	\$51.48	35.5	\$1.45			
1953: Average	41.18	37.1	1.11	41.40	37.3	1.11	44.63	37.5	1.19	34.32	36.9	.93	52.65	35.1	1.50	52.15	35.0	1.49			
June	41.51	37.4	1.11	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			
July	40.96	36.9	1.11	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			
August	41.78	37.3	1.12	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			
September	40.79	36.1	1.13	41.72	36.6	1.14	43.32	35.8	1.21	34.81	36.5	.94	49.40	32.5	1.52	49.53	32.8	1.51			
October	41.84	36.7	1.14	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			
November	40.81	35.8	1.14	42.75	37.5	1.14	43.07	35.3	1.22	31.68	33.6	.94	50.76	34.3	1.48	51.15	34.1	1.50			
December	40.70	35.7	1.14	41.27	36.2	1.14	44.04	36.1	1.22	33.66	35.7	.94	53.61	35.5	1.51	52.80	35.2	1.50			
1954: January	39.56	34.4	1.15	39.45	34.3	1.15	44.16	36.2	1.22	31.39	32.7	.96	52.44	34.5	1.52	50.96	34.2	1.49			
February	41.29	35.9	1.15	41.52	36.1	1.15	46.12	37.8	1.22	34.24	35.3	.97	54.62	35.7	1.53	53.25	35.5	1.50			
March	41.15	36.1	1.14	41.50	36.4	1.14	45.87	37.6	1.22	33.79	35.2	.96	54.93	35.9	1.53						

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		
		Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
		Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$39.96	37.7	\$1.06	\$64.94	33.3	\$1.95	\$43.62	37.6	\$1.16	\$41.03	37.3	\$1.10	\$47.24	38.1	\$1.24	\$58.60	36.4	\$1.61		
1953: Average	39.74	36.8	1.08	64.81	32.9	1.97	44.28	36.9	1.20	41.58	36.8	1.13	48.10	37.0	1.30	58.64	36.2	1.62		
June	39.53	36.6	1.08	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		
July	38.45	35.6	1.08	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		
August	38.31	35.8	1.07	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		
September	37.37	34.6	1.08	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		
October	39.46	36.2	1.09	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		
November	39.53	36.6	1.08	60.96	31.1	1.96	44.77	37.0	1.21	42.67	37.1	1.15	48.21	36.8	1.31	51.48	33.0	1.56		
December	40.77	37.4	1.09	65.86	33.6	1.96	44.04	36.4	1.21	41.38	36.3	1.14	48.18	36.5	1.32	58.08	36.3	1.60		
1954: January	38.26	35.1	1.09	66.80	33.4	2.00	42.33	34.7	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	45.89	34.5	1.33	59.29	36.6	1.62		
February	40.26	36.6	1.10	67.94	33.8	2.01	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.63	36.2	1.15	47.97	35.8	1.34	67.09	39.7	1.69		
March	41.18	37.1	1.11	65.47	32.9	1.99	44.65	36.6	1.22	41.95	36.8	1.14	48.64	36.3	1.34	67.20	40.0	1.68		
April	40.04	36.4	1.10	51.43	27.5	1.87	42.58	34.9	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	46.63	34.8	1.34	45.90	30.6	1.50		
May	39.79	36.5	1.09	51.44	28.9	1.78	43.67	35.5	1.23	40.14	34.9	1.15	48.78	36.4	1.34	44.68	29.2	1.53		
June	39.21	34.7	1.13	60.45	32.5	1.86	43.91	35.7	1.23	40.24	35.3	1.14	48.51	36.2	1.34	52.81	32.8	1.61		
Year and month		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
		Children's underwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ⁴			Curtains, draperies, and other household furnishings			Textile bags			Canvas 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	
		1952: Average	\$43.52	37.2	\$1.17	\$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
1953: Average	44.41	36.4	1.22	44.52	37.1	1.20	47.75	37.6	1.27	42.18	37.0	1.14	49.53	38.1	1.30	51.09	39.0	1.31		
June	45.26	37.1	1.22	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		
July	45.51	37.0	1.23	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		
August	45.60	36.4	1.25	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		
September	42.46	33.7	1.26	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		
October	44.76	36.1	1.24	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		
November	44.27	35.7	1.24	44.77	36.4	1.23	48.38	37.5	1.29	42.41	37.2	1.14	50.14	37.7	1.33	49.37	37.4	1.32		
December	44.98	35.7	1.26	44.41	36.7	1.21	47.21	36.6	1.29	40.71	35.4	1.15	51.32	38.3	1.34	50.41	37.9	1.33		
1954: January	45.59	35.9	1.27	42.83	35.4	1.21	45.92	35.6	1.29	39.56	34.1	1.16	50.41	37.9	1.33	50.01	37.6	1.33		
February	47.12	37.4	1.26	43.92	36.6	1.20	47.06	36.2	1.30	41.53	35.8	1.16	47.78	36.2	1.32	50.25	37.5	1.34		
March	46.63	37.3	1.25	43.80	36.2	1.21	47.60	36.9	1.29	42.69	36.8	1.16	49.50	37.5	1.32	50.76	37.6	1.35		
April	42.11	34.8	1.21	40.92	34.1	1.20	46.70	36.2	1.29	41.64	35.9	1.16	48.78	36.4	1.34	51.84	38.4	1.35		
May	44.29	36.6	1.21	43.19	35.4	1.22	47.47	36.8	1.29	41.40	36.0	1.15	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.33	39.5	1.35		
June	45.88	37.3	1.23	42.96	35.5	1.21	47.36	37.0	1.28	41.41	35.7	1.16	50.46	37.1	1.36	52.80	39.4	1.34		
Year and month		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
		Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills ⁴			Sawmills and planing mills, general									
											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	
1952: Average	\$63.86	41.2	\$1.55	\$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		
1953: Average	65.93	40.7	1.62	79.00	39.5	2.00	65.37	40.6	1.61	66.18	40.6	1.63	43.78	42.5	1.03	83.81	38.8	2.16		
June	68.31	41.4	1.65	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		
July	67.16	40.7	1.65	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		
August	66.91	40.8	1.64	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		
September	66.97	40.1	1.67	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		
October	67.32	40.8	1.65	77.79	38.7	2.01	67.82	41.1	1.65	68.23	41.1	1.66	45.24	43.5	1.04	85.06	39.2	2.17		
November	65.20	40.0	1.63	75.85	38.5	1.97	65.76	40.1	1.64	66.17	40.1	1.65	43.99	42.3	1.04	82.94	38.4	2.16		
December	64.32	40.2	1.60	71.81	37.4	1.92	64.64	40.4	1.60	65.04	40.4	1.61	43.99	42.3	1.04	82.22	38.6	2.13		
1954: January	62.65	39.4	1.59	72.74	38.9	1.87	62.72	39.2	1.60	63.11	39.2	1.61	41.61	40.4	1.03	80.35	37.9	2.12		
February	63.76	40.1	1.59	73.92	38.7	1.91	63.92	40.2	1.59	64.32	40.2	1.60	43.57	42.3	1.03	80.85	38.5	2.10		
March	64.40	40.0	1.61	72.96	36.3	2.01	64.96	40.6	1.60	65.37	40.6	1.61	43.26	42.0	1.03	82.68	39.0	2.12		
April	65.93	40.2	1.64	80.30	37.7	2.13	65.77	40.6	1.62	66.34	40.7	1.63	43.68	42.0	1.04	84.10	39.3	2.14		
May	67.03	39.9	1.68	76.80	36.4	2.11	67.23	40.5	1.66	67.64	40.5	1.67	43.26	41.6	1.04	84.85	39.1	2.17		
June	68.21	40.6	1.68	76.30	37.4	2.04	68.56	41.3	1.66	68.97	41.3	1.67								
Year and month		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
		Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ⁴			Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ⁴			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood 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	
		1952: Average	\$66.94	42.1	\$1.59	\$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
1953: Average	68.89	41.5	1.66	68.55	41.8	1.64	71.32	42.2	1.69	51.25	41.0	1.25	51.34	41.4	1.24	55.46	41.7	1.33		
June	69.89	42.1	1.66	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		
July	68.31	41.4	1.65	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		
August	68.15	41.3	1.65	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		
September	66.47	39.8	1.67	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		
October	69.55	41.4	1.68	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		
November	68.54	40.8	1.68	67.98	41.2	1.65	69.43	40.6	1.71	49.85	40.2	1.24	48.56	39.8	1.22	54.54	40.7	1.34		
December	69.22	41.2	1.68																	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture †			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedspreads			Office, public-building, and professional 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
1952: Average	\$61.01	41.5	\$1.47	\$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
1953: Average	63.14	41.0	1.54	60.38	40.8	1.48	55.21	41.2	1.34	65.45	40.4	1.62	66.23	39.9	1.66	71.23	41.9	1.70
June	62.73	41.0	1.53	60.24	40.7	1.48	55.61	41.1	1.34	64.55	39.6	1.63	66.07	39.8	1.66	70.73	42.1	1.68
July	61.05	39.9	1.53	58.21	39.6	1.47	54.40	40.9	1.33	61.56	38.0	1.62	64.68	39.2	1.65	69.19	40.7	1.70
August	62.99	40.9	1.54	60.38	40.8	1.48	55.89	41.4	1.35	63.84	39.9	1.60	67.40	40.6	1.66	70.38	41.4	1.70
September	62.78	40.5	1.55	59.90	40.2	1.49	54.41	40.3	1.35	65.36	40.1	1.63	66.90	40.3	1.66	72.58	42.2	1.72
October	64.12	41.1	1.56	61.35	40.9	1.50	56.03	41.2	1.36	67.24	41.0	1.64	65.51	39.7	1.65	72.14	41.7	1.73
November	63.49	40.7	1.56	61.00	40.4	1.51	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.58	40.6	1.64	63.69	38.6	1.65	71.55	41.6	1.72
December	63.90	40.7	1.57	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.68	40.5	1.35	68.80	41.2	1.67	63.25	38.1	1.66	73.01	42.2	1.73
1954: January	61.78	39.6	1.56	58.41	39.2	1.49	53.60	40.0	1.34	60.10	37.1	1.62	64.08	38.6	1.66	70.86	41.2	1.72
February	62.16	40.1	1.55	59.30	39.8	1.49	54.14	40.4	1.34	63.41	38.9	1.63	66.30	39.7	1.67	69.94	40.9	1.71
March	62.56	40.1	1.56	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.54	40.4	1.35	63.57	39.0	1.63	65.97	39.5	1.67	70.93	41.0	1.73
April	61.00	39.1	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	52.92	39.2	1.35	62.16	37.9	1.64	64.30	38.5	1.67	68.97	40.1	1.72
May	60.53	38.8	1.56	57.30	38.2	1.50	52.62	38.9	1.35	58.48	36.1	1.62	63.74	38.4	1.66	69.08	40.4	1.71
June	62.33	39.7	1.57	59.34	39.3	1.51	54.40	40.0	1.36	61.13	37.5	1.63	65.63	39.3	1.67	69.14	40.2	1.72
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued																	
	Wood office furniture			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		
1952: Average	\$60.86	41.4	\$1.47	\$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
1953: Average	61.71	40.6	1.52	75.70	40.7	1.86	73.85	40.8	1.81	62.31	42.1	1.48	72.67	43.0	1.69	78.76	44.0	1.79
June	60.70	40.2	1.51	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
July	59.28	39.0	1.52	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
August	62.73	41.0	1.53	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
September	61.05	39.9	1.53	79.15	42.1	1.88	73.71	40.5	1.82	61.84	41.5	1.49	73.87	42.7	1.73	80.85	43.7	1.85
October	61.51	40.2	1.53	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.81	41.2	1.84	63.15	42.1	1.50	73.63	43.0	1.71	79.72	43.8	1.82
November	60.89	39.8	1.53	77.71	40.9	1.90	76.26	41.0	1.86	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.36	42.9	1.71	80.08	44.0	1.82
December	61.86	40.7	1.52	78.09	41.1	1.90	74.93	40.5	1.85	64.90	42.7	1.52	73.62	42.8	1.72	80.08	44.0	1.82
1954: January	59.60	40.0	1.49	77.11	40.8	1.89	75.14	40.4	1.86	62.47	40.3	1.55	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81
February	59.55	39.7	1.50	77.30	40.9	1.89	73.60	40.0	1.84	62.88	41.1	1.53	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.37	43.3	1.81
March	59.10	39.4	1.50	77.71	40.9	1.90	73.05	39.7	1.84	62.58	40.9	1.53	72.83	42.1	1.73	78.99	43.4	1.82
April	56.17	37.2	1.51	75.98	40.2	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	62.42	40.8	1.63	71.55	41.6	1.72	77.47	42.8	1.81
May	57.75	38.5	1.50	75.60	40.0	1.89	73.84	39.7	1.86	64.48	41.6	1.55	72.83	42.1	1.73	78.19	43.2	1.81
June	58.80	39.2	1.50	76.55	40.5	1.89	76.11	40.7	1.87	64.74	41.5	1.56	73.95	42.5	1.74	79.97	43.7	1.83
	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	Paperboard containers and boxes †			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
1952: Average	\$64.45	42.4	\$1.52	\$64.18	42.5	\$1.51	\$66.01	41.0	\$1.61	\$62.40	41.6	\$1.50	\$81.48	38.8	\$2.10	\$87.12	36.3	\$2.40
1953: Average	67.68	42.3	1.60	67.42	42.4	1.59	71.65	41.9	1.71	65.31	41.6	1.67	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.22	36.2	2.52
June	68.00	42.5	1.60	67.73	42.6	1.59	69.65	41.4	1.68	64.58	41.4	1.66	85.36	38.8	2.20	92.35	36.5	2.53
July	67.36	42.1	1.60	66.94	42.1	1.59	71.72	41.7	1.72	65.31	41.6	1.67	84.75	38.7	2.19	90.36	36.0	2.51
August	69.17	42.7	1.62	68.75	42.7	1.61	73.02	42.7	1.71	65.47	41.7	1.67	85.58	38.9	2.20	90.36	36.0	2.51
September	68.88	42.0	1.64	68.46	42.0	1.63	73.85	42.2	1.75	65.57	41.5	1.58	87.14	38.9	2.24	93.03	36.2	2.57
October	69.50	42.9	1.62	69.23	43.0	1.61	71.14	41.6	1.71	65.83	41.4	1.59	86.58	39.0	2.22	92.93	36.3	2.56
November	68.10	42.3	1.61	68.00	42.5	1.60	70.24	40.6	1.73	65.19	41.0	1.59	86.14	38.8	2.22	92.57	36.3	2.55
December	66.65	41.4	1.61	66.08	41.3	1.60	72.08	42.4	1.70	66.72	41.7	1.60	88.43	39.3	2.25	96.87	37.4	2.59
1954: January	65.36	40.1	1.63	65.12	40.2	1.62	69.60	39.1	1.78	65.53	40.7	1.61	86.02	38.4	2.24	90.07	35.6	2.53
February	66.09	40.3	1.64	65.69	40.3	1.63	71.69	40.5	1.77	65.85	40.9	1.61	85.95	38.2	2.25	90.42	35.6	2.54
March	66.75	40.7	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	71.69	40.5	1.77	66.01	41.0	1.61	86.85	38.6	2.25	90.68	35.7	2.54
April	66.33	40.2	1.65	65.93	40.2	1.64	71.20	40.0	1.78	65.37	40.6	1.61	86.11	38.1	2.26	92.26	35.9	2.57
May	67.89	40.9	1.66	67.65	41.0	1.65	71.82	39.9	1.80	66.42	41.0	1.62	86.71	38.2	2.27	93.86	36.1	2.60
June	69.31	41.5	1.67	69.06	41.6	1.66	73.60	40.0	1.84	66.26	40.9	1.62	86.94	38.3	2.27	93.86	36.1	2.60
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
1952: Average	\$83.60	40.0	\$2.09	\$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
1953: Average	86.98	39.9	2.18	73.84	39.7	1.86	84.42	40.2	2.10	85.26	40.6	2.10	48.50	37.6	1.29	66.30	39.7	1.67
June	82.68	39.0	2.12	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
July	85.84	40.3	2.13	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
August	92.62	40.8	2.27	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
September	96.28	41.5	2.32	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
October	89.47	40.3	2.22	73.82	39.9	1.85	85.03	40.2	2.13	85.26	40.6	2.10	50.95	38.6	1.32	66.70	39.7	1.68
November	86.24	39.2	2.20	73.68	39.4	1.87	85.41	40.1	2.13	84.65	40.5	2.09	51.34	38.6	1.33	67.49	39.7	1.68
December	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.84	39.6	1.89	86.07	40.5	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12	52.22	38.4	1.36	68.51	39.6	1.73
1954: January	89.87	40.3	2.23	74.49	39.0	1.91	85.79	39.9	2.15	83.07	39.0	2.13	51.61	37.4	1.38	67.16	38.6	1.74
February	90.27	40.3	2.24	73.91	38.9	1.90	84.60	39.3	2.15	84.96	39.7	2.14	53.10	38.2	1.39	66.95	38.7	1.73
March	88.58	39.9	2.22	75.84	39.5	1.92	85.57	39.8	2.15	87.05	40.3	2.16	53.20	38.0	1.40	67.82		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ⁴			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ⁴			Plastics, except synthetic rubber		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$98.25	39.3	\$2.50	\$70.45	41.2	\$1.71	\$77.08	41.0	\$1.88	\$76.52	40.7	\$1.88	\$75.11	40.6	\$1.85	\$76.21	41.7	\$1.83
1953: Average.....	104.15	39.6	2.63	75.58	41.3	1.83	82.81	41.2	2.01	82.39	41.4	1.99	80.18	40.7	1.97	82.88	42.5	1.95
June.....	122.83	39.4	2.61	75.58	41.3	1.83	84.00	42.0	2.00	87.60	43.8	2.00	80.16	40.9	1.96	83.85	43.0	1.95
July.....	103.23	39.4	2.62	76.63	41.2	1.86	83.21	41.4	2.01	84.64	41.9	2.02	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.68	42.4	1.95
August.....	105.73	39.6	2.67	76.26	41.0	1.86	83.23	40.8	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.79	40.6	1.99	83.92	42.6	1.97
September.....	105.65	39.5	2.70	77.83	41.4	1.88	86.11	41.2	2.09	84.86	40.8	2.08	83.64	40.8	2.05	84.80	42.4	2.00
October.....	105.86	39.5	2.68	76.04	41.1	1.85	83.23	40.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.60	40.1	2.01	82.55	41.8	1.97
November.....	105.20	39.4	2.67	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.62	40.9	2.02	81.20	40.4	2.01	83.58	42.0	1.99
December.....	106.66	39.8	2.68	77.61	41.5	1.87	85.28	41.4	2.06	83.64	40.8	2.05	81.81	40.7	2.01	82.94	42.1	1.97
1954: January.....	104.41	39.4	2.65	76.86	41.1	1.87	84.87	41.0	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	81.41	40.5	2.01	81.32	41.7	1.95
February.....	103.33	38.7	2.67	76.86	41.1	1.87	84.46	40.8	2.07	82.82	40.6	2.04	81.20	40.4	2.01	82.12	41.9	1.96
March.....	106.79	39.7	2.69	76.86	41.1	1.87	85.06	40.7	2.09	82.82	40.4	2.05	81.20	40.2	2.02	81.34	41.5	1.96
April.....	102.98	38.0	2.71	77.27	41.1	1.88	84.66	40.7	2.08	83.22	40.4	2.06	82.62	40.3	2.05	82.15	41.7	1.97
May.....	104.13	39.0	2.67	77.71	40.9	1.90	85.06	40.7	2.09	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.76	41.8	1.98
June.....	103.33	38.7	2.67	79.07	41.4	1.91	88.20	42.0	2.10	87.96	42.7	2.06	84.05	41.0	2.05	83.80	41.9	2.00
	Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ⁴			Soap and glycerin		
1952: Average.....	\$80.60	40.3	\$2.00	\$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
1953: Average.....	87.29	40.6	2.15	69.87	39.7	1.76	74.84	39.6	1.89	68.71	40.9	1.68	78.47	41.3	1.90	85.90	41.1	2.09
June.....	86.71	40.9	2.12	69.77	40.1	1.74	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.90	40.3	1.66	77.30	40.9	1.89	83.84	40.7	2.06
July.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.02	39.8	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.43	40.5	2.06
August.....	88.29	40.5	2.18	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
September.....	90.50	40.4	2.24	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
October.....	86.80	40.0	2.17	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
November.....	87.82	40.1	2.19	69.24	38.9	1.78	77.38	40.3	1.92	71.97	41.6	1.73	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.77	41.4	2.12
December.....	88.51	40.6	2.18	71.56	40.2	1.78	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.66	42.0	1.73	79.13	41.0	1.93	87.76	41.2	2.13
1954: January.....	88.29	40.5	2.18	71.60	40.0	1.79	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.28	41.3	1.75	79.93	41.2	1.94	86.07	40.6	2.12
February.....	88.88	40.4	2.20	69.42	39.0	1.78	78.96	40.7	1.94	73.99	41.7	1.76	79.35	40.9	1.94	87.97	41.2	2.13
March.....	89.20	40.0	2.23	70.71	39.5	1.79	76.63	39.5	1.94	72.45	41.4	1.75	80.75	41.2	1.96	88.58	41.2	2.15
April.....	89.69	40.4	2.22	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.44	39.2	1.95	70.64	40.6	1.74	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.29	40.6	2.15
May.....	89.20	40.0	2.23	72.98	40.1	1.82	77.81	39.7	1.96	71.46	40.6	1.76	80.97	41.1	1.97	88.56	41.0	2.16
June.....	90.98	40.8	2.23	74.07	40.7	1.82	78.00	40.0	1.95	71.81	40.8	1.76	81.97	41.4	1.98	89.19	41.1	2.17
	Paints, pigments, and fillers ⁴			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁴			Vegetable oils		
1952: Average.....	\$71.38	41.5	\$1.72	\$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
1953: Average.....	76.08	41.8	1.82	74.64	41.7	1.79	64.22	41.7	1.54	59.36	42.4	1.40	64.89	45.7	1.42	59.67	45.9	1.30
June.....	76.20	42.1	1.81	74.76	42.0	1.78	64.02	41.3	1.55	59.08	41.9	1.41	67.93	44.4	1.53	62.35	43.3	1.44
July.....	76.31	41.7	1.83	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
August.....	75.17	41.3	1.82	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
September.....	76.41	41.3	1.85	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
October.....	76.54	41.6	1.84	75.17	41.5	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
November.....	76.54	41.6	1.84	75.53	41.5	1.82	65.10	42.0	1.55	57.54	41.1	1.40	66.58	47.9	1.39	62.10	48.9	1.27
December.....	77.00	41.4	1.86	75.58	41.3	1.83	64.48	41.6	1.55	60.62	42.1	1.44	66.83	47.4	1.41	62.82	48.7	1.29
1954: January.....	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.26	40.9	1.84	64.58	41.4	1.56	59.35	41.5	1.43	66.17	46.6	1.42	61.36	47.2	1.30
February.....	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.44	41.0	1.84	65.36	41.9	1.56	59.50	42.2	1.41	66.87	45.8	1.46	61.58	46.3	1.33
March.....	76.11	40.7	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	65.05	41.7	1.56	61.32	43.8	1.40	67.33	45.8	1.47	62.44	46.6	1.34
April.....	77.04	41.2	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	67.89	42.7	1.59	62.76	44.2	1.42	68.25	45.2	1.51	63.66	45.8	1.39
May.....	77.87	41.2	1.89	76.45	41.1	1.86	66.17	41.1	1.61	62.33	42.4	1.47	68.53	44.5	1.54	63.35	44.3	1.43
June.....	78.25	41.4	1.89	76.59	41.4	1.85	67.73	42.6	1.59	62.18	42.3	1.47	70.02	44.6	1.57	64.68	44.0	1.47
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ⁴			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
1952: Average.....	\$70.34	44.8	\$1.57	\$65.35	41.1	\$1.59	\$54.49	39.2	\$1.39	\$74.10	42.1	\$1.76	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$88.44	40.2	\$2.20
1953: Average.....	74.29	45.3	1.64	69.94	40.9	1.71	57.66	38.7	1.49	80.37	42.3	1.90	90.17	40.8	2.21	94.19	40.6	2.32
June.....	75.28	45.9	1.64	69.70	41.0	1.70	57.37	38.5	1.49	79.38	42.0	1.89	88.54	40.8	2.17	91.94	40.5	2.27
July.....	73.92	46.2	1.60	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
August.....	74.13	45.2	1.64	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
September.....	76.32	45.7	1.67	70.76	40.9	1.73	58.26	39.1	1.49	83.57	43.3	1.93	94.35	41.2	2.29	97.68	40.7	2.40
October.....	75.45	45.2	1.67	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
November.....	76.44	45.5	1.68	70.99	40.8	1.74	60.44	39.5	1.53	80.67	41.8	1.93	92.21	40.8	2.26	96.46	40.7	2.37
December.....	75.26	44.8	1.68	71.05	40.6	1.75	60.13	39.3	1.53	80.10	41.5	1.93	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.05	40.7	2.36
1954: January.....	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.35	40.2	1.75	59.44	38.1	1.56	81.67	42.1	1.94	91.53	40.5	2.26	95.58	40.5	2.36
February.....	76.88	44.7	1.72	71.46	40.6	1.76	61.86	39.4	1.57	80.67	41.8	1.93	90.68	40.3	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.35
March.....	76.82	44.3	1.71	71.10	40.4	1.76	60.45	38.5	1.57	80.10	41.5	1.93	90.45	40.2	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.35
April.....	75.58	44.2	1.71	70.53	40.3	1.75	60.22	38.6	1.56	82.06	42.3	1.94	91.08	40.3	2.26	94.87	40.2	2.36
May.....	75.99	44.7	1.70	70.93	40.3	1.76	59.90	38.4	1.56	81.29	41.9	1.94	93.52	41.2	2.27	97.17	41.0	2.37
June.....	77.98	45.6	1.71	70.70	40.4	1.75	59.99	38.7	1.55	81.51	41.8	1.95	94.39	41.4	2.28	97.58	41.0	2.38

