

Monthly Labor Review

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Labor Unions in the United States—

I. Membership, Structure, Operations

II. The Measurement of Membership

The Age Factor in Spending and Saving Patterns

New Occupational Wage Indexes for 17 Labor Markets

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

DECEMBER 5—Merger Day for the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations—was still more than a month away when the unity committee of the two groups announced amicable completion of key staff integration and a constitution which awaited only convention approval. Separate AFL and CIO conventions were to be held in New York City on December 1 and 2, followed by a joint convention in the same city on December 5.

Twenty-two organizational districts were established, 13 of them under AFL directors. John W. Livingston, a UAW-CIO vice president in charge of the General Motors department of the union, will be director of organization. Agreement was also reached in regard to directors for such departments as research, public relations, publications, international activity, education, and political action.

INCUBATION of the 16-million member trade union center obscured some other interesting union activity. Absorption by the AFL Meat Cutters of the unaffiliated Fur and Leather Workers received the approbation of the AFL Executive Council, which had insisted on positive evidence that Communists had been effectively removed from controlling positions in the Fur union. The Council assigned an organizer to work with the Meat Cutters for a 6-month period to achieve even more extensive elimination of Communist taint. At the time of approval the union had ousted all suspected Communists from elective posts, barred their reelection, and closed the Fur Workers' summer camp where Communist classes allegedly had been held.

Closer relationships between the AFL Teamsters and the International Longshoremen's Association (expelled from the AFL in 1953 for failing to rid itself of racketeers) were indicated by terms of a 4-year agreement between the ILA and 3 large divisions of the Teamsters calling for mutual

help in organizing and bargaining. The ILA is hard pressed for funds and the Teamsters' Southern Conference conceivably could use the help of longshoremen in its organizing campaign. The Eastern and Central conferences of Teamsters are also parties to the alliance. Concurrent with this development, the ILA was absolved of one contempt of court charge and was striving to divest itself of another. On October 24, the United States Supreme Court upheld the reversal of the conviction of the union and several of its locals and officers for violating a Federal court injunction against striking. Ironically, the strike was in retaliation against refusal by the Teamsters to handle Port of New York cargo unloaded by the ILA. The second contempt case arose out of last September's strike in the same port. At that time the union was protesting action of the Bi-State Waterfront Commission established to control crime in the port. The New York State Supreme Court had enjoined the strike.

A vice presidential election of the CIO Steelworkers between Howard R. Hague and Joseph P. Molony—the first such contest the union has had—attracted considerable interest in October. The Molony candidacy was a challenge to USA president David J. McDonald, who supported Hague, the winner by a substantial majority.

ONE DEVELOPMENT of modern life certain to command the continuing attention of all labor and management organizations, and other institutions concerned with labor problems, is technological displacement of workers. A subcommittee of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report held hearings during the last half of October on the social and economic implications of automatic technology, taking testimony from labor, business, Government, and academic witnesses. Perhaps the closest to a consensus of opinion came from Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.). "Improvements in industrial technology," the Secretary said, "will reduce the number of boring, routine, and repetitious jobs . . . Our knowledge is not at present complete enough to determine whether or not there will be hardships to specific groups [but] we do not foresee any overwhelming problems of readjustment." The Trainmen's

president viewed automation as "both a challenge and a promise" and called for increased training programs to raise work skills, a shorter workweek to absorb displaced workers, and recognition by all parties of interest of a mutuality of responsibility.

MUTUALITY OF interest manifested itself in some oddly varied events in late October. Top corporation officials of all the major rubber companies accepted the invitation of the CIO Rubber Workers to preview its refurbished headquarters and to help celebrate the union's 20th anniversary.

Arthur B. Shenefelt, energetic public relations director for the unaffiliated Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, on November 15 transferred to the payroll of the New York Central Co. as director of press relations. Guy L. Brown, union president, blessed the move by saying: "Labor and management have a mutuality of interests . . . we are pleased . . . at this evidence of our mutual accord."

On November 1, "catastrophe" health insurance, covering 200,000 General Electric employees and their families against major illnesses, went into effect. The program is part of the 5-year agreement the company entered into with the CIO Electrical Workers and other unions last August. Medical costs up to \$7,500 per illness per family member can be paid under the plan, which the company terms unprecedented.

In Camden, N. J., the Governor, city officials, and the management of the New York Shipbuilding Corp. joined a parade of 5,000 members of the AFL Boilermakers in celebration of the union's successful campaign to win an aircraft carrier contract for the firm.

But "mutual accord" was still being sought by Westinghouse Electric Corp. and two unions of its employees. As of mid-November a strike was a month old. Negotiations had been in progress for about a month prior to the walkout. The company claimed it had offered the CIO Electrical Workers, the dominant union, substantially the same agreement which had been accepted in the General Electric negotiations. The union contended that Westinghouse would not confine the issues to those within the reopening terms of the

existing contract (which has a year to run) and that proposed terms were inferior to those in the General Electric agreement. The union rejected arbitration based on a 5-year settlement because the question of the company's right to make time studies would be excluded. Meanwhile the company gave the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions and unorganized employees wage increases and other benefits about equal to its last offer to the striking unions.

EARLY IN November two AFL clothing unions were complaining of overseas competition. An arbitrator awarded the Ladies' Garment Workers a \$60,000 fine (earmarked by the union for charitable contributions) against three manufacturers who imported Japanese blouses. A contract clause required all garments to be made in a union shop. The National Association of Shirt, Pajama, and Sportswear Manufacturers estimated 3 million dozen cotton blouses will be imported this year from Japan. The Hatters called for a congressional investigation of the effect on American workers of importations of hats.

The Garment union 10 days earlier had dedicated its \$20 million housing development on the lower east side of New York City. Consisting of 4 buildings of more than 20 stories each, apartments will be purchased on a cooperative basis, with only 30 percent of the units reserved for union members.

Two other union buildings made news in November. The Teamsters dedicated its new \$5 million headquarters opposite the Capitol and the CIO Auto Workers purchased the CIO headquarters for a Washington office. The new, soon-to-be-completed AFL headquarters building is expected to house the merged AFL and CIO.

Labor-sponsored legislation in Ohio for higher unemployment insurance benefits and sanction of concurrent supplementary payments by employers was decisively rejected in a popular vote on November 8. Two auto companies' jobless pay plans are contingent upon approval of the concurrency aspects by States in which two-thirds of their workers hold jobs. Ohio has about 11 percent of Ford workers and 17 percent of General Motors'.

Structure and Membership of the Labor Movement

WILLIAM PASCHELL*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The Bureau's 1955 Directory of National and International Unions*¹ appears at a time when the two major labor federations in this country, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are taking final action on merger and the establishment of a single trade union center. Thus, the Directory will serve as a benchmark on the size, structure, and composition of the labor movement on the eve of this historic development. The following analysis, with some modifications, comprises a section of the new Directory. A discussion of the problems in the measurement of union membership and the limitations of the data, also extracted from the Directory, appears on page 1265 of this issue.

MEMBERSHIP of national and international unions with headquarters in the United States was approximately 18 million at the beginning of 1955. The distribution of membership, by affiliation, based primarily on union reports and, in part, on Bureau estimates, was as follows: American Federation of Labor, 10.9 million; Congress of Industrial Organizations, 5.2 million; and not affiliated with either federation, 1.8 million. The 18 million total represents an increase of at least 1 million over the last published Bureau estimate of 16½ to 17 million for 1951. However, membership in 1954 was virtually unchanged compared with 1953 data which were also obtained in the current survey.

The 199² national and international unions³ known to the Bureau in 1954 included unions which had slightly more than 1 million members located outside the continental United States, mainly in Canada. With this million-member segment excluded, total union membership in the United States was approximately a fourth of the Nation's labor force and a third of all nonagricultural wage and salaried workers. Almost 3 million women are union members, comprising approximately 1 of every 7 in the Nation's female labor force.

In size, the national and international unions ranged from fewer than 100 members to more than 1 million. One hundred twenty-four unions had fewer than 50,000 members and accounted for a combined membership of slightly more than 1½ million. In contrast, 6 unions, each with more than 500,000 members, represented an aggregate of nearly 6 million members or one-third of all union members.

Nearly 77,000 local unions were affiliated with the international unions. More than half were affiliated with 19 unions, each with 1,000 or more locals. Some small, highly centralized unions had no local affiliates. Both local and international unions, in varying degrees, shared the responsibility for the negotiation and administration of at least 125,000 collective bargaining agreements.

These figures are from the fourth survey conducted by the Bureau in recent years on union membership, the identity of all national and international unions, union officers, headquarters, the frequency of conventions, publications, the number of locals, and related matters. All affiliates of the AFL and CIO were surveyed. Unions not affiliated with either of these federations were included if they indicated that they were "interstate" in scope, i. e., had negotiated collective bargaining agreements with different employers

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

¹ BLS Bull. 1185. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. Price, 45 cents.

² Because of union mergers which occurred through the fall of 1955, the number of national and international unions listed in the current Directory was reduced to 195.

³ Henceforth, international is used generally to designate national and international unions alike. The latter claim jurisdiction and organize members beyond continental boundaries of the United States.

in more than one State.⁴ Information was obtained by means of a mail questionnaire sent to all unions which might be national or international in scope, as defined; it was supplemented in a number of instances through other sources, including union periodicals, convention proceedings, and the collective bargaining agreements on file in the Bureau.

It is important to emphasize at this point that the membership figures used in this study are based upon reports voluntarily submitted by the various unions, without a field check on the accuracy or consistency of these reports, and upon Bureau estimates or other information where no membership count was submitted.

Structure of the Labor Movement

It was just 20 years ago that the controversy over the organization of the mass-production industries flared at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed. In 1938, the new organization held its first constitutional convention as the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Since then, as a result of a variety of factors, the American labor movement has more than doubled in size, a growth accompanied by awareness of increased responsibilities at home and abroad. The importance of a free labor movement, at present covering 1 of every 4 in the Nation's total labor force, can be gaged by the breadth and impact of its activities. Probably best known are those which center upon union-management collective bargaining negotiations involving wages and working conditions. Collateral activities, including the use of educational media and the techniques of political action which seek to enlist public and government support for labor's goals, are found on community to national levels. Moreover, recognition that a mutuality of interests exists among democratically rooted labor organizations the world over has led to increased cooperation with free trade union movements abroad. These and other activities were carried out within the framework of union organizations discussed below.

AFL and CIO. The AFL, with 108 internationals⁵ and 50,000 local affiliates, is the oldest and largest federation. In the CIO, there are

30 internationals with 10,000 locals. In addition, both federations have directly affiliated unions which are not part of any international; there were 900 federal labor unions (FLU) in the AFL as of June 30, 1954, and approximately 100 local industrial unions (LIU) in the CIO at the end of 1954.⁶ A number of FLU's with common industry ties are affiliated with 1 of 3 organizing councils in the AFL. These represent a stage prior to the attainment of full-fledged international union status. The CIO has, on a comparable level, two organizing committees.

An integral part of AFL structure are its 5 departments,⁷ 4 of which are composed of unions with mutual trades interest; the other, concerned with the union label, promotes the interests of all AFL unions with labels or emblems. Research and education departments and special committees in both the AFL and CIO compile data, disseminate information, and recommend action on affairs which directly affect the member's welfare as worker or citizen, including collective bargaining, social security, housing, atomic energy, public power, and safety measures. The AFL's political arm, Labor's League for Political Education, and the CIO's Political Action Committee stimulate political support for labor's objectives.

Each federation holds annual conventions where summary reports are delivered, major policy is decided, and elections are held for key offices. Between conventions, federation affairs are directed in the AFL by the president, secretary-treasurer, and 15 vice presidents who together constitute the Executive Council; and in the CIO

⁴ The criteria concerning the geographical scope of collective bargaining agreements were waived for unions which organize government workers and, therefore, generally do not negotiate agreements. A few independent unions did not reply to the Bureau's questionnaire and were excluded because it could not be determined whether they met the "interstate" definition. In addition, some unaffiliated unions which may have been interstate in scope were not included because adequate identification was not available.

The criteria for listing as an unaffiliated union in the 1955 Directory differed from those used in the 1953 edition. In that Directory, "independent or unaffiliated unions were included where information existed that the union had at least 2 locals and was a party to collective bargaining agreements with more than 1 employer. In the absence of local branches, exceptions were made if the union had negotiated at least 10 collective bargaining agreements with different employers." (See Directory of Labor Unions in the United States, 1953, BLS Bull. 1127, p. 1, footnote 2.)

⁵ Two international unions were not included in this total. The Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America (AFL) effected a merger with the International Jewelry Workers' Union (AFL) in November 1954, and the National Association of Postal Supervisors withdrew from the AFL in February 1955.

⁶ In 1954, a special effort to transfer local industrial unions to international unions of proper jurisdiction more than halved the number of LIU's.

⁷ The Building and Construction Trades, Metal Trades, Railway Employes', Maritime Trades, and Union Label and Service Trades Departments.

by an Executive Board consisting of the president, executive vice president, secretary-treasurer, 8 vice presidents, and 1 member from each CIO international union and organizing committee. All of these offices are elective positions.

To cope with problems at State and local levels, AFL and CIO bodies are maintained on a geographic basis. Early in 1955, the AFL had 48 State federations of labor; 2 territorial bodies covering Alaska and Puerto Rico; and 829 city central labor unions. The CIO had 44 State industrial union councils, including the District of Columbia; 1 territorial organization for Puerto Rico; and 296 city and county councils.

It would appear that the immediate impact of the AFL-CIO merger, from a structural viewpoint, would be inconsequential, at the outset, on the number and identity of subordinate bodies. The proposed constitution provides for the retention of the same organizing jurisdictions held by international unions through prior affiliation with either the AFL or CIO. A reliance upon voluntary action to solve interunion problems is stated in article III, section 10:

Affiliates of the federation shall be encouraged to eliminate conflicts and duplications in organization and jurisdictions through the process of agreement, merger, or other means, by voluntary agreement in consultation with the appropriate officials of the federation.

State, territorial, and local bodies are to merge within 2 years, according to present merger plans.

In recognition of the principle stated in the proposed constitution "that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of union organization," a new department for industrial union affiliates would be added to those presently in the AFL.

Conventions would be held every 2 years instead of annually and 3 executive bodies would guide the federation between conventions: (1) the Executive Council, a governing body, composed of president, secretary-treasurer, and 27 vice presidents, would

meet at least 3 times a year; (2) the Executive Committee, an advisory body, composed of president, secretary-treasurer, and 6 vice presidents, would meet every other month; and (3) a General Board, composed of Executive Council members and a principal officer of each national or international union, would decide policy questions referred by the Executive Council or Committee, meeting at least once annually.

RLEA. The Railway Labor Executives' Association is composed of the chief executive officers of 19 labor organizations; 16 are AFL affiliates; 1, CIO; and 2, independent. Twelve of the organizations have virtually all their membership in the railroad industry; the remaining seven are principally in other industries. Except for operating employees organized by three unions which are not members,⁸ the RLEA's affiliates represent most of the organized railway workers in the United States. RLEA is not a federation of unions; rather, it functions as a policymaking body on legislative and other matters of interest to railroad workers.

Other Federations. There are 3 organizations which function as federations or have some of the characteristics of a federation such as the issuance of charters to, or the maintenance of a formal affiliation among, autonomous labor organizations in more than 1 industry. These are the Confederated Unions of America, the Engineers and Scientists of America, and the National Independent Union Council. Unions affiliated with these organizations which had negotiated agreements covering different employers in more than one State are included among the unaffiliated or independent unions discussed below.

Unaffiliated or Independent Unions. A total of 57 international unions commonly known as unaffiliated or independent unions, that is, not affiliated with the AFL or CIO, were known to the Bureau in late 1955. Their combined membership for 1954 was estimated at 1.8 million.⁹ This group includes such long-established and well-known organizations as the four "operating" railroad brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers of America. All unaffiliated unions listed, other than those organizing government employees, reported agreements covering different employers in more than one State.

⁸ The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The latter two unions are scheduled to affiliate with RLEA on January 1, 1956.

⁹ The estimate of 1.8 million members represents a decrease from the previous Bureau estimate of 2½ million for 1951. Among the factors accounting for this decline were: (1) membership losses in a few large unions, (2) mergers bringing unaffiliated unions into the AFL or CIO, (3) revised Bureau procedures for listing unaffiliated national unions which resulted in a reduction in the number listed, and (4) the exclusion of "other federations" from the membership count and the inclusion only of those affiliates which were "interstate" in scope.

Of the 11 unions expelled from the CIO during 1949-50 on charges of Communist domination, only 4 remain as unions today.¹⁰ Their combined membership is approximately a third of the 850,000 to 900,000 estimated for the 11 unions when the expulsions occurred.¹¹ The membership decline for the group is traceable to several factors, including (1) inroads by rival affiliated unions such as the CIO Electrical Workers and the CIO Auto Workers; (2) the collapse of some leftwing unions and absorption of their membership by affiliated unions; (3) the entrance of some into affiliated ranks through merger action; and (4) opposition to Communist-dominated organizations both by labor leaders and American workers.

Total Membership

Reports from 177 national and international unions, supplemented by Bureau estimates for 22 unions which did not report membership, yielded a total count of 17,757,000 members for 1954 (table 1). It was estimated that the addition of membership of AFL federal labor unions (184,000) and CIO local industrial unions (15,000) would bring the total to approximately 18 million.¹² By affiliation, membership was distributed as follows: AFL, 10.9 million; CIO, 5.2 million; unaffiliated, 1.8 million. Slightly over 1 million members were located outside the continental United States.¹³

The 18 million membership figure does not reflect the total number of persons attached to the

labor movement in the United States. At least 355,000 "members" were excluded by certain unions from membership reports, i. e., unemployed, those involved in work stoppages, those in the Armed Forces, apprentices, and retired workers, who were typically exonerated in whole or in part from the dues-paying requirements. Moreover, membership of unaffiliated or independent unions which are not interstate in scope is not included. At least 500,000 workers, according to available collective bargaining agreements, may be in this category.¹⁴

Membership Outside the Continental United States. Of the 199 national and international unions, 132¹⁵ claimed jurisdiction and had organized workers in areas outside the continental United States (table

¹⁰ The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; and the American Communications Association.

¹¹ See Twelfth Convention of the CIO, Monthly Labor Review, January 1951, footnote 4 (p. 12).

¹² Previous Bureau estimates of total membership included the FLU's and LIU's; hence the figure of approximately 18 million should be used for time comparisons.

¹³ Many international unions traditionally include in their membership count members who work and live outside of the continental borders of the United States. To obtain detailed information, the Bureau for the first time asked each union to specify the number of dues-paying members outside United States continental borders who were included as of the end of 1954 or "any other appropriate current period."

¹⁴ The Bureau's file of collective bargaining agreements contains agreements negotiated by over 300 unions of this type, covering approximately a half-million workers. Coverage of collective bargaining agreements in these cases probably exceeds the number of union members.

¹⁵ One additional union reported members outside of the United States but excluded these from its membership total.

TABLE 1.—Membership reported by national and international unions, by geographic area and affiliation, 1954

Geographic area	All unions			Union affiliation					
	Number	Members		AFL		CIO		Unaffiliated	
		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number of unions	Members (in thousands)	Number of unions	Members (in thousands)	Number of unions	Members (in thousands)
Total membership reported ¹	199	17,757	100.0	109	10,746	32	5,185	58	1,826
In continental United States.....	199	16,718	94.1	109	10,234	32	4,827	58	1,657
Outside continental United States ²	132	1,039	5.9	91	512	19	358	22	169
Canada.....	118	933	5.3	84	487	18	307	16	139
Hawaii.....	32	33	.2	27	8	2	(3)	3	25
Puerto Rico.....	14	33	.3	9	1	1	50	4	3
Alaska.....	43	16	.1	33	14	1	(3)	9	2
Canal Zone.....	20	2	(4)	16	2	1	(3)	3	(3)
Other.....	5	1	(4)	3	(3)	-----	-----	2	1

¹ National and international unions were asked to report their *average dues-paying membership* for 1954. 177 national and international unions reported a combined total of 16,385,231 members, and the Bureau estimated on the basis of other information that membership of the 22 unions which did not report was 1,371,300. Members of federal labor unions directly affiliated with the AFL and members of CIO organizing committees or local industrial unions directly affiliated with the CIO are not accounted for in these estimates. Also excluded are members of unaffiliated unions not national in scope, as defined in this article (pp. 1231-1232).

² Membership figures outside the continental United States were compiled primarily from union reports to the Bureau. For unions which did not report Canadian membership, data were secured from Labor Organization in Canada, 1954 edition (Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, Ottawa, Canada). The number of unions does not add because many had members in more than one area.

³ Fewer than 500 members.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

1). Of these unions, 73 had members in Canada only; 45 in Canada and other areas; and 14 in areas exclusive of Canada.

Total membership in all areas outside of the United States amounted to 1,039,000 in 1954. The largest concentration was in Canada, where 118 unions had 933,000 members. Elsewhere, the combined total reported was approximately 105,000, with virtually all members in territories and possessions of the United States: Puerto Rico had 53,000; Hawaii, 33,000; Alaska, 16,000; and the Canal Zone, 2,000. One union accounted for most of the members in Puerto Rico, and another for most members in Hawaii; in Alaska and the Canal Zone, no one union was predominant. An additional thousand members of five unions were located in widely scattered areas throughout the world.

Membership Changes. Following a steady decline in total union membership at the beginning of the depressed 1930's, membership grew at an unprecedented rate until the mid-1940's. (See chart 1.) From 1935 to 1940, membership more than doubled, from approximately 3½ million to more than 8½ million. It continued sharply upwards to nearly 14½ million by 1945. Since then, growth has been relatively moderate.

The relationship between various labor force data and union membership figures presents perspective on the rate of growth, since the labor force represents the universe from which union members are drawn. For this comparison, two labor force series were selected: (a) total labor force, which includes both employed and unemployed workers in all industries, self-employed persons, members of the Armed Forces, etc.; and (b) employment in nonagricultural establishments, which excludes the Armed Forces, the unemployed, agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants—groups which have not been particularly susceptible to organization. To derive ratios of union membership to these labor force data in the United States, membership in Canada was eliminated.¹⁶

From 1930 to 1945, union membership as a percentage of the labor force grew from 7 percent to

Chart 1. Membership of National and International Unions, 1930-54¹ (Exclusive of Canadian Members²)



¹ For the years 1948-52, midpoints of membership estimates, which were expressed as ranges, were used.

² Reflects a relatively small number of trade union members in areas outside the continental United States other than Canada. In 1954, approximately 105,000 members were in this category; such membership, however, was not excluded, as in the case of Canadian membership, because data were not available for prior years.

22 percent (chart 2). By 1954, it had increased further to about 25 percent of the total labor force or 1 out of every 4 workers. In terms of nonagricultural employment—where most union members are found—these ratios were somewhat higher, moving from 12 percent in 1930 to almost 36 percent in 1945, at the close of World War II. Since that time, the rate of expansion in union membership has matched but not exceeded that in nonagricultural industries. Thus, a ratio of about 1 union member out of every 3 nonagricultural workers has typically prevailed during the past decade.

Year-to-year comparisons of total union membership tend to obscure the constant flux in membership among individual unions. For instance, while total membership rose approximately 0.5 percent between 1953 and 1954, membership in more than one-fifth of the unions which reported data for both years fluctuated by 10 percent or more (table 2). Between 1951 and 1954, approximately half of the reporting unions experienced a rise or fall in membership of 10 percent or more; only 3 out of 10 union reports indicated a net gain or loss of membership of less than 5 percent.

¹⁶ The total membership figure used for these comparisons included the approximately 200,000 members of the FLU's and LIU's with the membership of national and international unions. This procedure conforms to the previous practice of the Bureau in the construction of its historical series.

Chart 2. Membership¹ as a Percentage of Total Labor Force and of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments



¹ Excludes Canadian membership. See chart 1, footnote 2.

It is difficult to isolate all the factors responsible for these changes and to evaluate their significance. Some of these, such as interunion rivalry resulting in gains for one union at the expense of another and union mergers involving wholesale transfers of membership, bring no net gains in membership for the labor movement as a whole. Other factors, such as declining or expanding employment in industries where unionism is well established, bring losses or gains which may have a real impact on total union membership. The effects of union-shop arrangements, which require membership as a condition of employment, although operative for many years in some industries, have undoubtedly been a significant factor in the increases recorded in union membership during recent years.¹⁷

Size of Unions. The heavy concentration of membership in a few unions remains a characteristic of the labor movement. Thirteen of the 199 unions had nearly half of the total membership. Six unions, with more than 500,000 members each, had a combined membership of 5.9 million, or a third of the total (table 3). Sheer size, however, is not necessarily the key index to union strength. The larger international unions can, of course, muster greater support, financial and otherwise,

¹⁷ See Union-Security Provisions in Agreements, 1954, Monthly Labor Review, June 1955 (p. 649).

to help their affiliated locals. However, smaller unions organizing in industries with a small labor force, or those strategically situated because of the nature of the work done by members, have an inherent strength not readily apparent from membership figures.

Women Members. Almost 3 million, or 1 of every 6, members of international unions in 1954 were women. This is based on reports from 135 unions and estimates made from available information for most of the 64 unions which did not report (table 4). The total of women unionists represented approximately 1 of every 7 in the Nation's female labor force. A similar proportion was found to be organized in the Bureau's last survey.

Based on both reported and estimated data, a combined total of slightly over 1.3 million women were in 22 unions, and in each, women accounted for at least half of the total membership. Nearly as large a group was in 18 large unions where the ratio of women was much less than half of all members, but numbered 25,000 or more in each union. Accordingly, 40 unions accounted for more than 2½ million women, or 5 of every 6 women members. However, in 61 unions, women represented less than 10 percent of the membership. In addition, 49 unions had no women members.

Among unions with large numbers of women members are those having their principal jurisdiction in the needle trades, service industries, elec-

TABLE 2.—Distribution of national and international unions, by percentage change in membership reported, 1951-54

Percentage change in membership	1951-53		1951-54		1953-54	
	Number of unions	Per cent	Number of unions	Per cent	Number of unions	Per cent
Total unions reporting ¹	138	100.0	141	100.0	167	100.0
20 percent or more gain.....	21	15.2	26	18.4	11	6.6
15 to 19.9 percent gain.....	10	7.2	7	5.0	1	.6
10 to 14.9 percent gain.....	4	2.9	12	8.5	13	7.8
5 to 9.9 percent gain.....	17	12.3	20	14.2	14	8.4
1 to 4.9 percent gain.....	13	9.4	14	9.9	36	21.6
None or less than 1 percent gain or loss.....	31	22.5	21	14.9	56	33.5
1 to 4.9 percent loss.....	5	3.6	6	4.3	16	9.6
5 to 9.9 percent loss.....	7	5.1	9	6.4	7	4.2
10 to 14.9 percent loss.....	13	9.4	11	7.8	9	5.4
15 to 19.9 percent loss.....	6	4.3	3	2.1	-----	-----
20 percent or more loss.....	11	8.0	12	8.5	4	2.4

¹ Only membership figures as reported by unions to the Bureau were used as a basis for the comparative data shown. The 1953 and 1954 membership figures were obtained from the questionnaire which was used to compile the current Directory. The 1951 membership reports appeared in the Directory of Labor Unions in the United States, 1953, BLS Bull. 1127.

TABLE 3.—Distribution of national and international unions, by number of members reported and affiliation, 1954

Number of members reported ¹	All unions				Unions by affiliation		
	Unions		Members		AFL	CIO	Un-affiliated
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent			
All unions ¹	199	100.0	17,757	100.0	109	32	58
Under 1,000 members.....	16	8.0	8	(2)	8		8
1,000 and under 5,000 members.....	34	17.1	82	0.5	12	2	20
5,000 and under 10,000 members.....	23	11.6	170	1.0	8	4	11
10,000 and under 25,000 members.....	27	13.6	452	2.5	21	2	4
25,000 and under 50,000 members.....	24	12.1	852	4.8	15	5	4
50,000 and under 100,000 members.....	34	17.1	2,431	13.7	19	9	6
100,000 and under 200,000 members.....	17	8.5	2,336	13.2	10	4	3
200,000 and under 300,000 members.....	11	5.5	2,655	14.9	9	1	1
300,000 and under 400,000 members.....	3	1.5	1,047	5.9		3	
400,000 and under 500,000 members.....	4	2.0	1,762	9.9	3		1
500,000 and under 1,000,000 members.....	3	1.5	2,298	12.9	3		
1,000,000 members and over.....	3	1.5	3,664	20.6	1	2	

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.
² Less than 0.05 percent.

trical goods manufacturing, communications work, and textile mills. The number of women members who worked at office occupations could not be determined from the reports compiled in this survey. Some large industrial and semi-industrial unions reported a relatively large number of women, but they comprised only a small fraction of their total membership.¹⁸

Union Functions and Administration

The rules for union government and basic provisions for services needed to carry on union affairs are found in union constitutions.¹⁹ Formal constitutional provisions vary among unions as to the allocation of responsibilities between the international and its local unions. Regardless of how this is resolved, basically both union levels mutu-

¹⁸ A recent BLS study revealed that two-thirds of the contracts covering office workers in establishments in 17 major labor markets were with unions which also represented plant workers in the same establishment. See Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 68).

¹⁹ Recent Bureau studies based on union constitutions are: Financing of Union Activities, Monthly Labor Review, October 1952 (p. 373); Strike-Control Provisions in Union Constitutions, Monthly Labor Review, May 1954 (p. 497); and Anti-Communist Provisions in Union Constitutions, Monthly Labor Review, October 1954 (p. 1097).

²⁰ As international unions were asked to report the total number of locals, this figure includes locals outside the continental United States.

ally seek to achieve the same goals through the improvement of collective bargaining agreements and the economic and social status of their membership.

Number of Locals. The distribution of unions by number of locals had characteristics similar to the distribution by membership, i. e., a few unions with a large number of locals accounted for the majority of locals (table 5). Of the estimated 77,000 local unions affiliated with the 199 international unions surveyed,²⁰ 19 unions had approximately 40,000 local unions, or more than half of all locals; 80 unions, each with less than 100 locals, had slightly more than 3,000 local unions, or only 4 percent of the total.

Twelve AFL international unions had half of the AFL total of approximately 50,000 locals; 2 CIO unions had nearly 40 percent of the more than 10,000 in the CIO; and 5 unaffiliated unions had almost 70 percent of the more than 15,000 chartered by unaffiliated international unions.

International unions which had large membership generally had a large number of locals. However, the largest number of locals (13,000) was found in 3 moderate-size unions of Government postal employees with a combined membership of only 250,000.

TABLE 4.—Distribution of national and international unions, by proportion of women members, 1954

Percent of women members	All unions			
	Unions		Women members reported	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total unions reporting ¹	135	100.0	2,098	100.0
No women members.....	40	29.6		
Under 10 percent.....	44	32.6	85	4.1
10 and under 20 percent.....	11	8.1	168	8.0
20 and under 30 percent.....	11	8.1	134	6.4
30 and under 40 percent.....	6	4.4	275	13.1
40 and under 50 percent.....	5	3.7	173	8.2
50 and under 60 percent.....	2	1.5	133	6.3
60 and under 70 percent.....	9	6.7	366	17.4
70 and under 80 percent.....	4	3.0	690	32.9
80 and under 90 percent.....	3	2.2	74	3.5

¹ 64 unions which did not report the number of women members are not included. It was estimated that 51 of these had approximately 851,000 women members and 9 unions had no women members. For the remaining 4 unions, appropriate information was not available. Union reports supplemented by Bureau estimates yield a total of approximately 2,950,000 women members of national and international unions. In terms of affiliation, it is estimated that these members were distributed as follows: AFL, 57 percent; CIO, 36 percent; not affiliated, 7 percent. Women members of AFL federal labor unions and CIO local industrial unions and organizing committees are not included in these estimates.

TABLE 5.—Distribution of national and international unions, by number of locals and affiliation, 1954

Number of locals	All unions				Union affiliation					
	Unions		Locals		AFL		CIO		Unaffiliated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number of unions	Number of locals	Number of unions	Number of locals	Number of unions	Number of locals
All unions ¹	189	100.0	76,927	100.0	106	50,560	32	10,672	51	15,695
Under 10 locals.....	20	10.6	94	0.1	5	32	2	7	13	55
10 and under 25 locals.....	13	6.9	220	.3	5	78	-----	-----	8	142
25 and under 50 locals.....	20	10.6	722	.9	8	291	5	181	7	250
50 and under 100 locals.....	27	14.3	1,993	2.6	16	1,187	4	339	7	467
100 and under 200 locals.....	26	13.8	3,334	4.3	15	1,904	6	786	5	644
200 and under 300 locals.....	16	8.5	3,775	4.9	10	2,295	4	1,014	2	466
300 and under 400 locals.....	17	9.0	5,755	7.5	11	3,649	5	1,786	1	320
400 and under 500 locals.....	6	3.2	2,512	3.3	6	2,512	-----	-----	-----	-----
500 and under 600 locals.....	6	3.2	3,259	4.2	5	2,684	1	575	-----	-----
600 and under 700 locals.....	5	2.6	3,200	4.2	3	1,964	1	636	1	600
700 and under 800 locals.....	5	2.6	3,797	4.9	3	2,299	2	1,498	-----	-----
800 and under 900 locals.....	3	1.6	2,500	3.2	3	2,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
900 and under 1,000 locals.....	6	3.2	5,653	7.3	4	3,745	-----	-----	2	1,908
1,000 and under 1,500 locals.....	9	4.8	10,931	14.2	6	7,364	1	1,250	2	2,317
1,500 and under 2,000 locals.....	4	2.1	7,142	9.3	3	5,642	-----	-----	1	1,500
2,000 locals and over.....	6	3.2	22,040	28.7	3	12,414	1	2,600	2	7,026

¹ 21 unions did not report the number of local unions. For 11 unions, sufficient information was available on which to base estimates. For 10

small unions, appropriate information was not available.

Collective Bargaining Agreements. The major efforts of unions are devoted to the negotiation of collective bargaining agreements—the embodiment of trade union aims for improved wages and working conditions. It is estimated that upwards of 125,000 labor-management contracts exist. This is based on returns from 133 unions, which reported nearly 70,000 agreements with employers, and an overall estimate prepared for 66 unions which did not reply.²¹

On the basis of union reports only, 57 unions had less than 100 agreements each; 36 had more than 100 and less than 500; 12 had from 500 to 1,000; 19 unions had 1,000 or more; and 9 unions, primarily organizations of government workers, reported no agreements. The 19 unions which each reported more than 1,000 contracts accounted for more than 50,000 agreements in all.

Union Conventions. The highest policymaking body in the international union is the union convention. In many unions, the convention also functions to decide appeals from actions taken at all union levels. Local union members customarily elect a number of delegates from their ranks, usually in some fixed proportion to total local membership. Conventions were held at intervals of 2 years or less by 114 unions; 2 years was the most common interval (71 unions). (See table 6.)

Union Professional Staff. Unions have increasingly made use of analyses prepared by statisti-

cians, economists, and lawyers to support arguments advanced in contract negotiation, in public discussions, and in connection with legislative issues. Expert assistance is also frequently needed in drafting collective bargaining agreements, which have expanded considerably in scope and complexity over the years. After the agreement is signed, union representatives at the shop level may need assistance in the interpretation, application, and enforcement of the formal provisions. In recognition of the need for specialized staff, international unions have assigned personnel to research and education functions, on a full- or part-time basis. A more recent development is the employment of research and education directors by State federations of labor (AFL) and State industrial union councils (CIO).

Of the 199 international unions surveyed, 96 reported research directors and 81, education directors; in the 95 AFL and CIO State organizations, 22 reported research directors and 29, education directors.²²

In recent years, the rapid growth of collectively bargained health, insurance, and pension programs has enlarged and complicated union re-

²¹ The Bureau requested that unions exclude from their count various supplements, e. g., pension, health, or welfare agreements, that might be provided in separate documents.

²² These reports cover positions which are formally established and probably understate the extent to which unions use research and education techniques. Some unions assign personnel as needed from other regular staff, and others contract with private consultants to handle problems as they develop.

TABLE 6.—*Intervals at which national and international unions hold conventions, 1954*

Interval between conventions	All unions		Unions, by affiliation		
	Number	Per-cent	AFL	CIO	Unaffiliated
All unions.....	199	100.0	109	32	58
3 months.....	1	0.5	-----	-----	1
6 months.....	2	1.0	-----	-----	2
1 year.....	39	19.6	16	6	17
18 months.....	1	.5	-----	-----	1
2 years.....	71	35.7	37	20	14
3 years.....	19	9.5	15	2	2
4 years.....	29	14.6	22	1	6
5 years.....	13	6.5	12	-----	1
Referendum ¹	5	2.5	4	-----	1
No convention.....	12	6.0	3	1	8
Information not available.....	7	3.5	-----	1	6

¹ Referendum determines whether and when a convention should be held.

sponsibilities for protection of the well-being and security of workers represented. To meet complex problems involving policy, financial practices, benefit levels, worker eligibility, and similar matters, unions have assigned specialized personnel in this field. Ninety-two of the 199 international unions reported personnel who held a position related to various social insurance programs.²³ Of these, 60 unions reported that the individuals also had duties as president, secretary-treasurer, research director, or education director. In 32 unions, other individuals were designated.

Union Publications. Union publications serve as a means of communication between international unions and their members in affiliated local unions. They keep members informed of international union affairs, as well as matters of general in-

terest in the labor movement. In format, they vary from mimeographed single sheets to attractively printed newspapers and magazines.

