

Monthly Labor Review

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Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans in Union Contracts

Women Workers in the Soviet Union

Shortages of Research Engineers and Scientists

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

LABOR DAY this year had a special connotation for the organized labor movement. The joint convention which is to merge the AFL and CIO into a single federation with an initial membership of more than 16 million was just 90 days away. This anticipation dominated much of the holiday oratory, with AFL president George Meany especially emphasizing labor's augmented ability to strive "for peace without appeasement, for the preservation of human rights, and for decency in international relations." He pledged the nascent union center to continued support of free trade unions throughout the world and warned against the current Communist "peace propaganda." Once united, he said, "we are resolved to intensify the political activities of labor."

The mood for labor unity, while widespread, was tempered with apprehensive commentary. One Cassandra-like utterance came from John L. Lewis, president of the unaffiliated United Mine Workers. He foredoomed the merger to short life because, he charged, the proposed constitution placed "the power of arbitrary decision in the hands of a handful of men who can perpetuate themselves in office." He feared "that the new merger will part like a rope of sand." The figure of speech paralleled that used by Samuel Gompers, first AFL president, in characterizing the federation's lack of central authority as "at once a rope of sand and yet the strongest human force—a voluntary association . . . held together by mutual self interests."

One of the oldest AFL unions—the printers—is voting on a constitutional amendment prohibiting affiliation with any federation which controls affiliates' internal affairs. The union's officials had been outspokenly critical of the constitution proposed for the AFL-CIO merger. Similar criticism was expressed by the Pulp and Sulphite Workers, the Pattern Makers, and others. But a general approval on the part of unions in both organizations prevailed.

COINCIDENTAL with its Executive Council meeting late in August, the AFL issued some policy declarations on international affairs. It curtly rejected a proposed exchange of trade union delegations with Soviet Russia and condemned all exchanges with that country as providing an air of "respectability to people who are not respectable."

Early in September the federation appealed to President Eisenhower and other Federal officials for governmental help in halting the "pirating" of industrial plants to low wage areas. The situation, it claimed, has left communities stranded with severe unemployment problems. The migrating firms have been lured "by financial subsidies and other inducements offered by public officials and governing bodies in certain sections of the country." In a special study of the matter the AFL differentiated between what it considered the natural economic gravity of Western industrial growth and the blandishments offered in parts of the South.

The CIO also had issued a report analyzing unemployment in what it termed "chronic" areas of labor surplus. It concluded that solution to the community unemployment problems (chiefly in mining and textile areas) was national in scope, and recommended a 9-point program for relief: a Federal agency to coordinate rehabilitative work; technical assistance to local authorities; public works programs; direct or Government-insured loans to private investors; fast tax writeoffs for new plants; selective placement of Government procurement orders; retraining and subsidized transportation of workers to other areas; Federal minimum standards for unemployment insurance; and pension benefits for older workers prior to age 65.

BROAD POLICY utterances and institutional problems did not deter the unions from their basic task of collective bargaining. Major settlements were negotiated in the mid-August to mid-September period in coal mining, electrical equipment, communications, containers, automobiles, rubber, and farm equipment.

The United Mine Workers and the northern soft coal producers, without prior public notice of negotiations, announced on August 20 a new wage agreement providing a \$2-a-day increase (partially effective September 1 and the remainder on April 1), bringing the basic daily rate to \$20.25. Vaca-

tion provisions were improved and premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work as such was also provided. Southern operators signed the same terms within a week. It was the first wage increase in the industry since 1952.

The guaranteed wage plan agreed to on August 13 by the United Steelworkers and American Can and Continental Can companies was generally regarded as a presager of what the union would attempt to negotiate with the steel industry next summer. The plan provides laidoff employees with 3 years' seniority supplemental unemployment benefits to bring the total to 65 percent of take home pay for a full 52 weeks. The settlement also called for a 10-cent-an-hour rate increase plus additional increases resulting from job evaluation plans.

Vying with the coal settlement as a surprise package was the 5-year contract entered into by the CIO Electrical Workers and the General Electric Co. It was signed in mid-August a month prior to the expiration date of the old agreement and did not contain any element of the guaranteed wage plan which the union had declared to be its major demand. Main provisions were an escalator clause, a general wage increase for each of the 5 years, and improved fringe benefits.

Brief, almost token strikes accompanied the extension by the CIO Auto Workers of the Ford and General Motors settlements to Chrysler and American Motors. However, the latter company does not begin payments into the layoff wage fund until September 15, 1956. The agreements were signed on September 1. As of September 15, Studebaker, which was struck on September 1, Packard, where the contract had until September 30 to run, and Kaiser-Willys had not yet agreed to the contract pattern of the rest of the industry. The Studebaker walkout was the first authorized since its wagon-making days. A rise in the July Consumer Price Index gave most auto workers a 1-cent-an-hour wage increase under contract terms. On September 8, the U. S. Department of Labor ruled that private supplemental unemployment benefit plans were not wages within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Such

a ruling was one of several conditions to the effectiveness of the plans.

Settlement of the UAW strike against the Allis-Chalmers Co. was achieved on September 2, after a week, when the parties agreed to the unusual practice of engaging a private mediator. The settlement, company-wide in scope for the first time, included supplemental unemployment benefits based on 65 percent of straight-time take-home earnings for 26 weeks. (In the auto settlements, the percentage drops to 60 percent after 4 weeks.)

The independent International Longshoremen's Association (expelled from the AFL for racketeering) on September 15 ended an 8-day protest strike, continued in defiance of a court injunction, against the Bi-State Waterfront Commission established to eliminate crime from the Port of New York. Among other things, the union objected to the banning of longshoremen with criminal records from jobs on the docks. The union accepted a New Jersey legislator's promise to investigate complaints.

PHILIP RAY RODGERS, member of the National Labor Relations Board for the past 2 years, was named acting chairman by the President to succeed Guy Farmer, who resigned. The Board spent an active August. Among its decisions was one holding (3-2) that a trade union acting as an employer was not subject to the Taft-Hartley Act. Another 3-2 vote ruled that the Miami Beach hotel dispute was outside its jurisdiction. In various other cases the Boards sanctioned the use of the word "scab" by a union in an organizing campaign (the company had claimed the term coercive); condoned the weating of union buttons on the job during organizational drives (the employer had discharged 21 workers who violated a company rule against wearing them); upheld an employer's right to discharge workers who struck in violation of a contract arbitration clause; refused to enter a jurisdictional case on the plea of the AFL Lathers, who had a dispute with the Carpenters, because to do so would render the existing arbitration machinery (the AFL's National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes) useless.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans in Union Contracts

EVAN KEITH ROWE*

AT LEAST 11,290,000 workers were covered by some type of health and insurance or pension plan under collective bargaining agreements in early 1954 (table 1).¹ The number of workers covered by these programs has increased more than twenty-fold since 1945, when about 0.5 million workers were provided with one or more benefits under such plans. By mid-1948, upwards of 3 million workers were covered. In the following 2 years, reflecting in part the drive of unions in the basic steel and automobile industries in late 1949 and early 1950, coverage increased to more than 7½ million workers.² In early 1954, it is estimated, approximately 70 percent of all workers under collective bargaining agreements³ were provided with at least one type of health, insurance, or pension benefit.

Excluded from these estimates were government and railroad workers for whom benefits are provided under Federal, State, or municipal legislation. Nor is the jointly financed health program negotiated in August 1954 between the nonoperating railroad unions and the carriers included in this survey.⁴

The movement by employers and unions to establish new employee-benefit programs or to bring existing programs within the scope of labor-management contracts represents one of the outstanding postwar developments in labor-management relations. However, the introduction of health, insurance, and pension plans into the collective bargaining agreement raised many new problems for both management and labor. Employers and unions were introduced, all too abruptly in some cases, to subjects quite different from those involved in the usual collective bargaining situ-

ation. Decisions as to types and amounts of benefits, methods of funding, investment policies, reserve policies, and administration had to be made.⁵ New areas of labor-management cooperation, frequently in the form of joint committees set up to administer the programs, were established; in many cases this involved the establishment of separate grievance machinery to handle disputes arising under the plans. Many unions and companies established insurance and pension departments or expanded existing operations to cope with the complex technical problems arising from the negotiation and administration of these programs.

Health and Insurance Plans

In early 1954, approximately 11 million workers, or about two-thirds of the total number of workers covered by union contracts (exclusive of railroad and government unions), were protected by health and insurance plans under collective bargaining. These plans provided one or more of the following benefits: life insurance or death benefits, accidental death and dismemberment benefits, accident and sickness benefits (excluding sick leave and work-

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations. Harry E. Davis assisted in the conduct of this survey.

¹Data for this study were obtained by questionnaires sent to all national and international unions listed in the Bureau's 1953 Directory of Labor Unions in the United States (Bull. 1127) and to a selected group of single-firm unaffiliated unions. Incomplete data were supplemented by available Bureau records, including the files of collective bargaining agreements and employee-benefit plans, current wage developments reports, and union wage surveys. A preliminary release summarizing the major findings of this survey was issued in December 1954.

²For previous studies in this field, see BLS Bulls. 841, 900, 946, and 1017.

³On the basis of the responses to the Bureau's questionnaire it was estimated, roughly, that 16 million workers, exclusive of government and railroad employees, were covered by collective bargaining agreements at the time of this survey.

⁴This program, which became effective in early 1955, provides for an insured plan covering approximately 500,000 workers, the cost of which is shared equally by the employer and employee. In addition, almost 250,000 other workers employed on railroads which have hospital associations are to receive benefits through those hospitals, with the employer paying one-half the cost, up to \$3.40 monthly. The insured program includes the following benefits for the employees: hospitalization, surgical, medical (both in and out of hospital); maternity; polio; special laboratory and X-ray allowances; and major or extended illnesses. To round out the program, the participating unions have made arrangements for a group insurance plan to cover dependents and furloughed and retired workers. This coverage is to be paid for by the workers.

⁵Considerable public attention has been focused in the past 2 years on the administration of health, insurance, and pension plans. Disclosures of irregularities and alleged corruption in the operation of certain programs stimulated investigations at both Federal and State levels. While the reports of investigating bodies thus far made public generally have indicated that the great majority of plans are reasonably well managed, they have exposed corruption and inefficient administration in some cases and have stimulated activity pointing toward closer scrutiny of these programs and the possible need for additional legislation in this area.

men's compensation), and cash or services covering hospital, surgical, maternity, and medical care.⁶ (See table 2 and chart 1.)

Between mid-1950 and early 1954, the number of workers covered by health and insurance plans under collective bargaining increased by 55 percent, as contrasted with a 40-percent increase in pension coverage (table 2 and chart 2). At the same time, there were a large number of changes in existing plans. For example, of over 1,200 collective bargaining settlements in 1954 known to the Bureau, each covering 1,000 or more workers, 38 percent involved the establishment or liberalization of health and insurance programs.⁷ The great majority of these changes were in the form of liberalizing existing programs.

Liberalization of existing programs has taken various forms. Probably the most common have been increases in the amount and duration of benefits, the addition of such benefits as surgical and in-hospital medical care, or the extension of benefits to dependents or retired workers. New features have also been introduced, which, although not yet common, are attracting widespread attention. An example is the private supplementation of workmen's compensation. Historically, weekly accident and sickness benefits, with few exceptions, have been payable only to employees prevented from working by off-the-job injuries or illnesses. Partial wage payment in case of disability incurred on the job is provided by workmen's compensation laws and, in many

cases, the payments made are less than the worker would receive for off-the-job injuries. In recent years an increasing number of health and insurance plans have been amended to guarantee the worker who is injured on the job an income equal to the amount provided for off-the-job disability.

Provisions for added protection against extended or catastrophic illness are also becoming more prevalent. Typically, provision is made for partial reimbursement, generally up to a specified maximum, for medical care expenses above those covered by the basic program. For example: A worker incurs total medical care expenses of \$3,000 during a period of extended illness. The basic plan covers \$900 of this amount. The plan further provides that the worker will bear the next \$200 of charges (commonly referred to as "deductible" under the plan). Of the remaining \$1,900 of expenses (\$3,000 less [\$900 + \$200]), the plan pays 75 percent. Thus under the combined basic and extended medical programs, the worker is reimbursed for \$2,325 out of a total charge of \$3,000.

Among other benefits increasingly being incorporated into health and insurance plans in recent years are: (1) allowances for diagnostic and laboratory fee services performed out of the hospital as well as in the hospital; (2) special allowances for

⁶ For details of health and insurance plans, see Digest of 100 Selected Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining, 1954, BLS Bull. 1180.

⁷ Monthly Report, Current Wage Developments, No. 87 (p. viii), Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1, 1955.

TABLE 1.—Workers covered by health and insurance and pension plans under collective bargaining,¹ by union affiliation, mid-1950 and early 1954

Type of plan	All unions ¹				Union affiliation											
					AFL				CIO				Unaffiliated			
	1954		1950		1954		1950		1954		1950		1954		1950	
	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent
Total.....	11,292	100.0	7,652	100.0	5,098	100.0	2,683	100.0	4,813	100.0	3,631	100.0	1,381	100.0	1,338	100.0
Health and insurance ² and pension.....	6,914	61.2	4,599	60.1	2,106	41.3	884	32.9	3,649	75.8	2,830	78.0	1,160	84.0	885	66.1
Health and insurance only.....	4,176	37.0	2,529	33.1	2,819	55.3	1,364	50.9	1,137	23.6	749	20.6	221	16.0	416	31.1
Pension only.....	202	1.8	524	6.8	173	3.4	435	16.2	28	0.6	52	1.4	(³)	(⁴)	37	2.8

¹ Excludes unions of railroad and government employees.

² Includes one or more of the following: life insurance or death benefits; accidental death and dismemberment benefits; accident and sickness benefits (but not sick leave or workmen's compensation); cash or services covering hospital, surgical, maternity, and medical care.

³ Less than 500.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

TABLE 2.—Workers covered by health and insurance and pension plans under collective bargaining,¹ by method of financing and union affiliation, mid-1950 and early 1954

Method of financing	All unions ¹				Union affiliation											
					AFL				CIO				Unaffiliated			
	1954		1950		1954		1950		1954		1950		1954		1950	
	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent
Health and insurance plans²																
Total.....	11,091	100.0	7,128	100.0	4,925	100.0	2,248	100.0	4,785	100.0	3,580	100.0	1,381	100.0	1,300	100.0
Employer only.....	6,887	62.1	3,890	54.6	3,730	75.7	1,509	67.1	2,225	46.5	1,491	41.7	932	67.5	890	68.4
Joint—employer and worker.....	4,204	37.9	2,600	36.5	1,195	24.3	440	19.6	2,560	53.5	1,837	51.3	448	32.5	323	24.9
Information not available.....	-----	-----	638	8.9	-----	-----	299	13.3	-----	-----	252	7.0	-----	-----	87	6.7
Pension plans																
Total.....	7,116	100.0	5,123	100.0	2,279	100.0	1,319	100.0	3,676	100.0	2,883	100.0	1,160	100.0	921	100.0
Employer only.....	6,029	84.7	3,828	74.7	1,793	78.7	771	58.5	3,274	89.1	2,342	81.3	962	82.9	715	77.6
Joint—employer and worker.....	1,087	15.3	993	19.4	497	21.3	495	37.5	402	10.9	338	11.7	199	17.1	160	17.4
Information not available.....	-----	-----	302	5.9	-----	-----	53	4.0	-----	-----	203	7.0	-----	-----	46	5.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

emergency accident care in addition to those normally provided under the program; (3) provision for medical care in the home and the physician's office, heretofore generally limited to in-hospital cases; and (4) inclusion of family polio coverage.

Financing. Of the workers covered by health and insurance plans in early 1954, 62 percent made no money contribution toward their cost (table 2). The remainder of the workers contributed to the cost of their benefit coverage. Under many contributory plans the employer has assumed either all or a greater share of the increased cost resulting from the changes made in existing plans in recent years.

Types of Benefits Provided to Workers. Life insurance continued to be the most commonly provided benefit in terms of the proportion of workers

⁸ For the first time in this type of Bureau survey, an attempt was made to obtain data on the extension of health and insurance benefits to the dependents of employees, retired workers, and to retired workers' dependents under collectively bargained programs. The data obtained, although incomplete, merit publication in view of the increasing importance of this development and the current lack of comprehensive data dealing with these aspects of collectively bargained health and insurance plans. Table 3 provides information on the extent to which data were available on the extension of benefits to the groups affected. No attempt was made to obtain information on the actual number of dependents, retired workers, or dependents of retired workers covered by benefits.

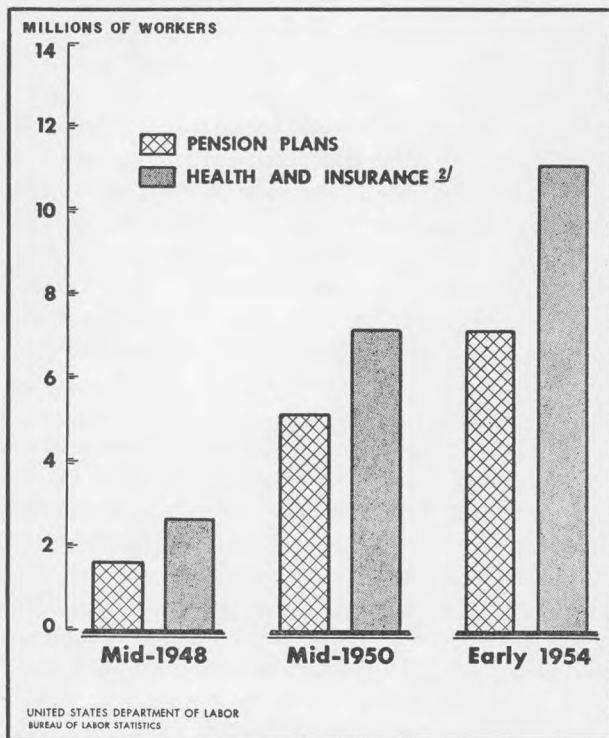
covered (93 percent). Ranked in descending order of importance, the other benefits were hospitalization (88 percent), surgical (83 percent), accident and sickness (73 percent), accidental death and dismemberment (54 percent), and medical benefits (47 percent). These data are based on the reports of 173 unions on plans covering approximately 8.7 million workers for which a breakdown of the individual benefit coverage was available. No change occurred between 1950 and 1954 in the sequence of prevalence of the various types of benefits provided workers under health and insurance plans.

Benefits for Dependents, Retired Workers, and Dependents of Retired Workers.⁸ One of the major developments in health and insurance programs in recent years has been the increase in the practice of extending benefits to employees' dependents. More than 70 percent of the nearly 7½ million workers for whom information on the extension of benefits to dependents was available were covered by plans under which provision was made for dependents' benefits (table 3). Half of these workers shared the cost of dependents' coverage with the employer; for about 38 percent of the workers, the employer assumed the entire cost;

and the remaining employees paid the entire bill themselves.

Three types of benefits were made available to dependents—hospitalization, surgical, and medical benefits.⁹ Accident and sickness benefits are not provided to dependents, for the reason that they are based solely on an employment relationship and represent partial payment in lieu of wages lost because of absence from the job on account of sickness or accident. Virtually all of the workers (99 percent) under plans extending benefits were covered by programs under which hospitalization benefits were made available to dependents, according to reports of 112 unions on individual benefit coverage for about 4.2 million workers. The dependents of nearly 95 percent of these workers were eligible for surgical care, while somewhat less than half had their families protected by some type of medical care program.

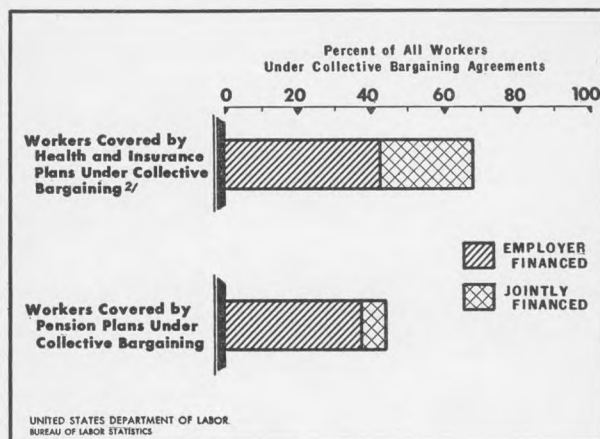
Chart 1. Workers Covered by Health and Insurance and Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining,¹ 1948, 1950, and 1954



¹ Excludes unions of railroad and government employees.

² Includes one or more of the following: life insurance or death benefits; accidental death and dismemberment benefits; accident and sickness benefits (but not sick leave or workmen's compensation); cash or services covering hospital, surgical, maternity, and medical care.

Chart 2. Extent to Which Workers Under Collective Bargaining Agreements¹ Were Covered by Health and Insurance and Pension Plans, by Method of Financing, Early 1954



¹ See footnote 1, chart 1.

² See footnote 2, chart 1.

Information was available on the extension of benefits to retired workers under plans covering about 6½ million workers (table 3). Of these, nearly two-thirds were under plans providing for the extension of benefits. A substantial majority of these workers were covered by plans under which the employer paid the entire cost of the retiree's benefits. However, well over half of the workers under plans extending benefits to retired workers were covered by plans under which the only benefit extended was life insurance, which was generally for a smaller amount than that provided to the active worker.

The benefit most commonly extended to retired workers was life insurance, followed in order by hospitalization, surgical, and medical benefits. A relatively small proportion of workers were under plans which extended accidental death or dismemberment benefits. These data are based on information from 72 unions, covering approximately 4.1 million workers, which provided a breakdown on the extension of these benefits.

Plans providing for the extension of benefits to dependents of retired workers applied to less than 25 percent of the 6.4 million workers for whom information was available (table 3). For about

⁹ It is known that a few collectively bargained plans do make life insurance available to dependents, generally in smaller amounts than that provided the worker.

three-fifths of these workers, the burden of financing these benefits fell on the retired workers alone. About 1½ million workers were covered under the health and insurance programs of the 31 unions reporting on the types of benefits provided to dependents of retired workers; virtually all of these were under plans which extended hospital and surgical benefits and about half, under plans extending medical benefits.

Pension Plans

Pension plans under collective bargaining covered approximately 7 million workers in early 1954, or almost 40 percent more than in mid-1950 (table 2 and chart 1). However, this represented less than half of the estimated number of workers under collective bargaining agreements in early 1954 (chart 2). Pension plans are usually more complex and more expensive than health and insurance plans, which may account, in part, for the difference in prevalence. Pensions, in most cases, involve substantial financial commitments of a long-term nature, while health and insurance benefits are of a relatively short-term nature.

A development in the pension plan field which has received considerable attention since 1950 concerns the integration or coordination of private plans with the Federal social security program. A considerable number of plans negotiated or revised through collective bargaining have provided in their benefit formulas for "offsetting" social security payments. Because total benefit levels were fixed under many of these programs, the statutory increases in social security payments in 1950 and 1954 resulted in decreases in the amounts to be paid from the private plans and thus did not increase the individual's total retirement income. In many such cases, management voluntarily or in agreement with unions amended the programs so as to pass on all or part of the social security increase to the worker. In integrated programs where no changes were made for the duration of the pension agreement, many unions, upon renegotiation, sought to pass on to the worker part or all of the social security increase either by adjusting the formula or by completely divorcing the formula from social

TABLE 3.—Workers covered by health and insurance plans¹ under collective bargaining² which extended benefits to employees' dependents, retired workers and their dependents, by methods of financing, early 1954

Groups affected	Workers covered by plans in each category		Percent of workers under plans in which benefits were financed by—		
	Number (thousands)	Per cent	Employer only	Joint—employer and worker	Worker only
Employees.....	11,091	100.0	62.1	37.9	.....
Employees' dependents:					
Benefits extended to dependent.....	5,336	48.1	38.3	50.9	9.2
Benefits not extended to dependent.....	2,119	19.1	.....	.....	.....
Information not available.....	3,636	32.8	.....	.....	.....
Retired workers:					
Benefits extended to retired workers.....	4,192	37.8	64.0	31.4	4.6
Benefits not extended to retired workers.....	2,401	21.6	.....	.....	.....
Information not available.....	4,497	40.6	.....	.....	.....
Dependents of retired workers:					
Benefits extended to dependents of retired workers.....	1,554	14.0	34.4	3.9	61.7
Benefits not extended to dependents of retired workers.....	4,816	43.4	.....	.....	.....
Information not available.....	4,721	42.6	.....	.....	.....

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Information not available for 1.6 percent of employees covered.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

security benefits. This pressure, stemming originally from the substantial amendments to the Social Security Act in 1950, was reinforced by the additional increases under the Federal program in the autumn of 1954.

Financing. The issue of who was to finance pension plans—the employer alone or the employer and worker jointly—played a significant role in the development of these programs. The trend toward employer-financing of pension plans, which was quite evident in 1950, was even more pronounced in early 1954. Nearly 85 percent of the workers covered by pension plans received these benefits on a noncontributory basis in 1954, as compared with approximately 75 percent in 1950 (table 2). The assumption of increased costs resulting from revisions in programs during this period are, of course, not reflected in these data. Benefits under many plans have been increased. The adoption of other features such as vesting, disability retirement, and less restrictive (or more liberal) qualification requirements also added to the cost of a number of plans.¹⁰ Under noncontributory programs, the

¹⁰ For an analysis of these and other features of pension plans, see Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining, BLS Bull. 1147, 1953.

additional costs resulting from these changes were assumed by the employer. In a number of contributory programs the employer has assumed all or a greater proportion of the added cost.

Variations in Coverage Among Unions

Approximately 45 percent of the 11.3 million workers under benefit plans were covered by contracts negotiated by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Slightly fewer, about 43 percent, were represented by unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the remainder, by unaffiliated or independent unions. In 1950, the comparable percentages for the 2 major federations were 35 and 47 percent respectively (table 1). Although AFL unions accounted for a larger share of the workers coming under plans since 1950, CIO unions, in both 1950 and 1954, had a substantially higher proportion of their total collective bargaining coverage under such plans.¹¹

Of the 168 national and international unions included in the survey,¹² about half had between 60 and 100 percent of the workers which they represented under health and insurance plans

(table 4). Significantly, 69 of these, representing more than 45 percent of all workers under the agreements of the 168 unions, had negotiated some type of health and insurance benefit for more than 80 percent of the workers which they represented. On the other hand, only 40 of the 168 unions had more than 60 percent of the workers whom they represented covered by pension plans. However, these unions represented 41 percent of all workers under the collective bargaining agreements of the 168 unions.

No health and insurance benefits under agreement were reported by 27 unions, while more than twice that number had no pension plans. However, the significant area of potential expansion of coverage does not lie among these unions. The 27 unions with no health and insurance plans represented only about 1 percent of all workers under collective bargaining, but 56 unions accounting for 43 percent of all workers under

¹¹ As previously noted, coverage of railroad and government employees, many of whom are represented by the AFL, have been excluded from the study. Also excluded are plans administered by unions and financed entirely by membership dues or assessments. Many AFL affiliates, as well as their locals, have for many years maintained such plans. For information on these programs see the Proceedings of the Seventy-third Convention of the American Federation of Labor, September 20, 1954 (pp. 74-78).

¹² See footnote 1, table 4.

TABLE 4.—Distribution of national and international unions¹ by proportion of workers covered by health and insurance and pension plans to all workers covered by agreements, early 1954

Workers covered by plans as percent of all workers covered by agreements negotiated by national and international unions	National and international unions ¹			Number of national and international unions with total agreement coverage of—				
	Number	Percent	Percent of all workers covered by collective bargaining agreements	Under 25,000 workers	25,000-50,000 workers	50,000-100,000 workers	100,000-250,000 workers	250,000 workers and over
Health and insurance plans²								
Total.....	168	100.0	100.0	91	20	21	21	15
80 to 100 percent.....	69	41.1	45.4	39	9	8	4	9
60 to less than 80 percent.....	16	9.5	10.2	2	1	8	4	1
40 to less than 60 percent.....	31	18.4	27.6	12	6	2	7	4
20 to less than 40 percent.....	15	8.9	12.6	5	2	2	5	1
1 to less than 20 percent.....	10	6.0	3.0	8	1	-----	1	-----
None.....	27	16.1	1.1	25	1	1	-----	-----
Pension plans								
Total.....	168	100.0	100.0	91	20	21	21	15
80 to 100 percent.....	26	15.5	18.2	15	2	3	-----	16
60 to less than 80 percent.....	14	8.3	22.8	3	-----	2	5	2
40 to less than 60 percent.....	16	9.5	5.6	5	3	6	2	-----
20 to less than 40 percent.....	24	14.3	10.9	8	6	4	4	2
1 to less than 20 percent.....	32	19.1	31.8	13	3	4	8	4
None.....	56	33.3	10.8	47	4	2	2	1

¹ Excludes unions of railroad and government employees. This tabulation also excludes AFL federal labor unions, CIO local industrial unions, and unaffiliated unions confined to a single plant or establishment.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

agreements had less than 60 percent of the workers whom they represented covered. For pensions, comparable data showed 56 unions, representing about 11 percent of all workers without this benefit, as against 72 unions, representing almost half of the total, with less than 60 percent of their workers covered.

TABLE 5.—*Distribution of unions by proportion of all workers under health and insurance and pension plans who were covered by employer-financed plans,¹ by union affiliation, early 1954*

Percent of workers covered by plans financed entirely by employers ¹	All unions ²		Number of unions by affiliation			
	Number	Percent	Percent of all workers under plans	AFL	CIO	Un-affiliated
Health and insurance plans³						
All unions with health and insurance plans.....	226	100.0	100.0	79	33	114
80 to 100 percent.....	112	49.6	45.7	48	17	47
60 to less than 80 percent.....	12	5.3	5.6	7	4	1
40 to less than 60 percent.....	12	5.3	12.3	4	3	5
20 to less than 40 percent.....	8	3.5	25.2	4	3	1
0 to less than 20 percent.....	82	36.3	11.2	16	6	60
Pension plans						
All unions with pension plans..	189	100.0	100.0	63	29	97
80 to 100 percent.....	118	62.4	75.3	41	18	59
60 to less than 80 percent.....	14	7.4	9.3	8	3	3
40 to less than 60 percent.....	7	3.7	6.9	1	2	4
20 to less than 40 percent.....	12	6.4	4.4	9	2	1
0 to less than 20 percent.....	38	20.1	4.1	4	4	30

¹ The difference between 100 percent and the percent of workers covered by plans financed entirely by employers represents the percent of workers covered by plans financed jointly by employers and employees. Thus, the 112 unions shown as having between 80 and 100 percent of their workers covered by employer-financed health and insurance plans have between 0 and 20 percent of the workers under jointly financed plans.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 2, table 1.

Considerable variation existed with respect to the extent to which national and international unions of various sizes had negotiated health and insurance and pension plans. A greater proportion of the unions representing upwards of 250,000 workers each had more than 80 percent of their workers covered by health and insurance and pension plans than did unions in any of the smaller size groups (table 4).

In both the AFL and CIO, the number of workers covered by employer-financed health and insurance plans increased since 1950. However, approximately 3 out of every 4 workers covered by health and insurance plans under agreements

TABLE 6.—*Workers covered by health and insurance and pension plans under collective bargaining, by industry division¹ and method of financing, early 1954*

Type of benefit and industry division ¹	All workers covered		Method of financing			
			Employer only		Joint—employer and worker	
	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent
Health and insurance plans²						
All industries ³	11,091	100.0	6,887	62.1	4,204	37.9
Manufacturing industries.....	6,901	100.0	3,491	50.6	3,410	49.4
Nonmanufacturing industries ³	4,190	100.0	3,396	81.0	794	19.0
Pension plans						
All industries ³	7,116	100.0	6,029	84.7	1,087	15.3
Manufacturing industries.....	4,770	100.0	4,051	84.9	719	15.1
Nonmanufacturing industries ³	2,346	100.0	1,978	84.3	368	15.7

¹ The workers were classified as manufacturing or nonmanufacturing according to where the preponderance of the membership of the union reporting the plan was employed.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 1.

of AFL affiliates in early 1954 were covered on a noncontributory basis; under CIO agreements, less than half received benefits without contributing.

About half of the 226 unions having health and insurance plans under agreements had between 80 and 100 percent of their workers under plans covered on a noncontributory basis (table 5). These 112 unions accounted for about 46 percent of the more than 11.1 million workers under collectively bargained plans. On the other hand, 90 unions, accounting for over 36 percent of the 11.1 million workers, had less than 40 percent of the workers whom they represented under employer-financed programs.

Pension plans were provided on a noncontributory basis for between 80 and 100 percent of all workers under pension agreements of 118 unions (table 5). These unions represented more than 75 percent of all workers under pension plans. Although 38 of the 189 unions having pension agreements had less than 20 percent of their covered workers under noncontributory plans, these unions accounted for less than 5 percent of all workers covered by pensions.

The continuing trend toward employer-financed pensions was further emphasized by the fact that,

in early 1954, approximately 8 out of every 10 workers who were eligible for pension protection under agreements of AFL affiliates were covered on a noncontributory basis as compared with about 6 out of 10 workers so covered in 1950 (table 2). Similarly, employer-financed pension plans of CIO affiliates covered a higher proportion of workers under pension agreements in 1954 than in 1950.

Coverage in Major Industry Divisions

More workers were covered by health and insurance and pension plans under agreements in manufacturing industries than in nonmanufacturing industries (excluding railroad and government unions).¹³ This was due, in part, to the heavier concentration of union organization in manufacturing and the large numbers of workers covered by union agreements in mass-production industries. Of the 11.1 million workers under

health and insurance plans, about 62 percent were in manufacturing (table 6). For pensions, this proportion was slightly greater—approximately 67 percent of the 7.1 million so covered.

Although there was no significant difference between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing in the proportion of pension plans which were employer-financed, about half of the workers covered by health and insurance plans in manufacturing contributed toward the cost of the benefits, as against 1 out of 5 in nonmanufacturing industries. This difference is accounted for, in part, by the prevalence of jointly financed health and insurance programs in the metal products, petroleum refining, chemicals, paper and allied products, and stone, clay, and glass industries and by the importance of employer-financed plans in mining, construction, transportation, communications, and the service industries.

¹³ Unions were classified as manufacturing or nonmanufacturing according to where the preponderance of membership was employed.

Financial Hardship Cases Handled by the Fight-Blight Fund

M. MEAD SMITH*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The first half of this article appeared in the August issue. It described the Baltimore program for housing rehabilitation, and the endless personal mishaps and uninformed efforts to comply with housing law requirements which made financial hardship cases of some homeowners whose dwellings were included in the program.*

Most of the cases handled by the Fight-Blight Fund were closed by solution of the varied problems which had combined to put these owner-occupants in the "financial hardship" class, rather than by the loan or grant of Fund money. The passage of time and help from others working in Baltimore's neighborhood rehabilitation program alleviated some of these problems, both before and after the owners were referred to the Fund. But technical advice and guidance from the Fund attorney were chiefly responsible for their solution.

Assistance Given

Taking the position that Fund money should be used only as a last resort, the Fund attorney investigated all other possible solutions before suggesting Fund financing. In the course of his investigations, however, he gave the owner, without charge, advice and assistance which no commercial lender would have supplied and which could normally have been obtained only for a substantial fee.¹ In addition, he frequently put the owner in touch with other sources of help on particular problems. Throughout the cases, he worked closely with both city officials and other private organizations participating in the pilot program.

The notices usually specified a 1-month period in which to bring the property into compliance, but most of the cases had been pending for 1 or 2 years when the Fund attorney first interviewed the owners. Occasionally this was because their financial difficulties antedated the Fund's establishment; more often it was because the owners had worked on the repairs until some personal mishap or their accumulating debts made further progress impossible.

Fund Assistance. The Fund attorney worked through the owner rather than doing the job for him, but in effect supplied the following basic services:

1. *Getting the work defined.* The attorney worked up a detailed form covering precisely what work was required and which items must be done by a licensed contractor, arranged for inspectors to reinspect the houses using this form, and saw to it that the owner clearly understood the work requirements. This cleared up much of the owner's confusion and provided specifications for contractors' estimates and a basis for determining the materials required for nontechnical work.

2. *Getting reasonable estimates.* The attorney usually helped the owner to get several estimates from competent, registered contractors, sometimes going over the property with the contractors to assure that estimates covered all notice requirements but omitted any unnecessary items or unnecessary "finish." This kept costs to a minimum, as did the elimination of items the owner could do himself.² Estimates were also reduced because the contractors did not have to investigate credit ratings, arrange financing, or allow for collection problems. Some of the estimates were between 25 and 50 percent lower than those obtained without Fund intervention, and adequate workmanship was assured. From the estimates submitted, the owner chose his own contractors—with the exception of cases requiring unusually large sums of Fund money. For these jobs, the attorney selected certain contractors who specialized in this type of work and who had done exceptionally well on other Fund cases.

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¹In terms of his retainer, the Fund attorney estimated that the nonmonetary assistance given had cost the Fund an average of \$70 a case, but this was far less than an individual would normally have had to pay.

²Other economies arranged in some cases were donations of paint by the Paint Manufacturers' Association and used plumbing facilities by a contractor who was working in demolition areas.

3. *Arranging reasonable financing.* Bearing in mind the owner's equity position, the attorney worked out one or more financing plans—with or without Fund money—which would cover all necessary items but, if possible, keep total monthly housing payments within 1 week's income. If the owner agreed to the plan, the attorney also helped him check on the availability of such financing—usually starting with the owner's mortgagee, so as to keep closing costs as low as possible. (Instead of a full title search, for example, the previous search could just be brought up to date.) If he had no mortgage, or the lender rejected the proposal, the owner was put in touch with other reputable financing sources. And, once everything was arranged, the attorney saw the owner through the final steps of getting the work done, inspected, and paid for.

Throughout his numerous interviews with the owners, the attorney emphasized that the family's entire financial situation should be considered, what their monthly commitments should come to in relation to their income, and so on. Each step proposed was fully explained—and adjusted to meet the owners' wishes. He also used normal business procedures in dealing with them—giving receipts for documents taken for study or verification, sending owners copies of correspondence, having checks made out to the owner for endorsement to the contractor. This approach—much appreciated by the owners—served to point up their own responsibility as well as to give them experience in sound business procedures, and doing some of the repair work themselves might result in their maintaining the properties better in the future.

Any or all of these services might be rendered an owner in a particular case, as well as help on individual problems. The Fund attorney arranged for postponement of foreclosure proceedings for some owners, and, for example, saw to it that an oil company corrected the inadequate wiring on an oil burner it had installed.

Assistance from Other Groups. The three main organizations to which both the hearing board and the Fund attorney referred the owners for additional help were:

1. *The Brethren Volunteer Service Unit*, formed by members of the Church of the Brethren. The Volunteers helped over one-fourth of these fam-

ilies make nontechnical repairs. Among many other activities, this group also (with the aid of the Maryland Homebuilders Association) bought and rehabilitated a dwelling in the heart of the pilot area, and maintained an information center there to put residents in touch with social agencies.

2. *The Neighborhood Committee*, composed of key residents of the pilot area and serving as a sort of go-between for residents and city officials. It drew up a list of reliable contractors for use by resident-owners. The hearing board called on either the Volunteers or the chairman of this Committee to explain the program to owners who seemed to misunderstand, and they were instrumental in getting progress in more than one Fund case.

3. *The Legal Aid Bureau*, which advised and represented without charge residents whose income was below a certain level. Legal problems arose in over one-fifth of the Fund cases. Initially the owners were referred to the Bureau, which also helped with questions of the type handled by the Fund once it was in operation. The Fund attorney sent a few owners with sufficiently low income to the Bureau, but in most cases he suggested they contact a trial attorney who was particularly interested in the pilot program and had successfully defended a number of other area residents for very modest fees. Sometimes the resulting investigation helped the owner; the agreement to trade in one house on another, previously described, was canceled. In other instances, it did not—as when a check revealed that a former owner's agreement to make certain repairs had been by phone. In one case, legal action actually worsened the owner's position. On the Fund attorney's advice, this owner refused several times to sign the certificate of completion required for an FHA improvement loan until the contractor's work had been approved by an inspector. Yet the lender paid the contractor, who had provided a signed certificate. In court, the signature was proved to be genuine, and, although the owner insisted that the only papers he had signed were those made out when the contract was agreed to,³ he lost the case and was himself convicted of perjury.

Attitude of the Owners. These varied efforts to assist met with a somewhat mixed response from

³ He had no copies of these papers and had not checked on precisely what he was signing.

the owners. Most common was the owner's failure to follow up on some action he had agreed to take or to arrive at a decision needed. Several ignored Fund warnings and started an unqualified contractor on work for which financing had not yet been arranged. Fearing the unknown and made distrustful by past experience, some owners did not contact the Fund as suggested⁴ or rejected its help initially. For instance, one woman could not understand the financing method proposed and was convinced the Fund was trying to get her property away from her. On the other hand, once convinced that the Fund was really trying to help, most owners were very cooperative. In only a few cases did it become apparent that the owners were claiming financial hardship merely to delay or avoid doing the work.

Disposition of the Cases

In spite of the seemingly insurmountable financial problems presented, only 10 of the 46 cases closed as of January 1955 had required Fund financing (as shown below), although at least 2 others would fall in that category when the 6 cases not yet closed were completed. This did not

<i>Case disposition as of January 1955</i>	<i>Without Fund money</i>	<i>With Fund money</i>
Total cases.....	40	12
Closed with advice and guidance only.....	28	-----
Remaining repairs could be done by family.....	5	-----
Owners could pay for repairs or get financing themselves.....	15	-----
Other actions yielded sufficient funds.....	4	-----
Owners decided to give up the house.....	2	-----
Financial aid was needed but not given.....	2	-----
Closed with the Fund arranging financ- ing.....	8	1 10
Through commercial lenders.....	-----	-----
Using mortgages.....	5	5
Using improvement loans....	3	1
Direct Fund loan.....	-----	4
Cases still pending.....	4	2
Fund money allocated.....	-----	2
Investigation still in process....	4	-----

¹ For explanation of financing which involved Fund money but was done through commercial lenders, see text footnote 7, p. 1005.

necessarily mean, however, that all the requirements had been met, for the Fund attorney sent the cases back to the housing bureau as soon as it was clear that the owners either needed no further money to meet the requirements or were able to get it themselves. As a matter of fact, only 10 of the owners had corrected all violations at that stage, and even some of those who had been loaned Fund money still had minor repairs to make themselves.

The 46 cases closed had been on the Fund's books an average of nearly 6 months. Occasional cases were closed with the first interview. But some had been in Fund hands over 2 years, as in instances where processing was on the verge of completion and something suddenly reduced income so that a whole new approach was necessary.

Cases Closed Without Help in Financing. Investigation showed that only nontechnical work remained to be done in five of the cases completed without the Fund attorney's having to help arrange financing. Included were several cases referred primarily because the families were temporarily in financial straits after contracting for repairs and then encountering personal mishaps. In time, one husband had a change of heart and came home, a newly discharged veteran arrived to help his mother financially, and other families caught up on some of their debts.

Repairs requiring money still had to be done by 15 other owners but they needed no help in financing the work and 8 of these were in the process of arranging for its completion. Two of the eight already had overly high monthly commitments, but the immediate problem had concerned the coverage or quality of the work already contracted for and no adjustments proved possible under the contracts signed. By doing the work themselves or contracting only for small amounts as they had the money, the other 6 had completed a good many repairs without taking on additional debts (although 2 now had mortgage or tax arrears). One owner had only a wall to repair, and, when the attorney ascertained that only one section need be fixed, he was able to get a 4-percent loan from a friend for the \$300 required. Another

⁴ About half the cases were referred to the Fund by the hearing board, most of the remainder being at the suggestion of inspectors or other housing bureau staff; a member of the Neighborhood Committee brought one owner to see the attorney, and a few owners themselves requested appointments.

mortgaged his truck for the \$100 he needed to correct repairs which had not passed inspection. Two cases turned on personal complications affecting the title and the owners eventually proceeded with the work. And two widows were offered Fund financing and rejected it. One felt that, having recovered from her illness, she could pay for the remaining repairs from her meager earnings if she had enough time and assistance from the Volunteers; the other simply arrived at the pilot house one day, gave the attorney \$50 for materials advanced by the Volunteers, and said she had obtained enough financing for the back taxes and general contracting work.

The 7 other cases in this category consisted of 4 quickly closed because family income was obviously sufficient to pay for repairs or financing was readily available but not requested, and 3 in which the owners failed to follow up on actions agreed to or otherwise cooperate but eventually were in a position to handle the financing themselves. All 7 families had personal or other problems which made their claim to financial hardship plausible. Even in these cases, therefore, referral to the Fund served a purpose. With this last-ditch claim exploded, all but 1 of the owners either went ahead with the work or were taken to housing court and fined.⁵ The exception was the one case in the pilot program for which there appeared no tangible solution. Numerous efforts by various groups got precisely nowhere: the Volunteers supplied paint as an incentive, but the owners painted around furniture and left accumulations of dirt, filth, and unstored clothing throughout the property; the church where the husband worked as janitor gave him 5 days off with pay to work on his house but finally fired him when the work he did only made conditions worse; and a visit to the housing court was looked on by the owners as a special event.