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke and other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76	\$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
1953: Average.....	78.81	41.7	1.89	77.78	40.3	1.93	88.31	39.6	2.23	65.60	40.0	1.64	70.93	41.0	1.73	51.65	37.7	1.37
June.....	78.58	41.8	1.88	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
July.....	80.60	42.2	1.91	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
August.....	82.60	42.8	1.93	77.21	39.8	1.94	87.58	39.1	2.24	65.53	40.2	1.63	70.30	40.4	1.74	51.79	37.8	1.37
September.....	83.07	42.6	1.95	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	1.35
October.....	81.83	42.4	1.93	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
November.....	78.72	41.0	1.92	75.65	39.4	1.92	85.09	38.5	2.21	63.57	39.0	1.63	70.53	40.3	1.75	49.82	36.1	1.38
December.....	77.36	40.5	1.91	75.66	39.2	1.93	82.43	37.3	2.21	65.44	39.9	1.64	72.45	40.7	1.78	52.03	37.7	1.38
1954: January.....	77.57	40.4	1.92	75.08	38.7	1.94	82.88	37.5	2.21	62.98	38.4	1.64	70.62	39.9	1.77	51.89	37.6	1.38
February.....	77.52	40.8	1.90	75.47	38.9	1.94	83.03	37.4	2.22	65.57	39.5	1.66	70.40	40.0	1.76	52.44	38.0	1.38
March.....	75.98	40.2	1.89	74.31	38.5	1.93	80.89	36.6	2.21	65.51	39.7	1.65	70.22	39.9	1.76	52.40	37.7	1.39
April.....	76.95	40.5	1.90	75.08	38.7	1.94	84.14	37.9	2.22	63.58	38.3	1.66	69.30	39.6	1.75	49.13	35.6	1.38
May.....	80.06	41.7	1.92	77.81	39.7	1.96	88.65	39.4	2.25	65.46	39.2	1.67	70.98	40.1	1.77	49.21	35.4	1.39
June.....	82.64	42.6	1.94	81.00	40.5	2.00	94.48	40.9	2.31	67.54	40.2	1.68	71.56	40.2	1.78	51.01	36.7	1.39
	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe out stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
1952: Average.....	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$64.12	41.1	\$1.56	\$49.40	38.9	\$1.27	\$48.26	38.0	\$1.27	\$56.70	40.5	\$1.40	\$45.08	38.2	\$1.18
1953: Average.....	68.23	39.9	1.71	67.97	41.7	1.63	50.16	38.0	1.32	49.10	37.2	1.32	57.09	39.1	1.46	46.99	38.2	1.23
June.....	69.26	40.5	1.71	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
July.....	68.46	39.8	1.72	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
August.....	69.03	39.9	1.73	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
September.....	67.86	39.0	1.74	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
October.....	67.99	39.3	1.73	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
November.....	68.38	39.3	1.74	66.02	40.5	1.63	48.33	35.8	1.35	45.80	34.7	1.32	58.02	39.2	1.48	49.13	39.3	1.25
December.....	69.43	39.9	1.74	70.39	41.9	1.68	51.72	38.6	1.34	49.10	37.2	1.32	53.40	36.6	1.50	48.24	38.9	1.24
1954: January.....	68.68	39.7	1.73	69.22	41.2	1.67	50.65	37.8	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	53.10	35.4	1.50	46.38	37.1	1.25
February.....	68.34	39.5	1.73	66.80	40.0	1.68	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33	51.64	34.2	1.51	48.88	39.1	1.25
March.....	67.64	39.1	1.73	64.57	38.9	1.66	50.52	37.7	1.34	49.98	37.3	1.34	56.17	37.2	1.51	49.38	39.5	1.25
April.....	67.34	38.7	1.74	64.91	39.1	1.66	48.06	35.6	1.35	46.42	34.9	1.33	54.60	36.4	1.50	45.00	36.0	1.25
May.....	68.25	39.0	1.75	61.94	38.0	1.63	48.96	36.0	1.36	45.89	34.5	1.33	57.60	38.4	1.50	45.18	35.3	1.28
June.....	69.70	39.6	1.76	65.01	39.4	1.65	50.63	37.5	1.35	47.75	35.9	1.33	58.95	39.3	1.50	47.13	37.7	1.25
	Leather and leather products—Con.			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown *			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass		
1952: Average.....	\$44.15	37.1	\$1.19	\$66.33	41.2	\$1.61	\$85.65	40.4	\$2.12	\$62.09	39.8	\$1.56	\$63.12	39.7	\$1.59	\$60.89	39.8	\$1.53
1953: Average.....	44.04	36.4	1.21	70.35	40.9	1.72	97.34	40.9	2.38	67.89	39.7	1.71	69.60	40.0	1.74	65.46	39.2	1.67
June.....	44.17	36.5	1.21	70.11	41.0	1.71	95.65	40.7	2.35	68.40	40.0	1.71	71.23	40.7	1.75	64.91	39.1	1.66
July.....	42.83	35.4	1.21	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
August.....	44.17	36.5	1.21	71.10	41.1	1.73	94.64	40.1	2.36	68.46	39.8	1.72	71.15	40.2	1.77	64.85	39.3	1.65
September.....	42.94	35.2	1.22	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
October.....	44.53	36.5	1.22	72.10	41.2	1.75	95.75	40.4	2.42	69.08	39.7	1.74	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.81	39.3	1.70
November.....	44.41	36.4	1.22	71.05	40.6	1.75	97.77	40.4	2.42	70.13	39.4	1.78	72.09	40.5	1.78	68.00	38.2	1.78
December.....	44.53	36.5	1.22	71.23	40.7	1.75	98.42	40.5	2.43	69.34	39.4	1.76	72.50	40.5	1.79	65.53	38.1	1.72
1954: January.....	43.54	35.4	1.23	69.48	39.7	1.75	99.31	40.7	2.44	68.64	39.0	1.76	70.35	39.3	1.79	66.61	38.5	1.73
February.....	44.02	35.5	1.24	70.70	40.4	1.75	100.28	41.1	2.44	70.09	39.6	1.77	72.54	40.3	1.80	66.95	38.7	1.73
March.....	44.27	35.7	1.24	70.30	40.4	1.74	96.00	40.0	2.40	70.49	39.6	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	67.47	39.0	1.73
April.....	43.77	35.3	1.24	70.18	40.1	1.75	96.80	40.0	2.42	68.94	38.3	1.80	72.52	39.2	1.85	63.81	37.1	1.72
May.....	44.02	35.5	1.24	71.10	40.4	1.76	99.38	40.4	2.46	69.81	39.0	1.79	73.38	40.1	1.83	65.25	37.5	1.74
June.....	43.90	35.4	1.24	71.10	40.4	1.76	97.28	40.2	2.42	69.45	38.8	1.79	72.65	39.7	1.83	64.88	37.5	1.73
	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products *			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe		
1952: Average.....	\$56.30	40.8	\$1.38	\$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
1953: Average.....	60.01	41.1	1.46	73.39	41.7	1.76	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.77	42.6	1.45	67.47	40.4	1.67	64.56	40.1	1.61
June.....	58.75	40.8	1.44	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
July.....	57.28	39.5	1.45	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
August.....	59.71	40.9	1.46	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
September.....	58.90	39.8	1.48	77.75	41.8	1.86	65.37	40.6	1.61	62.60	42.8	1.49	69.77	40.8	1.67	66.91	40.8	1.64
October.....	60.74	41.6	1.46	74.82	41.8	1.79	66.98	41.6	1.61	64.96	43.6	1.48	68.28	40.4	1.69	64.94	39.6	1.64
November.....	60.98	41.2	1.48	72.75	41.1	1.77	65.92	41.2	1.60	64.22	43.1	1.49	68.95	40.8	1.69	67.23	40.5	1.66
December.....	61.24	41.1	1.49	73.46	41.5	1.77	65.03	40.9	1.59	63.77	42.8	1.49	66.90	40.3	1.66	64.55	39.6	1.63
1954: January.....	57.57	38.9	1.48	73.51	41.3	1.78	62.81	39.5	1.59	59.13	40.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	63.20	39.5	1.60
February.....	59.94	40.5	1.48	74.05	41.6	1.78	64.08	40.3	1.59	62.31	42.1	1.48	67.54	40.2	1.68	64.96	40.1	1.62
March.....	60.49	40.6	1.49	73.81	41.7	1.77	64.08	40.3	1.59	62.05	42.5	1.46	6					

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																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ⁴			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ⁴		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$61.60	38.5	\$1.60	\$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
1953: Average.....	66.85	38.2	1.75	62.04	37.6	1.65	72.87	43.9	1.66	71.56	43.9	1.63	63.91	41.5	1.54	74.07	40.7	1.82
June.....	66.13	38.9	1.70	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
July.....	68.20	38.1	1.79	60.92	36.7	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
August.....	69.63	38.9	1.79	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
September.....	69.17	37.8	1.83	60.59	36.5	1.66	74.21	43.4	1.71	71.81	43.0	1.67	63.71	41.1	1.55	74.74	40.4	1.85
October.....	69.09	38.6	1.79	63.20	38.3	1.65	76.37	44.4	1.72	74.93	44.6	1.68	65.60	42.6	1.54	73.97	40.2	1.84
November.....	67.28	37.8	1.78	62.42	37.6	1.66	73.35	43.4	1.69	71.28	43.2	1.65	64.06	41.6	1.54	72.86	39.6	1.84
December.....	67.79	38.3	1.77	61.62	36.9	1.67	73.25	43.6	1.68	71.94	43.6	1.65	66.34	42.8	1.55	74.56	40.3	1.85
1954: January.....	67.11	37.7	1.78	60.14	35.8	1.68	70.31	42.1	1.67	68.30	41.9	1.63	61.29	39.8	1.54	73.08	39.5	1.85
February.....	66.93	37.6	1.78	61.62	36.9	1.67	72.48	43.4	1.67	70.63	43.6	1.62	63.55	41.0	1.55	72.68	39.5	1.84
March.....	65.16	36.4	1.79	62.66	37.3	1.68	72.38	43.6	1.66	70.79	43.7	1.62	64.12	41.1	1.56	72.50	39.4	1.84
April.....	64.44	36.0	1.79	60.79	36.4	1.67	73.04	44.0	1.66	70.56	44.1	1.60	64.27	41.2	1.56	71.02	38.6	1.84
May.....	66.06	36.7	1.80	60.82	36.2	1.68	73.48	44.0	1.67	71.44	44.1	1.62	65.16	41.5	1.57	72.52	39.2	1.85
June.....	65.52	36.4	1.80	60.14	35.8	1.68	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.45	45.0	1.61	63.18	40.5	1.56	73.28	39.4	1.86
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products		
1952: Average.....	\$73.45	39.7	\$1.85	\$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
1953: Average.....	79.98	40.6	1.97	76.43	42.7	1.79	71.51	36.3	1.97	84.25	40.9	2.06	87.48	40.5	2.16	87.48	40.5	2.16
June.....	79.59	40.4	1.97	77.43	43.5	1.78	68.35	35.6	1.92	84.25	41.3	2.04	87.53	40.9	2.14	87.53	40.9	2.14
July.....	78.01	39.6	1.97	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
August.....	79.20	39.8	1.99	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
September.....	76.04	38.6	1.97	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
October.....	77.62	39.2	1.98	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
November.....	78.41	39.4	1.99	77.04	42.1	1.83	67.97	34.5	1.97	82.78	39.8	2.08	86.33	39.6	2.18	86.33	39.6	2.18
December.....	79.20	40.0	1.98	76.44	42.0	1.82	73.00	36.5	2.00	82.78	39.8	2.08	85.46	39.2	2.18	85.46	39.2	2.18
1954: January.....	76.44	39.0	1.96	75.07	40.8	1.84	71.64	36.0	1.99	81.74	39.3	2.08	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.80	38.9	2.18
February.....	75.86	38.9	1.95	75.81	41.2	1.84	69.95	34.8	2.01	79.52	38.6	2.06	81.27	37.8	2.15	81.27	37.8	2.15
March.....	75.47	38.7	1.95	74.52	40.5	1.84	65.14	32.9	1.98	78.28	38.0	2.06	79.12	36.8	2.15	79.12	36.8	2.15
April.....	74.69	38.3	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.85	61.74	31.5	1.96	77.90	38.0	2.05	79.39	37.1	2.14	79.39	37.1	2.14
May.....	75.86	38.9	1.95	77.23	41.3	1.87	61.04	31.3	1.95	79.49	38.4	2.07	81.22	37.6	2.16	81.22	37.6	2.16
June.....	75.27	38.8	1.94	78.58	41.8	1.88	61.15	31.2	1.96	81.12	39.0	2.08	84.10	38.4	2.19	84.10	38.4	2.19
	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ⁴			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ⁴		
1952: Average.....	\$76.04	41.1	\$1.85	\$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
1953: Average.....	80.36	41.0	1.96	76.33	40.6	1.88	74.89	40.7	1.84	76.95	40.5	1.90	79.98	40.6	1.97	80.93	41.5	1.95
June.....	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.44	41.5	1.89	76.78	41.5	1.85	79.52	41.2	1.93	81.95	41.6	1.97	80.51	41.5	1.94
July.....	83.82	41.7	2.01	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
August.....	81.79	41.1	1.99	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
September.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	75.05	39.5	1.89	73.84	39.7	1.86	73.14	38.7	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	85.08	41.3	2.06
October.....	77.62	39.6	1.96	74.28	39.3	1.89	74.03	39.8	1.86	71.63	39.1	1.89	75.83	38.3	1.98	82.39	41.4	1.99
November.....	78.99	40.3	1.96	73.90	39.1	1.89	73.47	39.5	1.86	73.90	37.9	1.89	76.63	38.7	1.98	82.98	41.7	1.99
December.....	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.43	39.7	1.90	74.40	40.0	1.86	73.34	38.6	1.90	78.80	39.6	1.99	82.54	41.9	1.97
1954: January.....	77.41	39.9	1.94	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.88	72.77	38.1	1.91	76.43	38.6	1.98	83.40	41.7	2.00
February.....	77.61	39.8	1.95	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.61	38.5	1.86	70.11	36.9	1.90	77.81	39.3	1.98	79.98	40.6	1.97
March.....	77.02	39.7	1.94	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.42	38.4	1.86	74.68	39.1	1.91	76.43	38.6	1.98	78.20	39.9	1.96
April.....	80.18	40.7	1.97	72.96	38.4	1.90	72.56	38.8	1.87	72.58	37.8	1.92	73.68	37.4	1.97	78.41	39.8	1.97
May.....	78.41	39.8	1.97	72.77	38.3	1.90	72.56	38.8	1.87	72.01	37.7	1.91	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.40	40.0	1.96
June.....	79.00	39.9	1.98	73.34	38.6	1.90	73.12	39.1	1.87	71.06	37.6	1.89	74.65	37.7	1.98	79.19	40.2	1.97
	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals ⁴			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum		
1952: Average.....	\$75.06	41.7	\$1.80	\$76.08	41.8	\$1.82	\$68.15	41.3	\$1.65	\$74.29	41.5	\$1.79	\$76.49	41.8	\$1.83	\$69.95	40.8	\$1.74
1953: Average.....	80.41	42.1	1.91	81.81	40.5	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	82.01	42.3	1.96	85.37	42.9	1.99	77.93	40.2	1.91
June.....	79.61	41.9	1.90	80.79	40.6	1.99	73.22	41.6	1.76	84.83	43.5	1.95	90.25	44.9	2.01	77.27	41.1	1.88
July.....	79.84	41.8	1.91	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
August.....	80.87	41.9	1.93	80.99	39.7	2.04	73.51	41.3	1.78	82.96	41.9	1.98	86.20	43.1	2.00	77.03	39.5	1.95
September.....	84.20	42.1	2.00	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
October.....	81.48	42.0	1.94	83.01	40.1	2.07	73.51	41.3	1.78	81.97	41.4	1.98	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.16	40.9	1.96
November.....	82.45	42.5	1.94	85.06	40.7	2.09	72.92	41.2	1.77	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.39	40.9	1.99	76.82	39.6	1.94
December.....	81.60	42.5	1.92	84.25	40.9	2.06	75.36	42.1	1.79	80.59	40.7	1.98	81.20	40.6	2.00	77.79	40.1	1.94
1954: January.....	82.49	42.3	1.95	84.66	40.9	2.07	73.62	40.9	1.80	78.21	39.7	1.97	77.21	38.8	1.99	77.99	40.2	1.94
February.....	77.93	40.8	1.91	82.80	40.0	2.07	73.03	40.8	1.79	77.82	39.5	1.97	75.64	38.2	1.98	78.57	40.5	1.94
March.....	74.66	39.5	1.89	83.84	40.5	2.07	72.85											

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal 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
1952: Average	\$77.79	41.6	\$1.87	\$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
1953: Average	80.97	41.1	1.97	87.57	41.5	2.11	91.12	41.8	2.18	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.45	40.6	2.08	77.15	41.7	1.85
June	80.97	41.1	1.97	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
July	80.59	40.7	1.98	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
August	79.38	40.5	1.96	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
September	80.60	40.5	1.99	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
October	81.60	40.8	2.00	86.71	40.9	2.12	89.95	40.7	2.21	82.19	39.9	2.06	85.67	40.6	2.11	77.23	41.3	1.87
November	80.00	40.0	2.00	85.63	40.2	2.13	90.13	40.6	2.22	81.12	39.0	2.08	84.42	40.2	2.10	76.67	41.0	1.87
December	81.61	40.6	2.01	86.05	40.4	2.13	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.78	39.8	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	78.02	41.5	1.88
1954: January	80.40	40.0	2.01	83.95	39.6	2.12	88.40	40.0	2.21	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.37	39.7	2.10	76.92	40.7	1.89
February	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.53	39.4	2.12	87.56	39.8	2.20	81.54	39.2	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	76.33	40.6	1.88
March	79.00	39.5	2.00	82.29	39.0	2.11	85.58	39.9	2.20	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	75.95	40.4	1.88
April	78.01	39.2	1.99	81.66	38.7	2.11	83.22	38.0	2.19	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.97	39.7	2.09	75.39	40.1	1.88
May	79.00	39.5	2.00	83.53	39.4	2.12	84.04	38.2	2.20	84.21	40.1	2.10	84.85	40.6	2.09	77.33	40.7	1.90
June	79.19	39.4	2.01	86.03	40.2	2.14	84.48	38.4	2.20	88.19	41.6	2.12	86.92	41.0	2.12	76.02	40.7	1.89
	Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ⁴			Cutlery and edgetools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ⁴		
1952: Average	\$69.31	41.5	\$1.67	\$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
1953: Average	75.71	41.6	1.82	74.05	41.6	1.78	67.32	41.3	1.63	74.70	41.5	1.80	75.89	41.7	1.82	73.57	40.2	1.83
June	75.24	41.8	1.80	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
July	78.32	42.8	1.83	73.21	40.9	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
August	79.30	43.1	1.84	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
September	78.02	42.4	1.84	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
October	74.89	40.7	1.84	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
November	75.70	40.7	1.86	73.39	41.0	1.79	69.39	41.8	1.66	74.03	40.9	1.81	74.26	40.8	1.82	72.31	39.3	1.84
December	77.93	41.9	1.86	74.39	41.1	1.81	67.89	40.9	1.66	74.07	40.7	1.82	77.00	41.4	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85
1954: January	77.79	40.1	1.94	73.16	40.2	1.82	64.12	39.1	1.64	73.57	40.2	1.83	76.33	40.6	1.88	71.80	38.6	1.86
February	81.71	41.9	1.95	73.38	40.1	1.83	65.67	39.8	1.65	73.42	39.9	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.10	39.3	1.86
March	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	73.10	39.3	1.86
April	78.94	40.9	1.93	72.62	39.9	1.82	63.41	38.9	1.63	72.10	39.4	1.83	75.95	40.4	1.86	70.66	38.4	1.84
May	82.74	42.0	1.97	74.74	40.4	1.85	66.00	40.0	1.65	72.31	39.3	1.84	78.50	41.1	1.91	73.28	39.4	1.86
June	83.13	42.2	1.97	72.65	39.7	1.83	65.90	39.7	1.66	72.52	39.2	1.85	75.20	40.0	1.88	74.40	40.0	1.86
	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁴			Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products		
1952: Average	\$73.60	40.0	\$1.84	\$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
1953: Average	75.64	39.6	1.91	72.32	40.4	1.79	80.75	42.5	1.90	81.27	43.0	1.89	78.44	41.5	1.89	80.94	42.6	1.90
June	74.26	39.5	1.88	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	1.83
July	74.09	39.2	1.89	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
August	74.67	39.3	1.90	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
September	72.68	37.8	1.92	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
October	76.43	39.6	1.93	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
November	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.13	39.3	1.81	81.87	42.2	1.94	83.23	42.9	1.94	76.52	40.7	1.88	81.48	42.0	1.94
December	75.66	39.2	1.93	72.80	40.0	1.82	83.23	42.9	1.94	85.17	43.9	1.94	79.61	41.9	1.90	82.60	42.8	1.93
1954: January	74.69	38.9	1.92	70.46	38.5	1.83	80.26	41.8	1.92	82.18	42.8	1.92	75.39	40.1	1.88	80.87	41.9	1.93
February	74.69	38.9	1.92	72.29	39.5	1.83	79.49	41.4	1.92	80.79	42.3	1.91	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.07	41.8	1.93
March	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.92	39.3	1.83	78.69	41.2	1.91	79.99	42.1	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	78.30	41.3	1.92
April	72.58	37.8	1.92	69.87	38.6	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	79.42	41.8	1.90	76.42	39.8	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93
May	75.66	39.2	1.93	72.29	39.5	1.83	79.30	41.3	1.92	80.41	42.1	1.91	76.99	40.1	1.92	78.74	40.8	1.93
June	77.79	40.1	1.94	73.20	40.0	1.83	80.06	41.7	1.92	82.13	43.0	1.91	77.52	40.8	1.90	78.55	40.7	1.93
	Sheet-metalwork			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ⁴			Vitreous-enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products		
1952: Average	\$75.18	42.0	\$1.79	\$74.29	41.5	\$1.79	\$54.00	37.5	\$1.44	\$77.33	41.8	\$1.85	\$68.00	40.0	\$1.70	\$68.30	40.9	\$1.67
1953: Average	80.22	42.0	1.91	78.81	41.7	1.89	59.05	38.6	1.53	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.50	40.5	1.79	72.62	40.8	1.78
June	78.81	41.7	1.89	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
July	75.79	40.1	1.89	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
August	80.03	41.9	1.91	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
September	82.71	42.2	1.96	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
October	83.46	42.8	1.95	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
November	80.90	41.7	1.94	78.12	40.9	1.91	59.69	38.2	1.56	80.36	41.0	1.96	72.90	40.5	1.80	73.12	40.4	1.81
December	80.93	41.5	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	60.60	38.6	1.57	81.97	41.4	1.98	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.31	39.4	1.81
1954: January	77.95	40.6	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	61.88	38.2	1.62	83.63	41.4	2.02	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.02	39.9	1.83
February	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.76	40.6	1.94	61.60	38.5	1.60	80.79	40.6	1.99	70.49	39.6	1.78	72.04	39.8	1.81
March	77.59	40.2	1.93	77.97	40.4	1.93	60.83	38.5	1.58	80.19	40.5	1.98	70.13	39.4	1.78	72.76	40.2	

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ⁴			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$73.02	42.7	\$1.71	\$79.61	43.5	\$1.83	\$74.26	40.8	\$1.82	\$72.83	42.1	\$1.73	\$76.37	44.4	\$1.72	\$79.79	42.9	\$1.86
1953: Average.....	78.51	42.9	1.83	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.13	42.2	1.97	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.07	44.3	1.83	82.91	42.3	1.96
June.....	79.97	43.7	1.83	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.69	42.7	1.96	81.03	43.8	1.85	83.25	45.0	1.85	82.49	42.3	1.95
July.....	77.78	42.5	1.83	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
August.....	77.59	42.4	1.83	83.95	42.4	1.98	79.03	41.2	1.94	78.31	42.1	1.86	78.99	43.4	1.82	82.12	41.9	1.96
September.....	76.36	41.5	1.84	82.42	40.8	2.02	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.00	41.4	1.86	77.78	42.5	1.83	82.57	41.7	1.98
October.....	76.36	41.5	1.84	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
November.....	76.36	41.5	1.84	82.21	40.7	2.02	81.81	40.7	2.01	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.75	42.8	1.84	82.78	41.6	1.99
December.....	77.52	41.9	1.85	83.84	41.1	2.04	84.22	41.9	2.01	77.19	41.5	1.86	78.75	42.8	1.84	84.42	42.0	2.01
1954: January.....	74.70	40.6	1.84	81.41	40.3	2.02	81.40	40.7	2.00	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	41.4	1.83	82.40	41.2	2.00
February.....	75.85	41.0	1.85	82.01	40.6	2.02	79.00	40.1	1.97	75.92	40.6	1.87	75.95	41.5	1.83	82.60	41.3	2.00
March.....	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.61	41.1	2.01	77.03	39.3	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.62	41.0	1.82	82.20	41.1	2.00
April.....	72.47	39.6	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01	75.07	38.3	1.96	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.25	39.7	1.82	81.00	40.5	2.00
May.....	73.78	40.1	1.84	85.68	42.0	2.04	75.04	37.9	1.98	72.91	39.2	1.86	74.12	40.5	1.83	81.61	40.6	2.01
June.....	74.15	40.3	1.84	85.24	42.2	2.02	78.21	39.3	1.99	73.47	39.5	1.86	73.53	40.4	1.82	81.00	40.5	2.00
	Engines and turbines ⁴			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ⁴			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
1952: Average.....	\$82.68	42.4	\$1.95	\$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
1953: Average.....	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.66	42.0	2.23	82.41	41.0	2.01	77.21	39.8	1.94	79.20	39.6	2.00	75.20	40.0	1.88
June.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	87.94	40.9	2.15	83.63	41.4	2.02	76.62	39.7	1.93	78.80	39.6	1.99	74.61	39.9	1.87
July.....	83.43	40.5	2.06	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
August.....	85.06	40.7	2.09	99.39	43.4	2.29	80.00	39.8	2.01	76.81	39.8	1.93	79.20	40.0	1.98	74.64	39.7	1.88
September.....	85.89	40.9	2.10	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
October.....	87.14	41.3	2.11	97.58	42.8	2.28	83.64	40.8	2.05	75.26	39.2	1.92	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.28	39.4	1.86
November.....	85.88	40.7	2.11	94.24	41.7	2.26	82.62	40.3	2.05	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.00	39.5	2.00	72.52	39.2	1.85
December.....	88.61	41.6	2.13	99.72	42.8	2.33	84.87	41.2	2.06	76.64	39.3	1.95	79.79	39.5	2.02	73.70	39.2	1.88
1954: January.....	86.51	41.0	2.11	97.02	42.0	2.31	82.42	40.6	2.03	77.03	39.5	1.95	80.19	39.7	2.02	74.47	39.4	1.89
February.....	86.30	40.9	2.11	97.06	42.2	2.30	82.62	40.5	2.04	77.62	39.6	1.96	79.78	39.3	2.03	76.02	39.8	1.91
March.....	86.28	40.7	2.12	99.03	42.5	2.33	81.20	40.0	2.03	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.40	39.9	2.04	77.38	40.3	1.92
April.....	83.39	39.9	2.09	89.60	40.9	2.24	81.00	39.9	2.03	78.41	39.6	1.98	80.17	39.3	2.04	76.61	39.9	1.92
May.....	86.07	40.6	2.12	94.76	41.2	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05	78.80	39.8	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	76.99	40.1	1.92
June.....	83.81	40.1	2.09	84.26	38.3	2.20	83.64	40.8	2.05	78.60	39.9	1.97	78.78	39.0	2.02	78.36	40.6	1.93
	Construction and mining machinery ⁴			Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ⁴			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)		
1952: Average.....	\$77.61	43.6	\$1.78	\$76.64	43.3	\$1.77	\$79.48	44.4	\$1.79	\$91.87	46.4	\$1.98	\$89.96	47.1	\$1.91	\$85.95	45.0	\$1.91
1953: Average.....	79.42	41.8	1.90	78.85	41.5	1.90	80.98	42.4	1.91	96.64	45.8	2.11	94.92	46.3	2.05	89.52	44.1	2.03
June.....	80.60	42.2	1.91	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
July.....	78.47	41.3	1.90	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
August.....	77.52	40.8	1.90	76.76	40.4	1.90	80.03	41.9	1.91	94.95	45.0	2.11	91.55	45.1	2.03	89.76	44.0	2.04
September.....	76.21	39.9	1.91	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
October.....	78.14	40.7	1.92	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
November.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	77.18	40.2	1.92	81.93	41.8	1.96	95.66	44.7	2.14	95.10	45.5	2.09	86.92	42.4	2.05
December.....	79.54	41.0	1.94	78.17	40.5	1.93	83.33	42.3	1.97	96.75	45.0	2.15	96.18	45.8	2.10	87.95	42.9	2.05
1954: January.....	79.76	40.9	1.95	77.59	40.2	1.93	84.77	42.6	1.99	94.60	44.0	2.15	93.66	44.6	2.10	85.27	41.8	2.04
February.....	80.93	41.5	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93	86.33	43.6	1.98	94.39	43.9	2.19	93.63	44.8	2.09	86.51	42.2	2.05
March.....	79.93	41.2	1.94	78.74	40.8	1.93	81.90	42.0	1.95	93.74	43.6	2.15	93.21	44.6	2.09	86.10	42.0	2.05
April.....	78.74	40.8	1.93	77.57	40.4	1.92	81.93	41.8	1.96	92.45	42.8	2.16	89.42	43.2	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.06
May.....	79.76	40.9	1.95	78.57	40.5	1.94	82.54	41.9	1.97	92.87	42.6	2.18	88.61	42.6	2.08	84.46	40.8	2.07
June.....	79.95	41.0	1.95	79.37	40.7	1.95	81.93	41.8	1.96	92.21	42.3	2.18	87.78	42.0	2.09	84.66	40.9	2.07
	Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ⁴			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment		
1952: Average.....	\$95.53	46.6	\$2.05	\$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
1953: Average.....	100.93	46.3	2.18	81.32	42.8	1.90	81.56	42.7	1.91	71.93	41.1	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	94.59	44.2	2.14
June.....	97.61	45.4	2.15	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
July.....	96.30	45.0	2.14	80.97	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
August.....	99.21	45.3	2.19	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
September.....	100.33	45.4	2.21	80.26	41.8	1.92	81.25	42.1	1.93	69.54	39.4	1.76	82.03	43.4	1.89	93.09	43.5	2.14
October.....	103.71	46.3	2.24	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
November.....	100.11	45.3	2.21	81.48	42.0	1.94	83.89	42.8	1.96	71.15	40.2	1.77	81.65	43.2	1.89	97.46	44.3	2.20
December.....	101.47	45.5	2.23	83.23	42.9	1.94	83.89	42.8	1.94	73.63	41.6	1.77	86.98	45.3	1.92	97.24	44.0	2.21
1954: January.....	99.23	44.7	2.22	80.51	41.5	1.94	84.15	42.5	1.98	70.09	39.6	1.77	83.03	43.7	1.90	89.24	41.7	2.14
February.....	98.34	44.1	2.23	81.29	41.9	1.94	84.15	42.5	1.98	71.69	40.5	1.77	83.98	44.2	1.90	91.38	42.5	2.15
March.....	97.66	43.6	2.24	80.67	41.8	1.93	83.95	42.4	1.98	71.33	40.3	1.77	84.11					