Of the 199 international unions surveyed, 166 issued publications. Nine unions reported 2 publications, bringing the total issued to 175. Most publications (122) appeared monthly; 15, biweekly or semimonthly; 14, bimonthly; 13, quarterly; 7, weekly; and the period of publication was not specified for 4.

Of the 95 AFL or CIO State and territorial bodies, 49 issued publications; 3 of these issued 2 publications each, making a total of 52. Twenty-three were published monthly; 13, weekly; 2, biweekly or semimonthly; 1, bimonthly; 1, quarterly; 9, annually; and for 3, no time interval was specified.

Union Headquarters Locations. In 1954, headquarters of 144 of the 199 international unions were located in 10 cities (table 7). The greatest concentration was found in Washington, D. C., where 46 unions representing nearly 6½ million members maintained central headquarters. Headquarters of the two major federations are also located there. Other locations where there were at least five international unions and the combined membership exceeded a million were New York, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Chicago, Ill.

²³ This count does not include personnel assigned in government unions because the social insurance benefits received by government workers are not collectively bargained.

TABLE 7.—*Cities with five or more international union headquarters, 1954¹*

City	All unions		Union affiliation					
	Number	Members (in thousands)	AFL		CIO		Unaffiliated	
			Number of unions	Members (in thousands)	Number of unions	Members (in thousands)	Number of unions	Members (in thousands)
Total.....	144	14,164	84	9,114	25	3,506	35	1,544
Washington, D. C.....	46	6,478	30	4,802	8	973	8	703
New York, N. Y.....	32	2,043	13	691	11	1,070	8	282
Detroit, Mich.....	6	1,699	2	409	2	1,264	2	26
Indianapolis, Ind.....	5	1,061	5	1,061	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chicago, Ill.....	23	1,042	15	875	3	137	5	29
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	853	4	791	1	62	-----	-----
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7	477	3	100	-----	-----	4	377
St. Louis, Mo.....	7	256	7	256	-----	-----	-----	-----
Philadelphia, Pa.....	8	244	5	128	-----	-----	3	117
Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	11

¹ Not included are offices established by unions for special functions, e. g., legislative activity or research.

Influence of Age on Saving and Spending Patterns*

THE ACCUMULATION AND USE of savings by individuals have important effects on the economy; hence the probable future course of personal saving¹ and its components is a matter of considerable interest. An important factor affecting the rate of saving, and one that promises to be increasingly so, is the age level of the population.

The age cycle of human behavior, conditioned by the financial circumstances of those concerned, is obscured behind the national aggregates of income and saving. Only by recognizing it as the basic and unchanging force underlying the data, can a meaningful analysis of the statistical series be made.

The present analyses have been made possible by utilizing data from the Survey of Consumer Finances, conducted by the Federal Reserve Board in cooperation with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan each year since 1946.² Data relating to the postwar period have been drawn upon heavily for they illustrate most clearly the basic motivations for spending and saving.

Trend of Aggregate Savings

From a postwar low, the rate of savings of individuals and unincorporated businesses started to rise in the latter half of 1947 and increased through 1948. After a drop in 1949, the savings' rate again rose in 1950 but appears to have leveled off in recent years. The postwar situation as to the balance of additions to savings and withdrawals from savings has been summarized as follows:³

The increased rate of personal saving characterizing the past year [1948] is closer to a normal rate of saving than that prevailing in 1947. Moreover, the prewar data do not lead to the conclusion that current saving is greatly out of line in either direction . . . However, there are

temporary factors still affecting saving in both directions, including some residue of deferred demand on the one hand and some postponement of purchasing in expectation of price declines on the other. Thus it will take some time for the pattern of postwar saving to become apparent.

Viewed from the standpoint of human motivations, the behavior of the statistical series "personal saving" has been entirely "normal" both during and since World War II (although it deviates from the prewar pattern). The fundamental incentives for the accumulation and liquidation of assets, and for the use of credit can easily be ignored when their effects operate uniformly year after year in relation to general economic developments. But war periods intensify basic human wants and at the same time handicap their fulfillment so that postwar periods are certain to be marked by strong evidence of the forces underlying all economic activity.

Fortunately, it is no longer necessary to rely on intuition or imagination to translate the impersonal billions of dollars of expenditures and savings that make up such a statistical series into the purposes and actions of millions of individuals. The Survey of Consumer Finances has been revealing certain fundamental connections between basic purposes of the individuals in the economy and their actions, first as savers and investors, and then as consumers drawing on income and savings. The results of these surveys have increased greatly our knowledge of when and why people save or dissave [i. e., spend more than their income], and have improved the basis for predicting the course of consumer spending and saving. One major fac-

*This article by Dorothy S. Brady, of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living, appeared originally in *Current Economic Comment*, November 1949 (pp. 51-58), published by the College of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Illinois. It has been brought up to date by Marsha M. Froeder of that Division.

¹ Personal or private noncorporate saving, as defined by the Department of Commerce in its national income and product accounts, is the difference between disposable personal income (i. e., personal income less personal taxes) and personal consumption expenditures. This is equivalent to the increase in personal or private noncorporate assets less the increase in liabilities, exclusive of gains or losses from revaluation of assets.

² The Survey of Consumer Finances derives its estimate of net saving of individual spending units from data on changes in their assets and liabilities. Included as savings are payments in connection with government life insurance and retirement funds (excluding social security payments), and all payments made in connection with private life insurance and retirement systems. For a complete listing of the component elements entering the Survey's calculation of saving, see *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, January 1950 (pp. 33-34).

The Survey excludes nonprofit institutions, persons living outside the continental United States, members of the Armed Forces living on military reservations, residents in hospitals and other institutions, and the floating population (residents of hotels, tourist camps, and large boarding houses).

³ Irwin Friend, *Personal Saving in the Postwar Period*. (*In Survey of Current Business*, Washington, September 1949, p. 23.)

tor increasingly evident from these data is the great importance of the age cycle of human activities on the accumulation and disposition of savings.

The Cycle of Family Saving

The first of these survey inquiries, in early 1946, identified clearly the purposes for saving and indicated the influence of age upon the savings of families and individuals counted as separate and independent spending units,⁴ as the following percentages show:⁵

<i>Purposes in saving</i>	<i>Percent- age of spending units</i>
Purchase of home or other real estate-----	17
Investment in business-----	*5
Consumption, including durable goods-----	9
Children's future-----	17
Contingencies-----	*33
Retirement-----	27

*Estimates for groups of detailed purposes listed in the report.

The purposes for savings listed above cover a lifetime pattern from establishing a family, assuring its support, providing for children, and arranging for insurance against emergencies, to providing for old age and retirement. A similar pattern of purposes appears in data on the disposition of liquid assets. Homes were purchased or furnished, businesses were acquired or expanded, emergencies were met, and children were educated with accumulated assets.⁶ As the purposes for saving and dissaving clearly suggest a variation with the age of the family or individual, it is probable that the use of income, the response to increased income, and the pattern of spending and saving all vary significantly from youth to old age.

The role of the young became dominant during the postwar period when conditions were unusually favorable for launching independent careers. In large measure, the developments in personal consumption expenditures and personal savings reflected the return of this age group to peacetime pursuits. The course of events in that period clearly indicated that the share in the dis-

tribution of purchasing power going to young people, whose deferred demand is in a sense limitless, is an extremely important variable to consider in analyzing and forecasting the course of economic developments.

Homebuilding an Important Factor in Saving

The establishment of a home, perhaps calling for the purchase of a dwelling and almost always for major furnishings, is a primary purpose of savings. The urge for a separate dwelling is not, however, always fulfilled.

At any given time, the individuals and families in the population reside either in private dwellings, in lodgings,⁷ or in institutions. Private dwellings provide housing for the head of the household and his immediate family, families related to the head, and lodger and servant families. Lodging houses and similar places provide a residence not only for transients in the strict sense, but also for a large group which for various reasons is not yet established in private dwellings. Typically this latter group, the more or less temporary residents of lodging houses, includes a large proportion of the young adults who are pursuing their education or are starting out on their careers as earners, as well as single individuals of all ages.

Secondary families in private households also include a substantial proportion of the younger age groups. To a considerable extent the younger generation live in lodgings or in their parents' homes for economic reasons. The "American standard of living" has been crystallized around the basic arrangement of a separate dwelling for each separate family unit, defined in the narrowest sense. The pressure for extending the number of private dwellings to satisfy this standard is very real and tends to mold the behavior of the entire population.

Given the means, young people will set up housekeeping in ever increasing numbers as young married couples, as partners, or as single individuals. The same is probably true, within limits, of the generation of grandparents, which represents another important segment of the secondary families living in private households.

According to the 1949 Survey of Consumer Finances, 6.6 million related spending units lived in homes of their relations in early 1949.⁸ Also, over 5 million families and individuals were out-

⁴ A spending unit is defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who pool their incomes to meet their major expenses.

⁵ Federal Reserve Bulletin, June 1947 (p. 654).

⁶ See, for example, the data for 1948 in the August 1949 Federal Reserve Bulletin (p. 906).

⁷ Hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, and similar places.

⁸ Federal Reserve Bulletin, June 1949 (p. 644).

side the "universe" of private dwellings.⁹ Undoubtedly, a considerable proportion of these groups established their own homes in separate dwellings, thus contributing to the great increase in the number of households during the first half of this decade.¹⁰ The impact on housing of these newly created households is revealed by Bureau of Labor Statistics data on total construction costs. New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started in 1950, the peak year for housing, were estimated to cost nearly \$11.8 billion, with relatively high expenditures continuing through the first two quarters of 1955.¹¹

Income and Asset Holdings and Savings

As these figures on housing indicate, the pressure for establishing a "home of one's own" has been tremendous. The great increase in the number of private households both in the years immediately following World War II and in more recent years could have determined the course of aggregate saving, especially since these new households were mainly established by young people.

The very young adults, the newest entrants in the potential family population, may be handicapped by low earnings, lack of assets, and absence of the favorable financing arrangements that assisted their immediate seniors, who were mostly veterans of World War II. Should most young people be subjected to economic limitations in fulfilling their desire to set up independent households as in the years prior to World War II, the influence of this group on aggregate savings may well be reduced to prewar levels. The recent Surveys of Consumer Finances indicate that although the trend is in that direction, the young families and potential families still influence substantially the pattern of saving and investing.

Age and Income

Characteristically, individual and family incomes vary by age groups as follows: from the youngest age groups they rise to a peak at some point in the middle age groups and then decline in the older age groups. In the decade of the 1930's, the incomes of the youngest age groups were as low as those at the other end of the age scale, or even lower. During and immediately after the war, the relative difference in incomes between the

young and the middle-aged appears to have been considerably reduced. Recent statistics show that the younger people are still in a favorable position in relation to the other age groups, as judged by the prewar relationships between age and income. Data available from the Survey of Consumer Finances show that the 1948 and 1954 median incomes of spending units in the various age brackets were as follows:¹²

Age of head of spending unit	Median money income before taxes	
	1948	1954
18-24 years.....	\$2, 120	\$2, 600
25-34 years.....	3, 180	4, 278
35-44 years.....	3, 480	4, 688
45-54 years.....	3, 330	4, 353
55-64 years.....	2, 640	3, 438
65 years and over.....	1, 290	1, 517

Since the various age groups have significantly different patterns of spending and saving, a continuation of a more equitable distribution of income as between the young and the middle-aged can lead to a permanent change in the level and distribution of personal savings and the uses to which savings are put. Young people save to establish themselves in a trade, business, or profession, and to raise families. As the opportunities are presented, they exhaust their liquid asset holdings and mortgage their future earnings for these purposes. If favorable incomes continue for young entrants into the labor market, the spending and saving of this group may result in a permanent change from the prewar relationships between savings and the national income.

Despite the importance of the distribution of income by age groups, the current and prospective income situations of a substantial group of young persons are unknown because the survey data exclude, for example, those living in lodging houses and similar places. In addition, they merge the facts about those with little or no income with the information for the relatives with whom they live. If both these groups were included in the statistics on income distribution by age groups, the income position of those in the younger age brackets might appear less favorable by comparison with the middle years.

⁹ 1950 Census of Population (population in quasi-households).

¹⁰ For a discussion of the homebuilding situation during this period, see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1955 (p. 1112).

¹¹ See table F-6, p. 1344 of this issue.

¹² Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1949 (p. 792), and June 1955 (p. 614).

Age and the Possession of Assets

The accumulation of war bonds and other liquid assets by young people during the war years was a key factor in determining the course of aggregate expenditures and savings in the years immediately following. The young people traded their liquid assets for the satisfaction of fundamental wants—homes, furnishings, automobiles, business investments, equipment, and training for their occupations. Since the age groups under 35 constituted about a third of the population, and the age groups under 45, somewhat more than half,¹³ the tendency of the younger group to convert their liquid assets probably determined in large measure the course of personal savings totals in that period.

The amounts of liquid assets held in 1947 and more recent years rise sharply with age to a maximum in the age range 45–64 and then fall, as the following averages show:¹⁴

Age of head of spending unit	Median amount of liquid assets held in early—		
	1947	1949	1955
18–24 years.....	\$220	\$160	\$144
25–34 years.....	400	280	270
35–44 years.....	570	350	401
45–64 years.....	670	690	650
65 years and over.....	460	500	439

At the end of World War II the disparity in asset holdings among the age groups was probably less pronounced. At the beginning of 1946, according to the first Survey of Consumer Finances, the relative number of spending units with small holdings at given incomes was not substantially lower among the younger than among the older age brackets.¹⁵

Stocks are purchased or held largely by the older age groups; the 1952 Survey of Consumer Finances showed the following percentages:¹⁶

¹³ See Methods of the Survey of Consumer Finances, Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1950 (p. 807). The inclusion of population groups not covered in the surveys of consumer finances would affect these proportions substantially.

¹⁴ Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1947 (p. 800); August 1949 (p. 911); June 1955 (p. 619).

¹⁵ Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1946 (p. 721). Data for more recent years are not available.

¹⁶ Federal Reserve Bulletin, September 1952 (p. 1001).

¹⁷ Federal Reserve Bulletin, September 1949 (p. 1040); August 1955 (p. 864).

¹⁸ Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1947 (p. 801). The 25 percent of the cases in each income group with the largest saving in 1946 were considered "large savers." The 25 percent of the cases in each income group with the smallest saving in 1946, including many spending units that dissaved, were considered "small savers." "Medium savers" were the middle 50 percent in each group.

Percentage of spending units by amount of stocks held in early 1952

Age of head of spending unit	Percentage of spending units by amount of stocks held in early 1952		
	None	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 or more
18–24 years.....	97	2	1
25–34 years.....	97	1	2
35–44 years.....	97	3	3
45–54 years.....	92	2	6
55–64 years.....	88	3	9
65 years and over.....	89	4	7

Fewer of those in the younger groups than in the older groups own homes, although the gap appears to be narrowing. According to the Federal Reserve Board's 1949 Survey, about 60 percent of the nonfarm spending units with heads over 45 years owned their homes in early 1949, whereas among those under 35 years of age the percentage was about 30. By early 1955, a somewhat larger proportion (about 64 percent) of the older group owned their own homes, but about 40 percent of the group with heads under 35 were homeowners.¹⁷

Age and Current Savings

All data obtained in the Survey of Consumer Finances have shown that the percentage of spending units spending more than their incomes in a given year is highest among the younger age groups, with a progressive decline among the older age groups. The first Survey (1946) indicated that, compared with the older age groups, the young families and individuals in 1945 were more commonly large savers than medium or small savers at their respective income levels. Similarly they were large dissavers. During 1946, however, the opportunities to satisfy their accumulated wants had led to a concentration of the young families among the medium and small savers of their income groups.¹⁸ This savings position appears to have been maintained up to the present. During 1947 and 1950, the savings of the age groups expressed as percentages of income (shown below) indicate the willingness

Percentage of spending units that—

Age of head of spending unit	Saved				Dissaved			
	Percentage of income 10 or more		Percentage of income 0 to 9		Percentage of income 1 to 9		Percentage of income 10 or more	
	1947	1950	1947	1950	1947	1950	1947	1950
18–24 years.....	23	29	42	37	16	17	19	17
25–34 years.....	35	38	31	26	15	15	19	21
35–44 years.....	36	40	36	29	13	14	15	17
45–54 years.....	36	42	39	27	10	10	15	21
55–64 years.....	39	40	37	32	6	9	18	19
65 years and over.....	27	26	51	39	4	8	18	27

of the younger units to liquidate their assets or to incur debts to satisfy their needs.¹⁹

These figures reflect not only the differences in the use of income by age group but also variations in income distribution. They nevertheless emphasize the differences in the contributions of the various age groups to the aggregate savings in a given year. The young families and individuals whose savings are directed primarily toward short-run purposes are quick to convert their assets into the goods and services for which the savings were intended. The middle-age groups have more long-run purposes, e. g., the education of their children, and, therefore, place more emphasis on a contingency reserve against illness, death, unemployment, and disability.

Effects of Age on Purchasing

The purchases of homes, automobiles, and other durable goods in the postwar period and in more recent years underscore the age relationships. Nearly 40 percent of the homes purchased in 1947 and 1948 were bought by veterans of World War II, who still comprised the predominant proportion of the younger age brackets. At that time, the age groups under 35 accounted for about 45 percent of automobile purchases and somewhat under 40 percent of other durable goods purchases, although they represented only about a third of all spending units and had less than a proportionate share of current income and liquid asset holdings. Similarly, in 1951 about 45 percent of nonfarm homes, over half of all automobiles, and about 35 percent of other durables were purchased by spending units with heads under 35 years of age.²⁰

The Changing Age Distribution

The savings distributions of the oldest age groups resemble those of the youngest age groups, and this resemblance is in part a reflection of a fundamental relationship between the economic

situations of parents and children. For most families, the time to carry out long-range plans comes when the head nears the age of 45. The parents' plans extend from providing for the education of their children and assisting their sons and daughters in the establishment of homes, trades, businesses and professions, to arranging for their own retirement.

Total consumption, saving, and dissaving are not determined simply by this year's income or last year's income. They depend crucially on the distribution of income among the various groups in the population that have very different wants and consequently very different behavior patterns in the market. The particular adjustments that the various age groups make to the limitations placed on their economic opportunities at a given time cannot be assumed to continue when these restrictions are relaxed. Conversely, only through the return of the youngest generation of adults to their prewar status in the distribution of income and resources can a resumption of the prewar relationship between personal savings and the national income become an actuality in the next few years.

In the long run, the general aging of our population promises to alter significantly the relationships among national income, expenditures, savings, and investment. Older families with their dual motivation for the accumulation and use of savings may become the central force that will change the interrelationships of these economic variables.

Interested in their children and grandchildren as well as in themselves, families moving toward retirement age, if given the necessary resources, will accumulate the funds needed to satisfy the fundamental purposes of later life. At the appropriate time, their savings will be transformed into the expenditure patterns that represent their desires to help establish their sons and daughters in adult life and to assure their own independence in old age. Thus, the economic analyst concerned with the future disposition of income must give increased attention to the social and economic activities of the grandparents.

¹⁹ Federal Reserve Bulletin, August 1948 (p. 929); September 1951 (p. 1063). Data for more recent years are not available.

²⁰ Federal Reserve Bulletin, June 1949 (pp. 650-651); August 1952 (pp. 869, 875). Data for more recent years are not available.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

State Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1955

THE 1955 State legislative sessions were marked by many improvements in workmen's compensation laws. Of the 45 State¹ and 3 territorial legislatures that met this year, all but 3 passed laws relating to workmen's compensation, and all but 11 strengthened provisions affecting the benefits payable to injured workers. There were many other general improvements in the related State and territorial laws, particularly regarding coverage, administration, second-injury funds, and rehabilitation.

The legislatures of eight jurisdictions² continued or provided for interim or special committees to study their workmen's compensation laws and administration, looking to action to improve and strengthen them.

Benefits

Cash benefits payable to injured workers were increased this year in 32 States,³ and Alaska and Hawaii, by raising the percentage of weekly wages payable, lengthening the period of payments, or raising the total time or money limit on payments. In 3 other States, improvements were limited to an increased funeral allowance (South Carolina), greater hospitalization benefits (Rhode Island), or provision for retroactive payment if disability lasts 5 days or more (Oklahoma).

Cash Benefits. A number of the 34 jurisdictions that raised percentages, dollar maximums, or benefit periods limited such increases to 1 or 2 types of injuries or occupational diseases, but 20⁴ of them raised benefits for death cases and most major types of disability.

Temporary-total disability is the most common type of disability for which payments are awarded under workmen's compensation laws. Twenty-four jurisdictions this year increased the maximum

weekly benefits payable for such disability. (See accompanying table.) One other, New Hampshire, lengthened the benefit period for this type of injury. As shown in the table, 9 jurisdictions increased the maximum weekly benefits for temporary-total disability by \$5 or more. Seven jurisdictions newly provided for weekly benefit payments amounting to \$40 or more for temporary-total disability, making a total of 16 States, as well as Alaska and Hawaii, that have now reached this standard. There are now only 9 jurisdictions which limit benefit payments for temporary-total disability to less than \$30 a week, as compared with 17 which did so before the 1955 legislative sessions.

The maximum percentages of weekly wages used in computing benefits for injury or death were increased in five States and Hawaii. For major types of injury, the maximum was raised from 60 to 66% percent in Delaware, 50 to 60 percent in Georgia, 60 to 65 percent in Tennessee, and 50 to 66% percent in Vermont. Nevada, which formerly paid compensation equal to 80 percent of wages for total disability, raised payments to 90 percent for temporary-total, and adopted a sliding scale ranging from 65 to 90 percent, graduated by number of dependents, for permanent-total disability. In death cases, Delaware and Tennessee raised the percentage of wages used in computing benefits payable to a widow without dependent children to 50 percent, from 30 and 35 percent, respectively. For a widow with children, Delaware increased the maximum weekly percentage from 65 to 80 percent, Tennessee from 60 to 65

¹ The legislatures in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia did not convene in 1955.

² Alaska, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, North Dakota, Tennessee, and Wyoming.

³ Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

⁴ Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Utah, and Vermont.

Increases in maximum weekly benefits for temporary-total disability effected by 1955 amendments to workmen's compensation laws

State or territory	Weekly maximum increased—	
	From—	To—
Alabama.....	\$23.00	\$28.00
Alaska.....	75.00	100.00
California.....	35.00	40.00
Colorado.....	29.75	31.50
Delaware.....	30.00	35.00
Georgia.....	24.00	30.00
Hawaii.....	35.00	50.00
Illinois.....	¹ \$29.00-38.00	¹ \$34.00-40.00
Indiana.....	30.00	33.00
Iowa.....	28.00	32.00
Kansas.....	28.00	32.00
Maine.....	27.00	30.00
Minnesota.....	35.00	40.00
Montana.....	¹ \$24.50-30.50	¹ \$26.50-32.50
Nebraska.....	28.00	30.00
Nevada.....	¹ \$28.85-38.08	41.54
North Carolina.....	30.00	32.50
Ohio.....	32.20	40.25
Oregon.....	² \$25.38-45.00	² \$26.54-61.15
Tennessee.....	28.00	30.00
Utah.....	¹ \$27.50-34.37	¹ \$30.00-40.50
Vermont.....	\$25.00 plus 2.00 for each dependent child	\$28.00 plus 2.00 for each dependent child
Wisconsin.....	³ 42.00	³ 45.50
Wyoming.....	² \$23.08-43.90	² \$25.38-46.15

¹ According to number of dependents.

² According to marital status and number of dependents.

³ Additional benefits payable in specific cases, such as for vocational rehabilitation, constant attendant, etc.

percent, and Hawaii from 50 to 66½ percent for a widow with 1 or 2 children. (Hawaii formerly paid the maximum 66½ percent only to a widow with 3 or more children.) Georgia raised the widow's share from 42½ percent to 51 percent of average weekly wages.

Many States raised the total or aggregate amount the worker or his dependents may receive. For example, Alaska repealed the \$25,000 limitation on maximum benefits; Connecticut provided that a widow may continue to receive death benefits until she dies or remarries, instead of for 780 weeks; and Florida and Michigan provided that benefits for permanent-total injury shall be paid during the "period of disability," rather than for a stated period. Hawaii increased maximum aggregate benefits from \$10,500 to \$20,000.

Waiting Period. Hawaii reduced the waiting period, i. e., the period that an injury must last to be compensable, from 5 to 2 days. Hawaii also provided that a worker may be paid benefits retroactively for the waiting period if the disability lasts at least 7, rather than 21, days. Oklahoma, which formerly made no provision for retroactive payment, now specifies that if the disability extends for 5 days or more, compensation shall be

paid retroactively to the date of injury. Tennessee reduced the time for retroactive payment from 4 weeks to 14 days.

Medical Benefits and Funeral Allowances. A number of jurisdictions improved medical benefits (paid in addition to compensation for injury), usually by increasing their amount or duration. Michigan, with no dollar ceiling, repealed the time limit, becoming the 32d State to provide for full medical benefits. The time limit was increased from 2 to 4 years in Alaska, and from 12 to 18 months in Montana. Vermont removed the time limitation altogether, but retained the \$2,500 limitation. Aggregate money allowances for medical care were increased in five States,⁵ and the maximum hospitalization allowance was liberalized in Rhode Island. In addition, funeral allowances were raised in Hawaii and 10 States.⁶

Coverage

Sixteen States broadened the coverage of their laws. Ten of these⁷ either extended coverage to, or broadened the coverage of, specified groups of public employments. Coverage of certain private employments was strengthened in four States. Delaware brought executive officers of covered employers under compulsory rather than elective coverage; Massachusetts made coverage compulsory for telephone companies; and Indiana and North Carolina extended coverage to executives on a voluntary basis. In addition, four States (California, Nevada, North Dakota, and Oklahoma) provided for extraterritorial coverage of workers hired in the State and injured on the job elsewhere.

On the other hand, six States restricted coverage somewhat. Oklahoma excluded dairy farmers employing not more than two workers exclusively in dairy operations. California exempted householders from liability for certain part-time gardeners and also excluded voluntary ski patrolmen. Nevada removed theatrical and stage performers from the coverage of the law. North Carolina and South Carolina exempted certain public and volunteer employees in specific counties or cities.

⁴ Arizona (occupational diseases), Georgia, Kansas, Montana, and Utah.

⁵ Arizona (occupational diseases), Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Utah.

⁷ Alabama, California, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington.

North Dakota excluded all executive officers of business corporations whose duties are not generally performed by employees.

Occupational Diseases

In addition to the 16 States that broadened coverage of persons or employments, 5 States extended their lists of covered occupational diseases. Arizona added ganglion of specified members, as well as synovitis, tenosynovitis, bursitis, and cellulitis of the foot or shoulder. New Mexico added berylliosis and diseases traceable to radioactive materials; North Carolina, all bursitis, instead of only that of the elbow or knee; Texas added psittacosis; and Maine, dermatitis caused by contact with leather, as well as pulmonary and cardiac diseases of firemen.

Although Minnesota has full coverage of occupational diseases, it expressly provided for coverage of undulant fever. This State also amended its law so as to create a presumption that firemen with certain heart or respiratory diseases contracted them during employment, if there was no evidence of such when hired. Minnesota further provided for treatment and benefits for policemen who contract tuberculosis. Vermont, another State with full coverage of occupational diseases, specifically provided for benefits to the dependents of firemen whose deaths are traceable to heart ailments. It also liberalized its occupational disease act by repealing the provision which formerly reduced benefits one-half if the occupational disease was aggravated by a noncompensable disability.

Rehabilitation

Four jurisdictions strengthened their rehabilitation provisions and one provided for research in problems of rehabilitation. Hawaii, which formerly had no statutory rehabilitation allowances, now authorizes the expenditure of \$1,000 or less from the second-injury fund, for the retraining and rehabilitation of each injured worker. Minnesota increased from 25 to 52 weeks the period of retraining during which additional compensation shall be paid. Ohio doubled the \$5,000 paid semiannually from the Surplus Fund to the State Rehabilitation Center, and authorized the Center (as well as the Bureau of Vocational

Rehabilitation, designated formerly) to certify that an injured employee is able to be vocationally rehabilitated. Workers require such certification to be eligible for the maintenance allowance provided by law. Utah increased the total rehabilitation allowance payable from the second-injury fund for each worker from \$520 to \$600. California appropriated \$25,000 to the Department of Education for research on problems relating to rehabilitation of industrially disabled workers. This appropriation was made contingent on the Federal Government's providing an equal amount for expenditure by the State for such research, under the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Second-Injury Funds

Florida became the 43d State to establish a second-injury fund. Under its new law, a disabled worker who suffers a subsequent disability receives full compensation for the combined injuries, but the employer is liable only for the costs of the second injury. The balance of the cost is to be paid from the second-injury fund, built up by annual assessments against the employer or his insurer.

Missouri revised the method of financing its fund by eliminating the employer contribution in no-dependency death cases and, instead, allocating to the fund, in any year when it does not exceed \$150,000, one-tenth of the proceeds from the regular 2-percent tax which is levied on premiums.

Ohio encouraged the employment of persons afflicted with such specific physical disabilities as epilepsy, arthritis, polio, and cerebral palsy, by providing that if such person is injured or killed by a compensable job accident, the Industrial Commission shall determine the proportion of the injury attributable to the preexisting disability and pay that percentage of the award from the Surplus Fund. The employer is responsible only for the remaining portion.

Alabama changed the method of financing its fund by requiring a \$100 contribution in every death case, rather than \$500 in nondependency death cases.

Six States⁸ and Hawaii increased the employer's contribution to second-injury funds, while Maryland provided that contributions shall be made in

⁸ Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wisconsin.

cases of nonschedule as well as schedule injuries. Massachusetts repealed the provision which formerly excused the employer from making contributions in nondependency silicosis death cases. Illinois, in addition to raising the employer's contribution, also increased the ceiling on the total amount in the fund from \$50,000 to \$300,000.

Idaho reduced the employer's contribution for permanent-partial disability cases from 2 percent to 1 percent of weekly benefit payments, but provided that benefits shall be paid from the fund for the loss of "use" of a covered limb or organ, as well as for its loss, from a second injury.

Administration and Procedures

Ohio and Michigan provided for administration of the workmen's compensation law by agencies headed by a single administrator or director, instead of by a board or commission. Both provided that appeals shall be heard by an independent board. Michigan set up a new agency for the purpose. The Ohio law specified that the Industrial Commission (which formerly administered the law) should now act as such appeals agency. Ohio also took an unusual step by providing for payment of awards made by the ad-

ministrator during the period of appeals; if he is later overruled, benefits already paid will be charged to the Surplus Fund.

Missouri increased the maximum allowable number of referees from 12 to 14 and increased salary maximums for certain employees. Oklahoma increased the terms and salaries of members of the Industrial Commission. New Hampshire eliminated the provision which formerly allowed the parties to take initial hearings to the Superior Court and provided, instead, that all claims must be heard by the Commissioner of Labor. Only appeals may be taken to the court.

To speed up benefit payments, Delaware increased the maximum penalty on carriers or self-insurers who fail to make the first benefit payment within 15 days. Oklahoma, to discourage needless delay, now requires an insurer or employer who appeals an award to pay 10 percent annual interest on it, as well as costs of the proceedings. In Ohio, the court may now assess a 10-percent penalty (up to \$750) against an employer who appeals without reasonable cause, this penalty to be added to the claimant's award.

—BEATRICE McCONNELL
Bureau of Labor Standards

Area Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups, 1952-55

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS since World War II have stimulated a series of general wage increases which have made both employers and employees more keenly aware of the importance of wages in the American economy. They are interested, not only in the level of wages, but also in wage trends in different industries, geographical areas, and occupational groups. Widespread demand for such information led the Bureau of Labor Statistics to construct wage indexes for selected groups of workers, based on data from BLS community wage surveys in 17 large labor-market areas.

The surveys were initiated in 1948 for office workers and later were extended to a number of typical plant jobs in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The indexes are limited to the period 1952 to 1955, when data were collected for the 3 groups of workers covered: women office workers, skilled men maintenance workers, and unskilled men plant workers. (See table 1.)

For office workers, the indexes relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work, that is, the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid. For the plant worker groups, the indexes measure changes in straight-time average hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupational groups in 17 labor-market areas, 1952-55

[1953=100]

Area	All industries				Manufacturing			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
Women office workers ²								
Atlanta.....	94.8	100.0	103.0	105.2	94.2	100.0	103.8	105.8
Baltimore.....	(³)	100.0	(³)	112.9	(³)	100.0	(³)	114.2
Boston.....	95.9	100.0	105.2	108.3	94.8	100.0	104.4	106.8
Buffalo.....	91.5	100.0	(³)	105.3	91.6	100.0	(³)	106.3
Chicago.....	94.7	100.0	105.8	109.5	95.1	100.0	106.2	109.8
Cleveland.....	92.9	100.0	(³)	110.3	93.1	100.0	(³)	111.3
Dallas.....	(³)	100.0	105.6	110.9	(³)	100.0	103.3	108.4
Denver.....	92.7	100.0	105.7	108.8	97.1	100.0	105.8	109.8
Los Angeles.....	93.3	100.0	104.6	108.4	92.2	100.0	105.2	109.0
Memphis.....	95.5	100.0	104.1	106.2	95.2	100.0	102.3	106.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	93.7	100.0	106.3	109.9	91.7	100.0	105.8	109.6
Newark-Jersey City.....	93.4	100.0	105.7	109.8	94.2	100.0	105.9	109.8
New York.....	94.8	100.0	104.3	108.0	94.7	100.0	105.2	110.2
Philadelphia.....	95.6	100.0	107.1	110.8	95.1	100.0	106.6	111.6
Portland (Oreg.).....	(³)	100.0	104.7	110.3	(³)	100.0	104.3	110.1
St. Louis.....	94.0	100.0	105.7	110.1	92.9	100.0	105.5	108.8
San Francisco-Oakland.....	95.1	100.0	104.4	107.6	93.5	100.0	104.5	107.0
Skilled men maintenance workers								
Atlanta.....	93.2	100.0	105.3	108.3	93.6	100.0	104.9	108.2
Baltimore.....	(³)	100.0	(³)	115.7	(³)	100.0	(³)	116.7
Boston.....	95.4	100.0	105.3	107.2	95.6	100.0	105.6	107.6
Buffalo.....	93.0	100.0	(³)	106.7	93.3	100.0	(³)	106.7
Chicago.....	93.9	100.0	106.3	109.8	94.2	100.0	105.8	109.0
Cleveland.....	94.2	100.0	(³)	110.1	94.3	100.0	(³)	110.1
Dallas.....	(³)	100.0	105.9	109.9	(³)	100.0	107.0	110.7
Denver.....	93.8	100.0	108.1	113.0	91.9	100.0	109.2	112.5
Los Angeles.....	94.1	100.0	105.5	108.7	93.7	100.0	105.8	108.9
Memphis.....	93.8	100.0	103.5	106.5	93.8	100.0	101.6	103.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	92.7	100.0	106.6	110.2	91.4	100.0	106.7	108.1
Newark-Jersey City.....	96.2	100.0	105.6	109.5	96.1	100.0	105.5	109.4
New York.....	94.3	100.0	104.5	109.7	94.7	100.0	105.2	109.6
Philadelphia.....	95.2	100.0	107.2	111.9	95.2	100.0	107.2	111.4
Portland (Oreg.).....	(³)	100.0	105.5	109.6	(³)	100.0	104.6	109.6
St. Louis.....	95.2	100.0	107.1	110.5	95.2	100.0	107.0	110.0
San Francisco-Oakland.....	94.5	100.0	104.0	106.5	94.5	100.0	104.0	106.3
Unskilled men plant workers								
Atlanta.....	93.4	100.0	105.9	107.9	92.2	100.0	104.9	106.7
Baltimore.....	(³)	100.0	(³)	115.2	(³)	100.0	(³)	117.1
Boston.....	96.0	100.0	105.1	107.6	96.6	100.0	105.5	108.8
Buffalo.....	92.5	100.0	(³)	107.6	92.9	100.0	(³)	107.8
Chicago.....	95.3	100.0	105.7	109.4	93.8	100.0	104.8	107.6
Cleveland.....	96.0	100.0	(³)	111.6	94.9	100.0	(³)	108.9
Dallas.....	(³)	100.0	103.6	107.1	(³)	100.0	109.5	113.8
Denver.....	93.6	100.0	108.0	114.2	97.1	100.0	112.4	118.9
Los Angeles.....	92.7	100.0	106.0	109.8	93.0	100.0	104.9	108.6
Memphis.....	96.3	100.0	105.2	108.8	95.2	100.0	103.4	107.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	92.5	100.0	106.4	111.6	93.3	100.0	105.8	110.9
Newark-Jersey City.....	93.6	100.0	107.1	111.5	92.4	100.0	107.8	112.3
New York.....	95.5	100.0	105.4	108.1	96.2	100.0	106.3	110.3
Philadelphia.....	93.2	100.0	104.5	109.0	91.4	100.0	103.3	107.9
Portland (Oreg.).....	(³)	100.0	104.9	110.6	(³)	100.0	105.5	112.5
St. Louis.....	95.7	100.0	108.5	111.7	95.4	100.0	107.4	110.2
San Francisco-Oakland.....	93.6	100.0	106.1	109.3	93.6	100.0	104.2	108.5

¹ Average weekly salaries are standard salaries paid for standard work schedules. Average hourly earnings are straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Indexes of average weekly salaries for women office workers in 8 of the areas were originally published on a 1950 base in the September 1954 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 972). The previously published office worker indexes were recomputed for the years 1952-54, with constant rather than changing employment weights, and put on a 1953 base, in order to make them comparable with the indexes for skilled maintenance workers

and unskilled plant workers. The office worker indexes for the 8 areas initially published on a 1950 base can be brought up to date by the following indexes for the year 1955 (1950=100): ALL INDUSTRIES—Atlanta, 125.5; Boston, 131.5; Chicago, 132.2; Denver, 132.1; Los Angeles, 128.6; New York, 127.0; Philadelphia, 128.7; San Francisco-Oakland, 124.4; MANUFACTURING—Atlanta, 131.8; Boston, 130.1; Chicago, 131.7; Denver, 139.2; Los Angeles, 129.9; New York, 128.3; Philadelphia, 129.6; San Francisco-Oakland, 124.6.