The repair problem was solved for a few owners when they were helped to get money to which they were already entitled and which was sufficient to cover repair costs. In one case, a stolen workmen's compensation check was replaced. The titleholder who increased the amount of the contract of sale for repairs he didn't make was threatened with a court case—not only on the repair question but for such things as deducting for nonexistent ground rent and failing to pay 1952 taxes which were then accruing penalties;

he settled, and the buyer obtained title and a mortgage with a reputable building and loan association as well as cash for repairs. In the other case of this sort, the titleholder took full responsibility for compliance, although the contract was such that he could not have been required to do so. Finally, the elderly couple hitherto dependent on relatives gained not only cash but some regular income. They had initially refused to apply for social security, because the man had once received unemployment compensation, had not been told to notify the authorities when he got another job, had cashed a check after that, and had been severely reprimanded. When social security checks began to arrive some years later, a friend advised him to tear them up and "stay out of trouble." Though he could not by law be granted more than 6 months' retroactive payments, he would receive \$150 at once and \$25 a month thereafter.

One of the two owners giving up their homes was a poorly paid widow who sold her house without even waiting for the Fund attorney to get estimates. In contrast, the other case had gone all the way through Fund allocation of money when the owner was found to be overcharging his tenants and to have borrowed the money for his downpayment. His reduced income was not sufficient to support the monthly payments involved, and the owner decided to surrender the premises.

In two cases, the Fund did not grant financial aid even though it was needed—again for sharply contrasting reasons. One owner rejected several different financing proposals involving Fund money, indicating he thought the money should be an outright gift. The other lived in a block in which a straight enforcement program had been carried out a year or two earlier, and which was already showing signs of becoming a slum again. Attributing this to the city's failure to

⁵ In addition to the 4 cases taken to the housing court over responsibility for repairs under a contract of sale, 9 owners went before the court at some point in the case—mostly before they were referred to the Fund. All but 2 were found guilty and fined, the 2 exceptions being dismissed after postponements brought substantial compliance or revealed seemingly insuperable personal problems. Fines of up to \$50 could be levied (for each day a violation persisted, in extreme cases). In the cases studied, the fines ranged from \$10 to \$25 plus costs—with the single exception of a \$200 fine levied on the estate of a titleholder and suspended on condition the estate paid that amount to the buyer to use for repairs. After the court's decisions, new notices were issued, and 2 of the owners found guilty were taken to court a second time; in both cases, they promised the court to consult the Fund, and the Fund attorney appeared in court with 1 of them 4 times before the case was finally dismissed.

keep the alleys clean and in repair, enforce tenant housing requirements, and otherwise continue rehabilitation efforts, the Fund board refused to allocate funds until the authorities took some followup action. When repeated requests brought no city action, the Fund closed the case.⁶

Cases Closed With the Fund Arranging Financing.

A number of the 18 owners for whom the Fund attorney helped arrange financing needed only relatively small additional amounts but had just not been able to raise another cent. Yet the bulk of these cases were handled through commercial lenders—the latter making the entire amount available in 8 instances and the Fund hypothecating all or most of it in 6.⁷ Over half of these arrangements were for long-term financing and the cost of repairs was frequently consolidated with existing debts. Even though standard interest rates were paid on all but the four direct Fund loans, therefore, total monthly commitments were increased for less than half the owners and were actually reduced for nearly half.⁸ Thus, monthly payments were kept to roughly one-fourth or less of monthly income for about two-thirds of this group.

In 2 of the 8 cases fully financed through normal lending channels, the owner's payment record or equity was such that his mortgagee agreed to increase and extend the mortgage, with no change in monthly payments. The increases were \$100 and \$400, the latter covering an existing judgment as well as the repair cost. Two other owners had less than \$500 still to pay on their homes, and the only mortgage on a third house represented improvements over and above its purchase price. Repairs called for \$750 to \$850, however, so the properties were refinanced with 5- and 6-year mortgages.

Only 1 of the other 3 owners had a mortgage, and, since the house was relatively expensive and less than one-third paid for, no refinancing was

available. None of the 3 required as much as \$350 for repairs, however, and 2 of them could make payments on 3-year improvement loans and still be allocating less than one-fourth of income. The third owner had a good payment record on 2 existing improvement loans and it proved possible to increase 1 of them with no change in payments.

All of these loans were made on the basis of normal lending principles, no pressure being put on lenders to make them just for the sake of the program. Most of the financing would not have been available without the Fund attorney's intervention, however. A commercial institution would not normally have time to check so completely into the prospective borrower's financial situation nor to figure out how debts could be rearranged so that the owner could handle additional loans. The attorney's carefully worked-out proposals, tailored to the individual owner, demonstrated that the financing would in fact be sound.

Every effort was made to ensure that Fund loans were sound ones, too—all grants being secured in some manner and none being approved for amounts which would "overdevelop" the property (i. e., raise its total cost beyond its resale value). The 10 cases so financed took a total of less than \$5,500 in Fund money, the individual amounts involved ranging from less than \$100 to \$2,000.

Over \$4,000 of this money was hypothecated with commercial lenders, who were willing to loan some additional money in 2 cases. One such case was 1 of 2 in which the mortgage was extended and increased—the Fund hypothecating \$500 of a total of \$1,500. The Fund hypothecated the cost of the repairs on 2 other properties which were refinanced with 10- and 11-year mortgages, but 1 of the new mortgages covered an outstanding improvement loan and a furniture bill in addition. (In this case, the owner's son was also persuaded to take responsibility for another improvement loan he had cosigned but not hitherto paid on.) In a fifth case, the company holding a delinquent heating loan issued a new loan, with the Fund hypothecating that part required to satisfy foreclosure proceedings and pay for major repairs.

In only one of these hypothecation cases was the owner's monthly commitment increased—and this case was unique in that the house was brought considerably above the minimum standards. This

⁶ Inadequate coordination of city activities sometimes complicated other cases. For instance, one woman had corrected all items listed in the original notice when she got a separate building inspection notice to correct a bulged front wall.

⁷ I. e., the lending institution held the mortgage, received monthly payments, etc., and the Fund deposited with it that portion of the mortgage which the lender was unwilling to lend. The money hypothecated, which carried interest at the going rate for saving accounts, was usually to be returned to the Fund when the owner had paid off twice the amount hypothecated.

⁸ The Fund attorney pointed out that, by financing repairs on a 10-year rather than a 3-year basis, the monthly payment is cut about in half.

was the woman whose financial situation was so hopeless when the notice arrived that she arranged to trade in her house. By the time the agreement to sell had been canceled and the rest of the investigation was complete, she was well again and had gotten a much better paying job which enabled her to carry out her wish to make the house really livable. Under these circumstances, the Fund attorney encouraged inclusion of the added improvements in the single long-term loan. Her savings and loan association agreed to take a second mortgage of \$2,000, fully hypothecated by the Fund, which covered 3 judgments, the required repairs, and such additional items as kitchen cabinets, hot water, and linoleum—with monthly payments on both the first and second mortgage still totaling less than her new weekly income. This was the largest Fund allocation to date, but the house showed what could be done in the line of rehabilitation.

Finally, the Fund loaned over \$1,000 directly to 4 owners for repairs—3 in the form of temporary notes for less than \$300 each and 1 second mortgage of nearly \$650, due in 3 years with 3 percent interest. This last was a case where the owner had as yet little equity and monthly commitments already double his weekly income, but in 3 years his storm window contract would be paid off and some further equity accumulated, and the possibility of refinancing both mortgages could then be explored. In one of the other cases, closing costs for refinancing would have amounted to nearly half again the amount required, so the Fund made the repair money available and arranged for the owner to repay through monthly deposits in a savings account established at his building and loan association. Another owner, being back at work after an illness, was able to pay at once one-third of the very small amount required and the rest—which the Fund allocated so that the contractor could proceed—in two monthly installments. In the fourth case, the owner felt sure he could pay off 7 outstanding judgments over a 9-month period and handle almost all repairs with help from the Volunteers and contractor friends, and the Fund therefore loaned him at the time only enough for certain repairs needed to prevent further damage to the property. After 5 of the 7 judgments were paid off and a large portion of the work was done, however, the owner stopped work on the house,

and, when he got a wage increase, the attorney returned the case to the housing bureau.

Some time later, this last owner decided to sell the house and, though it was possible the loan might be recovered at the time of the sale, a loss seemed probable as of January 1955. The Fund also seemed likely to lose on the second mortgage it had granted. But only 1 commitment had actually gone bad to date, when a couple divorced and neither would make further mortgage payments; foreclosure proceedings had been instituted, and the Fund stood to lose about \$600 of hypothecated funds. The total loss which appeared possible at that time thus amounted to roughly \$1,500 or about one-fourth of the total loaned. In the Fund attorney's opinion, this was an unexpectedly low loss on money which was originally raised and intended for a primarily charitable venture—particularly in view of the unexpectedly low amount required in the first place.

Meanwhile, nearly \$700 had been returned to the "revolving fund." Of this, \$500 represented an hypothecation taken over by an individual interested in the program (who subsequently received full payment from the borrower). The rest consisted of various small payments, including full repayment of one small hypothecation and the smallest temporary note. Actually, the latter money had never been used, since the contractor agreed to accept payment in 2 installments and the owner forwarded her 2 monthly payments right on schedule.

Cases Not Yet Closed. Of the 6 cases still open in January, a new GI mortgage making available the \$1,700 needed for repairs had already been arranged for 1 owner, and the contractor was even then finishing up the work. Final arrangements in another case awaited completion of this work, since the same contractor was involved, but the Fund was planning to hypothecate well over \$1,000.

It seemed likely that at least 2 of the other 4 open cases would require Fund money, but in relatively small amounts. An owner who had been committed to the State Hospital had been released toward the end of 1954, and the Fund attorney was about to try to refinance the property. Another was an owner who had ignored Fund advice and had a new first mortgage, a second mortgage, three improvement loans, and

various other debts—when the roof started to leak; the owner asked the Fund to reopen the case, and, as of January, the attorney was waiting for him to reduce his outstanding debts sufficiently for new financing to be arranged. The third owner, the one who had amassed 12 outstanding commitments before coming to the Fund, currently needed money for materials, but whether the Fund would allocate it had not been decided; the house was so located that it had only a narrow alley as an outlet and prevented other houses from having any adequate space behind them, and the question was whether it would not be better to tear it down. The last case had been delayed by various investigations and by the Fund's running out of money at one point, and the attorney was currently working out a financing proposal.

Current Status of the Fund

By and large, the 55 cases referred between September 1953 and January 1955 required less assistance from the Fund attorney than did the 52 cases studied, and were closed much more quickly. Of 23 cases then completed, only 6 had required help in arranging financing and none had involved Fund money, although money had been allocated or requested for 3 of the 32 cases still in process. Thus, of 69 cases closed to date, 45—or roughly two-thirds—had been settled without either the financial advice or special loans which the Fund had originally been set up to supply.

This experience led the Fund to expand its advisory activities, in an effort to get at the problem shown to be so basic—the owners' consistent

refusal to get competent advice before making contracts which got them into financial difficulty without meeting their legal obligation. Arrangements were made for the Fund attorney to enter enforcement cases *before* they became financial hardship cases—calling immediately on any owner whom an inspector found to be inexperienced or ill-informed or who he anticipated would encounter financial difficulties in making the repairs. This could, of course, lead to still fewer cases where special financing was necessary, since owners who cooperated would be helped to arrange for all repairs in a single financing plan geared to their particular income and mortgage obligation.

The particular amounts required in any Fund financing would be larger, however, and another change in policy currently under consideration would have the same effect. As indicated earlier, most of the cases were closed before the owners had completed minor repairs which they could do. Unfortunately, they frequently did not take care of these repairs promptly, as promised. However, as the Fund attorney pointed out, a man who had put in a full day at a steel mill could hardly be expected to feel like doing much more work at home. On the other hand, some of these items could contribute considerably to whether a family were moved to keep the house up; plastering up cracks might be basically more important but, until the plaster was covered with paint, it could look pretty depressing. Therefore some thought was being given to the Fund's carrying its cases through to completion of all requirements—including nontechnical repairs in the work financed where necessary to get them done.

Finally, the problems to be solved in future cases were likely to be on a different scale. For the housing regulations, previously criticized as setting standards below those of decent and adequate housing, had been revised substantially.⁹

⁹ In addition to far more stringent rules against overcrowding, the chief changes made were to require that each individual dwelling unit have a toilet and, after January 1, 1956, a bathroom with tub or shower and hot running water.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Women Workers in the Soviet Union

WOMEN WORKERS in the Soviet Union generally have not achieved the full equality with men provided for by the Soviet constitution; even where they have done so, it has often been to their disadvantage. The USSR Constitution (Article 12) states that "Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political, and other public activity." In practice, this legal equality has been an efficient tool for the utilization of women workers in heavy and dangerous work, of the type restricted by law or custom to men in the United States. Moreover, such data as are available show that women predominate in agriculture and in industries such as textiles, where most of the workers, being either unskilled or semiskilled, receive relatively low wages. Women are conspicuously absent from top government administrative positions, and hold only about 1 of every 6 "specialist" jobs in the national economy available to graduates of universities and other technical schools.

In line with the policy of equality, the same onerous standards of work generally apply to women as to men. Thus, women workers throughout the Soviet economy, in the same way as men, must engage, as individuals or groups, in "socialist competition," that is, they must exert themselves to surpass their coworkers in overfulfilling prescribed work quotas. Most women and men workers are on the legally prescribed 48-hour workweek, consisting of six 8-hour workdays. A worker is forbidden to quit his job without management's permission. During the war and in the postwar period, absenteeism without valid reason and tardiness were severely punished. Absenteeism—which includes being late more than 20 minutes, or being late less than 20 minutes 3 times in 1 month—was defined as a crime punish-

able by a 25-percent cut in earnings for a period of 6 months. Since 1952 it appears that these penalties have been relaxed, that management may be more indulgent in reporting violators to the courts; but no official decree has been published on this subject to confirm the apparent relaxation. These penalties are applicable also to girls (15 to 18 years of age) as well as boys (14 to 17) who are drafted for industrial away-from-home training and who, after completing their training, are assigned to obligatory jobs for a period of 4 years.¹

Rise in Proportion of Women Workers

Since 1928, the Government's intensified emphasis on high investments in heavy industry has made it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, for large numbers of male workers to support their families adequately with their own earnings.² This may explain the rise in the proportion of Soviet workers who are women. In 1929, women constituted 27 percent of all wage and salary earners; in 1940, 38 percent (41 percent in manufacturing industries³); in 1942, 53 percent (the wartime high); and at the beginning of 1949, "about half of all wage and salary earners in the Soviet Union were women."⁴ If this proportion is applied to the total of wage and salary earners for early 1955, the resulting number of women workers is about 23.5 million. In individual branches of the economy, the proportion of women varies widely; for example, in 1942, women represented 83 percent of all "health workers" and 36 percent of the workers in railroad transportation.⁵ In 1948, it was reported that 80 percent of the workers in certain large textile factories were

¹ For a discussion of the status of criminal penalties for breaches of Soviet labor discipline, see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 900).

² See *Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers, 1953*, *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1953 (p. 705).

³ *Zhenshchiny v Borbe za Narodnoe Schasté* (Women's Role in the Struggle for National Well-Being) by M. Ovsiannikova. Moscow, 1954 (p. 14).

⁴ *Professionalnye Soyuzy* (Trade Unions, a trade union monthly), March 1949 (p. 9).

⁵ *Trud*, March 7, 1948.

women.⁶ In agriculture, the proportion of women is much larger than in the labor force as a whole, having risen from about 55 percent before the war⁷ to around 60 percent in 1954.⁸ Nevertheless, the trade union daily, *Trud*, reiterated on March 15, 1955, that "the government is interested in drawing as many women as possible into socially useful work in industry, agriculture, transportation, and construction."

Many of the women added to the factory work force are mothers who pay about 8 to 10 percent of their earnings to keep a child in the factory nursery or in a kindergarten.⁹ During the past 4 years these child-care facilities were extended to accommodate approximately 280,000 additional children. However, *Trud*, reporting that "in many enterprises women workers have to wait a long time before finding a place for their children in the kindergarten," criticized severely the prevailing neglect on the part of many ministries to fulfill the planned program of establishing and expanding nurseries and kindergartens.¹⁰

Women in Heavy and Underground Work

There are indications that the large-scale employment of women during World War II in heavy manual work reserved for men in the West has persisted as a matter of established government policy, owing to manpower losses during the war and the insistent demands of planned expansion. A woman member of the executive committee of the All-Union Council of Trade-Unions, called the use of women in heavy manual work a virtue of the Soviet system: "Socialist industrialization and the *Kolkhoz* (collective farm) system guarantee women complete actual

equality with men in work. Soviet women—inspired by the spirit of Socialist labor—have demonstrated that there are no jobs which they cannot handle."¹¹ After a visit to Russia, Perle Mesta, former American Minister to Luxembourg, reported seeing in a steel plant that "women were given the dirtiest and heaviest jobs to do, such as lifting back-breaking pieces of metal."¹² Incidentally, the law forbids women workers to carry loads of more than 20 kilograms (44 pounds) by hand, or 50 kilograms (110 pounds) by wheelbarrow.¹³ Women are also forbidden to work in specific jobs which are especially arduous and dangerous to health. The number of such jobs is being constantly reduced, it is claimed, because of the introduction of mechanization and advances in safety technique. Thus, women have been permitted to become railway locomotive engineers and firemen. They are exempt only from a few underground mining jobs,¹⁴ having been "permitted" to work underground in mines since October 1940.¹⁵ The *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* of March 7, 1954, reported that "Thousands of women are working in the coal mines of Kazakhstan."

Increase in Women Professional Workers

Although many Soviet women perform hard manual labor, substantial numbers have risen by special effort to the professional level. One Soviet book¹⁶ gives this example, saying that it is typical of hundreds of women workers in transportation: Valentina Shepovalova began as an earth shoveller on the railroad; then she became a maintenance worker, and later an assistant mechanic. She studied in her spare time and passed the entrance examinations of the railroad electromechanic engineering institute. At latest report, she was a mechanical engineer, training railroad mechanics.

According to Soviet claims, in 1954 there were at work over a million women "specialists" (including engineers and agronomists) with university and other technical school training, while over 1 million women were in "specialist" training institutions¹⁷ (in 1955, over 1,400,000¹⁸). At the end of 1952, of the 5.5 million¹⁹ "specialists," male and female, with higher and secondary school training, about 900,000 were women. In 2 important specialist occupations—engineers and

⁶ *Trud*, February 15, 1948.

⁷ *New York Times Magazine*, February 27, 1949 (p. 12).

⁸ Shimkin, Demetri B. *Manpower and Manpower Problems. Studies in Business Economics No. 44*, National Industrial Conference Board, May 1954.

⁹ A. A. Abramova, *Okhrana Trudovoykh Prav Zhenshchin v SSSR (Protection of Labor Rights of Women in the USSR)*, Moscow, 1954 (pp. 63-64).

¹⁰ *Trud*, March 15, 1955.

¹¹ *V Pomoshch Profsoyuznomu Aktivu (Bulletin for Trade-Union Officials)*, March 1951 (pp. 5-6).

¹² *Washington (D. C.) Post*, October 18, 1953.

¹³ *Zakonodatelstvo O Trude (Labor Legislation)*, edited by Golikov, I. T., Moscow, 1947 (p. 200).

¹⁴ Abramova, op. cit. (p. 25).

¹⁵ *Zakonodatelstvo O Trude* (p. 200).

¹⁶ Abramova, op. cit. (p. 5).

¹⁷ Ovsiannikova, op. cit. (p. 24).

¹⁸ *Pravda*, March 5, 1955. No breakdown was given as to how many were in universities or in secondary technical training schools.

¹⁹ *Planovoe Khoziaistvo (Planned Economy)*, No. 6, 1952 (p. 87).

technicians—the number of women was reported as growing from 250,000 to over 400,000 in the years 1948 to 1953.²⁰ (The total employment in these 2 occupations was “over 2 million” in 1953.²¹) At the beginning of 1953, there were 220,000 women physicians out of a total of “about 300,000” and over 1 million women school teachers out of a total of “nearly 2 million.”²² It was claimed that in 1954 about 40 percent of the “scientific workers” of the USSR Academy of Sciences were women.²³

Participation in Government

Despite Soviet claims to the contrary, Soviet women have not attained equal status as government administrators. Few women have held top posts in state administrations, and no woman has ever been a member of the top policy board of the Communist Party. On this score, one American visitor to the Soviet Union commented:

On my entire trip I met only one woman executive on a farm or in a factory—a leading engineer in the Baku Meat Combine. The other top-ranking women I met were: the director of a railroad-workers' hospital in Kiev, the dean of a faculty in Tashkent, a surgeon in Moscow, the prima ballerina in Baku, and the superintendent of a grammar school in Moscow. . . . there were no women in the chief governing body, the Presidium; and at the Bolshoi Theater celebration of the Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the Revolution, only 5 women appeared among the 47 high officials present on the platform.²⁴

Overtime and Nightwork

Women, like men, must perform overtime or nightwork, when requested. Women who are pregnant or who breast-feed infants are exempt from night and overtime work. The former are also entitled to lighter work with no reduction in pay; however, the exemption from overtime work is mandatory only after 4 months of pregnancy.²⁵ Women workers are entitled to 35 calendar days' prenatal leave from work and 42 calendar days' postnatal leave (56 days, in case of multiple births). During this period they are entitled to receive free medical attention and payments from the state social insurance fund—the latter ranging from 50 to 100 percent of average earnings, depending on the worker's length of service, type of work, efficiency record, trade union membership, and various other considera-

tions—provided they have worked continuously for 3 months in the same enterprise before beginning their maternity leave. Mothers who breast-feed babies cannot be denied employment, nor can they be demoted for this reason. They must be given paid two half-hour periods during the workday to feed their babies.

Living Conditions

The living conditions of the average Soviet woman worker also are difficult. Housing is conceded to be extremely inadequate, and both consumer goods and services are in short supply. In cities and in industrial centers, each family, as a rule, lives in one room and must share a common kitchen and washroom with other families. A Russian women's magazine in 1951 stated: “In order to lighten the housework of working women, we must extend and improve public dining rooms, laundries, clothes making and repairing shops, and other everyday services.”²⁶ The situation on the whole is still the same: The USSR Deputy-Minister of Trade, in *Pravda* of March 2, 1954, recommended that restaurants prepare take-home meals and specially cooked foods in order to ease the homework of women employed in factories. More recently, on March 8, 1955, a prominent Soviet woman leader called urgently in *Pravda* for the expansion of services for working women. In addition, everyday consumer goods continue to be unavailable, according to a 1954 Soviet book which stated: “We still lack cloth, shoes, clothing, books, furniture . . .”²⁷

In connection with the current government drive to develop virgin soil and reclaim waste lands, the Government has sent hundreds of thousands of persons (among them “not a few women”²⁸) to the Central Asian steppes, where living conditions are most primitive, and has asked them to establish families and settle permanently.

—EDMUND NASH

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

²⁰ Ovsiannikova, *op. cit.* (p. 15).

²¹ A. Shtylko. *Pod'em Kulturno-Tekhnicheskogo Urovnia Trudiaschchik-sia SSSR (Rise in the Cultural-Technical Level of USSR Workers)*, Moscow, 1953 (p. 46).

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Ovsiannikova, *op. cit.* (p. 26).

²⁴ MacDuffie, Marshall. *The Red Carpet*, New York, 1955 (pp. 119-120).

²⁵ *Zakonodatelstvo O Trude* (pp. 202-203).

²⁶ *Rabotnitsa (Woman Worker)*, February 1951.

²⁷ Ovsiannikova, *op. cit.* (p. 19).

²⁸ Ovsiannikova, *op. cit.* (p. 23).

Shortages of Engineers and Scientists in Industrial Research

SHORTAGES of scientists and engineers impede the research and development programs of many companies whose activities represent a large and critically important segment of the Nation's scientific research effort. In interviews with officials of approximately 200 large companies, conducted by the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the National Science Foundation in late 1954, at least half of these companies reported that they were unable to hire enough research scientists and engineers to meet their need, and many others emphasized their need for better qualified scientists and engineers.¹

The need for additional personnel in the research and development activities of the reporting companies covered a wide range of fields—chemical, electrical, mechanical, and aeronautical engineering; chemistry; physics; metallurgy; mathematics; and a number of others. The demand for additional scientists and engineers also extended to all levels of training and to new graduates as well as to experienced men, although most company officials said they had a greater need for personnel with experience or advanced degrees than for new graduates with only the bachelor's degree.

Industries where the proportion of companies reporting shortages of research scientists and engineers was largest were aircraft, electrical equipment, petroleum, paper, food, and primary metals. Every aircraft company in the survey indicated a shortage of research and development personnel. In all other industries, some companies—in several cases the majority—said that their research programs were not impeded by a numerical shortage of scientists or engineers. However, the survey findings indicate that, on a nationwide basis, the supply of qualified personnel is insufficient to meet the demand for research and development scientists and engineers in many fields. These findings apply only to large firms, which together employ a substantial majority of all scientists and engineers engaged in industrial research. No evidence is yet available from the survey with regard to the personnel situation in the many small firms conducting research and development activities.

Extent of Shortages

The shortages of scientific and engineering personnel reported by many companies represented, in most cases, a demand for additional staff for current research programs; in others, a need for additional personnel to permit a planned expansion in research activities. Approximately one-third of the 200 companies reported major or substantial numerical shortages of research scientists and engineers. About one-sixth reported shortages of a less extensive character. The remaining half of the firms said they did not have numerical shortages of personnel, but many companies in this group emphasized their need for scientists and engineers with more advanced training or better professional qualifications. Officials of several of these firms said they would expand their research and development activities if "well qualified or better trained persons" could be found.

Lack of sufficient scientific and engineering personnel was reported in many instances to have hindered companies in carrying out going research programs. Officials of a sizable though smaller number of firms said they had been forced to

¹ This article is based on a report entitled, "Shortages of Scientists and Engineers in Industrial Research," published by the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1955.

The report summarizes the results of a survey which is part of a broad study of research and development resources in all types of research organizations, undertaken by the National Science Foundation to provide the information needed in developing and recommending to the President policies to strengthen the country's research effort.

The number of companies interviewed in different industries were distributed as follows: 33 in chemicals and allied products; 21 in machinery; 20 in electrical equipment; 14 in petroleum; 13 in professional and scientific instruments; 11 in food and kindred products; 9 each in aircraft, fabricated metal products, and primary metals; 8 each in motor vehicles and equipment and paper and allied products; 7 each in mining and rubber products; and smaller numbers in coal products, leather, lumber, printing and publishing, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, stone, clay, and glass products, textile mill products, tobacco, "miscellaneous" manufacturing, motion pictures, radio broadcasting and television, telecommunications, transportation, and utilities.

In the interviews with officials of the 200 major companies (many of which are parent companies of corporate families), information was obtained on such subjects as the factors influencing companies' research expenditures, the extent of personnel shortages, and other obstacles to the effective conduct and expansion of industrial research.

The information supplied in this report relates to research and development personnel only; it does not cover the personnel situation in other types of scientific and engineering work which together employ a much larger number of scientists and engineers than those engaged in research and development. Research and development scientists and engineers include those engaged in basic and applied research in the sciences (including medicine) and engineering, and in design and development of prototypes and processes. Another important point about the information presented is that it is in terms of relative numbers of companies, rather than numbers of personnel affected. Some companies in the survey were, of course, much larger than others, but each has the same weight in the findings.

curtail projected increases in their research and development activities. For example, a large electrical equipment company reported that its professional research and development staff would have been increased by 50 percent during 1954 if qualified personnel had been available, and the official in charge of the research program expressed grave doubts that they could find sufficient personnel to permit a still larger increase in staff during 1955 and 1956 which had been approved. Several companies indicated that their recruiting problems were intensified by a high rate of turnover among their research scientists and engineers.

The need for "quality" in hiring research personnel was repeatedly emphasized. Officials of many companies reiterated that requirements for research scientists and engineers cannot be met because well-qualified, well-trained people are difficult to find. Several said that only the most capable new graduates—in general, those in the top 10 or 25 percent of present graduating classes—are considered as potential research employees. The need for personnel of high caliber was emphasized equally in connection with the hiring of experienced scientists and engineers.

Industry Differences

The proportion of companies reporting shortages of research and development scientists and engineers was largest, as previously noted, in the aircraft, electrical equipment, petroleum, paper, food, and primary metals industries.

The majority of the aircraft manufacturers interviewed said they had acute shortages of research and development personnel, and all reported some shortage. The situation in this industry is typified by the comment of one official: "Our organization has been literally limited in its development work by the unavailability of qualified personnel."

In the electrical equipment industry, three-fifths of the surveyed companies reported that shortages of scientists and engineers were impeding their research and development programs. Several manufacturers of electronic equipment stressed that their shortage of research engineers and scientists was extremely acute.

Companies with insufficient numbers of research engineers and scientists in the petroleum, paper, and food industries likewise represented

about three-fifths of those interviewed. Officials of a leading petroleum company and of a major food company stated that their firms' research programs were markedly affected by personnel shortages. However, in all three industries some of the firms reporting a lack of scientists and engineers said this had not interfered significantly with their research programs.

In the primary metals industries also, a majority of the companies said they did not have sufficient numbers of research scientists and engineers, with one corporation indicating a major shortage of research personnel. In other primary metals companies, the personnel shortages were described as less extensive. An official of one of these companies said: "In general, we have encountered no major obstacles in the expansion of our research and development program due to manpower shortages."

In both the professional and scientific instruments and the chemicals and allied products industries, approximately half of the companies interviewed reported shortages of research personnel. All instruments companies that had shortages indicated that they either hindered the firm in its research activities or prevented a desired expansion in program, but only one-fifth of the chemicals firms—most of them not among the largest manufacturers—said that such shortages were significantly impeding or retarding their research and development programs.

Industries in which less than half of the companies in the study reported numerical shortages of research personnel included machinery, rubber, fabricated metals, and motor vehicles. However, the machinery industry was the only one in which a sizable proportion of the firms indicated that the scarcity of personnel was impeding their research activities.

The personnel situations reported by companies in other industries were extremely diverse—ranging from a major shortage to an adequate supply of research scientists and engineers.

Altogether, the interviews with company officials indicated a considerable disparity in the personnel situation even within individual industries, with the notable exception of the aircraft industry. Although detailed information on the reasons for these differences could not be developed from this survey, company officials mentioned such contributing factors as differences in the

kinds of personnel needed (with respect to both scientific specialty and level of training or other qualifications); varying rates of personnel turnover; whether or not the company's research program has been expanding rapidly; and differences in salary levels. Other factors of importance obviously would be differences in the effectiveness of recruitment programs and in the opportunities for advancement and degree of long-term economic security offered by employment in the given company (as appraised by the individual scientist).

Types of Personnel Needed

Information on the engineering and scientific fields in which companies reported a need for additional personnel should be interpreted in the light of the kinds of activity in which these companies were engaged. The study did not cover personnel needs in such fields as independent medical or other research laboratories, colleges and universities, and Government agencies or needs for personnel in any type of work other than research and development programs.

Engineers. Fields in which sizable numbers of companies reported engineering personnel shortages include chemical, electrical (especially electronic), mechanical, and aeronautical engineering. Chemical engineers were needed not only by companies in the chemical and petroleum industries, the largest industrial employers of engineers in this specialty, but also by a number of companies in the food industry and by some in most other industries represented in the survey. A particular need for chemical engineers with 1 to 5 years of industrial experience was indicated in many cases, but there was extensive demand also for new graduates in this field. Shortages of electrical engineers were reported mainly by companies in the aircraft, electrical equipment, machinery, and professional and scientific instruments industries. In this branch of engineering, the most acute need was usually stated to be for new graduates or for men with more than 5 years' experience. Needs for mechanical engineers were concentrated at these same experience levels and in the same list of industries, with the exception of professional and scientific instruments. Narrower specialties in which some companies had an acute need for engineers with advanced degrees or

considerable experience included hydraulics, stress analysis, systems analysis, ceramics, and engineering physics.

Scientists. The scientific fields in which personnel shortages were reported by many companies include chemistry, physics, metallurgy, and mathematics. In addition, some companies said they needed additional pharmacists and pharmacologists, pathologists, microscopists, and geophysicists. The demand for chemists came mainly from companies in the chemical, petroleum, and food industries, as would be expected, and, to a less extent, from those in the paper industry. Physical and organic chemists with the Ph. D. degree were in great demand. Also widely needed were physical and organic chemists at all degree levels with 2 to 10 years of experience. A number of companies, chiefly in the food industries, reported a shortage of biochemists, particularly those with experience or advanced degrees. Shortage of physicists, especially those with the Ph. D. degree or equivalent experience, were reported by many companies in the electrical equipment, aircraft, and professional and scientific instrument industries. Some firms in the chemical, machinery, and paper industries were also seeking physicists for their research programs. Metallurgists at all degree levels were needed by many companies in the primary metals and electrical equipment industries and by a few firms in the aircraft and fabricated metal products industries. A need for mathematicians at all degree levels was reported by numerous companies in the aircraft industry.

Project Leaders. A scarcity of personnel qualified for positions as project or group leaders for research and development activities was reported by slightly more than one-third of the companies. This was a smaller proportion than indicated shortages of scientists and engineers for research and development activities in general—no doubt owing to the general practice of filling project leader positions by promotion from within. One out of every 5 companies said they had a marked shortage of well-qualified personnel for such positions; in other companies, the lack of supervisory personnel did not constitute a major problem.

Companies indicating difficulty in obtaining qualified personnel for positions of leadership were

concentrated to a considerable extent in the industries where shortages of research personnel were most generally reported. Thus, aircraft manufacturers were virtually unanimous in reporting an insufficient supply of qualified supervisory personnel for their research and development programs, as were a considerable number of companies in the electrical equipment, professional and scientific instruments, machinery, and paper industries and a smaller proportion of the firms in the chemical and food industries. A few in other industries reported similar difficulties in obtaining competent research supervisors.

Many companies had instituted in-company training programs to prevent or alleviate a shortage of group leaders. In some cases, formal training programs had been undertaken; in others, various types of informal techniques were utilized. A number of firms reported that they were using psychological testing and evaluation techniques as helpful tools in their programs.

Several companies had set up training programs in conjunction with nearby universities, either utilizing the facilities and staffs of these schools or bringing instructors into the plant itself. Other concerns were providing on-the-job training by assigning their research personnel to work with experienced men having expert knowledge of their fields. Provision was frequently made also for rotating selected personnel among the different areas of the organization, to acquaint them with the company's projects and problems.

In some cases, companies using training techniques were also recruiting intensively for experienced personnel. A few companies had such urgent, immediate needs for project leaders that they were forced to use all available means of recruiting engineers and scientists already qualified for such positions.

Firms without specific training programs have attempted to meet their need for supervisory personnel in other ways. Several companies have gone so far as to divert some of their experienced scientists and engineers from other areas to research and development. In other companies, where the leadership in key research jobs is considered inadequate, supervision by higher level staff or by committees has been superimposed and an effort has been made to supply as strong supporting personnel as possible. In order to secure better supervision, a few companies have tried to reduce their project leaders' workload—in some cases by relieving them of all nonsupervisory work, in others by eliminating their nontechnical responsibilities.

Several firms with a shortage of personnel for project leader positions said they had been unable to relieve the situation. They had been forced to slow down their research activities or, in some cases, to bring projects to a complete standstill.

—NORMAN SELTZER

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Reforms in Labor Conditions in the Port of New York

WATERFRONT labor conditions in the port of New York improved substantially between mid-1954 and mid-1955, according to the second annual report of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor.¹ Largely responsible for the progress in eliminating crime and corruption were Commission action to decasualize longshore employment, registration of longshoremen, introduction of a new hiring system, vigilance against the return of public loading to the piers, and use of the Commission's licensing powers.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—On September 14, 1955, the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) faced contempt Charges for failure to comply with a court order to end an 8-day strike staged in protest of the Commission's activities. (See p. IV of this issue.)]

Decasualization

The oversupply of longshoremen has been one of the major causes of crime and corruption in the port of New York. Estimates of the number

¹Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1955, Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, New York, N. Y.

The Commission is a bi-State (New York and New Jersey) agency established under the authority of the Waterfront Commission Compact, which was authorized by Public Law 252 (83d Cong., 1st sess.), signed by the President on August 12, 1953.

of longshoremen required in the port range from 25,000 to 33,250. In each of the years ended September 30, 1952 and 1953, before the advent of the Commission, the records of the New York Shipping Association showed 42,000 men receiving wages as longshoremen.

To meet the basic problem of maintaining a balance between labor supply and labor needs, the Commission has utilized two provisions of the law under which it was established. These require the Commission to (1) accept any applicant for registration who is not disqualified by his criminal record, his advocacy of the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence, or the fact that his presence on the piers would endanger the peace and safety; and (2) set up a minimum standard of regularity of employment and, semiannually, eliminate from the register all longshoremen who do not meet the minimum.

The effectiveness of this approach is demonstrated by a reduction in the number of longshoremen eligible to work on the docks, i. e., registered by the Commission, to 34,469 by mid-1954 and to 31,574 by June 3, 1955. As the legal registration requirement resulted in substantial additions to the register during this period (see below), the first round of decasualization, which commenced in January 1955, was principally responsible for the reduction over the year. The record at that time revealed that 16,393 of the men on the register had failed to meet the current minimum standard of regularity of employment, i. e., 8 days per month of work or solicitation of work through the Commission's employment centers. All were given an opportunity to explain their failure to do so, and 9,336 men requested that they be retained on the register because of mitigating circumstances. In reviewing the cases, the Commission endeavored to retain those who depended principally on the waterfront for their livelihood. Of all those who failed to satisfy the minimum, 8,790 were retained.

Registration of Longshoremen

Thus, the process of decasualization removed 7,603 men from the register during the year ended June 30, 1955. At the beginning of the year, the Commission had issued permanent registration to 29,765 longshoremen, temporary registration to

4,704, and had denied registration to 122. During the year, 7,063 additional men were given permanent registration and registration was denied or revoked in 507 cases. Lapses in temporary registrations evidently accounted for the remainder of the net decrease of 2,895 in the size of the register by the end of the year.

The Commission carefully scrutinizes the merits of each applicant who wishes to register as a longshoreman. Recognizing the probable influence on coworkers of a person with a past criminal record, the Commission bases its ultimate decision as to registration of an applicant who has a record on his length of service on the waterfront, evidences of rehabilitation, and the hardship that he and his family would suffer if his right to work were denied.

During its first 2 years of operation, the Commission either denied or revoked registration for 629 men because of their criminal record, and 288 others were granted registration only after a hearing. The incidence of involvement with the law in the 917 cases is shown below.

	Cases in which registration was—	
	Denied or revoked	Granted
Number of men involved.....	629	288
Total number of involvements with the law.....	3,190	1,336
Felony convictions.....	630	213
Misdemeanor convictions.....	1,402	531
Offense convictions.....	407	124
Other arrests.....	751	468

Thirty percent of the men who were called to appear for hearings did not show up, although they had been informed that failure to do so would automatically result in denial of registration. However, the Commission has, as a matter of policy, reopened such cases if the applicant requests it within a reasonable time.

New Hiring System

Another attack on the problems of "the uncertainty of waterfront employment and the perpetuation of the rackets" which the Commission made during the year was the institution of a new system of hiring in April 1955. At that time, the Commission abandoned the "prevalidation" method of hiring and introduced a system of gang-posting and gang-hiring.

The prevalidation system which the Commission has instituted in December 1953 had replaced the pierhead "shapeup," which had bred crime and corruption because of the favoritism practiced by the hiring agents. Under prevalidation, the employer submitted to the Commission advance lists of workers needed for the ensuing 5 days or week. After the Commission checked the names against the longshoremen's register and validated it, the list could be extended from week to week. The only workers required to make a physical appearance at the Commission's employment center were those who applied for fill-in jobs. However, success of the prevalidation system was to a large extent precluded by the employer practice of permitting hiring agents and union leaders to prepare and increase the lists until excessive numbers of men were listed. Thus, the discredited overt "shape" was replaced by an equally undesirable covert "shape," tightly controlled by the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.).

Accordingly, the Commission proposed a system of gang-posting and gang-hiring which was designed to channel the hiring of hatch gangs, dock labor, checkers, and clerks through the Commission's employment centers, as directed by law, and to transform the centers into central points for the dissemination of information on the availability of men and work on the waterfront. Employers opposed the proposals and the ILA boycotted a public hearing held in October 1954. The Commission deferred further action until January 1955, when the New York Shipping Association and the ILA negotiated a new contract. At that time, the Commission announced that the new regulations would go into effect in March 1955. Management again criticized them, and the union first refused to comment and then began taking strike votes on the issue. Just before the regulations were to go into effect, the ILA asked for an opportunity to present its views, and the effective date was postponed until April 1955. Although ILA later challenged the new hiring regulations in the courts,² the discussions which followed brought about, for the first time, the recording in writing of hiring practices for most areas of the port, so that there could be no misunderstanding about them. The formalization of hiring practices which curtailed union control without precipitating a strike was termed

² The case had not been decided when the Commission's report was issued.

by the Commission an outstanding accomplishment of its second fiscal year.

The details of the new system differ for the various types of workers, but the basic elements for regular hatch gangs and dock labor are: (1) the names of regular workers are certified to the Commission by the stevedores who employ them; (2) lists of these workers are posted at the pierhead and in the Commission's center serving the area; (3) the men are hired from day to day from the pierhead list; (4) the stevedores report hiring information daily to the center, where it is recorded on a bulletin board. At the end of the month, stevedores must remove from their lists the names of any dock and terminal workers who have not been hired regularly. Regular gangs not employed at their own pier and extra gangs are hired in the Commission center, as are casuals or fill-ins.

Other Commission Activities

In addition to the Commission's efforts toward improving employment policies and practices, it has used its licensing power to develop standards that stevedoring companies must meet in order to be certified to operate on the waterfront. Not only must the company be managed with a high degree of integrity and character, but it must maintain a sound and complete accounting system which specifies the purpose of cash disbursements.

Another accomplishment reported by the Commission was the adoption of more stringent regulations concerning the statutory prohibition of public loaders, by whose presence the port of New York was "uniquely cursed." Before its abolition, the "public loading racket," as it was described by the Commission, was the monopoly of "men who either controlled ILA locals or had their blessing." Consequently the Commission resolutely opposed (although in an informal opinion) the ILA's proposals, made during contract negotiations in late 1954, to reintroduce the public loading system under the guise of an agreement clause covering a new, separate craft for loaders. The Commission pointed out that abolition of public loading has benefited longshoremen who have been hired to load and unload trucks on the piers; they are employed at regular longshore wage rates, including social security and pension benefits.

Minority Groups Conference on Equal Employment Opportunities

THE Federal Government's policy of promoting equal opportunities for all Americans has in recent years received encouraging advancement and support on many fronts affecting the national welfare. Discriminatory practices against minority groups have been significantly modified in several fields, particularly the Armed Forces, housing, education, and interstate travel. Progress has also been significant in the crucial area of equal employment opportunities, in large measure with the guidance and assistance of the Federal Government.

The Department of Labor, through the offices of the Federal-State Employment Service, operates a Minority Groups Program, which seeks primarily to promote the principle that legally qualified workers should be hired on the basis of merit without regard to race, religion, color, or national origin. This program is a continuation of Departmental efforts to move forward in the area of human relations as they pertain to employment opportunities and to work effectively for maximum utilization of the labor force.

The Minority Groups Program was reviewed and evaluated at a conference held in Washington, D. C., July 11-13. Participants, including supervisors of the program in 12 States and the District of Columbia, as well as representatives of religious organizations, the Federal Government, industry, and labor, discussed methods and policies designed to apply the principle of equal opportunity for all. Programs to combat employment discrimination were outlined in speeches delivered at the conference by representatives of the Radio Corporation of America, the American Federation of Labor, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. These speeches are summarized below.

A Merit Employment Policy

G. Harold Metz, Director of Personnel for the Radio Corporation of America, discussed the firm's policy of merit employment which has been in effect since the corporation was founded in 1919. He noted that RCA prefers the term "merit

employment" to "fair employment," on the basis that the former term realistically focuses on the central problem whereas the latter is primarily emotional in appeal and useful mainly for promotional purposes.

Mr. Metz stated that RCA's employment office is open to all qualified people solely on the basis of experience and aptitude. The company's aim is to have the best qualified worker for each job, with advancement based on the achievement and promotability of the individual.

Accordingly, RCA employs Negroes, Japanese, and Chinese, as well as employees of various religious faiths and national origin. However, it keeps no record concerning the number of its employees in particular minority groups.

Emphasizing that top management's attitude toward merit employment is crucial, Mr. Metz quoted the following statement by RCA President Frank M. Folsom:

The first element in our success has been a solid attitude on the part of top management in support of nondiscrimination among employees and job applicants. This reflects a realization that nondiscrimination is one of the fundamental democratic principles and one that all of us are vitally concerned in promoting.

RCA management support for equality of employment opportunities has been kept constantly to the fore. Soon after his appointment to the President's Committee [on Fair Employment Practice] in 1941, General Sarnoff reaffirmed in a directive to all RCA divisions and subsidiaries that the corporation's policy agreed in spirit and letter with the government's official policy against discrimination in employment. At that time, RCA eliminated from its employment application blanks any questions relating to race, color, or religion—questions which were used generally throughout industry at that time, largely for statistical purposes.

Four years later, upon passage by New York and New Jersey of state laws barring discrimination in employment, General Sarnoff again reaffirmed the agreement with these laws of RCA's own policy. At the same time, he directed that no employment application forms should be used in any division or subsidiary of RCA without prior approval by legal counsel. This directive reminded employment and personnel managers in all branches of their responsibility for carrying out the policy of nondiscrimination and "for keeping inviolate the good reputation of the Corporation in this respect." All of our recruiting and employment activities today continue along the lines of these directives.

Prompted by this top management attitude, the various divisions and subsidiaries of RCA have established their own programs to make the most effective use of the skills and talents offered by our minority groups for the wide range of production and servicing operations in which RCA specializes.