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery ⁴			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$79.24	43.3	\$1.83	\$78.66	43.7	\$1.80	\$79.79	42.9	\$1.86	\$74.47	42.8	\$1.74	\$81.22	43.2	\$1.88	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86
1953: Average	\$83.42	43.0	1.94	\$81.98	42.7	1.92	\$84.44	43.3	1.95	\$76.50	42.5	1.80	\$83.50	42.6	1.96	\$85.93	43.4	1.98
June	\$83.38	43.2	1.93	\$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
July	\$82.60	42.8	1.93	\$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
August	\$82.45	42.5	1.94	\$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
September	\$83.69	42.7	1.96	\$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
October	\$83.92	42.6	1.97	\$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
November	\$83.33	42.3	1.97	\$81.51	41.8	1.95	\$85.77	43.1	1.99	\$75.99	41.3	1.84	\$84.18	42.3	1.99	\$85.02	42.3	2.01
December	\$83.95	42.4	1.98	\$80.90	41.7	1.94	\$85.80	42.9	2.00	\$76.54	41.6	1.84	\$80.54	41.3	1.95	\$85.85	42.5	2.02
1954: January	\$81.16	41.2	1.97	\$80.56	41.1	1.96	\$81.76	41.5	1.97	\$75.07	40.8	1.84	\$73.15	38.1	1.92	\$83.82	41.7	2.01
February	\$81.36	41.3	1.97	\$80.56	41.1	1.96	\$82.76	41.8	1.98	\$74.26	40.8	1.82	\$76.04	39.4	1.93	\$81.99	41.2	1.99
March	\$79.77	40.7	1.96	\$78.38	40.4	1.94	\$81.16	41.2	1.97	\$73.02	39.9	1.83	\$76.63	39.5	1.94	\$79.40	40.1	1.98
April	\$78.99	40.3	1.96	\$78.18	40.3	1.94	\$79.79	40.5	1.97	\$72.40	40.0	1.81	\$77.02	39.7	1.94	\$79.20	40.0	1.98
May	\$79.39	40.3	1.97	\$76.63	39.5	1.94	\$82.00	41.0	2.00	\$73.38	40.1	1.83	\$77.42	39.7	1.95	\$79.79	40.3	1.98
June	\$79.79	40.3	1.98	\$77.02	39.7	1.94	\$82.62	40.9	2.02	\$74.15	40.3	1.84	\$80.19	40.5	1.98	\$79.80	40.1	1.99
	<i>Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens</i>			<i>Office and store machines and devices⁴</i>			<i>Computing machines and cash registers</i>			<i>Typewriters</i>			<i>Service-industry and household machines⁴</i>			<i>Domestic laundry equipment</i>		
1952: Average	\$76.97	43.0	\$1.79	\$75.26	40.9	\$1.84	\$81.80	40.9	\$2.00	\$68.88	41.0	\$1.68	\$75.81	41.2	\$1.84	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84
1953: Average	\$81.02	42.2	1.92	\$77.38	40.3	1.92	\$83.21	40.2	2.07	\$70.93	40.3	1.76	\$78.74	40.8	1.93	\$78.57	40.5	1.94
June	\$81.02	42.2	1.92	\$77.76	40.5	1.92	\$83.62	40.2	2.08	\$70.75	40.2	1.76	\$77.76	40.5	1.92	\$77.41	39.9	1.94
July	\$77.46	41.2	1.88	\$77.01	39.9	1.93	\$83.01	40.1	2.07	\$70.98	40.1	1.77	\$78.96	40.7	1.94	\$74.88	38.6	1.94
August	\$80.70	41.6	1.94	\$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
September	\$80.93	41.5	1.95	\$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
October	\$84.35	42.6	1.98	\$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
November	\$81.76	41.5	1.97	\$78.39	40.2	1.95	\$84.21	40.1	2.10	\$72.54	40.3	1.80	\$77.03	39.5	1.95	\$78.20	39.9	1.96
December	\$83.36	42.1	1.98	\$79.59	40.4	1.97	\$85.44	40.3	2.12	\$72.94	40.3	1.81	\$78.01	39.8	1.96	\$77.03	39.3	1.96
1954: January	\$82.98	41.7	1.99	\$78.60	39.9	1.97	\$84.40	40.0	2.11	\$71.31	39.4	1.81	\$77.62	39.6	1.96	\$73.91	38.1	1.94
February	\$82.76	41.8	1.98	\$77.81	39.7	1.96	\$84.19	39.9	2.11	\$71.50	39.5	1.81	\$78.01	39.8	1.96	\$77.42	39.7	1.95
March	\$81.77	41.3	1.98	\$77.62	39.6	1.96	\$84.61	40.1	2.11	\$69.89	38.4	1.82	\$78.01	39.8	1.96	\$79.20	39.8	1.99
April	\$80.19	40.5	1.98	\$77.82	39.5	1.97	\$83.74	39.5	2.12	\$71.74	39.2	1.83	\$76.05	38.8	1.96	\$74.25	37.5	1.98
May	\$79.60	40.2	1.98	\$77.42	39.3	1.97	\$83.10	39.2	2.12	\$72.13	39.2	1.84	\$77.22	39.2	1.97	\$74.88	38.6	1.94
June	\$79.99	39.6	2.02	\$79.00	39.7	1.99	\$84.53	39.5	2.14	\$73.63	39.8	1.85	\$75.46	39.1	1.93	\$74.88	38.4	1.95
	<i>Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines</i>			<i>Sewing machines</i>			<i>Refrigerators and air-conditioning units</i>			<i>Miscellaneous machinery parts⁴</i>			<i>Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves</i>			<i>Ball and roller bearings</i>		
1952: Average	\$76.39	43.9	\$1.74	\$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
1953: Average	\$76.56	42.3	1.81	\$77.01	39.9	1.93	\$79.76	40.9	1.95	\$78.85	41.5	1.90	\$77.90	41.0	1.90	\$77.71	40.9	1.90
June	\$76.44	42.0	1.82	\$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
July	\$76.74	42.4	1.81	\$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
August	\$76.80	42.2	1.82	\$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
September	\$75.03	41.0	1.83	\$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
October	\$78.57	42.7	1.84	\$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
November	\$76.91	41.8	1.84	\$78.61	39.7	1.98	\$77.03	39.1	1.97	\$79.73	41.1	1.94	\$80.73	41.4	1.95	\$76.04	39.4	1.93
December	\$77.75	41.8	1.86	\$78.80	39.6	1.99	\$78.41	39.6	1.98	\$80.93	41.5	1.95	\$81.54	41.6	1.96	\$78.59	40.3	1.95
1954: January	\$73.93	40.4	1.83	\$77.60	38.8	2.00	\$79.40	39.9	1.99	\$78.57	40.5	1.94	\$78.78	40.4	1.95	\$77.42	39.5	1.96
February	\$75.26	40.9	1.84	\$79.20	39.8	1.99	\$79.00	39.7	1.99	\$78.18	40.3	1.94	\$78.78	40.4	1.95	\$75.85	39.1	1.94
March	\$75.11	40.6	1.85	\$79.60	40.0	1.99	\$78.61	39.7	1.98	\$78.18	40.3	1.94	\$79.18	40.4	1.96	\$75.08	38.9	1.93
April	\$75.62	41.1	1.84	\$78.80	39.6	1.99	\$76.44	38.8	1.97	\$76.81	39.8	1.93	\$77.60	40.0	1.94	\$73.73	38.4	1.92
May	\$75.85	41.1	1.85	\$79.60	39.8	2.00	\$78.01	39.2	1.99	\$77.60	40.0	1.94	\$78.40	40.0	1.96	\$74.50	38.8	1.92
June	\$73.97	40.2	1.84	\$79.80	40.1	1.99	\$75.47	38.9	1.94	\$77.79	40.1	1.94	\$78.20	40.1	1.95	\$75.46	39.1	1.93
	<i>Machinery (except electrical)—Con.</i>			<i>Electrical machinery</i>														
	<i>Machine shops (job and repair)</i>			<i>Total: Electrical machinery</i>			<i>Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus⁴</i>			<i>Wiring devices and supplies</i>			<i>Carbon and graphite products (electrical)</i>			<i>Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments</i>		
1952: Average	\$78.55	43.4	\$1.81	\$68.80	41.2	\$1.67	\$74.40	41.8	\$1.78	\$64.78	41.0	\$1.58	\$75.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$71.48	41.8	\$1.71
1953: Average	\$80.28	42.7	1.88	\$71.81	40.8	1.76	\$77.83	41.4	1.88	\$68.54	40.8	1.68	\$77.83	41.4	1.88	\$73.57	41.1	1.79
June	\$80.09	42.6	1.88	\$71.81	40.8	1.76	\$77.79	41.6	1.87	\$67.89	40.9	1.66	\$77.83	41.4	1.88	\$72.92	41.2	1.77
July	\$78.77	41.9	1.88	\$70.58	40.1	1.76	\$77.11	40.8	1.89	\$67.37	40.1	1.68	\$78.44	41.5	1.89	\$72.90	40.5	1.80
August	\$79.95	42.3	1.89	\$71.63	40.7	1.76	\$77.68	41.1	1.89	\$68.73	40.7	1.69	\$77.11	40.8	1.89	\$73.03	40.8	1.79
September	\$80.41	42.1	1.91	\$72.09	40.5	1.78	\$78.72	41.0	1.92	\$68.01	40.3	1.71	\$79.27	41.5	1.91	\$74.16	41.2	1.80
October	\$81.98	42.7	1.92	\$71.91	40.4	1.78	\$77.74	40.7	1.91	\$69.32	40.3	1.72	\$76.70	40.8	1.88	\$75.76	41.4	1.83
November	\$81.22	42.3	1.92	\$72.14	40.3	1.79	\$78.12	40.9	1.91	\$68.74	40.2	1.71	\$75.68	40.2	1.88	\$73.89	40.6	1.82
December	\$82.22	42.6	1.93	\$72.36	40.2	1.80	\$78.91	41.1	1.92	\$69.60	40.7	1.71	\$77.11	40.8	1.89	\$74.66	40.8	1.83
1954: January	\$79.68	41.5	1.92	\$70.74	39.3	1.80	\$76.99	40.1	1.92	\$67.20	39.3	1.71	\$75.39	40.1	1.88	\$71.92	39.3	1.83
February	\$79.49	41.4	1.92	\$72.22	39.9	1.81	\$77.38	40.3	1.92	\$67.32	39.6	1.70	\$76.14	40.5	1.88	\$73.16	40.2	1.82
March	\$79.71	41.3	1.93	\$71.28	39.6	1.80	\$76.40	40.0	1.91	\$67.49	39.7	1.70	\$74.43	39.8	1.87	\$72.25	39.7	1.82
April	\$77.74	40.7	1.91	\$70.56	39.2	1.80	\$75.45	39.5	1.91	\$65.23	38.6	1.69	\$74.61	39.9	1.87	\$71.50	39.5	1.81
May	\$79.52	41.2	1.93	\$71.50	39.5	1.81	\$76.22	39.7	1.92	\$66.08	39.1	1.69	\$74.82	39.8	1.88	\$72.44	39.8	1.82
June	\$79.32	41.1	1.93	\$71.68	39.6	1.81	\$76.80	40.0	1.92	\$66.47	39.1	1.70	\$74.26	39.5	1.88	\$73.57	40.2	1.83

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—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switch-board and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$80.22	42.0	\$1.91	\$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
1953: Average	84.03	41.6	2.02	76.33	40.6	1.88	75.84	41.9	1.81	85.20	42.6	2.00	76.92	40.7	1.89	72.24	42.0	1.72
June	84.42	42.0	2.01	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
July	82.62	40.9	2.02	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
August	83.22	41.2	2.02	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
September	84.25	40.9	2.06	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
October	82.62	40.5	2.04	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
November	84.05	41.2	2.04	76.81	39.8	1.93	76.54	41.6	1.84	81.77	41.3	1.98	77.76	40.5	1.92	69.60	40.7	1.71
December	84.67	41.3	2.05	76.63	39.5	1.94	76.91	41.8	1.84	81.38	41.1	1.98	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.77	40.8	1.71
1954: January	82.62	40.5	2.04	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.11	40.6	1.85	78.21	39.7	1.97	74.87	39.2	1.91	67.20	39.3	1.71
February	83.23	40.6	2.05	76.24	39.3	1.94	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.39	40.2	1.95	76.02	39.8	1.91	69.32	40.3	1.72
March	82.01	40.2	2.04	78.20	40.1	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.56	41.1	1.96	76.03	39.6	1.92	68.57	40.1	1.71
April	80.59	39.7	2.03	76.44	39.2	1.95	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.73	42.5	1.97	75.26	39.2	1.92	67.77	39.4	1.72
May	80.78	39.6	2.04	79.19	40.2	1.97	74.99	40.1	1.87	81.99	41.2	1.99	76.22	39.7	1.92	69.14	40.2	1.72
June	81.80	39.9	2.05	78.18	40.3	1.94	74.96	40.3	1.86	83.01	41.3	2.01	73.15	38.3	1.91	69.03	39.9	1.72
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ⁴			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
1952: Average	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$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
1953: Average	76.70	40.8	1.88	65.21	40.5	1.61	66.66	40.4	1.65	64.64	39.9	1.62	62.27	40.7	1.53	82.49	42.3	1.95
June	77.90	41.0	1.90	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
July	75.20	40.0	1.88	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
August	75.20	40.0	1.88	63.52	39.7	1.60	67.73	40.8	1.66	65.26	40.1	1.63	64.06	41.6	1.54	83.66	42.9	1.95
September	74.28	39.3	1.89	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
October	75.43	39.7	1.90	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
November	76.00	40.0	1.90	65.85	40.4	1.63	67.26	39.8	1.69	66.23	39.9	1.66	58.19	37.3	1.56	82.71	42.2	1.96
December	74.84	39.6	1.89	65.44	39.9	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	67.03	39.9	1.68	59.72	37.8	1.58	77.78	41.6	1.95
1954: January	75.06	39.3	1.91	64.12	39.1	1.64	65.96	38.8	1.70	65.02	38.7	1.69	61.78	39.1	1.58	79.38	40.5	1.96
February	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.01	39.4	1.65	67.89	39.7	1.71	67.09	39.7	1.69	61.39	39.1	1.57	78.99	40.3	1.96
March	73.32	39.0	1.88	65.24	39.3	1.66	67.55	39.5	1.71	66.59	39.4	1.69	62.02	39.5	1.57	77.03	39.5	1.95
April	72.19	38.4	1.85	64.19	38.9	1.65	66.30	39.0	1.70	65.35	38.9	1.68	62.62	39.4	1.59	78.41	39.8	1.97
May	78.17	40.5	1.93	64.85	39.3	1.65	67.42	39.2	1.72	66.08	39.1	1.69	62.65	39.4	1.59	78.41	39.8	1.97
June	74.68	39.1	1.91	63.69	38.6	1.65	68.51	39.6	1.73	67.49	39.7	1.70	63.11	39.2	1.61	79.20	40.0	1.98
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Miscellaneous electrical products ⁴			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles ⁴		
1952: Average	\$65.93	40.7	\$1.62	\$73.34	41.2	\$1.78	\$56.66	39.9	\$1.42	\$72.93	42.9	\$1.70	\$81.14	41.4	\$1.96	\$82.82	40.6	\$2.04
1953: Average	67.94	40.2	1.69	76.67	41.0	1.87	59.20	40.0	1.48	72.36	40.2	1.80	85.28	41.2	2.07	87.95	41.1	2.14
June	68.04	40.5	1.68	78.54	42.0	1.87	58.40	40.0	1.46	67.73	38.7	1.75	85.08	41.1	2.07	89.23	41.5	2.15
July	67.70	40.3	1.68	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
August	69.36	40.8	1.70	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
September	68.23	39.9	1.71	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
October	68.51	40.3	1.70	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
November	68.00	40.0	1.70	76.95	40.5	1.90	60.19	39.6	1.52	73.63	39.8	1.85	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.02	40.1	2.17
December	68.51	39.6	1.73	75.83	39.7	1.91	60.74	39.7	1.53	74.74	40.4	1.85	85.88	40.7	2.11	87.42	40.1	2.18
1954: January	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.22	39.7	1.92	59.13	38.9	1.62	74.64	39.7	1.88	85.86	40.5	2.12	89.79	41.0	2.19
February	69.60	40.0	1.74	76.99	40.1	1.92	60.80	40.0	1.62	77.74	40.7	1.91	84.82	40.2	2.11	85.72	39.5	2.17
March	69.13	39.5	1.75	74.69	38.9	1.92	60.74	39.7	1.63	80.32	41.4	1.94	84.21	40.1	2.10	84.93	39.5	2.15
April	68.73	39.5	1.74	75.84	39.5	1.92	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.57	40.4	1.92	84.82	40.2	2.11	87.26	40.4	2.16
May	67.51	38.8	1.74	75.66	39.2	1.93	57.91	38.1	1.52	77.59	40.2	1.93	85.67	40.6	2.11	88.34	40.9	2.16
June	69.87	39.7	1.76	79.99	40.4	1.98	59.19	39.2	1.51	76.42	39.8	1.92	84.19	39.9	2.11	84.89	39.3	2.16
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ⁴			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
1952: Average	\$83.64	40.6	\$2.06	\$70.18	40.8	\$1.72	\$70.52	41.0	\$1.72	\$81.70	43.0	\$1.90	\$79.66	42.6	\$1.87	\$86.92	43.9	\$1.98
1953: Average	88.78	41.1	2.16	74.26	40.8	1.82	73.60	40.0	1.84	83.80	41.9	2.00	82.19	41.3	1.99	87.29	43.0	2.03
June	90.06	41.5	2.17	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
July	88.32	40.7	2.17	73.12	40.4	1.81	71.74	39.2	1.83	82.59	41.5	1.99	80.57	40.9	1.97	86.98	42.7	2.03
August	89.21	41.3	2.16	75.48	41.7	1.81	73.84	39.7	1.86	83.60	41.8	2.00	82.39	41.4	1.99	86.80	42.6	2.04
September	87.38	39.9	2.19	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
October	89.16	40.9	2.18	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
November	87.82	40.1	2.19	74.70	40.6	1.84	75.95	40.4	1.88	84.03	41.6	2.02	82.61	41.1	2.01	86.93	42.2	2.06
December	88.22	40.1	2.20	78.77	41.9	1.88	75.79	40.1	1.89	85.27	41.8	2.04	83.43	41.1	2.03	87.96	42.7	2.06
1954: January	90.42	41.1	2.20	75.58	40.2	1.88	72.56	38.8	1.87	83.23	40.6	2.05	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.67	41.3	2.05
February	86.11	39.5	2.18	72.68	39.5	1.84	73.49	39.3	1.87	85.28	41.2	2.07	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08
March	85.10	39.4	2.16	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.89	39.4	1.85	84.46	41.0	2.06	84.67	41.1	2.06	84.24	40.5	2.08

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

Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment—Continued															
Year and month	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ⁴			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$92.25	45.0	\$2.05	\$81.22	43.2	\$1.88	\$75.58	40.2	\$1.88	\$76.78	40.2	\$1.91	\$66.23	39.9	\$1.66
1953: Average.....	85.90	41.9	2.05	85.17	42.8	1.99	79.37	39.1	2.03	80.91	38.9	2.08	70.58	40.1	1.76
June.....	84.67	41.1	2.06	83.75	42.3	1.98	79.59	39.4	2.02	81.14	39.2	2.07	70.41	40.7	1.73
July.....	84.66	41.5	2.04	84.38	42.4	1.99	80.98	39.5	2.05	82.53	39.3	2.10	70.93	40.3	1.76
August.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	84.80	42.4	2.00	81.16	39.4	2.06	82.92	39.3	2.11	70.93	40.3	1.76
September.....	85.49	41.7	2.05	85.04	42.1	2.02	78.87	38.1	2.07	80.60	38.2	2.11	67.86	37.7	1.80
October.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.05	42.6	2.02	79.70	38.5	2.07	81.41	38.4	2.12	70.92	39.4	1.80
November.....	85.28	41.4	2.06	85.45	42.3	2.02	78.62	37.8	2.08	80.30	37.7	2.13	69.66	38.7	1.80
December.....	85.08	41.3	2.06	87.95	42.9	2.05	82.37	39.6	2.08	83.92	39.4	2.13	73.62	40.9	1.80
1954: January.....	78.28	38.0	2.06	85.07	41.7	2.04	78.66	38.0	2.07	80.14	37.8	2.12	70.53	39.4	1.79
February.....	84.04	40.6	2.07	84.04	41.4	2.03	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.25	38.9	2.14	70.45	39.8	1.77
March.....	85.67	40.6	2.11	84.05	41.2	2.04	81.95	39.4	2.08	84.28	39.2	2.15	70.93	40.3	1.76
April.....	82.76	39.6	2.09	83.85	40.9	2.05	80.70	38.8	2.08	82.18	38.4	2.14	71.58	40.9	1.75
May.....	70.87	38.4	2.08	85.08	41.3	2.06	80.94	39.1	2.07	82.82	38.7	2.14	72.34	41.1	1.76
June.....	80.64	38.4	2.10	85.08	41.3	2.06	80.16	39.1	2.05	82.26	38.8	2.12	71.05	40.6	1.75
Transportation equipment—Continued															
Instruments and related products															
Year and month	Railroad equipment ⁴			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$77.33	40.7	\$1.90	\$81.14	41.4	\$1.96	\$74.00	40.0	\$1.85	\$73.02	42.7	\$1.71	\$72.07	41.9	\$1.72
1953: Average.....	80.39	39.6	2.03	82.00	40.0	2.05	79.19	39.4	2.01	73.49	40.6	1.81	73.69	41.4	1.78
June.....	81.20	40.0	2.03	85.06	40.7	2.09	78.01	39.4	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.87	41.5	1.78
July.....	77.99	38.8	2.01	78.16	38.5	2.03	78.00	39.0	2.00	70.31	39.5	1.78	71.86	40.6	1.77
August.....	78.16	38.5	2.03	81.97	39.6	2.07	75.60	37.8	2.00	76.59	41.4	1.85	73.16	41.1	1.78
September.....	80.73	39.0	2.07	82.56	39.5	2.09	79.34	38.7	2.05	76.96	41.6	1.85	74.16	41.2	1.80
October.....	81.77	39.5	2.07	81.16	39.4	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	77.04	41.2	1.87	74.93	41.4	1.81
November.....	80.11	38.7	2.07	81.54	39.2	2.08	79.49	38.4	2.07	70.86	38.3	1.85	74.75	41.3	1.81
December.....	82.76	39.6	2.09	84.35	39.6	2.13	81.97	39.6	2.07	69.34	38.1	1.82	75.17	41.3	1.82
1954: January.....	82.32	39.2	2.10	82.89	39.1	2.12	81.54	39.2	2.08	68.78	38.0	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81
February.....	82.95	39.5	2.10	84.21	40.1	2.10	82.11	39.1	2.10	71.31	39.4	1.81	73.12	40.4	1.81
March.....	81.93	39.2	2.09	82.97	39.7	2.09	81.30	38.9	2.09	71.31	39.4	1.81	72.76	40.2	1.81
April.....	80.08	38.5	2.08	81.97	39.6	2.07	78.79	37.7	2.09	71.16	39.1	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82
May.....	80.85	38.5	2.10	82.78	39.8	2.08	79.13	37.5	2.11	73.35	40.3	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82
June.....	82.11	39.1	2.10	84.82	40.2	2.11	79.84	38.2	2.09	77.46	41.2	1.88	72.83	39.8	1.83
Instruments and related products—Continued															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries															
Year and month	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic 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
1952: Average.....	\$93.11	45.2	\$2.06	\$71.66	42.4	\$1.69	\$76.68	42.6	\$1.80	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.57	\$56.63	39.6	\$1.43
1953: Average.....	89.25	42.5	2.10	74.16	41.2	1.80	79.00	42.7	1.85	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46
June.....	90.09	42.9	2.10	74.52	41.4	1.80	79.98	43.0	1.86	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46
July.....	82.40	40.0	2.06	71.96	40.2	1.79	78.26	42.3	1.85	67.65	41.5	1.63	57.67	39.5	1.46
August.....	88.62	42.4	2.09	72.72	40.4	1.80	78.44	42.4	1.85	66.99	41.1	1.63	56.59	39.3	1.44
September.....	91.38	42.9	2.13	74.66	40.8	1.85	77.04	42.1	1.83	66.91	40.8	1.64	58.40	40.0	1.46
October.....	89.04	42.2	2.11	75.99	41.3	1.84	76.73	41.7	1.84	67.08	40.9	1.64	59.68	40.6	1.47
November.....	89.25	42.3	2.11	75.26	40.9	1.84	76.45	41.1	1.86	65.85	40.4	1.63	60.24	40.7	1.48
December.....	88.83	42.1	2.11	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.35	41.9	1.87	66.83	40.5	1.65	60.09	40.6	1.48
1954: January.....	80.50	38.7	2.08	72.83	39.8	1.83	75.11	40.6	1.85	66.00	40.0	1.65	58.76	39.7	1.48
February.....	83.22	40.4	2.06	74.70	40.6	1.84	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.73	40.8	1.66	58.76	39.7	1.48
March.....	83.43	40.5	2.06	74.12	40.5	1.83	73.20	40.0	1.83	67.23	40.5	1.66	58.71	39.4	1.49
April.....	82.18	39.7	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	72.65	39.7	1.83	66.30	39.7	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50
May.....	81.66	39.4	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	74.52	40.5	1.84	65.97	39.5	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50
June.....	82.59	39.9	2.07	74.37	40.2	1.85	75.41	39.9	1.89	66.40	40.0	1.66	58.95	39.3	1.50
Instruments and related products—Continued															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries															
Year and month	Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ⁴			Jewelry and findings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$76.73	41.7	\$1.84	\$60.55	40.1	\$1.51	\$61.50	41.0	\$1.50	\$65.99	42.3	\$1.56	\$63.33	42.5	\$1.49
1953: Average.....	77.49	41.0	1.89	66.98	41.6	1.61	64.06	40.8	1.57	68.85	42.5	1.62	65.41	42.2	1.55
June.....	76.30	40.8	1.87	67.78	42.1	1.61	63.80	40.9	1.56	67.36	42.1	1.60	63.38	41.7	1.52
July.....	75.36	40.3	1.87	66.98	41.6	1.61	61.93	39.7	1.56	65.28	40.8	1.60	60.70	40.2	1.51
August.....	77.68	41.1	1.89	67.65	41.5	1.63	63.74	40.6	1.57	67.14	41.7	1.61	62.73	41.1	1.53
September.....	78.28	41.2	1.90	66.99	41.1	1.63	63.36	40.1	1.58	68.88	42.0	1.64	63.71	41.0	1.55
October.....	79.07	41.4	1.91	68.31	41.4	1.65	65.19	41.0	1.59	71.71	43.2	1.66	68.37	43.0	1.59
November.....	80.83	42.1	1.92	67.24	41.0	1.64	65.12	40.7	1.60	72.31	43.3	1.67	68.05	42.8	1.59
December.....	80.83	42.1	1.92	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.53	40.7	1.61	71.98	43.1	1.67	68.53	43.1	1.59
1954: January.....	81.16	41.2	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	63.43	39.4	1.61	66.58	40.6	1.64	63.65	40.8	1.56
February.....	80.57	40.9	1.97	64.39	39.5	1.63	64.16	40.1	1.60	68.22	41.6	1.64	64.95	41.9	1.55
March.....	79.98	40.6	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	64.00	40.0	1.60	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.12	41.1	1.56
April.....	79.99	40.4	1.98	62.43	38.3	1.63	62.72	39.2	1.60	65.69	40.3	1.63	63.34	40.6	1.56
May.....	79.79	40.3	1.98	62.98	38.4	1.64	63.43	39.4	1.61	66.00	40.0	1.65	62.80	40.0	1.57
June.....	80.98	40.9	1.98	61.50	37.5	1.64	63.52	39.7	1.60	65.61	40.5	1.62	63.24	40.8	1.55