³ Not surveyed.

TABLE 2.—Percent of increase in average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupational groups in 14 labor-market areas,² 1952–55

Area	All industries			Manufacturing		
	Women office workers	Skilled maintenance workers (men)	Unskilled plant workers (men)	Women office workers	Skilled maintenance workers (men)	Unskilled plant workers (men)
Atlanta.....	11.0	16.3	15.5	12.3	15.5	15.7
Boston.....	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.7	12.6	12.6
Buffalo.....	15.1	14.7	16.3	16.0	14.4	16.0
Chicago.....	15.7	17.1	14.8	15.5	15.7	14.7
Cleveland.....	18.7	16.9	16.2	19.4	16.9	14.7
Denver.....	17.3	20.5	22.0	13.1	22.4	22.5
Los Angeles.....	16.2	15.5	18.5	18.2	16.2	16.8
Memphis.....	11.3	13.5	13.0	11.5	10.7	13.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	17.2	18.8	20.6	19.6	18.3	18.8
Newark-Jersey City.....	17.5	13.8	19.2	16.6	13.9	21.5
New York.....	13.9	16.2	13.2	16.3	15.9	14.6
Philadelphia.....	15.9	17.5	16.9	17.3	17.1	18.1
St. Louis.....	17.0	16.1	16.7	17.0	15.6	15.5
San Francisco-Oakland.....	13.1	12.6	16.7	14.5	12.5	16.9

¹ For definitions, see footnote 1, table 1.

² Baltimore, Dallas, and Portland (Oreg.) were not studied in the 1952 surveys.

The methods used in constructing the indexes and the limitations of the data are explained later in this article.

Movement of Wages, 1952–55

Occupational wage levels in the 17 areas studied during late 1954 and early 1955 differed widely among areas and occupational groups.¹ Large interarea differences were also observed in earlier surveys. Despite these variations, the indexes for the 3 groups of workers disclose a broad similarity in wage movements over the last 3 years. Thus, average standard salaries for women office workers and straight-time average hourly earnings for the skilled and unskilled plant groups each rose about 16 percent on the average from 1952 to 1955.²

Most of the earnings increases in area-job groups ranged between 14 and 18 percent (table 2). The smallest increase was 11 percent in the average salaries of women office workers in Atlanta and Memphis. The largest increase—22 percent—occurred in the straight-time hourly earnings of unskilled men plant workers in Denver. The pay periods studied varied among the areas, and differences in survey timing could account for some of the interarea variation (table 3).

The smallest annual increase for all 3 groups of workers occurred in the 1954–55 survey period—

about 3½ percent. Between 1952 and 1953, the increases averaged about 6 percent, and in the period between 1953 and 1954, from 5 to 6 percent.

For the entire period surveyed (1952–55), despite the general similarity of relative increases for the 3 occupational groups in all areas combined, deviations from the overall trend were noticeable among individual areas. For example, in the 14 areas covered in both 1952 and 1955, unskilled workers received the highest percentage increases in 6 areas, skilled workers' increases were highest in 5 areas, and office workers gained more than plant workers in the 3 remaining areas.

These comparative rates of increase for skilled and unskilled workers relate only to the last 4 years, as indicated. Earlier studies have shown a narrowing of relative differentials between wages paid to skilled and unskilled workers over a longer period of time.³ More recent surveys⁴ indicate a slowdown in this trend and a somewhat greater tendency to maintain percentage differentials among occupations.

The wage level and the geographic position of particular areas did not of themselves seem to influence appreciably the movement of wages over this period. Lowest percentage increases for women office workers were found in such widely scattered points as Atlanta, Memphis, Boston, San Francisco-Oakland, and New York. Lowest rates of increase for skilled workers were found in Boston, San Francisco-Oakland, Memphis, and Newark-Jersey City, whereas Boston, Memphis, New York, and Chicago showed the lowest increases for unskilled workers over the 3-year period. Thus, in each comparison, widely scattered areas and areas with both high and low wage levels appear.

On the whole, the difference in increases for manufacturing and those for all industries combined was relatively slight, as shown in table 2. In most cases, the difference in the amount of increase

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1955 (p. 1119). More detailed data for each of the areas appear in BLS Bulls. 1172-1 to 17, a complete listing of which was published in the October Monthly Labor Review (p. n).

² Simple averages, based on the 14 areas studied in both 1952 and 1955, were as follows: Office workers, 15.2 percent; skilled maintenance workers, 15.9 percent; and unskilled plant workers, 16.6 percent.

³ For a summary of long-term trends, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1953 (p. 1171).

⁴ See, for example, Wages and Related Practices in the Machinery Industries, 1953–54, Monthly Labor Review, June 1954 (p. 649).

over the 3 years between manufacturing and all industries was less than 1 percentage point.

Scope and Method of the Indexes

As noted previously, the indexes are based on data obtained in the Bureau of Labor Statistics program of community wage surveys in 17 large labor-market areas. Fourteen areas are covered annually, and Buffalo, Cleveland, and Baltimore alternate biennially with Milwaukee, Detroit, and New Orleans.⁵ Earnings data were collected by Bureau field agents who visited representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected services. The minimum size of establishment selected for study varies among communities and industry groups.⁶ This minimum was changed in 1953 for most areas, but the method of index construction prevented the change from affecting the movement of the indexes. The surveys covered standard metropolitan areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget, except in the case of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.⁷

As already indicated, the pay periods studied were staggered over several months. Even though the pay periods vary, in most cases the length of time between surveys was about the same (table 3).

The community wage surveys were designed to provide earnings data for occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing

industries. Workers were classified by occupation on the basis of uniform job descriptions designed to take account of minor interestablishment variations in duties; these job descriptions are available upon request to the Bureau.

Nearly half of the women office employees in industries within the scope of the surveys in the 17 areas were employed in the 18 occupations used in constructing the office workers index. The 10 jobs used for the skilled maintenance index include all the numerically important maintenance jobs. In calculating the index for unskilled men plant workers, only 3 jobs were included, but these are among the most important unskilled jobs numerically. Nearly a tenth of all plant workers in the 17 areas were employed in the jobs used in computing the indexes for skilled and unskilled workers, the majority of these, of course, being in unskilled jobs. About three-fourths of the skilled maintenance workers covered by the index were employed in manufacturing establishments, whereas the unskilled workers were about evenly divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. For office workers, the proportion in nonmanufacturing establishments was nearly two-thirds. The occupations used in construction of the index are as follows:

⁵ Indexes were not computed for the 3 last-named cities because data were not available either for the base year or for the current year.

⁶ In terms of the total number of employees, the minimum size of establishments covered in the 1954-55 program was 51 in Atlanta, Buffalo, Dallas, Denver, Memphis, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Portland (Oreg.). In the other areas, the minimum size was 101 in manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade; and 51 in wholesale trade, finance, and services.

⁷ For definitions of the specific areas, see BLS Bulls. 1172-1 to 17, op. cit.

TABLE 3.—Payroll periods covered in 17 community wage surveys, 1952-55¹

Area	1952	1953	1954	1955
Atlanta.....	March 1952.....	March 1953.....	March 1954.....	March 1955.
Baltimore.....	October 1952..... ⁽²⁾	October 1952.....	April 1954..... ⁽²⁾	April 1955.
Boston.....	April 1952.....	March 1953.....	March 1954.....	April 1955.
Buffalo.....	January 1952.....	April 1953.....	April 1954..... ⁽²⁾	September 1954.
Chicago.....	March 1952.....	March 1953.....	March 1954.....	April 1955.
Cleveland.....	October 1951.....	October 1952.....	October 1954..... ⁽²⁾	October 1954.
Dallas..... ⁽²⁾	August 1952.....	September 1953.....	September 1954.
Denver.....	November 1951.....	November 1952.....	December 1953.....	December 1954.
Los Angeles.....	January 1952.....	February 1953.....	March 1954.....	March 1955.
Memphis.....	November 1951.....	January 1953.....	January 1954.....	February 1955.
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	November 1951.....	November 1952.....	November 1953.....	November 1954.
Newark-Jersey City.....	November 1951.....	November 1952.....	December 1953.....	December 1954.
New York.....	January 1952.....	February 1953.....	February 1954.....	March 1955.
Philadelphia.....	October 1951.....	October 1952.....	October 1953.....	November 1954.
Portland (Oreg.)..... ⁽²⁾	September 1952.....	September 1953.....	April 1955.
St. Louis.....	January 1952.....	December 1952.....	January 1954.....	February 1955.
San Francisco-Oakland.....	January 1952.....	January 1953.....	January 1954.....	January 1955.

¹ Fiscal years ending June 30.

² Not surveyed.

<i>Women office workers</i>	<i>Skilled men maintenance workers</i>
Billers, machine (billing machine)	Carpenters
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	Electricians
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	Machinists
Comptometer operators	Mechanics (automotive)
Clerks, file, class A	Mechanics
Clerks, file, class B	Millwrights
Clerks, order	Painters
Clerks, payroll	Pipefitters
Key-punch operators	Sheet-metal workers
Office girls	Tool and die makers
Secretaries	
Stenographers, general	<i>Unskilled men plant workers</i>
Switchboard operators	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Switchboard operators-receptionists	Laborers, material handling
Tabulating-machine operators	Watchmen
Transcribing-machine operators, general	
Typists, class A	
Typists, class B	

Average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings were computed for the specified occupations in each area.⁸ The average salaries or hourly earnings for each occupation were then multiplied by the average of 1953 and 1954 employment in each job in the particular area. These aggregates for individual occupations were then added to get an aggregate for each occupational group. Finally, the ratio of these group aggregates for a given year to the aggregate for the base year (1953) was computed and the result was multiplied by the base year index (100) to get the index for the given year, as follows:

$$\text{Index for year Y} = \frac{\text{Aggregate for year Y}}{\text{Aggregate for base year}} \times 100$$

Limitations of the Data

The indexes of average salaries and hourly earnings measure principally the effects of (1) general salary and wage changes; (2) merit or other increases in pay received by individual workers while in the same job; and (3) turnover, or force expansion or reduction that may change the proportion of workers at different pay levels within an occupation. Thus, extensive layoffs of workers, with resultant increases in the proportion of higher paid senior workmen in a specific occupation, would produce a rise in the index. The indexes are also affected by shifts in the proportion of workers employed by establishments with different pay levels. For example, the movement of a high-paying establishment out of an area would cause the index to drop, even though no change in rates occurred in other area establishments.

The use of constant employment weights eliminates the effects of changes in the proportion of workers represented in each job included in the index. To illustrate, an increase in the proportion of office workers employed as secretaries simultaneously with a decrease in the relative number of stenographers would not cause the index to rise, despite the fact that secretaries typically receive larger salaries. Nor are the indexes influenced by changes in standard work schedules or in premium pay for overtime, since they are based on pay for straight-time hours.

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⁸ The 1952 averages published in the community wage bulletins were not used, since they were based on a broader range of establishment size groups than were the subsequent surveys. In order to make the survey averages comparable, averages for 1952 were recomputed, using only reports from establishments in the same size ranges as were used beginning in 1953.

TABLE 2.—Western Union Telegraph Co.: Percentage distribution of wire-telegraph employees by average hourly earnings¹ and selected occupations, October 1954 and 1953

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	All employees except messengers ²		Experienced telegraph operators (except Morse)				Laborers		Linemen and cablemen		Mechanics, building service	
	1954	1953	Commercial department		Traffic department		1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
			1954	1953	1954	1953						
80 and under 90												
90 and under 100												
100 and under 120	3.3	6.7			0.2	1.6	7.0	1.9				
120 and under 140	14.9	17.4	50.8	48.7	6.1	8.4	19.1	18.8		0.2	3.8	6.7
140 and under 160	14.0	17.4	24.2	20.4	10.0	24.3	22.9	30.0	1.9	7.2	2.9	2.9
160 and under 180	24.2	22.3	12.5	11.0	68.9	62.4	39.5	44.4	24.9	30.9	5.7	18.1
180 and under 200	16.1	13.7	5.0	.4	14.8	3.2	11.5	4.8	33.1	29.0	24.9	25.2
200 and under 225	12.6	9.2	.1	.1	.1	.1			37.5	23.7	57.9	42.4
225 and under 250	6.6	6.1							2.6	.1	1.0	1.0
250 and over	8.4	7.1							.1		3.8	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	29,307	30,358	3,199	3,625	2,822	2,894	157	207	856	936	209	210
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.84	\$1.76	\$1.42	\$1.34	\$1.69	\$1.63	\$1.55	\$1.54	\$1.95	\$1.87	\$2.02	\$1.93
	Messengers, foot and bicycle		Messengers, motor		Morse operators		Subscribers' equip- ment maintainers		Telephone operators			
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953		
80 and under 90	51.8	59.3										
90 and under 100	47.8	40.4										
100 and under 120	.4	.3		38.2						0.1	3.7	9.3
120 and under 140			25.9	58.1	51.0	0.2	0.6				22.9	25.7
140 and under 160			14.0	10.4		2.1	6.7	1.2	1.9		19.8	35.4
160 and under 180			2.0	.4		14.3	21.8	4.1	13.4		50.3	29.1
180 and under 200						64.6	70.4	18.3	23.4		3.3	.4
200 and under 225						18.8	.4	71.1	55.2			
225 and under 250							.1	5.3	6.0			
250 and over												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	6,122	6,824	1,275	1,428	852	970	892	821	2,323	2,443		
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$0.90	\$0.88	\$1.28	\$1.23	\$1.87	\$1.81	\$2.09	\$2.02	\$1.55	\$1.48		

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Excludes officials and assistants and ocean-cable employees. Data for the latter are incorporated in table 4.

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

TABLE 3.—Principal radiotelegraph carriers: ¹ Percentage distribution of employees by average hourly earnings² and selected occupations, October 1954 and 1953

Average hourly earnings ² (in cents)	All employees, except officials and assistants ³		Marine coastal station oper- ators		Mechanicians and mainte- nance techni- cians		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Radio operating technicians		Radio operators		Teletype-mul- tiplex operators	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
75 and under 80														
80 and under 90	0.5	3.1						25.1						
90 and under 100	11.3	9.0	0.8				4.2	73.2						
100 and under 120	1.0	1.8					94.1	1.1						0.2
120 and under 140	5.8	10.4			7.2	29.0	1.7	.2					1.2	1.8
140 and under 160	11.9	11.3	2.4	4.1	34.4	25.1		.4	0.3	1.2			12.2	22.0
160 and under 180	9.8	9.7	8.1	13.8	11.5	4.8			3.0	7.2	1.0		19.8	14.7
180 and under 200	10.5	10.9	16.9	13.8	8.2	7.6			8.9	9.0		1.7	18.8	18.8
200 and under 225	14.7	15.3	16.9	21.1	10.3	16.1			7.4	9.3	27.6	37.2	38.7	37.6
225 and under 250	13.4	11.7	34.7	32.5	17.7	10.7			26.8	26.2	36.6	48.8	9.3	4.8
250 and over	21.1	16.8	20.2	14.6	10.7	6.8			53.6	46.4	34.8	12.3		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	4,613	4,782	124	123	497	542	524	549	336	332	290	301	419	436
Average hourly earnings ²	\$2.09	\$1.98	\$2.26	\$2.23	\$1.85	\$1.70	\$0.92	\$0.91	\$2.45	\$2.33	\$2.38	\$2.32	\$1.95	\$1.87

¹ Covers radiotelegraph carriers with annual operating revenue exceeding \$50,000.

² Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.

³ Excludes employees working for radiotelegraph carriers outside the continental United States.

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

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

TABLE 4.—Principal ocean-cable carriers: ¹ Percentage distribution of employees by average hourly earnings ² and selected occupations, October 1954 and 1953

Average hourly earnings ² (in cents)	All employees, except officials and assistants ³		Cable operators		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
80 and under 90.....	0.1	8.6				53.7		
90 and under 100.....	15.2	6.2			92.4	38.8		
100 and under 120.....	.6	.8			3.0	4.3		
120 and under 140.....	6.0	8.8			4.0	3.2	4.9	8.6
140 and under 160.....	11.0	10.5					6.9	18.1
160 and under 180.....	10.0	8.2			.5		33.3	13.3
180 and under 200.....	12.4	18.4					34.3	33.3
200 and under 225.....	16.8	15.4					18.6	26.7
225 and under 250.....	16.8	12.6	100.0	99.1			2.0	
250 and over.....	11.1	10.5		.9				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	⁴ 1,366	⁴ 1,317	109	107	198	188	102	105
Average hourly earnings ²	\$2.05	\$1.99	\$2.42	\$2.35	\$0.96	\$0.91	\$1.86	\$1.79

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

² Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.

³ Excludes employees working for the ocean-cable carriers outside the conti-

ental United States.

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

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

June 1, 1954, for Western Union wire-telegraph workers ⁴ were chiefly responsible for the increases in their average earnings.

Total employment in class A telephone companies declined by 11,000 compared with October 1953. A sharp reduction in the number of in-training switchboard operators, from 49,000 to 28,000, had occurred but this was partially offset by moderate increases among most other job categories, particularly for experienced switchboard operators. Experienced operators, a fourth of the class A telephone carriers' work force, averaged \$1.44 an hour, 4 cents above October 1953.

Nonsupervisory clerical workers, almost a fifth of the telephone companies' work force and a fourth of the radiotelegraph carriers' employees, averaged \$1.57 (5 cents higher than in October 1953) and \$1.82 (8 cents above), respectively. Messengers at Western Union Telegraph Co. were a fifth of the company's work force; most were men and two-fifths worked part-time. Western Union motor messengers' earnings rose 5 cents, and foot and bicycle messengers' earnings, 2 cents.

At Western Union, women slightly outnumbered the men in nonmessenger job groups and predominated as experienced telegraph operators (except Morse) in the commercial department, as telephone operators, and nonsupervisory clerical workers. However, men outnumbered women in three major job groups—Morse operators, linemen and cablemen, and subscribers' equipment maintainers. At radiotelegraph carriers, men greatly outnumbered women as foot and bicycle messengers, radio operators, and radio-operating technicians. In class A telephone companies men were employed in significant numbers as telephone company linemen, central office repairmen, and PBX and station installers.

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⁴ Effective June 1, 1954, employees hired prior to November 1, 1941, received a minimum increase of 5 cents an hour or advancement to the maximum rate for their classification (whichever was greater), after 1 year at the job rate; employees hired since November 1, 1941, received increases ranging up to 21 cents, with an overall average increase of 7 cents an hour. Nonmotor messengers received an increase of 4 cents an hour if in the service of the company for 1 year. Wage adjustments agreed to when the June 1, 1954, increases were negotiated, but effective after October 1954, are not reflected in the earnings data of this report.

Wage Chronology No. 6: Armour and Co.¹

Supplement No. 4—1953-55

MASTER CONTRACTS reached between the company and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (MCBW-AFL) and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA-CIO) in 1952 each provided for 3 contract reopenings (2 limited to general wage rate adjustments and the other to the issue of wages and hospitalization insurance). Wage discussions in the spring of 1953 and in March 1954 did not result in contract changes. A 5-cent-an-hour general wage increase and a company-paid hospitalization program involving expenditures of about 4½ cents a man-hour resulted, however, from negotiations that began on July 1, 1953, and were concluded, after sporadic work stoppages, on September 30 of that year.

Negotiations for new contracts began in the summer of 1954, with the existing contracts extended on a day-to-day basis after they had expired (on August 10 in the case of MCBW and September 1 in the case of UPWA). Agreement was reached by the end of September 1954.

The terms of the new agreements included general wage increases; an additional adjustment of women's rates and interplant inequity adjustments; and an amended severance pay clause. A fourth week of vacation with pay after 25 years' service and improvements in hospitalization benefits were also incorporated in the agreements.

Both contracts run through August 31, 1956, and provide for three reopenings on general adjustments in wage rates.

Under the first reopening, agreements were reached on July 29, 1955, on a 14-cent general wage increase effective August 1.

This supplement summarizes the changes negotiated in 1953, 1954, and 1955.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1949 (p. 650), October 1950 (p. 474), January 1952 (p. 56), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 6, Monthly Labor Review, August 1953 (p. 839), or Serial No. R. 2110-3.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters												
Sept. 28, 1953 (by memorandum agreements dated Sept. 29, 1953, MCBW and UPWA).	5 cents an hour increase.	Further adjustment of interplant inequities. ¹ In addition to job rate increases, the following adjustments were made in specific plants: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Plant location</i></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><i>Increase (cents per hour)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Atlanta, Ga.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birmingham, Ala.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lexington, Ky.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Memphis, Tenn.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tifton, Ga.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Plant location</i>	<i>Increase (cents per hour)</i>	Atlanta, Ga.....	2½	Birmingham, Ala.....	2½	Lexington, Ky.....	2½	Memphis, Tenn.....	2½	Tifton, Ga.....	2½
<i>Plant location</i>	<i>Increase (cents per hour)</i>													
Atlanta, Ga.....	2½													
Birmingham, Ala.....	2½													
Lexington, Ky.....	2½													
Memphis, Tenn.....	2½													
Tifton, Ga.....	2½													
Sept. 20, 1954 (by agreements dated Sept. 29, 1954, UPWA, and Sept. 30, 1954, MCBW).	5 cents an hour general increase.													
Aug. 1, 1955 (by memorandum agreements dated July 29, 1955, MCBW and UPWA).	14 cents an hour increase.	Additional 1½ cents increase for women's job classifications, thus reducing sex differential from 5 to 3.5 cents an hour.												

¹ Following further study by company and union representatives, job classification rates found to be below the "pattern" wage-rate bracket—that is, the number of wage-rate brackets by which the classification was above the unskilled labor grade in the majority of the plants—were increased to

the pattern, retroactive to Sept. 20, 1954. If fewer than a majority of the plants paid the same number of "brackets" above unskilled labor, the "pattern" was the simple average of the number of "brackets" in all plants where the job classification appeared.

B—Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Hourly Wage Rates, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Plant location ¹	Union	Effective date			Plant location ¹	Union	Effective date		
		Sept. 28, 1953	Sept. 20, 1954	Aug. 1, 1955			Sept. 28, 1953	Sept. 20, 1954	Aug. 1, 1955
Baltimore, Md.-----	MCBW	\$1. 50	\$1. 55	\$1. 69	Los Angeles, Calif.---	UPWA	\$1. 60	\$1. 65	\$1. 79
Chicago, Ill.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Portland, Oreg.-----	MCBW	1. 55	1. 60	1. 74
Columbus, Ohio.-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	South San Fran- cisco, Calif.-----	MCBW	1. 64	1. 69	1. 83
Denver, Colo.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Spokane, Wash.-----	MCBW	1. 55	1. 60	1. 74
East St. Louis, Ill.---	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Grand Forks, N. Dak.---	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Eau Claire, Wis.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Green Bay, Wis.-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Jersey City, N. J.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Huron, S. Dak.-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Kansas City, Kans.---	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	West Fargo, N. Dak.---	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Mason City, Iowa.---	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Fort Worth, Tex.---	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
New York, N. Y.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Atlanta, Ga.-----	UPWA	1. 475	1. 55	1. 69
North Bergen, N. J.---	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Birmingham, Ala.---	UPWA	1. 475	1. 55	1. 69
North Platte, Nebr. ² ---	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Memphis, Tenn.-----	MCBW	1. 455	1. 53	1. 67
Omaha, Nebr.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Lexington, Ky.-----	MCBW	1. 455	1. 53	1. 67
Peoria, Ill.-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Tifton, Ga.-----	UPWA	1. 42	1. 495	1. 635
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69					
Reading, Pa.-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69					
Sioux City, Iowa.---	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69					
South St. Joseph, Mo.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69					
South St. Paul, Minn.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69					

¹ Excludes Indianapolis plant, closed in 1953.² Plant covered for first time by 1954 agreement (UPWA).

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday Work</i>		
Sept. 30, 1954 (MCBW and UPWA).	-----	An employee excused for not more than 1 full day during the workweek paid premium pay for Saturday work. Previously paid only after excused absence of less than a day.
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Sept. 30, 1954 (MCBW and UPWA).	-----	Added: Employees laid off during the week preceding a holiday but called back and worked during the holiday week on the day or days following the holiday to receive holiday pay.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1955 (by agreements dated Sept. 30, 1954, MCBW and UPWA).	Added: 4 weeks' vacation after 25 or more years' service.	Employees with more than 2 years' service allowed to take their vacations 90 days in advance of their service anniversary date. Previously employees with more than 15 years' service allowed to take their vacations within a reasonable period in advance of anniversary date.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Separation Allowance</i>		
Sept. 30, 1954 (MCBW and UPWA).	-----	Added: Employees offered new work at rates 15 cents or more below prior rates given option of taking the job or separation allowance.
<i>Insurance Plan</i>		
Dec. 1, 1953 (by memorandum agreements dated Sept. 29, 1953, and supplemental agreements dated Nov. 3, 1953, MCBW and UPWA).	<p>Company-paid hospitalization, surgical, medical, and poliomyelitis plan instituted for employees with 6 months' continuous service and their dependents.</p> <p><i>Hospitalization</i>—Full cost of semiprivate room and service for a maximum of 70 days, including maternity benefits; \$10-a-day maximum for a private room.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits</i>—A standard surgical and obstetrical schedule with a maximum benefit of \$300.</p> <p><i>Medical benefits</i>—In-hospital medical fees (nonsurgical) of up to \$10 for the first visit of attending physician and up to \$3 each for next 69 visits, not to exceed 1 visit a day.</p> <p><i>Accident benefits</i>—Full cost of emergency care and treatment rendered within 24 hours of an accident.</p> <p><i>Poliomyelitis</i>—Maximum of \$5,000 for all charges for hospital confinement and other services incurred within 3 years of contraction of poliomyelitis.</p>	<p>Not applicable in any case resulting from injury or illness compensable under any workmen's compensation or occupational diseases act.</p> <p>Employees allowed to carry insurance for 6 months after layoff by paying premiums in advance.</p> <p>Allowance in addition to hospital and medical benefits for a maximum of 70 days.</p>
Dec. 1, 1954 (by agreements dated Sept. 30, 1954, MCBW and UPWA).	<p>-----</p> <p><i>Hospitalization benefits</i>—Added: Payment for anesthesia when not available as a regular hospital service, up to 15 percent of surgical indemnity or \$15, whichever is greater.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits</i>—Added: Surgeons' fees paid for surgery performed in the hospital but for which hospitalization was not required. When 2 or more surgical procedures were performed in 2 or more incisions under 1 anesthetic, surgical fees paid for each of the procedures in the amounts provided in the schedule, with a maximum of \$300.</p>	<p>Employees allowed to carry coverage at their own expense for 12 months after company liability ceases.</p> <p>Not applicable to the administration of anesthetics in vaginal deliveries.</p> <p>If coverage is continued at employee's expense, obstetrical benefits provided for admission to a hospital within 270 days after termination of coverage.</p> <p>Employees returning to work within 12 months after a layoff not required to re-qualify for maternity benefits provided at company expense.</p>

Wage Chronology No. 7: Swift and Co.¹

Supplement No. 4—1953-55

SWIFT AND Co. signed separate supplemental agreements with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (MCBW-AFL), the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (NBPW-Ind.), and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA-CIO) on October 3, 1953, providing for a general wage increase and a company-paid hospitalization-medical insurance program. The wage increase was retroactive to September 28, 1953; the improved insurance plan became effective December 1 of that year.

The agreements expired September 1, 1954, in the case of the UPWA and August 11, 1954, for the other 2 unions and were replaced by new contracts reached late in September—the first

major 1954 settlements in the industry. Each of the new agreements provided for a general wage increase, and additional adjustment of all women's rates, inequity adjustments in pay, and an amended severance pay clause for two of the unions. In addition, a provision for 4 weeks' paid vacation for employees with 25 or more years' service became effective January 1, 1955. Improvements in the hospital, medical, and surgical plan were to be in force from December 1, 1954. All other provisions were made effective September 20, 1954.

The agreements run from September 20, 1954, through August 31, 1956, with provision for 3 reopenings on general adjustments in wage rates. Under the first reopening, a supplemental agreement was reached early in August 1955 providing for a uniform 14-cent-an-hour wage increase.

This supplement reports contract changes negotiated in 1953, 1954, and 1955.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1949 (p. 25), October 1950 (p. 476), January 1952 (p. 57), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 6, Monthly Labor Review, August 1953 (p. 842), or Serial No. R. 2109-3.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 28, 1953 (by supplemental agreements dated Sept. 27, 1953, MCBW, NBPW, and UPWA).	5 cents an hour increase.	
Sept. 20, 1954 (by agreements dated Sept. 24, 1954, MCBW and NBPW, and Sept. 27, 1954, UPWA).	5 cents an hour general increase.	Further adjustment of interplant inequities. ¹ In addition to job rate increases, the following adjustments were made in specific plants:
		Increase (cents per hour)
		<i>Plant location</i>
		Atlanta, Ga.----- 2½
		Hallstead, Pa.----- 3
		Lake Charles, La.----- 5
		Montgomery, Ala.----- 2½
		Moultrie, Ga.----- 2½
		Nashville, Tenn.----- 2½
		Ocala, Fla.----- 2½
		San Antonio, Tex.----- 2½
		Additional 1½ cents increase for women's job classifications, thus reducing sex differential from 5 to 3.5 cents per hour.
Aug. 1, 1955 (by supplemental agreements dated Aug. 1, 1955, MCBW, NBPW, and UPWA).	14 cents an hour increase.	

¹ Following further study by company and union representatives, job classification rates found to be below the "pattern" wage rate bracket—that is, the number of wage rate brackets by which the classification was above the unskilled labor grade in the majority of the plants—were increased to the

pattern, retroactive to Sept. 20, 1954. If fewer than a majority of the plants paid the same number of "brackets" above unskilled labor, the "pattern" was the simple average of the number of "brackets" in all plants where the job classification appeared.

B—Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Hourly Wage Rates, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Plant location	Union	Effective date			Plant location	Union	Effective date		
		Sept. 28, 1953	Sept. 20, 1954	Aug. 1, 1955			Sept. 28, 1953	Sept. 20, 1954	Aug. 1, 1955
Baltimore, Md.-----	MCBW	\$1. 50	\$1. 55	\$1. 69	South St. Joseph, Mo.-----	NBPW	\$1. 50	\$1. 55	\$1. 69
Cambridge, Mass.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Springfield, Mass.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Chicago, Ill.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Wichita, Kans. ³ -----	NBPW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Chicago, Ill. (Hammond plant)-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	UPWA	1. 60	1. 65	1. 79
Chicago, Ill. (Omaha Packing Co.)-----	NBPW	1. 50	1. 55	(¹)	North Portland, Oreg.-----	MCBW	1. 55	1. 60	1. 74
Cleveland, Ohio-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	South San Francisco, Calif.-----	MCBW	1. 64	1. 69	1. 83
Columbus, Ohio-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Spokane, Wash.-----	UPWA	1. 55	1. 60	(⁴)
Denver, Colo.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Evansville, Ind.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Des Moines, Iowa-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Marshalltown, Iowa-----	NBPW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Hallstead, Pa.-----	UPWA	1. 47	1. 55	1. 69	Ogden, Utah-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Harrisburg, Pa.-----	NBPW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Perry, Iowa-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Harrison-Kearney, N. J.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Scottsbluff, Nebr.-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Jersey City, N. J.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Watertown, S. Dak.-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Kansas City, Kans.-----	NBPW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Winona, Minn.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Menominee, Mich. ² -----	MCBW	-----	1. 50	1. 64	Dallas, Tex.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	NBPW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69
National City, Ill.-----	MCBW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Atlanta, Ga.-----	UPWA	1. 475	1. 55	1. 69
Newark, N. J.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Lake Charles, La.-----	MCBW	1. 40	1. 50	1. 64
New Haven, Conn.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Montgomery, Ala.-----	MCBW	1. 42	1. 495	1. 635
New York, N. Y.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Moultrie, Ga.-----	(⁵)	1. 42	1. 495	(⁵)
Omaha, Nebr.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Nashville, Tenn.-----	MCBW	1. 475	1. 55	1. 69
St. Louis, Mo.-----	NBPW	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	Ocala, Fla.-----	MCBW	1. 385	1. 46	1. 60
St. Paul, Minn.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69	San Antonio, Tex.-----	NBPW	1. 45	1. 525	1. 665
Sioux City, Iowa-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69					
Somerville, Mass.-----	UPWA	1. 50	1. 55	1. 69					

¹ No longer in operation.² Plant covered for first time by 1954 agreement (MCBW).³ Plant covered for first time by 1952 agreement (NBPW).⁴ No longer a meatpacking plant.⁵ No longer covered by master agreement. UPWA prior to October 1954.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Sept. 20, 1954 (MCBW, NBPW, and UPWA).	-----	Added: Employees laid off during the week preceding a holiday but called back and worked during the holiday week on the day or days following the holiday to receive holiday pay.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1955 (MCBW, NBPW, and UPWA).	Added: 4 weeks' vacation after 25 years' service.	
<i>Separation Allowance</i>		
Sept. 20, 1954 (MCBW and NBPW).	-----	Added: Employees offered new work at rates 15 cents or more below prior rates given option of taking the job or separation allowance. ¹

See footnote at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Insurance Plan</i>		
Dec. 1, 1953 (by supplemental agreements dated Sept. 27, 1953, MCBW, NBPW, and UPWA).	<p>Company-paid hospitalization, surgical, medical, and poliomyelitis plan instituted for employees with 6 months' continuous service and their dependents.</p> <p><i>Hospitalization</i>—Full cost of semiprivate room and service for a maximum of 70 days, including maternity benefits; \$10-a-day maximum for a private room.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits</i>—A standard surgical and obstetrical schedule with a maximum benefit of \$300.</p> <p><i>Medical benefits</i>—In-hospital medical fees (nonsurgical) of up to \$10 for the first visit of attending physician and up to \$3 each for next 69 visits, not to exceed 1 visit a day.</p> <p><i>Accident benefits</i>—Full cost of emergency care and treatment rendered within 24 hours of an accident.</p> <p><i>Poliomyelitis</i>—Maximum of \$5,000 for all charges for hospital confinement and other services incurred within 3 years after first treatment for Poliomyelitis.</p>	<p>Not applicable in any case resulting from injury or illness compensable under any workmen's compensation or occupational diseases act.</p> <p>Employees allowed to carry insurance for 6 months after layoff by paying premiums in advance.</p> <p>Allowance in addition to hospital and medical benefits for a maximum of 70 days.</p>
Dec. 1, 1954 (by agreements dated Sept. 24, 1954, MCBW and NBPW, and Sept. 27, 1954, UPWA).	<p>-----</p> <p><i>Hospitalization benefits</i>—Added: Payment for anesthesia when not available as a regular hospital service, up to 15 percent of surgical indemnity or \$15, whichever is greater.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits</i>—Added: Surgeons' fees paid for surgery performed in the hospital but for which hospitalization was not required. When 2 or more surgical procedures were performed in 2 or more incisions under 1 anesthetic, surgical fees paid for each of the procedures in the amounts provided in the schedule, with a maximum of \$300.</p>	<p>Employees allowed to carry coverage at their own expense for 12 months after company liability ceases.</p> <p>Not applicable to the administration of anesthetics in vaginal deliveries.</p> <p>If coverage is continued at employee's expense for 1 year, obstetrical benefits provided for admission to a hospital within 270 days after termination of coverage.</p> <p>Employees returning to work within 12 months after a layoff not required to requalify for maternity benefits provided at company expense.</p>

¹ By company practice at plants represented by UPWA.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1955

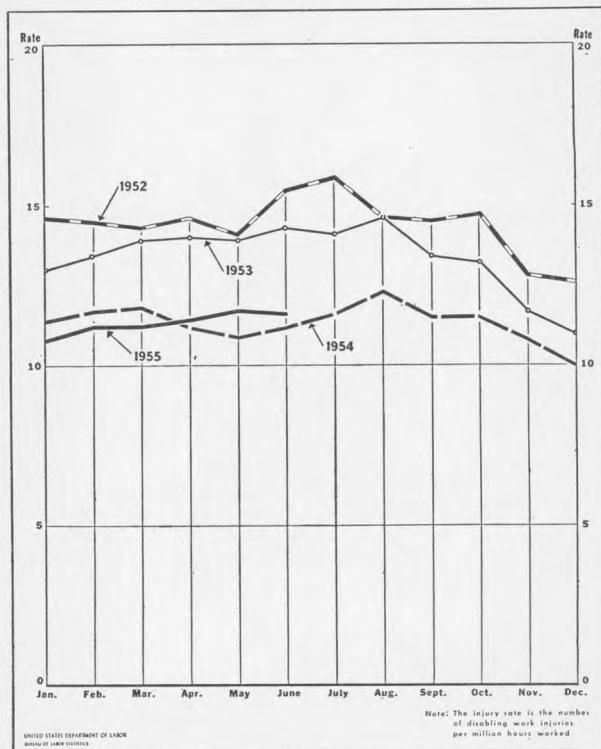
THE ALL-MANUFACTURING injury-frequency rate¹ in the second quarter of 1955 rose nearly 5 percent over the first quarter, from 11.1 to 11.6 disabling injuries per million man-hours worked, according to preliminary reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was the second successive quarter in which the injury rate has increased. The rate for the second quarter was 5 percent above that for the same period in 1954. The average for the first 6 months of 1955, however, equaled the January-June record low established in 1954.