Effective implementation of the policy requires more than simply a management decision to move ahead, however. It calls for a second element—knowledge of the levels of education and of attitudes among the present working force, the local minority groups, and the people of the community in which each plant or office is located.¹

Merit employment is sound business policy, according to Mr. Metz, because of the following considerations:

1. The available supply of skilled labor is not growing as fast as the demand for products and services. Normal replenishment of our work force, in addition to the increases required for an expanding economy, are adversely affected by the smaller birth rate of the thirties. Moreover, the number of labor force entrants is affected by higher educational requirements.

2. The economic status of the American Negro has improved markedly since World War II. Today the American Negro community of more than 16 million people provides purchasing power in excess of \$15 billion a year, a practical reason why business should provide job opportunities for Negroes, as a typical minority group, on the basis of their qualifications. If a minority group earns more, it will spend more, and if it spends more all business will in the end have a proportional increase in sales.

Mr. Metz proposed the hypothesis that, with respect to merit employment, the consumer public as a whole is socially more advanced than some of its separate parts. "The purchaser of a radio, television set, or automobile does not stop to ask when he is buying it whether the hands that made it were white, yellow, or dark; or whether they worshipped in one church in preference to another or a synagogue. The consumer is concerned only with quality and value, the result of good workmanship by good workers."

Action by Organized Labor

George L-P Weaver, Director of the CIO Committee on Civil Rights, emphasized organized labor's stand against discrimination in employment pointing to the merger agreement reached by the joint AFL-CIO unity committee in February 1955:² "The merged federation shall constitutionally recognize the right of all workers, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin to share in the full benefits of trade union organization in the merged federation."

He noted that after formal consolidation is effected, the new federation plans to establish a Civil Rights Committee. The civil rights provisions in the proposed new constitution prepared for the projected merger are stronger in this area than the existing AFL and CIO constitutions.

Elimination of job stratification on the basis of race will be one of the major problems facing the merged labor federation. Many industries, in the North and in the South, tend to designate certain jobs for whites and certain jobs for Negroes. The new federation has a responsibility to ensure that upgrading and promotional provisions in union contracts are strictly observed.

Recognizing the major nature of the problem, the CIO has been developing techniques to aid in the elimination of job stratification, Mr. Weaver stated.

Bert Seidman, of the American Federation of Labor's Department of Research, set forth three basic reasons why organized labor is concerned with the problem of achieving equal opportunity for all workers:

1. Justice and fair play for all has been inherent in the foundation and philosophy of the organized labor movement and is its basic ethical objective.

2. Equal opportunity in employment is necessary from the standpoint of the needs of our economy. Members of minority groups comprise a disproportionately high number of the unemployed and those with low incomes. If we are to maintain full employment and a prosperous economy, a major objective must be to raise the level of living and the income of the low income groups.

3. Discrimination against any worker represents a threat to all workers; from the long term point of view the white worker is adversely affected when the nonwhite worker is discriminated against.

Although employers who maintain discriminatory hiring practices have frequently shifted the blame to unions, Mr. Seidman emphasized that the basic decision and responsibility regarding employment rests with the employer.

Answering the question "What are unions doing to eliminate discrimination in employment?" Mr. Seidman stated that many unions are seeking to establish equal opportunity in employment

¹ We Fully Believe, RCA publication, February 23, 1954 (pp. 4-5).

² See Monthly Labor Review, April 1955 (p. 428).

through clauses in collective bargaining contracts which bar discrimination in hiring. He quoted a typical clause:

There shall be no discrimination at the time of employment against any prospective employee and there shall be no discrimination against any employee by foremen, superintendents, or any other person in the employ of the company because of race, sex, creed, color, or national origin.

In addition, the AFL participates in meetings of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and continues to advocate national fair employment practices legislation, with local affiliates playing an important role in obtaining state and local FEPC legislation. Local affiliates of the federal committees also sponsor permanent committees against discrimination in such cities as Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Mr. Seidman reported that intensive

efforts are being made to eliminate all vestiges of discrimination in AFL unions.

Nondiscrimination provisions in the constitution drafted for the projected AFL-CIO merger were quoted as further evidence of organized labor's efforts to provide equal economic opportunities for all. These were:

Article II. Objects and Principles

Sec. 4. To encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization.

Article XIII. Committees and Staff Departments

Sec. 1 (b). The Committee on Civil Rights shall be vested with the duty and responsibility to assist the Executive Council to bring about at the earliest possible date the effective implementation of the principle stated in this Constitution of nondiscrimination in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

—ROBERTA CHURCH
Bureau of Employment Security

Progress and Needs in Vocational Rehabilitation

WIDER PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING of the expanded vocational rehabilitation program is vital to making it work, according to the discussion by a panel of the President's Committee on the Physically Handicapped.¹ In particular, local communities should recognize and make use of the new tools provided by 1954 amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and Hospital Construction Act.² There has been a fair start and placements are gaining. Additional trained counselors and other personnel are needed at all levels, as are further work on attaining satisfactory placement of seriously handicapped persons and emphasis on the positive approach in rehabilitation and placement.

The major objective of the amended Vocational Rehabilitation Act,³ reaffirmed the moderator, is to increase the number of handicapped individuals rehabilitated each year to 200,000, as compared to the 60,000 handicapped returned to work in each of the last few years. A major contribution is made by the act toward the elimination of four obstacles: the lack of money, trained personnel, facilities, and acceptance of the handicapped in

the labor market—factors that, according to the panel member from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, have impeded the development of a complete rehabilitation program.

In regard to financial support, the HEW representative stated that in the current year States have already taken up about \$2 million in support grants, a half million dollars in extension and improvement grants, and about a quarter million dollars thus far toward approved special project grants covering a variety of fields. The Federal funds are provided on a matching basis: 2 Federal dollars to 1 State dollar for support grants and part of the special project grants, and 3 to 1 for extension and improvement grants. Recent amendments to the Randolph-Sheppard program have expanded opportunities for the blind by extending special preference to them in the establishment of business concessions and by expanding the privilege to apply not only in Government build-

¹ Information from transcript of the panel session on How to Make Public Law 565 Work, at the May 23-24, 1955, meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Washington, D. C.

Panel members were Elmer E. Walker (moderator) general vice president, the International Association of Machinists; Mary E. Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Arthur W. Motley, assistant director, in charge of Employment Service, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor; and Russell Brothers, chairman of the Tennessee Governor's Committee.

² Public Laws 565 and 482 (83d Cong.), respectively.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1954 (p. 1105).

ings but on all Federal property. Another act, Public Law 482 (83d Cong.) authorized, starting in 1955, \$10 million annually for 3 years for the construction of rehabilitation facilities.

Although the Federal money is available, the panel member from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare observed that only about 10 State legislatures have provided sufficient funds for the next biennium to pick up the maximum authorization under the vocational rehabilitation provisions. Well over a third of the States come nowhere near supporting the program to the fullest extent made possible by the Federal legislation. Last year, \$900,000 was applied to the training of professional rehabilitation personnel to reduce the shortage of qualified workers. Training grants were provided to 99 different institutions that participated in improving and increasing professional personnel. Many programs are tackling the problem of providing more trained counselors.

By July 1955, the Department of Labor speaker indicated, all 53 States and territories would have conducted training programs for placement personnel in local Employment Service offices. In some States, the Employment Service and the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency have developed a program which incorporates satisfactory vocational placement in the rehabilitation and training program of seriously handicapped persons. An increase of approximately 22 percent (9,000) was reported in the number (48,635) of physically handicapped persons placed in gainful employment in the first 3 months of 1955 as compared with the placements (39,646) in the same period in 1954.

As modern industrial developments modify the nature of the industrial process, established concepts of the limitations of the physically handicapped become altered. The present trend toward automation, the Labor Department official continued, deemphasizes the importance of physical strength and manual dexterity and rather prescribes education, training, and mental capacity to plan, to manage, and to make decisions as premium qualifications for future workers.

In addition to means currently utilized for training and rehabilitation, the panel member from the Tennessee Governor's Committee suggested establishment of a volunteer, noncompensated speakers' bureau and sponsorship within each State of a nonprofit publication supported entirely by employer advertising.

Negro Employment in Three Companies in the New Orleans Area

NEGROES were increasingly entering "traditionally white" occupations although the vast majority of Negroes were still found in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, according to a survey of employment practices in three New Orleans companies, between 1939 and 1951 by the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association (NPA).¹ In all three, Negroes were excluded from office clerical work and supervisory jobs with any degree of authority over whites. Negroes in each of these companies, chosen because of the racial composition of their work forces, represented at least 45 percent of all workers employed. The period 1939 through 1951 was selected for study because it was marked by an increase in the proportion of Negroes in the work force of many southern companies. The NPA survey covered the effects of the changes or lack of change in the customary employment practices upon Negro employment.

One firm provided a formalized promotion procedure involving both management and union evaluation. In this company, the union was responsible for tangible improvements in employment practices and for the insertion of a "no discrimination clause" in the collective agreement. This same union had also actively advocated equality of treatment for whites and Negroes with the result that local tensions were eased and a no-discrimination policy was generally accepted. The remaining two unions consistently followed established company practices with respect to hiring, promotions, and layoffs, and general acceptance of racial separation in regard to the nature of work performed.

Company I

Company I, locally owned and controlled, manufactured roofing and siding materials. Before World War II, the firm employed Negroes only

¹ This article summarizes a study of employment practices in three New Orleans companies prepared by Howard W. Wissner of Tulane University for the Committee of the South. Mr. Wissner's survey is published as part of Case Study No. 4 of Report No. 6, Committee of the South, National Planning Association, Washington, D. C., February 1955. For a summary of Case Study No. 1 in this series, see International Harvester's Nondiscrimination Policy, Monthly Labor Review, January 1954 (p. 16).

as common laborers and in materials-handling jobs. Jobs involving machine operation and responsibility for the quality of the product were not available to the Negroes. As a matter of policy, the company made no attempt to restrict the number of Negroes hired but preference was given to white job applicants, so that in 1939 only 5 of the 125 employees were Negroes. During plant expansion in the 1940's, the company hired Negroes in order to overcome labor shortages that resulted from war and postwar demands. By 1951, 375 of the plant's 525 employees were Negroes. While the majority of Negroes filled the lower skilled jobs during the exigencies of the plant expansion, it was necessary to employ and train some Negroes as machine hands and machine tenders, jobs formerly open only to whites.

Both white and Negro employees were organized in 1941 by the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America (AFL). From 1941 to 1948, all the local union officers, committeemen, and business agents were white. In 1948, a Negro was elected president of the union, and in the following year Negroes were elected as president, vice president, and secretary. In 1950, a group of Negroes proposed a "Progressive Ticket," to be composed of capable whites and Negroes, and invited the whites to participate. No white employees agreed to run on the interracial "Progressive Ticket." As a result, the Negroes put up their own candidates, all of whom were elected; the white treasurer was unopposed for reelection.

Wage Policy. The same base rate applied to both white and Negro workers doing essentially the same job under a formalized job evaluation plan. A joint union-company committee checked rates for new jobs or those with changed duties. At the time of the study all the union committee members were full-time Negro employees trained by an independent job analyst at company expense. A group production bonus plan, applying to both whites and Negroes when working in the same unit, made it possible for employees to exceed their base hourly rate. All members in each work group received equal shares. The majority of the workers in the common labor gang and in shipping operations were Negroes but these work areas were not included in the bonus plan.

Employment Policies. Although the company stated that merit and ability were the bases for promotion, Negroes did not advance as rapidly as the whites. Although the union contract related promotions to seniority, it also stated that ". . . it is understood that the foreman or the company shall make the final decision in filling a vacancy." According to a company official, the complexities of keeping detailed and accurate records on production and ingredient mixtures, a requirement of the higher paying jobs, often presented an obstacle to employees with little or no formal education who wished to advance. Therefore, most high paying jobs were probably beyond the attainment of most Negro workers, as indicated by the following compilation of information on their education levels derived from personnel cards.

	<i>Number of employees</i>
No formal education.....	28
Not completed grade school.....	263
Completed grade school only.....	37
Not completed high school.....	28
Finished high school.....	11
College (not graduated).....	8

The company's policy of not permitting Negroes to supervise or work over whites in the "chain of command," regardless of education, restricted the job opportunities of the few qualified Negroes. As a result, Negroes were not promoted to jobs above the level of machine tender.

Unionization had little or no influence in changing the conditions of employment in the plant due to the company's retention of its preunion rights of making unilateral decisions on hiring, promotion procedures, and job assignments. However, Negroes did play a part in labor-management relations through membership on grievance, job evaluation, and negotiating committees, and also acted as shop stewards.

Company II

Complete segregation was practiced in company II, a 45-year-old clothing manufacturing firm, locally owned and controlled. Its production operations included the cutting of materials to pattern, sewing and assembling parts, and the finishing of garments. During World War I, the company had to hire women, many of whom were Negroes, to replace men who were going into the

military service. This later became an established practice. Women constituted 85 percent of the employees, Negro and white, during the period 1939-51. In 1939, 60 percent of the company's work force of 500 were Negroes. The total number of workers rose to 700 in 1951, of whom 70 percent were Negroes.

With the exception of office clerical work and the top supervisory positions, Negroes performed all jobs. The unskilled materials-handling and janitorial jobs were filled only by Negroes, but both white and Negroes performed all semiskilled and skilled production jobs. Negroes and whites filled the job of cutting, one of the most highly skilled operations in the production process of the garment industry.

However, a policy of strict segregation was followed, with whites working in one area and Negroes in another. This policy of segregation was modified only when a key employee was absent and his job had to be performed to complete the production sequence and even then, only if a substitute of the same race were not available. There was no report of racial friction under these temporary procedures. Each section, white and Negro, completed the production sequence independently of the other, thereby eliminating intra-plant competition between whites and Negroes.

Promotion Policy. Through the years there had been no departure from the established promotion policy for Negroes, which provided for their advancement to positions as high as nonworking supervisor, dependent on their individual abilities. While at no time did a Negro supervise a white, Negro supervisors had the authority to recommend suspension, discharge, or transfer of Negro employees under his jurisdiction. This plant, like others in the garment industry, had no formal promotion procedures because a high degree of job specialization precluded the possibility of advancement based on skills learned while on other jobs.

Wage Policy and Unionization. The company protected the earnings of any employee who was transferred to a job requiring new skills by guaranteeing the average of the earnings received on the former job as the minimum for the new job. Since 1939 the incentive piece rates for work per-

formed by the Negro and white sections have been identical, as have been the types of machines operated and procedures for supplying materials to the machine operators. If differences in earnings did occur, they were largely due to individual abilities rather than to racial factors.

A contract with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO) was signed in 1950 at the request of the president of the company. The employer's action was prompted by the declining sales of his products in certain eastern markets which he attributed to a union label drive. The union organized 2 locals—1 white and 1 Negro. The contract provisions in each local were identical, with each local managing its own affairs. All workers were required to join the union after 30 days of employment under the union-shop clause.

Under union membership the employees improved their overtime provisions and increased vacation benefits and the number of paid holidays. They also gained membership in the Amalgamated Insurance Fund. Aside from these, there was no evidence that the union attempted to make any changes in hiring or promotion practices, the nature of work performed by Negroes, or the basic employment practices.

Company III

No discrimination was an accepted practice in company III, one of the larger food processors in Louisiana. Already well established, in 1939 the company employed 786 workers, 44 percent of whom were Negroes. As demand for its product grew in the 1939-51 period, it increased its labor force to 986, with no change in the proportion of Negro employees. However, the nature of the work performed by Negroes changed considerably. In 1939, only two Negroes were employed as semiskilled workers, with the remainder working in unskilled jobs. By 1951, 23 Negroes were employed in skilled and 58 in semiskilled jobs throughout the 10 major production departments of the plant. Although Negroes assumed many skilled and semiskilled positions, in no case were they employed as office clerical workers or as supervisors. In the two other departments in which the Negroes did not advance, it was reported to "have just happened that way" rather

than resulting from efforts or plans of the company.

Employment Policies. The employer utilized Negroes almost solely as unskilled workers before 1941 because he feared labor disturbance if Negroes were given traditionally "white" jobs. Subsequently, the established policy changed gradually but continuously as a result of several factors. The agreements signed since 1941 with the single biracial local of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) exerted a striking influence on employment practices in the plant particularly with regard to promotions for Negroes to higher job levels. Although the whites at first protested against the equalization of opportunity for the Negroes, opposition gradually lessened because the labor shortage created by World War II required that some jobs be filled by Negroes, and, with time, labor turnover produced a change in the labor force and hence in the union local's membership. Some Negroes acquired experience and necessary training after the war through the federally assisted trade schools and thus were able to compete successfully for jobs that formerly were denied to them. Because the nature of the production process of the plant did not require prolonged periods of side-by-side work, no serious interracial problems ever developed over this issue.

Other Changes Since 1941. Under the promotion policies that existed previous to 1943, Negroes

were very seldom advanced from unskilled jobs. A marked modification of this policy was effected by the provision of the 1943 union contract which stated, "When a vacancy occurs or a promotion is to be made within a department, notice of the fact shall be posted on the Employer's Bulletin Board." All employees could apply for the job by sending an application to the company and a carbon copy to the union. Each applicant's eligibility for the job, based on seniority and qualifications, was determined jointly by the employer and the union. The formal promotion system which evolved made seniority a definite factor in the promotion of Negroes and whites alike.

The union also negotiated for and obtained paid vacations, holiday pay, call-in pay, and shift-differential pay for white and Negro employees alike. In 1951, the union agreement was strengthened by the addition of a nondiscrimination clause which stated that "the company agrees that it will not discriminate against any employee because of race, sex, color, creed, nationality, or because of membership in the union." Still excepted from the operation of this clause were office clerical workers and supervisors.

The job evaluation system, initiated in 1941, eliminated wage-rate differentials based on racial factors and replaced the earlier informal method of wage determination which had resulted in variations of earnings among workers performing identical jobs.

Conferences and Institutes Scheduled for October and November 1955

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* will publish a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 60 days prior to the date of a conference.

<i>October</i>	<i>Conference</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
6	Industrial Editors Conference....	Continuing Education Service, Michigan State College.	East Lansing, Mich.
6	Personnel Management Institute.	Continuing Education Service, Michigan State College.	East Lansing, Mich.
10-12	Conference on Automation.....	American Management Association.....	New York, N. Y.
11-13	Job Evaluation Course.....	Management Center, College of Business Administration, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
12-13	9th Annual Conference of Training Directors.	New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, and the Industrial Training Council of New York.	Ithaca, N. Y.
13-14	Industrial Relations Institute....	Tennessee Chapter, International Association of Personnel in Employment Security.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
17-21	Annual Convention.....	National Safety Council.....	Chicago, Ill.
21	Labor-Management Arbitration Conference.	American Arbitration Association and Schools of Law and Business, Western Reserve University.	Cleveland, Ohio
23-27	Annual Conference on Public Personnel Administration.	Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.	Cincinnati, Ohio
24-26	Orientation Seminar on Techniques of Supervisory Training.	American Management Association.....	New York, N. Y.
26-28	Conference on Insurance.....	American Management Association.....	Chicago, Ill.
27	Executive Health Conference....	Management Center, College of Business Administration, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
29	Industrial Management Conference.	Continuing Education Service, Michigan State College.	East Lansing, Mich.
31-Nov. 2	Workshop on Planning and Administering the Group Insurance and Pension Program.	American Management Association.....	New York, N. Y.
<i>November</i>	<i>Conference</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
8-9	Workshop on Effective Training Aids.	Management Center, College of Business Administration, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
9-10	8th Annual Conference.....	Council of Profit Sharing Industries.....	Pasadena, Calif.
11	Labor-Management Arbitration Conference.	American Arbitration Association and Harvard University.	Cambridge, Mass.
9-11	Workshop on Dynamics of Industrial Relations.	American Management Association.....	New York, N. Y.
9-11	Workshop on Evaluating the Effectiveness of Personnel Administration.	American Management Association.....	New York, N. Y.

Conferences and Institutes Scheduled for October and November 1955—Con.

<i>November</i>	<i>Conference</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
9-11	Workshop on Gearing the Training Function to Operating Practices.	American Management Association-----	New York, N. Y.
9-11	Workshop on Collective Bargaining and the Administration of the Union Contract.	American Management Association-----	New York, N. Y.
15-16	Merit Rating and Appraisal Techniques Course.	Management Center, College of Business Administration, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
16-17	20th Annual Meeting and Conferences on Industrial Health.	Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Mellon Institute.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
16-18	Workshop on Building an Effective Communications System.	American Management Association-----	Chicago, Ill.
16-18	Workshop on Improving the Plant Safety Program.	American Management Association-----	Chicago, Ill.
16-18	Workshop on Negotiating the Union Contract.	American Management Association-----	Chicago, Ill.
17-18	Conference on Supervision-----	American Management Association-----	Chicago, Ill.
18-19	Industrial Relations Conference--	Washington University and the Industrial Relations Club of Greater St. Louis.	St. Louis, Mo.
28	Regional Meeting-----	President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.	Chicago, Ill.
30-Dec. 1-2	9th Annual Conference-----	National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.	Milwaukee, Wis.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases¹

Labor Relations

Elections—Employer Talks to Individuals. The National Labor Relations Board ruled² that it is no violation of the Labor Management Relations Act for an employer to talk individually with employees before a representation election and to urge them to vote against the union.

Before the representation election, the president of the company individually discussed with about half of the employees the conditions and benefits enjoyed and urged them to vote against the union. During the conversations, the president remarked that there were union organizers working inside the plant making up to \$125 a week.

The Board held that the employer did not interfere with the employees' freedom of choice because his talks with individual employees were "clearly" not of a restraining or coercive nature and no threats or promises of benefits were made. The Board stated that an employer's technique of talking individually to his employees per se does not justify setting aside an election. On the contrary, both employers and unions are free to use any legitimate methods of electioneering, including the making of speeches to assembled employees and the talking to individual employees.

The Board found that the employer's remarks about union organizers, at most, amounted to criticism of the union and did not exceed the bounds of permissible campaigning.

Elections—Secret Poll by Employer. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held³ that an employer's secret poll of his employees' union sentiments at the conclusion of a privileged antiunion speech is not interference or coercion within the meaning of section 8 (a) (1) of the LMRA.

Prior to a representation election the company's store manager called the employees together and

informed them that they could vote as they wished and their vote would have no effect on their future relations with the company, but that the company felt that the employees would be better off if they did not vote for a union. Thereafter, he passed around slips of paper with the words "for" and "against" on them and requested that the employees encircle their preference. He stated that the company was taking a survey for its own information.

The NLRB found that this conduct "under the circumstances" violated section 8 (a) (1) of the act making it an unfair labor practice to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of their rights under section 7 of the act.

The court, in denying the petition for enforcement of the Board order, pointed out that a secret poll of the employees' union sentiments is not per se a violation of the act, and further noted that the manager's speech was not objectionable. Therefore, concluded the court, "there is nothing left which could support the order" of the Board. The court rejected the argument that the very fact that the speech was made just before the vote could be "coercive" through a subtle psychological effect on the employees.

Coercion by Union Officials. Conduct in violation of a valid provision of a labor-management contract loses for the employee protection ordinarily afforded to him under section 7 of the LMRA, according to a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.⁴

Union officials blocked the way of two employees, both union members, into a building in which they worked and physically assaulted one because the employees had worked in the shop of another employer on Washington's Birthday. The union's industrywide contract prohibited work in any shop after regular working hours and on that holiday.

The NLRB found that this conduct on the part of the union officials violated section 8 (b) (1) (A)

¹Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² *Mall Tool Co.* (112 NLRB 171, June 23, 1955).

³ *NLRB v. Robert Bros.* (C. A. 9, June 30, 1955).

⁴ *NLRB v. Furriers Joint Council of New York* (C. A. 2, June 21, 1955).

of the act, which makes it an unfair labor practice for a union "to restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of rights guaranteed in section 7" of the act, including the right to "refrain" from "concerted activities for the purpose of . . . mutual aid or protection." The Board's theory was that the contract provisions restricting overtime work reflected a union policy to spread employment in the industry and that the employees, by refusing to comply with that restriction, were merely exercising their right to "refrain" from concerted activities.

The court, disagreeing, held that there was no unfair labor practice in this case since employees have no protected right under section 7 to violate the valid provisions of a collective bargaining agreement. The court said "when the union policy of spreading employment by imposing restrictions on overtime work attained valid contractual status, employees lawfully bound by the contract were not free to violate the agreement under the guise of engaging in concerted activities for mutual aid or protection or of refraining from doing so, within the meaning of section 7." Section 8 (b) (1) (A), the court pointed out, protected only acts of violence within the scope of section 7 and "was not intended to confer on the Board general police powers covering all acts of violence by a union."

The court made it clear, however, that it did not "sanction the union conduct complained of."

Picketing Against Certified Union. Picketing which does not affect an employer's business or his employees and which has as its objective the diminution of a rival union's membership is not prohibited by the LMRA, according to a decision of a Federal court of appeals.⁵

Following the certification of a union as the collective bargaining representative of the employees of a bakery, a rival union picketed the company with signs urging the public not to purchase the company's products because the working conditions were below the standards obtained by that union in other bakeries. The picketing caused no incident, whatsoever, nor did it have any effect on the company's employees or business.

⁵ *Doubs v. Bakery Workers Union* (C. A. 2, June 28, 1955).

⁶ *NLRB v. Cashman Auto Co.* (C. A. 1, June 22, 1955).

A temporary injunction was sought by the NLRB against the picketing, pending the adjudication by the Board of a charge that the union was violating section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the act which makes it an unfair labor practice to encourage employees to strike or refuse to work with the object of forcing the employer to bargain with a noncertified labor union.

The court held that the picketing did not constitute an unfair labor practice since it was not done to force or require the employer to recognize the union as the bargaining representative of the employees. The court said that the picketing was merely propaganda, which might result in diminishing membership in the certified union and ultimately might bring about recognition of the rival union as the bargaining representative of the company's employees. The court did not understand this to be a prohibited objective.

Back Pay as Mitigation of Damages. The United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit held⁶ that two employees who had been improperly discharged were entitled to back pay covering the time they were unemployed, even though during this period they attempted unsuccessfully to operate their own business while at the same time searching for employment.

The court of appeals upheld an NLRB award of back pay to two auto mechanics who had been discriminately discharged. The company agreed to reinstate the employees but contended that they were not entitled to back pay because, by voluntarily choosing self-employment, they automatically removed themselves from the labor market and assumed the risk of losing wages they might otherwise have earned.

The court pointed out that the two employees did not voluntarily refuse available employment in favor of embarking on a business of their own and said, "There is no essential incompatibility between operating a business of one's own while at the same time seeking employment as these men did. The most that can be said is that their judgment was poor in not putting in full time at their repair shop, or that it was poor judgment to have undertaken their business venture at all. But the principle of mitigation of damages does not require success; it only requires an honest, good faith effort."

Unemployment Compensation

Labor Dispute Disqualification. A strike involving claimants and others arose out of a dispute with their employer concerning wages and other terms of employment. Claimants at times participated in the picketing and received strike benefits. However, the strikers were not required to perform picket duty, nor was picket duty required for strike benefits. The employer gradually resumed operations through new hirings until the plant was again operating on a full schedule.

The appeals referee held that subsequent to the fourth week of the strike, claimant's unemployment was no longer due to a stoppage of work in existence because of a labor dispute; that claimants did not leave their employment voluntarily within the meaning of the unemployment compensation law; that strike benefits are gratuities and not "wages;" that claimants were unemployed; and that the picketing was not of such nature or extent as to make claimants unavailable for work.

The Missouri court of appeals,⁷ reversing the circuit court and affirming the referee's decision, furthermore held that "stoppage of work" means stoppage of work at the plant, not cessation of work by the employees, and that the refusal of work provision is inapplicable under the issues involved in the case.

Injury Causing Unemployment. As a result of an injury claimant received on the job, his employer's physician recommended an operation and a discontinuance of his regular duties. When he informed the employer of this advice, claimant was told that if this was the case there was no work available for him. After submitting to the recommended operation, claimant returned to work but was told none was available. The Michigan circuit court,⁸ reversing the appeal board, adopted the decision of the referee, holding that claimant did not voluntarily leave his work; that he was discharged for reasons other than misconduct in connection with his work; and that, therefore, he was not disqualified from the receipt of unemployment benefits.

Availability of Older Workers. Because claimant was experiencing difficulty in doing his usual work as a result of age and infirmity, he sought some

form of lighter work from his employer which he would be physically able to perform. Since no such work was available, claimant elected to retire and accept the lump-sum retirement payment provided by the collective bargaining contract. Claimant filed a claim for benefits and made unsuccessful efforts to find suitable work. The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine held⁹ that claimant was not disqualified by reason of receiving such retirement pay and that he was available for work. The claimant's age, the court said, properly bears upon the issue of his availability only as it relates to his ability to work, or is tied to restrictions which materially limit his capacity for employment; a determination of availability entails primarily a probe of the claimant's good-faith intentions to work.

Availability—Second-Shift Work. Claimant limited her availability for work to a second shift because she had to care for her three young children during the day. There was, during the period she was unemployed and within the locality, a labor market for women seeking employment on the full-time shift. The New Jersey Superior Court,¹⁰ affirming the Board of Review's decision awarding claimant benefits, held that a claimant may limit her availability to a single full-time shift if she has good cause and a labor market exists. Concepts of suitability and good cause, the court said, take account of a variety of factors, ranging from those voluntarily but reasonably imposed to those which are the product of compulsive pressures upon the claimant, such as the pressures of "family obligation," which put the matter well beyond the claimant's mere wish. The court added that claimant need not, as a matter of law, extend her availability to other shifts after a reasonable time has elapsed, recognizing, however, that as time of unemployment lengthens and work prospects on the second shift grow dimmer, claimant must endeavor in some situations to make more expensive arrangements for the care of her children during the day or make some other adjustment.

⁷ *Producers Produce Co. v. Industrial Commission* (Mo. Ct. of App., July 19, 1955).

⁸ *Saranac Machine Co. v. Michigan Employment Security Commission* (Mich. Cir. Ct., June 22, 1955).

⁹ *Dubois v. Maine Employment Security Commission* (Maine Sup. Jud. Ct., April 25, 1955).

¹⁰ *Tung-Sol Electric, Inc. v. Board of Review* (N. J. Super. Ct., May 23, 1955).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

July 1, 1955

THE CIO United Steelworkers, in wage-reopening negotiations with the U. S. Steel Corp., reached an agreement providing a wage increase averaging about 15 cents an hour, with a minimum of 11.5 cents, for the company's 170,000 employees.

On July 6, the company raised prices on its products by an average of approximately \$7.35 a ton.

A FEDERAL court of appeals, in *United States v. Ryan*, reversed the conviction of Joseph P. Ryan for accepting \$2,500 from two New York corporations employing members of the International Longshoremen's Association of which he was president (see Chron. item for Jan. 5, 1955, MLR, Mar. 1955). The court held that a union officer cannot be prosecuted under sec. 302 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act since within the context of the act a "representative" means a union or an individual selected as bargaining agent by a majority of the employees.

THE New York City Building Trades Employers Association negotiated 2-year contracts with AFL building trades unions, covering 47,000 workers and providing hourly pay increases totaling 45 cents in 4 steps by January 1, 1957. The immediate 15-cent increase establishes a rate of \$2.70 for concrete workers; \$3.55 for carpenters, cement masons, and metal lathers; \$3.65 for sheet metal workers; and \$3.80 for operating engineers.

July 5

Two AFL transit union locals reached a new agreement with the Chicago Transit Authority, granting the 16,000 streetcar, bus, and elevated lines employees 12½-cents-an-hour wage increases to be effected in 3 steps within a year, 4-week vacations after 25 years of service, a cost-of-living escalator clause, and other improvements.

July 8

THE U. S. Metals Refining Co. and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) agreed to wage rate increases of from 11½ to 17½ cents an hour. The contract increased the minimum monthly pension to \$170 for employees with 25 years of service and the disability pension to \$115 a month after 15 years.

Similar wage increases were negotiated between the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Anaconda Co.—the only one of the "Big Four" copper producers

whose workers did not strike when their contract expired on July 1—for its eastern subsidiary, the American Brass Co., on July 13 and for its operations at Butte, Mont., on July 14.

THE National Labor Relations Board ruled, in *The Item Co.*, New Orleans, La., and . . . *Local 170, American Newspaper Guild, CIO*; and *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, AFL, Local 170 and Same*, that both the employer and the Teamsters' union violated the Taft-Hartley Act by executing and maintaining a union-security contract requiring certain employees to become union members as a condition of employment because the employees involved had not had the privilege of voting whether they desired to be represented by the contracting union.

July 12

THE Federal court of appeals in St. Louis ruled, in *Mitchell, etc. v. Brown, d. b. a. Brown Engineering Co.*, that employees of a firm of consulting engineers providing advice, preliminary planning, and on-the-job inspection on construction for interstate traffic were entitled to benefits under the Fair Labor Standards Act, although the employees had not performed actual work on the project.

July 13

THE Attorney General of Michigan ruled that supplemental unemployment pay, as provided for under the CIO Auto Workers contracts with Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp. (see Chron. item for June 6, 1955, MLR, Aug. 1955), "does not constitute wages or remuneration which disqualify the worker or render him ineligible for unemployment compensation under the Michigan Employment Security Act." A similar interpretation was made 2 days earlier by the Attorney General of Connecticut.

THE CIO Textile Workers reached 2-year agreements with Berkshire Hathaway Co. and Pepperell Manufacturing Co., thereby virtually ending a 3-month strike against New England cotton and rayon mills, after the employers dropped their demands for a cut of almost 10-cents-an-hour in wage and fringe benefits. The settlements eliminated the cost-of-living escalator clauses but incorporated into base rates the 3 cents accumulated under the clauses since 1951. (See also p. 1034 of this issue.)

July 14

THE Federal court of appeals in Washington, in *Textile Workers Union of America, CIO v. Allendale Co., et al.*; and *Hayward-Schuster Woolen Mills, Inc. v. Same*, reversing a lower court's decision, ruled that a nationwide union and a woolen manufacturer, operating in a region with wage rates higher than the prevailing minimum set for the industry by the Secretary of Labor under the Public Contracts Act, may intervene in a suit to set

aside the Secretary's determination, brought under the Fulbright Amendment to the act (see Chron. item for May 6, 1954, MLR, July 1954).

July 20

THE AFL-CIO Joint Unity Committee unanimously approved the name "The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" for the merged labor organization (see Chron. item for Feb. 9, 1955, MLR, Apr. 1955).

A FEDERAL grand jury in Detroit indicted the United Automobile Workers (CIO) on charges of violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, as amended by section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act, which prohibits expenditure of union funds in connection with the election of candidates for Federal government offices. The indictment charges that the union illegally had spent \$5,985 from its general fund for telecasts to influence votes in the 1954 primary and general elections.

J. SCOTT MILNE, president of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a member of the AFL executive council, died in Portland, Oreg. On July 25, the Brotherhood's executive council named Gordon M. Freeman, former IBEW vice president, to succeed him.

July 22

THE NLRB, in *Coats & Clark, Inc.*, Clarkdale, Ga., and *Textile Workers Union (CIO)*, ordered the reinstatement, but without back pay, of an employee who quit over her difficulty in operating her machine, because the employer had harassed her for months over her union activity and the quality of her work. Although the Board held that the evidence did not prove a constructive discharge, as the employer had ceased harassing the employee a few days before she quit and had not been responsible for her trouble with the machine, it found that the employer's previous coercive conduct was a psychological factor in her action. Answering a dissenting member who claimed that the Board lacked authority for its action, the majority said he mistook "lack of precedent for lack of power."

July 24

THE AFL Street, Electric Railway union ended a 34-day strike against the Los Angeles transit lines by voting 1,116 to 492 to accept a new contract containing a cost-of-living adjustment clause and providing a 14-cent hourly wage increase to be effected in 3 steps by next June 1, 4 weeks' vacation after 25 years of service, and other benefits.

July 26

THE NLRB ruled, in *Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL, Local 88*, St. Louis, Mo., and *Harold A. Thomas, Jr.*, and *G. Carroll Stribbling*, that

the union's inducement of its members—employee-buyers of certain retail meat markets—not to buy the products of a meat manufacturer whose salesmen the union sought to organize violated section 8 (b) (4) of the Taft-Hartley Act forbidding secondary boycotts, even though the word "buy" is not listed in that section's language.

July 27

THE AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters reached a new 3-year agreement with the truckers of southern New England, ending a 45-day strike of about 16,000 truckmen. The agreement provides wage increases of up to 50 cents an hour over 3 years, with the first 11 cents retroactive to April 11, 1955; a 40-hour workweek to be achieved over 3 years; and protection against discharge for refusing to drive through picket lines or to handle cargo involved in a strike.

July 28

THE Attorney General of the United States, in the first move under the 1954 Communist Control Act, petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union (Ind.) is under Communist domination. (See Chron. item for Feb. 1, 1955, MLR, Apr. 1955.)

July 29

THE AFL Aluminum Workers and the CIO Steelworkers, through joint bargaining strategy, reached wage settlements with the Aluminum Co. of America patterned closely after the recent steel industry pacts (see Chron. item for July 1, above, and p. 1031 of this issue).

ARMOUR & Co., under a wage reopening provision, reached agreements with the AFL Meat Cutters and CIO Packinghouse Workers providing an hourly wage increase of 14 cents, effective August 1, for approximately 35,000 workers.

July 30

THE United States Senate confirmed Ewan Clague for his third term as Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

THE Federal court of appeals in Richmond, in *NLRB v. Truitt Manufacturing Co.*, invalidated a Board order that the employer support with reasonable proof his claim of inability to grant a wage increase (see Chron. item for Nov. 15, 1954, MLR, Jan. 1955). The court held that the employer had not violated the Taft-Hartley Act by denying the union request to examine financial data which, in the opinion of the court, were matters altogether in the province of management; and that good-faith bargaining, which does require a sincere desire to reach an agreement, does not require the bargainer to "substantiate" his position.

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

JULY, like June, was a month of widespread collective bargaining activity with the influence of the basic steel and Ford-General Motors contracts being apparent in settlements in related fields. The New England textile and trucking strikes were settled, and at the end of the month the first 1955 agreements in the aluminum and meatpacking industries were concluded. Most of the major July negotiations were concluded without prolonged work stoppages, but a large part of the nonferrous metal mining, smelting, and refining industry was closed by a strike.

Toward the close of its 1955 session, Congress enacted and sent to the White House legislation raising the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$1 an hour, effective on March 1, 1956.

Settlements, Strikes, and Negotiations

Meatpacking. The first major 1955 settlement in the meatpacking industry was concluded on July 29 by Armour and Co., with both the AFL Meat Cutters and CIO Packinghouse Workers. It provided for a 14-cent-an-hour wage increase effective August 1 for approximately 35,000 workers.

Aluminum. On the same day, an average 15-cent hourly wage increase, similar to that agreed to in basic steel, was negotiated by the CIO Steelworkers with the Aluminum Co. of America. Like the steel agreements, the settlement provided a 11½-cent hourly increase for all workers as well as a widening of pay differentials among jobs averaging 3½ cents a man-hour. The 17,000 employees in the bargaining units represented by the Steelworkers will receive a lump sum payment of 3 cents for each hour worked between August 1, 1954, and July 31, 1955, under the wage study plan inaugurated in 1954. This study will continue, with the company putting 3 cents a man-

hour into a fund to be used to correct inequities when the study is completed.

The AFL Aluminum Workers reached a settlement the same day, affecting about 14,000 employees of the company, which also provided for a widening of pay differentials averaging 3½ cents a man-hour but which provided a 6½-cent rather than an 11½-cent general wage increase. The workers represented by this union had received a 5-cent annual improvement factor increase effective July 1 under terms of the previous agreement. The AFL settlement established a wage study plan and fund similar to that incorporated in the 1954 Steelworkers' agreement, but the AFL workers did not receive a lump sum payment for time worked during the previous contract year.

Refractories and Shipbuilding. The wage increase pattern of the recent basic steel agreements also spread to firebrick refractories and shipbuilding. Under a wage reopening clause, a contract was concluded by the United Construction Workers, an affiliate of the United Mine Workers, and a refractories industry committee representing Harbison-Walker, General Refractories, and seven other major firebrick companies. The settlement provided an average 15-cent hourly wage increase for approximately 6,000 production workers and was expected to set a pattern for negotiations with other firms in the industry.

The increase agreed to under a wage reopening by the Bethlehem Steel Shipbuilding Division and the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, representing 13,000 shipyard workers in 8 East Coast yards, also averaged 15 cents an hour and ranged from 11½ cents to 19 cents. The new pay scale will start at \$1.785.

Steel. Additional basic steel companies, including Kaiser Steel Corp. and Sheffield Steel (a subsidiary of Armco), joined other members of the industry who had earlier concluded agreements with the CIO Steelworkers. Independent unions, representing 10,000 Weirton Steel Co. employees in Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio, and 6,000 workers employed by Armco Steel Corp. of Middletown, Ohio, signed similar agreements.

U. S. Steel Corp. announced biweekly pay increases ranging from \$9.20 to \$22 for all salaried

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

employees, 8,000 of whom are represented by the CIO Steelworkers. The salary increases are comparable to the 15-cent-an-hour average for the hourly production workers.²

At the end of July the Timken Roller Bearing Co. of Canton, Ohio, was still negotiating with the Steelworkers over the form rather than the size of a wage increase. The union was opposed to the company proposal of a flat percentage increase. Earlier in the month the parties signed a 3-year contract boosting minimum pensions for 30-year employees from \$100 to \$140 monthly and raising payments for total and permanent disability from \$50 to \$70 a month.

Nonferrous Metals. About 22,000 members of the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' union struck nonferrous mining and refining operations of 3 of the 4 major producers—Kennecott Copper Corp., the American Smelting and Refining Co., and Phelps Dodge Corp.—for increased wage rates and supplementary benefits, including what the union called a modified version of the guaranteed annual wage.³

On July 29, the Revere Copper and Brass Corp. closed 5 plants employing about 5,100 workers because of the copper shortage resulting from the strike. Representatives of the copper and brass industry asked the Federal Government to release part of the copper stockpile and there was an appeal to the President to invoke the National Emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley. Meantime, the union declined offers of a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase package from Phelps Dodge Corp. for its Arizona locations, and an informal offer of 13½ cents an hour by the American Smelting and Refining Co. The Phelps Dodge offer called for increases ranging from 11½ cents an hour for the lowest paid job up to 17 cents hourly for the top job. It also included improvements in hospital, surgical, and medical benefits.

The union's Anaconda local in Butte, Mont., however, which had continued to work throughout negotiations, agreed to wage rate increases of 11½ to 17½ cents an hour. This contract was somewhat similar to one signed earlier by the same union with an eastern Anaconda subsidiary (American Brass Co.). The American Brass settlement ranged from 11½ to 15½ cents an hour and ended a strike of 3,700 workers that had

begun on July 8 at the 3 plants of the company in Buffalo, N. Y., Ansonia and Torrington, Conn. By the end of July, AFL unions and the Phelps Dodge Corp. also agreed on hourly wage increases of 11½ to 17½ cents, averaging about 15 cents for employees at some of the company's Arizona operations. Hospital, medical, surgical, and disability benefits were also liberalized.

In the copper mining area of northern Michigan the prolonged stoppage of approximately 2,000 employees of Calumet and Hecla, Inc., at Calumet, Mich., represented by the Steelworkers (CIO), continued throughout the month. This stoppage had begun on May 2 over wages and pensions. The company had sought an injunction against the strike on the grounds that the union had not notified the State or Federal Mediation Services until April 16 and thus had not complied with the Taft-Hartley requirement of a 30-day notification. The company also filed a \$3½-million damage suit against the union because pickets prevented maintenance crews from operating at the copper mines and smelters. In mid-July a tentative agreement was reached between the company and the General Services Administration on modification of the company's stockpile contract, extending the time for delivery.

*UAW Contracts.*⁴ The Ford and General Motors agreements⁵ were followed by a rash of contracts in related situations while the UAW was negotiating with the remaining major auto producers and farm equipment manufacturers.

Negotiations to replace the UAW contracts expiring August 12 at American Motors Corp., affecting 24,000 hourly workers at its Nash, Hudson, and Kelvinator plants, were accompanied by accusations and countercharges by both the union and management. The company claimed that an agreement patterned after the Ford-General Motors contracts would result in "pattern-plus" increases higher than those won at the other two companies, whereas the union denied that its proposals would have this result. Chrysler Corp. presented an offer to the UAW which had already demanded a layoff pay plan and other benefits similar to those won from General Motors

² See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 930).

³ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 931).

⁴ For rulings on the legal status of the supplementary layoff benefit provisions of the auto agreements, see p. 1037, this issue.

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 931).

and Ford. The existing agreement was due to expire August 31.

Meanwhile, UAW pacts closely modeled after the two major agreements were signed with Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. of Detroit and the White Motor Co., covering 3,200 and 4,000 employees, respectively. A package reportedly valued at 20 cents a man-hour and a "modified form of the guaranteed annual wage" were also agreed to by the UAW and Budd Co. which late in July ended a week-old strike of 7,500 workers at 2 Philadelphia plants. Some modifications of the auto package were embodied in contracts with two other auto parts companies—Holley Carburetor and Lyon, Inc.—where the amount provided in the major agreements for layoff payments was diverted to other benefits. Holley Carburetor entered into a 3½-year contract, thus providing an annual wage increase of 6 cents an hour in 1958 as well as in the 3 preceding years, with an additional 4-cent increase in 1955 in lieu of supplemental unemployment benefits. Lyon will adopt its first pension plan financed with 9 cents per man-hour contributions, in lieu of layoff payments, and an annual improvement factor increase in 1956. Other aspects of these contracts followed the general lines of the Ford and GM pacts.