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued															
	Silverware and ware plated			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ⁴			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	
1952: Average	\$70.81	41.9	\$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	
1953: Average	75.86	43.1	1.76	71.81	40.8	1.76	60.70	40.2	1.51	61.35	40.1	1.53	60.35	40.5	1.49	
June	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	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	75.50	42.9	1.76	70.68	40.1	1.76	59.75	40.1	1.49	60.30	40.2	1.50	59.05	39.9	1.48	
September	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	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	80.00	44.2	1.81	73.61	41.3	1.78	62.93	40.6	1.55	64.84	41.3	1.57	59.65	39.5	1.51	
December	77.83	43.0	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78	61.69	39.8	1.55	61.70	39.3	1.57	61.41	40.4	1.52	
1954: January	71.33	40.3	1.77	70.75	40.2	1.76	60.22	38.6	1.56	59.63	37.5	1.59	60.65	39.9	1.52	
February	73.98	41.1	1.80	70.40	40.0	1.76	60.30	38.9	1.55	60.83	38.5	1.58	59.49	39.4	1.51	
March	73.03	40.8	1.79	69.13	39.5	1.75	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.15	39.2	1.56	58.65	39.1	1.50	
April	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.90	38.8	1.75	57.76	38.0	1.52	58.52	38.0	1.54	56.77	38.1	1.49	
May	71.60	40.0	1.79	67.06	38.1	1.76	59.04	39.1	1.51	59.13	38.9	1.52	58.71	39.4	1.49	
June	70.62	39.9	1.77	70.84	39.8	1.78	57.81	38.8	1.49	57.57	38.9	1.48	58.05	38.7	1.50	
	Manufacturing—Continued															
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued															
	Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Transportation and public 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	
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	
1953: Average	58.98	40.4	1.46	59.09	40.2	1.47	67.97	41.7	1.63	64.80	40.5	1.60	76.33	40.6	1.88	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	40.9	1.89	
November	60.79	40.8	1.49	57.57	38.9	1.48	67.73	41.3	1.64	65.53	40.2	1.63	76.04	39.4	1.93	
December	61.12	41.3	1.48	58.36	39.7	1.47	68.31	41.4	1.65	66.50	40.3	1.65	76.78	40.2	1.91	
1954: January	59.30	39.8	1.49	57.42	38.8	1.48	66.23	39.9	1.66	65.46	39.2	1.67	75.08	38.7	1.94	
February	61.80	41.2	1.50	57.67	39.5	1.46	67.06	40.4	1.66	66.00	40.0	1.65	79.18	40.4	1.96	
March	60.79	40.8	1.49	57.82	39.6	1.46	67.40	40.6	1.66	66.40	40.0	1.66	78.66	41.4	1.90	
April	61.61	40.8	1.51	55.63	38.1	1.46	65.40	39.4	1.66	65.18	39.5	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91	
May	61.31	40.6	1.51	56.45	38.4	1.47	66.86	39.8	1.68	66.13	39.6	1.67	76.05	39.2	1.94	
June	61.05	40.7	1.50	57.62	39.2	1.47	67.20	40.0	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67				
	Transportation and public utilities—Continued															
	Communication															
	Local railways and buslines ⁶			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ⁷			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁸			Telegraph			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$76.66	46.4	\$1.65	\$61.22	38.5	\$1.59	\$51.43	37.0	\$1.39	\$86.51	42.2	\$2.05	\$72.48	43.4	\$1.67	
1953: Average	77.12	45.1	1.71	65.02	38.7	1.68	54.39	37.0	1.47	92.23	42.5	2.17	74.23	41.7	1.78	
June	78.37	46.1	1.70	65.13	39.0	1.67	54.09	37.3	1.45	93.53	43.3	2.16	75.60	42.0	1.80	
July	77.92	45.3	1.72	64.35	38.0	1.65	54.38	37.5	1.45	90.95	42.3	2.15	74.76	42.0	1.78	
August	77.40	45.0	1.72	64.24	38.7	1.66	55.57	37.2	1.44	91.15	42.2	2.16	74.76	42.0	1.78	
September	78.13	44.9	1.74	68.16	39.4	1.73	59.75	38.3	1.56	93.94	42.7	2.20	77.46	42.1	1.84	
October	77.63	44.3	1.75	66.01	38.6	1.71	55.72	36.9	1.51	93.26	42.2	2.21	74.05	41.6	1.78	
November	77.18	44.1	1.75	67.90	38.8	1.75	57.88	37.1	1.56	95.87	42.8	2.24	73.34	41.2	1.78	
December	77.43	44.5	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	55.58	36.2	1.48	95.44	42.8	2.23	73.16	41.1	1.78	
1954: January	78.59	44.4	1.77	65.70	38.2	1.72	54.30	36.0	1.50	91.94	41.6	2.21	72.80	40.9	1.79	
February	77.25	43.4	1.78	65.74	38.0	1.73	54.36	36.0	1.51	92.57	41.7	2.22	73.69	41.4	1.78	
March	77.83	43.2	1.79	65.70	38.2	1.72	53.24	36.0	1.49	93.91	42.3	2.23	73.75	41.2	1.79	
April	77.68	43.1	1.80	66.09	38.2	1.73	54.09	36.3	1.49	93.46	42.1	2.22	75.78	42.1	1.80	
May	77.94	43.3	1.80	67.38	38.5	1.75	56.98	37.0	1.54	93.88	42.1	2.23	75.78	42.1	1.80	
June	78.92	43.6	1.81	67.16	38.6	1.74	56.39	37.1	1.52	94.75	42.3	2.24	77.15	41.7	1.85	
	Transportation and public utilities—Con.															
	Wholesale and retail trade															
	Other public utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			Retail trade			Department stores and general mail-order houses			
	Total: Gas and electric 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
1952: Average	\$75.12	41.5	\$1.81	\$67.80	40.6	\$1.67	\$52.67	39.9	\$1.32	\$38.41	35.9	\$1.07	\$44.77	37.0	\$1.21	
1953: Average	80.51	41.5	1.94	71.69	40.5	1.77	55.02	39.3	1.40	38.96	35.1	1.11	44.88	35.9	1.25	
June	80.22	41.5	1.93	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	81.32	41.7	1.95	72.09	40.5	1.78	56.26	39.9	1.41	40.07	36.1	1.11	45.86	36.4	1.26	
August	81.34	41.5	1.96	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	82.76	41.8	1.98	72.72	40.4	1.80	55.52	39.1	1.42	38.98	34.8	1.12	45.09	35.5	1.27	
October	82.17	41.5	1.98	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	82.98	41.7	1.99	72.50	40.5	1.79	55.10	38.8	1.42	38.64	34.5	1.12	44.60	35.4	1.26	
December	82.87	41.6	1.98	73.25	40.7	1.80	54.49	39.2	1.39	39.93	36.3	1.10	47.13	37.7	1.25	
1954: January	80.97	41.3	1.98	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.77	39.0	1.43	40.14	34.9	1.15	45.31	35.4	1.28	
February	80.77	41.0	1.97	72.36	40.2	1.80	55.91	39.1	1.43	39.90	35.0	1.14	45.47	35.8	1.27	
March	80.77	41.0	1.97	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.91	39.1	1.43	40.13	35.2	1.14	45.49	36.1	1.26	
April	80.77	41.0	1.97	73.16	40.2	1.82	55.91	39.1	1.43	39.76	35.5	1.12	45.74	36.3	1.26	
May	81.59	41.0	1.99	73.93	40.4	1.83	56.41	38.9	1.45	39.91	34.7	1.15	45.82	35.8	1.28	
June	82.40	41.2	2.00	74.12	40.5	1.83	57.52	39.4	1.46	41.65	35.6	1.17	47.45	36.5	1.30	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued														
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
										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
1952: Average	\$56.52	39.8	\$1.42	\$70.06	45.2	\$1.55	\$43.68	35.8	\$1.22	\$61.06	42.7	\$1.43	\$61.19	43.4	\$1.41
1953: Average	58.89	39.0	1.51	73.92	44.8	1.65	44.96	35.4	1.27	62.31	42.1	1.48	64.65	43.1	1.50
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	60.40	40.0	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	45.15	35.0	1.29	62.31	42.1	1.48	65.79	43.0	1.53
October	59.37	38.3	1.55	74.48	44.6	1.67	45.76	35.2	1.30	63.15	42.1	1.50	66.99	43.5	1.54
November	59.75	38.3	1.56	74.32	44.5	1.67	45.63	35.1	1.30	62.97	41.7	1.51	66.22	43.0	1.54
December	59.83	38.6	1.55	72.37	44.4	1.63	46.90	35.8	1.31	66.07	42.9	1.54	65.79	43.0	1.52
1954: January	59.75	38.3	1.56	71.60	44.2	1.62	46.11	35.2	1.31	63.00	42.0	1.50	64.14	42.2	1.52
February	59.59	38.2	1.56	72.82	44.4	1.64	46.15	35.5	1.30	61.89	42.1	1.47	65.33	42.7	1.53
March	59.75	38.3	1.56	73.26	44.4	1.65	45.80	35.5	1.29	62.46	42.2	1.48	65.33	42.7	1.53
April	59.75	38.3	1.56	74.76	44.5	1.68	46.37	35.4	1.31	62.31	42.1	1.48	66.22	43.0	1.54
May	59.82	38.1	1.57	75.75	44.3	1.71	45.37	34.9	1.30	62.73	42.1	1.49	67.39	43.2	1.56
June	61.15	38.7	1.58	76.27	44.6	1.71	46.64	35.6	1.31	63.00	42.4	1.50	68.02	43.6	1.56
	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. 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
1952: Average	\$52.50	\$81.08	\$63.38	\$37.06	42.6	\$0.87	\$38.63	41.1	\$0.94	\$45.10	41.0	\$1.10	\$90.56		\$90.56
1953: Average	54.84	82.94	67.29	38.40	42.2	.91	39.69	40.5	.98	45.71	40.1	1.14	90.04		90.04
June	54.28	82.55	67.20	38.22	42.0	.91	40.08	40.9	.98	47.08	41.3	1.14	91.55		91.55
July	54.90	81.72	68.73	38.40	42.2	.91	39.30	40.1	.98	44.69	39.2	1.14	91.13		91.13
August	55.00	79.72	68.07	38.49	42.3	.91	39.10	39.9	.98	44.35	38.9	1.14	91.22		91.22
September	55.03	80.00	67.30	39.06	42.0	.93	39.80	40.2	.99	46.40	40.0	1.16	85.85		85.85
October	55.36	80.68	67.63	39.76	42.3	.94	39.70	40.1	.99	46.92	40.1	1.17	89.79		89.79
November	55.33	81.73	68.54	39.67	42.2	.94	40.00	40.0	1.00	45.98	39.3	1.17	92.38		92.38
December	55.68	84.19	68.43	39.81	41.9	.95	40.60	40.6	1.00	46.68	39.9	1.17	95.25		95.25
1954: January	56.51	86.83	68.74	39.71	41.8	.95	39.70	39.7	1.00	45.08	38.2	1.18	92.97		92.97
February	56.79	86.57	68.66	39.90	42.0	.95	39.80	39.8	1.00	45.55	38.6	1.18	92.55		92.55
March	56.47	89.53	69.06	39.81	41.9	.95	39.60	39.6	1.00	46.26	39.2	1.18	92.65		92.65
April	56.76	92.09	68.99	39.62	41.7	.95	40.80	40.4	1.01	50.40	42.0	1.20	92.25		92.25
May	57.19	91.53	69.72	40.13	41.8	.96	40.30	40.3	1.00	47.32	40.1	1.18	97.30		97.30
June	56.97	92.07	69.47	39.81	41.9	.95	41.01	40.6	1.01	49.08	40.9	1.20	102.07		102.07

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 most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

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 Beginning with January 1953, data include only privately operated establishments. Averages for earlier years include both privately operated and Government operated establishments.

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 1953 such employees made up 45 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 1953 such employees made up 24 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ 10-month average.

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. 1027.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

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

Period	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Period	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars		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	1953: June.....	\$72.04	\$62.92	\$91.25	\$79.69	\$40.08	\$35.00
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	July.....	71.33	62.19	84.97	74.08	39.30	34.26
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	August.....	71.69	62.34	92.88	80.77	39.10	34.00
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	September.....	71.42	62.00	86.15	74.78	39.80	34.55
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	October.....	72.14	62.51	89.78	77.80	39.70	34.40
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	November.....	71.60	62.26	81.17	70.58	40.00	34.78
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	December.....	72.36	62.98	82.25	71.58	40.60	35.34
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	1954: January.....	70.92	61.56	82.34	71.48	39.70	34.46
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	February.....	71.28	61.98	79.04	68.73	39.80	34.61
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	March.....	70.71	61.59	73.06	63.64	39.60	34.49
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	April.....	70.20	61.26	71.67	62.54	40.80	35.60
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	May.....	71.13	61.85	76.32	66.37	40.30	35.04
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	June ²	71.68	62.28	83.66	72.68	41.01	35.63
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							

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 being the base period.

² Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 1027.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars ¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars				Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1953: June.....	\$72.04	136.1	\$58.81	\$51.36	\$66.86	\$58.39
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	July.....	71.33	134.7	58.26	50.79	66.29	57.79
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	August.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	50.90	66.58	57.90
1942: Average.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	September.....	71.42	134.9	58.33	50.63	66.36	57.60
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	October.....	72.14	136.2	58.89	51.03	66.94	58.01
1944: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	November.....	71.60	135.2	58.47	50.84	66.50	57.83
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	December.....	72.36	136.7	59.06	51.40	67.11	58.41
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	1954: January.....	70.92	135.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	February.....	71.28	134.6	59.09	51.38	66.30	57.65
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	March.....	70.71	133.5	58.63	51.07	65.83	57.34
1949: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	April.....	70.20	132.6	58.22	50.80	65.41	57.08
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	May.....	71.13	134.3	58.97	51.28	66.18	57.55
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	June ²	71.68	135.4	59.41	51.62	66.63	57.89
1952: Average.....	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							

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. 1027.

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

Period	Manufacturing				Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing				Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross amount		Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		
		Amount	Index (1947-49 = 100)							Amount	Index (1947-49 = 100)						
1941: Average	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1953: June	\$1.77	\$1.70	132.0	\$1.87	\$1.80	\$1.60	\$1.56		
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	July	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.82	1.61	1.56		
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	August	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.81	1.61	1.56		
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	September	1.79	1.73	134.3	1.90	1.84	1.63	1.58		
1945: Average	1.023	*.963	*74.8	1.111	*1.042	.904	*.858	October	1.79	1.73	134.3	1.90	1.83	1.62	1.58		
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	November	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.89	1.83	1.63	1.59		
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	December	1.80	1.74	135.1	1.90	1.84	1.64	1.59		
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	1954: January	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.65	1.61		
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	February	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61		
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	March	1.79	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61		
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.45	1.43	April	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61		
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	May	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62		
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	June	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62		

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.

* 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.
 † Preliminary.
 See NOTE on p. 1027.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity ¹

[1947-49=100]

Major industry group and industry	1954							1953							Annual average	
	June ²	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952	
Total ³	102.2	100.4	99.9	101.8	102.4	101.9	108.4	110.6	114.8	114.5	116.5	114.1	115.8	113.5	109.7	
Mining division	76.2	72.3	71.5	73.9	78.0	80.3	82.9	83.2	86.5	86.5	89.4	86.9	90.0	86.6	90.9	
Contract construction division	129.5	122.5	115.9	109.8	106.0	98.3	120.6	130.1	140.2	133.2	137.1	132.0	130.9	124.2	127.5	
Manufacturing	100.1	99.1	99.5	102.5	103.5	103.8	108.4	109.6	113.0	113.7	115.4	113.4	115.4	113.7	108.4	
Durable	107.0	107.2	108.1	110.6	112.5	113.7	118.4	119.6	123.6	123.4	125.6	124.7	128.5	125.5	116.6	
Ordinance and accessories	522.5	542.0	587.8	654.3	712.1	764.1	812.7	809.2	854.3	862.1	860.5	885.9	866.7	826.7	625.0	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	93.5	88.5	85.3	84.1	82.3	79.6	86.1	91.2	95.2	94.7	97.6	96.7	100.3	94.0	96.9	
Furniture and fixtures	90.2	88.8	91.6	96.2	96.7	96.1	101.4	103.8	106.3	105.8	106.8	103.7	107.6	108.2	106.2	
Stone, clay, and glass products	97.9	97.6	97.3	98.2	97.8	96.2	103.2	105.4	108.3	106.9	108.3	105.8	108.6	106.6	104.3	
Primary metal industries	94.7	92.4	92.8	94.4	97.5	101.4	105.4	106.7	110.4	111.7	114.9	115.2	117.4	114.0	104.6	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	107.5	107.8	106.9	109.4	111.5	112.9	115.4	117.8	121.4	121.5	123.9	122.7	127.3	123.7	112.1	
Machinery (except electrical)	100.6	102.0	103.7	106.6	108.6	109.4	112.3	111.4	113.8	113.5	114.5	116.5	121.3	118.9	118.4	
Electrical machinery	120.1	122.0	123.8	127.9	130.6	131.1	138.3	143.3	146.9	148.4	148.0	143.6	149.2	148.0	131.2	
Transportation equipment	131.6	136.0	138.6	141.0	144.0	148.6	151.1	146.3	153.9	153.1	159.2	158.9	161.7	158.7	138.0	
Instruments and related products	110.4	112.0	114.3	118.9	120.9	121.9	128.1	129.1	128.7	128.6	126.8	126.3	131.3	129.1	122.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	96.2	95.6	96.6	101.0	102.1	98.7	107.5	112.1	115.3	111.9	111.0	104.4	110.4	109.8	100.5	
Nondurable	91.8	89.4	89.2	92.9	92.8	92.1	96.4	97.6	100.5	102.2	103.3	99.9	99.7	99.7	98.6	
Food and kindred products	89.3	84.2	81.3	81.5	81.8	83.8	89.4	95.1	101.6	111.2	106.6	100.3	92.2	93.5	94.7	
Tobacco manufactures	78.2	75.5	73.5	75.0	80.1	87.3	101.7	96.1	106.8	108.9	101.6	77.6	76.4	90.1	92.2	
Textile-mill products	78.1	76.0	76.5	79.2	79.5	78.5	83.2	84.2	86.0	86.3	89.8	89.3	92.7	90.0	90.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products	92.2	91.5	93.8	106.1	104.3	98.2	103.5	102.8	106.0	102.0	109.2	102.2	105.0	106.8	104.5	
Paper and allied products	108.7	106.9	105.7	107.8	107.5	107.6	111.1	112.3	113.2	112.9	113.7	111.3	112.0	111.4	105.9	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	104.8	104.0	104.0	105.4	103.7	104.3	109.0	107.2	108.1	106.9	104.7	103.6	105.1	105.5	102.7	
Chemicals and allied products	101.4	101.8	103.8	104.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	107.2	107.5	108.8	106.7	106.6	107.7	107.8	104.7	
Products of petroleum and coal	98.5	97.4	94.0	94.0	94.9	95.3	97.3	99.3	100.2	102.5	103.8	104.3	102.4	100.9	98.2	
Rubber products	101.3	98.3	95.0	96.4	99.1	100.1	102.8	104.0	106.0	108.0	110.5	111.6	115.8	111.7	108.4	
Leather and leather products	87.7	82.2	85.3	93.8	94.9	91.9	92.3	88.7	88.7	89.1	97.4	96.3	98.3	96.4	96.9	

¹ Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.
³ Includes only the divisions shown

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹

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
1952: Average.....	\$52.53	40.1	\$1.31	\$63.18	40.5	\$1.56	\$60.20	40.4	\$1.49	\$75.50	42.9	\$1.76	\$71.40	42.0	\$1.70	\$47.20	41.4	\$1.14
1953: Average.....	55.32	39.8	1.39	69.20	40.0	1.73	63.04	39.9	1.58	78.96	42.0	1.88	76.45	41.1	1.86	49.49	40.9	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.....	54.99	39.0	1.41	70.27	39.7	1.77	65.29	40.3	1.62	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.97	40.3	1.91	50.75	40.6	1.25
1954: January.....	54.95	38.7	1.42	71.56	40.2	1.78	64.08	39.8	1.61	82.06	42.3	1.94	81.34	41.5	1.96	48.64	38.6	1.26
February.....	54.95	38.7	1.42	70.71	39.5	1.79	63.04	39.4	1.60	79.10	41.2	1.92	77.97	40.4	1.93	51.13	40.9	1.25
March.....	54.57	38.7	1.41	70.13	39.4	1.78	65.12	40.2	1.62	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.12	40.9	1.91	50.92	41.4	1.23
April.....	54.24	38.2	1.42	68.85	38.9	1.77	64.87	39.8	1.63	79.10	41.2	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	50.84	41.0	1.24
May.....	54.67	38.5	1.42	70.09	39.6	1.77	67.32	41.3	1.63	79.71	41.3	1.93	76.97	40.3	1.91	50.22	40.5	1.24
June.....	55.15	38.3	1.44	69.78	39.2	1.78	66.26	40.9	1.62	81.51	41.8	1.95	79.10	41.2	1.92	50.96	41.1	1.24
Arkansas—Con.									California									
Little Rock—North Little Rock			State			Fresno			Los Angeles			Sacramento			San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario			
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	\$73.78	40.5	\$1.82
1953: Average.....	48.38	41.0	1.18	78.82	40.1	1.97	67.37	37.4	1.80	79.03	40.7	1.94	74.77	39.0	1.92	76.78	40.3	1.91
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	76.67	40.5	1.89
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	79.44	41.2	1.93
August.....	49.73	41.1	1.21	79.62	40.6	1.96	69.00	38.8	1.78	79.76	40.9	1.95	74.09	40.2	1.84	78.42	41.1	1.91
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	78.44	40.5	1.94
October.....	49.27	41.4	1.19	79.69	40.3	1.98	69.37	38.9	1.78	79.39	40.5	1.96	78.88	41.0	1.92	78.30	40.4	1.94
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	76.76	40.1	1.92
December.....	49.50	41.6	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	78.97	40.6	1.95
1954: January.....	46.17	38.8	1.19	80.23	39.6	2.02	68.11	36.5	1.86	80.44	40.2	2.00	76.52	37.9	2.02	78.40	40.1	1.95
February.....	48.96	40.8	1.20	80.23	39.6	2.02	67.95	36.4	1.87	80.44	40.2	2.00	76.52	37.9	2.02	76.04	39.4	1.93
March.....	48.20	40.5	1.19	79.68	39.5	2.02	69.50	37.8	1.84	79.68	40.0	1.99	75.85	37.1	2.05	76.13	39.6	1.92
April.....	49.08	40.9	1.20	79.54	39.4	2.02	70.82	37.9	1.87	79.25	39.8	1.99	72.01	36.3	1.98	76.00	39.3	1.93
May.....	49.37	40.8	1.21	80.85	39.8	2.03	72.11	38.2	1.89	80.26	40.1	2.00	78.03	39.9	1.95	77.51	39.8	1.95
June.....	48.96	40.8	1.20	81.44	39.9	2.04	70.86	38.1	1.86	81.17	40.3	2.01	77.10	38.7	1.99	79.43	40.3	1.97
California—Continued									Colorado									
San Diego			San Francisco—Oakland			San Jose			Stockton			State			Denver			
1952: Average.....	\$69.92	38.5	\$1.82	\$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
1953: Average.....	75.59	39.1	1.93	80.30	39.2	2.05	75.36	40.2	1.88	74.17	39.4	1.88	71.34	41.0	1.74	71.28	41.2	1.73
June.....	74.71	38.7	1.93	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
July.....	76.14	39.3	1.94	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
August.....	76.93	39.6	1.94	81.14	39.7	2.04	74.01	41.4	1.79	74.70	40.9	1.83	72.38	41.6	1.74	71.97	41.6	1.73
September.....	73.72	37.8	1.95	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
October.....	76.67	39.4	1.95	81.98	39.8	2.08	73.97	40.4	1.83	74.20	40.2	1.85	70.30	40.4	1.74	73.28	41.4	1.77
November.....	77.45	39.7	1.95	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
December.....	82.66	41.7	1.98	81.21	38.6	2.10	76.56	39.3	1.95	75.26	38.6	1.95	72.04	40.7	1.77	70.40	40.0	1.76
1954: January.....	81.92	40.8	2.01	82.14	38.9	2.11	76.25	38.4	1.99	77.67	38.8	2.00	71.02	39.9	1.78	70.67	39.7	1.78
February.....	78.89	39.6	1.99	81.28	38.6	2.11	77.85	38.9	2.00	75.16	38.3	1.96	72.00	40.0	1.80	71.82	39.9	1.80
March.....	78.82	39.2	2.01	81.80	38.8	2.11	76.24	38.9	1.96	75.44	38.1	1.98	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.72	40.4	1.80
April.....	79.99	39.4	2.03	81.20	38.4	2.12	75.30	37.8	1.99	75.35	38.6	1.95	71.78	40.1	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80
May.....	81.35	40.1	2.03	83.18	39.2	2.12	77.35	38.8	1.99	75.66	39.0	1.94	72.76	40.2	1.81	73.20	40.0	1.83
June.....	80.79	39.6	2.04	83.33	39.3	2.12	78.04	39.2	2.01	77.79	40.0	1.94	75.21	41.1	1.83	73.35	40.3	1.82
Connecticut																		
State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			
1952: Average.....	\$70.28	42.0	\$1.67	\$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
1953: Average.....	74.87	42.3	1.77	75.71	41.6	1.82	80.96	44.0	1.84	73.95	42.5	1.74	70.64	41.8	1.69	80.45	41.9	1.92
June.....	74.80	42.5	1.76	74.93	41.4	1.81	79.35	43.6	1.82	74.12	42.6	1.74	71.82	42.2	1.69	78.58	41.8	1.88
July.....	73.57	41.8	1.76	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
August.....	74.52	42.1	1.77	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
September.....	74.23	41.7	1.78	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
October.....	75.18	42.0	1.79	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
November.....	75.42	41.9	1.80	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
December.....	75.24	41.8	1.80	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
1954: January.....	72.14	40.3	1.79	74.03	39.8	1.86	77.70	42.0	1.85	71.20	40.0	1.78	65.66	38.4	1.71	77.39	40.1	1.93
February.....	72.90	40.5	1.80	76.30	40.8	1.87	77.79	41.6	1.87	73.34	41.2	1.78	67.66	39.8	1.70	82.39	41.4	1.99
March.....	71.96	40.2	1.79	75.52	40.6	1.86	76.07	40.9	1.86	71.69	40.5	1.77	67.49	39.7	1.70	80.57	40.9	1.97
April.....	71.10	39.5																