The increases over the past 6 months have been gradual and the injury rates remained at relatively low levels. From the alltime record low of 10.0 in December 1954, the monthly rates increased to 10.8 in January, 11.2 in February and March, 11.4 in April, and 11.7 in May; a slight decrease to 11.6 was recorded in June. The rates for the first 3 months in 1955 were below those for the same months in any previous year, but those for the following 3 months were slightly above comparable rates in 1954.

Although these increases are moderate, they indicate clearly that industry cannot slacken its efforts if it hopes to maintain the splendid safety record it has achieved. Increased activity in industry generally has contributed to the rise in injury rates. New workers must learn safety as well as new operations on the job. Experienced workers shifted to new jobs or processes must become familiar with new hazards. Longer hours induce fatigue, and increased tempo adds to the hazards of a job. These factors emphasize the importance of safety training on new jobs and greater attention to the engineering of safety as new processes are developed.

The majority of the individual industries were able to maintain or improve their previous safety record during the second quarter of 1955. Of the 127 separate industry classifications for which data were available, 58 (46 percent) showed changes of less than 1 full frequency-rate point between the first and second quarters; 19 others (15 percent) experienced significant decreases of

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1952 to June 1955



1 full frequency-rate point or more. The remaining 50 (39 percent), showed significant increases of 1 point or more; and almost three-fifths of these were concentrated in 5 industry groups: 6 of the 9 industries in the primary metals group; 4 of the 6 industries in lumber; 9 of the 15 in machinery; 8 of the 16 in fabricated metals; and 3 of the 6 in furniture.

The largest frequency-rate increase was shown by the sawmills and planing mills industry—from 37.3 in the first quarter of 1955 to 45.2 in the second. Appreciable rate increases were also recorded for other industries: fertilizers, from 13.3 to 20.8; bottled soft drinks, from 25.6 to 33.0; metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails, from 5.3 to

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

12.3; office furniture, from 16.2 to 22.1; boat building and repairing, from 27.9 to 33.6; logging, from 62.2 to 67.8; and public-building and professional furniture, from 14.9 to 19.9.

Many industries have achieved, and are maintaining, enviable safety records. Those with

unusually low injury rates for the first 6 months of 1955 were: miscellaneous communication equipment, 1.3; synthetic fibers, 2.0; explosives, 2.5; aircraft, 2.7; synthetic rubber, 2.9; radio tubes, 2.9; electric lamps (bulbs), 3.3; plastics except synthetic rubber, 3.7; and rubber footwear, 3.9.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1955

Industry	Second quarter, 1955				First 6 months		Annual average 1954
	April	May	June	Second quarter	1955	1954	
Average, all manufacturing.....	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5
Food and kindred products:							
Meat packing and custom slaughtering.....	18.8	18.5	20.7	19.3	19.3	17.8	18.7
Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	22.4	26.4	22.5	23.8	22.9	23.9	23.4
Dairy products.....	14.7	21.7	22.3	19.7	18.7	17.3	17.1
Canning and preserving.....	14.9	17.2	19.3	17.3	17.4	19.8	21.5
Grain-mill products.....	13.9	13.7	19.1	15.6	16.0	18.1	20.5
Bakery products.....	16.9	13.0	16.5	15.5	16.3	16.4	16.6
Cane sugar.....	20.7	25.1	8.4	17.7	17.5	21.1	19.3
Confectionery and related products.....	9.0	6.5	7.7	7.7	8.0	9.7	9.3
Bottled soft drinks.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.0	29.1	25.4	28.5
Malt and malt liquors.....	14.9	16.9	19.5	17.2	16.8	18.5	17.9
Distilled liquors.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.7	6.6	4.0	4.9
Miscellaneous food products.....	12.5	9.4	9.6	10.5	12.1	13.5	13.7
Textile-mill products:							
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	7.6	9.0	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.1
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	6.7	7.9	5.6	6.7	6.9	5.8	6.7
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	17.4	17.0	16.8	17.1	16.5	12.5	14.3
Knit goods.....	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	12.9	15.2	12.1	13.3	12.7	13.5	13.1
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	19.2	18.4	11.6	16.3	17.4	16.6	16.9
Apparel and other finished textile products:							
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	6.3	7.9	8.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.0	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.8
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	14.2	14.0	17.9	15.4	13.6	12.8	12.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):							
Logging.....	46.2	64.8	79.9	67.8	65.3	72.3	73.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	46.4	45.8	43.5	45.2	41.4	39.5	42.2
Millwork and structural wood products.....	20.1	22.6	24.2	22.3	22.7	19.7	21.2
Plywood mills.....	25.2	29.5	25.8	26.8	28.8	27.5	26.7
Wooden containers.....	22.4	32.9	31.4	28.9	27.2	28.8	28.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....	28.8	34.5	39.2	34.1	32.3	28.9	27.9
Furniture and fixtures:							
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	18.9	20.8	15.1	18.3	17.4	16.5	17.4
Metal household furniture.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.8	19.1	20.1	21.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	17.0	19.6	13.0	16.5	17.2	19.3	20.3
Office furniture.....	25.7	18.2	22.1	22.1	19.0	17.2	17.1
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.9	17.4	19.3	21.0
Partitions and fixtures.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.7	18.0	24.9	24.1
Paper and allied products:							
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	12.1	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	16.6	16.4	15.4	16.1	15.8	12.1	13.3
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	13.0	14.8	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.3	12.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:							
Newspapers and periodicals.....	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.4	10.1
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	8.6	8.6	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.5
Chemicals and allied products:							
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	4.3	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.4	6.5
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	4.9	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.7
Synthetic rubber.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.8	2.9
Synthetic fibers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1
Explosives.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.5
Drugs and medicines.....	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.8
Soap and related products.....	10.5	4.4	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.2	7.7
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	13.2	11.4	9.5	11.3	10.2	10.5	10.5
Fertilizers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.8	17.1	15.6	16.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	13.1	15.6	18.7	15.8	19.1	21.0	19.3
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	13.8	14.0	17.9	15.3	15.9	15.7	15.6
Rubber products:							
Tires and inner tubes.....	4.1	6.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.8
Rubber footwear.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.7
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	10.7	11.0	9.2	10.3	10.4	11.1	11.5
Leather and leather products:							
Leather tanning and finishing.....	21.2	19.8	23.7	21.6	22.0	27.1	24.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.9	19.8	22.4
Footwear (except rubber).....	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.6
Miscellaneous leather products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.7	10.7	11.9	11.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1955—Continued

Industry	Second quarter, 1955				First 6 months		Annual average 1954
	April	May	June	Second quarter	1955	1954	
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Glass and glass products.....	8.0	8.6	10.8	9.1	9.3	8.6	8.6
Structural clay products.....	43.8	38.0	35.7	39.1	39.1	39.4	40.5
Pottery and related products.....	19.4	15.8	19.0	18.1	18.9	14.8	16.2
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	20.3	20.2	21.4	24.8
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	14.2	16.3	14.4	15.0	12.8	13.7	13.1
Primary metal industries:							
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	29.5	29.5	26.2	28.4	27.4	26.1	26.6
Steel foundries.....	20.7	15.6	18.3	18.2	17.3	17.5	17.2
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	16.0	11.8	12.1	13.2	12.5	13.0	12.7
Nonferrous foundries.....	22.6	19.6	18.3	20.2	20.4	19.2	18.5
Iron and steel forgings.....	20.3	21.6	19.5	20.4	21.7	19.8	19.8
Wire drawing.....	15.6	14.2	17.1	15.7	15.1	11.1	11.8
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	13.0	9.2	11.2	11.1	9.8	8.4	8.1
Cold-finished steel.....	19.0	16.6	16.2	17.2	16.4	12.5	10.6
Fabricated metal products:							
Tin cans and other tinware.....	5.7	10.0	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.5
Cutlery and edge tools.....	16.6	15.5	18.7	17.0	17.5	13.3	13.6
Hand tools, files, and saws.....	12.4	17.3	16.9	15.6	15.0	15.1	14.7
Hardware.....	10.6	11.1	11.7	11.1	11.0	9.9	9.4
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	18.4	10.5	17.7	15.6	15.6	17.8	15.5
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	11.4	18.0	18.6	16.1	14.1	18.6	17.2
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	19.6	19.5	17.7	18.9	19.4	20.5	21.6
Boiler-shop products.....	21.6	26.0	20.0	22.5	20.3	23.7	23.0
Sheet-metal work.....	19.0	15.6	26.2	20.3	18.6	21.2	19.3
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	11.5	11.4	12.8	11.9	11.7	11.3	10.7
Fabricated wire products.....	14.9	19.3	14.4	16.2	14.8	14.9	14.4
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.3	9.0	11.1	9.0
Steel springs.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	13.2	13.5	13.2	12.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	16.1	10.9	12.9	13.3	12.5	10.9	10.4
Screw-machine products.....	17.3	7.4	12.6	12.4	12.4	11.8	12.5
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	9.6	15.5	13.3	12.8	11.9	11.7	12.4
Machinery (except electrical):							
Engines and turbines.....	11.1	8.8	8.4	9.4	8.5	9.2	8.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	10.8	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.3	10.9	10.2
Construction and mining machinery.....	18.5	21.6	18.9	19.7	18.3	17.7	17.0
Metalworking machinery.....	10.0	9.3	11.5	10.3	10.1	10.6	10.3
Food-products machinery.....	16.8	13.5	15.1	15.1	13.1	12.8	13.2
Textile machinery.....	12.3	12.0	6.7	10.3	10.4	9.6	9.5
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	12.3	16.6	12.4	13.7	13.6	15.4	15.3
Pumps and compressors.....	18.7	15.5	14.3	16.2	16.8	15.4	14.6
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	20.0	18.9	12.3	17.0	17.1	14.0	14.4
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	11.6	15.5	14.9	14.1	12.1	12.1	10.8
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	12.9	13.9	13.8	13.6	12.4	15.1	15.3
Commercial and household machinery.....	7.3	8.1	7.5	7.6	6.9	7.4	7.3
Valves and fittings.....	14.3	14.4	15.0	14.6	12.5	11.9	13.2
Ball and roller bearings.....	14.0	11.9	7.7	11.1	10.8	9.0	8.5
Machine shops, general.....	15.0	21.9	16.5	17.8	16.1	13.0	14.3
Electrical machinery:							
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	5.5	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.6
Electrical appliances.....	9.3	5.1	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.8	8.9
Insulated wire and cable.....	11.8	13.7	17.9	14.6	13.8	8.2	10.5
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	6.5	6.2	4.6	5.7	5.7	3.8	4.0
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0
Radios and related products.....	4.9	5.5	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.2
Radio tubes.....	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.9	4.0
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.7
Batteries.....	11.7	7.9	11.6	10.4	11.5	11.6	13.5
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.7	6.2	5.9
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.2
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	7.1	6.5	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.4
Aircraft.....	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9
Aircraft parts.....	6.6	4.2	4.0	4.9	4.6	5.3	5.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	14.7	19.2	20.7	18.3	17.4	18.7	19.0
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	33.6	31.9	27.9	26.4
Railroad equipment.....	7.2	8.6	7.1	7.6	7.8	9.1	8.6
Instruments and related products:							
Scientific instruments.....	4.9	5.3	6.5	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	8.9	6.3	6.2	7.1	6.0	7.5	7.6
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.2
Medical instruments and supplies.....	5.6	8.3	6.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.1
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.8	4.2
Watches and clocks.....	5.6	5.1	7.1	6.0	6.6	7.2	6.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:							
Paving and roofing materials.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.1	7.8	9.0	8.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	12.9	13.3	8.9	11.7	11.5	7.7	9.6
Fabricated plastics products.....	10.4	12.1	9.7	10.7	11.3	12.6	12.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.2	12.4	11.8	12.1	12.2	11.5	12.1
Ordinance and accessories.....	7.0	5.1	7.1	6.4	5.2	7.2	7.1

¹ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE.—The monthly and quarterly injury-frequency rates presented in this table were derived from a sample of about 14,000 establishments, covering approximately one-third of the employees engaged in manufacturing. They were adjusted to be comparable with the final averages for 1953, which were based on a more comprehensive survey covering approximately 60 percent

of all employees engaged in manufacturing. All rates shown are preliminary and are subject to revision when final annual averages become available. See Monthly Labor Review, December 1954 (pp. 1353-1354), for comparable quarterly rates for 1953 and the first 6 months of 1954.

Technical Notes

Limitations of Union Membership Data*

FACTS ABOUT the size, structure, and functions of American trade unions furnish a basic tool in industrial relations; they also serve to shape perspective on the labor movement as an institutional force in the Nation's history and economy. For a number of years the Bureau of Labor Statistics has periodically compiled a directory to provide such basic information on national and international unions in the United States. Perhaps the information of greatest general interest centers in the total number of union members and the membership counts for the individual unions and federations. It is here that problems of measurement arise.

Because of a variety of factors, individual union membership figures published in previous directories as well as in the present one are of a mixed nature. They range from those which adhere quite closely to an average annual dues-paying membership count to those which include all members in "good standing." There are also indications that membership figures may have been overstated by several respondents. Although the Bureau cannot vouch for the consistency or accuracy of individual union reports, it is believed that the aggregate figures derived from the survey represent a reasonable approximation of the total membership strength of national and international unions.

Difficulties in union membership measurement have long been recognized.¹ In measuring union membership, the general practice has been to use "dues-paying" status as the principal criterion of membership. Adoption of this practice has undoubtedly been considerably influenced by annual membership reports published by the American Federation of Labor on a so-called "per capita" basis.² The AFL constitution (article X, section 1)

states that "the revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies . . ." However, comparisons between membership "per capita" reports published by the AFL and membership claims of AFL affiliates received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed some substantial differences. Based on Bureau experience, similar problems exist involving the number of dues-paying members in unions outside the AFL and the number they reported to the Bureau. Moreover, it must be recognized that the dues-paying criterion is only one of several possible answers to the deceptively simple question: Who is a union member?

The purpose of this report is to describe (1) the variety of concepts and practices on which union membership reports are based, (2) the reasons why union reports may diverge from totals based on a dues-paying criterion, and (3) alternative sources of membership data.

Membership Concepts

For its 1955 Directory, as for earlier ones, the Bureau requested that union membership reports be based on the *annual average number of dues-paying members*. Although a dues-paying standard represents an objective criterion, it does not assure uniformity in reporting by unions. This is true because unions, as voluntary associations, make their own rules on dues requirements, and have established their own concepts and practices in compiling membership counts. Moreover, the records kept by unions have a direct bearing on the kinds of membership information which are available.

*Prepared by William Paschell of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations. This discussion appears in a different form, with additional relevant data, in the Directory of National and International Unions in the United States, 1955 (BLS Bull. 1185).

¹ See, for example, Leo Wolman, *Ebb and Flow in Trade Unionism*, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1936 (especially chapter I).

² Report of the Proceedings of the Seventy-Third Convention of the American Federation of Labor, September 20-27, 1954, Washington, D. C. (p. 33).

Union members generally have the obligation to pay dues, usually monthly, to their local. Local unions, in turn, generally remit a portion of dues, the so-called "per capita" tax, to their international union. However, special occasions arise when dues payment becomes a hardship for members. For example, some unions set less than full dues requirements or waive the payment for members who are unemployed or on strike, as illustrated in the following provisions from international union constitutions:

Unemployed:

Pay less than full dues—

Regular members unemployed temporarily . . . Dues \$1 per month or part thereof. Regular dues of \$3 per week on resuming work.

Exempt from dues payment—

Individual members of a local union who have not worked 5 days in any one month through no fault of their own shall be exonerated from the payment of dues. All individual members so exonerated must be reported to the International Secretary-Treasurer on the monthly report of the local Financial Secretary.

Involved in Work Stoppage:

Members may be exempted from dues and per capita payment—

The GEB [General Executive Board] may waive the dues and per capita tax of any members working less than 40 hours in any calendar month by reason of a lockout or of a strike . . . Per capita thus waived shall be deemed to have been paid . . . Dues thus waived shall be deemed to have been paid for the purpose of determining the member's good standing.

Members exempt from dues payment—

Any member who has ceased work on account of a grievance theretofore approved by the Executive Council is entitled to receive strike stamps covering the period during which he is without employment by reason thereof, free of cost . . .

Although the unemployed member or one on strike may be in a partial or a non-dues-paying status, he usually remains a member in good standing with the same rights as full dues-paying members. For example, he can attend union meetings, vote on union policy, and participate in other union affairs. Therefore, from a particular union's viewpoint, a distinction between "dues paying" members and those in "good standing"

may be considered as arbitrary; hence separate counts may not be maintained.

Similar qualifications may apply to union members who are apprentices, retired, or in the Armed Forces. Dues payments may be waived for servicemen, set at less than full levels for apprentices, and at nominal levels for retired workers. The latter, particularly in unions which have established benefit plans, may be required to pay some dues in order to continue their eligibility for benefits. These possibilities are illustrated in the following constitutional provisions:

Armed Forces:

Exempt from dues payment—

Members who leave their employment to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States or Canada or their allies for and during the time of war or national emergency shall be absolved from all dues payments for the period of such service. The [union] shall determine the existence of war or national emergency. The [union] shall have the authority to extend the provisions of this section to any member of the Armed Forces so exempted who may be retained in service for special reasons.

Apprentices or Other Categories of Employed Members:

Apprentices pay less than full dues—

Any apprentice at the trade is eligible to membership in a local lodge upon paying one-half of the regular initiation fee and one-half of the regular dues charged against journeymen in such lodge.

Dues vary for different categories of members—

Every journeyman and skilled mechanic member shall pay into the funds of the local union to which he belongs the sum of \$3.50 per month, payable monthly, and every miscellaneous employee member shall pay into the funds of the local union to which he belongs the sum of \$2.00 per month, payable monthly.

Retired:

Exempt from dues payment—

Any member in good standing who is retired under the terms of a retirement or old-age pension plan shall be entitled to a "retired membership status" which shall entitle him to all of the privileges of membership except that he shall not be required to pay membership dues during the period of such retirement.

Pay nominal dues to maintain union death benefits—

Any member of a local lodge who has retired from active employment on a pension or annuity provided by civil law,

in an amount of \$100.00 or less per month, may be issued a retirement stamp at a cost of \$1.00 per year . . .

Retirement stamps shall cover the calendar year for which they are issued and must be renewed each year on January first, upon payment of the required fee. The death benefits of members on retirement stamps shall be preserved as of the date the first retirement stamp was issued, but in no case shall the benefits increase.

Disabled and Others:

Exempt from dues payment—

Any member of a local lodge who has been in continuous good standing for 30 years and has become so afflicted or disabled as to prevent him from actively performing the duties of [his trade] or who has been discriminated against for his activities as an organizer, business representative, or other official work, and is in consequence unable to obtain employment . . . shall upon leaving the trade and upon request therefor be granted a card exempting him from further payment of dues and assessments. The issuing of such an exemption card shall not deprive the member of the death benefits . . .

Pay less than full dues—

Retired members and disabled members receiving aid and those receiving state workmen's compensation payments, also members temporarily unemployed through no fault of their own, shall pay one dollar per month dues to be forwarded by the local union to the International Secretary-Treasurer, and a record of all such members filed with the District Secretary-Treasurer. [Note: Employed members pay \$4.00 monthly dues.]

At some time, virtually every union has members who are in arrears in dues. The proportion may be high in unions faced with declining employment opportunities. Union rules differ as to the allowable number of months members may be in arrears. Some provide first for suspension from good standing after a relatively short period, e. g., 2 or 3 months, and for automatic expulsion after a longer period has elapsed. Others have more liberal practices. Examples of union practices concerning dues delinquency follow:

Dues Arrearage:

Membership canceled after 3 months—

Delinquency for 3 months in the payment of dues or assessments shall automatically cancel membership in a local lodge of this Association and all rights, privileges, and benefits incident thereto.

Loss of good standing and expulsion—

A member who is 13 weeks, or 3 months if a monthly fixed dues system exists, in arrears shall not be in good

standing. A member shall stand automatically expelled if he fails to pay fixed weekly dues for 39 weeks, or 9 months if a monthly fixed dues system exists; unless his [local union] accepts full payment of his arrears in dues before he is in arrears for 52 weeks, or for 12 months where a monthly fixed dues system exists . . .

Member dropped after 6 months—

A member who owes a sum equal to 3 months' dues must be reported to the General Secretary as being in arrears for the third month, and per capita tax shall be deducted for that month and the member shall not again be reported until 6 months in arrears, when the member shall be reported as dropped.

Other Reporting Problems

Inflated membership claims by some unions pose an additional problem in measuring union membership. This practice, which is reflected not only in reports to the Bureau but in the public statements of these unions, may spring from rivalry among unions seeking greater prestige, or may be rooted in the internal politics of the labor movement, or may be intended to strengthen the union's bargaining position with employers. Conversely, unions may understate their membership.

From an overall view, a combined membership count of unions inevitably includes some dual counting. For example, some workers have more than one occupation and hold membership in more than one union as in the building trades, the railroad industry, the entertainment field, and in casual work such as longshoring. For example:

Any member of a local lodge who secures employment within the jurisdiction of any other trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and who is thereby required to become a member of such other trade union may retain his membership in a local lodge . . . by paying such reduced rate of dues as may be stipulated by the local lodge of which he is a member. Such local lodge shall, however, pay full per capita tax . . . on all such members.

Obviously, the type of records kept also affects membership reports. Some unions are able to report membership only as of a certain date instead of on an annual average basis.

Union Reporting Practices

In an attempt to determine union practices in reporting membership, the Bureau requested unions to indicate whether they included or ex-

Specified categories included in or excluded from union membership data reported, 1954¹

Category	Unions		Membership ²	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All unions.....	199	100.0	17,757	100.0
Unemployed:				
Included.....	61	30.7	8,929	50.3
Excluded.....	48	24.1	3,331	18.8
No reply.....	90	45.2	5,497	31.0
Involved in work stoppages:				
Included.....	64	32.2	9,433	53.1
Excluded.....	23	11.6	1,972	11.1
No reply ³	112	56.3	6,351	35.8
Armed Forces:				
Included.....	48	24.1	5,957	33.5
Excluded.....	58	29.1	6,570	37.0
No reply.....	93	46.7	5,230	29.5
Apprentices:				
Included.....	60	30.2	9,290	52.3
Excluded.....	25	12.6	1,841	10.4
No reply ⁴	114	57.3	6,625	37.3
Retired:				
Included.....	37	18.6	4,372	24.6
Excluded.....	72	36.2	7,226	40.7
No reply.....	90	45.2	6,159	34.7
Other: ⁵				
Included.....	5	2.5	176	1.0
Excluded.....	5	2.5	217	1.2
No reply.....	190	95.5	17,375	97.8

¹ Based on responses by 129 unions to the Bureau of Labor Statistics questionnaire.

² The data refer to total membership of unions reporting, not the number of members actually included or excluded in the specified categories.

³ Includes some unions prohibited by law from striking, e. g., unions which organize Federal employees.

⁴ Includes some unions which do not have jurisdiction over any apprenticeable trades.

⁵ Very few unions listed any types of workers in this category. Among those reported were groups such as permanently sick or disabled, temporarily disabled, and associate members. Totals for this group are nonadditive since one union reported that certain categories of workers were included and others excluded.

cluded from membership reports five specified groups: unemployed; those involved in work stoppages; those in the Armed Forces; apprentices; and the retired. Moreover, unions were asked to furnish an estimated or actual figure on the number of members who were in "excluded" categories. If all unions could furnish such data with some degree of precision, a total membership strength report could be compiled which would uniformly account for all members attached in some way to unions. The responses fell short of the goal, however.

In all, 129 unions reported in whole or in part on the practices they followed.³ (See accompanying table.) Thus, only limited generalizations can be made since for every category surveyed, approximately half of all unions, with one-third of all members, did not respond.

If observations concerning union practices are keyed to the number of members affected in reporting unions only, it would generally appear that membership reports are more likely to include

the unemployed, members involved in work stoppages, and apprentices. The retired are likely to be excluded, and members in the Armed Forces have roughly an even chance of being included or excluded from membership reports.

With the exception of the retired, who are generally excluded from membership data, each of the categories surveyed includes members who have continued prospects for attachment to the labor force and generally a long-term outlook for continuance of union membership. This may partially explain why many unions do not drop members in these groups from a membership count, regardless of existing dues requirements.

Only 46 of 90 unions which reported the practice of excluding certain groups supplied estimated or actual figures on the number of workers involved. For all categories, the total excluded was 355,000, or about 12 percent of the total membership of nearly 3 million reported by the 46 unions. By category, the excluded unemployed numbered 244,000; the retired, 72,000; the Armed Forces, 19,000; apprentices, 10,000; involved in work stoppages, 6,000; and all other categories, 4,000. These figures are based on reports from approximately half of the unions that excluded members who were unemployed, those in the Armed Forces, and those who were retired; and approximately 20 percent that excluded apprentices and those involved in work stoppages. The practices followed by individual unions in reporting membership data significantly affect the total number of excluded members. For example, results were considerably weighted by 1 union which accounted for almost 80 percent of the 244,000 excluded unemployed, and more than half of the 72,000 retired.

Finally, it was apparent by comparing union membership totals reported by unions with information on included and excluded groups that, in some instances, reported membership was not equivalent to dues-paying membership. For example, a union that exempted unemployed members from dues payment included the unemployed in their dues-paying membership count. The Bureau, therefore, has presented its membership summaries in terms of "total membership," rather than "dues-paying membership."

³ The number of unions and their members was relatively constant for most categories. However, the identity of the unions varied from group to group to the extent that unions reported the exclusion of certain categories, e. g., the retired, and inclusion of others.

Other Sources of Membership Data

At various times, suggestions have been made on the use of alternative sources for membership data. One well-known source is the tabulation of "voting strength" of international unions based upon average paid membership (per capita payments) to the AFL which are published regularly by the AFL. In recent years, use of this series would probably have resulted in understatement of AFL membership. This appears to be borne out by the turn taken in AFL per capita tax collections in 1954, which represented a membership of 9.6 million, an increase of approximately 1 million over 1953. It is probable that part of this increase was attributable more to the AFL's efforts to secure per capita payments on a uniform basis from individual unions than to a net membership gain. The Teamsters' union, which since 1943 had paid on approximately 600,000 members, paid for nearly 1.2 million members in 1954. A less extreme instance is the Carpenters' union which had paid on 600,000 members from 1943 until 1954, when the figure rose to 750,000.

Another possibility is the use of international union financial statements. However, the lack of uniformity in the amount of detail presented and periods covered impose limitations on this source. For example, the per capita tax item may be merged with other receipts, such as initiation fees and assessments. It may be composed of payments of different amounts, e. g., higher for journeymen than apprentices, or higher for beneficial members (covered by a union sponsored and financed benefit system) as against non-beneficial members. Unless full information is available on the component parts of such financial items, precise computations of per capita paying membership cannot be made. Moreover, some published statements cover more than a 1-year period. In such cases, derived computations would not necessarily yield an average particularly applicable to any 1 year.

In the case of the national CIO, its annual financial statement could be used for a per capita membership figure but no information on its individual affiliates could be derived from this report. Such a per capita figure is subject to limitations already discussed.

Automobile Prices in the Consumer Price Index*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the first of several articles about the special techniques used in the collection of retail prices and the calculation of indexes for specific segments of the Consumer Price Index which will appear in the Review from time to time.*

IN TERMS of utility, popularity, and dollar expenditures, automobiles have ranked high on the list of American workers' personal possessions since the mid-twenties. At the beginning of 1955, nearly 70 percent of the families living in cities owned automobiles, and 1 out of every 4 families in the Nation purchased a new or used car in 1954.¹ Because of their prominent place in the family budgets of wage earners and clerical workers, the Consumer Price Index reflects monthly changes in the prices consumers pay for three popular makes of new and used cars.

Automobile prices appeared initially in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index, as it was then popularly called, in March 1940, when the 1935-39 major revision of the index was completed. The index was revised back to March 1935, and separate indexes of prices for new cars were published for quarterly intervals from March 1935 through December 1952, with the exception of the war years, 1942-45.²

When the Consumer Price Index was revised in December 1952, prices of used cars were added to the transportation group. The difficulty of obtaining used car prices and developing appropriate calculation methods delayed their introduction into the index. Prior to World War II, used car price trends were assumed to be represented satisfactorily by the price movements of new cars, but divergent price trends of used and new cars in the postwar period necessitated an attempt to construct independent price indexes for used cars. Moreover, the Bureau's survey

* Prepared by Louise J. Mack, of the Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

¹ 1955 Survey of Consumer Finances conducted by the Federal Reserve System in cooperation with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. See Federal Reserve Bulletin, May 1955 (pp. 465-481).

² BLS Bull. 966 presented quarterly indexes of new car prices for the years 1935-48 (excluding the war years) and BLS Bull. 1165, for 1949-52.

of consumer expenditures in 1950 confirmed the fact that the majority of wage earners and clerical workers bought used rather than new cars.

The importance of automobiles in the CPI is determined by city workers families' net outlay for the purchase of cars in relation to their total purchases. The importance of automobiles relative to all items in the index has risen from 2.3 percent when they were introduced in 1940 to 4.8 percent in the revised index for December 1952. Of this 4.8 percent, 2.8 percent was assigned to new cars, and the remaining 2.0 percent to used cars. The relative importance of automobiles in the revised index represents the estimated proportion of family expenditures spent for them in the 12 months beginning July 1, 1951. The net dollar outlay for automobiles which the Bureau gathered in its survey of 1950 expenditures was modified to adjust the 1950 data for what appeared to be an abnormally high level of automobile purchases resulting from the start of the Korean hostilities.

The relative importance of automobiles varies considerably among the 46 cities in which prices are collected for the Consumer Price Index. The proportion of disposable income which urban families spent for the purchase of automobiles for private use in 1950 ranged from 2½ percent in the densely populated metropolitan area of New York to more than 9 percent in the suburbs of western cities.³ The variation in the proportion of disposable family income spent for automobiles in different types of urban areas is shown below.

Type of urbanized area	Percent of disposable family income spent for automobiles		
	North	South	West
Large cities.....	5.7	6.5	6.8
Suburbs.....	6.2	7.1	9.6
Small cities.....	5.5	6.4	8.0

New Cars

Specially trained representatives of the Bureau collect prices each month for the Consumer Price Index from franchised dealers for new Chevrolet, Ford, and Plymouth sedans. Dealers' quotations for these three makes of cars—which have constituted half of the new cars sold since World War II—have always comprised the source of the new car prices used in the Consumer Price Index. The following description of the Chevrolet sedan priced during the 1955 model year illustrates the kind of

specifications which guide price collectors in obtaining prices of a uniform body style and price series in each city.

<i>Make:</i>	Chevrolet
<i>Model Year:</i>	1955, new
<i>Number of Cylinders:</i>	6
<i>Series:</i>	210
<i>Model Number:</i>	2103
<i>Body Style:</i>	4-door sedan
<i>Horsepower:</i>	
<i>Maximum brake:</i>	123 at 3800 r. p. m.
<i>Taxable:</i>	30.4
<i>Net shipping weight:</i>	3,095 lbs.
<i>Equipment:</i>	Standard equipment and the extra equipment, accessories, trim, gasoline and related products, and services which the dealer sells customarily with the specified car. ¹
	<i>Exclude</i> automatic transmission, power brakes, power steering, overdrive, power lift windows, and power seat adjustment.
	<i>Also exclude</i> interest or other financing fees and repair service contracts extending beyond the factory warranty period.

¹ Standard equipment consists of the features which the manufacturer includes in his published factory delivered price.

Prior to July 1954, the Bureau, in computing the index, used the price of the car with only the standard equipment which the manufacturer described in the customers' brochure as being included in the factory list price. In addition to the list price, new car prices for index calculation have always included: (1) Factory handling and advertising charges; (2) Federal excise tax; (3) transportation charges from factory to dealer; (4) local handling and advertising charges; and (5) State or local taxes. The total of these items is referred to as the "basic car price"; this varies from city to city.

The new car specifications were broadened in July 1954 to include optional equipment, gasoline, antifreeze, trim, and other items customarily sold with the car by individual dealers. The basic car price plus the cost of such equipment—the "equipped car price"—has been used for calculating the Consumer Price Index since July 1954. As indicated, the specification excludes automatic

³ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1952 (p. 133).

transmission, power brakes, power steering, and similar expensive optional power equipment. However, when any of these features appears in the majority of the cars priced for the index, it will probably be added to the specification.

The optional equipment sold with the equipped car varies from dealer to dealer, and from time to time within a dealership. In order to have a uniform specification for calculating price changes, the Bureau uses the total price of the car with identical equipment in the current and preceding pricing periods. Thus, if a dealer drops, say, a heater from the description of the equipped car in April, but had included it in the preceding period (March), the price for March is recalculated by omitting the price of the heater. The April price is then divided by the recalculated March price to obtain the relative price change. Similarly, when equipment is added to the equipped car priced in the preceding period, the Bureau's representative obtains the price which would have been charged for the additional item in the preceding pricing period, and the price for the preceding period is adjusted accordingly. Consequently, changes in the optional equipment and other items sold with the car do not cause changes in the price index.

A second major innovation in new car pricing procedure also occurred in July 1954, when all price collectors began to request from dealers the amount of the price concession, in dollars, which they were offering to their average customer. Prior to that time, the Bureau had deducted from the basic car price only the concessions which dealers reported without being prompted. By the last quarter of 1953, many new car dealers were making price concessions, usually in the form of allowances on trade-in cars substantially exceeding their resale values. Such overallowances and outright price concessions have been commonplace ever since. The amount of the concession given to private individuals frequently varies within a dealership at a given time in relation to the price line, body style, and combination of extra equipment sold with cars. Consequently, a car having the extra equipment most commonly sold by the dealer represents a realistic basis for obtaining the typical transaction price, which is used in calculating the index.

Prices of new automobiles, like prices of other commodities except food and fuels, are collected monthly in 5 cities, quarterly in 25 cities, and

every 4 months in the 16 small cities included in the index.

Used Cars

The same three makes of popular priced cars—Chevrolet, Ford, and Plymouth—are also priced for the used car portion of the index. Automobile production statistics and used car purchasing information from the Bureau's 1950 expenditure survey showed that these 3 makes were likely to represent a substantial proportion of the used cars to be purchased by city residents in the next 5 to 10 years. In 33 cities for which the make of used cars bought by families in 1950 was analyzed, the distribution was: Chevrolet, purchased by 21 percent of the families; Ford, 17 percent; and Plymouth, 13 percent.

Similar sources of car ownership data indicated that 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old cars would encompass the bulk of used cars bought by city workers. Since the age of a used car within the popular, or any other, price category predominantly determines its price, the 3 selected makes are grouped into 1 specification for each age of car—3, 4, and 5 years old. Prices of 2-year-old used cars of these 3 makes are also obtained for indirect use in calculating suitable price adjustment factors for prices of 3-year-old cars.

The difficulty of obtaining prices of used cars of a specific quality was largely responsible for the delay in introducing this popular commodity into the Consumer Price Index. Since there are many variables in used car prices arising out of the condition of the car, the nature of its extra equipment, the popularity of a specific model, the financing arrangements and other bargaining considerations, the largest possible sample of prices is desirable in order to minimize price variation caused by these factors. Relatively few sales of a specific make and age of used car may be expected to occur in a given month, even in a large city. This obstacle to price collection was confirmed by experimental price collections for 25 popular used car models from 3 franchised dealers and several used car dealers in 4 medium-size and large cities in the winter of 1950-51. Insufficient sales of the selected cars were reported by the sample of dealers visited during 2 months, November and February, to supply adequate prices from which acceptable average prices could be calculated. Culling used car prices

from the District of Columbia car title registration records for 3-day intervals in several months of 1950 indicated also that a much larger sample of dealer-reporters would have to be canvassed each pricing period than the Bureau could expect to visit regularly. This pricing problem becomes more acute in the smaller communities, such as the 25 cities in the index sample which have populations of less than 240,000.

Other price sources have been studied and are still being evaluated. Auction prices of used cars were rejected for several reasons. They represent wholesale market prices of cars, not the price paid by the ultimate owner. Monthly price movements of specific makes and ages of used cars reported from auction centers often differ in the degree and occasionally in the direction of change, from the retail prices reported by automobile dealers. Classified advertisements in newspapers cannot be relied upon to disclose the actual transaction price when a normal or generous supply of used cars exists. Prices advertised by dealers are often "lures" which may not be available when a customer asks to see the car, while private owners seldom realize their asking price.

Extensive investigation disclosed that the selling prices of used cars which dealers mail each month to a national trade association were the only feasible source of reliable current prices available to the Bureau. From these reports, the association calculates especially for the Bureau average prices for each State and the District of Columbia for the cars represented in the index. Dealers' sales of used cars in the first 10 days of each month comprise the quotations for this purpose. The sample of dealers varies from month to month. However, since the number of sales from which the State average prices for 3- to 5-year-old cars are computed usually exceeds 6,000 a month, the variation resulting from changes in the reporting dealers does not have an appreciable effect on the national index. The State average prices may include sales of dealers in rural as well as urban areas, and are not restricted to the dealers' selling prices in the 46 cities in the Consumer Price Index sample, as are new car prices.

Individual State prices are used in calculating the index for cities located within the State whenever the State has sizable numbers of monthly sales and the changes in the dealer sample and other factors are not regarded as statistically significant.

In cases where index cities are located in States with relatively low numbers of sales and in which the sampling error is regarded as significant, or where the cities are located near State borders, the prices for several adjacent States are combined.