Kaiser Metal Products, Inc., also did not agree on supplements to unemployment compensation, although it did improve insurance and other fringe benefits for about 3,000 employees in addition to 6-cent wage increases in each of the 3 years covered by the new contract and extra pay increases to skilled groups.

The UAW was also seeking supplemental unemployment compensation plans from members of the farm equipment industry. Caterpillar Tractor Co. offered a supplemental layoff pay plan similar to the one with GM and Ford except for some adjustments to local conditions. Other proposed contract terms called for wage increases of 18 cents an hour spread over 3 years and increased pension and hospitalization benefits reportedly valued at more than 10 cents an hour. The remaining major obstacle to agreement was the union shop.

John Deere and Company made a similar offer regarding jobless pay. However, the union claimed that to guarantee 65 percent of average income to workers would require benefits exceed-

ing \$25 a week in view of the lower unemployment compensation levels prevailing in Illinois and Iowa where 8 of the 10 company plants are located. When this issue and the issue of the union shop at Caterpillar Tractor Co. were not resolved, stoppages began at both companies on July 30.

Another in a series of work stoppages at the Studebaker Corp. in South Bend, Ind., began in mid-July when fewer than 100 final assembly workers left their jobs, closing the plant and idling about 9,000 workers. A week earlier the company had reduced the work force on the final assembly line because of revised production methods. Just prior to the stoppage, the union membership had voted overwhelmingly to give the local union officials the right to call a strike protesting alleged violation of seniority rights in the layoffs. Work was resumed briefly on July 21 after management officials refused to continue negotiations regarding the layoffs until the men returned to work. On July 28 the assemblers left work again, once more closing the plant. A year earlier the company and the UAW (CIO) had agreed to wage cuts in order to improve the company's competitive position.

The Kohler Co. and the United Auto Workers (CIO) agreed to resume negotiations with the hope of ending the long strike that started April 5, 1954. Conciliators of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service were to assist. The firm had been operating on a partial basis with nonstrikers and new employees.

Other Metalworking. Another target of labor's drive for income guarantees was the General Electric Co. The CIO Electrical Workers, representing about 100,000 General Electric employees, was negotiating with the company for a "full guaranteed annual wage" financed by company payments equal to 5 percent of the payroll. (The provisions, aimed at making up the difference between regular take-home pay and State unemployment insurance benefits for laid-off workers, had been rejected by the company in 1954.⁶) The IUE was also seeking a "substantial" increase in wages and a variety of other contract changes, including a union shop, elimination of geographic pay differentials, and greater pension, welfare, and vacation benefits. The union pledged a "no

⁶ For IUE-CIO program, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1953 (p. 1328).

contract, no work" policy should the two sides fail to reach a settlement by the September 15 expiration date of their contract.

The independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, which bargains for about 25,000 General Electric employees, was also engaged in contract negotiations, but excluded wage guarantees from its program. Its main objectives were a shorter workweek and across-the-board wage increases.

Successful negotiations were announced by other electrical manufacturers. A general wage increase of 14 cents an hour, plus an additional 3 cents for certain types of assemblies, was agreed to by Stromberg-Carlson Co. and the Rochester Independent Workers Local, which represents 3,600 employees of the firm. The service requirement for a 2-week vacation was reduced from 4 to 3 years of employment.

The CIO Electrical Workers negotiated for its 2,200 members at the Otis Elevator Co. an hourly wage increase of 5 cents for production workers and 6 cents for office and maintenance workers. The company had agreed in February to remain in Yonkers, N. Y., after the union pledged cooperation in reducing production costs.

Adoption of some provisions of the auto contracts was agreed to under wage reopenings by the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio, and the National Cash Register Independent Union as well as an independent union representing plant guards. Under the amended agreements 12,000 employees will receive an increase of 2.5 percent of base pay or 6 cents an hour, whichever is greater; an additional 8-cent-an-hour increase for certain skilled workers; and revision of the cost-of-living escalator formula to provide a 1-cent change for each 0.5-point change in the BLS Consumer Price Index.

Extra increases for workers with long service regardless of skill were provided in an agreement concluded in July by the Machinists (AFL) and Cessna Aircraft Co., covering 3,200 employees at Wichita, Kans. It provided a 7.5-cent increase for all workers effective July 4 and additional increases of 2.5 cents an hour for employees with 5 through 9 years' service and 5 cents for employees with 10 or more years' service.

The AFL Machinists approved 1-year contracts with Boeing Airplane Co., providing wage increases of 4.5 cents to 7.5 cents an hour for about

23,000 production workers in the Seattle, Wash., area, and 15,500 in Wichita, Kans. Details of a new pension plan remained to be completed. An additional 6,100 hourly workers who are not members of the bargaining unit in Wichita were to receive similar benefits.

Rubber. A "layoff pay plan" along the lines of the auto settlements—the first in the rubber industry—was adopted by the Inland Rubber Manufacturing Co. of Dayton, Ohio, a division of General Motors Corp., in agreement with the United Rubber Workers (CIO). The contract also provided for a full union shop and other benefits. Wages were not an issue in the negotiations. The company employs 3,600 production and maintenance workers. The policy committee of the Rubber Workers recently adopted a resolution to seek guaranteed wage programs throughout the industry.

The U.S. Rubber Co., the last of the "Big Four" rubber producers to negotiate a new pension and insurance agreement with the CIO Rubber Workers, signed a 5-year contract, subject to reopening after 3 years, covering 33,000 workers in 19 plants. Key provisions are an improved pension plan, an increase in group life insurance financed by the company, and an improved medical insurance plan. Severance pay was also included, but wages were not an issue.

Textiles. Tentative settlements were reached on July 13 by the New England cotton and rayon textile firms remaining on strike⁷ and were ratified by union members on July 14. Under the agreements reached by Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., Pepperell Manufacturing Co., and Luther Manufacturing Co., with the Textile Workers (CIO), proposals for cuts in wages and supplementary benefits reportedly amounting to almost 10 cents an hour were abandoned. Cost-of-living escalator clauses were discontinued, but the existing 3-cent cost-of-living allowances were incorporated into base rates. The agreements provided that the companies may change work loads pending review by an arbitrator; formerly, such changes could not be put into effect until the arbitrator had ruled. Extra pay for work on 3 local holidays (2 in Rhode Island) was eliminated, but other holiday pay

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 934).

provisions remained unchanged. Both contracts remain in effect until April 15, 1957, with reopenings in April of 1956. The changes in holiday pay provisions and the cost-of-living escalator clause would presumably be extended to other cotton and rayon agreements that had previously been signed, since they stipulated that modifications agreed to in subsequent settlements would be incorporated into those contracts.

Earlier in the month one of the firms involved in the textile strike—Lockwood-Dutchess, Inc.,—announced that it would close its Waterville, Maine, plant because of southern competition.

New England Trucking. The first major break in the New England trucking stoppage⁸ which had idled about 16,000 workers came on July 19 when the Teamsters (AFL) and one of the largest trucking companies (Associated Transport, Inc.) reached agreement, and the entire dispute was settled before the month's end. The agreement with Associated Transport provided for a 50-cent-an-hour wage increase and a gradual reduction in hours from 48 to 40, both spread over a 3-year contract period.

A number of agreements had been reached earlier by smaller firms, and on July 27 the remaining firms, employing about 13,000 workers, negotiated pay increases ranging from 37 to 50 cents an hour and reductions in the workweek, also spread over the 3-year contract period. The 37-cent hourly wage increase applied to Boston firms and the larger increases to firms in certain other areas to eliminate existing pay differentials with Boston.

Local Transit. During July transit strikes in Los Angeles⁹ and Buffalo, were settled; but the strikes that had begun in Washington, D. C., on July 1, in Scranton, Pa., in April, and in Little Rock, Ark., in late June, continued throughout the month. The AFL Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees represented the workers in all five cities. In Scranton, the dispute involved wage cuts and reductions in hours of work proposed by the Scranton Transit Co. The other stoppages occurred over wage increases and changes in supplementary benefits proposed by the union, with an additional issue in the

Little Rock stoppage of failure to agree on a neutral arbitration board chairman. The board was to hear testimony on a union demand for a 14-cent hourly wage increase. The stoppage at the Capital Transit Co. in Washington was accompanied by congressional hearings on the stoppage and discussion of franchise revocation. This strike involved refusal of the company to agree to a wage increase or changes in supplementary benefits, barring assurance of increased revenues.

The Buffalo transit stoppage began on July 1 and ended July 11 with agreement on wage increases amounting to 7 cents an hour for drivers and 6½ to 7½ cents for mechanics. The agreement also provided for a company-paid hospitalization and surgical insurance plan, effective February 1, 1956.

The 34-day transit strike in Los Angeles ended on July 24 when the union members voted by more than 2 to 1 to accept the third management offer made during the stoppage. The agreement provides for a 14-cent hourly wage increase effective in 3 steps within the year. Operators had been receiving \$1.91 hourly. They returned to work at \$1.97 hourly, with an increase to \$2.01 on December 1 and to \$2.05 on June 1, 1956. The contract also contains a cost-of-living escalator clause and provides a 4-week vacation after 25 years' service, and other changes in working conditions.

Increased benefits were put into effect in July by the Chicago and Cleveland transit systems, with employees in both cities also represented by the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL). An arbitration award gave employees of the Cleveland system an 8-cent hourly wage increase, as well as a 4-week vacation after 25 years' service. Agreement on a new contract affecting 16,000 employees of the Chicago Transit Authority was announced July 5, shortly before a scheduled strike vote. Terms included a 5-cent-an-hour increase, retroactive to June 1, 1955, with additional increases of 2½ cents and 5 cents, effective December 1, 1955, and June 1, 1956, respectively; and a new cost-of-living escalator clause providing for quarterly adjustments beginning December 1, 1955. A previous escalator clause had been discontinued in June 1953.

The same union reached agreement designed to permit continued operation of the sole transporta-

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 932).

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 934).

tion company of Springfield, Mass. Just prior to June 30, when the company had stated it would cease operations, it was approached by the union with a plan to keep the line running. The concessions accepted by the bus drivers in the proposed new 2-year contract included withdrawal of a wage raise demand, an end of compulsory arbitration, and the paring of certain fringe benefits. Other measures sought by the company to reduce its operating expenses were the curtailment of several unprofitable runs and the discontinuance of token sales at discount rates.

Construction. Increases of 15 cents an hour effective in July 1955 and additional 10-cent increases in January and July 1956 and January 1957 were to go to carpenters, cement masons, concrete workers, metal lathers, operating engineers, and sheet-metal workers under 2-year agreements negotiated by AFL unions, representing 47,000 construction tradesmen, with the contractors in the New York City area on July 1. At least one of the agreements specified that allocation of the gains between wages and fringe benefits would be determined by the union.

Hotels and Restaurants. A pension plan for 25,000 culinary workers was agreed upon by 7 AFL unions and the associations representing San Francisco's major hotels, restaurants, and taverns. The agreement provided for employer contributions of \$5.25 monthly for each eligible employee to a pension fund to be administered jointly by labor and management. Other supplementary benefits were liberalized, but wages were not changed.

Maritime. For the first time in West Coast maritime history, the Pacific Maritime Association, representing most West Coast shipowners, was negotiating with a single union representing 6,000 sailors, firemen, and cooks and stewards. Contracts for the unlicensed personnel had expired and the AFL Seafarers' International Union—newly certified as the bargaining agent for the three groups¹⁰ was seeking a master contract. The union proposed elimination of the present "penalty" pay covering Saturday and Sunday work at sea and an increase instead in the monthly base pay that would at least incorporate penalty

time to take account of the 56-hour week when ships are at sea. Alternatively, the union proposed an across-the-board wage increase, ranging upward from \$35 a month, plus fringe benefits.

Three maritime officers' unions—one AFL and two CIO—are also negotiating jointly with the Pacific Maritime Association for new contracts to give them parity with their East Coast branches. This would involve increasing the employers' daily per capita contribution to the unions' welfare and pension funds from 75 cents to \$1.60. The cooperating unions were seeking 3-year contracts to be retroactive to mid-June—the same as East Coast agreements—with annual wage openings on the anniversary dates.

Other Developments

Supporting congressional optimism regarding the Nation's prosperity and capacity to absorb a higher minimum wage, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell urged the President to sign legislation raising the national minimum from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956. Although disappointed that the coverage was not broadened to include some occupations now exempt, the Secretary recommended approval of the legislation, which in its final form exceeded the administration's proposal of 90 cents, but fell below organized labor's demand of a \$1.25 floor. The new \$1 minimum will directly affect about 2,100,000 workers, primarily in southern lumber, textile, and apparel industries.

Following long litigation by the AFL on behalf of Government workers engaged in mechanical trades, the U. S. Court of Claims reversed two U. S. Comptroller General decisions that had denied retroactive double-time pay for holidays worked by civilian "blue collar" workers during World War II. Thousands of employees at New England defense establishments will receive back wages averaging \$300 per worker, and the Federation is planning to have a bill introduced in Congress to qualify an additional million employees throughout the country for similar payments.

Another step toward the forthcoming AFL-CIO merger was taken when the two organizations settled on a name for the combined federation: "The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations." Among the issues

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1955 (p. 689).

to be resolved before labor unity is achieved, are questions of individual union jurisdiction, as well as staff integration.

A note of discord was struck when the CIO executive board accused the AFL Teamsters' union of jeopardizing the proposed merger by raiding tactics, specifically on the St. Paul, Minn., local of the CIO Brewery Workers. President Dave Beck of the Teamsters has consistently refused to sign the no-raiding pact on the grounds that the AFL affiliate should have jurisdiction over many workers in other unions.

A union representation election sponsored by the National Mediation Board was designed to settle a 3-way struggle for control of 2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad workers. Two challengers, District 50 of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers and the AFL Dining Car Employees Union, are seeking to oust the leftwing Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union (Ind.) which has represented these employees since 1948.

In an effort to strip unions directed by allegedly subversive leadership of their bargaining rights and other privileges conferred by the National Labor Relations Act, the Justice Department sought a determination, by the Subversive Activities Control Board, of whether the International

Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers is Communist-infiltrated, within the meaning of the Communist Control Act passed last year. The independent union, representing an estimated 60,000 to 80,000 members, attacked Attorney General Brownell's action as aimed at breaking the July 1 strike called against 3 of the Nation's copper producers.

The question regarding the legal status of the layoff pay plans embodied in the new UAW contracts was partly answered when Michigan's Attorney General issued a ruling that they did not conflict with that State's unemployment compensation laws. Under the agreements, rulings must be obtained that such benefits will not prevent payment of State unemployment compensation in States in which at least two-thirds of the workers covered by the plan are employed. About half of both Ford and General Motors workers are employed in Michigan. The Michigan interpretation was based on the fact that the State law defines remuneration as "compensation paid for personal services." The Michigan ruling held that supplementary benefits would not be payment for such services, and hence could not be considered as remuneration. A similar ruling was issued in Connecticut.

Union Conventions Scheduled for October 1955

<i>October</i>	<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Place</i>
3	National Maritime Union, CIO	New York, N. Y.
10	International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, AFL.	New York, N. Y.
13	Air Line Dispatchers Association, AFL	Washington, D. C.
14	American Railway Supervisors Association, Inc., Ind.	Chicago, Ill.
15	National Postal Transport Association, AFL	San Francisco, Calif.
17	Commercial Telegraphers' Union, AFL	Houston, Tex.
18	National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, Ind.	St. Louis, Mo.
<i>October</i>	<i>State conventions</i>	<i>Place</i>
1	Kentucky, CIO	Louisville
3	Kentucky, AFL	Covington
3	Mississippi, AFL	Jackson
7	New Mexico, AFL	Carlsbad
8	Vermont, CIO	Rutland
10	Illinois, AFL	Rock Island
10	Nebraska, AFL	Lincoln
14	Minnesota, CIO	Duluth
21	New Hampshire, AFL	Portsmouth
22	Colorado, CIO	Colorado Springs
22	Rhode Island, AFL	Providence
27	West Virginia, AFL	Parkersburg

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

America's Needs and Resources—A New Survey.

By J. Frederic Dewhurst and Associates.
New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1955.
xxix, 1148 pp., charts, maps. \$10.

When one tries to characterize this newest volume of the Twentieth Century Fund, it is difficult to avoid clichés like “a gold mine of information.” Again, as for his first survey (1947), Frederic Dewhurst recruited a group of outstanding experts to prepare chapters in their particular fields of competence. However, this is not just a collection of interesting articles, but a well-conceived structure in which each part has its proper place. A uniformity of approach is visible in each chapter even though each author apparently was left free to use the specific methods he considered appropriate for his field. It would be hard to imagine any economist who would not find it rewarding to study this volume systematically, or, at least, to read a selection of the chapters which are presented under the main headings of Consumption Requirements, Capital Requirements, Government and Foreign Transactions (a somewhat strange combination), and Resources and Capacities.

In order to establish a general frame of reference for the specific projections of consumption, capital outlays, etc., an overall projection of the economy for 1960 is provided, a high level of activity being assumed for that year. It is this reviewer's opinion that the projection for 1960 is on the low side for a “full employment” economy.

This 1960 projection differs very little in approach from estimates made some time ago by others for the same year. However, no attempt was made to put the more recent estimates in the present work on firmer ground than was available in the previous studies. The more significant

areas of uncertainty in such projections result from (a) assumptions concerning the amount of unemployment which is held compatible with a high level of activity and “full employment”; (b) assumed increases in output per man-hour (productivity); and (c) assumptions regarding changes in hours of work. The degree of uncertainty could have been reduced by more basic research work on these crucial issues. Admittedly, the first of these assumptions depends largely on personal judgment. On the other hand, future changes in productivity and hours of work have usually been estimated by extrapolating past trends with such modifications as seemed to be warranted by current observations. It would seem that some studies should have been made of the labor shifts—which have been going on and are likely to go on—from lower to higher productivity industries. In addition, an appraisal of the most recent and imminent technological and management developments in various industries would have provided better ground for judging what productivity changes could be expected. Concerning the length of the average workweek, more research could have been done. There is an urgent need in this whole area of economic projections to move from mere guesses to better informed guesses.

Another weakness in the frame of reference established for this study is the time period covered. Many of the specific discussions, e. g., those on agricultural resources, future energy developments, and need for health and educational facilities, can best be seen in the perspective of a period longer than 5 years. It would have been preferable to provide one benchmark for 5 and one for 10 years, counting from the expected time of publication. In this respect the undertaking has suffered from the fact that a period of several years elapsed from the time when the benchmark estimates were made to the time of publication.

The study presents a projection of requirements and capacities in the American economy; it is not a forecast. It does not consider the factors of private behavior or public policy on which the achievement of the projected levels of activity depends. That the authors were aware of these limitations is indicated by a few casual remarks such as: “The only real dangers for the future are an inadequate level of income and a low

standard of living." Nothing is said about how these dangers can be avoided or how we can attain the projected levels of activity.

In the summary sections, an attempt was made to contrast "demand" and "needs" in the economy of 1960 with those of 1950. "Demand" in this connection is defined as actual or projected expenditure for consumer goods, capital equipment, government, etc. "Need" is a normative concept expressing the authors' opinions about what is or will be required for a satisfactory level of nutrition, housing, capital expansion, government services, etc. Dr. Dewhurst concluded that in 1950 "needs" exceeded "demand" by about \$49 billion, or 17 percent of actual demand. Of this "deficiency," about \$31 billion was in the field of government activities, particularly national defense. This deficiency was largely due to our inadequate preparation for the Korean emergency. The discrepancy between needs and demand is expected to drop to \$26 billion, or only 7 percent, by 1960.

In a final contrast, "needs" are compared with resources. Here the study suggests the conclusion that with full utilization of our resources, particularly the "inexhaustible" resource of technology, and with improved allocation of resources, it should be possible to meet all our needs by 1960. If the projections of demand and need from 1950 to 1960 are extended into 1965, this approach leads to the conclusion that actual spending by consumers, business, and government is likely to exceed needs 10 years from now. Does this imply that some time between 1960 and 1965 the "age of abundance" will have arrived?

The confrontation of demand, needs, and resources is a bold and imaginative approach. The most questionable projection is that of "need." There are areas in which norms are emerging as a result of scientific standards (e. g., nutrition) or policy debates (e. g., on housing). It is also entirely appropriate for a government document or a private policy statement to recommend a certain level of activity as essential (e. g., for national defense or for foreign economic aid). A scientific projection may well incorporate the judgments about needed levels of activity which emerge from public discussions, and may be interpreted as the evolving concept of "general welfare." However, this reviewer has an uneasy

feeling about a group of economists attempting to estimate what total needs will be as contrasted with demand, if the total includes such items as liquor consumption, expenditures for religious institutions, and government services of every kind. This is much more hazardous than estimating what people (as individuals, or organized in corporations and governments) are *likely* to demand given a certain level of income.

—GERHARD COLM
National Planning Association

The Changing American Market. By the Editors of *Fortune*. Garden City, N. Y., Hanover House, 1955. 304 pp., charts. \$4.50.

This volume contains 12 articles published in *Fortune* between August 1953 and August 1954 evaluating the American market for consumer goods. Aside from the omission of a few of the charts and the substitution in many instances of revised data, the articles are reprints of the original *Fortune* series. Seven of the 12 are concerned with analysis of the market for housing, home goods (appliances, furniture, housewares, etc.), food, automobiles, clothing, recreation, and "luxuries."

The analysis and accompanying forecasts—at least to 1960, and sometimes beyond—are predicated on observed and anticipated demographic and social developments. Chief among such developments, which, according to the authors, have led to a new "mass market," is "a pervasive, complex arrangement or redistribution of incomes" and "a sharp increase in the country's real per capita income." Rising productivity, the graduated income tax, the corporate profit tax, labor organization, social legislation, and "super-full employment" generated by two wars are cited as some of the factors responsible for the redistribution of income. The growth of the middle-income market is considered to have been influenced most importantly by productivity increases and the consequent gain in average real incomes.

The "lush new" suburban market is identified as the fastest growing and most profitable segment of the American market. *Fortune's* editors have estimated a suburban population in 1953 of 30 million, an increase of about 11 million since 1947. A larger proportion of family units residing in the

suburbs are in the middle-income group than is the case in the rest of the country. The average annual suburban family-unit income was \$6,500 in 1953, or 70 percent higher than the rest of the Nation. Birth rates are higher and home ownership is greater than in other population segments.

What about predictions for the last half of the present decade? The editors estimated that in 1959 the gross national product will approximate \$440 billion, of which \$278 billion would represent the disposable income of consumers. Deducting \$15 billion of this for savings, they concluded that consumers should spend approximately \$263 billion. In distributing this \$263 billion over 12 categories of consumer goods, two projections, "static" and "dynamic," are made. The first assumes that people in given income brackets will spend the same proportion of their income as they did in 1953. The second projection takes account of "the consumer's long-term tendency to raise his standard of living." How well do the editors think the "dynamic" projections will pan out? In four categories—food, housing, home operation, and auto operation and local public transportation fares—it is contended that "dynamic" projections should be equaled or exceeded. Less certain but probable are the goals for recreation, medical care, miscellaneous goods, and miscellaneous services. Difficulty in reaching the "dynamic" projection is predicted for alcohol and tobacco, clothing, home goods, and automobiles. And so, it is warned, "the challenge to business is to keep up with the market's potentialities not only by making and selling more of everything, but by improving, varying, and adorning everything—by blurring still further the already blurred line that distinguishes Americans' luxuries and Americans' necessities."

The book represents a most ambitious attempt to marshal a sometimes baffling array of statistics for an analysis of the predilections and whims of the consumer, and to produce a well-reasoned economic analysis of the consumer market. Works dealing with consumer behavior have a fascination for most readers, and this one is no exception. A high standard of journalism generally pervades the presentation of material which might otherwise be regarded as dull statistical fare. This reviewer believes, however, that readability of the book would have been improved had the original maga-

zine articles been edited to eliminate the frequent repetitious references to the forces shaping the size and character of the American market. While such repetition is not undesirable, and indeed may be essential in a series of articles published over a number of months, it is distracting when it occurs in chapter after chapter of a book.

The admonition that data contained in the statistical tables in the appendix do not always jibe with the charts should be noted by the reader, as well as the comment that "the data revisions have not altered the substantive point demonstrated by the chart or table."

—PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM
Bureau of Labor Statistics

A Study of Saving in the United States: Volume I, Introduction; Tables of Annual Estimates of Saving, 1897 to 1949; Volume II, Nature and Derivation of Annual Estimates of Saving, 1897 to 1949. By Raymond W. Goldsmith. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1955. Volume I, xxx, 1138 pp., bibliography, charts; Volume II, xxiv, 632 pp., bibliography. 2 vols., \$30.

These first 2 volumes of a 3-volume series report the results of the comprehensive and detailed investigation conducted by Raymond Goldsmith into savings and the savings process in the United States from 1897 through 1949. Volume III, to be published in the fall of 1955, will report on 4 supplementary studies which will include (1) estimates of national wealth and national balance sheets; (2) analysis of information on savings in household expenditure studies; (3) analysis of savings through estate tax returns; and (4) some simple econometric experiments with the new estimates of savings.

Volume I contains a summary of the main concepts and findings together with summary tables on both an annual and a quadrennial basis, supplemented by 550 tables showing in as much detail as was feasible the derivation of the annual estimates of national savings and their components.

Volume II presents a discussion of the principles involved in measuring savings within a system of economic accounts; an appraisal of the accuracy of the estimates presented in volume I, including a comparison with other savings data; and a

number of chapters reviewing problems arising in the derivation of main components of national and personal savings.

To appraise the estimates and the analyses of the savings process presented by Dr. Goldsmith in these two volumes will require examination and use of the data by technicians over a period of years. However, certain outstanding characteristics of the study are at once apparent. First, warning signals appear throughout concerning both the degree of accuracy attained in the estimates and the ways in which the concepts, definitions, and statistical estimating procedure depart from those used by other students of savings and income. These, with the detailed information provided as to concepts and derivations, should enable serious students of savings and the savings process to construct a wide variety of analyses which utilize not only the detailed statistics contained in these two volumes but also a combination of these data with data from other sources.

The second characteristic of the volumes, as pointed out by the author, is that the study is limited largely to providing basic data on savings and the savings process and on some closely related subjects. It does make some contribution to the additional objective of illuminating the savings process through applying the tools of econometrics and economic theory. But in this direction the work is exploratory.

A third characteristic of the study is the attempt to present an analysis of saving for a period of half a century within a framework of a system of national economic accounts. This has resulted in the first estimates for extended periods of time of the savings or dissavings of each of the main groups of economic units within the Nation, such as Federal, State, and local governments, agriculture, unincorporated business enterprises, and nonagricultural households. A byproduct of the adherence to a system of national accounts—balance sheets for the main saver groups and for the Nation as a whole at 8 benchmark dates (1900, 1912, 1922, 1929, 1933, 1939, 1945, 1949)—will appear in volume III.

As a result of the framework within which the study was conducted, the estimates differ from those arrived at in previous work on saving. The reader should be wary in comparing the results with other estimates and preferably should consult

the analysis of these differences, particularly in volume II, including especially chapters 4 and 5. Among the differences which result in substantial quantitative variances between the new estimates and previously assembled data are: basing of capital consumption allowances on replacement rather than on original cost; a more consistent elimination of capital gains and losses from saving and dissaving; the treatment of business expenditures on plant and equipment charged to current expense and of depletion in a manner parallel to the treatment of capitalized expenditures; the coverage of saving through consumer durable goods; the inclusion of estimates of cost of turnover of existing assets, such as commissions on individuals' purchases of real estate and securities; the allowance for changes in individuals' tax liabilities; and the substitution of business accounting methods for cash-flow accounting in the case of revenues and expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments.

A final and valuable characteristic of the study is the fact that, in addition to estimates which follow the study's "standard social accounting concept," comparable figures for the main totals are shown for two alternatives—business accounting and cash savings. This makes possible a check as to the influence of the choice of concept on the interpretation of events and also facilitates comparison and integration of the new estimates with the national income estimates of the Department of Commerce, which closely correspond to Dr. Goldsmith's business accounting basis, and the new moneyflow (cash-basis) estimates of Professor Morris Copeland and the Federal Reserve Board. The study, therefore, is extraordinarily rich in basic statistical material which has long been needed for analysis of the investment process and its relation to the operation of the total economy.

The reader who plunges into the text without first reading the preface may find minor discrepancies at points where Dr. Goldsmith has taken estimates from other sources. Wherever such discrepancies appear, they are due to statistical rather than conceptual differences, and occur because the publication schedule precluded the use of new or revised data appearing after the fall of 1951.

Students of saving, whatever their opinion of the particular estimates or analytical results, will owe

a great debt of gratitude not only to Dr. Goldsmith for his outstanding work on this study but also to those who have assisted him and those who made the study possible.

—JAMES W. KNOWLES

Joint Committee on the Economic Report
United States Congress

Absenteeism

Absence from Work—Recording and Analysis. London, British Institute of Management, 1955. 23 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. (Personnel Management Series, 6.) 2s. 6d.

Selected Bibliography on Nonoccupational Sickness Absenteeism Among Industrial Workers. Chicago, American Medical Association, Committee on Medical Care for Industrial Workers, January 1955. 12 pp.

Agricultural Labor

Estimating the Need and Supply of Hired Seasonal Farm Workers, Baldwin County, Alabama. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1955. 57 pp., charts, forms. Free.

Labor Used for Livestock. By Reuben W. Hecht. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, 1955. 22 pp., charts. (Statistical Bull. 161.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

This report on man-hours of labor required in feeding and caring for livestock is a companion report to *Labor Used for Field Crops* (Department of Agriculture Statistical Bull. 144, issued in 1954).

Unemployment and Partial Employment of Hired Farm Workers in Cotton Areas: Comparison of Selected Areas in Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and New Mexico, and Detailed Analysis of Cordele, Georgia, Area. By William H. Metzler. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service; U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1955. 40 pp., charts.

Final publication in a series of reports giving the findings of surveys for the areas indicated, made jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and Labor.

Arbitration and Mediation

Arbitration of Job Evaluation Disputes. By Clifford M. Baumbach. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, College of Commerce, Bureau of Labor and Management, 1954. 24 pp. (Research Series, 8.) 25 cents.

New Vistas in Mediation: Proceedings of Fourth Annual Conference, Association of State Mediation Agencies, Ithaca, N. Y., June 27-29, 1955. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, August 1955, pp. 521-601. \$1.)

Includes two papers on foreign systems: *European Variations on the Mediation Theme*, and *The Place of Mediation in the Swedish Collective Bargaining System*.

Employment and Unemployment

Employment and Labor Supply in the Concord Regional Area and a Study of Unemployment. By William J. Roy and John L. Barry, Jr. [Concord], New Hampshire Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 1955. 64 pp., charts.

Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry, San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area, 1949-1954. San Francisco, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1955. 13 pp.

Selected Studies of Negro Employment in the South. Washington, National Planning Association, 1955. 483 pp. (NPA Committee of the South Report 6.) \$5.50.

Brings together six studies of biracial employment practices in southern industry, originally published in separate pamphlets. The first study, covering three plants of the International Harvester Co., was summarized in the January 1954 *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 16). The data for the New Orleans area are summarized in this issue (p. 1020).

Handicapped

Changing Attitudes Towards the Disabled: Proceedings of Sixth World Congress of International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, The Hague, September 13-17, 1954. Edited by Norah Hill. London, Central Council for the Care of Cripples (for International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, New York), [1955?]. 287 pp. Cloth, \$3.50; paper, \$3, the Society, New York.

Subjects discussed included vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped and improvement of attitudes towards their employment.

Study of Programs for Homebound Handicapped Individuals. Washington, 1955. 123 pp., charts. (House Doc. 98, 84th Cong., 1st Sess.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Prepared by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and other agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pursuant to Public Law 565, 83d Congress. A 22-page section deals with vocational training and employment services for the homebound handicapped.

Health and Insurance Plans

Are Medical Centers the Answer? By Frank A. Post. Chicago, Charles D. Spencer & Associates, Inc., [1955?]. 9 pp. \$1.

Discusses the problem of providing medical care for employed persons and their families, and describes health centers sponsored by physicians, unions, and employers.

Digest of One Hundred Selected Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining, 1954. By Evan K. Rowe and Dorothy R. Kittner. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 208 pp. (Bull. 1180.) \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

An analysis of the extent of health, insurance, and pension plans under collective bargaining appears in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 993).

Employee Health and Welfare Plans, San Francisco Bay Area. San Francisco, Federated Employers of San Francisco, Department of Research and Analysis, 1955. 14 pp.

Gives data on 293 plans, covering 264,092 employees, as of January 1955.

Independent Plans Providing Medical Care and Hospital Insurance: 1954 Survey. By Agnes W. Brewster. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, April 1955, pp. 8-17. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Medical Care for Tomorrow. By Michael M. Davis. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1955. 497 pp., bibliography. \$6.50.

Assesses the status of medical care from the consumer viewpoint, indicating the need for group financing to meet expanding costs, and reviews the role of various interests, including organized labor.

Voluntary Prepayment Medical Benefit Plans. Chicago, American Medical Association, Council on Medical Service, 1954. 137 pp.; Supplement, 21 pp., charts, map.

The Problem of the Cost of Medical and Pharmaceutical Benefits for Insured Persons in the Netherlands. By L. V. Ledebour. (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, April 1955, pp. 119-137.)

Industrial Hygiene

An Annotated Bibliography on Noise, Its Measurement, Effects, and Control. Pittsburgh, Pa., Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., 1955. 364 pp.

Electro-pathology—Recent Experimental and Clinical Studies and Present Trends in Research. By R. C. François. (In *Occupational Safety and Health*, International Labor Office, Geneva, January-February 1955, pp. 5-18, bibliography, charts. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Papers Read at McIntyre-Saranac Conference on Occupational Chest Diseases, Saranac Lake, N. Y., February 7-9, 1955. (In *A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Health*, Chicago, July 1955, pp. 1-106, bibliographies, charts, illus.)

The papers reproduced include: Occupational Chest Diseases in Gold Miners, [Union of South Africa]; Accomplishments in the Epidemiologic Study of Silicosis in the United States; Silicosis in Canada; The Dust Diseases in Great Britain.

Threshold Limit Values [of Toxic Substances] for 1955. (In *A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Health*, Chicago, June 1955, pp. 521-524.)

Standards adopted by American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists at its meeting in Buffalo, April 24-28, 1955.

Industrial Relations

Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1954—Major Developments and Annual Statistics. By Ann J. Herlihy and Daniel P. Willis, Jr. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 37 pp., charts. (Bull. 1184.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A less extensive analysis of these data was published in the May 1955 *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 538).

Labor Disputes and Their Settlement. By Kurt Braun. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1955. 343 pp. \$6.

Revised edition of the author's *Settlement of Industrial Disputes*, published in 1944. Includes information on significant postwar developments relating not only to national but also to State, municipal, and private procedures for the disposition of labor-management controversies. A final section of the volume discusses the role of labor courts—primarily the German experience, with which the author has had personal contact.

Labor-Management Contract Provisions, 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 18 pp. (Bull. 1181; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review* for July and December 1954 and March and May 1955.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Covers the prevalence and characteristics of selected collective bargaining clauses concerning military-service payments, paid jury leave, paid leave on death in family, and reporting and call-back pay.

Industrial Relations in the Construction Industry—the Northern California Experience. By Gordon W. Bertram and Sherman J. Maisel. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1955. 70 pp. (West Coast Collective Bargaining Series.) 50 cents.

Labor-Management Relations in Hawaii. By Arnold L. Wills. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Industrial Relations Center, 1955. 62 pp., bibliography.

Freedom of Association and Industrial Relations in Asian Countries. By E. Daya. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1955, pp. 364-393; May 1955,

pp. 467-497. 60 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Labor Relations Under the British Labor Government. By Arnold A. Rogow. (In *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, New York, July 1955, pp. 357-376. \$1.)

International Labor Organization

International Labor Conference, 37th Session, Geneva, 1954—Record of Proceedings. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. xlv, 612 pp. \$7. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Ninth Report of the International Labor Organization to the United Nations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 108 pp., charts. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report of Director-General [of International Labor Organization] to 38th Session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1955. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 123 pp., charts. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

A summary of action taken at the Conference, and of the discussion of the Director-General's report, was carried in the August 1955 Monthly Labor Review (p. 894).

Labor and Social Legislation

Economic Issues in Federal Minimum Wage Legislation. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, July 1955. 4 pp. (Selected References, 64.) 20 cents.

Freedom to Work. By Stanley Hugh Smith. New York, Vantage Press, Inc., 1955. 217 pp., bibliography. \$4. Survey and evaluation of fair employment practice legislation on Federal, State, and municipal levels, with emphasis on its operation in the State of Washington.

A Statement of the Laws of Ecuador in Matters Affecting Business. By Eduardo Serrano Moscoso. Washington, Pan American Union, Department of International Law, 1955. 190 pp. 2d ed. \$5. Includes a 31-page section on labor and social legislation.

Guide de la Législation du Travail, [Haïti]. [Port-au-Prince], Département du Travail, 1955. 109 pp.

Législation Sociale de la Suisse, 1954. Berne, Office Fédéral de l'Industrie, des Arts et Métiers et du Travail, 1955. 202 pp.

Labor Organizations

"Going Up!"—The Story of 32B, Building Service Employees International Union (AFL). New York, Building Service Employees International Union, 1955. 98 pp.

The British Trade Union Movement. By Herbert Tracey. Brussels, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 1954. 105 pp., bibliography, illus. (Monographs on National Trade Union Movements, 2.) 70 cents.

The Labor Movement in Egypt. By Abdel Raouf Abou Alam. Washington, [Egyptian Embassy], 1955. 20 pp., bibliography. Free.

Patterns of Union Membership in the Retail Trades. By Marten S. Estey. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1955, pp. 557-564, bibliography. \$1.50.)

The Use of Corporate Financial Statements and Related Data by Organized Labor. By Wilbur F. Pillsbury. Bloomington, Indiana University, School of Business, Bureau of Business Research, 1954. 54 pp., charts. (Indiana Business Report 18.) \$1.50.

Older Worker and the Aged

Economic Resources of Persons Aged 65 and Over. By Lenore A. Epstein. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, June 1955, pp. 3-19, 32-33, charts. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Management Policies and the Older Worker in the New Orleans Area. By Henry J. Engler, Jr. New Orleans, Loyola University, College of Business Administration, Faculty Committee on Research, 1954. 53, xii pp., survey form. (Study 301.)

New Jobs for Old Workers: An Examination of the Statistical Evidence for the Provision of Alternative Occupations. By F. Le Gros Clark and Agnes C. Dunne. London, Nuffield Foundation, 1955. 19 pp.

Personnel Management and Practices

1955 Industrial Relations Survey. Chicago, Employers' Association of Chicago, 1955. 40 pp. Summarizes a wide variety of personnel practices of firms in the Chicago area.

Personnel Management—A Human Relations Approach. By William H. Knowles. New York, American Book Co., 1955. 488 pp., bibliographies. \$4.50.

Staff Relations in School Administration. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, American Association of School Administrators, 1955. 470 pp. \$5.

Suggests principles and procedures for more effective school administration through cooperative effort. The volume constitutes the 33d yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators. A roster of Asso-

ciation members in the United States and foreign countries takes up 218 pages.

Hiring, Advancement, and Training Practices in Industry, [St. Louis Area]. By Walter C. Brown, Jr. Columbia, University of Missouri, 1954. 37 pp., chart. (Bull., Vol. 55, No. 38; Education Series, No. 52.)

Oral Communication in Business. By David C. Phillips. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 229 pp., bibliographies, charts. \$3.75.

A Survey of Current Internal Communications Practices in 38 Wisconsin Industrial Firms. By George W. Gerner, Jr. Madison, University of Wisconsin, Industrial Relations Research Center, 1955. 39 pp., survey form.

Prices

Average Retail Prices; Collection and Calculation Techniques and Problems. By Ethel D. Hoover. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 105 pp. (Bull. 1182.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Presents average retail prices in 1953 and 1954 for approximately 125 goods and services (other than food, fuel, and rent) in 10 of the 46 cities in which items are priced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its Consumer Price Index. The bulletin also includes explanation of the techniques and problems involved in assembling and processing the statistics it contains.

Retail Prices of Food, 1953-54—Indexes and Average Prices. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 36 pp., charts. (Bull. 1183.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Minimum Price Fixing in the Bituminous-Coal Industry. By Waldo E. Fisher and Charles M. James. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1955. xxxi, 523 pp., charts, maps. (Conference on Price Research Series, 5.) \$10, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

Les Fluctuations des Prix de Détail en Union Soviétique. (In *Études et Conjoncture*, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Économiques, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, April 1955, pp. 329-384, charts.)

Shows retail price trends in Moscow, by means of indexes, 1938-41 and 1947-54.

Unemployment Insurance

A Study Committee Report on Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service, Submitted to the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Washington, 1955. 100 pp. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Analysis and evaluation of the intergovernmental relationship aspects of the Federal-State employment security program, with recommendations.

Financing Unemployment Insurance in Arkansas. Little Rock, Arkansas Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, 1954. 34 pp., charts.

Digest of a study of long-range unemployment-benefit financing and fund solvency.

Unemployment Insurance [in Denmark]. Copenhagen, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, International Relations Division, 1955. 22 pp. (Danish Social Structure Pamphlet 7.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Wage Structure: Cotton Textiles, November 1954; Synthetic Textiles, November 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 52 and 41 pp. (BLS Reports 82 and 87.) Free.

Cost Analysis of Fringe Benefits and Premium Pay Practices for Production and Maintenance Workers in Massachusetts Industry. [Boston], Associated Industries of Massachusetts, 1955. 13 pp.

Incentive Compensation and Increased Productivity. (In *Management Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, June 1955, pp. 230-243.)

Consists of a series of articles on the use of various forms of wage and salary incentives as a means of stimulating productivity. The application of incentive plans to both office and plant workers is discussed. This issue of the *Record* also contains articles on the compensation of executive personnel and on wage and salary administration.

International Comparisons of Wage Structures. By John T. Dunlop and Melvin Rothbaum. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1955, pp. 347-363. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

This article proposes a framework for the comparison of national wage structures and shows how such comparative analysis can throw light on a number of problems. Wage structures of several countries are briefly compared.

Wages in India. By Oscar Ornati. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1955. 19 pp. (Reprint Series, 34; reprinted from *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, April 1955.) 15 cents (free to New York State residents).

Löner, 1953: Del II, Lantarbetare, Industrierbetare m. fl. Stockholm, Socialstyrelsen, 1955. xix, 120 pp., charts, survey forms.

This second part of the 1953 survey of wages in Sweden covers wage earners in agriculture, industry, and public

enterprises. Includes table of contents and summary in English.

Part I, published in 1954, gave wages of salaried employees in various fields.

Work Accidents and Accident Prevention

California Work Injuries, 1954. By Jean E. Cohen. San Francisco, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1955. 41 pp.

A separate report on work injuries in 1954 in California agriculture also was published recently by the same State agency.

Employee Accident Experience of the Gas Industry, 1954. New York, American Gas Association, Bureau of Statistics, 1955. 28 pp., charts, map.

Safety in Coal Mines: Volume II, Legislation. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 647 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, 33, [Vol. II].) \$3.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Volume I, Organization on the National and International Levels, was published in 1953.

Miscellaneous

Appraisal of Management: Proceedings of 7th Industrial Management Institute at University of Illinois, Monticello, Ill., October 27-28, 1954. [Urbana, University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Bureau of Business Management, 1955?] 61 pp. \$2.

Includes papers on automation, incentives for middle-management personnel, and costs of unemployment compensation and fringe benefits.

Films and Filmstrips in the Audio Visual Center, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. [Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations], 1955. 33 pp.

Prepared primarily for "use of the resident and extension teaching programs of the school. If not booked for

school use they may be available for use by outside organizations."

Readings in Economics. Edited by Paul A. Samuelson, Robert L. Bishop, John R. Coleman. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 488 pp. 2d ed. \$4.50, cloth; \$3.25, paper.

Input-Output Analysis: An Appraisal. By Conference on Research in Income and Wealth. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1955. 371 pp., bibliography. (Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 18.) \$7.50, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

Contains seven papers dealing with general problems and evaluation of methods and results, together with an input-output analysis of the Puerto Rican economy, presented at the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, October 1952.

Sharing the Gains of Technological Change. By Clyde E. Dankert. Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth College, Amos Tuck School of Business Administration, 1955. 47 pp.

Discusses possible ways of distributing the gains from improved industrial technology to labor, management, and society in general.

Guide for Labor Inspectors. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 107 pp., bibliography. (Studies and Reports, New Series, 41.) \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

International Labor Directory and Handbook, 1955. Edited by Jack Schuyler. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1955. 1043 pp. \$25.

Labor Problems in Foreign Areas. Washington, U. S. Department of State, Office of Intelligence Research, External Research Staff, 1954. 25 pp.

A list of research projects, completed and in progress, dealing with labor and related matters, including labor organization (compiled from various sources).

Norges Bergverksdrift, 1953. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1955. 54 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk, XI, 197.) 2.50 kr.

This report on the Norwegian mining industry in 1953 includes data on employment and wages. English translations of the table of contents and table text are provided.