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Connecticut—Con.			Delaware						Florida						Georgia				
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			State			Tampa-St. Petersburg			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		
1952: Average	\$68.75	41.8	\$1.65	\$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		
1953: Average	75.93	42.9	1.77	69.89	40.8	1.71	82.28	41.2	2.00	55.36	42.2	1.31	54.53	42.0	1.30	50.27	39.9	1.26		
June	79.30	44.3	1.79	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		
July	78.04	43.6	1.79	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		
August	76.29	43.1	1.77	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		
September	75.76	42.8	1.77	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		
October	74.34	42.0	1.77	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		
November	73.28	41.4	1.77	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		
December	73.16	41.1	1.77	71.90	40.6	1.77	83.52	40.8	2.05	56.68	42.7	1.33	56.31	43.4	1.30	49.53	39.0	1.27		
1954: January	69.91	39.5	1.77	71.71	39.4	1.82	83.29	40.2	2.07	56.53	42.5	1.33	55.73	41.9	1.33	49.79	38.6	1.29		
February	71.60	40.0	1.79	69.97	39.6	1.77	81.84	40.0	2.05	56.39	42.4	1.33	57.24	42.4	1.35	49.28	38.8	1.27		
March	72.00	40.0	1.80	69.30	39.4	1.76	81.03	39.8	2.04	55.74	41.6	1.34	53.60	40.3	1.33	48.76	38.7	1.26		
April	69.27	38.7	1.79	69.53	38.8	1.79	83.82	40.2	2.09	56.01	41.8	1.34	55.06	41.4	1.33	48.13	38.2	1.26		
May	70.88	39.6	1.79	71.02	39.9	1.78	84.23	40.3	2.09	55.07	41.1	1.34	54.93	41.3	1.33	47.88	38.0	1.26		
June	72.58	40.1	1.81	71.16	40.5	1.76	85.31	40.8	2.09	55.62	40.9	1.36	54.80	41.2	1.33	48.51	38.4	1.26		
Georgia—Continued																				
Atlanta						Savannah			State			State			Chicago			State		
1952: Average	\$57.94	40.8	\$1.42	\$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		
1953: Average	62.83	40.8	1.54	63.57	42.1	1.51	76.48	40.9	1.87	76.39	41.1	1.86	79.82	41.3	1.94	77.14	40.7	1.89		
June	64.53	41.1	1.57	63.60	42.4	1.50	78.88	41.3	1.91	76.18	41.1	1.85	79.82	41.4	1.93	77.15	41.0	1.88		
July	63.40	40.9	1.55	65.48	42.8	1.53	78.81	41.7	1.92	75.58	40.7	1.86	79.53	40.9	1.94	77.21	40.1	1.92		
August	64.68	41.2	1.57	64.41	42.1	1.53	80.56	41.1	1.96	76.25	41.2	1.85	80.19	41.2	1.95	76.94	40.4	1.90		
September	63.04	39.9	1.58	63.70	41.0	1.55	76.03	39.6	1.92	76.59	40.9	1.87	80.81	41.1	1.97	76.24	40.1	1.90		
October	62.16	40.1	1.55	63.76	41.4	1.54	77.75	41.8	1.86	76.79	41.0	1.87	80.37	41.1	1.96	77.19	40.3	1.92		
November	62.16	40.1	1.55	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		
December	62.62	40.4	1.55	68.57	43.4	1.58	77.00	41.4	1.86	76.91	40.7	1.89	80.31	40.8	1.97	76.68	40.2	1.93		
1954: January	65.69	40.8	1.61	67.27	41.2	1.56	77.30	40.9	1.89	75.90	40.0	1.90	78.57	39.9	1.97	76.07	39.4	1.93		
February	61.62	39.5	1.56	66.73	42.5	1.57	72.86	39.6	1.84	75.66	40.0	1.89	78.05	39.8	1.96	75.39	39.3	1.92		
March	60.45	39.0	1.55	64.64	41.7	1.55	73.02	39.9	1.83	75.39	39.8	1.89	77.66	39.5	1.97	75.02	39.2	1.91		
April	61.86	39.4	1.57	64.37	41.8	1.54	75.36	40.3	1.87	74.60	39.4	1.89	76.61	39.0	1.96	74.14	38.7	1.92		
May	62.41	39.5	1.58	64.17	41.4	1.55	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.25	39.5	1.91	78.02	39.4	1.98	75.78	39.6	1.92		
June	62.09	39.3	1.58	64.58	41.4	1.56	80.12	41.3	1.94	76.20	40.0	1.91	79.27	40.0	1.98	75.58	39.4	1.92		
Iowa																				
State						Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State		
1952: Average	\$67.08	41.5	\$1.62	\$69.81	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		
1953: Average	69.08	40.8	1.69	73.98	40.0	1.85	74.18	41.3	1.79	66.62	41.1	1.62	76.33	40.9	1.86	68.00	41.9	1.62		
June	68.75	40.8	1.69	74.37	40.2	1.85	73.37	41.2	1.78	62.42	40.6	1.54	74.26	40.4	1.84	67.98	41.5	1.64		
July	66.66	39.6	1.68	69.71	37.6	1.86	69.78	41.3	1.79	63.40	40.3	1.58	73.51	39.8	1.84	68.01	41.4	1.64		
August	67.66	40.5	1.68	76.18	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		
September	69.24	40.3	1.72	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	1.63		
October	70.62	41.1	1.72	75.59	39.9	1.89	73.40	40.3	1.82	71.04	42.0	1.69	73.57	38.6	1.91	69.75	42.4	1.65		
November	70.71	40.9	1.73	75.13	40.1	1.87	75.48	41.0	1.84	70.49	41.5	1.70	77.52	40.6	1.91	67.44	40.6	1.66		
December	70.00	40.8	1.71	74.42	40.0	1.86	73.80	40.3	1.83	69.13	41.2	1.68	74.12	38.6	1.92	67.03	40.6	1.65		
1954: January	69.83	40.4	1.73	73.11	39.1	1.87	75.86	40.7	1.86	68.07	41.2	1.65	75.44	38.9	1.94	66.22	40.2	1.65		
February	68.58	39.9	1.72	72.01	38.6	1.87	77.00	41.5	1.86	67.24	40.9	1.64	81.06	41.7	1.94	66.19	39.9	1.66		
March	69.24	39.9	1.73	73.54	39.4	1.87	76.17	41.2	1.85	66.65	40.7	1.64	81.04	41.6	1.95	66.47	39.9	1.67		
April	69.10	39.7	1.74	75.18	39.8	1.89	76.34	41.3	1.85	66.86	40.3	1.66	81.22	41.7	1.95	66.16	39.6	1.67		
May	70.57	40.1	1.76	77.71	40.1	1.94	78.15	42.0	1.86	69.30	40.9	1.69	81.70	41.7	1.96	66.75	40.0	1.67		
June	71.27	40.5	1.76	76.95	39.8	1.93	76.80	41.7	1.84	72.74	42.2	1.72	80.19	41.0	1.96	67.61	40.5	1.67		
Kansas																				
State						Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State		
1952: Average	\$67.08	41.5	\$1.62	\$69.81	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		
1953: Average	69.08	40.8	1.69	73.98	40.0	1.85	74.18	41.3	1.79	66.62	41.1	1.62	76.33	40.9	1.86	68.00	41.9	1.62		
June	68.75	40.8	1.69	74.37	40.2	1.85	73.37	41.2	1.78	62.42	40.6	1.54	74.26	40.4	1.84	67.98	41.5	1.64		
July	66.66	39.6	1.68	69.71	37.6	1.86	69.78	41.3	1.79	63.40	40.3	1.58	73.51	39.8	1.84	68.01	41.4	1.64		
August	67.66	40.5	1.68	76.18	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		
September	69.24	40.3	1.72	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	1.63		
October	70.62	41.1	1.72	75.59	39.9	1.89	73.40	40.3	1.82	71.04	42.0	1.69	73.57	38.6	1.91	69.75	42.4	1.65		
November	70.71	40.9	1.73	75.13	40.1	1.87	75.48	41.0	1.84	70.49	41.5	1.70	77.52	40.6	1.91	67.44	40.6	1.66		
December	70.00	40.8	1.71	74.42	40.0	1.86	73.80	40.3	1.83	69.13	41.2	1.68	74.12	38.6	1.92	67.03	40.6	1.65		
1954: January	69.83	40.4	1.73	73.11	39.1	1.87	75.86	40.7	1.86	68.07	41.2	1.65	75.44	38.9	1.94	66.22	40.2	1.65		
February	68.58	39.9	1.72	72.01	38.6	1.87	77.00	41.5	1.86	67.24	40.9	1.64	81.06	41.7	1.94	66.19	39.9	1.66		
March	69.24	39.9	1.73	73.54	39.4	1.87	76.17	41.2	1.85	66.65	40.7	1.64	81.04	41.6	1.95	66.47	39.9	1.67		
April	69.10	39.7	1.74	75.18	39.8	1.89	76.34	41.3	1.85											

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Maryland—Con.						Massachusetts											
	Baltimore			State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield-Holyoke		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$67.22	40.7	\$1.65	\$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
1953: Average.....	71.73	40.9	1.76	66.60	40.4	1.65	68.09	40.1	1.70	53.46	39.0	1.37	55.55	39.3	1.42	70.38	40.9	1.72
June.....	72.02	41.3	1.75	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
July.....	72.70	40.9	1.78	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
August.....	72.03	40.8	1.77	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
September.....	71.66	40.3	1.78	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
October.....	72.86	40.9	1.78	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
November.....	72.47	40.4	1.79	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
December.....	72.57	40.5	1.79	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
1954: January.....	69.61	38.9	1.79	66.19	39.4	1.68	67.86	39.0	1.74	51.80	37.0	1.40	53.68	37.8	1.42	71.51	40.4	1.77
February.....	71.34	39.9	1.79	66.63	39.9	1.67	68.16	39.4	1.73	53.79	38.7	1.39	53.02	37.6	1.41	71.63	40.7	1.76
March.....	71.66	40.2	1.78	65.90	39.7	1.66	68.90	39.6	1.74	51.79	37.8	1.37	53.68	37.8	1.42	71.40	40.8	1.75
April.....	70.97	39.7	1.79	64.02	38.8	1.65	67.69	38.9	1.74	52.47	38.3	1.37	51.55	36.3	1.42	69.52	39.5	1.76
May.....	72.16	40.0	1.80	64.57	38.9	1.66	68.78	39.3	1.75	50.46	36.3	1.39	53.86	37.4	1.44	70.80	40.0	1.77
June.....	72.57	40.3	1.80	65.24	39.3	1.66	68.16	39.4	1.73	51.34	37.2	1.38	55.54	38.3	1.45	71.96	40.2	1.79
	Massachusetts—Con.						Michigan											
	Worcester			State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing		
1952: Average.....	\$68.21	40.6	\$1.68	\$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
1953: Average.....	71.81	40.9	1.76	86.65	41.5	2.09	89.18	41.0	2.18	99.19	44.8	2.21	80.54	42.1	1.91	94.87	43.5	2.18
June.....	71.75	41.0	1.75	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
July.....	72.57	41.0	1.77	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
August.....	72.69	41.3	1.76	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
September.....	69.92	39.5	1.77	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
October.....	73.08	40.6	1.80	87.90	41.6	2.11	93.26	41.8	2.23	92.64	42.4	2.19	81.99	42.2	1.94	90.56	41.6	2.18
November.....	71.06	39.7	1.79	86.59	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
December.....	71.91	40.4	1.78	87.75	41.1	2.14	90.44	40.5	2.23	97.27	43.6	2.23	85.54	42.6	2.01	95.18	42.7	2.23
1954: January.....	69.92	39.5	1.77	88.46	41.3	2.14	91.58	40.9	2.24	99.36	44.3	2.24	83.01	41.8	1.99	92.30	41.5	2.22
February.....	70.05	39.8	1.76	86.48	40.6	2.13	89.06	39.9	2.23	94.98	42.9	2.21	81.99	41.6	1.97	98.12	43.9	2.24
March.....	69.87	39.7	1.77	85.10	40.2	2.12	88.70	39.9	2.23	87.87	40.7	2.16	80.08	40.9	1.96	92.82	42.5	2.18
April.....	69.38	39.2	1.77	85.97	40.4	2.13	87.87	39.6	2.20	99.59	44.5	2.24	81.45	41.2	1.98	96.26	43.3	2.22
May.....	69.42	39.0	1.78	86.31	40.5	2.13	89.34	40.1	2.23	97.59	43.8	2.23	79.93	40.8	1.96	96.70	43.6	2.22
June.....	71.28	39.6	1.80	85.48	40.0	2.14	88.16	39.2	2.25	89.20	40.6	2.20	80.40	41.0	1.96	94.14	42.1	2.24
	Michigan—Continued						Minnesota											
	Muskegon			Saginaw			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul		
1952: Average.....	\$82.37	40.2	\$2.05	\$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
1953: Average.....	82.76	40.0	2.07	86.40	43.2	2.00	72.56	41.2	1.76	71.16	39.0	1.83	72.88	41.2	1.77	74.02	40.0	1.85
June.....	81.32	39.9	2.04	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
July.....	81.61	39.5	2.07	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
August.....	78.40	38.3	2.05	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
September.....	80.12	38.8	2.07	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
October.....	79.41	38.7	2.05	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
November.....	81.97	39.2	2.09	78.79	40.3	1.96	74.10	41.0	1.81	69.28	38.2	1.81	74.00	41.1	1.80	75.38	39.5	1.91
December.....	81.08	39.0	2.08	81.55	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
1954: January.....	81.07	38.9	2.08	83.19	41.1	2.02	73.04	40.5	1.80	71.92	38.2	1.88	73.36	40.5	1.81	76.72	39.9	1.92
February.....	80.77	38.7	2.09	78.84	39.4	2.00	73.81	40.6	1.82	74.59	39.1	1.91	73.12	40.5	1.81	76.08	39.6	1.92
March.....	81.48	39.1	2.08	78.49	39.7	1.98	73.43	40.4	1.82	71.14	38.9	1.83	72.80	40.0	1.82	75.49	39.5	1.91
April.....	79.66	38.3	2.08	84.33	41.3	2.04	72.92	40.0	1.82	71.38	39.4	1.81	72.48	39.9	1.82	75.61	39.2	1.93
May.....	79.73	38.5	2.07	82.05	40.4	2.03	73.38	40.2	1.83	73.73	39.7	1.86	72.48	39.7	1.83	76.08	39.4	1.93
June.....	76.91	37.1	2.07	84.56	40.5	2.09	74.22	40.7	1.83	72.75	39.0	1.87	75.03	40.6	1.85	75.81	39.5	1.92
	Mississippi						Missouri											
	State			Jackson			State			Kansas City			St. Louis			State		
1952: Average.....	\$45.45	41.7	\$1.09	\$48.03	42.5	\$1.13	\$64.21	40.5	\$1.58	\$69.92	40.9	\$1.71	\$67.27	40.3	\$1.67	\$76.46	41.0	\$1.86
1953: Average.....	46.63	40.9	1.14	49.44	41.2	1.20	67.56	39.9	1.69	74.53	40.5	1.84	71.60	40.1	1.79	79.76	41.4	1.93
June.....	46.78	41.4	1.13	49.20	41.0	1.20	68.05	40.2	1.69	74.95	40.5	1.85	72.25	40.2	1.80	82.89	42.9	1.93
July.....	46.33	41.0	1.13	47.84	40.2	1.19	68.51	40.1	1.71	76.83	41.0	1.88	72.59	40.1	1.81	78.23	40.5	1.93
August.....	47.20	41.4	1.14	47.88	39.9	1.20	68.72	40.5	1.70	78.13	41.3	1.89	72.48	40.4	1.80	81.30	41.5	1.96
September.....	46.68	39.9	1.17	49.20	41.0	1.20	68.19	39.3	1.74	75.30	40.1	1.88	72.74	39.7	1.83	79.81	40.7	1.96
October.....	46.10	40.8	1.13	50.10	42.1	1.19	68.63	39.8	1.72	75.88	40.5	1.87	72.49	39.7	1.82	79.21	41.5	1.92
November.....	45.20	39.3	1.15	49.92	41.6	1.20	67.08	38.8	1.73	75.72	40.3	1.88	71.13	38.8	1.83	80.05	41.2	1.93
December.....	46.28	39.9	1.16	50.70	41.9	1.21	67.94	39.5	1.72	74.71	40.0	1.87	73.06	39.8	1.83	81.54	41.5	1.96
1954: January.....	46.98	40.5	1.16	48.19	39.5	1.22	67.87	39.2	1.73	75.79	40.2	1.89	72.66	39.5	1.84	80.42	40.4	1.99
February.....	47.21	40.7	1.16	49.35	39.8	1.24	67.16	39.0	1.72	74.32	39.7	1.87	71.84	39.2	1.84	77.50	39.3	1.97
March.....	47.33	40.8	1.16	50.47	40.7	1.24	67.35	39.1	1.72	74.08	39.7	1.87	72.06	39.3	1.83	76.77	39.0	1.

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Nebraska			Nevada			New Hampshire						New Jersey							
	State			State			State			Manchester			State			Newark-Jersey City				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1952: Average	\$61.16	41.9	\$1.46	\$80.90	41.7	\$1.94	\$56.17	40.7	\$1.38	\$54.32	38.8	\$1.40	\$71.02	41.1	\$1.73	\$72.33	41.4	\$1.75		
1953: Average	65.40	41.7	1.57	86.74	41.7	2.08	57.51	40.5	1.42	54.81	38.6	1.42	74.32	40.9	1.82	75.83	41.1	1.84		
June	66.74	43.2	1.54	83.62	41.6	2.01	58.22	41.0	1.42	55.91	39.1	1.43	74.76	41.1	1.82	76.69	41.5	1.85		
July	64.51	41.9	1.54	83.84	41.1	2.04	57.37	40.4	1.42	54.43	38.6	1.41	74.95	40.8	1.84	76.01	40.8	1.86		
August	65.33	41.8	1.56	89.46	42.4	2.11	57.51	40.5	1.42	56.06	39.2	1.43	73.59	40.5	1.82	75.60	40.8	1.85		
September	67.21	42.2	1.59	86.69	40.7	2.13	56.49	39.5	1.43	53.39	37.6	1.42	73.83	40.3	1.83	75.09	40.5	1.85		
October	67.82	42.4	1.60	90.23	41.2	2.19	55.20	38.6	1.43	50.34	35.2	1.43	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.09	40.5	1.85		
November	70.45	43.1	1.64	89.38	41.0	2.18	56.77	39.7	1.43	53.77	37.6	1.43	74.07	40.3	1.84	76.69	40.9	1.88		
December	67.57	41.7	1.62	91.36	42.1	2.17	57.92	40.5	1.43	55.77	39.0	1.43	75.07	40.6	1.85	76.42	40.5	1.89		
1954: January	66.31	40.7	1.63	91.37	42.5	2.15	57.08	40.2	1.42	54.95	38.7	1.42	72.79	39.2	1.86	74.52	39.2	1.90		
February	65.84	40.5	1.62	88.60	41.4	2.14	57.92	40.5	1.43	55.38	39.0	1.42	73.78	39.9	1.85	75.06	39.8	1.89		
March	65.84	40.7	1.62	83.56	39.6	2.12	57.34	40.1	1.43	55.34	38.7	1.43	74.01	39.9	1.85	75.21	39.9	1.88		
April	66.21	41.3	1.60	83.50	39.2	2.13	55.48	38.8	1.43	50.98	35.9	1.42	72.38	39.0	1.86	73.94	39.1	1.89		
May	67.43	42.1	1.60	86.00	40.0	2.15	55.58	38.6	1.44	51.70	35.9	1.44	74.08	39.7	1.87	75.55	39.7	1.90		
June	67.97	42.7	1.59	84.38	39.8	2.11	57.57	39.7	1.45	53.34	37.3	1.43	74.73	39.9	1.87	76.06	39.8	1.91		
New Jersey—Continued																				
Paterson						Perth Amboy			Trenton			State			Albuquerque			New York		
State						State			State			State			State			State		
Avg. wkly. earnings						Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings		
Avg. wkly. hours						Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours		
Avg. hrly. earnings						Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings		
1952: Average	\$72.04	41.5	\$1.74	\$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		
1953: Average	74.66	41.0	1.82	75.30	41.1	1.83	73.78	40.9	1.80	74.16	41.2	1.80	71.10	41.1	1.73	71.12	39.7	1.79		
June	75.17	41.3	1.82	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		
July	74.05	40.6	1.82	75.50	41.1	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		
August	73.63	40.5	1.82	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		
September	73.81	40.2	1.84	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		
October	75.46	40.9	1.84	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		
November	74.87	40.6	1.84	75.13	40.5	1.85	70.73	39.6	1.79	73.97	40.2	1.85	69.24	38.9	1.78	71.50	39.5	1.81		
December	75.52	41.0	1.84	75.95	40.7	1.87	72.94	40.3	1.81	77.15	41.7	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	71.85	39.4	1.82		
1954: January	72.51	39.3	1.84	73.89	39.2	1.88	69.89	38.7	1.81	79.35	40.9	1.94	72.09	40.5	1.78	70.76	38.5	1.84		
February	74.77	40.7	1.84	74.15	39.4	1.88	69.52	38.6	1.80	75.58	40.2	1.88	70.40	40.0	1.76	71.26	38.8	1.84		
March	74.44	40.5	1.84	74.61	39.9	1.87	71.31	39.4	1.81	76.11	40.7	1.87	72.45	40.7	1.78	71.58	39.0	1.84		
April	73.01	39.7	1.84	72.82	38.9	1.87	69.67	38.9	1.79	76.36	40.4	1.89	72.45	40.7	1.78	69.57	38.1	1.83		
May	74.29	40.2	1.85	75.54	40.2	1.88	70.50	39.3	1.79	77.38	41.6	1.86	73.92	42.0	1.76	70.60	38.6	1.83		
June	76.03	40.9	1.86	75.99	40.4	1.88	71.61	39.5	1.81	77.19	41.5	1.86	73.22	41.6	1.76	71.11	38.7	1.84		
New York—Continued																				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties			New York City					
State			State			State			State			State			State					
Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings					
Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours					
Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings					
1952: Average	\$72.45	40.9	\$1.77	\$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		
1953: Average	76.57	40.4	1.90	67.08	39.4	1.70	83.04	41.6	1.99	72.05	40.6	1.78	83.77	42.5	1.97	67.49	37.9	1.78		
June	78.60	40.9	1.92	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		
July	76.13	40.0	1.90	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		
August	77.62	40.3	1.93	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		
September	77.11	40.0	1.93	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		
October	76.28	39.9	1.91	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	1.89		
November	76.34	39.6	1.93	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		
December	77.26	39.6	1.95	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		
1954: January	75.50	39.1	1.93	65.91	38.2	1.73	82.70	40.8	2.03	72.10	39.6	1.82	75.91	38.1	1.99	68.11	36.9	1.85		
February	74.86	39.0	1.92	65.78	38.2	1.72	81.10	40.2	2.02	73.03	40.4	1.81	81.42	41.0	1.99	68.98	37.3	1.85		
March	75.91	39.4	1.93	65.17	37.7	1.73	80.02	39.7	2.01	72.93	40.5	1.80	82.75	41.2	2.01	70.01	37.8	1.85		
April	74.39	38.9	1.91	64.50	37.1	1.74	79.49	39.4	2.02	73.58	40.6	1.81	80.67	40.1	2.01	66.61	36.5	1.82		
May	74.14	39.1	1.90	63.86	36.8	1.74	82.70	40.5	2.04	73.03	40.5	1.80	82.52	40.7	2.03	67.36	37.2	1.81		
June	75.02	39.3	1.91	65.13	37.5	1.74	82.42	40.1	2.06	73.53	40.6	1.81	84.89	41.5	2.05	67.77	37.3	1.82		
New York—Continued																				
Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County			State			Charlotte					
State			State			State			State			State			State					
Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings					
Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. hours					
Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings			Avg. hrly. earnings					
1952: Average	\$72.61	41.2	\$1.77	\$71.16	41.9	\$1.70	\$65.54	40.5	\$1.62	\$66.25	39.8	\$1.66	\$47.52	39.6	\$1.20	\$51.01	40.3	\$1.27		
1953: Average	76.54	41.6	1.84	77.02	42.2	1.83	69.21	40.8	1.70	70.11	40.0	1.76	48.34	39.3	1.23	51.33	40.1	1.28		
June	77.58	41.8	1.86	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		
July	76.49	41.4	1.85	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		

