

# Monthly Labor Review

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12

**Length of Workweek in Manufacturing**

**Movements in Commodity Prices Since 1951**

**Growth of the Aircraft and Parts Industry Since 1939**

**Labor Supply for Manufacturing in a Coal Area**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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# *Seventy Years of Service* —The Story of BLS

The January 1955 issue of the Monthly Labor Review will contain a special section commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among the distinguished contributors will be . . .

- Witt Bowden — Author of *The Gift of Freedom*
- Arthur F. Burns — Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
- James B. Carey — Secretary-Treasurer, CIO
- John Dunlop — Harvard University Professor
- Stephen K. Galpin — Labor Reporter, *Wall Street Journal*
- Irving M. Ives — United States Senator from New York
- Clement D. Johnston — President, United States Chamber of Commerce
- Clark Kerr — Chancellor, University of California
- Meyer Kestnbaum — Chairman, Committee for Economic Development
- Isador Lubin — Former Commissioner of Labor Statistics
- Wendell D. Macdonald — BLS Regional Director, Boston
- George Meany — President, American Federation of Labor
- Stuart A. Rice — Director, Office of Statistical Standards
- Laura Mae Webb, Office of Statistical Standards
- Samuel Weiss — Consulting Statistician

# The Labor Month in Review

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THE CLOSING MONTHS of 1954 were an augury of some of the collective bargaining situations to be met in the spring and summer of 1955. The principal unveiling occurred on November 12 and 13, and revealed the bargaining demands to be made on the major automobile companies by the CIO United Automobile Workers. Present contracts with General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler expire on May 29, June 1, and August 31, respectively.

Briefly summarized, the UAW demands included: a guaranteed annual employment of 52 weeks for all workers with at least 2 years' seniority; a wage increase, larger annual improvement factor (now 5 cents per hour), incorporation of the cost-of-living allowance in the basic wage rate; increases in the pension yield and assumption by the employer of costs of the health-security program (now jointly shared); time and one-half for any Saturday work, double time for Sunday, triple time for holidays; 1-year duration for contracts without escalator and improvement factor clauses, otherwise 2 years at most; a system for preferential hiring between plants of the same company and between companies in the same area in case of layoffs.

The union expressed the hope that its proposals could be effected without a strike, but added that a strike, if it comes, "will undoubtedly take place against the company which has shown the least moral responsibility." There was no formal or official response from the industry.

The drive for the guaranteed employment plan was also part of the CIO convention program in Los Angeles, December 6-13. But one of the unexpected events of the convention was the "categorical" opposition by Secretary of Labor

James P. Mitchell to State legislation outlawing the union shop. These laws are in effect in 17 States. The Secretary urged the States concerned to recognize that they "do more harm than good" and to reexamine the statutes.

Only a few weeks before, the American Federation of Labor had announced a concerted drive against this type of legislation and what it called a concerted drive for such statutes "by well-financed lobbies" in 1955, when all but four State legislatures will convene. The Secretary, commenting on organized efforts to promote the laws, suggested that such activity by employers was "not conducive to harmonious working relations between employers and their employees."

THE CIO CONVENTION adopted without controversy a resolution for organic unity with the AFL. It received a friendly message from George Meany, similar in content to that which the AFL had received from Walter P. Reuther 10 weeks earlier.

Another convention aftermath of pre-convention action related to the administration of union-management health, pension, and welfare funds. The delegates approved a code of ethics similar to that suggested by testimony at a public hearing held November 22 and 23 by the CIO. The main tenets included: lowest possible operating costs; insurance companies selected through competitive bidding; full publicity on all phases of operations; commissions to agents paid only when actually earned; auditing by an outside concern at stipulated intervals; no salaries from welfare funds to any union officials already receiving union salary for full-time work; international union authority to supervise and control local union funds. The CIO, prior to the hearings, had pointed out that in only about 3 percent of the funds established under its contracts did the local union have exclusive control over administration.

The newest group to be covered by a welfare fund is the AFL Television and Radio Artists. On November 18, the four national television networks and the union agreed to a welfare and pension plan, probably the first of its kind for performers. The employers will contribute 5 percent of each actor's gross compensation. At this rate the fund will accumulate an estimated \$2.5 million a year for about 10,000 potential recipients.

WHILE the most portentous collective-bargaining development in the waning weeks of 1954 was the UAW pronouncement, certain other issues came more actively to the fore.

Radio operators of the CIO American Radio Association tied up about 170 west coast ships in a 5-day strike ending December 7. The issue was overtime while operators were on port duty.

On the east coast, the independent Longshoremen's Association ended the long negotiations with the New York Shipping Association on November 25 with a 2-year contract, only to have the membership reject ratification. The tentative agreement had granted a 17-cent-an-hour wage-fringe increase and a union shop. The shapeup hiring method, one of the roots of racketeering on the waterfront, was virtually abolished. Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the union which in 1953 had been expelled from the AFL for failure to cleanse its operations, promised to look into the graft and racketeering charges. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers (Independent), who had aided the union financially after its ouster from the AFL, congratulated Bradley for what he termed a victory over a "fanatical" combination of labor, political, and financial interests.

One of the longest strikes in the country was settled late in November, a little over a year after it began, when AFL Teamsters and other unions reached an agreement with five Pittsburgh department stores. Settlement included a wage increase.

The CIO Oil Workers, which in February expects to consummate a merger with the Chemical Workers, told major oil producers with whom it negotiates agreements that it was revoking its no-strike pledge. O. A. Knight, union president, explained that the union had been frustrated in its attempts to better its wage rates.

A melange of actions transpired in the railroad and air transport industries. On November 16 a Presidential Board was appointed to investigate a dispute between the AFL Machinists and six major airlines and to avert a strike set for November 19. On November 22 another such board recommended, in a dispute between the Pullman Co. and the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, a wage increase of 5 cents an hour retroactive to December 16, 1953, abolition of the escalator clause, imbedding of previous cost of living allowances in the wage structure, and granting a third week of vacation after 15 years' service. A third board was appointed on November 23 to probe a stalemate between the same union and most rail lines on a method of wage payment based on size and weight of locomotive. Finally, on December 6, the nonoperating rail unions, representing about 1 million members, reached an agreement with operators to drop a wage escalator clause from their contracts. In a tangential rail union action, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen on December 1 rejoined the Railway Labor Executives' Association, composed of officers of all rail unions except the Engineers, Trainmen, and Conductors.

In rulings during November, the National Labor Relations Board decided to enforce all previous Board orders, even if the cases would not fall within its new jurisdiction rules. It held that a company pleading inability to pay a wage increase must document its claim in bargaining sessions. The CIO National Maritime Union stipulated to the Board that its hiring halls would henceforth be open to nonmembers. The United States Supreme Court ruled (in *Brooks v. N. L. R. B.*) that under the Taft-Hartley Act a union, once chosen to bargain for workers, retains that right for a year, even if repudiated by the employees.

# Length of Workweek in Manufacturing, May 1953-May 1954

PHILIP GROSSMAN\*

AS A RESULT of the extension of legislation and collective bargaining agreements regulating hours of work, the 40-hour workweek has become characteristic of most manufacturing industries in the United States. Increases in production, however, are often accompanied by a longer workweek, as efforts are made to achieve optimum utilization of available resources—both men and machines. On the other hand, cutbacks in production bring a reduced workweek because they eliminate the need for overtime and entail partial-week layoffs and shutdowns.

Short-run variations in average weekly hours may be interpreted, therefore, as the result of changes in the amount of overtime or part-time employment. These changes, in turn, reflect shifts in the use of manpower among industries.

In order to study variations in the hours pattern resulting from the decline in manufacturing activity between May 1953 and May 1954, the Bureau of Labor Statistics retabulated its basic data on average weekly hours<sup>1</sup> in manufacturing industries to yield distributions of workers according to length of workweek. In that 12-month period, the factory workweek declined by about 1.4 hours, from 40.7 to 39.3. Nevertheless, at the end of that period, more than half of all factory production workers were still in establishments reporting an average workweek of 40 hours or more. The major shifts in the hours pattern were an increase in the proportion of workers—from 46 to 54 percent—in plants reporting more than 38 but less than 42 hours, and a decline in the proportion—from 40 to 24 percent—in the 42-hours-or-more category.

## Declines in Manufacturing Activity

The months May 1953 and May 1954 were selected for the study of hours of work for factory employees because of the difference in levels of industrial activity in the two periods. In May 1953, factory output was at alltime peak levels—even above those reached during the Second World War in response to the wartime demands of our Nation and its allies.<sup>2</sup> By May 1954, factory production had dropped to about the average level attained in 1952. A slow decline began in the fall of 1953 and continued through the early spring of 1954. The month-to-month reductions had generally been slowed by May, and the changes that were taking place then were largely the result of seasonal influences. In this 12-month period of adjustment, production of durable goods showed more of a drop than that of nondurables. The latter, in fact, had shown some improvement beginning in early 1954.

In May 1953, the Federal Reserve Board's index of production for manufactures was 139 (seasonally adjusted, 1947-49=100); it had dropped to 126 a year later; in November 1943, the peak war month, it was 138. Between May 1953 and May 1954, the durable goods index fell from 156 to 135 and the nondurable index dropped from 123 to 117. Total sales by manufacturers, between May 1953 and May 1954, had fallen \$1,800 million—from \$25,800 million to \$24,000 million (seasonally adjusted). The entire drop was in durable goods, with more than a third of it in primary metal products, for which sales shrank by \$700 million to \$1,500 million. Plants producing nondurable goods maintained their sales level of May 1953.

The records on physical units of production throw additional light on manufacturing activity in May 1953 and in May 1954. The production of pig iron declined from 6.6 to 4.6 million short tons, with a comparable decline in the percent of steel capacity used from 100 to 71. The production of household electrical appliances such as refrigerators, television sets, and radios had also fallen. Motor vehicle production for the midweek of May

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

<sup>1</sup> Monthly data on average hours and earnings are published in *Employment and Earnings* and in the *Monthly Labor Review* (see p. 1393 of this issue.)

<sup>2</sup> Production and sales data used in this section were obtained from publications of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the U. S. Department of Commerce.

1954 was down 14 percent, or about 22,000 units, below the 166,000 produced a year earlier.

Reductions in output from the extremely high levels of mid-1953 were accompanied by adjustments in factory employment and hours of work. In some plants, the major adjustment was in employment, with only small cuts in the workweek; in others, hours of work were shortened and the work force largely maintained. Still other factories cut their employment as well as their hours of work. As a result, what had been in large measure an overtime economy became more of a standard workweek economy.

A number of considerations determine how any one plant cuts its production when faced with a decline in demand for its output. These include the psychological, technological, and labor relations aspects of the change as well as such factors as the firm's competitive position in the market and in the locality and the cost structure of the plant. For example, a manufacturer with optimistic expectations considers the decline to be temporary. If his product is storable and the price is not likely to change for some time, he is more likely to continue his full work staff on a reduced workweek. This course has the advantage, for the employer, of protecting his labor force against the competitive offers of other plants in the locality. However, in a plant where production requires continuous operations, it may not be possible to operate a production unit on a part-week basis. In such a case, the unit is completely

shut down and its work force laid off. The workers who remain are of necessity continued at their regular weekly hours of work.

Furthermore, it is obvious that not in all industries, nor even in all plants in an industry, does production rise or decline at the same time that those changes occur in the economy as a whole—some lag behind and others lead the overall change. The plants which were affected before May 1953, for example, might have made the adjustment by that time and would therefore have shown little change in May 1954. Others may not have been touched by the decline until after May 1954.

### Changes in Average Hours and Employment

The decline in manufacturing activity from May 1953 to May 1954 was accompanied by reduced employment, less overtime work, and more part-time work. The number of production workers employed in manufacturing establishments declined by 1.5 million, from 13.9 to 12.4 million. This decline extended to 20 of the 21 major industry groups; only the printing and publishing industry showed an increase. At the same time, a reduction in hours of work occurred in all but the tobacco and petroleum industry groups (table 1).

A ranking of the relative changes over the period in both employment and hours for the 21 major groups indicates that the manner in which labor input (total man-hours) was reduced varied considerably among the industry groups. For ex-

TABLE 1.—Changes in employment and average weekly hours in manufacturing industry groups, May 1953 and May 1954

Industry group	Production worker employment				Average weekly hours			
	Number of workers (in thousands)		Percent change, May 1953 to May 1954	Rank, based on change	May 1953	May 1954	Percent change, May 1953 to May 1954	Rank, based on change
	May 1953	May 1954						
Ordnance and accessories.....	191.0	125.2	-34.5	1	41.4	40.0	-3.4	9
Electrical machinery.....	945.5	791.2	-16.3	2	40.8	39.5	-3.2	11.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,580.3	1,342.4	-15.1	3	41.3	40.6	-1.7	16
Primary metal industries.....	1,146.4	975.6	-14.9	4	41.3	38.4	-7.0	1
Furniture and fixtures.....	321.9	276.5	-14.1	5	41.0	38.8	-5.4	2
Rubber products.....	226.2	197.0	-12.9	6	40.3	39.7	-1.5	17
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,355.3	1,165.0	-12.8	7	42.6	40.6	-4.7	6
Textile-mill products.....	1,107.6	968.6	-12.5	8	39.4	37.3	-5.3	3.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	949.0	833.3	-12.2	9	42.1	40.7	-3.3	10
Instruments and related products.....	243.7	219.5	-9.9	10	41.6	39.6	-4.8	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	414.2	373.9	-9.7	11	40.9	39.4	-3.7	8
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,072.8	984.9	-8.2	12	36.5	34.9	-4.4	7
Leather and leather products.....	342.2	315.1	-7.9	13	37.4	35.4	-5.3	3.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	462.3	426.9	-7.7	14	41.2	40.4	-1.9	11.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	720.9	678.5	-5.9	15	40.8	39.9	-2.2	13
Chemicals and allied products.....	553.4	525.3	-5.1	16	41.4	40.9	-1.2	18
Products of petroleum and coal.....	187.2	178.6	-4.6	17	41.1	41.2	+2	20
Food and kindred products.....	1,060.4	1,031.1	-2.8	18	41.0	40.8	-5	19
Tobacco manufactures.....	83.2	81.5	-2.0	19	36.9	37.3	+1.1	21
Paper and allied products.....	436.7	432.5	-1.0	20	43.0	42.1	-2.1	14.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	509.0	514.7	+1.1	21	39.0	38.2	-2.1	14.5



ample, the ordnance, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment industry groups experienced the largest relative decreases in employment but smaller reductions in the workweek than many of the other groups. The leather group, on the other hand, reduced its workweek more sharply than 17 of the other groups, but its employment reduction exceeded that of only 7 others. Primary metals and furniture ranked high, with substantial reductions in both employment and hours. By contrast, four nondurable goods industries—chemicals, petroleum, food, and tobacco—had small changes in both categories over the year.

*Average and Scheduled Workweek.* The average workweek reported by establishments is influenced by such factors as absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages, and is therefore somewhat lower than the scheduled workweek. It is estimated that, because of these factors, a reported average workweek of 38 hours approximates a scheduled 40-hour week.

In May 1954, more than three-fourths of the production workers in manufacturing industries were in establishments reporting an average workweek of 38 hours or more—78 percent as compared with 86 percent in May 1953 (table 2). By industry group, the proportion of workers in this category ranged from a high of 97 percent (instruments) to a low of 50 percent (apparel) in the earlier month, and from 96 percent (petroleum) to 34 percent (apparel) in May 1954. The proportion in this category exceeded 85 percent in both months in the metal-using industries (ordnance, machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, and instruments). In the metal-producing (primary metals) group, however, the proportion declined from 94 to 66 percent.

Although all of the durable-goods industry groups showed some decline in the proportion of workers in this category, certain nondurables—tobacco, chemicals, and petroleum—actually experienced a small increase. However, two of the major nondurable goods industries—textiles and apparel—experienced substantial reductions—from 75 to 52 percent and from 50 to 34 percent, respectively.

*Overtime and Part-time Work.* While the 40-hour week was generally maintained in manufacturing industries in May 1954, reductions in

overtime hours during the preceding 12-month period lowered the proportion of workers in establishments reporting 42 or more hours (table 3). Nevertheless, about 24 percent of factory workers were still in such establishments in May 1954.

With the decline in the 42-or-more-hour category, the proportion averaging at least 38 but less than 42 hours increased, and included more than half of all factory workers in May 1954. As a result, there was a heavier concentration of employees within a range of 2 hours about the 40-hour mark.

The scheduling of overtime had been more extensive in durable goods than in nondurable goods in May 1953, when 45 percent of all durable goods workers and 32 percent of all nondurable goods workers were in plants averaging 42 or more hours. By May 1954, these proportions had declined to 24 percent in both durables and nondurables.

The largest downward shift in the durable goods industries occurred in primary metals. In May 1953, 4 out of 10 workers in this industry were in plants averaging 42 hours or more; a year later, this proportion was only 1 out of 10. Further, there was an almost sixfold increase in the under-

TABLE 2.—Distribution of production workers in manufacturing industry groups, by average weekly hours, May 1953 and May 1954

Industry group	Percent of production workers in establishments reporting average weekly hours of—			
	Under 38		38 and over	
	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954
Manufacturing.....	13.8	22.0	86.2	78.0
Durable goods.....	8.2	16.4	91.8	83.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	7.2	11.5	92.8	88.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	18.6	21.1	81.4	78.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	15.7	26.4	84.3	73.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	16.0	19.2	84.0	80.8
Primary metal industries.....	5.8	33.8	94.2	66.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	9.0	13.2	91.0	86.8
Machinery (except electrical).....	5.7	10.7	94.3	89.3
Electrical machinery.....	10.6	12.7	89.4	87.3
Transportation equipment.....	6.2	12.0	93.8	88.0
Instruments and related products.....	3.5	10.3	96.5	89.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.8	22.6	85.2	77.4
Nondurable goods.....	24.0	31.5	76.0	68.5
Food and kindred products.....	16.5	17.4	83.5	82.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	43.6	37.5	56.4	62.5
Textile-mill products.....	25.0	47.7	75.0	52.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	50.4	66.5	49.6	33.5
Paper and allied products.....	5.2	7.5	94.8	92.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	41.2	46.4	58.8	53.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	8.3	4.9	91.7	95.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	9.6	4.5	90.4	95.5
Rubber products.....	23.7	31.5	76.3	68.5
Leather and leather products.....	41.3	59.6	58.7	40.4

38-hour category—from 6 to 34 percent. Similar changes occurred in the metals-using industries but to a lesser extent. In transportation equipment, however, the downward shift from the 42-and-over group was offset by a heavier concentration of employees in the 40-42 category; as a result, there was virtually no change in the proportion working 40 hours or more.

Despite the high level of industrial activity in May 1953, only 13 percent of all workers were in establishments reporting an average workweek of 46 hours or more. Two industries, machinery and paper, reported more than 23 percent of their workers in this category. By May 1954, only 7 percent of all factory workers were still in this category; the proportion for durables declined more sharply (from 14 to 7 percent) than that for nondurables (from 9 to 7 percent). Thus, although in May 1953 a larger proportion of workers in the durables group than in the nondurables were in the 46-or-more category, these two were equal a year later. In May 1954, the food and paper industry groups had a greater proportion of workers in plants with an average of 46 hours or more than any other group.

### Changes in Earnings and Aggregate Man-Hours

When the workweek declines, gross average hourly earnings decrease to the extent that premium (overtime) rates were paid for the lost hours. However, for the average factory worker, the loss in hourly earnings which resulted from the May 1953-May 1954 reduction in overtime was more than offset by wage-rate increases, as hourly earnings rose from \$1.76 in May 1953 to \$1.81 in May 1954. These increases also cushioned the effect of the shorter workweek on weekly earnings. In May 1954, gross average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries were \$71.13, only 50 cents less than a year earlier.

The Bureau's indexes of aggregate man-hours measure the composite effect of changes in both employment and hours. During the period under study, the factory man-hours index declined from 114.5 to 99.1. Had the workweek remained unchanged between May 1953 and May 1954, the index would nonetheless have declined to 102.5. One-fifth of the reduction in man-hours for manufacturing as a whole may thus be attributed to the reduced workweek for the average factory worker.

TABLE 3.—Distribution of production workers in manufacturing industry groups, by length of workweek, May 1953 and May 1954

Industry group	Percent of production workers in establishments reporting average weekly hours of—																							
	Under 30		30-31.9		32-33.9		34-35.9		36-37.9		38-39.9		40-41.9		42-43.9		44-45.9		46-47.9		48-49.9		50 and over	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
Manufacturing.....	1.3	2.1	0.7	1.9	1.8	3.1	3.0	5.2	7.0	9.7	22.8	26.2	23.5	27.9	16.9	11.4	10.7	5.8	5.8	3.3	3.2	1.7	3.5	1.9
Durable goods.....	.6	1.0	.3	1.2	.8	2.2	1.8	3.9	4.7	8.1	24.0	29.7	23.2	30.0	18.1	11.4	12.3	5.8	6.6	3.4	3.7	1.5	3.8	1.7
Ordnance and accessories.....	.4	.1	0	.6	0	.1	1.2	.4	5.6	10.3	27.6	31.6	25.3	41.7	10.7	6.9	13.0	2.0	7.8	3.2	2.9	2.4	5.5	.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1.8	3.5	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.7	4.4	4.2	8.8	9.6	16.5	21.0	20.2	22.4	16.6	11.8	11.6	11.3	5.9	5.3	4.8	3.7	5.8	3.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	.7	2.7	1.0	2.7	2.1	4.3	6.0	8.7	5.9	8.0	23.4	32.5	19.3	18.5	15.2	8.9	11.8	7.0	7.4	3.2	4.8	2.1	2.3	1.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.0	3.2	.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.4	4.7	8.7	8.1	20.5	24.1	23.7	27.7	16.3	10.9	9.6	7.8	6.3	4.4	4.1	2.7	3.6	3.1
Primary metal industries.....	.5	2.5	.5	2.9	.5	6.6	1.5	6.9	2.8	14.9	24.6	28.6	26.3	26.1	21.2	6.5	10.5	2.6	6.9	1.2	2.4	.6	2.3	.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	.6	.8	.4	.6	.4	1.6	1.7	3.1	5.9	7.1	18.7	28.2	22.5	26.4	15.3	12.2	15.0	7.2	9.3	7.6	4.5	2.9	5.6	2.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	.5	.3	.1	1.1	.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	3.1	5.9	21.4	33.7	24.1	30.8	14.3	10.0	11.4	6.5	9.6	3.2	6.6	2.1	7.0	3.0
Electrical machinery.....	1.2	.4	.1	.8	.3	1.3	1.9	1.4	7.1	8.8	23.6	36.4	21.6	34.6	23.2	8.5	14.4	5.2	3.4	1.9	1.9	.2	1.5	.5
Transportation equipment.....	.1	.3	.1	.7	.9	.9	1.5	5.1	3.6	5.0	31.2	25.7	22.1	30.7	16.6	18.8	12.9	6.3	5.3	3.7	2.8	1.0	3.0	1.7
Instruments and related products.....	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	1.8	.4	1.0	2.6	7.1	15.1	31.9	25.7	47.7	39.2	4.6	9.4	3.2	3.7	.8	2.8	1.1	.7	.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1.2	1.4	.5	1.1	1.5	3.2	3.3	5.3	8.3	11.6	23.2	31.6	23.8	25.4	15.8	7.8	9.8	5.0	5.1	3.5	4.1	2.6	3.3	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	2.5	3.9	1.6	3.2	3.5	4.5	5.2	7.4	11.2	12.5	20.4	19.9	24.0	24.3	14.5	11.4	7.7	5.7	4.3	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.2
Food and kindred products.....	2.3	2.2	1.0	.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.5	6.6	7.1	19.9	22.6	22.6	25.4	16.9	12.5	10.2	8.2	4.9	5.0	3.6	3.6	5.3	5.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	.7	3.0	.3	5.6	25.5	14.8	3.9	5.6	13.2	8.5	36.4	32.1	13.4	20.7	4.8	5.8	1.3	.6	.4	0	0	3.3	1	0
Textile-mill products.....	2.1	5.2	1.6	6.3	4.0	7.7	6.0	10.6	11.3	17.9	26.1	20.2	22.0	16.1	12.5	8.5	8.8	3.8	3.5	2.2	.7	.7	1.3	.8
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	6.2	13.8	3.5	8.2	6.8	9.7	13.2	14.0	20.7	20.8	25.0	19.5	15.2	7.8	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.2	1.3	.7	.6	.3	1.0	.5
Paper and allied products.....	.1	.3	.2	.4	.4	.5	2.0	1.9	2.5	4.4	9.2	12.6	24.7	25.9	20.5	21.0	13.6	15.6	12.0	7.8	7.3	4.8	7.6	4.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1.5	1.6	3.7	4.7	6.5	5.9	10.3	12.0	19.2	22.2	20.9	23.9	18.2	15.9	9.6	6.9	4.4	3.5	2.4	1.2	1.2	.8	2.1	1.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	.6	.9	.9	6.3	3.0	14.9	18.7	35.4	47.7	25.4	18.3	8.6	5.1	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.9	1.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2.7	.1	(1)	.2	0	.4	1.1	.8	5.8	3.0	8.8	8.7	54.8	43.7	15.4	3.8	6.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.8
Rubber products.....	2.1	.5	.7	(1)	.6	.6	2.0	6.9	18.3	23.5	17.5	19.2	23.0	24.1	16.9	13.4	7.6	4.9	8.4	4.8	1.1	1.3	1.8	.8
Leather and leather products.....	7.6	12.7	4.4	6.9	4.7	6.8	7.4	17.3	17.2	15.9	28.3	24.0	16.1	10.1	6.8	2.5	4.2	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	.3	.8	.4

Less than 0.05 percent.

# Movements in Commodity Prices Since 1951

GERARD H. CORMIER\*

PRICES in a competitive economy represent the final expression of the interplay of supply and demand. Changes in the direction and level of prices over a period of time, therefore, constitute economic barometers of prime importance. From the end of 1951 through mid-1954, the overall stability of commodity prices has been the most impressive characteristic portrayed by general price indexes. An analysis of commodity groupings of the Wholesale Price Index prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics<sup>1</sup> indicates that this stability has occurred primarily as a result of offsetting price fluctuations, rather than from a situation of complete price rigidity.

Over the entire period, the price index for industrial commodities reveals something of a paradox: prices declined during the period of price controls and production allocations for defense requirements, but they were stable following decontrol, even though drastic production shifts had occurred as the emphasis changed from war production to more normal peacetime requirements. Economic shifts of this nature, without substantial fluctuations in the general movement of prices, have rarely occurred in the past. Price and production indexes demonstrate quite clearly that despite a status of partial defense mobilization since 1951, the productive capacity of the United States has been more than adequate for most civilian and military requirements. Indeed, in many areas, particularly textiles, leather and leather products, and coal, surplus capacity was available at all times. Moreover, the increasing effect of seasonal factors on prices of many com-

modities points up the fact that supply and demand are in balance and that short-term cyclical factors are again important considerations in the determination of price and production levels.

## Farm and Food Prices

Because agricultural products provide the raw materials for many industries, as well as the source of the essential food requirements of the Nation, probably no broad commodity group in the Wholesale Price Index exerts more influence over the entire economy. A steady decline in prices of this group started early in 1951 and continued at an average rate of about 0.7 percent per month through mid-1953; in only 8 of these 27 months were prices higher than in the preceding month. Since then, the underlying trend of farm product prices has been horizontal; although they have been moving by large amounts from month to month, in half of the 12 months the index was higher than it had been in the preceding month. The movement of the past year suggests that support programs for basic agricultural commodities have effectively stabilized farm prices at approximately support levels. The acquisition of large stocks of agricultural commodities—grains, fibers, and dairy products—by the Commodity Credit Corporation attest to the strong role played by agricultural price support programs in stabilizing farm prices. (See table 1.)

Within the farm products group, the price movements of livestock in 1953-54 were a balance between conflicting movements for individual items. Sharp month-to-month variations in the first 9 months of 1953 reflected an erratic relationship between rising prices for hogs and decreasing prices for cattle, mainly in the lower grades. In the last quarter of the year, however, hog prices declined sharply from their summer peaks while cattle prices leveled off. The net result was a substantial decrease for the entire year. These price fluctuations for hogs and cattle reflected the supply and marketing situations for each commodity. Relatively low prices for hogs in 1952 caused a sharp cutback in farrowings for 1953, and this, in turn, caused the price rise. As the cattle cycle is con-

\*Of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

<sup>1</sup>The Wholesale Price Index measures changes from month to month in commodity prices at the primary market or wholesale level of distribution. The index, calculated on a 1947-49=100 base is published monthly (see table D-9, p. 1425 of this issue).

TABLE 1.—Total investment in selected commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation, July 31, years 1951–54

[All figures in millions]

Commodity	Unit of measure	1951		1952		1953		1954	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wheat.....	Bushels.....	218.8	\$530.1	215.1	\$514.7	536.9	\$1,339.9	883.1	\$2,214.0
Cotton, upland.....	Bales, 500 lbs.....	79.0	15.6	287.0	38.3	2,040.0	313.4	6,940.0	1,143.9
Corn.....	Bushels.....	537.2	813.6	344.6	544.1	524.1	835.8	761.3	1,213.3
Butter.....	Pounds.....	.2	.1	-----	-----	248.2	165.9	502.6	324.9
Wool.....	do.....	-----	-----	13.1	5.7	129.7	80.2	146.9	96.2
Tobacco.....	do.....	250.9	116.2	381.2	193.3	458.9	219.7	524.7	227.3

siderably longer than the hog cycle, the individual producer cannot react as rapidly to changing demand situations. Cattle prices began to soften early in 1952 but did not reach their postwar low until November 1953. The decline was accelerated by the drought in the summer and fall which reduced the amount of low-cost feed, including possibility of range feeding, and forced many producers to sell their animals. During the first half of 1954, livestock prices remained at about the level prevailing in the second half of 1953.

Prices of raw fibers, cotton and wool, were extremely stable over the entire period since 1951, while fluid milk prices followed their normal seasonal pattern of decreasing in the first half of the year and increasing in the second half. Grain prices in 1953 dropped sharply between May and June, then recovered steadily until April 1954. Thereafter, the average level of grain prices remained relatively stable at average 1953 levels.

Average prices of processed foods over the period followed the general trend of farm prices but with a marked difference as to the time and degree of change. Thus, processed food prices declined approximately 5 percent from 1951 through March 1953, when the index registered its low point of the period. By contrast, farm prices continued to decline for 7 additional months and by November 1953 had declined 17 percent from 1951 average prices. Processed food prices tended to be more inflexible because of the additional fixed cost factors incurred in processing, as well as the difference in their final demand schedule. Moreover, wages and transportation rates, both primary elements in the cost structure, had continued to rise since 1951.

Price movements within this important commodity group during 1953–54 were largely seasonal in nature, although, as with farm products, there were conflicting movements by types of products.

Due partly to the drop in support prices for butterfat in April 1954, dairy products had declined 5 percent from their 1953 level by July 1954. Meats, on the other hand, increased about 3 percent over 1953 levels in 1954. Bakery products and canned fruits and vegetables also rose over the period. Important types of raw foods such as eggs and fresh produce are excluded from the processed foods index.

#### Prices of All Other Commodities

The effect on the all-commodities index of the 14 percent decline in farm prices between 1951 and mid-1954 was diluted, to a large extent, by the small drop (less than 2 percent) in average primary market prices for all other commodities over the same period. The comprehensive Wholesale Price Index, as a result, reflected only a 4 percent decline. Practically the entire amount of this decrease occurred in 1951 and 1952, when both agricultural and industrial prices were declining, though at very different rates. Following the termination of OPS price regulations in early 1953, industrial commodities recovered some of their previous decline and in 1954 were only 1.3 percent below the 1951 peak. This increase was confined to certain commodity groups and was concentrated in the late spring and early summer. The behavior of commodity prices following decontrol in 1953 was in marked contrast to the sharp rise of prices after the ending of wartime controls in 1946, when there was a large unsatisfied demand for civilian goods.

If the nonfarm, nonfood commodity price indexes are grouped with reference to the year in which they attained their highest price level since the end of World War II, the various commodity groups tend to divide into two definite categories, corresponding roughly to nondurable

and durable manufactures. (See table 2.) The "nondurable manufactures group" (textiles, hides and skins, chemicals, rubber, lumber, and pulp and paper) reached its price peak in 1951. The "durable manufactures group," on the other hand, did not attain its highest yearly level until 1953 or 1954. (In addition to metals, machinery, furniture, and structural nonmetallic minerals, this group includes fuel, power, and lighting materials, and tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages, since their price movements were in this category.) For the first 7 months of 1954, industrial primary market prices continued to reflect basically the same situation that existed in the last half of 1953. Thus, average prices for most nondurable commodity groups fluctuated in a narrow range, although at much lower levels than those prevailing in 1951. On the other hand, prices for most durable groups continued to rise. Exceptions were fuel, power, and lighting materials, which declined slightly, and metals and metal products, which remained unchanged. The relative stability of industrial commodity prices through July 1954 reflected the balance achieved by offsetting price fluctuations since 1951 for nondurable and durable manufactures.

The rate of decrease for industrial commodity groups differed significantly among the nondurables. Over the first 7 months of 1954, average prices for textile products and apparel and hides, skins, and leather products were at levels 14 and

21 percent below their 1951 peaks, respectively. These averages were slightly below 1949 levels and thus at their lowest level for the postwar period. The weakness exhibited by these two commodity groups was caused principally by sharp declines in prices for cotton and wool products and for cattle hides. The fact that these price drops are similar to those for plant and animal fibers and for livestock makes it apparent that supply had early caught up with demand for these two commodity groups. Prices for all other nonagricultural materials and products continued to range from 10 to 40 percent above their lowest postwar level. Demand remained generally strong for chemicals, lumber and wood products, and pulp, paper, and allied products. However, prices declined moderately for these commodity groups because productive capacity was greater than demand. A sharp decrease for rubber products (15.3 percent below the 1951 high) was a direct reflection of the gyrations in the price of crude rubber, which in turn were due to the changing political situation in the Far East.

The continued rise in 1954 of average prices for commodities in the durable manufactures group was, in part, a direct reflection of the ability of producers to pass through at least some of the wage increases granted in 1953 and 1954. High levels of construction of both homes and industrial facilities in 1954 was unquestionably a primary factor underlying the price strength for many of

TABLE 2.—Highest and lowest yearly wholesale price indexes for all commodity groups in period 1947-53 and average index, first 7 months of 1954

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

Commodity group	First 7 months 1954, average index	Highest year		Lowest year		Percent increase, lowest year to average for first 7 months 1954	Percent decrease, highest year to average for first 7 months 1954
		Year	Index	Year	Index		
All commodities.....	110.6	1951	114.8	1947	96.4	14.7	3.7
All commodities except farm and food.....	114.4	1951	115.9	1947	95.3	20.0	1.3
Agricultural commodities:							
Farm products.....	97.5	1951	113.4	1949	92.8	5.1	14.0
Processed foods.....	105.8	1951	111.4	1949	95.7	10.6	5.0
Miscellaneous.....	105.3	1952	108.3	1949	96.1	9.6	2.8
Industrial commodities:							
Textile products and apparel.....	95.1	1951	110.6	1949	95.5	- .4	14.0
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	95.2	1951	120.3	1949	96.9	-1.3	20.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	107.1	1951	110.0	1949	94.8	13.0	2.6
Rubber and products.....	125.3	1951	148.0	1949	98.9	26.7	15.3
Lumber and wood products.....	116.9	1951	123.9	1947	93.7	24.8	5.6
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	116.4	1951	119.6	1949	98.6	18.1	2.7
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	108.8	1953	109.5	1947	90.9	19.7	.7
Metals and metal products.....	126.9	1954	126.9	1947	91.3	40.0	0
Machinery and motive products.....	124.4	1954	124.4	1947	92.5	34.5	0
Furniture and other household durables.....	115.3	1954	115.3	1947	95.6	20.6	0
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	120.4	1954	120.4	1947	93.9	28.2	0
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	120.0	1954	120.0	1947	97.2	23.5	0

these commodities, particularly furniture, non-metallic minerals, heavy machinery, and structural metal products. The slight decline in 1954 in average prices for the fuels group was due to lower coal prices resulting from the continuation of the long-term economic displacement of coal by oil and gas and to sharp price declines in average prices for refined petroleum products. The accumulation of large stocks of refined products emphasized the strong emergence of seasonal factors affecting the demand for these products, particularly gasoline and distillate fuels. Although tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages are, of course, nondurable goods, they followed the general price trend of most durable commodities since 1951. This divergence may be explained by the fact that these commodities are affected by a different demand schedule.

The movement of prices for the miscellaneous commodity group was largely the result of very sharp movements in prices of animal feeds. The net effect of these price changes, however, was diminished by stability in the prices of two other subgroups—toys and sporting goods, and jewelry and notions. The prices of animal feeds are closely related to livestock prices (although somewhat exaggerated) so that the group as a whole moved very similarly to livestock. (For this reason, the miscellaneous group is shown under agricultural commodities on table 2.)

## Industrial Production

Production data, as well as prices, are an integral component of a supply and demand schedule. A brief analysis of industrial production since 1951 is necessary in order to bring into perspective the relationship of production and industrial prices. In the postwar period, total industrial production, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board index, reached its peak in 1953; moreover, peak production for almost all individual commodity groups was also recorded in that year. As already noted, the postwar peak of industrial prices as a whole was registered in 1951, although some individual commodity groups did not reach their highest price levels until 1953 or 1954.

Remaining shortages disappeared in almost all areas of tight supply with the record rate of production in the first half of 1953. By mid-1953, production exceeded apparent demand for many commodities, and producers began to cut back production in order to reduce mounting inventories.

Price reductions and production cutbacks are primary, orthodox methods for bringing supply and demand into realistic balance, particularly when inventories are accumulating rapidly. A host of considerations determine whether these methods are used simultaneously, separately, or in a staggered sequence over a period of time. Indi-

TABLE 3.—Industrial production, 1951-54

Industry or industry group	Indexes, 1947-49=100				Percent change to average, first 7 months of 1954 from—		
	1951	1952	1953	Average, first 7 months of 1954	1951	1952	1953
Total production.....	120	124	134	124	+3.3	0	-7.5
Agricultural manufactures:							
Food manufactures <sup>1</sup> .....	105	106	108	101	-3.8	-4.7	-6.5
Industrial manufactures:							
Nondurables:							
Textiles and apparel.....	106	105	107	99	-6.6	-5.7	-7.5
Leather products.....	94	99	99	95	+1.1	-4.0	-4.0
Chemicals.....	136	137	147	147	+8.1	+7.3	0
Rubber products.....	119	116	128	112	-5.9	-3.4	-12.5
Lumber and products.....	113	111	118	113	0	+1.8	-4.3
Paper and allied products.....	125	120	132	132	+5.6	+10.0	0
Durables: <sup>2</sup>							
Mineral fuels.....	114	113	115	113	-0.9	0	-1.7
Primary metals.....	126	116	132	106	-15.9	-8.6	-19.7
Machinery.....	130	147	160	140	+7.7	-4.8	-12.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	111	113	117	104	-6.3	-8.0	-11.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	131	125	133	129	-1.5	+3.2	-4.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	107	110	108	103	-3.7	-6.4	-4.6

<sup>1</sup> Food manufactures are classified by the Federal Reserve Board under nondurables.

<sup>2</sup> Mineral fuels and tobacco manufactures are classified by the Federal Reserve Board under minerals and nondurables, respectively.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

vidual producers in a given broad commodity area seldom are able to select unilaterally the method they desire to employ. Although production for nondurable manufactures continued to climb until 1953, substantial price declines had taken place for nondurable commodities in 1951 and 1952. Price reductions for many nondurable manufactures often add broad groups of consumers previously not in the market because of price considerations. For many durable manufactures, on the other hand, average prices were strong and increasing during 1953 and 1954, while production was sharply curtailed during most of this period. Thus, a substantial production drop for durable manufactures was not accompanied by a simultaneous or prior decrease in average prices.

For durable manufactures, price is not usually a primary factor in stimulating demand. Other factors, such as level of farm income and new plant expenditures, are very often of more importance than price in determining final demand for these so-called hard goods. Over a short term, at

least, durable-goods producers are best able to effect smooth transitions from one economic level to another without drastic revisions in prevailing prices. High capital requirements, high replacement costs, wages, and transportation rates, as well as the high ratio of fixed costs at low production levels, all contribute to the relative inelasticity of prices when demand for durables is decreasing. However, small concessions, equivalent to price reductions, were increasingly evident for many durables in 1953 and 1954. These included increased quality at no price change, more comprehensive service, and limited absorption of freight charges to meet area competition. The effect of these adjustments is difficult to measure, but in total they would not affect the direction of movement of price indexes. In addition, the removal of the excess-profits tax, the offset of current losses against future profits, and the rapid amortization for defense plants have helped to ease, at least temporarily, the price pressure exerted by the existence of idle capacity.

# Growth of Aircraft and Parts Industry, 1939 to 1954

MANNIE KUPINSKY\*

AIRCRAFT have developed into military weapons of major importance and a major transportation medium during the past 15 years. As a result, the aircraft and parts manufacturing industry has grown to be the largest manufacturing employer. The industry employed an average of 811,100 workers during the first 9 months of 1954, and other industries manufacturing various types of goods and services in support of aircraft production probably employed a similar number.

Manufacturing methods have changed materially since 1939 because of improved aircraft design, greater complexity of models, and increased output. Custom-manufacturing methods have been replaced by advanced production techniques using larger and more numerous machine tools and assembly-line methods. These changes and the more intensive research and development program required have also modified the industry's occupational composition. Professional, scientific, and technical employees comprised a much larger proportion of the work force in 1954 than in 1939. Another major change has been the decline in the proportion of craftsmen as volume production methods were introduced and workers were assigned to more specialized and repetitive tasks.

While the industry's employment expansion following the outbreak of Korean hostilities passed its peak early in 1954, the aircraft and parts industry still had a backlog in orders of over \$15 billion at the end of June 1954. Employment is expected to decline only moderately from 797,200 in September 1954 to around 760,000 in

the fall of 1955. Relatively high levels of employment may be expected to continue at least through March 1957.

## Employment Trends

*Aircraft and Parts Total.* In September 1954, the aircraft and parts manufacturing industry employed 797,200 workers compared with the 1939 average of only 63,200 workers. Employment reached an alltime peak of 1,345,600 in 1943 and then dropped to 237,300 in 1946 (chart 1). These cycles of expansion and contraction in aircraft employment reflect, of course, the changing requirements of the Armed Forces; however, the current high level stems as much from the very substantial advancement in aeronautical science since 1939, as from the strained international situation and accompanying arms buildup. The importance of aircraft to the Armed Forces has grown immeasurably. They use the major types of aircraft—airplanes, guided missiles, and helicopters—and the different models within each type for such varied missions as strategic bombardment, air defense, tactical support of the Armed Forces, reconnaissance, liaison, transport, and rescue.

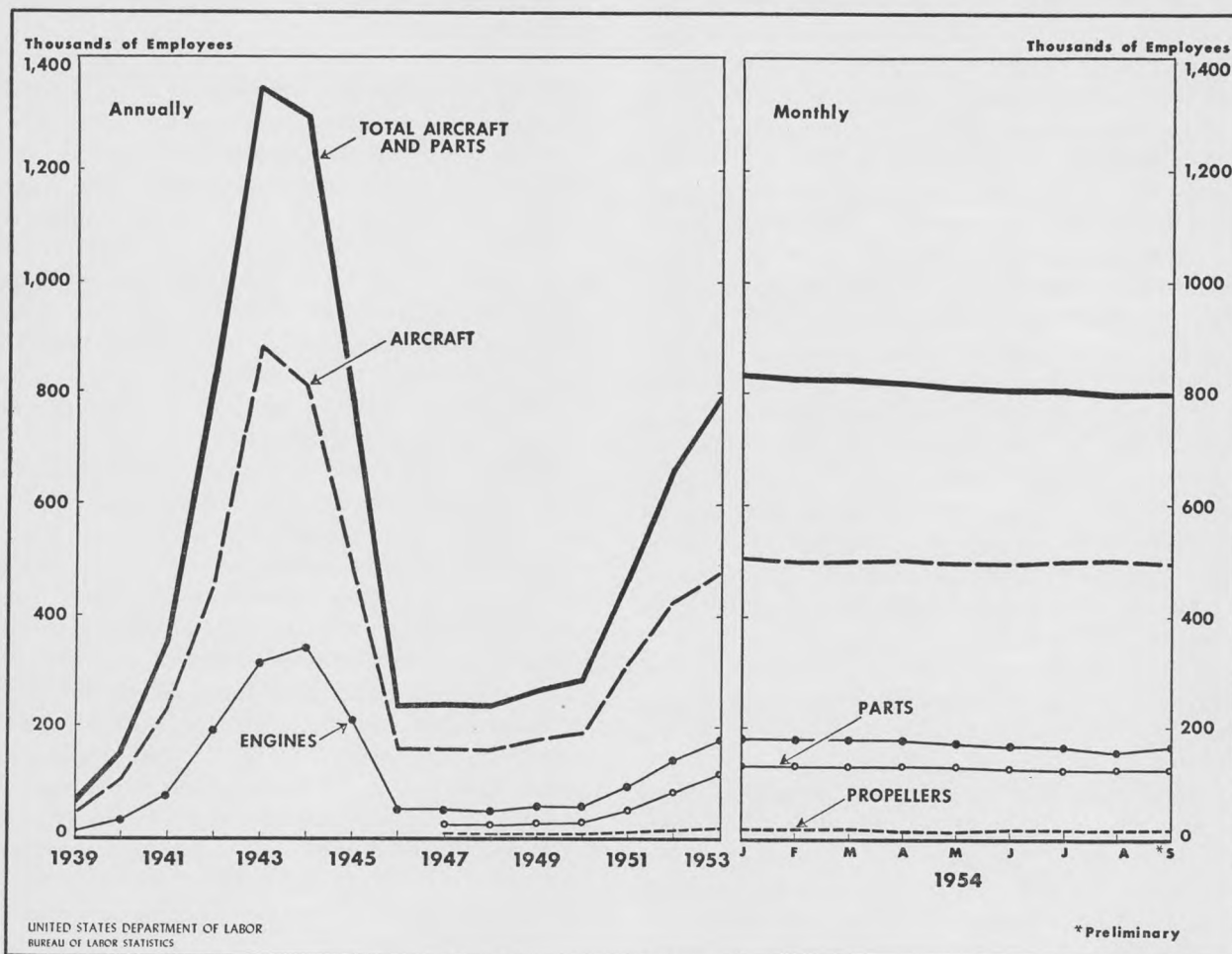
Today's airplanes are, of course, faster, heavier, and more complex than those flown in 1939. A typical modern fighter weighs about 18,000 pounds, whereas its counterpart used in World War II weighed only 9,500. The complexity of modern planes is indicated in the twenty-sevenfold increase in preflight engineering time required for a modern fighter as compared with a World War II fighter. Furthermore, a modern fighter has 15 times as much electrical wiring as a World War II fighter. Thus, modern aircraft design requires that the aircraft manufacturer devote more materials, man-hours, skills, and plant facilities to each plane.

Civil aviation has also expanded substantially over the past 15 years. Revenue passenger miles flown by scheduled air carriers (both domestic and international) rose from approximately 870 million to 18 billion between 1939 and 1953. Plane miles flown in all other civilian aviation activities increased from 180 million to 1 billion between 1939 and 1952. As a result, the demand for civil

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



## Employment in the Aircraft and Parts Industry, Annually, 1939-53, Monthly, January-September 1954



aircraft and the number of employees engaged in making these craft have expanded greatly since 1939. Nevertheless, a lower proportion of the industry's work force is now engaged in civil aircraft manufacturing than in 1939, owing to the tremendous rise in military aircraft production.

*Industry Subdivisions.* While employment in the aircraft and parts industry expanded thirteenfold between 1939 and 1954, the rate of growth varied among the four major branches of the industry. The largest branch, *aircraft*, employed 496,400 in September 1954, over 60 percent of all those employed in the aircraft and parts industry. The September employment level represented an elevenfold expansion of the 1939 employment of 45,000. Plants in this branch of the industry

manufacture the airframe (usually subcontracting some part of the work), purchase (or have furnished by the Government) the remaining parts and equipment, and assemble and test the complete aircraft. They also carry on extensive research and development work toward improving existing models and designing new models of aircraft.

The next largest branch, *aircraft engine and engine parts*, employed 161,600 in September 1954, about 20 percent of all aircraft employment. Between 1939 and September 1954, the aircraft engine branch increased its employment fifteenfold. The very marked expansion of this branch of the aircraft and parts industry is even more clearly shown by the growth in its production facilities. In January 1939, it had 1.7 million

square feet of floor space; in June 1953, it had 42.1 million square feet or 25 times as much. Over the same period, the airframe manufacturers' floor space increased only twelvefold. Plants in the aircraft engine branch manufacture several different types of aircraft engines (reciprocating, turbojet, turboprop, ramjet, and rocket) and engine parts. In addition, substantial resources are invested in product research and development.

There are several reasons for the marked expansion in the aircraft engine branch of the industry. First, planes designed since World War II generally require more engines than previous models. Second, a tremendous advance has occurred in the development of propulsion units. During World War II, the reciprocating engine was the only type in operational use. Today, there are several other types, generally larger and heavier than World War II engines. Also, the research and development program occupied the worktime of 11 percent of the workers employed in June 1952, substantially above the 1939 proportion.

The third largest branch of the aircraft and parts industry is *parts and equipment manufacturing*. Plants in this branch manufacture special equipment for aircraft, such as bomb racks and de-icing equipment, and make airframe sections for the aircraft assemblers. The 122,000 workers employed in this branch in September 1954 amounted to about 15 percent of the total aircraft and parts employment. The employment trend in this branch usually follows closely that in the aircraft industry, except that in periods of rapid expansion the rate of expansion in parts employment is generally higher than that of any other branch of the aircraft industry. For example, between June 1950 (the beginning of the Korean emergency) and September 1954, employment in aircraft parts expanded almost fivefold, while employment in the aircraft and aircraft engine branches increased less than threefold.

Plants in the fourth branch, *aircraft propeller and propeller parts*, manufacture the many different types of propellers used on reciprocating and turboprop engines. Employment totaled 17,200 in September 1954, about 2 percent of total employment in aircraft and parts manufacturing. Though employment in this branch kept pace with the growth of total aircraft employment through 1947, it has lagged since then. This lag

is caused by the substantial and continuing shift to jet-propelled aircraft (which do not use propellers) in the Armed Forces.

*Secondary Employment.* Several types of aircraft parts and equipment are manufactured by workers outside the aircraft and parts industry. For example, aircraft instruments and electronics equipment are generally made in the industries specializing in those products. A group of aircraft engine parts, including electrical equipment, piston rings, and valves, also fall into this category. The number of employees devoted to making such products outside the aircraft industry usually varies closely with the level of production and employment in aircraft industries.

However, the number of employees engaged in manufacturing aircraft electronics equipment has probably increased more rapidly in the past several years than employment in the aircraft industry, because of the large increases in the number of instruments and the amount of electronics installed in modern aircraft to enable them to fly above the speed of sound, through all kinds of weather, and to carry very complex offensive and defensive weapons. According to the Aircraft Industries Association, the cost of the electronics in a modern bomber equals the total cost of 2 World War II bombers. Furthermore, the number of workers engaged in manufacturing guided missiles in plants outside the aircraft industry has increased markedly in the past 2 years.

A substantial number of workers in many other industries produce goods and services in support of aircraft production. Workers in mines, blast furnaces, aluminum and steel rolling mills, transportation companies, public utilities, and many other establishments contribute indirectly to aircraft production. The employment in activities supporting aircraft production in such industries is probably at least as large as that of the aircraft industries.

### Volume of Production

The foregoing employment trends reflect the change in the volume of aircraft production (table 1). Production of all aircraft, in airframe pounds, rose from 12.5 million in 1939 to an alltime peak of 962.4 million pounds in 1944. However, peak employment was reached in 1943, as the greatest

amount of labor invested in building a plane occurs several months before final delivery.

Military production dropped sharply at the close of World War II, resulting in a low industry production level of 29.3 million pounds of airframes in 1947. However, the emergency in Korea and the expanded defense program brought production up to approximately 151 million pounds by 1953, 12½ times the 1939 production rate. These figures exclude the airframe weight of spares. Guided missile production, which is steadily rising in volume, increased the industry's total activity.

TABLE 1.—Airframe weight production in the United States, 1939–53<sup>1</sup>

Year	Weight (excluding spares) (in millions of airframe pounds)		
	Total	Military	Civil
1939	12.5	10.1	<sup>2</sup> 2.4
1940	27.8	23.1	<sup>2</sup> 4.7
1941	86.1	81.4	<sup>2</sup> 4.7
1942	275.9	275.9	( <sup>3</sup> )
1943	654.7	654.7	( <sup>3</sup> )
1944	962.4	962.4	( <sup>3</sup> )
1945	542.2	540.5	1.7
1946	38.4	12.9	25.5
1947	29.3	11.4	17.9
1948	35.3	25.2	10.1
1949	36.5	29.8	6.7
1950	<sup>2</sup> 42.2	<sup>2</sup> 36.2	6.0
1951	<sup>2</sup> 55.1	<sup>2</sup> 50.0	5.1
1952	<sup>2</sup> 114.5	<sup>2</sup> 105.0	9.5
1953	<sup>2</sup> 150.8	<sup>2</sup> 140.0	<sup>2</sup> 10.8

<sup>1</sup> Data from Aviation Facts and Figures, 1953, Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., Washington, Lincoln Press Inc., 1953.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated by the Aircraft Industries Association.

<sup>3</sup> No production other than military.

<sup>4</sup> Actual January–August totaled 6,821,600 pounds.

Civil aircraft production amounted to only 7.2 percent of total production in 1953 (table 1). Because of the postwar boom in private flying and the particularly low rate of military production in the immediate postwar years, civil output topped military production in 1946 and 1947. However, private flying did not grow as expected, and civil demand for aircraft now comes chiefly from scheduled commercial airlines and business executives.

### Aircraft Manufacturing Methods

Aircraft manufacturing methods have undergone substantial modification since 1939. These changes, like the employment trends, have reflected the varying levels of production—particularly the sharp expansions—and the changes in

aircraft design. Airframe sections are now fabricated by new methods to insure their withstanding the stress and heat of high-speed flight.

In 1939, airplanes were built by custom-manufacturing methods. Only 2,200 of the 6,000 planes built in 1939 were military planes; most of the remainder were small, single-engine craft. Airframe sections for the larger, all metal planes were stamped out of aluminum and assembled by highly skilled workmen using jigs, fixtures, and handtools. After the airframe was assembled, workmen would install the engines, propellers, and other equipment. The plane was then tested and delivered.

Custom-building methods were also used in aircraft engine manufacturing in 1939. Forgings and castings were machined to shape on general purpose machine tools by highly skilled machine-tool operators. After some further processing, the finished engine parts were assembled into the aircraft engine by highly skilled assemblers. Aircraft propellers were manufactured by similar methods.

Aircraft manufacturing methods are very different today. Airframe sections are formed by huge stretch, extrusion, and forging presses and milling machines. The number of "bits and pieces" comprising the airframe has been reduced by making larger and integrally stiffened sections for the larger and faster planes. These sections are welded or riveted together by large machines or by hand equipment. Assembly-line techniques have been adopted to the largest extent possible, considering the great size of modern planes, their complexity, and the many changes introduced during production. Moving assembly lines are used in a few plants.

Aircraft engine manufacturing methods have also changed over the past 15 years, with a steady substitution of specialized and automatic tools for general purpose machine tools. For example, one battery of machines automatically performs as many as 35 operations on cylinder heads. Assembly-line techniques are now very common in this industry. Both airframe and engine plants have subdivided manufacturing operations so that individual workers specialize on a limited number of operations. However, this rationalization of manufacturing operations was made possible by the present high levels of production and may not be feasible at lower levels.

## Plant Size

Facilities in the aircraft and parts industry were expanded very substantially from 1939 to 1953. Floorspace of airframe, engine, and propeller plants totaled 9.5 million square feet on January 1, 1939, and 135.8 on June 30, 1953 (table 2). Between these two dates, the amount of floorspace in use varied with the level of production. It reached a peak of 175 million square feet in December 1943 and then, like production, declined rapidly upon the end of World War II. The Korean emergency precipitated a new expansion.

Several factors in the postwar period, besides the volume of production, impelled the industry to expand its facilities. The trend toward larger planes required more floorspace for manufacturing and assembly. Increased floorspace was also needed to accommodate the very large machine tools now used to fabricate airframe sections. Lastly, the intensive research and development program that the industry has carried on since the end of World War II has required increased facilities. Modern aircraft are developed and planned in wind tunnels and laboratories, on mechanical testing machines, and through the building of experimental and prototype aircraft. Moreover, the problems of transonic and supersonic flight have required the construction of radically different research equipment and facilities.

The establishments which carry on manufacturing and research activities in the aircraft and parts industry are, therefore, generally large both in the amount of floorspace and size of work

force. Currently, about 90 percent of the industry's work force is employed in establishments which have 500 or more employees.

Establishments in the aircraft branch of the industry are especially large, the majority having 5,000 to 35,000 employees at each location. Those making complete engines are also of substantial size, the majority having 3,000 to 25,000 employees. The major propeller manufacturing establishments have 2,000 or more employees. Establishments in the aircraft parts and equipment branch are generally small.

## Work Force

Marked changes have occurred in the aircraft and parts industry's work force since 1939 as a result of the increased complexity of aircraft, increased volume of production, and the changes in manufacturing methods. Management comprised only 1.6 percent of total employment in the aircraft and parts industry in 1940, according to the Bureau of Census. Today, this group—mainly proprietors, managers, and officials—represents an estimated 2.8 percent of the industry's employment. This higher proportion of administrative and executive officials is needed to carry out the difficult and complex task of developing and manufacturing constantly improved aircraft models.

The proportion of professional, semiprofessional, and technical employees has greatly increased since 1940, for the same reason. In 1940, this group comprised only 9 percent of the industry's work force, while now it comprises 15 percent. This group includes engineers, mathematicians, physicists, chemists, biologists, other scientists, draftsmen, and many other kinds of technicians who perform research on aerodynamic, thermal, and metallurgical problems, and on related problems of human engineering such as the effect of temperature and speed on aircrews.

Although the number of different skills used in aircraft manufacturing has increased since 1939, the proportion of skilled craftsmen in the industry has declined with the change from custom-manufacturing to modified mass-production techniques. According to the Bureau of the Census, craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers comprised about 42 percent of all employees in the industry in 1940. By 1954, the proportion had

TABLE 2.—*Floorspace of aircraft, engine, and propeller facilities, selected dates, 1939-53*<sup>1</sup>

Date	Floorspace (in millions of square feet)			
	Total	Aircraft	Engine	Propeller
Jan. 1, 1939 .....	9.5	7.5	1.7	0.3
Jan. 1, 1940 .....	13.1	9.6	3.0	.5
Jan. 1, 1941 .....	25.5	17.9	6.5	1.1
Jan. 1943 .....	<sup>2</sup> 117.1	77.5	31.8	5.2
Dec. 1943 .....	<sup>2</sup> 175.0	110.4	54.2	6.8
Dec. 1944 .....	<sup>2</sup> 167.4	103.0	54.9	7.9
1947 <sup>3</sup> .....	54.1	39.0	13.5	1.6
1950 <sup>3</sup> .....	63.5	47.5	14.0	2.0
June 30, 1952 <sup>4</sup> .....	122.8	82.3	38.4	2.1
June 30, 1953 <sup>4</sup> .....	135.8	91.1	42.1	2.6

<sup>1</sup> For source, see table 1, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes glider facilities.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Data refer to floorspace "available for military production."

fallen to an estimated 27 percent, while the proportion of operatives and kindred workers has increased. In 1940, the Bureau of the Census reported that the latter group made up about 30 percent of the industry's employment while currently it comprises an estimated 37 percent. The shift between these two major occupational groups reflects in part the decline in the proportion of highly skilled machinists and mechanics in the industry and an increase in the proportion of specialized assemblers and machine-tool operators.

The proportion of women employed in the industry generally rises and falls with the volume of production. In 1940, only 4 percent of the total work force were women, whereas, in March 1954, the proportion was 17 percent. Peak employment of women occurred in November 1943 when they comprised 37 percent of the work force. As the industry contracted to its postwar size, there was a sharp reduction in the proportion of women employed.