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A: Employment and Payrolls

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

[In thousands]

Labor force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹												
	1955							1954 ²					
	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July ³
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force -----	70,429	69,692	68,256	67,784	66,840	66,550	66,700	66,811	67,909	68,190	68,565	68,856	68,824
Civilian labor force -----	67,465	66,696	65,192	64,647	63,654	63,321	63,497	63,526	64,624	64,882	65,243	65,522	65,494
Unemployment -----	2,471	2,679	2,489	2,962	3,176	3,383	3,347	2,838	2,893	2,741	3,099	3,245	3,346
Employment -----	1,160	1,433	996	958	964	1,138	1,329	1,164	1,274	1,129	1,284	1,260	1,394
Unemployed 4 weeks or less -----	609	464	453	538	795	893	881	726	705	635	642	847	853
Unemployed 5-10 weeks -----	116	135	161	355	356	377	263	241	183	181	341	280	250
Unemployed 11-14 weeks -----	280	337	470	664	615	524	415	331	379	406	451	458	510
Unemployed over 26 weeks -----	306	311	409	447	447	450	459	376	352	391	383	400	339
Employment -----	64,994	64,016	62,703	61,685	60,477	59,938	60,150	60,688	61,731	62,141	62,144	62,276	62,148
Nonagricultural -----	57,291	56,335	55,740	55,470	54,785	54,854	54,853	55,363	55,577	54,902	54,618	55,349	54,661
Worked 35 hours or more -----	43,955	45,830	45,831	43,721	45,248	44,741	44,074	45,958	40,506	43,666	23,999	42,514	21,936
Worked 15-34 hours -----	5,201	5,580	5,617	7,478	5,618	5,935	6,606	5,891	11,195	7,144	25,559	5,727	23,005
Worked 1-14 hours -----	1,913	2,194	2,440	2,361	2,241	2,265	2,170	2,079	2,322	2,194	1,984	1,763	1,886
With a job but not at work ⁴ -----	6,221	2,731	1,852	1,911	1,678	1,914	2,004	1,435	1,554	1,899	3,076	5,355	7,833
Agricultural -----	7,704	7,681	6,963	6,215	5,692	5,084	5,297	5,325	6,154	7,239	7,527	6,928	7,486
Worked 35 hours or more -----	5,625	5,637	5,175	4,332	4,273	3,519	3,551	3,788	4,598	5,353	5,684	5,164	5,324
Worked 15-34 hours -----	1,505	1,579	1,372	1,441	976	1,004	1,167	977	1,126	1,464	1,527	1,214	1,683
Worked 1-14 hours -----	330	334	263	257	249	292	305	302	259	295	219	327	319
With a job but not at work ⁴ -----	244	132	153	186	194	269	274	259	171	126	97	221	159
	Males												
Total labor force -----	49,323	48,848	47,801	47,590	47,226	46,922	47,044	47,005	47,426	47,586	48,007	48,964	48,948
Civilian labor force -----	46,393	45,888	44,773	44,493	44,078	43,731	43,879	43,759	44,180	44,317	44,724	45,669	45,658
Unemployment -----	1,603	1,753	1,624	2,093	2,283	2,431	2,395	1,996	1,875	1,796	1,993	2,152	2,226
Employment -----	44,790	44,135	43,149	42,400	41,795	41,301	41,485	41,762	42,305	42,522	42,730	43,518	43,432
Nonagricultural -----	38,715	38,153	37,527	37,113	36,772	36,680	36,732	36,954	37,134	36,792	36,905	37,712	37,426
Worked 35 hours or more -----	31,636	32,805	32,626	31,211	31,946	31,481	31,041	32,071	28,956	30,780	17,978	30,699	16,675
Worked 15-34 hours -----	2,620	2,848	2,674	3,688	2,766	3,036	3,454	2,972	6,236	3,782	16,118	3,156	15,089
Worked 1-14 hours -----	825	978	1,072	1,049	981	972	900	917	864	814	727	835	
With a job but not at work ⁴ -----	3,635	1,522	1,156	1,165	1,079	1,190	1,265	1,011	1,026	1,366	1,994	3,129	4,827
Agricultural -----	6,075	5,982	5,622	5,287	5,023	4,621	4,753	4,808	5,171	5,730	5,825	5,806	6,006
Worked 35 hours or more -----	4,912	4,800	4,492	4,052	4,005	3,338	3,378	3,600	4,155	4,579	4,750	4,578	4,657
Worked 15-34 hours -----	726	845	810	862	620	757	864	711	659	822	841	745	978
Worked 1-14 hours -----	228	222	185	201	212	269	266	256	206	201	144	270	226
With a job but not at work ⁴ -----	209	115	135	172	186	256	245	241	151	128	91	213	145
	Females												
Total labor force -----	21,106	20,844	20,456	20,191	19,614	19,628	19,655	19,806	20,484	20,604	20,559	19,892	19,877
Civilian labor force -----	21,072	20,808	20,420	20,154	19,576	19,590	19,617	19,767	20,445	20,565	20,520	19,853	19,837
Unemployment -----	868	926	865	899	893	952	952	841	1,018	945	1,106	1,093	1,121
Employment -----	20,204	19,882	19,555	19,254	18,683	18,638	18,666	18,925	19,427	19,619	19,413	18,760	18,716
Nonagricultural -----	18,575	18,182	18,213	18,357	18,014	18,174	18,122	18,408	18,444	18,110	17,712	17,638	17,235
Worked 35 hours or more -----	12,520	13,025	13,205	12,510	13,302	13,263	13,034	13,887	11,550	12,885	6,020	11,816	5,263
Worked 15-34 hours -----	2,581	2,731	2,943	3,790	2,852	2,898	3,151	2,919	4,960	3,362	9,441	2,571	7,916
Worked 1-14 hours -----	1,088	1,216	1,368	1,311	1,259	1,293	1,198	1,178	1,406	1,330	1,160	1,025	1,051
With a job but not at work ⁴ -----	2,587	1,209	696	745	600	720	739	424	528	533	1,081	2,226	3,006
Agricultural -----	1,629	1,700	1,342	927	669	464	544	517	983	1,509	1,701	1,122	1,481
Worked 35 hours or more -----	714	837	683	280	269	181	173	188	443	775	933	538	669
Worked 15-34 hours -----	770	734	563	579	356	247	303	266	467	642	686	470	705
Worked 1-14 hours -----	102	112	78	55	37	22	39	46	53	94	76	56	92
With a job but not at work ⁴ -----	34	17	18	14	8	14	29	17	20	0	6	7	14

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 230 areas and are not entirely comparable with previously published estimates for earlier months. Revised monthly data for 1953 were published in the

Census Bureau's "Annual Report on the Labor Force: 1954."

³ Census survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey 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. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

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

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

Industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1955						1954						1954	1953	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1954	1953
Total employees.....	49,465	49,487	48,918	48,643	48,212	47,753	47,741	49,463	48,808	48,580	48,490	48,123	47,866	48,285	49,681
Mining	748	760	742	739	739	737	741	747	749	743	744	763	760	770	852
Metal.....	87.0	98.4	97.1	96.5	94.8	94.3	94.1	92.5	93.7	90.5	90.0	99.1	100.8	98.1	106.0
Iron.....		34.2	33.8	32.0	30.5	30.2	30.3	29.8	31.4	32.9	34.4	35.1	36.0	35.2	40.1
Copper.....		28.1	27.5	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.3	27.6	26.9	24.8	22.6	28.3	28.3	27.4	28.6
Lead and zinc.....		16.3	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.0	14.6	14.8	16.3	16.6	16.2	17.8
Anthracite.....		37.2	33.6	37.4	38.3	39.8	42.6	43.3	43.6	43.4	33.9	34.5	34.3	41.1	54.0
Bituminous-coal.....	207.6	211.2	208.1	204.8	208.4	209.9	210.5	211.7	212.0	211.0	212.5	215.2	209.7	226.7	288.9
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		306.2	297.3	295.3	295.6	293.2	293.6	295.6	293.9	292.3	300.1	306.3	307.8	298.8	297.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107.4	107.2	106.1	105.1	102.3	99.8	100.1	104.0	105.6	106.2	107.2	107.6	107.6	104.7	105.9
Contract construction	2,694	2,615	2,526	2,399	2,255	2,169	2,237	2,426	2,598	2,652	2,698	2,735	2,686	2,527	2,622
Nonbuilding construction.....		542	513	464	411	389	398	451	524	553	569	584	573	506	513
Highway and street.....		260.0	234.7	196.4	161.9	147.4	152.6	186.0	231.2	252.6	262.1	268.4	264.1	217.4	214.9
Other nonbuilding construction.....		282.2	278.6	267.3	249.0	241.2	244.9	265.2	292.6	300.7	306.9	315.5	308.8	288.2	297.8
Building construction.....		2,073	2,013	1,935	1,844	1,780	1,839	1,975	2,074	2,099	2,129	2,151	2,113	2,021	2,109
General contractors.....		825.8	789.9	759.8	723.9	694.6	733.3	801.9	862.6	877.2	897.6	915.2	899.8	848.8	934.0
Special-trade contractors.....		1,247.0	1,222.8	1,174.8	1,119.9	1,085.6	1,106.1	1,173.4	1,211.7	1,221.9	1,231.1	1,236.2	1,213.3	1,172.7	1,175.1
Plumbing and heating.....		283.4	279.3	272.5	266.3	264.7	270.6	283.1	288.1	291.1	291.4	293.1	286.3	283.4	288.9
Painting and decorating.....		154.0	147.8	140.2	129.2	121.7	121.6	135.5	144.2	148.4	157.0	160.2	154.6	141.4	148.1
Electrical work.....		148.4	145.6	143.8	143.6	144.6	148.5	153.7	155.4	155.5	155.0	158.6	159.9	156.5	159.7
Other special-trade contractors.....		661.2	650.1	618.3	580.8	554.6	565.4	601.1	624.0	626.9	627.7	624.3	612.5	591.5	578.4
Manufacturing	16,557	16,563	16,334	16,255	16,201	16,060	15,925	16,050	16,057	16,007	15,972	15,822	15,584	15,989	17,238
Durable goods ²	9,657	9,615	9,501	9,418	9,323	9,220	9,113	9,144	9,121	9,002	8,887	8,820	8,811	9,120	10,105
Nondurable goods ³	7,000	6,948	6,833	6,837	6,878	6,840	6,812	6,906	6,936	7,005	7,085	7,002	6,773	6,870	7,133
Ordnance and accessories.....	133.2	132.3	133.2	134.5	137.0	137.2	139.9	141.2	142.1	143.9	145.8	145.0	147.6	160.8	234.3
Food and kindred products.....	1,616.4	1,524.0	1,469.8	1,440.4	1,418.5	1,409.7	1,430.2	1,490.2	1,538.4	1,612.1	1,703.4	1,677.7	1,594.7	1,530.2	1,557.9
Meat products.....		324.1	320.3	316.0	317.8	318.1	324.9	333.4	331.8	331.4	326.7	321.2	316.6	321.8	321.5
Dairy products.....		130.3	123.6	117.8	113.8	112.4	111.0	112.6	114.5	116.3	120.8	126.3	129.4	118.5	118.2
Canning and preserving.....		209.7	179.0	171.7	157.7	154.4	164.0	180.6	208.9	274.1	379.1	351.3	265.8	224.2	238.2
Grain-mill products.....		120.7	119.1	117.1	117.8	117.7	118.2	119.1	120.0	122.6	125.4	125.3	126.2	121.3	119.9
Bakery products.....		287.5	284.0	280.5	279.7	280.0	278.6	283.3	285.3	286.7	285.1	286.0	287.3	283.7	285.9
Sugar.....		26.0	26.5	27.8	27.1	27.6	29.8	43.6	50.0	47.3	32.1	31.4	29.7	33.9	34.2
Confectionery and related products.....		73.4	73.6	74.5	77.7	78.1	81.5	85.2	88.4	89.7	85.7	79.2	72.6	80.9	84.6
Beverages.....		212.1	207.2	200.3	194.1	189.6	181.8	200.7	204.9	207.7	211.7	218.6	226.1	208.7	214.9
Miscellaneous food products.....		140.2	136.5	134.7	132.8	131.8	130.4	131.7	134.6	136.3	136.8	138.4	141.0	137.2	140.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	86.8	89.4	87.9	87.7	91.0	97.1	99.5	109.4	111.5	121.2	119.5	110.4	91.2	102.4	103.6
Cigarettes.....		33.0	32.3	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.4	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.7	32.1	31.4
Cigars.....		38.6	37.9	37.9	38.7	39.4	35.5	40.3	40.9	40.7	40.7	39.9	38.0	39.9	40.6
Tobacco and snuff.....		7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		10.3	10.2	10.4	12.5	18.1	24.1	28.5	29.9	39.9	38.7	30.9	13.8	22.7	23.7
Textile-mill products.....	1,052.5	1,064.6	1,057.7	1,075.1	1,078.3	1,078.2	1,068.8	1,076.0	1,076.4	1,072.6	1,071.5	1,066.8	1,038.3	1,069.4	1,185.8
Scouring and combing plants.....		6.4	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.9	7.6	7.4	6.5	6.7
Yarn and thread mills.....		130.9	130.9	131.5	131.4	131.1	130.0	129.2	129.2	127.9	127.3	126.9	123.2	127.6	145.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		459.3	458.0	473.1	473.1	474.3	472.0	470.9	468.3	467.8	468.0	468.2	458.6	472.1	530.4
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		31.2	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.2	31.3	31.1	30.8	30.4	30.2	29.9	29.5	30.2	31.8
Knitting mills.....		221.9	217.3	217.1	218.1	216.9	212.9	221.1	225.8	225.5	225.3	222.4	212.8	218.0	236.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		88.3	87.7	88.3	89.6	90.3	89.9	90.2	89.5	88.3	87.6	86.5	85.6	87.9	93.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		49.2	49.3	50.4	50.5	50.8	50.3	50.1	50.7	51.2	51.2	50.2	49.3	51.4	57.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		13.0	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.1	12.9	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.3	13.2	16.3
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		64.4	64.2	64.5	64.7	64.4	63.5	63.9	63.2	62.3	61.4	61.5	58.6	62.6	67.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,170.0	1,192.6	1,168.3	1,185.9	1,240.3	1,230.5	1,199.3	1,202.7	1,188.7	1,184.4	1,185.4	1,180.9	1,107.1	1,172.5	1,231.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		120.3	116.5	116.6	122.4	121.9	120.1	119.7	113.2	118.6	122.8	124.0	115.1	121.3	133.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		317.6	313.7	311.8	314.3	309.2	300.1	300.3	304.7	304.2	301.6	296.5	273.9	295.3	311.4
Women's outerwear.....		345.7	335.8	354.6	385.2	385.0	376.4	374.1	355.1	345.4	352.2	356.9	334.3	356.3	363.1
Women's, children's undergarments.....		116.7	116.2	118.2	118.3	115.5	112.9	114.6	117.0	116.7	113.9	110.5	103.6	112.1	115.5
Millinery.....		15.8	16.0	19.7	27.4	27.0	23.7	21.2	19.5	21.6	22.3	21.8	17.4	20.9	21.9
Children's outerwear.....		72.3	68.8	66.9	73.0	74.1	71.1	69.5	69.9	71.1	71.2	72.1	71.8	70.1	71.2
Fur goods.....		11.9	10.7	7.4	8.2	8.6	10.3	12.3	13.1	11.6	12.1	11.7	12.2	11.3	12.1
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		63.7	61.0	61.2	62.1	61.7	59.8	63.1	65.4	65.1	63.9	62.2	57.9	60.8	64.3
Other fabricated textile products.....		128.6	129.6	129.5	129.4	127.5	124.9	127.9	130.8	130.1	125.4	125.2	120.9	125.4	139.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955							1954							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1954	1953	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	785.4	788.6	750.5	718.2	700.9	705.8	697.3	727.5	751.3	759.0	738.0	658.2	649.4	705.8	767.6	
Logging camps and contractors.....	119.4	99.9	82.3	73.2	84.0	80.0	96.6	109.5	110.0	94.8	81.0	77.7	89.6	89.6	96.9	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	416.8	401.1	389.3	384.4	381.9	377.7	389.0	398.1	403.1	399.3	353.9	346.7	378.7	415.9		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	139.9	137.5	135.2	132.1	130.6	130.9	132.8	134.7	135.6	134.3	117.3	117.3	126.0	130.8		
Wooden containers.....	54.0	53.4	52.8	53.5	53.2	53.7	53.9	53.8	55.0	54.4	52.7	53.6	53.6	64.4		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.5	58.6	58.6	57.7	56.1	55.0	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	53.3	54.1	55.8	59.5		
Furniture and fixtures.....	354.0	356.9	353.6	353.4	354.5	352.5	347.8	351.9	356.3	355.7	352.8	344.4	329.1	345.2	374.6	
Household furniture.....	251.0	249.2	251.0	252.5	250.8	247.2	251.2	254.5	254.2	251.1	243.4	231.6	243.7	267.0		
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	42.8	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.7	41.5	39.6	40.8	42.7		
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	35.6	35.3	34.6	34.4	34.2	33.5	33.3	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.4	31.6	33.8	35.7		
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	27.5	27.3	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.0	26.3	26.4	26.2	26.0	26.1	26.3	26.9	29.2		
Paper and allied products.....	545.7	546.8	540.0	536.7	534.6	531.9	531.9	536.3	537.7	536.4	536.6	532.0	524.0	530.6	530.4	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	268.5	266.3	265.4	264.5	263.9	263.9	263.9	264.7	263.6	264.7	263.3	260.4	261.9	258.3		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	150.1	146.8	145.5	144.7	143.5	144.3	147.7	149.9	149.7	148.6	145.1	140.3	145.1	148.2		
Other paper and allied products.....	128.2	126.9	125.8	125.4	124.5	123.7	123.9	124.2	123.7	123.3	123.6	123.3	123.6	123.9		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	806.9	807.6	802.8	803.3	802.0	798.8	798.9	808.8	807.8	806.6	802.9	793.8	792.2	800.1	791.9	
Newspapers.....	297.5	295.4	295.1	293.4	292.3	291.8	295.5	294.7	294.0	292.9	291.4	291.1	292.3	289.1		
Periodicals.....	60.9	61.0	61.6	62.0	62.3	63.0	64.0	64.2	62.9	62.1	60.6	60.9	62.6	62.3		
Books.....	48.1	47.8	48.1	48.1	48.1	47.6	48.2	48.7	49.3	49.2	48.6	48.4	48.8	49.9		
Commercial printing.....	212.9	210.7	210.8	211.0	209.5	210.3	211.3	209.2	209.7	209.5	205.5	205.7	208.0	205.1		
Lithographing.....	59.8	59.3	59.7	59.4	59.2	58.6	60.6	61.1	61.0	60.4	59.6	58.8	60.0	57.7		
Greeting cards.....	18.3	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.7	19.2	20.3	19.8	19.9	19.3	19.0	18.8	19.5		
Bookbinding and related industries.....	43.5	43.1	42.8	42.4	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.0	42.9	44.1		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	66.6	67.5	67.6	68.2	68.3	67.9	67.5	66.9	66.8	66.2	65.4	65.3	66.7	64.1		
Chemicals and allied products.....	807.8	808.7	811.5	811.9	808.4	794.7	792.8	793.7	793.6	793.1	788.9	779.9	777.9	791.0	807.0	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	109.0	107.9	104.5	103.9	102.6	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.7	102.3	101.6	101.2	94.1		
Industrial organic chemicals.....	310.4	307.0	305.9	303.7	301.0	299.0	298.7	297.7	295.5	295.4	295.3	297.1	299.1	317.2		
Drugs and medicines.....	92.6	92.5	92.4	92.9	93.0	92.7	92.4	92.8	92.7	92.5	92.0	91.4	92.0	91.5		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	49.8	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.4	49.9	50.1	50.4	50.8	50.5	50.0	50.5	51.1		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	72.4	71.2	70.9	70.2	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8	69.5	70.1	70.5	70.4	70.4	74.2		
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.9		
Fertilizers.....	33.6	42.7	47.8	46.7	38.2	35.9	34.8	34.0	35.1	33.9	31.7	30.5	36.8	37.2		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	37.9	38.1	38.9	40.9	41.4	42.5	44.5	46.2	47.0	43.8	38.5	38.1	42.4	43.1		
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	95.2	94.3	93.5	92.0	90.7	89.9	91.4	91.4	91.9	92.0	91.4	91.3	91.0	90.6		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	257.1	254.4	251.0	249.8	248.9	247.4	248.3	249.5	251.3	251.9	254.2	255.8	256.8	253.0	260.4	
Petroleum refining.....	203.1	200.5	200.2	200.2	199.7	199.7	201.6	201.2	202.4	202.9	204.5	206.0	206.8	203.6	206.3	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	51.3	50.5	49.6	48.7	47.7	46.7	48.3	48.9	49.0	49.7	49.8	50.0	49.5	54.1		
Rubber products.....	274.0	276.5	273.4	268.5	269.3	267.3	265.9	264.5	259.0	257.5	252.4	226.9	223.0	250.2	278.0	
Tires and inner tubes.....	118.3	116.9	115.8	114.7	114.1	112.9	112.4	108.5	111.1	110.0	89.2	88.5	106.0	119.5		
Rubber footwear.....	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.4	27.6	27.5	27.0	26.1	25.8	25.3	26.0	29.3		
Other rubber products.....	131.4	129.9	126.2	127.8	126.4	125.6	124.5	123.0	119.4	116.3	111.9	109.2	118.2	129.2		
Leather and leather products.....	382.9	383.1	371.0	377.4	386.7	384.4	376.7	374.5	371.7	369.2	370.4	377.5	367.7	370.1	386.2	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	44.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.3	42.7	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.4	47.1	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.4		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	16.9	16.0	16.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	16.4	15.9	15.1	14.4	15.8	16.0	16.0	17.0		
Footwear (except rubber).....	249.8	242.6	246.2	251.7	252.3	249.7	245.8	240.5	237.6	240.9	248.4	242.9	243.4	249.9		
Luggage.....	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.1	15.4	16.2	17.0	17.9	17.9	17.3	16.5	16.2	17.5		
Handbags and small leather goods.....	30.5	28.7	31.5	34.9	34.7	32.4	31.9	33.2	33.0	32.0	31.1	27.8	30.2	31.4		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	18.4	17.4	17.1	17.1	15.6	14.0	16.3	17.8	18.3	18.2	17.6	16.8	16.2	18.0		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	546.1	551.7	543.4	535.7	527.2	519.0	514.1	520.3	521.9	521.4	520.4	516.6	506.8	514.2	543.2	
Flat glass.....	32.7	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.2	31.7	30.2	28.9	27.9	28.2	29.3	31.6		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	93.9	92.8	91.0	90.0	88.7	87.5	87.8	88.6	89.1	89.0	89.4	86.6	89.7	97.8		
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.2	15.9	15.0	16.1	18.2		
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.8	43.1	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.9	42.8	42.7	41.7	41.8		
Structural clay products.....	81.8	79.7	78.3	76.6	74.2	74.4	76.1	76.6	77.1	77.5	77.5	77.5	76.1	79.1		
Pottery and related products.....	53.4	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.5	52.3	53.0	53.6	52.9	52.6	50.8	47.3	51.9	55.8		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	114.6	112.8	109.3	105.4	103.3	102.6	104.6	106.2	106.2	106.2	107.0	107.4	106.8	103.6	105.1	
Out-stone and stone products.....	20.1	19.7	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.1	18.8	19.7	18.7		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	94.3	92.6	91.1	89.8	88.4	86.6	87.0	85.9	86.2	86.0	84.8	83.9	86.0	95.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955							1954							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1954	1953	
Manufacturing—Continued	1,311.4	1,317.4	1,294.5	1,273.6	1,251.6	1,224.9	1,202.5	1,191.7	1,177.8	1,161.1	1,156.0	1,160.7	1,161.9	1,185.0	1,332.7	
Primary metal industries																
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	647.0	632.9	620.8	608.4	608.4	594.1	581.5	577.2	571.3	567.4	570.0	570.9	573.2	581.0	653.3	
Iron and steel foundries	241.4	238.9	233.8	229.1	229.1	221.5	216.2	212.0	209.1	207.2	206.9	209.2	208.5	213.0	247.6	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	67.4	66.2	65.9	65.4	65.4	65.2	65.0	64.6	64.4	61.5	61.3	63.7	63.8	62.9	61.0	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.4	13.5	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	113.6	111.6	110.0	109.2	108.3	107.1	106.0	104.8	103.4	103.4	98.7	100.7	99.4	102.1	112.9	
Nonferrous foundries	85.8	85.3	85.7	84.2	82.3	80.8	81.1	80.0	77.0	75.1	71.3	72.9	77.6	92.2	92.2	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	149.7	147.1	144.8	142.7	141.1	139.6	138.5	135.8	132.4	132.0	132.6	131.8	136.0	152.3	152.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,090.1	1,095.8	1,087.8	1,077.5	1,067.5	1,051.5	1,043.0	1,050.3	1,050.8	1,035.7	1,028.7	1,026.6	1,015.9	1,045.2	1,139.3	
Tin cans and other tinware	61.1	58.7	56.8	54.3	54.0	54.4	54.6	55.2	57.2	62.3	63.2	61.6	58.5	55.4	55.4	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	149.3	150.6	150.3	150.2	148.3	145.8	145.9	143.6	140.4	137.6	137.7	135.2	143.5	160.0	160.0	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	135.1	132.0	130.7	130.2	128.0	125.4	127.6	130.6	130.3	130.1	126.7	121.3	124.7	136.4	136.4	
Fabricated structural metal products	281.2	274.7	268.8	264.3	262.2	262.8	268.6	273.2	277.0	280.2	279.7	279.3	274.8	273.7	273.7	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	220.0	222.8	222.3	220.7	215.6	213.4	212.9	212.0	201.7	195.8	196.8	197.6	212.0	254.2	254.2	
Lighting fixtures	47.7	48.0	48.2	48.4	47.7	46.2	46.4	45.6	43.6	41.8	41.1	40.8	43.9	50.0	50.0	
Fabricated wire products	64.4	64.2	64.4	64.1	62.9	62.8	62.6	60.6	57.6	55.8	55.5	55.5	58.4	65.7	65.7	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	137.0	136.8	136.0	135.3	132.8	132.2	131.7	130.0	127.9	125.1	125.9	124.6	129.5	144.1	144.1	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,580.8	1,594.3	1,580.5	1,568.0	1,544.7	1,523.4	1,506.0	1,502.1	1,487.9	1,489.2	1,498.6	1,497.2	1,514.9	1,551.1	1,707.9	
Engines and turbines	81.1	80.4	78.7	76.7	77.0	76.1	75.3	72.2	74.1	71.8	72.2	74.8	76.0	88.5	88.5	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	164.8	164.7	164.4	161.8	157.6	151.7	145.3	140.8	138.6	140.5	140.3	147.5	145.7	167.9	167.9	
Construction and mining machinery	129.6	126.9	125.1	123.0	120.8	119.6	119.3	119.6	121.1	122.4	122.9	123.7	123.7	133.9	133.9	
Metalworking machinery	259.0	256.2	253.8	251.5	249.8	249.9	251.5	252.1	253.3	257.5	258.6	263.5	270.8	306.0	306.0	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	180.7	179.2	178.4	176.3	174.6	174.2	173.2	172.9	173.8	175.8	175.6	176.1	178.5	189.3	189.3	
General industrial machinery	231.8	230.6	229.1	224.7	224.2	224.0	225.3	226.4	227.1	229.7	227.5	227.7	232.9	245.5	245.5	
Office and store machines and devices	106.0	105.4	105.8	106.0	105.0	104.2	105.1	103.9	104.9	103.7	101.9	102.7	104.7	109.3	109.3	
Service-industry and household machines	187.0	187.3	185.1	180.2	173.4	168.5	169.0	166.5	165.5	166.7	164.0	165.7	178.6	202.8	202.8	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	254.3	249.8	247.6	244.5	241.0	238.8	238.1	233.5	230.8	230.5	234.2	233.2	240.4	264.8	264.8	
Electrical machinery	1,117.2	1,117.1	1,108.9	1,101.8	1,098.3	1,096.3	1,093.2	1,103.2	1,104.7	1,091.6	1,077.5	1,060.5	1,045.0	1,088.6	1,219.8	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	374.7	373.7	370.0	367.8	365.9	364.8	365.3	360.5	360.5	360.1	354.7	355.7	357.2	367.8	402.8	
Electrical appliances	66.2	65.6	64.5	64.7	63.5	62.6	64.9	65.6	65.2	64.8	61.8	60.8	64.6	70.8	70.8	
Insulated wire and cable	26.0	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.5	25.5	25.1	25.2	24.4	23.4	22.6	24.1	31.5	31.5	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	78.0	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.0	76.4	73.9	71.6	64.9	67.3	64.6	66.5	70.8	81.6	81.6	
Electric lamps	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	25.4	27.6	27.6	
Communication equipment	498.7	492.4	491.3	491.1	494.1	495.0	504.1	511.0	505.3	495.5	493.7	468.1	490.1	556.0	556.0	
Miscellaneous electrical products	47.4	46.3	45.6	44.9	44.2	43.7	44.6	46.1	46.3	46.3	46.8	45.3	45.8	49.5	49.5	
Transportation equipment	1,863.6	1,875.6	1,880.6	1,883.7	1,868.5	1,844.5	1,815.7	1,788.6	1,744.9	1,657.9	1,590.7	1,649.3	1,693.7	1,744.9	1,952.6	
Automobiles	943.2	947.7	946.8	929.4	905.4	883.6	854.8	815.9	730.1	655.5	713.7	743.5	780.6	928.9	928.9	
Aircraft and parts	737.5	740.9	749.1	752.0	753.2	752.6	753.5	751.4	748.0	756.7	754.4	764.7	768.1	779.1	779.1	
Aircraft	476.1	476.8	478.0	477.1	477.0	472.8	470.9	468.2	466.2	471.2	474.9	474.5	473.4	472.4	472.4	
Aircraft engines and parts	141.9	143.1	146.6	148.8	148.6	149.0	150.0	149.9	151.6	153.3	146.5	154.9	158.9	174.7	174.7	
Aircraft propellers and parts	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.6	15.9	17.7	17.7	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	106.2	107.6	110.9	112.2	113.5	116.5	117.3	117.6	114.1	115.8	116.5	118.7	119.9	114.2	114.2	
Ship and boat building and repairing	129.5	126.3	123.6	124.3	122.3	120.3	120.8	118.0	120.3	119.0	119.9	127.4	129.3	153.6	153.6	
Shipbuilding and repairing	105.0	101.4	99.1	100.3	98.8	98.2	100.4	98.8	102.1	100.9	100.6	106.3	108.4	131.2	131.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.5	22.1	20.4	19.2	18.2	18.1	19.3	21.1	20.9	22.4	22.4	
Railroad equipment	56.0	56.6	55.6	54.0	55.1	51.9	51.2	49.9	48.9	50.7	50.8	48.3	57.4	79.7	79.7	
Other transportation equipment	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.3	8.3	9.7	10.6	10.8	10.5	9.8	9.3	11.3	11.3	
Instruments and related products	316.0	315.7	305.0	310.4	311.0	308.9	308.7	309.6	309.0	308.9	308.8	305.1	305.9	315.7	334.8	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	49.5	41.8	49.8	49.7	49.3	49.5	49.4	49.2	48.7	48.3	47.9	50.0	51.7	55.5	55.5	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	86.8	86.4	85.5	84.9	83.9	83.9	83.6	83.2	83.0	82.1	80.6	80.8	82.0	82.1	82.1	
Optical instruments and lenses	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.7	14.9	14.9	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	41.0	40.1	38.3	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.1	43.3	43.3	
Ophthalmic goods	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.7	22.7	24.0	26.9	26.9	
Photographic apparatus	67.1	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.5	66.7	66.7	67.0	67.9	67.9	
Watches and clocks	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.4	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.3	32.9	37.3	44.3	44.3	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	458.8	469.1	463.1	461.2	462.0	456.3	444.6	457.4	474.5	478.0	470.1	456.3	440.5	463.3	498.5	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	51.4	50.8	51.4	53.2	52.9	53.3	54.9	56.2	56.3	54.3	51.7	50.1	53.7	53.6	53.6	
Musical instruments and parts	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.1	16.6	15.8	16.8	17.4	17.4	
Toys and sporting goods	89.2	87.4	88.0	79.4	75.9	70.6	74.5	85.5	90.4	88.7	84.9	81.6	82.8	94.3	94.3	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.0	28.5	28.4	29.6	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.2	28.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	64.8	62.1	62.0	65.3	67.1	65.6	65.2	67.2	67.7	66.6	64.6	60.0	63.6	67.0	67.0	
Fabricated plastics products	76.7	76.2	75.3	75.1	73.1	71.8	72.9	72.9	71.1	69.9	68.0	66.1	71.2	77.2	77.2	
Other manufacturing industries	139.5	139.3	141.5	142.4	141.1	137.5	142.7	145.1	145.2	144.2	141.3	138.4	145.7	159.5	159.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1955						1954						1954	1953	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1954	1953
Transportation and public utilities	4,087	4,085	3,997	3,939	3,966	3,937	3,927	3,996	3,986	4,005	4,023	4,018	4,029	4,008	4,221
Transportation.....	2,734	2,740	2,701	2,653	2,648	2,625	2,617	2,683	2,672	2,690	2,701	2,686	2,694	2,688	2,899
Interstate railroads.....	1,224.1	1,196.2	1,196.2	1,158.6	1,156.8	1,152.3	1,152.9	1,186.8	1,185.7	1,202.9	1,212.0	1,220.2	1,227.8	1,215.4	1,376.9
Class I railroads.....	1,075.8	1,049.8	1,049.8	1,012.4	1,010.6	1,008.7	1,009.4	1,029.2	1,036.7	1,055.1	1,064.0	1,070.7	1,078.2	1,064.6	1,206.5
Local railroads and bus lines.....	118.6	119.7	119.7	120.5	121.1	121.7	122.6	123.0	124.0	124.8	125.5	126.5	126.5	126.9	129.1
Trucking and warehousing.....	764.5	747.9	747.9	743.9	732.3	724.3	724.3	748.0	741.0	737.0	732.1	715.7	711.1	719.7	731.4
Other transportation and services.....	632.6	631.0	627.0	626.3	618.8	617.7	625.9	622.0	625.8	631.8	624.5	628.9	628.9	626.3	661.3
Bus lines, except local.....	43.8	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.3	44.0	44.1	44.1	44.5	45.4	45.9	46.0	45.8	45.8	51.4
Air transportation (common carrier).....	114.5	112.7	110.1	108.4	107.2	106.1	105.5	104.8	104.4	105.1	104.5	106.6	105.2	104.9	104.9
Communication.....	762	758	716	709	741	737	735	736	736	738	744	747	741	747	747
Telephone.....	715.8	673.6	666.9	699.7	696.1	693.4	694.2	694.3	693.9	696.2	702.7	705.1	698.8	702.2	702.2
Telegraph.....	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	40.6	41.1	41.5	41.0	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.2	43.7
Other public utilities.....	591	587	580	577	577	575	575	577	578	579	584	588	588	579	576
Gas and electric utilities.....	563.6	557.1	554.3	554.4	553.3	553.1	554.7	555.2	556.4	560.8	565.1	565.0	566.3	556.3	552.4
Electric light and power utilities.....	251.7	249.1	248.3	248.3	247.6	247.2	247.4	247.6	248.0	250.9	252.4	252.5	249.0	249.0	248.2
Gas utilities.....	142.3	140.1	138.4	138.6	138.2	138.5	139.2	139.5	140.1	140.7	142.0	141.9	139.1	138.2	138.2
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	169.6	167.9	167.6	167.5	167.5	167.4	168.1	168.1	168.3	169.2	170.7	170.6	168.2	171.1	171.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	23.1	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.8	23.1	23.1	22.4	23.2	23.2
Wholesale and retail trade	10,624	10,633	10,534	10,549	10,408	10,309	10,419	11,354	10,745	10,548	10,447	10,321	10,351	10,498	10,527
Wholesale trade.....	2,850	2,824	2,801	2,804	2,813	2,806	2,817	2,860	2,849	2,819	2,789	2,784	2,784	2,796	2,784
Retail trade.....	7,774	7,809	7,733	7,745	7,595	7,503	7,602	8,494	7,896	7,729	7,658	7,537	7,567	7,702	7,744
General merchandise stores.....	1,319.2	1,346.2	1,341.8	1,371.7	1,304.8	1,269.2	1,326.6	1,903.0	1,518.1	1,398.4	1,348.9	1,280.3	1,281.4	1,395.8	1,444.5
Food and liquor stores.....	1,492.9	1,497.0	1,486.7	1,478.2	1,471.4	1,467.4	1,462.3	1,493.6	1,471.8	1,460.2	1,444.0	1,434.4	1,442.2	1,446.2	1,395.3
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	784.3	776.5	767.8	762.5	755.4	749.4	749.3	767.1	754.3	749.4	753.1	760.1	763.7	764.6	798.8
Apparel and accessories stores.....	561.6	596.5	598.5	612.3	578.3	555.3	579.0	723.2	614.4	597.5	580.3	535.4	545.2	592.4	593.6
Other retail trade.....	3,615.5	3,593.0	3,542.9	3,520.7	3,485.2	3,461.6	3,485.1	3,607.4	3,537.4	3,523.2	3,531.8	3,526.5	3,534.3	3,502.8	3,506.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,237	2,207	2,171	2,161	2,150	2,132	2,124	2,136	2,134	2,136	2,141	2,151	2,150	2,114	2,038
Banks and trust companies.....	548.9	540.8	540.8	539.9	538.2	535.7	531.8	532.6	530.3	529.5	531.0	538.0	538.4	529.3	513.5
Security dealers and exchanges.....	77.9	76.9	76.5	75.5	74.2	72.4	70.8	70.0	69.2	68.8	69.2	68.3	67.3	65.7	65.7
Insurance carriers and agents.....	789.2	781.1	782.5	781.5	778.3	776.2	777.5	776.4	775.8	775.8	779.9	779.6	770.6	739.4	739.4
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	790.6	771.7	762.2	754.7	744.1	743.3	754.6	756.9	761.2	764.9	763.6	763.6	746.4	719.3	719.3
Service and miscellaneous	5,812	5,773	5,733	5,674	5,571	5,536	5,533	5,588	5,622	5,660	5,719	5,750	5,755	5,629	5,538
Hotels and lodging places.....	513.1	488.3	479.7	462.9	461.5	456.3	462.9	465.6	474.4	511.6	578.9	579.8	498.0	504.3	
Personal services.....	336.9	333.1	328.5	325.4	324.0	326.2	327.1	328.3	329.5	329.1	332.2	337.9	331.4	339.2	
Laundries.....	160.5	160.4	157.1	154.1	150.3	152.7	155.1	158.4	159.8	157.3	155.8	161.7	160.7	166.2	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	239.3	238.7	236.5	228.9	224.4	224.4	225.5	229.9	236.7	239.7	239.7	238.8	231.5	234.0	
Motion pictures.....	6,706	6,851	6,881	6,927	6,922	6,873	6,835	7,166	6,917	6,829	6,746	6,563	6,551	6,751	6,645
Federal.....	2,197	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,165	2,147	2,142	2,157	2,161	2,188	2,305
State and local ⁴	4,509	4,668	4,722	4,774	4,774	4,731	4,696	4,709	4,752	4,682	4,604	4,406	4,390	4,563	4,340

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on 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 one 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. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1954 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months 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 MRLFE series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

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

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

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

See footnote 1, p. 1047.