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas—Continued

Year and month	North Carolina—Con.			North Dakota						Ohio								
	Greensboro-High Point			State			Fargo			State			Cincinnati			Cleveland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average				\$64.04	45.1	\$1.42	\$64.20	43.8	\$1.47	\$75.14	41.1	\$1.83				\$81.01	42.3	\$1.92
1953: Average				65.26	44.2	1.48	63.79	42.2	1.51	79.86	41.0	1.95	\$73.86	41.5	\$1.78	84.87	41.6	2.04
June				66.87	45.7	1.46	65.99	44.2	1.49	80.21	41.2	1.95	73.65	41.2	1.79	84.92	42.1	2.02
July				69.00	46.4	1.49	67.28	43.7	1.54	80.41	41.1	1.96	72.38	40.4	1.79	85.17	41.8	2.04
August				68.75	46.7	1.47	65.31	43.3	1.51	79.88	40.9	1.95	73.71	41.1	1.79	84.96	41.7	2.04
September				65.74	45.4	1.45	64.01	43.4	1.47	79.89	40.5	1.97	74.70	41.5	1.80	84.95	41.0	2.07
October				65.41	43.7	1.50	63.99	41.0	1.56	79.95	40.5	1.97	75.45	41.6	1.81	85.22	41.5	2.05
November				68.03	43.9	1.55	67.68	42.0	1.61	79.07	40.2	1.97	74.78	41.2	1.82	83.82	40.9	2.05
December				64.08	42.2	1.62	62.82	39.4	1.60	80.04	40.5	1.98	75.52	41.5	1.82	85.38	41.5	2.06
1954: January	\$46.46	36.3	\$1.28	66.04	43.2	1.63				78.60	39.8	1.97	73.21	40.0	1.83	83.68	40.6	2.06
February	46.98	36.7	1.28	65.34	42.4	1.64				77.64	39.4	1.97	73.47	40.4	1.82	81.67	40.0	2.04
March	45.44	35.5	1.28	63.16	42.4	1.49				76.66	39.0	1.96	73.47	40.4	1.82	79.66	39.2	2.04
April	44.29	34.6	1.28	63.25	42.9	1.47				76.93	39.1	1.97	73.09	40.0	1.83	80.58	39.5	2.04
May	44.43	35.1	1.28	66.42	44.1	1.51				77.70	39.3	1.98	73.69	40.1	1.84	80.66	39.4	2.04
June	46.59	36.4	1.28	70.22	45.8	1.53				78.34	39.5	1.98	73.77	40.2	1.84	81.22	39.7	2.05
	Oklahoma						Oregon						Pennsylvania					
	State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland			State		
1952: Average	\$65.68	42.1	\$1.56	\$63.36	43.4	\$1.46	\$72.59	42.7	\$1.70	\$79.56	38.9	\$2.05	\$73.39	38.7	\$1.90	\$66.54	40.2	\$1.66
1953: Average	70.14	41.5	1.69	67.82	43.2	1.57	75.26	40.9	1.84	82.04	38.7	2.12	76.19	38.4	1.98	71.38	39.9	1.79
June	68.56	41.3	1.66	67.39	43.2	1.56	74.93	41.4	1.81	83.58	38.6	2.16	76.17	37.9	2.01	70.92	40.0	1.77
July	70.30	41.6	1.69	66.94	42.1	1.59	75.58	41.3	1.83	83.05	39.1	2.12	75.33	38.2	1.97	70.71	39.5	1.79
August	69.94	40.9	1.71	66.72	41.7	1.60	75.48	40.8	1.85	81.70	38.4	2.13	77.55	38.6	2.01	72.13	39.9	1.81
September	70.45	41.2	1.71	70.24	43.9	1.60	73.60	40.0	1.84	81.17	38.2	2.13	75.57	38.0	1.99	72.32	39.5	1.83
October	70.89	41.7	1.70	71.48	44.4	1.61	74.40	40.0	1.86	81.50	38.8	2.10	77.05	39.1	1.97	72.33	39.7	1.82
November	71.06	41.8	1.70	71.77	44.3	1.62	74.80	40.0	1.87	81.46	38.3	2.12	75.95	37.6	2.02	71.72	39.3	1.83
December	71.48	41.8	1.71	72.21	44.3	1.63	76.14	40.5	1.88	81.06	38.6	2.10	76.00	38.0	2.00	71.40	39.1	1.82
1954: January	71.10	41.1	1.73	70.85	43.2	1.64	76.19	40.1	1.90	81.99	38.6	2.12	76.95	38.4	2.00	70.20	38.3	1.83
February	71.45	41.3	1.73	69.28	43.3	1.60	79.49	41.4	1.92	82.16	38.7	2.12	77.06	38.3	2.01	70.52	38.8	1.82
March	71.55	41.6	1.72	69.01	42.6	1.62	78.94	40.9	1.93	82.31	38.5	2.14	76.23	38.0	2.01	70.01	38.7	1.81
April	70.69	41.1	1.72	69.50	42.9	1.62	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.77	38.8	2.16	78.31	38.5	2.03	68.00	37.5	1.81
May	71.69	41.2	1.74	69.69	42.4	1.62	78.53	40.9	1.92	84.89	38.8	2.19	77.80	38.1	2.04	69.33	38.1	1.82
June	72.45	41.4	1.75	71.78	43.5	1.65	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.88	38.6	2.17	77.34	38.7	2.05	69.46	38.2	1.82
	Pennsylvania—Continued																	
	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh		
1952: Average	\$63.76	39.6	\$1.61	\$70.33	41.2	\$1.71	\$61.33	40.7	\$1.51	\$59.49	41.2	\$1.44	\$69.97	40.8	\$1.72	\$75.82	40.5	\$1.87
1953: Average	67.05	38.8	1.73	75.21	41.1	1.83	63.80	39.6	1.61	62.69	41.3	1.52	73.91	40.5	1.83	81.89	40.4	2.03
June	66.57	38.5	1.73	73.69	41.1	1.79	64.76	40.1	1.62	62.90	41.6	1.51	73.73	40.6	1.82	81.64	40.8	2.00
July	66.24	38.2	1.73	70.80	39.2	1.81	63.30	39.1	1.62	63.65	41.6	1.53	73.28	40.0	1.83	82.21	40.4	2.04
August	67.70	39.0	1.74	74.17	40.4	1.84	63.67	39.5	1.61	63.33	41.5	1.53	74.58	40.4	1.85	83.76	40.7	2.06
September	68.15	38.5	1.77	73.85	40.6	1.82	62.84	38.6	1.63	61.86	40.3	1.54	75.31	40.4	1.86	84.29	40.1	2.10
October	68.39	38.9	1.76	74.79	40.8	1.83	62.34	38.6	1.62	62.54	40.9	1.53	74.61	40.2	1.86	82.73	40.2	2.06
November	68.18	38.5	1.77	73.72	40.0	1.84	63.56	38.9	1.63	61.66	40.3	1.53	74.35	40.1	1.85	81.18	39.6	2.05
December	64.90	37.3	1.74	73.65	40.5	1.87	62.40	38.4	1.63	61.71	40.2	1.54	74.80	40.3	1.86	81.42	39.6	2.06
1954: January	64.51	36.8	1.75	75.91	40.4	1.88	62.26	38.1	1.63	60.26	38.9	1.55	71.28	38.3	1.86	82.26	39.7	2.07
February	64.84	37.5	1.73	74.76	40.0	1.87	61.19	38.1	1.61	63.19	40.4	1.57	73.92	39.7	1.86	80.03	39.0	2.05
March	64.94	37.6	1.73	75.99	40.4	1.88	59.97	37.6	1.60	62.51	40.3	1.55	74.15	39.8	1.86	79.00	38.5	2.05
April	62.94	36.3	1.73	73.48	39.4	1.87	56.60	35.4	1.60	60.37	39.1	1.54	71.58	38.4	1.86	77.34	37.8	2.05
May	62.08	35.7	1.74	73.50	39.6	1.86	58.55	36.8	1.59	63.06	40.3	1.56	73.59	39.0	1.89	78.42	38.2	2.05
June	62.43	35.9	1.74	73.24	39.4	1.86	60.47	37.7	1.60	63.54	40.6	1.57	73.68	38.9	1.89	79.20	38.3	2.07
	Pennsylvania—Continued																	
	Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York			State			Providence		
1952: Average	\$62.13	39.4	\$1.58	\$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
1953: Average	66.15	39.9	1.66	54.62	39.1	1.40	51.06	37.6	1.36	63.08	41.8	1.51	60.50	39.8	1.52	60.45	40.3	1.50
June	67.40	40.6	1.66	54.74	39.3	1.39	51.07	37.8	1.35	64.73	42.7	1.52	61.61	40.8	1.51	61.31	40.6	1.51
July	67.10	40.4	1.66	54.83	39.5	1.39	49.79	37.1	1.34	62.18	41.1	1.51	60.26	40.0	1.51	60.60	40.4	1.50
August	66.26	39.7	1.67	54.44	39.0	1.40	50.73	37.3	1.36	63.42	42.0	1.51	67.26	37.8	1.52	59.40	39.6	1.50
September	63.17	38.1	1.66	54.97	38.9	1.41	50.21	37.0	1.36	61.69	40.8	1.51	69.72	38.8	1.54	59.80	39.6	1.51
October	65.60	39.4	1.67	55.57	39.3	1.41	51.67	37.2	1.39	64.17	41.4	1.55	67.78	38.0	1.52	59.04	39.1	1.51
November	64.70	39.0	1.66	55.04	38.6	1.43	51.34	37.2	1.38	63.13	40.7	1.55	68.72	37.9	1.55	59.04	39.1	1.51
December	64.66	38.6	1.68	54.66	38.2	1.43	50.79	36.7	1.38	63.68	41.3	1.54	60.68	40.0	1.52	61.26	40.6	1.52
1954: January	62.94	37.8	1.67	53.84	37.7	1.43	50.20	36.3	1.38	62.53	39.8	1.57	59.43	39.0	1.51	59.89	39.4	1.52
February	64.19	37.9	1.66	55.63	38.5	1.45	51.92	37.3	1.39	63.67	40.7	1.56	59.89	39.7	1.52	61.31	40.6	1.51
March	64.19	38.6	1.66	54.73	37.9	1.44	51.70	37.6	1.38	63.31	40.4	1.57	60.44	39.8	1.52	61.00	40.4	1.51
April	61.35	36.8	1.67	51.73	36.1	1.43	47.16	34.2	1.38	60.60	38.6	1.57	59.28	39.1	1.52	59.65	39.5	1.51
May	63.47	37.8	1.68	54.40	38.2	1.42	50.57	37.1	1.36	60.49	38.7	1.56	59.89	39.3	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51
June	63.89	38.1	1.68	53.35	37.7	1.42	49.92	37.2	1.34	62.46	40.8	1.53	60.60	39.7	1.53	61.10	40.2	1.52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	South Carolina						South Dakota						Tennessee		
	State			Charleston			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
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
1953: Average	49.60	40.0	1.24	50.27	39.9	1.26	63.95	43.5	1.47	71.10	45.0	1.58	56.84	40.6	1.40
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	40.7	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	49.62	39.7	1.25	50.94	39.8	1.28	68.96	44.9	1.54	77.31	47.5	1.63	57.06	39.9	1.43
1954: January	48.88	39.1	1.25	50.96	39.5	1.29	68.78	44.4	1.55	77.25	47.4	1.63	56.98	39.3	1.45
February	49.12	39.3	1.25	49.66	38.2	1.30	63.72	41.6	1.53	68.03	41.7	1.67	57.02	39.6	1.44
March	49.50	39.6	1.25	50.31	39.0	1.29	60.78	40.0	1.52	65.47	40.2	1.63	55.15	38.3	1.44
April	48.26	38.3	1.26	49.27	37.9	1.30	60.94	40.7	1.50	65.26	40.3	1.62	54.86	38.1	1.44
May	48.13	38.2	1.26	52.67	39.6	1.32	63.95	42.3	1.51	70.77	43.8	1.62	57.31	39.8	1.44
June	48.89	38.8	1.26	50.82	38.5	1.32	64.15	42.5	1.51	69.81	43.3	1.61	58.03	40.3	1.44
Tennessee—Continued															
Texas															
Chattanooga															
Knoxville															
Memphis															
Nashville															
State															
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
1953: Average	57.49	40.2	1.43	65.53	40.7	1.61	64.57	42.2	1.53	58.18	40.4	1.44	70.22	41.8	1.68
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	58.06	39.5	1.47	65.50	39.7	1.65	62.99	40.9	1.54	60.01	41.1	1.46	71.82	42.0	1.71
1954: January	57.57	38.9	1.48	65.24	39.3	1.66	62.99	40.9	1.54	57.62	39.2	1.47	70.86	41.2	1.72
February	56.74	38.6	1.47	66.02	39.3	1.68	63.86	41.2	1.55	57.48	39.1	1.47	71.21	41.4	1.72
March	56.15	38.2	1.47	65.52	39.0	1.68	65.10	42.0	1.55	57.96	39.7	1.46	71.10	41.1	1.73
April	55.86	38.0	1.47	64.98	38.0	1.71	65.10	42.0	1.55	59.79	40.4	1.48	70.76	40.9	1.73
May	57.04	38.8	1.47	65.23	38.6	1.69	64.94	41.9	1.55	59.45	39.9	1.49	71.69	41.2	1.74
June	57.18	38.9	1.47	67.42	39.2	1.72	66.88	42.6	1.57	60.09	40.6	1.48	22.28	41.3	1.75
Utah															
Vermont															
State															
Salt Lake City															
State															
Burlington															
Springfield															
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
1953: Average	72.50	40.5	1.79	74.05	41.6	1.78	62.49	42.8	1.46	58.86	39.5	1.49	80.81	45.4	1.78
June	72.76	40.2	1.81	73.87	41.5	1.78	63.20	43.2	1.46	58.99	39.5	1.49	81.62	45.6	1.79
July	72.76	42.3	1.72	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.20	42.6	1.46	56.93	38.6	1.47	81.24	45.9	1.77
August	73.49	40.6	1.81	75.12	41.5	1.81	62.83	43.1	1.46	58.87	40.2	1.46	81.98	45.8	1.79
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	81.80	45.7	1.79
October	68.40	38.0	1.80	73.62	40.9	1.80	62.30	42.4	1.47	59.34	39.3	1.51	81.36	45.2	1.80
November	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.62	42.1	1.82	61.06	41.5	1.47	57.70	38.2	1.51	79.38	44.1	1.80
December	75.33	40.5	1.86	78.57	42.7	1.84	62.95	42.3	1.49	61.55	40.6	1.52	80.99	44.5	1.82
1954: January	76.33	40.6	1.88	75.99	41.3	1.84	61.35	41.2	1.49	60.94	40.2	1.52	78.04	43.1	1.81
February	73.84	39.7	1.86	75.85	41.0	1.85	61.83	41.3	1.50	60.47	40.0	1.51	79.36	43.7	1.82
March	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.71	39.4	1.82	62.58	41.7	1.50	59.41	39.1	1.52	78.75	43.3	1.82
April	72.54	39.0	1.86	71.19	38.9	1.83	60.35	40.8	1.48	58.18	39.1	1.49	73.26	41.3	1.78
May	73.28	39.4	1.86	74.34	40.4	1.84	59.53	40.5	1.47	59.05	39.5	1.50	69.85	40.1	1.74
June	74.40	40.0	1.86	75.44	41.0	1.84	59.71	40.6	1.47	58.13	39.4	1.47	68.67	39.0	1.76
Virginia															
Washington															
State															
Norfolk-Portsmouth															
Richmond															
State															
Seattle															
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
1953: Average	55.58	39.7	1.40	59.28	40.6	1.46	59.39	40.4	1.47	78.99	38.8	2.04	76.45	38.4	1.99
June	57.39	40.7	1.41	58.46	40.6	1.44	58.51	39.8	1.47	79.61	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	79.75	39.6	2.01	75.68	38.3	1.98
August	55.58	39.7	1.40	59.60	40.0	1.49	60.83	41.1	1.48	79.06	38.7	2.04	77.44	38.7	2.00
September	55.41	39.3	1.41	61.86	40.7	1.52	60.24	40.7	1.48	77.74	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	78.12	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	57.23	40.3	1.42	61.09	41.0	1.49	61.24	41.1	1.49	79.61	38.7	2.06	77.43	38.5	2.01
1954: January	55.63	38.9	1.43	60.52	39.3	1.54	57.57	38.9	1.48	81.22	39.2	2.07	79.51	39.2	2.03
February	56.77	39.7	1.43	62.52	40.6	1.54	58.71	39.4	1.49	80.60	38.9	2.07	79.48	39.1	2.03
March	56.48	39.5	1.43	60.60	40.4	1.50	58.86	39.5	1.49	80.21	38.6	2.08	78.54	38.7	2.03
April	56.20	39.3	1.43	61.65	41.1	1.50	58.50	39.0	1.50	81.36	38.9	2.09	77.51	38.1	2.03
May	55.81	39.3	1.42	61.20	40.0	1.53	59.34	39.3	1.51	80.98	39.0	2.08	77.84	38.3	2.03
June	56.66	39.9	1.42	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.55	40.1	1.51	82.03	39.1	2.10	78.25	38.4	2.04

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected states and areas¹—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
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
1953: Average.....	77.87	39.4	1.97	76.67	38.5	1.99	70.84	39.8	1.78	85.67	40.6	2.11	74.73	41.9	1.78	76.92	39.3	1.96
June.....	77.83	39.7	1.96	77.02	38.1	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	79.73	39.0	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	76.67	38.9	1.97	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	73.66	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.....	76.95	39.1	1.97	75.99	39.2	1.94	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	75.58	37.3	2.02	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.....	77.85	39.6	1.97	78.64	39.0	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
1954: January.....	77.48	39.9	1.97	79.34	38.6	2.06	69.72	38.1	1.83	85.24	39.1	2.18	74.74	40.7	1.84	77.92	39.3	1.98
February.....	77.02	39.4	1.96	78.07	38.6	2.02	69.30	38.5	1.80	85.46	39.2	2.18	74.22	40.6	1.83	70.29	35.8	1.96
March.....	77.70	38.9	2.00	78.17	38.7	2.02	68.94	38.3	1.80	85.75	39.7	2.16	74.80	40.8	1.84	77.72	39.4	1.97
April.....	81.91	40.9	2.00	80.15	39.2	2.04	69.69	38.5	1.81	88.09	39.5	2.23	74.10	40.2	1.84	76.23	38.7	1.97
May.....	83.17	41.1	2.02	80.17	39.0	2.05	70.64	38.6	1.83	91.54	39.8	2.30	75.28	40.7	1.85	75.82	38.3	1.98
June.....	82.19	40.6	2.03	81.47	39.3	2.07	70.66	38.4	1.84	88.58	39.9	2.22	75.31	40.9	1.84	77.50	39.1	1.98
	Wisconsin—Continued												Wyoming					
	La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper		
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			
1953: Average.....	73.10	39.6	1.84	75.91	40.2	1.89	81.33	41.4	1.96	78.59	41.0	1.92	80.20	40.3	1.99	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31
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	82.61	41.1	2.01	92.80	40.0	2.32
1954: January.....	71.00	38.0	1.87	82.66	41.3	2.00	81.14	40.2	2.02	78.27	40.1	1.95	83.81	40.1	2.09	96.88	41.4	2.34
February.....	74.63	39.6	1.88	77.24	39.7	1.95	80.46	40.1	2.00	77.66	39.8	1.95	83.20	40.0	2.08	94.25	40.8	2.31
March.....	75.49	40.2	1.88	77.06	39.4	1.95	80.49	40.1	2.01	77.88	39.7	1.96	81.92	39.2	2.09	95.53	41.0	2.35
April.....	72.89	38.7	1.88	76.45	39.3	1.94	79.55	39.4	2.02	77.35	39.4	1.97	82.11	39.1	2.10	92.63	40.1	2.31
May.....	75.02	39.8	1.89	77.35	40.0	1.94	81.09	39.9	2.03	76.83	39.2	1.96	85.44	40.3	2.12	93.09	40.3	2.31
June.....	76.79	40.8	1.88	78.40	40.3	1.94	81.48	40.2	2.03	79.49	39.9	1.99	83.95	39.6	2.12	97.52	41.5	2.35

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.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food ²	Total apparel	Housing ³						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services ⁴
				Total ⁴	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and 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	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	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
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
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.....	112.8	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	107.3	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
February.....	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.9	117.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3

¹A 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-4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and 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—A Layman's Guide, Bulletin 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; 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 Com-

mittee 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.

²Includes "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.

³Includes "Other shelter."

⁴Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home					Other foods ³	Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home					Other foods ³
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables				Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	
1947: Avg.....	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1953: Jan.....	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
1948: Avg.....	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Feb.....	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
1949: Avg.....	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	Mar.....	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1
1950: Avg.....	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	Apr.....	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
1951: Avg.....	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	May.....	112.1	111.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
1952: Avg.....	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	June.....	113.7	113.7	119.1	112.0	108.3	115.2	112.3
1953: Avg.....	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	July.....	113.8	113.8	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4
1952: Jan.....	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1	Aug.....	114.1	114.1	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7
Feb.....	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8	Sept.....	113.8	113.5	120.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	117.4
Mar.....	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4	Oct.....	113.6	113.3	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8
Apr.....	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0	Nov.....	112.0	111.4	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5
May.....	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4	Dec.....	112.3	111.7	120.9	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5
June.....	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2	1954: Jan.....	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	108.0	114.0
July.....	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5	Feb.....	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	108.0	107.8	112.3
Aug.....	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1	Mar.....	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
Sept.....	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7	Apr.....	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
Oct.....	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1	May.....	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
Nov.....	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3	June.....	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
Dec.....	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6	July.....	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3

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 Index¹—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other ² apparel	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other ³ apparel
1947: Avg.....	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(³)	1953: Jan.....	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0
1948: Avg.....	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	Feb.....	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3
1949: Avg.....	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	Mar.....	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4
1950: Avg.....	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	Apr.....	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1
1951: Avg.....	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	May.....	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5
1952: Avg.....	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	June.....	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3
1953: Avg.....	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	July.....	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2
1952: Jan.....	107.0	109.6	101.6	117.1	94.0	Aug.....	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0
Feb.....	106.8	109.1	101.8	116.7	93.6	Sept.....	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5
Mar.....	106.4	108.7	101.4	116.4	92.8	Oct.....	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3
Apr.....	106.0	108.5	100.8	116.1	92.0	Nov.....	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3
May.....	105.8	108.3	100.6	115.9	91.5	Dec.....	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9
June.....	105.6	108.3	100.5	115.4	91.3	1954: Jan.....	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4
July.....	105.3	108.1	100.1	114.9	91.1	Feb.....	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4
Aug.....	105.1	108.0	99.9	114.5	91.2	Mar.....	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
Sept.....	105.8	107.8	101.6	114.2	91.5	Apr.....	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
Oct.....	105.6	107.7	101.6	113.9	91.7	May.....	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
Nov.....	105.2	107.5	100.6	114.1	92.3	June.....	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
Dec.....	105.1	107.4	100.4	114.4	92.5	July.....	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

² Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented

in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

³ Not available.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100
	All items	Total food ²	All items		All items	Total food ²	All items		All items	Total food ²	All items
1913: Average.....	42.3	39.6	70.7	1945: Average.....	76.9	68.9	128.6	1951: December....	113.1	115.0	189.1
1914: Average.....	42.9	40.5	71.8	1946: Average.....	83.4	79.0	139.5	1952: January.....	113.1	115.0	189.1
1915: Average.....	43.4	40.0	72.5	1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	159.6	February.....	112.4	112.6	187.9
1916: Average.....	46.6	45.0	77.9	1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	171.9	March.....	112.4	112.7	188.0
1917: Average.....	54.8	57.9	91.6	1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	170.2	April.....	112.9	113.9	188.7
1918: Average.....	64.3	66.5	107.5	1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	171.9	May.....	113.0	114.3	189.0
1919: Average.....	74.0	74.2	123.8	1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	185.6	June.....	113.4	114.6	189.6
1920: Average.....	85.7	83.6	143.3	1952: Average.....	114.5	114.6	189.8	July.....	114.1	116.3	190.8
1921: Average.....	76.4	63.5	127.7	1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	191.3	August.....	114.3	116.6	191.1
1922: Average.....	71.6	59.4	119.7	1950: January.....	100.6	97.0	168.2	September.....	114.1	115.4	190.8
1923: Average.....	72.9	61.4	121.9	February.....	100.4	96.5	167.9	October.....	114.2	115.0	190.9
1924: Average.....	73.1	60.8	122.2	March.....	100.7	97.3	168.4	November.....	114.3	115.0	191.1
1925: Average.....	75.0	65.8	125.4	April.....	100.8	98.7	168.5	December.....	114.1	113.8	190.7
1926: Average.....	75.6	68.0	126.4	May.....	101.3	98.9	169.3	1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	190.4
1927: Average.....	74.2	65.5	124.0	June.....	101.8	100.5	170.2	February.....	113.4	111.5	189.6
1928: Average.....	73.3	64.8	122.6	July.....	102.9	103.1	172.0	March.....	113.6	111.7	189.9
1929: Average.....	73.3	65.6	122.5	August.....	103.7	103.9	173.4	April.....	113.7	111.5	190.1
1930: Average.....	71.4	62.4	119.4	September.....	104.4	104.0	174.6	May.....	114.0	112.1	190.6
1931: Average.....	65.0	51.4	108.7	October.....	105.0	104.3	175.6	June.....	114.5	113.7	191.4
1932: Average.....	58.4	42.8	97.6	November.....	105.5	104.4	176.4	July.....	114.7	113.8	191.8
1933: Average.....	55.3	41.6	92.4	December.....	106.9	107.1	178.8	August.....	115.0	114.1	192.3
1934: Average.....	57.2	46.4	95.7	1951: January.....	108.6	109.9	181.5	September.....	115.2	113.8	192.6
1935: Average.....	58.7	49.7	98.1	February.....	109.9	111.9	183.8	October.....	115.4	113.6	192.9
1936: Average.....	59.3	50.1	99.1	March.....	110.3	112.0	184.5	November.....	115.0	112.0	192.3
1937: Average.....	61.4	52.1	102.7	April.....	110.4	111.7	184.6	December.....	114.9	112.3	192.1
1938: Average.....	60.3	48.4	100.8	May.....	110.9	112.6	185.4	1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	192.6
1939: Average.....	59.4	47.1	99.4	June.....	110.8	112.3	185.2	February.....	115.0	112.6	192.3
1940: Average.....	59.9	47.8	100.2	July.....	110.9	112.7	185.5	March.....	114.8	112.1	191.9
1941: Average.....	62.9	52.2	105.2	August.....	110.9	112.4	185.5	April.....	114.6	112.4	191.6
1942: Average.....	69.7	61.3	116.6	September.....	111.6	112.5	186.6	May.....	115.0	113.3	192.3
1943: Average.....	74.0	68.3	123.7	October.....	112.1	113.5	187.4	June.....	115.1	113.8	192.4
1944: Average.....	75.2	67.4	125.7	November.....	112.8	114.6	188.6	July.....	115.2	114.6	192.6