In computing the price change for used cars of a given age, the prices for Chevrolets, Fords, and Plymouths are combined in accordance with sales volume in 1951. To obtain the current month's index for an age of car, the previous month's index is multiplied by the relative price change for that age of car. These indexes for 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old cars are combined each month to derive the index for used cars. They were given relative importances of 0.3, 0.3, and 0.4, respectively, when the expenditure weight for used cars was first apportioned in 1953; they have changed since, because of the differences in price movement of the 3 ages of cars.

Since the Consumer Price Index is designed to measure the price change of a fixed quality of goods, the used car portion of the index must eliminate as far as possible the effect of aging on prices. For used cars, pure price movement may best be illustrated by the difference between the current price of a specific age of car, say a 3-year-old, and the price of a car that was 3 years old a year ago. For example, the dollar change in price of a 3-year-old car from July 1954 to July 1955 is the July 1955 price of a 1952 car minus the July 1954 price of a 1951 model.

The price decline of used cars which may be attributed to aging, i. e., gradual obsolescence, is, for index purposes, termed depreciation. The dollar amount of a car's annual depreciation is defined as the price differential between two successive models of a particular make *at a given point of time*. The Bureau makes an upward adjustment of monthly prices to eliminate, or to offset as much as possible, the effect on used car prices of this depreciation, and thus measure the price trend of a car of unchanging age, i. e., approximately uniform quality. To permit depreciation to appear in the index would customarily depress the used car price indexes about 20 to 25 percent in the course of a year and would create a correspondingly large rise in the month when the new sample of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old cars would be substituted.

For index calculation, it is convenient to express the annual adjustment factor for depreciation in

the form of the ratio of the current price of a given age of car to the current price of a car 1 year older. Each month, except in January, the ratio is estimated individually for each of the nine sampled cars from the average of all the State prices which are used in index calculation. A monthly adjustment factor is calculated from the annual ratio for each car each month from February through December. This monthly adjustment is designed to offset the estimated *cumulative* effect of depreciation since January.

January prices are not adjusted for depreciation. January is assumed to be the introduction or "birthday" month of all models of all makes. The actual month of model introduction becomes relatively unimportant when a car is 3 or more years old. Once a year, in January, the cars which have become 6 years old are dropped from index calculation, and the prices of models which have become 3 years old are introduced. Current January prices of 3-year-old cars are divided by prices a year ago of cars which were then 3 years old in order to obtain the annual price relative for a 3-year-old car. Similar calculations for 4- and 5-year-old cars complete the annual price change calculation. These three year-to-year price relatives are then applied to the index for the corresponding ages of cars for the preceding January in order to obtain the current January index. This annual index procedure requires no adjustment for depreciation, because prices (a year apart) of equivalent ages of cars are compared with one another.

Automobile Price Indexes

The accompanying table contains the composite national indexes of new and used car prices which have been computed by the methods described above. The indexes for the two commodities are a byproduct of the Consumer Price Index. They reflect any seasonal price movements which have occurred.

Like other components of the Consumer Price Index, the automobile retail price indexes have been designed to measure solely the trend of prices paid by city workers for automobiles of as nearly fixed a quality as possible. The ideal standard of fixed quality cannot be realized for a

Monthly indexes of retail selling prices of new and used automobiles, January 1953 through September 1955

Month	New automobiles (1947-49=100)			Used cars (January 1953=100)		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
January	126.6	128.6	124.3	100.0	84.4	78.0
February	126.6	127.0	123.9	98.6	80.6	76.9
March	126.4	127.2	123.1	97.3	79.4	76.7
April	126.2	127.8	117.4	96.8	78.5	73.2
May	126.4	128.6	117.3	95.1	78.5	75.0
June	126.4	127.9	118.2	93.7	79.7	75.7
July	126.3	120.0	116.7	92.9	79.2	75.3
August	126.4	119.5	114.9	92.2	79.8	75.3
September	126.5	118.2	113.4	90.8	79.9	75.6
October	126.7	113.8	-----	90.0	79.5	-----
November	126.7	124.7	-----	87.7	78.2	-----
December	123.1	124.5	-----	86.3	76.7	-----

commodity as complex as an automobile, since the styling and components of new automobiles change annually in a variety of ways, and the condition of identical cars differs soon after the cars are sold to their first owner. Therefore, prices are collected for automobiles which are regarded as most nearly equivalent to the cars priced in the preceding year. Equivalent quality of new cars has been assured to a great extent by specifying as a basis of pricing the same make and body style, the same or equivalent price series, and the same number of cylinders as the car which was priced in the preceding year. Similarly, prices are obtained for used cars of the same make, equivalent model age, and the same body styles from year to year. This policy minimizes the effect of changes in consumers' buying habits, as well as innovations made by automobile manufacturers. Likewise, changes in the percentages of automobile production represented by the various makes of cars do not affect the automobile portion of the Consumer Price Index. Thus, the index is intended to measure *price* trends, as opposed to trends in *total expenditures* for new automobiles, which rise when more "extras" are added and become standard. Over time, therefore, the rise shown by the index of new car prices will be much smaller than that shown by simple averages of prices paid for new cars. The used car price indexes differ from the new car indexes in that the resale value of optional equipment is included in the used car prices. This unavoidable variation in the quality of used cars does not seem to have influenced used car indexes to any measurable degree since 1952.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases¹

Labor Relations

Grievance Strike Barred by Arbitration Clause. The National Labor Relations Board held that an arbitration clause which provided "exclusive" procedures for adjudicating grievances precluded a strike over a grievance when these procedures had not been followed, thereby justifying the discharge of the strikers despite the absence of a no-strike clause.²

The union called a strike because of an unsettled grievance which it refused to submit to the grievance procedure provided for in the collective bargaining agreement. The contract provided that the grievance procedure would "be the exclusive means of adjudicating" all disputes or grievances. Even though the contract did not contain a no-strike clause, the employer promptly discharged the strikers and refused to reinstate a substantial number of them. This was alleged to be unlawful discrimination and, hence, a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

The Board first found that the grievance was in fact arbitrable under the contractual provision. Then it reiterated that not every strike is concerted activity protected by the act. Strikes may be unprotected because of the tactics utilized in connection with them or because their objectives are improper.

The policy of the act is to encourage the making of voluntary agreements which will be binding on the employer, the union, and the employees. The grievance provision was said to be clear and unambiguous on its face. Since it established the sole method for settling disputes or grievances, unilateral action by either contracting party—here, action in the form of a strike—could not be taken. Since the strike was in violation of the contract, even though it did not contain a no-strike clause, the employer's unilateral action in discharging the employees was justified. There-

fore, he had no obligation to reinstate the strikers.

The Board added that contracts making grievance procedures the exclusive method for settling disputes were to be encouraged. If employees could strike in violation of such agreements and then demand and receive protection from the Board, the policy of encouraging these agreements would not be furthered. Therefore, the Board concluded, when a strike in violation of such an "exclusive" grievance procedure was not caused by an employer's unfair labor practices, the strikers were not engaged in concerted activity protected by the act and the employer was free to take unilateral action.

Unlawful Insistence on Contract Clauses. The Board held that an employer failed to bargain in good faith by insisting that the union sign a contract, first, designating the local as exclusive bargaining agent although only the international had been certified and, second, requiring a secret ballot of all employees in the unit on the employer's last offer before a strike could be called and on whether the contract should be amended, modified, or terminated.³

Three members of the Board agreed that the employer's proposals were not unlawful in and of themselves since the union could legally have agreed to the recognition and secret balloting proposals. However, the majority was of the opinion that the employer had not merely suggested the provisions but had adamantly insisted on including them in the contract; this adamant insistence was a breach of his duty to bargain in good faith.

Three types of bargaining topics were recognized by the majority. First, proposals, such as the closed shop, which were forbidden by the act as subjects for bargaining. Second, proposals which may be discussed only if the other party has no objection. Third, subjects such as wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment which must be bargained about at the request of either party to the negotiations. The employer's proposals in this case were said to be

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

² *W. L. Mead, Inc.*, 113 NLRB No. 109 (Aug. 27, 1955).

³ *Borg-Warner Corp.*, 113 NLRB No. 120 (Aug. 26, 1955).

within the second of these categories. Since the union did object to the suggestions, the employer could not insist on discussing them.

The employer was said to be obliged to recognize the international union because "what has been won through the Board's election processes need not be rewon at the bargaining table." As for the strike ballot requirement, the union, as bargaining agent, was authorized by the act to call strikes or to determine appropriate contractual terms without consulting the employees. Since the provision related to the internal management of the union, the employer could not demand bargaining on that subject.

Two members dissented from the view of the majority. First, they argued that the result was unsound as a practical matter. It would mean that a questionable subject for bargaining would have to be withdrawn immediately after any objection by the other party so that "suggestion" would not become "insistence." This was tantamount to saying there was no right to introduce the subject in the first place.

Second, they interpreted a prior opinion of the United States Supreme Court⁴ as having rejected the reasoning of the majority by holding that, rather than picking and choosing mandatory, permissible, and forbidden bargaining topics, the Board should consider the good faith of the party in the bargaining negotiations. If bargainable subjects were not introduced in good faith, then the act would be violated.⁵ Furthermore, the only court of appeals which had considered a problem similar to the one in this case had followed this interpretation of the Supreme Court decision.⁶ Therefore, the dissenters concluded that the majority's decision was unsound as a practical matter and was based on an erroneous interpretation of the act.

Union Control Over Seniority Forbidden. The Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit held that the Board could not reverse a prior ruling without warning and thereby hold an employer and a union guilty of an unfair labor practice because they had behaved as the earlier ruling permitted.⁷

⁴ *NLRB v. American National Fire Insurance Co.*, 343 U. S. 395 (1952).

⁵ *Darlington Veneer Co.*, 113 NLRB No. 125 (Aug. 26, 1955).

⁶ *Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. v. NLRB*, 213 F. 2d 374 (C. A. 7, 1954).

⁷ *NLRB v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America* (C. A. 8, Aug. 26, 1955).

⁸ *Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.*, 93 NLRB 981 (1951).

A collective bargaining agreement, which was later renewed, provided that the union would have authority to settle all controversies or questions of seniority. Seniority lists, based on the date the employee joined the union rather than the date of hiring, were posted on the employer's premises. Because of this, the employer gave preferential treatment to several employees who had been hired later but who joined the union earlier than some other employees. The Board ruled that though the agreement provided, when it was renewed, that seniority would be determined without regard to union membership, its coercive effect of inducing employees to join the union had not been cured. The Board reversed a prior ruling,⁸ and specifically held that the union could not be delegated complete control over seniority since it presumed that such authority would be misused and would thereby unlawfully encourage union membership. Hence, the union was ordered to cease giving effect to the clause in this contract or in any other contract it had with other employers. The Board also ordered the union to compensate employees for any losses suffered because of the use of the unlawful provision.

The court held that the harm to the employees had taken place at the time the employer made work assignment on the basis of the seniority list not when the list had been posted. Further, the court upheld the Board's finding that the seniority clause was invalid under the act. However, it stated that the Board could not find that placing the clause in the contract constituted an unfair practice; as both parties had relied on the legally sound precedent of a prior Board decision, they were entitled to warning before being found to have violated the act.

Despite this holding, however, the court enforced the Board's order against the union insofar as the immediate employer was concerned because of the union's abuse of the power which the seniority clause gave it. However, it denied enforcement of the order against the union with regard to its contracts with other employers, stating that, in view of the invalidity of the clauses, no unfair labor practice would occur until an attempt was made to enforce them.

Right to Information Waived Through Bargaining. The Board held that an employer had not failed to comply with his bargaining duty by refusing to

give a union more information about employees' wages than the contract required, since the union had clearly and unmistakably bargained away its right to the information in the contract negotiations.⁹

In bargaining for a new contract, the union had insisted on a provision requiring the employer to give it more information than the old contract provided for. In reply, the employer insisted that the old information clause be renewed. In subsequent negotiations, and after a mediator had been called in, the union indicated that it did not consider its demands for additional information of particular importance. Later, a new contract was signed in which the old information clause was renewed. However, the union renewed its demand for the additional information a few months after the contract was signed and several months before the specified reopening date. The employer refused to furnish more information than the contract required, and the union complained to the Board, alleging that though it had signed the contract renewing the old information clause, it was nonetheless entitled by law to the additional information.

Two members of the Board held that the question was whether the facts indicated there had been "a clear and unmistakable waiver" of the right to this additional information in the bargaining negotiations; they decided that the union had so waived its right. The reason for the union's action was not considered important since the union had "consciously yielded" to the employer and had accepted the old information clause. It would abuse the Board's mandate to disturb the bargaining agreement which the parties had signed. "The give and take of the bargaining table is undoubtedly a better place than the Board's offices for resolving disputes as to the type and amount of informational data parties to collective bargaining contracts must give to each other. Where, as here, the parties have themselves decided the issue at the bargaining table, the issue has been taken away from the Board and there is no need for it to interfere." Otherwise, one party could upset a contract on which the other party was entitled to rely.

One member concurred in the finding that the employer had not failed to bargain collectively because the request for the information was premature under the wage reopening clause. Also, no apparent necessity for the information had been

established by the union at the time the request was made.

Two members dissented on the ground that the law had been regarded as perfectly clear heretofore. In order for a union to be said to have waived its right to information, the waiver must be in specific language "clear and unmistakable" or "clear and unequivocal." Here there was either silence or ambiguity, and therefore the test had not been met. In effect, the Board was refusing to follow a long line of cases on the subject.¹⁰ They also believed that the request was made at an appropriate time and was for legitimate information which the union needed for administration of the bargaining agreement.

On-the-Job Analysis by Union. A majority of the Board held that an employer did not fail to bargain collectively by refusing a union permission to enter the plant to make an on-the-job analysis of an employee's job in order to settle that employee's grievance.¹¹

For several years, the union had been permitted to enter the employer's plant to do on-the-job studies for the purpose of collective bargaining and settling grievances. However, this permission was withdrawn some months before the situation occurred giving rise to this complaint. An employee maintained that he performed "special assignments" and therefore should have a higher job classification. The union requested and was refused permission to study this employee's job in the process of settling his grievance. A majority of the Board found that the dispute revolved around what constituted a "special assignment" and not what the employee's duties were.

The former Chairman, with two other members concurring in the result in separate opinions, ruled that the charge against the employer of refusing to bargain should be dismissed. In his view, this case was similar to the "right of access" cases and should be determined by the reasoning applied in such cases. He found that the union had no right as a matter of law to enter the plant

⁹ *International News Service Div. of the Hearst Corp.*, 113 NLRB No. 130 (Aug. 26, 1955).

¹⁰ *NLRB v. The Item Co.* 108 NLRB 1634 (1954), enforced, 220 F. 2d 956 (C. A. 5, 1955); *California Portland Cement Co.*, 101 NLRB 1436 (1952); *E. W. Scripps Co.*, 94 NLRB 227 (1951); *General Controls Co.*, 88 NLRB 1341 (1950); *Tide Water Associated Oil Co.*, 85 NLRB 1096 (1949).

¹¹ *Westinghouse Electric Corp.*, 113 NLRB No. 105 (Aug. 25, 1955).

for making the proposed study and that no unusual impediment existed to prevent the union from obtaining the desired information in other ways which would not tend to interfere with plant operations. He also stated that "the question of union access to production areas is of course a bargainable issue, as are the conditions under which this privilege may be exercised. This is the kind of dispute which can be best resolved by collective bargaining rather than administrative fiat or judicial decree." One other member concurred in this view but relied largely on the fact that the union could have obtained the information it needed from the employee and the employer's records. Since the dispute was primarily over what a "special assignment" was, no necessity for the on-the-job analysis existed.

A third member was of the opinion that this factual situation was analogous to the "wage data" cases though he agreed that the complaint should be dismissed. He failed to find enough evidence to support the view that the union could not obtain the information it needed in order to settle the grievance intelligently without making an on-the-job analysis. Since the dispute was over the definition of "special assignments" as used in the collective bargaining agreement, he could see no necessity for the on-the-job analysis as an aid in settling the question.

Two members dissented from the result reached by the majority. From their point of view, the case was analogous to the "wage data" cases since they felt the employer was obliged to furnish the union with any pertinent information he had in connection with the grievance. Also, since there was a dispute as to what the employee did, the union's request to make an on-the-job study was legitimate. The union was obliged to bargain about the grievance, and this information was necessary to enable the union to bargain intelligently. This was said to have been decided in prior cases.¹² Finally, they insisted that even if the "right of access" theory were applicable, the evidence showed that the union could not obtain reliable information except by making the study.

¹² *Otis Elevator Co.*, 102 NLRB 770 (1953), reversed on other grounds, 208 F. 2d 176 (C. A. 2, 1953); *NLRB v. Cities Service Oil Co.*, 122 F. 2d 149 (C. A. 2, 1941); *Richfield Oil Corp. v. NLRB*, 143 F. 2d 860 (C. A. 9, 1944).

¹³ *Local 1976, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL, and Sand Door and Plywood Co.*, 113 NLRB No. 123 (Aug. 26, 1955).

¹⁴ *Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers' District Council (Sound Shingle Co.)*, 101 NLRB 1159 (1952), enforced, 211 F. 2d 149 (C. A. 9, 1954).

Therefore, the employer should be required to allow the union access to the production area of the plant in order to get the data necessary to the performance of the union's duty with respect to the grievance.

Secondary Boycott. The Board held that a union engaged in an unlawful secondary boycott by asking its members, employees of a neutral employer, not to hang nonunion-made doors even though there was a "hot cargo" clause in its agreement with the employer.¹³

The union's business agent told the neutral employer's foreman, also a union member, to tell the employees not to hang doors manufactured by a certain nonunion employer. This was done, and no doors were hung. Then the union told the distributor that it would allow them to be hung if the distributor would cease doing business with the manufacturer, the primary employer, with whom the union had no active dispute at the time.

The majority asserted jurisdiction because the primary employer, the manufacturer of the doors, had a sufficient outflow to come within the Board's jurisdictional limits. It found that the foreman, in ordering the employees to cease handling the products of the door manufacturer, was acting not as a foreman or official of the employer, but as a union member in accordance with the bylaws of the union. Therefore, the union's request was directed exclusively to the employees and was not a request to the employer to comply with the "hot cargo" clause in the collective bargaining agreement. This case was said to be similar to a prior case¹⁴ except that here no active dispute with the primary employer had occurred. The objectives of the union's action were to cause the neutral or secondary employer to cease dealing in the products of the primary employer, and to prevent the distributor from doing business with the primary employer. Both are forbidden by the act. The distributor was included within the section 8(b)(4)(A) ban on a union's "forcing or requiring any employer or other person to cease doing business with any other person."

The "hot cargo" clause in the collective agreement with the neutral employer was no defense to the secondary boycott charge because the union had directed its request to the employees rather than the employer. The clause was a valid one, and had the union asked the employer to order the

employees to stop hanging the doors, the act would not have been violated. Directly inducing the employees to stop working with the products was forbidden by the act and therefore could not be justified, the "hot cargo" clause to the contrary notwithstanding. In making this ruling, the Board overruled prior cases insofar as they were contrary to the holding in this case.¹⁵

One member concurred in the result. However, he found that the "hot cargo" clause was "patently unenforceable" as a "subterfuge for avoiding the proscriptions of the act and as an effort at advance immunization against unfair labor practice charges." Therefore, the union's conduct could not be justified.

One member dissented on the ground that the Board had improperly taken jurisdiction under its standards since there were intermediate purchases of the nonunion goods between the primary and the secondary or neutral employer. Thus, in this case, the neutral employer was twice removed from the interstate commerce, and the impact on interstate commerce was too insubstantial for the Board to notice.

Another member dissented because the neutral employer had already agreed to boycott goods of this type and the union had a duty to keep the employees informed of their rights and duties under the contract. The majority opinion was said to be simply an open invitation to employers to refuse to honor "hot cargo" clauses. Further, he argued that the foreman acted as the employer's agent or at least as agent of both the union and the employer. On that basis, the union's request was not directed exclusively to the employees and hence did not violate the act.

Veterans' Reemployment

No Federal Court Aid for Trainees Under UMTSA. A United States district court¹⁶ held that it lacked jurisdiction to compel reinstatement of a reservist in his position in private employment, pursuant to section 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

The reservist, employed as manager by a gas and oil cooperative, went on annual training on August 9, 1952. Three days later, the board of directors discharged him, assigning reasons unrelated to his training duty. Within 30 days of his release from training, the veteran applied for reinstatement

and the employer refused. Thereupon, the veteran, contending that he was dismissed because of his training duty, commenced proceedings in a Federal district court. Among other defenses, the employer asserted that the court lacked jurisdiction on any grounds.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act confers upon the district courts of the United States, in section 9 (d) (which was enacted in 1948) jurisdiction to order reinstatement and award compensatory damages for failure or refusal of private employers to comply with the provisions of section 9 (b) or 9 (c) (1). The latter sections confer reemployment rights upon selectees. Differing in content were the rights of leave of absence and reinstatement without reduction in seniority given to trainees and rejectees which were added by amendment in 1951 by section 9 (g) (3), with no accompanying change in jurisdictional provisions. Since section 9 (g) (3) contained no jurisdictional provisions and those in section 9 (d) previously enacted were limited to the particular rights described in sections 9 (b) and 9 (c) (1) (which were entirely unlike the new rights granted by section 9 (g) (3)), the court concluded that no jurisdiction existed to enforce the later and different rights granted by section 9 (g) (3).

The veteran contended that the act must be liberally construed with its separate parts read together to effectuate the overall purpose. Therefore, he argued, jurisdiction under this act should be considered to extend to all those for whom rights were created by the act. The veteran also pointed out that, in view of the limited nature of the rights given trainees and rejectees, other sources of Federal court jurisdiction would rarely, if ever, be available to them.

In ruling that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction based on section (d) of the reemployment statutes as to claims under 9 (g) (3), the judge said that even though the court might believe the omission of jurisdiction was an inadvertence, it could not remedy the defect. The legislative history was found inconclusive. The reasoning of the court in denying jurisdiction was as follows: That section 9 (d) conferring jurisdiction upon

¹⁵ *Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Warehousemen and Helpers Local Union No. 155 (Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.)*, 105 NLRB 740 (1953); *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local 294, AFL (Henry V. Raboin, d. b. a. Conway's Express)*, 87 NLRB 972 (1949), affirmed, 195 F. 2d 906 (C. A. 2, 1952).

¹⁶ *Christner v. Poudre Valley Cooperative Association* (U. S. Dist. Ct., Colo., July 13, 1955, not officially reported).

the courts must be held to confer that jurisdiction only with respect to rights granted to veterans in sections 9 (b) and 9 (c) (1) since there was a specific reference to those sections; and since no other provisions were made in the legislation for enforcement of the new rights granted by 9 (g) (3), the court was without jurisdiction to enforce those new rights.

In passing, the court made it clear that it would have recognized jurisdiction over violation of rights created by section 9 (g) (1) and 9 (g) (2) for enlistees and reservists called to active duty (as distinguished from training duty). The court emphasized that sections 9 (g) (1) and 9 (g) (2) define the rights of enlistees and reservists in a clause specifying that they are "entitled to all of the reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section (section 9) in case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title."

Having found that specific jurisdiction to interpret the suit did not exist, the court considered whether it had jurisdiction on either of the general grounds of diversity of citizenship (a suit involving citizens of different States) or jurisdictional amount (a civil action arising under the laws of the United States involving an amount in controversy exceeding \$3,000).

There was no diversity of citizenship involved in the Christner case. On the other hand, the court found the claim was a civil action arising under the laws of the United States and said that it would, therefore, have jurisdiction if the amount in controversy exceeded \$3,000. Without relying on section 9 (d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, the court ruled that violation of section 9 (g) (3) at least creates an enforceable claim for damages. After examining possible theories for computing damages where employment is for an indefinite term, as was Christner's, the court concluded that none of them would make the amount of Christner's controversy with his employers exceed \$3,000, except a claim for punitive damages exceeding that amount. A claim for punitive damages might afford "hope for a practical basis of enforcement of the act as

applied to indefinite term contracts." The court doubted that jurisdiction could be created by an amendment where a claim was not originally within the court's jurisdiction, but allowed time for the veteran to make such an amendment.¹⁷

In passing, the court observed that State courts might afford some remedy, though they might not be able to safeguard fully the rights of veterans.

Wages and Hours

Bunk House and Mess Hall Employees. The United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit held that the employees of a company operating bunk houses and mess hall facilities for a mining company engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act because their activities were directly essential to the operations of the mining company.¹⁸

In reversing a lower court's decision, the court of appeals relied on prior cases¹⁹ to demonstrate that it is the character of the employee's duties, and not the employer's business, which determines the applicability of the act. The court thereby determined that the employees of the company operating these facilities were working in a "closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production" of goods for interstate commerce.

The mining company operated a mine outside a small town where there were no public boarding houses and only 2 eating places, 1 of which was closed for 3 days each week. Other towns were 15 to 40 miles from the mine. Prior to 1945, the mining company had maintained bunk houses and mess hall facilities near the mine for its unmarried male employees. However, in 1945, it contracted with the employer involved in this case to operate these facilities for it and under its general supervision. Payment for facilities used by the mining company employees was deducted from their wages and paid to the new company. The facilities were at no time operated at a profit to the mining company.

Relying on an earlier decision of its own,²⁰ the court said, "It is of course essential that employees have adequate food and lodging and if these are not available otherwise, there can be no product unless the employer acts to furnish them. When he does so, employees working in such facility are doing work as 'necessary' or as 'essential' as those

¹⁷ No amendment was made, but it is expected that the decision will be appealed.

¹⁸ *Mitchell v. Anderson* (C. A. 9, Aug. 25, 1955).

¹⁹ *Walling v. Jacksonville Paper Co.*, 317 U. S. 564 (1943); *Kirschbaum Co. v. Walling*, 316 U. S. 517 (1942); *Tipton v. Bearl Sprott Co.* 175 F. 2d 432 (C. A. 9, 1949); and *Consolidated Timber Co. v. Womack* 132 F. 2d 101 (C. A. 9, 1942).

²⁰ *Consolidated Timber Co. v. Womack*, 132 F. 2d 101 (C. A. 9, 1942).

who work in the 'factory' proper." Though the 1949 amendments to the act changed the requirement that work be "necessary" to the production of goods for commerce to one that it be closely related and "directly essential" to such production, the court held that the amendment "was intended to cut off incidental or fringe coverage of the act." The facts in this case would "bring it outside the change in coverage intended or accomplished by the amendment," and broad principles of the cases prior to the amendment remained unchanged insofar as they were applicable to the facts in this case. The test of coverage here was not whether the mining company could possibly continue in operation without the mess hall and bunk house but whether there was "substantial need" for them.

The court then concluded that these facilities were an integrated part of the mining company's operation and therefore were not within the exemption of retail establishments from the requirements of the act. And, though the company operating the mess hall and bunk house may have been an independent contractor from a technical point of view, that did not alter the court's decision since the company was, in reality, managing a facility directly essential to the mining enterprise.

Hospital Operated by Interstate Employer. The United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, upholding a Federal district court, held

that the employees of a hospital owned and operated by a mining company were not covered by the act because they were not engaged "in any closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production" of goods for interstate commerce.²¹

The hospital was located on the edge of the employer's mining operations, but only 20 percent of its operation was devoted to caring for company employees. Treatment of the families of employees and the general public accounted for the other 80 percent; though the company paid the doctors' salaries, they also engaged in private practice. The evidence also indicated that other mining companies in the area did not maintain hospital facilities for their employees. In addition, the employees and their families could be adequately cared for in other facilities in the vicinity.

The court stated that the test of whether an employee is engaged in an occupation directly essential to the production of goods for commerce is whether the services furnished could not be obtained unless the employer furnished them and whether, without them, the work of employees engaged in commerce could have been carried on. The court held that the hospital employees did not meet this test. The court added that these employees would not have been covered by the act even before the 1949 amendments.

²¹ *Juarez v. Kennecott Copper Corp.* (C. A. 10, July 26, 1955).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

September 1, 1955

THE President created an Emergency Board under the Railway Labor Act to investigate a dispute between the nonoperating employees represented by the railroad division of the CIO Transport Workers and the Pennsylvania Railroad, involving wages and graded work classifications, a health and welfare plan, a shorter workweek, and arbitration. The union called off a threatened strike by 35,000 employees on the following day. (See also p. 1284 of this issue.)

THE Chrysler Corp. and the CIO Auto Workers negotiated an agreement covering 139,000 hourly and salaried workers, providing a supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) plan and wage increases and related benefits paralleling earlier settlements with the other major automobile companies (see Chron. item for June 6, 1955, MLR, Aug. 1955). Special features of the pact, which expires June 1, 1958, include: SUB for office salaried and engineering employees; an automatic wage progression plan for salaried workers; the elimination of wage differentials between Detroit and out-of-town plants; and a full union shop.

On September 2, the American Motors Corp. and the CIO Auto Workers also agreed on a basically similar contract. However, to maintain the company's competitive position and insure pensions for 3,000 workers displaced when American merged with Hudson Motor Car Co., the union agreed to deferment of company contributions to the SUB plan until September 15, 1956, with the benefit payments following a year later.

NEW AGREEMENTS were negotiated by the AFL Flint Glass Workers with the National Association of Pressed and Blown Glassware Manufacturers, which provided a general wage increase of 12½ cents an hour and additional fringe benefits for 10,000 workers, and with the Glass Container Manufacturers Association, which provided a wage increase of 15 cents an hour for all employees, except 1st and 2d year apprentices who received a 12-cent-an-hour increase.

September 2

THE CIO Auto Workers reached a 3-year agreement with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., generally resembling automobile industry settlements (see Chron. item for Sept. 1, 1955, above) and covering about 17,500 production workers in 6 plants in 5 States. The pact includes a liberalized Ford-type SUB plan providing for benefits amounting, with unemployment compensation, to 65 percent of

take-home pay for 26 weeks and, for the the first time, a full union-shop provision.

September 4

THE CIO Rubber Workers ratified a wage settlement with the B. F. Goodrich Co., supplementing a previous working agreement (see Chron. item for June 19, 1955, MLR, Aug. 1955), providing a general wage increase of 12 cents an hour, an additional holiday, and an improved vacation plan. The agreement, covering 15,000 employees, paralleled that reached a few days earlier with the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

September 8

THE Secretary of Labor announced that the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Administrator, in response to a request from the Ford Motor Co., had ruled that employer contributions to supplemental unemployment benefit funds such as that negotiated with the CIO Auto Workers (see MLR, Aug. 1955, p. 875) may be excluded in computing wages for purposes of overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act. Such contributions qualify for exception from the "regular" rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

THE Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. agreed to finance individual security funds for 23,000 workers represented by the CIO Glass Workers, which will provide benefits up to \$30 during unemployment or prolonged illness. (See also p. 1286 of this issue.) A worker may draw any amount in excess of \$600 as additional vacation pay. A discharged or retired worker will receive any balance in his fund. The agreement, effective September 15, 1955, extends to May 15, 1958, a wage contract signed previously (see Chron. item for May 15, 1955, MLR, July 1955).

September 10

THE joint board of trustees of the Baking Industry National Welfare Fund announced, after a 2-day meeting in Montreal, its unprecedented decision not to invest in the securities of companies which are either under contract with the AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union or within its jurisdiction, in order to avoid any "conflict of interest."

September 12

THE Remington Rand Co., for the first time in its history, consented to a union-shop provision in a contract with the AFL Machinists. The contract, covering 4,000 employees at the firm's Elmira, N. Y., plant, also provided for the union label on Rand products; immediate wage increases ranging from 4 to 12 cents an hour for all employees and an additional adjustment of 4 cents for some classifications; improved insurance benefits; reopening for negotiations on pensions after 1 year; and an employer-paid health and welfare program.

September 14

THE International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) ended an 8-day strike in the port of New York, called in protest against the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission's alleged abuse of authority and unfair treatment of longshoremen with criminal records, after it accepted a proposal for a citizens' committee investigation of its complaints. (See also p. 1283 of this issue.)

September 15

THE AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union announced agreement with a large segment of the baking industry on an employer-financed, jointly administered, nationwide pension system, in which workers will have vesting rights. Employer contributions will vary from city to city, subject to local agreements. (See Chron. item for Mar. 17, 1954, MLR, May 1954.)

THE Wage and Hour Administrator, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, announced that higher minimum hourly wage rates would become effective October 6, 1955, in two Puerto Rican industries: (1) 75 cents in both divisions of the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry and (2) 26 to 55 cents in four divisions of the needlework and fabricated textile products industry (see also Chron. item for May 9, 1955, MLR, July 1955).

On September 28, higher minimum hourly wage rates were also announced for the following industries in Puerto Rico, effective October 20, 1955: food and related industries—40 cents for the citron brining division and 45 cents for the general division; tobacco—35 cents for the cigar filler division (effective Nov. 28, 1955) and 50 cents for the general division; and communication, utilities, and miscellaneous transportation industries—65 cents for the radio broadcasting division and 75 cents for the telephone, gas utilities, and television broadcasting divisions.

September 16

THE Presidential Emergency Board created to investigate a dispute between the New York Central Railroad and the independent Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (see Chron. item for Aug. 13, 1955, MLR, Oct. 1955) recommended, on the issue of eliminating inequities in suburban conductors' pay, that the union withdraw its demand for a lower hours base for overtime computation and that the parties, instead, negotiate on minimum daily earnings guarantees. Recommendations were also made regarding six disputed operating rules.

September 19

A NEW 2-year contract, retroactive to July 1, 1955, with the Printers League Section of the New York Employing Printers Association was ratified by the AFL International Typographical Union. The pact, covering 5,500 workers in New York commercial printing shops, provides for an

immediate pay scale increase of \$4 a week and another \$3 in July 1956. (See also p. 1288 of this issue.)

THE NLRB asserted jurisdiction in *M. S. Ginn & Co.*, Washington, D. C., and *Local No. 730, Warehouse Employees Union International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . . AFL*, in a representation election involving an employer who operates establishments in the District of Columbia and Virginia but does not meet the Board's jurisdictional standards, on the ground that the Board has plenary jurisdiction in the District.

A Federal district court in Michigan set aside a State court's temporary restraining order against peaceful secondary picketing. The Federal court held that it had jurisdiction to remove the case from the State court, despite the fact that claimed damages were less than \$3,000, because the union's alleged activities violated the Taft-Hartley Act and appeared to affect interstate commerce as defined in both that act and the Commerce Act. It also pointed out that the case could not have been removed from the State court if only injunctive relief had been involved, but suggested that the employer could seek injunctive relief through the National Labor Relations Board. The case was *Douglas, d. b. a. Douglas Electric Co. v. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 498, AFL*.

September 26

THE AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific ratified a contract with the Pacific Maritime Association and 2 steamship lines changing to a new method of payment for holiday and weekend work whereby penalty pay is eliminated, except for cargo handling and hazardous or dirty work, in return for an increase in basic pay rates ranging up to \$121 a month for able-bodied seamen standing watch at sea; their workweek was raised from 40 to 56 hours and hourly overtime pay for time in excess of those hours to \$2.65. (See also p. 1283 of this issue.)

September 28

THE National Independent Union Council, at its fifth annual convention at Philadelphia, adopted a resolution setting up a fund for defense against possible future membership raids by the merged "AFL-CIO."

September 30

THE Federal district court in Massachusetts ruled that the Fair Labor Standards Act applied to an employee during the workweeks in which a substantial portion of his time was spent on activities relating to interstate commerce. He was awarded unpaid overtime compensation from his employer—a concrete firm supplying sand for highways over which interstate commerce passed. The case was *Hayward v. Graziano et al.*, d. b. a. *A. Graziano and A. Graziano, Inc.*

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

FROM the conclusion of the Ford-UAW contract in early June to the end of September, supplemental unemployment benefit plans were incorporated in about 100 agreements covering approximately a million workers. Most of the contracts, covering the great majority of the workers, were negotiated by the UAW-CIO. Among the major contracts concluded during September that contained such provisions were CIO Auto Workers agreements with International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers, and American Motors. A different type of provision for supplementing unemployment compensation was agreed to by the CIO Glass Workers with Libbey-Owens-Ford and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

A strike of longshoremen, protesting actions of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission, tied up the Port of New York for 8 days. Nationwide negotiations on the railroads continued with practically all unions participating in separate bargaining sessions. Wage increases were negotiated by the CIO Rubber Workers with major rubber manufacturers and pay adjustments continued to spread during September throughout the southern textile industry.

Transportation Industries

Longshoring. The independent International Longshoremen's Association called a strike on September 6 in protest against activities of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission, which was established in 1953 to stabilize and control hiring activities in the New York harbor. This action was supported by shorter stoppages by the union's members in several other East and Gulf Coast ports, altogether idling a total of about 40,000 workers at the peak of the strike. The president of the union said the protest concerned "Commission interference with the international union." More specific union grievances included

the Commission's denial of work licenses to longshoremen with criminal records, the Commission's alleged abuse of its subpoena powers, and the attempt of an investigator of the bi-State Waterfront Commission to attend a mass meeting of the union's members.

After the issuance of several temporary court injunctions against continuance of the strike in the New York Harbor, a New Jersey State Senator proposed a settlement formula calling for a citizens' committee to hear complaints of the union against the Waterfront Commission and to make recommendations to the legislatures of New York and New Jersey for such new legislation and changes in procedures as they might deem advisable. The union accepted this formula on September 14 and ordered its members to return to work.