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1955							1954					Annual average		
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1954	1953
Mining:															
Metal.....		84.3	82.9	82.3	81.1	80.7	80.3	78.6	79.9	76.7	76.0	84.9	86.7	83.9	91.6
Iron.....		29.5	29.4	27.5	26.2	26.0	25.8	25.3	27.0	28.4	29.7	30.4	31.3	30.5	35.4
Copper.....		23.9	23.2	24.5	24.6	24.4	24.2	23.5	22.8	20.7	18.6	24.2	24.3	23.3	24.5
Lead and zinc.....		14.0	13.8	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.5	13.6	12.2	12.3	13.8	14.1	13.7	15.1
Anthracite.....		34.1	30.4	33.8	34.8	36.2	38.5	39.3	39.5	39.7	29.1	29.4	28.9	36.7	50.3
Bituminous-coal.....		193.3	191.1	187.4	191.1	192.5	192.4	192.9	193.1	192.4	193.8	196.5	189.2	207.3	267.5
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		128.9	122.7	122.4	123.2	123.9	124.9	125.2	126.1	127.4	131.5	135.7	136.5	130.0	131.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		91.7	91.0	90.6	87.2	85.0	85.2	88.8	90.1	91.2	92.0	92.1	92.4	89.6	91.3
Manufacturing.....	13,046	13,084	12,882	12,816	12,778	12,649	12,523	12,645	12,657	12,612	12,577	12,418	12,179	12,588	13,833
Durable goods ²	7,559	7,631	7,530	7,457	7,375	7,282	7,182	7,213	7,198	7,081	6,965	6,890	6,876	7,134	8,148
Nondurable goods ³	5,487	5,453	5,352	5,359	5,403	5,367	5,341	5,427	5,459	5,531	5,612	5,528	5,303	5,404	5,685
Ordinance and accessories.....	90.4	90.2	90.4	91.2	93.5	93.9	96.0	97.4	98.0	99.9	101.8	100.8	104.0	115.5	179.9
Food and kindred products.....	1,161.2	1,081.3	1,034.5	1,011.0	991.1	985.3	1,007.0	1,061.9	1,110.8	1,180.4	1,267.5	1,238.1	1,152.2	1,100.4	1,136.2
Meat products.....		254.2	251.0	246.3	248.1	249.6	256.0	264.2	263.5	262.2	257.0	250.7	245.9	251.9	254.9
Dairy products.....		88.7	82.7	78.1	74.2	73.2	72.2	72.1	75.3	76.3	79.9	84.7	87.3	78.9	80.4
Canning and preserving.....		178.7	148.8	141.8	128.0	125.2	134.9	151.3	179.3	244.2	347.2	319.6	234.6	194.4	207.0
Grain-mill products.....		87.0	86.4	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.3	86.3	87.1	89.5	92.4	92.2	93.2	88.7	87.8
Bakery products.....		172.8	171.2	169.1	168.9	168.9	168.0	172.6	174.5	175.1	172.9	174.2	175.5	173.9	180.1
Sugar.....		20.6	21.1	22.7	21.9	22.3	24.5	38.0	43.8	41.0	26.7	26.0	24.3	28.4	28.6
Confectionery and related products.....		59.4	59.3	60.3	63.6	63.7	66.8	70.6	74.1	75.3	71.5	65.0	58.1	66.6	70.4
Beverages.....		121.2	118.0	113.7	108.6	105.1	106.8	113.7	117.5	118.6	122.1	126.8	132.5	120.0	126.2
Miscellaneous food products.....		98.7	96.0	94.8	93.3	92.8	92.5	93.1	95.7	98.2	97.8	98.9	100.8	97.7	100.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	79.3	81.5	79.8	79.6	82.8	88.7	91.1	100.1	102.7	111.6	110.3	102.0	82.9	93.9	95.1
Cigarettes.....		30.1	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.5	29.6	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.2	28.8	29.1	28.4
Cigars.....		36.7	36.1	36.1	36.9	37.5	33.7	38.4	38.9	38.7	38.7	37.9	36.1	37.9	38.5
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		8.3	8.1	8.3	10.3	15.5	21.5	25.6	27.2	36.6	35.5	28.2	11.4	20.2	21.4
Textile-mill products.....	961.8	973.7	965.4	982.6	985.4	984.5	976.6	983.4	982.6	979.4	978.4	973.6	945.5	975.7	1,090.2
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.8	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.3	7.0	6.8	5.9	6.2
Yarn and thread mills.....		121.3	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.4	120.6	119.8	119.6	118.4	117.9	117.4	113.8	118.0	135.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		433.2	430.7	445.5	445.1	446.1	444.3	443.1	440.3	439.8	439.8	439.7	430.4	443.6	600.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		27.2	27.4	27.7	27.7	27.3	27.3	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.1	25.7	26.3	28.1
Knitting mills.....		201.5	196.5	196.1	197.0	195.8	192.3	200.1	204.0	204.2	204.4	201.7	192.0	197.0	215.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		76.8	76.6	77.4	78.6	79.2	78.7	79.2	78.5	77.5	76.9	75.6	75.1	77.2	82.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		41.4	41.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.7	42.9	42.8	41.7	40.6	42.8	48.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		11.7	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.8	14.8
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		54.8	54.7	55.2	55.5	54.9	54.2	54.1	53.8	53.0	51.8	52.3	49.4	53.2	58.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,040.0	1,061.8	1,041.1	1,056.8	1,110.2	1,100.7	1,068.9	1,073.0	1,060.4	1,056.6	1,058.7	1,054.2	983.5	1,046.2	1,102.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		107.9	104.5	104.3	110.2	110.1	108.0	107.6	100.7	106.4	110.6	111.5	103.1	108.7	119.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		292.3	289.2	287.2	289.8	284.8	275.7	276.9	281.7	281.4	277.9	273.4	251.9	272.5	288.5
Women's outerwear.....		305.1	296.2	314.0	343.2	343.1	334.5	332.2	314.7	305.1	312.1	317.0	295.9	315.7	322.7
Women's, children's undergarments.....		104.0	103.6	105.5	105.5	103.0	100.3	101.7	104.3	103.5	101.3	97.5	90.9	99.4	102.9
Millinery.....		13.4	13.7	17.2	24.7	24.3	21.1	18.9	17.2	19.2	19.9	19.4	15.1	18.6	19.4
Children's outerwear.....		65.4	62.1	62.2	66.5	67.2	64.3	62.7	63.4	64.6	64.9	65.8	65.3	63.8	64.7
Fur goods.....		9.2	8.3	5.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	9.3	10.0	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.4	9.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		57.3	54.7	54.6	55.5	54.9	53.0	56.4	58.5	58.3	57.2	55.8	51.4	54.1	57.1
Other fabricated textile products.....		107.2	108.8	108.7	108.7	107.0	104.5	107.3	109.9	109.4	105.8	104.9	100.7	105.1	118.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	716.0	719.9	683.3	650.9	633.8	639.3	631.3	661.4	684.6	691.6	671.7	591.5	583.0	639.3	698.0
Logging camps and contractors.....		112.0	93.7	76.0	66.9	77.6	73.2	90.0	103.0	103.6	88.3	74.7	71.4	83.3	90.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....		387.7	372.5	360.0	355.3	353.1	349.5	360.4	369.0	374.2	371.1	325.4	318.2	350.1	385.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		118.4	115.9	114.3	111.5	110.0	110.5	112.6	114.4	114.5	113.5	96.3	96.4	105.5	110.5
Wooden containers.....		49.9	49.2	45.6	49.3	49.2	49.7	49.7	49.7	50.8	50.2	48.4	49.3	51.5	59.7
Miscellaneous wood products.....		51.9	52.0	52.0	51.1	49.4	48.4	48.7	48.5	48.5	48.6	46.7	47.7	48.9	52.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	293.0	301.1	297.6	297.2	298.4	296.4	292.6	296.9	301.4	301.3	298.4	290.1	274.6	290.5	319.9
Household furniture.....		218.0	215.9	217.5	218.9	217.0	214.1	218.4	221.7	221.8	218.8	211.3	199.4	211.0	233.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		34.7	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	32.9	33.5	33.4	31.7	32.9	35.0
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		27.5	27.1	26.4	26.2	26.2	25.6	25.3	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.3	23.3	25.7	27.8
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		20.9	21.0	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.1	20.2	21.0	23.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1955							1954							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1954	1953	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products.....	447.0	450.5	443.7	441.2	439.4	437.2	437.1	441.8	444.0	443.9	444.6	439.3	433.1	439.3	441.8	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	225.5	223.4	222.9	222.9	221.9	221.6	221.2	222.6	221.6	221.5	223.7	222.2	220.3	221.4	219.6	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	123.2	119.8	118.7	118.2	117.3	117.3	118.1	121.7	124.1	124.0	122.9	119.1	114.9	119.5	122.2	
Other paper and allied products.....	101.8	100.5	99.6	99.3	98.3	98.3	97.8	97.5	98.3	98.4	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.5	99.9	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	519.2	520.2	516.3	516.2	515.6	512.0	512.1	519.4	518.1	519.5	518.3	509.1	508.4	514.0	512.5	
Newspapers.....	149.1	147.7	146.9	145.8	145.3	145.6	145.6	147.7	146.8	147.3	144.0	144.1	144.1	145.3	145.1	
Periodicals.....	25.2	25.7	26.1	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.5	25.5	26.0	26.1	25.8	25.0	24.8	25.8	26.6	
Books.....	29.3	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.7	28.5	29.4	29.7	30.1	30.2	29.5	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.3	
Commercial printing.....	172.4	170.5	170.7	171.2	169.5	170.4	171.6	169.2	169.6	170.4	166.7	167.3	167.3	168.7	167.5	
Lithography.....	45.3	44.7	45.2	45.2	44.7	43.9	46.1	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.3	45.6	45.0	46.0	44.6	
Greeting cards.....	13.4	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.7	14.1	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.3	14.2	13.9	14.8	14.8	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.9	34.4	34.0	33.5	33.1	33.2	33.2	33.7	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.4	34.1	33.8	34.8	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	50.6	51.7	51.4	52.1	52.1	51.9	51.5	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.6	49.6	49.7	51.2	50.1	
Chemicals and allied products.....	540.2	545.1	550.3	551.1	548.2	535.3	534.4	534.2	533.3	533.9	529.4	520.0	517.3	531.7	552.5	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	77.5	76.6	73.5	72.7	72.1	74.3	73.8	73.3	73.2	72.2	72.2	71.7	71.7	71.8	67.2	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	217.2	214.7	213.8	211.9	209.2	207.0	206.3	204.6	202.0	200.9	201.1	201.2	201.2	203.8	222.0	
Drugs and medicines.....	56.5	56.6	56.7	57.6	57.4	56.9	56.8	57.6	57.8	57.5	57.5	56.5	56.0	57.0	56.9	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.2	30.4	30.8	31.2	30.7	30.4	31.0	31.0	31.9	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	46.3	45.2	44.7	44.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	44.1	43.9	44.3	44.4	44.3	44.3	44.3	46.9	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.8	
Fertilizers.....	24.6	33.7	38.9	37.6	29.3	27.1	25.9	25.0	26.3	25.5	23.2	22.0	28.3	29.0	29.0	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	25.5	25.9	26.6	28.3	28.6	29.9	31.7	33.0	34.0	31.5	26.8	26.3	30.3	31.6	31.6	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	61.0	60.6	60.0	59.0	57.9	57.7	58.8	58.8	59.4	59.8	59.0	59.0	58.8	60.3	60.3	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	178.5	177.1	174.5	172.6	171.7	169.7	168.6	171.5	173.3	174.5	177.1	179.3	181.2	177.1	186.5	
Petroleum refining.....	135.7	133.6	132.3	132.5	131.6	131.8	132.8	134.0	135.1	137.2	139.1	140.6	137.3	142.4	142.4	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	41.4	40.9	40.3	39.2	38.1	36.8	38.7	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.2	40.6	39.8	44.1	44.1	
Rubber products.....	216.4	219.2	215.7	210.9	211.6	209.4	208.5	206.8	202.1	201.6	196.3	174.9	171.0	194.7	220.5	
Tires and inner tubes.....	91.3	89.8	88.6	87.4	86.5	85.3	84.5	81.2	83.9	82.6	65.9	65.2	79.7	92.8	92.8	
Rubber footwear.....	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.0	20.5	20.1	20.7	23.7	23.7	
Other rubber products.....	106.3	104.6	101.0	102.7	101.4	101.1	100.0	98.6	95.8	92.7	88.5	85.7	90.3	104.1	104.1	
Leather and leather products.....	343.2	342.5	330.9	337.1	346.7	344.5	336.3	334.9	332.1	329.6	330.9	337.9	327.8	330.6	346.8	
Leather; tanned, curried, and finished.....	39.5	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	38.8	39.0	38.4	38.4	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.0	42.4	42.4	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.4	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	15.1	14.3	14.9	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.2	13.3	12.8	14.1	14.2	14.2	15.1	15.8	
Footwear (except rubber).....	225.6	218.1	221.6	227.3	227.8	224.9	221.5	216.2	213.1	216.6	223.8	218.1	219.0	225.8	225.8	
Luggage.....	15.9	15.6	15.1	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.6	14.5	15.5	15.4	14.9	14.1	13.8	15.3	15.3	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	26.7	25.1	28.1	31.5	31.2	29.0	28.6	29.9	29.9	28.8	27.9	24.6	27.1	28.1	28.1	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	16.0	15.0	14.7	14.8	13.4	11.8	14.0	15.4	15.9	15.7	15.3	14.5	13.9	15.6	15.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	457.7	464.7	456.4	450.0	442.2	434.2	430.1	436.6	438.3	437.6	437.1	433.5	423.7	431.0	460.1	
Flat glass.....	29.3	28.6	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.2	28.9	28.6	27.1	25.7	24.7	25.0	26.1	28.2	28.2	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	80.2	78.9	77.4	76.4	75.2	74.1	74.7	75.5	75.9	75.7	76.7	73.6	76.6	84.8	84.8	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.7	12.9	13.9	15.8	15.8	
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.9	34.9	35.2	35.2	
Structural clay products.....	73.6	71.3	69.8	68.3	66.1	66.1	67.7	68.4	68.6	69.1	68.8	68.8	67.6	70.8	70.8	
Pottery and related products.....	47.2	47.7	48.1	48.2	47.3	46.3	47.1	47.5	46.9	46.7	45.0	41.5	45.8	49.5	49.5	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	93.9	92.1	89.3	85.8	83.6	83.1	85.4	86.7	86.8	87.7	88.2	87.7	84.6	86.4	86.4	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	17.7	17.1	17.6	17.3	17.2	16.7	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.9	17.8	16.4	17.3	16.5	16.5	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.3	65.9	64.6	64.8	63.8	64.3	64.3	63.1	61.9	64.2	72.9	72.9	
Primary metal industries.....	1,111.5	1,119.7	1,096.3	1,075.6	1,056.6	1,031.7	1,012.7	1,002.2	988.0	969.4	965.3	967.3	968.5	990.6	1,131.0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	559.1	543.8	531.0	520.3	508.0	497.8	493.0	486.7	481.2	485.0	483.5	485.4	492.7	559.6	559.6	
Iron and steel foundries.....	212.7	209.9	205.3	200.7	193.8	188.4	184.5	181.4	179.2	178.6	181.3	181.0	185.0	217.9	217.9	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	55.0	54.0	53.8	53.4	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.5	49.4	49.6	52.3	52.1	51.4	50.5	50.5	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	10.0	10.0	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	91.1	89.5	88.2	87.6	86.5	85.7	84.6	83.6	82.5	77.7	79.7	78.6	81.1	91.7	91.7	
Nonferrous foundries.....	71.4	71.0	71.4	70.4	68.0	66.6	66.8	65.7	62.7	60.6	56.3	57.9	62.7	77.0	77.0	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	121.0	118.7	116.5	114.8	113.2	112.1	111.3	108.9	105.4	105.0	105.1	104.4	108.7	124.3	124.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	873.5	882.3	876.7	868.1	860.1	843.9	834.4	842.7	844.1	829.4	821.0	820.0	809.2	837.5	930.4	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	53.7	51.4	49.6	47.2	46.8	47.2	47.5	48.0	50.0	54.8	55.8	54.2	51.3	48.6	48.6	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	122.6	123.9	123.5	123.4	122.2	119.3	119.2	116.9	113.5	111.0	111.0	108.6	116.6	132.1	132.1	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	106.7	103.7	102.9	102.6	100.3	97.4	99.9	103.1	102.8	102.3	99.5	94.0	97.2	108.9	108.9	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	211.5	205.7	200.8	197.6	194.8	195.2	200.9	206.1	210.1	212.5	212.4	213.1	208.5	211.1	211.1	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	183.9	187.8	187.2	186.1	180.8	178.4	178.2	177.3	167.2	161.1	162.2	162.4	176.3	214.5	214.5	
Lighting fixtures.....	38.5	38.7	39.0	39.3	38.7	37.2	37.4	36.4	34.5	32.8	32.3	32.0	34.9	40.9	40.9	
Fabricated wire products.....	53.8	53.8	54.2	53.8	52.5	52.3	52.4	50.4	47.6	45.7	45.5	45.2	48.2	55.3	55.3	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.1	107.9	107.4	107.2	105.9	103.7	100.8	101.3	99.7	104.7	119.1	119.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1955							1954							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1954	1953	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,168.0	1,185.1	1,174.2	1,164.0	1,144.2	1,125.0	1,109.3	1,105.9	1,092.0	1,092.5	1,097.0	1,094.5	1,110.7	1,147.8	1,303.1	
Engines and turbines.....	58.2	57.6	56.1	54.5	54.8	54.2	53.6	50.5	52.3	50.2	50.4	52.7	53.6	64.7		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	123.3	123.6	123.3	121.4	117.6	112.1	106.0	101.6	99.6	100.2	99.8	106.6	105.8	126.2		
Construction and mining machinery.....	94.7	91.9	90.1	88.5	86.5	85.6	85.0	85.2	86.7	88.0	88.4	89.5	89.4	99.6		
Metalworking machinery.....	198.6	195.9	193.9	192.0	190.1	189.6	191.5	192.5	193.3	196.4	197.0	201.8	208.5	242.6		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	128.9	127.6	127.3	125.1	123.5	122.4	123.2	122.7	123.5	124.7	124.8	124.7	127.8	138.9		
General industrial machinery.....	155.8	155.9	155.1	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.4	151.1	152.4	154.7	152.2	152.7	158.3	173.1		
Office and store machines and devices.....	82.6	82.1	82.8	83.3	82.6	82.3	83.2	82.1	83.0	82.1	80.4	80.8	82.8	88.5		
Service-industry and household machines.....	144.1	144.5	142.5	138.6	131.9	126.8	127.1	124.6	123.5	123.8	120.3	121.8	134.5	157.8		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	198.9	195.1	192.9	190.1	187.3	185.9	185.2	180.4	177.9	176.9	181.2	180.1	187.1	211.9		
Electrical machinery.....	812.4	814.0	808.8	804.2	803.2	803.4	799.5	809.1	810.7	799.9	785.4	766.3	750.5	794.6	925.1	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	263.9	263.6	261.1	259.0	256.4	255.0	256.0	250.9	250.6	244.6	244.5	245.2	257.1	290.7		
Electrical appliances.....	52.5	52.7	51.5	51.7	50.5	49.5	51.9	52.8	52.7	52.3	49.3	48.1	52.2	59.0		
Insulated wire and cable.....	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.4	19.6	18.5	18.0	19.4	26.1		
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	63.3	64.6	64.5	64.5	63.7	62.2	59.7	57.4	50.6	53.3	50.3	52.3	56.6	67.1		
Electric lamps.....	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	24.2		
Communication equipment.....	355.3	350.0	350.2	352.3	358.1	358.3	366.6	373.5	370.1	359.9	347.7	331.9	353.1	419.9		
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	35.5	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.4	32.0	32.6	34.3	34.2	34.5	34.8	33.8	34.1	38.1		
Transportation equipment.....	1,437.8	1,449.5	1,456.3	1,462.0	1,446.8	1,426.4	1,399.8	1,374.7	1,333.8	1,249.0	1,182.9	1,238.4	1,279.4	1,334.9	1,542.9	
Automobiles.....	784.3	788.6	789.1	772.7	750.1	729.5	701.8	665.1	579.6	504.2	562.0	589.8	628.4	767.1		
Aircraft and parts.....	503.4	508.9	517.5	519.7	523.2	523.1	525.1	523.6	522.1	530.6	528.1	537.3	544.3	568.7		
Aircraft.....	324.7	328.0	329.8	328.2	329.6	325.8	325.9	324.0	323.5	328.4	332.9	332.1	333.8	343.0		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	91.8	93.2	96.5	99.0	99.7	99.8	100.2	100.3	102.0	103.5	96.4	104.1	108.8	124.7		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.3	13.1		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	77.8	78.6	81.9	82.8	84.1	87.5	88.2	88.2	85.3	87.2	87.1	89.2	90.5	88.0		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	112.9	109.4	107.2	107.6	105.6	103.7	104.2	101.4	103.8	102.7	103.3	110.8	112.3	135.1		
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	91.5	87.5	85.7	86.5	85.1	84.3	86.6	85.0	88.4	87.2	86.8	92.4	94.1	115.1		
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	21.4	21.9	21.5	21.1	20.5	19.4	17.6	16.4	15.4	15.5	16.5	18.4	18.3	20.0		
Railroad equipment.....	41.4	42.1	41.3	39.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	35.7	34.7	36.4	36.2	33.4	42.3	62.4		
Other transportation equipment.....	7.5	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.7	5.7	6.6	8.0	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.1	7.6	9.6		
Instruments and related products.....	220.4	220.5	211.3	217.8	218.9	216.4	216.5	217.7	217.6	217.5	217.7	213.8	214.0	223.3	243.7	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	29.4	21.7	30.1	30.1	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.0	28.7	27.9	29.3	31.0	34.8		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	61.5	61.6	61.2	60.5	59.6	59.8	59.4	59.1	58.7	58.2	56.6	56.6	57.8	59.1		
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.7	11.7		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	28.1	27.6	26.4	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.4	27.9	31.0		
Ophthalmic goods.....	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.8	19.0	21.6			
Photographic apparatus.....	44.5	43.9	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.1	45.0	45.1	45.4	46.0	45.0	45.2	45.7	47.4		
Watches and clocks.....	27.6	27.7	27.8	28.2	27.7	27.3	28.0	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.4	27.2	31.1	38.2		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	372.9	383.8	378.6	376.3	377.1	370.9	360.0	373.0	389.8	393.0	386.4	373.3	358.2	379.0	413.4	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	41.1	40.4	41.0	42.5	42.3	43.2	44.6	46.0	45.7	44.4	41.8	40.2	43.6	43.8		
Musical instruments and parts.....	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.4	14.4	15.1		
Toys and sporting goods.....	75.3	74.0	70.2	65.7	62.2	57.1	61.0	71.9	76.3	74.8	71.2	68.1	69.2	81.1		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	22.3	22.2	22.0	21.5	21.1	20.9	22.1	22.6	22.4	22.4	21.9	21.3	22.2	22.3		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	54.1	51.5	51.5	55.0	56.5	55.0	54.6	56.3	56.9	55.7	54.2	49.7	53.2	56.2		
Fabricated plastics products.....	62.7	62.0	61.6	61.6	59.6	58.3	59.3	59.2	58.0	56.8	55.0	53.6	58.2	64.6		
Other manufacturing industries.....	113.0	113.5	115.1	115.8	114.2	110.6	116.3	118.7	118.6	117.7	115.0	111.9	118.4	130.4		

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own

use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

See footnote 1 on p. 1047

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

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	1954: October	102.0	139.1
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	1954: November	102.3	142.2
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	1954: December	102.2	143.1
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	1955: January	101.2	141.5
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	1955: February	102.3	144.4
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	1955: March	103.3	146.6
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1954: July	98.5	131.9	1955: April	103.6	146.7
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	1954: August	100.4	134.8	1955: May	104.1	150.1
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	1954: September	101.7	138.0	1955: June	105.8	152.1
1948: Average	102.8	105.1				1955: July	105.5	

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3. See footnote 1 on p. 1047.

TABLE A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

[In thousands]

Branch and agency	1955						1954						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1954	1953
Total Federal civilian employment ¹	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,165	2,147	2,142	2,157	2,161	2,164	2,188	2,305
Executive ²	2,157.4	2,132.9	2,127.4	2,122.1	2,116.4	2,113.2	2,431.1	2,138.7	2,121.3	2,115.9	2,130.9	2,135.4	2,137.6	2,161.6	2,278.8
Department of Defense	1,033.2	1,023.7	1,020.9	1,019.9	1,016.8	1,014.6	1,011.9	1,011.7	1,011.1	1,012.6	1,020.6	1,022.1	1,025.2	1,027.3	1,130.6
Post Office Department	509.3	503.8	504.6	502.1	503.7	504.8	808.4	506.2	501.8	503.3	505.7	507.4	504.8	529.2	526.5
Other agencies	614.9	605.3	602.0	600.1	595.8	593.7	610.8	620.9	608.3	599.9	604.6	606.0	607.6	605.1	621.7
Legislative	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.2
Judicial	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
District of Columbia ³	231.9	228.2	227.9	228.2	227.6	226.7	230.7	226.9	226.4	225.7	227.3	228.3	228.5	227.5	240.9
Executive ²	211.3	207.7	207.3	207.5	207.0	206.1	209.8	206.0	205.5	204.7	206.4	207.4	207.7	206.7	219.8
Department of Defense	90.6	88.3	88.0	88.0	87.7	87.4	87.0	87.0	86.8	86.5	87.0	87.2	87.2	87.1	90.4
Post Office Department	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	13.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5
Other agencies	112.2	110.7	110.6	110.9	110.5	109.9	109.8	110.2	110.0	109.5	110.6	111.3	111.6	110.4	119.8
Legislative	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.3
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Total military personnel ⁴	2,965	2,997	3,065	3,133	3,188	3,231	3,209	3,261	3,286	3,309	3,318	3,331	3,331	3,326	3,545
Army	1,109.3	1,143.5	1,201.8	1,263.0	1,300.3	1,334.0	1,326.1	1,351.9	1,368.3	1,385.0	1,394.9	1,405.2	1,404.6	1,402.0	1,508.9
Air Force	960.7	959.9	959.6	957.0	955.9	952.9	947.2	966.4	965.1	961.7	953.3	953.3	947.9	946.0	957.9
Navy	660.5	660.0	667.1	674.9	689.4	698.5	686.5	692.7	702.0	711.1	714.1	719.2	725.7	725.1	792.7
Marine Corps	205.6	205.7	208.0	210.4	214.2	217.6	220.7	221.8	221.5	221.8	222.0	224.0	223.9	223.8	250.6
Coast Guard	28.6	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.0	28.0	28.5	28.8	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.2	29.5	34.7

¹ Data refer to Continental United States only.
² Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.
³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metro-

politan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).
⁴ Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.
 See footnote 1 on p. 1047.

TABLE A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States ¹

State	[In thousands]														
	1955						1954						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1954	1953
Alabama.....	675.6	671.7	665.2	670.1	662.1	660.1	675.3	672.2	671.6	668.9	653.8	653.6	660.4	664.4	679.9
Arizona.....	212.6	211.7	211.8	210.8	206.8	205.6	208.9	205.2	202.3	197.5	196.6	198.3	199.0	201.7	202.4
Arkansas.....	312.6	312.6	311.1	310.0	305.9	304.2	314.1	308.6	308.7	308.3	302.1	302.6	305.6	305.9	316.1
California ²	4,018.7	3,969.5	3,944.6	3,895.5	3,856.0	3,837.6	3,978.3	3,911.6	3,930.0	3,942.1	3,911.1	3,860.3	3,855.3	3,855.2	3,876.9
Colorado.....	419.6	410.5	404.7	398.9	393.9	395.0	410.3	408.5	410.0	411.8	409.7	406.4	405.5	400.6	412.2
Connecticut.....	855.7	854.3	848.0	847.1	843.1	843.9	866.2	853.3	851.5	846.6	843.6	838.2	848.2	851.2	879.3
District of Columbia.....	494.9	493.0	491.0	489.3	486.7	487.8	501.7	494.0	492.6	492.2	491.2	491.1	491.9	491.5	508.9
Florida.....	857.7	872.0	900.6	908.6	909.3	903.4	911.0	873.9	843.3	828.0	819.8	817.0	828.4	861.6	835.7
Georgia.....	925.2	916.2	908.2	914.7	905.1	902.9	923.7	911.8	905.8	896.0	884.6	872.6	884.3	892.2	906.2
Idaho.....	136.3	133.2	129.5	125.7	124.7	125.4	131.3	132.9	137.4	140.1	138.2	136.1	133.2	131.1	134.9
Illinois.....	3,338.0	3,305.5	3,282.6	3,252.7	3,231.7	3,240.3	3,343.7	3,303.5	3,295.7	3,298.1	3,265.0	3,243.5	3,282.9	3,280.3	3,411.4
Indiana.....	1,376.6	1,360.8	1,354.6	1,335.7	1,318.3	1,313.1	1,343.3	1,324.9	1,318.0	1,317.6	1,284.6	1,289.8	1,303.4	1,318.8	1,423.6
Iowa.....	636.2	628.5	624.2	617.1	610.3	611.9	630.9	627.3	629.8	629.5	623.2	618.8	621.8	618.8	633.0
Kansas.....	549.0	547.2	548.6	541.4	533.4	535.4	552.6	551.7	552.4	549.6	543.7	544.6	545.9	542.1	546.4
Louisiana.....	688.4	677.7	677.6	681.3	676.7	678.1	709.0	701.9	699.3	695.8	691.4	690.7	692.4	693.2	696.4
Maine.....	277.6	264.8	259.1	258.2	259.5	260.2	268.3	265.1	268.6	271.3	277.2	275.9	276.0	266.6	274.7
Maryland.....	814.2	803.3	798.1	789.0	774.2	775.3	800.1	796.7	798.3	797.2	796.7	789.7	791.2	789.6	806.5
Massachusetts ²	1,789.8	1,773.8	1,767.2	1,754.3	1,739.4	1,744.3	1,805.8	1,776.2	1,774.7	1,777.2	1,770.5	1,763.6	1,780.7	1,773.3	1,827.8
Michigan.....	2,398.4	2,400.0	2,386.1	2,353.4	2,331.1	2,325.6	2,376.0	2,323.0	2,257.3	2,194.1	2,217.9	2,238.5	2,286.2	2,288.1	2,455.1
Minnesota.....	861.0	848.8	827.9	814.2	814.3	822.0	855.8	859.9	862.8	872.9	864.8	858.3	846.9	845.8	865.9
Mississippi.....	345.7	343.7	341.3	341.3	336.3	338.3	349.2	344.0	343.6	341.3	334.5	332.2	333.1	336.0	341.5
Missouri.....	1,262.7	1,255.7	1,252.9	1,246.9	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,276.3	1,250.6	1,246.6	1,248.9	1,243.0	1,246.6	1,252.3	1,253.2	1,292.0
Montana.....	159.6	154.1	148.3	144.2	143.2	143.6	150.6	152.3	150.2	152.2	161.4	161.3	160.3	152.8	154.2
Nebraska.....	351.2	348.2	342.6	337.5	334.3	335.3	351.3	348.8	351.8	349.8	346.9	347.4	348.9	344.6	348.2
Nevada.....	81.0	78.6	76.6	73.9	73.0	72.2	73.9	73.2	74.8	76.4	76.9	76.6	75.2	73.2	71.1
New Hampshire.....	180.3	175.8	173.9	171.7	171.1	171.5	175.5	173.3	173.8	176.3	179.1	177.8	176.4	173.4	175.8
New Jersey.....	1,791.8	1,772.9	1,754.9	1,746.8	1,729.6	1,730.8	1,785.8	1,772.1	1,778.0	1,785.2	1,775.7	1,770.9	1,778.1	1,775.7	1,834.2
New Mexico.....	184.7	183.3	180.6	178.1	175.1	173.9	179.7	177.6	177.6	177.3	175.4	175.0	174.6	174.2	178.1
New York.....	5,851.1	5,802.0	5,789.8	5,784.0	5,753.8	5,749.7	5,970.7	5,908.8	5,909.7	5,893.7	5,860.7	5,817.6	5,826.9	5,856.3	5,973.2
North Carolina.....	1,004.3	997.2	996.5	998.3	994.8	994.4	1,023.1	1,013.1	1,014.2	1,005.0	988.0	972.0	977.3	991.9	1,012.0
North Dakota.....	117.0	115.6	112.0	108.3	107.6	107.9	115.0	116.4	119.2	119.5	119.4	119.2	118.7	114.3	112.7
Ohio.....	3,035.4	3,007.0	2,979.8	2,941.7	2,909.2	2,910.7	2,999.8	2,959.8	2,953.4	2,954.0	2,907.2	2,902.7	2,949.9	2,956.0	3,108.3
Oklahoma.....	547.7	544.7	540.8	534.3	531.3	530.6	546.4	540.7	538.0	537.5	533.5	537.6	539.2	535.4	539.0
Oregon.....	474.9	460.2	448.4	441.1	436.8	437.0	460.2	461.3	471.1	483.0	456.0	459.5	458.7	451.0	465.8
Pennsylvania ²	3,684.2	3,643.4	3,616.0	3,575.4	3,546.5	3,556.0	3,681.3	3,644.4	3,635.5	3,610.7	3,594.7	3,598.8	3,615.6	3,637.1	3,865.4
Rhode Island.....	294.0	292.3	294.8	294.7	292.7	292.8	302.0	299.4	297.2	291.4	286.7	281.6	285.0	288.8	302.4
South Carolina.....	517.6	515.4	515.9	515.4	511.3	509.4	520.4	512.8	513.3	511.9	505.1	500.4	505.4	509.9	532.5
South Dakota.....	125.8	123.9	121.4	118.2	116.1	117.3	121.4	121.6	123.5	123.6	123.2	121.9	122.1	120.5	121.0
Tennessee.....	831.7	823.4	815.5	819.8	813.4	816.7	843.0	829.4	826.2	826.2	817.0	812.8	812.6	818.3	831.8
Texas.....	2,262.3	2,238.7	2,230.4	2,212.1	2,195.4	2,191.1	2,253.9	2,218.8	2,206.0	2,205.8	2,192.5	2,187.5	2,191.9	2,189.6	2,227.9
Utah ²	220.4	219.2	215.3	210.8	206.8	207.2	218.1	216.4	218.6	219.7	214.0	212.3	209.4	210.7	216.5
Vermont.....	101.9	100.0	98.6	97.7	97.6	97.3	101.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.8	102.0	102.7	101.2	103.8
Virginia.....	896.7	891.1	889.8	883.1	876.7	877.2	909.1	897.8	876.2	888.5	877.5	873.8	876.5	881.6	900.2
Washington.....	748.3	735.6	724.0	710.2	702.8	704.2	736.1	736.7	750.7	753.2	718.1	716.9	735.7	723.1	736.0
West Virginia.....	470.7	465.6	461.2	454.9	450.8	447.2	465.8	461.5	461.1	460.4	458.6	455.7	461.4	464.7	506.0
Wisconsin.....	1,094.3	1,077.1	1,064.7	1,049.2	1,038.8	1,037.5	1,065.3	1,059.0	1,064.0	1,076.3	1,068.7	1,078.1	1,057.9	1,057.3	1,093.8
Wyoming.....	87.9	83.0	80.0	79.2	78.6	78.4	82.8	84.4	86.2	87.2	89.6	88.7	87.6	84.1	87.5

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

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

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

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1955						1954						1953	
	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June
Continental United States.....	1,120.9	1,262.8	1,471.4	1,657.0	1,879.8	1,962.3	1,666.2	1,463.3	1,465.8	1,580.4	1,691.7	1,861.9	1,924.0	832.7
New England.....	92.4	104.9	122.9	124.0	140.4	150.4	128.9	116.1	117.5	128.9	130.6	143.5	147.7	61.9
Maine.....	10.2	13.3	16.7	11.2	12.8	14.0	12.4	11.0	8.2	8.3	9.2	9.9	11.1	6.3
New Hampshire.....	5.7	7.5	8.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.8	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.6	6.2
Vermont.....	2.4	2.8	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	1.0
Massachusetts.....	42.3	48.0	56.0	60.3	70.1	75.2	64.5	56.9	56.7	60.8	58.5	64.7	68.6	32.7
Rhode Island.....	13.6	14.7	15.5	15.3	18.8	17.2	13.6	12.0	13.5	19.0	18.7	21.2	22.1	9.3
Connecticut.....	18.2	18.6	22.6	24.2	27.4	30.8	26.4	24.6	26.2	27.1	32.1	35.3	31.7	6.4
Middle Atlantic.....	392.9	428.2	468.5	507.4	557.3	587.0	501.5	445.4	445.8	459.1	494.5	575.9	609.7	275.0
New York.....	194.5	207.1	221.0	226.9	251.8	266.3	230.2	194.1	184.5	184.5	196.2	254.7	279.3	156.6
New Jersey.....	60.2	69.3	76.5	84.0	91.7	94.6	78.7	71.3	70.8	69.7	76.3	86.6	89.1	40.2
Pennsylvania.....	138.2	151.8	171.0	196.5	213.8	226.1	192.6	180.0	190.5	204.9	222.0	234.6	241.3	78.2
East North Central.....	185.8	202.0	243.6	279.2	337.9	365.8	329.8	311.4	360.9	424.1	428.9	431.9	426.4	130.0
Ohio.....	37.4	42.9	55.6	72.7	89.0	96.2	87.2	77.7	79.2	87.2	91.7	95.0	97.3	29.4
Indiana.....	17.8	19.9	23.5	28.7	36.7	41.8	36.0	32.6	34.6	40.9	50.0	48.4	51.0	14.4
Illinois.....	85.0	93.9	102.7	91.7	110.2	116.4	101.6	95.0	101.9	113.0	133.9	148.1	161.4	54.5
Michigan.....	33.8	32.9	43.7	59.8	69.0	75.8	72.1	80.3	82.2	159.1	131.0	115.6	89.2	22.7
Wisconsin.....	11.8	12.4	18.1	26.3	33.0	35.6	32.9	25.8	23.6	23.9	22.3	24.8	27.5	9.0
West North Central.....	55.8	67.7	93.3	120.3	137.7	128.8	98.4	78.2	70.8	69.1	71.9	77.5	84.2	39.0
Minnesota.....	14.1	19.9	33.8	40.7	43.4	40.2	29.6	20.2	16.0	15.4	18.0	20.0	23.0	8.0
Iowa.....	4.5	5.3	7.4	11.3	14.0	12.5	8.4	5.7	5.3	5.3	6.5	7.3	8.1	4.0
Missouri.....	26.4	30.1	32.6	38.2	44.4	45.0	39.7	39.4	39.5	38.6	36.5	38.9	41.2	20.1
North Dakota.....	.9	1.6	4.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	3.7	1.5	.4	.3	.3	.4	.6	.5
South Dakota.....	.4	.6	1.6	3.3	3.8	3.1	1.8	.8	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.2
Nebraska.....	2.0	2.2	4.3	7.5	9.0	8.0	4.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	1.2
Kansas.....	7.5	8.0	9.6	12.9	16.4	14.1	10.5	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	5.0
South Atlantic.....	134.7	142.8	150.3	160.9	184.1	198.1	168.2	147.4	154.4	176.0	205.2	236.1	237.7	105.2
Delaware.....	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	.9
Maryland.....	17.2	20.4	20.6	19.0	25.1	27.0	23.1	20.1	20.5	24.5	28.6	31.8	32.3	10.3
District of Columbia.....	3.4	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.2	2.4
Virginia.....	17.1	14.8	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.0	14.3	12.0	12.9	15.4	20.1	26.5	30.5	14.8
West Virginia.....	15.5	18.1	22.0	26.1	29.8	32.8	28.9	27.4	29.4	33.2	36.7	40.1	43.3	15.3
North Carolina.....	32.5	36.4	39.3	40.8	43.3	44.4	36.2	29.3	28.6	32.1	38.3	51.5	52.3	25.8
South Carolina.....	11.2	11.6	11.7	13.1	15.1	16.8	15.5	14.4	14.1	14.0	17.1	19.7	18.9	10.1
Georgia.....	20.6	22.3	24.0	23.1	26.5	31.9	27.0	22.0	22.1	24.8	30.1	34.0	34.2	13.8
Florida.....	15.6	13.4	12.1	13.0	14.5	16.3	14.9	14.9	10.7	23.8	26.0	24.4	18.2	11.8
East South Central.....	88.3	102.8	110.5	118.7	128.2	134.4	118.3	108.1	105.1	110.3	127.7	141.9	150.5	57.5
Kentucky.....	30.0	37.3	45.0	41.1	41.2	39.3	36.3	34.4	34.9	37.2	42.9	44.6	49.2	17.3
Tennessee.....	32.9	36.5	41.7	42.3	46.4	49.8	43.3	39.1	37.4	37.7	42.1	48.7	52.1	18.4
Alabama.....	15.9	17.0	19.3	20.4	23.4	26.6	23.9	23.1	22.6	24.6	29.0	31.3	31.7	13.9
Mississippi.....	9.5	12.0	13.5	14.9	17.2	18.7	14.8	11.5	10.2	10.8	13.7	17.3	17.5	7.9
West South Central.....	53.9	62.1	75.7	87.5	101.0	97.6	77.6	64.4	60.0	62.1	71.8	79.0	83.8	44.2
Arkansas.....	8.5	10.1	14.1	16.8	20.0	20.1	15.4	12.1	10.4	10.7	13.3	15.1	15.3	7.2
Louisiana.....	14.7	17.0	20.5	24.0	27.8	25.4	19.8	16.7	15.5	16.2	19.2	22.0	22.4	11.8
Oklahoma.....	9.0	10.1	12.1	14.3	17.3	17.8	13.9	11.5	10.5	10.9	12.2	12.4	13.1	9.2
Texas.....	21.7	24.9	29.0	32.4	35.9	34.3	28.5	24.1	23.6	24.3	27.1	29.5	33.0	16.0
Mountain.....	16.0	21.6	33.5	45.8	52.5	48.4	32.9	23.1	18.3	20.0	21.5	23.7	25.7	12.8
Montana.....	1.9	3.4	6.4	8.0	8.1	6.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.4
Idaho.....	1.9	3.4	5.9	8.8	9.9	9.4	6.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.5
Wyoming.....	.9	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	1.8	1.0	.7	.6	.8	1.3	1.2	.3
Colorado.....	2.2	2.7	4.0	5.7	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.8	1.6
New Mexico.....	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.7	5.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.1	1.7
Arizona.....	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.3	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	3.2
Utah.....	2.6	3.0	4.3	6.6	8.4	8.0	4.9	3.5	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.9	2.3
Nevada.....	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	.8
Pacific.....	101.0	130.8	164.1	213.6	240.7	251.8	210.5	169.3	132.6	130.6	139.6	152.1	158.0	107.1
Washington.....	12.9	20.2	31.6	45.7	51.6	56.3	46.2	36.1	26.5	24.9	25.9	23.0	18.2	12.5
Oregon.....	8.0	12.6	21.1	27.2	30.2	32.8	27.3	20.6	14.4	13.1	14.4	15.8	11.8	8.9
California.....	80.1	98.0	111.4	140.7	158.9	162.7	137.0	112.6	91.7	92.6	99.3	113.3	128.0	85.7

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

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

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
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	4.4
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	3.5
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	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
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	4.4
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	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.2							
Total separation													
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	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
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	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
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	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2							
Quit													
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	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
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	1.9
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	2.4
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	2.3
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	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5							
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3							
Layoff													
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	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2							
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.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	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2							

¹ Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—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 series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported 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 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 stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

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

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 in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military	
	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.2	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.2	1.5	1.6	.3	.3	1.4	1.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.0	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.8	1.1	.1	.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	(1)	3.4	(1)	3.3	(1)	1.2	(1)	.3	(1)	1.7	(1)	.1
Food and kindred products.....	(1)	5.1	(1)	3.9	(1)	1.3	(1)	.3	(1)	2.2	(1)	.1
Meat products.....	(1)	6.0	(1)	4.1	(1)	1.0	(1)	.3	(1)	2.6	(1)	.2
Grain-mill products.....	5.5	3.2	2.7	2.9	1.5	1.3	.2	.3	.9	1.2	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.0	2.3	1.9	.4	.4	.3	.6	.1	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	5.1	6.2	3.1	4.2	.5	.6	.2	.3	2.2	3.2	.2	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.2	.3	.2	.5	.5	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	.9	.6	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	.1
Cigars.....	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.8	.3	.3	.7	.7	.1	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	.2	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2
Textile-mill products.....	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.4	1.6	1.6	.2	.3	1.0	1.3	.1	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.8	1.9	1.8	.2	.3	1.9	1.5	.1	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.2	1.7	1.7	.3	.3	.8	1.0	.1	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.1	1.7	1.7	.3	.3	.5	.8	.1	.3
Woolen and worsted.....	5.5	3.3	4.4	3.9	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	2.4	1.7	.2	.3
Knitting mills.....	4.2	3.4	2.9	3.4	1.7	1.8	.2	.2	.9	1.3	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1.7	1.4	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	.1	.1	1.5	.8	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	5.8	3.0	2.6	3.5	1.7	1.6	.2	.1	1.7	1.5	(2)	.2
Knit underwear.....	4.9	4.9	2.1	3.5	1.5	1.8	.1	.1	.4	1.6	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.8	1.0	1.0	.2	.3	.7	1.4	.1	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(1)	2.2	(1)	2.9	(1)	.9	(1)	.2	(1)	1.5	(1)	.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.0	4.3	3.1	4.4	2.0	2.6	.2	.2	.8	1.5	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	4.6	4.4	2.6	3.5	1.0	1.7	.1	.2	1.2	1.5	.2	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.8	4.5	3.3	4.8	2.1	2.9	.3	.3	.8	1.5	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	6.0	6.5	3.7	4.3	2.2	2.6	.4	.4	1.0	1.0	.1	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	9.1	11.3	4.2	4.2	2.5	3.2	.6	.2	1.0	.7	.1	.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	5.5	6.1	3.3	4.2	2.2	2.6	.4	.5	.6	.9	.1	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.9	2.1	2.2	.4	.3	.6	1.3	.1	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.6	4.3	2.9	3.6	1.7	2.0	.3	.4	.5	1.1	.2	.1
Household furniture.....	4.2	4.2	2.9	4.0	1.8	2.1	.4	.4	.5	1.3	.2	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	5.7	4.5	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	.6	.5	.4	.2
Paper and allied products.....	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	.3	.3	.5	.5	.1	.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	3.0	1.9	1.2	1.4	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.8	4.8	2.6	2.8	1.9	1.8	.3	.4	.2	.4	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	.7	.2	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	.9	.9	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	.6	.5	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers.....	1.9	.9	2.0	1.1	.6	.3	(2)	(2)	1.2	.6	.2	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	.8	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	(1)	2.3	(1)	1.3	(1)	.8	(1)	.2	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	.5	.4	.1	.1	.4	.3	.2	.2
Petroleum refining.....	2.4	.8	.8	.6	.3	.2	(2)	(2)	.2	.2	.2	.2
Rubber products.....	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.8	.4	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.1	.8	.1	.1	.5	.1	.2	.1
Rubber footwear.....	3.7	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.8	.1	.2	1.1	.2	.2	.1
Other rubber products.....	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.0	1.3	1.7	.3	.3	1.1	.7	.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....	4.5	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.0	.2	.2	.3	.8	.1	.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.7	.6	1.0	.1	.2	.8	1.4	.4	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.8	3.8	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.2	.2	.2	.3	.7	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.0	3.5	1.9	2.1	.9	1.1	.2	.2	.7	.6	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	4.0	3.9	2.4	2.3	.7	.9	.1	.2	1.4	1.1	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	3.4	3.0	1.1	1.5	.7	.9	.2	.2	(2)	.1	.2	.4
Structural clay products.....	4.1	4.2	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.3	.4	.4	.2	.4	.2	.2
Pottery and related products.....	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	.1	.3	.9	.8	.2	.1
Primary metal industries.....	4.0	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	.4	.3	.4	.4	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	4.2	3.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	.9	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	4.6	5.7	3.5	3.6	2.1	2.3	.7	.7	.5	.5	.2	.1
Gray-iron foundries.....	4.8	5.8	4.0	4.0	2.3	2.6	.7	.6	.8	.6	.2	.1
Malleable-iron foundries.....	3.9	5.5	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.7	.7	.9	.1	.3	.2	.2
Steel foundries.....	4.7	5.7	2.7	2.8	1.6	1.5	.6	.6	.4	.6	.2	.1
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	4.6	3.7	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	.6	.7	.1	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.1	1.5	2.0	.4	.5	2.0	1.3	.3	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.2	.3	.2	.9	.7	.1	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued
[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.4	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	.8	1.3	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	.3	1.1	.1	.1
Handtools.....	3.1	3.6	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.2
Hardware.....	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.2	1.7	1.9	.4	.5	1.2	1.7	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.8	.5	.5	.5	.9	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	3.8	2.9	2.8	3.6	1.6	1.9	.6	.6	.4	.9	.3	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	4.7	5.0	3.3	3.4	2.0	1.7	.5	.4	.6	.9	.2	.3
Fabricated structural metal products.....	5.0	4.7	3.2	3.0	1.4	1.5	.4	.4	1.3	.9	.1	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.6	4.9	6.6	5.4	1.5	1.7	.4	.4	4.2	2.8	.4	.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	.7	.6	.2	.2
Engines and turbines.....	4.6	4.6	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	.3	.3	.6	.3	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.2	1.5	.2	.3	1.4	.4	.1	.3
Construction and mining machinery.....	4.9	3.6	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	.4	.3	.1	.3	.2	.1
Metalworking machinery.....	3.7	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	.6	.4	.2	.1
Machine tools.....	3.4	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.7	.4	.2	.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.6	.8	.9	.2	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	4.6	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.4	1.2	.4	.4	.9	.4	.1	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.2	.2	.3	.6	.7	.1	.1
General industrial machinery.....	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	.3	.3	.4	.5	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.6	1.2	.1	.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.3	.4	.3	1.3	1.2	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.2	3.1	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.5	.9	.2	.2
Electrical machinery.....	4.6	3.5	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.4	.3	.2	1.2	.8	.1	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.7	2.6	2.8	1.9	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	1.1	.5	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	5.5	3.6	3.0	2.9	1.7	1.5	.3	.2	.8	.9	.1	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	(1)	3.8	(1)	3.5	(1)	1.5	(1)	.3	(1)	1.4	(1)	.3
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	5.1	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	.1	.1	*(2)	.1	.1	.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.9	4.4	3.1	2.9	1.5	1.5	.3	.3	1.1	1.0	.1	.1
Transportation equipment.....	4.7	4.1	5.8	4.7	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	3.3	2.3	.5	.3
Automobiles.....	4.3	4.1	7.2	5.1	1.7	1.9	.3	.4	4.2	2.2	.9	.6
Aircraft and parts.....	3.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	1.2	1.0	(2)	.1
Aircraft.....	3.9	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.5	.1	.1	.5	.7	(2)	(2)
Aircraft engines and parts.....	(1)	1.6	(1)	3.2	(1)	1.2	(1)	.1	(1)	1.7	(1)	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(1)	.9	(1)	3.2	(1)	.9	(1)	.1	(1)	2.2	(1)	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.0	3.1	6.6	4.4	1.6	1.5	.4	.3	4.5	2.4	(2)	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	11.6	15.2	13.6	12.2	3.4	2.7	.9	.5	9.1	8.8	.1	.1
Railroad equipment.....	8.1	5.9	4.8	9.3	.7	.7	.2	.1	3.2	7.9	.7	.6
Locomotives and parts.....	6.1	6.3	2.3	2.1	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.0	.8	.6	.9
Railroad and street cars.....	9.4	5.7	6.4	12.1	.9	.8	.1	.1	4.6	10.6	.7	.5
Other transportation equipment.....	3.6	4.0	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	.2	.3	.6	.4	.1	.1
Instruments and related products.....	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.4	.5	.1	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	2.4	1.3	.9	1.1	.5	.6	(2)	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2
Watches and clocks.....	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.0	1.1	1.0	.1	.2	.8	1.7	.1	.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	(1)	4.8	(1)	4.1	(1)	2.2	(1)	.4	(1)	1.3	(1)	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.3	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	(2)
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	5.7	5.5	3.6	4.5	3.1	3.8	.1	.3	.1	.1	.3	.2
Iron mining.....	4.8	4.5	.9	.9	.7	.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	.3
Copper mining.....	7.7	4.7	5.7	4.4	5.0	3.8	.3	.2	(2)	(2)	.4	.4
Lead and zinc mining.....	3.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.0	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1
Anthracite mining.....	.6	.8	1.1	2.1	.7	1.1	(2)	(2)	.3	.9	.1	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.3	3.0	2.4	1.2	.5	.5	(2)	.1	1.7	.5	.1	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(1)	2.0	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.2	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.1
Telegraph.....	(1)	2.0	(1)	1.5	(1)	1.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.2