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947-49=100															1935-39=100
	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1950	Revised series July 1954	
United States average ²	115.2	115.1	115.0	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.2	114.9	115.0	115.4	115.2	115.0	114.7	101.8	192.6	
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	117.6	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	117.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	101.6	(3)	
Boston, Mass.....	113.8	(3)	(3)	112.9	(3)	(3)	112.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.1	102.8	183.2	
Chicago, Ill.....	118.0	117.3	117.3	116.5	116.7	116.7	116.4	116.4	116.4	117.1	116.6	116.3	115.7	102.8	201.0	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	101.2	(3)	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Detroit, Mich.....	117.5	117.1	116.9	116.7	116.5	116.4	117.0	116.4	116.7	117.2	116.9	116.9	116.9	102.8	198.3	
Houston, Tex.....	(3)	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	103.8	(3)	
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	186.1	
Los Angeles, Calif.....	114.9	115.7	115.9	115.7	116.2	116.6	116.8	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.2	115.8	115.8	101.3	192.0	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	117.3	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	115.6	102.1	
New York, N. Y.....	113.3	112.9	112.9	112.5	112.4	112.8	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.3	113.2	112.7	112.1	100.9	187.5	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.3	115.9	115.3	115.1	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.0	114.7	115.3	115.2	114.9	114.7	101.6	193.5	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	115.4	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	114.4	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	113.8	101.1	
Portland, Oreg.....	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	115.4	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	200.0	
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	117.4	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	101.1	(3)	
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	100.9	(3)	
Scranton, Pa.....	(3)	(3)	112.3	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	
Seattle, Wash.....	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	
Washington, D. C.....	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	114.1	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	114.2	(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.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953
United States average.....	115.2	114.7	113.3	112.6	125.2	121.5	126.7	129.7	107.0	107.4	120.3	118.3
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	118.0	115.7	115.0	114.0	122.6	121.2	133.7	134.3	110.8	110.3	118.8	112.9
Detroit, Mich.....	117.5	116.9	118.8	119.2	124.3	121.4	119.7	127.5	111.1	109.6	125.0	123.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	114.9	115.8	117.1	117.7	122.9	120.1	121.0	128.1	99.5	102.5	114.8	113.7
New York, N. Y.....	113.3	112.1	107.6	106.7	123.9	120.5	129.3	128.5	107.0	105.6	121.5	118.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.3	114.7	117.1	116.2	125.0	120.3	136.9	134.9	112.2	110.7	123.5	122.0
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	113.8	113.1	112.0	111.9	124.2	123.6	137.2	136.7	103.4	106.5	118.5	116.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.6	115.3	116.2	116.0	136.0	119.4	125.4	130.5	114.8	109.5	117.3	118.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	117.3	115.6	115.9	117.0	143.0	137.4	121.4	121.9	114.3	116.2	125.9	123.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	115.4	113.8	116.1	106.1	128.0	121.3	137.5	140.7	97.7	95.0	120.6	118.9
Portland, Ore.....	115.5	115.5	110.5	111.8	122.3	119.4	122.3	126.6	115.0	114.4	118.8	118.5
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	117.6	117.1	115.0	115.2	120.6	118.9	127.4	129.2	110.0	111.1	118.4	117.6
Baltimore, Md.....	115.5	115.1	107.0	107.9	133.3	132.0	137.8	138.8	115.5	119.3	123.1	118.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.2	114.5	108.5	108.8	124.8	121.5	126.6	130.0	99.4	99.1	117.8	116.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	117.4	115.8	113.2	109.8	134.8	133.1	136.2	136.9	95.7	100.1	115.7	116.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.8	116.1	111.6	112.9	123.3	121.0	142.9	142.0	105.6	105.1	116.3	115.4
May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.3	113.7	114.6	113.8	129.5	119.8	122.7	123.3	114.0	114.0	119.9	116.7
Houston, Tex.....	116.7	116.8	119.3	119.5	119.6	118.4	125.2	126.7	111.0	114.5	119.5	119.4
Seranton, Pa.....	112.3	112.0	112.5	112.1	119.7	114.1	124.0	129.3	115.4	118.2	116.1	115.3
Seattle, Wash.....	116.3	116.2	110.4	111.4	131.0	125.0	129.8	133.4	107.7	110.4	127.1	125.9
Washington, D. C.....	113.7	113.5	111.4	111.4	117.2	117.5	127.1	127.3	105.3	112.9	127.0	125.1
Apparel												
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel ³			
	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953
United States average.....	104.0	104.4	106.6	107.4	98.2	98.9	116.5	115.0	90.8	92.2		
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	107.9	106.7	113.0	112.8	101.2	99.9	118.0	114.5	94.7	94.9		
Detroit, Mich.....	102.9	103.2	109.2	109.7	95.0	95.4	113.0	111.8	87.6	89.2		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.9	103.6	109.2	107.8	96.6	97.6	117.5	114.7	82.5	83.8		
New York, N. Y.....	103.5	104.4	106.2	106.9	97.4	99.2	116.6	114.3	93.8	95.7		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	105.3	103.8	104.4	106.5	104.0	100.0	110.7	109.7	92.7	92.6		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	101.8	103.4	103.7	105.0	96.1	98.3	112.2	112.0	103.3	104.7		
Kansas City, Mo.....	103.6	105.6	107.4	108.9	98.0	100.3	114.2	115.3	87.5	89.6		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	105.7	104.4	109.0	108.9	101.0	98.3	113.9	112.8	92.7	93.2		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	103.7	103.1	106.8	107.3	96.2	96.6	118.0	111.8	98.9	98.9		
Portland, Ore.....	104.6	103.9	109.7	108.0	95.4	95.7	121.0	117.9	93.9	94.7		
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	111.5	110.3	114.0	114.2	106.4	104.4	122.6	119.6	92.7	93.7		
Baltimore, Md.....	102.2	104.2	101.7	102.7	98.0	101.4	117.0	116.2	94.7	96.9		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	102.6	104.8	105.2	105.7	96.2	100.4	122.4	121.3	86.2	88.7		
St. Louis, Mo.....	104.7	104.6	109.6	109.4	96.7	96.9	118.9	117.0	96.0	98.0		
San Francisco, Calif.....	103.2	103.6	105.6	105.9	99.0	100.1	114.2	111.9	87.8	89.0		
May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	104.6	105.4	109.2	109.0	97.1	99.1	116.8	115.8	93.4	94.1		
Houston, Tex.....	106.7	107.0	106.8	106.3	100.7	100.5	127.2	129.8	89.2	90.8		
Seranton, Pa.....	106.1	106.5	108.0	108.7	100.8	101.2	120.3	119.6	92.3	93.7		
Seattle, Wash.....	106.1	106.9	109.2	109.9	101.2	102.6	117.3	114.9	86.7	88.7		
Washington, D. C.....	102.5	103.8	105.5	106.1	97.0	99.5	115.2	113.0	90.8	92.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city—Continued

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953	July 1954	July 1953
United States average.....	119.0	117.8	128.5	123.8	107.8	106.4	121.1	123.7	105.7	108.1	117.2	115.7
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	126.9	121.0	(4)	(4)	106.3	100.0	122.9	122.0	107.4	110.3	120.8	120.3
Detroit, Mich.....	122.2	119.7	(4)	(4)	108.4	108.1	118.7	118.5	109.1	111.0	110.1	106.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	124.4	124.0	(4)	(4)	109.5	109.5	(4)	(4)	107.1	111.1	107.2	107.7
New York, N. Y.....	115.5	114.7	116.8	114.4	108.5	108.0	122.4	128.8	105.9	107.9	118.9	118.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	113.7	113.0	(4)	(4)	102.3	101.8	114.3	121.8	108.8	109.9	113.7	113.2
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	117.9	116.4	122.0	118.0	108.8	105.3	118.9	122.9	104.6	108.4	113.5	109.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	119.1	117.7	(4)	(4)	104.3	103.6	112.6	113.2	105.6	107.7	122.3	120.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	121.4	118.0	139.9	122.7	110.0	110.0	113.9	115.1	106.7	107.9	121.0	116.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	117.1	115.0	(4)	(4)	116.9	113.7	122.9	120.6	105.3	106.6	120.0	117.4
Portland, Ore.....	119.9	119.3	129.2	127.2	105.2	105.2	127.6	127.1	108.3	111.1	111.7	111.4
	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	124.1	122.7	(4)	(4)	111.4	108.6	112.3	112.2	110.0	112.7	129.4	127.1
Baltimore, Md.....	113.9	113.3	(4)	(4)	97.5	97.3	121.1	122.2	99.8	103.4	109.3	109.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.7	115.0	128.6	123.4	115.6	113.1	118.0	118.5	102.0	104.4	119.5	115.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	119.6	115.7	133.8	117.1	103.8	100.1	133.0	127.9	106.7	109.1	118.8	116.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	117.5	117.0	129.0	122.1	130.1	130.1	(4)	(4)	105.1	109.7	108.9	109.0
	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	119.4	117.7	(4)	(4)	106.8	106.8	120.5	119.4	102.8	105.0	110.6	112.5
Houston, Tex.....	123.8	123.2	(4)	(4)	106.5	106.5	(4)	(4)	101.2	105.2	128.5	119.6
Scranton, Pa.....	114.7	114.2	123.0	118.8	112.2	111.9	125.7	129.9	100.7	101.7	109.6	105.8
Seattle, Wash.....	119.4	119.0	(4)	(4)	88.5	99.0	127.3	127.0	106.2	108.5	112.3	110.3
Washington, D. C.....	116.8	116.2	123.0	118.6	118.1	114.9	125.5	126.6	107.2	108.9	114.8	113.0

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See tables D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8, for food.³ See footnote 2 to table D-3.⁴ Not available.

TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index¹—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		
	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953
United States average ³	114.6	113.8	113.8	114.2	113.3	113.8	121.6	121.3	119.1	109.7	111.1	112.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	115.3	114.7	113.8	114.7	113.9	113.6	116.9	115.4	115.5	116.8	117.9	117.8
Baltimore, Md.....	116.6	116.0	114.2	116.3	115.6	114.0	121.8	121.7	116.4	113.0	115.0	114.0
Boston, Mass.....	112.9	110.8	111.7	112.3	109.9	111.2	119.4	119.5	117.1	107.0	107.3	107.2
Chicago, Ill.....	112.6	111.6	112.7	112.0	110.9	112.5	116.9	117.0	113.9	104.5	106.2	108.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.1	114.9	117.0	116.1	114.7	117.1	118.8	118.5	117.8	113.1	113.6	118.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	113.2	112.4	111.4	112.8	111.9	111.1	117.4	116.5	114.8	107.7	108.9	109.1
Detroit, Mich.....	118.5	117.5	117.2	117.8	116.7	117.4	117.8	117.9	116.3	109.6	109.8	111.7
Houston, Tex.....	112.8	112.1	112.6	112.1	111.3	112.0	118.2	118.5	115.2	105.7	107.1	108.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	109.9	109.4	111.9	109.5	108.9	111.5	120.3	120.4	117.5	104.3	107.1	109.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	112.3	113.1	112.8	110.8	111.9	112.1	122.4	122.4	122.9	108.7	111.1	110.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	113.5	113.0	112.7	113.2	113.1	112.5	125.4	125.4	119.8	102.5	103.6	104.0
New York, N. Y.....	113.6	111.6	111.9	113.4	111.1	111.7	125.1	125.0	123.1	109.7	110.0	110.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	117.7	116.5	115.8	117.2	115.9	115.8	120.9	121.6	118.5	112.8	113.5	113.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	115.6	115.5	114.8	115.4	115.1	114.7	122.4	122.5	119.6	106.6	108.0	108.9
Portland, Ore.....	114.1	114.3	113.9	114.3	114.6	114.1	119.3	119.3	115.5	114.6	115.5	116.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	117.0	116.6	116.6	115.8	115.3	116.7	119.2	116.5	113.4	109.2	111.8	115.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	115.2	115.3	113.2	114.8	114.9	113.5	130.2	127.7	127.5	109.9	111.7	110.9
Scranton, Pa.....	114.0	113.3	114.0	114.2	113.3	113.7	118.9	118.9	116.7	110.7	111.4	111.8
Seattle, Wash.....	113.2	113.3	112.7	113.2	113.3	112.8	121.5	121.5	119.7	109.8	111.7	110.4
Washington, D. C.....	113.8	113.4	112.1	113.2	112.7	111.7	120.9	120.7	115.2	105.6	107.6	108.8

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953
United States average ²	104.3	102.9	108.3	120.1	117.1	118.2	117.3	115.2	112.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.0	108.1	110.1	121.6	117.9	117.9	109.3	108.1	105.7
Baltimore, Md.....	108.4	107.2	112.2	121.3	118.2	117.3	117.5	114.8	109.8
Boston, Mass.....	104.3	102.9	106.9	120.5	110.2	117.0	111.5	109.3	108.2
Chicago, Ill.....	103.2	100.6	109.7	118.8	113.7	116.7	122.9	121.3	117.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	103.4	103.6	109.3	123.0	116.7	121.0	122.8	120.5	118.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	97.2	97.4	102.2	119.9	114.9	114.1	121.0	119.5	113.8
Detroit, Mich.....	103.1	103.3	109.8	136.9	132.3	133.7	120.3	118.4	113.8
Houston, Tex.....	103.4	103.9	108.1	119.4	113.2	117.3	115.9	114.6	111.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	96.5	91.6	103.0	115.9	114.6	117.6	111.7	110.0	109.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	102.9	102.9	108.9	106.8	111.6	106.8	114.0	112.1	112.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	98.6	98.7	106.7	125.8	125.4	122.7	124.5	122.6	117.5
New York, N. Y.....	104.2	100.3	103.8	114.2	108.0	114.0	119.0	116.3	111.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	108.1	105.3	111.1	126.2	122.4	123.1	118.2	116.0	112.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	106.8	107.0	109.5	122.5	118.6	120.1	125.3	124.6	119.7
Portland, Ore.....	104.6	104.9	109.4	115.2	120.2	111.9	117.4	113.8	115.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	99.4	96.6	106.0	127.8	125.6	127.7	125.8	125.0	119.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.4	105.3	109.7	113.7	120.4	114.2	119.0	113.7	110.6
Scranton, Pa.....	105.3	105.3	110.0	119.0	116.0	116.4	116.8	114.2	112.2
Seattle, Wash.....	102.8	103.1	107.1	117.1	120.1	116.6	115.7	111.8	111.5
Washington, D. C.....	110.2	109.9	114.4	117.4	113.4	110.3	115.1	113.6	110.2

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-8 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

³ A average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953	Commodity	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953
Cereals and bakery products:				All fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	53.5	53.6	52.1	Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Biscuit mix.....20 ounces..	27.6	27.4	28.2	Peaches*.....pound..	18.9	-----	15.9
Cornmeal ¹pound..	12.7	12.5	12.6	Strawberries*.....pint..	-----	32.8	-----
Rice.....do..	19.6	19.6	21.1	Grapes, seedless*.....pound..	32.7	-----	28.5
Rolled oats.....20 ounces..	18.5	18.5	18.4	Watermelons*.....do..	4.3	4.8	5.5
Cornflakes ²12 ounces..	21.9	21.9	21.7	Potatoes.....15 pounds..	102.7	94.4	78.8
Bread.....pound..	17.1	17.0	16.3	Sweetpotatoes.....pound..	17.6	16.1	20.1
Soda crackers.....do..	27.2	27.2	23.3	Onions.....do..	8.2	8.4	8.2
Vanilla cookies ¹7 ounces..	23.6	23.6	27.2	Carrots.....do..	13.9	14.4	12.2
Meats, poultry, and fish:				Lettuce.....head..	12.8	13.8	14.1
Beef and veal:				Celery.....pound..	14.5	14.5	16.9
Round steak.....pound..	91.4	91.0	88.2	Cabbage.....do..	6.5	6.6	8.0
Chuck roast.....do..	50.3	51.8	48.7	Tomatoes.....do..	26.1	24.3	30.0
Rib roast.....do..	70.0	70.1	65.4	Beans, green.....do..	21.7	17.7	21.5
Hamburger.....do..	41.0	41.1	42.3	Canned fruits and vegetables:			
Veal cutlets.....do..	108.2	110.5	111.2	Orange juice.....46-ounce can..	35.7	34.7	34.0
Pork:				Peaches.....No. 2½ can..	32.8	32.8	34.2
Pork chops, center cut.....do..	92.0	92.7	90.6	Pineapple.....do..	38.6	38.8	38.6
Bacon, sliced.....do..	81.6	86.7	85.8	Fruit cocktail.....do..	40.9	41.1	40.1
Ham, whole.....do..	71.5	72.9	75.3	Corn, cream style.....No. 303 can..	18.2	18.2	19.0
Lamb, leg.....do..	72.9	73.6	73.1	Peas, green.....do..	21.4	21.4	21.3
Other meats:				Tomatoes ³No. 2 can..	17.5	17.3	17.3
Frankfurters.....do..	56.0	56.1	57.4	Baby foods.....4½-5 ounces..	9.7	9.8	9.8
Luncheon meat, canned.....12 ounces..	51.6	52.2	50.9	Dried fruits and vegetables:			
Poultry:				Prunes.....pound..	30.9	30.6	29.3
Frying chickens:				Navy beans.....do..	17.9	17.7	17.2
Dressed ⁴pound..	44.1	44.0	47.3	Other foods at home:			
Ready-to-cook ⁴do..	55.7	54.1	59.3	Partially prepared foods:			
Fish:				Vegetable soup.....11-ounce can..	14.3	14.3	14.3
Ocean perch fillet, frozen ⁵do..	44.2	44.5	44.2	Beans with pork.....16-ounce can..	14.5	14.5	14.3
Haddock, fillet, frozen ⁶do..	49.7	49.6	48.5	Condiments and sauces:			
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can..	52.0	51.7	53.2	Gherkins, sweet.....7¾ ounces..	29.7	30.0	29.6
Tuna fish.....7-ounce can..	39.7	39.7	38.2	Catsup, tomato.....14 ounces..	22.4	22.3	22.4
Dairy products:				Beverages, nonalcoholic:			
Milk, fresh (grocery).....quart..	21.6	21.1	22.0	Coffee.....pound..	123.0	120.9	88.6
Milk, fresh (delivered) ⁷do..	22.6	22.1	23.1	Tea.....¼ pound..	34.4	34.2	32.5
Ice cream.....pint..	29.5	29.5	29.9	Cola drink.....carton of 6, 6-ounce..	32.3	32.2	30.0
Butter.....pound..	69.2	69.3	78.1	Fats and oils:			
Cheese, American process.....do..	56.7	56.9	59.8	Shortening, hydrogenated.....pound..	35.5	35.2	34.5
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can..	13.8	13.9	14.5	Margarine, colored ⁸do..	30.3	30.1	29.2
All fruits and vegetables:				Lard.....do..	26.3	27.1	18.3
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				Salad dressing.....pint..	36.1	35.9	34.6
Strawberries.....12 ounces..	36.5	36.5	36.7	Peanut butter.....pound..	49.3	49.1	49.0
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces..	19.5	19.3	19.0	Sugar and sweets:			
Peas, green ¹⁰10 ounces..	19.2	19.4	22.5	Sugar.....5 pounds..	52.7	52.7	52.9
Beans, green.....do..	24.5	24.5	24.3	Corn syrup.....24 ounces..	23.7	23.7	23.5
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				Grape jelly.....12 ounces..	25.5	25.3	24.4
Apples.....pound..	18.1	18.5	19.9	Chocolate bar.....1 ounce..	4.8	4.7	4.5
Bananas.....do..	17.9	18.0	16.8	Eggs, fresh.....dozen..	56.9	53.0	70.6
Oranges, size 200.....dozen..	60.2	54.8	53.8	Miscellaneous foods:			
Lemons.....pound..	18.0	17.6	20.0	Gelatin, flavored.....3-4 ounces..	8.5	8.5	8.6
Grapefruit*.....each..	-----	-----	-----				

¹ 41 cities.⁴ 42 cities.² 38 cities.⁶ 36 cities.³ 9 cities.⁷ 45 cities.⁴ 37 cities.⁸ 40 cities.⁵ 44 cities beginning July 1953, 43 cities December 1952 through June 1953.¹⁰ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective February 1954.

*Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D-8 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-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	July 1954 ²	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1950
All commodities.....	110.4	110.0	110.9	111.0	110.5	110.5	110.9	110.1	109.8	110.2	111.0	110.6	110.9	100.2
Farm products.....	96.2	94.8	97.9	99.4	98.4	97.7	97.8	94.4	93.7	95.3	98.1	96.4	97.9	94.5
Fresh and dried produce.....	110.9	96.6	104.4	97.4	89.6	89.7	91.2	89.8	94.2	94.2	96.0	98.0	94.7	89.8
Grains.....	88.1	86.5	91.2	92.9	93.0	91.6	91.3	90.6	89.3	87.9	88.3	86.5	85.4	89.6
Livestock and poultry.....	83.2	87.7	93.0	94.9	92.4	91.3	91.8	83.9	78.4	82.0	90.6	88.1	95.9	99.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	107.2	106.9	107.0	105.5	105.9	106.5	104.2	103.2	103.5	103.2	103.6	103.9	105.0	107.3
Fluid milk.....	87.0	*83.7	84.1	88.3	93.4	95.0	97.5	99.5	101.9	100.7	99.0	97.6	96.4	81.6
Eggs.....	86.3	70.8	69.0	77.9	80.1	89.6	92.7	97.2	111.6	126.3	122.5	113.8	106.2	70.6
Hay and seeds.....	94.8	96.0	95.3	96.5	93.4	91.6	90.5	89.7	88.0	84.3	81.1	85.1	85.5	87.6
Other farm products.....	184.0	181.7	181.2	182.2	181.2	168.0	161.0	148.1	145.9	146.2	149.3	144.3	140.7	122.4
Processed foods.....	106.4	105.0	106.8	105.9	105.3	104.8	106.2	104.3	103.8	104.7	106.6	104.8	105.5	96.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	114.0	113.5	113.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	112.4	112.2	112.6	112.0	110.8	108.4	108.5	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish.....	94.1	92.3	98.3	94.3	92.8	92.9	96.4	89.7	86.2	88.9	97.4	93.6	97.0	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream.....	105.1	102.4	101.7	103.0	106.1	107.4	109.4	111.3	113.9	112.7	111.3	110.7	110.0	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	104.7	*104.7	104.5	103.3	103.0	103.0	103.8	103.9	104.7	104.9	104.7	104.7	105.0	98.0
Sugar and confectionery.....	113.4	*113.3	113.1	112.6	112.8	110.2	110.1	108.9	108.7	110.2	110.1	110.5	109.8	94.7
Packaged beverage materials.....	231.3	231.3	229.6	229.6	209.1	191.4	182.1	171.6	171.0	169.8	169.8	169.8	169.8	136.9
Animal fats and oils.....	94.2	*90.0	99.7	108.5	95.3	94.7	93.5	92.7	85.6	94.0	106.8	82.2	72.4	63.9
Crude vegetable oils.....	71.9	73.0	71.8	72.1	67.9	65.2	64.0	66.3	71.2	70.1	65.7	62.9	63.1	67.9
Refined vegetable oils.....	79.1	79.1	76.4	76.5	73.1	69.8	72.7	74.2	75.5	73.3	68.8	70.9	78.0	67.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	87.3	87.3	87.2	84.4	83.2	81.4	83.8	84.4	84.2	80.3	80.5	83.4	84.0	79.2
Other processed foods.....	99.1	96.8	101.3	102.9	106.5	108.9	111.5	113.9	110.2	117.1	116.8	116.7	117.3	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	114.3	*114.2	114.5	114.5	114.2	114.4	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	102.2
Textile products and apparel.....	95.1	94.9	94.8	94.7	95.0	95.3	96.1	95.8	96.2	96.5	96.9	97.5	97.5	93.3
Cotton products.....	88.9	88.4	88.3	88.5	88.5	88.8	90.4	90.9	91.6	92.4	93.7	94.1	94.1	90.0
Wool products.....	109.8	110.1	109.5	109.2	109.3	109.0	111.0	112.1	111.5	111.6	111.2	111.8	111.7	105.3
Synthetic textiles.....	85.6	85.6	85.2	84.6	84.9	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.2	85.9	86.7	86.7	87.5	91.3
Silk products.....	124.2	123.9	131.6	132.3	135.1	135.8	142.1	139.3	136.5	135.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	88.8
Apparel.....	98.5	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.6	98.8	99.1	97.9	98.7	98.7	98.5	99.3	99.3	92.7
Other textile products.....	79.1	79.0	78.8	78.9	80.6	83.1	82.7	82.4	83.5	82.7	82.9	86.5	85.3	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	95.0	95.6	96.0	94.6	94.7	94.9	95.3	95.6	97.1	97.1	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.1
Hides and skins.....	58.2	60.6	62.5	56.5	56.0	55.4	56.8	57.7	64.3	64.4	74.2	74.6	73.4	94.3
Leather.....	86.4	87.4	87.6	86.0	86.3	87.4	88.1	88.7	90.4	90.4	94.5	95.0	96.1	98.2
Footwear.....	111.8	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.8	111.8	111.7	102.7
Other leather products.....	97.3	*97.5	97.5	97.4	97.6	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.8	99.1	99.1	99.5	99.7	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	106.4	*107.8	108.2	108.6	109.2	110.5	110.8	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.9	111.0	111.1	102.4
Coal.....	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.1	107.9	110.9	111.9	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.3	111.7	111.8	104.8
Coke.....	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	131.8	131.8	131.8	115.6
Gas.....	107.8	*107.8	109.0	112.3	111.5	113.5	111.8	109.6	106.3	106.6	106.0	105.7	106.1	94.8
Electricity.....	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.9	101.3	100.7	100.7	99.6	98.5	98.0	99.1	98.5	101.3
Petroleum and products.....	108.2	110.9	111.7	112.1	111.5	113.5	114.2	114.9	116.3	116.6	116.5	116.5	116.8	103.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	106.7	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.1	107.2	106.7	106.7	106.3	106.2	92.1
Industrial chemicals.....	117.1	*117.0	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.0	120.2	120.2	96.3
Prepared paint.....	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.1	111.0	110.7	110.7	98.0
Paint materials.....	97.6	96.8	95.3	94.7	95.2	95.2	96.5	96.6	97.7	98.0	98.5	96.0	95.3	86.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics.....	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.8	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.6	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible.....	52.0	55.7	59.3	59.8	60.5	63.5	61.2	58.6	58.0	53.3	51.1	46.9	46.7	48.8
Mixed fertilizer.....	109.7	109.9	109.9	109.9	110.0	110.0	111.1	111.4	111.5	111.7	112.0	111.2	110.6	101.2
Fertilizer materials.....	111.9	111.6	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.0	113.9	112.9	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.8	98.5
Other chemicals and products.....	108.0	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	106.8	105.3	105.2	105.0	103.4	103.3	102.9	102.8	91.1
Rubber and products.....	126.8	126.1	125.1	125.0	124.9	124.6	124.8	124.8	124.3	124.2	124.0	123.5	124.6	109.5
Crude rubber.....	126.2	122.8	117.5	117.0	113.8	112.9	113.4	114.5	112.0	111.3	120.1	120.0	121.1	129.0
Tire casings and tubes.....	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.1	126.4	125.1	126.4	106.1
Other rubber products.....	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.0	123.2	124.1	103.6
Lumber and wood products.....	118.9	116.3	116.1	116.2	116.7	116.8	117.0	117.4	117.3	118.1	119.2	120.4	121.1	112.4
Lumber.....	118.5	*115.5	115.0	115.3	115.6	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.3	117.2	118.3	119.3	120.2	113.5
Millwork.....	130.7	130.8	130.8	130.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.3	131.2	131.2	131.4	131.7	131.6	110.9
Plywood.....	101.1	99.7	101.4	100.7	102.9	105.0	103.5	103.9	103.1	104.7	106.8	112.4	112.7	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	116.2	*115.8	115.8	116.3	116.6	117.1	117.0	117.1	117.3	117.5	116.9	116.2	115.8	95.9
Woodpulp.....	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	108.8	108.8	90.6
Wastepaper.....	79.2	70.1	67.2	83.2	84.1	85.7	79.1	79.1	90.8	112.9	109.6	98.5	85.0	79.0
Paper.....	126.5	*126.5	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.6	126.5	125.9	125.1	103.3
Paperboard.....	124.2	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	125.1	125.5	125.9	126.0	126.2	126.0	123.6	123.7	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard.....	111.9	111.5	111.5	111.8	112.3	113.2	113.2	113.4	113.4	113.2	112.3	112.1	112.1	93.2
Building paper and board.....	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	106.3
Metals and metal products.....	128.0	127.1	127.1	126.8	126.3	126.2	127.2	127.5	127.9	127.9	128.5	129.4	129.3	108.8
Iron and steel.....	133.6	131.8	131.8	131.1	130.6	131.0	132.0	132.8	133.6	133.4	134.6	136.2	135.7	113.1
Nonferrous metals.....	124.2	123.7	123.6	123.4	121.2	119.8	121.5	122.1	122.3	122.1	122.8	124.5	126.4	101.8
Metal containers.....	130.3	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.6	128.6	128.6	109.0
Hardware.....	138.1	137.9	137.9	138.5	138.0	137.9	137.5	137.2	137.2	137.2	136.9	135.6	134.7	111.1
Plumbing equipment.....	118.5	118.5	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.7	118.7	102.2
Heating equipment.....	114.0													