Maritime. A change in the method of paying for weekend and holiday work was negotiated for West Coast sailors by the Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL)² with the Pacific Maritime Association and 2 steamship companies (American President Lines and Pacific Far East Line). Patterned after the *Tonsina* bulk cargo contract adopted in March,³ the major feature consisted of elimination of most penalty pay, including that for weekend and holiday work, in return for an increase in basic pay scales ranging up to \$121 a month for able-bodied seamen standing watch. About \$96 of this amount represented the average sum formerly paid for Saturday, Sunday, and holiday watch at sea; \$25 was an increase in earnings. The new scheduled workweek for those standing watch was raised from 40 to 56 hours at sea, while the rate for overtime beyond these hours was increased from \$2.47 to \$2.65. Penalty rates were continued for cargo handling and hazardous, dirty work. The shipowners' contribution to the welfare fund was increased by 15 cents (to 75 cents a day) and vacation benefits were also improved.

Local Transit. The reconstituted Transit Authority of New York City and the CIO Transport Workers Union reached agreement on wage increases for 37,000 employees. In exchange for

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

² See Monthly Labor Review, September 1955 (p. 1036).

³ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1955 (p. 578).

extension of the existing pact beyond its termination date of June 30, 1956, to the end of 1957, the workers were granted 7 cents an hour retroactive to last March 15—the wage reopening date—another 7 cents July 1, 1956, and the final 3 cents a year later. Negotiations with the previous Authority had produced a wage offer of 5.3 cents, the amount proposed by a factfinding board.

Railroads. About mid-September, the country's railroads accepted in essence recommendations of a Presidential Emergency Board, by offering some 245,000 operating employees (firemen, enginemen, trainmen, and switchmen) a general raise of 4 cents an hour and a health-welfare program financed by contributions by the carriers of 4 cents per man-hour worked. Switchmen would receive additional increases—12.5 cents for those whose hours were to be reduced to 40 a week and 8.5 cents for those already on the shorter week.

A week later, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), dissatisfied with this offer, proposed a meeting with bargaining officers of more than 130 carriers in an effort to avert a nationwide strike. By the end of the month, the union had authorized a strike vote of its members. The Brotherhood, representing about 60,000 workers on Class I railroads, was seeking greater increases for yard-service workers shifting to, and already on, a 40-hour week and higher daily minimum wages for road-service employees.

Late in the month 11 unions, representing 800,000 nonoperating railroad employees, expressed dissatisfaction with the progress of their negotiations with the carriers which began in August. The unions are seeking wage increases and assumption by the railroads of the total cost of health and welfare benefits.

A 2-month labor dispute, marked by mediation, strike threats, and a slowdown, was settled when the Long Island Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) reached agreement on wage increases and other contract revisions, with management indicating that the added costs will not require a fare increase at this time.

Strikes threatened by the CIO Transport Workers against the Pennsylvania Railroad and

Pan American World Airways early in September were forestalled by intervention of the National Mediation Board. In one case, the President at the request of the Board created an Emergency Board to investigate grievances of 35,000 nonoperating railroad employees. In the other, the Mediation Board also named a 3-man arbitration panel in the dispute affecting 6,000 airline maintenance employees. Subsequently, the TWU, in an effort to break deadlocked contract negotiations, urged its members not to work overtime on Pan American operations. Meantime, the Flight Engineers International Association (AFL) warned United Air Lines of a possible strike over job security issues if the Mediation Board's peace-making efforts fail.

Farm Equipment, Autos, and Aircraft

New 3-year agreements with the CIO Auto Workers ended relatively brief strikes which occurred at some of the plants of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. on September 6 and a 32-day strike of 40,000 employees of the International Harvester Co. on September 19. Both agreements provided for the union shop and for economic packages reportedly larger than those in the Big Three auto settlements. Both incorporated supplementary unemployment benefit plans but the benefits at International Harvester will start a year later than at Allis-Chalmers and the major auto companies.⁴ The Allis-Chalmers' supplementary unemployment benefit plan will maintain 65 percent of straight-time take-home pay for 26 weeks instead of the reduction to 60 percent after 4 weeks provided in other farm equipment and auto settlements.

The agreements liberalized the cost-of-living escalator formulas, as well as insurance plans, and provided for a 7th paid holiday. The International Harvester settlement liberalized pensions and vacations for workers with more than 10 years of service. Allis-Chalmers' shift differentials were increased.

Employees of International Harvester will receive an 11-cent hourly wage increase effective

⁴ Supplemental unemployment compensation will be available to International Harvester employees on June 1, 1957, if State and Federal Government agencies make certain favorable rulings by June 1, 1956.

in September 1955, with added increases of 18 cents for journeymen and 5 to 8 cents for workers in upper labor grades. The Allis-Chalmers' contract, agreed to on September 2, and covering about 17,000 workers, provided an immediate wage increase of at least 10 cents. Annual improvement factor increases of 2½ percent (6 to 8 cents an hour) are provided for 1956 and 1957 at both companies; the former annual improvement factors were 4 cents.

A brief strike at 7 plants of the American Motors Corp. ended September 2 when the UAW-CIO and the company reached agreement on a new 3-year contract containing a package increase also generally similar to those negotiated with the 3 largest automobile producers. The union agreed to defer company payments into a fund for supplementary unemployment benefits until September 15, 1956, so that the company's competitive position could be maintained and pensions could be assured for the workers displaced when American merged with the Hudson Motor Car Co. Like the Chrysler settlement,⁵ the American Motors supplementary unemployment benefit plan covers office and salaried workers as well as production workers. Other provisions of the contract included an increase in the annual improvement factor to 6 cents an hour, or 2½ percent of a worker's hourly wage, whichever is greater; an additional 8-cent hourly wage increase this year for skilled workers; and improved pension and insurance benefits.

Another 3-year contract providing for a supplemental unemployment benefit plan and more liberal annual improvement wage increases, a 7th paid holiday, liberalized vacations, and increased pension and insurance benefits was reached on September 5 by the CIO Auto Workers and Bendix Aviation Corp. It ended an 8-day strike that idled about 19,000 employees at 5 plants in California, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York. The agreement also covers workers at three other plants in California and Michigan.

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1955 (p. 1169).

⁶ A less favorable ruling dealing with workers' incomes was issued by the Columbus, Ohio, city attorney after studying the General Motors contract. He stated that, as supplemental wage payments are earned income under the Columbus tax law, they are subject to the city's one-half percent income tax and do not qualify for the exemption extended to pensions, disability benefits, annuities, or gratuities.

An average 8-cent hourly wage increase and the establishment of a retirement income plan to which the company will contribute 2½ cents for each regular hour of work were provided in a 2-year contract between Beech Aircraft of Wichita, Kans., and the AFL Machinists. The contract, which also calls for additional sick leave and life insurance benefits, was retroactive to August 1.

One major barrier to the automobile and similar layoff pay plans was cleared when the United States Department of Labor ruled that Ford Motor Co. contributions to its jobless pay fund were not wages within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act. One of the stipulations of the June 1955 contract between the company and the CIO-UAW was that such a favorable ruling by the Labor Department would have to be made before the benefit plan could be put into effect. As a result, the employer's contribution will be 5 cents an hour for every hour worked, whether at the straight-time or overtime rate.⁶

Meantime, General Motors was seeking stockholder approval of a new stock savings plan and increased retirement benefits for salaried employees. Under the plan, those with at least 1 year of continuous service would become eligible, starting October 1, 1955, to contribute up to 10 percent of their salary, to be invested equally in government bonds and company stock. The firm will match half of each employee's contribution, to be invested in GM stock. Each participant will have an annual choice between applying the money in his account toward a savings fund collectible in 5 years or a retirement thrift fund maturing at retirement or termination of service, with provision for earlier withdrawal of employee-purchased securities. The increase in minimum benefits under the noncontributory retirement plan for salaried employees conforms to that negotiated recently for hourly workers.

Another plan affecting salaried employees was announced by the Ford Motor Co. Employees with a minimum of 1 year's continuous service will become eligible immediately for severance pay upon layoff or inability to perform assigned duties. The separation allowances will range from an amount equal to 1 month's base salary for 1 service year up to 3 months' salary for 5 or more years. Payments will be made monthly at the

rate of half the employee's base pay. Thus, a worker with 5 years' service will receive his allowance in 6 equal monthly installments.

Glass Manufacture

A new type of jobless pay plan was negotiated by the CIO Glass Workers with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Cos. for 23,000 production and maintenance workers, under 2-year extensions of wage contracts signed earlier this year.⁷ The settlements, which reportedly provide for an individual saving plan rather than sharing the risks of unemployment, provide for benefits, up to \$30 a week, either for layoffs or protracted illness. Company contributions of 5 cents a man-hour will build an individual fund for each employee, regardless of seniority. Once the fund reaches \$600, any excess will be distributed as additional vacation pay. Workers will have vested rights to their balances upon retirement or other termination of employment. The agreements also call for improved benefits under the companies' pension plans, effective September 1, 1955, plus hourly increases of 5 cents in 1956 and 1957, with the question of whether these payments will be used to increase fringe benefits or wage rates to be determined later. In the negotiations earlier in the year the 2 glass producers had agreed to a general pay raise of 8 cents an hour in addition to extra increases for certain occupations and also had promised to study the union's guaranteed annual wage proposals, which led to this subsequent reopening of the contract.

Rubber

The year's first major wage agreement in the rubber industry, that between the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. and the CIO Rubber Workers, was reached on August 30 a few minutes before a threatened strike. It provided for a general wage increase of 12 cents an hour for 22,000 employees, an additional 8-cent hourly boost for certain skilled craftsmen, and special adjustments for a number of other workers. This was followed by similar agreements between the union and the 3 other leading producers, covering 15,000 employees at B. F. Goodrich, 26,000 at Goodyear Tire and

Rubber, and 32,000 at U. S. Rubber. All the settlements were negotiated under wage reopenings of the master contracts due to expire during the first half of 1957. Earlier this year, the Big Four rubber companies had agreed to improved 5-year pension and insurance plans.⁸ A working agreement also signed earlier in the year by U. S. Rubber provided for a 7th paid holiday, lengthened vacations for employees with 11 to 15 years, and other benefits. Similar benefits in addition to the wage rate increases were agreed to by the other companies in the latest negotiations.

Electrical Manufacturing

Workers at the East Pittsburgh, Pa., plant of Westinghouse Electric Corp. voted on September 15 to end a 39-day strike that, at its peak, involved 10,000 at that plant and 33,000 employees at 27 other Westinghouse plants, represented by the CIO Electrical Workers. Workers at these other plants had returned a day earlier after being idle 3 days.

The strike at the East Pittsburgh plant began August 8 when about 2,000 dayworkers—elevator operators, material handlers, cranesmen, and storeroom attendants—walked out in a dispute over a company timestudy of their jobs.⁹ The agreement that ended the strike provided that this issue would be covered in national negotiations starting immediately over wages.

Another electrical manufacturer, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., announced a 3-year schedule of pay increases—5 to 13 cents an hour effective August 29, 1955, and 5 to 8 cents in September of 1956 and again in 1957—for all unorganized hourly employees. All salaried personnel were to receive an immediate increase of 4 percent, followed by 3 percent increases in 1956 and 1957. The company also revised its employee benefits program to add a major medical expense plan and to extend company-paid health insurance to employees' dependents, in addition to increasing the schedule of surgical benefits. The company reported the same terms also had been or would be offered to unions currently negotiating for other employees.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1955 (p. 815).

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 933).

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1955 (p. 1171).

The 10,500 production and maintenance employees in Raytheon Manufacturing Co.'s Massachusetts plants received a wage increase of 3 percent under a new contract between the company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). The agreement extends from July 1, 1955, to September 1, 1957, with provision for an additional 3-percent raise on the first anniversary date.

Textiles and Leather

Members of the United Textile Workers (AFL) voted on August 27 to accept a wage increase of 3.75 percent, averaging 5 cents an hour, offered by Dan River Mills, Inc. The increase brought average straight-time earnings for the 10,000 employees in Danville, Va., to \$1.385. Increases of about the same amount continued to spread among unorganized southern textile workers. Estimates based on reports coming to the attention of the Bureau place the total number affected, both union and nonunion, at more than 175,000.

The Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association announced wage increases late in September for about 6,000 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) employees in about 60 Philadelphia sweater and swimwear plants. Under a new 1-year contract, effective October 1, workers will receive a 7-percent increase for timework; a second-week paid vacation for those with 1 year's service; and a 6th paid holiday. Piece rates will be adjusted at the shop level. Employer contributions—6 percent of gross payroll—for a health and welfare program continue unchanged.

Near the end of August, General Shoe Corp., commending the new minimum wage law, announced a general wage increase of 6 cents an hour for its unorganized workers in 4 southern States, effective September 19. Other changes included incorporation of the existing 7.5-cent cost-of-living allowance into basic wage rates, an additional paid half holiday, improved hospitalization benefits, and an increase in guaranteed employment for 5-year employees from 1,440 to 1,480 hours a year. On the other hand, the contract between the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Manufacturers Association and the independent Shoe Workers Union of Lewiston, Maine, representing

about 3,000 workers, was extended for a year without change.

In the tanning industry, Local 21 of the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee negotiated a 5-cent hourly wage increase for 3,500 members with the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association, representing 35 tanneries in the Peabody-Danvers-Salem area. Additionally, the workers received improvements in fringe benefits, including an extra paid holiday and increases in sickness insurance (from \$18 to \$25 a week) and hospitalization payments (from \$12 to \$15 a day). The contract also binds the signatories to increase cooperation to raise productivity. It runs until September 1, 1957, and permits reopening at the end of the first year.

Service Industries

A 5-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to June 1 this year, and another 5 cents next year were provided for about 35,000 workers in 185 hotels in a new 3-year contract between the AFL Hotel Trades Council of New York and the Hotel Association of New York City. The contract, which replaced one due to expire next year, permits negotiations on wages and hours on March 1, 1957, and provides for study of increased sickness and accident benefits.

In other actions affecting service workers, the District of Columbia Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board issued 2 orders setting new minimum wage scales for 20,000 women and minors employed in hotels and building service occupations. Effective November 12, minimum weekly pay will be \$18.80 for a 32- to 40-hour week for waitresses and \$30 for 36 to 40 hours a week for other restaurant and building service workers. Part-time waitresses are to earn at least 60 cents an hour while other part-time workers will receive at least 75 cents. Provision was made for an additional payment of 60 cents a day for a split shift or a spread of hours exceeding 11; a reporting time allowance; and supply and maintenance of uniforms by employer.

An arbitrator ruled that despite recent "abnormal" wage increases in various industries, the BLS consumer price index had remained stable and there had been no basic changes in the Los

Angeles laundry industry—conditions requisite for a wage reopening of an AFL Teamsters' contract. Consequently, the Laundry Drivers' local was denied its petition for a wage adjustment under terms of the 2-year contract expiring next June.

Other Settlements

A new contract providing a 2-step increase of \$7 a week for 5,500 workers and liberalizing apprentice provisions in New York City's commercial printing shops was negotiated by the AFL International Typographical Union and the Printers League Section of the New York Employing Printers Association. The 2-year accord, retroactive to July 1, calls for an immediate advance in pay scales of \$4 a week, with \$3 additional next July. It also broadens the union's jurisdiction to employees in all printing processes which may be substituted for present methods. To relieve the industry's need for skilled manpower, the agreement permits a shortening of the apprenticeship period from 6 to 4 years for those with "special aptitude" and an increase in the ratio of apprentices to journeymen.

A package increase reportedly valued at 18½ cents an hour was agreed to early in September by the International Brotherhood of Longshoremens (AFL) and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery of Philadelphia, a division of the National Sugar Refining Co. The 1-year agreement, effective September 1, provided a general wage increase of 12 cents an hour for 1,150 production and maintenance employees, as well as improved fringe benefits. It continued unchanged the guarantee of 2,000 hours pay annually.

Following a pattern set in negotiations with the CIO United Steelworkers and the AFL Aluminum Workers, the Aluminum Company of America reached agreement with the United Auto Workers (CIO) on an average 15-cent hourly wage increase for 7,000 workers in 4 plants. Negotiated under a wage reopening clause in a contract expiring September 27, 1956, the agreement provided for a general hourly increase of 11½ cents and an additional 3½ cents to be applied to internal rate structure adjustments. ALCOA also agreed to reduction in interplant wage differentials.

Other Developments

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) solved a pension problem affecting all New York coatmakers eligible to retire in 1956. By agreement of the trustees, responsibility for payment of the \$500 lump-sum death benefit for retirees, normally assumed by the retirement fund, was to be transferred temporarily to the health and welfare fund, which is also jointly administered. Because of economic conditions in the coat and suit industry, income of the retirement fund had become inadequate for the growing number of applicants. An actuarial study of the fund's status will be conducted to determine whether employers need to increase their contributions. Also under review by the cloakmakers' union are plans for expanding surgical, hospital, and disability benefits.

To facilitate organization of the shirt industry and to promote sales, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) obtained agreement from two companies to put the union label for the first time on national brand men's shirts. This step is part of an annual \$750,000 promotional campaign to encourage workers to buy union-label products. The Amalgamated had already successfully used this "buy-union" approach to attain nearly complete coverage of companies manufacturing men's suits and will now try to direct business away from the estimated 30 percent of the men's shirt industry that is still unorganized.

Another type of labor-management cooperation was exemplified by the action of over 500 members of this union in voting to lend \$100,000 at 3½-percent interest to Hamilton Trading Co. in Cincinnati after recent plant acquisitions left their employer short of cash. This action continued the Amalgamated's long history of providing financial aid to distressed employers with whom it has contracts.

Following the lead of their international union,¹⁰ about 400 AFL United Hatters in St. Louis agreed to forego their demand that 12 employers increase pension contributions by 1 percent of payrolls and instead assign this amount to a hat promotion fund.

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1955 (p. 461).

A number of unions joined those who have recently increased their dues for "defense" purposes. A fund of at least \$100,000 each is to be raised by both the Upper South and Deep South Hosiery Workers District Council (AFL) to support full-fashioned hosiery knitters in fighting wage reductions, increased workloads, or job displacement. The United Mine Workers (Ind.) levied a \$20 assessment in four \$5 installments on each of its 200,000 bituminous miners to boost its treasury by about \$4 million for defense against law suits. A convention of the National Independent Union Council—a group of independent unions—adopted a resolution to establish a fund to guard against membership raids arising out of the AFL-CIO merger. Officials stated that a donation of \$1 per member by affiliated organizations was contemplated.

Few new developments on the impending AFL-CIO merger occurred during the month. The proposed constitution of the new federation was criticized as undemocratic and "cannibalistic" by John L. Lewis. Also denouncing it, Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union (CIO), stated that he had no desire to serve as a

vice president of the new group. Mr. Quill, as a CIO vice president, would have been entitled to membership on the unified executive council of 17 AFL and 10 CIO vice presidents.

Two major AFL unions—the Teamsters and the Machinists—signed an agreement by which each will contribute \$100,000 to a joint organizing drive among the estimated million employees of the auto service industry. The campaign aims to add mechanics, helpers, and apprentices to the Machinists' membership and greasers, carwashers, parts clerks, car salesmen, and gasoline pump attendants to the Teamsters.

A forecast that within the foreseeable future factory workers will be paid on a year-round salaried basis was advanced before an American Management Association personnel conference. Robert C. Hendon, Railway Express Agency official, predicted an era of stabilized employment, in which layoffs and overtime would be almost unknown. In turn, he felt unions would have to assume greater responsibility for higher productivity, less absenteeism, fewer work stoppages, and easier transfer among jobs and plants.

Union Conventions Scheduled for December 1955

<i>December</i>	<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Place</i>
1	American Federation of Labor ¹ ----- (Annual AFL convention)	New York, N. Y.
1	Congress of Industrial Organizations ¹ ----- (Annual CIO convention)	New York, N. Y.
<i>December</i>	<i>State conventions</i>	<i>Place</i>
1	Ohio, CIO-----	Cleveland
8	Wisconsin, CIO-----	Milwaukee
9	New Jersey-----	Atlantic City

¹ At separate conventions, the AFL and CIO will take a final vote on merging both organizations. Approval of merger will be followed by a convention of the merged labor organization on December 5, 1955, in New York City.

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

American Labor and the International Labor Movement, 1940 to 1953. By John P. Windmuller. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations, 1954. xvi, 243 pp., bibliography. (Cornell International Industrial and Labor Relations Reports, 2.) \$3.

Mr. Windmuller records American labor's strategies, hopes, and warnings in the international field during the period 1940-53—from the twilight of the International Federation of Trade Unions to the Stockholm conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The often divergent paths taken by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations as they pushed American labor interests abroad are traced step by step. The insistence on the part of the AFL to go it comparatively alone in the field of foreign affairs at a time when the CIO felt impelled to move inside the orbit of "world labor unity," as represented by the World Federation of Trade Unions, is fully related. In this connection, the author describes how the AFL proceeded with a vigor and concentration motivated in part by CIO's enhanced prestige internationally but also by the conviction that any tieup with the Communist-dominated WFTU was a basic error of global proportions. In this conviction, the AFL subsequently was joined by the International Transportworkers' Federation, the powerful and politically sagacious international trade secretariat.

The clash between the AFL and the CIO resulted in two things: Both federations had to develop staffs at home and abroad to implement their international interests; and the AFL took upon itself the role of independent international agitator against the WFTU.

Although the CIO's participation in the WFTU until 1948 can be attributed in significant part to Communist maneuvers by certain CIO unions and in CIO headquarters, the political climate also had its effect. In the postwar period of peace at almost any price, many chose to discount long-range Communist objectives, and certainly to disregard or ignore—as almost irrelevant—the role of Soviet trade unions and the Communist-dominated unions as instruments of Soviet foreign and domestic policy.

The rejection of the Marshall Plan by the WFTU provided the key factor in the decision by free European trade unions and the CIO to quit the WFTU. Sharp infighting by the international trade secretariats also vitally weakened Communist alignments, as did Communist aggressions and almost compulsive self-exposures by Soviet Russia.

Thereafter, it was much easier and more natural for the AFL and CIO to work together for the first time in the international field, both becoming charter members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The author indicates that while American labor's international interests have achieved a rather luxurious growth, nevertheless the roots of interest must be deepened to insure American labor's permanent concern in this field. Actually, he says, about a dozen labor leaders—AFL and CIO—(with strong staff assistance) have carried the international relations programs, certainly with the general acquiescence if not always with the full comprehension of the lower echelons of leadership and the rank and file.

In a concluding and perceptive chapter on "interpretations and prospects," Mr. Windmuller makes a point regarding the future of American labor and the ICFTU which has particular relevance today:

The stronger and more aggressive the Communist threat to the democracies and to free trade unionism, the better are the chances for relatively close relations between American labor and the ICFTU. A distinct abatement of East-West tensions may bring into the open again among trade unions elsewhere the so frequently disappointed hopes for a negotiated settlement of outstanding issues and could also reinforce latent tendencies for closer East-West relations at the trade union level. Under such circumstances, an estrangement between American labor, especially the AFL, and the ICFTU would seem a distinct possibility.

Although the study ends with the Stockholm conference of 1953, where the AFL expressed lack of confidence in the ICFTU, this doubt as to the ability of the ICFTU to play its world role continues to be expressed in other ways.

—JOHN HERLING

John Herling's Labor Letter, Inc.

Universities and Unions in Workers' Education.

By Jack Barbash. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1955. 206 pp., bibliography. \$3.

Although numerous workers' education programs have been launched since 1900, most, like Brookwood Labor College and the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women in Industry, have made significant contributions but have not survived. The continuing expansion of the labor movement—to over 15 million union members in the years immediately after World War II—however, focused the attention of thoughtful labor leaders and enterprising university educators upon the need to develop a planned program of educational activity which would make the worker not only a better union member but also a more informed citizen. As a result, unions, through their expanding educational staffs, and universities, in many instances through their newly organized labor relations schools, both have stepped up their efforts in this area.

Sensing the need for coordination between expanding university projects and trade union objectives, the Fund for Adult Education of the Ford Foundation provided a grant permitting the creation of the Inter-University Labor Education Committee (IULEC) to encourage the extension of programs for workers' education in international affairs, economic problems, and the advantages of community participation, by eight colleges or universities: Cornell, Rutgers, Pennsylvania State, Illinois, Chicago, Roosevelt, Wisconsin, and the University of California at Los Angeles. The board of directors in charge of the IULEC program was composed of one representative of each of the participating universities and eight union representatives, equally divided between the AFL and the CIO. A full-time executive secretary (Joseph Mire, former educational director of the American Federation of State, County and

Municipal Employees) was subsequently engaged to implement the objectives of the Committee.

As the project neared its end, Mr. Barbash was commissioned by the IULEC board of directors to evaluate the activities and accomplishments of IULEC. *Universities and Unions in Workers' Education* presents his evaluation, based on on-the-scene reviews of most of the 20-odd programs.

Although the three designated subjects of study were common to all the programs, the educational media or channels varied widely. Thus, Wisconsin and Illinois concentrated on the familiar 1- or 2-day institutes; Chicago stressed the development of educational materials on world affairs; Penn State and Rutgers focused upon workers' education councils as auxiliaries to the local labor movements in several communities; Roosevelt College promoted the use of films and filmstrips; Cornell sought to encourage the participation of union people in community affairs through demonstration projects in three cities; UCLA worked in the area of labor participation in the improvement and extension of community health facilities, relying chiefly on the committee approach. Other programs initiated by one or more of the educational centers included discussion groups designed to attract women unionists or wives of union members (Illinois and Wisconsin) and union readership and attitudes surveys (UCLA and Chicago). In another absorbing project, described as the "county agent" program, a University of Illinois field representative sought to stimulate unions to carry on activities in workers' education analogous to the efforts of the county agricultural agent to encourage improved methods of farming.

The various programs are skillfully analyzed and appraised. Each is evaluated in terms of attainment of objectives. The result is a volume replete with practical significance to all those directly or indirectly concerned with the establishment or expansion and successful functioning of this phase of adult education.

The final chapters of the book deal with numerous practical problems associated with the administration of workers' education activities under the IULEC program. Here, too, the author displays insight into the motivations of university and union educators and how to overcome their

fears and prejudices. Emphasis is placed upon the importance of joint consultation of union and university representatives on all aspects of a program, from its inception to its completion.

—NELSON M. BORTZ
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Principles of Mass and Flow Production. By Frank G. Woollard. New York, Philosophical Library, 1955. 195 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. \$7.50.

This work, by an engineer, presents an account of the development of mass-production techniques and systems and the role of technology in modern production. It is also marked by acute social and economic insight. For example, the author lists as one of the fundamental principles of flow production: "The system . . . must benefit everyone: consumers, workers, and owners." Here is the pure technician, who, understanding the impact of his work, implies the interdependency of a rationalized system of production and a milieu of full employment and high purchasing power.

Mr. Woollard, who has had broad industrial experience, urges greater and more logical efficiency in industry and yet considers that the primary aim of industry must be to provide a high standard of living and consequently a rise in the cultural level of the population it serves.

Copious illustrations of the latest machinery and technology, especially in the automobile industry where examples of automation are featured, coupled with an excellent text, make this work one of great value to social scientists who wish to learn more about modern technology.

—K. G. VAN AUKEN, JR.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Agricultural Labor

Agricultural Employment Problems in the Federal Republic of Germany. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, June 1955, pp. 635-651. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Agricultural Labor Inquiry: Report on Intensive Survey of Agricultural Labor—Employment, Underemployment, Wages, and Levels of Living—Vol. I, All India. New

Delhi, Ministry of Labor, 1955. 305 pp., charts, forms, map. 7 rs., Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

Agricultural Labor Inquiry [in India]: Rural Manpower and Occupational Structure. New Delhi, Ministry of Labor, 1954. 530 pp., forms. 10 rs., Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

Automation

A Review of Automatic Technology. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 13 pp. (Reprint 2166; from *Monthly Labor Review*, February and June 1955.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Discussions of the meaning, outlook, and implications of automation, and its effects on industrial relations.

Automation: A New Dimension to Old Problems. By George P. Shultz and George B. Baldwin. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1955. 20 pp. \$1.

Excerpts from this study were published in the February 1955 *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 165), and included in Reprint 2166, listed above.

The Automatic Factory—A Critical Examination. By Stephen A. June and others. Pittsburgh, Instruments Publishing Co., Inc., 1955. 88 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. \$1.50.

Report on a study by a student team at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Describes a few actual cases of automatic production at "piece-part" factories, excluding chemical processing plants and electronic data processing. Technical and economic obstacles, costs, and some general implications of automation are discussed. Includes a glossary of terms.

The Challenge of Automation. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1955. 77 pp. \$2.

Papers delivered at National Conference on Automation sponsored by Committee on Economic Policy, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, April 14, 1955. Excerpts from three of the papers were published in the May 1955 *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 519). Seven of the papers presented in the volume deal with labor's stake in automation.

Electronic Data Processing in Industry—A Case Book of Management Experience. New York, American Management Association, 1955. 257 pp., diagrams, forms, illus. (Special Report 3.) \$7.75 (\$5.75 to Association members).

Includes papers on the evolution of data processing, various ways of judging the practicability of equipment for specific needs, and actual performance of available machines on payrolls, production control, and other tasks. The authors are executives in charge of planning and installing electronic data-processing machines at insurance, accounting, railroad, aircraft, and utility companies.

Electronics in Business—A Descriptive Reference Guide.

Edited by Herbert F. Klingman. New York, Controllership Foundation, Inc., July 1955. xi, 176 pp. 2d ed. \$2.

Contains the items which appeared in the July 1954 edition and references to similar material made available through May 31, 1955. These include basic reading, descriptions of electronic installations and applications, and listings of conferences, seminars, and training courses in computer techniques.

What Automation Means to You: A Summary of the Effects of the Second Industrial Revolution on the American Worker. By Abraham Weiss. Washington, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, AFL, 1955. 11 pp., illus. Free.

Cost and Standards of Living

Cost of Living for Women Workers, New York City, September 1954. By Edith A. Turner. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1955. 37 pp. (Publication B-80.)

Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, With an Appraisal of Methods of Analysis. By Faith Clark and others. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Home Economics Research Branch, 1954. 203 pp., bibliography, charts, survey forms. (Agricultural Information Bull. 132.) \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods and Hourly Wages of Adult Wage Earners in 41 Occupations, [Various Countries], October 1954. (In Statistical Supplement to International Labor Review, Geneva, July 1955, pp. 1-42. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Data are given for countries of Africa, North and South America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.

Employment and Unemployment

Proceedings of 42d Annual Convention of International Association of Personnel in Employment Security, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7-10, 1955. [Louisville, Ky., the Association's Office of Publication and Circulation (449 South Second Street)?], 1955. 64 pp., illus.

Toward Steadier Work and Pay. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, Employee Relations Division, 1955. 24 pp. 50 cents.

Third Annual Report on the Expanded Employment Services to Reservation Indians in Arizona, for the Calendar Year 1954. Phoenix, Arizona Employment Security Commission, State Employment Service, 1955. 35 pp., charts, map, illus.

Handicapped

Building Competence to Serve the Handicapped. (In Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, September 1955, pp. 3-44, illus. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Encouragement of Employment of the Handicapped—Extension of Second Injury Fund Principles to Persons Having Latent Impairments. By Howard D. Fabing, M.D., and Roscoe L. Barrow. (In Vanderbilt Law Review, Nashville, Tenn., April 1955, pp. 575-588. \$1.50.)

Minutes of Annual Meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Washington, May 23-24, 1955. Washington, President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, 1955. 46 pp., illus. Free.

1954 Report of Governor's Committee on "Employ the Physically Handicapped." New York, State Department of Labor, [1955]. 87 pp., illus.

Presents data on rehabilitation facilities and placement achievements in State of New York.

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Tuberculous. By Sol L. Warren—an abstract by Mary Dempsey. New York, National Tuberculosis Association, 1955. 193 pp., bibliography, forms. \$2.50.

A Study of the Living Expenses of Blind Persons, [Wichita, Kans.]. By Nathaniel J. Raskin. New York, American Foundation for the Blind, 1955. 44 pp., bibliography, charts. (Research Series, 4.) 50 cents.

Income

Statistics of National Income and Expenditure. New York, United Nations, Statistical Office, 1955. 98 pp., bibliographies. (Statistical Papers, Series H, No. 7; Sales No., 1955, XVII, 3.) 80 cents, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Incomes, Savings, and Net Worth [in Great Britain]—the Savings Surveys of 1952-54. By T. P. Hill. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, May 1955, pp. 129-172, chart. 10s. 6d.)

An article by L. R. Klein in the same issue of the Bulletin deals with patterns of savings in the 1953 and 1954 surveys.

Industrial Relations

Arbitration Today: Proceedings of Eighth Annual Meeting, National Academy of Arbitrators, Boston, Mass., January 27-28, 1955. Edited by Jean T. McKelvey. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1955. 211 pp. \$8.50.

Bibliography of Dispute Settlement by Third Parties. By Vernon H. Jensen and Harold G. Ross. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, July 1955. xxvi, 253 pp.

Contract Authorization Procedures. By James J. Bambrick, Jr., and George H. Haas. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, August 1955, pp. 314-319, 336, charts.)

Reviews the extent to which national and international unions control contracts negotiated by local unions.

Control of Featherbedding by the Secondary Boycott Ban. By John R. Van de Water. (*In* Labor Law Journal, Chicago, September 1955, pp. 633-653, 665. \$1.)

Labor Relations in Agriculture. By Varden Fuller. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1955. 46 pp. 50 cents.

Third in a series of monographs on West Coast collective bargaining systems.

The Law of Labor Relations. By Benjamin Werne. Washington, National Association of Wholesalers, [1955]. Various pagings. \$1.

Reproduces two lectures by the author on labor relations for wholesalers, presented in the Wholesale Executive Management Course at Ohio State University, sponsored by National Association of Wholesalers.

Some Dimensions of Company-Union Downward Communication. By William H. Keown. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research and Service, 1955. 143 pp., bibliography, diagrams, forms. (Wisconsin Commerce Reports, Vol. IV, 3.) \$1.15.

Toward Mature Collective Bargaining. By Walter Gordon Merritt. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, August 1955, pp. 320-322, 339.)

Trends in NLRB Decisions During 1953-54. By Chester A. Morgan. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, College of Commerce, Bureau of Labor and Management, 1955. 38 pp. (Research Series, 10.)

Codetermination in German Industry. By Edwin F. Beal and William H. McPherson. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1955, pp. 483-519. \$1.50.)

Labor Organization

The Implications of Engineer Unionization. By John E. Taft and Allen W. Walz. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, August 1955, pp. 323-328.)

The authors present, respectively, labor and management viewpoints.

[*United Rubber Workers of America*]-*Our History, 1935-55.* By John Newton Thurber. (*In* United Rubber

Worker, Akron, Ohio, September 1955, pp. 1-20. 5 cents.)

Los Sindicatos en Cuba. By Fausto Clavijo Aguilera. Habana, Editorial Lex, 1954. 397 pp.

A study of both workers' and employers' organizations, with information on pertinent legislation.

Directory of World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Office of International Labor Affairs, June 1955. Various pagings. Free.

Manpower

Annual Report on the Labor Force, 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1955. 65 pp., charts. (Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 59.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Impact of a Full Mobilization Program on the Occupational Composition of the Aircraft Engine and Parts Industry: Techniques for Projecting Employment and Occupational Patterns. By Mannie Kupinsky. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 91 pp., map. (BLS Report 94.) Free.

Health Manpower Source Book: Section 7, Dentists. By Elliott H. Pennell and Maryland Y. Pennell. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1955. 158 pp., bibliography, charts, maps. (PHS Publication 263, Section 7.) \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Shortages of Scientists and Engineers in Industrial Research. By Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Washington, U. S. National Science Foundation, 1955. 5 pp. (Scientific Manpower Bull. 6.) Free.

The substance of this report was presented in the September 1955 Monthly Labor Review (p. 1011).

Social Security (General)

The Social Security Act: The First Twenty Years. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, August 1955, pp. 1-32, bibliography, charts. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Analysis of Benefits, OASI Program, [Under] 1954 Amendments. By J. A. MacDougall. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Division of the Actuary, 1955. 48 pp. (Actuarial Study 41.) Free.

Actuarial Study 42 appraises old-age and survivors insurance benefits being paid as of December 31, 1940-54. Study 43 gives data on estimated amount of life insurance in force as survivors benefits under OASI, 1955. Both of these studies are by T. N. E. Greville.

Government Expenditures and Related Data on Health and Social Welfare [in Canada], 1947 to 1953. Ottawa, Department of National Health and Welfare, Research Division, 1955. 84 pp., bibliography, charts. (Social Security Series, Memorandum 14, 2d ed.)

Betænkning om Folkepension. Copenhagen, Folkeforsikringskommission, 1955. 453 pp., charts. (Betænkning 123.)

Monograph on old-age and invalidity pensions in Denmark, with short sections for a number of foreign countries.

Beretning fra Invalideforsikringsretten for Årene 1952 og 1953. Copenhagen, Invalideforsikringsretten, 1955. 64 pp.

Report on operation of the Danish invalidity insurance system in 1952 and 1953, with comparative data for earlier years. The final chapter is a brief review, in English, of pertinent legislation, and English equivalents are given for many text items in the tables.

Unemployment Insurance

Twenty Years of Unemployment Insurance in the U.S.A., 1935-1955. (In Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, August 1955, pp. 1-66, charts, illus. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

A Study of Louisiana Jobless Workers After Exhaustion of Unemployment Insurance Benefits. [Baton Rouge, Louisiana Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 1955?] 144 pp., survey forms.

Unemployment Contributions and Benefits [in Pennsylvania], According to Industry, 1953. Harrisburg, Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security, 1955. 6 pp., charts. (Statistical Information Bull. 109.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

The Decline in Wage Differentials Based on Skill in the United States. By Earl E. Muntz. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1955, pp. 575-592. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Salaries of Firemen and Policemen, 1952-54. By Ruth W. Benny. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 4 pp., chart. (Reprint 2168; from Monthly Labor Review, July 1955.) Free.