1 Not available.

2 Less than 0.05.

3 Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and note on table B-1, p. 1061. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

C: Earnings and Hours

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

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			
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			
1954: Average	84.46	40.8	2.07	82.03	37.8	2.17	87.33	42.6	2.05	76.73	40.6	1.89	75.60	30.0	2.52	80.85	32.6	2.48			
1955: Average	87.57	41.7	2.10	81.92	36.9	2.22	91.10	43.8	2.08	83.96	43.5	1.93	89.86	35.1	2.56	92.01	37.1	2.48			
	Mining-Continued									Contract construction											
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction											
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Nonbuilding construction	Highway and street		Other nonbuilding construction								
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			
1954: Average	91.94	40.5	2.27	77.44	44.0	1.76	93.98	37.0	2.54	92.86	40.2	2.31	86.88	40.6	2.14	97.36	39.9	2.44			
1955: Average	92.57	40.6	2.28	80.46	45.2	1.78	96.01	38.1	2.52	97.71	42.3	2.31	95.26	43.9	2.17	100.28	41.1	2.44			
	Building construction																				
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work					
1953: Average	\$91.76	37.0	\$2.48	\$87.75	37.5	\$2.34	\$94.79	36.6	\$2.59	\$98.30	38.1	\$2.58	\$87.10	34.7	\$2.51	\$111.61	39.3	\$2.84			
1954: Average	94.12	36.2	2.60	89.41	36.2	2.47	98.01	36.3	2.70	102.71	37.9	2.71	90.39	34.5	2.62	112.71	38.6	2.92			
1955: Average	93.19	35.3	2.64	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.23	41.3	1.87	\$63.60	39.5	\$1.61	\$77.90	41.0	\$1.90	\$66.33	41.2	\$1.61			
	Special-trade contractors-Continued			Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
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			
1954: Average	93.19	35.3	2.64	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.23	41.3	1.87	64.74	39.0	1.66	79.60	40.2	1.98	68.47	41.0	1.67			
1955: Average	95.75	36.4	2.63	87.40	35.1	2.49	97.10	35.7	2.72	103.22	37.4	2.76	90.25	33.8	2.67	112.81	38.5	2.93			

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture ⁴			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁴		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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	\$71.06	41.8	\$1.70
1954: Average	62.96	40.1	1.57	60.25	39.9	1.51	54.54	40.4	1.35	64.29	39.2	1.64	66.86	39.8	1.68	71.10	41.1	1.73
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	61.86	39.4	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	72.73	41.8	1.74
September	64.46	40.8	1.58	61.71	40.6	1.52	55.08	40.5	1.36	67.49	40.9	1.65	69.97	41.4	1.69	72.56	41.7	1.74
October	65.10	41.2	1.58	62.62	41.2	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	68.89	41.5	1.66	68.95	40.8	1.69	72.98	41.7	1.75
November	64.62	40.9	1.58	62.17	40.9	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	69.14	41.4	1.67	66.19	39.4	1.68	72.34	41.1	1.76
December	65.83	41.4	1.59	63.19	41.3	1.53	57.27	41.8	1.37	70.98	42.0	1.69	66.70	39.7	1.68	74.27	42.2	1.76
1955: January	63.99	40.5	1.58	60.85	40.3	1.51	56.17	41.3	1.36	62.43	38.3	1.63	69.72	40.3	1.73	73.46	41.5	1.77
February	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.85	41.8	1.36	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.18	40.8	1.72	74.52	42.1	1.77
March	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.98	41.9	1.36	68.88	41.0	1.68	68.23	39.9	1.71	73.92	42.0	1.76
April	64.48	40.3	1.60	61.10	40.2	1.52	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.70	39.7	1.68	68.06	39.8	1.71	72.92	41.2	1.77
May	64.71	40.7	1.59	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	65.80	39.4	1.67	68.63	39.9	1.72	73.63	41.6	1.77
June	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.34	41.4	1.53	57.39	42.2	1.36	68.34	40.2	1.70	70.86	41.2	1.72	76.50	42.5	1.80
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Paper and allied products																		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries																		
Periodicals																		
Books																		
Commercial printing																		
Lithographing																		
Greeting cards																		
Bookbinding and related industries																		
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
1954: Average	88.70	39.6	2.24	76.24	39.3	1.94	85.72	39.5	2.17	87.20	40.0	2.18	53.06	37.9	1.40	67.82	39.2	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	68.34	39.5	1.73
July	87.58	39.1	2.24	75.66	39.2	1.93	85.72	39.5	2.17	88.66	40.3	2.20	51.06	37.0	1.38	67.94	39.5	1.72
August	91.03	40.1	2.27	78.98	40.5	1.95	85.10	39.4	2.16	89.54	40.7	2.20	53.62	38.3	1.40	67.60	39.3	1.72
September	89.95	39.8	2.26	78.18	40.3	1.94	85.89	39.4	2.18	89.08	40.9	2.20	53.34	38.1	1.40	67.47	39.0	1.73
October	89.55	39.8	2.25	76.82	39.6	1.94	86.29	39.4	2.19	88.00	40.0	2.20	52.68	37.9	1.39	68.38	39.3	1.74
November	88.82	39.3	2.26	77.22	39.0	1.98	86.90	39.5	2.20	88.00	40.0	2.20	55.91	39.1	1.43	68.95	39.4	1.75
December	87.12	39.6	2.20	78.41	39.6	1.98	88.84	40.2	2.21	87.16	39.8	2.19	54.34	38.0	1.43	69.87	39.7	1.76
1955: January	88.76	39.1	2.27	77.42	39.1	1.98	87.52	39.6	2.21	88.58	39.0	2.22	56.39	38.1	1.48	68.29	38.8	1.77
February	90.68	39.6	2.29	78.21	39.3	1.99	87.96	39.8	2.21	88.70	39.6	2.24	55.94	37.8	1.48	67.79	38.3	1.77
March	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.60	39.8	2.00	89.65	40.2	2.23	89.38	39.9	2.24	58.14	38.0	1.53	69.70	39.6	1.76
April	89.54	39.1	2.29	79.80	39.9	2.00	88.13	39.7	2.22	87.19	39.1	2.23	57.75	38.5	1.50	69.56	39.3	1.77
May	89.54	39.1	2.29	80.40	40.0	2.01	88.70	39.6	2.24	90.57	39.9	2.27	57.38	38.0	1.51	69.38	39.2	1.77
June	92.59	39.4	2.35	80.20	39.9	2.01	89.33	39.7	2.25	92.11	40.4	2.28	56.83	38.4	1.48	69.38	39.2	1.77

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Table with multiple columns for Year and month, Primary metal industries (Nonferrous foundries, Miscellaneous primary metal industries, Iron and steel forgings, Wire drawing, Welded and heavy-riveted pipe), Fabricated metal products (Tin cans and other tinware, Cutlery, handtools, and hardware, Cutlery and edge tools, Handtools, Hardware, Heating apparatus), Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies, Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, Fabricated structural metal products, Structural steel and ornamental metal work, Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim, Boiler-shop products, Sheet-metal work, Metal stamping, coating, and engraving, Vitreous enameled products, Stamped and pressed metal products, Lighting fixtures, and Fabricated wire products.

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate ²			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ³			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ⁴
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1953: Average	\$54.84	\$82.94	\$67.29	\$38.40	42.2	\$0.91	\$39.69	40.5	\$0.98	\$45.71	40.1	\$1.14	\$81.52
1954: Average	57.39	95.02	70.08	40.13	41.8	.96	40.10	40.1	1.00	47.12	39.6	1.19	89.09
June	57.09	92.97	69.78	39.81	41.9	.95	40.50	40.5	1.00	49.20	41.0	1.20	92.08
July	57.66	94.89	71.12	40.03	41.7	.96	40.00	40.0	1.00	45.78	38.8	1.18	93.38
August	57.75	97.66	71.09	40.13	41.8	.96	39.40	39.4	1.00	45.46	38.2	1.19	92.34
September	57.71	96.75	70.68	40.64	41.9	.97	40.50	40.1	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	89.81
October	58.02	97.24	70.90	40.87	41.7	.98	40.50	40.5	1.00	47.72	40.1	1.19	92.95
November	58.11	100.09	70.79	41.16	42.0	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.77	39.3	1.19	89.44
December	58.51	111.75	71.29	41.38	41.8	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.01	39.5	1.19	92.74
1955: January	58.97	110.82	72.22	41.26	42.1	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.41	39.0	1.19	93.98
February	59.02	108.37	71.79	40.96	41.8	.98	40.20	39.8	1.01	45.22	38.0	1.19	90.54
March	59.08	107.97	71.90	40.45	41.7	.97	40.60	40.2	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	93.36
April	59.00	106.08	72.36	40.35	41.6	.97	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	92.66
May	58.69	102.04	72.89	40.79	41.2	.99	41.62	40.8	1.02	49.61	41.0	1.21	94.22
June	58.06	99.41	72.75	40.99	41.4	.99	40.91	40.5	1.01	48.48	40.4	1.20	93.20

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

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

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

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

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1954 such employees made up 43 percent of

the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ 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 1954 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

See footnote 1 on p. 1047.

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 dollars¹

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1954: June.....	\$71.50	\$62.12	\$83.00	\$72.11	\$40.50	\$35.19
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	July.....	70.92	61.56	75.39	65.44	40.00	34.72
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	August.....	71.06	61.79	82.09	71.38	39.40	34.26
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	September.....	71.86	62.65	81.17	70.77	40.50	35.31
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	October.....	72.22	63.07	87.54	76.45	40.50	35.37
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	November.....	73.57	64.20	88.29	77.04	40.40	35.25
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	December.....	74.12	64.85	92.01	80.50	40.70	35.61
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	1955: January.....	73.97	64.72	92.01	80.50	40.40	35.35
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	February.....	74.74	65.39	94.50	82.68	40.20	35.17
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	March.....	75.11	65.71	91.88	80.38	40.60	35.52
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	April.....	74.96	65.64	93.00	81.44	40.70	35.64
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	May.....	76.30	66.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.51	34.06	June ²	76.11	66.53	98.42	86.03	40.91	35.76
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93							

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

² Preliminary.
See footnote 1 on p. 1047.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49				Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1954: June.....	\$71.50	135.0	\$59.26	\$51.49	\$66.48	\$57.76
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	July.....	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	August.....	71.06	134.2	58.91	51.23	66.12	57.50
1942: Average.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	September.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.92	66.78	58.22
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	October.....	72.22	136.4	59.84	52.26	67.07	58.58
1944: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	November.....	73.57	138.9	60.92	53.16	68.18	59.49
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	December.....	74.12	140.0	61.36	53.68	68.63	60.04
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	1955: January.....	73.97	139.7	61.15	53.50	68.41	59.85
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	February.....	74.74	141.2	61.76	54.03	69.02	60.38
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	March.....	75.11	141.9	62.05	54.29	69.32	60.65
1949: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	April.....	74.96	141.6	61.93	54.23	69.20	60.60
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	May.....	76.30	144.1	62.98	55.15	70.27	61.53
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	June ²	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	61.29
1952: Average.....	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							

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

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The

primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² Preliminary.
See footnote 1 on p. 1047.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Year and month	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	1954: June	\$1.81	\$1.76	136.6	\$1.91	\$1.86	\$1.66	\$1.62
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	July	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	August	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.91	1.86	1.65	1.60
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	September	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1945: Average	1.023	*.963	*74.8	1.111	*1.042	.904	*.858	October	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	November	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.94	1.88	1.67	1.62
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	December	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.95	1.88	1.67	1.62
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	1955: January	1.84	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	February	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	March	1.85	1.79	139.0	1.97	1.89	1.68	1.63
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	April	1.86	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.90	1.69	1.65
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	May	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	June	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
1954: Average	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61								

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of a average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From

Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint R. 2020.

* 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.

* Preliminary.

See footnote 1 on p. 1047.

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

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1955					1954							Annual average		
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1954	1953
Total	108.0	106.1	103.1	103.0	100.8	99.9	102.9	103.5	103.0	102.3	102.2	99.5	101.4	101.5	113.3
Mining division	80.2	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.8	77.4	76.5	75.8	73.5	77.3	74.8	78.1	76.6	87.5
Contract construction division	122.4	117.2	106.1	100.6	92.4	96.0	108.9	118.2	123.5	123.8	129.8	127.5	124.6	115.9	123.1
Manufacturing division	107.8	106.4	104.5	105.2	103.6	102.0	103.8	103.2	101.9	101.2	99.9	97.1	99.6	101.1	113.6
Durable goods	117.3	116.7	114.3	113.6	111.5	109.4	110.5	109.4	106.6	103.9	102.9	101.6	106.3	107.5	125.2
Ordnance and accessories	400.2	399.1	400.8	410.8	411.6	415.6	429.0	431.7	437.9	441.8	437.4	451.3	466.1	502.2	798.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	98.6	91.7	86.2	84.6	85.5	84.2	88.4	92.2	94.0	89.2	80.4	78.0	90.3	85.0	93.0
Furniture and fixtures	103.6	100.1	99.2	102.0	101.3	98.0	101.7	102.0	102.6	100.7	97.4	89.6	90.9	96.5	108.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	110.4	108.0	105.1	103.3	99.8	98.9	101.6	102.1	102.2	100.7	99.9	96.7	97.8	99.0	106.6
Primary metal industries	115.1	112.4	109.0	106.5	103.2	100.7	98.7	96.2	92.8	91.5	91.6	91.4	93.9	94.5	113.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	115.8	116.0	113.6	113.2	110.6	109.1	111.5	110.6	107.9	106.2	105.7	102.9	107.5	108.3	123.4
Machinery (except electrical)	107.6	106.6	104.4	102.2	99.6	97.6	97.5	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.0	96.1	100.9	100.6	119.0
Electrical machinery	128.5	128.6	127.3	127.0	126.6	125.7	127.7	128.7	125.9	122.9	119.0	114.9	117.5	123.4	147.1
Transportation equipment	146.2	155.2	153.7	154.4	150.9	147.1	146.0	139.2	125.9	118.1	124.4	127.2	132.2	135.0	158.6
Instruments and related products	115.8	110.4	113.1	114.2	112.9	112.2	113.7	112.9	112.3	111.9	108.7	108.8	112.2	114.9	129.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	100.7	99.4	97.7	99.3	97.4	93.9	98.3	102.4	103.2	100.3	96.7	90.5	95.3	98.0	109.5
Nondurable goods	96.5	94.0	92.8	95.2	94.2	93.2	95.8	95.8	96.3	97.9	96.3	91.8	91.7	93.5	99.7
Food and kindred products	89.8	85.1	81.6	80.4	79.8	82.3	88.0	91.7	105.2	102.1	95.6	89.9	90.3	93.7	
Tobacco manufactures	79.8	76.9	72.0	77.2	81.4	85.4	95.4	94.0	111.0	107.9	97.4	78.4	78.4	87.8	90.1
Textile-mill products	81.6	80.4	80.2	83.0	83.0	81.4	83.2	82.4	80.9	79.5	78.9	75.2	77.4	78.7	89.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	103.4	100.5	100.1	109.5	107.6	102.4	103.6	101.8	100.3	101.1	101.4	92.1	92.2	99.0	106.9
Paper and allied products	113.8	111.7	110.1	110.5	109.3	108.7	110.7	111.7	111.4	111.1	109.9	108.0	109.3	109.2	111.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	106.4	105.5	105.1	105.7	104.0	103.3	107.0	105.4	105.4	105.6	103.5	103.0	104.1	104.4	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.4	104.4	103.9	104.7	104.3	104.1	103.3	100.7	100.2	101.8	103.5	108.1
Products of petroleum and coal	96.5	95.7	93.7	92.7	90.3	91.2	92.2	93.8	94.0	96.7	97.5	93.6	99.3	95.7	100.9
Rubber products	117.3	114.0	110.9	109.1	108.6	108.3	108.5	104.3	102.3	96.9	86.0	84.7	88.7	97.0	111.6
Leather and leather products	95.3	89.6	90.9	98.4	98.6	94.0	93.3	90.6	86.8	88.3	93.1	90.6	87.7	89.9	96.5

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

* Preliminary.

* Includes only the divisions shown.

See footnote 1 on p. 1047.

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

Year and month	South Carolina						South Dakota						Tennessee		
	State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls			State		
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
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
1954: Average	49.64	39.4	1.26	52.00	39.1	1.33	67.39	43.8	1.54	73.84	45.3	1.63	57.71	39.8	1.45
1954: June	48.89	38.8	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	50.29	39.6	1.27	54.14	40.1	1.35	67.25	42.8	1.57	77.48	47.6	1.63	59.13	40.1	1.46
October	50.93	40.1	1.27	52.88	38.6	1.37	74.56	48.0	1.55	83.95	51.3	1.64	58.18	40.4	1.44
November	51.82	40.8	1.27	53.46	39.6	1.35	75.00	47.2	1.59	83.30	50.1	1.66	57.86	39.9	1.45
December	51.94	40.9	1.27	52.78	39.1	1.35	70.47	45.0	1.57	81.17	49.4	1.64	59.54	40.5	1.47
1955: January	52.61	41.1	1.28	54.53	39.8	1.37	73.37	47.0	1.56	82.15	50.2	1.64	58.76	39.7	1.48
February	52.86	41.3	1.28	53.86	39.6	1.36	71.74	45.9	1.56	79.39	48.8	1.63	59.30	39.8	1.49
March	52.86	41.3	1.28	54.81	40.3	1.36	67.42	42.9	1.57	72.10	44.2	1.63	59.54	40.3	1.48
April	52.39	40.3	1.30	55.07	40.2	1.37	66.23	42.5	1.56	69.91	43.1	1.62	59.64	40.3	1.48
May	52.12	40.4	1.29	56.43	40.6	1.39	68.31	44.2	1.55	73.42	45.3	1.62	59.98	40.8	1.47
June	52.10	40.7	1.28	57.82	41.9	1.38	68.43	43.7	1.57	75.60	45.6	1.66	60.98	41.2	1.48
Tennessee-Continued													Texas		
	Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State		
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	\$69.99	41.8	\$1.68
1954: Average	57.48	39.1	1.47	66.47	39.1	1.70	64.06	41.6	1.54	59.20	40.0	1.48	72.04	41.4	1.74
1954: 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	54.99	39.0	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	56.59	39.3	1.44	67.99	39.3	1.73	62.42	40.8	1.53	59.09	42.0	1.47	72.21	41.5	1.74
September	59.15	39.7	1.49	67.08	39.0	1.72	64.26	42.0	1.53	59.40	39.6	1.50	72.28	41.3	1.75
October	59.90	40.2	1.49	67.94	39.5	1.72	66.53	43.2	1.54	59.79	40.4	1.48	72.04	41.4	1.74
November	59.60	40.0	1.49	69.65	39.8	1.75	58.65	39.1	1.50	60.79	40.8	1.49	72.98	41.7	1.75
December	60.25	39.9	1.51	68.85	39.8	1.73	69.01	43.4	1.59	60.09	40.6	1.48	73.33	41.9	1.75
1955: January	60.34	39.7	1.52	67.69	38.9	1.74	67.68	42.3	1.60	59.45	39.9	1.49	72.80	41.6	1.75
February	60.25	39.9	1.51	68.29	38.8	1.76	68.53	42.3	1.62	58.80	39.2	1.50	73.39	41.7	1.76
March	60.40	39.0	1.51	69.03	39.9	1.73	69.23	43.0	1.61	61.46	40.7	1.51	74.10	42.1	1.76
April	60.25	39.9	1.51	68.56	39.4	1.74	70.36	42.9	1.64	60.45	40.3	1.50	73.87	41.5	1.78
May	60.85	40.3	1.51	68.06	39.8	1.71	69.50	42.9	1.62	62.02	40.8	1.52	75.36	42.1	1.79
June	61.86	40.7	1.52	69.14	40.2	1.72	70.58	43.3	1.63	62.51	41.4	1.51	75.05	42.4	1.77
Utah													Vermont		
	State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield		
1953: Average	\$72.39	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
1954: Average	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.89	40.7	1.84	59.83	40.7	1.47	59.25	39.5	1.50	71.63	40.7	1.76
1954: June	74.40	40.0	1.86	76.04	41.1	1.85	59.14	40.1	1.47	58.00	39.4	1.47	68.71	39.0	1.76
July	73.35	40.3	1.82	75.58	41.3	1.83	58.59	40.2	1.46	57.18	38.5	1.48	66.97	38.3	1.75
August	72.31	39.3	1.84	75.40	41.2	1.83	58.93	40.6	1.45	57.96	39.7	1.46	66.60	38.9	1.71
September	69.70	39.6	1.76	72.83	39.8	1.83	59.26	40.6	1.46	58.82	39.1	1.50	68.47	39.8	1.72
October	69.52	38.2	1.82	72.94	40.3	1.81	59.44	40.9	1.46	59.98	39.9	1.50	67.48	39.5	1.71
November	75.62	41.1	1.84	74.44	40.9	1.82	58.75	40.3	1.46	59.99	40.2	1.49	69.13	39.6	1.75
December	76.14	40.5	1.88	76.73	41.7	1.84	59.26	40.5	1.46	59.51	39.6	1.50	70.25	40.3	1.75
1955: January	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.77	40.2	1.86	59.94	40.9	1.47	59.55	39.4	1.51	70.71	40.8	1.73
February	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.00	40.0	1.85	60.73	41.1	1.48	58.65	39.1	1.50	72.56	41.6	1.74
March	76.78	40.2	1.91	74.96	40.3	1.86	62.20	41.8	1.49	58.80	39.7	1.48	73.28	41.7	1.76
April	77.02	39.7	1.94	75.95	40.4	1.88	62.13	41.7	1.49	58.33	39.1	1.49	73.74	41.8	1.77
May	76.82	39.6	1.94	77.14	40.6	1.90	62.60	41.9	1.49	57.89	39.3	1.47	75.09	42.1	1.78
June	78.38	40.4	1.94	77.87	41.2	1.89	63.91	42.2	1.51	59.77	40.7	1.47	79.18	43.6	1.82
Virginia													Washington		
	State			Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			State			Seattle		
1953: Average	\$55.58	39.7	\$1.40	\$59.28	40.6	\$1.46	\$59.39	40.4	\$1.47	\$78.99	38.8	\$2.04	\$76.45	38.4	\$1.99
1954: Average	56.66	39.9	1.42	62.12	40.6	1.53	60.25	39.9	1.51	81.31	39.0	2.09	78.53	38.4	2.04
1954: June	56.66	39.9	1.42	61.61	40.8	1.51	60.55	40.1	1.51	82.20	39.2	2.10	78.32	38.4	2.04
July	56.77	39.7	1.43	60.30	40.2	1.50	62.42	40.8	1.53	80.48	39.2	2.05	76.44	37.8	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	77.04	38.2	2.02
September	57.10	40.5	1.41	60.70	40.2	1.51	61.31	40.6	1.51	79.10	38.3	2.07	78.42	38.5	2.04
October	56.42	40.3	1.40	61.24	41.1	1.49	60.25	39.9	1.51	82.43	39.5	2.09	79.53	38.6	2.06
November	57.79	40.7	1.42	65.67	41.3	1.59	60.28	39.4	1.53	82.29	38.7	2.13	79.33	38.0	2.09
December	57.92	40.5	1.43	65.57	41.5	1.58	64.06	41.6	1.54	83.45	39.3	2.12	80.38	38.6	2.08
1955: January	57.02	39.6	1.44	64.87	40.8	1.59	60.13	39.3	1.53	85.09	39.6	2.15	81.74	38.8	2.11
February	58.32	40.5	1.44	65.83	41.4	1.59	62.52	40.6	1.54	84.64	39.4	2.15	81.83	38.8	2.11
March	58.90	40.9	1.44	68.53	43.1	1.59	63.40	40.9	1.55	82.52	38.6	2.14	80.66	38.6	2.09
April	58.25	39.9	1.46	67.42	42.4	1.59	64.62	40.9	1.58	83.71	38.8	2.16	80.07	38.0	2.11
May	59.02	40.7	1.45	66.94	42.1	1.59	64.78	41.0	1.58	84.47	39.1	2.16	81.07	38.3	2.12
June	59.30	40.9	1.45	68.16	42.6	1.60	65.57	41.5	1.58	84.96	39.3	2.16	80.71	38.3	2.11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ¹—Continued

Year and month	Washington—Continued						West Virginia						Wisconsin					
	Spokane			Tacoma			State			Charleston			State			Kenosha		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average.....	\$77.87	39.4	\$1.97	\$76.67	38.5	\$1.99	\$70.84	39.8	\$1.78	\$5.67	40.6	\$2.11	\$74.73	41.9	\$1.78	\$76.92	39.3	\$1.96
1954: Average.....	\$1.28	39.9	2.04	80.08	39.1	2.05	70.64	38.6	1.83	87.91	39.6	2.22	74.79	40.8	1.83	77.98	39.1	1.99
1954: June.....	81.73	40.4	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.....	81.47	39.6	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.....	83.21	40.0	2.08	78.62	39.7	1.98	70.86	38.3	1.85	89.10	39.6	2.25	73.36	40.5	1.81	80.05	39.9	2.01
October.....	82.63	39.8	2.08	81.59	40.1	2.03	71.13	38.3	1.81	87.86	39.4	2.23	75.13	40.8	1.84	80.58	40.2	2.01
November.....	83.30	39.8	2.09	79.41	37.8	2.10	72.25	39.2	1.85	90.85	39.5	2.23	76.57	41.1	1.86	80.58	39.9	2.02
December.....	82.62	40.0	2.06	81.22	38.7	2.10	72.52	39.2	1.85	89.85	40.2	2.26	77.36	41.3	1.87	82.91	40.4	2.05
1955: January.....	87.74	42.1	2.08	82.19	39.3	2.09	71.80	38.6	1.86	89.33	39.7	2.25	77.29	41.1	1.88	88.63	41.8	2.12
February.....	85.52	40.9	2.09	82.31	39.2	2.10	72.34	39.1	1.85	89.60	40.0	2.24	78.03	41.3	1.89	89.36	42.2	2.12
March.....	85.19	40.9	2.08	81.93	39.0	2.10	72.54	39.0	1.86	91.20	40.0	2.28	79.65	41.8	1.91	96.58	44.3	2.18
April.....	86.59	40.9	2.11	81.00	38.6	2.10	73.12	39.1	1.87	92.46	40.2	2.30	79.34	41.6	1.91	83.55	40.1	2.08
May.....	86.01	40.5	2.12	83.38	39.1	2.13	73.87	39.5	1.87	92.34	40.5	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92	81.35	39.5	2.06
June.....	86.89	40.9	2.13	83.79	39.2	2.14	74.67	39.3	1.90	93.26	40.2	2.32	80.35	41.9	1.92	78.55	38.2	2.05
	Wisconsin—Continued												Wyoming					
	La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper		
1953: Average.....	\$73.10	39.6	\$1.84	\$75.91	40.2	\$1.89	\$81.33	41.4	\$1.96	\$78.59	41.0	\$1.92	\$80.20	40.3	\$1.99	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31
1954: Average.....	75.58	40.0	1.89	78.61	40.1	1.96	81.22	40.0	2.03	78.64	39.9	1.97	84.03	40.4	2.08	95.30	38.9	2.45
1954: 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	84.66	40.7	2.08	97.23	41.2	2.36
October.....	76.11	40.1	1.90	80.36	40.6	1.98	81.26	39.9	2.04	79.74	40.2	1.98	81.20	40.2	2.02	95.18	40.5	2.35
November.....	77.15	40.2	1.92	83.84	41.6	2.01	82.08	40.2	2.04	79.85	40.0	2.00	85.45	42.3	2.02	95.44	40.1	2.38
December.....	83.10	42.1	1.97	79.82	40.0	2.00	82.50	40.3	2.05	81.72	40.5	2.02	85.90	41.9	2.05	94.80	40.0	2.37
1955: January.....	79.56	40.8	1.95	77.44	38.8	2.00	82.18	40.0	2.06	82.71	40.8	2.03	82.37	39.6	2.08	95.82	40.6	2.36
February.....	76.56	39.3	1.95	77.42	38.9	1.99	83.34	40.3	2.07	85.15	41.6	2.05	81.59	39.8	2.05	95.58	40.5	2.36
March.....	76.98	39.5	1.95	76.47	38.7	1.98	84.84	40.8	2.08	85.41	41.7	2.05	82.01	40.4	2.03	98.49	40.2	2.45
April.....	77.85	39.6	1.96	77.48	38.9	1.99	84.93	40.7	2.09	84.74	41.5	2.04	83.64	41.2	2.03	100.45	41.0	2.45
May.....	77.67	39.6	1.96	80.58	40.0	2.01	87.35	41.3	2.11	84.92	41.5	2.05	84.05	41.0	2.05	98.65	40.1	2.46
June.....	76.69	39.6	1.94	84.18	41.0	2.05	87.80	41.4	2.12	83.72	41.1	2.04	83.23	40.8	2.04	103.17	41.6	2.48

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

² Not comparable with preceding data shown.

³ Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

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

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food ²	Total apparel	Housing ³						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services ⁴
				Total ³	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	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
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
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	116.9
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	117.6
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	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
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3

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

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

³ Includes "Other shelter."

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

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

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home						Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ³			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ³
1947: Avg	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1954: Jan	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5
1948: Avg	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Feb	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0
1949: Avg	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	Mar	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
1950: Avg	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	Apr	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
1951: Avg	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
1952: Avg	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
1953: Avg	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
1954: Avg	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	Aug	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6
1953: Jan	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	Sept	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
Feb	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	Oct	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
Mar	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	Nov	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.0
Apr	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	Dec	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	1955: Jan	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	Feb	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	Mar	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9
Aug	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	Apr	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4
Sept	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4
Oct	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7
Nov	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2
Dec	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5								

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

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

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other apparel ²	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other apparel ²
1948: Avg	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	Feb	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4
1949: Avg	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	Mar	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
1950: Avg	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	Apr	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
1951: Avg	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	May	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
1952: Avg	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	June	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
1953: Avg	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	July	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
1954: Avg	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	Aug	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
1953: Jan	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	Sept	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9
Feb	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	Oct	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
Mar	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	Nov	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
Apr	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	Dec	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
May	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	1955: Jan	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5
June	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	Feb	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6
July	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	Mar	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4
Aug	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	Apr	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2
Sept	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	May	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3
Oct	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	June	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1
Nov	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	July	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5
Dec	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9						

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

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

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

³ Not available.

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

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	
	All items	Total food ²	All items	All items		All items	Total food ²	All items	All items		All items	Total food ²	All items	
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4			
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	February	113.4	111.5	189.6			
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	March	113.6	111.7	189.9			
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	April	113.7	111.5	190.1			
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	May	114.0	112.1	190.6			
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	June	114.5	113.7	191.4			
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	July	114.7	113.8	191.8			
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1953: Average	114.4	112.8	191.3	August	115.0	114.1	192.3			
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1954: Average	114.8	112.6	191.9	September	115.2	113.8	192.6			
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	October	115.4	113.6	192.9			
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	November	115.0	112.0	192.3			
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	December	114.9	112.3	192.1			
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	April	110.4	111.7	184.6	1954: January	115.2	113.1	192.6			
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	May	110.9	112.6	185.4	February	115.0	112.6	192.3			
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	June	110.8	112.3	185.2	March	114.8	112.1	191.9			
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	July	110.9	112.7	185.5	April	114.6	112.4	191.6			
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	August	110.9	112.4	185.5	May	115.0	113.3	192.3			
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	September	111.6	112.5	186.6	June	115.1	113.8	192.4			
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	October	112.1	113.5	187.4	July	115.2	114.6	192.6			
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	November	112.8	114.6	188.6	August	115.0	113.9	192.3			
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	December	113.1	115.0	189.1	September	114.7	112.4	191.8			
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1	October	114.5	111.8	191.4			
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	February	112.4	112.6	187.9	November	114.6	111.1	191.6			
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	March	112.4	112.7	188.0	December	114.3	110.4	191.1			
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	April	112.9	113.9	188.7	1955: January	114.3	110.6	191.1			
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	May	113.0	114.3	189.0	February	114.3	110.8	191.1			
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	June	113.4	114.6	189.6	March	114.3	110.8	191.1			
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	July	114.1	116.3	190.8	April	114.2	111.2	190.9			
1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	August	114.3	116.6	191.1	May	114.2	111.1	190.9			
1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	September	114.1	115.4	190.8	June	114.4	111.3	191.3			
1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	October	114.2	115.0	190.9	July	114.7	112.1	191.8			
1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	November	114.3	115.0	191.1							
1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	December	114.1	113.8	190.7							

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.
² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

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

City	1947-49=100															1935-39=100
	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	Revised series July 1955	
United States average ²	114.7	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.6	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.2	101.8	191.8	
Atlanta, Ga.	(3)	116.0	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Baltimore, Md.	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	101.6	(3)	
Boston, Mass.	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.0	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	113.8	102.8	183.2	
Chicago, Ill.	118.2	117.4	117.2	116.9	117.0	117.1	117.0	117.0	117.6	117.1	117.4	117.7	118.0	102.8	201.3	
Cincinnati, Ohio	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.3	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	101.2	(3)	
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Detroit, Mich.	116.8	116.7	116.4	116.2	116.3	116.3	116.0	116.2	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.8	117.5	102.8	197.2	
Houston, Tex.	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	103.8	(3)	
Kansas City, Mo.	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	186.6	
Los Angeles, Calif.	115.9	115.3	115.4	114.5	115.1	114.7	115.4	115.3	115.0	114.8	115.4	115.1	114.9	101.3	193.7	
Minneapolis, Minn.	117.5	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.3	102.1	194.6	
New York, N. Y.	111.9	111.8	111.8	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.3	112.2	112.7	112.6	112.7	113.0	113.3	100.9	185.2	
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.8	115.5	115.5	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.9	116.1	116.2	116.2	116.3	101.6	192.7	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	114.0	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	115.4	101.1	193.8	
Portland, Oreg.	114.7	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	198.7	
St. Louis, Mo.	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.4	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	101.1	(3)	
San Francisco, Calif.	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	100.9	(3)	
Scranton, Pa.	(3)	(3)	111.4	(3)	(3)	111.7	(3)	(3)	112.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	112.4	(3)	(3)	
Seattle, Wash.	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	
Washington, D. C.	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	114.1	(3)	(3)	

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
² Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

³ Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

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

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954
	United States average.....	114.7	115.2	115.5	113.3	127.9	125.2	125.4	126.7	106.3	107.0	120.3	120.3
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	118.2	118.0	115.9	115.0	128.5	122.6	130.0	133.7	113.5	110.8	118.2	118.8
Detroit, Mich.....	116.8	117.5	126.8	118.8	132.6	124.3	122.3	119.7	108.2	111.1	124.8	125.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	115.9	114.9	117.8	117.1	124.3	122.9	122.8	121.0	96.2	99.5	116.0	114.8
New York, N. Y.....	111.9	113.3	109.2	107.6	126.2	123.9	127.4	129.3	104.2	107.0	121.0	121.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.8	116.3	117.4	117.1	135.1	125.0	138.6	136.9	113.2	112.2	123.5	123.5
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	113.8	113.8	112.3	112.0	125.0	124.2	132.5	137.2	107.7	103.4	118.5	118.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.9	115.6	121.4	116.2	136.4	136.0	125.5	125.4	115.6	114.8	116.5	117.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	117.5	117.3	122.5	115.9	148.0	143.0	118.6	121.4	116.8	114.3	126.3	125.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.0	115.4	116.5	116.1	131.6	128.0	137.7	137.5	97.7	97.7	120.4	120.6
Portland, Oreg.....	114.7	115.5	117.7	110.5	125.9	122.3	122.4	122.3	116.0	115.0	120.1	118.8
	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.0	117.6	115.2	115.0	122.9	120.6	124.1	127.4	107.0	110.0	119.2	118.4
Baltimore, Md.....	115.0	115.5	109.0	107.0	134.4	133.3	137.0	137.8	114.4	115.5	122.6	123.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	113.7	114.2	113.9	108.5	127.6	124.8	123.2	126.6	100.1	99.4	116.6	117.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.9	117.4	117.3	113.2	140.0	134.8	134.8	136.2	92.1	95.7	116.7	115.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	115.3	116.8	110.9	111.6	123.8	123.3	137.9	142.9	106.2	105.6	115.0	116.3
	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.3	115.3	114.6	114.6	136.6	129.5	117.9	122.7	114.3	114.0	118.1	119.9
Houston, Tex.....	115.5	116.7	119.6	119.3	124.5	119.6	121.9	125.2	108.2	111.0	119.2	119.5
Scranton, Pa.....	111.4	112.3	121.5	112.5	119.7	119.7	127.4	124.0	118.5	115.4	115.1	116.1
Seattle, Wash.....	116.8	116.3	117.5	110.4	130.7	131.0	126.8	129.8	109.0	107.7	128.4	127.1
Washington, D. C.....	113.5	113.7	110.9	111.4	118.4	117.2	128.6	127.1	105.3	105.3	129.9	127.0
Apparel												
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel ³			
	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954
United States average.....	103.2	104.0	105.7	106.6	96.9	98.2	117.5	116.5	90.5	90.8		
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	105.0	107.9	110.4	113.0	95.7	101.2	121.7	118.0	93.2	94.7		
Detroit, Mich.....	102.2	102.9	107.1	109.2	94.8	95.0	113.3	113.0	87.2	87.6		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.7	103.9	107.6	109.2	96.9	96.6	118.6	117.5	82.8	82.5		
New York, N. Y.....	100.9	103.5	105.7	106.2	92.5	97.4	117.0	116.6	92.6	93.8		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	103.5	105.3	104.3	104.4	100.3	104.0	111.8	110.7	91.2	92.7		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	101.5	101.8	103.7	103.7	95.4	96.1	113.2	112.2	102.9	103.3		
Kansas City, Mo.....	102.0	103.6	106.4	107.4	95.3	98.0	114.7	114.2	86.6	87.5		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	103.1	105.7	107.6	109.0	96.7	101.0	112.8	113.9	91.3	92.7		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	101.2	103.7	104.5	106.8	93.6	96.2	114.9	118.0	97.2	98.9		
Portland, Oreg.....	105.1	104.6	107.7	109.7	98.1	95.4	119.9	121.0	94.1	93.9		
	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	109.4	111.5	111.1	114.0	103.9	106.4	124.0	122.6	91.4	92.7		
Baltimore, Md.....	102.5	102.2	101.4	101.7	98.9	98.0	117.0	117.0	94.2	94.7		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	103.0	102.6	103.4	105.2	97.6	96.2	123.7	122.4	87.4	86.2		
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.5	104.7	106.7	109.6	96.0	96.7	119.7	118.9	95.6	96.0		
San Francisco, Calif.....	103.2	103.2	104.3	105.6	98.6	99.0	118.5	114.2	87.8	87.8		
	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	103.8	104.6	108.5	109.2	96.1	97.1	117.0	116.8	92.7	93.4		
Houston, Tex.....	107.1	106.7	105.5	106.8	101.5	100.7	128.7	127.2	90.7	89.2		
Scranton, Pa.....	106.3	106.1	107.2	108.0	101.4	100.8	121.2	120.3	91.8	92.3		
Seattle, Wash.....	105.4	106.1	108.8	109.2	99.1	101.2	121.0	117.3	85.9	86.7		
Washington, D. C.....	101.1	102.5	104.7	105.5	94.8	97.0	115.2	115.2	90.1	90.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city—Continued

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		House furnishings		Household operation	
	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954
United States average.....	119.9	119.0	130.4	128.5	110.8	107.8	123.2	121.1	103.6	105.7	119.4	117.2
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	130.2	126.9	(4)	(4)	110.5	106.3	127.4	122.9	106.2	107.4	124.0	120.8
Detroit, Mich.....	121.8	122.2	(4)	(4)	108.4	108.4	117.5	118.7	106.8	109.1	112.2	110.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	127.0	124.4	(4)	(4)	116.2	109.5	(4)	(4)	105.1	107.1	124.6	107.2
New York, N. Y.....	114.9	115.5	117.8	116.8	108.9	108.5	124.2	122.4	103.2	105.9	119.3	118.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.0	113.7	(4)	(4)	102.3	102.3	114.4	114.3	104.9	108.8	114.3	113.7
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	120.4	117.9	124.1	122.0	111.7	108.8	123.7	118.9	105.6	104.6	117.8	113.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	121.8	119.1	(4)	(4)	120.1	104.3	113.2	112.6	102.1	105.6	124.9	122.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	123.2	121.4	141.4	139.9	118.8	110.0	117.1	113.9	100.4	106.7	120.0	121.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	116.1	117.1	(4)	(4)	124.2	116.9	112.5	122.9	102.4	105.3	119.6	120.0
Portland, Oreg.....	118.2	119.9	130.8	129.2	107.8	105.2	131.6	127.6	103.3	108.3	111.7	111.7
	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	124.4	124.1	(4)	(4)	121.0	111.4	112.3	112.3	107.0	110.0	130.2	129.4
Baltimore, Md.....	115.8	113.9	(4)	(4)	99.9	97.5	121.7	121.1	97.7	99.8	111.9	109.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	117.4	116.7	131.9	128.6	119.0	115.6	125.4	118.0	98.8	102.0	122.7	119.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	119.3	119.6	136.0	133.8	103.8	103.8	132.9	133.0	101.5	106.7	119.0	118.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.3	117.5	132.1	129.0	136.3	130.1	(4)	(4)	104.6	105.1	109.7	108.9
	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954	May 1955	May 1954
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	122.0	119.4	(4)	(4)	109.1	106.8	120.3	120.5	102.5	102.8	113.8	110.6
Houston, Tex.....	122.0	123.8	(4)	(4)	106.8	106.5	(4)	(4)	99.2	101.2	127.0	128.5
Scranton, Pa.....	114.6	114.7	123.3	123.0	119.4	112.2	121.3	125.7	99.9	100.7	109.9	109.6
Seattle, Wash.....	121.3	119.4	(4)	(4)	88.8	88.5	130.8	127.3	104.8	106.2	114.5	112.3
Washington, D. C.....	116.9	116.8	123.5	123.0	121.6	118.1	128.6	125.5	105.4	107.2	119.4	114.8

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

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

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	July 1955	June 1955	July 1954	July 1955	June 1955	July 1954	July 1955	June 1955	July 1954	July 1955	June 1955	July 1954
United States average ³	112.1	111.3	114.6	111.1	110.3	114.2	124.2	124.0	121.6	103.7	103.8	109.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	110.8	111.0	115.3	109.3	109.6	114.7	117.9	118.4	116.9	107.5	107.6	116.8
Baltimore, Md.....	112.1	112.2	116.6	110.6	110.7	116.3	121.9	121.9	121.8	104.6	104.2	113.0
Boston, Mass.....	110.8	109.5	112.9	109.6	108.0	112.3	119.1	119.1	119.4	101.4	101.2	107.0
Chicago, Ill.....	110.5	109.2	112.6	109.0	107.6	112.0	119.3	118.7	116.9	98.4	98.2	104.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	113.8	112.9	116.1	113.0	112.0	116.1	124.6	124.7	118.8	105.4	105.2	113.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	109.7	109.3	113.2	108.8	108.3	112.8	119.8	120.1	117.4	101.1	102.1	107.7
Detroit, Mich.....	114.4	113.9	118.5	113.3	112.8	117.8	119.7	119.9	117.8	101.6	102.3	109.6
Houston, Tex.....	110.7	110.2	112.8	109.5	108.9	112.1	118.2	118.1	118.2	102.2	101.5	105.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.7	107.4	109.9	106.2	105.9	109.5	120.8	120.7	120.3	98.9	99.8	104.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	112.2	111.4	112.3	109.7	109.2	110.8	127.9	127.9	122.4	103.6	102.7	108.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	112.1	111.7	113.5	111.3	111.0	113.2	126.2	126.1	125.4	99.7	100.0	102.5
New York, N. Y.....	111.6	110.8	113.6	110.6	109.7	113.4	128.9	128.7	125.1	104.8	105.9	109.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.2	113.1	117.7	113.3	111.9	117.2	122.9	119.9	120.9	106.3	106.7	112.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	112.3	112.5	115.6	111.7	112.0	115.4	124.5	124.3	122.4	100.8	101.5	106.6
Portland, Oreg.....	111.7	110.7	114.1	111.1	110.4	114.3	124.8	124.8	119.3	105.0	103.5	114.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	113.4	112.4	117.0	111.4	110.1	115.8	118.7	118.5	119.2	103.7	103.6	109.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.6	113.4	115.2	113.1	112.9	114.8	130.9	130.9	130.2	107.7	106.7	109.9
Seranton, Pa.....	110.2	108.9	114.0	110.3	108.8	114.2	119.5	119.6	118.9	103.5	103.9	110.7
Seattle, Wash.....	113.4	113.0	113.2	112.5	112.1	113.2	127.8	127.8	121.5	103.9	102.1	109.8
Washington, D. C.....	112.0	111.3	113.8	110.5	109.7	113.2	121.9	121.9	120.9	101.2	101.7	105.6