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
	1954 ²	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1950
Machinery and motive products.....	124.3	*124.3	124.4	124.4	124.5	124.5	124.4	124.3	124.2	124.1	124.0	123.7	123.4	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	122.3	*122.3	122.6	122.3	122.3	123.0	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.7	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	131.6	131.5	131.5	131.6	131.7	131.5	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.0	130.9	130.5	130.8	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	133.0	133.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.7	132.8	131.9	131.8	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	127.8	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.6	128.5	128.2	127.9	126.9	125.8	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	125.5	*125.5	125.2	125.2	125.1	124.9	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.1	124.2	123.9	123.3	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	125.9	125.9	126.0	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.6	126.6	126.5	126.2	125.6	124.8	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.6	118.6	118.6	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	115.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	103.1
Household furniture.....	112.8	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.2	114.1	114.1	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	125.8	125.8	125.8	106.2
Floor covering.....	122.7	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.3	122.5	124.8	125.0	125.2	125.2	125.3	125.2	109.1
Household appliances.....	109.7	*109.8	109.9	109.9	109.5	109.7	109.6	109.1	109.0	109.0	109.1	108.9	108.8	100.1
Radios.....	95.6	95.6	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.1	96.1	94.3	94.3	94.8	94.8	95.0	95.0	(*)
Television sets.....	70.4	*70.6	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.5	74.0	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.0	74.3	(*)
Other household durable goods.....	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	128.2	128.1	128.1	127.7	127.6	126.8	126.9	126.9	126.7	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	120.4	*119.1	119.3	120.8	121.0	121.0	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.7	119.6	119.4	105.4
Flat glass.....	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	122.1	*120.1	120.0	119.8	119.9	119.8	119.9	119.6	119.4	119.4	119.3	118.6	118.4	105.7
Concrete products.....	117.9	117.5	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.6	117.2	117.2	117.4	117.4	117.4	116.1	115.6	104.5
Structural clay products.....	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.9	132.1	132.1	132.0	132.0	131.4	131.1	110.5
Gypsum products.....	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	98.2	*94.2	96.3	108.4	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	105.8	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	118.0	117.8	117.3	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	117.9	118.0	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.1	116.2	115.6	115.6	101.4
Cigarettes.....	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars.....	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	100.6
Other tobacco products.....	121.4	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.6	114.6	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.9	111.2	110.0	110.0	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.1	148.1	147.9	147.9	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	100.8
Miscellaneous.....	103.9	*105.1	109.2	110.3	104.9	102.8	101.1	100.1	93.2	94.4	94.7	96.4	95.3	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.0	113.0	113.1	113.2	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.1	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	98.3	100.6	109.1	111.1	101.1	97.2	94.0	92.2	78.7	81.0	81.6	85.0	82.7	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	101.6	*101.6	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	102.7	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.0	102.0	102.1	101.9	101.9	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.8	96.6
Other miscellaneous.....	121.2	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.2	120.4	119.8	119.7	119.5	119.5	119.3	119.6	119.8	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 Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1954							1953							1950
	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
All foods.....	105.6	102.7	104.6	103.9	103.0	103.1	104.5	103.1	103.6	105.1	106.8	104.8	104.9	95.0	
All fish.....	103.5	97.4	103.7	105.7	107.5	107.2	114.0	109.4	106.1	111.3	104.9	107.8	102.5	92.4	
Special metals and metal products.....	125.8	125.2	125.2	125.0	124.6	124.6	125.3	125.4	125.7	125.7	126.2	126.8	126.8	108.3	
Metalworking machinery.....	139.9	*139.9	139.9	139.9	140.1	140.1	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.6	139.7	139.1	138.8	109.8	
Machinery and equipment.....	127.3	*127.3	127.4	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.4	127.5	127.4	127.2	127.1	126.5	126.0	106.1	
Total tractors.....	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.7	124.3	107.5	
Steel mill products.....	145.6	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9	142.0	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.5	142.6	142.7	142.7	114.9	
Building materials.....	120.4	118.5	118.6	119.0	119.3	119.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	120.0	120.4	120.8	121.3	107.5	
Soaps.....	96.7	*96.3	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.8	91.1	90.5	90.0	86.5	86.2	85.8	85.8	80.9	
Synthetic detergents.....	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	90.8	82.9	
Refined petroleum products.....	105.9	109.1	110.0	110.5	109.7	112.2	112.9	113.8	115.5	115.8	115.6	115.6	116.1	102.1	
East coast petroleum.....	104.7	106.1	107.3	108.7	108.7	109.9	109.4	112.0	114.1	113.5	113.8	113.8	113.8	98.1	
Mid-continent petroleum.....	102.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	106.3	107.7	109.9	109.6	110.2	110.1	109.6	109.6	109.7	101.8	
Gulf coast petroleum.....	109.0	113.1	113.1	114.1	110.0	116.0	116.2	117.8	121.3	122.8	122.8	122.8	124.1	109.7	
Pacific coast petroleum.....	108.8	115.9	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	94.1	
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	115.9	*115.5	115.5	116.1	116.3	116.9	116.8	116.9	117.1	117.4	116.7	116.1	115.6	95.6	
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes ³	107.0	104.2	103.6	103.7	106.3	112.2	113.0	112.5	112.6	112.6	111.1	110.2	108.7	106.8	
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	117.2	114.3	114.0	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.0	115.4	115.3	116.2	117.4	118.8	119.7	(4)	

¹ See footnote 1, table D-9.² Preliminary.³ Comparable to former code 05-12-01.12.⁴ Not available.⁵ 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.....	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.28
1953: July.....	534	841	293,000	491,000	3,880,000	.39
August.....	484	763	238,000	303,000	2,880,000	.32
September.....	420	721	119,000	211,000	1,700,000	.19
October.....	379	658	175,000	240,000	1,650,000	.17
November.....	281	502	100,000	175,000	1,570,000	.18
December.....	145	354	76,300	173,000	1,880,000	.20
1954: January ²	250	400	80,000	150,000	1,000,000	.12
February ²	200	350	50,000	100,000	750,000	.09
March ²	225	375	100,000	150,000	1,300,000	.14
April ²	300	450	130,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
May ²	350	500	180,000	230,000	1,750,000	.21
June ²	350	550	180,000	280,000	2,200,000	.24
July ²	375	575	230,000	370,000	3,750,000	.43

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)														1953	1952
	1954								1953							
	Aug. ²	July ³	June ³	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		
Total new construction ⁴	\$3,605	\$3,512	\$3,358	\$3,094	\$2,814	\$2,568	\$2,348	\$2,440	\$2,712	\$3,024	\$3,236	\$3,362	\$3,345	\$3,325	\$35,256	\$33,008
Private construction.....	2,436	2,387	2,277	2,115	1,937	1,791	1,643	1,714	1,917	2,077	2,154	2,200	2,223	2,218	23,877	22,107
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,278	1,252	1,183	1,092	980	863	758	816	951	1,034	1,076	1,093	1,114	1,126	11,930	11,100
New dwelling units.....	1,140	1,110	1,040	955	860	770	675	730	850	915	950	965	980	990	10,555	9,870
Additions and alterations.....	110	113	114	111	96	71	61	63	78	94	101	103	110	112	1,108	1,045
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	28	29	29	26	24	22	22	23	23	25	25	25	24	24	267	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	552	549	528	490	464	469	474	486	507	523	511	505	493	489	5,680	5,014
Industrial.....	160	161	164	165	169	173	176	179	177	177	177	177	174	176	2,229	2,320
Commercial.....	207	203	189	167	151	154	157	164	182	192	179	175	169	165	1,791	1,137
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings.....	88	81	76	72	69	70	73	75	79	79	75	71	66	60	739	515
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	119	122	113	95	82	84	84	89	103	113	104	104	103	105	1,052	622
Other nonresidential building.....	185	185	175	158	144	142	141	143	148	154	155	153	150	148	1,660	1,557
Religious.....	55	51	46	42	40	40	41	42	45	46	46	44	43	40	472	399
Educational.....	53	51	47	43	39	38	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	36	426	351
Social and recreational.....	20	20	20	17	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	15	15	15	163	125
Hospital and institu- tional ⁷	29	29	28	28	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	317	394
Miscellaneous.....	28	34	34	28	22	21	20	20	21	24	26	27	27	30	282	288
Farm construction.....	167	164	157	145	127	114	106	102	103	118	140	170	185	182	1,731	1,905
Public utilities.....	427	410	398	379	358	338	298	303	347	393	417	422	420	408	4,416	4,003
Railroad.....	37	36	35	34	36	33	25	26	36	41	42	41	39	39	442	438
Telephone and telegraph.....	56	55	54	54	50	50	45	46	48	51	56	51	52	55	615	570
Other public utilities.....	334	319	309	291	272	255	228	231	263	301	319	330	329	314	3,359	2,995
All other private ⁸	12	12	11	9	8	7	7	7	9	9	10	10	11	13	120	85

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction—Continued¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)															
	1954								1953					1953	1952	
	Aug. ²	July ³	June ³	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
Public construction	\$1,169	\$1,125	\$1,081	\$979	\$877	\$777	\$705	\$726	\$795	\$947	\$1,082	\$1,162	\$1,122	\$1,107	\$11,379	\$10,901
Residential building ⁴	26	26	29	31	32	34	35	36	39	43	46	46	44	46	556	654
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	421	407	395	387	383	367	347	354	350	353	374	380	376	373	4,352	4,136
Industrial	128	129	130	133	146	142	140	145	136	131	140	147	150	153	1,771	1,684
Educational	187	180	175	171	165	158	150	150	152	154	158	153	148	147	1,728	1,619
Hospital and institutional	35	33	33	33	29	26	23	23	23	23	25	26	28	28	353	473
Other nonresidential	71	65	57	50	43	41	34	36	39	45	51	54	50	45	500	360
Military facilities ¹⁰	80	81	84	63	66	61	61	65	78	96	101	118	120	122	1,307	1,388
Highways	440	415	385	320	230	160	125	130	174	286	379	428	395	382	3,165	2,820
Sewer and water	96	90	86	83	79	75	69	68	71	75	77	81	80	77	861	790
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	22	22	20	17	15	14	12	13	13	18	23	24	22	20	201	193
Conservation and development	69	69	67	63	59	53	46	51	61	66	70	73	74	77	830	854
All other public ¹²	15	15	15	15	13	13	10	9	9	10	12	12	11	10	107	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 construction¹

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)															
	1954 ²							1953 ²					1953 ²	1952 ²		
	June ³	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total	
Total new construction ⁴	\$338,411	\$264,842	\$251,015	\$166,872	\$111,053	\$158,156	\$168,045	\$156,748	\$318,493	\$166,946	\$212,413	\$176,726	\$352,393	\$2,839,734	\$4,730,311	
Airfields ⁵	14,584	15,691	20,342	8,250	19,212	11,497	2,702	3,357	634	8,554	11,305	12,651	10,274	106,411	140,991	
Building	120,576	111,205	69,023	40,388	19,865	82,073	38,131	49,044	168,563	48,337	65,399	48,007	132,074	1,237,047	2,596,961	
Residential	181	46	2,417	463	397	104	79	68	(6)	394	30	(9)	3,412	15,239	23,296	
Nonresidential	120,395	111,159	66,606	39,925	19,468	81,969	38,052	48,976	168,563	47,943	65,369	48,007	128,662	1,221,808	2,573,665	
Educational ⁷	6,109	6,480	6,461	3,064	2,562	11,051	6,580	10,291	7,712	11,051	19,778	16,319	18,429	173,333	130,949	
Hospital and institutional	15,702	13,471	2,026	4,425	6,493	3,615	9,780	9,505	10,033	9,691	6,856	10,280	18,490	141,346	211,877	
Administrative and general ⁸	7,333	2,092	2,976	2,936	1,766	2,145	1,873	1,150	14,460	2,512	2,135	1,719	4,506	45,731	43,195	
Other nonresidential building	91,251	89,116	55,143	20,500	8,647	65,158	19,819	28,030	136,358	24,689	36,600	19,689	87,237	861,398	2,187,644	
Airfield buildings ⁹	14,222	6,309	17,340	10,256	1,382	12,913	1,076	1,774	199	4,027	2,630	1,008	17,659	70,047	80,671	
Industrial ¹⁰	39,591	55,889	25,833	7,408	3,403	42,333	15,540	19,631	128,400	11,196	22,011	12,940	36,004	603,128	1,305,481	
Troop housing	5,951	8,403	2,858	951	1,394	2,334	372	1,002	1,176	823	3,077	2,284	9,483	60,046	285,602	
Warehouses	7,106	6,070	2,006	5,776	511	2,538	751	992	2,758	3,437	160	880	8,382	40,338	276,455	
Miscellaneous ¹¹	24,381	12,465	7,106	5,109	1,957	5,040	2,080	4,631	3,825	5,206	8,722	2,577	15,709	87,839	239,435	
Conservation and development	29,523	16,608	23,288	12,385	7,296	4,763	11,252	9,729	27,012	9,770	14,663	11,564	31,396	206,355	287,498	
Reclamation	10,295	2,765	691	782	810	1,339	7,701	3,673	1,716	1,844	11,086	4,060	4,540	63,604	92,916	
River, harbor, and flood control	19,228	13,843	22,697	11,603	6,486	3,424	3,551	6,056	25,296	7,926	3,577	7,504	26,856	142,751	104,582	
Highways	158,931	112,166	129,794	90,547	47,552	50,401	92,047	88,176	66,407	97,543	105,629	94,792	122,202	1,050,116	1,005,808	
Electrification	6,175	3,988	4,598	6,905	13,413	3,585	20,130	1,226	47,237	657	10,695	5,293	40,069	156,759	515,962	
All other ¹²	8,622	5,184	3,970	8,397	3,715	5,837	3,783	5,216	8,640	2,185	4,722	4,419	16,378	83,046	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 January 1953 data, awards with a value of \$25,000 or less are excluded; the combined value of such awards during 1951-53 amounted to less than 1 percent of the annual totals.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁶ Less than \$25,000.

⁷ Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

⁸ Includes armories, offices and custohouses.

⁹ 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."

¹⁰ Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

¹¹ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

¹² Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building¹

Period	Valuation (In thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only					
	Total, all classes ²	New residential building						New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-housekeeping ⁵			Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
		Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴									
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	1,830,200	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	747,190	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	457,889	37,454	68,368	53,626
1953.....	9,603,891	4,045,521	3,993,421	201,133	450,967	284,592	93,111	3,330,469	1,250,197	536,998	425,686	32,548	78,764	32,737
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	75,898	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	41,840	2,938	5,856	2,484
August.....	751,678	401,450	347,555	19,001	34,894	12,119	5,781	232,974	99,354	49,768	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	44,480	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	31,047	3,015	6,091	3,869	
March.....	941,507	482,342	417,691	19,861	44,700	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	41,851	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	42,809	33,625	2,399	6,875	3,249
October.....	785,093	386,155	332,696	18,644	34,915	2,066	5,986	282,237	108,650	43,148	34,624	2,674	5,940	238
November.....	672,564	302,858	263,782	13,518	25,558	12,705	7,697	262,917	86,387	34,363	27,839	2,128	4,366	1,557
December.....	608,318	271,361	227,110	12,192	32,059	5,146	6,823	248,324	76,664	32,074	24,165	2,028	5,881	734
1954: January.....	600,116	263,564	210,176	9,274	44,114	16,817	8,117	238,295	73,324	31,855	23,185	1,489	7,181	1,830
February.....	637,444	320,014	277,379	11,103	31,532	9,876	5,223	220,517	81,814	37,392	29,810	1,900	5,682	1,132
March.....	887,732	467,733	408,444	15,544	43,745	9,711	11,296	297,066	101,927	53,655	43,417	2,528	7,710	1,174
April.....	949,948	512,809	450,668	16,265	45,876	9,323	9,858	305,242	112,716	56,941	47,102	2,556	7,283	1,104
May ⁶	906,203	488,007	434,989	14,653	38,365	6,952	6,326	296,428	108,491	52,889	44,513	2,559	6,117	792
June ⁷	1,060,236	548,793	486,321	16,016	46,456	32,296	6,516	345,203	127,428	59,526	49,865	2,422	7,239	3,583

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 division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														1953	1952
	1954						1953						Total	Total		
	June ³	May ⁴	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July				
All types	\$345,203	\$296,428	\$305,242	\$297,066	\$220,516	\$238,295	\$248,324	\$262,917	\$282,237	\$260,908	\$278,386	\$332,523	\$288,053	\$3,303,469	\$2,637,037	
New England	12,719	19,685	19,630	18,754	6,591	8,237	17,350	20,166	18,912	15,378	11,952	16,233	17,486	192,857	165,928	
Middle Atlantic	42,833	42,124	61,891	50,781	36,992	45,993	62,445	36,391	45,840	40,252	44,733	40,125	46,485	508,043	440,529	
East North Central	76,361	73,685	69,880	68,901	49,008	55,354	41,019	58,297	67,670	56,482	74,963	102,275	68,768	786,544	597,588	
West North Central	33,842	26,941	31,716	26,951	15,712	15,751	21,058	16,520	23,805	26,308	23,548	30,470	18,584	271,263	215,776	
South Atlantic	56,526	38,014	32,250	37,483	34,024	28,374	25,172	41,241	36,375	27,866	40,810	44,496	35,810	441,683	276,783	
East South Central	12,822	11,389	13,105	13,350	8,703	8,181	7,737	6,212	10,954	10,870	10,086	8,558	10,164	113,191	120,165	
West South Central	37,401	40,497	28,204	25,310	25,371	31,003	24,746	37,410	24,642	28,570	22,425	28,101	41,131	368,642	274,142	
Mountain	17,250	7,956	8,815	15,298	7,768	5,288	11,124	8,838	8,510	15,421	9,961	17,762	10,749	141,752	101,699	
Pacific	55,449	36,138	39,751	38,439	36,348	40,114	37,674	37,842	45,470	40,261	39,908	44,503	38,877	506,994	444,429	
Industrial buildings ⁵	31,109	53,537	32,086	20,096	20,347	37,362	36,890	39,378	34,217	21,027	41,198	39,523	37,982	429,709	351,520	
New England	1,314	5,400	2,199	2,059	603	511	683	6,858	1,066	1,704	1,291	1,982	2,553	25,231	28,097	
Middle Atlantic	3,778	6,117	12,450	6,129	2,141	14,089	11,893	8,321	9,902	5,556	4,729	6,213	7,335	84,380	60,949	
East North Central	10,986	9,237	8,896	4,815	4,036	9,037	8,227	14,083	9,718	6,307	21,156	18,399	12,380	138,556	111,839	
West North Central	2,449	1,344	1,700	860	2,244	2,486	6,257	1,875	3,536	3,090	2,147	3,055	1,225	30,457	24,305	
South Atlantic	3,547	10,132	1,400	908	4,362	1,436	1,435	1,339	2,255	1,357	2,341	2,199	3,774	41,631	25,237	
East South Central	1,131	571	663	1,133	218	897	2,431	1,232	2,408	441	1,359	662	707	16,511	16,084	
West South Central	2,571	16,140	1,302	779	1,407	1,013	762	1,933	610	2,033	2,258	801	1,026	14,410	17,192	
Mountain	1,042	483	614	631	531	683	277	938	484	271	356	625	209	9,989	5,983	
Pacific	4,290	4,113	2,863	2,782	4,805	7,311	4,926	3,528	4,177	5,269	5,562	5,587	8,774	68,645	61,834	
Commercial buildings ⁶	97,474	98,559	111,421	97,582	76,364	66,141	74,210	87,594	98,279	94,446	91,247	112,910	96,137	1,093,687	686,346	
New England	2,985	4,149	4,131	6,694	2,895	2,206	3,454	4,154	3,122	4,935	3,649	3,487	2,832	49,192	28,766	
Middle Atlantic	13,221	14,657	21,671	15,818	10,174	10,959	17,202	11,784	17,434	17,476	13,096	16,260	16,237	181,303	121,120	
East North Central	17,192	26,478	20,708	18,578	13,216	10,606	16,642	14,955	17,434	22,023	20,176	26,805	16,182	226,201	144,107	
West North Central	9,383	8,650	15,273	10,291	3,944	3,604	4,028	4,953	11,056	7,928	8,056	6,699	6,808	84,282	56,056	
South Atlantic	15,220	13,788	14,440	10,704	19,955	9,629	11,734	18,096	14,889	8,977	21,162	22,294	12,903	166,734	87,085	
East South Central	4,322	4,162	4,704	5,835	4,790	1,836	2,106	1,452	1,807	3,514	3,083	3,666	3,405	33,055	26,015	
West South Central	14,764	8,881	12,855	10,257	10,011	14,449	7,444	14,272	9,520	9,386	5,715	12,671	20,558	138,282	91,774	
Mountain	6,613	4,915	3,841	6,288	3,618	1,718	2,908	3,431	2,574	8,080	3,149	5,095	3,307	54,133	30,392	
Pacific	13,775	12,879	13,798	13,116	7,761	11,234	8,692	14,497	20,366	12,126	13,162	15,934	13,906	160,525	101,032	
Community buildings ⁷	158,874	108,158	121,423	136,719	74,043	102,500	101,501	93,908	106,237	100,331	100,476	136,250	102,894	1,268,043	1,101,141	
New England	4,374	8,887	11,487	8,288	2,637	4,703	11,389	6,705	10,644	7,172	4,541	8,911	6,649	80,420	78,221	
Middle Atlantic	14,641	16,808	22,663	26,411	13,646	18,841	26,212	11,686	15,432	13,247	23,349	9,949	12,890	188,091	193,155	
East North Central	31,665	27,091	26,805	27,778	15,398	28,902	12,372	17,824	23,664	17,844	20,252	46,284	26,956	272,363	227,139	
West North Central	19,622	8,408	9,831	12,623	7,234	3,867	9,195	3,891	5,164	11,921	9,697	18,026	7,136	115,333	103,712	
South Atlantic	33,533	11,664	11,621	23,137	7,122	12,929	7,711	12,403	16,576	13,758	8,913	15,814	13,360	167,647	115,572	
East South Central	6,584	5,847	6,417	6,179	1,177	2,487	2,961	2,742	3,860	5,621	4,406	1,469	4,500	46,632	57,008	
West South Central	12,745	13,235	12,356	10,212	9,815	12,214	10,368	9,927	11,010	10,331	11,011	8,758	15,499	150,304	117,264	
Mountain	7,830	1,730	2,977	7,077	1,684	1,886	6,318	3,616	4,028	3,371	4,877	9,246	5,385	56,164	34,827	
Pacific	27,880	14,489	17,266	15,014	15,130	17,171	14,975	15,116	15,859	17,067	13,432	17,792	10,518	191,090	174,243	
Public buildings ⁸	10,674	5,504	6,392	7,299	29,279	7,059	9,715	3,952	8,334	4,824	7,087	4,384	13,700	119,502	152,537	
New England	1,880	397	115	0	0	55	798	231	1,510	0	711	20	420	6,723	13,951	
Middle Atlantic	2,847	986	918	175	8,198	552	1,213	127	110	125	285	381	6,145	10,993	19,434	
East North Central	2,323	1,743	1,079	20	11,737	313	4,623	1,050	4,155	4,458	731	666	1,269	39,286	15,566	
West North Central	0	1,132	2,130	937	773	1,032	790	509	739	1,050	285	467	606	7,053	4,246	
South Atlantic	605	364	797	969	192	1,348	417	1,168	482	354	1,227	611	4,114	13,102	16,547	
East South Central	450	150	21	1,883	1,005	1,662	72	27	0	44	55	0	175	2,329	10,841	
West South Central	907	176	352	1,118	1,444	335	3,373	136	454	642	212	14	176	9,412	7,348	
Mountain	681	0	144	504	0	882	0	801	83	906	96	506	5	3,845	14,480	
Pacific	979	556	837	2,691	4,050	1,762	1,788	622	801	1,254	3,484	1,718	790	26,759	50,035	
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	16,161	9,069	11,254	15,623	7,561	10,559	15,051	23,180	15,284	13,666	11,668	14,140	12,113	193,608	135,525	
New England	1,217	43	495	1,007	136	155	453	1,089	1,606	143	567	536	3,632	19,227	6,296	
Middle Atlantic	477	1,209	1,979	553	1,298	345	4,015	3,043	4,774	1,553	1,301	5,335	1,112	21,292	23,540	
East North Central	6,579	2,427	2,679	9,274	2,860	463	1,522	6,491	5,675	2,565	4,184	1,509	3,904	42,462	33,612	
West North Central	397	3,250	1,099	319	643	4,213	21	8,878	1,265	418	1,363	614	1,174	15,936	7,618	
South Atlantic	1,904	855	2,708	461	1,117	2,097	2,048	5,868	551	1,156	1,602	2,078	181	29,286	12,736	
East South Central	9	14	727	30	0	1,010	0	76	2,394	650	123	889	28	5,878	3,720	
West South Central	3,823	599	206	2,143	649	1,289	1,262	533	1,250	3,724	890	1,760	654	29,299	19,991	
Mountain	33	275	535	196	49	305	361	190	364	1,576	462	951	74	4,282	3,365	
Pacific	1,720	396	827	1,640	811	480	5,370	2,012	1,706	1,880	1,176	468	1,354	25,945	24,648	
All other buildings ¹⁰	30,912	21,601	22,666	19,748	12,922	14,674	10,957	14,905	19,886	21,614	26,707	25,316	25,226	225,921	209,668	
New England	949	810	1,203	707	320	607	572	1,129	964	1,425	1,193	1,297	1,401	12,064	10,599	
Middle Atlantic	7,869	2,348	2,210	1,845	1,535	1,707	1,909	1,429	2,352	2,295	1,975	1,987	2,766	21,984	22,331	
East North Central	7,616	6,709	9,713	8,284	1,762	6,034	1,793	3,894	7,024	7,296	8,464	8,612	8,077	67,677	65,234	
West North Central	1,991	4,156	1,682	1,920	873	649	767	1,413	2,104	1,901	1,999	1,609	1,635	18,202	19,839	
South Atlantic	1,716	1,211	1,286	1,105	1,277	933	1,828									

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 owned			Publicly owned			Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925.....	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 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 ⁴	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	3,719,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947.....	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,000	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	7,374,289	174,139
1949.....	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,000	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,289	328,702
1950 ⁵	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,000	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.....	1,103,800	565,000	538,800	1,068,300	533,200	535,100	35,500	31,800	3,700	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
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	47,300	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	3,700	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	(?)	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	(?)	2,777,007	2,739,268	38,339
July.....	96,700	48,100	48,600	96,400	47,800	48,600	3,000	3,000	(?)	841,943	838,871	3,072
August.....	93,200	46,400	46,800	92,200	45,400	46,800	1,000	1,000	(?)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September.....	95,100	47,100	48,000	92,100	44,100	48,000	3,000	3,000	(?)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter.....	237,400	116,900	120,500	234,500	114,100	120,400	2,900	2,800	100	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October.....	90,100	43,100	47,000	90,100	43,100	47,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	883,455	882,838	617
November.....	81,500	38,800	42,700	79,900	37,200	42,700	1,600	1,600	0	777,479	764,774	12,705
December.....	65,800	35,000	30,800	64,500	33,800	30,700	1,300	1,200	100	618,993	610,475	9,518

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 100,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 96,000 and 104,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South	West			
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	\$2,240,448	\$2,199,446	\$41,002
January.....	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February.....	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,760	11,174
March.....	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter ³	334,700	328,600	6,100	240,100	94,600	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,411,040	3,360,737	50,303
April ⁴	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,115,897	1,104,645	11,252
May ⁵	107,000	106,500	500	75,700	31,300	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	1,085,208	1,081,827	3,441
June ⁶	120,000	115,600	4,400	85,000	35,000	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	1,209,875	1,174,265	35,610
Third quarter.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July ⁷	112,000	109,000	3,000	83,200	28,800	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

¹ This new series on housing starts begins with January 1954 data, and is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban-rural nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional data. The new series is based on recently revised estimating techniques which combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) field surveys of dwelling-unit starts in nonpermit-issuing places—based on a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are about 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 88,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger. Data on type of structure (1-family houses versus rental type structures) are available on request.

² See table F-5, footnote 2.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Not yet available.

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