### Geographical Distribution

Employment in aircraft and parts manufacturing has spread out considerably from the 5 States which in 1939 accounted for 82 percent of the total employment. In May 1954, as shown below, the 5 leading States had only 61 percent of the total employment. California remained the leading State in aircraft employment, with almost 30 percent of the total. New York was next with 10 percent, closely followed by Ohio with 9 percent, Connecticut with 7 percent, and Texas with 6 percent.

State	Percent of total employment <sup>1</sup>	State	Percent of total employment <sup>1</sup>
California.....	29.6	New Jersey.....	3.7
New York.....	10.2	Pennsylvania.....	3.3
Ohio.....	8.7	Indiana.....	3.3
Connecticut.....	7.3	Missouri.....	3.2
Texas.....	5.6	Other States.....	10.8
Kansas.....	5.4		
Washington.....	5.1	Total.....	100.0
Maryland.....	3.8		

<sup>1</sup> Data from U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the four branches of the industry, employment is concentrated in the following States: Aircraft—California, New York, Texas, Washing-

ton, Kansas, Ohio, and Maryland; aircraft engine manufacturing—Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York; propeller manufacturing—Connecticut, Ohio, and New Jersey; aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment manufacturing—California, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri.

### Hours, Earnings, and Turnover

Hiring in the aircraft and parts industry has dropped sharply since the middle of 1953, but did not fall below separations till the first 8 months of 1954. In contrast, separations have exceeded accessions in all durable goods manufacturing since July 1953, because employment declined more sharply and earlier in the entire durable goods group than in aircraft manufacturing.

TABLE 3.—Hours and earnings of production workers in the aircraft and parts industry, 1947-54

Year and month	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1947.....	\$54.98	39.9	\$1.378
1948.....	61.21	41.0	1.493
1949.....	63.62	40.6	1.567
1950.....	68.39	41.6	1.644
1951.....	78.40	43.8	1.79
1952.....	81.70	43.0	1.90
1953.....	83.83	41.9	2.00
1954: January.....	83.23	40.6	2.07
February.....	85.08	41.1	2.07
March.....	84.46	40.1	2.06
April.....	83.43	40.5	2.06
May.....	83.84	40.7	2.06
June.....	84.86	40.8	2.08
July.....	84.66	40.7	2.08
August.....	85.27	40.8	2.09
September.....	<sup>1</sup> 85.89	<sup>1</sup> 40.9	<sup>1</sup> 2.10

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

As production rose sharply because of the Korean emergency, aircraft manufacturers expanded their workweek from an average of 40.6 hours in 1949 to an average of 43.8 in 1951 (table 3). After the Korean armistice and adoption of the "stretched out" aircraft program, average weekly hours declined to 41.9 in 1953. During the first 9 months of 1954, they have been relatively stable around an average of 40.7.

Gross average hourly earnings for production workers increased from \$1.38 in 1947 to \$2.10 in September 1954—a gain of 52 percent (table 3). Although average gross hourly earnings include overtime earnings, most of the increase between 1947 and September 1954 reflects wage gains.

Weekly earnings averaged \$54.98 in 1947 and \$85.68 in September 1954.

### Employment Outlook

The industry's employment expansion resulting from the Armed Forces buildup following the outbreak of Korean hostilities passed its peak early in 1954. But the aircraft and parts industry still had a backlog in orders of over \$15 billion at the end of June 1954, though total orders had dropped from the postwar peak of almost \$19 billion reached in mid-1953.

Employment in the aircraft and parts manufacturing industry is expected to decline moderately at least through the fall of 1955. This estimate of future employment is based on current military procurement programs and the assumption that production of civil aircraft will continue at its present level. It also assumes no significant change in international relations. However, employment in this industry will always be subject to unforeseen fluctuation as military production plans change.

Aircraft employment reached a postwar peak of 830,100 in January 1954 (see chart), then

declined during the next 9 months to the September figure of 797,200. This decline reflects the passing of peak production, though the decline will be moderate since the Air Force will continue its buildup through June 1957. It is estimated that there will be a further moderate decline which will bring employment in the aircraft and parts industry down to around 760,000 by the fall of 1955 and may result in a corresponding decline in other industries engaged in producing goods and services in support of aircraft production. However, employment in guided missile production will continue to increase.

Relative high levels of employment in the industry will probably continue at least until 1957. The Air Force expects to reach its goal of 137 wings by June 1957; the Navy is modernizing the aircraft operated by its carrier groups and by the Marine Corps air wings; and the Army is building up its force of helicopters and liaison planes. Despite the moderate decline in employment estimated for the aircraft industry, many new employees will be hired because the maintenance of employment at the indicated levels will require the replacement of workmen lost through normal turnover.

# Labor Supply for Manufacturing in a Coal Area

GERALD G. SOMERS\*

IN A DYNAMIC ECONOMY of declining and expanding industries, changing manpower needs call for a ready mobility of labor between industries, occupations, and areas. This problem has been highlighted by the persistence of serious pockets of unemployment in areas dominated by declining industries. For these areas, the solution lies in either outward migration of workers or introduction of new employment opportunities to which local labor can adapt.

Coal-mining communities presently constitute a large proportion of the areas with chronic labor surpluses. Substantial numbers of younger workers have already moved from the coal regions. From the standpoint of the welfare of the particular area, however, the attraction of new manufacturing facilities is a much more desirable solution to the local unemployment problem; and governmental policy has buttressed this point of view by encouraging plant location in depressed areas through tax amortization procedures and in other ways.

A major question to be considered in plant location is whether the manufacturer can attract a sufficient number of employees with the required personal characteristics and occupational and industrial experience. In an attempt to gain greater knowledge about worker mobility and labor supply in a coal-mining area, a survey was made of the employment histories, over a 12-year period, of 1,015 persons hired by a chemical manufacturer in 1951-52 in Morgantown, Monongalia County, W. Va. These included 433 skilled maintenance craftsmen, 234 chemical operators, 246

unskilled and semiskilled workers, and 102 office, technical, and professional employees.

The chemical plant first began operations in 1941. It closed for over a year in 1945-46 and closed again for over a year in 1950-51. As 57 percent of the employees hired in 1951-52 had previously worked in the plant,<sup>1</sup> the survey was able to throw light on the impact of unemployment as well as the recurring process of labor supply.

Monongalia County and the surrounding area are dominated by coal mining. The 1940 Census placed 28.7 percent of County employment in mining and only 8.8 percent in manufacturing; in 1950, 26.5 percent was in mining and 16.5 percent in manufacturing. (The number of workers employed in mining increased over the decade from 3,922 to 5,196, while manufacturing employment rose from 1,205 to 3,228.) Mining is also more important than manufacturing in the six counties which border on Monongalia.

## Characteristics of the Work Force

*Industrial Experience.* In spite of limited manufacturing activity in the Monongalia area, over half of the workers had gained experience in manufacturing industry prior to their initial employment in the chemical plant. The proportion of employees with manufacturing experience in the three major plant occupations was as follows:

	Percent of workers first hired in—		
	1941-50	1951-52	Total
Maintenance craftsmen.....	52.0	52.0	52.0
Chemical operators.....	46.5	62.3	47.9
Unskilled and semiskilled workers....	( <sup>1</sup> )	62.2	62.2

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

A large proportion of the maintenance craftsmen had also been employed in construction (33 percent) or coal mining (30 percent) at some time during the 1940's. Approximately one-fourth of the chemical operators and 30 percent of the unskilled workers had also worked in the coal

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This article summarizes portions of the author's study, *Mobility of Chemical Workers in a Coal-Mining Area*. (In *West Virginia University Business and Economic Studies*, Morgantown, W. Va., June 1954.)

<sup>1</sup> These include about 150 unskilled and semiskilled workers whose employment records were excluded from the survey, as well as 264 of the maintenance workers, 213 operators, and 38 office and technical workers.

industry prior to their employment in the chemical plant.

A smaller proportion in each occupational group had spent *most* of the period from 1940 to 1951 in manufacturing industries. Even so, one-fourth of the maintenance craftsmen and one-third of the unskilled and semiskilled workers who were first hired in 1951-52 had been primarily employed in other manufacturing plants before coming to the chemical plant.

Despite the small proportion of County employment accounted for by manufacturing, 35 percent of the unskilled and semiskilled workers were employed in manufacturing industries on the job held just prior to their move to the chemical plant in 1951-52. (A substantial proportion of these workers had been employed outside the County.) The proportion of maintenance craftsmen and of operators last employed in manufacturing varied according to the period in which they were first hired at the plant, as shown below.

	Percent of—	
	Maintenance craftsmen	Chemical operators
1941-45.....	19.8	12.7
1946-50.....	26.2	23.8
1951-52.....	17.8	28.6

Although between 25 and 30 percent of the workers hired at the plant in the 3 major plant occupational groups had worked in the coal mines some time during the 1940's, it is significant that a smaller proportion were employed in the mines just prior to their move to the chemical plant. Moreover, the percentage of former miners among the plant's employees was small relative to the importance of mining in total employment in Monongahela and surrounding counties. Approximately 10 percent of the operators and unskilled workers were employed in the mines just prior to their work in the chemical plant. Of the maintenance craftsmen, 22 percent moved to their first chemical plant employment from coal mining in 1951-52, but the number who moved from mining to the plant during the 1940's did not exceed 7 percent. Declining employment opportunities in the coal industry in 1952 undoubtedly influenced this differential movement. The largest proportion of maintenance craftsmen were employed in construction and construction-related service

establishments just before moving to the chemical plant.

*Occupational Experience.* The chemical plant was able to fill adequately its most serious need in 1951—a large supply of skilled craftsmen to rehabilitate and maintain the complex equipment used in the industrial chemicals industry. In addition to those who had served as maintenance workers in the plant during the 1940's, many others were hired for the first time in 1951-52. Eighty percent of these new employees had worked as craftsmen on their preceding job, and only 1.1 percent were without experience as craftsmen during the 1940's.

Although few of the operators hired during the war had been previously employed as chemical operators, many had gained experience as operatives in manufacturing, coal mining, and trucking. When the chemical plant reopened in 1951, 90 percent of the first and second class operators hired at that time had been employed in the plant prior to the shutdown 16 months earlier. The attractiveness of employment in the chemical plant can also be seen in the fact that among those who were hired as unskilled and semiskilled workers in 1951-52, 40 percent had worked as craftsmen and 62 percent as operatives at other plants during the 1940's.

The chemical plant played a major role in the labor force participation of the nonsupervisory office employees. Over 10 percent had no record of employment prior to their applications at the plant in 1951, and 70 percent of the 35 workers who had been employed in the plant before 1950 remained unemployed throughout the shutdown. Nearly 84 percent had been employed as office workers on the job immediately preceding their employment at the plant in 1951.

*Age and Education.* Among the 5,000 applicants for employment in 1951 (to fill a normal employment complement of 1,000), the plant management chose workers who were relatively young and who had above-average education. Although many younger workers had undoubtedly migrated from this area, 97 percent of the unskilled and semiskilled workers and 91 percent of the clerical and technical employees were under 40 years of age at the time they were hired in 1951. Similarly, 85



percent of the operators and 75 percent of the craftsmen were in that age group. (Almost all of these relatively young chemical operators had worked in the plant during the 1940's.)

The average educational level attained by workers hired at the plant in 1951-52 was substantially above that for the surrounding area. The 1950 Census reported that, among persons 25 years and older, 37.5 percent in West Virginia and 43.6 percent in Monongalia County had at least some high school education. The proportion of the employees with at least some high school education ranged from 67 percent of the maintenance craftsmen to 99 percent of the clerical and technical employees.

### Extent of Mobility

The proportion of workers in the chemical plant who had moved between employers, industries, occupations, and areas was considerably greater than the average indicated in many other studies of labor mobility. The following tabulation indicates the percentages of the workers first employed at the plant in 1951-52 who had made at least one change in each category, *excluding* their move to the chemical plant, during the period 1940 to 1951:

Change in—	Percent of—		
	All workers	Craftsmen	Semi-skilled and unskilled workers
Employer.....	87.3	91.7	85.8
Industry <sup>1</sup> .....	82.3	83.5	82.1
Occupation <sup>1</sup> .....	77.5	71.0	84.2
Area <sup>2</sup> .....	64.8	71.6	59.8

<sup>1</sup> The 270-item occupational classification and the 148-item industrial classification of the Bureau of the Census were used in these comparisons.

<sup>2</sup> Employment beyond a 10-mile radius of Morgantown.

The high degree of mobility is explained partly by the fact that the workers studied had moved at least once, i. e., to the chemical plant in 1951-52, and by the environment in which the new plant was located. The skilled maintenance craftsmen made an exceptionally large number of employer changes. Many of these changes occurred because of the instability of employment in coal mining and construction, the local indus-

tries to which they were primarily attached among the 1940's. However, they were more likely to remain within a single occupational classification than were the semiskilled and unskilled workers.

Moreover, the fact that, for most of the workers, a change of employer was often accompanied by a change of industry helps to explain the diversity of their industrial experience. It was not sufficient, however, to explain the widespread manufacturing experience gained by these workers located in an essentially nonmanufacturing area. The explanation lies in extensive geographic mobility. Almost half of the workers had been employed beyond a 30-mile radius of Morgantown and approximately three-fourths of those with manufacturing experience had been employed beyond this area. Since only 1 town within a 40-mile radius has a slightly larger population than Morgantown, most of the migrant workers sought manufacturing employment in such large metropolitan centers as Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Detroit. Many of the migrant workers had returned to work in Monongalia County before moving to the chemical plant, and for those still employed beyond a 30-mile radius just prior to being hired at the plant—almost one-fourth of the plant employees—the pull of "good" jobs in their home area was sufficient to induce their return.

### Reasons for Movement

As might be expected, many of the workers were unemployed just prior to their initial movement to the chemical plant, particularly those who were first hired when the plant opened in 1941, since 24.6 percent of the 1940 County labor force was unemployed. The survey indicated that almost one-fourth of the skilled craftsmen and one-fifth of the operators and unskilled workers were unemployed immediately before their initial plant employment.

However, the bulk of the movement represented a voluntary transfer of jobs in search of higher wages and greater security. Most of the workers improved their wages by moving to the plant. Those who had left the area to gain employment

security and higher earnings returned when these advantages became available at home. The workers employed by the chemical plant developed a strong attachment to their jobs in spite of past propensities for movement. The plant management reported an average monthly turnover rate of only 1 percent in 2 years of operations. Conversely, many workers lost wages and occupational status and some withdrew from the labor force during the periods of plant shutdown.

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Thus, the management of the chemical plant in Monongalia County (and, presumably, that of other manufacturing plants locating in similar areas) was able to benefit from the patterns of

labor mobility in the County. Because of the relative attractiveness of the employment opportunities offered, the plant management was able to choose workers with high personal qualifications from a large volume of applicants. In spite of the domination of coal mining in the area, a diversity of industrial and occupational experience had been gained by the applicants through high rates of mobility between employers, industries, occupations, and areas. Maintenance craftsmen and others were able and willing to transfer their skills from construction and coal mining, in which employment is less stable. But, even more important, substantial numbers who had left the area to work in distant manufacturing centers were willing to return to new opportunities closer to home.

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

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## Earnings of Communications Workers in October 1953

EMPLOYEES of the Nation's interstate communications companies averaged \$1.81 an hour in October 1953, which represented an increase of 9 cents since the Bureau's previous earnings study in this field a year earlier.<sup>1</sup> Most of this increase was the result of general wage adjustments negotiated through collective bargaining.

About 666,000 employees were included in the present study.<sup>2</sup> Employment in the telephone industry, which employs slightly over nine-tenths of the Nation's communications workers, had increased by about 10,000 between October 1952 and October 1953. Employment of Western Union Telegraph Co. declined slightly, whereas levels in the radiotelegraph and ocean-cable carriers remained virtually constant during the 12-month period.

### Class A Telephone Carriers

Earnings of the 621,200 telephone workers covered by the study averaged \$1.82 an hour in October 1953 (table 1). During the previous 12 months, nearly all of the telephone companies had negotiated pay raises, generally ranging from \$1 to \$4 a week, varying by locality and occupational classification. These wage adjustments undoubtedly account for most of the 9-cent increase in average hourly earnings after October 1952.

Experienced switchboard operators, numbering nearly 170,000 in the industry, averaged \$1.40 an hour in October 1953—5 cents an hour higher

than in October 1952. Nonsupervisory clerical employees averaged \$1.52 an hour as compared with \$1.45 in October 1952. October 1953 averages for central office repairmen and linemen, two of the largest categories of skilled manual workers, were \$2.23 and \$1.85 an hour. Averages for these and other manual jobs were generally from 10 to 15 cents higher than a year earlier.

Operations of the Bell System employed 97 percent of the telephone workers covered by the study. Earnings of Bell System workers were substantially higher than those received by similar groups of workers in non-Bell companies.

### Western Union Telegraph Co.

Western Union wire-telegraph employees averaged \$1.62 an hour in October 1953—5 cents above the October 1952 average (table 2). This increase was largely the result of negotiated wage changes effected during the first half of 1953.<sup>3</sup> The 1953 wage adjustment which applied to workers hired by the company after November 1, 1941, added 4 cents to the base rate of hourly rated workers in the New York Metropolitan

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<sup>1</sup> Data were collected by the Federal Communications Commission as required by the amended Communications Act of 1934. Interstate communications carriers covered were class A telephone carriers having annual operating revenues exceeding \$250,000 and wire-telegraph, radiotelegraph, and ocean-cable carriers with annual revenues exceeding \$50,000.

The earnings data contained in this article were computed by dividing weekly scheduled compensation by weekly scheduled hours. The figures, therefore, include premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime.

See November 1953 Monthly Labor Review (p. 1198) for 1952 data.

<sup>2</sup> Excluded from this report are officials and managerial assistants, and workers employed outside the continental United States except territorial employees in the telephone industry.

<sup>3</sup> General wage increases negotiated in June 1954 are not reflected in the earnings data of this study. The June 1954 increase provided for a 5-cent hourly raise for employees hired before November 1, 1941, and increases ranging from 10 to 21 cents for workers hired after November 1, 1941.





women were 91 cents for foot and bicycle messengers, \$2.32 for radio operators, and \$2.33 for radio operating technicians. Among work categories in which men outnumbered women by smaller margins, averages of \$1.70 were recorded for mechanics and maintenance technicians and \$1.74 for nonsupervisory clerical workers.

### Ocean-Cable Carriers

The 1,317 employees (1,089 men and 228 women) of the 3 ocean-cable carriers included in the study averaged \$1.99 in October 1953 (table 4). This average was 8 cents higher than a year earlier; employment during the two periods was nearly identical.

TABLE 4.—Principal ocean-cable carriers:<sup>1</sup> Percentage distribution of employees by average hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> and selected occupations, October 1953 and 1952 (including ocean-cable employees of Western Union Telegraph Co.)

Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup> (in cents)	All employees, except officials and assistants <sup>3</sup>		Cable operators		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
80 and under 90.....	8.6	15.5	-----	-----	53.7	90.9	-----	-----
90 and under 100.....	6.2	.1	-----	-----	38.8	-----	-----	-----
100 and under 120.....	.8	2.2	-----	-----	4.3	6.1	-----	-----
120 and under 140.....	8.8	9.7	-----	-----	3.2	2.5	8.6	6.2
140 and under 160.....	10.5	10.1	-----	-----	-----	.5	18.1	25.8
160 and under 180.....	8.2	10.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	13.3	17.5
180 and under 200.....	18.4	21.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	33.3	44.3
200 and under 225.....	15.4	9.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	26.7	6.2
225 and under 250.....	12.6	14.5	99.1	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
250 and over.....	10.5	7.2	.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	1,317	1,302	107	115	188	197	105	97
Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup> .....	\$1.99	\$1.91	\$2.35	\$2.29	\$0.91	\$0.90	\$1.79	\$1.73

<sup>1</sup> Covers ocean-cable carriers with annual operating revenue exceeding \$50,000; includes ocean-cable employees of Western Union Telegraph Co.

<sup>2</sup> Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes employees working for the ocean cable carriers outside continental United States.

<sup>4</sup> Includes a few workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and not included in the distribution above.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, distributions may not always total 100.

Messengers and a few clerical employees were the only workers earning less than \$1.20 an hour. Messengers averaged 91 cents an hour, virtually the same as in the previous year (90 cents); nonsupervisory clerical employees, as a group, averaged \$1.79—5 cents above October 1952 levels. Averages for most other major occupational groups were from 5 to 10 cents above those recorded in October 1952.

—L. EARL LEWIS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Reporting and Call-Back Pay in Collective Bargaining Agreements

UNDER THE TERMS of most collective bargaining agreements, employees who are scheduled to work and, in the absence of prior notice, report at the usual time in the expectation of working are guaranteed some work for the day or pay in lieu of work. The compensation paid employees in lieu of work in fulfillment of this guarantee is commonly called "reporting pay"<sup>1</sup> and is normally computed at the worker's straight-time rate.

Agreements frequently also provide separate "call-back pay" guarantees, which apply when employees report at management's request outside of regularly scheduled hours, or on an off day, or after they have completed their regular day's work and have left the place of employment. Call backs usually arise during emergencies and are often paid for at a premium rate since they provide off-schedule work.

Reporting pay guarantees are designed to compensate workers for part or all of the pay lost if no work is available and for the inconvenience and expense of coming to work on time. Reporting pay essentially penalizes management for failing to schedule work efficiently and for calling in more workers than are needed. In most cases, the employer avoids the penalty if he gives employees suitable advance notice not to report to work or if failure to provide work is due to causes beyond management's control, such as fire, "acts of God," and power breakdowns.

Call-back pay guarantees have a purpose similar to that of reporting pay in compensating employees for the inconvenience and expense of coming to work and in penalizing management for calling in employees who may not be put to work or for providing an insufficient amount of work. However, a waiver of the employer's liability through advance notice or the occurrence of events beyond his control generally does not apply to call-back situations, since employees are specifically requested to report for work which is usually of an emergency or special nature.

<sup>1</sup> Other terms in use are "reporting allowance," "reporting time," and "call-in pay." The last mentioned term is sometimes applied to special or unscheduled calls to work, as on a holiday, or as an alternative to "call-back pay."

Reporting pay provisions are not new, although they have become more prevalent during the past decade. Studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the 1920's indicated that such clauses existed in a number of collective bargaining agreements.<sup>2</sup> Collective bargaining on provisions for reporting or call-back pay deals primarily with such issues as the amount of the guarantee, the conditions under which it may be forfeited by employees, the amount of notice required of the employer to avoid guaranteed payment, and the conditions relieving the employer of obligation.

### Reporting Pay Provisions

Of 1,737 agreements studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, current during 1953 or later and covering almost 6½ million workers, slightly more than 80 percent included provisions for reporting pay.<sup>3</sup> Such provisions were found in agreements covering over 5 million workers, or about 79 percent of the total number of workers covered by the study (table 1).

Reporting pay provisions were much more prevalent in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industry agreements—90 percent and 54 percent, respectively. Several factors appeared to account for this difference. In many nonmanufacturing establishments, workers are commonly paid on a weekly salaried basis, which is in itself a type of pay guarantee, rather than on an hourly basis, as in manufacturing. Some nonmanufacturing establishments characteristically provide continuous service or keep their facilities open each working day, thereby assuring day-to-day stability in employment for regular employees.

**Amount of Guarantee.** The reporting guarantees, in work or in pay in lieu of work, ranged from 1

<sup>2</sup> BLS Bulletins 393, 419, 448, and 468, covering the years 1923-24, 1925, 1926, and 1927, respectively. For illustrations of reporting pay clauses in effect during these years, see Bulletin 468 (pp. 231 and 236).

<sup>3</sup> The agreements in this study were selected from the Bureau's file of current union agreements on the basis of industry, union, and geographic representation. Agreements for the airline and railroad industries are not collected by the Bureau and, therefore, are not included in the study.

<sup>4</sup> An additional 4 percent of the agreements analyzed provided a guarantee of 8 hours' pay if any work was performed or if the employee worked more than a specified number of hours, usually 4.

<sup>5</sup> Although the printing and publishing industry showed the lowest proportion of reporting pay provisions among all the manufacturing industries, it showed the greatest proportion of agreements providing the highest pay guarantee (full day). Reporting pay provisions were more prevalent in the commercial printing agreements analyzed than in newspaper printing.

TABLE 1.—Collective bargaining agreements with reporting pay provisions, by industry group, 1953

Industry group	Number studied		With reporting pay provisions			
	Agreements	Workers (in thousands)	Number		Percent	
			Agreements	Workers (in thousands)	Agreements	Workers
All industries.....	1,737	6,366.7	1,399	5,016.1	80.5	78.8
Manufacturing.....	1,267	4,304.3	1,145	3,887.6	90.4	90.3
Food and kindred products.....	120	309.2	101	280.8	84.2	90.8
Tobacco.....	14	32.7	13	31.3	92.9	95.7
Textile mill products.....	113	182.0	109	179.1	96.5	98.4
Apparel and other finished products.....	54	364.4	39	178.8	72.2	49.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	26	21.6	22	14.1	84.6	65.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	32	55.1	30	23.9	93.7	43.4
Paper and allied products.....	50	95.9	49	93.1	98.0	97.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	46	46.6	29	33.7	63.0	72.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	70	97.8	66	94.3	94.3	96.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	24	67.2	20	50.2	83.3	74.8
Rubber products.....	20	131.7	20	131.7	100.0	100.0
Leather and leather products.....	30	53.0	23	35.9	76.7	67.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	50	102.9	45	97.0	90.0	94.4
Primary metal industries.....	99	596.9	93	581.3	93.9	97.4
Fabricated metal products.....	96	178.9	90	174.0	93.7	97.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	164	341.6	155	324.8	94.5	95.1
Electrical machinery.....	78	375.5	71	340.5	91.0	90.7
Transportation equipment.....	114	1,162.0	108	1,137.5	94.7	97.9
Instruments and related products.....	24	44.0	23	43.5	95.8	98.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	43	45.0	39	42.0	90.7	93.3
Nonmanufacturing.....	470	2,062.5	254	1,128.5	54.0	54.7
Mining and crude petroleum production.....	33	514.2	27	441.6	81.8	85.9
Transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	85	218.3	65	157.3	76.5	72.1
Communications.....	63	504.8	10	121.6	15.9	24.1
Utilities: electric and gas.....	60	154.9	27	66.6	45.0	43.0
Wholesale trade.....	22	23.0	14	16.7	63.6	72.5
Retail trade.....	63	124.2	30	43.6	47.6	35.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	25	105.9	16	61.2	64.0	57.8
Services.....	61	122.1	25	48.6	41.0	39.8
Construction.....	53	273.0	39	168.9	73.6	61.9
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	5	22.0	1	2.4	20.0	10.9

<sup>1</sup> Excluding railroad and airline industries.

hour to a full day (table 2). Some agreements which provided less than a full day's reporting pay if no work was available allowed a greater amount (up to a full day's pay) if work was started or if the employee worked more than a specified number of hours (classified in table 2 as "graduated payments").

Among all industries, the most common reporting guarantee was 4 hours (or a "half shift," "half tour," or "half day") of work or pay, occurring in about 1 out of every 2 agreements analyzed. Guarantees of 2 hours and of 8 hours (a full shift) were each found in less than 10 percent of the agreements.<sup>4</sup> In two industries—printing and publishing,<sup>5</sup> and hotels and restaur-

rants—a full day's guarantee was more common than any other provision.

Four-hour guarantees were more frequent in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing agreements—or 61.5 and 17.9 percent, respectively. Eight-hour or full day guarantees, on the other hand, were more prevalent in nonmanufacturing.

In some instances, the reporting guarantee for evening or night shifts was higher than for the first or daytime shift. For example:

Any employee ordered to report to work and reporting at the regular hour shall be guaranteed 4 hours' work or 4 hours' pay in lieu thereof, provided that any employee ordered to report to work on any shift, the majority of hours of which fall between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., and

reporting at the regular hour shall be guaranteed work or pay in lieu thereof for the full shift.

A graduated reporting pay guarantee was provided in about 1 agreement in 10. These distinguished between situations in which no work was performed and the worker was sent home, and those in which work actually started. For example, under some agreements employees were assured 4 hours' pay (or work) for reporting on schedule, but 8 hours' pay if they worked more than 4 hours; or 2 hours' reporting pay even if no work was available, but 4 hours' guarantee if any work was performed; or 2 hours' pay for reporting, 4 hours if put to work, and 8 hours if they worked more than 4 hours.

TABLE 2.—Guarantees specified in reporting pay provisions of collective bargaining agreements, by industry group, 1953

Industry group	Number studied		Percent with reporting pay guarantees of—													
	Agreements	Workers (in thousands)	No provision		2 hours		3 hours		4 hours <sup>1</sup>		8 hours		Graduated payments <sup>2</sup>		Other <sup>3</sup>	
			Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers
All industries.....	1,737	6,366.7	19.5	21.2	7.5	12.0	4.0	1.9	49.8	50.8	7.7	6.3	9.4	6.6	2.1	1.2
Manufacturing.....	1,267	4,304.3	9.6	9.7	8.3	5.4	4.8	2.3	61.5	72.4	4.7	2.9	9.6	6.7	1.4	.5
Food and kindred products.....	120	309.2	15.8	9.2	9.2	8.0	2.5	.4	47.5	69.4	15.0	6.4	5.8	3.5	4.1	3.1
Tobacco.....	14	32.7	7.1	4.3	7.1	4.6			85.7	91.1						
Textile mill products.....	113	182.0	3.5	1.6	6.2	3.2	2.7	1.5	71.7	79.8			16.0	13.8		
Apparel and other finished products.....	54	364.4	27.8	50.9	1.9	.6			68.5	48.4					1.9	( <sup>4</sup> )
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	26	21.6	15.4	34.7	30.8	23.8			50.0	40.6	3.8	.8				
Furniture and fixtures.....	32	55.1	6.3	56.6			15.6	6.9	75.0	36.0			3.1	.5		
Paper and allied products.....	50	95.9	2.0	2.9	34.0	36.0	4.0	3.3	32.0	23.6	4.0	3.6	18.0	26.6	6.0	4.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	46	46.6	37.0	27.8					8.7	7.3	43.5	53.9	10.9	10.9		
Chemicals and allied products.....	70	97.8	5.7	3.5	5.7	2.9	1.4	.7	67.2	80.8	8.6	8.1	11.5	4.0		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	24	67.2	16.7	25.2	12.5	8.5	4.2	3.4	41.7	46.7	8.3	2.9	12.5	11.2	4.2	2.0
Rubber products.....	20	131.7					10.0	2.0	80.7	76.3	5.0	20.9	5.0	.8		
Leather and leather products.....	30	53.0	23.3	32.3	23.3	10.1	13.3	5.1	36.6	52.3			3.3	.2		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	50	102.9	10.0	5.6	4.0	15.9	22.0	25.6	56.0	47.6			8.0	5.2		
Primary metal industries.....	99	596.9	6.1	2.6	6.0	3.1	4.0	1.1	70.7	84.9	1.0	1.3	8.2	5.9	1.0	.6
Fabricated metal products.....	96	178.9	6.3	2.7	8.3	3.7	3.1	.7	71.9	84.9	2.4	1.3	8.5	6.5	1.2	.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	164	341.6	5.5	4.9	7.9	11.9	6.1	6.4	68.3	68.5	3.8	2.1	2.6	.9		
Electrical machinery.....	78	375.5	9.0	9.3	9.0	11.0	7.7	2.0	67.9	74.6	.9	1.9	19.3	9.3	.9	.1
Transportation equipment.....	114	1,162.0	5.3	2.1	7.0	1.7	5.3	1.3	61.4	83.7			16.7	27.2		
Instruments and related products.....	24	44.0	4.2	1.2	8.3	7.3			70.9	64.3			4.6	2.9	4.6	3.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	43	45.0	9.3	6.7	2.3	.4			76.7	78.8	2.3	7.8	4.6	2.9		
Nonmanufacturing.....	470	2,062.5	46.0	45.3	7.9	26.5	1.5	1.2	17.9	5.9	14.0	12.3	8.6	6.0	4.0	2.8
Mining and crude petroleum production.....	33	514.2	18.2	14.1	9.1	80.4	3.0	.1	39.4	2.8			30.3	2.6		
Transportation <sup>5</sup> .....	85	218.3	23.5	27.9	7.1	7.8	4.7	9.1	23.5	12.5	22.4	26.2	5.9	4.1	12.9	12.4
Communications.....	63	504.8	84.1	75.9	1.6	.2					9.5	16.8	4.8	7.0		
Utilities: electric and gas.....	60	154.9	55.0	57.0	8.3	3.2			10.0	4.6	16.6	22.2	5.1	10.5	4.9	2.4
Wholesale trade.....	22	23.0	36.4	27.5					18.2	11.1	18.2	8.7	27.2	52.6		
Retail trade.....	63	124.2	52.4	64.9					25.4	8.4	14.3	13.7	6.4	11.7	1.5	1.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	25	105.9	36.0	42.2					8.0	3.5	48.0	45.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.7
Services.....	61	122.1	59.0	60.2	3.3		1.0	3.3	24.6	27.5	3.3	1.9	4.9	3.6	1.6	1.5
Construction.....	53	273.0	26.4	38.1	37.7	40.2			15.2	8.0	3.8	1.5	13.2	11.2	3.6	1.0
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	5	22.0	80.0	89.1										20.0	10.9	

<sup>1</sup> Includes guarantees of a "half shift," "half tour," or "half day." Includes 28 agreements (22 in the textile industry) covering over 65,000 workers, which provided a guarantee of 4 hours to first- and second-shift employees and 8 hours to third-shift employees.

<sup>2</sup> Includes agreements in which the amount of guaranteed time varied, depending on whether or not an employee was put to work upon reporting (e. g., 2 hours guaranteed for reporting and 4 hours if work was started; a full day's pay if more than 4 hours were worked).

<sup>3</sup> Includes 18 agreements providing guarantees in amounts other than those

shown, such as 1½ hours (4 agreements), 2¼ hours (1 agreement), 5 hours (7 agreements), and 6 hours (6 agreements); guarantee expressed in fixed monetary allowances; guarantees applicable to specified group only or varying among occupations; guarantees varying with employee's length of service or with distance from the plant; guarantees of a specified minimum number of hours' work or pay, but lesser guarantees if unavailability of work was due to breakdowns or emergencies, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding railroad and airline industries.



In some cases the guarantee varied for different groups of employees, as in the following clause:

Every employee (other than those at the bottling plants) who may be . . . instructed to report for work, and who is furnished less than 8 hours' work, shall nevertheless receive at least 8 hours' pay at the proper rate; employees at the bottling plants, when . . . instructed to report for work, shall be furnished at least 7 hours' work at the proper rate.

A few agreements varied the amount of the guarantee according to length of service (the longer-service employees eligible to receive the greater payments) or according to the distance of the employee's home from the plant. Still others specified a flat sum.

*Amount of Notice Required.* As a general rule, employees notified in advance not to report for duty received no payment if they showed up for work and found none available. However, out of 404 representative agreements<sup>6</sup> with reporting pay provisions which were analyzed in greater detail, only 214 explicitly stated that advance notice by the employer voided the reporting pay guarantee. What constituted adequate advance notice was specified in 71 of these agreements; it ranged from 1 hour prior to the start of the working day to notification either on the previous day or on or before the end of the worker's previous shift. The latter type of provision was most common, occurring in 33 of the 71 agreements. Notice of 2 hours was required in 12 agreements; 8 hours in 11 agreements; and from 1 to 16 hours in the remaining 15 agreements.

*Waiver or Modification of Guarantee.* The reporting guarantee was commonly not effective or was modified if the employer's failure to provide work or to furnish advance notice that work would not be available was due to causes or events beyond his control. Strikes, fire, flood, "acts of God," and power failure were instances of such factors. Waiver provisions of this type were included in four-fifths of the 404 agreements for which reporting pay provisions were analyzed in detail (table 3).

Most of the waiver clauses granted the employer complete release from payment of the minimum guarantee under specified conditions. Some, however, allowed a reduction in the amount

TABLE 3.—*Causes for waiver of reporting pay guarantees specified in collective bargaining agreements, 1953*<sup>1</sup>

Causes for waiver	Number of agreements
Total agreements analyzed.....	404
No waiver provisions.....	85
"Causes beyond company control".....	169
Natural disasters:	
Fire.....	77
Inclement weather (rain, storm, hurricane, cyclone).....	71
Acts of God.....	69
Floods.....	46
Other catastrophes.....	1
Breakdowns affecting plant operation:	
Power or utilities failure; fuel shortage; water failure.....	98
Breakdown of machinery or equipment; general breakdown.....	61
Emergency forcing shutdown of department or substantial part of plant.....	18
Accidents; general disaster.....	8
Strikes:	
Strikes; work stoppages; stoppage due to labor dispute.....	109
Labor dispute to which company is not a party.....	1
Embargo.....	1
War or sabotage:	
Act of an enemy agent; act of a public enemy; due to "the common enemy".....	6
War; act of war.....	2
Explosions; bombing.....	6
Riot or civil commotion.....	3
Material shortages and cancellation of orders:	
Shortage of material.....	1
Cancellation; delay by customers.....	5
Employee refusal to accept other work and other noncompliance:	
Employee rejection of alternative work assignments.....	70
Return to work after absence without prior notice.....	18
Release from work for disciplinary reasons or incompetence.....	14
Absent or unavailable for notice.....	10
Other:	
Insufficient number of employees reporting for work; "unexcused absences".....	7
Inability of company to give notice due to insufficient time.....	5
Action of any Federal, State, or local authority.....	2
Discontinuance of work by mutual agreement.....	1
Conditions for which employees or employer are not responsible.....	1

<sup>1</sup> Based on an analysis of 404 agreements with reporting pay provisions, representatively selected. The figures shown are nonadditive because agreements specify more than one cause.

under these or similar conditions, but not a complete waiver, as in the following clause:

No employee shall be called out to work for less than 4 hours. He shall be considered called out to work unless official notice is given not later than the previous day, except in cases of emergencies, accidents, fires, storms, floods, power breakdowns, and other causes clearly beyond the control of the company, in which event he shall be given not less than 3 hours' work.

In the following clause, a bonus of 1 hour's pay, in addition to time actually worked, was given employees if the company's failure to provide a full day's work was due to conditions beyond its control:

Unless an employee is notified not later than the previous day not to report for work, any employee regularly scheduled to work or who is notified to report for work, and who reports for work, shall be given a minimum of 8 hours' work, or a minimum of 8 hours' pay at straight-time hourly rates, if he actually commences work, but if he reports for work under such circumstances and is not put to work, he shall be paid a minimum of 4 hours' pay at straight-time hourly rates. The foregoing provision shall not apply

<sup>6</sup> These agreements covered 1,774,000 workers.

where an employee after reporting for work is prevented from starting work, or after commencing work is prevented from working a minimum of 8 hours because of breakdowns, stoppages of production, or other emergencies beyond the control of the company. In such cases the employees shall be paid only for the time actually worked plus 1 hour's pay at straight-time hourly rates commencing at the time the superintendent notifies the shop steward that an emergency exists which prevents the company from supplying further work to the employees.

It is a common practice to specify that the employer may assign employees to other work if their regular work is not available. Generally, employees refusing such reassignment or substitute work forfeit the guarantee. In some agreements, however, the employee was given the right to refuse other than his regular work, if it was not available, without forfeiting the minimum payment. An intermediate type of clause restricted the employee's reassignment to jobs which were within a designated number of labor grades or job classifications of his regular labor grade or job classification. For example:

If an employee shall be required by the company to report for work on any day and he shall report at the time and place at which he was required so to report, he shall be guaranteed a total amount of pay for that day equal to 4 times the standard hourly wage rate for the position for which he was required so to report, unless

(a) at his own request or because of his own fault, he shall not be put to work or shall not complete 4 hours of such work after having been put to work, or

(b) he shall be assigned to another position of at least equal job class which he shall be qualified to fill and shall refuse to work at such other position or because of his own fault shall not complete 4 hours of such work after having been put to work at such position.

Under several agreements, suspension of an employee for the day on account of disciplinary reasons, incompetence, or unsatisfactory work also relieved the employer of the obligation to provide a minimum payment.

Some agreements specified that an employee forfeited his reporting pay under the following illustrative conditions: if, after an absence of several days, he failed to notify the employer of his expected return, and found no work available when he reported for duty; if he failed to notify the personnel department where he could be reached; if he left the plant before notice was given to other employees; or if the company was unable to reach him in sufficient time. On the other hand, some agreements specified that an employee ab-

sent from work, after due notice to the company, who was not notified of layoff during his period of absence, was to be paid the reporting allowance if he reported for work at the end of his leave.

### Call-Back Pay Guarantees

To minimize unnecessary calls back to work, to compensate employees for the inconvenience of returning to their work stations without being put to work, and to encourage compliance with the requests of management, many collective bargaining agreements provide for minimum "call-back" or "emergency report" guarantees. As in the case of reporting pay allowances, employees requested to report are guaranteed a specified number of hours of work or pay in lieu of work. In some agreements, travel allowances were also provided either as a supplement to or as part of these guarantees. Guarantees of pay for call-backs after hours on regularly scheduled days and the closely allied guarantee of payment for reporting to work on off-scheduled days may differ in their liberality.

In contrast with reporting pay guarantees, which are invariably computed at the employee's regular rate of pay, call-back guarantees are often computed at a premium or overtime rate of pay, usually time and one-half. Some agreements provided only for the payment of premium rates for all work performed on a call-back assignment without any guarantee; provisions of that type are not covered in this report.

*Call-Back on Regularly Scheduled Workdays.* Call-back provisions in union agreements are exceptionally varied and complex.<sup>7</sup> The range of those provisions was studied in an analysis of 190 selected agreements. These agreements covered approximately 686,000 workers in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

The minimum guarantee for "call-backs" occurring during off-schedule hours on regular working days ranged from 1 to 8 hours' work or pay. In three-fifths of the agreements, the guarantee was 4 hours (table 4). About one-fifth provided a minimum of 2 hours' pay. Guaranteed hours of work or pay exceeded 4 hours in

<sup>7</sup> See, for example, BLS Report 65, Hours and Premium Pay Provisions in Collective Bargaining Agreements in the Industrial Chemicals Industry, 1953 (processed), 1954 (p. 16).

TABLE 4.—*Call-back guarantees and applicable rates of pay, selected agreements with provisions relating to call-backs on regularly scheduled workdays, 1953*

Rate of pay	Number of agreements	Number with call-back guarantees of—			
		2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	Other <sup>1</sup>
Total agreements analyzed.....	190	42	16	110	22
Regular rate.....	86	9	7	58	12
Overtime rate <sup>2</sup> .....	61	19	6	29	7
Regular rate or overtime rate, whichever is applicable.....	5	1	1	3	-----
Double time.....	7	6	-----	1	-----
Rate not specified.....	31	7	2	19	3

<sup>1</sup> Includes 9 agreements in which the guaranteed time varied, depending upon specified circumstances, e. g., 2 hours if recalled before 9 p. m.; 3 hours if called at or after 9 p. m. In 11 agreements the number of hours guaranteed differed from the categories shown, i. e., 1 hour, 2½ hours, 4½ hours, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Includes agreements specifying either "overtime rate" or "time and one-half." Two agreements specified time and one-half or double time, whichever is applicable.

relatively few agreements. Call-back provisions generally applied to all employees covered by the agreement; only in about 5 percent of the agreements studied was the provision limited to designated groups of workers, e.g., maintenance men, machine crews, and garage men.

A majority of the agreements which specified the rate of pay applicable to the call-back guarantee provided for computation at the employee's regular hourly rate; for example:

An employee required to report back to work will be guaranteed at least 4 hours' pay at his regular hourly rate (base rate plus 10-cent shift premium, if applicable). This guarantee applies only when he has left the plant and is required to report back to work.

However, if the employee was eligible for overtime pay for call-back hours under other terms of the agreement (e. g., having already worked 8 hours during the day), he would, of course, be compensated for time worked at the overtime rate of pay. Thus, if his regular rate of pay was \$2.00 an hour and he was guaranteed 4 hours of work at his regular rate on a call-back, or \$8.00, the guarantee would be fulfilled when he had earned \$8.00 at the applicable overtime rate. Call-back time may be explicitly defined in agreements as premium time, although the guarantee is expressed in terms of the employee's regular rate, as follows:

If an employee is recalled to work after completing his regular shift, he shall be paid for work performed during such recall at the rate of time and one-half or an amount equal to 4 hours' pay at straight time, whichever is the greater.

Many agreements provided for a call-back guarantee expressed in terms of the overtime rate,

whether or not the employee was eligible for premium pay under the overtime provisions of the agreement, as in this example:

Employees called out for special duty shall be paid for not less than 4 hours at the prevailing overtime rate, provided that when such emergency or call-out work continues to the beginning of the employee's next regular or scheduled work period, the guaranteed minimum number of hours shall not apply.

Call-back guarantees in 23 agreements covered "travel time" allowances either as part of or in addition to the guarantee. For example:

Each time an employee reports for work pursuant to a call-out he will be paid not less than 4 hours' straight time pay (including the travel allowance specified in Section 4 (e) of this Article.

Section 4 (e) provided:

(e) When an employee is called out for unscheduled overtime work, he shall be paid at the prevailing overtime rate for such time (not exceeding 30 minutes) as is necessarily consumed in traveling to the job.

Another agreement provided:

It is agreed between the company and the union that any employee who may be called in to work due to an emergency or on a machine breakdown at any time other than his regular shift shall be paid a minimum of 2 hours' pay at time and one-half plus ½ hour at straight time for traveling each way.

In some agreements, call-back guarantees varied according to specified circumstances; for example, in one agreement the guarantee was decreased if employees were not put to work after responding to a call-back; in another, the guarantee was increased if late hours were involved, as follows:

A minimum of 2 hours' pay at regular rates shall be allowed to all employees who are called back to work after having been released from their regular daily work provided they are called back before 9:00 P. M. If called back at 9:00 P. M. or later, a minimum of 3 hours' pay at regular rates shall be allowed.

In one agreement in the communications industry the number of hours guaranteed varied in accordance with: (a) size of the unit; (b) the relation of the call-back time to the regular schedule of hours worked; and (c) whether or not employees had left the plant. The agreement stipulated that—

... employees who report for special duty at the company's request 15 minutes or more after release at the completion of their regular scheduled tour (except on an authorized holiday) shall be paid at the rate of one and one-half times the Basic Hourly Rate for a minimum

of 2 hours in exchanges of 2,500 or more stations, and 1 hour in exchanges of less than 2,500 stations. . . .

. . . employees who report for special duty at the company's request less than 15 minutes after release at the completion of their regular scheduled tour (except on an authorized holiday) shall be paid at the rate of one and one-half times the basic hourly rate for a minimum of 1 hour starting from the end of the scheduled tour, except that if employees so released have left the place of reporting or company premises at the time of such request for special duty, the minimum period specified in . . . [the] . . . paragraph . . . next above shall apply.

*Guarantees Applicable on Off-Schedule Days.* Guaranteed minimum payments for employees who are called for work assignments on nonscheduled days (Saturdays, Sundays, sixth and seventh days, holidays, "scheduled days off," etc.) are closely allied to the call-back guarantees for scheduled workdays, as both relate to work of a special or emergency nature arising outside of regular schedules. In many agreements, the same provision covers both types of call-back. In the absence of a provision specifically covering calls to work on off-schedule days, the agreement provisions that apply to reporting pay guarantees may also apply to guarantees on off-schedule days.

However, 24 of the 190 agreements studied included call-back guarantees for nonscheduled days which differed from and were generally more liberal than those for regular working days. In 4 of these agreements, an 8-hour guarantee was allowed for off-schedule work days. For example, 1 agreement which provided a minimum of 2 hours' pay on a regularly scheduled workday also specified:

Employees who are called out on their regular days off shall be guaranteed 8 hours' pay at the overtime rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the regular rate.

In 10 of the 24 agreements, more hours were guaranteed for call-backs on premium-rated days than on regular work days; 4 of these also provided for a higher rate of pay on premium-rated days. The same number of hours were guaranteed in 11 agreements for call-backs regardless of the days on which they occurred but the rate of applicable pay was higher for off-schedule days. In 3 agreements, the number of hours guaranteed on off-schedule days was less than those applying on regular working days but the applicable pay rate was higher.

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Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Wage Chronology No. 39: Pacific Greyhound Lines, 1945-53

OPERATING over 11,000 route miles in California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas and employing more than 4,200 workers, Pacific Greyhound is the largest line in the Greyhound system. It is largely owned by the Greyhound Corp. and the Southern Pacific Railroad,<sup>1</sup> although some stock is also held by individual stockholders.

The Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL) has served as bargaining agent for the company's bus operators and terminal employees since April 1937. In 1944, the parties failed to reach agreement on 80 of the 138 sections of a contract and the dispute was certified to the Regional War Labor Board. An order covering the issues in dispute was released by the Regional Board in July 1945, and an agreement was reached October 22, 1945, complying with the directive of the Regional Board. In March 1952, after lengthy negotiations, the parties again failed to reach an agreement and an 80-day strike occurred. A new agreement was reached May 10; many of its terms were retroactive to March 2, 1952. This agreement was to run until September 30, 1954, and thereafter from year to year unless either party gave 60 days' notice in writing between August 1, 1954, and March 1, 1955, of its desire to amend or terminate the agreement.

The 1952 agreement also provided for deferred changes in pay rates at 6-month intervals. The amount of the increases in contract rates due in October of 1952 and of 1953 was specified in the agreement. The changes in March of 1953 and of 1954 were made dependent on the change in the revised Consumer Price Index; existing scales were to be increased by the same percentage as the rise in the revised CPI between January 1952 and January 1953 and between January 1953 and January 1954, respectively. (Thus, on March 1, 1953, the rates specified in the contract for October 1, 1952, were increased by a percentage equal to the rise in the cost of living between January 1952 and January 1953. In October

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, July 1953 (p. 741), Wage Chronology No. 35: Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., 1945-52.

1953, the rates specified in the contract for the first day of that month were increased by the cost-of-living amount allowed in March 1953.)

The increase in hourly and mileage rates in October 1953 was proportionately larger for operators than for terminal employees: the workweek for operators, which had been reduced from 6 to an average of 5½ days in October 1952, was reduced again—this time to an average of 5 days. Normal hours of all terminal employees working a schedule in excess of 40 hours were reduced to 40 at the time this agreement was first put into effect.

The company's maintenance employees are represented by the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (AFL). Bargaining with the Machinists and Teamsters is not conducted on a systemwide basis. The provisions dealing

with maintenance employees included in this chronology are those for the San Francisco, Calif., IAM Local No. 1305 which became their bargaining agent January 16, 1937. The 1953 IAM agreement, to be effective from June 1, 1953, until June 1, 1954, was extended to June 1, 1955.

This chronology traces the changes in wages and related practices from 1945 through 1953<sup>2</sup> for employees represented by SERMCE and the IAM San Francisco local. Some supplementary benefits, such as pensions and the health and welfare plan, are also included, although they are not incorporated into the parties' agreements. Since the chronology begins with the 1945 agreements, the provisions for that year do not necessarily indicate changes from prior conditions of employment.

<sup>2</sup> Cost-of-living adjustments made in 1954 are to be included in the first supplement to this chronology.

A—General wage changes<sup>1</sup>

Effective date	Provisions		
	Operators	Terminal	Maintenance
Aug. 18, 1945 (IAM—by agreement of Oct. 3, 1945).			25 to 37.5 cents an hour increase.
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE—by arbitration decision of Aug. 1, 1945).	Mileage rates increased 10.5 percent or 3.8 to 5 mills. No increase in hourly rates.		
June 1, 1946 (IAM—by agreement of July 19, 1946).			7.5 to 12.5 cents an hour increase.
Oct. 23, 1946 (SERMCE—by agreement of same date).	Increases averaging Mileage rates increased 11.5 percent or 2.3 to 6 mills; hourly rates increased 17 to 18 cents.	14.54 percent 30 percent increase, ranging from \$28.50 to \$66 a month.	
June 1, 1947 (IAM—by agreement of Aug. 6, 1947).			15 to 17.5 cents an hour increase.
Oct. 23, 1947 (SERMCE—by agreement of Mar. 1, 1947).	Increases averaging Mileage rates increased 0.75 to 1.5 mills; hourly rates increased 5 cents.	2.69 percent <sup>2</sup> \$2.50 a month increase.	
June 1, 1948 (IAM)			12.5 to 18.75 cents an hour increase.
Oct. 24, 1948 (SERMCE—by agreement of same date).	Increases averaging Mileage rates increased approximately 8 percent or 1.8 to 5 mills; hourly rates increased 14 cents.	10.65 percent \$20.80 a month increase.	
June 1, 1949 (IAM—by agreement of Dec. 29, 1949).			2.5 cents an hour increase.
Oct. 24, 1949 (SERMCE—by agreement of same date).	Increases averaging Mileage rates increased 0.5 to 1 mill; hourly rates increased 4 cents.	2.69 percent \$5 a month increase.	

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

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made

during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in length of service, earnings affecting mileage and trip rates, nongeneral changes in rates, and other factors, the sum of the general changes will not necessarily coincide with the amount of change in average hourly earnings over the period of the chronology.

<sup>2</sup> Increases average 3.84 percent for operators and 2.69 percent for all workers covered by SERMCE agreement.

## A—General wage changes—Continued

Effective date	Provisions		
	Operators	Terminal	Maintenance
June 1, 1950 (IAM—by agreement of Sept. 13, 1950). Mar. 2, 1951 (SERMCE—by agreement of same date).	10 percent increase Mileage rates increased 2.5 to 6.6 mills; hourly rates increased approximately 14 cents.	Increases ranging from \$15.18 to \$31.43 a month.	6.25 cents an hour increase.
Mar. 2, 1952 (SERMCE—by agreement of May 10, 1952).	4.6 percent increase Mileage rates increased 1.3 to 3.3 mills; hourly rates increased approximately 7 cents.	Increases ranging from \$7.68 to \$15.90 a month.	
June 1, 1952 (IAM—by agreement of Aug. 26, 1952). Oct. 1, 1952 (SERMCE—by agreement of May 10, 1952).	Increase of 4.4 percent of rates under agreement of Mar. 2, 1951 Mileage rates increased 1.2 to 3.2 mills; hourly rates increased 6.6 to 7 cents.	Increases ranging from \$7.35 to \$15.22 a month.	23.5 cents an hour increase.
Mar. 1, 1953 (SERMCE—by agreement of May 10, 1952). June 1, 1953 (IAM—by agreement of Oct. 6, 1953). Oct. 1, 1953 (SERMCE—by agreement of May 10, 1952).	Cost-of-living adjustment amounting to an increase of 0.707 percent of Oct. 1, 1952, rates. Increases averaging 7.72 percent of rates under agreement of Mar. 2, 1951 Mileage and hourly rates increased 9 percent: mileage rates, 2.5 to 6.5 mills; hourly rates, 13.4 to 14.1 cents.	4 percent increase, ranging from \$7.25 to \$13.82 a month.	7.75 cents an hour increase.

B—Related wage practices <sup>1</sup>

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Aug. 18, 1945 (IAM)-----	<i>Maintenance employees</i> —10 percent premium paid for work on 2d shift; 12.5 percent for 3d shift.	
June 1, 1949 (IAM)-----	Changed to <i>Maintenance employees</i> —15 percent for work on 3d shift.	
<i>Overtime Pay</i>		
Aug. 18, 1945 (IAM)-----	<i>Maintenance employees</i> —time and one-half for first 3 hours in excess of regular workday (8 hours); double time thereafter.	
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE)---	<i>Operators, regular</i> —time and one-half for work outside of tour of duty when assigned work while on duty. <i>Terminal employees</i> —time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day.	

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related wage practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Extra Service Pay<sup>2</sup></i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE)---	<i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —minimum daily rate plus 50 cents paid for each hour up to 16, <sup>3</sup> after 9 hours' duty for regular operators and after 11 hours' duty for extra operators.	Employees operating "Through or Straight-Away Service" paid applicable hourly rate up to and including 16th hour, or applicable mileage rate for miles actually driven, whichever was greater.
Oct. 23, 1946 (SERMCE)---	Changed to: <i>Operators, extra</i> —payment made after 9 hours of duty.	
Oct. 24, 1949 (SERMCE)---	Increased to: <i>Operators, extra</i> —75 cents an hour for hours in excess of 9.	
Mar. 2, 1951 (SERMCE)---	Changed to: <i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —paid applicable hourly rate up to and including the 16th hour, minus off-duty period if not in excess of 1 hour; or applicable mileage rate for miles actually driven plus 55 cents for each hour over 9 up to and including 16th hour, whichever was greater.	
<i>Premium Pay for Weekend Work</i>		
Aug. 18, 1945 (IAM)-----	<i>Maintenance employees</i> —time and one-half for first 8 hours' work on 6th consecutive day, double time thereafter. Double time for work on 7th consecutive day and on Sunday as such if not included in regular workweek.	If 6th consecutive day was Sunday (for which double time was paid) employee paid time and one-half on 7th day.
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE)---	<i>Operators, regular, and terminal employees</i> —double time for work on 7th consecutive day.	Extra day off with pay provided when holiday fell on 7th consecutive day or 2d day off.
June 1, 1949 (IAM)-----	Changed to: <i>Maintenance employees</i> —double time for work on 6th consecutive day.	
Mar. 2, 1952 (SERMCE)---	Added: <i>Operators, extra</i> —time and one-half for work in excess of 12 days in any 14-day period, with minimum of 4 hours at overtime rate. <i>Terminal employees</i> —time and one-half for work on the 6th consecutive day.	
Oct. 1, 1952 (SERMCE)---	Changed to: <i>Operators, extra</i> —time and one-half for work in excess of 11 in 14 days. Same guarantee.	
Oct. 1, 1953 (SERMCE)---	Changed to: <i>Operators, extra</i> —time and one-half for work in excess of 10 in 14 days. Same guarantee.	
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Aug. 18, 1945 (IAM)-----	<i>Maintenance employees</i> —8 paid holidays, for which workers received 8 hours' straight-time pay. Double time for holidays worked.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Admission Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Aug. 18, 1945 (IAM)-----	<i>Maintenance employees</i> —1 week's vacation with pay at regular rate, after 1 but less than 5 years' service; 2 weeks after 5 or more years.	

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related wage practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid Vacations—Continued</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<p><i>Operators, regular and extra</i>—1 week's vacation with pay after 1 but less than 5 years' service; 2 weeks after 5 or more years.</p> <p><i>Terminal employees</i>—1 week's vacation with pay at regular rate after 1 but less than 2 years' service; 1 week and 2 days after 2 but less than 3 years; 2 weeks after 3 or more years.</p>	Regular operator's pay equaled amount that would have been earned on regular assignments. Extra operators paid $\frac{1}{2}$ of annual earnings for each vacation week.
Oct. 23, 1946 (SERMCE) --	Increased to: <i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —1 additional day of vacation with pay for each year of service after the first year, up to the 5th year.	
June 1, 1949 (IAM) -----	Increased to: <i>Maintenance employees</i> —2 weeks after 2 or more years' service.	Additional day's paid vacation provided when holiday fell within vacation period.
Mar. 2, 1951 (SERMCE) ---	Added: <i>Operators, regular and extra, and terminal employees</i> —3 weeks after 15 or more years.	Do.
<i>Paid Sick Leave</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Terminal employees</i> —1 week's sick leave with pay after 1 but less than 2 years' service; 1 week and 2 days after 2 but less than 3 years; 2 weeks after 3 or more years.	Payment, at regular rate, to start on first day of illness.
Oct. 23, 1946 (SERMCE) --	Added: <i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —1 week's sick leave with pay after 1 year of service plus 1 additional day for each year of service after the first year up to the fifth year; 2 weeks after 5 years.	Payment made at the same rate provided under vacation pay for regularly scheduled workdays missed, after the first 3 days, because of illness. Provision not applicable when sickness or injury resulted from intoxication, drug addiction, etc.
<i>Reporting Time Pay</i>		
Oct. 24, 1949 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —complete tour of duty paid for if service was suspended enroute. 1 day's wage paid operators reporting for work when service was suspended before leaving terminal. <i>Terminal workers</i> —no provision.	
<i>Call-In Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Terminal employees</i> —time and one-half paid for emergency work when called in while off duty. 2-hour minimum guaranteed.	
<i>Standby (Protecting Time) Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<p><i>Operators, extra</i>—stand service rate paid (see table C) for minimum of 2 hours.</p> <p><i>Operators, regular</i>—time and one-half the mileage or hourly rate, whichever was greater, when used on protecting assignment.</p>	

See footnotes at end of table.