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	July 1955	June 1955	July 1954	July 1955	June 1955	July 1954	July 1955	June 1955	July 1954
United States average.....	104.7	104.1	104.3	121.9	119.5	120.1	109.2	107.7	117.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.0	108.1	108.0	115.7	118.7	121.6	102.4	101.3	109.3
Baltimore, Md.....	108.3	108.1	108.4	115.8	118.6	121.3	108.5	107.4	117.5
Boston, Mass.....	106.4	105.2	104.3	120.7	115.9	120.5	105.8	103.9	111.5
Chicago, Ill.....	106.4	104.6	103.2	120.0	116.0	118.8	113.9	112.8	122.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	106.4	106.4	103.4	123.5	120.2	123.0	114.4	112.6	122.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	96.1	96.5	97.2	119.1	116.5	119.9	113.1	111.0	121.0
Detroit, Mich.....	105.3	105.6	103.1	135.3	132.9	136.9	110.4	108.8	120.3
Houston, Tex.....	108.6	108.5	103.4	118.5	116.8	119.4	107.0	106.9	115.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	103.8	104.4	96.5	114.3	111.2	115.9	101.7	101.3	111.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.0	103.2	102.9	114.5	113.4	106.8	107.5	107.0	114.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.2	102.5	98.6	123.1	125.6	125.8	116.7	114.4	124.5
New York, N. Y.....	102.7	101.5	104.2	115.3	111.6	114.2	111.3	109.6	119.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	108.8	106.1	108.1	123.6	123.1	126.2	110.2	107.7	118.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	106.5	106.7	106.8	120.0	122.1	122.5	117.8	116.2	125.3
Portland, Oreg.....	103.2	103.3	104.6	118.7	120.1	115.2	110.9	108.9	117.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	95.1	91.1	99.4	128.6	126.7	127.8	116.8	115.7	125.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.0	104.9	105.4	122.7	123.5	113.7	108.3	108.4	119.0
Seranton, Pa.....	105.0	105.0	105.3	120.2	114.3	119.0	108.5	105.4	116.8
Seattle, Wash.....	108.6	108.2	102.8	123.4	125.2	117.1	109.0	108.7	115.7
Washington, D. O.....	109.3	109.1	110.2	117.5	114.7	117.4	109.3	107.7	115.1

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935-39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-8 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

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

⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	July 1955	June 1955	July 1954	Commodity	July 1954	June 1955	July 1955
Cereals and bakery products:				All fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds	53.9	53.9	53.5	Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Biscuit mix ¹.....20 ounces	27.4	27.4	27.6	Peaches ².....pound	30.9		18.9
Cornmeal ³.....pound	12.6	12.6	12.7	Strawberries ⁴.....pint		29.1	
Rice.....do	18.0	17.9	19.6	Grapes, seedless ⁵.....pound	29.5		32.7
Rolls oats.....20 ounces	19.2	19.2	18.5	Watermelons ⁶.....do	4.7	6.4	4.3
Cornflakes ⁷.....12 ounces	21.9	21.9	21.9	Potatoes ¹⁰.....10 pounds	59.5	71.7	102.7
Bread.....pound	17.8	17.7	17.1	Sweetpotatoes.....pound	16.3	16.0	17.6
Soda crackers.....do	26.9	27.0	27.2	Onions.....do	8.6	8.5	8.2
Vanilla cookies ⁸.....7 ounces	23.8	23.8	23.6	Carrots.....do	13.2	13.0	13.9
Meats, poultry, and fish:				Lettuce.....head	15.9	13.4	12.8
Beef and veal:				Celery.....pound	14.8	13.9	14.5
Round steak.....pound	89.9	90.1	91.4	Cabbage.....do	7.0	8.0	6.5
Chuck roast ⁹.....do	49.1	49.8	50.3	Tomatoes.....do	28.1	26.9	26.1
Rib roast.....do	70.4	70.8	70.0	Beans, green.....do	15.1	18.3	21.7
Hamburger.....do	39.4	39.4	41.0	Canned fruits and vegetables:			
Veal outlets ¹¹.....do	109.4	109.5	108.2	Orange juice.....46-ounce can	33.5	33.4	35.7
Pork:				Orange juice.....No. 2½ can	34.0	33.9	32.8
Pork chops, center cut.....do	87.1	89.8	92.0	Pineapple ¹².....do	32.9	32.8	
Bacon, sliced.....do	67.4	65.7	81.6	Fruit cocktail ¹³.....No. 303 can	26.5	26.4	40.9
Ham, whole ¹⁴.....do	63.0	61.9	71.5	Corn, cream style.....do	16.8	16.9	18.2
Lamb, leg.....do	68.8	69.5	72.9	Peas, green.....do	21.5	21.5	21.4
Other meats:				Tomatoes ^{15,16}.....do	15.3	15.3	17.5
Frankfurters.....do	52.9	52.8	56.0	Baby foods.....4½-5 ounces	9.7	9.7	9.7
Luncheon meat, canned.....12 ounces	43.0	43.4	51.6	Dried fruits and vegetables:			
Poultry:				Prunes.....pound	33.9	33.7	30.9
Frying chickens:				Navy beans.....do	18.3	18.8	17.9
Dressed ¹⁷.....pound	47.1	46.6	44.1	Other foods at home:			
Ready-to-cook ¹⁸.....do	57.5	58.6	55.7	Partially prepared foods:			
Fish:				Vegetable soup.....11-ounce can	14.1	14.1	14.3
Ocean perch fillet, frozen ¹⁹.....do	42.6	42.5	44.2	Beans with pork.....16-ounce can	15.0	14.9	14.5
Haddock, fillet, frozen ²⁰.....do	46.2	46.6	49.7	Condiments and sauces:			
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can	55.4	55.5	52.0	Pickles, sweet.....7½ ounces	27.4	28.0	29.7
Tuna fish.....7-ounce can	37.5	37.5	39.7	Catsup, tomato.....14 ounces	22.5	22.4	22.4
Dairy products:				Beverages, nonalcoholic:			
Milk, fresh (grocery).....quart	21.6	21.4	21.6	Coffee.....pound	89.1	89.0	123.0
Milk, fresh (delivered) ²¹.....do	22.7	22.5	22.6	Tea.....½ pound	40.3	40.3	34.4
Ice cream.....pint	29.0	29.0	29.5	Cola drink.....carton, 36 ounces	32.5	32.4	32.3
Butter.....pound	70.2	70.4	69.2	Fats and oils:			
Cheese, American process.....do	57.8	57.8	56.7	Shortening, hydrogenated.....pound	34.6	34.4	35.5
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can	13.7	13.7	13.8	Margarine, colored ²².....do	28.8	28.6	30.3
All fruits and vegetables:				Lard.....do	20.5	20.8	26.3
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				Salad dressing.....pint	35.3	35.3	36.1
Strawberries ²³.....10 ounces	30.6	30.7	36.5	Peanut butter.....pound	55.1	54.4	49.3
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces	18.3	18.1	19.5	Sugar and sweets:			
Peas, green.....10 ounces	19.7	19.6	19.2	Sugar.....5 pounds	51.9	52.0	52.7
Beans, green.....do	24.0	24.2	24.5	Corn syrup.....24 ounces	23.7	23.7	23.7
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				Grape jelly.....12 ounces	25.9	26.0	25.5
Apples.....pound	20.6	18.8	18.1	Chocolate bar ²⁴.....7½ ounces	4.6	4.6	4.8
Bananas.....do	17.3	17.0	17.9	Eggs, fresh.....dozen	57.3	53.6	56.9
Oranges, size 200.....dozen	55.6	52.9	60.2	Miscellaneous foods:			
Lemons.....pound	17.4	17.5	18.0	Gelatin, flavored.....3-4 ounces	8.6	8.6	8.5
Grapefruit ²⁵.....each							

¹ 45 cities.⁵ 42 cities.² 39 cities.⁶ 44 cities.³ 33 cities.⁷ 8 cities.⁴ 37 cities.⁸ 35 cities.⁹ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective October 1954.¹⁰ Unit changed to 10 pounds, effective January 1955.¹¹ Formerly No. 2½ can, change effective April 1955.¹² 40 cities.¹³ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 303 can, effective October 1954.¹⁴ Specification changed from 1-ounce to 7½-ounce bar, effective January 1955.¹⁵ Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D-8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the revised Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

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

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	July ² 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1950
All commodities.....	110.6	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.4	110.1	109.5	110.0	109.7	110.0	110.5	110.4	100.2
Farm products.....	89.5	91.8	91.2	94.2	92.1	93.1	92.5	89.9	93.2	93.1	93.6	95.8	96.2	94.5
Fresh and dried produce.....	98.7	104.7	118.7	120.9	104.4	103.8	105.2	96.9	103.2	101.9	99.8	108.3	110.9	89.8
Grains.....	86.7	*90.3	92.4	91.0	92.2	93.1	93.5	92.5	93.5	92.9	93.6	91.2	88.1	89.6
Livestock and poultry.....	79.4	83.1	78.4	84.0	79.9	80.7	79.4	74.0	76.4	77.5	80.7	83.4	83.2	99.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	103.8	103.4	103.4	102.7	102.9	104.3	104.4	105.0	104.5	107.1	107.4	106.7	107.2	107.3
Fluid milk.....	89.0	*87.0	87.4	90.3	90.5	92.0	92.4	93.6	95.1	93.8	91.7	89.7	87.7	81.6
Eggs.....	78.7	74.4	71.5	77.9	82.2	90.1	65.1	64.0	83.5	82.5	77.3	86.4	84.4	70.6
Hay and seeds.....	85.6	*88.1	88.7	89.9	93.1	93.2	94.3	93.8	92.0	91.7	87.5	94.2	94.8	87.6
Other farm products.....	137.6	143.2	138.3	142.3	143.0	139.4	156.4	157.7	164.6	159.6	164.6	168.8	184.0	122.4
Processed foods.....	103.1	103.9	102.1	102.5	101.6	103.2	103.8	103.5	103.8	103.7	105.5	106.4	106.5	96.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.6	117.6	118.3	116.8	116.5	116.3	116.9	116.8	116.5	114.5	113.8	113.2	114.0	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish.....	88.5	91.4	85.7	86.0	83.3	86.9	87.6	85.2	86.3	85.8	92.0	92.0	94.1	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream.....	106.0	104.6	104.0	106.9	107.2	107.2	107.0	108.2	108.8	108.7	106.6	105.9	105.1	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.7	104.8	104.4	104.6	106.0	105.5	105.5	105.0	104.8	104.7	98.0
Sugar and confectionery.....	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.8	112.6	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.0	113.0	114.5	113.7	94.7
Packaged beverage materials.....	171.9	171.9	179.8	180.2	180.4	186.4	203.7	203.4	197.8	206.0	206.0	226.5	231.3	136.9
Animal fats and oils.....	69.9	69.0	69.5	72.9	68.0	69.2	74.4	77.3	84.8	84.5	96.2	96.9	94.0	63.9
Crude vegetable oils.....	64.3	68.9	66.9	63.7	63.5	65.1	64.8	65.6	65.1	65.0	69.0	73.5	72.2	67.9
Refined vegetable oils.....	74.9	77.1	73.2	71.1	70.9	73.7	73.9	73.7	73.2	76.4	76.5	78.8	79.1	67.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	83.8	83.7	82.2	82.1	82.1	83.6	83.4	83.5	83.1	84.5	87.3	87.3	87.3	79.2
Other processed foods.....	100.8	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	98.2	98.4	97.8	99.8	103.5	109.6	101.4	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	116.5	115.6	115.5	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.2	114.9	114.8	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.3	102.2
Textile products and apparel.....	95.3	*95.2	95.0	95.0	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.1	93.3
Cotton products.....	90.9	90.6	90.3	90.4	90.8	90.6	90.2	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.2	89.1	88.9	90.0
Wool products.....	105.0	105.5	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.7	106.6	108.4	109.6	110.3	109.8	105.3
Synthetic textiles.....	86.8	86.6	86.9	87.2	87.5	86.7	87.3	87.2	86.9	86.1	85.8	85.7	85.7	91.3
Silk products.....	126.8	124.0	123.2	122.8	121.1	122.4	124.1	123.9	127.4	127.0	128.4	126.3	124.2	88.8
Apparel.....	98.6	*98.6	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.4	92.7
Other textile products.....	74.3	74.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	78.0	77.3	76.9	77.6	80.9	80.3	79.8	79.1	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	93.5	*92.9	92.9	93.2	92.2	92.3	91.9	91.8	92.8	92.4	93.0	94.0	94.9	99.1
Hides and skins.....	58.2	55.7	53.3	56.9	59.7	51.6	49.5	47.4	52.7	49.5	51.5	55.8	55.2	94.3
Leather.....	85.1	83.8	85.0	83.6	82.1	82.2	81.2	81.5	82.0	82.1	82.9	84.4	86.5	98.2
Footwear.....	111.4	*111.4	111.4	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.7	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	102.7
Other leather products.....	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.5	96.7	97.0	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	106.9	*106.8	107.0	107.4	108.5	108.7	108.5	107.5	107.4	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.2	102.4
Coal.....	101.5	100.6	100.4	102.3	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.5	105.2	104.9	104.8
Coke.....	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	115.6
Gas.....	110.4	*110.4	111.0	113.1	116.6	116.3	113.0	110.2	107.3	105.8	106.0	105.4	105.4	94.8
Electricity.....	97.2	*97.2	97.8	97.8	99.5	100.1	100.7	100.7	103.0	101.8	101.2	102.4	101.8	101.3
Petroleum and products.....	111.6	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.7	111.7	111.7	110.4	109.5	109.3	109.4	109.3	108.2	103.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	106.0	106.8	106.8	107.1	106.8	107.1	107.1	107.0	107.0	106.9	106.8	106.8	106.7	92.1
Industrial chemicals.....	118.2	118.2	117.6	118.0	117.5	117.4	117.3	117.4	117.7	117.6	117.4	117.4	117.1	96.3
Prepared paint.....	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	98.0
Paint materials.....	97.0	96.9	97.0	96.2	95.9	96.1	95.8	96.2	96.6	97.2	97.0	97.8	97.6	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.3	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.0	94.0	94.0	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible.....	55.9	*53.8	53.2	55.2	55.4	61.0	61.8	59.3	57.8	56.5	54.0	53.5	52.0	43.8
Mixed fertilizer.....	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.9	109.0	108.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.8	109.7	101.2
Fertilizer materials.....	111.7	111.0	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.5	113.6	113.3	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.1	98.5
Other chemicals and products.....	103.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	108.0	107.7	107.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.9	91.1
Rubber and products.....	143.3	140.3	138.0	138.3	138.0	140.6	136.8	132.0	131.4	128.5	126.9	126.4	126.8	109.5
Crude rubber.....	159.0	149.6	142.4	143.8	142.8	151.3	146.0	137.6	134.1	132.0	125.6	123.5	126.5	129.0
Tires and tubes.....	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.4	139.9	134.9	134.9	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.3	106.1
Other rubber products.....	134.7	*132.3	130.4	130.3	130.3	132.0	127.9	125.2	125.4	125.2	124.0	123.7	123.7	103.6
Lumber and wood products.....	124.0	*123.7	123.5	122.4	121.4	121.2	120.3	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.3	119.1	119.1	112.4
Lumber.....	125.1	*124.7	124.2	122.9	121.8	121.4	120.0	119.8	119.6	119.5	119.0	118.7	118.6	113.5
Millwork.....	128.3	128.3	129.3	129.3	128.7	129.0	130.4	130.3	130.2	130.2	129.7	129.7	130.7	110.9
Plywood.....	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.2	105.4	103.0	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.4	116.8	116.6	116.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.2	95.9
Woodpulp.....	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	110.0	110.0	110.0	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	90.6
Wastepaper.....	125.9	104.7	92.7	89.4	89.4	90.2	90.2	85.5	87.3	83.8	80.0	80.0	79.2	70.0
Paper.....	130.7	129.2	128.9	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.5	126.9	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	103.3
Paperboard.....	126.1	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.7	124.0	124.0	124.1	124.1	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard.....	112.3	112.3	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.1	111.0	111.3	111.9	112.0	112.0	111.9	93.2
Building paper and board.....	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.4	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.9	106.3
Metals and metal products.....	136.7	*132.6	132.5	132.9	131.9	131.5	130.1	129.8	129.9	129.7	129.1	128.6	128.0	108.8
Iron and steel.....	143.1	*135.8	136.4	136.2	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.5	135.5	135.0	134.1	133.8	133.6	113.1
Nonferrous metals.....	139.5	*137.8	137.8	138.3	134.3	133.7	127.9	127.6	127.2	127.4	126.2	125.1	124.2	101.8
Metal containers.....	131.4	131.4	131.4	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.2	131.2	130.3	109.0
Hardware.....	144.9	144.5	144.4	144.4	144.4	143.3	142.6	142.3	142.0	141.6	140.9	138.9	138.2	111.1
Plumbing equipment.....	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.0	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.5	118.5	118.5	103.2
Heating equipment.....														

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

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	July 1955 ²	June 1955	May 1955	April 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1950
Machinery and motive products.....	127.2	*127.1	126.7	126.3	126.1	126.1	125.8	125.7	125.3	124.3	124.4	124.3	124.3	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.6	121.5	121.2	121.3	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.3	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	134.7	*134.7	134.3	134.1	133.8	133.8	133.2	132.6	131.8	131.6	131.6	131.5	131.5	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	143.5	*142.7	139.5	137.1	136.9	136.6	135.1	134.7	134.0	134.0	133.3	132.7	132.6	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	132.4	131.8	131.2	131.0	130.4	130.3	128.6	128.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	127.9	127.8	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	127.2	*127.0	127.1	126.8	126.8	126.4	126.4	126.0	126.0	126.1	125.9	125.6	125.6	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.8	126.8	126.7	125.2	125.6	125.7	125.8	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.7	121.7	121.0	118.6	118.9	118.9	118.9	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	115.4	115.2	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.7	115.6	115.6	115.3	115.3	115.3	103.1
Household furniture.....	112.8	*112.9	113.1	112.8	112.7	112.6	112.5	112.9	112.9	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	129.8	*129.8	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	127.3	126.2	126.2	126.2	106.2
Floor covering.....	126.6	*126.2	125.1	125.0	124.4	124.4	124.2	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.4	123.5	122.7	109.1
Household appliances.....	106.5	106.4	106.5	107.3	107.2	108.5	108.7	109.4	109.1	109.5	109.4	109.7	109.7	100.1
Television and radio receivers.....	93.2	*93.2	93.3	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	106.8
Other household durable goods.....	133.1	*132.4	131.9	131.9	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.5	131.5	131.3	130.5	130.4	130.4	105.4
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	125.4	*123.7	123.2	122.3	121.9	121.8	122.0	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.7	120.5	120.4	105.4
Flat glass.....	131.1	*126.0	124.9	124.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	124.7	124.7	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	123.9	123.1	122.3	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.2	122.1	105.7
Concrete products.....	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.2	118.2	117.0	116.7	117.4	117.4	117.8	117.8	117.9	117.7	104.5
Structural clay products.....	142.3	137.3	137.0	136.8	136.5	136.1	135.8	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	132.3	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.....	110.8	106.7	105.8	98.5	98.8	100.4	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	104.1	98.6	98.5	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	122.4	*122.4	121.0	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.5	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.2	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.4	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	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	100.6
Other tobacco products.....	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.2	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous.....	91.0	89.1	91.3	94.0	95.6	97.1	97.0	98.0	97.0	96.7	99.1	102.3	103.9	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.1	113.2	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.5	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	74.2	70.8	75.0	80.1	83.0	85.8	84.9	86.8	85.0	84.3	89.0	95.2	98.3	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	91.0	92.9	92.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	101.3	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.6	101.6	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	103.7	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.2	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	102.8	102.7	96.6
Other miscellaneous.....	121.2	*121.1	120.8	121.0	120.6	120.6	120.3	121.0	120.9	120.8	121.2	121.2	121.2	105.4

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

² Preliminary.
³ Not available.
 * Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1955							1954					1950	
	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
All foods.....	101.5	102.4	101.6	102.5	100.8	102.5	101.9	101.0	102.7	102.4	103.7	105.5	105.6	95.0
All fish.....	103.5	103.7	98.1	98.7	100.7	101.8	105.7	100.5	102.8	101.8	113.9	111.1	103.5	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	132.7	129.8	129.7	130.0	129.2	128.9	128.0	127.7	127.6	127.1	126.6	126.3	125.8	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	147.7	*147.1	144.2	143.0	143.2	142.7	140.7	140.1	140.1	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.9	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	130.1	129.8	129.2	128.7	128.6	128.6	128.1	121.9	122.0	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.9	107.5
Total tractors.....	122.6	*122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.4	121.9	122.0	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.9	107.5
Steel mill products.....	155.0	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.8	145.8	145.7	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.7	145.6	145.6	114.9
Building materials.....	125.7	*124.1	124.1	123.4	123.4	122.5	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.7	121.3	120.8	120.5	107.5
Soaps.....	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.1	97.1	98.9	97.4	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.1	96.0	96.6	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	110.1	109.9	109.9	108.4	107.4	107.2	107.3	107.2	105.9	102.1
East Coast petroleum.....	105.7	105.7	105.7	106.1	106.1	105.5	105.3	105.3	102.9	102.9	101.1	101.1	104.7	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	109.3	109.4	109.7	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.5	105.2	104.6	104.0	103.7	102.8	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	115.5	115.5	115.5	117.7	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.9	115.9	115.9	114.9	114.9	109.0	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	106.3	106.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	106.9	103.1	102.6	102.6	108.8	108.8	108.8	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	118.8	118.0	117.4	117.1	116.5	116.4	116.0	115.7	115.8	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.9	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	106.2	103.6	102.8	102.7	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.3	112.1	111.8	108.5	106.7	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	123.5	*123.1	122.7	121.5	120.5	120.1	118.9	118.6	118.4	118.4	117.8	117.6	117.4	112.6
All commodities except farm products.....	114.1	113.5	113.1	113.3	113.1	113.4	113.2	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.8	113.0	112.9	101.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-9.² Preliminary.

* Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1954: July.....	370	580	238,000	376,000	3,800,000	.44
August.....	328	525	143,000	300,000	3,740,000	.41
September.....	315	526	126,000	304,000	2,410,000	.27
October.....	285	488	164,000	259,000	1,820,000	.21
November.....	220	387	71,000	129,000	1,310,000	.15
December.....	153	293	29,000	78,000	486,000	.05
1955: January ²	225	325	50,000	80,000	400,000	.05
February ²	250	380	90,000	125,000	570,000	.07
March ²	300	450	165,000	220,000	1,600,000	.17
April ²	325	500	210,000	310,000	2,600,000	.30
May ²	375	575	170,000	310,000	2,600,000	.29
June ²	500	700	500,000	650,000	3,400,000	.36
July ²	425	650	750,000	900,000	3,200,000	.37

¹ All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating 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.

² Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1955								1954					1954	1953
	Aug. ²	July ³	June ³	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$3,978	\$3,956	\$3,815	\$3,555	\$3,257	\$2,974	\$2,697	\$2,819	\$3,092	\$3,329	\$3,503	\$3,674	\$3,693	\$37,577	\$35,271
Private construction.....	2,764	2,763	2,669	2,496	2,345	2,179	2,003	2,072	2,263	2,358	2,420	2,460	2,457	25,768	23,877
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,492	1,523	1,480	1,380	1,298	1,170	1,049	1,122	1,258	1,293	1,321	1,327	1,313	13,496	11,930
New dwelling units.....	1,335	1,360	1,315	1,230	1,170	1,070	960	1,030	1,150	1,175	1,195	1,195	1,175	12,070	10,555
Additions and alterations.....	125	130	134	123	105	79	68	71	86	96	102	107	110	1,130	1,108
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	32	33	31	27	23	21	21	21	22	22	24	25	28	296	267
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	683	666	634	590	562	559	549	542	552	564	554	558	556	6,250	5,680
Industrial.....	199	196	189	183	184	186	187	186	184	178	170	162	159	2,030	2,229
Commercial.....	286	277	259	234	213	208	199	188	192	203	202	210	210	2,212	1,791
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings.....	96	94	90	88	84	82	83	84	87	90	89	88	88	958	739
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	190	183	169	146	129	126	116	104	105	113	113	122	122	1,254	1,052
Other nonresidential building.....	198	193	186	173	165	165	163	168	176	183	182	186	187	2,008	1,660
Religious.....	69	66	62	58	54	53	53	55	57	59	59	58	56	593	472
Educational.....	43	41	39	37	40	41	39	42	45	48	49	50	50	529	426
Social and recreational.....	24	24	24	20	17	16	17	18	19	21	22	22	22	228	163
Hospital and institutional ⁷	31	31	30	30	28	28	28	29	29	29	29	30	29	337	317
Miscellaneous.....	31	31	31	28	26	27	26	25	26	26	23	26	30	321	282
Farm construction.....	150	148	141	131	114	103	95	92	93	106	126	153	167	1,560	1,731
Public utilities.....	425	410	398	379	357	333	297	302	348	383	407	410	409	4,341	4,416
Railroad.....	26	29	30	29	28	25	19	20	28	28	38	28	26	353	442
Telephone and telegraph.....	60	65	60	60	55	55	50	50	51	55	56	57	58	655	615
Other public utilities.....	339	316	308	290	274	253	228	232	269	300	313	325	325	3,333	3,359
All other private ⁸	14	16	16	16	14	14	13	14	12	12	12	12	12	121	120
Public construction.....	1,214	1,193	1,146	1,059	912	795	694	747	829	971	1,083	1,214	1,236	11,809	11,394
Residential building ⁹	19	21	23	22	22	23	21	22	22	22	23	24	25	336	556
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities).....	397	393	397	379	366	354	316	342	351	366	390	410	437	4,641	4,346
Industrial.....	60	62	72	72	72	81	70	90	102	104	105	106	130	1,506	1,771
Educational.....	230	226	221	211	202	190	178	182	181	185	193	197	195	2,134	1,714
Hospital and institutional.....	32	32	33	32	31	28	23	25	25	28	31	33	37	365	365
Other nonresidential.....	75	73	71	64	61	55	45	45	43	49	61	74	75	636	496
Military facilities ¹⁰	128	123	118	110	99	83	78	82	88	95	101	98	97	1,030	1,307
Highways.....	460	450	410	360	255	180	150	155	214	320	389	492	479	3,750	3,160
Sewer and water.....	103	104	98	97	89	83	70	77	77	83	88	91	94	982	883
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	34	29	26	20	16	14	11	13	15	16	19	23	25	218	200
Conservation and development.....	56	56	57	57	51	45	38	45	52	53	61	63	64	704	830
All other public ¹²	17	17	17	14	14	13	10	11	10	11	12	13	15	148	112

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

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

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

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

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

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

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

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction ²	Value (in millions)														1954	1953
	1955					1954					Total	Total				
	June	May ³	Apr. ³	Mar. ³	Feb. ³	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.			Aug.	July			June ^{3}
All public construction.....	\$1,083.9	\$811.1	\$776.3	\$778.0	\$507.0	\$521.6	\$728.4	\$566.1	\$734.2	\$723.5	\$657.0	\$815.3	\$926.5	\$8,293.8	\$8,470.8	
Federally owned.....	308.1	114.6	118.0	141.9	78.2	82.5	87.2	92.8	136.4	109.1	73.7	96.5	188.0	1,407.1	2,154.2	
Residential building.....	10.4	.8	.1	0	8.3	0	0	(4)	0	.3	(4)	0	.2	3.9	15.0	
Nonresidential building.....	226.7	61.7	74.7	100.2	30.0	44.8	33.4	62.9	81.6	55.9	42.8	66.1	119.6	863.8	1,525.2	
Educational.....	.9	.2	1.2	.1	.3	(4)	.1	(4)	3.1	1.3	.2	1.2	.4	14.6	13.4	
Hospital and institutional.....	40.3	2.9	6.7	5.8	.4	6.8	.4	16.5	8.1	4.2	1.8	5	15.3	72.9	29.7	
Administrative and general.....	7.9	4.7	3.5	4.6	1.9	3.8	1.4	4.1	2.5	4.7	2.9	3.3	7.6	38.7	45.7	
Other nonresidential building.....	177.6	53.9	63.3	89.7	27.4	34.2	31.5	42.3	67.9	45.7	37.9	61.1	96.3	737.6	1,436.4	
Airfield building.....	27.3	9.3	10.4	17.5	4.9	14.8	9.5	7.7	6.4	1.7	.5	3.6	13.4	89.7	71.9	
Industrial.....	86.6	16.1	18.3	48.6	10.5	6.8	10.9	29.0	22.1	23.5	20.6	19.6	44.1	390.3	1,151.9	
Troop housing.....	11.3	5.7	11.0	6.3	.6	3.7	3.2	.9	29.8	8.5	3.2	.8	6.0	68.5	60.7	
Warehouses.....	25.5	6.3	6.3	7.5	6.3	1.5	2.3	.4	3.0	1.6	3.4	25.1	7.1	82.3	64.7	
All other.....	26.9	16.5	17.3	9.8	5.1	7.4	5.6	4.3	6.6	10.4	10.2	12.0	25.7	106.8	87.2	
Airfields.....	18.3	9.7	17.9	16.2	10.6	22.3	5.9	7.0	11.9	14.1	11.2	12.5	14.3	152.9	103.9	
Conservation and development.....	28.3	26.8	12.4	12.2	20.8	6.1	19.2	16.0	32.2	23.8	7.4	6.6	29.9	199.7	225.5	
Highway.....	9.7	4.8	5.4	6.0	2.9	2.8	6.7	2.8	6.0	6.4	6.3	7.2	8.6	62.4	52.9	
Electric power utilities.....	3.3	5.6	3.2	4.3	3.1	1.3	15.6	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.8	.7	6.2	66.7	156.8	
All other federally owned.....	11.4	5.2	4.3	3.0	2.5	5.2	6.4	2.7	1.1	3.6	4.2	3.4	9.2	57.7	74.9	
State and locally owned.....	775.8	696.5	658.3	636.1	428.8	439.1	641.2	473.3	597.8	614.4	583.3	718.8	738.5	6,886.7	6,316.6	
Residential building.....	19.4	27.2	14.5	16.5	16.6	7.9	9.8	12.1	10.1	28.7	22.1	37.5	42.6	254.6	331.5	
Nonresidential building.....	262.1	251.7	246.6	260.7	183.9	224.3	246.7	203.6	225.7	261.4	248.6	292.5	294.6	2,869.4	2,258.7	
Educational.....	182.8	186.2	199.7	206.0	137.6	132.1	172.8	153.0	165.6	177.8	185.4	206.9	214.5	2,077.9	1,629.3	
Hospital and institutional.....	19.4	26.9	15.7	10.6	12.2	20.3	21.8	16.1	14.7	22.5	19.5	37.4	20.4	245.1	237.3	
Administrative and general.....	27.7	18.2	14.0	24.5	15.1	28.0	14.8	12.9	39.2	24.8	20.3	37.1	25.5	147.8	147.8	
Other nonresidential building.....	32.2	20.4	17.2	19.6	19.0	43.9	37.3	21.6	22.4	21.9	18.9	27.9	22.6	292.9	244.3	
Highway.....	349.7	238.8	268.7	248.3	161.0	121.4	270.2	179.7	244.0	240.9	226.0	292.7	299.7	2,684.6	2,662.8	
Sewerage systems.....	49.1	37.4	46.3	44.0	28.1	35.8	33.3	29.3	64.3	37.1	36.3	46.4	47.4	472.7	469.4	
Water supply facilities.....	27.3	27.1	26.8	28.2	24.0	27.6	28.9	23.7	26.7	25.5	23.2	24.8	24.3	292.7	282.7	
Utilities.....	57.5	102.3	43.8	29.0	8.2	12.7	42.4	15.8	10.5	12.4	17.0	13.7	21.9	197.4	185.3	
Electric power.....	36.7	85.0	34.2	2.0	3.9	4.3	27.4	11.6	3.4	3.3	12.3	7.1	6.0	105.3	72.4	
Other utilities.....	20.8	17.3	9.6	27.0	4.3	8.4	15.0	4.2	7.1	9.1	4.7	6.6	15.9	92.1	112.9	
All other State and locally owned.....	10.7	12.0	11.6	9.4	7.0	9.4	9.9	9.1	16.5	8.4	10.1	11.2	8.0	115.3	126.2	

¹ Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

² Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

³ Revised.

⁴ Less than \$50,000.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building ¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (In millions)									
	1955						1954			
	June	May	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Annual total
All building construction.....	\$1,964.8	\$1,863.7	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$1,126.8	\$1,226.7	\$1,345.2	\$1,471.5	\$16,464.9
Private.....	1,765.2	1,713.3	1,711.1	1,638.8	1,102.9	1,038.7	1,038.6	1,225.9	1,349.3	14,806.8
Public.....	199.7	150.3	130.0	149.8	120.2	88.1	128.1	119.3	122.1	1,658.2
New residential building.....	1,189.2	1,216.1	1,217.4	1,154.0	757.5	711.5	742.6	838.2	894.1	9,990.7
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	1,168.1	1,206.1	1,200.6	1,136.1	743.2	702.6	729.4	830.1	881.6	9,854.5
Privately owned.....	1,150.0	1,181.0	1,193.5	1,127.9	723.9	699.9	718.1	827.2	879.6	9,695.2
1-family.....	1,082.6	1,099.6	1,124.9	1,034.7	673.4	647.9	665.5	767.4	816.5	8,918.3
2-family.....	20.0	20.8	21.7	26.1	15.0	12.8	16.1	17.3	16.9	210.7
3- and 4-family.....	8.2	9.1	9.4	8.3	6.5	6.2	7.6	6.8	9.2	87.6
5-or-more family.....	39.2	51.5	37.5	58.8	29.0	33.0	28.9	35.7	37.0	478.7
Publicly owned.....	18.1	25.1	7.1	8.2	19.3	2.7	11.3	2.8	2.0	159.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	21.1	10.0	16.7	17.9	14.3	8.9	13.2	8.1	12.5	136.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	365.1	320.4	389.9	398.3	457.0	5,005.8
Commercial buildings.....	197.2	168.1	156.2	146.9	122.9	106.8	143.1	141.2	134.5	1,591.5
Amusement buildings.....	10.2	12.3	10.2	6.0	12.6	6.2	7.0	5.0	8.3	97.6
Commercial garages.....	5.7	10.9	4.1	3.0	2.7	5.0	3.4	4.3	7.8	60.1
Gasoline and service stations.....	13.4	13.3	13.5	12.2	8.5	8.8	9.0	10.8	10.6	119.9
Office buildings.....	67.7	36.0	44.7	39.2	31.7	29.8	53.4	41.8	25.8	454.6
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	100.2	95.5	83.7	86.5	67.5	57.1	70.3	79.4	82.1	859.3
Community buildings.....	213.2	174.0	164.8	184.9	130.2	121.3	139.1	139.0	153.8	1,870.5
Educational buildings.....	113.4	115.3	108.4	127.3	85.2	77.4	96.7	80.6	96.7	1,173.6
Institutional buildings.....	49.2	23.9	20.3	25.4	22.9	21.7	20.2	28.5	18.7	335.5
Religious buildings.....	50.6	34.8	36.0	32.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	29.8	38.4	361.5
Garages, private residential.....	20.8	20.4	19.7	13.1	5.5	5.8	6.8	13.0	17.6	166.4
Industrial buildings.....	84.7	65.7	65.8	74.0	49.8	44.7	50.8	42.1	82.9	662.3
Public buildings.....	37.3	18.6	24.9	26.4	16.2	16.6	18.4	35.9	28.6	304.6
Public utilities buildings.....	22.5	15.0	31.5	24.4	28.5	13.2	20.0	12.7	20.3	209.4
All other nonresidential buildings.....	19.7	15.9	14.6	19.5	11.9	12.1	11.7	14.4	19.1	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	180.3	169.8	146.3	145.4	100.5	94.9	94.3	108.7	120.3	1,468.4

¹ 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.

² Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region ¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (In millions)									
	1955						1954			
	June	May	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Annual total
All building construction ²	\$1,964.8	\$1,863.7	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$1,126.8	\$1,226.7	\$1,345.2	\$1,471.5	\$16,464.9
Northeast.....	458.9	411.5	405.3	386.1	220.8	250.1	256.3	287.4	298.2	3,657.1
North Central.....	626.8	589.0	590.9	501.4	312.8	238.6	326.4	385.8	435.2	4,834.3
South.....	463.7	434.4	414.4	460.0	379.1	341.1	320.1	339.7	386.2	4,133.0
West.....	415.5	428.9	430.5	441.0	310.4	296.9	323.9	332.4	351.9	3,840.4
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	1,168.1	1,206.1	1,200.6	1,136.1	743.2	702.6	729.4	830.1	881.6	9,854.5
Northeast.....	276.0	270.5	263.1	244.9	124.6	141.8	141.1	167.0	174.7	2,157.1
North Central.....	380.6	397.5	384.5	314.1	182.3	142.4	181.0	237.9	268.1	2,905.8
South.....	256.6	263.5	255.6	281.8	227.0	206.3	184.0	206.8	210.7	2,340.3
West.....	254.9	274.6	297.5	295.3	209.3	212.0	223.3	218.3	228.1	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	365.1	320.4	389.9	398.3	457.0	5,005.8
Northeast.....	132.9	102.4	106.9	106.2	73.4	86.9	93.9	96.0	96.0	1,145.5
North Central.....	192.6	141.3	163.9	142.9	107.6	74.4	117.0	117.8	126.8	1,489.2
South.....	151.3	124.4	110.1	133.6	113.7	101.1	106.5	102.6	144.1	1,363.1
West.....	118.6	109.7	96.6	106.5	70.5	58.0	72.5	82.0	89.6	1,007.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	180.3	169.8	146.3	145.4	100.5	94.9	94.3	108.7	120.3	1,468.4
Northeast.....	41.9	36.9	33.6	32.8	20.4	19.6	20.2	23.4	25.7	335.9
North Central.....	51.0	48.3	39.3	42.7	22.1	20.6	23.5	28.4	37.8	404.0
South.....	49.3	43.7	39.2	36.9	32.3	31.8	26.3	29.0	29.2	391.2
West.....	37.9	40.9	34.2	33.0	25.6	22.9	24.2	28.0	27.6	337.3

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.

² Revised.

³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955					1954				
	May	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Annual total
All States.....	\$1,863.7	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$1,126.8	\$1,226.7	\$1,345.2	\$1,471.5	\$1,446.6	\$16,464.9
Metropolitan areas ³	1,477.9	1,464.8	1,434.6	993.7	926.1	1,010.2	1,078.8	1,145.9	1,146.9	13,161.1
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	385.8	376.3	354.0	229.4	200.7	216.5	266.4	325.6	299.7	3,303.8
Alabama.....	15.1	14.3	15.4	14.3	9.9	7.8	12.5	14.2	12.7	135.8
Arizona.....	14.2	15.1	17.2	15.4	12.1	12.5	11.0	16.8	10.9	145.1
Arkansas.....	4.0	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.1	6.1	4.6	3.8	6.0	77.4
California.....	287.3	304.6	308.4	209.9	206.3	222.9	226.6	214.7	220.1	2,671.0
Colorado.....	25.8	26.1	25.9	18.0	23.1	24.2	17.0	26.8	22.9	245.3
Connecticut.....	38.3	39.7	37.8	17.3	17.1	21.4	28.2	28.2	29.9	320.4
Delaware.....	5.3	7.1	6.9	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.4	4.5	4.7	49.6
District of Columbia.....	5.4	2.7	10.0	5.0	2.3	9.5	13.6	3.2	5.3	72.7
Florida.....	59.5	60.9	71.3	61.2	57.2	56.7	55.9	60.7	58.1	649.7
Georgia.....	22.6	19.7	23.6	23.7	24.7	20.1	17.9	18.8	22.4	267.8
Idaho.....	4.0	4.1	3.2	1.7	.7	1.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	30.5
Illinois.....	146.5	131.8	118.6	63.0	49.8	70.2	83.5	87.9	89.2	985.9
Indiana.....	40.4	31.4	39.7	19.8	18.2	20.0	26.1	33.0	27.7	340.8
Iowa.....	18.9	19.4	22.0	5.9	5.5	7.8	15.2	12.0	12.9	141.3
Kansas.....	14.7	17.9	18.1	14.3	9.5	13.8	24.9	12.9	12.6	168.8
Kentucky.....	17.0	15.7	13.4	8.4	10.7	6.6	11.8	10.4	12.7	170.7
Louisiana.....	25.7	25.7	24.5	34.6	27.1	16.3	17.4	17.6	21.3	216.8
Maine.....	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.7	.5	4.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	30.2
Maryland.....	52.3	48.3	40.9	42.3	35.3	30.9	32.9	39.8	39.1	402.5
Massachusetts.....	45.3	42.8	45.2	24.3	20.4	27.7	36.6	38.6	25.5	391.8
Michigan.....	111.3	115.9	92.2	62.2	54.8	69.7	68.4	100.5	86.7	1,007.8
Minnesota.....	44.3	51.7	32.4	16.1	12.8	25.0	27.8	34.5	32.2	358.1
Mississippi.....	4.7	3.6	5.4	4.7	3.3	7.7	4.2	4.8	5.8	62.4
Missouri.....	23.4	33.0	30.9	28.1	19.0	23.5	20.6	22.6	24.9	304.6
Montana.....	6.3	4.4	2.9	.8	1.3	2.9	3.9	2.9	3.5	39.7
Nebraska.....	11.5	19.0	9.8	2.7	3.2	4.5	8.1	7.4	7.9	77.8
Nevada.....	8.3	5.3	7.2	7.5	6.2	8.7	6.3	9.1	4.0	82.0
New Hampshire.....	3.6	5.0	4.2	.8	.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.7	27.6
New Jersey.....	79.6	83.1	78.8	44.3	48.9	49.4	55.8	61.2	50.6	686.3
New Mexico.....	8.6	10.3	8.4	5.8	6.8	3.7	5.9	5.8	7.3	72.3
New York.....	154.7	148.6	126.9	81.0	98.4	101.8	100.9	97.7	111.1	1,412.8
North Carolina.....	21.2	18.6	26.0	19.7	15.8	12.9	11.5	12.8	16.1	181.6
North Dakota.....	4.8	5.8	1.2	.3	.3	1.1	2.2	3.9	3.6	29.8
Ohio.....	121.6	116.0	101.0	64.2	50.1	65.8	76.0	82.2	96.9	985.1
Oklahoma.....	12.1	20.1	17.4	11.9	10.4	8.8	12.8	11.4	11.9	137.4
Oregon.....	18.9	14.2	13.4	13.3	8.3	9.7	10.7	13.9	16.0	151.0
Pennsylvania.....	81.8	77.1	85.6	49.3	60.4	44.1	45.8	63.8	62.7	734.3
Rhode Island.....	4.5	5.2	4.3	1.9	3.4	2.1	3.8	3.1	2.7	44.5
South Carolina.....	8.2	6.7	18.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.1	6.3	67.3
South Dakota.....	4.2	5.2	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	32.7
Tennessee.....	20.3	21.7	19.0	14.3	18.9	13.2	14.5	20.5	18.5	209.9
Texas.....	97.9	91.6	107.9	90.0	83.8	87.5	83.3	92.6	98.3	946.4
Utah.....	12.9	11.5	14.6	4.2	3.1	4.9	9.0	16.7	11.1	105.1
Vermont.....	1.3	.9	.8	.2	.2	.8	.6	.8	1.4	9.3
Virginia.....	51.2	45.3	49.1	33.7	26.6	25.9	30.0	54.2	46.2	420.1
Washington.....	40.3	33.4	38.4	33.3	27.9	31.2	37.2	39.3	35.6	375.3
West Virginia.....	12.1	5.8	5.4	2.7	2.1	2.6	4.0	11.6	5.4	65.1
Wisconsin.....	47.3	43.8	33.1	35.2	14.2	23.0	29.9	35.3	33.6	401.5
Wyoming.....	2.2	1.6	1.5	.9	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	23.2

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.² Revised.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

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

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location ³				Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned		
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central				South	West
1950 ⁴	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,900	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	68,200	3,900	51,300	20,800	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	73,800	5,400	56,300	22,900	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	107,400	4,000	80,400	31,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	105,600	2,700	81,100	27,200	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	102,000	2,600	76,600	28,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	995,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July	96,700	96,400	300	71,500	25,200	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,900	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,000	26,100	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October	90,100	90,100	(⁵)	63,800	26,300	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	883,455	882,838	617
November	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	777,479	764,774	12,705
December	65,800	64,500	1,300	49,900	15,900	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	619,993	610,475	9,518
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	902,785	17,466
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,498	55,673
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,200	1,174,500	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	89,900	700	69,700	20,900	15,300	20,000	25,000	20,000	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter ⁶	393,000	386,500	6,500	290,300	102,700	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4,218,196	4,157,988	60,208
April ⁷	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,419,224	1,406,138	13,086
May ⁸	132,000	129,500	2,500	97,500	34,500	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,408,778	1,385,650	23,128
June ⁸	129,000	126,500	2,500	96,000	33,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,390,194	1,366,200	23,994
Third quarter												
July ⁸	115,000	114,200	800	84,400	30,600	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,242,420	1,233,360	9,060

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

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

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 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.

² Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

³ 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.

⁴ Housing peak year.

⁵ Less than 50 units.

⁶ Preliminary.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Not yet available.

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