Salaries and Other Characteristics of Beginning Rural School Teachers, 1953-54—A Brief Report of a Pilot Survey. By Wells Harrington and Mabel C. Rice. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1955. 16 pp., survey

form. (Circular 446.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

County Salaries in Iowa, 1954. By Clayton L. Ringgenberg. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, Institute of Public Affairs, 1954. 72 pp.

Occupational Wage Survey, Tulsa, Okla., Area, March 1955. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning Division, 1955. 65 pp.

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

Survey of Earnings of Women and Male Minors in Illinois Retail Trade, April 1954. (In Illinois Labor Bulletin, Illinois Department of Labor, Chicago, July-August 1955, pp. 10-11, charts.)

Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods and Hourly Wages of Adult Wage Earners in 41 Occupations, [Various Countries], October 1954. (In Statistical Supplement to International Labor Review, Geneva, July 1955, pp. 1-42. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Data are given for countries of Africa, North and South America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.

Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages [in Canada], 1945-54. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Prices Division, 1955. 37 pp., charts. 25 cents.

Soviet Statistics of Wages and Prices. By M. C. Kaser. (In Soviet Studies, A Quarterly Review of the Social and Economic Institutions of the USSR, Oxford, England, July 1955, pp. 31-51. 9s. net.)

Women in Industry

Girls' and Women's Occupations—Selected References, July 1948-September 1954. By Louise Moore. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1955. 99 pp. (Vocational Division Bull. 257; Trade and Industrial Series, 63.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employment Opportunities for Women in Professional Accounting. By Lillian V. Inke. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1955. 40 pp., bibliography, chart, illus. (Bull. 258.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Les Carrières Féminines. (In Avenirs, Bureau Universitaire de Statistique et de Documentation Scolaires et Professionnelles, Paris, March 1955, pp. 1-180, illus. 300 francs.)

Discusses the long-time trends in employment of women in France, with details for many occupations, and lists training opportunities.

Miscellaneous

The Coming Revolution in Industrial Relations, 1955-1975.

New York, Industrial Relations News, 1955. 76 pp., bibliography, charts. \$4.

A series of questions and answers covering a broad view of future impacts, including automation in the factory and office, peaceful atomic energy uses, changes in management characteristics, projections of future union activity, and some discussion of the composition of the work force.

Counseling—Theory and Practice. By Harold B. Pepinsky and Pauline Nichols Pepinsky. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1954. 307 pp., bibliography. \$4.50.

Money and Motivation—An Analysis of Incentives in Industry. By William Foote Whyte and others. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1955. 268 pp. \$4.

This book, the opening sentence states, is about "5 M's of factory life: men, money, machines, morale, and motivation." It is essentially a symposium of materials which fit into the following subject categories: (a) The worker

and his work group; (b) intergroup relations; (c) the plant-wide social system; and (d) a theory of economic incentives and human relations.

What About Profit Sharing? By W. Irvin Brennan. (In *American Business*, Chicago, August 1955, pp. 8-9, 27, et seq. 35 cents.)

Labor Discipline, Trade-Unions, and the State in India. By Morris David Morris. (In *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, August 1955, pp. 293-308. \$1.50.)

Statistical Services of the Philippine Government—Description of Statistics Collected, Processed, and Published. Manila, University of the Philippines, Statistical Center, 1955. 45 pp., bibliography.

The agencies whose services are outlined include the Department of Labor and the Labor and Social Welfare Statistics Section of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Perspective of Labor Conditions in Sweden. Stockholm, Swedish Employers' Confederation, Public Relations Department, 1954. 52 pp., charts, illus. 4.50 kr.

Conferences and Institutes Scheduled for December 1955

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes 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.

December	Conference and sponsor	Place
8	Clinic on the Use of Psychological Tests in Executive Development..... <i>Management Center, Marquette University.</i>	Milwaukee, Wis.
8	Regional Meeting..... <i>President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.</i>	Boston, Mass.
9-10	Fourth Annual Conference of Labor Newswriters..... <i>New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.</i>	Ithaca, N. Y.
19-21	Seminar on Employee Interviewing and Selection Techniques and Methods of Employee Orientation. <i>American Management Association.</i>	New York, N. Y.
27	Automation Symposium..... <i>American Association for the Advancement of Science (annual meeting).</i>	Atlanta, Ga.
	Annual meetings of—	
27-30	<i>American Statistical Association</i>	New York, N. Y.
28-30	<i>American Economic Association</i>	New York, N. Y.
28-29	<i>Industrial Relations Research Association</i>	New York, N. Y.

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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			
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ³
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	69,853	70,695	70,429	69,692	68,256	67,784	66,840	66,550	66,700	66,811	67,909	68,190	68,565
Civilian labor force.....	66,882	67,726	67,465	66,696	65,192	64,647	63,654	63,321	63,497	63,526	64,624	64,882	65,243
Unemployment.....	2,149	2,237	2,471	2,679	2,489	2,962	3,176	3,383	3,347	2,838	2,893	2,741	3,099
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,128	1,060	1,160	1,433	996	958	964	1,138	1,329	1,164	1,274	1,129	1,284
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	390	528	609	464	453	538	795	893	881	726	705	635	642
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	172	189	116	135	161	355	356	377	263	241	183	181	341
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	242	195	280	337	470	664	615	524	415	331	379	406	451
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	216	265	306	311	409	447	447	450	459	376	352	391	383
Employment.....	64,733	65,488	64,994	64,016	62,703	61,685	60,477	59,938	60,150	60,688	61,731	62,141	62,144
Nonagricultural.....	56,858	57,952	57,291	56,335	55,740	55,470	54,785	54,854	54,853	55,363	55,577	54,902	54,618
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,636	44,910	43,955	45,830	45,831	43,721	45,248	44,741	44,074	45,958	40,506	43,666	23,999
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,357	5,173	5,201	5,580	5,617	7,478	5,618	5,935	6,606	5,891	11,195	7,144	25,559
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,087	1,924	1,913	2,194	2,440	2,361	2,241	2,265	2,170	2,079	2,322	2,194	1,984
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,777	5,945	6,221	2,731	1,852	1,911	1,678	1,914	2,004	1,435	1,654	1,899	3,076
Agricultural.....	7,875	7,536	7,704	7,681	6,963	6,215	5,692	5,084	5,297	5,325	6,154	7,239	7,527
Worked 35 hours or more.....	6,093	5,572	5,625	5,637	5,175	4,332	4,273	3,519	3,551	3,788	4,598	5,353	5,684
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,343	1,347	1,505	1,579	1,372	1,441	976	1,004	1,167	977	1,126	1,464	1,527
Worked 1-14 hours.....	309	328	330	334	263	257	249	292	305	302	259	295	219
With a job but not at work ⁴	129	290	244	132	153	186	194	269	274	259	171	126	97
	Males												
Total labor force.....	48,216	49,180	49,323	48,848	47,801	47,590	47,226	46,922	47,044	47,005	47,426	47,586	48,007
Civilian labor force.....	45,279	46,245	46,393	45,888	44,773	44,493	44,078	43,731	43,879	43,759	44,180	44,317	44,724
Unemployment.....	1,201	1,387	1,603	1,753	1,624	2,093	2,283	2,431	2,395	1,996	1,875	1,796	1,993
Employment.....	44,078	44,858	44,790	44,135	43,149	42,400	41,795	41,301	41,485	41,762	42,305	42,522	42,730
Nonagricultural.....	38,107	38,878	38,715	38,153	37,527	37,113	36,772	36,680	36,732	36,954	37,134	36,792	36,905
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,918	32,054	31,636	32,805	32,626	31,211	31,946	31,481	31,041	32,071	28,956	30,780	17,978
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,574	2,633	2,620	2,848	2,674	3,688	2,766	3,036	3,454	2,972	6,236	3,782	10,118
Worked 1-14 hours.....	837	764	825	978	1,072	1,049	981	972	972	900	917	864	814
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,778	3,427	3,635	1,522	1,156	1,165	1,079	1,190	1,265	1,011	1,026	1,366	1,994
Agricultural.....	5,971	5,980	6,075	5,982	5,622	5,287	5,023	4,621	4,753	4,808	5,171	5,730	5,825
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,977	4,803	4,912	4,800	4,492	4,052	4,005	3,338	3,378	3,600	4,155	4,579	4,750
Worked 15-34 hours.....	681	704	726	845	810	802	620	757	864	711	659	822	841
Worked 1-14 hours.....	195	228	228	222	185	201	212	269	266	256	206	201	144
With a job but not at work ⁴	118	244	209	115	135	172	186	256	245	241	151	128	91
	Females												
Total labor force.....	21,637	21,515	21,106	20,844	20,456	20,191	19,614	19,628	19,655	19,806	20,484	20,604	20,559
Civilian labor force.....	21,603	21,481	21,072	20,808	20,420	20,154	19,576	19,590	19,617	19,767	20,445	20,565	20,520
Unemployment.....	948	850	868	926	865	869	893	952	952	841	1,018	945	1,106
Employment.....	20,654	20,631	20,204	19,882	19,555	19,284	18,683	18,638	18,666	18,925	19,427	19,619	19,413
Nonagricultural.....	18,751	19,075	18,575	18,182	18,213	18,357	18,014	18,174	18,122	18,408	18,444	18,110	17,712
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,716	12,856	12,320	13,025	13,205	12,510	13,302	13,263	13,034	13,887	11,550	12,885	6,020
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,784	2,541	2,581	2,731	2,943	3,790	2,852	2,898	3,151	2,919	4,960	3,302	9,441
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,250	1,160	1,088	1,216	1,368	1,311	1,259	1,293	1,198	1,178	1,406	1,330	1,169
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,001	2,518	2,587	1,209	696	745	600	729	739	424	528	533	1,081
Agricultural.....	1,904	1,556	1,629	1,700	1,342	927	669	464	544	517	983	1,509	1,701
Worked 35 hours or more.....	1,116	766	714	837	683	280	269	181	173	188	443	775	933
Worked 15-34 hours.....	661	643	779	734	563	579	356	247	303	266	467	642	686
Worked 1-14 hours.....	115	100	102	112	78	55	37	22	39	46	53	94	76
With a job but not at work ⁴	11	46	34	17	18	14	8	14	29	17	20	0	6

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1955										1954				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1954	1953	
Total employees.....	50,300	49,864	49,420	49,508	48,918	48,643	48,212	47,753	47,741	49,463	48,808	48,580	48,490	48,285	49,681	
Mining	759	749	760	742	739	739	739	737	741	747	749	743	744	770	852	
Metal.....	98.6	94.4	90.0	98.6	97.1	96.5	94.8	94.3	94.1	92.5	93.7	90.5	90.0	98.1	106.0	
Iron.....		36.2	35.8	34.5	33.8	32.0	30.5	30.2	30.3	29.8	31.4	32.9	34.4	35.2	40.1	
Copper.....		22.1	18.0	27.9	27.5	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.3	27.6	26.9	24.8	25.4	27.4	28.6	
Lead and zinc.....		16.3	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.0	14.6	14.8	16.2	17.8	
Anthracite.....		35.4	34.5	37.0	33.6	37.4	38.3	39.8	42.6	43.3	43.6	43.4	33.9	41.1	54.0	
Bituminous-coal.....	211.4	210.2	208.5	211.0	208.1	204.8	208.4	209.9	210.5	211.7	212.0	211.0	212.5	226.7	288.9	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		310.0	308.3	306.3	297.3	295.3	295.6	293.2	293.6	295.6	293.9	292.3	300.1	298.8	297.4	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	109.5	108.9	107.5	107.2	106.1	105.1	102.3	99.8	100.1	104.0	105.6	106.2	107.2	104.7	105.9	
Contract construction	2,730	2,733	2,701	2,615	2,526	2,399	2,255	2,169	2,237	2,426	2,598	2,652	2,698	2,527	2,622	
Nonbuilding construction.....		573	567	548	513	464	411	389	398	451	524	553	569	506	513	
Highway and street.....		278.5	272.3	262.3	234.7	196.4	161.9	147.4	152.6	186.0	231.2	252.6	262.1	217.4	214.9	
Other nonbuilding construction.....		294.4	295.1	286.1	278.6	267.3	249.0	241.2	244.9	265.2	290.0	300.7	306.9	288.2	297.8	
Building construction.....	2,160	2,134	2,067	2,013	1,935	1,844	1,780	1,839	1,975	2,074	2,099	2,129	2,021	2,109		
General contractors.....		863.6	855.5	819.7	789.9	759.8	723.9	694.6	733.3	801.9	862.6	877.2	897.6	848.8	934.0	
Special-trade contractors.....		1,296.7	1,278.8	1,247.2	1,222.8	1,174.8	1,119.9	1,085.6	1,106.1	1,173.4	1,221.9	1,221.9	1,231.1	1,172.7	1,175.1	
Plumbing and heating.....		295.3	289.9	284.0	279.3	272.5	266.3	264.7	270.6	283.1	288.1	291.1	291.4	283.4	288.9	
Painting and decorating.....		165.1	161.5	153.5	147.8	140.2	129.2	121.7	121.6	135.5	144.2	148.4	167.0	141.4	148.1	
Electrical work.....		149.4	150.1	148.5	145.6	143.8	143.6	144.6	148.5	153.7	155.4	155.5	165.0	156.5	159.7	
Other special-trade contractors.....		686.9	677.3	661.2	650.1	618.3	580.8	554.6	565.4	601.1	624.0	626.9	627.7	591.5	678.4	
Manufacturing	16,925	16,819	16,475	16,577	16,334	16,255	16,201	16,060	15,925	16,050	16,057	16,007	15,972	15,989	17,238	
Durable goods ²	9,632	9,595	9,511	9,624	9,501	9,418	9,323	9,220	9,113	9,144	9,121	9,002	8,887	9,120	10,105	
Nondurable goods ³	7,293	7,224	6,964	6,953	6,833	6,837	6,878	6,840	6,812	6,906	6,936	7,005	7,085	6,870	7,133	
Ordnance and accessories.....	130.4	131.1	132.3	132.3	133.2	134.5	137.0	137.2	139.9	141.2	142.1	143.9	145.8	160.8	234.3	
Food and kindred products.....	1,718.6	1,703.9	1,603.0	1,530.4	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	1,530.2	1,557.9	
Meat products.....		330.3	289.9	324.3	320.3	316.0	317.8	318.1	324.9	333.4	331.8	331.4	326.7	321.8	321.5	
Dairy products.....		131.3	132.9	130.6	123.6	117.8	113.8	112.4	111.0	112.6	114.5	116.3	120.8	118.5	118.2	
Canning and preserving.....		361.2	265.2	213.7	179.0	171.7	157.7	154.4	164.0	180.6	208.9	274.1	379.1	224.2	238.2	
Grain-mill products.....		122.6	123.0	121.4	119.1	117.1	117.8	117.7	118.2	119.1	120.0	122.6	125.4	121.3	119.9	
Bakery products.....		289.2	289.9	288.0	284.0	280.5	279.7	280.0	278.6	283.3	285.3	286.7	285.1	283.7	285.9	
Sugar.....		29.1	27.4	26.0	26.5	27.8	27.1	27.6	29.8	43.6	50.0	47.3	32.1	33.9	34.2	
Confectionery and related products.....		76.1	71.2	73.7	73.6	74.5	77.7	78.1	81.5	85.2	88.4	89.7	85.7	80.9	84.6	
Beverages.....		223.1	224.3	212.9	207.2	200.3	194.1	189.6	191.8	200.7	204.9	207.7	211.7	208.7	214.9	
Miscellaneous food products.....		141.0	141.0	139.8	136.5	134.7	132.8	131.8	130.4	131.7	134.6	136.3	136.8	137.2	140.6	
Tobacco manufactures.....	124.9	113.7	86.8	89.4	87.9	87.7	93.0	97.1	99.5	109.4	111.5	121.2	119.5	102.4	103.6	
Cigarettes.....		33.2	33.0	33.0	32.3	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.4	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.4	32.1	31.4	
Cigars.....		38.1	36.5	38.6	37.9	37.9	38.7	39.4	35.5	40.3	40.9	40.7	40.7	39.9	40.6	
Tobacco and snuff.....		7.4	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		35.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	12.5	18.1	24.1	28.5	29.9	39.9	38.7	22.7	23.7	
Textile-mill products.....	1,078.0	1,074.7	1,045.6	1,066.9	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	1,069.4	1,185.8	
Scouring and combing plants.....		6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.7	
Yarn and thread mills.....		131.2	127.6	130.7	130.9	131.5	131.4	131.1	130.0	129.2	129.2	127.9	127.3	127.6	145.8	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		467.8	456.5	460.9	458.0	473.1	473.1	474.3	472.0	470.9	468.3	467.8	468.0	472.1	530.4	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		31.2	30.7	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.2	31.3	31.1	30.8	30.4	30.2	30.2	31.8	
Knitting mills.....		222.4	214.0	222.3	217.3	217.1	218.1	216.9	212.9	221.1	225.8	225.5	225.3	218.0	236.1	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		88.3	86.1	88.4	87.7	88.3	89.6	90.3	89.9	90.2	89.5	88.3	87.6	87.9	93.4	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		49.8	48.7	49.3	49.3	50.4	50.5	50.8	50.3	50.1	50.7	51.2	51.2	51.4	57.6	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		12.7	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.1	12.9	12.9	13.6	13.2	16.3	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		64.7	63.7	64.7	64.2	64.5	64.7	64.4	63.5	63.9	63.2	62.3	61.4	62.6	67.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,247.7	1,229.4	1,152.1	1,188.2	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	1,172.5	1,231.7	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		123.4	110.4	119.6	116.5	116.6	122.4	121.9	120.1	119.7	113.2	118.6	122.8	121.3	133.0	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		323.5	308.5	316.9	313.7	311.8	314.3	309.2	300.1	300.3	304.7	304.2	301.6	295.3	311.1	
Women's outerwear.....		364.9	337.7	343.5	335.8	354.6	385.2	385.0	376.4	374.1	355.1	345.4	352.2	355.3	363.5	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		117.1	111.8	116.6	116.2	118.2	118.3	115.5	112.9	114.6	117.0	116.7	113.9	112.1	115.9	
Millinery.....		21.7	18.5	15.5	16.0	19.7	27.4	27.0	23.7	21.2	19.5	21.6	22.3	20.9	21.2	
Children's outerwear.....		72.1	70.8	72.5	68.8	66.9	73.0	74.1	71.1	69.5	69.9	71.1	71.2	70.1	71.1	
Fur goods.....		10.9	11.3	11.9	10.7	7.4	8.2	8.6	10.3	12.3	13.1	11.6	12.1	11.3	12.3	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		65.4	56.8	63.6	61.0	61.2	62.1	61.7	59.8	63.1	65.4	65.1	63.9	60.8	64.1	
Other fabricated textile products.....		130.4	126.3	128.1	129.6	129.5	129.4	127.5	124.9	127.9	130.8	130.1	125.4	125.4	139.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1955										1954				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1954	1953	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	796.2	799.3	788.1	795.1	750.5	718.2	700.9	705.8	697.3	727.5	751.3	759.0	738.0	705.8	767.6	
Logging camps and contractors.....	122.1	123.6	124.0	99.9	82.3	73.2	84.0	80.0	96.6	109.5	110.0	94.8	89.6	89.6	96.9	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	421.9	415.7	418.0	401.1	389.3	384.4	381.9	377.7	389.0	398.1	403.1	399.3	378.7	415.9		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	145.6	139.7	140.6	137.5	135.2	132.1	130.6	130.9	132.8	134.7	135.6	134.3	126.0	130.8		
Wooden containers.....	51.5	52.3	54.0	53.4	52.8	53.5	53.2	53.7	53.9	53.8	55.0	54.4	55.8	64.4		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.2	56.8	58.5	58.6	58.6	57.7	56.1	55.0	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.6	59.5		
Furniture and fixtures.....	371.3	370.0	353.2	356.5	353.6	353.4	354.5	352.5	347.8	351.9	356.3	355.7	352.8	345.2	374.6	
Household furniture.....	260.5	248.4	251.5	249.2	251.0	252.5	250.8	247.2	251.2	254.5	254.2	251.1	243.7	267.0		
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	43.6	42.1	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.7	40.8	42.7		
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	37.9	36.0	36.1	35.3	34.6	34.4	34.2	33.5	33.3	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.8	35.7		
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	28.0	26.7	27.5	27.3	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.0	26.3	26.4	26.2	26.0	26.9	29.2		
Paper and allied products.....	562.1	556.0	546.8	547.5	540.0	536.7	534.6	531.9	531.9	536.3	537.7	536.4	536.6	530.6	530.4	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	273.7	271.2	269.1	266.3	265.4	264.5	263.9	263.9	264.7	263.6	263.0	264.7	261.9	258.3		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	152.8	148.3	150.3	146.8	145.5	144.7	143.5	144.3	147.7	149.9	149.7	148.6	145.1	148.2		
Other paper and allied products.....	129.5	127.3	128.1	126.9	125.8	125.4	124.5	124.5	123.7	123.9	124.2	123.3	123.6	123.9		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	818.1	810.1	807.7	808.4	802.8	803.3	802.0	798.8	798.9	808.8	807.8	806.6	802.9	800.1	791.9	
Newsprint.....	297.6	297.6	297.6	297.6	295.4	295.1	293.4	291.8	295.5	294.7	294.0	292.9	292.3	289.1	289.1	
Periodicals.....	61.5	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.6	62.0	62.3	63.0	64.0	64.2	62.9	62.1	62.6	62.3		
Books.....	48.5	48.5	48.1	47.8	48.1	48.1	47.6	47.5	48.2	48.7	49.3	49.2	48.8	49.9		
Commercial printing.....	212.9	213.1	212.8	210.7	210.8	211.0	209.5	210.3	211.3	209.2	209.7	209.5	208.0	205.1		
Lithographing.....	59.8	59.1	59.7	59.3	59.7	59.4	59.2	58.6	60.6	61.1	61.0	60.4	60.0	67.7		
Greeting cards.....	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.7	19.2	20.3	19.8	19.5	18.8	19.5		
Bookbinding and related industries.....	43.5	43.2	43.6	43.1	42.8	42.4	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.1	42.9	44.1		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	66.8	66.6	66.7	67.5	67.6	68.2	68.3	67.9	67.5	66.9	66.8	66.2	66.7	64.1		
Chemicals and allied products.....	820.8	812.0	808.9	808.6	811.5	811.9	808.4	794.7	792.8	793.7	793.6	793.1	788.9	791.0	807.0	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	108.4	107.9	109.2	107.9	104.5	103.9	102.6	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.7	101.2	94.1		
Industrial organic chemicals.....	314.6	313.2	310.2	307.0	305.9	303.7	301.0	299.0	298.7	297.7	295.5	295.4	299.1	317.2		
Drugs and medicines.....	92.2	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.9	93.0	92.7	92.4	92.8	92.7	92.5	92.0	91.5		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	50.8	50.1	49.8	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.4	49.9	50.1	50.4	50.8	50.5	51.1		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	73.2	73.3	72.5	71.2	70.9	70.2	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8	69.5	70.1	70.4	74.2		
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9		
Fertilizers.....	29.5	29.7	33.5	42.7	47.8	46.7	38.2	35.9	34.8	34.0	35.1	33.9	36.8	37.2		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	38.6	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.9	40.9	41.4	42.5	44.5	46.2	47.0	43.8	42.4	43.1		
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	96.6	95.7	95.1	94.3	93.5	92.0	90.7	89.9	91.4	91.4	91.9	92.0	91.0	90.6		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	255.4	256.4	256.1	253.9	251.0	249.8	248.9	247.4	248.3	249.5	251.3	251.9	254.2	253.0	260.4	
Petroleum refining.....	204.4	204.1	202.6	200.5	200.2	200.2	199.7	201.6	201.2	202.4	202.9	204.5	203.6	206.3		
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	52.0	52.0	51.3	50.5	49.6	48.7	47.7	46.7	48.3	48.9	49.0	49.7	49.5	54.1		
Rubber products.....	278.6	276.0	273.9	276.3	273.4	268.5	267.3	265.9	264.5	259.0	257.5	252.4	250.2	278.0		
Tires and inner tubes.....	118.4	118.7	118.0	116.9	115.8	114.7	114.1	112.9	112.4	108.5	111.1	110.0	106.0	119.5		
Rubber footwear.....	27.7	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.4	27.6	27.5	27.0	26.1	26.0	29.3		
Other rubber products.....	129.9	128.0	131.5	129.9	126.2	127.8	126.4	125.6	124.5	123.0	119.4	116.3	118.2	129.2		
Leather and leather products.....	388.5	392.1	382.6	382.9	371.0	377.4	386.7	384.4	376.7	374.5	371.7	369.2	370.4	370.1	386.2	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	43.6	43.1	44.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.3	42.7	42.7	42.5	43.4	47.1	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.4	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	16.9	16.5	16.9	16.0	16.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	16.4	15.9	15.1	14.4	14.0	17.0		
Footwear (except rubber).....	253.8	250.0	249.8	242.6	246.2	251.7	252.3	249.7	245.8	240.5	237.6	240.9	243.4	249.9		
Luggage.....	19.7	18.8	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.1	15.4	16.2	17.0	17.9	17.9	16.2	17.5		
Handbags and small leather goods.....	33.1	30.3	30.2	28.7	31.5	34.9	34.7	32.4	31.9	33.2	33.0	32.0	30.2	31.4		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	20.0	19.0	18.5	17.4	17.1	17.1	15.6	14.0	16.3	17.8	18.3	18.2	16.2	18.0		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	561.6	557.8	547.8	553.6	543.4	535.7	527.2	519.0	514.1	520.3	521.9	521.4	520.4	514.2	543.2	
Flat glass.....	32.1	32.2	33.0	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.2	31.7	30.2	28.9	29.3	31.6		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	92.7	89.6	94.4	92.8	91.0	90.0	88.7	87.5	87.8	88.6	89.1	89.0	89.7	97.8		
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	17.3	16.4	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.2	16.1	18.2		
Cement, hydraulic.....	44.4	44.4	43.9	43.1	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.9	41.7	41.8		
Structural clay products.....	83.4	82.8	81.8	79.7	78.3	76.6	74.2	74.4	76.1	76.6	77.1	77.5	76.1	79.1		
Pottery and related products.....	53.2	51.3	53.5	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.5	52.3	53.0	53.6	52.9	52.6	51.9	55.8		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	117.5	115.6	115.1	112.8	109.3	105.4	103.3	102.6	104.6	106.2	106.2	107.0	103.6	105.1		
Cut-stone and stone products.....	20.9	20.3	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.3	19.7	18.7		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	96.3	95.2	94.5	92.6	91.1	89.8	88.4	86.6	87.0	85.9	86.2	86.0	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		
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1954	1953
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,339.3	1,323.7	1,302.7	1,316.4	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	1,185.0	1,332.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	659.5	652.8	647.6	632.9	620.8	608.4	594.1	581.5	577.2	571.3	567.4	570.0	581.0	653.3	247.6
Iron and steel foundries	244.3	239.9	239.9	238.9	233.8	229.1	221.5	216.2	212.0	209.1	207.2	206.9	213.0	247.6	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	66.7	66.2	67.6	66.2	65.9	65.4	65.2	65.0	64.6	64.4	61.5	61.3	62.9	61.0	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	12.9	11.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.4	13.5	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	107.8	110.2	113.4	111.6	110.0	109.2	108.3	107.1	106.0	104.8	103.4	98.7	102.1	112.9	
Nonferrous foundries	83.4	83.4	85.7	85.3	85.7	84.2	82.3	80.8	81.1	80.0	77.0	75.1	77.6	92.2	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	149.1	148.6	149.7	147.1	144.8	142.7	141.1	139.6	138.5	135.8	132.4	132.0	136.0	152.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,106.9	1,093.1	1,077.5	1,096.5	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	1,045.2	1,139.3
Tin cans and other tinware	64.5	62.6	61.2	58.7	56.8	54.3	54.0	54.4	54.6	55.2	57.2	62.3	58.5	55.4	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	144.9	145.1	149.4	150.6	150.3	150.2	148.3	145.8	145.9	143.6	140.4	137.6	143.5	160.0	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	134.1	128.2	134.5	132.0	130.7	130.2	128.0	125.4	127.6	130.6	130.3	130.1	124.7	136.4	
Fabricated structural metal products	287.4	283.8	281.4	274.7	268.8	264.3	262.2	262.8	263.6	273.2	277.0	280.2	274.8	273.7	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	214.0	212.8	220.6	222.8	222.3	220.7	215.6	213.4	212.9	212.0	201.7	195.8	212.0	254.2	
Lighting fixtures	46.3	45.2	47.5	48.0	48.2	48.4	47.7	46.2	45.4	45.6	43.6	41.8	43.9	50.0	
Fabricated wire products	62.9	62.6	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.1	62.9	62.8	62.6	60.6	57.6	55.8	58.4	65.7	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	139.0	137.2	137.7	136.8	136.0	135.3	132.8	132.2	131.7	130.0	127.9	125.1	129.5	144.1	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,542.2	1,566.9	1,573.5	1,593.6	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	1,551.1	1,707.9
Engines and turbines	79.5	80.7	80.9	80.4	78.7	76.7	77.0	76.1	75.3	72.2	74.1	71.8	76.0	88.5	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	153.7	164.2	165.0	164.7	164.4	161.8	157.6	151.7	145.3	140.8	138.6	140.5	145.7	167.9	
Construction and mining machinery	133.4	130.6	129.8	126.9	125.1	123.0	120.8	119.6	119.3	119.6	121.1	122.4	123.7	133.9	
Metalworking machinery	258.9	268.0	258.9	256.2	253.8	251.5	249.8	249.9	251.5	252.1	253.3	257.5	270.8	306.0	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	180.7	179.3	180.6	179.2	178.4	176.3	174.6	173.2	173.2	172.9	173.8	175.8	178.5	189.3	
General industrial machinery	233.4	233.2	232.2	230.6	229.1	224.7	224.2	224.0	225.3	226.4	227.1	229.7	232.9	245.5	
Office and store machines and devices	104.8	105.5	106.2	105.4	105.8	106.0	105.0	104.2	105.1	103.9	104.9	103.7	104.7	109.3	
Service-industry and household machines	169.7	175.0	186.8	187.3	185.1	184.2	173.4	168.5	169.0	166.5	165.5	166.7	178.6	202.8	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	252.8	249.0	253.2	249.8	247.6	240.5	241.0	238.8	238.1	233.5	230.8	230.5	240.4	264.8	
Electrical machinery	1,176.0	1,140.5	1,108.2	1,118.6	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	1,088.6	1,219.8
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	374.8	367.8	375.0	373.7	370.0	367.8	365.9	364.8	365.3	360.5	360.1	354.7	367.8	402.8	
Electrical appliances	68.3	66.1	66.0	65.6	64.5	64.7	63.5	62.6	64.9	65.6	65.2	64.8	64.6	70.8	
Insulated wire and cable	25.1	25.4	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.5	25.5	25.1	25.2	24.4	24.1	31.5	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	76.0	76.2	78.3	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.0	76.4	73.9	71.6	64.9	67.3	70.8	81.6	
Electric lamps	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.6	24.5	25.4	27.6	
Communication equipment	521.7	499.4	499.7	492.4	491.3	491.1	494.1	495.0	504.1	511.0	505.3	495.5	490.1	556.0	
Miscellaneous electrical products	48.6	47.3	47.4	46.3	45.6	44.9	44.2	43.7	44.6	46.1	46.3	46.3	45.8	49.5	
Transportation equipment	1,800.3	1,821.2	1,854.9	1,876.5	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	1,744.9	1,952.6
Automobiles	890.7	921.2	942.4	947.7	946.8	929.4	905.4	883.6	854.8	815.9	730.1	653.5	780.6	928.9	
Aircraft and parts	740.4	742.3	738.7	740.9	749.1	752.0	753.2	752.6	753.5	751.4	748.0	756.7	768.1	779.1	
Aircraft	481.6	481.9	476.3	476.8	478.0	477.1	477.0	472.8	470.9	468.2	466.2	471.2	473.4	472.4	
Aircraft engines and parts	140.2	140.7	142.1	143.1	146.6	148.8	148.6	149.0	150.0	149.9	151.6	153.3	158.9	174.7	
Aircraft propellers and parts	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.4	15.9	17.7	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	105.5	106.5	107.0	107.6	110.9	112.2	113.5	116.5	117.3	117.6	114.1	115.8	119.9	114.2	
Ship and boat building and repairing	122.0	125.0	130.1	126.3	123.6	124.3	122.3	120.3	120.8	118.0	120.3	119.0	129.3	153.6	
Shipbuilding and repairing	99.8	102.0	105.6	101.4	99.1	100.3	98.8	98.2	100.4	98.8	102.1	100.9	108.4	131.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing	22.2	23.0	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.5	22.1	20.4	19.2	18.2	18.1	20.9	22.4	
Railroad equipment	17.7	56.7	55.8	56.6	55.6	54.0	55.1	51.9	51.2	49.9	48.9	50.7	57.4	79.7	
Other transportation equipment	10.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.3	8.3	9.7	10.6	10.8	9.3	11.3	
Instruments and related products	320.1	315.1	314.8	315.1	305.0	310.4	311.0	308.9	308.7	309.6	309.0	308.9	308.8	315.7	334.8
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	50.0	50.1	49.7	41.8	49.8	49.7	49.3	49.5	49.4	49.2	48.7	48.3	51.7	55.5	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	86.4	86.0	86.9	86.4	85.5	84.9	83.9	83.9	83.6	83.2	83.0	82.1	82.0	82.1	
Optical instruments and lenses	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.7	14.9	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.1	38.3	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.8	40.1	43.3	
Ophthalmic goods	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.1	22.9	24.0	26.9	
Photographic apparatus	67.4	68.0	67.2	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.6	66.6	67.5	67.0	67.9	
Watches and clocks	33.7	33.1	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.4	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.7	37.3	44.3	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	487.2	476.3	457.6	469.9	463.1	461.2	462.0	456.3	444.6	457.4	474.5	478.0	470.1	463.3	498.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	52.5	48.7	51.7	50.8	51.4	53.2	52.9	53.3	54.9	56.2	56.3	54.3	53.7	53.6	
Musical instruments and parts	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.1	16.8	17.4	
Toys and sporting goods	92.3	88.5	90.1	87.4	84.0	79.4	75.9	70.6	74.5	85.5	90.4	88.7	82.8	94.3	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	29.8	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.0	28.5	28.4	29.6	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.5	29.5	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	66.0	62.7	64.4	62.1	62.0	65.3	67.1	65.6	65.2	67.2	67.7	66.2	63.6	67.0	
Fabricated plastics products	76.1	73.5	76.8	76.2	75.3	75.1	73.1	71.8	72.9	72.9	71.1	69.9	71.2	77.2	
Other manufacturing industries	141.8	137.5	139.4	139.3	141.5	142.4	141.1	137.5	142.7	145.1	145.2	144.2	145.7	159.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1955										1954			Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1954	1953
Transportation and public utilities	4,152	4,134	4,113	4,081	3,997	3,939	3,966	3,937	3,927	3,996	3,986	4,005	4,023	4,008	4,221
Transportation.....	2,789	2,765	2,749	2,735	2,701	2,653	2,648	2,625	2,617	2,683	2,672	2,690	2,701	2,688	2,899
Interstate railroads.....	1,242.5	1,239.7	1,224.4	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	1,212.0	1,215.4	1,376.9
Class I railroads.....	1,093.3	1,090.8	1,075.8	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	1,064.0	1,064.6	1,206.5
Local railways and bus lines.....	113.0	112.4	118.4	119.7	119.7	120.5	121.1	121.7	122.6	123.0	124.0	124.8	124.8	126.9	129.1
Trucking and warehousing.....	773.2	762.0	760.4	754.5	747.9	743.9	732.3	724.3	748.0	741.0	737.0	732.1	719.7	731.4	731.4
Other transportation and services.....	636.0	634.4	632.0	631.0	627.0	626.3	618.8	617.7	625.9	622.0	625.8	631.8	626.3	661.3	661.3
Bus lines, except local.....	45.5	45.8	43.9	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.3	44.0	44.1	44.1	44.5	45.4	45.8	51.4	51.4
Air transportation (common carrier).....	117.0	116.2	114.7	112.7	110.1	108.4	107.2	106.1	105.5	104.8	104.4	105.1	105.2	104.9	104.9
Communication.....	770	773	770	758	716	709	741	737	735	736	736	736	738	741	747
Telephone.....	731.0	727.4	715.2	673.6	666.9	699.7	696.1	693.4	694.2	694.3	693.9	696.2	696.2	698.8	702.2
Telegraph.....	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.5	41.6	40.8	40.6	41.1	41.5	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.2	43.7	43.7
Other public utilities.....	593	596	594	588	580	577	577	575	577	578	579	584	579	576	576
Gas and electric utilities.....	572.0	570.8	564.6	557.1	554.3	554.4	553.3	553.1	554.7	555.2	556.4	560.8	556.3	552.4	552.4
Electric light and power utilities.....	254.8	254.5	252.0	249.1	248.3	248.3	247.6	247.2	247.4	247.6	248.0	250.9	249.0	248.2	248.2
Gas utilities.....	145.4	144.4	142.5	140.1	138.4	138.6	138.2	138.5	139.2	139.5	140.1	140.7	139.1	133.2	133.2
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	171.8	171.9	170.1	167.9	167.6	167.5	167.5	167.4	168.1	168.1	168.3	169.2	168.2	171.1	171.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	23.5	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.8	22.4	23.2	23.2
Wholesale and retail trade	10,793	10,643	10,633	10,643	10,534	10,549	10,408	10,309	10,419	11,354	10,745	10,548	10,447	10,498	10,527
Wholesale trade.....	2,876	2,864	2,858	2,826	2,801	2,804	2,813	2,806	2,817	2,860	2,849	2,819	2,789	2,796	2,784
Retail trade.....	7,917	7,779	7,775	7,817	7,733	7,745	7,595	7,503	7,602	8,494	7,896	7,729	7,658	7,702	7,744
General merchandise stores.....	1,376.6	1,316.7	1,313.4	1,348.7	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	1,395.8	1,444.5
Food and liquor stores.....	1,514.1	1,498.7	1,505.7	1,502.7	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	1,446.2	1,395.3
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	785.9	787.7	784.9	776.6	767.8	762.5	755.4	749.4	749.3	767.1	754.3	749.4	753.1	764.6	798.8
Apparel and accessories stores.....	585.7	540.3	552.8	596.1	593.5	612.3	578.3	555.3	579.0	723.2	614.4	597.5	580.3	592.4	598.6
Other retail trade.....	3,654.2	3,635.1	3,618.4	3,592.8	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	3,502.8	3,506.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,220	2,240	2,237	2,206	2,171	2,161	2,150	2,132	2,124	2,136	2,134	2,136	2,141	2,114	2,038
Banks and trust companies.....	561.3	560.7	549.0	540.8	539.9	538.2	535.7	531.8	532.6	530.3	529.5	531.0	529.3	513.5	513.5
Security dealers and exchanges.....	80.2	79.4	77.9	76.9	76.5	75.5	74.2	72.4	70.8	70.0	69.2	68.8	67.3	65.7	65.7
Insurance carriers and agents.....	802.0	798.6	788.1	781.1	782.5	781.5	778.3	776.2	777.5	776.4	775.8	775.8	770.6	739.4	739.4
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	796.1	798.7	790.6	771.7	762.2	754.7	744.1	743.3	754.6	756.9	761.2	764.9	746.4	719.3	719.3
Service and miscellaneous	5,790	5,819	5,816	5,775	5,733	5,674	5,571	5,536	5,533	5,588	5,622	5,660	5,719	5,629	5,538
Hotels and lodging places.....	575.3	574.2	513.9	488.3	479.7	462.9	461.5	456.3	462.9	465.6	474.4	511.6	498.0	504.3	504.3
Personal services:															
Laundries.....	338.4	339.0	337.7	333.1	328.5	325.4	324.0	326.2	327.1	328.3	329.5	329.1	331.4	339.2	339.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	151.3	155.7	160.8	160.4	157.1	154.1	150.3	152.7	155.1	158.4	159.8	157.3	160.7	166.2	166.2
Motion pictures.....	239.5	239.9	239.3	238.7	236.5	228.9	224.4	224.4	225.5	229.9	236.7	239.7	231.5	234.0	234.0
Government	6,931	6,717	6,696	6,851	6,881	6,927	6,922	6,873	6,835	7,166	6,917	6,829	6,746	6,751	6,645
Federal.....	2,193	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,165	2,147	2,142	2,138	2,305
State and local ⁴	4,738	4,527	4,509	4,668	4,722	4,774	4,774	4,731	4,696	4,709	4,752	4,682	4,604	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 MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

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

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

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

See footnote 1, p. 1297.