B—Related wage practices <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shifted Tour Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular and extra and terminal employees</i> —no provision.	
Mar. 2, 1952 (SERMCE) ---	<i>Terminal employees</i> —time and one-half paid for all hours worked before or after regular assignment when employee's scheduled hours were changed with less than 24 hours' notice.	Applicable to shifts of a temporary nature lasting less than 5 days.
<i>Detailed Assignment Pay <sup>4</sup></i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, extra</i> —applicable hourly rate paid (see table D) for minimum of 2 hours.	
Mar. 2, 1951 (SERMCE) ---		Extra operators removed from head of extra board only after tour of duty earning minimum daily compensation (see table C). <sup>5</sup>
<i>Deadheading Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —full mileage rate paid for deadheading; one-half mileage rate paid for deadheading on cushions, under the instructions of the company. <sup>6</sup>	
Mar. 1, 1952 (SERMCE) ---		Regular operator changing run at point away from home terminal on orders of company to be returned to home terminal of former run at full rate of pay.
<i>Leased Equipment</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, extra</i> —regular rates paid for operating equipment leased by the company.	
<i>Runaround Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, extra</i> —employee not given work in turn paid amount equal to that earned by the operator assigned run.	Employee not assigned in turn but given an assignment, paid for service performed in addition to the amount received for being run around.
<i>Away-From-Home Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular</i> —65 cents an hour paid for all time delayed at away-from-home terminal in excess of 1 hour after scheduled departure time, up to maximum of 8 hours in any 24-hour period.	In order to return delayed operators to home terminal, the company could (1) place operator on any assigned run, (2) place operator at head of extra board, or (3) deadhead operator to home terminal.
Oct. 23, 1946 (SERMCE) --	Changed to: <i>Operators, regular</i> —applicable hourly rate (see table D) paid for delays in excess of 1 hour.	
<i>Missed-Runs Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —regular rate paid when assigned runs were missed because of extra assignments or delays on previous runs.	

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related wage practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Delayed-Run Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —65 cents an hour paid for all time in excess of 1 hour's delay en route, up to maximum of 8 hours in any 24-hour period.	Applicable to delays caused by storm, fire, or breakdown of bus.
Oct. 23, 1946 (SERMCE) --	Changed to: <i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —applicable hourly rate (see table D) paid for delays in excess of 1 hour.	
<i>Detour Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —mileage rates paid when detour increased distance of tour of duty by 5 or more miles in 1 day or total of 5 or more miles in 5 consecutive days.	Payment made from first day additional mileage was required and as long as detour continued.
<i>Subsistence Pay</i>		
Aug. 18, 1945 (IAM) -----	<i>Maintenance employees</i> —actual expenses for meals and lodgings allowed while away from home shop.	Company required to provide sleeping accommodations. Where no dormitory was maintained or where it was overcrowded, company arranged for satisfactory lodging.
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, extra</i> —reimbursed for all meals, at rate of 80 cents a meal, when held at away-from-home terminal for more than 12 hours; or paid \$1.50 expense allowance and furnished sleeping accommodations when used in emergency to operate single schedule off board at other than home terminal. <sup>5</sup>	
Oct. 24, 1948 (SERMCE) --	Increased to: <i>Operators, extra</i> —meal allowance, 90 cents.	
Oct. 24, 1949 (SERMCE) --	Increased to: <i>Operators, extra</i> —meal allowance, \$1.	
Mar. 2, 1952 (SERMCE) ---	Increased to: <i>Operators, extra</i> —meal allowance, \$1.05.	
Mar. 1, 1953 (SERMCE) ---	Increased to: <i>Operators, extra</i> —meal allowance, \$1.06.	
<i>Special Allowance</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —25 cents for driving bus to terminal from garage and to garage from terminal.	50 cents in San Francisco.
June 1, 1953 (IAM) -----	<i>Maintenance employees</i> —tool allowance, \$1 per week.	
<i>Instruction Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —\$1 a day plus regular mileage rate paid for instruction of students over regular routes.	Instruction over other than regular routes was conducted by company's drivers' school instructors.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related wage practices <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Transportation Privileges</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<p><i>Operators, regular and extra</i>—annual pass in division in which employed provided after 3 but less than 5 years' service. Annual pass over lines covered by agreement provided after 5 years' service.</p> <p><i>Terminal employees</i>—with 1 but less than 3 years' service, 2 trip passes for employee and family plus 4 additional trip passes for employee; with 3 or more years' service, 2 trip passes for employee and family and 7 additional trip passes for employee.</p> <p><i>Maintenance employees</i>—no provision-----</p>	<p>No provision made for travel on other Greyhound lines.</p> <p>Maintenance employees were eligible for trip passes on the company's lines, by company practice.</p>
Oct. 23, 1946 (SERMCE) --	Added: <i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —2 trip passes for family use provided after 1 year's service.	
Oct. 24, 1948 (SERMCE) --	Changed to: <i>Terminal employees</i> —provided transportation privileges of operators.	
<i>Court Duty Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<p><i>Operators, regular, and terminal employees</i>—paid regular compensation plus expenses.</p> <p><i>Maintenance employees</i>—no provision-----</p>	<p><i>Extra operators</i>—paid amount they would have earned, or minimum daily guarantee, whichever was higher, plus expenses. Court witnesses' fees to be returned to the company.</p> <p>By company practice, these employees were paid regular rate when attending at company request.</p>
<i>Tire-Changing Allowance</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —\$1 paid for each tire changed.	No additional compensation allowed for changing dual tires.
Oct. 23, 1946 (SERMCE) --	Added: <i>Operators, regular and extra</i> —\$1 paid for installation or removal of chains.	
<i>Charter Service Pay</i>		
Oct. 22, 1945 (SERMCE) --	<p><i>Operators, regular</i>—regular mileage rate, but not less than amount operator would have received on regular run, paid for operating chartered bus.</p> <p><i>Operators, extra</i>—paid regular mileage rate except where minimum rate was higher. When minimum rate was higher, paid for elapsed time on following basis:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">8 hours or less—minimum hourly rate; more than 8 but less than 11 hours—minimum daily rate; more than 11 to maximum of 16 hours—minimum daily rate plus hourly payment for hours in excess of 11 (table C).</p>	When away from home terminal for 24 hours or more, operators reimbursed for meals and lodgings (see table C).
Oct. 23, 1946 (SERMCE) --	Increased to: <i>Operators, regular</i> —payment made for elapsed time in excess of 9 hours.	

See footnotes at end of table.

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B—Related wage practices <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Death and Disability Benefits</i>		
Aug. 18, 1945 (established Oct. 31, 1929).	Contributory plan available after 6 months' service provided: <i>Life insurance</i> —\$1,000 for mechanics and clerks; \$2,000 for drivers and supervisors. <i>Accidental death and dismemberment insurance</i> —\$1,000 for mechanics and clerks; \$2,000 for drivers and supervisors. <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> —\$15 a week for mechanics, clerks, and drivers and \$25 a week for supervisors, starting on 8th day in case of sickness and 1st day in case of nonoccupational accident. <i>Disability benefits</i> —\$26.25 a month for 40 months for mechanics and clerks; \$36 a month for 60 months for drivers and supervisors.	Monthly cost \$2.31 for mechanics and clerks; \$3.12 for drivers; \$4.04 for supervisors. Not included in union agreement.  Maximum time 26 weeks.  Payable to employees under 60 years of age who were totally and permanently disabled.
Aug. 1, 1947-----		Dispatchers, foremen, and agents specified to receive same benefits at same costs as for supervisors above. New sliding schedule of benefits and costs based on earnings established for supervisors (subsequent changes for these supervisors not reported in this chronology).
Sept. 1, 1950-----	Discontinued: <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> —under this plan, dropped with establishment of voluntary employee-paid plan for such benefits (see section immediately following).	Monthly cost for remaining benefits under plan changed to 73 cents for mechanics and clerks; \$1.50 for others (drivers, dispatchers, foremen, and agents).
Jan. 15, 1952-----		Monthly cost to employees further reduced to 71 cents for mechanics and clerks; \$1.42 for others.
<i>Sickness and Accident Benefits</i>		
Sept. 1, 1950-----	New plan paid for entirely by employees provided:  <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> —70 percent of weekly wages up to maximum of \$40 starting on 8th day of disability or on the day regular wages became less than 10 percent of weekly wage. <i>Hospital benefits</i> —\$8 a day starting on 1st day of hospital confinement.	Cost to employees 1 percent of the first \$3,000 of annual earnings. Not included in union agreement. Maximum time 26 weeks for one "disability benefit period"; 51 weeks in the case of 2 separate illnesses or accidents within a calendar year. Not applicable to occupational sickness or accident. Maximum time 12 days in any one disability benefit period. Not applicable to hospital confinement due to occupational sickness or accident.
Apr. 1, 1952-----	Changed to: <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> —Maximum reduced to \$32 a week.	
Jan. 1, 1953-----	Changed to: <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> —Maximum increased to \$35 a week; <i>hospital benefits</i> —maximum increased to \$10 a day.	Maximum time for sickness and accident benefits increased to 27 weeks for one disability benefit period.
<i>Hospitalization</i>		
Aug. 18, 1945 (established Oct. 1, 1929).	Southern Pacific Hospital Plan provided: Full hospital, surgical, medical, and nursing coverage for maximum of 390 days.	Membership in Plan mandatory. Monthly cost to employees \$2.25. <sup>7</sup> Paid for entirely by employees. Not included in union agreement.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related wage practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
Aug. 18, 1945 (established July 1, 1941).	Contributory plan available providing pensions at age 60 for women and operators and at 65 for other men with 2 or more years' service. Annuity to equal 1 percent of aggregate earnings on which contributions were made. <sup>8</sup>	Employee contributed 2 percent of earnings; company contributed amount necessary to purchase annuity. Plan not included in union agreement.
July 1, 1949	Added: Supplementary plan initiated for employees subscribing to basic plan providing an annuity of 0.23 percent (total of 1.23 percent for basic and supplementary plans) of aggregate earnings on which contributions were made. <i>Minimum annuities</i> —\$45 a month minimum annuity between July 1, 1949, and June 30, 1954, provided employees with 10 years of service and subscribing to both plans; \$55 between July 1, 1954, and June 30, 1959, for employees with 15 years' service; and \$65 after July 1, 1959, for employees with 20 years' service.	Employee electing to join contributed additional 1 percent (total contribution 3 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Last entry under each item represents most recent change.  
<sup>2</sup> Payment for extra service was made for hours in excess of 9 on an assignment where operator had sufficient driving time to make complete trip and return within 9 hours (known as Turn-around Service). Through or Straight-away Service did not allow operator to return within 9-hour period.  
<sup>3</sup> Extra service paid for at regular mileage rate except where minimum daily rate was greater. Extra service pay for hours in excess of 9 applicable only when minimum daily rate was in effect.  
<sup>4</sup> The term "detailed assignment" denotes shuttling of buses, assisting with and handling of baggage, mail, and express on platform; and checking of traffic density.  
<sup>5</sup> Extra operators' names were posted on a bulletin board in order of seniority. The first operator on the list was ordinarily given the first available assignment and his name was moved to the bottom of the list. This procedure of providing each extra operator with an assignment in turn was continued, with new men being placed at the bottom of the list as they were employed. Out-of-town extra operators were exceptions to this "first-in-first-out" rule. These operators were given preference on runs (a) where more than one operator was used; (b) to deadhead a bus; and (c) if qualified, on one-way trips back to home terminals.  
<sup>6</sup> The term "deadheading" applied to driving an empty coach to a designated place on orders of the company. "Deadheading on cushions" applied to operators who rode in a coach while another operator drove.  
<sup>7</sup> The monthly cost to the employees during the period covered by this study was changed as follows: May 1, 1946, \$2.75; July 1, 1947, \$3.50; Mar. 1, 1949, \$3.75; Sept. 1, 1949, \$4.25; June 1, 1951, \$4.75.  
<sup>8</sup> For further details see Monthly Labor Review, July 1953 (p. 741), Wage Chronology No. 35: Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., 1945-52.

cedure of providing each extra operator with an assignment in turn was continued, with new men being placed at the bottom of the list as they were employed. Out-of-town extra operators were exceptions to this "first-in-first-out" rule. These operators were given preference on runs (a) where more than one operator was used; (b) to deadhead a bus; and (c) if qualified, on one-way trips back to home terminals.  
<sup>6</sup> The term "deadheading" applied to driving an empty coach to a designated place on orders of the company. "Deadheading on cushions" applied to operators who rode in a coach while another operator drove.  
<sup>7</sup> The monthly cost to the employees during the period covered by this study was changed as follows: May 1, 1946, \$2.75; July 1, 1947, \$3.50; Mar. 1, 1949, \$3.75; Sept. 1, 1949, \$4.25; June 1, 1951, \$4.75.  
<sup>8</sup> For further details see Monthly Labor Review, July 1953 (p. 741), Wage Chronology No. 35: Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., 1945-52.

C—Minimum guarantee paid operators

Effective date and length of service	Type of operator, class of payment, and amount						
	Regular operator		Extra operator				
	Regular runs, daily	Relief day work, daily	Semimonthly	Chartered service		Daily minimum	Stand service <sup>1</sup>
Daily				Expense			
Oct. 22, 1945			\$60. 00	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$5. 00	\$7. 80	\$0. 75
1st 6 months	\$7. 60	Double time					
2d 6 months	7. 80	do					
3d 6 months	8. 00	do					
Thereafter	8. 20	do					
Oct. 23, 1946			75. 00	( <sup>2</sup> )	5. 50	7. 20	. 90
1st 6 months	9. 04	Double time					
2d 6 months	9. 20	do					
3d 6 months	9. 36	do					
Thereafter	9. 60	do					
Oct. 23, 1947			75. 00	( <sup>2</sup> )	5. 50	7. 20	. 90
1st 6 months	10. 08	Double time					
2d 6 months	10. 28	do					
Thereafter	10. 48	do					
Oct. 24, 1948			110. 00	( <sup>2</sup> )	5. 75	9. 00	. 90
1st 6 months	11. 20	Double time					
2d 6 months	11. 36	do					
Thereafter	11. 60	do					
Oct. 24, 1949			110. 00	( <sup>2</sup> )	5. 75	9. 00	. 90
1st 6 months	11. 52	Double time					
2d 6 months	11. 68	do					
Thereafter	11. 92	do					

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Minimum guarantee paid operators—Continued

Effective date and length of service	Type of operator, class of payment, and amount						
	Regular operator		Extra operator				
	Regular runs, daily	Relief day work, daily	Semimonthly	Chartered service		Daily minimum	Stand service
Daily				Expense			
Mar. 2, 1951			121. 00	(2)	6. 33	9. 00	1. 00
1st 6 months	12. 67	Double time					
2d 6 months	12. 84	do					
Thereafter	13. 11	do					
Mar. 2, 1952			121. 00	(2)	6. 62	10. 00	1. 05
1st 6 months	13. 255	Double time					
2d 6 months	13. 439	do					
Thereafter	13. 715	do					
Oct. 1, 1952			121. 00	(2)	6. 62	10. 00	1. 09
1st 6 months	13. 812	Double time					
2d 6 months	14. 004	do					
Thereafter	14. 292	do					
Mar. 1, 1953 <sup>3</sup>			121. 86	(2)	6. 67	10. 00	1. 098
1st 6 months	13. 910	Double time					
2d 6 months	14. 103	do					
Thereafter	14. 393	do					
Oct. 1, 1953 <sup>3</sup>			121. 86	(2)	6. 67	10. 00	1. 188
1st 6 months	15. 05	Double time					
2d 6 months	15. 26	do					
Thereafter	15. 57	do					

<sup>1</sup> The term "stand service" consists of protection duty, assisting other drivers in loading, unloading, and handling of passengers, collection of tickets, incidental flagging of buses, assisting with the preparation of manifests, and other routine duties.

<sup>2</sup> Extra service over same route as regular run was paid on same basis as regular run. Actual miles operated at mileage rate paid for irregular extra

service except where minimum rate was higher. When elapsed time was less than 8 hours, minimum compensation was based on minimum hourly rate; when elapsed time was over 3 hours but less than 9 hours, minimum compensation was based on minimum daily rate. For payment in excess of minimum daily rate, see Extra Service Pay, table B.

<sup>3</sup> Revised rates after applying cost-of-living factor to contract rates.

D—Mileage and hourly rates paid bus operators

Type of payment and length of service	Oct. 22, 1945	Oct. 23, 1946	Oct. 23, 1947	Oct. 24, 1948	Oct. 24, 1949	Mar. 2, 1951	Mar. 2, 1952	Oct. 1, 1952	Mar. 1, 1953 <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 1, 1953 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Mileage rates:</i>										
Driving revenue or deadhead schedule <sup>2</sup> —										
Less than 6 months' service	\$0. 0399	\$0. 0445	\$0. 0460	\$0. 0496	\$0. 0506	\$0. 05566	\$0. 05822	\$0. 06067	\$0. 06110	\$0. 06611
6 months but less than 12 months	. 0430	. 0479	. 0494	. 0533	. 0543	. 05973	. 06248	. 06511	. 06557	. 07094
12 months but less than 18 months	. 0461	. 0514	. 0529	. 0572	. 0582	. 06402	. 06696	. 06978	. 07027	. 07603
18 months but less than 24 months	. 0492	. 0548	. 0563	. 0609	. 0619	. 06809	. 07122	. 07422	. 07474	. 08087
24 months and over	. 0525	. 0585	. 0600	. 0650	. 0660	. 07260	. 07594	. 07913	. 07969	. 08623
Deadhead passenger service: <sup>3</sup>										
Less than 6 months' service	. 01995	. 02225	. 0230	. 0248	. 0253	. 02783	. 02911	. 03033	. 03054	. 03305
6 months but less than 12 months	. 0215	. 02395	. 0247	. 02665	. 02715	. 029865	. 03124	. 03255	. 03278	. 03547
12 months but less than 18 months	. 02305	. 0257	. 02645	. 0286	. 0291	. 03201	. 03348	. 03489	. 03514	. 03802
18 months but less than 24 months	. 0246	. 0274	. 02815	. 03045	. 03095	. 034045	. 03561	. 03711	. 03737	. 04043
24 months and over	. 02625	. 02925	. 0300	. 0325	. 0330	. 03630	. 03797	. 03957	. 03985	. 04311
<i>Hourly rates:</i>										
Less than 6 months' service	. 950	1. 130	1. 180	1. 320	1. 360	1. 496	1. 565	1. 631	1. 643	1. 777
6 months but less than 12 months	. 975	1. 150	1. 200	1. 340	1. 380	1. 518	1. 588	1. 655	1. 667	1. 803
12 months but less than 18 months	1. 000	1. 170	1. 220	1. 360	1. 400	1. 540	1. 611	1. 679	1. 691	1. 829
18 months and over	1. 025	1. 200	1. 250	1. 390	1. 430	1. 573	1. 645	1. 715	1. 727	1. 868

<sup>1</sup> Revised rates after applying cost-of-living factor to contract rates.

<sup>2</sup> Rates paid operators for driving loaded or empty coaches on scheduled runs.

<sup>3</sup> Rates paid operators who, under instructions of the company, rode in a coach while another operator drove (deadheading on cushions).

E—Basic hourly rates for maintenance employees

Occupation	Effective date							
	Aug. 18, 1945	June 1, 1946	June 1, 1947	June 1, 1948	June 1, 1949	June 1, 1950	June 1, 1952	June 1, 1953
<i>Journeyman:</i>								
Machinists	\$1. 625	\$1. 750	\$1. 925	\$2. 1125	\$2. 1375	\$2. 200	\$2. 435	\$2. 5125
Automotive mechanics	1. 500	1. 625	1. 800	1. 9875	2. 0125	2. 075	2. 310	2. 3875
Electricians	1. 500	1. 625	1. 800	1. 9875	2. 0125	2. 075	2. 310	2. 3875
Welders	1. 500	1. 625	1. 800	1. 9875	2. 0125	2. 075	2. 310	2. 3875
Body, fender, and radiator repairmen	1. 625	1. 750	1. 925	2. 1125	2. 1375	2. 200	2. 435	2. 5125
Trimmers	1. 500	1. 625	1. 800	1. 9875	2. 0125	2. 075	2. 310	2. 3875
Body assemblers and dismantlers <sup>1</sup>	. 975	1. 050	1. 200	1. 3250	1. 3500	1. 4125	1. 6475	1. 725
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1. 625	1. 750	1. 925	2. 1125	2. 1375	2. 200	2. 435	2. 5125

<sup>1</sup> Progression from minimum to maximum rate based on company's judgment of individual's competence.

F—Basic monthly rates for terminal employees <sup>1</sup>

Occupation and length of service	Effective date and class of terminal									
	Oct. 22, 1945		Oct. 23, 1946		Oct. 23, 1947		Oct. 24, 1948		Oct. 24, 1949	
	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B
<b>Ticket agents and counter information clerks:</b>										
1st year.....	\$145.00	\$135.00	\$188.50	\$175.50	\$191.00	\$178.00	\$211.80	\$198.80	\$216.80	\$203.80
2d year.....	160.00	150.00	208.00	195.00	210.50	197.50	231.30	218.30	236.30	223.30
3d year.....	170.00	160.00	221.00	208.00	223.50	210.50	244.30	231.30	249.30	236.30
4th year.....	180.00	165.00	234.00	214.00	236.50	216.50	257.30	237.80	262.30	242.80
5th year.....	190.00	175.00	247.00	227.00	249.50	229.50	270.30	250.80	275.30	255.80
6th year and over.....	200.00	185.00	260.00	240.00	262.50	242.50	283.30	263.80	288.30	268.80
<b>Cashiers:</b>										
1st year.....	200.00	185.00	260.00	240.50	262.50	243.00	283.30	263.80	288.30	268.80
2d year.....	210.00	195.00	273.00	253.00	275.50	255.50	296.30	276.80	301.30	281.80
3d year and over.....	220.00	200.00	286.00	260.00	288.50	262.50	309.30	283.30	314.30	288.30
<b>Ticket office clerks and telephone information clerks:</b>										
1st year.....	125.00	115.00	162.50	149.50	165.00	152.00	185.80	172.80	190.80	177.80
2d year.....	130.00	125.00	169.00	162.50	171.50	165.00	192.30	185.80	197.30	190.80
3d year.....	135.00	130.00	175.50	169.00	178.00	171.50	198.80	192.30	203.80	197.30
4th year.....	145.00	135.00	188.50	175.00	191.00	177.50	211.80	198.30	216.80	203.80
5th year and over.....	155.00	145.00	201.50	188.50	204.00	191.00	224.80	211.80	229.80	216.80
<b>Baggage and express clerks, platform loaders and unloaders:</b>										
1st year.....	135.00	125.00	175.50	162.50	178.00	165.00	198.80	185.80	203.80	190.80
2d year.....	140.00	135.00	182.00	175.50	184.50	178.00	205.30	198.80	210.30	203.80
3d year.....	145.00	140.00	188.50	182.00	191.00	184.50	211.80	205.30	216.80	210.30
4th year.....	150.00	145.00	195.00	188.50	197.50	191.00	218.30	211.80	223.30	216.80
5th year.....	155.00	150.00	201.00	195.00	203.50	197.50	224.80	218.30	229.80	223.30
6th year and over.....	160.00	155.00	208.00	201.50	210.50	204.00	231.30	224.80	236.30	229.80
Chief baggage clerks.....	175.00	165.00	227.50	214.50	230.00	217.00	250.80	237.80	255.80	242.80
<b>Janitors and porters:</b>										
1st year.....	105.00	105.00	136.50		139.00		159.80		164.80	
2d year.....	115.00	115.00	149.50		152.00		172.80		177.80	
3d year.....	125.00	125.00	162.50		165.00		185.80		190.80	
Thereafter.....	130.00	130.00	169.00		171.50		192.30		197.30	
<b>Matrons and redeaps:</b>										
1st year.....	95.00	95.00	123.50		126.00		146.80		151.80	
2d year.....	105.00	105.00	136.50		139.00		159.80		164.80	
3d year and over.....	115.00	115.00	149.50		152.00		172.80		177.80	

Occupation and length of service	Effective date and class of terminal									
	Mar. 2, 1951		Mar. 2, 1952		Oct. 1, 1952		Mar. 1, 1953 <sup>2</sup>		Oct. 1, 1953 <sup>2</sup>	
	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B
<b>Ticket agents and counter information clerks:</b>										
1st year.....	\$238.48	\$224.18	\$249.45	\$234.49	\$259.94	\$244.36	\$261.78	\$246.09	\$271.32	\$255.05
2d year.....	259.93	245.63	271.89	256.93	283.32	267.74	285.32	269.63	295.72	279.45
3d year.....	274.23	259.93	286.84	271.89	298.91	283.32	301.02	285.32	311.99	295.72
4th year.....	288.53	267.08	301.80	279.37	314.50	291.12	316.72	293.18	328.26	303.86
5th year.....	302.83	281.38	316.76	294.32	330.08	306.70	332.41	308.87	344.53	320.13
6th year and over.....	317.13	295.68	331.72	309.28	345.67	322.29	348.11	324.57	360.80	336.40
<b>Cashiers:</b>										
1st year.....	317.13	295.68	331.72	309.28	345.67	322.29	348.11	324.57	360.80	336.40
2d year.....	331.43	309.98	346.63	324.24	361.26	337.88	363.81	340.27	377.07	352.67
3d year and over.....	345.73	317.13	361.63	331.72	376.85	345.67	379.51	348.11	393.33	360.80
<b>Ticket office clerks and telephone information clerks:</b>										
1st year.....	209.88	195.58	219.53	204.58	228.77	213.18	230.39	214.69	238.78	222.52
2d year.....	217.03	209.88	227.01	219.53	236.56	228.77	238.23	230.39	246.91	238.78
3d year.....	224.18	217.03	234.49	227.01	244.36	236.56	246.09	238.23	255.05	246.91
4th year.....	238.48	224.18	249.45	234.49	259.94	244.36	261.78	246.09	271.32	255.05
5th year and over.....	252.78	238.48	264.41	249.45	275.53	259.94	277.48	261.78	287.59	271.32
<b>Baggage and express clerks, platform loaders and unloaders:</b>										
1st year.....	224.18	209.88	234.49	219.53	244.36	228.77	246.09	230.39	255.05	238.78
2d year.....	231.33	224.18	241.97	234.49	252.15	244.36	253.93	246.09	263.18	255.05
3d year.....	238.48	231.33	249.45	241.97	259.94	252.15	261.78	253.93	271.32	263.18
4th year.....	245.63	238.48	256.93	249.45	267.74	259.94	269.63	261.78	279.45	271.32
5th year.....	252.78	245.63	264.41	256.93	275.53	267.74	277.48	269.63	287.59	279.45
6th year and over.....	259.73	252.78	271.89	264.41	283.32	275.53	285.32	277.48	295.72	287.59
Chief baggage clerks.....	281.38	267.08	294.32	279.37	306.70	291.12	308.87	293.18	320.13	303.86
<b>Janitors and porters:</b>										
1st year.....	181.28		189.62		197.60		199.00		206.25	
2d year.....	195.58		204.58		213.18		214.69		222.52	
3d year.....	209.88		219.53		228.77		230.39		238.78	
Thereafter.....	217.03		227.01		236.56		238.23		246.91	
<b>Matrons and redeaps:</b>										
1st year.....	166.98		174.66		182.01		183.30		189.98	
2d year.....	181.28		189.62		197.60		199.00		206.25	
3d year and over.....	195.58		204.58		213.18		214.69		222.52	

<sup>1</sup> The rates shown were paid for a 40-hour, 5-day week.

<sup>2</sup> Revised rates after applying cost-of-living factor to contract rates.

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## Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1954

A NEW RECORD of safety in American industry was achieved during the first 6 months of 1954, according to preliminary reports compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate<sup>1</sup> continued its downward trend for the third successive quarter and reached an alltime low of 11.1 injuries per million man-hours in the second quarter of the year. This rate was 4 percent below the average for the first quarter of 1954 and 21 percent below the second quarter 1953 figure of 14.0.

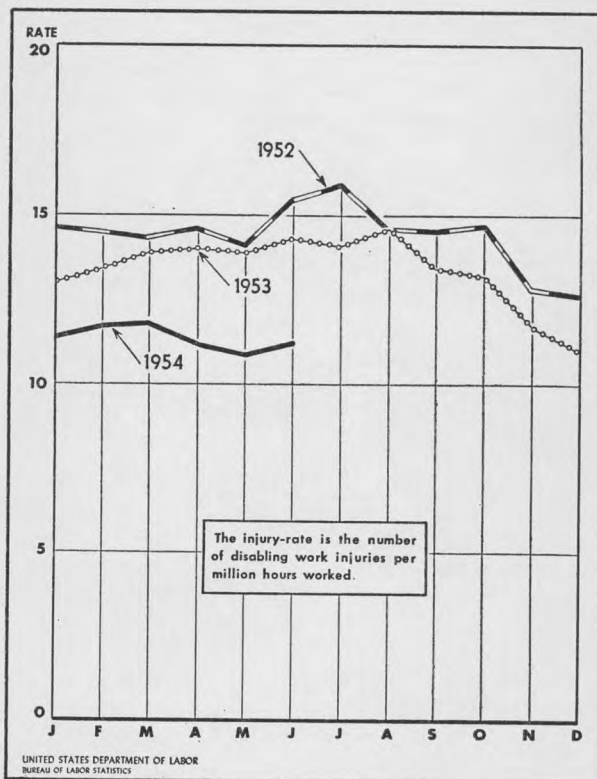
The cumulative average for the first 6 months of 1954 was 11.4, or 17 percent below that for the corresponding period in 1953. The rate for each month in 1954 has been the lowest ever recorded for that particular month. The rate of 10.9 for May set an alltime low for any month; the previous record of 11.0 was established in December 1953.

This improvement in safety was shared by most of the 132 industries covered by the survey. Only 9 of these had significantly higher rates in the first 6 months of 1954 than in the first half of 1953. Relatively stable rates were recorded for 36 industries, but 87 showed decreases of one full frequency-rate point or more. Of this latter group, 15 had decreases of 5 points or more.

The most outstanding improvement was in the small boatbuilding industry, which had a consistent record of declining rates throughout 1953 and into 1954. The rate for this industry dropped from 40.6 in the first 6 months of 1953 to 27.9 in the first half of 1954. Likewise the millwork and structural wood products industry recorded a steady improvement in its safety record, with a drop from 27.5 injuries per million man-hours in the first half of 1953 to 19.7 in the first 6 months of 1954. The screw-machine products industry also showed substantial improvement—its 6-months rate dropped from 19.1 in 1953 to 11.8 in 1954.

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

## Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1954



The high rate in 1953, however, was due largely to a disastrous explosion in April which doubled the injury rate for the industry for that month.

Other industries showing notable improvement in their injury rates between the first 6 months of 1953 and the first half of 1954 were: bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets; insulated wire and cable; sawmills and planing mills; fabricated wire products; iron and steel forgings; miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products; cutlery and edge tools; paperboard containers and boxes; concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool; boot and shoe cut stock and findings; steel foundries; and nonferrous foundries.

Industries reporting fewer than 4 injuries per million man-hours for the first 6 months of 1954 were: synthetic rubber, 2.8; synthetic fibers, 1.9; explosives, 2.5; rubber footwear, 3.3; electrical equipment for vehicles, 3.8; electric lamps (bulbs), 3.0; radio tubes, 3.9; miscellaneous communication equipment, 2.4; aircraft, 3.1; and photographic equipment and supplies, 3.8.



*Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1954, with revised rates for 1953 and first quarter 1954*

Industry	Second quarter 1954, by month			First quarter		Second quarter		First 6 months		1953		
	April	May	June	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Average for year
Average, all manufacturing	11.2	10.9	11.2	13.5	11.6	14.0	11.1	13.8	11.4	14.0	12.0	13.4
<b>Food and kindred products:</b>												
Meatpacking and custom slaughtering	17.8	15.6	20.0	19.2	17.9	21.6	17.7	20.4	17.8	21.2	18.1	20.0
Sausages and other prepared meat products	18.6	26.3	28.2	19.5	23.4	19.4	24.5	19.4	23.9	18.1	24.5	20.4
Dairy products	18.7	16.7	18.6	15.5	16.6	20.3	18.0	18.1	17.3	21.0	16.9	18.6
Canning and preserving	15.0	22.0	20.8	21.2	20.2	26.7	19.4	24.1	19.8	29.3	21.8	25.6
Grain-mill products	20.3	10.9	19.7	15.6	19.2	14.8	16.9	15.2	18.1	18.3	18.1	16.7
Bakery products	17.5	13.9	16.4	15.5	16.8	16.1	15.9	15.8	16.4	17.6	14.8	16.0
Cane sugar	21.8	19.9	16.7	20.5	22.8	23.7	19.4	22.1	21.1	16.4	17.9	19.5
Confectionery and related products	8.2	8.2	7.8	13.8	11.2	15.4	8.1	14.6	9.7	14.0	12.6	13.9
Bottled soft drinks	(1)	(1)	(1)	30.5	25.2	29.5	25.6	29.9	25.4	34.6	27.2	30.6
Malt and malt liquors	18.7	16.3	20.6	16.7	18.4	24.5	18.6	20.9	18.5	24.9	18.2	21.4
Distilled liquors	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	4.4	5.4	3.6	6.8	4.0	7.5	5.2	6.5
Miscellaneous food products	9.4	12.8	15.7	17.1	14.3	14.4	12.6	15.7	13.5	13.7	14.9	15.0
<b>Textile-mill products:</b>												
Cotton yarn and textiles	7.6	7.4	7.2	8.8	8.5	9.3	7.4	9.0	8.0	8.8	7.8	8.7
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	5.6	5.7	5.6	7.7	6.0	6.6	5.6	7.2	5.8	8.3	6.5	7.3
Woolen and worsted textiles	12.6	11.9	14.7	15.6	11.8	17.1	13.1	16.3	12.5	18.0	13.2	16.1
Knit goods	4.6	4.2	4.5	5.6	5.3	6.5	4.4	6.1	4.9	6.2	4.8	5.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	16.0	11.2	9.8	14.8	14.5	14.4	12.4	14.6	13.5	15.9	12.9	14.5
Miscellaneous textile goods	19.2	9.2	10.4	19.9	20.1	17.2	13.0	18.6	16.6	17.0	16.9	17.8
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products:</b>												
Clothing, men's and boys'	7.2	7.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	8.2	7.3	8.3	7.6	8.8	6.7	8.0
Clothing, women's and children's	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.8	6.6	5.1	5.8	4.9	6.0	4.7	5.6
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	15.0	8.8	10.0	11.7	14.0	13.2	11.3	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.2	12.4
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture):</b>												
Logging	57.8	61.5	86.8	83.5	74.7	67.5	69.5	75.2	72.3	84.4	70.1	76.8
Sawmills and planing mills	39.8	40.1	42.1	46.6	38.5	45.4	40.6	46.0	39.5	44.9	40.0	44.3
Millwork and structural wood products	21.8	18.3	18.5	28.7	19.9	26.2	19.6	27.5	19.7	25.9	19.9	25.3
Plywood mills	27.4	27.0	29.2	28.2	27.2	30.5	27.8	29.4	27.5	31.3	28.3	29.1
Wooden containers	28.5	28.4	29.8	31.5	28.7	35.6	28.9	33.6	28.8	36.6	32.1	34.0
Miscellaneous wood products	29.1	21.7	28.6	32.1	31.1	29.2	26.4	30.7	28.9	34.5	31.0	31.7
<b>Furniture and fixtures:</b>												
Household furniture, nonmetal	16.8	13.8	15.9	21.2	17.3	21.5	15.5	21.3	16.5	21.3	19.5	20.9
Metal household furniture	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.1	20.0	18.6	20.3	17.9	20.1	18.4	10.4	16.2
Mattresses and bedsprings	23.8	22.0	14.5	21.1	18.6	13.1	20.1	16.4	19.3	17.8	19.7	17.4
Office furniture	13.5	21.5	18.2	16.7	16.8	18.0	17.7	17.4	17.2	20.4	16.5	17.9
Public-building and professional furniture	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.9	19.5	20.1	19.1	20.5	19.3	23.8	18.7	20.9
Partitions and fixtures	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.3	28.3	24.7	21.3	22.5	24.9	22.3	14.1	20.2
<b>Paper and allied products:</b>												
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	11.4	10.7	11.9	13.1	12.0	13.5	11.3	13.3	11.7	14.0	12.9	13.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	13.1	10.2	10.7	17.4	12.9	18.4	11.3	17.9	12.1	17.9	16.2	17.5
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	14.3	12.0	14.9	13.3	12.9	14.5	13.7	13.9	13.3	16.3	14.7	14.7
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied products:</b>												
Newspapers and periodicals	11.7	9.5	9.6	9.3	10.5	9.4	10.2	9.4	10.4	7.8	12.2	9.7
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	8.2	10.4	6.0	8.6	9.0	10.4	8.2	9.5	8.6	7.5	8.2	8.7
<b>Chemicals and allied products:</b>												
Industrial inorganic chemicals	6.3	4.9	8.1	7.8	6.4	7.5	6.4	7.7	6.4	6.8	6.7	7.2
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	7.6	4.7	3.0	4.5	3.8	5.9	5.1	5.2	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.0
Synthetic rubber	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.1	4.3	2.4	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.3
Synthetic fibers	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.7
Explosives	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	2.9	3.9	2.0	4.5	2.5	3.7	2.0	3.6
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	2.4	3.9	6.2	4.8	4.0	6.2	4.2	5.5	4.1	4.7	4.3	5.0
Drugs and medicines	7.5	7.1	6.5	9.5	9.4	8.2	7.0	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7
Soap and related products	8.5	8.5	4.2	8.6	7.2	9.5	7.1	9.0	7.2	8.0	7.2	8.3
Paints, pigments, and related products	8.8	12.3	7.8	10.2	11.3	12.3	9.6	11.2	10.5	12.0	9.2	10.9
Fertilizers	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.1	18.0	21.8	13.3	18.9	15.6	20.1	14.3	18.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	15.6	19.7	21.7	21.7	22.7	27.6	18.9	24.4	21.0	25.2	27.4	25.4
Compressed and liquefied gases	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.9	15.3	6.6	9.0	9.2	12.2	6.8	11.9	9.2
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	14.1	16.4	14.9	16.3	16.2	15.3	15.1	15.8	15.7	21.5	17.0	17.5
<b>Rubber products:</b>												
Tires and inner tubes	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.8	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.9
Rubber footwear	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.0	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.0	4.5
Miscellaneous rubber products	9.7	11.6	12.7	13.7	11.0	12.9	11.3	13.3	11.1	13.7	11.2	12.9
<b>Leather and leather products:</b>												
Leather tanning and finishing	20.2	23.8	25.9	27.9	31.0	24.8	23.3	26.4	27.1	29.3	21.9	26.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.2	19.8	(1)	(1)	21.2
Footwear (except rubber)	8.0	8.5	9.6	9.9	9.0	10.1	8.7	10.0	8.9	9.5	8.5	9.5
Miscellaneous leather products	16.9	11.8	4.5	14.9	12.6	12.4	11.0	13.7	11.9	11.5	11.4	12.6
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products:</b>												
Glass and glass products	8.4	5.9	9.9	9.6	9.1	11.5	8.1	10.6	8.6	13.0	9.8	11.0
Structural clay products	41.7	34.3	33.7	36.2	41.7	39.7	36.6	38.0	39.4	43.3	34.8	38.6
Pottery and related products	13.3	18.7	14.6	14.8	14.2	15.0	15.5	14.9	14.8	16.9	17.2	15.9
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.5	21.4	29.2	21.4	27.0	21.4	31.7	20.5	26.6
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	13.4	11.7	12.2	18.7	14.8	20.7	12.5	19.7	13.7	18.4	12.8	17.7
<b>Primary metal industries:</b>												
Blast furnaces and steel mills	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.4	4.5	5.6	4.1	5.5	4.3	5.9	5.2	5.5
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	26.6	22.8	24.6	29.3	27.4	31.8	24.7	30.5	26.1	31.2	25.9	29.6
Steel foundries	18.3	17.7	17.0	23.2	17.3	22.3	17.7	22.7	17.5	22.0	17.8	21.5
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	11.4	13.2	11.5	15.0	13.9	15.5	12.0	15.2	13.0	15.1	14.8	15.1
Nonferrous foundries	20.7	18.8	18.9	24.3	18.9	24.5	19.5	24.4	19.2	21.6	21.2	23.0
Iron and steel forgings	15.8	17.6	17.5	24.7	22.3	27.4	17.0	26.0	19.8	24.9	19.9	24.3
Wire drawing	12.9	11.7	12.2	13.6	10.0	16.1	12.3	14.8	11.1	13.5	12.2	13.9
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	11.6	7.7	10.2	12.3	7.0	10.5	9.9	11.4	8.4	11.5	10.4	11.2
Cold-finished steel	7.1	10.1	15.0	13.9	14.0	14.0	10.8	14.0	12.5	16.0	14.2	14.5

See footnote at end of table.

*Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1954, with revised rates for 1953 and first quarter 1954—Continued*

Industry	Second quarter 1954, by month			First quarter		Second quarter		First 6 months		1953		
	April	May	June	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Average for year
<b>Fabricated metal products:</b>												
Tin cans and other tinware.....	7.2	6.6	8.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	7.5	9.1	8.2	10.0	9.0	9.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	13.7	17.0	13.6	21.4	11.9	17.1	14.7	19.2	13.3	13.8	12.8	16.4
Hand tools, files, and saws.....	17.8	14.0	13.7	17.4	15.0	22.0	15.2	19.7	15.1	21.0	18.0	19.6
Hardware.....	9.2	11.4	6.5	12.8	10.7	12.3	9.0	12.6	9.9	10.1	10.4	11.5
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	18.3	17.3	21.4	19.9	16.6	16.3	19.1	18.1	17.8	15.0	15.4	16.7
Oil burners and heating and cooking apparatus.....	18.8	19.5	19.9	20.8	17.8	23.3	19.4	22.1	18.6	23.8	19.4	21.9
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	17.5	19.3	21.5	24.6	21.5	25.2	19.4	25.0	20.5	25.1	20.6	23.9
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	27.0	19.5	19.1	18.8	16.0	21.3	21.8	20.1	18.8	23.6	16.0	19.9
Boiler-shop products.....	26.8	22.8	25.8	20.7	22.2	23.7	25.2	22.2	23.7	25.4	24.5	23.6
Sheet-metal work.....	17.9	16.5	19.0	24.6	24.4	22.1	17.8	23.3	21.2	22.6	19.1	22.1
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	10.2	10.5	11.3	15.2	11.9	15.0	10.7	15.1	11.3	13.7	13.1	14.3
Fabricated wire products.....	14.9	15.2	16.1	19.6	14.4	22.7	15.4	21.2	14.9	19.0	16.8	19.6
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.4	10.4	7.8	11.8	10.5	11.1	13.2	8.3	10.6
Steel springs.....	10.1	17.3	14.4	16.4	12.5	17.2	13.9	16.8	13.2	17.1	11.5	15.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	9.9	9.0	11.6	17.4	11.5	18.4	10.2	17.9	10.9	13.6	10.7	15.2
Screw-machine products.....	14.5	13.0	13.0	15.9	10.5	22.3	13.5	19.1	11.8	14.3	12.0	16.3
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	12.8	10.8	13.2	14.3	11.1	11.0	12.3	12.6	11.7	12.4	12.4	12.5
<b>Machinery (except electrical):</b>												
Engines and turbines.....	9.5	9.3	10.2	10.9	8.9	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.2	8.2	8.5	9.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	12.7	10.5	11.2	13.5	10.3	13.2	11.5	13.4	10.9	12.1	9.6	12.3
Construction and mining machinery.....	17.8	16.8	15.7	21.3	18.5	22.6	16.8	21.9	17.7	21.6	15.9	20.5
Metalworking machinery.....	10.8	9.7	10.4	13.4	10.9	13.3	10.3	13.4	10.6	13.0	10.7	12.6
Food-products machinery.....	13.9	9.9	14.4	16.7	12.9	16.3	12.7	16.5	12.8	16.4	19.3	17.2
Textile machinery.....	11.3	9.4	6.6	11.8	10.0	10.8	9.1	11.3	9.6	13.5	9.4	11.4
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	13.4	15.5	17.2	17.5	15.5	17.5	15.4	17.5	15.4	17.6	15.3	17.0
Pumps and compressors.....	11.7	15.5	14.3	17.1	17.0	17.5	13.8	17.3	15.4	15.3	12.9	15.7
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	25.7	6.9	12.2	16.5	13.0	17.8	15.0	17.1	14.0	18.1	13.7	16.5
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	12.3	14.6	12.6	13.6	11.1	14.3	13.2	13.9	12.1	10.7	11.9	12.7
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	13.9	14.8	13.3	15.8	16.1	16.1	14.0	15.9	15.1	17.8	14.3	16.0
Commercial and household machinery.....	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	9.5	7.2	8.8	7.4	8.6	7.7	8.5
Valves and fittings.....	11.8	10.1	10.4	14.6	12.9	17.9	10.8	16.3	11.9	15.0	15.1	15.7
Ball and roller bearings.....	10.6	10.1	7.5	12.6	8.7	11.7	9.4	12.2	9.0	13.2	10.0	11.9
Machine shops, general.....	9.1	16.1	13.7	15.8	13.1	17.1	12.9	16.5	13.0	14.8	14.5	15.6
<b>Electrical machinery:</b>												
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	7.0	6.2	5.1	7.0	6.9	7.4	6.1	7.2	6.5	7.3	6.8	7.1
Electrical appliances.....	9.0	10.3	11.1	9.5	7.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.5
Insulated wire and cable.....	8.8	8.7	6.3	15.1	8.5	14.6	8.0	14.9	8.2	15.4	11.9	14.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	5.1	4.6	2.2	4.8	3.5	4.4	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.5	2.7	4.1
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	4.4	3.4	2.3	3.6	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.0	4.1	4.6	3.9
Radios and related products.....	5.1	5.3	4.8	6.6	5.2	6.5	5.1	6.5	5.1	6.1	5.5	6.2
Radio tubes.....	5.6	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.5	4.9	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.2
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.0
Batteries.....	7.5	11.2	13.8	8.0	12.4	13.1	10.7	10.7	11.6	15.4	11.4	12.1
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	6.5	10.1	5.8	7.8	6.2	10.4	5.3	7.8
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>												
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	3.8	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.2	5.0	4.4	5.2	4.3	5.0	4.6	5.0
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	5.7	5.3	4.7	6.9	5.6	7.6	5.2	7.3	5.4	7.2	5.8	6.9
Aircraft.....	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.1	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.6	3.8
Aircraft parts.....	4.9	4.6	5.1	6.5	5.6	6.5	4.9	6.5	5.3	6.2	5.9	6.3
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	20.1	19.7	20.1	21.5	17.5	24.0	20.0	22.8	18.7	21.9	16.7	21.1
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	42.6	29.1	38.7	26.3	40.6	27.9	32.4	31.4	36.3
Railroad equipment.....	6.6	8.9	12.8	11.1	9.1	11.4	9.2	11.2	9.1	11.8	10.9	11.3
<b>Instruments and related products:</b>												
Scientific instruments.....	5.0	7.2	5.7	6.4	4.4	7.7	5.9	7.0	5.1	3.0	3.9	5.5
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	6.7	9.8	5.5	8.0	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.7	6.7	7.1
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.4	7.8	6.5	5.5	7.9	6.7	5.7	4.7	6.6
Medical instruments and supplies.....	11.2	11.4	5.4	9.1	7.6	7.0	9.3	8.1	8.4	5.5	6.8	7.1
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	3.9	4.8	5.4	5.8	2.9	5.5	4.7	5.7	3.8	5.4	5.7	5.6
Watches and clocks.....	10.6	9.4	5.4	7.8	6.1	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.8	6.8	7.7
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:</b>												
Paving and roofing materials.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.8	10.1	12.2	8.1	12.9	9.0	14.8	12.3	13.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	8.7	5.7	8.7	6.6	7.7	8.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.0	5.8	7.5
Fabricated plastic products.....	13.4	10.8	11.0	14.8	13.3	18.0	11.7	16.5	12.6	16.2	14.4	15.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.1	11.0	9.1	15.8	12.5	15.7	10.4	15.8	11.5	14.3	14.2	15.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.5	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.9	7.2	9.3	6.8	8.0

<sup>1</sup> Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE.—This table presents revised rates for 1953 and the first quarter 1954. Monthly and quarterly rates for 1953 were computed from data furnished by establishments which reported for all 12 months. These rates were then adjusted on the basis of the ratios between the final annual rates and the 12 months' cumulative averages. The final annual rates are based upon a more comprehensive survey than are the monthly and quarterly rates, and are, therefore, considered to be the best measure of the level of injury fre-

quency. The monthly rates, however, show the month-to-month fluctuations and the current trend in injury rates. The rates for 1954 were computed from data furnished by all establishments reporting for the given periods and were also adjusted by the same ratios applied to the 1953 figures. When final 1954 rates become available, some further revisions may be necessary to bring the monthly and quarterly rates into line with the annual averages. A table presenting rates by months and quarters for 1953 and for the first 6 months of 1954 is available upon request.

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases<sup>1</sup>

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## Labor Relations

*Maintenance of Membership Clause.* A United States court of appeals granted enforcement<sup>2</sup> of a National Labor Relations Board order directing an employer and a union to cease and desist discriminating against an employee discharged for failure to pay dues and to reinstate her.

The employer and the union had signed a collective bargaining agreement containing a security clause, known as a maintenance of membership clause and valid under the Labor Management Relations Act, which provided that an employee who is a union member as of the effective date of the contract, or who thereafter becomes a member, must continue membership throughout the life of the agreement as a condition of employment. Shortly before this contract expired, the employee sent a letter of resignation to the union and wrote the employer canceling her union dues deduction. The union did not request her discharge until more than 6 months later. There was an interim of 9 days after the old contract expired before a new contract was signed containing a similar maintenance of membership clause. Upon her discharge under the new contract, the employee filed charges of employment discrimination because of nonunion membership against both the employer and the union.

The discharge was justified under the second agreement, the union argued, because the employee was still a member of the union at the time of its execution. The union based this argument on the fact that, under its constitution, termination of membership could be effected only in certain ways and that expulsion for not paying dues could take place only after a 90-day grace period. The union cited section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the LMRA to the effect that it was protected in its right to make its own rules on acquisition or retention of membership.

The court conceded that it was the union's prerogative to make such rules but pointed out that the courts were not prohibited from interpreting the rules after they were made. As the union constitution and bylaws were silent on whether a member could voluntarily resign, the court held that the common law doctrine on withdrawal from voluntary associations was applicable. Except for the 90-day grace period provided in its constitution, the union could have requested the employee's discharge under the old contract. The fact that this constitutional provision prevented the union from protecting its maintenance of membership contract, the court pointed out, could not turn such a provision into a denial of voluntary resignation. As the 9-day interim between the 2 contracts prevented continuity of membership from 1 contract period to the other and as the employee's resignation was effective immediately, the union and the employer had no right under the maintenance of membership clause in the second contract to effect her discharge.

Nonetheless, the union argued that the discharge was justified as a remedy for the employee's breach of the first contract and that the remedy was not extinguished by the expiration of the agreement. The court pointed out that the obligation and liability to discharge could last only as long as the agreement providing for such union security was in effect. To hold otherwise, the court maintained, would be to interpret the agreement as providing more security for the union than was bargained.

*Company Rules against Union Activity.* An employer's right to restrict union activity on company premises in order to keep peace after a violent strike was upheld<sup>3</sup> by a United States court of appeals. During difficulties in negotiations for a new contract, about 15,000 employees of the company went out on a strike which was marked by violence and intimidation. The employer claimed the strike was illegal as a breach of an existing contract and withdrew recognition of the union.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

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

<sup>2</sup> *Communication Workers v. NLRB* (C. A. 2, Sept. 22, 1954).

<sup>3</sup> *Boeing Airplane Co. v. NLRB* (C. A. 9, Sept. 23, 1954).

A group of employees attempted to organize a rival union during the strike and continued these efforts after the members of the struck union unconditionally returned to work. After certification by the NLRB, the striking union filed charges against the employer for having violated the LMRA by encouraging membership in the rival union. Violation was also charged for interfering with union activity in banning the discussion of union affairs on company property during non-working hours and in suspending two employees for wearing union insignia.

The employer had favored the rival union for a short time after the strike, the Board found, but the rival union was not dominated by the employer. The Board upheld the charges that the company rules banning the discussion of union affairs and the wearing of union insignia were an unlawful interference with union activity.

Although the court partially overruled the Board, it agreed with the trial examiner that the rules were only temporary expedients to keep peace in an inflammable atmosphere of rival union activity and thus were justified. The Board had misinterpreted the ruling in the *Republic Aviation* case,<sup>4</sup> it was pointed out, holding that the right to wear union insignia and discuss union affairs on company premises in nonworking hours is legitimate union activity not to be interfered with. The right was conditioned in that case, the court explained, by the absence of unusual circumstances. In this case, the company's exemplary record during the strike plus the transitory nature of the restrictions and the fact that the violations charged took place during the first week after a violent strike had ended, the court held, were circumstances justifying the employer's actions.

*Sale of Business—Unfair Labor Practices.* Under certain conditions a purchaser of a business may be held liable for unfair labor practices committed prior to the sale, a United States court of appeals ruled<sup>5</sup> in partially enforcing an NLRB order. An employer, however, who has permanently closed or disposed of his business may not be held liable for unfair labor practices beyond the date of the permanent closing or sale of the business, the court maintained.

Charges of unfair labor practices, based on alleged hostility to union membership of its employees, had been filed against the seller who

was a manufacturer and distributor of women's garments. Upon the closing and transfer of the business to the purchaser, who had worked as the seller's general manager, the charges were amended to include the purchaser and seller jointly as employers with respect to the alleged wrongs.

The contract of sale provided (1) credit security to the seller; (2) a restriction by the seller on the amount of compensation and drawing account of the purchaser; and (3) a limit on the amount of business he could do with other dress distributors. It was nevertheless considered by the Board to be a valid sales agreement. However, the Board found that the seller retained sufficient control over the operations of the purchaser and that the latter had such knowledge of the unfair labor practices at the time of purchase as to constitute a basis for regarding both seller and purchaser as coemployers liable for remedying all unfair labor practices at the plant.

The court found that the seller had permanently shut down and transferred his business because an audit of his books showed substantial losses. Such control as he maintained over the purchaser's business did not include management of labor relations, the court pointed out, either contractually or in fact. The LMRA contains no basis upon which to hold a person liable for unfair labor practices occurring after he has permanently closed or sold his business. The Board's order should be modified, the court held, to subject the seller to liability for employee back pay only up to the time of the sale of the business.

Although the LMRA does not purport to make the consequences of unremedied unfair labor practices a lien upon a business, the court held that a successor can be made to bear the consequences of his predecessor's labor relations wrongs if his successorship is such as to imply assumption of remedial burdens. The successor as a plant manager, stood in the relationship of employer to the employees before his purchase of the business and personally participated in some of the unfair labor practices; therefore, he was more than a "naked" purchaser. His knowledge of the existence of unfair labor practices in his predecessor's operations, under the circumstances of this case, would cause his duty as an employer to

<sup>4</sup> *Republic Aviation Corporation v. NLRB* (324 U. S. 793).

<sup>5</sup> *NLRB v. New Madrid Mfg. Co.* (C. A. 8, Sept. 21, 1954).

relate back to such operations for the purpose of remedying the unfair labor practices. Therefore, the court granted enforcement to that part of the Board's order holding the purchaser liable to remedy the wrongs occurring both before and after the sale.

*Pressures on Primary Employer by Disinterested Unions.* The NLRB found<sup>6</sup> that two unions which did not have a labor dispute with an employer had not violated section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the LMRA prohibiting secondary boycotts when they induced their members working for the employer to honor a strike called by a third union.

The employer had a contract to relocate a boiler on the premises of another company. When he failed to hire members of the Pipefitters union for the job, a picket line was established by that union on the premises at a remote approach used not only by employees of the primary employer but also by those of other contractors engaged in construction work on the property. The pickets carried signs identifying the primary employer as the subject of the dispute. Members of two disinterested unions refused to cross the picket line.

The evidence, the Board found, did not show that the disinterested unions were responsible for their members striking on jobs of secondary employers on the premises. Even though the evidence established that the disinterested unions had induced their members to stop work on the primary employer's job, such action, the Board pointed out, did not constitute a violation of the secondary boycott prohibition. The legislative history of the LMRA showed, the Board stated, that Congress "was not concerned to protect primary employers against pressure by disinterested unions, but rather to protect disinterested employers against direct pressures by any union." In this connection, the Board found that the Pipefitters violated the secondary boycott prohibition by maintaining a picket line at an entrance to the property, remote from the actual site of the primary employer's job with the intention of disrupting the secondary employer's operations.

As a defense, the Pipefitters sought a tentative oral agreement with the NLRB field examiner, offering to stop the picketing if the charges would

not be pressed. Such an agreement was at most an effort by the field examiner to settle the case. Since the agreement was never formally consummated in writing and approved by the Regional Director, the Board held that it was not a defense to the unfair labor practice in which the Pipefitters had been engaged.

*Protected Concerted Activity—Employment Conference.* The NLRB found<sup>7</sup> an employer guilty of discriminatorily discharging an employee who had helped to organize a manpower conference to aid engineers working for the employer in finding jobs with other firms. When, in negotiating for a new contract, an impasse developed between the employer and the union representing the engineers, the union invited 2,800 employers of engineers to attend a manpower availability conference. The purpose of this conference was (1) to secure other employment for those union members who desired to change jobs; (2) to counteract the effect of an agreement among members of an association, to which the employer belonged, not to hire each other's engineers without clearance; and (3) to strengthen the union's position in negotiations with the employer. The letter of invitation to the conference was signed by one of the employees. In discharging that employee, the employer maintained that he was not required to continue paying a salary to an employee engaged in inducing other employees to sever their employment with him.

The Board disagreed with the trial examiner's finding that, since the worth of the objectives sought by the union were outweighed by the potentialities of damage to the employer, the employee's action constituted disloyal activity which did not come within the protection provided concerted activities under the LMRA.

Concerted activities for mutual aid or protection, the Board pointed out, are presumptively lawful and protected. They do not lose their protection merely because they are novel or may result in financial loss to the employer, but only because they contravene the policies of the LMRA or some other basic policy. Violence, threats of violence, seizure of property, slowdowns, harassing tactics, and product boycotts are examples of such unprotected activity. The manpower conference was not a direct attack upon the employer and his business unrelated to terms or conditions

<sup>6</sup> *Plumbers & Pipefitters, AFL* (110 NLRB 25, Oct. 5, 1954).

<sup>7</sup> *Boeing Airplane Co.* (110 NLRB 22, Sept. 30, 1954).

of employment or to any matter in issue between the union and the employer. The engineers were not attacking the employer's product or business policies in a way calculated to harm his reputation and reduce his income while they were still continuing to work for him. They were engaging in a concerted activity for legitimate ends directly related to matters of collective bargaining in issue between the employer and the union. The employer's intrusion on the rights of employees to engage in such concerted activity guaranteed under the LMRA, the Board held, was unwarranted.

*Collective Bargaining—Employee Stock Purchase Plan.* An employer who refused to bargain with a union concerning an employee stock purchase plan to which he contributed violated the compulsory bargaining provisions of the LMRA, the Board ruled.<sup>8</sup> Under the plan, all regular employees within certain age limits were eligible to participate after 1 year's employment. Members could contribute a monthly sum of not less than \$5 nor more than 5 percent of their monthly earnings. The employer made monthly contributions equal to 50 percent of the sums paid by the employees plus an annual contribution based on the ratio of profits to invested capital. Only upon termination of service or withdrawal from the plan was any cash or stock to be distributed. Members withdrawing after less than 5 years' participation would be credited with only the equivalent of amounts they had contributed; those withdrawing any time after 5 years' participation would be credited with their contributions plus escalating percentages of the employer's contributions.

The employer argued that he was not required to bargain regarding the plan because (1) his contributions were not encompassed by the term "wages" or "other conditions of employment" within the meaning of the LMRA since they represented merely an incentive to invest in company stock if the employees wished to do so and not compensation for work performed; (2) such compulsory bargaining would contravene the basic policies of the LMRA by requiring an employer to bargain about ownership and control of the company represented by the shares of stock and by allowing the union to represent the employees both as employees and as stockholders at the bargaining table.

Under the *Inland Steel* case,<sup>9</sup> the Board pointed out, an employer was required to bargain about both the pension program and retirement rules on the ground that "wages" comprehends all emoluments of value which may accrue to employees because of their employment relationship. The employer's contributions to the stock plan were emoluments of value based on employment, with benefits related to length of service. These factors plus the fact that the purpose of the plan was the accumulation of stock for future needs, rather than stock ownership as such, compelled the conclusion, in the Board's opinion, that the benefits received represented a part of the employees' compensation for labor.

The Board also held that the plan was encompassed by the term "other conditions of employment" under the compulsory bargaining provisions of the LMRA, since the employees who join the plan work under a company pledge of future payments in the form of stock as well as ordinary weekly wages. The optional nature of the plan did not affect such a conclusion any more than that of the retirement plan considered in the *Inland Steel* case, the Board pointed out.

The fact that bargaining over a stock purchase plan might interfere with management affairs could not affect the requirement of bargaining over a plan which provides wage benefits, the Board held. Similar intrusion in management and control of a business has been held not to lessen the statutory requirement to bargain with respect to retirement, pension, group health, and insurance programs as well as merit wage increases. The representative of employees is entitled to represent those employees, including the stockholders among them, as employees, the Board pointed out, and management is required to bargain with such representative only with respect to the statutory subjects of collective bargaining and not with respect to subjects affecting them as stockholders.

A dissent viewed the plan as an incentive to invest, a means of encouraging employees to become coentrepreneurs subject to all the risks faced by other stockholders, and not constituting wages subject to collective bargaining. Placing the union in the inconsistent dual role of representing employees as workmen interested in higher

<sup>8</sup> *Richfield Oil Corp.* (110 NLRB 54, Oct. 18, 1954).

<sup>9</sup> *Inland Steel Co.* (170 F 2d 247 (C. A. 7), cert. den. 336 U. S. 960).

wages and as stockholders interested in higher dividends, the dissent maintained would result in a neglect of one or the other responsibility and would unduly interfere in internal management affairs contrary to the policies of the act.

*Refusal to Bargain—Union Loss of Membership.* An employer did not violate the compulsory bargaining provisions of the LMRA, the Board ruled,<sup>10</sup> by refusing to bargain with an outside union which the majority of his employees had voted to join while a contract between the employer and another union was still in effect. Shortly before the time set in the contract for a wage reopening, the employees voted 268 to 76 to affiliate with the outside union. Most but not all of the contracting union's officers were parties to the disaffiliation move. The employer's representative then met with trusted employees on company time for the purpose of reviving the contracting union. New officers were elected and installed at these meetings. Thereupon, the employer bargained with these new officials as representatives of the contracting union and refused to deal with the outside union.

The Board found that the employer had unlawfully interfered with, assisted, and contributed support to the first union. However, his conduct did not constitute domination of the union. In determining that the employer was not required to bargain with the second union, the Board pointed out that the first union was the certified representative of the employees, a collective bargaining contract was still in effect, and the union though "battered was not defunct." If the outside union had petitioned for a change in certification or a representation election, the Board pointed out, it would have been refused under normal contract bar rules. The Board differentiated this case from the *Harris-Woodson* case<sup>11</sup> in which an employer was ordered to bargain with a union only to have a second union's motion to substitute its name in the bargaining order approved. In that case, 18 out of 23 employees

voted to disaffiliate and no organization remained which claimed to be the original union. A ruling must be limited to its particular facts, the Board stated, and not serve as a vehicle to undermine the contract bar rule.

## Unemployment Compensation

*Strikers' Refusal To Return as New Employees.* Miners on a sympathy strike who offered to return to work but refused to do so when the employer insisted that they return as new employees were held to be eligible for benefits for the period of unemployment subsequent to the offer to return. The court held<sup>12</sup> that, although termination of the miners' employment by the employer may have been warranted, their employment was not definitely terminated. The employer's insistence upon the miners' returning as new employees, the court held, would require them to accept conditions of employment less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

*Refusal to Follow Employer's Order.* An employee who refused to follow his employer's order as to placing safety lights, which was in direct contravention of a police officer's instructions, was held<sup>13</sup> to be eligible for unemployment benefits. If the claimant was discharged, it was not for misconduct, the court pointed out; if he left voluntarily, it was for good cause attributable to the employer.

*Disqualification of Nonclaimant.* An unemployed person claiming benefits had on a former occasion refused an offer of suitable work without good cause. On that occasion, he had not been an applicant for benefits. But, on account of that refusal, he was later disqualified for benefits. However, the court held that he could not be disqualified because of refusing a job during a period in which he was not an applicant for benefits.<sup>14</sup>

*Quitting in Anticipation of Discharge.* An industrial commission order had disqualified a claimant who quit work prior to impending discharge. Disqualification rested on the ground that she could have worked approximately 10 days longer and that, therefore, her leaving was a voluntary quit. This order was reversed by the court.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>10</sup> *Sears Roebuck & Co.* (110 NLRB 30, Oct. 5, 1954).

<sup>11</sup> 77 NLRB 819; amended, 85 NLRB 1215; en f'd. 179 F 2d 720.

<sup>12</sup> *Donegan Coal & Coke Co., et al. v. Board of Review, et al.* (13th Jud. Cir., Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 9, 1954).

<sup>13</sup> *Herbert Long v. Industrial Commission, et al.* (Cir. Ct. for Dane Co., Wis., Sept. 8, 1954).

<sup>14</sup> *In re Foscarinis* (Sup. Ct., Appel. Div., 3d Jud. Dept., N. Y., July 8, 1954).

<sup>15</sup> *Clarine C. Lemons v. Clara Shop* (Harrison Cir. Ct., Ky., July 13, 1954).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

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## October 1, 1954

ARMOUR & Co., the Amalgamated Meat Cutters (AFL), and the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) announced the signing of a new 2-year contract, which granted a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase for more than 35,000 workers in 22 plants, and other terms substantially similar to those recently reached with Swift & Co. (see Chron. item for Sept. 27, 1954, MLR, Nov. 1954).

On October 8, the Packinghouse Workers negotiated a similar contract with Wilson & Co., affecting about 10,000 workers, and on October 18, with Cudahy Packing Co., covering approximately 4,500 workers. In addition, Cudahy agreed to pay about \$2 million in severance pay to 2,500 workers made jobless by the recent closing of plants in 3 cities.

THE United Railroad Workers, a CIO organizing committee with a membership of over 40,000 "nonoperating" railroad workers, was chartered as a division of the Transport Workers Union (CIO), thereby raising the latter's membership above 150,000.

## October 4

THE PRESIDENT reconvened the board of inquiry, under Taft-Hartley emergency procedure, in the wage dispute between the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers (CIO) and the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co. at atomic facilities in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky. On October 11, the board reported that the positions of the parties remained unchanged. In a procedural secret vote, on October 21 and 22, the union rejected the employer's last offer, thus freeing itself to strike on expiration of the 80-day injunction (see Chron. item for Aug. 11, 1954, MLR, Oct. 1954), on October 30. On that day, the UGCCW president withdrew authorization for a strike until he was "convinced that efforts now being put forth have failed."

IN THE FIRST arbitration case arising under the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement (see Chron. item for Nov. 17, 1953, MLR, Jan. 1954), the impartial arbitrator ruled that the AFL Meat Cutters had violated the pact by granting a charter to about 450 workers at Swift & Co.'s plant at Moultrie, Ga., who seceded from the CIO Packinghouse Workers, although the latter union at that time held the contract with the company.

On October 8, at the request of the Meat Cutters and over Packinghouse Workers' objections, the National Labor Relations Board held a representation election among the workers, but announced that the ballots would not be counted for 10 days. The results, announced on October 20, gave the AFL union 349 votes to 63 for the CIO.

On October 27, the period for filing objections (or withdrawing the petition) having expired, the NLRB certified the Meat Cutters as the bargaining representative.

## October 5

THE NLRB ruled that two unions having no labor dispute with a primary employer did not engage in a secondary boycott by allegedly inducing his employees to leave work in connection with a dispute between the employer and a third union. The Board held that the intent of Congress was not "to protect primary employers against pressures by disinterested unions, but rather to protect disinterested employers against direct pressures by any union." The case involved the Plumbers and Pipefitters' Union, Local 106 (AFL) et al. and Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp., Lake Charles, La. (See p. 1357 of this issue.)

THE United Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (Ind.) and the American Brass Co., a subsidiary of Anaconda Copper Co., signed a new contract giving 3,500 workers in 3 plants a package increase, estimated by the union at 10 cents an hour, including 4 cents in wages and improvements in pensions and sickness and hospital insurance. On October 15, the union announced that members had ratified a new contract with Anaconda, covering operations in Montana, providing a 2-cent-an-hour general wage increase, a new pension plan, and a revised hospital and medical plan, for a total of 8½ to 9½ cents. The union had begun a strike against both companies on August 23.

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator approved a new minimum wage rate (under the Fair Labor Standards Act) of 55 cents (formerly 33 cents) for employees in the corsets, brassieres, and allied garments industry in Puerto Rico, effective November 8, 1954.

On October 28, the Administrator approved a new minimum rate of 53 cents an hour (formerly 40 cents) for employees in the leather and fabric button and buckle division of the button, buckle, and jewelry industry in Puerto Rico, effective December 6, 1954.

## October 6

THE International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) ended a 2-day strike of 25,000 longshoremen in the Port of New York, after the New York Shipping Association acceded to the union's demand for settlement of the question of retroactive pay and welfare increases before negotiating a current contract (see Chron. item for Aug. 27, 1954, MLR, Oct. 1954). An 8-cent-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to October 1, 1953, was given, and the employers agreed to consider upward adjustments of welfare payments in return for the pledge given by the union not to strike again for 45 days.



**October 9**

THE American Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced the signing of a new 1-year agreement with the Communications Workers of America (CIO) for about 23,000 non-supervisory "long-lines" employees in 42 States, providing wage increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a week for traffic employees and up to \$5.50 for craftsmen.

**October 11**

THE NLRB ruled that a union acted discriminatorily in causing an employer to discharge a union member for accepting wages below the union scale and ordered the union to cease such conduct in enforcing compliance with its working rules by employees of any employer within its jurisdiction. The case was *International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . . Local 179 (AFL) et al., Romeo, Ill., and Raymond Swanson*.

**October 12**

THE Railway Express Agency, Inc., and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL) announced a new contract, providing for a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to December 16, 1953; elimination of the cost-of-living escalator clause, 13 cents an hour accumulated thereunder being incorporated into the wage base; and a third vacation week after 15 years' service. (See also Chron. item for Aug. 13, 1954, MLR, Oct. 1954.) The settlement affected about 30,000 employees.

**October 14**

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review in the following cases, leaving in effect the lower courts' decisions:

1. *United Packinghouse Workers, Local 3 (CIO) v. Wilson & Co., Inc., and NLRB*. The lower court held that a contracting union may not lawfully strike in support of contract changes until the agreement expires, even though the 60-day cooling-off period required by the Taft-Hartley Act has elapsed and the contract reopening provisions include the right to strike (see Chron. item for Feb. 16, 1954, MLR, Apr. 1954). The NLRB General Counsel discouraged review of the case by the High Court on the ground that the issue was not presented clearly (see Chron. item for Aug. 5, 1954, MLR, Oct. 1954).

2. *Retail Clerks International Association, Retail Clerks Union, Local 648 (AFL) v. NLRB*. The lower court held that the union's strike in support of a demand that supervisors be prohibited from doing clerks' work constituted contempt of the court's prior order barring the union from bargaining for supervisory employees (see Chron. item for Apr. 2, 1954, MLR, June 1954).

3. *United Mine Workers of America [Ind.] and UMW District 28 v. Patton et al., d. b. a. Laurel Branch Coal Co.* The lower court ruled that the UMW and its District 28 were both liable for actual, but not punitive, damages under the Taft-Hartley Act for an illegal strike called by a

UMW field representative (see Chron. item for Mar. 15, 1954, MLR, May 1954).

4. *Nesen v. NLRB*. The lower court held in contempt of its decree enforcing an NLRB bargaining order an employer who failed to recognize the agreement reached by his bargaining representative, after leading the union to believe that the latter had full authority to make an agreement. It had ordered the employer to "purge himself" of contempt by signing the agreement.

5. *Kearney-Trecker Employees, Local 1083, United Automobile Workers (CIO) v. NLRB*. The lower court held that the NLRB's order directing the employer to bargain was improper because the union should never have been certified, since it was engaged in coercive and unfair preelection conduct, including seizure and misuse of a rival union's assets.

6. *Famous Realty Co., Inc., v. Mitchell*. The lower court ruled that watchmen hired by a realty company to look out for and report fires in buildings and shipping facilities are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, as their activities serve to keep the buildings in suitable condition for use of the tenants, who were engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce.

**October 15**

A JOINT AFL AND CIO unity committee unanimously agreed to create a united labor movement through merging the two organizations. The committee decided that the integrity of each affiliated union would be preserved in the overall merger and authorized appointment of a subcommittee to draft details of the plan.

THE New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J., which on October 2 announced that it had abandoned plans to bid on naval construction because of "labor interference," signed a new wage agreement (reopening) with the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders (AFL), granting a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase to about 6,500 workers (except for a few highly paid welders who got a 3-cent increase). The settlement also gives the corporation the right to promote and demote supervisors who are union members and eliminates standby pay.

**October 16**

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive order, created an emergency board, under the Railway Labor Act, to investigate a wage dispute between the Pullman Co. and 1,600 conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.), thus forestalling a strike scheduled to begin October 19.

**October 18**

THE NLRB ruled (3 to 1), in a landmark decision in the case of *Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., and Oil Workers International Union (CIO)*, that the corporation must bargain on an employee stock-purchase plan, when based on the employment relationship and providing for

employer contributions, if requested to do so by the union representing the employees (see p. 1358 of this issue).

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review in the following cases, leaving the decisions of the lower courts undisturbed:

1. *International Harvester Co. v. State of Minnesota*. The constitutionality of the Minnesota law giving employees the right to be paid for voting-time was upheld, and the court ruled that it took precedence over a contract between employer and union which provided that such time would not be compensated.

2. *Hulahan v. United States*. The lower court held that a union business agent was guilty of extortion from contractors engaged in local construction work, under the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act, since the contractors were in interstate commerce, being dependent on outside shipments for materials, equipment, and supplies.

### October 20

A 5-DAY STRIKE of 24,000 members of the Teamsters (AFL) against 3,500 trucking firms in New York and New Jersey virtually ended as employers yielded to the union's demand for a 25-cent-an-hour package pay increase (20 cents for wages and 5 cents for welfare, pension, and vacation benefits). The employers had offered a 10-cent wage increase or the submission of all issues to binding arbitration. In the settlement, which established area-wide standardization of wage rates, the employers withdrew their \$10 million damage suit against the union and 7 firms which had signed the same contract on the first day of the strike.

### October 26

THE NLRB, in a group of 8 decisions, for the first time applied certain of the new jurisdictional criteria which a majority of the Board had recently adopted (see Chron. items for June 30 and July 15, 1954, MLR, Aug. and Sept. 1954). The standards released currently differ in at least one major respect from the earlier criteria. The minority denominated the revision "arbitrary" and challenged its basis, substance, manner, and scope, particularly

the majority's estimate that the new standards would affect only 1 percent of employees now subject to the Board's jurisdiction. The cases involved the Breeding Transfer Co., Hannibal, Mo.; Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative, Jonesboro, Ark.; Greenwich Gas Co. and Fuels, Inc., Greenwich, Conn.; Daily Press, Inc., Newport News, Va.; McKinney Ave. Realty Co. (City National Bank), Houston, Tex.; Maytag Aircraft Corp., Houston, Tex.; J. R. Knott and Hugh H. Hogue, d. b. a. Hogue and Knott Supermarkets, Memphis, Tenn.; and William T. Wilson and Mable J. Wilson, d. b. a. Wilson-Oldsmobile, Detroit, Mich.

### October 28

THE Secretary of Labor, under the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act, ordered an increase in the minimum wage rate from 75 cents to \$1.10 an hour in the metal business-furniture and storage-equipment industry, effective December 6, 1954.

### October 29

THE NLRB (3 to 2) overruled its decision in the Cambridge Taxi case and announced that it would refuse to assert further jurisdiction over taxicab companies, since such "companies, by their very nature, perform local operations and are essentially local entities." The case involved *H. H. Williams, d. b. a. Checker Cab Co.* and *Baton Rouge Yellow Cab Co., Inc.*, Baton Rouge, La., and *Association of Employees of Yellow and Checker Cab Co.*

THE NLRB ruled (3 to 2) that, in the interest of industrial stability, an employer should be permitted to continue recognition of an active, incumbent labor union and to contract with it until displaced by a Board proceeding, thereby modifying a 1945 doctrine (Midwest Piping) which prohibited recognition of one or more rival unions while a representation proceeding was pending before the Board. The case was *William D. Gibson Co., Division of Associated Spring Corp.*, Chicago, and *International Association of Machinists, Die and Tool Makers Lodge No. 113 (AFL) and United Steelworkers of America and Local Union No. 3485 (CIO)*.

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

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SETTLEMENTS were reached during October in various segments of the transportation, meat-packing, communications, and metal industries. Employers and unions each continued to give close attention to competitive market problems and their bearing on labor cost. Within the union movement, AFL and CIO negotiations took another step toward eventual unity by agreement upon a general plan of merger. Leftwing unions and their leadership found their hold upon workers increasingly tenuous.

## Work Stoppages and Negotiations

*Transportation.* Truckdrivers in metropolitan New York and in New Jersey were involved in a work stoppage that ended with virtually all of the struck trucking companies yielding to demands of the Teamsters' union (AFL). On October 16, the first day of the 5-day strike, an estimated 24,000 truck drivers were idle, but this number decreased daily as various employers reached independent settlements with the union. The agreements provided a 25-cent hourly package made up of a 20-cent basic wage increase and a 5-cent increase in welfare, pension, and vacation benefits. The strike involved 3,500 trucking firms engaged in general, local, and long-distance hauling covering such services as: food for major chain stores, stocks for the garment trades and retail stores; supplies for defense factories; newsprint for publications; and imports and exports for the Port of New York.

A 2-day strike of 25,000 dockworkers in the Port of New York ended October 6, after the New York Shipping Association agreed to give the longshoremen an 8-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to October 1, 1953. In turn, the independent International Longshoremen's Association pledged not to strike again for 45 days, pending negotiations on a new contract. The shipping association had sought to tie together negotiations on the retro-

active increase and a new contract. The strike was the second portwide work stoppage among New York longshoremen in 1954.<sup>2</sup>

Under a "preliminary" arbitration award issued October 25, American Airlines will continue the nonstop transcontinental flights which were the basic cause of a pilot strike last August.<sup>3</sup> The arbitrator recommended that pilots get "adequate protection and suitable time off in return for the additional effort required of them." He suggested that the company and the union first try to agree on contract language covering these flights, adding that he would make final recommendations if they failed to reach an understanding within a month.

The National Mediation Board on October 22 recommended that the President set up an emergency board to head off a strike of 20,000 mechanics and ground crewmen on 6 major air carriers (Capital, Eastern, National, Northwest, Trans World, and United), scheduled for November 19. The International Association of Machinists (AFL) is seeking a 5-percent wage increase and improvements in a number of fringe benefits for these workers. It turned down a Mediation Board proposal for arbitration.

The Railway Express Agency and the Railway Clerks (AFL) on October 12 announced agreement on a new contract affecting approximately 30,000 employees. The settlement provided for a 5-cent hourly general wage increase, retroactive to December 16, 1953; elimination of a cost-of-living escalator clause; incorporation into the basic wage rate of a 13-cent-an-hour adjustment accumulated under that provision; and a third week of vacation for employees with 15 or more years of service. The settlement was essentially similar to those previously adopted by organizations representing railroad operating employees.

Pacific Greyhound Lines signed a new 18-month contract in mid-October that provided for a wage increase averaging 5½ cents an hour for 3,000 bus drivers and station employees in California and 6 other western states. The pay increase is effective in two steps. Hourly employees received a 2¾-cent increase on October 13, with an equal amount to be paid on July 16, 1955; drivers paid on a mileage basis received an immediate increase

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

<sup>2</sup> See also Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (pp. 1254-1255).

<sup>3</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, October 1954 (p. 1140).

of 1.37 mills per mile with an equivalent amount due next July; an average increase of about 3 percent altogether. Fringe-benefit improvements included a reduction in the service requirement for the third week of vacation from 15 to 12 years.

Forty Atlantic and Gulf Coast steamship lines and the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL) announced a new 1-year contract on October 16. The agreement did not increase wage rates, but did provide an additional week of vacation, some changes in working rules, and a 15-cent increase per man-day in employer payments to the welfare fund, bringing such payments to 75 cents a day.

*Atomic Energy.* Approximately 4,500 production workers at atomic energy installations in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., on October 22, rejected a 6-cent-an-hour wage increase recommended by the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel. Last July the workers had rejected a similar offer, ending a 3-day strike under a Taft-Hartley injunction effective through October 30. In a report of October 11, the Board of Inquiry appointed by the President last July said the positions of the union (United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers—CIO) and the company (Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co.) “remained unchanged” from those reported on July 8.<sup>4</sup>

*Nonferrous Mining.* Strikes that began August 23, affecting Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and its subsidiary, American Brass Co., ended in October when the companies reached agreement with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) on new contracts.<sup>5</sup> The American Brass agreement, which covers plants in Ansonia and Torrington, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y., provided a 4-cent hourly wage increase; an improved pension with a maximum of \$52.50 a month after 30 years' service, exclusive of social security benefits; and improvements in sickness and hospitalization insurance. The 54-day strike involving employees of Anaconda Copper Mining Co. in Great Falls, Anaconda, and Butte, Mont., ended October 15 after union members voted to accept an agreement providing for a package increase of between 8½ and 9½ cents an hour. This agreement called for a 2-cent hourly general wage increase, a new pension plan, and a revised hospital and medical plan.

Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Co. at Kellogg, Idaho, one of the Nation's

largest lead-zinc producers, announced a contract settlement with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers on October 1. The agreement, which affected 2,000 employees, called for a 5 percent wage increase.

*Metalworking.* Ratification of a new contract by members of the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers on September 30 ended a bitter strike which had affected the Detroit, Mich., plant of the Square D Co. since mid-June. The agreement provided for a 4-cent hourly wage increase, a seventh paid holiday, and increased vacation benefits. A no-strike clause which the company had demanded was also included in the agreement. The cases of 27 workers dropped by management for alleged violence on the picket line were to be considered individually by management-union grievance teams, with arbitration of these cases as a last resort.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., plant of the American Safety Razor Corp. was affected by a sit-in strike, involving the independent United Electrical Workers, beginning September 30. The dispute centered on the union's refusal to accept certain company proposals relating to removal of the 50-year-old Brooklyn plant to Staunton, Va. An oral agreement was reached August 15 on severance pay and pensions for those of the 1,400 employees who did not want to move to the new plant. This understanding was not put in writing, however, when the union refused to agree not to campaign against removal of the plant. The sit-in phase of the stoppage ended on October 13 in the face of a court order requiring the union to show cause why it should not be enjoined from continuing the sit-in. As the work stoppage continued, company officials indicated that the plant would be moved sooner than the May 1955 date originally proposed.

The National Labor Relations Board, on October 27, issued a complaint charging the Kohler Co. of Kohler, Wis., at which workers have been on strike since April 5, with unfair labor practices. It set December 13 as the date for a hearing on the complaint, which was based on allegations of the United Auto Workers (CIO) that the company discharged strikers and refused to bargain with the union. The complaint stated

<sup>4</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, September 1954 (p. 1016).

<sup>5</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1286).

that the company increased wages on April 5 without going through normal bargaining processes with the union. The company had subsequently broken off bargaining and held the union responsible for violence on the picket lines.

The New York Shipbuilding Corp., early in October, had canceled plans to bid on construction of four navy destroyer-escorts, reportedly because of labor problems. The company resumed its quest for navy contracts, later in the month, after reaching agreement with the AFL Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders. The new agreement, effective October 18, provided for a 5-cent hourly wage increase to all of the approximately 6,500 employees at its Camden, N. J., yards, except for a number of top-rated welders who will get a 3-cent increase. Standby time payments were eliminated and management was also given the right to promote or demote supervisory personnel who are union members.

*Paper.* Two AFL unions ended 2 years of picketing at the Elizabeth, La., plant of Southern Industries, Inc., and the Calcasieu Paper Co. on October 1, after employees voted 673 to 18 against being represented by the two unions (the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the Paper Makers). Several hundred of the companies' employees began a strike in September 1952 in a union-recognition dispute. These employees were replaced several months later with nonunion employees, but picket lines were maintained by the unions and the dispute was accompanied by violence, including dynamiting. The employers, who had signed no contracts with the internationals following their certification as bargaining agents in May 1952, had requested the election. The internationals objected, claiming that the locals (established, according to the internationals, to represent the employees subsequent to the certification) were out of compliance.

*Meatpacking.* Agreements with three major meatpacking firms—Armour, Wilson, and Cudahy—were reached by the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Meat Cutters during October. The new 2-year agreements covering approximately 50,000 workers provided for a 5-cent general wage increase and other benefits

valued by the unions at 2 to 3 cents an hour. The terms were essentially similar to those agreed upon by the unions and Swift & Co. late in September.<sup>6</sup> In addition, Cudahy Packing Co., in its contract with the CIO Packinghouse Workers, arranged for payment of about \$2 million in severance pay, provided for in previous agreements, to approximately 2,500 workers made jobless by the company's recent closing of plants in Sioux City, Iowa, Newport, Minn., and Albany, Ga.

*Communications.* The CIO Communications Workers and the Long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. reached agreement after 9 weeks of negotiations. The contract, covering about 23,000 workers in 42 States, provided for weekly wage increases of \$1.50 to \$2.50 for traffic employees, effective October 9.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. announced on October 18 that negotiations had been completed with 3 independent unions representing approximately 32,000 employees (plant, traffic, and commercial) in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire. Wage increases, retroactive to October 10, ranged from \$1 to \$2.50 a week. The new contracts also called for upgrading wage schedules in several communities.

*Motion Pictures.* A joint labor-management committee representing more than 40 unions and 200 employers in the motion picture and allied industries announced on October 3 that agreement had been reached on a pension program open to 18,000 Hollywood film workers. Participation is on an elective basis and employees may choose between existing company plans and the new industrywide plan. Beginning on October 24, employers and workers each will contribute 2 cents for every "straight-time" hour of work; the employers will make a "supplemental" retroactive contribution estimated at about \$600,000. The announcement stated that employers may bring into the pension program "designated workers" whose employment is not covered by the terms of collective bargaining contracts. Pension benefits are to start in 1960.

Employees of Reo Motors, Inc., at Lansing, Mich., agreed to waive their right to reopen their contract for a 9-month period in order to permit the company to complete its reorganization. It was announced that the 5-cent-an-hour annual

<sup>6</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1255).

improvement factor increase scheduled to go into effect on October 1 would not be given the workers. The contract between the company and the United Auto Workers (CIO) provides for payment of this annual improvement factor at the sole discretion of the employer. The waiver was approved, said a union spokesman, "to give the new management [Henney Motor Co., Freeport, Ill.] a chance to put Reo back on its feet." Another proposal by an automobile parts manufacturer (Borg-Warner Corp.) that employees of its Detroit Gear Division take a 15-percent pay reduction and waive an annual 5-cent improvement factor increase was rejected by the UAW-CIO.

Anthracite mining operations suspended early last May<sup>7</sup> were resumed in the Panther Valley on October 4. Approximately 1,000 new employees of the Panther Valley Coal Co., which leased the facilities from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., began work under a supplement to the independent United Mine Workers' general agreement, designed to increase the workers' daily production and supported by district and national UMW officials. Meantime, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., parent company of the previous operator announced, after conferences with UMW officials, that it would make a 25-percent payment of overdue vacation pay on October 8 and the balance in periodic payments during the next 6 months as other leased properties got into production.

*Health and Welfare Funds.* The CIO executive board, early in October, pledged its cooperation to all "legitimate" Government investigations of alleged welfare fund frauds.<sup>8</sup> It created a special standing committee (1) to investigate any charges of maladministration of welfare and other union funds within the CIO, (2) to formulate standards for welfare funds, and (3) if necessary, to recommend standards for legislation designed to promote honest administration of welfare funds. The Committee is headed by Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, whose union has been a leader in developing and handling one of the Nation's most comprehensive welfare programs. The committee scheduled

public hearings for mid-November, to find ways of supervising the welfare funds of CIO affiliates.

*AFL-CIO No-Raiding Pact.* In the first case to go to final arbitration under the AFL-CIO no-raiding pact<sup>9</sup> the impartial umpire, David L. Cole, ruled in favor of the CIO Packinghouse Workers. He found that the AFL Meat Cutters had violated the agreement in seeking an NLRB election to gain the bargaining rights for around 450 Swift and Co. employees at Moultrie, Ga., who had been represented by the CIO union for approximately 10 years. In reviewing the AFL claim that the workers had moved to leave the CIO before the no-raid pact became effective, he stated that their action took place a month after the pact went into effect. Following the umpire's ruling, Packinghouse Workers' president, Ralph Helstein, urged postponement of the election, to give the AFL union a chance to withdraw its petition for a place on the ballot. The NLRB decided to go ahead with the vote on October 8, but ordered all ballots impounded for 10 days. The AFL Meat Cutters did not request that the election be canceled and the Board, on October 20, announced that the workers had voted 349 to 63 to join the AFL Meat Cutters and subsequently certified this union as the new bargaining representative.

*Labor Unity.* AFL and CIO negotiators met on October 15 to decide on a basis for unity between the two organizations.<sup>10</sup> It was the first meeting since final ratification of the AFL-CIO no-raiding pact. A joint announcement issued by the leaders of the two groups stated:

It is the unanimous decision of this joint committee of the AFL and CIO to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger, which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union.

Further, the presidents of the AFL and CIO are authorized to appoint a joint subcommittee to draft a detailed plan to achieve this objective and to then report its recommendations to this committee at its next meeting.

Spokesmen indicated that the effort of the subcommittee would be not to find a final answer to all the existing problems between the two organizations, but to find a mechanism for settling those problems and disputes at the proper time. The joint committee agreed that the overall merger

<sup>7</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, October 1954 (p. 1138).

<sup>8</sup> See also Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1254).

<sup>9</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1253).

<sup>10</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1252).

plan should be carried out first and that jurisdictional and other problems between individual unions should be treated later. It was also pointed out that the committee was primarily interested in securing the merger of the AFL and CIO—and that efforts to bring in unaffiliated unions would come later.

*Communism.* A series of actions occurred during the month involving a number of alleged Communist-dominated unions. The Fur and Leather Workers (Ind.) announced the resignation of Ben Gold as its president on October 2. The announcement indicated, at the same time, that Gold, who was then appealing a conviction on charges of having filed a false non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act, would devote all his time to fighting the Communist Control Act passed by the 83d Congress. The law would deny legal privileges to unions that are found by the Subversive Activities Control Board to be Communist-infiltrated. Meantime, the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) sought a permanent injunction to prevent the Attorney General and the Subversive Activities Control Board from taking any actions under that law, alleging that it is unconstitutional.

Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical Workers, appealed a finding of contempt of Congress for refusing to testify on Communist Party membership. Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer of the independent Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, was found by an NLRB trial examiner in mid-September to have filed false non-Communist oaths since 1949, and was arrested on an indictment handed down by a Federal grand jury in Denver on October 28. The indictment included charges that he lied when he said he was not a Communist Party member.

*NLRB.* The NLRB ruled on October 18 in a case involving the Richfield Oil Corp. of Los Angeles and the CIO Oil Workers that a corpora-

tion which has established for its employees a stock-purchase plan, to which it contributes, is obligated to bargain concerning the plan on the union's request.<sup>11</sup> In its first decision on this point, the board held 3-1 that such a plan, when based on the employment relation and providing for company contributions, comes within the meaning of both "wages" and "other conditions of employment" as used in the Taft-Hartley Act. The majority rejected contentions of the company and the United States Chamber of Commerce, which filed a brief in the case, that bargaining on such a plan would constitute undue interference in management affairs, through union control of employees' voting rights as stockholders. A Richfield Oil Corp. spokesman, commenting on the decision, said: "The principles involved are so important that Richfield will appeal the decision to the Federal courts."

The United States Supreme Court refused to review the Wilson Co.-CIO Packinghouse Workers case,<sup>12</sup> thus raising a question as to the future of long-term labor agreements. The decision by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis reversed an NLRB ruling, by holding that a strike conducted by the union in 1948 was illegal since it occurred 5 months prior to the contract's expiration date. The union had served the 60-day notice required by section 8 (d) of the Taft-Hartley Act, notifying the company of its desire to reopen the contract. A subsequent case (Lion Oil Co. and the CIO Oil Workers)<sup>13</sup> is now in the courts, in which the NLRB has taken the position that a strike is permissible following a contract reopening, if the contract provides for such a reopening and if the union has complied with the appropriate notice provisions of section 8 (d). This case is also scheduled for hearing before the Eighth Circuit Court.

<sup>11</sup> See also p. 1358 of this issue.

<sup>12</sup> *Local No. 3, United Packinghouse Workers of America v. Wilson & Co. Inc.*

<sup>13</sup> NLRB case No. 15 CA-488. See *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1954 (p. 1133).

# Book Reviews and Notes

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## Special Reviews

*Industrial Relations and the Government.* By Wayne L. McNaughton and Joseph Lazar. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1954. 531 pp., bibliography. \$6.

The authors, specialists in personnel management and business law, respectively, have prepared a text intended to provide students and businessmen with a general knowledge of the law of industrial relations. They have generally succeeded in this purpose. The resulting study treats at length the current state of industrial relations areas on which governmental activities impinge.

The extensive treatment, in Part 1, of the English and American backgrounds in industrial relations and the law further enhances the perspective of the study. Part 2, dealing with legislation affecting the employment relationship, provides a synthesis of the background of judicial and legislative history leading to the enactment of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947. The significance of the Norris-LaGuardia (Anti-Injunction) Act in removing the restrictive effects of injunctions and of the antitrust acts on the trade union movement is dealt with fully. The provisions and administration of the Labor Management Relations Act are also analyzed at length. Readers will find useful a comparison of the provisions of the various State labor relations acts. However, there is no description of the administration of these statutes in such major areas of industrial relations as unfair labor practices, the union shop, and secondary boycotts.

The activities of employers and of employees come in for their share of attention in Parts 3 and 4, respectively. The description of the institutional functions of employer organizations and trade unions provides added meaning to the

description of law in this area. The authors' reliance on available secondary sources for discussion of employers' organizations, however, is dated and limited. This reflects the scant research recently devoted to the role of employer associations in the formulation of labor policy and in collective bargaining.

The mechanisms for employer-employee cooperation are described in Part 5, in terms of governmental arrangements. Collective bargaining and the legal imposition of the duty to bargain collectively, as well as arrangements for mediation and arbitration, are discussed here. The treatment is generally good, although a more specific description of the role of the executive, at both State and national levels, would be helpful.

In summary, the text is useful, but in a few respects reflects the limitations of available secondary sources.

—JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*The Technique of Handling People: Eleven Helps for Your Human Relations.* By Donald A. Laird and Eleanor C. Laird. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1954. 189 pp., charts. Rev. ed. \$3.75.

*How to be a Successful Leader.* By Auren Uris. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1953. 239 pp. \$3.50.

Both of these books deal particularly with methods for effective supervision, are designed for use by the individual, and are written in a chatty, popularized style. They provide an interesting contrast in point of view, however. As the Lairds' book was originally published in 1943, the contrast suggests that, in this as in so many other fields, a basic concept which has recently gone from one extreme to the other is now being modified on the basis of experience with its application.

The Lairds' book is a revised edition, but it is little changed from the original. It consists of 11 rules for leadership, all of which are designed to replace the "old-style" autocratic with the "new-style" democratic approach, and the importance of which is backed up by the many entertaining anecdotes that make up the bulk of the book. Doubtless the 1943 edition was effective in making converts to the democratic approach in



that year and the years following, but a good many people now seem convinced and, with the flood of material currently available, those that are not probably have been exposed already to much persuasive literature along the same lines. In addition, this growing body of material delves extensively into the underlying circumstances which make this approach effective, specific techniques, and other matters beyond the scope of the Lairds' book. Thus, the latter would be useful for persons newly assuming leadership responsibilities, and possibly for individuals in the lower echelons of management, but it offers little to those already experienced or studying the problem. Furthermore, a major point (as well as some lesser ones) made by the Lairds is currently subject to debate. This is the assumption that only the democratic method of leadership is desirable, that the old way is all bad and must be discarded completely.

Mr. Uris believes that there are three basic leadership methods—autocratic, democratic, and free-rein—and that each has advantages and disadvantages. Which one will produce the best results depends, in his opinion, on the circumstances, and the individual leader should therefore make use of all three. Far from being inconsistent, this is being flexible, he emphasizes, and it is “flexibility—the suiting of leadership method to leadership needs—that is the supreme skill of the effective leader.” The circumstances to be considered are: the individual subordinate, the group, the particular situation, and the personality of the leader himself. Mr. Uris describes how to judge these elements and determine the appropriate approach—a process which shows up the validity of his thesis that each type of leadership is needed. For example, the subordinate who is a dependent type of person gets reassurance from firm guidance (autocratic), and the “social isolationist” is likely to do his best work on his own (free-rein).

Having suggested ways to judge why and when to use each approach, Mr. Uris then analyzes methods of application, deterrents to effective leadership, and so on. He provides numerous quizzes throughout, to enable the leader to judge his own tendencies, for example, or to evaluate the effectiveness of his leadership. His popular style of writing causes some points to be overwritten and others to be almost obscured by simplicity, and the organization of the book could have been

more pointed. But it should prove helpful for any individual who wants to become a more effective supervisor.

—M. MEAD SMITH  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Mobility in the Labor Market: Employment Changes in Battersea and Dagenham.* By Margot Jefferys. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1954. 160 pp., bibliography. 15s.

American students of labor mobility will read this report on job shifting in Great Britain with a good deal of interest, mainly because of the great similarity between the two countries in both the techniques used in the survey and its substantive findings. In the two industrial centers near London chosen for study (Battersea and Dagenham), workers in a representative number of factories were interviewed concerning the patterns of their work careers. This was very much like the technique used by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in its studies of occupational mobility, with one very important exception. In the United States, the workers were interviewed at home; in Great Britain, they were interviewed at the firm on company time. The latter method is no doubt less expensive, but it did result in a not inconsiderable loss of company cooperation and a reduction in number of workers included, because participation in the survey meant some interruption to production. So far as the findings are concerned, they are strikingly like those reported for the United States. Considerable job changing does take place, but a small proportion of the workers account for a substantial part of the labor mobility, and even among this small proportion further concentration is found, especially among younger workers.

—SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Ford: The Times, the Man, the Company.* By Allen Nevins with the collaboration of Frank Ernest Hill. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1954. 688 pp., bibliography, illus. \$6.75.

This book, made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation to Columbia University, has index listings for United Alloy Steel Library and United Shoe Machinery Co. but none for United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement

Workers of America; that is because the book is concerned principally with the development and growth of the Ford Motor Co. during the 20 years ending in 1915. The authors feel that it was during these years that the basic policies of the company were established.

The volume contains what is probably the first objective and reliably documented account of the business, practices, and social outlook of Henry Ford, the founder. The sponsorship of the study appears in no way to have inhibited critical appraisals by Messrs. Nevins and Hill of either the man or the times.

Of particular interest are the chapters on The Five-Dollar Day and The Company and the Worker. The text is illustrated with 80 photographs.

### Apprenticeship

*Registered Apprentices in the United States—Detailed Occupational Distribution, June 1954.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1954. 16 pp. (Technical Bull. T-142.) Free.

*Setting up an Apprenticeship Program: A Guide to Employers in Training Apprentices for Craftsmanship.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1954. 32 pp., forms. Free.

*National Bricklaying Apprenticeship Program and Standards.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1954. 32 pp., forms. Rev. ed. Free.

*National Painting, Decorating, and Paperhanging Apprenticeship Standards.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1954. 32 pp., forms. Rev. ed. Free.

### Child and Youth Employment

*The Changing Years, 1904-1954: 50th Anniversary Report of National Child Labor Committee.* New York, 1954. 23 pp., illus. (Publication 415.) \$1.

*The Youth You Supervise.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1954. 13 pp., illus. (Bull. 174.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Child Fruit and Vegetable Pickers, New York State, 1953.* New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1954. 18 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum 47.)

*A Summary Report [to the Governor] on Employment of Youth in Hawaii.* Honolulu, Joint Committee on Guidance and Employment of Youth, 1954. 15 pp., charts; processed.

### Employment (General)

*1953 Annual Summary of Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by Employment Security Law of North Carolina.* Raleigh, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1954. 250 pp., charts.

*Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls [in Canada], 1953, as Reported by Employers Having 15 or More Employees in Leading Industrial Groups.* Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Prices Division, 1954. 67 pp., charts.

[*Employment Situation in France and Switzerland, 1953-54.*] (In Industry and Labor, International Labor Office, Geneva, October 1, 1954, pp. 323-338. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Volume and Distribution of Nonagricultural Employment in the USSR, 1928-1955.* By A. David Redding. (In American Slavic and East European Review, Philadelphia, October 1954, pp. 356-374. \$1.25.)

For the postwar period, employment distribution is shown only for 1950, and is estimated on the basis of prewar distribution figures given in Soviet publications.

### Housing

*Housing Surveys in 75 Cities, 1950 and 1952.* By Bruno A. Schiro. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 7 pp. (Serial R. 2144; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, July 1954.) Free.

*Monthly Cost of Owning and Renting New Housing, 1949-50.* By M. Mead Smith. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 13 pp. (Serial R. 2151; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, August and September 1954.) Free.

*Möglichkeiten des Arbeiterwohnungsbaues in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft für Kohle und Stahl.* By H. Umrath. Amsterdam, [International Confederation of Free Trade Unions?], 1954. 51 pp.; processed.

Report on the possibilities of workers' housing in the European coal and steel community, prepared by secretary of standing housing committee of European Regional Organization, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. A separate English summary accompanies the report.

### Industrial Hygiene

*Health Education for Industrial Employees at the Hanford Atomic Products Operation.* By Caesar Branchini. (In Public Health Reports, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, September 1954, pp. 883-888, illus.)

*Health Maintenance and Accident Prevention in Retail Stores—A Report to Management.* (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, October 1954, pp. 468-472. 75 cents.)

*Industrial Hygiene for Industrial Nurses.* Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Institute of Industrial Health and School of Public Health, [1954]. 45 pp., bibliographies. (Continued Education Series, 54.) \$1, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.

Prepared to acquaint the industrial nurse with the work of the industrial hygienist.

*Transactions of the 16th Annual Meeting, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Chicago, Ill., April 24-27, 1954.* [Cincinnati, Ohio, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Joseph E. Flanagan, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference], 1954. 63 pp.; processed.

*Health Hazards in Tunnel Construction.* By George L. Wilson and Harvey J. Roberts. (In *A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, August 1954, pp. 142-151.)

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*Trichloroethylene and Dichloroethylene Poisoning*, by Robert S. McBirney, M.D.; *Trichloroethylene Toxicity—Report of Five Fatal Cases*, by Morris Kleinfeld, M.D., and Irving R. Tabershaw, M.D. (In *A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, August 1954, pp. 130-141, bibliography.)

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*Centralization and Decentralization in Industrial Relations.* By Helen Baker and Robert R. France. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Department of Economics and Sociology, Industrial Relations Section, 1954. 218 pp. \$4.

*Dual Allegiance to Union and Management (a Symposium).* By Ross Stagner and others. (In *Personnel Psychology*, Baltimore, Spring 1954, pp. 41-80, bibliographies. Also available as reprint 25 of University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Champaign.)

*The Issue of States Rights in the Field of Labor Relations.* New York, Employers Labor Relations Information Committee, Inc., 1954. 24 pp.

Analysis of the conflict between Federal and State authority, with particular reference to the Taft-Hartley (Labor Management Relations) Act.

*Whose Job is Human Relations?* By Frederick J. Bell. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, [1954?]. 7 pp. (Management Report 195.) \$1.

*Current Problems in Labor Relations and Arbitration—Digest of Proceedings of Cornell Conference Held April 13-14, 1954.* Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1954. 62 pp. Free to residents of New York State, 50 cents to others.

[*Proceedings of Sixth Annual Industrial Relations Conference, Industrial Relations Centre, McGill University, April 21 and 22, 1954.*] Montreal, the University, 1954. 125 pp.

*Collective Agreements in Nonferrous Metal Mining, [Canada].* (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, September 1954, pp. 1285-1290. 25 cents.)

## Labor and Social Legislation

*Labor Law—Development, Administration, Cases.* By Sidney C. Sufin and Robert C. Sedgwick. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1954. 590 pp. \$3.95. Designed for college courses in labor legislation.

*Labor Laws of the State of Arizona.* Phoenix, State Labor Department, Industrial Commission, 1954. 102 pp.

*Proceedings of the Taft-Hartley Forum, University of Mississippi, March 5-6, 1954.* University, Miss., University of Mississippi, Department of Conferences and Institutes, 1954. 115 pp. \$1.75.

The forum was jointly sponsored by two major management and two major labor organizations of the State. Addresses and discussion dealt with the provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act, and with Government responsibility and restrictions on and rights of management and labor under the law.

*Report to [New Jersey] Governor Robert B. Meyner by the Governor's Committee on Legislation Relating to Public Utility Labor Disputes.* Trenton, 1954. 64 pp., bibliography.

*State Right-to-Work Laws as of April 1954.* Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1954. 20 pp. \$1.

*Time Off for Voting Under State Law.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1954. 13 pp.; processed. (Bull. 138—Rev.) Free.

*Législation Sociale de la Suisse, 1953.* Zurich, Office Fédéral de l'Industrie, des Arts et Métiers et du Travail, 1954. 264 pp.

*The Seamen's Insurance Law, with Enforcement, Regulation, and References.* [Tokyo], Ministry of Welfare, Insurance Bureau, 1954. Various pagings, forms.

Codification of the seamen's insurance law which provides various benefits and social insurances for Japanese seamen.

## Labor Organizations

*Current Trade-Union Movements of Western Europe.* By David J. Saposs. (In *Social Research*, New York, Autumn 1954, pp. 297-313. \$1.50.)

*The [British] Typographical Association—Origins and History up to 1949.* By A. E. Musson. London, New York, etc., Oxford University Press, 1954. 550 pp. \$4.80.

*Fifty-seventh Annual Report of Scottish Trades Union Congress, Held in Aberdeen, April 7-10, 1954.* Glasgow, Scottish Trades Union Congress, 1954. 346 pp. 3s. 4d.†

*Report of the Third World Congress of International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Held at Stockholm, July 4-11, 1953.* Brussels, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, [1954]. 541 pp., illus.

## Manpower

*Fact Book on Manpower.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 88 pp., charts, maps. (Bull. 1171.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Presents a series of tables, charts, and text material summarizing basic information on the size and characteristics of the working population of the United States.

*Estimating the Labor Supply in a Rural Community.* By Kenneth E. Larsen and Everett L. Refior. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, College of Commerce, Bureau of Labor and Management, 1954. 36 pp., map, survey form. (Research Series, 7.) 25 cents.

*Scientific and Professional Manpower—Organized Efforts to Improve its Supply and Utilization.* By Henry H. Armsby. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1954. 40 pp.; processed. (Circular 394.)

*The Problem of Surplus Manpower in Europe.* By Attilio Oblath. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, September-October 1954, pp. 301-322. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Discusses methods of dealing with the problem of Europe's surplus manpower, with particular reference to Greece and Italy.

## Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

*The Development of a Medical Examination Center.* By R. E. Seth, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, October 1954, pp. 457-462, plan, illus. 75 cents.)

Account of a unique private development in Seattle which examines workers destined for the Alaska canneries, truck and bus drivers who must meet interstate safety standards, and employees in other industries. Services are available to industry and unions alike.

*Medical Service Program of the Sidney Hillman Health Center of New York.* By Morris Brand, M.D. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, September 1954, pp. 235-247, chart.)

Reviews the first 3 years of the Center's operation.

*Study of Five Years of Employee Counseling in an Industrial Medical Program.* By H. A. Vonachen, M.D., J. M. Mason, M. H. Kronenberg, M.D. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, August 1954, pp. 91-123, charts.)

*A Look at Modern Health Insurance.* Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1954. 176 pp. \$1.50.

A survey of the voluntary health-insurance movement in the United States, consisting of chapters by different contributors.

*Rhode Island Disability Insurance Program.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1954. 71 pp., charts. Free.

Covers the basic law and the organization, procedures, and experience under it since its passage in 1942.

## Occupations

*Occupational Literature—An Annotated Bibliography.* By Gertrude Forrester. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1954. 467 pp. \$5.

*A Civilian Management Career in the Department of the Navy.* Washington, U. S. Department of the Navy, Administrative Office, 1953. 29 pp., illus. (NAVEXOS P-1068, rev.)

*Employment Outlook in the Social Sciences.* By Rose K. Wiener. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 66 pp., charts. (Bull. 1167.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Facts About Nursing—A Statistical Summary, 1953 Edition.* New York, American Nurses' Association, [1954?]. 146 pp., charts, maps. \$1.

*The Meat Packing Industry.* By Edwin L. Heckler. Cambridge, Mass., Bellman Publishing Co., 1954. 23 pp., bibliography. (Vocational and Professional Monograph 46.) \$1.

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*Industrial Pensions and Retirement Procedures—A Selected Annotated Bibliography.* Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Department of Economics and Sociology, Industrial Relations Section, September 1954. 20 pp. (Bibliographical Series, 82.) 50 cents.

*Cost-of-Living Pension Plan.* By Geoffrey N. Calvert. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, September-October 1954, pp. 101-109, charts. \$2.)

*The Pension Story.* By J. Scott Milne. Washington, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), [1954]. 16 pp., charts.

Data from this report were published in an article on the IBEW pension plan in the November Monthly Labor Review (p. 1234).

*Factors in Interpreting Mortality After Retirement.* By Robert J. Myers. (In *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Washington, September 1954, pp. 499-509. \$2.)

*Types of Retirement Policy in Canadian Industrial Pension Plans.* (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, September 1954, pp. 1238-1243. 25 cents.)

## Personnel Management

*The Practice of Management.* By Peter F. Drucker. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1954. 404 pp., bibliography. \$5.

*Psychology of Personnel in Business and Industry.* By Roger M. Bellows. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954. 467 pp., bibliographies, charts, illus. (Industrial Relations and Personnel Series.) 2d ed. \$7.35.

*Readings and Cases in Personnel Administration.* Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, School of Business Administration, [1954]. Various pagings, charts.

*Administrative Control of Sick Leave.* By Raymond Krahn. Chicago, Civil Service Assembly, [1954?]. 24 pp., bibliography, forms. (Personnel Report 544.) \$1.50 to members of Assembly, \$2 to nonmembers.

*Employee Testing: An Aid to Good Employee Selection and Placement.* New York, National Association of Manufacturers, Employee Relations Division, [1954]. 13 pp., bibliography; processed. (Information Bull. 21.) Free.

*Recreation Programs in Industry—Health Asset or Liability?* By Jean Spencer Felton, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, September 1954, pp. 383-400, bibliography. 75 cents.)

## Unemployment Insurance

*Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws as of August 1954.* Washington, U. S. Department of

Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Unemployment Insurance Service, 1954. 131 pp. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Significant Provisions of State Unemployment Insurance Laws, September 15, 1954.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1954. 4 pp. Free.

*Extension of Coverage Under State Unemployment Insurance Laws: Employees of State and Local Governments.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, October 1954. 22 pp.; processed. Limited free distribution.

*Review of [Unemployment Insurance] Experience Rating, 1953.* (In *Labor Market and Employment Security*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, September 1954, pp. 23-30. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Financing Unemployment Compensation in Illinois.* Chicago, Illinois Department of Labor, Division of Unemployment Compensation, 1953. In 2 parts, 49 and 143 pp., charts.

*Financing Unemployment Insurance in Nebraska.* Lincoln, Nebraska Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 1954. 21 pp., charts.

Digest of a joint study by the Nebraska Department of Labor, the University of Nebraska, and the U. S. Department of Labor.

*Trends and Prospects of Unemployment Compensation in Virginia.* Charlottesville, University of Virginia, Bureau of Population and Economic Research, 1953. 185 pp., charts.

Includes recommended changes in the unemployment compensation program.

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*Pay Structure of the Federal Civil Service, June 30, 1953.* Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Federal Employment Statistics Office, 1954. 32 pp., chart. (Pamphlet 33-5.)

*Study of the Shortage and Salaries of Scientists and Engineers.* Washington, U. S. Senate, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, 1954. 20 pp., bibliography. (Committee Print, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

*The Exemption of Wages from Garnishment: Some Comparisons and Comments.* By Harry Abrahams and Edward S. Feldman. (In *De Paul Law Review*, Chicago, Spring-Summer 1954, pp. 153-168.)

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*Wage Stabilization, 1950-53: An Evaluation.* By Dale A. Henning. (In *Current Economic Comment*, University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Urbana, August 1954, pp. 22-36.)

*Wage Rates for Laborers in Manufacturing, October 1953.* (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, September 1954, pp. 1316-1317. 25 cents.)

Weekly salaries of office employees in manufacturing in five Canadian cities in October 1953 are also given in the September 1954 *Labor Gazette*.

*Arbejdslønnen i Industrien.* (In *Statistiske Efterretninger*, Statistiske Departement, Copenhagen, September 2, 1954, pp. 433-442.)

Gives statistics of Danish wages in 1953, with comparative data for 1952.

*Index of Earnings of Factory Workers in India.* (In *Indian Labor Gazette*, Ministry of Labor, Labor Bureau, Delhi, May 1954, pp. 1037-1042, chart. Rs. 1-12.)

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*Changes in Women's Occupations, 1940-1950.* By Mary-Elizabeth Pidgeon. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1954. 104 pp. (Bull. 253.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*1954 Handbook on Women Workers.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1954. 75 pp., charts. (Bull. 255.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Presents data on employment, income, education and training, State labor laws for women, and other pertinent subjects.

*The Economic Strength of Business and Professional Women.* By Babette Kass and Rose C. Feld. New York, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1954. 140 pp. \$1.50.

*Employment Opportunities for Women in Professional Engineering.* By Lillian V. Inke and Mildred S. Barber. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1954. 38 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 254.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Medical Technologists and Laboratory Technicians.* By Mildred S. Barber. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1954. 54 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 203-4; *Employment Opportunities for Women*, Medical Series.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*State Minimum-Wage Laws and Orders, March 2, 1953, to July 1, 1954.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1954. 38 pp. (Supplement to Bull. 247.) Free.

*Women Workers in California Manufacturing Industries, 1953.* San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1954. 10 pp., chart; processed.

## Miscellaneous

*Big Enterprise in a Competitive System.* By A. D. H. Kaplan. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1954. 269 pp., charts. \$4.

Report on an "exploratory study intended to probe some of the underlying issues of big enterprise in a competitive system."

*Men, Wages, and Employment in the Modern U. S. Economy.* By George Soule. New York, New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 1954. 140 pp., bibliography. (A Mentor Book.) 35 cents.

Summarizes "some of the main findings and conclusions" of the Twentieth Century Fund report on *Employment and Wages in the United States*, by W. S. Woytinsky and associates (1953).

*Problems in Anti-Recession Policy.* New York, Committee for Economic Development, 1954. 161 pp. \$1.

One of the 11 papers in this symposium deals with wages and prices in recession and another with unemployment compensation as an economic stabilizer.

*Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, 1954.* New York, United Nations, 1954. 157 pp. (Sales No.: 1954, II.D, 2.) \$1.75, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

*Social Aspects of Technical Assistance in Operation.* By Morris E. Opler. Paris, United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1954. 79 pp., bibliography. (Tensions and Technology Series.) 75 cents, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Report of a conference at United Nations headquarters in New York City, March 30-April 4, 1953, on the social aspects of technical assistance in the economic development of underdeveloped areas.

*Record of Proceedings of Third Asian Regional Conference of International Labor Organization, Tokyo, September 1953.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. xxi, 211 pp. \$3. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

*Utilization of Holidays With Pay.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. 64 pp. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Prepared for 37th session of International Labor Conference, 1954.

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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 <sup>1</sup>												
	1954 <sup>2</sup>									1953			
	Oct.	Sept. <sup>3</sup>	Aug.	July <sup>3</sup>	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>3</sup>	Oct.
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	68,190	68,565	68,856	68,824	68,788	67,786	67,438	67,218	67,139	66,291	66,106	66,874	66,954
Civilian labor force.....	64,882	65,243	65,522	65,494	65,445	64,425	64,063	63,825	63,725	62,840	62,614	63,353	63,404
Unemployment.....	2,741	3,099	3,245	3,346	3,347	3,305	3,465	3,725	3,671	3,087	1,850	1,428	1,162
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,129	1,284	1,260	1,394	1,628	1,157	1,160	1,301	1,434	(4)	1,093	886	727
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	635	642	847	853	623	764	854	932	1,198	(4)	444	294	236
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	181	341	280	250	236	336	403	484	408	(4)	125	96	72
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	406	451	458	510	566	672	740	741	470	(4)	124	96	82
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	391	383	400	339	293	375	307	267	160	(4)	64	55	46
Employment.....	62,141	62,144	62,276	62,148	62,098	61,119	60,598	60,100	60,055	59,753	60,764	61,925	62,242
Nonagricultural.....	54,902	54,618	55,349	54,661	54,470	54,297	54,522	54,225	54,351	54,469	55,326	55,274	55,033
Worked 35 hours or more.....	43,666	23,999	42,514	21,936	43,502	43,062	43,603	44,291	42,825	(4)	46,889	42,847	46,957
Worked 15-34 hours.....	7,144	25,559	5,727	23,005	6,226	6,211	6,480	5,804	7,246	(4)	5,139	8,972	4,906
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	2,194	1,984	1,753	1,886	1,904	2,133	2,379	2,364	2,265	(4)	1,811	1,873	1,711
With a job but not at work <sup>5</sup> .....	1,899	3,076	5,355	7,833	2,838	1,991	2,060	1,765	2,013	(4)	1,487	1,582	1,509
Agricultural.....	7,239	7,527	6,928	7,486	7,628	6,822	6,076	5,875	5,704	5,284	5,438	6,051	7,159
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,353	5,684	5,164	5,324	5,932	4,957	4,231	4,294	3,844	(4)	3,900	5,092	5,713
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,464	1,527	1,214	1,363	1,336	1,436	1,336	1,100	1,283	(4)	1,123	1,274	1,175
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	295	219	327	319	234	285	253	304	301	(4)	232	180	185
With a job but not at work <sup>5</sup> .....	126	97	221	159	126	144	226	178	272	(4)	184	105	86
	Males												
Total labor force.....	47,586	48,007	48,964	48,948	48,619	47,791	47,671	47,408	47,539	(4)	47,013	47,184	47,129
Civilian labor force.....	44,317	44,724	45,669	45,658	45,317	44,471	44,337	44,057	44,167	(4)	43,565	43,709	43,626
Unemployment.....	1,796	1,993	2,152	2,226	2,194	2,197	2,343	2,552	2,542	(4)	1,337	927	736
Employment.....	42,522	42,730	43,518	43,432	43,123	42,274	41,993	41,504	41,625	(4)	42,228	42,782	42,890
Nonagricultural.....	36,792	36,905	37,712	37,426	37,100	36,660	36,682	36,337	36,592	(4)	37,335	37,283	37,241
Worked 35 hours or more.....	30,780	17,978	30,699	16,675	31,555	31,184	31,100	31,219	30,399	(4)	32,897	30,470	33,319
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,782	16,118	3,156	15,089	3,303	3,241	3,257	2,944	3,829	(4)	2,672	4,910	2,283
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	864	814	727	835	762	956	981	1,040	1,053	(4)	718	788	648
With a job but not at work <sup>5</sup> .....	1,366	1,994	3,129	4,827	1,673	1,279	1,344	1,134	1,309	(4)	1,048	1,115	991
Agricultural.....	5,730	5,825	5,806	6,006	6,023	5,614	5,311	5,167	5,033	(4)	4,893	5,499	5,640
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,579	4,750	4,578	4,657	5,135	4,502	3,987	4,052	3,633	(4)	3,724	4,540	4,848
Worked 15-34 hours.....	822	841	745	978	821	761	891	687	884	(4)	815	727	595
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	201	144	270	226	145	214	224	261	273	(4)	186	120	127
With a job but not at work <sup>5</sup> .....	128	91	213	145	123	137	209	167	273	(4)	168	103	78
	Females												
Total labor force.....	20,604	20,559	19,892	19,877	20,170	19,995	19,767	19,810	19,600	(4)	19,094	19,690	19,825
Civilian labor force.....	20,565	20,520	19,853	19,837	20,129	19,954	19,726	19,768	19,558	(4)	19,050	19,645	19,778
Unemployment.....	945	1,106	1,093	1,121	1,153	1,108	1,121	1,173	1,128	(4)	613	501	425
Employment.....	19,619	19,413	18,760	18,716	18,975	18,846	18,605	18,596	18,430	(4)	18,536	19,143	19,353
Nonagricultural.....	18,110	17,712	17,638	17,235	17,370	17,637	17,840	17,888	17,759	(4)	17,991	17,991	17,842
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,885	6,020	11,816	5,263	12,141	12,775	12,503	13,072	12,426	(4)	13,992	12,377	13,638
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,362	9,441	2,571	7,916	2,922	2,972	3,223	2,860	3,417	(4)	2,468	4,062	2,624
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	1,330	1,169	1,025	1,051	1,142	1,177	1,398	1,324	1,212	(4)	1,093	1,085	1,063
With a job but not at work <sup>5</sup> .....	533	1,081	2,226	3,006	1,164	712	715	631	704	(4)	439	467	518
Agricultural.....	1,509	1,701	1,122	1,481	1,605	1,209	765	708	671	(4)	545	1,152	1,510
Worked 35 hours or more.....	775	933	588	669	797	454	244	242	211	(4)	175	544	865
Worked 15-34 hours.....	642	686	470	705	716	675	445	413	399	(4)	308	547	580
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	94	76	56	92	89	71	58	43	28	(4)	46	60	58
With a job but not at work <sup>5</sup> .....	0	6	7	14	4	10	17	11	29	(4)	16	2	7

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Census survey week contained legal holiday.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

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

<sup>6</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary 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 group<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954										1953			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1953	1952
<b>Total employees</b> .....	48,635	48,523	48,045	47,808	48,137	47,935	48,068	47,848	47,880	48,147	50,197	49,851	50,180	49,660	48,306
<b>Mining</b> .....	714	721	737	735	744	737	749	772	790	805	822	829	826	844	885
<b>Metal</b> .....	91.1	90.5	98.4	100.2	99.6	98.8	98.4	101.6	103.1	104.3	105.5	105.3	105.1	105.7	99.8
Iron.....	34.4	34.1	35.0	34.7	34.7	35.3	34.9	36.2	37.1	38.2	39.6	39.7	40.0	39.8	33.5
Copper.....	22.1	28.3	28.3	28.4	27.5	27.4	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.2	29.2	28.7	28.6	26.5
Lead and zinc.....	13.7	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.7	17.4	21.2
Anthracite.....	25.0	25.4	25.2	26.5	29.3	38.8	41.5	44.8	46.4	48.5	49.0	48.7	52.8	63.4	
Bituminous-coal.....	205.1	206.0	207.3	202.0	214.2	213.3	219.7	237.2	252.2	260.5	266.4	271.1	269.4	285.6	327.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	294.9	301.0	302.5	299.9	292.2	291.2	292.3	291.4	295.3	298.0	297.4	295.0	294.5	289.8	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	103.6	104.7	105.1	104.1	103.2	101.0	99.0	98.1	98.8	104.0	106.0	107.7	105.1	103.8	
<b>Contract construction</b> .....	2,764	2,807	2,851	2,795	2,729	2,634	2,535	2,415	2,356	2,349	2,632	2,789	2,889	2,644	2,634
Nonbuilding construction.....	565	612	599	582	550	497	443	420	415	490	550	504	518	514	514
Highway and street.....	281.8	287.3	281.4	270.7	243.6	208.0	173.3	155.9	149.9	195.9	235.3	265.8	218.1	209.4	209.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....	312.9	324.9	317.5	311.7	306.7	289.3	269.7	264.1	264.6	293.7	314.5	328.0	299.9	305.0	305.0
Building construction.....	2,212	2,239	2,196	2,147	2,084	2,038	1,972	1,936	1,934	2,142	2,239	2,295	2,126	2,119	
General contractors.....	939.1	962.2	944.0	918.4	892.5	867.8	834.0	813.7	811.5	924.6	981.0	1,020.8	944.5	948.3	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,273.2	1,277.2	1,251.9	1,228.4	1,191.7	1,169.9	1,137.8	1,122.5	1,122.6	1,217.6	1,258.3	1,274.1	1,181.2	1,170.8	
Plumbing and heating.....	312.3	313.3	304.6	297.4	292.0	290.1	289.2	287.6	292.2	305.5	309.8	311.1	293.1	287.7	
Painting and decorating.....	158.2	161.0	155.2	150.7	139.2	134.5	127.1	122.4	124.1	142.9	153.2	159.6	148.1	156.5	
Electrical work.....	169.1	170.7	171.4	168.2	164.2	162.0	163.1	165.4	169.1	170.5	171.6	172.0	162.3	157.7	
Other special-trade contractors.....	633.6	632.2	620.7	612.1	596.3	583.3	558.4	547.1	537.2	598.7	623.7	631.4	577.7	570.9	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	16,036	16,019	15,863	15,627	15,888	15,836	16,000	16,234	16,322	16,434	16,765	16,988	17,301	17,259	16,334
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	9,051	8,956	8,875	8,863	9,123	9,152	9,260	9,389	9,480	9,591	9,773	9,897	10,072	10,129	9,340
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	6,985	7,063	6,988	6,764	6,765	6,684	6,740	6,845	6,842	6,843	6,992	7,091	7,229	7,131	6,994
Ordinance and accessories.....	162.8	163.9	162.5	165.3	170.0	175.6	188.4	202.1	217.0	231.4	240.6	246.3	250.7	242.6	178.7
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	1,590.3	1,678.7	1,662.0	1,583.3	1,511.3	1,457.8	1,434.9	1,431.1	1,428.9	1,444.7	1,505.3	1,574.2	1,651.4	1,545.0	1,548.2
Meat products.....	326.2	321.2	316.6	317.4	310.0	310.0	316.7	319.3	326.0	335.9	341.4	350.4	321.5	319.0	
Dairy products.....	121.7	127.3	130.6	130.0	124.2	115.7	115.3	111.6	110.8	112.4	114.6	117.1	118.7	119.9	
Canning and preserving.....	357.5	336.5	255.2	193.7	172.6	163.2	153.6	152.9	159.7	178.1	213.8	284.6	235.3	227.6	
Grain-mill products.....	123.6	123.4	124.2	123.1	119.7	112.5	116.2	117.4	117.1	116.8	117.6	120.6	119.4	123.8	
Bakery products.....	284.5	286.0	287.3	282.4	280.2	282.7	281.9	282.5	281.5	284.4	288.4	290.3	285.9	284.1	
Sugar.....	31.9	31.4	29.7	29.1	29.1	28.3	27.3	28.7	30.2	44.1	52.6	51.0	34.2	33.4	
Confectionery and related products.....	85.9	79.2	72.6	75.2	74.5	76.6	79.3	81.2	83.6	90.2	93.0	93.1	84.6	86.2	
Beverages.....	210.6	218.6	226.1	219.1	209.6	205.1	202.3	198.0	200.8	206.4	212.0	219.1	214.9	215.6	
Miscellaneous food products.....	136.8	138.4	141.0	141.3	137.9	137.2	138.5	137.3	135.0	137.0	140.8	145.2	140.6	138.7	
<b>Tobacco manufacturers</b> .....	118.7	118.5	110.4	91.2	90.4	89.8	89.9	92.1	98.2	105.6	112.9	109.7	117.4	103.6	105.6
Cigarettes.....	32.4	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.8	32.0	32.0	31.6	31.4	30.4
Cigars.....	40.6	39.9	38.0	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.3	39.4	40.8	41.7	41.3	40.6	41.1	
Tobacco and snuff.....	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	37.7	30.9	13.8	11.1	11.0	11.1	12.6	18.1	26.6	32.1	27.8	36.6	23.7	25.5	
<b>Textile-mill products</b> .....	1,081.7	1,081.0	1,074.9	1,045.9	1,073.8	1,063.2	1,073.8	1,083.7	1,090.2	1,091.1	1,123.1	1,141.4	1,163.2	1,188.5	1,195.6
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.3	6.6	6.4	
Yarn and thread mills.....	123.8	123.5	120.1	124.0	122.5	124.8	125.3	125.8	128.3	133.5	135.7	138.9	144.8	150.1	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	482.2	481.4	471.0	485.5	481.1	484.9	489.6	493.1	494.8	506.2	514.9	522.9	534.1	538.4	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	29.0	28.8	28.4	29.1	29.0	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	30.2	30.6	31.2	31.5	31.3	
Knitting mills.....	225.2	222.4	212.8	217.8	213.2	212.6	214.1	214.5	211.1	219.5	225.4	231.8	236.1	236.2	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	87.6	86.2	85.2	85.7	86.0	86.9	87.8	88.5	88.1	90.7	90.5	91.6	93.2	93.8	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	61.5	50.2	49.3	50.1	51.0	52.9	53.3	54.1	54.1	55.0	55.4	56.2	57.6	55.6	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.0	13.9	15.4	15.6	15.5	16.2	16.0	16.2	16.8	16.7	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	61.4	61.5	58.6	61.8	61.7	63.0	63.9	64.5	64.8	66.0	67.3	68.1	67.7	67.0	
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products</b> .....	1,184.0	1,177.3	1,175.5	1,102.8	1,110.4	1,107.3	1,155.1	1,226.8	1,213.8	1,188.2	1,212.6	1,214.1	1,231.3	1,230.7	1,199.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	126.8	128.2	119.0	121.5	118.5	123.7	134.4	135.0	133.0	134.2	135.2	137.4	134.4	129.9	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	296.6	291.3	269.2	283.9	283.6	290.1	297.7	293.1	290.9	298.9	308.2	314.0	310.2	287.2	
Women's outerwear.....	349.9	356.9	334.3	321.5	324.1	353.2	389.4	384.7	372.7	371.1	352.6	352.5	363.1	369.6	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	111.7	108.8	102.0	107.5	109.9	111.3	111.6	111.3	108.6	110.9	115.4	116.4	115.0	109.6	
Millinery.....	21.3	20.4	16.4	12.9	15.0	19.9	25.9	24.4	22.5	20.0	18.1	21.6	21.5	23.1	
Children's outerwear.....	75.3	76.1	75.7	75.8	69.5	69.3	74.4	73.8	71.2	71.4	69.2	71.5	72.2	68.9	
Fur goods.....	12.3	11.7	12.3	12.9	10.9	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.2	12.4	13.1	11.5	12.1	13.7	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	61.8	60.6	56.4	57.4	55.9	57.1	59.3	58.4	56.5	60.9	63.2	65.2	63.9	65.0	
Other fabricated textile products.....	121.6	121.5	117.5	117.0	119.9	121.6	124.6	123.2	122.6	132.8	139.1	141.2	138.2	132.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry group and industry	1954										1953			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1953	1952
	<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>														
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	798.3	790.3	681.4	671.8	769.4	747.1	716.5	710.0	694.2	684.5	722.5	764.6	782.3	775.4	788.7
Logging camps and contractors.....	138.3	138.3	96.1	92.2	125.6	116.1	96.7	96.7	85.7	74.8	89.6	108.5	110.1	102.1	99.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....	410.1	410.1	360.1	352.8	401.2	390.5	380.3	376.9	372.1	372.5	388.9	406.9	418.2	418.2	439.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	130.0	130.0	117.3	117.3	128.0	125.9	123.4	121.5	120.4	120.7	124.4	128.1	131.3	130.8	125.6
Wooden containers.....	58.7	58.7	56.6	57.4	61.2	60.9	61.1	61.0	61.3	61.5	63.0	63.5	64.5	65.5	64.1
Miscellaneous wood products.....	53.2	53.2	51.3	52.1	53.4	53.7	55.0	54.9	54.7	55.0	56.6	57.6	58.2	58.8	60.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	350.2	349.8	341.5	326.2	329.0	330.6	337.0	344.4	346.1	347.7	356.0	363.5	367.8	373.6	361.4
Household furniture.....	248.6	248.6	240.5	228.7	230.7	230.7	236.8	242.1	241.9	241.7	248.7	256.5	259.6	265.9	257.1
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	42.1	42.1	41.9	39.9	40.3	39.9	40.0	40.7	41.4	41.5	42.2	42.0	42.5	42.7	41.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	33.3	33.3	32.9	31.2	33.3	33.0	33.3	34.1	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.7	36.3	35.7	34.0
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	25.8	25.8	26.2	26.4	27.1	27.0	26.9	27.5	28.1	28.9	29.5	29.3	29.4	29.2	28.4
Paper and allied products.....	532.8	532.2	527.9	520.2	525.8	522.7	522.7	525.1	525.2	525.7	530.7	535.0	537.7	529.6	503.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	260.5	260.5	259.2	256.6	259.2	256.9	256.5	257.7	257.7	257.5	260.0	259.2	259.8	257.5	252.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	148.6	148.6	145.1	140.3	142.5	142.1	142.0	143.6	144.4	145.6	148.2	153.6	153.8	148.2	132.6
Other paper and allied products.....	123.1	123.1	123.6	123.3	124.1	123.7	124.2	123.8	123.1	122.6	122.5	122.2	124.1	123.9	118.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	813.4	810.3	801.3	799.3	804.5	801.7	803.7	804.5	802.2	802.8	814.1	810.5	809.3	793.0	769.3
Newspapers.....	295.0	295.0	293.6	293.3	295.2	293.7	292.8	292.3	290.7	290.6	295.1	293.3	292.4	289.1	284.9
Periodicals.....	62.1	62.1	60.6	60.9	61.4	61.9	62.9	63.6	63.5	63.7	64.9	64.8	63.6	62.3	61.6
Books.....	52.0	52.0	51.3	50.9	50.7	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.3	51.0	51.2	51.4	52.3	50.6	47.2
Commercial printing.....	209.4	209.4	205.5	205.7	207.0	206.1	207.2	207.3	207.4	209.6	211.6	208.1	208.3	205.1	198.7
Lithographing.....	59.9	59.9	59.2	58.3	59.0	59.2	59.4	58.9	59.0	58.7	60.4	60.9	59.9	57.4	54.6
Greeting cards.....	21.0	21.0	20.7	20.3	20.3	19.1	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.5	20.5	21.7	21.6	19.8	18.6
Bookbinding and related industries.....	43.9	43.9	44.2	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.3	44.3	43.4	44.3	44.7	46.0	44.6	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	67.0	67.0	66.2	65.9	66.9	66.7	67.2	67.8	67.4	67.3	66.1	65.6	65.2	64.1	60.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	783.4	783.7	773.3	771.9	775.2	781.3	791.1	796.1	793.6	798.1	800.2	807.8	811.2	805.5	770.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	96.0	96.0	95.6	95.2	94.6	93.6	93.4	93.6	93.5	93.8	94.1	94.0	93.8	92.4	86.7
Industrial organic chemicals.....	295.0	295.0	295.8	297.1	297.7	297.0	298.5	301.0	303.7	311.2	315.1	318.5	320.6	317.2	283.3
Drugs and medicines.....	92.6	92.6	92.0	91.4	90.9	90.8	91.5	92.2	92.3	92.2	88.7	91.1	90.8	91.5	96.5
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	52.6	52.6	51.8	51.3	51.6	51.4	51.7	51.9	51.7	51.6	51.3	51.4	51.8	51.4	50.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.6	72.8	72.6	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.4	74.1	74.5	74.6	75.0	73.1
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.4	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0
Fertilizers.....	34.3	34.3	31.5	30.4	33.0	40.3	46.8	46.5	40.0	34.9	32.9	32.4	34.2	37.2	36.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	42.5	42.5	37.1	36.7	37.1	37.8	39.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.3	47.4	47.0	42.7	44.3
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	89.9	89.9	89.0	89.1	89.5	89.5	88.6	88.3	88.2	88.2	89.4	90.2	90.2	90.0	90.9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	250.8	254.1	255.8	256.8	255.4	252.6	251.8	251.6	252.2	253.1	255.4	258.0	260.7	260.4	253.9
Petroleum refining.....	204.5	204.5	206.0	206.8	205.2	202.9	202.9	202.4	202.3	203.1	204.1	205.0	206.5	206.3	201.6
Coke and other petroleum and coal products.....	49.6	49.6	49.8	50.0	50.2	49.7	48.9	49.2	49.9	50.0	51.3	53.0	54.2	54.1	52.2
Rubber products.....	260.9	258.3	229.8	226.0	255.2	253.7	252.8	256.3	259.4	262.3	265.9	267.6	273.1	278.3	266.7
Tires and inner tubes.....	114.3	114.3	92.1	91.5	112.8	111.5	111.2	112.1	112.3	113.0	113.3	114.3	116.9	119.8	118.8
Rubber footwear.....	26.2	26.2	25.8	25.3	25.0	25.0	24.5	24.9	25.9	27.0	28.3	29.2	29.6	29.3	28.3
Other rubber products.....	117.8	117.8	111.9	109.2	117.4	117.2	117.1	119.3	121.2	122.3	124.3	124.1	126.6	129.2	119.7
Leather and leather products.....	369.0	369.0	376.8	366.8	363.2	353.5	364.0	377.5	378.4	371.0	372.0	373.0	374.1	386.1	381.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	42.3	42.3	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.1	43.3	44.3	44.7	44.6	44.7	45.0	46.4	47.1	46.5
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	14.3	14.3	15.7	15.9	16.0	14.9	15.7	16.9	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.0	15.6	17.0	17.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	240.9	240.9	248.4	242.9	241.3	234.4	241.7	250.6	250.2	246.6	243.6	238.9	237.0	249.9	246.2
Luggage.....	15.6	15.6	15.4	14.7	14.6	13.9	13.4	13.3	14.3	13.6	15.5	17.1	17.6	17.0	16.8
Handbags and small leather goods.....	33.5	33.5	32.6	29.0	26.6	27.0	30.0	32.9	33.3	31.1	31.4	33.4	33.3	31.8	30.3
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	17.9	17.9	17.4	16.6	16.4	15.5	15.1	14.7	13.9	13.2	15.1	17.5	19.0	18.0	19.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	522.6	520.4	516.5	506.4	510.0	509.5	510.9	511.2	509.6	511.0	531.0	542.0	547.7	543.2	527.5
Flat glass.....	29.1	29.1	27.9	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.2	28.3	29.4	31.0	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.6	30.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	89.0	89.0	89.4	86.6	90.6	91.0	91.6	91.5	90.9	90.6	95.8	98.7	99.1	97.8	93.2
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	16.3	16.3	15.9	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.4	18.0	18.2	17.1	17.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.9	42.9	42.8	42.7	39.4	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	41.2	42.0	42.3	42.0	41.8	40.0
Structural clay products.....	79.6	79.6	79.3	79.1	79.2	77.8	77.1	76.1	73.8	75.0	78.1	79.7	80.6	79.6	81.2
Pottery and related products.....	54.0	54.0	52.2	48.4	51.6	52.6	53.4	54.5	54.6	52.2	54.4	55.7	56.7	56.1	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	104.8	104.8	105.3	104.9	103.2	101.8	100.0	98.2	96.5	96.2	101.6	104.9	106.5	104.6	100.7
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.9	18.9	19.0	17.7	18.5	18.7	19.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.4	17.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	85.8	85.8	84.7	83.8	84.1	83.9	84.9	86.7	89.0	90.0	91.6	93.1	94.6	95.0	89.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry group and industry	1954											1953			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1953	1952	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Primary metal industries	1,148.2	1,153.5	1,160.6	1,162.3	1,179.5	1,172.4	1,186.8	1,206.9	1,223.4	1,249.0	1,273.7	1,290.5	1,314.8	1,333.2	1,232.0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		569.2	570.9	573.2	579.0	573.9	580.1	593.3	601.4	614.2	626.6	637.7	650.3	653.3	570.7	
Iron and steel foundries		213.4	215.4	214.7	219.6	219.1	223.0	223.9	225.5	228.7	232.0	232.8	238.8	249.8	256.6	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		56.0	58.6	58.8	58.3	57.8	57.7	58.0	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.9	59.7	59.5	55.7	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		12.0	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.5	12.7	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		100.1	101.8	100.8	102.4	101.8	102.0	102.7	104.5	108.1	110.6	111.9	114.1	113.5	106.5	
Nonferrous foundries		70.9	69.0	70.7	72.8	72.4	72.4	75.1	78.1	80.3	85.8	87.5	88.3	91.5	87.6	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		131.9	132.6	131.8	135.0	134.8	136.2	138.5	140.6	143.8	147.4	148.6	150.2	152.3	142.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,023.8	1,024.1	1,024.9	1,015.0	1,037.6	1,040.4	1,047.4	1,060.1	1,072.6	1,083.4	1,086.6	1,114.0	1,135.3	1,141.1	1,042.0	
Tin cans and other tinware		57.7	59.1	57.6	56.9	55.3	54.2	52.8	52.9	53.3	53.1	55.0	57.9	55.4	55.4	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		141.3	141.2	138.5	144.6	146.9	147.9	151.2	155.2	153.8	154.9	152.0	154.5	160.9	150.0	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		124.1	121.2	116.4	118.0	115.9	116.0	117.9	117.6	118.8	124.3	129.0	134.0	135.0	133.0	
Fabricated structural metal products		269.7	270.7	270.9	269.7	266.6	265.7	264.7	264.9	266.5	276.6	274.6	276.5	271.5	251.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		211.4	213.5	213.9	223.9	230.4	234.4	239.2	245.2	249.8	253.1	251.3	256.9	259.7	209.9	
Lighting fixtures		42.5	41.9	41.5	43.2	43.3	44.6	45.8	46.8	47.6	45.7	48.8	49.4	50.3	46.0	
Fabricated wire products		51.5	51.4	51.6	53.2	53.8	54.6	55.5	56.2	58.3	62.0	63.0	62.8	64.4	59.8	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		125.9	125.9	124.6	128.1	128.2	130.0	133.0	133.8	135.3	137.9	139.4	143.3	144.1	136.5	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,486.3	1,495.0	1,492.7	1,509.9	1,550.7	1,567.7	1,590.7	1,608.0	1,628.0	1,636.6	1,643.4	1,644.8	1,659.2	1,705.3	1,664.4	
Engines and turbines		70.0	71.5	74.3	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.9	80.3	81.8	84.2	86.0	86.5	88.5	85.8	
Agricultural machinery and tractors		137.6	138.0	145.2	149.9	149.7	151.2	149.2	145.1	140.3	138.4	137.0	145.5	167.3	179.9	
Construction and mining machinery		120.5	121.8	122.5	123.6	123.7	124.6	124.9	124.2	125.0	125.5	126.5	128.1	133.4	134.8	
Metalworking machinery		269.2	269.2	273.8	280.4	284.7	290.7	298.7	303.9	307.9	307.4	309.5	310.8	308.9	294.3	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		170.5	170.2	171.0	174.1	175.5	177.2	179.3	180.1	181.8	183.5	183.5	184.0	187.9	190.9	
General industrial machinery		224.5	222.3	222.4	226.5	227.9	230.8	235.1	237.8	241.5	244.7	245.0	245.6	243.7	235.8	
Office and store machines and devices		104.0	101.9	102.7	103.5	103.3	104.8	105.7	107.9	108.6	109.6	109.3	110.1	109.3	108.7	
Service-industry and household machines		154.7	151.5	153.4	166.0	175.5	180.4	178.6	185.7	185.1	184.4	183.6	184.4	198.7	181.9	
Miscellaneous machinery parts		244.0	246.3	244.6	251.3	251.2	253.7	257.6	261.0	264.6	265.7	264.4	264.2	267.7	252.4	
Electrical machinery	1,108.4	1,096.8	1,081.4	1,064.9	1,074.8	1,087.1	1,108.5	1,126.6	1,138.4	1,157.6	1,187.5	1,216.6	1,235.8	1,226.5	1,084.1	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		354.6	355.7	357.2	363.7	369.0	373.5	379.4	384.4	390.3	395.9	397.1	400.7	402.8	373.8	
Electrical appliances		63.9	60.9	60.1	60.8	62.6	65.0	66.2	67.2	68.6	71.1	72.2	72.3	70.8	56.5	
Insulated wire and cable		29.4	28.4	27.5	28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.8	31.1	31.6	32.7	33.4	30.8	
Electrical equipment for vehicles		69.2	65.9	67.7	70.9	72.1	73.5	75.1	77.5	78.3	79.0	79.3	79.4	82.0	75.9	
Electric lamps		27.2	27.1	27.0	27.6	27.7	28.1	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.8	29.8	29.6	28.4	25.6	
Communication equipment		506.0	496.6	480.1	477.9	481.6	494.3	503.2	505.2	514.6	532.1	555.7	569.3	559.7	474.2	
Miscellaneous electrical products		46.5	46.8	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.3	45.1	46.1	46.5	48.5	50.9	51.8	49.5	47.3	
Transportation equipment	1,666.3	1,585.2	1,651.7	1,694.9	1,737.9	1,752.5	1,793.4	1,823.7	1,846.8	1,886.0	1,904.3	1,867.7	1,924.4	1,955.0	1,693.4	
Automobiles		608.1	677.6	706.7	739.5	744.8	770.9	785.3	803.1	828.2	862.9	844.1	875.5	920.2	790.2	
Aircraft and parts		797.4	793.9	803.8	804.0	806.9	816.6	823.1	823.7	830.1	810.9	789.8	811.3	790.3	660.7	
Aircraft engines and parts		495.4	499.8	498.8	493.8	492.8	498.9	497.9	496.9	502.7	483.3	466.8	489.1	470.1	425.9	
Aircraft propellers and parts		162.2	154.2	162.8	166.3	169.5	174.5	178.2	178.8	179.5	181.6	181.7	183.9	177.3	138.8	
Other aircraft parts and equipment		17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	13.1	13.8	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.0	14.5	
Ship and boat building and repairing		122.6	122.6	124.8	126.4	128.1	129.4	129.5	130.2	129.8	127.8	123.2	120.2	115.9	81.6	
Shipbuilding and repairing		117.0	117.7	125.1	127.5	132.0	132.7	136.9	139.5	143.3	143.7	146.2	146.5	152.8	152.6	
Boatbuilding and repairing		99.1	98.8	104.4	105.6	109.1	111.8	114.0	117.4	121.7	123.2	124.9	125.3	130.5	134.2	
Railroad equipment		17.9	18.9	20.7	21.9	22.9	20.9	22.9	22.1	21.6	20.5	21.3	21.2	22.3	18.4	
Other transportation equipment		52.0	52.0	49.5	57.4	59.8	64.5	69.9	72.1	76.1	77.5	76.5	79.2	80.4	78.3	
Instruments and related products	303.6	302.6	299.4	300.3	305.4	310.5	315.3	321.2	325.0	329.7	332.9	334.3	332.7	332.8	310.2	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		46.9	46.4	48.5	49.3	51.4	52.5	53.7	54.7	55.4	55.9	56.0	55.9	54.9	49.4	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		77.5	76.1	76.3	74.7	76.9	77.3	78.3	79.1	79.3	80.4	80.6	79.1	80.7	74.0	
Optical instruments and lenses		13.7	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.1	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		39.9	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.0	40.8	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.5	42.8	43.3	40.8	
Ophthalmic goods		24.4	24.2	24.2	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.2	26.7	27.3	27.3	
Photographic apparatus		67.9	67.4	67.4	67.0	66.8	67.6	68.2	68.4	69.4	69.3	69.4	69.2	68.1	64.9	
Watches and clocks		32.3	32.2	30.9	35.4	36.1	37.6	39.2	40.1	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.1	43.5	39.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	480.6	474.4	462.0	446.1	458.9	458.3	464.7	475.1	480.4	473.8	494.7	512.4	521.4	500.2	457.4	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		54.7	52.0	50.3	51.5	51.9	52.9	54.2	55.6	55.3	56.1	57.4	56.7	53.6	49.7	
Musical instruments and parts		16.2	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.1	
Toys and sporting goods		86.3	83.7	80.6	81.9	81.2	80.0	80.1	81.1	78.3	85.9	96.8	104.0	94.1	80.3	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies		29.6	29.2	28.5	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.8	29.8	29.2	30.1	30.5	30.2	29.5	29.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		66.1	64.4	59.9	62.0	59.6	60.7	62.6	65.1	62.7	64.9	68.0	69.2	67.0	61.2	
Fabricated plastic products		70.3	68.5	66.5	69.8	70.1	71.5	73.6	73.8	75.2	76.8	78.7	79.9	77.2	67.8	
Other manufacturing industries		151.2	148.3	145.1	149.3	150.7	154.3	158.5	158.5	156.4	163.9	164.1	164.4	161.5	132.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954										1953			Annual Average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1953	1952
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b> .....	4,020	4,031	4,030	4,043	4,032	4,008	4,008	3,992	4,039	4,069	4,187	4,216	4,257	4,224	4,185
Transportation.....	2,695	2,702	2,692	2,702	2,703	2,685	2,685	2,670	2,719	2,747	2,861	2,837	2,927	2,899	2,899
Interstate railroads.....	1,214.8	1,224.1	1,224.1	1,231.8	1,228.9	1,215.6	1,206.4	1,215.2	1,243.7	1,266.4	1,328.6	1,353.9	1,382.6	1,376.9	1,399.8
Class I railroads.....	1,061.7	1,070.5	1,077.9	1,077.9	1,074.7	1,061.9	1,052.4	1,058.8	1,086.1	1,107.6	1,155.1	1,188.0	1,214.6	1,206.5	1,226.2
Local railways and buslines.....	119.3	121.1	122.0	122.0	122.5	123.5	125.4	125.7	126.1	126.5	127.1	127.5	128.1	127.6	133.1
Trucking and warehousing.....	699.9	687.5	684.5	684.5	684.2	680.1	683.7	685.4	690.4	698.5	729.5	733.7	740.2	724.4	699.1
Other transportation and services.....	667.8	659.2	663.7	667.3	667.3	665.4	669.8	643.8	658.4	655.5	676.0	672.1	676.4	669.9	666.9
Buslines, except local.....	47.9	48.4	48.6	48.6	48.2	48.6	48.5	48.5	49.1	50.8	51.2	51.7	52.2	52.2	52.4
Air transportation (common carrier).....	106.1	104.4	106.4	105.7	105.3	105.3	105.3	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.7	105.8	105.7	104.4	97.1
Communication.....	740	739	744	747	741	741	742	742	742	744	747	749	750	747	720
Telephone.....	697.3	702.7	705.1	705.1	698.8	698.6	699.6	700.0	700.5	701.3	704.0	705.2	705.6	702.2	678.4
Telegraph.....	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.5	40.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.6	43.7	40.4
Other public utilities.....	585	590	594	594	588	582	581	580	578	578	579	580	580	578	566
Gas and electric utilities.....	564.8	568.7	568.7	568.7	563.3	557.1	555.3	555.9	553.9	554.5	555.5	556.3	555.8	554.2	543.3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	25.0	25.5	25.5	25.5	24.8	24.4	24.5	24.3	23.8	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.9	22.6
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b> .....	10,599	10,485	10,350	10,377	10,414	10,375	10,496	10,305	10,310	10,421	11,361	10,828	10,669	10,533	10,281
Wholesale trade.....	2,804	2,779	2,781	2,780	2,757	2,746	2,762	2,750	2,792	2,794	2,831	2,808	2,808	2,782	2,743
Retail trade.....	7,795	7,706	7,569	7,597	7,657	7,629	7,734	7,555	7,518	7,627	8,531	7,997	7,861	7,751	7,537
General merchandise stores.....	1,405.9	1,357.9	1,289.7	1,290.4	1,325.1	1,339.3	1,408.6	1,318.8	1,304.6	1,368.8	1,960.4	1,581.0	1,476.3	1,447.2	1,446.1
Food and liquor stores.....	1,439.5	1,418.4	1,405.1	1,413.9	1,421.6	1,416.3	1,419.6	1,398.5	1,406.4	1,401.1	1,428.7	1,415.3	1,405.2	1,387.8	1,346.1
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	798.9	803.7	809.8	812.1	811.7	808.8	807.7	811.8	818.2	824.9	839.3	830.0	826.9	812.5	767.8
Apparel and accessories stores.....	611.4	594.3	547.9	557.3	595.6	600.0	659.0	574.1	563.1	583.7	720.7	629.8	616.9	602.0	589.1
Other retail trade.....	3,539.6	3,531.4	3,516.4	3,523.4	3,502.7	3,464.6	3,438.6	3,421.8	3,425.7	3,448.9	3,582.2	3,540.5	3,535.9	3,501.9	3,388.2
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> .....	2,109	2,116	2,126	2,126	2,104	2,081	2,075	2,057	2,044	2,033	2,040	2,034	2,040	2,025	1,957
Banks and trust companies.....	527.1	534.2	534.6	534.6	525.6	521.3	522.6	522.5	520.3	516.1	515.8	513.7	512.0	506.3	480.0
Security dealers and exchanges.....	68.8	69.2	68.3	68.3	66.8	65.8	65.4	64.8	64.4	63.9	64.1	64.3	64.6	65.7	65.1
Insurance carriers and agents.....	783.3	785.9	785.3	785.3	775.7	770.9	771.2	768.4	764.9	759.4	761.4	756.6	754.3	740.8	704.8
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	736.9	736.9	737.7	737.7	736.1	723.2	715.4	701.1	694.3	693.3	699.0	698.9	709.4	712.5	707.1
<b>Service and miscellaneous</b> .....	5,548	5,606	5,634	5,638	5,601	5,563	5,506	5,406	5,380	5,377	5,435	5,467	5,506	5,486	5,423
Hotels and lodging places.....	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4	514.4
Personal services:															
Laundries.....	329.2	332.2	337.9	337.3	333.6	330.8	330.8	328.8	330.0	332.6	334.8	336.5	338.1	339.2	340.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	164.1	161.6	167.4	172.3	171.3	171.3	170.9	164.4	163.2	164.5	167.2	169.9	170.3	167.6	166.0
Motion pictures.....	237.4	237.1	236.2	236.0	235.7	233.4	225.0	223.1	223.8	225.2	228.8	233.5	232.7	240.1	
<b>Government</b> .....	6,845	6,738	6,454	6,467	6,625	6,701	6,699	6,667	6,639	6,659	6,955	6,700	6,692	6,645	6,609
Federal.....	2,127	2,141	2,156	2,161	2,164	2,160	2,168	2,173	2,175	2,184	2,480	2,203	2,205	2,305	2,420
State and local <sup>4</sup> .....	4,718	4,597	4,298	4,306	4,461	4,541	4,531	4,494	4,464	4,475	4,475	4,497	4,487	4,340	4,188

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 1375.

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 <sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954										1953			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1953	1952
<b>Mining:</b>															
Metal.....		77.7	84.4	86.2	85.3	84.8	84.2	87.2	88.7	90.0	91.1	90.7	90.6	91.3	86.6
Iron.....		30.0	29.5	30.4	30.1	30.9	30.4	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.1	29.3
Copper.....		18.7	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.4	23.2	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.2	25.0	24.6	24.5	22.9
Lead and zinc.....		11.7	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.5	13.5	12.9	12.9	13.1	14.8	18.5
Anthracite.....		21.4	21.6	21.3	21.9	26.0	35.4	38.0	41.5	42.8	45.0	45.1	45.0	49.1	59.5
Bituminous-coal.....		187.5	189.2	182.2	195.1	194.9	200.8	217.8	232.7	241.2	246.7	251.0	248.4	264.5	304.4
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		132.9	135.7	136.5	134.2	129.0	128.7	128.4	128.9	128.4	128.8	129.0	130.6	131.4	129.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		89.9	89.9	90.2	89.0	88.6	86.6	84.5	83.8	84.3	89.1	91.2	92.6	90.6	89.9
<b>Manufacturing:</b>	12,631	12,612	12,449	12,212	12,480	12,437	12,590	12,818	12,906	13,002	13,319	13,534	13,852	13,850	13,144
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	7,119	7,020	6,933	6,917	7,177	7,208	7,309	7,430	7,520	7,616	7,791	7,910	8,088	8,167	7,539
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	5,512	5,592	5,516	5,295	5,303	5,229	5,281	5,388	5,386	5,386	5,528	5,624	5,764	5,683	5,604
Ordnance and accessories.....	113.8	114.7	112.9	116.6	120.3	125.2	136.8	150.4	164.5	176.5	183.6	187.4	193.0	186.3	135.0
Food and kindred products.....	1,157.8	1,244.0	1,224.0	1,142.3	1,078.7	1,031.1	1,011.1	1,009.1	1,009.1	1,024.2	1,082.7	1,149.0	1,223.8	1,133.5	1,137.2
Meat products.....		255.6	250.7	245.9	246.9	238.6	241.1	246.0	249.7	256.4	267.1	272.5	262.5	254.9	252.9
Dairy products.....		80.6	85.3	88.2	88.2	84.0	80.2	76.6	74.1	73.4	74.4	76.1	78.9	80.7	82.7
Canning and preserving.....		326.9	306.3	225.3	165.4	144.2	135.2	125.9	125.3	132.0	148.7	183.8	253.0	204.5	197.9
Grain-mill products.....		91.3	90.8	91.7	91.3	87.9	80.6	84.7	85.8	85.7	85.2	85.7	88.7	87.3	93.2
Bakery products.....		172.5	174.2	175.5	173.5	171.9	174.2	174.4	174.7	173.1	176.6	180.3	182.1	180.1	181.6
Sugar.....		26.3	26.0	24.3	23.8	23.8	23.0	22.1	23.2	24.7	37.9	45.7	44.1	28.6	28.0
Confectionery and related products.....		71.9	65.0	58.1	61.2	60.3	62.0	65.5	67.0	69.0	75.6	78.4	78.8	70.4	71.6
Beverages.....		120.9	126.8	132.5	127.3	121.8	117.1	115.1	111.9	115.1	119.7	125.2	130.0	126.2	129.3
Miscellaneous food products.....		98.0	98.9	100.8	101.1	98.6	97.7	98.8	97.4	94.8	97.5	101.3	105.7	100.9	99.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	109.6	109.5	102.0	82.9	82.4	81.5	81.7	84.0	89.9	97.2	104.3	101.1	109.2	95.1	96.7
Cigarettes.....		29.5	29.2	28.8	28.7	28.3	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.6	28.4	27.5
Cigars.....		38.6	37.9	36.1	37.9	37.5	37.2	37.9	38.5	37.5	38.8	39.8	39.4	38.5	39.0
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		34.7	28.2	11.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	10.7	15.8	24.2	29.9	25.5	34.4	21.4	22.9
Textile-mill products.....	988.2	987.8	981.3	953.0	980.9	968.6	979.0	989.0	994.6	996.5	1,028.2	1,046.0	1,067.3	1,092.6	1,100.5
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.3	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.1	5.9
Yarn and thread mills.....		114.4	114.3	111.0	114.7	113.1	115.3	115.7	116.2	118.7	123.9	125.8	128.9	134.9	139.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		454.2	452.0	442.1	456.8	451.5	455.2	460.1	463.2	466.0	477.0	485.1	493.2	504.1	508.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		25.2	25.1	24.8	25.5	25.3	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.5	26.4	27.0	27.6	27.9	27.8
Knitting mills.....		204.2	201.7	192.0	197.0	192.2	191.6	193.0	193.5	190.0	198.6	204.3	210.8	215.2	215.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		76.6	75.4	74.8	75.2	75.5	76.6	77.5	77.8	77.5	79.9	80.2	80.8	82.3	83.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		43.1	41.7	40.6	41.1	41.0	43.8	44.3	45.0	44.9	45.9	46.4	47.1	48.6	47.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		12.9	13.0	12.6	13.0	12.5	12.2	13.8	14.0	13.9	14.6	14.4	14.6	15.2	14.9
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		51.9	52.3	49.4	52.6	52.4	53.7	54.5	55.1	55.4	56.7	57.7	58.6	58.4	57.7
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,054.4	1,050.7	1,049.5	979.8	987.0	984.9	1,029.7	1,100.5	1,087.6	1,061.6	1,083.5	1,084.6	1,102.5	1,102.1	1,074.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		114.1	115.2	106.6	108.2	105.3	110.2	120.8	121.5	119.2	120.5	121.4	124.0	121.1	116.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		272.9	268.7	247.6	262.4	261.4	267.7	275.0	270.6	268.1	275.2	284.5	290.4	287.3	266.2
Women's outerwear.....		309.7	317.0	295.9	283.6	286.8	314.2	349.4	344.4	332.9	330.5	312.0	312.6	322.7	329.3
Women's, children's undergarments.....		99.1	96.0	89.5	95.1	97.2	98.8	99.2	99.0	96.2	98.3	102.7	103.8	102.5	97.9
Millinery.....		19.1	18.2	14.2	10.9	13.1	17.9	23.6	22.2	20.2	17.7	15.8	19.2	19.1	20.5
Children's outerwear.....		68.4	69.5	68.8	69.0	63.0	63.0	68.0	67.4	65.0	64.9	62.7	64.6	65.5	62.8
Fur goods.....		9.2	8.9	9.2	9.9	8.2	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	9.7	10.2	8.8	9.3	10.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		55.8	54.4	50.2	50.9	49.4	50.3	52.8	51.9	49.8	54.2	56.4	58.2	56.8	57.7
Other fabricated textile products.....		102.4	101.6	97.8	97.0	100.5	101.3	104.8	103.3	102.7	112.5	118.9	120.9	117.8	112.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	727.9	722.2	613.1	603.7	700.7	678.5	648.7	642.6	627.3	616.9	653.5	695.3	713.1	705.3	719.1
Logging camps and contractors.....		130.8	88.6	84.6	117.8	108.3	89.9	89.6	78.6	67.6	82.2	100.9	102.8	94.8	93.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....		381.1	331.1	323.8	372.0	361.3	350.8	346.8	343.3	343.7	359.0	377.0	388.2	387.1	406.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		109.2	96.3	96.4	107.4	105.5	103.3	101.4	100.5	100.6	104.0	107.6	110.8	110.5	106.4
Wooden containers.....		54.1	52.1	52.9	56.4	56.1	56.4	56.4	56.7	56.8	58.4	58.9	59.8	60.7	59.3
Miscellaneous wood products.....		47.0	45.0	46.0	47.1	47.3	48.3	48.4	48.2	48.2	49.9	50.9	51.5	52.2	53.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	296.6	296.6	287.6	272.2	274.5	276.5	282.7	290.0	291.7	293.2	301.4	308.4	312.6	319.0	309.3
Household furniture.....		217.0	208.8	196.9	196.0	198.6	204.3	209.3	209.1	208.5	215.8	223.4	226.1	233.0	225.5
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		34.1	33.7	31.9	32.1	31.9	32.1	32.9	33.5	33.9	34.3	34.0	34.7	35.0	34.5
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		25.3	24.9	23.1	25.2	24.9	25.2	26.0	26.8	27.8	27.9	27.7	28.5	27.8	26.5
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		20.2	20.2	20.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.8	22.3	23.0	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	22.7

footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954										1953			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1953	1952
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Paper and allied products.....	442.1	441.4	435.9	429.9	435.6	432.5	432.7	435.9	436.5	437.5	442.4	446.3	448.3	441.0	420.9
Pulp, paper, and paper board mills.....	220.4	218.8	218.8	217.1	219.5	217.9	217.3	218.6	218.3	218.7	220.7	220.0	220.5	218.9	215.7
Paper board containers and boxes.....	123.2	119.1	114.9	114.9	117.2	116.3	116.3	118.0	119.1	119.9	122.3	127.5	127.7	122.2	109.9
Other paper and allied products.....	97.8	98.0	97.9	97.9	98.9	98.3	99.1	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.4	98.8	100.1	99.9	95.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	521.9	522.0	513.8	512.9	518.5	514.7	516.4	516.8	513.6	514.2	524.5	522.1	524.8	513.3	500.5
Newspapers.....	146.3	145.1	145.2	147.9	147.9	146.6	145.8	145.9	143.3	142.4	147.8	146.6	147.4	145.1	143.5
Periodicals.....	25.5	25.0	24.8	25.5	25.6	26.0	26.3	26.0	26.0	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.6	26.6	27.5
Books.....	32.1	31.1	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	30.1	30.6	29.7	28.2
Commercial printing.....	170.5	166.7	167.3	167.9	166.5	168.0	168.1	168.1	168.6	170.9	172.8	169.4	170.0	167.5	163.0
Lithographing.....	46.1	45.3	44.6	45.5	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.2	45.3	44.7	46.2	47.0	46.5	44.4	42.2
Greeting cards.....	15.7	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.4	15.3	16.6	16.6	15.0	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.9	35.1	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.5	33.8	34.6	34.9	36.4	35.1	33.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	50.9	50.2	50.2	51.4	51.3	51.9	52.4	52.1	52.3	51.4	51.0	50.7	50.1	48.2	
Chemicals and allied products.....	527.7	527.0	515.7	512.7	517.2	525.3	533.8	538.6	536.1	539.5	540.1	547.7	552.3	551.4	536.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	67.7	67.5	67.2	67.4	67.1	66.7	66.8	66.8	66.5	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.0	65.9	62.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	201.5	201.1	201.2	201.3	201.0	201.0	201.7	204.3	207.1	214.1	217.3	219.7	221.8	222.0	203.9
Drugs and medicines.....	57.4	56.5	56.0	56.0	56.2	56.6	57.2	57.2	57.7	57.5	54.1	57.6	56.9	56.9	61.3
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	32.4	31.6	31.1	31.6	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.2	31.8	31.1	31.4	31.9	32.1	32.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	45.7	45.9	45.6	45.7	45.6	46.0	45.9	45.8	45.8	45.8	46.2	46.3	46.7	47.4	46.6
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9
Fertilizers.....	25.8	23.1	21.9	24.5	31.7	38.4	38.1	38.1	31.7	26.6	24.8	24.3	26.1	29.0	29.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	30.6	25.9	25.3	26.0	26.7	28.4	30.0	31.1	32.6	33.9	34.9	35.0	31.3	32.9	32.9
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	58.7	57.6	57.5	57.9	58.2	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.0	58.5	59.4	59.8	59.9	61.9	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	174.8	177.0	179.3	181.2	181.1	178.6	176.2	176.5	177.6	177.8	180.7	183.8	185.3	186.5	182.6
Petroleum refining.....	137.2	139.1	140.6	140.3	138.4	137.0	137.2	137.7	137.7	137.7	139.4	140.8	141.3	142.4	140.2
Coke and other petroleum and coal products.....	39.8	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.2	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.1	41.3	43.0	44.0	44.1	44.1	42.4
Rubber products.....	205.6	202.4	177.0	173.1	198.4	197.0	199.4	202.9	202.9	205.7	208.7	210.0	215.6	220.8	211.7
Tires and inner tubes.....	87.2	68.0	67.3	85.0	83.9	83.2	84.7	85.3	86.4	86.7	87.3	90.3	93.0	93.0	92.9
Rubber footwear.....	20.9	20.5	20.1	19.8	19.8	19.2	19.6	20.5	21.5	22.9	23.7	24.0	23.7	22.9	22.9
Other rubber products.....	94.3	88.5	85.7	93.6	93.3	92.8	95.1	97.1	97.8	99.1	99.0	101.3	104.1	96.0	
Leather and leather products.....	329.6	330.3	337.2	327.0	323.6	315.1	325.1	337.7	338.6	331.9	332.4	333.6	334.4	346.7	342.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	38.0	38.5	38.9	39.1	38.6	38.8	39.8	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.4	41.7	42.4	41.9
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	12.6	14.0	14.1	14.2	13.2	14.0	15.1	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.2	13.8	15.1	15.3	15.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	217.3	223.8	218.1	216.7	210.8	217.8	225.8	225.4	222.4	219.3	215.0	212.8	225.8	222.7	225.2
Luggage.....	13.4	13.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	11.3	11.1	12.2	11.6	13.3	14.9	15.3	14.8	14.7	14.7
Handbags and small leather goods.....	30.0	29.2	25.7	23.3	23.7	26.7	29.6	30.0	27.8	28.0	30.0	30.0	28.5	27.0	27.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	15.5	15.1	14.3	14.3	13.4	12.9	12.6	11.7	11.0	12.9	15.0	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	439.4	437.4	433.8	423.8	427.2	426.9	428.3	429.1	427.2	428.4	447.7	458.6	464.8	460.2	447.7
Flat glass.....	26.0	24.7	25.0	24.9	24.7	25.0	25.3	26.2	26.2	27.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.2	26.9
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	75.7	76.2	73.6	77.6	77.9	78.4	78.2	77.6	77.4	82.6	85.5	86.0	84.8	80.4	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.1	13.7	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.7	15.8	14.6	
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.1	36.0	35.9	32.7	33.7	34.2	34.5	34.2	34.6	35.2	35.6	35.5	35.2	33.9	
Structural clay products.....	70.6	70.5	70.3	70.5	69.2	68.5	67.7	65.4	66.4	69.8	71.6	72.2	71.2	73.0	
Pottery and related products.....	47.9	46.4	42.7	45.6	46.4	47.1	48.2	48.3	45.8	48.1	49.1	50.4	49.8	51.7	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	86.0	86.4	86.0	84.2	83.3	81.4	79.6	78.2	78.1	82.8	86.2	88.1	86.0	82.3	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	16.7	16.8	15.5	16.2	16.3	16.8	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.8	16.5	16.6	16.2	15.3	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	64.3	63.1	61.9	62.3	62.1	63.2	65.2	67.1	68.1	69.4	70.7	72.1	72.9	69.5	
Primary metal industries.....	960.8	963.9	967.8	969.0	983.0	975.6	991.1	1,009.6	1,026.7	1,048.8	1,074.3	1,088.1	1,111.5	1,131.5	1,043.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	483.8	483.5	485.4	488.1	483.3	490.8	502.0	511.3	522.2	534.0	542.2	554.9	559.6	486.5	
Iron and steel foundries.....	184.5	186.8	186.4	191.0	190.4	194.2	195.0	196.4	198.9	202.5	203.6	209.4	219.9	226.7	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	45.9	48.1	48.0	47.6	47.1	47.1	47.6	48.6	48.3	48.3	49.0	49.9	49.3	46.1	
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.5	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	79.0	89.7	79.6	81.0	80.6	80.9	81.4	83.2	86.7	89.5	90.6	92.6	92.2	86.2	
Nonferrous foundries.....	56.9	54.5	56.1	53.2	57.6	60.0	63.3	65.1	67.6	70.8	72.4	73.0	76.4	73.0	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	105.0	105.1	104.4	107.9	107.3	108.8	111.2	113.1	115.8	119.6	120.6	121.7	124.3	115.7	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	818.1	817.6	819.1	809.2	831.1	833.3	839.5	852.1	863.6	873.5	874.9	902.4	924.0	932.1	847.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....	51.0	52.2	50.7	50.2	48.8	47.5	46.1	46.0	46.3	46.3	47.9	50.9	48.6	48.7	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	113.8	113.8	111.4	117.3	119.3	120.3	123.4	127.4	127.4	125.5	126.7	124.6	132.9	123.3	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	98.0	95.3	90.1	92.0	89.6	89.2	91.3	91.1	92.2	97.3	102.0	107.1	107.8	106.0	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	204.2	205.6	206.8	205.7	202.8	201.7	201.0	201.3	203.1	209.0	211.7	213.3	209.4	194.1	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	173.7	175.9	175.9	185.2	191.1	195.3	200.2	205.3	209.1	211.5	209.6	215.6	219.0	175.2	
Lighting fixtures.....	33.4	32.9	32.6	34.2	34.3	35.5	36.6	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.5	40.1	41.2	37.2	
Fabricated wire products.....	42.1	42.1	42.0	43.5	44.3	45.0	45.8	46.4	46.4	48.5	53.0	52.7	54.3	49.9	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	101.4	101.3	99.7	103.0	103.1	105.0	107.7	108.5	110.4	112.6	114.1	118.1	119.1	113.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954											1953			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1953	1952	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,093.3	1,095.9	1,092.5	1,108.4	1,150.6	1,165.0	1,186.6	1,201.9	1,219.8	1,230.0	1,238.4	1,240.1	1,253.6	1,301.5	1,279.9	
Engines and turbines.....	48.7	49.8	52.3	53.3	54.2	54.6	55.8	57.0	58.3	60.6	62.2	62.7	64.7	63.4	63.4	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	97.6	98.1	105.0	110.2	110.1	111.6	109.7	105.4	100.9	98.8	97.3	105.3	125.8	125.8	137.0	
Construction and mining machinery.....	86.9	87.5	88.5	89.8	89.6	90.4	90.7	90.5	91.5	91.9	92.5	94.1	99.2	102.4	102.4	
Metalworking machinery.....	205.7	205.1	209.7	216.1	219.5	224.9	232.2	237.3	241.0	242.0	243.8	245.0	244.8	235.7	235.7	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	120.9	120.9	121.0	124.6	125.8	127.8	129.7	130.7	132.1	134.3	134.0	134.1	138.0	142.6	142.6	
General industrial machinery.....	151.4	149.0	149.3	154.1	155.7	158.2	162.2	164.5	167.7	170.7	171.3	172.0	171.8	167.9	167.9	
Office and store machines and devices.....	82.3	80.4	80.8	81.7	81.3	82.8	83.6	86.0	86.7	87.9	87.9	88.8	88.5	89.0	89.0	
Service-industry and household machines.....	115.1	111.1	112.9	124.6	133.4	138.0	135.6	142.9	142.4	141.3	140.5	140.9	154.6	140.7	140.7	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	187.3	190.6	188.9	196.2	195.4	198.3	202.4	205.5	209.4	210.9	210.6	210.7	214.2	201.3	201.3	
<b>Electrical machinery</b> .....	807.0	797.4	781.9	765.4	775.8	791.2	810.9	827.4	838.9	855.1	882.7	913.0	933.1	930.4	817.4	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	244.5	244.4	245.1	253.0	259.2	263.2	268.5	272.7	277.1	282.4	282.4	286.8	290.7	269.8	269.8	
Electrical appliances.....	51.5	48.6	47.5	48.3	50.4	52.9	54.6	55.4	57.0	59.0	60.2	60.0	59.0	46.0	46.0	
Insulated wire and cable.....	23.5	22.4	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.4	24.2	25.5	25.9	27.1	27.7	25.6	25.6	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	54.5	51.3	53.3	56.6	57.7	58.9	60.5	62.9	63.9	64.3	64.6	64.5	67.5	60.8	60.8	
Electric lamps.....	23.6	23.4	23.4	23.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.0	24.9	22.0	22.0	
Communication equipment.....	365.2	357.0	340.4	337.5	342.6	354.3	361.9	364.4	371.9	388.2	414.3	428.4	422.6	356.6	356.6	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	34.6	34.8	33.8	33.8	34.0	33.9	33.5	34.6	35.1	37.1	39.3	40.3	38.1	36.6	36.6	
<b>Transportation equipment</b> .....	1,256.1	1,171.3	1,236.6	1,276.5	1,324.1	1,342.4	1,380.4	1,408.6	1,434.6	1,469.8	1,486.8	1,449.1	1,506.5	1,543.6	1,334.2	
Automobiles.....	465.8	533.5	560.5	593.5	600.9	625.0	637.0	655.0	676.8	707.1	685.6	714.6	759.9	644.4	644.4	
Aircraft and parts.....	558.5	555.8	564.9	570.0	575.0	584.5	591.9	596.0	602.3	586.4	567.0	591.6	576.8	483.5	483.5	
Aircraft.....	343.8	350.3	349.2	348.6	353.3	356.2	355.5	356.2	362.9	346.0	330.5	354.6	347.8	311.6	311.6	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	109.9	101.5	109.4	113.4	116.2	121.3	125.5	127.3	127.3	129.1	128.6	131.5	126.5	98.8	98.8	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	10.4	10.4	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	92.7	91.7	93.8	95.4	96.4	97.7	98.3	99.6	98.9	97.9	94.6	92.2	89.3	62.7	62.7	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	100.8	101.5	108.8	111.1	115.2	115.6	119.5	121.8	125.3	125.9	128.2	128.4	134.4	134.6	134.6	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	85.5	85.3	90.7	91.8	95.0	97.2	99.1	102.1	106.2	107.9	109.4	109.8	114.5	118.1	118.1	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	15.3	16.2	18.1	19.3	20.2	18.4	20.4	19.7	19.1	18.0	18.8	18.6	19.8	18.5	18.5	
Railroad equipment.....	37.3	37.0	34.2	41.7	44.1	48.3	53.4	55.2	58.9	59.9	58.9	61.7	62.9	61.9	61.9	
Other transportation equipment.....	8.9	8.8	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.5	9.4	10.2	9.6	9.8	9.8	
<b>Instruments and related products</b> .....	214.4	213.6	209.7	210.0	214.8	219.5	223.9	229.4	232.5	237.0	240.8	242.9	241.5	242.3	227.5	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	28.0	27.1	28.4	29.1	30.5	31.7	32.6	33.6	34.1	34.5	34.9	34.7	34.4	32.2	32.2	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	54.9	53.4	53.4	51.6	54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.1	57.5	57.8	56.8	58.1	53.0	53.0	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.3	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	27.7	27.3	27.4	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.8	28.7	29.6	30.2	30.5	30.7	31.0	29.5	29.5	
Ophthalmic goods.....	19.2	19.1	18.9	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.8	21.9	22.2	21.9	21.2	22.0	22.0	22.0	
Photographic apparatus.....	46.3	45.5	45.7	45.9	45.7	46.3	47.0	47.1	45.1	48.3	48.3	48.2	47.5	45.6	45.6	
Watches and clocks.....	26.7	26.6	25.6	29.5	30.3	31.7	33.2	33.9	35.6	36.8	37.8	38.2	37.5	33.8	33.8	
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</b> .....	394.7	389.4	377.6	362.5	375.0	373.9	380.1	389.0	393.2	386.4	407.1	424.9	434.0	414.8	378.1	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	44.7	41.9	40.4	41.6	41.9	42.6	44.0	45.3	44.8	46.1	47.1	46.6	43.8	40.4	40.4	
Musical instruments and parts.....	13.9	13.5	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	13.7	13.7	
Toys and sporting goods.....	72.7	70.2	67.2	68.6	67.9	67.0	66.8	67.4	64.5	72.3	83.4	90.3	81.0	69.1	69.1	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies.....	22.5	21.9	21.3	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.8	23.2	23.0	22.3	22.7	22.7	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	55.4	54.0	49.6	51.7	49.1	50.5	52.3	54.5	52.2	53.9	56.8	58.1	56.2	50.8	50.8	
Fabricated plastic products.....	57.1	55.4	53.9	56.9	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.9	62.2	63.7	65.5	66.5	64.6	56.6	56.6	
Other manufacturing industries.....	123.1	120.7	117.3	121.3	122.4	125.6	129.0	128.6	126.2	133.6	134.2	134.6	132.0	124.8	124.8	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

See NOTE on p. 1375.



TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

[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	1954: January	105.1	140.8
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	February	104.3	140.5
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	March	103.6	138.4
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	April	101.8	135.0
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1953: Average	112.0	151.6	May	100.5	135.1
1944: Average	118.1	102.8			June	100.9	136.6	
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1953: October	112.0	152.6	July	98.7	132.3
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	November	109.4	148.0	August	100.6	135.1
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	December	107.7	147.2	September	102.0	138.4
1948: Average	102.8	105.1			October	102.1	138.4	

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

See NOTE on p. 1375.

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

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive <sup>1</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office Department	Other agencies		
Continental United States <sup>2</sup>							
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: September	2,230	2,204.7	1,094.4	497.4	612.9	21.9	3.8
October	2,205	2,179.3	1,078.5	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
July	2,161	2,134.7	1,022.1	507.4	605.2	22.1	3.9
August	2,156	2,130.1	1,020.6	505.7	603.8	22.0	4.0
September	2,141	2,115.1	1,012.6	503.3	599.2	22.0	4.0
Washington, D. C. <sup>3</sup>							
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: 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	.8
November	230.3	209.6	88.6	9.1	111.9	19.9	.7
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
July	227.1	206.2	87.2	8.9	110.1	20.2	.7
August	226.1	205.2	87.0	8.8	109.4	20.2	.7
September	224.5	203.6	86.5	8.7	108.4	20.2	.7

<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.<sup>3</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington standard metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

NOTE.—Beginning with July 1954, approximately 1,200 Howard University and Gallaudet College employees located in the District of Columbia are excluded from Federal Government figures and are included in Service.

See NOTE on p. 1375.

TABLE A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States <sup>1</sup>

(In thousands)

State	1954									1953				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.-	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1953	1952
Alabama	669.1	659.5	657.8	661.0	662.3	666.2	662.8	661.9	665.0	683.0	681.1	684.4	683.1	676.8	668.6
Arizona <sup>2</sup>	198.4	197.3	198.3	199.0	201.4	202.2	202.3	201.7	202.5	205.3	201.8	201.5	199.2	202.4	192.4
Arkansas	306.3	298.7	298.9	302.5	305.6	307.0	307.0	304.3	302.1	322.1	316.1	317.5	319.1	316.3	319.7
California	3,914.1	3,884.8	3,835.4	3,823.8	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	3,895.3	3,739.2
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	412.7	409.6	400.4	405.5	394.7	391.5	387.5	389.2	319.4	407.8	409.3	416.3	419.3	412.2	407.8
Connecticut	848.6	847.0	841.2	850.2	846.8	852.8	850.7	855.1	862.0	894.5	879.0	878.6	881.6	876.0	847.6
District of Columbia	459.9	487.0	487.8	459.0	487.4	488.4	486.5	485.8	485.2	503.2	495.7	497.6	500.2	508.9	529.6
Florida	821.6	813.8	811.5	824.9	846.0	880.7	887.5	894.7	897.1	895.3	855.6	828.2	810.3	837.6	796.1
Georgia	902.1	889.5	879.0	888.3	890.6	895.0	889.8	888.1	891.0	917.5	910.6	913.9	917.0	906.3	881.4
Idaho <sup>2</sup>	139.1	137.2	135.5	131.7	129.5	125.2	125.0	121.2	123.4	131.9	135.6	140.4	143.9	134.9	137.0
Illinois	3,323.2	3,290.0	3,267.6	3,307.7	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	3,424.2	3,318.8
Indiana <sup>2</sup>	1,319.4	1,284.6	1,289.8	1,304.1	1,307.1	1,320.0	1,321.7	1,338.4	1,356.1	1,407.5	1,410.8	1,421.9	1,446.9	1,423.6	1,360.3
Iowa	629.5	623.2	618.8	621.8	615.2	613.2	606.2	603.9	605.9	630.3	632.0	639.0	644.6	633.0	627.4
Kansas <sup>2</sup>	547.1	540.9	541.8	542.8	538.3	536.3	531.1	527.4	526.2	542.6	540.5	545.8	550.1	546.4	540.1
Louisiana	694.6	688.9	687.0	692.2	690.3	692.7	686.3	689.6	689.7	718.3	714.7	713.0	707.8	696.2	669.2
Maine	271.1	276.3	274.7	274.2	265.8	256.2	255.9	257.4	260.2	270.9	270.9	275.7	282.3	274.6	275.6
Maryland	796.0	796.7	789.7	791.2	784.2	784.7	779.9	777.7	779.6	815.3	80.97	818.1	820.1	806.5	784.6
Massachusetts	1,745.8	1,745.7	1,737.0	1,756.0	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	1,815.6	1,791.1
Michigan	2,187.5	2,217.9	2,238.5	2,286.2	2,287.7	2,307.6	2,306.2	2,315.8	2,346.9	2,459.4	2,430.2	2,449.1	2,452.1	2,455.1	2,275.9
Minnesota <sup>2</sup>	860.2	851.4	845.0	828.5	821.3	812.7	816.5	824.4	834.9	872.6	869.4	877.2	885.4	861.8	835.8
Mississippi	343.5	336.7	334.4	335.3	334.4	336.9	333.7	332.1	332.1	345.6	342.6	345.7	346.0	340.3	333.4
Missouri	1,229.5	1,223.0	1,227.5	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	1,284.3	1,269.4
Montana	150.8	159.2	158.8	158.6	153.3	149.6	146.9	145.9	146.9	155.8	156.7	159.8	161.5	154.4	153.2
Nebraska	353.8	350.3	351.1	353.0	348.8	346.0	343.0	341.2	343.5	356.9	354.5	357.0	355.1	348.8	342.3
Nevada <sup>2</sup>	75.5	76.1	75.9	74.7	72.6	71.4	69.8	69.6	69.2	71.1	71.5	73.2	75.0	71.1	65.7
New Hampshire <sup>2</sup>	176.3	179.1	177.8	176.4	170.0	169.6	169.9	169.5	170.1	174.6	172.9	176.4	179.0	175.8	174.0
New Jersey	1,784.3	1,775.7	1,770.6	1,778.1	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	1,834.2	1,793.2
New Mexico <sup>2</sup>	177.3	175.4	175.0	174.6	172.8	171.2	169.9	169.2	170.1	177.7	177.6	179.7	181.2	178.1	170.2
New York	5,866.9	5,833.7	5,797.4	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	5,994.6	5,960.9	5,866.8
North Carolina	1,003.1	986.5	971.1	977.1	975.9	984.6	985.1	986.7	991.0	1,028.1	1,020.3	1,024.4	1,023.3	1,010.7	992.0
North Dakota	113.7	113.4	113.2	112.7	111.4	108.1	106.6	106.6	107.3	112.6	112.8	114.8	114.3	111.2	110.9
Ohio	2,924.8	2,877.2	2,872.2	2,920.8	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	3,063.1	2,959.4
Oklahoma	534.4	530.6	533.9	534.3	531.6	532.8	529.4	527.6	527.5	546.7	540.5	541.8	539.9	537.6	527.1
Oregon <sup>2</sup>	484.8	456.0	439.5	458.7	451.7	444.3	433.7	425.5	426.7	450.7	459.0	475.1	491.6	465.8	465.2
Pennsylvania	3,597.3	3,573.0	3,574.2	3,595.0	3,585.3	3,634.1	3,638.1	3,661.4	3,689.0	3,866.5	3,856.8	3,887.0	3,891.5	3,859.5	3,767.2
Rhode Island	290.0	285.1	279.9	282.0	279.3	282.3	283.7	282.9	284.8	297.1	297.9	301.2	303.4	302.5	303.7
South Carolina <sup>2</sup>	511.5	505.1	500.4	505.4	506.0	512.6	509.4	509.7	511.6	526.5	526.2	528.8	533.2	532.5	532.4
South Dakota <sup>2</sup>	123.3	122.9	121.6	121.9	119.6	118.9	116.0	115.4	115.9	122.0	123.2	124.6	124.3	120.9	118.8
Tennessee	826.4	818.6	807.5	817.4	816.2	819.2	815.5	812.0	820.6	845.0	828.7	839.8	839.6	829.9	805.3
Texas	2,260.8	2,248.3	2,242.3	2,245.2	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	2,242.0	2,201.6
Utah	218.1	210.3	207.7	205.6	205.2	203.7	201.9	201.0	203.6	215.3	215.9	220.9	226.5	216.5	214.0
Vermont	101.6	102.2	101.3	102.4	100.1	100.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	104.3	103.9	105.8	106.5	103.7	99.6
Virginia	870.4	859.9	856.3	859.6	859.3	857.9	853.0	855.4	862.9	902.9	895.7	902.7	902.0	895.0	891.3
Washington	763.2	726.8	725.5	747.5	741.1	731.3	720.4	707.6	706.5	740.9	742.5	758.6	766.0	738.3	733.0
West Virginia	470.0	467.4	464.0	469.6	471.6	473.9	477.9	481.1	486.8	508.3	506.3	507.8	509.3	507.3	520.5
Wisconsin	1,074.6	1,066.1	1,075.4	1,055.3	1,045.5	1,042.0	1,036.8	1,042.8	1,050.7	1,085.2	1,085.9	1,099.4	1,110.2	1,092.3	1,076.2
Wyoming <sup>2</sup>	87.8	89.6	88.7	87.6	83.2	79.7	78.8	79.6	81.2	86.3	88.6	90.6	92.0	87.5	85.9

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

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

TABLE A-7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

State	1954										1953				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1953	1952	
Alabama.....	226.8	222.3	220.9	224.1	223.7	226.9	228.5	228.5	229.8	231.2	233.6	236.9	237.5	234.2	226.4	
Arizona <sup>2</sup> .....	26.7	26.2	26.9	26.4	26.2	26.1	25.7	25.6	25.2	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.7	27.9	27.7	
Arkansas.....	78.8	77.3	77.5	79.2	80.6	80.4	80.5	79.8	79.9	82.6	83.0	83.1	84.0	82.7	82.2	
California.....	1,085.8	1,083.0	1,037.1	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	1,063.7	993.6	
Colorado <sup>2</sup> .....	66.2	64.1	62.8	62.8	61.1	60.9	61.1	61.8	62.7	66.5	69.5	72.1	70.4	68.0	67.2	
Connecticut.....	408.0	407.0	401.1	414.2	416.3	424.4	430.3	438.2	444.0	451.8	452.8	451.9	454.1	455.8	433.0	
Delaware.....	58.8	60.0	56.4	57.8	57.3	56.7	57.5	57.9	57.7	58.4	59.1	61.2	65.8	62.1	59.2	
District of Columbia.....	16.4	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.8	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.3	17.3	
Florida.....	118.0	115.6	114.9	120.0	123.2	128.1	128.0	130.3	130.0	127.4	124.7	117.0	114.8	121.4	115.0	
Georgia.....	310.4	305.9	296.1	303.5	304.4	306.8	307.8	307.3	307.3	311.8	315.0	316.4	319.0	316.0	308.2	
Idaho <sup>2</sup> .....	28.0	27.4	26.1	24.6	22.9	20.6	19.7	19.2	20.0	22.1	25.0	26.8	28.8	23.7	23.3	
Illinois.....	1,211.7	1,201.0	1,180.8	1,211.2	1,207.2	1,220.0	1,235.0	1,243.9	1,253.6	1,269.9	1,302.2	1,321.4	1,338.3	1,326.1	1,255.8	
Indiana.....	576.7	550.3	554.1	567.5	571.2	583.1	595.1	610.3	621.3	636.6	650.6	659.7	693.4	674.2	618.1	
Iowa.....	162.1	163.4	159.8	161.2	158.4	159.0	159.7	159.7	160.6	164.5	167.7	169.6	172.1	172.5	171.0	
Kansas <sup>2</sup> .....	131.6	131.9	131.9	132.7	131.2	131.5	131.7	131.3	130.2	129.3	129.9	131.3	133.9	137.9	135.7	
Kentucky <sup>2</sup> .....	151.8	150.4	147.3	149.5	147.2	147.9	150.7	153.3	157.2	160.9	156.2	159.3	161.2	159.5	148.3	
Louisiana.....	158.2	156.8	153.6	155.2	154.0	153.9	154.3	158.8	160.7	166.5	172.7	171.3	165.6	162.1	150.4	
Maine.....	105.5	109.6	107.5	108.2	102.6	97.9	100.6	103.4	104.5	105.2	108.0	112.0	117.9	114.1	115.5	
Maryland.....	253.6	259.1	252.6	250.8	247.0	247.6	249.1	251.4	254.9	258.9	261.7	270.9	279.4	268.9	257.3	
Massachusetts.....	661.7	664.2	654.1	665.4	663.0	674.0	687.5	692.6	696.5	712.9	724.0	734.1	734.5	737.9	721.9	
Michigan.....	945.4	991.6	1,009.5	1,044.3	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	1,219.4	1,096.9	
Minnesota.....	222.8	215.9	215.6	207.8	206.3	208.1	212.4	215.8	219.5	222.5	224.7	227.1	233.6	225.4	213.9	
Mississippi.....	93.9	93.6	92.6	92.9	91.8	93.5	92.9	92.1	91.4	94.9	96.2	97.8	97.9	97.7	95.3	
Missouri.....	369.3	373.7	376.0	377.7	379.2	386.7	391.9	397.4	401.1	403.9	403.3	413.3	419.1	414.3	389.8	
Montana.....	16.0	19.0	19.2	18.7	17.2	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.6	18.0	19.1	19.9	19.7	18.4	18.0	
Nebraska.....	58.7	58.5	59.0	59.8	58.4	57.1	57.8	58.1	58.9	61.2	62.2	62.4	61.5	61.3	59.6	
Nevada <sup>2</sup> .....	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	
New Hampshire <sup>2</sup> .....	78.9	79.7	78.1	78.9	77.1	78.2	80.2	80.4	80.6	80.2	80.0	80.4	82.4	82.4	81.2	
New Jersey.....	777.9	771.6	762.2	771.2	767.5	779.1	800.9	804.0	806.3	818.4	826.9	840.0	853.9	844.8	822.8	
New Mexico <sup>2</sup> .....	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.8	16.4	15.6	
New York.....	1,876.7	1,862.3	1,815.4	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	2,016.6	1,955.4	
North Carolina.....	444.8	437.1	422.2	423.5	421.3	427.0	431.0	433.9	437.0	447.9	450.5	454.9	460.3	449.4	435.0	
North Dakota.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.4	
Ohio.....	1,272.7	1,245.4	1,239.0	1,283.0	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	1,421.4	1,335.2	
Oklahoma.....	82.3	82.9	83.9	82.8	82.6	83.4	84.0	83.8	83.3	85.3	85.5	86.6	86.5	84.8	80.2	
Oregon <sup>2</sup> .....	156.5	133.3	119.8	140.7	136.8	131.6	127.3	121.8	120.3	128.6	137.9	147.2	158.4	143.5	145.5	
Pennsylvania.....	1,426.1	1,420.5	1,422.9	1,428.6	1,436.8	1,468.6	1,496.4	1,512.6	1,529.5	1,560.1	1,585.1	1,610.4	1,624.0	1,619.3	1,531.0	
Rhode Island.....	128.7	127.3	122.9	124.8	122.8	124.7	128.3	130.4	131.5	136.4	138.7	143.3	146.0	145.6	144.9	
South Carolina <sup>2</sup> .....	220.6	219.4	213.5	216.4	216.2	218.5	218.8	218.4	219.4	221.5	222.9	224.6	228.0	225.7	220.1	
South Dakota <sup>2</sup> .....	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.3	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.0	
Tennessee.....	277.0	275.2	273.3	272.4	272.9	273.9	275.6	275.4	280.9	284.1	287.2	292.0	296.4	291.4	274.9	
Texas.....	428.4	427.8	426.0	425.0	421.7	421.7	423.3	423.5	428.2	429.4	434.5	434.0	439.8	437.8	424.3	
Utah.....	35.7	31.7	32.3	30.2	29.8	29.4	29.3	29.1	29.5	31.4	33.2	35.6	38.0	32.4	30.8	
Vermont.....	36.6	36.7	36.0	37.5	36.9	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.3	39.3	40.1	41.2	41.5	40.5	38.3	
Virginia.....	244.0	241.4	236.7	236.9	236.4	235.2	237.4	241.1	244.7	250.9	252.4	258.5	260.7	255.9	248.6	
Washington.....	208.0	177.6	176.7	200.5	196.8	193.0	191.0	187.0	183.8	189.2	195.5	206.5	211.2	195.3	191.6	
West Virginia.....	125.7	125.6	122.8	125.7	124.7	124.7	126.7	128.3	130.7	133.9	135.0	136.2	137.3	136.0	134.6	
Wisconsin.....	437.5	437.4	446.5	427.6	424.4	426.4	434.2	439.5	442.3	446.4	454.6	463.8	478.0	472.2	466.7	
Wyoming <sup>2</sup> .....	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.1	6.6	6.3	

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

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

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

*Cooperating State Agencies*

ALABAMA—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.	NEBRASKA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
ARIZONA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.	NEVADA—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
ARKANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.	NEW HAMPSHIRE—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
CALIFORNIA—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.	NEW JERSEY—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 10.
COLORADO—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.	NEW MEXICO—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
CONNECTICUT—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.	NEW YORK—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.
DELAWARE—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.	NORTH CAROLINA—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.	NORTH DAKOTA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
FLORIDA—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.	OHIO—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
GEORGIA—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.	OKLAHOMA—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
IDAHO—Employment Security Agency, Boise.	OREGON—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
ILLINOIS—State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.	PENNSYLVANIA—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
INDIANA—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.	RHODE ISLAND—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.
IOWA—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.	SOUTH CAROLINA—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
KANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.	SOUTH DAKOTA—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
KENTUCKY—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.	TENNESSEE—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
LOUISIANA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.	TEXAS—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
MAINE—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.	UTAH—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
MARYLAND—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.	VERMONT—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
MASSACHUSETTS—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.	VIRGINIA—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.
MICHIGAN—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.	WASHINGTON—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
MINNESOTA—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.	WEST VIRGINIA—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
MISSISSIPPI—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.	WISCONSIN—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
MISSOURI—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.	WYOMING—Employment Security Commission, Casper.
MONTANA—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.	

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,<sup>1</sup> by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1954								1953				1952	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Sept.
Continental United States.....	1,580.4	1,691.7	1,861.9	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	687.1
New England.....	128.9	130.6	143.5	147.7	168.3	172.8	160.9	161.2	153.8	118.7	91.6	73.1	66.1	72.5
Maine.....	8.3	9.2	9.9	11.1	16.6	18.1	13.7	14.4	14.9	13.5	10.1	7.4	5.3	4.1
New Hampshire.....	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.6	13.7	12.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	9.3	8.8	8.4	7.2	6.0
Vermont.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.1
Massachusetts.....	60.8	58.5	64.7	68.6	75.2	78.4	76.1	78.3	75.7	60.3	45.9	36.8	34.5	39.1
Rhode Island.....	19.0	18.7	21.2	22.1	26.7	28.3	28.0	27.2	24.5	17.3	13.6	10.7	9.3	11.2
Connecticut.....	27.1	32.1	35.3	31.7	31.8	32.2	30.0	28.3	24.7	15.6	11.7	8.8	8.6	10.0
Middle Atlantic.....	459.1	494.5	575.9	609.7	623.2	622.0	589.4	575.6	563.9	430.1	331.3	246.2	251.2	217.8
New York.....	184.5	196.2	254.7	279.3	275.8	277.3	261.7	264.5	265.1	209.9	168.9	120.1	127.2	107.4
New Jersey.....	69.7	76.3	86.6	89.1	94.9	91.9	87.9	89.0	91.0	65.8	50.0	37.2	38.3	31.8
Pennsylvania.....	204.9	222.0	234.6	241.3	252.5	252.8	239.8	222.1	207.8	154.4	112.4	88.9	85.7	78.6
East North Central.....	424.1	428.9	431.9	426.4	465.7	486.7	480.4	472.3	426.1	318.1	233.2	179.3	152.4	127.2
Ohio.....	87.2	91.7	95.0	97.3	105.3	113.5	116.2	109.3	99.0	72.2	60.2	33.7	25.2	23.6
Indiana.....	40.9	50.0	48.4	51.0	56.8	64.1	67.0	65.8	60.4	40.7	28.4	20.9	14.7	12.4
Illinois.....	113.0	133.9	148.1	161.4	168.0	153.3	124.5	126.9	117.8	86.2	60.4	52.0	43.3	52.3
Michigan.....	159.1	131.0	115.6	103.9	103.9	118.9	129.9	127.8	107.0	83.3	69.4	56.0	52.4	29.6
Wisconsin.....	23.9	22.3	24.8	27.5	31.7	36.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	35.7	24.8	16.7	16.8	9.3
West North Central.....	69.1	71.9	77.5	84.2	103.0	123.1	130.3	127.8	119.7	81.9	56.0	39.8	32.3	25.1
Minnesota.....	15.4	18.0	20.0	23.0	31.6	40.4	41.1	35.3	33.5	19.8	9.8	6.2	5.8	5.1
Iowa.....	5.3	6.5	7.3	8.1	9.6	12.1	15.6	17.1	16.2	10.1	6.2	4.3	3.7	6.0
Missouri.....	38.6	36.5	38.9	41.2	46.6	47.6	43.2	42.0	40.2	32.9	23.8	21.6	16.4	10.9
North Dakota.....	.3	.3	.4	.6	1.3	3.6	5.1	5.4	4.2	2.4	.8	.2	.2	.2
South Dakota.....	.4	.5	.5	.5	.9	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.4	.4	.2	.2	.2
Nebraska.....	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.8	5.6	7.7	8.9	7.6	4.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	.7
Kansas.....	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	9.2	11.9	14.6	15.8	15.3	11.0	8.1	6.2	5.0	2.0
South Atlantic.....	176.0	205.2	236.1	237.7	241.6	237.9	224.9	221.5	213.6	148.2	113.9	93.8	91.7	79.3
Delaware.....	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.2	.7
Maryland.....	24.5	28.6	31.8	32.3	33.6	32.0	26.8	27.5	24.8	16.5	12.6	8.6	8.2	7.2
District of Columbia.....	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.6	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.6	1.7
Virginia.....	15.4	20.1	26.5	30.5	23.8	21.6	23.0	22.4	21.6	14.3	10.3	8.0	8.4	6.0
West Virginia.....	32.2	36.7	40.1	43.3	46.6	47.2	41.4	36.3	32.5	20.5	15.4	12.3	12.4	11.9
North Carolina.....	32.1	38.3	51.5	52.3	58.8	59.1	54.5	54.1	54.6	36.6	28.9	22.4	21.3	17.1
South Carolina.....	14.9	17.1	19.7	18.9	20.7	21.0	20.8	21.1	22.4	15.9	12.6	10.3	9.3	6.9
Georgia.....	24.8	30.1	34.0	34.2	33.8	32.8	31.9	33.7	34.0	25.2	17.0	12.7	11.9	10.6
Florida.....	23.8	26.0	24.4	18.2	15.4	13.6	14.4	14.3	13.4	11.8	11.3	15.2	16.4	17.2
East South Central.....	110.3	127.7	141.9	150.5	156.9	159.8	154.4	151.5	139.7	103.2	77.4	59.7	52.5	54.2
Kentucky.....	37.2	42.9	44.6	49.2	53.9	52.8	49.7	45.3	40.3	30.9	23.0	19.3	14.9	14.8
Tennessee.....	37.7	42.1	48.7	52.1	54.9	57.0	54.9	56.3	52.6	36.9	28.8	21.2	19.3	19.1
Alabama.....	24.6	29.0	31.3	31.7	30.3	31.6	30.4	28.9	26.9	21.3	16.5	12.4	12.2	14.2
Mississippi.....	10.8	13.7	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.4	19.4	21.0	19.9	14.1	9.1	6.8	6.1	6.1
West South Central.....	62.1	71.8	79.0	83.8	93.5	101.9	106.5	107.9	94.1	64.8	47.2	38.5	37.3	29.6
Arkansas.....	10.7	13.3	15.1	15.3	18.3	20.4	20.5	22.1	19.8	13.1	9.2	7.3	5.7	4.4
Louisiana.....	16.2	19.2	22.0	22.4	23.1	24.4	26.0	25.0	22.2	13.9	9.4	7.8	8.8	10.2
Oklahoma.....	10.9	12.2	12.4	13.1	14.9	16.2	17.7	18.8	17.0	12.4	9.3	7.0	6.0	5.7
Texas.....	24.3	27.1	29.5	33.0	37.2	40.9	42.3	42.0	35.1	25.4	19.3	16.4	16.8	9.3
Mountain.....	20.0	21.5	23.7	25.7	33.3	47.4	57.7	60.0	51.6	33.9	19.5	12.8	11.0	6.1
Montana.....	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.3	5.9	7.2	8.4	6.9	3.2	1.3	.7	.6	.4
Idaho.....	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.8	6.7	9.7	11.8	11.0	7.9	3.8	1.5	1.2	.7
Wyoming.....	.6	.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.7	2.2	1.1	.4	.2	.2	.1
Colorado.....	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.8	5.5	8.0	10.1	9.2	7.8	5.0	3.1	1.8	1.5	.6
New Mexico.....	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.7	4.4	2.8	2.4	2.0	.8
Arizona.....	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	1.8
Utah.....	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.9	6.0	7.8	9.6	10.0	8.7	5.2	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.1
Nevada.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.1	.7	.6
Pacific.....	130.6	139.6	152.1	158.0	185.2	229.9	270.6	291.5	271.3	209.9	144.9	96.6	85.0	75.2
Washington.....	24.9	25.9	23.0	18.2	23.7	33.9	47.6	63.4	66.1	49.4	34.9	22.2	16.9	12.8
Oregon.....	13.1	14.4	15.8	11.8	15.0	22.9	32.5	42.3	43.9	36.2	23.8	13.0	9.6	6.9
California.....	92.6	99.3	113.3	128.0	146.5	173.1	190.5	185.8	161.3	124.3	86.2	61.4	58.5	55.5

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

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

## B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover <sup>1</sup>

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation†												
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
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
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
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
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
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
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4
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
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	<sup>2</sup> 4.0			
Quit												
1939 <sup>3</sup> .....	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
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
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
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
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
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
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
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
1954.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	<sup>2</sup> 1.8			
Discharge												
1939.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3
1953.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1954.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	<sup>2</sup> .2			.2
Layoff												
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
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
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
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
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0
1953.....	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5
1954.....	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	<sup>2</sup> 1.7			
Miscellaneous, including military												
1947.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1952.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
1954.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	<sup>2</sup> .2			
Total accession												
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
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
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
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
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
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
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
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
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	<sup>2</sup> 3.5			

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

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

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military		Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954
	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954		
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing .....	4.0	3.5	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.3	3.5	3.3
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	4.1	3.6	1.7	1.2	.2	.2	2.0	1.9	.2	.3	3.7	3.3
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	3.8	3.3	2.1	1.6	.2	.2	1.4	1.3	.1	.2	3.2	3.2
Ordinance and accessories .....	4.5	3.5	1.5	1.0	.2	.2	2.7	2.2	.1	.1	2.1	2.5
Food and kindred products .....	5.4	4.8	2.1	1.6	.2	.3	2.9	2.7	.2	.1	4.2	4.4
Meat products .....	5.8	4.8	1.5	1.3	.2	.3	3.9	3.0	.2	.3	5.3	5.3
Grain-mill products .....	4.0	3.6	2.5	1.5	.5	.5	.9	1.5	.1	.2	2.5	3.3
Bakery products .....	3.9	3.3	2.2	2.0	.3	.5	1.2	1.7	.2	.1	2.9	3.3
Beverages:												
Malt liquors .....	7.0	7.6	1.9	.9	.1	.1	4.9	6.5	.1	.1	2.1	2.0
Tobacco manufactures .....	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	.4	.2	.1	.1	2.5	2.8
Cigarettes .....	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	.1	.2	1.0	.2	.2	.1	1.6	2.0
Cigars .....	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	3.5	3.7
Tobacco and snuff .....	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.0	1.4
Textile-mill products .....	3.6	3.4	1.8	1.6	.2	.3	1.4	1.3	.3	.3	3.2	3.5
Yarn and thread mills .....	4.5	3.8	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	2.3	1.8	.2	.1	3.7	4.0
Broad-woven fabric mills .....	3.7	3.2	2.0	1.6	.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.2	.3	3.2	3.5
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber .....	3.3	2.9	2.0	1.6	.3	.2	.8	.8	.2	.3	3.0	3.5
Woolen and worsted .....	7.3	6.5	1.6	1.3	.4	.8	5.0	4.1	.3	.2	5.1	3.9
Knitting mills .....	3.9	3.4	2.1	1.8	.3	.3	1.3	1.1	.1	.2	3.5	3.5
Full-fashioned hosiery .....	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.5	.5	.5	.4	.9	.1	.1	2.4	2.2
Seamless hosiery .....	3.7	2.9	2.2	1.7	.2	.2	1.0	.7	.3	.3	5.4	4.1
Knit underwear .....	3.2	3.8	2.2	2.4	.1	.1	.9	1.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	2.8	3.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles .....	3.0	2.5	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.5	1.0	.2	.3	2.5	3.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings .....	3.8	3.2	1.0	.9	.2	.1	2.3	2.0	.2	.2	3.6	3.6
Apparel and other finished textile products .....	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.7	.2	.2	.8	.6	.1	.1	4.1	4.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats .....	3.1	3.2	1.7	1.9	.2	.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.1	2.1	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing .....	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.0	.1	.2	.8	.5	.1	.1	3.8	4.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) .....	5.3	4.8	3.8	2.9	.3	.3	.9	1.3	.3	.2	5.7	5.3
Logging camps and contractors .....	5.9	7.1	5.0	5.7	.3	.5	.4	.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	9.2	8.6
Sawmills and planing mills .....	5.3	4.3	4.0	2.7	.2	.3	.8	1.1	.3	.2	5.1	4.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products .....	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.0	.4	.2	.4	.5	.1	.1	4.4	6.1
Furniture and fixtures .....	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.9	.3	.4	.9	.7	.2	.2	4.8	5.2
Household furniture .....	4.0	3.3	2.6	1.9	.4	.4	.9	.8	.2	.3	5.5	5.5
Other furniture and fixtures .....	3.6	2.9	2.3	1.8	.2	.3	.7	.6	.4	.2	3.0	4.5
Paper and allied products .....	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.4	.3	.2	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	2.7	2.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills .....	3.1	2.0	2.1	1.1	.1	.2	.6	.3	.3	.4	1.6	1.6
Paperboard containers and boxes .....	4.3	3.0	2.7	2.1	.5	.5	.9	.3	.2	.2	4.2	3.5
Chemicals and allied products .....	2.4	1.7	1.4	.8	.1	.1	.6	.6	.3	.2	1.8	1.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals .....	3.0	2.0	2.0	.9	.2	.1	.5	.6	.3	.3	1.9	1.7
Industrial organic chemicals .....	2.1	1.9	.9	.6	.1	.1	.9	1.1	.2	.1	1.2	1.3
Synthetic fibers .....	2.1	2.4	.5	.3	.1	.1	1.3	1.9	.1	.1	1.5	1.6
Drugs and medicines .....	1.5	1.2	1.1	.9	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.7	1.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers .....	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	.3	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	1.5	1.1
Products of petroleum and coal .....	2.0	1.2	1.4	.7	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	.2	.9	.7
Petroleum refining .....	1.7	1.0	1.1	.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	.2	.3	.2	.4	.4
Rubber products .....	3.3	2.4	1.4	1.1	.2	.1	1.5	1.0	.2	.2	3.8	3.2
Tires and inner tubes .....	3.0	1.4	1.2	.6	.1	.1	1.4	.5	.3	.3	3.0	1.7
Rubber footwear .....	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	.1	.1	.2	.4	.2	.2	4.4	4.6
Other rubber products .....	3.8	3.2	1.4	1.3	.3	.2	1.9	1.5	.2	.2	4.4	4.0
Leather and leather products .....	4.0	3.6	2.6	2.0	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.1	.2	3.0	3.1
Leather .....	4.7	4.8	1.2	.9	.2	.1	3.1	3.6	.2	.1	3.3	2.1
Footwear (except rubber) .....	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.2	.2	.2	.7	.8	.1	.2	3.0	3.2
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.0	.1	.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	2.6	3.2
Glass and glass products .....	2.7	3.1	.8	.9	.1	.1	1.6	1.8	.3	.3	3.9	4.4
Cement, hydraulic .....	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	.1	.3	.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	.4	1.1	1.7
Structural clay products .....	3.2	2.8	1.8	1.2	.3	.2	.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.2	2.7	3.6
Pottery and related products .....	2.3	3.3	1.5	1.4	.1	.2	.6	1.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	2.0	2.9
Primary metal industries .....	2.7	2.6	.9	.7	.1	.1	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	2.3	2.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills .....	2.6	2.3	.9	.6	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.8	1.4
Iron and steel foundries .....	3.0	3.3	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	1.4	1.9	.2	.2	2.3	2.8
Gray-iron foundries .....	2.8	3.8	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.3	2.3	.1	.3	2.5	2.8
Malleable-iron foundries .....	2.9	3.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.7	.2	.2	2.9	3.2
Steel foundries .....	3.1	2.7	.9	.8	.2	.3	1.7	1.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.6
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc .....	2.3	1.7	1.5	.9	.3	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	2.3	2.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper .....	1.1	1.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	.2	.8	.3	.2	2.2	1.9
Nonferrous foundries .....	4.1	4.9	.9	1.0	.3	.3	2.6	3.3	.3	.3	5.4	5.6
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings .....	3.3	3.6	.6	.5	.1	.1	2.4	2.8	.2	.2	2.9	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military		Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954
	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.5	4.8	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.3	2.5	3.1	0.2	0.2	3.8	3.8
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.0	.2	.2	.8	1.0	.2	.2	3.1	3.9
Cutlery and edge tools	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.7
Handtools	2.5	1.4	.8	.6	.2	.1	1.3	.6	.3	.1	1.5	1.6
Hardware	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.2	.2	.2	.6	1.1	.3	.2	3.8	4.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.5	4.8	1.8	1.8	.6	.6	.8	2.2	.2	.3	5.6	5.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.0	4.2	1.7	1.5	.6	.7	.5	1.9	.2	.2	5.3	4.7
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.9	5.2	2.0	2.0	.5	.5	1.2	2.4	.1	.3	5.8	5.8
Fabricated structural metal products	3.3	4.9	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	1.5	3.4	.2	.2	3.0	2.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	7.6	7.4	1.3	1.1	.2	.1	5.9	5.6	.3	.6	4.8	5.2
Machinery (except electrical)	3.6	2.9	1.2	.9	.2	.2	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	2.5	1.9
Engines and turbines	2.6	2.1	1.1	.7	.1	.1	1.2	1.1	.2	.3	2.3	1.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	4.3	5.1	.9	.6	.1	.1	2.9	3.7	.4	.6	6.1	2.3
Construction and mining machinery	3.4	2.6	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	1.8	1.3	.2	.2	1.7	2.1
Metalworking machinery	3.6	4.0	1.1	1.0	.2	.1	2.1	2.7	.2	.2	1.5	1.3
Machine tools	3.3	4.3	1.0	.9	.2	.1	1.9	3.2	.1	.2	1.3	1.0
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.1	.3	.1	1.0	1.2	.3	.2	1.0	1.6
Machine-tool accessories	5.5	4.6	1.6	1.1	.1	.2	3.6	3.1	.2	.2	2.4	1.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	3.3	2.9	1.2	1.0	.2	.3	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	1.7	1.8
General industrial machinery	3.4	2.3	1.3	.9	.1	.2	1.7	1.1	.3	.1	2.3	1.9
Office and store machines and devices	2.3	1.6	1.7	.9	.2	.1	.3	.4	.1	.1	5.1	2.9
Service-industry and household machines	4.8	3.4	1.1	.7	.1	.3	3.3	2.1	.2	.3	3.0	1.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.0	2.0	1.0	.8	.1	.2	1.7	.9	.1	.2	1.6	1.8
Electrical machinery	3.7	2.7	2.0	1.4	.3	.2	1.3	.9	.1	.3	4.2	3.5
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.3	2.0	1.4	.7	.1	.1	1.5	1.1	.1	.3	2.6	1.7
Communication equipment	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.0	3.1	2.7	1.9	.3	.3	.9	.6	.1	.4	6.4	5.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	.9
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.2	3.4	1.6	1.3	.3	.3	2.0	1.5	.3	.2	4.3	4.3
Transportation equipment	5.9	4.6	1.6	1.1	.2	.2	3.9	3.0	.2	.4	4.5	3.7
Automobiles	5.9	5.0	.9	.7	.1	.1	4.5	3.7	.4	.4	5.9	3.0
Aircraft and parts	4.8	2.3	2.0	1.5	.1	.2	2.5	.5	.2	.2	2.3	2.5
Aircraft	5.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	.1	.2	2.8	.4	.2	.1	2.1	2.5
Aircraft engines and parts	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.1	.1	.2	1.2	.7	.2	.2	2.9	2.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.2	3.9	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	.5	2.2	.2	.2	.6	1.0
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.3	3.4	1.9	1.5	.3	.3	2.0	1.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	3.9	4.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	10.9	14.3	2.4	1.8	.6	.3	7.7	12.0	.2	.2	10.1	12.5
Railroad equipment	10.3	6.7	.9	.7	.2	.2	8.5	4.9	.6	.9	9.1	7.3
Locomotives and parts	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	9.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.5
Railroad and street cars	9.5	3.9	1.0	.9	.2	.2	8.1	2.3	.3	.5	11.6	10.0
Other transportation equipment	7.3	2.3	1.4	1.3	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	5.6	.9	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.0	2.4
Instruments and related products	2.0	1.8	1.1	.7	.1	.1	.6	.8	.2	.3	2.3	1.7
Photographic apparatus	1.6	1.0	1.0	.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.4	.2	.2	.2	.7	.8
Watches and clocks	2.4	2.7	1.4	.7	.2	.1	.7	1.8	.2	.1	4.9	3.3
Professional and scientific instruments	2.0	1.9	1.1	.8	.1	.2	.6	.7	.2	.3	2.6	1.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.4	4.1	2.3	1.8	.2	.3	1.7	1.7	.3	.2	4.9	4.8
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.3	.2	.3	.3	.8	.1	.1	4.1	2.9
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining	2.9	4.0	1.6	1.7	.2	.3	.7	1.8	.3	.3	4.3	2.6
Iron mining	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.7
Copper mining	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	.2	.2	.9	.2	.2	.3	3.3	2.0
Lead and zinc mining	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.5	3.0	2.0
Anthracite mining	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.1
Bituminous-coal mining	2.7	4.4	.5	.5	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.9	3.6	.2	.3	1.4	2.0
Communication:												
Telephone	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.3
Telegraph	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.6

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-1. Current month data subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Data are not available.

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those employees compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE: *Telegraph*—Data for July are: 1.3, 0.8, <sup>4</sup> 0.2, 0.2, and 1.5.



# C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
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	2.05	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	40.0	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	83.84	40.7	2.06	81.32	38.0	2.14	87.34	42.4	2.06	74.07	39.4	1.88	96.20	36.3	2.65	83.00	33.2	2.50
July	83.63	40.4	2.07	83.82	38.1	2.20	83.03	40.5	2.05	74.19	40.1	1.85	73.58	29.2	2.52	75.39	30.4	2.48
August	83.85	40.9	2.05	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.22	41.9	2.01	75.20	40.0	1.88	82.50	33.0	2.60	82.09	33.1	2.48
September	84.23	40.3	2.09	81.18	36.9	2.20	86.73	42.1	2.06	74.45	39.6	1.88	56.88	23.6	2.41	79.86	32.2	2.48
	Mining—Continued									Contract construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
										Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
1952: Average	\$85.90	41.1	\$2.09	\$71.10	45.0	\$1.58	\$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
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	90.63	40.1	2.26	78.58	44.9	1.75	95.63	38.1	2.51	96.14	41.8	2.30	91.81	42.7	2.15	100.28	41.1	2.44
July	92.57	40.6	2.28	80.46	45.2	1.78	95.63	38.1	2.51	97.29	42.3	2.30	95.26	43.9	2.17	99.39	40.9	2.43
August	93.98	41.4	2.27	79.83	45.1	1.77	95.38	38.0	2.51	97.44	42.0	2.32	93.09	42.7	2.18	100.77	41.3	2.44
September	93.20	40.7	2.29	79.21	44.5	1.78	94.10	36.9	2.55	93.67	40.2	2.33	89.38	41.0	2.18	97.57	39.5	2.47
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General 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
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	95.76	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	39.9	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	2.69	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	90.41	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	95.72	37.1	2.58	90.04	36.9	2.44	99.70	37.2	2.68	103.41	38.3	2.70	92.04	35.4	2.60	113.39	39.1	2.90
July	95.20	36.9	2.58	89.55	36.7	2.44	99.80	37.1	2.69	103.14	38.2	2.70	92.39	35.4	2.61	112.40	38.1	2.95
August	96.20	37.0	2.60	91.61	36.9	2.48	99.90	37.0	2.70	103.52	38.2	2.71	92.31	35.1	2.63	113.88	39.0	2.92
September	94.32	36.0	2.62	88.54	35.7	2.48	98.37	36.3	2.71	102.27	37.6	2.72	92.30	34.7	2.66	109.58	37.4	2.93
	Special-trade contractors—Con.			Manufacturing														
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods <sup>2</sup>			Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup>			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
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	40.2	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	68.54	40.8	1



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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products <sup>4</sup>			Corn sirup, 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
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	65.31	41.6	1.57	80.90	41.7	1.94	64.18	45.2	1.42	51.71	38.3	1.35	65.53	40.7	1.61	42.21	36.7	1.15
July	66.10	42.1	1.57	84.74	42.8	1.98	67.45	47.5	1.42	51.54	37.9	1.36	67.32	41.3	1.63	41.86	36.4	1.15
August	66.99	42.4	1.58	90.29	45.6	1.98	66.46	46.8	1.42	49.67	38.5	1.29	68.30	41.9	1.63	42.90	37.3	1.15
September	67.58	42.5	1.59	84.83	43.5	1.95	67.57	46.6	1.45	49.13	39.3	1.25	67.07	41.4	1.62	44.11	37.7	1.17
	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 <sup>4</sup>			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
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	50.89	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	1.58	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	1.25
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	1.24
June	53.02	37.6	1.41	47.00	37.9	1.24	51.41	37.8	1.36	65.03	40.9	1.59	45.50	36.4	1.25	45.13	36.1	1.25
July	51.97	36.6	1.42	42.12	35.1	1.20	51.41	37.8	1.36	65.51	43.1	1.52	45.88	37.0	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24
August	55.10	38.8	1.42	37.86	36.4	1.04	52.36	38.5	1.36	62.78	41.3	1.52	46.88	37.5	1.25	46.25	37.3	1.24
September	55.63	38.9	1.43	38.22	39.4	.97	52.36	38.5	1.36	60.61	39.1	1.55	46.75	37.1	1.26	46.49	36.9	1.26
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>4</sup>			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	49.63	39.0	1.27	52.80	39.4	1.34	51.09	39.3	1.30	56.37	39.7	1.42	49.78	39.2	1.27	61.93	39.7	1.56
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	49.45	37.8	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	49.63	37.6	1.32	47.49	37.1	1.28	54.53	38.4	1.42	46.13	36.9	1.25	62.68	40.7	1.54
July	48.01	37.8	1.27	49.52	37.8	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	54.14	38.4	1.41	46.50	37.2	1.25	60.65	39.9	1.52
August	49.28	38.5	1.28	50.69	38.4	1.32	49.15	38.1	1.29	54.57	38.7	1.41	47.88	38.0	1.26	60.55	40.1	1.51
September	49.02	38.3	1.28	50.95	38.6	1.32	49.02	38.3	1.28	54.99	39.0	1.41	48.13	38.2	1.26	61.10	40.2	1.52
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills <sup>4</sup>			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	54.63	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
September	53.84	39.3	1.37	46.80	36.0	1.30	53.00	35.1	1.51	53.70	35.8	1.60	52.44	34.5	1.52	38.3	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	1.60	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	1.61	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	1.50	59.89	39.4	1.62	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	1.61	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	1.61	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	57.83	38.3	1.51	58.83	38.2	1.64	57.07	38.3	1.49	39.87	35.6	1.12
April	53.96	39.1	1.38	46.99	35.6	1.32	54.53	36.6	1.49	52.35	34.9	1.60	56.02	37.6	1.49	37.97	33.9	1.12
May	54.65	39.6	1.38	47.65	36.1	1.32	55.12	36.5	1.51	54.87	36.1	1.62	55.20	36.8	1.50	39.31	35.1	1.12
June	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.34	36.9	1.31	54.09</											



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—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 <sup>4</sup>			Underwear and night-wear, 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	41.5	36.8	1.13	48.10	37.0	1.30	58.64	36.2	1.62		
September	37.37	34.6	1.08	60.50	30.4	1.99	43.08	36.2	1.19	41.02	37.3	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	41.88	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	61.43	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	61.44	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	38.86	34.7	1.12	60.59	32.4	1.87	43.91	35.7	1.23	40.24	35.3	1.14	48.51	36.2	1.34	52.33	32.5	1.61		
July	37.66	35.2	1.07	66.44	33.9	1.96	42.24	35.2	1.20	39.78	35.2	1.13	45.89	35.3	1.30	55.71	34.6	1.61		
August	38.91	35.7	1.09	66.92	33.8	1.98	43.80	36.2	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.01	36.1	1.33	62.58	37.7	1.66		
September	40.29	36.3	1.11	63.40	31.7	2.00	44.53	36.8	1.21	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.41	36.4	1.33	64.51	38.4	1.68		
		Children's apparel and outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products <sup>4</sup>			Curtains, draperies, and other house-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		
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	47.21	36.7	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	1.20	47.06	36.2	1.30	41.53	35.8	1.16	47.78	36.2	1.32	50.25	37.5	1.34		
February	47.12	37.4	1.26	43.92	36.6	1.20	45.92	35.6	1.29	39.56	34.1	1.16	50.41	37.9	1.33	50.01	37.6	1.33		
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	45.38	37.2	1.22	42.59	35.2	1.21	47.23	36.9	1.28	41.41	35.7	1.16	49.95	37.0	1.35	53.19	39.4	1.35		
July	45.38	37.2	1.22	42.12	35.2	1.20	46.85	36.6	1.28	41.29	35.9	1.15	50.79	37.9	1.34	52.27	39.3	1.33		
August	46.62	37.9	1.23	43.92	36.3	1.21	48.00	37.5	1.28	42.78	37.2	1.15	53.18	39.1	1.36	52.26	39.0	1.34		
September	45.14	36.4	1.24	44.90	36.8	1.22	48.76	37.8	1.29	44.81	38.3	1.17	54.26	39.9	1.36	55.02	39.3	1.40		
		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
		Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills <sup>4</sup>			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
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		
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	68.71	40.9	1.68	79.18	39.2	2.02	68.80	41.2	1.67	69.38	41.3	1.68	44.20	42.5	1.04	86.76	39.8	2.18		
July	63.24	40.8	1.55	63.00	37.5	1.68	64.64	41.7	1.55	65.21	41.8	1.56	45.15	43.0	1.05	85.69	38.6	2.22		
August	65.57	41.5	1.58	67.30	38.9	1.73	67.10	42.2	1.59	67.68	42.3	1.60	45.57	43.4	1.05	89.42	40.1	2.23		
September	66.97	40.1	1.67	66.20	35.4	1.87	69.38	41.3	1.68	69.80	41.3	1.69	45.47	43.3	1.05	86.80	39.1	2.22		
		Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products <sup>4</sup>			Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers <sup>4</sup>			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		
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	45.56	39.8	1.22	54.54	40.7	1.34		
December	69.22	41.2	1.68	68.89	41.5	1.66	71.48	41.8	1.71	50.10	40.4	1.24	49.04	40.2	1.22	55.34	41.3	1.34		
1954: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	67.80	40.6	1.67	72.83	42.1	1.73	47.72	38.8	1.23	47.46	38.9	1.22	53.07	39.9	1.33		
February	69.19	40.7	1.70	68.47	41.0	1.67	73.25	42.1	1.74	49.08	39.9	1.23	49.20	40.0	1.23	54.54	40.7	1.34		
March	68.54	40.8	1.68	68.47	41.0	1.67														

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture <sup>4</sup>			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-build- ing, and profes- sional furniture <sup>4</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
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	52.52	38.9	1.35	58.48	36.1	1.62	63.74	38.4	1.66	69.08	40.4	1.71
June	62.17	39.6	1.57	59.19	39.2	1.51	54.26	39.9	1.36	61.13	37.5	1.63	65.63	39.3	1.67	69.32	40.3	1.72
July	62.02	39.5	1.57	59.04	39.1	1.51	52.92	39.2	1.35	62.10	38.1	1.63	67.70	40.3	1.68	69.66	40.5	1.72
August	63.74	40.6	1.57	61.00	40.4	1.51	54.81	40.6	1.35	65.27	39.8	1.64	69.38	41.3	1.68	72.91	41.9	1.74
September	64.46	40.8	1.58	61.86	40.7	1.52	55.08	40.5	1.36	67.24	41.0	1.64	70.14	41.5	1.69	71.97	41.6	1.73
	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
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	73.53	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	1.89	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	1.53	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	77.14	40.6	1.90	75.14	40.4	1.86	64.74	41.5	1.56	74.20	42.4	1.75	79.79	43.6	1.83
July	58.84	40.3	1.46	75.64	39.6	1.91	73.90	39.1	1.89	64.90	41.6	1.56	74.62	42.4	1.76	81.47	43.8	1.86
August	61.69	41.4	1.49	77.39	40.1	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	64.84	41.3	1.57	74.98	42.6	1.76	81.10	43.6	1.86
September	60.68	41.0	1.48	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.39	40.1	1.93	65.16	41.5	1.57	75.23	42.5	1.77	81.78	43.5	1.88
	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	Paperboard con- tainers and boxes <sup>4</sup>			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	1.57	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.22	36.2	2.52
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	71.09	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	69.14	41.4	1.67	69.06	41.6	1.66	72.47	39.9	1.83	66.83	41.0	1.63	86.94	38.3	2.27	93.50	36.1	2.59
July	69.05	41.1	1.68	68.39	41.2	1.66	74.21	39.9	1.86	66.83	41.0	1.63	86.94	38.3	2.27	92.01	35.8	2.57
August	70.56	42.0	1.68	70.47	42.2	1.67	73.63	39.8	1.85	66.83	41.0	1.63	87.40	38.5	2.27	91.85	35.6	2.58
September	70.81	41.9	1.69	70.31	42.1	1.67	74.48	39.2	1.90	66.67	40.9	1.63	88.39	38.6	2.29	95.21	36.2	2.63
	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	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
September	90.28	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	85.63	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	1.70
December	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.84	39.6	1.89	86.67	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	84.50	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	39.2	1.73
April	86.63	39.2	2.21	73.92	38.5	1.92	84.50	39.3	2.15	84.32	39.4	2.14	53.16	37.7	1.41	66.91	38.9	1.72
May	86.14	38.8	2.22	75.27	38.8	1.94	84.46	39.1	2.16	85.97	39.8	2.16	54.05	37.8	1.43	67.64	39.1	1.73
June	85.63	38.4	2.23	75.66	39.2	1.93	85.02	39.0	2.18	88.91	40.6	2.19	51.65	37.7	1.37	68.3		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—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 <sup>4</sup>			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals <sup>4</sup>			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	\$76.31	41.7	\$1.83
1953: Average	104.15	39.6	2.63	75.58	41.8	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
September	106.65	38.5	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	82.35	41.8	1.97
November	105.20	39.4	2.67	76.92	41.3	1.86	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.82	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	103.60	38.8	2.67	79.10	41.2	1.92	85.89	40.9	2.10	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.05	41.0	2.05	83.60	41.8	2.00
July	104.49	38.7	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	86.88	40.6	2.14	83.50	39.2	2.13	84.24	40.5	2.08	83.02	41.1	2.02
August	105.30	39.0	2.70	78.94	40.9	1.93	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.88	39.8	2.12	83.43	40.5	2.06	84.02	41.8	2.01
September	106.50	39.3	2.71	79.93	41.2	1.94	88.13	40.8	2.16	85.36	39.7	2.15	85.48	40.9	2.09	85.46	42.1	2.03
<i>Synthetic rubber</i>			<i>Synthetic fibers</i>			<i>Explosives</i>			<i>Drugs and medicines</i>			<i>Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations<sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Soap and glycerin</i>			
1952: Average	\$80.60	40.3	\$2.00	\$66.47	39.8	\$1.67	\$70.06	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
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	71.85	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	73.89	41.7	1.76	79.35	40.9	1.94	87.97	41.3	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	90.76	40.7	2.23	74.07	40.7	1.82	78.40	40.0	1.96	71.81	40.8	1.76	81.97	41.4	1.98	89.19	41.1	2.17
July	91.39	40.8	2.24	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.05	38.8	1.96	71.46	40.6	1.76	81.39	40.9	1.99	89.16	40.9	2.18
August	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.07	39.6	1.82	78.21	39.7	1.97	71.63	40.7	1.76	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.86	41.3	2.20
September	96.02	42.3	2.27	75.52	40.6	1.86	78.60	39.9	1.97	72.16	41.0	1.76	83.42	41.5	2.01	92.18	41.9	2.20
<i>Paints, pigments, and fillers<sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels</i>			<i>Gum and wood chemicals</i>			<i>Fertilizers</i>			<i>Vegetable and animal oils and fats<sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Vegetable oils</i>			
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	\$1.25
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
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	41.3	1.82	64.83	42.1	1.54	57.95	41.1	1.41	65.35	47.7	1.37	61.00	48.8	1.25
November	76.84	41.6	1.84	75.53	41.5	1.82	65.10	42.0	1.55	57.64	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	66.85	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	77.11	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	79.04	41.6	1.90	77.00	41.4	1.86	67.73	42.6	1.59	61.90	42.4	1.46	69.89	44.8	1.56	64.53	44.2	1.46
July	79.65	41.7	1.91	77.38	41.6	1.86	69.17	43.5	1.59	62.16	42.0	1.48	70.78	44.8	1.58	64.96	43.6	1.49
August	78.88	41.3	1.91	76.86	41.1	1.87	68.80	43.0	1.60	61.30	41.7	1.47	69.99	44.3	1.58	64.37	43.2	1.49
September	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.92	40.6	1.87	70.64	41.8	1.69	62.82	41.6	1.51	67.91	46.2	1.47	61.98	46.6	1.33
Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal									
<i>Animal oils and fats</i>			Miscellaneous chemicals <sup>4</sup>			<i>Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics</i>			<i>Compressed and liquefied gases</i>			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	\$34.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$88.44	40.2	\$2.20
1953: Average	74.29	45.3	1.64	69.94	40.9	1.71	67.66	38.7	1.49	80.37	42.3	1.90	90.17	40.8	2.21	94.19	40.6	2.32
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	75.48	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	95.46	40.7	2.37
December	75.26	44.8	1.68	71.05	40.6	1.75	60.13	39.2	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	78.88	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	75.75	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	71.10	40.4	1.76	60.68	38.9	1.56	81.71								

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—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
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	1.38
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	2.22	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	83.27	42.7	1.95	79.60	40.2	1.98	92.06	40.2	2.29	67.30	40.3	1.67	70.98	40.1	1.77	51.01	36.7	1.39
July	83.78	42.1	1.99	76.83	39.4	1.95	87.01	38.5	2.26	68.45	40.5	1.69	70.62	39.9	1.77	51.38	37.5	1.37
August	83.13	42.2	1.97	76.25	39.1	1.95	85.65	37.4	2.29	66.40	40.0	1.66	71.15	40.2	1.77	51.24	37.4	1.37
September	87.87	43.5	2.02	79.60	40.2	1.98	89.95	39.8	2.26	66.59	39.4	1.69	73.03	40.8	1.79	50.09	36.3	1.38
	Leather: tanned, cured, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
1952: Average	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$64.12	41.1	\$1.66	\$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	1.83	50.16	38.0	1.32	49.10	37.2	1.32	67.09	39.1	1.46	46.99	38.2	1.23
September	67.86	39.0	1.74	67.90	41.4	1.84	47.22	35.5	1.33	45.41	34.4	1.32	68.65	39.1	1.50	44.65	36.3	1.23
October	67.99	39.3	1.73	66.50	40.8	1.83	47.44	35.4	1.34	45.67	34.6	1.32	69.49	39.4	1.51	48.38	38.7	1.25
November	68.38	39.3	1.74	66.02	40.5	1.83	48.33	35.8	1.35	45.80	34.7	1.32	68.02	39.2	1.48	49.13	39.3	1.25
December	69.43	39.9	1.74	70.39	41.9	1.88	51.72	38.6	1.34	49.10	37.2	1.32	63.40	35.6	1.50	48.24	38.9	1.24
1954: January	68.68	39.7	1.73	69.22	41.2	1.88	50.65	37.8	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	63.10	35.4	1.50	46.38	37.1	1.25
February	68.34	39.5	1.73	66.80	40.0	1.87	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33	61.64	34.2	1.51	48.88	39.1	1.25
March	67.64	39.1	1.73	64.57	39.9	1.86	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	1.86	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	1.83	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	1.85	50.12	37.4	1.34	47.75	35.9	1.33	58.11	39.0	1.49	47.13	37.7	1.25
July	68.43	39.1	1.75	63.63	38.8	1.84	49.50	37.5	1.32	48.73	37.2	1.31	56.83	38.4	1.48	46.62	37.9	1.23
August	68.99	39.2	1.76	66.97	40.1	1.87	48.55	36.5	1.33	48.71	36.9	1.32	56.24	38.0	1.48	47.82	39.2	1.22
September	68.15	38.5	1.77	66.63	39.9	1.87	49.71	37.1	1.34	46.82	35.2	1.33	60.68	39.4	1.54	48.22	39.2	1.23
	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 <sup>4</sup>			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
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	2.37	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	43.65	35.2	1.24	70.70	40.4	1.75	96.64	40.1	2.41	69.45	38.8	1.79	72.83	39.8	1.83	65.25	37.5	1.74
July	43.79	35.6	1.23	71.33	40.3	1.77	97.84	40.1	2.44	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.98	39.0	1.82	66.75	37.5	1.78
August	44.90	36.5	1.23	72.04	40.7	1.77	96.29	39.3	2.45	70.77	39.1	1.81	73.45	39.7	1.85	66.85	38.2	1.75
September	45.14	37.0	1.22	72.85	40.7	1.79	99.45	40.1	2.48	71.71	39.4	1.82	71.60	38.7	1.85	71.96	40.2	1.79
	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products <sup>4</sup>			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
September	58.96	39.8	1.48	77.75	41.8	1.86	65.37	40.6	1.61	62.60	42.3	1.48	68.28	40.4	1.69	64.94	39.6	1.64
October	60.74	41.6	1.46	74.82	41.8	1.79	66.98	41.6	1.61	64.96	43.6	1.49	69.77	40.8	1.71	66.91	40.8	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	64.40	40.5	1.59	62.05	42.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	64.40	40.0	1.61
March	60.49	40.6	1.49	73.81	41.7	1.77	64.08	40.3	1.59	62.31	42.1	1.48	67.54	40.2	1.68	64.96	40.1	1.62
April	59.19	39.2	1.51	74.05	41.6	1.78	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	43.4	1.51	67.03	39.9	1.68	66.26	40.4	1.64
May	59.10	39.4	1.50	73.98	41.1	1.80	66.74	41.2	1.62	65.82	43.3	1.52	68.40	40.0	1.71	68.06	41.0	1.66
June	58.29	38.6	1.51	77.10	41.9	1.84	66.33	41.2	1.61	65.23	43.2	1.51	70.18	40.8	1.72	67.57	41.2	1.64



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

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Year and month	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products <sup>4</sup>			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products <sup>4</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
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	73.55	44.4	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	74.66	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	72.58	43.6	1.66	70.79	43.7	1.62	64.12	41.1	1.56	72.60	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	72.62	39.2	1.85
June	64.98	36.1	1.80	59.95	35.9	1.67	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.45	45.0	1.61	63.18	40.5	1.56	73.47	39.5	1.86
July	66.06	36.7	1.80	57.63	34.1	1.69	75.99	44.7	1.70	73.35	45.0	1.63	62.87	40.3	1.56	72.91	39.2	1.86
August	67.16	36.9	1.82	60.33	35.7	1.69	76.05	45.0	1.69	73.51	45.1	1.63	64.78	41.0	1.58	73.28	39.4	1.86
September	69.52	36.4	1.91	60.67	35.9	1.69	76.16	44.8	1.70	73.19	44.9	1.63	64.94	41.1	1.58	74.24	39.7	1.87
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Primary metal industries																		
Year and month	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills <sup>4</sup>			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical 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	\$73.45	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	71.61	36.3	1.97	84.25	40.9	2.06	87.48	40.5	2.16	87.48	40.5	2.16
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	2.16	79.12	36.8	2.16
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	79.71	42.4	1.88	60.28	30.6	1.97	80.70	38.8	2.08	83.22	38.0	2.19	83.22	38.0	2.19
July	73.06	36.9	1.98	78.40	41.7	1.88	63.24	32.1	1.97	80.81	38.3	2.11	84.00	37.5	2.24	84.00	37.5	2.24
August	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.25	41.4	1.89	65.93	33.3	1.98	80.64	38.4	2.10	82.43	37.3	2.21	82.43	37.3	2.21
September	73.88	37.5	1.97	79.95	42.3	1.89	68.51	34.6	1.98	82.01	38.5	2.13	84.52	37.4	2.26	84.52	37.4	2.26
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Year and month	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries <sup>4</sup>			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals <sup>4</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$76.04	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	42.0	1.97	80.93	41.5	1.95
September	85.70	41.6	2.06	75.05	39.5	1.90	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	73.90	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	71.63	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	39.7	1.99	73.53	38.7	1.90	73.30	39.2	1.87	71.25	37.7	1.89	74.45	37.6	1.98	79.39	40.3	1.97
July	79.80	39.7	2.01	72.95	38.6	1.89	72.73	39.1	1.86	69.55	36.8	1.89	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.60	39.8	2.00
August	79.00	39.5	2.00	74.10	39.0	1.90	73.49	39.3	1.87	75.07	39.1	1.92	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.60	40.2	1.98
September	83.44	40.7	2.05	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.88	39.3	1.88	74.11	38.2	1.94	75.42	37.9	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.02
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Year and month	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 <sup>4</sup>			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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	40.2	\$1.74
1953: Average	80.41	42.1	1.91	81.81	40.5	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	82.91	42.3	1.96	85.37	42.9	1.99	77.93	40.8	1.91
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	2.00	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	77.83	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	

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
		Primary metal industries—Continued																		Total: Fabricated metal products		
		Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries <sup>4</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe								
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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				
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	81.22	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	87.56	39.8	2.20	81.54	39.2	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	76.33	40.6	1.88				
February	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.53	39.4	2.12	85.58	39.9	2.20	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	75.95	40.4	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	75.39	40.1	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	82.16	39.5	2.08	73.33	40.7	1.90				
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	83.59	39.9	2.14	84.42	38.2	2.21	86.92	41.0	2.12	86.09	40.8	2.11	76.92	40.7	1.89				
July	77.79	38.7	2.01	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.80	38.2	2.22	84.80	40.0	2.12	85.24	40.4	2.11	75.60	40.0	1.89				
August	79.80	39.7	2.01	84.53	39.5	2.14	86.08	38.6	2.23	85.65	40.4	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	76.95	40.5	1.90				
September	80.99	39.7	2.04	85.36	39.7	2.15	85.63	38.4	2.23	86.48	40.6	2.13	86.24	40.3	2.14	77.14	40.6	1.90				
		Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware <sup>4</sup>			Cutlery and edgetools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies <sup>4</sup>					
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				
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	71.70	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	1.88	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	65.74	39.6	1.66	72.13	39.2	1.84	75.01	39.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86				
July	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.29	39.5	1.83	64.29	39.2	1.64	70.84	38.5	1.84	75.79	40.1	1.89	72.34	39.1	1.85				
August	83.13	42.2	1.97	74.74	40.4	1.85	66.17	40.1	1.65	73.26	39.6	1.85	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.14	40.4	1.86				
September	80.95	41.3	1.96	74.93	40.5	1.85	66.73	40.2	1.66	73.26	39.6	1.85	78.31	41.0	1.91	74.43	39.8	1.87				
		Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products <sup>4</sup>			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork			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				
September	72.58	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	80.67	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	79.30	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	73.38	40.1	1.83	80.06	41.7	1.92	81.75	42.8	1.91	79.10	41.2	1.92	78.74	40.8	1.93				
July	75.83	39.7	1.91	70.62	38.8	1.82	79.13	41.0	1.93	79.46	41.6	1.91	79.35	40.9	1.94	77.79	40.1	1.94				
August	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.53	40.4	1.82	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.87	41.9	1.93	78.38	40.4	1.94	78.76	40.6	1.94				
September	76.05	39.0	1.95	73.97	40.2	1.84	79.35	40.9	1.94	79.30	41.3	1.92	79.58	40.6	1.96	79.15	40.8	1.94				
		Sheet-metalwork			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving <sup>4</sup>			Vitreous-enamelled 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	59.06	38.6	1.53	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.50	40.5	1.79	72.62	40.8	1.78				
September	82.71	42.2	1.96	76.78	40.2	1.81	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	59.59	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	71.51	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	72.94	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	72.94	40.2	1.81				
April	77.18	40.2	1.92	78.18	40.3	1.94	60.83	38.5	1.58	80.60	40.5	1.99	70.35	39.3	1.79	71.46	39.7	1.80				
May	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.36	41.0	1.96	61.06	38.4	1.59	83.01	41.3	2.01	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.58	40.1	1.81				
June	79.93	41.2	1.94	79.58	40.6	1.96	59.01	36.2	1.63	82.21	40.9	2.01	71.10	39.5	1.80	72.80	40.0	1.82				
July	79.54	41.0	1.94	76.44	39.2	1.95	56.13	35.3	1.59	79.40	39.5	2.01	71.28	39.6	1.80	72.94	40.3	1.81				
August	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.40	40.0	1.96	59.73	37.1	1.61	80.60	40.1	2.01	70.71	39.5	1.79	73.12	40.4	1.81				
September	79.17	40.6	1.95	79.59	40.4	1.97	61.72	38.1	1.62	82.42	40.6	2.03	71.96	40.2	1.79	72.76	40.2	1.81				

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
		Miscellaneous fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine 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	\$73.02	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	
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	74.56	40.3	1.85	84.84	42.0	2.02	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.68	39.4	1.87	73.93	40.4	1.83	81.41	40.5	2.01	
July	73.28	39.4	1.86	77.99	38.8	2.01	76.04	38.6	1.97	73.14	38.7	1.89	71.92	39.3	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01	
August	74.00	40.0	1.85	85.08	41.1	2.07	74.48	38.0	1.96	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.62	39.9	1.82	80.80	40.2	2.01	
September	75.30	40.7	1.85	82.82	40.4	2.05	73.11	37.3	1.96	77.11	40.8	1.89	75.03	41.0	1.83	81.61	40.2	2.03	
		Engines and turbines <sup>4</sup>			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural tractors <sup>4</sup>			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	
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	84.57	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	2.35	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	40.0	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	82.52	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	86.14	38.8	2.22	83.23	40.6	2.05	78.41	39.8	1.97	78.78	39.0	2.02	77.97	40.4	1.93	
July	85.44	40.3	2.12	92.34	40.5	2.28	83.02	40.3	2.06	77.03	39.3	1.96	78.78	39.0	2.02	75.45	39.5	1.91	
August	84.77	39.8	2.13	95.17	41.2	2.31	80.36	39.2	2.05	77.22	39.2	1.97	80.36	39.2	2.05	74.67	39.3	1.90	
September	85.60	40.0	2.14	91.43	40.1	2.28	82.99	39.0	2.08	80.19	39.5	2.03	84.59	39.9	2.12	75.66	39.2	1.93	
		Construction and mining machinery <sup>4</sup>			Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery <sup>4</sup>			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	94.02	46.3	2.05	89.52	44.1	2.03	
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	44.1	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	1.98	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	82.64	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	78.98	40.5	1.95	82.52	42.1	1.96	92.64	42.3	2.19	87.36	41.8	2.09	84.87	41.0	2.07	
July	78.00	40.0	1.95	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.99	40.3	1.96	92.20	42.1	2.19	85.28	41.0	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10	
August	78.59	40.3	1.95	76.82	39.6	1.94	82.96	41.9	1.98	92.64	42.3	2.19	86.11	41.4	2.08	85.70	41.2	2.08	
September	77.03	39.5	1.95	76.43	39.6	1.93	78.41	39.4	1.99	91.30	41.5	2.20	87.34	41.2	2.12	83.62	40.2	2.08	
		Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) <sup>4</sup>			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	45.3	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	
September	100.33	45.4	2.21	80.26	41.8	1.92	81.25	42.1	1.93	69.34	39.4	1.76	82.03	43.4	1.89	93.09	43.5	2.14	
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	81.09	41.8	1.94	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	1.96	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	84.94	42.9	1.98	71.89	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	71.53	40.3	1.77	84.11	44.5	1.89	92.23	42.5	2.17	
April	98.08	43.4	2.26	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.36	41.3	1.97	70.05	39.8	1.76	82.08	43.2	1.90	87.74	41.0	2.14	
May	99.62	43.5	2.29	79.15	40.8	1.94	80.97	41.1	1.97	69.52	39.5	1.76	82.94	43.0	1.92	91.56	42.0	2.18	
June	99.36	43.2	2.30	78.55	40.7	1.93	79.97	40.8	1.96	69.65	39.8	1.75	83.28	43.6	1.91	87.53	40.9	2.14	
July	99.59	43.3	2.30	77.78	40.3	1.93	79.18	40.4	1.96	67.16	38.6	1.74	81.98	42.7	1.92	90.73	42.2	2.15	
August	100.02	43.3	2.31	77.78	40.3	1.93	79.58	40.6	1.96	68.60	39.2	1.75	81.06	42.0	1.93	85.86	40.5	2.12	
September	97.94	42.4	2.31	78.98	40.5	1.95	79.98	40.6	1.97	68.46	38.9	1.76	83.46	42.8	1.94	88.13	40.8	2.16	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
		General industrial machinery <sup>1</sup>			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	
1953: 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	
1953: 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	
1953: 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	
1953: 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	81.36	41.2	1.67	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.76	41.5	1.97	76.07	40.8	1.84	73.15	38.1	1.92	83.82	41.7	2.01	
1954: 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	
1954: 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	
1954: 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	
1954: 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	
1954: June	80.19	40.5	1.98	77.60	40.0	1.94	82.61	41.1	2.01	74.93	40.5	1.85	78.78	40.4	1.95	80.00	40.2	1.99	
1954: July	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.81	39.9	1.95	85.04	42.1	2.02	73.68	39.4	1.87	75.65	38.4	1.97	78.80	39.6	1.99	
1954: August	80.20	40.3	1.99	79.00	40.1	1.97	80.60	40.1	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	77.82	39.5	1.97	79.80	40.1	1.99	
1954: September	80.80	40.4	2.00	79.39	40.3	1.97	80.40	39.8	2.02	75.22	39.8	1.89	77.42	39.1	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	
		Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices <sup>4</sup>			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines <sup>4</sup>			Domestic laundry equipment		
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	
1953: 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	
1953: 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	
1953: 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	1.97	
1953: 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	1.97	
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	
1954: 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	1.96	
1954: 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	
1954: 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	
1954: 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	
1954: June	80.00	39.8	2.01	78.41	39.6	1.98	84.10	39.3	2.14	73.63	39.8	1.85	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.27	38.6	1.95	
1954: July	78.61	39.5	1.99	79.40	39.7	2.00	86.80	40.0	2.17	72.86	39.6	1.84	75.27	38.8	1.94	79.79	40.5	1.97	
1954: August	79.00	39.7	1.99	79.40	39.7	2.00	86.40	40.0	2.16	73.23	39.8	1.84	76.44	39.2	1.95	81.20	40.4	2.01	
1954: September	82.42	40.8	2.02	80.20	40.1	2.00	86.18	39.9	2.16	75.70	40.7	1.86	78.80	39.8	1.98	85.90	41.7	2.06	
		Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts <sup>4</sup>			Fabricated pipe, valves, and fittings			Ball and roller bearings		
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	
1953: 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	
1953: 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	
1953: 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	
1953: 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	39.1	1.94	
1954: 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	39.5	1.94	
1954: 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	1.97	
1954: April	75.62	41.1	1.84	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.44	38.8	1.97	76.81	39.8	1.83	77.60	40.0	1.94	73.73	38.4	1.97	
1954: May	75.85	41.0	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	
1954: June	74.56	40.3	1.85	79.80	40.1	1.99	75.86	38.9	1.95	77.79	40.1	1.94	78.20	40.1	1.95	75.46	39.1	1.93	
1954: July	72.10	39.4	1.83	78.21	39.5	1.98	74.69	38.3	1.95	76.05	39.2	1.94	75.27	38.6	1.95	74.69	38.5	1.94	
1954: August	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.82	39.5	1.97	75.66	38.6	1.96	77.03	39.5	1.95	76.44	38.8	1.97	75.46	39.1	1.93	
1954: September	73.42	39.9	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	77.81	39.3	1.98	78.01	39.6	1.97	79.20	40.0	1.98	74.10	38.0	1.95	
		Machinery (except electrical)—Con.																	
		Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>4</sup>			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		
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	1.63	77.83	41.4	1.88	73.57	41.1	1.79	
1953: September	80.41	42.1	1.91	72.09	40.5	1.78	78.72	41.0	1.92	68.91	40.3	1.71	79.27	41.5	1.91	74.16	41.2	1.80	
1953: 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	
1953: 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	75.58	40.2	1.88	73.89	40.6	1.82	
1953: December	82.22	42.6	1.93	73.36	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	
1954: 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	
1954: 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	
1954: 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	
1954: 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	
1954: June	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.07	39.6	1.82	76.61	39.9	1.92	66.47	39.1	1.70	74.07	39.4	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82	
1954: July	78.55	40.7	1.93	71.53	39.3	1.82	76.42	39.8	1.92	65.79	38.7	1.70	73.49	39.3	1.87	72.58	40.1	1.81	
1954: August	78.55	40.7	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	39.3	1.72	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82	
1954: September	79.59	40.4	1.97	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.17	40.5	1.93	69.03	39.9	1.73	74.80	40.0	1.87	74.89	40.7	1.84	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—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			
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	84.67	41.2	2.05	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	69.82	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	81.09	41.2	1.99	76.22	39.7	1.92	69.14	40.2	1.72			
June	80.99	39.7	2.04	78.59	40.3	1.95	75.36	40.3	1.87	83.42	41.5	2.01	74.68	39.1	1.91	69.77	40.1	1.74			
July	81.80	40.1	2.04	77.02	39.7	1.94	75.39	40.1	1.88	83.23	40.8	2.04	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.30	40.4	1.74			
August	83.64	40.6	2.06	78.98	40.5	1.95	75.98	40.2	1.89	86.48	42.6	2.03	75.46	39.3	1.92	69.95	40.2	1.74			
September	84.25	40.9	2.06	75.14	40.4	1.86	76.76	40.4	1.90	86.93	42.2	2.06	76.43	39.6	1.93	72.63	41.5	1.75			
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment <sup>4</sup>			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			
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	37.8	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	59.19	37.7	1.57	81.12	41.6	1.93			
1954: January	75.06	39.3	1.91	64.12	39.1	1.64	65.96	38.8	1.70	65.02	38.7	1.68	59.72	37.8	1.58	77.78	40.3	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	61.78	39.1	1.58	78.38	40.5	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	61.39	39.1	1.57	78.99	40.3	1.96			
April	72.19	38.4	1.88	64.19	38.9	1.65	66.30	39.0	1.70	65.35	38.9	1.68	62.02	39.5	1.57	77.03	39.5	1.95			
May	78.17	40.5	1.93	64.85	39.2	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	75.26	39.2	1.92	63.69	38.6	1.65	68.51	39.6	1.73	67.32	39.6	1.70	63.27	39.3	1.61	79.40	39.9	1.99			
July	73.54	38.3	1.92	60.42	36.4	1.66	67.64	39.1	1.73	67.20	39.3	1.71	61.99	38.5	1.61	78.21	39.5	1.98			
August	74.10	39.0	1.90	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	67.66	39.8	1.70	64.08	39.8	1.61	80.60	40.3	2.00			
September	74.11	38.4	1.93	64.91	39.1	1.66	69.95	40.2	1.74	68.57	40.1	1.71	64.31	39.7	1.62	82.20	41.1	2.00			
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment											
	Miscellaneous electrical products <sup>4</sup>			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles <sup>4</sup>					
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			
September	68.23	39.9	1.71	79.82	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	1.52	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	1.52	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	1.53	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	57.81	38.1	1.52	77.59	40.2	1.93	83.65	40.6	2.11	88.34	40.9	2.16			
June	69.52	39.5	1.76	79.00	40.1	1.97	59.19	39.2	1.51	76.62	39.7	1.93	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.28	39.3	2.17			
July	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.24	39.3	1.94	58.35	38.9	1.50	79.79	40.3	1.98	84.38	39.8	2.12	85.06	39.2	2.17			
August	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.06	39.3	1.91	57.90	38.6	1.50	77.60	40.0	1.94	85.63	40.2	2.13	88.00	40.0	2.20			
September	67.82	39.2	1.73	75.27	38.8	1.94	58.95	39.3	1.50	78.60	40.1	1.96	86.65	40.3	2.15	90.27	40.3	2.24			
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories						Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts <sup>4</sup>			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			
September	87.38	39.9	2.19	74.85	40.6	1.83	71.98	38.7	1.86	83.21	41.4	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	87.64	42.7	2.05			
October	89.16	40.9	2.18	73.89	40.9	1.82	74.80	40.0	1.87	84.03	41.6	2.02	82.61	41.1	2.01	87.55	42.5	2.08			
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			
April	88.07	40.4	2.18	74.96	40.3	1.86	72.68	39.5	1.84	83.43	40.5	2.06	83.22	40.4	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07			
May	82.16	40.9	2.14	77.08	41.0	1.88	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.42	40.3	2.07			
June	85.85	39.2	2.19	77.71	40.9	1.90	78.91	41.1	1.92	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.65	40.5	2.09			
July																					

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Transportation equipment—Continued														
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing <sup>4</sup>			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
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.....	79.57	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.....	80.26	38.4	2.09	84.87	41.2	2.06	80.55	39.1	2.06	82.64	38.8	2.13	71.23	40.7	1.75
July.....	79.87	38.4	2.08	83.84	40.5	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	82.22	38.6	2.13	68.95	39.4	1.75
August.....	82.53	39.3	2.10	84.85	40.6	2.09	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.03	38.8	2.14	70.75	40.2	1.76
September.....	81.12	39.0	2.08	86.72	41.1	2.11	78.83	37.9	2.08	80.09	37.6	2.13	70.35	39.3	1.79
	Transportation equipment—Continued												Instruments and related products		
	Railroad equipment <sup>4</sup>			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
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
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.....	81.45	38.6	2.11	85.22	40.2	2.12	78.33	37.3	2.10	77.27	41.1	1.88	72.83	39.8	1.83
July.....	80.60	38.2	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12	78.70	37.3	2.11	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.29	39.5	1.83
August.....	81.79	38.4	2.13	86.43	40.2	2.15	78.49	37.2	2.11	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83
September.....	79.71	37.6	2.12	83.71	39.3	2.13	77.02	36.5	2.11	74.40	40.0	1.86	73.82	39.9	1.85
	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods		
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
September.....	91.38	42.9	2.13	74.66	40.8	1.83	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	58.70	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.....	81.56	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	74.77	40.2	1.86	75.41	39.9	1.89	67.13	40.2	1.67	58.50	39.0	1.50
July.....	79.72	38.7	2.06	74.24	39.7	1.87	74.64	39.7	1.88	65.97	39.5	1.67	58.35	38.9	1.50
August.....	82.59	39.9	2.07	72.54	39.0	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	67.47	40.4	1.67	56.70	37.8	1.50
September.....	84.42	40.2	2.10	74.84	39.6	1.89	76.73	40.6	1.89	67.30	40.3	1.67	59.65	39.5	1.51
	Instruments and related products—Continued						Miscellaneous manufacturing industries								
	Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware <sup>4</sup>			Jewelry and findings		
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
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	41.1	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	64.43	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	62.38	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	61.66	37.6	1.64	63.36	39.6	1.60	65.85	40.4	1.63	62.93	40.6	1.55
July.....	79.59	40.4	1.97	63.69	38.6	1.65	62.79	39.0	1.61	64.06	39.3	1.63	60.30	38.9	1.55
August.....	79.79	40.5	1.97	63.91	38.5	1.66	63.84	39.9	1.60	66.26	40.9	1.62	62.58	40.9	1.53
September.....	80.60	40.3	2.00	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.56	40.1	1.61	70.47	42.2	1.67	67.26	42.3	1.59

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Manufacturing—Continued															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued															
Year and month	Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods <sup>4</sup>			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
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	73.51	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	71.06	39.7	1.79	57.66	38.7	1.49	57.28	38.7	1.48	58.20	38.8	1.50
July	71.02	39.9	1.78	70.88	39.6	1.79	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.09	37.9	1.48	57.98	38.4	1.51
August	74.03	40.9	1.81	71.20	40.0	1.78	58.41	39.2	1.49	58.31	39.4	1.48	58.74	38.9	1.52
September	76.86	42.0	1.83	74.75	41.3	1.81	58.89	39.0	1.51	58.65	39.1	1.50	58.98	38.8	1.51
Manufacturing—Continued															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued															
Year and month	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
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	76.23	40.6	1.88
October	60.56	41.2	1.47	58.07	39.5	1.47	68.06	41.5	1.64	66.84	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	66.88	39.8	1.68	66.13	39.6	1.67	76.95	39.2	1.94
June	61.05	40.7	1.50	57.77	39.3	1.47	67.20	40.0	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67	79.84	41.8	1.91
July	59.30	39.8	1.49	56.21	38.5	1.46	67.60	40.0	1.69	65.35	38.9	1.68	77.59	40.2	1.93
August	59.35	40.1	1.48	56.74	39.4	1.44	68.61	40.6	1.69	66.63	39.9	1.67	79.10	41.2	1.92
September	59.79	40.4	1.48	56.79	38.9	1.46	69.19	40.7	1.70	67.13	40.2	1.67			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued															
Year and month	Local railways and buslines <sup>5</sup>			Communication											
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Telephone			Switchboard operating employees <sup>7</sup>			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees <sup>8</sup>			Telegraph		
1952: Average	\$76.56	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
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	77.53	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	53.58	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	36.2	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	77.33	43.2	1.79	65.70	38.2	1.72	53.64	36.0	1.49	93.91	42.3	2.22	73.75	41.2	1.79
April	77.58	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	79.10	43.7	1.81	67.34	38.7	1.74	56.39	37.1	1.52	94.75	42.3	2.24	77.15	41.7	1.85
July	78.51	42.9	1.83	68.60	39.2	1.75	57.15	37.6	1.52	96.95	42.9	2.26	77.15	41.7	1.85
August	78.26	43.0	1.82	67.69	38.9	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	95.18	42.3	2.25	77.33	41.8	1.85
September	78.87	43.1	1.83	71.78	40.1	1.79	59.06	38.1	1.55	100.28	43.6	2.30	77.93	41.9	1.86
Transportation and public utilities—Con.															
Year and month	Other public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade											
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores <sup>4</sup>			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
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
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	82.37	41.6	1.98	73.26	40.7	1.80	54.49	39.2	1.39	39.93	36.3	1.10	47.13	37.7	1.25
1954: January	81.77	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	80.97	41.1	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	73.93	40.4	1.83	57.38	39.3	1.46	41.30	35.3	1.17	47.06	36.2	1.30
July	83.83	41.5	2.02	74.34	40.4	1.84	58.51	39.8	1.47	42.35	36.2	1.17	47.84	36.8	1.30
August	83.43	41.3	2.02	74.34	40.4	1.84	58.36	39.7	1.47	41.76	36.0	1.16	47.32	36.4	1.30
September	85.69	41.8	2.05	74.93	40.5	1.85	57.09	39.1	1.46	40.83	35.2	1.16	46.93	36.1	1.30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—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					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	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	
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
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	1.53
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.....	60.92	38.8	1.57	76.37	44.4	1.72	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.30	42.2	1.50	67.70	43.4	1.56
July.....	62.57	39.6	1.58	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.29	36.1	1.31	64.30	42.3	1.52	67.86	43.5	1.56
August.....	62.09	39.3	1.58	75.75	44.3	1.71	47.06	36.2	1.30	63.84	42.0	1.52	68.45	43.6	1.57
September.....	61.37	38.6	1.59	74.87	44.3	1.69	46.37	35.4	1.31	64.02	42.4	1.51	68.14	43.4	1.57
	Finance, insurance, and real estate <sup>10</sup>														
	Banks and trust companies			Security dealers and exchanges		Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>11</sup>			Service and miscellaneous					Motion picture production and distribution <sup>12</sup>
										Personal services					
										Laundries		Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. 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	\$1.10	\$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	1.14	90.04	
September.....	55.03	80.00	67.30	39.06	42.0	.93	39.80	40.2	.99	46.40	40.0	1.16	1.16	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	1.17	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	1.17	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	1.17	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	1.18	92.18	
February.....	56.79	86.57	68.66	39.90	42.0	.95	39.80	39.8	1.00	45.55	38.6	1.18	1.18	92.97	
March.....	56.47	89.53	69.06	39.81	41.9	.95	39.60	39.6	1.00	46.26	39.2	1.18	1.18	92.55	
April.....	56.76	92.09	68.99	39.62	41.7	.95	40.80	40.4	1.01	50.40	42.0	1.20	1.20	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	1.18	97.30	
June.....	57.09	92.97	69.78	39.81	41.9	.95	40.50	40.5	1.00	49.20	41.0	1.20	1.20	101.81	
July.....	57.66	94.89	71.12	40.03	41.7	.96	40.00	40.0	1.00	45.78	38.8	1.18	1.18	102.79	
August.....	57.75	97.66	71.09	40.13	41.8	.96	39.40	39.4	1.00	45.46	38.2	1.19	1.19	101.65	
September.....	57.57	96.33	71.05	40.64	41.9	.97	40.40	40.0	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	1.19	99.25	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

<sup>5</sup> 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).

<sup>6</sup> Beginning with January 1953, data include only privately operated establishments. Averages for earlier years include both privately operated and Government operated establishments.

<sup>7</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as

switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1953 such employees made up 45 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>8</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1953 such employees made up 24 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>9</sup> 10-month average.

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

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

See NOTE on p. 1375.

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 <sup>1</sup>

Period	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Period	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars	Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars	Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars		Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars	Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars	Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars
1939: A verage.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1953: September.....	\$71.42	\$82.00	\$86.15	\$74.78	\$39.80	\$34.55
1940: A verage.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	October.....	72.14	82.51	89.78	77.80	39.70	34.40
1941: A verage.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.05	18.69	29.71	November.....	71.60	82.26	81.17	70.58	40.00	34.78
1942: A verage.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	December.....	72.36	81.98	82.25	71.58	40.60	35.34
1943: A verage.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	1954: January.....	70.92	81.56	82.54	71.48	39.70	34.46
1944: A verage.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	February.....	71.28	81.98	79.04	68.73	39.80	34.61
1945: A verage.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	March.....	70.71	81.59	73.06	63.64	39.60	34.49
1946: A verage.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	April.....	70.20	81.26	71.67	62.54	40.80	35.60
1947: A verage.....	49.97	52.32	66.69	69.73	32.71	34.25	May.....	71.13	81.85	76.52	66.37	40.30	35.19
1948: A verage.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	June.....	71.68	82.28	83.00	72.11	40.50	35.19
1949: A verage.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	July.....	70.92	81.56	75.39	65.44	40.00	34.72
1950: A verage.....	59.33	57.71	70.55	68.43	35.47	34.50	August.....	71.06	81.79	82.09	71.38	39.40	34.26
1951: A verage.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	September <sup>2</sup> .....	71.86	82.65	79.86	69.63	40.40	35.22
1952: A verage.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: A verage.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69								

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
See NOTE on p. 1375.

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

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	A- mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars	Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars		A- mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars	Cur- rent dollars	1947-49 dollars
1939: A verage.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1953: September.....	\$71.42	134.9	\$58.33	\$50.63	\$66.36	\$57.60
1940: A verage.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	October.....	72.14	136.2	58.89	51.03	66.94	58.01
1941: A verage.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	November.....	71.60	135.2	58.47	50.84	66.50	57.83
1942: A verage.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	December.....	72.36	136.7	59.06	51.40	67.11	58.41
1943: A verage.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	1954: January.....	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
1944: A verage.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	February.....	71.28	134.6	59.09	51.38	66.30	57.65
1945: A verage.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.88	March.....	70.71	133.5	58.63	51.07	65.83	57.34
1946: A verage.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	April.....	70.20	132.6	58.22	50.80	65.41	57.08
1947: A verage.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	May.....	71.13	134.3	58.97	51.28	66.18	57.55
1948: A verage.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	June.....	71.68	135.4	59.41	51.62	66.63	57.89
1949: A verage.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	July.....	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
1950: A verage.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	August.....	71.06	134.2	58.91	51.23	66.12	57.50
1951: A verage.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	September <sup>2</sup> .....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.92	66.78	58.22
1952: A verage.....	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: A verage.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							

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

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
See NOTE on p. 1375.

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

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (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: September....	\$1.79	\$1.73	134.3	\$1.90	\$1.84	\$1.63	\$1.58
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	October.....	1.79	1.73	134.3	1.90	1.83	1.62	1.58
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	November.....	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.89	1.83	1.63	1.59
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	December.....	1.80	1.74	135.1	1.90	1.84	1.64	1.59
1945: Average.....	1.023	1.963	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	1954: January.....	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.65	1.61
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	February.....	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	March.....	1.79	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	April.....	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	May.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	June.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1951: Average.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	July.....	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1952: Average.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	August.....	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.91	1.85	1.65	1.60
1953: Average.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	September <sup>3</sup> ....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.87	1.66	1.61

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

<sup>2</sup> 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.  
<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.  
See NOTE on p. 1375.

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

(1947-49=100)

Major industry group and industry	1954									1953				Annual average	
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1953	1952
	Total <sup>3</sup> .....	103.1	102.9	100.2	102.1	100.4	99.9	101.8	102.4	101.9	108.4	110.6	114.8	114.5	113.5
Mining.....	71.4	74.8	72.5	75.4	72.3	71.5	73.9	78.0	80.3	82.9	83.2	86.5	86.5	86.6	90.9
Contract construction.....	129.1	135.4	132.7	129.4	122.5	115.9	109.8	106.0	98.3	120.6	130.1	140.2	133.2	124.2	127.5
Manufacturing.....	101.5	100.1	97.4	100.0	99.1	99.5	102.5	103.5	103.8	108.4	109.6	113.0	113.7	113.7	108.4
Durable.....	104.7	103.5	102.2	107.0	107.2	108.1	110.6	112.5	113.7	118.4	119.6	123.6	123.4	125.5	116.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	497.7	489.9	506.1	522.1	542.0	587.8	654.3	712.1	764.1	812.7	809.2	854.3	862.1	826.7	625.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	94.9	83.2	80.6	93.8	88.5	85.3	84.1	82.3	79.6	86.1	91.2	95.2	94.7	94.0	96.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	100.1	96.6	88.9	90.0	88.8	91.6	96.2	95.7	96.1	101.4	103.8	106.3	105.8	108.2	106.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	100.8	99.9	96.7	97.8	97.6	97.3	98.2	97.8	96.2	103.2	105.4	108.3	106.9	106.6	104.3
Primary metal industries.....	91.4	91.6	91.5	94.0	92.4	92.8	94.4	97.5	101.4	105.4	106.7	110.4	111.7	114.0	104.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	105.4	105.5	102.8	107.5	107.8	106.9	109.4	111.5	112.9	115.4	117.8	121.4	121.5	123.7	112.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	95.1	94.9	95.9	100.6	102.0	103.7	106.6	108.6	109.4	112.3	111.4	113.8	113.5	118.9	118.4
Electrical machinery.....	124.7	121.5	117.2	119.8	122.0	123.8	127.9	130.6	131.1	138.3	143.3	146.9	148.4	148.0	131.2
Transportation equipment.....	117.8	124.2	127.0	131.9	136.0	138.6	141.0	144.0	148.6	151.1	146.3	153.9	153.1	158.7	138.0
Instruments and related products.....	109.8	106.6	106.8	110.2	112.0	114.3	118.9	120.9	121.9	128.1	129.1	128.7	128.6	129.1	122.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	101.4	97.8	91.6	96.4	95.6	96.6	101.0	102.1	98.7	107.5	112.1	115.3	111.9	109.8	100.5
Nondurable.....	97.6	96.1	91.7	91.6	89.4	89.2	92.9	92.8	92.1	96.4	97.6	100.5	102.2	99.7	98.6
Food and kindred products.....	103.1	101.0	94.8	89.4	84.2	81.3	81.5	81.8	83.8	89.4	95.1	101.6	111.2	93.5	94.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	106.9	97.4	78.1	78.4	75.5	73.5	75.0	80.1	87.3	101.7	96.1	106.8	108.9	90.1	92.2
Textile-mill products.....	80.2	79.6	75.8	78.0	76.0	76.5	79.2	79.5	78.5	83.2	84.2	86.0	86.3	90.0	90.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	100.5	101.0	91.8	91.9	91.5	93.8	106.1	104.3	98.2	103.5	102.8	106.0	102.0	106.8	104.5
Paper and allied products.....	110.1	109.0	107.2	108.5	106.9	105.7	107.8	107.5	107.6	111.1	112.3	113.2	112.9	111.4	105.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	106.6	104.5	103.9	104.9	104.0	104.0	105.4	103.7	104.3	109.0	107.2	108.1	106.9	105.5	102.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	102.9	99.9	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.8	104.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	107.2	107.5	108.8	107.8	104.7
Products of petroleum and coal.....	96.6	97.5	98.6	99.3	97.4	94.0	94.0	94.9	95.3	97.3	99.3	100.2	102.5	100.9	98.2
Rubber products.....	102.3	87.0	85.8	100.1	98.3	95.0	96.4	99.1	100.1	102.8	104.0	106.0	108.0	111.7	108.4
Leather and leather products.....	88.4	92.9	90.3	87.4	82.2	85.3	93.8	94.9	91.9	92.3	88.7	88.7	89.1	96.4	96.9

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes only the divisions shown.

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Alabama									Arizona						Arkansas		
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. 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
1953: 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	55.06	38.5	1.43	70.71	39.5	1.79	64.96	40.6	1.60	81.83	42.4	1.93	79.10	41.2	1.92	51.38	41.1	1.25
July	55.24	38.9	1.42	72.50	39.4	1.84	67.89	40.9	1.66	77.03	39.5	1.95	72.38	37.5	1.93	51.66	41.0	1.26
August	56.23	39.6	1.42	71.86	39.7	1.81	67.87	40.4	1.68	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.78	41.6	1.99	51.53	40.9	1.26
September	57.28	39.5	1.45	73.47	39.5	1.86	67.72	39.6	1.71	84.60	42.3	2.00	84.60	42.3	2.00	51.53	40.9	1.26
Arkansas—Continued																		
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
1953: 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
July	49.41	40.5	1.22	80.43	39.6	2.03	70.32	37.7	1.87	80.48	40.0	2.01	77.36	37.7	2.05	78.80	40.1	1.97
August	48.28	39.9	1.21	81.24	40.4	2.01	73.76	39.5	1.87	81.19	40.4	2.01	69.47	36.4	1.91	80.37	40.7	1.97
September	49.53	40.6	1.22	81.55	40.4	2.02	68.47	37.0	1.85	81.41	40.2	2.02	85.23	42.6	2.00	80.34	40.3	1.99
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
1953: 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	2.06	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	78.94	39.2	2.01	77.79	40.0	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81	74.30	40.6	2.83
July	81.77	39.9	2.05	82.76	39.1	2.11	74.07	39.9	1.85	75.03	38.7	1.94	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.53	40.4	1.82
August	81.91	39.8	2.06	83.48	40.1	2.08	78.81	43.9	1.79	71.98	39.0	1.85	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.32	40.4	1.79
September	80.87	39.2	2.06	83.16	39.7	2.10	76.60	42.2	1.81	76.01	40.5	1.87	71.82	39.9	1.80	73.63	39.8	1.85
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
1953: 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	70.04	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	80.84	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	1.71	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	1.80	73.47	39.5	1.86	75.48	40.8	1.85	70.62	39.9	1.77	66.35	38.8	1.71	79.59	40.4	1.97
May	71.82	39.9	1.80	74.80	40.0	1.87	75.30	40.7	1.85	70.27	39.7	1.77	68.28	39.7	1.73	78.99	40.3	1.96
June	72.40	40.0	1.81	75.17	40.2	1.87	76.26	41.0	1.86	70.31	39.5	1.78	68.85	39.8	1.73	78.39	40.2	1.95
July	72.00	40.0	1.80	74.40	40.0													

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—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
1953: 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	1.78	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	71.21	40.6	1.75	85.82	40.9	2.09	55.62	40.9	1.36	54.80	41.2	1.33	48.51	38.5	1.26
July.....	73.30	40.5	1.81	72.36	40.2	1.80	85.25	40.5	2.11	55.62	40.6	1.37	55.20	40.4	1.38	48.38	38.7	1.25
August.....	72.36	40.2	1.80	68.29	40.7	1.68	83.25	40.1	2.08	56.17	41.0	1.37	56.16	40.4	1.39	49.00	39.2	1.25
September.....	74.03	40.9	1.81	69.27	39.9	1.74	83.25	39.7	2.10	56.30	40.8	1.38	55.48	40.2	1.38	49.27	39.1	1.26
Georgia—Continued																		
Atlanta						Savannah			Idaho			Illinois			Indiana			
State						State			State			State			State			
Chicago <sup>2</sup>						State			State			State			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	\$74.76	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	79.84	41.3	1.93	77.14	40.7	1.89
1953: September.....	63.04	39.9	1.58	63.70	41.1	1.55	76.03	39.6	1.92	76.59	40.9	1.87	80.77	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	80.34	41.1	1.95	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	79.94	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	80.36	40.9	1.96	77.70	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	78.64	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	78.24	39.8	1.97	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	77.83	39.6	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	76.62	39.1	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	77.98	39.4	1.98	75.78	39.6	1.92
June.....	62.25	39.4	1.58	64.74	41.5	1.56	80.12	41.3	1.94	76.21	40.1	1.90	79.24	40.0	1.98	75.70	39.5	1.92
July.....	63.36	40.1	1.58	65.94	42.0	1.57	82.84	42.7	1.94	75.66	39.7	1.91	78.54	39.5	1.99	75.29	39.0	1.93
August.....	62.80	40.0	1.57	68.43	42.5	1.61	76.76	40.4	1.90	75.82	40.0	1.90	78.74	39.7	1.98	75.20	39.3	1.91
September.....	62.49	39.8	1.57	65.85	40.9	1.61	81.48	42.0	1.94	77.37	40.4	1.92	79.72	40.1	1.99	75.42	39.7	1.90
Iowa																		
State						Des Moines			Kansas			Kentucky			Kentucky			
State						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
1953: September.....	69.13	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	1.68
October.....	70.43	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	68.08	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	76.90	41.5	1.85	67.21	41.0	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	76.12	41.1	1.85	66.61	40.8	1.63	81.04	41.5	1.95	66.47	39.9	1.67
April.....	69.10	39.7	1.74	75.18	39.8	1.89	76.45	41.3	1.85	67.02	40.4	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	69.24	41.0	1.69	81.70	41.7	1.96	66.75	40.0	1.67
June.....	71.26	40.5	1.76	77.50	40.1	1.94	76.77	41.6	1.84	72.88	42.5	1.72	80.12	41.0	1.96	67.57	40.3	1.68
July.....	70.87	40.1	1.77	73.82	38.2	1.93	78.20	42.1	1.86	63.57	39.3	1.62	82.40	42.4	1.94	67.77	40.5	1.67
August.....	70.41	40.3	1.75	76.58	39.0	1.96	79.37	42.2	1.88	65.03	39.4	1.65	85.20	42.8	1.99	68.18	40.9	1.67
September.....	72.83	40.8	1.79	78.19	39.6	1.97	80.30	42.4	1.89	78.84	43.1	1.83	85.42	42.8	2.00	68.62	40.7	1.69
Louisiana																		
State						Baton Rouge			Maine			Maryland			Maryland			
State						New Orleans			State			Portland			State			
1952: Average.....	\$59.22	42.0	\$1.41	\$84.46	41.4	\$2.04	\$56.82	40.3	\$1.41	\$55.17	40.8	\$1.35	\$56.96	41.9	\$1.36	\$63.84	40.5	\$1.58
1953: Average.....	63.80	41.7	1.53	89.02	41.6	2.14	62.56	40.1	1.56	56.88	40.6	1.40	59.57	41.6	1.43	67.35	40.7	1.66
1953: September.....	64.53	41.1	1.57	93.66	42.0	2.23	63.12	39.7	1.59	56.32	40.1	1.41	61.08	42.0	1.45	66.45	40.1	1.66
October.....	64.68	42.0	1.54	89.60	41.1	2.18	64.62	40.9	1.58	56.03	39.9	1.40	59.42	41.3	1.44	68.38	40.9	1.67
November.....	63.84	42.0	1.52	89.16	40.9	2.18	64.06	40.8	1.57	54.61	38.6	1.42	58.50	40.2	1.45	68.16	40.3	1.69
December.....	65.14	42.3	1.54	91.10	41.6	2.19	63.67	40.3	1.58	57.81	40.7	1.42	58.46	40.1	1.46	68.72	40.4	1.70
1954: January.....	63.90	40.7	1.57	89.79	41.0	2.19	63.50	39.2	1.62	56.60	40.5	1.40	59.02	40.7	1.45	66.15	38.5	1.72
February.....	63.83	40.4	1.58	89.84	41.4	2.17	63.41	38.9	1.63	57.11	40.5	1.41	60.93	41.0	1.49	67.92	39.7	1.71
March.....	65.35	41.1	1.59	91.65	41.1	2.23	65.20	40.0	1.63	57.02	40.3	1.42	60.65	40.7	1.49	68.18	40.0	1.71
April.....	64.24	40.4	1.59	92.32	41.4	2.23	63.73	39.1	1.63	55.53	39.2	1.42	61.27	40.8	1.50	67.30	39.3	1.71
May.....	65.67	41.3	1.59	92.74	41.4	2.24	66.99	40.6	1.65	54.70	38.9	1.41	59.64	40.5	1.47	68.20	39.7	1.72
June.....	66.																	

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected states and areas<sup>1</sup>—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
1953: September	71.66	40.3	1.78	66.07	39.8	1.66	68.25	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	72.49	40.2	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
July	73.79	40.3	1.83	65.07	39.2	1.66	68.21	39.2	1.74	51.99	37.4	1.39	55.20	38.6	1.43	72.14	40.3	1.79
August	73.16	40.2	1.82	65.57	39.5	1.66	68.51	39.6	1.73	47.79	35.4	1.35	54.57	38.7	1.41	70.98	40.1	1.77
September	73.29	40.2	1.82	65.24	39.3	1.66	69.82	39.9	1.75	50.46	37.1	1.36	58.40	40.0	1.46	70.62	39.9	1.77
	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
1953: 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	1.76	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	85.47	39.9	2.14	88.44	39.2	2.26	89.20	40.6	2.20	80.40	41.0	1.96	94.01	42.1	2.23
July	70.20	39.0	1.80	85.13	39.8	2.14	88.71	39.2	2.26	89.13	40.7	2.19	80.06	40.6	1.97	88.11	40.4	2.18
August	71.10	39.5	1.80	86.65	40.3	2.15	91.68	40.0	2.29	92.52	41.9	2.21	78.63	40.2	1.96	88.53	40.5	2.19
September	70.20	39.0	1.80	89.01	40.7	2.19	94.93	40.5	2.34	95.16	41.7	2.28	81.09	41.1	1.97	88.64	40.0	2.22
	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
1953: 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	77.78	37.5	2.07	84.81	40.6	2.05	74.22	40.7	1.83	71.59	39.0	1.84	75.03	40.6	1.85	75.81	39.5	1.92
July	80.45	38.4	2.10	80.87	39.8	2.03	73.58	41.1	1.79	76.07	40.0	1.90	74.03	40.1	1.85	74.68	38.6	1.93
August	79.15	38.2	2.07	82.01	40.3	2.04	71.48	39.5	1.81	78.76	40.1	1.96	73.71	40.0	1.84	74.16	38.1	1.95
September	82.03	39.4	2.08	84.27	40.3	2.09	74.19	40.7	1.82	75.59	39.3	1.92	75.93	40.7	1.86	77.97	39.6	1.97
	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
1953: September	46.68	39.9	1.17	49.37	40.8	1.21	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	1.97
April	47.04	40.9	1.15	50.65	40.2	1.26	66.92	38.6	1.74	74.53	39.4	1.89	71.51	38.7	1.85	77.54	39.3	1.97
May	46.10	39.4	1.17	48.26	38.3	1.26	67.51	38.8	1.74	75.46	39.7	1.90	72.54	39.0	1.86	78.25	40.2	1.95
June	47.56	41.0	1.16	50.70	39.3	1.29	67.33	38.8	1.73	75.49	39.9	1.88	73.69	39.3	1.88	78.09	39.7	1.97
July	47.55	40.3																

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>—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	57.37	40.4	1.42	54.53	38.4	1.42	74.32	40.9	1.82	75.83	41.1	1.84
1953: September	67.21	42.2	1.59	86.69	40.7	2.13	56.49	39.5	1.43	52.97	37.3	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	49.84	35.1	1.42	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	56.63	39.6	1.43	53.48	37.4	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	57.77	40.4	1.43	55.63	38.9	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	56.68	40.2	1.41	54.81	38.6	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	55.24	38.9	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	2.11	57.34	40.1	1.43	55.34	38.7	1.43	74.01	39.9	1.85	75.21	39.9	1.89
April	66.21	41.3	1.60	83.50	39.2	2.13	55.48	38.8	1.43	50.62	35.9	1.41	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	50.98	35.9	1.42	74.08	39.7	1.87	75.55	39.7	1.90
June	68.00	42.7	1.59	85.32	37.7	2.16	57.31	39.8	1.44	53.68	37.8	1.42	74.85	39.9	1.88	76.13	39.9	1.91
July	68.24	42.7	1.60	87.42	40.1	2.18	57.34	40.1	1.43	54.18	38.7	1.40	74.03	39.4	1.88	76.25	39.9	1.91
August	66.70	41.9	1.59	85.10	39.4	2.16	58.18	40.4	1.44	54.29	38.5	1.41	74.45	39.9	1.87	75.20	39.6	1.90
September	67.79	41.6	1.63	90.80	40.9	2.22	56.59	39.3	1.44	51.04	36.2	1.41	74.65	39.9	1.87	75.74	39.8	1.90
New Jersey—Continued																		
	Paterson			Perth Amboy			Trenton			State			Albuquerque			New York		
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
1953: 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	1.84	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	75.99	40.9	1.86	75.91	40.4	1.88	72.38	39.9	1.81	77.19	41.5	1.86	73.22	41.6	1.76	71.11	38.7	1.84
July	74.59	40.1	1.86	76.10	40.5	1.88	72.01	39.5	1.82	78.17	41.8	1.87	75.90	42.4	1.79	71.29	38.7	1.84
August	74.47	40.3	1.85	76.41	40.6	1.88	72.12	39.8	1.81	79.46	41.6	1.91	75.71	41.6	1.82	71.22	38.8	1.84
September	75.91	40.9	1.86	76.25	40.3	1.89	72.64	40.0	1.82	81.32	41.7	1.95	75.85	41.0	1.85	71.84	39.0	1.84
New York—Continued																		
	Albany-Schoenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties			New York City		
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
1953: 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	84.25	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	1.80
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
July	74.86	39.1	1.91	65.94	38.1	1.73	82.56	39.8	2.08	73.05	40.5	1.80	84.18	41.2	2.04	68.36	37.2	1.84
August	75.91	39.7	1.91	65.56	37.7	1.74	81.49	39.7	2.05	72.76	40.1	1.82	83.20	41.0	2.03	68.53	37.4	1.83
September	77.72	40.5	1.92	64.58	36.9	1.75	82.77	39.7	2.08	74.36	40.5	1.84	84.32	41.5	2.03	69.31	37.7	1.84
New York—Continued																		
	Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County			State			Charlotte		
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
1953: September	77.51	41.9	1.85	76.75	41.9	1.83	69.74	40.8	1.71	69.59	39.3	1.77	46.99	38.2	1.23	49.79	38.3	1.30
October	76.23	41.2	1.85	77.20	41.8	1.85	69.93	40.6	1.72	69.87	39.7	1.76	48.22	39.2	1.23	52.26	40.2	1.30
November	76.70	41.3	1.86	77.91	42.0	1.85	70.04	40.4	1.73	67.68	38.9	1.74	47.98	38.7	1.24	52.39	40.3	1.30
December	77.16	41.2	1.87	76.53	41.4	1.85	68.98	39.5	1.74	71.65	39.8	1.80	47.86	38.6	1.24	51.22	39.4	1.30
1954: January	77.10	40.5	1.90	73.80	40.4	1.83	68.17	39.2	1.74	68.30	38.1	1.79	45.63	36.8	1.24	50.70	39.0	1.30
February	76.37	40.1	1.90	74.19	40.5	1.83	68.05	39.2	1.73	69.41	38.5	1.80	46.62	37.6	1.24	52.40	40.0	1.31
March	75.65	39.9	1.90	73.49	40.2	1.83	68.55	39.4	1.74	71.12	39.2	1.82	47.25	37.8	1.25	53.06	40.5	1.31
April	74.62	39.3	1.90	72.74	39.9	1.82	67.64	38.9	1.74	72.17	39.1	1.85	46.38	37.1	1.25	52.39	40.3	1.30
May	75.45	39.6	1.91	73.20	39.9	1.83	68.62	39.5	1.74	71.58	39.0	1.83	46.75	37.1	1.26	51.87	39.9	1.30
June	76.86	40.0	1.92	72.88	39.7	1.83	68.72	39.4	1.75	71.37	38.9	1.84	47.25	37.8	1.25	52.40	40.0	1.31
July</																		

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>—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
1953: 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	1.52	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	1.53	65.70	40.1	1.64	78.60	39.8	1.97	73.21	40.0	1.83	83.58	40.6	2.06
February	46.98	36.7	1.28	65.34	42.4	1.54	62.79	38.7	1.62	77.64	39.4	1.97	73.47	40.4	1.82	81.57	40.0	2.04
March	45.44	35.5	1.28	63.16	42.4	1.49	62.20	38.8	1.60	76.66	39.0	1.96	73.47	40.4	1.82	79.86	39.2	2.04
April	44.29	34.6	1.28	63.25	42.9	1.47	62.23	39.6	1.67	76.93	39.1	1.97	73.09	40.0	1.83	80.58	39.5	2.04
May	44.93	35.1	1.28	66.42	44.1	1.51	66.51	40.8	1.63	77.70	39.3	1.98	73.69	40.1	1.84	80.56	39.4	2.04
June	46.59	36.4	1.28	69.92	45.8	1.53	73.85	44.8	1.65	78.09	39.4	1.98	73.45	39.9	1.89	81.12	39.5	2.05
July	47.36	37.0	1.28	69.95	45.5	1.54	72.14	43.2	1.67	78.50	39.3	2.00	73.13	39.6	1.85	80.35	39.1	2.05
August	49.02	38.0	1.29	70.30	45.5	1.54	71.98	42.4	1.70	78.62	39.6	1.99	74.76	40.5	1.85	79.94	39.1	2.04
September	49.01	37.7	1.30	67.64	44.5	1.52	67.23	40.1	1.68	78.95	39.6	1.99	75.64	40.7	1.86	79.79	38.9	2.05
Oklahoma																		
State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland			State			
1952: A 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: A 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
1953: 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	69.32	38.1	1.82
June	72.21	41.5	1.74	71.01	43.3	1.64	78.14	40.7	1.92	82.96	38.3	2.17	77.45	37.8	2.05	69.62	38.3	1.82
July	72.45	41.4	1.75	70.09	43.0	1.63	77.52	40.8	1.90	82.30	38.6	2.13	76.92	38.5	2.00	69.60	38.1	1.83
August	72.98	41.7	1.75	69.60	42.7	1.63	77.90	41.0	1.90	85.39	39.7	2.15	76.99	39.0	1.97	69.47	38.2	1.82
September	73.10	41.3	1.77	70.29	42.6	1.65	77.52	40.8	1.90	79.80	37.1	2.15	75.15	37.5	2.00	70.51	38.5	1.83
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			
1952: A 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: A average	67.05	38.8	1.73	75.21	41.1	1.83	63.80	39.6	1.61	62.50	41.2	1.52	73.91	40.5	1.83	81.89	40.4	2.03
1953: September	68.15	38.5	1.77	73.85	40.6	1.82	62.84	38.6	1.63	61.59	40.2	1.53	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	62.11	40.7	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	61.15	40.1	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	61.24	40.0	1.53	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	62.22	35.8	1.74	73.28	39.4	1.86	60.40	37.7	1.60	63.90	40.7	1.57	73.97	39.2	1.89	79.33	38.4	2.07
July	63.00	35.9	1.76	73.50	39.6	1.86	61.36	38.3	1.60	63.07	40.3	1.57	73.94	39.0	1.90	79.93	38.1	2.10
August	63.55	36.4	1.75	72.25	38.8	1.86	58.93	37.3	1.58	63.55	40.4	1.57	74.88	39.6	1.89	79.04	37.8	2.09
September	65.38	37.0	1.77	75.37	40.5	1.86	57.37	36.4	1.58	66.08	41.3	1.60	75.33	39.5	1.91	83.58	39.5	2.12
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York			State			Providence			
1952: A 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: A 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
1953: 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	59.72	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	57.78	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	58.72	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	40.3	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	1.52	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	63.57	40.7	1.56	59.89	39.7	1.51	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	50.53	37.1	1.36	60.84	38.8	1.57	59.89	39.3	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51
June	63.78	38.1	1.67	53.65	37.7	1.42	49.31	37.1	1.34	62.27	40.7	1.53	60.60	39.7	1.53	61.10	40.2	1.52
July	63.88	38.6	1.66	54.07	38.0	1.42	48.05	35.7	1.35	60.81	39.9	1.52	59.87</					

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>—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
1953: 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	39.7	1.44
April.....	48.26	38.3	1.26	49.27	37.9	1.30	60.92	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	38.3	1.26	51.08	38.7	1.32	64.37	42.5	1.51	69.81	43.3	1.61	57.60	40.0	1.44
July.....	49.01	38.9	1.26	53.20	39.7	1.34	67.74	44.9	1.51	71.37	44.2	1.61	56.59	39.3	1.44
August.....	49.39	39.2	1.26	53.20	39.7	1.34	66.11	43.5	1.52	71.95	44.1	1.63	57.20	40.0	1.43
September.....	50.15	39.8	1.26	54.14	40.1	1.35	67.26	42.8	1.57	77.41	47.6	1.63	58.44	40.2	1.45
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	\$1.68
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
1953: 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	1.66	63.86	41.2	1.55	57.48	39.1	1.47	71.21	41.4	1.72
March.....	56.16	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.....	56.84	39.2	1.45	66.86	39.1	1.71	66.57	42.4	1.57	60.09	40.6	1.48	72.04	41.4	1.74
July.....	55.44	38.5	1.41	65.62	38.6	1.70	61.41	40.4	1.52	59.00	39.6	1.49	72.69	41.3	1.76
August.....	56.98	39.3	1.45	66.64	39.2	1.70	61.26	40.3	1.52	59.09	42.0	1.47	72.21	41.5	1.74
September.....	58.46	39.5	1.48	67.51	38.8	1.74	65.68	42.1	1.56	59.70	39.8	1.50	72.51	41.2	1.76
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
1953: 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.....	74.21	39.9	1.86	75.44	41.0	1.84	59.14	40.1	1.47	58.00	39.4	1.47	68.71	39.0	1.76
July.....	73.53	40.4	1.82	74.80	41.1	1.82	58.59	40.2	1.46	57.18	38.5	1.48	66.97	38.3	1.75
August.....	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.80	41.1	1.82	58.93	40.6	1.45	57.96	39.7	1.46	66.60	38.9	1.71
September.....	69.95	40.2	1.74	73.38	40.1	1.83	59.23	40.5	1.46	58.82	39.1	1.50	68.47	39.8	1.72
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	\$1.99
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	2.00
1953: 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	61.61	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	61.61	40.8	1.51	60.55	40.1	1.51	82.22	39.2	2.10	78.31	38.4	2.04
July.....	56.77	39.7	1.43	60.30	40.2	1.50	62.42	40.8	1.53	79.74	39.0	2.04	76.46	37.9	2.02
August.....	56.94	40.1	1.42	60.95	40.1	1.52	61.31	40.6	1.51	81.47	39.3	2.07	77.05	38.2	2.02
September.....	57.23	40.3	1.42	61.10	40.2	1.52	61.31	40.6	1.51	79.10	38.2	2.07	78.58	38.6	2.04

1 | See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>—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
1953: 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.....	78.48	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.....	82.06	40.5	2.02	81.63	39.5	2.06	70.66	38.4	1.84	88.58	39.9	2.22	75.31	40.9	1.84	77.50	39.1	1.98
July.....	81.18	39.3	2.06	82.16	39.3	2.09	70.31	37.2	1.89	89.20	40.0	2.23	72.95	40.8	1.79	76.92	38.7	1.99
August.....	81.74	39.6	2.07	80.96	40.6	1.99	70.05	38.7	1.81	86.72	39.6	2.19	73.81	40.7	1.81	79.26	39.7	2.00
September.....	82.98	39.9	2.08	78.62	39.7	1.98	71.04	38.4	1.85	89.10	39.6	2.25	73.36	40.5	1.81	80.05	39.9	2.01
	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	\$2.81
1953: 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	2.33
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	84.80	40.0	2.12	97.52	41.5	2.35
July.....	74.68	40.3	1.85	76.80	39.9	1.93	81.56	40.0	2.04	77.40	39.4	1.96	83.56	39.6	2.11	97.29	41.4	2.35
August.....	73.42	40.1	1.83	77.32	40.1	1.93	81.65	40.0	2.04	79.43	40.4	1.96	83.62	40.2	2.08	96.29	40.8	2.36
September.....	76.66	40.1	1.91	76.05	39.3	1.93	81.59	40.0	2.04	79.15	40.1	1.97	82.71	39.2	2.11	97.23	41.2	2.36

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

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

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

## D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Total apparel	Housing <sup>3</sup>						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services <sup>4</sup>
				Total <sup>5</sup>	Rent	Gas and electric-ity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	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	107.6	115.8
November.....	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December.....	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.0
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	129.4	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	105.8	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
August.....	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1

<sup>1</sup>A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-Items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base in table D-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.

<sup>2</sup>Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

<sup>3</sup>Includes "Other shelter."

<sup>4</sup>Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services)

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Food at home						Year and month	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods <sup>3</sup>			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods <sup>3</sup>
1947: Avg.....	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1953: Mar.....	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1
1948: Avg.....	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Apr.....	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
1949: Avg.....	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	May.....	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
1950: Avg.....	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	June.....	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
1951: Avg.....	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	July.....	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3
1952: Avg.....	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	Aug.....	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4
1953: Avg.....	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	Sept.....	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7
1952: Jan.....	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1	Oct.....	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4
Feb.....	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8	Nov.....	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8
Mar.....	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4	Dec.....	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5
Apr.....	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0	1954: Jan.....	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5
May.....	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4	Feb.....	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0
June.....	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2	Mar.....	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
July.....	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5	Apr.....	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
Aug.....	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1	May.....	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
Sept.....	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7	June.....	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
Oct.....	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1	July.....	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
Nov.....	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3	Aug.....	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6
Dec.....	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6	Sept.....	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
1953: Jan.....	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	Oct.....	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
Feb.....	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3								

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.

<sup>3</sup> Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—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 <sup>2</sup> apparel	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other <sup>2</sup> apparel
1947: Avg.....	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(*)	1953: Mar.....	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4
1948: Avg.....	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	Apr.....	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1
1949: Avg.....	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	May.....	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5
1950: Avg.....	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	June.....	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3
1951: Avg.....	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	July.....	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2
1952: Avg.....	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	Aug.....	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0
1953: Avg.....	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	Sept.....	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5
1952: Jan.....	107.0	109.6	101.6	117.1	94.0	Oct.....	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3
Feb.....	106.8	109.1	101.8	116.7	93.6	Nov.....	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3
Mar.....	106.4	108.7	101.4	116.4	92.8	Dec.....	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9
Apr.....	106.0	108.5	100.8	116.1	92.0	1954: Jan.....	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4
May.....	105.8	108.3	100.6	115.9	91.5	Feb.....	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4
June.....	105.6	108.3	100.5	115.4	91.3	Mar.....	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
July.....	105.3	108.1	100.1	114.9	91.1	Apr.....	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
Aug.....	105.1	108.0	99.9	114.5	91.2	May.....	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
Sept.....	105.8	107.8	101.6	114.2	91.5	June.....	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
Oct.....	105.6	107.7	101.6	113.9	91.7	July.....	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
Nov.....	105.2	107.5	100.6	114.1	92.3	Aug.....	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
Dec.....	105.1	107.4	100.4	114.4	92.5	Sept.....	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9
1953: Jan.....	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	Oct.....	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
Feb.....	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3						

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—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 <sup>2</sup>	All items		All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All items		All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	1952: February	112.4	112.6	187.9
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	March	112.4	112.7	188.0
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	April	112.9	113.9	188.7
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	May	113.0	114.3	189.0
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	June	113.4	114.6	189.6
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	July	114.1	116.3	190.8
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	August	114.3	116.6	191.1
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1953: Average	114.4	112.8	191.3	September	114.1	115.4	190.8
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1950: January	100.6	97.0	168.2	October	114.2	115.0	190.9
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	February	100.4	96.5	167.9	November	114.3	115.0	191.1
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	March	100.7	97.3	168.4	December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	April	100.8	97.7	168.5	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	May	101.3	98.9	169.3	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	June	101.8	100.5	170.2	March	113.6	111.7	189.9
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	July	102.9	103.1	172.0	April	113.7	111.5	190.1
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	August	103.7	103.9	173.4	May	114.0	112.1	190.6
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	September	104.4	104.0	174.6	June	114.5	113.7	191.4
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	October	105.0	104.3	175.6	July	114.7	113.8	191.8
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	November	105.5	104.4	176.4	August	115.0	114.1	192.3
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	December	106.9	107.1	178.8	September	115.2	113.8	192.6
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	October	115.4	113.6	192.9
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	November	115.0	112.0	192.3
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	December	114.9	112.3	192.1
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	April	110.4	111.7	184.6	1954: January	115.2	113.1	192.6
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	May	110.9	112.6	185.4	February	115.0	112.6	192.3
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	June	110.8	112.3	185.2	March	114.8	112.1	191.9
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	July	110.9	112.7	185.5	April	114.6	112.4	191.6
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	August	110.9	112.4	185.5	May	115.0	113.3	192.3
1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	September	111.6	112.5	186.6	June	115.1	113.8	192.4
1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	October	112.1	113.5	187.4	July	115.2	114.6	192.6
1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	November	112.8	114.6	188.6	August	115.0	113.9	192.3
1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	December	113.1	115.0	189.1	September	114.7	112.4	191.8
1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1	October	114.5	111.8	191.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. <sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.

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

City	1947-49=100													1935-39=100	
	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	June 1950	Revised series Oct. 1954
United States average <sup>2</sup>	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.0	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.2	114.9	115.0	115.4	101.8	191.4
Atlanta, Ga.	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	117.6	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Baltimore, Md.	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	101.6
Boston, Mass.	113.5	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	112.9	(3)	(3)	112.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	102.8	182.7
Chicago, Ill.	117.1	117.4	117.7	118.0	117.3	117.3	116.5	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.4	116.4	117.1	102.8	191.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	101.2	(3)
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	(3)
Detroit, Mich.	116.0	116.2	116.8	117.5	117.1	116.9	116.7	116.5	116.4	117.0	116.4	116.7	117.2	102.8	195.8
Houston, Tex.	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	103.8	(3)
Kansas City, Mo.	115.7	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	186.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	114.8	115.4	115.1	114.9	115.7	115.9	115.7	116.2	116.6	116.8	115.8	116.1	116.3	101.3	191.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.6	102.1	193.6
New York, N. Y.	112.6	112.7	113.0	113.3	112.9	112.9	112.5	112.4	112.8	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.3	100.9	186.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	116.1	116.2	116.2	116.3	115.9	115.3	115.1	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.0	114.7	115.3	101.6	193.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	114.3	(3)	(3)	115.4	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	114.4	(3)	(3)	114.7	101.1	194.3
Portland, Ore.	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	115.4	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	199.5
St. Louis, Mo.	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	117.4	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	101.1	(3)
San Francisco, Calif.	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	100.9	(3)
Scranton, Pa.	(3)	(3)	112.4	(3)	(3)	112.3	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Seattle, Wash.	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)
Washington, D. C.	(3)	(3)	114.1	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	114.1	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	(3)

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> A average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

<sup>3</sup> 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 Index <sup>1</sup>—All items and commodity groups, except food, <sup>2</sup> by city

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953
United States average.....	114.5	115.4	113.4	113.2	125.9	122.8	125.0	130.7	106.9	108.6	120.1	119.7
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	117.1	117.1	115.0	113.7	126.1	122.4	127.8	133.4	110.5	110.9	118.2	116.9
Detroit, Mich.....	116.0	117.2	119.1	119.2	126.8	121.5	118.1	126.8	109.2	112.7	124.7	124.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	114.8	116.3	117.5	117.9	122.9	121.0	120.8	127.7	99.3	103.8	114.0	114.6
New York, N. Y.....	112.6	113.3	107.6	107.4	124.1	121.6	129.8	134.2	104.9	107.1	121.3	121.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.1	115.3	117.2	116.1	132.3	120.4	137.4	135.8	113.8	111.3	123.9	122.3
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	113.5	113.8	111.8	112.3	124.3	124.3	132.8	136.7	105.2	110.1	118.5	117.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.7	115.7	116.6	115.9	136.0	119.6	124.0	130.6	115.2	116.9	117.3	118.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	116.9	116.6	115.9	117.1	142.0	137.9	118.4	121.3	116.6	116.8	125.6	124.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.3	114.7	116.6	112.7	126.1	120.8	134.2	140.8	98.3	97.1	120.5	119.6
Portland, Ore.....	115.2	116.1	110.5	111.7	122.8	121.0	121.6	126.5	116.1	117.0	118.7	119.8
Septem-ber 1954	Septem-ber 1953	Septem-ber 1954	Septem-ber 1953	Septem-ber 1954	Septem-ber 1953	Septem-ber 1954	Septem-ber 1953	Septem-ber 1954	Septem-ber 1953	Septem-ber 1954	Septem-ber 1953	Septem-ber 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.3	117.6	115.5	115.0	121.1	117.2	120.0	129.1	108.6	111.2	118.1	117.6
Baltimore, Md.....	115.2	115.0	107.4	108.1	133.4	132.6	135.3	140.1	117.9	113.0	123.1	119.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.3	115.3	109.3	109.7	124.8	123.0	127.2	131.6	98.3	99.7	117.9	116.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.7	117.1	113.8	110.0	136.1	133.0	125.1	137.0	93.3	99.8	113.8	116.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.2	116.9	111.8	112.9	123.4	122.6	140.2	143.6	106.1	104.7	115.8	115.3
August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.3	115.1	114.7	113.8	129.5	126.7	117.8	125.1	116.8	113.7	120.1	116.5
Houston, Tex.....	116.5	116.8	119.5	119.2	119.9	118.5	123.1	127.2	108.5	113.8	119.1	119.3
Scranton, Pa.....	112.4	113.2	112.1	111.9	119.5	115.0	125.4	130.2	116.5	117.6	116.1	115.4
Seattle, Wash.....	116.2	116.8	117.5	111.2	129.4	125.5	128.5	133.3	109.7	112.7	126.7	125.9
Washington, D. C.....	114.1	114.2	111.1	111.4	118.3	117.7	125.2	128.8	104.9	109.2	130.5	125.8
Apparel												
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel <sup>3</sup>			
	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953
United States average.....	104.6	105.5	106.4	107.6	99.6	100.8	116.7	115.8	91.1	92.3		
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	106.6	108.4	111.3	113.8	99.1	101.7	119.8	117.5	93.6	95.7		
Detroit, Mich.....	102.7	103.6	108.5	110.0	95.3	95.5	112.4	113.3	87.5	89.5		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	104.8	104.1	108.5	108.3	98.8	98.7	118.9	114.2	82.7	82.5		
New York, N. Y.....	104.1	105.9	105.3	106.4	99.3	102.6	115.4	113.5	94.4	95.9		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	106.4	106.5	104.8	105.0	105.7	105.9	111.1	110.1	93.3	94.7		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	104.2	103.6	103.8	105.1	100.2	98.5	112.8	112.1	104.9	104.7		
Kansas City, Mo.....	104.6	105.3	107.1	108.5	100.1	100.1	114.2	115.0	88.0	89.6		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	106.0	106.6	108.5	109.5	101.9	102.5	113.9	113.8	92.8	93.3		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	103.7	104.5	106.3	107.0	96.5	98.9	118.4	113.8	98.7	99.7		
Portland, Ore.....	107.5	106.8	111.2	111.8	100.4	98.6	120.6	120.6	95.4	95.5		
September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953	September 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	110.3	111.1	112.1	114.8	105.3	105.6	122.5	119.9	92.0	93.9		
Baltimore, Md.....	103.1	103.5	101.4	103.1	100.1	99.5	116.8	116.7	95.1	96.5		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	104.1	104.9	104.9	105.9	99.7	100.1	122.0	122.8	87.0	88.7		
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.9	106.0	108.0	110.3	96.2	99.0	118.7	117.8	96.0	98.6		
San Francisco, Calif.....	103.1	105.1	105.5	106.9	98.7	102.0	115.1	113.6	87.8	89.3		
August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	104.3	104.9	108.5	109.6	97.0	97.5	117.6	116.6	92.7	93.7		
Houston, Tex.....	107.0	106.6	106.7	106.4	101.1	99.7	127.2	129.7	90.4	90.4		
Scranton, Pa.....	105.7	106.7	107.1	109.1	100.5	101.0	120.8	120.6	92.1	93.6		
Seattle, Wash.....	106.1	107.6	108.8	110.8	100.9	102.9	118.5	116.5	86.7	89.1		
Washington, D. C.....	101.7	104.0	104.9	106.7	95.8	99.0	115.4	115.0	90.4	92.7		

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—All items and commodity groups, except food,<sup>2</sup> 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	
	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953
United States average-----	119.5	118.7	129.0	126.8	108.5	107.0	123.8	125.7	105.6	108.1	117.6	116.6
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.-----	128.2	123.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	106.3	99.9	123.0	123.9	108.4	109.9	121.1	120.7
Detroit, Mich.-----	122.3	120.9	138.9	133.8	108.8	109.6	119.3	119.2	108.8	111.3	110.2	106.9
Los Angeles, Calif.-----	124.3	124.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	109.5	109.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	107.0	109.8	108.1	108.1
New York, N. Y.-----	115.9	115.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	108.2	108.8	125.6	131.4	105.5	107.7	118.9	119.3
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	114.3	113.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	102.3	102.3	120.0	124.3	109.4	110.5	113.8	113.8
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.-----	119.6	117.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	108.4	105.8	124.6	125.7	104.8	108.8	116.7	109.8
Kansas City, Mo.-----	120.6	118.5	137.0	131.5	118.0	104.0	112.1	113.2	104.5	108.0	122.5	121.1
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	122.1	119.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	110.0	110.0	113.9	114.8	106.6	107.8	121.1	117.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	117.0	116.2	123.9	121.3	118.8	114.5	119.7	121.8	105.1	106.7	120.0	118.4
Portland, Oreg.-----	120.1	119.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	107.8	105.2	128.0	127.3	108.0	111.3	112.0	111.9
	September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953	September 1954	September 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.-----	124.1	124.0	131.3	129.1	111.3	108.8	117.7	115.9	109.6	113.8	129.4	127.7
Baltimore, Md.-----	114.4	113.6	124.7	121.7	99.6	97.4	121.1	124.5	99.1	103.2	111.1	109.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.-----	117.0	116.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	115.2	113.2	123.1	125.2	101.5	103.9	119.7	121.4
St. Louis, Mo.-----	119.7	118.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	103.8	99.4	136.8	130.7	102.7	109.4	119.0	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.-----	117.5	118.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	130.1	130.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	104.8	109.7	109.0	109.0
	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953	August 1954	August 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.-----	120.1	118.2	141.6	130.7	106.8	106.8	121.9	121.0	101.9	105.0	110.9	110.4
Houston, Tex.-----	124.1	122.5	138.9	137.5	106.5	106.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	101.6	103.8	129.4	120.3
Scranton, Pa.-----	115.2	115.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	112.2	111.9	130.3	137.3	99.6	101.5	109.6	106.7
Seattle, Wash.-----	119.4	118.9	135.2	132.9	88.5	99.0	127.3	127.0	105.1	107.6	112.3	110.2
Washington, D. C.-----	117.0	116.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	115.9	117.0	127.3	130.2	107.1	108.6	117.0	113.1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See tables D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8, for food.<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-3.<sup>4</sup> Not available.

TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food <sup>2</sup>			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Oct. 1953	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Oct. 1953	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Oct. 1953	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Oct. 1953
United States average <sup>3</sup> .....	111.8	112.4	113.6	110.9	111.6	113.3	122.7	122.6	120.4	103.9	106.7	111.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	111.5	113.3	114.6	110.3	112.4	114.6	117.3	116.9	115.5	107.7	111.8	117.9
Baltimore, Md.....	112.9	114.2	114.0	111.8	113.3	113.4	122.2	121.9	116.6	105.9	108.8	113.0
Boston, Mass.....	110.2	110.3	111.6	108.9	109.2	110.5	119.0	119.3	118.9	100.7	104.1	109.3
Chicago, Ill.....	110.0	110.2	112.8	108.8	109.2	112.3	116.5	116.6	116.7	98.3	101.7	106.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.1	114.3	116.4	113.5	113.8	116.4	123.9	121.1	119.4	105.9	108.6	114.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.5	110.8	111.5	109.7	110.1	111.4	120.4	120.3	116.9	101.4	104.4	107.1
Detroit, Mich.....	113.8	114.2	116.1	112.5	113.0	115.2	118.0	117.9	118.2	103.1	105.8	110.6
Houston, Tex.....	111.6	111.5	112.4	110.7	110.6	112.3	117.7	117.4	115.0	103.5	103.7	110.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	108.5	108.9	111.1	107.5	108.3	110.9	120.2	120.4	120.2	99.6	101.6	107.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	112.0	112.3	113.8	110.3	110.7	112.8	126.8	126.9	122.3	105.8	107.1	111.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	111.8	112.2	113.4	111.4	111.6	113.2	125.0	125.0	122.3	99.0	100.7	103.9
New York, N. Y.....	111.3	111.8	112.2	110.8	111.2	112.0	125.4	125.2	125.2	104.1	107.5	110.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.5	115.2	115.8	113.5	114.3	115.4	120.5	120.7	120.9	104.5	108.6	113.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	113.0	113.4	115.0	112.6	112.9	114.9	124.4	124.2	119.3	100.4	102.6	108.6
Portland, Oreg.....	111.6	112.1	113.6	111.1	111.9	113.5	124.4	124.3	117.7	107.9	109.9	114.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.2	115.4	115.5	113.6	114.0	114.9	118.9	118.8	114.9	104.1	106.6	111.5
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.7	114.1	114.4	113.0	113.5	114.3	131.0	131.0	127.3	108.2	109.1	110.8
Scranton, Pa.....	109.9	110.7	113.3	109.7	110.6	113.0	118.1	118.4	118.4	102.1	106.2	111.0
Seattle, Wash.....	111.4	111.7	112.0	111.0	111.4	111.8	126.0	126.2	122.3	104.9	107.1	109.5
Washington, D. C.....	111.4	112.1	111.9	109.9	110.8	111.5	120.2	120.1	115.0	99.9	103.7	108.2

## Food at home—Continued

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Oct. 1953	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Oct. 1953	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Oct. 1953
United States average <sup>3</sup> .....	106.7	105.8	110.1	111.1	110.5	107.7	115.7	116.0	117.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.2	108.1	110.2	112.8	118.9	114.9	107.9	107.8	111.2
Baltimore, Md.....	108.9	108.9	111.9	108.4	111.9	108.2	116.1	116.5	115.1
Boston, Mass.....	110.0	108.2	111.3	110.1	107.2	100.8	108.9	108.6	110.1
Chicago, Ill.....	105.5	103.6	110.5	111.1	109.6	107.8	122.4	121.5	125.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	108.7	107.5	112.0	112.9	112.0	110.8	122.7	123.0	124.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	103.7	103.1	108.0	106.7	104.8	104.7	120.4	119.9	120.2
Detroit, Mich.....	103.7	103.1	109.6	119.4	117.1	114.1	118.6	118.7	119.0
Houston, Tex.....	106.3	106.0	110.4	115.9	115.4	108.7	113.9	113.7	114.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	108.5	108.1	108.3	106.2	106.3	105.4	109.2	109.9	114.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.1	102.8	108.6	106.8	107.9	103.5	113.3	112.8	117.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	102.6	102.2	106.6	116.1	115.2	115.6	125.7	125.0	125.1
New York, N. Y.....	107.4	106.0	108.1	108.8	107.2	103.6	116.6	116.3	116.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	111.4	108.3	114.0	118.3	117.8	111.3	117.1	117.3	116.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	109.9	109.7	112.3	111.3	110.3	110.7	126.2	125.5	126.3
Portland, Oreg.....	105.3	104.8	109.4	106.9	104.9	104.5	114.6	117.2	119.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.1	101.6	106.2	119.4	118.3	115.9	126.1	127.2	125.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.3	105.4	110.0	110.9	109.8	111.4	115.6	117.5	115.7
Scranton, Pa.....	108.7	107.8	112.6	108.4	106.7	103.6	114.0	113.9	116.5
Seattle, Wash.....	105.9	102.8	106.9	110.8	108.9	106.6	113.2	115.4	114.6
Washington, D. C.....	111.7	112.0	114.4	106.8	106.7	105.4	115.6	114.4	113.7

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.

<sup>3</sup> Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Oct. 1953	Commodity	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Oct. 1953	
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>				<b>All fruits and vegetables—Continued</b>				
Flour, wheat.....	53.6	53.4	52.1	<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued</b>				
Biscuit mix <sup>1</sup> .....	27.4	27.5	27.9	Peaches*.....	22.0	19.9		
Cornmeal <sup>2</sup> .....	12.6	12.6	12.6	Strawberries*.....				
Rice.....	19.0	19.3	19.9	Grapes, seedless*.....				
Rolled oats.....	18.6	18.6	18.4	Watermelons*.....				
Cornflakes <sup>3</sup> .....	21.9	21.9	21.8	Potatoes.....	76.5	82.7	69.3	
Soda crackers.....	17.4	17.4	16.8	Sweetpotatoes.....	11.4	12.4	11.8	
Bread.....	27.2	27.2	27.2	Onions.....	7.3	7.6	6.1	
Vanilla cookies <sup>4</sup> .....	23.7	23.7	23.4	Carrots.....	14.0	13.5	14.0	
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>				Lettuce.....	18.6	14.4	17.8	
<b>Beef and veal:</b>				Celery.....	12.8	12.5	13.8	
Round steak <sup>1</sup> .....	92.0	91.9	93.4	Cabbage.....	6.0	6.1	7.0	
Chuck roast <sup>1</sup> .....	51.3	50.6	53.5	Tomatoes.....	19.9	16.5	19.6	
Rib roast <sup>1</sup> .....	70.3	70.2	70.6	Beans, green.....	18.9	17.2	21.0	
Hamburger.....	40.2	40.3	42.7	<b>Canned fruits and vegetables:</b>				
Veal cutlets.....	107.9	107.5	110.6	Orange juice.....	36.3	36.3	35.8	
<b>Pork:</b>				Peaches.....	No. 2½ can	32.5	32.6	33.4
Pork chops, center cut.....	80.2	87.2	83.8	Pineapple.....	do	38.7	38.7	
Bacon, sliced.....	75.2	76.5	87.5	Fruit cocktail.....	do	40.9	40.0	
Ham, whole <sup>1</sup> .....	64.6	68.0	67.8	Corn, cream style.....	No. 303 can	18.0	18.1	
Lamb, leg.....	69.1	69.6	71.3	Peas, green.....	do	21.4	21.2	
<b>Other meats:</b>				Tomatoes <sup>9</sup> .....	No. 303 can	14.7	17.4	
Frankfurters.....	54.7	55.1	56.8	Baby foods.....	4½-5 ounces	9.8	9.8	
Luncheon meat, canned.....	49.1	49.5	50.1	<b>Dried fruits and vegetables:</b>				
<b>Poultry:</b>				Prunes.....	31.5	31.3	29.3	
<b>Frying chickens:</b>				Navy beans.....	17.8	17.8	17.5	
Dressed <sup>5</sup> .....	40.5	43.8	46.8	<b>Other foods at home:</b>				
Ready-to-cook <sup>3</sup> .....	51.3	54.9	59.3	<b>Partially prepared foods:</b>				
<b>Fish:</b>				Vegetable soup.....	11-ounce can	14.3	14.3	
Ocean perch fillet, frozen <sup>4</sup> .....	44.3	44.2	43.4	Beans with pork.....	16-ounce can	14.5	14.4	
Haddock, fillet, frozen <sup>7</sup> .....	49.6	49.6	49.3	<b>Condiments and sauces:</b>				
Salmon, pink.....	52.7	52.5	52.1	Cherkins, sweet.....	7½ ounces	29.4	29.5	
Tuna fish.....	38.8	38.9	38.4	Catsup, tomato.....	14 ounces	22.2	22.3	
<b>Dairy products:</b>				<b>Beverages, nonalcoholic:</b>				
Milk, fresh (grocery).....	22.3	22.1	22.6	Coffee.....	110.0	111.6	91.6	
Milk, fresh (delivered) <sup>1</sup> .....	23.3	23.1	23.7	Tea.....	34.8	34.6	32.5	
Ice cream.....	29.6	29.6	30.0	Cola drink.....	32.4	32.3	30.7	
Butter.....	71.5	69.3	78.9	<b>Fats and oils:</b>				
Cheese, American process.....	56.8	56.8	59.7	Shortening, hydrogenated.....	35.9	35.8	34.0	
Milk, evaporated.....	13.8	13.8	14.3	Margarine, colored <sup>10</sup> .....	30.1	30.2	29.0	
<b>All fruits and vegetables:</b>				Lard.....	25.9	26.9	25.7	
<b>Frozen fruits and vegetables:</b>				Salad dressing.....	36.3	36.4	34.6	
Strawberries <sup>12</sup> .....	30.6	36.5	37.4	Peanut butter.....	49.3	49.3	49.0	
Orange juice concentrate.....	19.0	19.0	21.7	<b>Sugar and sweets:</b>				
Peas, green <sup>11</sup> .....	19.2	19.3	23.2	Sugar.....	52.4	52.7	53.2	
Beans, green.....	24.2	24.4	24.2	Corn syrup.....	23.7	23.7	23.5	
<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables:</b>				Grape jelly.....	25.9	25.9	24.6	
Apples.....	12.9	14.3	12.1	Chocolate bar.....	5.1	4.9	4.5	
Bananas.....	16.8	16.5	16.9	Eggs, fresh.....	59.7	59.6	79.5	
Oranges, size 200.....	68.9	68.9	50.4	<b>Miscellaneous foods:</b>				
Lemons.....	18.5	17.4	19.8	Gelatin, flavored.....	8.5	8.5	8.5	
Grapefruit*.....								

<sup>1</sup> 45 cities.<sup>2</sup> 41 cities.<sup>3</sup> 38 cities.<sup>4</sup> 42 cities.<sup>5</sup> Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 303 can, effective October 1954.<sup>10</sup> 44 cities beginning July 1953, 43 cities December 1952 through June 1953.<sup>11</sup> Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective February 1954.

1954.

<sup>6</sup> 44 cities.<sup>7</sup> 8 cities.<sup>8</sup> 36 cities.<sup>9</sup> 40 cities.<sup>12</sup> Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective October 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 commodities <sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	June 1950
All commodities	109.7	110.0	110.5	110.4	110.0	110.9	111.0	110.5	110.5	110.9	110.1	109.8	110.2	100.2
Farm products	93.1	93.6	95.8	96.2	94.8	97.9	99.4	98.4	97.7	97.8	94.4	93.7	95.3	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	101.9	99.8	108.3	110.9	96.6	104.4	97.4	89.6	89.7	91.2	89.8	94.2	94.2	89.8
Grains	92.9	93.6	91.2	88.1	86.5	91.2	92.9	93.0	91.6	91.3	90.6	89.3	87.9	89.6
Livestock and poultry	77.5	80.7	83.4	83.2	87.7	93.0	94.9	92.4	91.3	91.8	83.9	78.4	82.0	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	107.1	107.4	106.7	107.2	106.9	107.0	105.5	105.9	105.5	104.2	103.2	103.5	103.2	107.3
Fluid milk	93.8	*91.7	89.7	87.7	83.7	84.1	88.3	93.4	95.0	97.5	99.5	101.9	100.7	81.6
Eggs	82.5	77.3	86.4	84.4	70.8	69.0	77.9	80.1	89.6	92.7	97.2	111.6	126.3	70.6
Hay and seeds	91.7	87.5	94.2	94.8	96.0	95.3	96.5	93.4	91.6	90.5	89.7	88.0	84.3	87.6
Other farm products	159.6	164.6	168.8	184.0	181.7	181.2	182.2	181.2	168.0	161.0	148.1	145.9	146.2	122.4
Processed foods	103.7	105.5	106.4	106.5	105.0	106.8	105.9	105.3	104.8	106.2	104.3	103.8	104.7	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	114.5	113.8	113.2	114.0	113.5	113.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	112.4	112.2	112.6	112.0	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	85.8	92.0	92.0	94.1	92.3	98.3	94.3	92.8	92.9	96.4	89.7	86.2	88.9	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	108.7	*106.6	105.9	105.1	102.4	101.7	103.0	106.1	107.4	109.4	111.3	113.9	112.7	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	105.6	*105.0	104.8	104.7	104.7	104.5	103.3	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.9	104.7	104.9	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	112.0	113.0	114.5	113.7	113.3	113.1	112.6	112.8	112.0	111.2	110.9	108.7	110.2	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	206.3	206.0	226.5	231.3	231.3	229.6	229.6	209.1	191.4	182.1	171.6	171.0	169.8	136.9
Animal fats and oils	84.8	*96.2	96.9	94.0	90.0	99.7	108.5	95.3	94.7	93.5	92.7	85.6	94.0	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	64.6	69.0	73.5	72.2	73.0	71.8	72.1	67.9	65.2	64.0	66.3	71.2	70.1	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	76.4	76.5	78.8	79.1	79.1	76.4	76.5	73.1	69.8	72.7	74.2	75.5	73.3	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	84.7	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.2	84.4	83.2	81.3	83.8	84.4	84.2	80.3	79.2
Other processed foods	99.8	103.5	109.6	101.4	96.8	101.3	102.9	106.5	108.9	111.5	113.9	110.2	117.1	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.5	114.5	114.2	114.4	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.6	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.1	94.9	94.8	94.7	95.0	95.3	96.1	95.8	96.2	96.5	93.3
Cotton products	89.8	89.2	89.1	88.9	88.4	88.3	88.5	88.8	88.8	90.4	90.9	91.6	92.4	90.0
Wool products	108.5	109.6	110.3	109.8	110.1	109.5	109.2	109.3	109.0	111.0	112.1	111.5	111.6	105.3
Synthetic textiles	86.1	85.8	85.7	85.7	85.6	85.2	84.6	84.9	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.2	85.9	91.3
Silk products	127.0	128.4	126.3	124.2	123.9	131.6	132.3	135.1	135.8	142.1	139.3	136.5	135.8	88.8
Apparel	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.6	98.8	99.1	97.9	98.7	98.7	92.7
Other textile products	80.9	80.3	79.8	79.1	79.0	78.8	78.9	80.6	83.1	82.7	82.4	83.5	82.7	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	92.3	*93.0	94.0	94.9	95.6	96.0	94.6	94.7	94.9	95.3	96.3	97.1	97.1	99.1
Hides and skins	49.2	51.5	55.8	58.2	60.6	62.5	56.5	56.0	55.4	56.8	57.7	64.3	64.4	94.3
Leather	82.1	*82.9	84.4	86.5	87.4	87.6	86.0	86.3	87.4	88.1	88.7	90.4	90.4	98.2
Footwear	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	111.7	102.7
Other leather products	96.1	96.5	96.7	97.0	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.6	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.8	99.1	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	106.7	*106.9	106.9	106.2	107.8	108.2	108.6	109.2	110.5	110.8	111.1	111.2	111.2	102.4
Coal	105.0	*105.5	105.2	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.1	107.9	110.9	111.9	112.5	112.5	112.5	104.8
Coke	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	115.6
Gas	106.0	*106.0	105.4	105.4	107.8	109.0	112.3	111.5	113.5	111.8	109.6	108.3	106.6	94.8
Electricity	101.2	*101.2	102.4	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.9	101.3	100.7	100.7	99.6	98.5	101.3
Petroleum and products	109.3	109.4	109.3	108.2	110.9	111.7	112.1	111.5	113.5	114.2	114.9	116.3	116.6	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	106.9	106.8	106.8	106.7	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.1	107.2	106.7	92.1
Industrial chemicals	117.6	117.4	117.4	117.1	117.0	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.5	96.3
Prepared paint	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.1	98.0
Paint materials	97.3	97.0	97.8	97.6	96.8	95.3	94.7	95.2	95.2	96.5	96.6	97.7	98.0	86.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	93.6	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.8	93.5	93.5	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	56.6	*54.0	53.5	52.0	55.7	59.3	59.8	60.5	63.5	61.1	61.4	111.5	111.7	101.2
Mixed fertilizer	109.2	109.3	109.8	109.7	109.9	109.9	109.9	110.0	110.0	111.2	111.4	112.9	112.9	98.5
Fertilizer materials	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.1	111.6	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	113.9	112.9	98.5
Other chemicals and products	107.6	*107.6	107.6	107.9	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	106.8	105.3	105.2	105.0	103.4	91.1
Rubber and products	128.5	126.9	126.4	126.8	126.1	125.1	125.0	124.9	124.6	124.8	124.8	124.3	124.2	109.5
Crude rubber	132.0	125.6	123.5	126.5	122.8	117.5	117.0	113.8	112.9	113.4	114.5	112.0	111.3	129.0
Tire casings and tubes	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.1	106.1
Other rubber products	125.2	*124.0	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	108.6
Lumber and wood products	119.8	*119.3	119.1	119.1	116.3	116.1	116.2	116.7	116.8	117.0	117.4	117.3	118.1	112.4
Lumber	119.5	*119.0	118.7	118.6	115.5	115.0	115.3	115.6	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.3	117.2	113.5
Millwork	130.2	*130.2	129.7	130.7	130.8	130.8	130.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.3	131.2	131.2	110.9
Plywood	104.3	103.2	105.4	103.0	99.7	101.4	100.7	102.9	105.0	103.5	103.9	103.1	104.7	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.2	115.8	115.8	116.3	116.6	117.1	117.0	117.1	117.3	117.5	95.9
Woodpulp	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	90.6
Wastepaper	83.8	80.0	80.0	79.2	70.1	67.2	83.2	84.1	85.7	79.1	79.1	90.8	112.9	79.0
Paper	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.6	103.3
Paperboard	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	125.1	125.5	125.9	126.0	126.2	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	111.9	112.0	112.0	111.9	111.5	111.5	111.8	112.3	113.2	113.2	113.4	113.4	113.2	93.2
Building paper and board	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	123.0	123.0	123.0	106.3
Metals and metal products	129.7	*129.1	128.6	128.0	127.1	127.1	126.8	126.3	126.2	127.2	127.5	127.9	127.9	108.8
Iron and steel	135.0	134.1	133.8	133.6	131.8	131.8	131.1	130.6	131.0	132.0	132.8	133.6	133.4	113.1
Nonferrous metals	127.4	*126.2	125.1	124.2	123.7	123.6	123.4	123.4	121.2	119.8	121.5	122.3	122.1	101.8
Metal containers	131.2	131.2	131.2	130.3	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	128.7	128.7	109.0
Hardware	141.6	140.9	138.9	138.2	137.9	137.9	138.5	138.5	137.9	137.5	137.2	137.2	137.2	111.1
Plumbing equipment	118.7	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	103.2
Heating equipment	114.3	*114.1	114.1	114.0	113.8	113.9								

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>—Continued

(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	(1947-49=100)													
	Oct. 2 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	June 1950
<b>Machinery and motive products</b> .....	124.3	124.4	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.4	124.4	124.5	124.5	124.4	124.3	124.2	124.1	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.3	122.3	122.6	122.3	122.3	123.0	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	131.6	131.6	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.6	131.7	131.5	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.0	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	133.8	133.3	132.7	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	133.0	133.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.7	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	128.1	128.1	127.9	127.8	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.6	128.5	128.2	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	126.1	125.9	125.6	125.5	125.5	125.2	125.2	125.1	124.9	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.1	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	125.6	*125.7	125.6	125.8	125.9	126.0	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.6	126.5	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	118.5	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.5	118.5	118.5	106.7
<b>Furniture and other household durables</b> .....	115.6	*115.3	115.3	115.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.0	114.9	114.8	103.1
Household furniture.....	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.2	114.1	114.1	114.2	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	127.3	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	125.8	106.2
Floor covering.....	124.0	124.4	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.3	122.5	124.8	125.0	125.2	109.1
Household appliances.....	109.5	*109.4	109.7	109.7	109.8	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.5	109.7	109.6	109.1	109.0	100.1
Radios.....	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.6	95.6	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.1	96.1	94.3	94.3	94.8	(*)
Television sets.....	68.7	68.7	68.5	70.3	70.6	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.5	74.0	74.2	74.2	(*)
Other household durable goods.....	131.3	130.5	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	128.2	128.1	128.1	127.7	127.6	126.8	106.8
<b>Nonmetallic minerals—structural</b> .....	121.9	121.7	120.5	120.4	119.1	119.3	120.8	121.0	121.0	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.7	105.4
Flat glass.....	123.9	*123.9	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	122.1	122.2	122.1	120.1	120.0	119.8	119.9	119.8	119.9	119.6	119.4	119.4	105.7
Concrete products.....	117.8	117.8	117.9	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.6	117.2	117.2	117.4	117.4	104.5
Structural clay products.....	135.4	135.4	132.3	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.9	132.1	132.1	132.0	110.5
Gypsum products.....	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	106.1	104.1	98.6	98.5	94.2	96.3	105.4	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	105.7
<b>Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages</b> .....	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	117.9	118.0	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.1	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	103.7	103.7	103.7	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	121.4	121.4	121.4	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.6	114.6	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.9	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	147.9	147.9	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	100.8
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	96.7	*99.1	102.3	103.9	105.1	109.2	110.3	104.9	102.8	101.1	100.1	93.2	94.4	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	112.7	*112.7	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.0	113.1	113.2	113.2	114.0	114.1	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	84.3	89.0	95.2	98.3	100.6	109.1	111.1	101.1	97.0	94.0	92.2	78.7	81.0	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	101.2	101.2	101.6	101.6	101.6	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	103.2	103.2	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.3	102.3	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.9	96.6
Other miscellaneous.....	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.2	120.4	119.8	119.7	119.5	119.5	105.4

<sup>1</sup> The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). 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.

\* Preliminary.

† Not available.

\* Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes<sup>1</sup>

(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	1954										1953		1950	
	Oct. 2	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	June
All foods.....	102.5	103.7	105.5	105.6	102.7	104.6	103.9	103.0	103.1	104.5	103.1	103.6	105.1	95.0
All fish.....	101.8	113.9	111.1	103.5	97.4	103.7	105.7	107.5	107.2	114.0	109.4	106.1	111.3	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	127.0	126.6	126.3	125.8	125.2	125.2	125.0	124.6	124.6	125.3	125.4	125.7	125.7	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	140.4	140.2	140.2	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	140.1	140.1	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.6	108.8
Machinery and equipment.....	127.5	127.4	127.2	127.2	127.3	127.4	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.4	127.5	127.4	127.2	106.1
Total tractors.....	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.1	107.5
Steel mill products.....	145.8	145.7	145.6	145.6	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9	142.0	142.0	142.4	142.4	142.5	114.9
Building materials.....	121.7	*121.3	120.8	120.5	118.5	118.6	119.0	119.3	119.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	120.0	107.5
Soaps.....	96.1	*96.1	96.0	96.6	96.3	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.8	91.1	90.5	90.0	86.5	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	107.2	107.3	107.2	105.9	109.1	110.0	110.5	109.7	112.2	112.9	113.8	115.5	115.8	102.1
East coast petroleum.....	102.9	101.1	101.1	104.7	106.1	107.3	108.1	108.7	109.9	109.4	112.0	114.1	113.5	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	104.6	104.0	103.7	102.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	106.3	107.7	109.9	109.6	110.2	110.1	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum.....	115.9	114.9	114.9	109.0	113.1	113.1	114.1	110.0	116.0	116.2	117.8	121.3	122.8	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum.....	102.6	108.8	108.8	108.8	115.9	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.....	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.9	115.5	115.5	116.1	116.3	116.9	116.8	116.9	117.1	117.4	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes <sup>2</sup> .....	112.0	110.8	108.5	106.7	104.2	103.6	103.7	106.3	112.2	113.0	112.5	112.6	112.6	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	118.4	*117.8	117.6	117.4	114.3	114.0	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.0	115.4	115.3	116.2	(*)

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-9.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.<sup>3</sup> Comparable to former code 05-12-01.12.

Not available.

\* Revised.

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes <sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
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	.26
1953: 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 <sup>2</sup> .....	250	400	80,000	150,000	1,000,000	.12
February <sup>2</sup> .....	200	350	50,000	100,000	750,000	.09
March <sup>2</sup> .....	225	375	100,000	150,000	1,300,000	.14
April <sup>2</sup> .....	300	450	130,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
May <sup>2</sup> .....	350	500	180,000	230,000	1,750,000	.21
June <sup>2</sup> .....	350	550	180,000	280,000	2,200,000	.24
July <sup>2</sup> .....	375	575	230,000	370,000	3,750,000	.43
August <sup>2</sup> .....	350	550	140,000	300,000	3,600,000	.39
September <sup>2</sup> .....	350	550	130,000	280,000	2,400,000	.27
October <sup>2</sup> .....	300	500	170,000	280,000	1,800,000	.21

<sup>1</sup> All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperative agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

# F: Building and Construction

## TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction <sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1954											1953		1953	1952
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct. <sup>3</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>4</sup> .....	\$3,263	\$3,477	\$3,609	\$3,604	\$3,512	\$3,361	\$3,102	\$2,798	\$2,559	\$2,345	\$2,439	\$2,712	\$3,024	\$35,256	\$33,008
Private construction.....	2,322	2,395	2,437	2,434	2,387	2,278	2,122	1,927	1,779	1,637	1,710	1,917	2,077	23,877	22,107
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,267	1,306	1,306	1,288	1,262	1,193	1,107	980	863	758	816	951	1,034	11,930	11,100
New dwelling units.....	1,150	1,180	1,175	1,150	1,120	1,050	970	860	770	675	730	850	915	10,555	9,870
Additions and alterations.....	95	102	106	110	113	114	111	96	71	61	63	78	94	1,108	1,045
Nonhousekeeping <sup>5</sup> .....	22	24	25	28	29	29	26	24	22	22	23	23	25	267	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>6</sup> .....	551	541	551	552	549	528	490	464	469	474	486	507	523	5,680	5,014
Industrial.....	169	163	160	160	161	164	165	169	173	176	179	177	177	2,229	2,320
Commercial.....	200	197	207	207	203	189	167	151	154	167	164	182	192	1,791	1,137
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings.....	94	89	89	88	81	76	72	69	70	73	75	79	79	739	515
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	106	108	118	119	122	113	95	82	84	84	89	103	113	1,052	622
Other nonresidential building.....	182	181	184	185	185	175	158	144	142	141	143	148	154	1,660	1,557
Religious.....	59	58	57	55	51	46	42	40	40	41	42	45	46	472	399
Educational.....	53	54	54	53	51	47	43	39	38	38	39	40	41	426	351
Social and recreational.....	17	18	19	20	20	20	17	16	16	16	16	16	17	163	125
Hospital and institutional <sup>7</sup> .....	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	27	27	26	26	26	26	317	394
Miscellaneous.....	24	22	25	28	34	34	28	22	21	20	20	21	24	282	288
Farm construction.....	106	126	153	167	164	157	145	127	114	106	102	103	118	1,731	1,905
Public utilities.....	386	410	415	415	400	389	371	348	326	292	299	347	393	4,416	4,003
Railroad.....	34	35	34	33	31	32	31	33	31	25	27	36	41	442	438
Telephone and telegraph.....	53	57	56	56	55	54	50	50	50	45	46	48	51	615	570
Other public utilities.....	299	318	325	326	314	303	286	265	245	222	226	263	301	3,359	2,995
All other private <sup>8</sup> .....	12	12	12	12	12	11	9	8	7	7	7	9	9	120	85
Public construction.....	941	1,082	1,172	1,170	1,125	1,083	980	871	780	708	729	795	947	11,379	10,901
Residential building <sup>9</sup> .....	23	24	23	26	26	29	31	32	34	35	36	39	43	556	654
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities).....	360	391	424	423	407	395	387	375	367	347	354	350	353	4,352	4,136
Industrial.....	104	116	128	130	129	130	133	138	142	140	145	136	131	1,771	1,684
Educational.....	181	186	191	187	180	175	171	165	168	150	150	152	154	1,728	1,619
Hospital and institutional.....	27	31	33	35	33	33	33	29	26	23	23	23	23	353	473
Other nonresidential.....	48	58	72	71	65	57	50	43	41	34	36	39	45	500	360
Military facilities <sup>10</sup> .....	90	95	91	85	84	87	66	69	64	64	68	78	96	1,307	1,388
Highways.....	300	390	445	440	415	385	320	230	160	125	130	174	286	3,165	2,820
Sewer and water.....	84	87	90	90	87	85	81	78	75	69	68	71	75	861	790
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>11</sup> .....	14	19	20	22	22	20	17	15	14	12	13	13	18	201	193
Conservation and development.....	60	64	66	69	69	67	63	59	53	46	51	61	66	830	854
All other public <sup>12</sup> .....	10	12	13	15	15	15	15	13	13	10	9	9	10	107	66

<sup>1</sup> 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 permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup> Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction <sup>1</sup>

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1954									1953				1953	1952
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug. <sup>3</sup>	July <sup>3</sup>	June <sup>3</sup>	May <sup>3</sup>	Apr. <sup>3</sup>	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>4</sup>	\$216,454	\$187,271	\$238,135	\$361,182	\$237,110	\$400,886	\$182,918	\$112,333	\$161,616	\$169,447	\$171,082	\$320,512	\$171,303	\$3,457,466	\$4,808,151
Airfields <sup>5</sup>	14,197	11,219	12,928	14,584	16,511	20,342	8,296	19,241	11,497	2,778	6,038	648	8,554	111,634	143,144
Building	57,217	46,799	81,501	142,254	81,341	218,371	55,993	20,672	84,749	39,403	58,957	168,683	50,338	1,818,626	2,663,802
Residential	260	28	0	181	46	2,346	463	397	104	79	68	0	137	15,009	23,071
Nonresidential	56,957	46,771	81,501	142,073	81,295	216,025	55,440	20,275	84,645	39,324	58,889	168,683	50,201	1,803,617	2,640,731
Educational <sup>6</sup>	9,264	5,201	7,227	7,527	6,674	6,679	3,446	2,562	11,051	6,916	10,291	7,712	11,051	174,305	131,901
Hospital and institutional	4,246	1,879	10,318	28,068	18,493	11,919	15,084	7,163	5,977	9,780	9,627	10,033	9,691	142,227	214,941
Administrative and general <sup>7</sup>	4,699	2,864	3,252	7,549	2,332	3,024	3,117	1,766	2,145	1,873	1,150	14,460	2,512	45,731	43,450
Other nonresidential building	38,748	36,827	60,704	98,929	53,796	194,403	33,793	8,784	65,472	20,755	37,821	136,478	26,947	1,441,354	2,250,439
Airfield buildings <sup>8</sup>	1,656	508	3,611	16,047	6,309	17,220	10,365	1,382	12,913	1,076	7,474	319	4,027	76,292	78,712
Industrial <sup>9</sup>	16,606	19,515	19,261	44,098	20,463	142,848	11,331	3,403	42,419	16,476	23,722	128,400	13,454	1,151,882	1,409,845
Troop housing	8,556	3,210	757	5,951	8,473	2,859	951	1,394	2,483	372	1,002	1,176	823	60,683	286,525
Warehouses	1,612	3,376	25,077	7,106	6,070	24,370	5,776	511	2,617	751	992	2,758	3,437	64,767	279,864
Miscellaneous <sup>10</sup>	10,318	10,218	11,998	25,727	12,481	7,106	5,370	2,094	5,040	2,080	4,631	3,825	5,206	87,730	195,493
Conservation and development	23,555	7,318	6,510	29,939	16,842	23,292	12,385	7,296	4,763	11,252	9,729	27,851	11,940	225,519	291,831
Reclamation	3,303	3,121	1,680	10,442	2,765	797	782	810	1,339	7,701	3,673	1,844	1,844	63,604	92,916
River, harbor, and flood control	20,252	4,197	4,830	19,497	14,077	22,495	11,603	6,486	3,424	3,551	6,056	26,135	10,096	161,915	198,915
Highways	112,886	115,815	133,102	158,931	112,343	129,794	90,547	47,679	50,837	92,047	88,176	66,407	97,543	1,050,607	1,006,453
Electrification	4,998	1,801	707	6,175	3,988	4,598	6,905	13,413	3,585	20,130	1,226	47,237	557	156,788	517,690
All other <sup>11</sup>	3,601	4,319	3,387	9,299	6,085	4,489	8,882	4,032	6,185	3,837	6,956	9,686	2,371	94,292	185,231

<sup>1</sup> Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties. 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>3</sup> Revised.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.  
<sup>5</sup> Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

<sup>6</sup> Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes armories, offices, and customhouses.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and airbases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."  
<sup>9</sup> Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.  
<sup>10</sup> Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.  
<sup>11</sup> Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction, type of building, and location in metropolitan areas <sup>1</sup>

Class of construction and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1954									
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	First 8 months	
All building construction	\$1,529.0	\$1,519.2	\$1,649.1	\$1,426.4	\$1,519.4	\$1,426.5	\$975.6	\$910.9	\$10,956.1	
New residential building	921.7	923.7	1,005.4	868.9	923.0	854.2	577.6	495.3	6,569.8	
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	913.5	908.3	996.5	859.3	909.7	839.5	571.0	484.6	6,482.4	
Privately owned	899.3	892.4	961.0	851.0	900.4	822.0	560.1	467.9	6,354.1	
1-family	843.9	824.5	890.8	791.3	831.8	747.9	505.2	396.0	5,831.4	
2-family	17.7	19.7	19.1	18.0	20.3	20.7	14.4	12.6	142.5	
3- and 4-family	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.7	8.8	9.0	5.8	7.5	57.3	
5- or-more family	31.5	41.9	44.2	34.9	39.6	44.4	34.7	51.8	323.0	
Publicly owned	14.2	15.9	35.5	8.3	9.3	17.5	10.9	16.7	128.3	
Nonhousekeeping buildings	8.2	15.4	8.9	9.6	13.3	14.7	6.6	10.7	87.4	
New nonresidential building	467.5	455.6	485.7	428.2	457.2	448.2	300.0	329.0	3,371.4	
Commercial buildings	142.6	189.0	130.8	128.4	148.3	133.1	93.8	80.8	1,046.8	
Amusement buildings	9.6	7.2	15.2	13.1	12.3	13.1	3.8	4.0	78.3	
Commercial garages	3.3	6.4	3.1	6.3	6.9	7.2	2.9	1.9	38.0	
Gasoline and service stations	12.2	11.0	11.3	10.0	11.6	9.9	6.9	6.3	79.2	
Office buildings	41.3	90.6	28.0	30.8	29.4	28.1	28.0	20.2	296.4	
Stores and other mercantile buildings	76.2	73.8	73.3	68.2	88.2	74.9	52.2	48.4	555.2	
Community buildings	166.4	162.9	203.9	155.1	180.3	180.9	112.9	143.0	1,305.4	
Educational buildings	106.6	109.3	103.6	93.5	114.6	110.8	81.1	95.2	814.7	
Institutional buildings	24.5	20.4	61.0	24.0	36.7	42.6	12.6	28.5	250.3	
Religious buildings	35.3	33.2	39.3	37.7	28.9	27.5	19.2	19.3	240.4	
Garages, private residential	18.2	17.6	17.3	17.0	15.9	11.9	6.8	4.8	109.5	
Industrial buildings	51.0	47.3	57.5	75.7	52.5	73.3	28.7	56.3	442.3	
Public buildings	48.7	13.9	29.0	11.9	21.8	13.0	33.1	14.4	185.8	
Public utilities buildings	20.7	11.6	21.4	24.8	20.4	18.8	11.5	12.4	141.6	
All other nonresidential buildings	19.8	13.3	25.8	15.2	18.0	17.1	13.2	17.3	139.7	
Additions, alterations, and repairs	139.8	139.9	158.0	129.3	139.2	124.1	98.0	86.6	1,014.9	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction, type of building, and location in metropolitan areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Class of construction and type of building	Valuation (in millions)								
	1954								
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	First 8 months
	Metropolitan area total <sup>2</sup>								
All building construction	\$1,226.7	\$1,227.9	\$1,304.2	\$1,099.7	\$1,211.8	\$1,146.2	\$774.6	\$760.8	\$8,751.9
New residential building	750.2	762.1	826.1	706.1	759.0	704.2	477.7	421.9	5,407.3
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	745.1	750.0	820.3	700.4	751.4	694.0	474.3	412.9	5,348.4
Privately owned	731.3	734.2	786.9	692.2	743.1	677.1	463.4	396.5	5,224.7
1-family	681.7	671.2	722.2	637.9	679.7	609.2	412.4	328.8	4,743.1
2-family	15.1	17.1	16.9	15.4	17.4	17.1	12.2	11.1	122.3
3- and 4-family	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.2	7.4	8.0	5.1	5.4	47.6
5- or-more family	29.2	40.5	42.1	33.7	38.6	42.8	33.7	51.3	311.9
Publicly owned	13.8	15.8	33.4	8.2	8.4	16.9	10.9	16.5	123.9
Nonhousekeeping buildings	5.2	12.1	5.8	5.7	7.6	10.2	3.4	9.0	59.0
New nonresidential building	367.0	355.8	356.4	293.4	345.1	343.0	218.7	268.6	2,548.0
Commercial buildings	111.2	160.4	96.9	95.7	118.0	104.3	72.7	64.2	823.4
Amusement buildings	7.3	4.7	8.3	6.1	7.6	11.3	2.3	3.1	50.7
Commercial garages	2.6	5.6	2.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	2.6	1.7	32.9
Gasoline and service stations	8.1	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.8	6.3	4.0	4.0	49.1
Office buildings	32.8	84.6	23.1	24.3	24.5	23.2	23.7	16.7	252.9
Stores and other mercantile buildings	60.4	58.5	56.4	54.1	73.0	56.9	40.2	38.6	438.1
Community buildings	132.1	112.2	145.4	104.5	126.6	126.6	78.4	114.2	940.0
Educational buildings	83.3	77.4	72.4	61.6	79.6	74.6	55.6	77.9	582.4
Institutional buildings	22.5	9.9	47.8	16.4	26.4	31.9	8.1	20.5	183.5
Religious buildings	26.4	25.0	25.3	26.5	20.6	20.1	14.7	15.7	174.3
Garages, private residential	14.5	14.0	14.0	13.6	12.5	9.4	5.4	3.8	87.2
Industrial buildings	40.0	40.7	46.0	51.6	43.7	66.6	21.8	52.3	362.7
Public buildings	40.9	8.8	14.5	6.1	15.9	8.4	23.3	10.5	128.4
Public utilities buildings	13.4	9.6	19.4	11.6	14.9	14.1	8.2	9.6	100.8
All other nonresidential buildings	14.8	9.9	20.2	10.3	13.6	13.6	8.8	14.1	105.3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	109.5	110.1	121.8	100.3	107.6	99.0	78.3	70.3	796.9
	Total in central cities of metropolitan areas								
All building construction	\$460.6	\$471.5	\$523.8	\$391.0	\$445.8	\$438.4	\$322.3	\$330.5	\$3,383.9
New residential building	211.3	223.5	255.4	201.8	223.6	219.7	151.7	146.1	1,633.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	208.2	221.3	252.6	198.8	218.6	213.3	149.7	143.9	1,606.4
Privately owned	196.1	205.5	221.5	192.3	211.3	196.5	139.9	128.2	1,491.3
1-family	166.9	165.9	180.4	157.9	171.5	160.0	110.8	84.0	1,197.4
2-family	7.4	9.2	9.7	7.6	9.0	8.9	5.7	4.6	62.1
3- and 4-family	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	3.4	2.9	1.9	2.0	18.5
5- or-more family	19.4	28.2	29.5	24.9	27.3	24.7	21.4	37.5	212.9
Publicly owned	12.1	15.8	31.1	6.5	7.3	16.9	9.7	15.7	115.1
Nonhousekeeping buildings	3.1	2.2	2.7	3.1	5.0	6.4	2.0	2.2	26.7
New nonresidential building	184.6	182.0	193.3	129.5	158.3	159.9	119.8	137.9	1,265.3
Commercial buildings	61.4	94.2	53.3	54.3	57.3	59.1	39.4	36.1	455.1
Amusement buildings	3.6	2.8	4.3	1.5	3.6	9.4	1.2	2.2	28.6
Commercial garages	1.7	4.3	1.7	4.3	5.4	5.4	1.5	1.0	25.3
Gasoline and service stations	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.9	22.7
Office buildings	18.5	58.2	15.7	18.4	17.4	14.3	19.3	12.3	174.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings	33.6	25.5	28.6	27.1	27.9	27.2	15.6	18.8	204.3
Community buildings	62.4	49.3	90.1	43.8	62.8	73.5	43.3	61.7	486.9
Educational buildings	30.9	30.6	38.2	22.2	35.8	39.8	29.6	35.7	262.8
Institutional buildings	18.8	5.7	38.6	8.3	16.1	23.3	4.7	18.0	133.5
Religious buildings	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.4	10.9	10.4	9.0	8.0	90.7
Garages, private residential	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.1	1.9	31.3
Industrial buildings	12.7	19.2	14.9	17.3	16.4	9.2	9.8	22.7	122.2
Public buildings	33.5	4.8	4.0	.5	2.6	2.7	20.8	3.0	71.9
Public utilities buildings	4.1	5.9	13.2	4.8	7.2	4.0	2.1	4.6	45.9
All other nonresidential buildings	5.6	3.9	12.7	4.1	7.4	8.0	2.3	8.0	52.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	64.7	66.0	75.1	59.6	63.9	58.7	50.8	46.5	485.3

<sup>1</sup> These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects;

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Comprised of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Number of new dwelling units, by ownership, type of structure, and location in metropolitan areas <sup>1</sup>

Ownership and type of structure	Number of new dwelling units (housekeeping only)								
	1954								
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	First 8 months
United States total									
All new dwelling units.....	98,590	98,059	108,121	92,263	100,187	94,995	66,148	56,485	714,848
Privately owned.....	96,915	96,215	104,236	91,260	99,081	93,044	64,926	54,665	700,345
1-family.....	87,385	85,094	93,043	81,547	88,221	79,023	55,179	43,731	613,223
2-family.....	2,786	3,052	2,954	2,887	3,192	3,411	2,472	2,073	22,827
3- and 4-family.....	1,234	1,186	1,288	1,217	1,532	1,831	1,191	1,402	10,861
5- or-more family.....	5,510	6,886	6,971	5,609	6,136	8,779	6,084	7,459	53,434
Publicly owned.....	1,675	1,841	3,885	1,003	1,106	1,951	1,222	1,820	14,503
Metropolitan area total <sup>2</sup>									
All new dwelling units.....	77,891	79,132	86,357	72,875	80,489	76,394	53,132	46,662	572,932
Privately owned.....	76,269	77,292	82,743	71,879	79,484	74,493	51,910	44,868	558,938
1-family.....	67,939	67,087	72,744	63,241	69,635	61,781	43,004	34,664	480,095
2-family.....	2,278	2,553	2,505	2,351	2,623	2,705	2,042	1,768	18,255
3- and 4-family.....	1,025	1,008	1,035	914	1,277	1,586	1,018	1,087	8,950
5- or-more family.....	5,027	6,644	6,459	5,373	5,949	8,421	5,846	7,349	51,088
Publicly owned.....	1,622	1,840	3,614	996	1,005	1,901	1,222	1,794	13,994
Total in central cities of metropolitan areas									
All new dwelling units.....	24,012	25,537	28,649	22,856	25,349	25,271	18,414	17,549	187,637
Privately owned.....	22,550	23,697	25,261	22,119	24,446	23,370	17,313	15,819	174,575
1-family.....	17,594	17,340	19,082	16,683	18,396	17,262	12,012	9,446	127,815
2-family.....	1,116	1,446	1,486	1,214	1,379	1,407	964	770	9,782
3- and 4-family.....	464	390	345	343	589	571	387	360	3,449
5- or-more family.....	3,376	4,521	4,348	3,879	4,082	4,130	3,950	5,243	33,529
Publicly owned.....	1,462	1,840	3,388	737	903	1,901	1,101	1,730	13,062

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1. <sup>2</sup> Comprised of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region <sup>1</sup>

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)								
	1954								
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	First 8 months
All building construction <sup>2</sup> .....	\$1,529.0	\$1,519.2	\$1,649.1	\$1,426.4	\$1,519.4	\$1,426.5	\$975.6	\$910.9	\$10,956.1
Northeast.....	353.2	369.0	346.4	319.2	356.4	322.0	212.0	219.1	2,497.3
North Central.....	478.2	465.5	491.7	460.0	874.9	408.4	249.5	220.4	3,252.6
South.....	353.9	346.6	423.2	336.2	342.8	369.9	273.8	252.9	2,699.3
West.....	343.7	338.0	387.8	311.0	341.4	326.2	240.4	218.5	2,507.0
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	913.5	908.3	996.5	859.3	909.7	839.5	571.0	484.6	6,482.4
Northeast.....	203.7	204.8	228.6	194.2	199.3	199.9	121.3	112.8	1,464.6
North Central.....	284.1	285.5	306.5	277.9	293.3	281.6	140.4	114.7	1,934.0
South.....	214.0	203.9	223.4	186.7	193.9	205.5	160.8	124.9	1,513.1
West.....	211.8	214.0	238.0	200.5	223.3	202.5	148.6	132.2	1,570.9
New nonresidential buildings.....	467.5	455.6	485.7	428.2	457.2	448.2	300.0	329.0	3,371.4
Northeast.....	117.1	127.9	80.4	89.3	122.1	91.7	65.8	87.5	781.8
North Central.....	152.6	134.2	137.1	142.2	141.5	141.0	82.6	85.4	1,016.6
South.....	100.8	98.8	155.0	114.7	110.1	125.7	83.8	94.1	883.0
West.....	97.1	94.7	113.2	81.9	83.5	89.8	67.8	62.0	690.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	139.8	139.9	158.0	129.3	139.2	124.1	98.0	86.6	1,014.9
Northeast.....	31.3	34.6	35.8	34.7	31.2	27.9	23.4	18.0	236.9
North Central.....	39.3	41.2	45.0	35.8	42.0	30.4	24.9	18.8	277.4
South.....	36.8	37.1	43.0	32.2	36.0	34.7	27.0	27.8	274.6
West.....	32.3	27.1	34.1	26.6	30.0	31.1	22.6	22.0	225.8

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1. <sup>2</sup> Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-6: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>		
	All units			Privately 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 <sup>3</sup> .....	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 <sup>4</sup> .....	705,100	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,251	12,823
1946.....	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947.....	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,643,436	5,617,425	26,011
1948.....	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949.....	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 <sup>5</sup> .....	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,892	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	46,300	9,700	9,300	400	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter.....	324,300	165,900	158,400	315,000	158,000	157,000	9,300	7,900	1,400	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April.....	111,400	57,400	54,000	107,400	54,100	53,300	4,000	3,300	700	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May.....	108,300	55,200	53,100	105,600	52,500	53,100	2,700	2,700	( <sup>6</sup> )	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	( <sup>7</sup> )	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July.....	96,700	48,100	48,600	96,400	47,800	48,600	300	300	( <sup>7</sup> )	941,943	938,871	3,072
August.....	93,200	46,400	46,800	92,200	45,400	46,800	1,000	1,000	( <sup>7</sup> )	911,681	902,501	9,180
September.....	95,100	47,100	48,000	92,100	44,100	48,000	3,000	3,000	( <sup>7</sup> )	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	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	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	619,993	610,475	9,518

<sup>1</sup> The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include pre-fabricated housing units.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.  
<sup>4</sup> Depression, low year.  
<sup>5</sup> Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.  
<sup>6</sup> Last full year under wartime control.  
<sup>7</sup> Housing peak year. <sup>8</sup> Less than 50 units.

TABLE F-7: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>			
	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.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,500	76,100	3,457,044	3,401,371	55,673
April.....	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,200	25,600	1,115,897	1,104,645	11,252
May.....	105,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,210,944	1,122,133	8,811
June.....	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,203,203	1,174,593	28,610
Third quarter <sup>3</sup> .....	341,000	334,600	6,400	250,000	91,000	75,000	102,000	91,000	75,000	3,507,714	3,447,640	60,074
July <sup>4</sup> .....	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	25,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,161,356	1,130,875	30,481
August <sup>5</sup> .....	111,000	109,800	1,200	79,500	31,500	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,167,684	1,147,410	10,274
September <sup>6</sup> .....	114,000	111,900	2,100	83,000	31,000	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,188,674	1,169,355	19,319
Fourth quarter.....	106,000	105,800	200	80,600	25,400	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
October <sup>7</sup> .....	106,000	105,800	200	80,600	25,400	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> 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 5% 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 98,000 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.  
<sup>2</sup> See table F-5, footnote 2.  
<sup>3</sup> Preliminary. <sup>4</sup> Revised. <sup>5</sup> Not yet available.







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