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 industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1955									1954				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1954	1953
Mining:															
Metal.....		79.5	75.4	84.3	82.9	82.3	81.1	80.7	80.3	78.6	79.9	76.7	76.0	83.9	91.6
Iron.....		31.6	31.3	29.9	29.4	27.5	26.2	26.0	25.8	25.3	27.0	28.4	29.7	30.5	35.4
Copper.....		17.2	13.5	23.7	23.2	24.5	24.6	24.4	24.2	23.5	22.8	20.7	18.6	23.3	24.5
Lead and zinc.....		14.0	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.5	13.6	12.2	12.3	13.7	15.1
Anthracite.....		32.4	31.0	33.6	30.4	33.8	34.8	36.2	38.5	39.3	39.5	39.7	29.1	36.7	50.3
Bituminous-coal.....		192.2	190.8	193.5	191.1	187.4	191.1	192.5	192.4	192.9	193.1	192.4	193.8	207.3	267.5
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		130.1	129.7	127.9	122.7	122.4	123.2	123.9	124.9	125.2	126.1	127.4	131.5	130.0	131.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		93.5	91.8	91.6	91.0	90.6	87.2	85.0	85.2	88.8	90.1	91.2	92.0	89.6	91.3
Manufacturing:	13,399	13,281	12,951	13,086	12,882	12,816	12,778	12,649	12,523	12,645	12,657	12,612	12,577	12,588	13,833
Durable goods ²	7,623	7,576	7,499	7,630	7,530	7,457	7,375	7,282	7,182	7,218	7,198	7,081	6,965	7,184	8,148
Nondurable goods ³	5,776	5,705	5,452	5,456	5,352	5,359	5,403	5,367	5,341	5,427	5,459	5,531	5,612	5,404	5,685
Ordnance and accessories.....	87.3	88.0	88.6	89.3	90.4	91.2	93.5	93.9	96.0	97.4	98.0	99.9	101.8	115.5	179.9
Food and kindred products:	1,267.1	1,248.3	1,150.4	1,089.0	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	1,100.4	1,136.2
Meat products.....		259.1	257.4	254.8	251.0	246.3	248.1	249.6	256.0	264.2	263.5	262.2	257.0	251.9	254.9
Dairy products.....		88.6	89.9	88.9	82.7	78.1	74.2	73.2	72.2	72.1	75.3	76.3	79.9	78.9	80.4
Canning and preserving.....		326.9	232.5	182.9	148.8	141.8	128.0	125.2	134.9	151.3	179.3	244.2	347.2	194.4	207.0
Grain-mill products.....		89.0	89.1	87.9	86.4	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.3	86.3	87.1	89.5	92.4	88.7	87.8
Bakery products.....		172.2	174.2	173.5	171.2	169.1	168.9	168.9	168.0	172.6	174.5	175.1	172.9	173.9	180.1
Sugar.....		23.7	22.0	20.7	21.1	22.7	21.9	22.3	24.5	26.8	27.0	28.0	26.7	28.4	28.6
Confectionery and related products.....		62.4	57.7	59.7	59.3	60.3	63.6	63.7	66.8	70.6	74.1	75.3	71.5	66.6	70.4
Beverages.....		127.1	128.6	121.8	118.0	113.7	108.6	105.1	106.8	113.7	117.5	118.6	122.1	120.0	126.2
Miscellaneous food products.....		99.3	99.0	98.8	96.0	94.8	93.3	92.8	92.5	93.1	95.7	98.2	97.8	97.7	100.9
Tobacco manufactures:	117.7	105.8	79.1	81.5	79.8	79.6	82.8	88.7	91.1	100.1	102.7	111.6	110.3	93.9	95.1
Cigarettes.....		30.4	30.1	30.1	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.5	29.6	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.1	28.4
Cigars.....		36.4	34.8	36.7	36.1	36.1	36.9	37.5	33.7	38.4	38.9	38.7	38.7	37.9	38.5
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.4	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		32.6	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.3	10.3	15.5	21.5	25.6	27.2	36.6	35.5	20.2	21.4
Textile-mill products:	986.1	982.3	953.5	974.4	965.4	982.6	985.4	984.5	976.6	983.4	982.6	979.4	978.4	975.7	1,090.2
Scouring and combing plants.....		6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.9	6.2
Yarn and thread mills.....		121.5	118.2	121.3	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.4	120.6	119.8	119.6	118.4	117.9	118.0	135.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		440.6	429.2	433.4	430.7	445.5	445.1	446.1	444.3	443.1	440.3	439.8	439.8	443.6	500.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		27.0	26.5	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.7	27.3	27.3	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	28.1
Knitting mills.....		202.2	193.6	201.7	196.5	196.1	197.0	195.8	192.3	200.1	204.0	204.2	204.4	197.0	215.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		77.0	74.9	77.1	76.6	77.4	78.6	79.2	78.7	79.2	78.5	77.5	76.9	77.2	82.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		42.0	40.9	41.5	41.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.7	42.9	42.8	42.8	48.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		11.3	10.5	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	12.1	11.8	14.8
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		54.6	53.9	54.9	54.7	55.2	55.5	54.9	54.2	54.4	53.8	53.0	51.8	53.2	58.4
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,115.2	1,100.7	1,025.1	1,057.5	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	1,046.2	1,102.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		111.7	98.9	107.4	104.5	104.3	110.2	110.1	108.0	107.6	100.7	106.4	110.6	108.7	119.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		299.5	284.0	292.2	289.2	287.2	289.8	284.8	275.7	276.9	281.7	281.4	277.9	272.5	288.5
Women's outerwear.....		323.3	297.0	302.4	296.2	314.0	343.2	343.1	334.5	332.2	314.7	305.1	312.1	315.7	322.7
Women's, children's undergarments.....		104.9	99.5	103.9	103.6	105.5	105.5	103.0	100.3	101.7	104.3	103.5	101.3	99.4	102.9
Millinery.....		19.3	16.1	13.2	13.7	17.2	24.7	24.3	21.1	18.9	17.2	19.2	19.9	18.6	19.4
Children's outerwear.....		65.4	64.2	65.7	62.1	60.2	66.5	67.2	64.3	62.7	63.4	64.6	64.9	63.8	64.7
Fur goods.....		8.4	9.0	9.3	8.3	5.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	9.3	10.0	8.7	9.0	8.4	9.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		59.1	50.5	56.9	54.7	54.6	55.5	54.9	53.0	56.4	58.5	58.3	57.2	54.1	57.1
Other fabricated textile products.....		109.1	105.9	106.5	108.8	108.7	108.7	107.0	104.5	107.3	109.9	109.4	105.8	105.1	118.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	727.9	730.4	720.1	726.8	683.3	650.9	633.8	639.3	631.3	661.4	684.6	691.6	671.7	639.3	698.0
Logging camps and contractors.....		115.1	117.2	116.8	93.7	76.0	66.9	77.6	73.2	90.0	103.0	103.6	88.3	83.3	90.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....		392.9	386.7	389.3	372.5	360.0	355.3	353.1	349.5	360.4	369.0	374.2	371.1	350.1	385.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		122.9	117.7	119.0	115.9	114.3	111.5	110.0	110.5	112.6	114.4	114.5	113.5	105.5	110.5
Wooden containers.....		47.6	48.1	49.8	49.2	48.6	49.3	49.2	49.7	49.7	49.7	50.8	50.2	51.5	59.7
Miscellaneous wood products.....		51.9	50.4	51.9	52.0	52.0	51.1	49.4	48.4	48.7	48.5	48.5	48.6	48.9	52.8
Furniture and fixtures:	315.2	314.0	297.5	300.2	297.6	297.2	298.4	296.4	292.6	296.9	301.4	301.3	298.4	290.5	319.9
Household furniture.....		227.5	215.4	218.3	215.9	217.5	218.9	217.0	214.1	218.4	221.7	221.8	218.8	211.0	233.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		35.3	34.0	33.2	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	32.9	33.5	32.9	35.0
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		29.6	27.7	27.7	27.1	26.4	26.2	26.2	25.6	25.3	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.7	27.8
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		21.6	20.4	21.0	21.0	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.4	20.2	21.0	23.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1955										1954				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1954	1953	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products.....	463.5	457.6	448.4	450.5	443.7	441.2	439.4	437.2	437.1	441.8	444.0	443.9	444.6	439.3	441.8	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	228.5	226.8	225.8	225.4	223.4	222.9	221.9	221.6	221.2	222.6	221.6	221.5	223.7	221.4	219.6	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	126.0	121.0	123.2	119.8	118.7	118.2	117.3	118.1	118.1	121.7	124.1	124.0	122.9	119.5	122.2	
Other paper and allied products.....	103.1	100.6	101.5	100.5	99.6	99.3	98.3	97.8	97.5	97.5	98.3	98.4	98.0	98.5	99.9	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	528.9	519.4	518.1	521.1	516.3	516.2	515.6	512.0	512.1	519.4	518.1	519.5	518.3	514.0	512.5	
Newspapers.....	146.4	146.7	148.8	147.7	146.9	145.8	145.3	145.6	147.7	147.8	146.8	147.3	146.1	145.3	145.1	
Periodicals.....	25.5	25.2	25.3	25.4	26.1	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.5	25.5	26.0	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.6	
Books.....	29.5	29.5	29.3	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.7	28.7	28.5	29.4	29.7	30.1	30.2	29.4	29.3	
Commercial printing.....	172.4	172.8	172.6	170.5	170.7	171.2	169.5	170.4	171.6	169.2	169.6	170.4	168.7	167.5	167.5	
Lithography.....	45.4	44.5	45.3	44.7	45.2	45.2	44.7	43.9	46.1	46.7	46.7	46.3	46.0	46.0	44.6	
Greeting cards.....	14.7	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.7	14.1	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.7	13.9	14.8	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.9	34.8	35.0	34.4	34.0	33.5	33.1	33.2	33.5	33.7	34.1	34.2	33.8	33.8	34.8	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	50.6	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.4	52.1	52.1	51.9	51.5	50.9	50.9	50.6	51.2	50.1	50.1	
Chemicals and allied products.....	552.3	544.6	542.3	544.8	550.3	551.1	548.2	535.3	534.4	534.2	533.3	533.9	529.4	531.7	552.5	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	76.4	76.2	77.7	76.6	73.5	72.7	72.1	74.3	73.8	73.3	73.2	72.2	72.2	70.8	67.2	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	220.1	218.9	216.8	214.7	213.8	211.9	209.2	207.0	206.3	204.6	202.0	200.9	203.8	222.0	222.0	
Drugs and medicines.....	55.0	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.7	57.6	57.4	56.9	56.8	57.6	57.8	57.5	57.5	57.0	56.9	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	30.6	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.2	30.4	30.8	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.9	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	46.8	46.6	46.2	45.2	44.7	44.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	44.1	43.9	44.3	44.3	44.3	46.9	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	
Fertilizers.....	20.8	20.7	24.6	33.7	38.9	37.6	29.3	27.1	25.9	25.0	26.3	25.5	28.3	29.0	29.0	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	26.0	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	28.3	28.6	29.9	31.7	33.0	34.0	31.5	30.3	31.6	31.6	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	61.9	61.5	61.1	60.6	60.0	59.0	57.9	57.7	58.8	58.8	59.4	59.8	58.8	60.3	60.3	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	176.6	177.3	177.2	176.1	174.5	172.6	171.7	169.7	168.6	171.5	173.3	174.5	177.1	177.1	186.5	
Petroleum refining.....	135.3	135.1	134.7	133.6	132.3	132.3	132.5	131.6	131.8	132.8	134.0	135.1	137.2	137.3	142.4	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	42.0	42.1	41.4	40.9	40.3	39.2	38.1	36.8	38.7	39.3	39.4	39.9	39.8	44.1	44.1	
Rubber products.....	220.6	217.9	215.7	219.0	215.7	210.9	211.6	209.4	208.5	206.8	202.1	201.6	196.3	194.7	220.5	
Tires and inner tubes.....	91.8	91.5	91.0	89.8	88.6	87.4	86.5	85.3	84.5	81.2	83.9	82.6	79.7	92.8	92.8	
Rubber footwear.....	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.0	20.7	23.7	23.7	
Other rubber products.....	104.0	102.4	106.4	104.6	101.0	102.7	101.4	101.1	100.0	98.6	95.8	92.7	94.3	104.1	104.1	
Leather and leather products.....	347.7	351.4	341.7	342.2	330.9	337.1	346.7	344.5	336.3	334.9	332.1	329.6	330.9	330.6	346.8	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	39.2	38.8	39.7	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	38.8	39.0	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.1	39.0	42.4	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.4	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	15.1	14.8	15.1	14.3	14.9	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.2	13.3	12.8	14.2	15.1	15.1	
Footwear (except rubber).....	229.7	225.0	225.1	218.1	221.6	227.3	227.8	224.9	221.5	216.2	213.1	216.6	219.0	225.8	225.8	
Luggage.....	17.1	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.1	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.6	14.5	15.5	15.5	14.3	13.8	15.3	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	29.2	26.6	26.6	25.1	28.1	31.5	31.2	29.0	28.6	29.9	29.9	28.8	27.1	28.1	28.1	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	17.3	16.5	16.1	15.0	14.7	14.8	13.4	11.8	14.0	15.4	15.9	15.7	13.9	15.6	15.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	472.9	469.5	460.3	465.7	456.4	450.0	442.2	434.2	430.1	430.6	438.3	437.6	437.1	431.0	460.1	
Flat glass.....	28.9	28.8	29.4	28.6	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.2	28.9	28.6	28.6	27.1	25.7	26.1	28.2	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	78.8	75.7	80.3	78.9	77.4	76.4	75.2	74.1	74.7	75.5	75.9	75.7	76.6	84.8	84.8	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.7	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.9	15.8	15.8	
Cement, hydraulic.....	37.4	37.3	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.5	35.7	35.7	36.0	36.1	34.9	35.2	
Structural clay products.....	74.5	74.2	73.4	71.3	69.8	68.3	66.1	66.1	67.7	68.4	68.6	69.1	67.6	70.8	70.8	
Pottery and related products.....	47.1	45.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.2	47.3	46.3	47.1	47.5	46.9	46.7	45.8	49.5	49.5	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	96.7	95.1	94.3	92.1	89.3	85.8	83.6	83.1	85.4	86.7	86.8	87.7	84.6	86.4	86.4	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.3	17.8	17.8	17.1	17.6	17.3	17.2	16.7	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.9	17.3	16.5	16.5	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	73.1	72.1	71.7	69.9	68.5	67.3	65.9	64.6	64.8	63.8	64.3	64.3	64.2	72.9	72.9	
Primary metal industries.....	1,134.1	1,118.9	1,098.0	1,115.3	1,096.3	1,075.6	1,056.6	1,031.7	1,012.7	1,002.2	988.0	969.4	965.3	990.6	1,131.0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	567.2	559.6	556.5	543.8	531.0	520.3	508.0	497.8	493.0	486.7	481.2	485.0	492.7	559.6	559.6	
Iron and steel foundries.....	214.8	210.3	210.9	209.9	205.3	200.7	193.8	188.4	184.5	181.4	179.2	178.6	185.0	217.9	217.9	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	53.3	43.5	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.4	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.5	49.4	49.6	51.4	50.5	50.5	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	9.8	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	9.1	10.0	10.0	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	85.4	87.7	91.2	89.5	88.2	87.6	86.5	85.7	84.6	83.6	82.5	77.7	81.1	91.7	91.7	
Nonferrous foundries.....	68.9	68.9	71.2	71.0	71.4	70.4	68.0	66.6	66.8	65.7	62.7	60.6	62.7	77.0	77.0	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	119.5	119.4	120.9	118.7	116.5	114.8	113.2	112.1	111.3	108.9	105.4	105.0	108.7	124.3	124.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery, and transportation equipment).....	894.0	879.4	862.9	883.9	876.7	868.1	860.1	843.9	834.4	842.7	844.1	829.4	821.0	837.5	930.4	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.4	49.6	47.2	46.8	47.2	47.5	47.5	48.0	50.0	54.8	51.3	48.6	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	118.1	118.1	122.7	123.9	123.5	123.4	122.2	119.3	119.2	116.9	113.5	111.0	116.6	132.1	132.1	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	105.2	99.8	106.2	103.7	102.9	102.6	100.3	97.4	99.9	103.1	102.8	102.3	97.2	108.9	108.9	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	217.3	213.5	211.9	205.7	200.8	197.6	194.8	195.2	200.9	206.1	210.1	212.5	208.5	211.1	211.1	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	178.8	177.2	184.9	187.8	187.2	186.1	180.7	178.4	178.2	177.3	167.2	161.1	176.3	214.5	214.5	
Lighting fixtures.....	37.3	36.1	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.3	38.4	37.2	37.4	36.4	34.5	32.8	34.9	40.9	40.9	
Fabricated wire products.....	52.1	51.8	53.6	53.8	54.2	53.8	52.5	52.3	52.4	50.4	47.6	45.7	48.2	55.3	55.3	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	113.5	111.3	112.4	111.7	110.9	110.1	107.9	107.4	107.2	105.9	103.7	100.8	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	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1954	1953	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,136.4	1,151.8	1,159.5	1,181.7	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	1,147.8	1,303.1	
Engines and turbines.....	56.9	57.8	58.2	57.6	56.1	54.5	54.8	54.2	53.6	50.5	52.3	50.2	53.6	64.7	64.7	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	111.3	122.0	123.2	123.6	123.3	121.4	117.6	112.1	106.0	101.6	99.6	100.2	105.8	126.2	126.2	
Construction and mining machinery.....	97.3	94.6	94.5	91.9	90.1	88.5	86.5	85.6	85.0	85.2	86.7	88.0	89.4	99.6	99.6	
Metalworking machinery.....	198.1	196.9	197.9	195.9	193.9	192.0	190.1	189.6	191.5	192.5	193.3	196.4	208.5	242.6	242.6	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	127.4	126.8	128.3	127.6	127.3	125.1	123.5	122.4	123.2	122.7	123.5	124.7	127.8	138.9	138.9	
General industrial machinery.....	155.6	155.8	156.3	155.9	155.1	150.7	150.7	150.4	151.1	152.4	152.7	154.7	158.3	173.1	173.1	
Office and store machines and devices.....	80.7	81.5	82.8	82.1	82.8	83.3	82.6	82.3	83.2	82.1	83.0	82.1	82.8	88.5	88.5	
Service-industry and household machines.....	126.9	130.6	143.3	144.5	142.5	138.6	131.9	126.8	127.1	124.6	123.5	123.8	134.5	157.8	157.8	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	197.6	193.5	197.2	195.1	192.9	190.1	187.3	185.9	185.2	180.4	177.9	176.9	187.1	211.9	211.9	
Electrical machinery.....	867.1	832.7	802.0	815.7	808.8	804.2	803.2	803.4	799.5	809.1	810.7	799.9	785.4	794.6	925.1	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	262.5	255.7	264.0	263.6	261.1	259.0	256.4	255.0	256.0	250.9	250.6	244.6	257.1	290.7	290.7	
Electrical appliances.....	54.9	52.8	52.3	52.7	51.5	51.7	50.5	49.5	51.9	52.8	52.7	52.3	52.2	59.0	59.0	
Insulated wire and cable.....	19.6	20.0	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.4	19.6	19.4	26.1	26.1	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	61.0	61.7	64.0	64.6	64.5	64.5	63.7	62.2	59.7	57.4	50.6	53.3	56.6	67.1	67.1	
Electric lamps.....	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.4	21.3	21.2	22.1	24.2	24.2	
Communication equipment.....	375.6	353.8	356.5	350.0	350.2	352.3	358.1	358.3	366.6	373.5	370.1	359.9	353.1	419.9	419.9	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	36.5	35.3	35.5	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.4	32.0	32.6	34.3	34.2	34.5	34.1	38.1	38.1	
Transportation equipment.....	1,364.6	1,383.4	1,419.9	1,447.1	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	1,334.9	1,542.9	
Automobiles.....	726.2	760.5	782.3	788.6	789.1	772.7	750.1	729.5	701.8	665.1	579.6	504.2	628.4	767.1	767.1	
Aircraft and parts.....	501.0	501.7	502.5	508.9	517.5	519.7	523.2	523.1	525.1	523.6	522.1	530.6	544.3	568.7	568.7	
Aircraft.....	326.5	326.2	323.4	328.0	329.8	328.2	329.6	325.8	325.9	324.0	323.5	328.4	333.8	343.0	343.0	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	88.7	89.1	92.1	93.2	96.5	99.0	99.7	99.8	100.2	100.3	102.0	103.5	108.8	124.7	124.7	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.3	13.1	13.1	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	77.1	77.5	77.9	78.6	81.9	82.8	84.1	87.5	88.2	88.2	85.3	87.2	90.5	88.0	88.0	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	105.0	107.9	113.2	109.4	107.2	107.6	105.6	103.7	104.2	101.4	103.8	102.7	112.3	135.1	135.1	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	85.9	87.9	91.8	87.5	85.7	86.5	85.1	84.3	86.6	85.0	88.4	87.2	94.1	115.1	115.1	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	19.1	20.0	21.4	21.9	21.5	21.1	20.5	19.4	17.6	16.4	15.4	15.5	18.3	20.0	20.0	
Railroad equipment.....	42.6	41.9	41.4	42.1	41.3	39.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	35.7	34.7	36.4	42.3	62.4	62.4	
Other transportation equipment.....	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.7	5.7	6.6	8.0	8.8	9.0	7.6	9.6	9.6	
Instruments and related products.....	224.6	219.5	218.6	219.9	211.3	217.8	218.9	216.4	216.5	217.7	217.6	217.5	217.7	223.3	243.7	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	29.1	29.3	29.4	21.7	30.1	30.1	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.0	28.7	31.0	34.8	34.8	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	61.2	60.6	61.7	61.6	61.2	60.5	59.6	59.8	59.4	59.1	58.7	58.2	57.8	59.1	59.1	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.7	11.7	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	28.3	28.0	27.6	27.6	26.4	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.9	31.0	31.0	
Ophthalmic goods.....	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	19.0	21.6	21.6	
Photographic apparatus.....	44.5	44.7	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.1	45.0	45.1	45.4	46.0	45.7	47.4	47.4	
Watches and clocks.....	27.4	27.0	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.2	27.7	27.3	28.0	28.2	28.5	28.6	31.1	38.2	38.2	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	399.0	388.2	371.7	384.7	378.6	376.3	377.1	370.9	360.0	373.0	389.8	393.0	386.4	379.0	413.4	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	42.2	38.7	41.3	40.4	41.0	42.5	42.3	43.2	44.6	46.0	45.7	44.4	43.6	43.8	43.8	
Musical instruments and parts.....	15.2	14.8	15.2	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.6	14.4	15.1	15.1	
Toys and sporting goods.....	78.2	74.6	76.4	74.0	70.2	65.7	62.2	57.1	61.0	71.9	76.3	74.8	69.2	81.1	81.1	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	22.1	21.5	22.1	22.2	22.0	21.5	21.1	20.9	22.1	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.3	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	54.7	51.6	53.8	51.5	51.5	55.0	56.5	55.0	54.6	56.3	56.9	55.7	53.2	56.2	56.2	
Fabricated plastics products.....	61.4	59.3	62.8	62.0	61.6	61.6	59.6	58.3	59.3	59.2	58.0	56.8	58.2	64.6	64.6	
Other manufacturing industries.....	114.4	111.2	113.1	113.5	115.1	115.8	114.2	110.6	116.3	118.7	118.6	117.7	118.4	130.4	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. 1297.

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: December.....	102.2	143.1
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	1955: January.....	101.2	141.5
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	February.....	102.3	144.4
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	March.....	103.3	146.6
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	April.....	103.6	146.7
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7	May.....	104.1	150.1
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	1954: September.....	101.7	138.0	June.....	105.8	152.1
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	October.....	102.0	139.1	July.....	104.7	151.0
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	November.....	102.3	142.2	August.....	107.4	154.8
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1				September.....	108.3	-----

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3. See footnote 1 on p. 1297.

TABLE A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

[In thousands]

Branch and agency	1955									1954					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1954	1953	
Total Federal civilian employment ¹	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,165	2,147	2,142	2,157	2,188	2,305	
Executive ²	2,164.5	2,161.3	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	2,161.6	2,278.8	
Department of Defense.....	1,040.0	1,036.4	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	1,027.3	1,130.6	
Post Office Department.....	510.2	510.6	509.3	503.8	504.6	502.1	503.7	504.8	808.4	506.2	501.8	503.3	505.7	529.2	526.5	
Other agencies.....	614.2	614.3	614.9	605.3	602.0	600.1	595.8	593.7	610.8	620.9	608.3	599.9	604.6	605.1	621.7	
Legislative.....	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.0	21.9	22.2	
Judicial.....	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	
District of Columbia ³	231.9	232.4	231.9	228.2	227.9	228.2	227.6	226.7	230.7	226.9	226.4	225.7	227.3	227.5	240.9	
Executive ²	211.5	211.9	211.3	207.7	207.3	207.5	207.0	206.1	209.8	206.0	205.5	204.7	206.4	206.7	219.8	
Department of Defense.....	90.9	91.1	90.6	88.3	88.0	88.0	87.7	87.4	87.0	87.0	86.8	86.5	87.0	87.1	90.4	
Post Office Department.....	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	13.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.5	
Other agencies.....	112.2	112.3	112.2	110.7	110.6	110.9	110.5	109.9	109.8	110.2	110.0	109.5	110.6	110.4	119.8	
Legislative.....	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	
Total military personnel ⁴	2,972	2,969	2,964	2,997	3,065	3,133	3,188	3,231	3,209	3,261	3,286	3,309	3,318	3,326	3,545	
Army.....	1,123.8	1,120.5	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	1,402.0	1,508.9	
Air Force.....	958.3	956.1	959.9	959.9	959.6	957.0	955.9	952.9	947.2	966.4	965.1	961.7	958.3	946.0	957.9	
Navy.....	659.0	659.9	660.7	660.0	667.1	674.9	689.4	698.5	686.5	692.7	702.0	711.1	714.1	725.1	792.7	
Marine Corps.....	201.9	203.7	205.2	205.7	208.0	210.4	214.2	217.6	220.7	221.8	221.5	221.8	222.0	223.8	250.6	
Coast Guard.....	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.0	28.0	28.5	28.8	28.9	28.9	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 Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).⁴ Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

See footnote 1 on p. 1297.

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	
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.
Continental United States.....	961.5	1,091.9	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	816.1
New England.....	86.1	99.5	92.4	104.9	122.9	124.0	140.4	150.4	128.9	116.1	117.5	128.9	130.6	64.0
Maine.....	8.1	9.0	10.2	13.3	16.7	11.2	12.8	14.0	12.4	11.0	8.2	8.3	9.2	4.9
New Hampshire.....	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.5	8.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.8	10.8	9.2	5.5
Vermont.....	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	1.1
Massachusetts.....	35.1	45.2	42.3	48.0	56.0	60.3	70.1	75.2	64.5	56.9	56.7	60.8	58.5	31.4
Rhode Island.....	10.3	14.2	13.6	14.7	15.5	15.3	16.8	17.2	13.6	12.0	13.5	19.0	18.7	10.0
Connecticut.....	26.1	23.6	18.2	18.6	22.6	24.2	27.4	30.8	26.4	24.6	26.2	27.1	32.1	11.1
Middle Atlantic.....	310.4	377.9	392.9	428.2	468.5	507.4	557.3	587.0	501.5	445.4	445.8	459.1	494.5	257.0
New York.....	134.0	177.8	194.5	207.1	221.0	226.9	251.8	266.3	230.2	194.1	184.5	184.5	196.2	132.2
New Jersey.....	51.9	58.9	60.2	69.3	76.5	84.0	91.7	94.6	78.7	71.3	70.8	69.7	76.3	39.1
Pennsylvania.....	124.4	141.2	138.2	151.8	171.0	196.5	213.8	226.1	192.6	180.0	190.5	204.9	222.0	85.7
East North Central.....	190.2	181.7	185.8	202.0	243.6	279.2	337.9	365.8	329.8	311.4	360.9	424.1	428.9	155.8
Ohio.....	31.9	36.1	37.4	42.9	55.6	72.7	89.0	96.2	87.2	77.7	79.2	87.2	91.7	23.0
Indiana.....	18.5	19.5	17.8	19.9	23.5	28.7	36.7	41.8	36.0	32.6	34.6	40.9	50.0	14.6
Illinois.....	60.4	74.0	85.0	93.9	102.7	91.7	110.2	116.4	101.6	95.0	101.9	113.0	133.9	49.7
Michigan.....	67.7	40.7	33.8	32.9	43.7	59.8	69.0	75.8	72.1	80.3	121.6	159.1	131.0	53.1
Wisconsin.....	11.6	11.4	11.8	12.4	18.1	26.3	33.0	35.6	32.9	25.8	23.6	23.9	22.3	15.4
West North Central.....	44.4	49.5	55.8	67.7	93.3	120.3	137.7	128.8	98.4	78.2	70.8	69.1	71.9	31.1
Minnesota.....	11.3	12.3	14.1	19.9	33.8	40.7	43.4	40.2	29.6	20.2	16.0	15.4	18.0	6.7
Iowa.....	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	7.4	11.3	14.0	12.5	8.4	5.7	5.3	5.3	6.5	4.0
Missouri.....	20.4	22.8	26.4	30.1	32.6	38.2	44.4	45.0	39.7	39.4	39.5	38.6	36.5	14.2
North Dakota.....	.4	.6	.9	1.6	4.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	3.7	1.5	.4	.3	.3	.2
South Dakota.....	.3	.4	.4	.6	1.6	3.3	3.8	3.1	1.8	.8	.4	.4	.5	.2
Nebraska.....	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.3	7.5	9.0	8.0	4.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	.9
Kansas.....	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.6	12.9	16.4	14.1	10.5	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.5	4.9
South Atlantic.....	110.2	133.2	134.7	142.8	150.3	160.9	184.1	198.1	168.2	147.4	154.4	176.0	205.2	101.8
Delaware.....	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	.8
Maryland.....	11.8	14.9	17.2	20.4	20.6	19.0	25.1	27.0	23.1	20.1	20.5	24.5	28.6	9.7
District of Columbia.....	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.9	2.4
Virginia.....	10.0	14.0	17.1	14.8	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.0	14.3	12.0	12.9	15.4	20.1	10.7
West Virginia.....	11.5	14.4	15.5	18.1	22.0	26.1	29.8	32.8	28.9	27.4	29.4	33.2	36.7	14.2
North Carolina.....	21.6	30.4	32.5	36.4	39.3	40.8	43.3	44.4	36.2	29.3	28.6	32.1	38.3	20.9
South Carolina.....	9.6	11.4	11.2	11.6	11.7	13.1	15.1	16.8	15.5	14.4	14.1	14.9	17.1	11.0
Georgia.....	17.2	21.0	20.6	22.3	24.0	23.1	26.5	31.9	27.0	22.0	22.1	24.8	30.1	12.8
Florida.....	23.9	22.4	15.6	13.4	12.1	13.0	14.5	16.3	14.9	14.9	19.7	23.8	26.0	19.3
East South Central.....	79.1	87.1	88.3	102.8	119.5	118.7	128.2	134.4	118.3	108.1	105.1	110.3	127.7	58.7
Kentucky.....	23.9	27.1	30.0	37.3	45.0	41.1	41.2	39.3	36.3	34.4	34.9	37.2	42.9	17.0
Tennessee.....	27.5	33.9	32.9	36.5	41.7	42.3	46.4	49.8	43.3	39.1	37.4	37.7	42.1	19.3
Alabama.....	19.2	16.5	15.9	17.0	19.3	20.4	23.4	26.6	23.9	23.1	22.6	24.6	29.0	14.2
Mississippi.....	8.4	9.6	9.5	12.0	13.5	14.9	17.2	18.7	14.8	11.5	10.2	10.8	13.7	8.2
West South Central.....	46.0	52.1	53.9	62.1	75.7	87.5	101.0	97.6	77.6	64.4	60.0	62.1	71.8	45.1
Arkansas.....	7.8	8.7	8.5	10.1	14.1	16.8	20.0	20.1	15.4	12.1	10.4	10.7	13.3	7.5
Louisiana.....	12.3	14.1	14.7	17.0	20.5	24.0	27.8	25.4	19.8	16.7	15.5	16.2	19.2	11.2
Oklahoma.....	8.0	8.8	9.0	10.1	12.1	14.3	17.3	17.8	13.9	11.5	10.5	10.9	12.2	8.2
Texas.....	18.0	20.5	21.7	24.9	29.0	32.4	35.9	34.3	28.5	24.1	23.6	24.3	27.1	18.2
Mountain.....	15.1	17.4	16.0	21.6	33.5	45.8	52.5	48.4	32.9	23.1	18.3	20.0	21.5	12.7
Montana.....	.9	1.2	1.9	3.4	6.4	8.0	8.1	6.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	.7
Idaho.....	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.9	8.8	9.9	9.4	6.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.3
Wyoming.....	.5	.6	.9	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	1.8	1.0	.7	.6	.8	.2
Colorado.....	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	4.0	5.7	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	1.8
New Mexico.....	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.7	5.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.3
Arizona.....	4.2	4.9	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.3	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	3.8
Utah.....	3.0	3.9	2.6	3.0	4.3	6.6	8.4	8.0	4.9	3.5	2.7	3.3	4.1	1.8
Nevada.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	.8
Pacific.....	80.0	93.2	101.0	130.8	164.1	213.6	240.7	251.8	210.5	169.3	132.6	130.6	139.6	90.0
Washington.....	14.5	13.6	12.9	20.2	31.6	45.7	51.6	56.3	46.2	36.1	26.5	24.9	25.9	15.6
Oregon.....	7.1	8.3	8.0	12.6	21.1	27.2	30.2	32.8	27.3	20.6	14.4	13.1	14.4	10.1
California.....	58.4	71.3	80.1	98.0	111.4	140.7	158.9	162.7	137.0	112.6	91.7	92.6	99.3	64.3

¹ A 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	4.3	3.4	4.4					
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	3.4	4.1					
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	1.6	2.2					
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	.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	1.3	1.4					
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	.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	
	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	4.4	3.4	4.1	3.4	2.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	4.7	3.4	4.3	3.5	2.1	1.5	.4	.3	1.6	1.5	.2	.3
Nondurable goods.....	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.7	.3	.2	.9	.9	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.8	1.4	1.6	.3	.3	1.5	.9	.1	.1
Food and kindred products.....	4.2	4.9	4.6	3.8	2.0	1.5	.3	.3	2.1	1.7	.2	.2
Meat products.....	4.9	4.7	4.9	3.9	1.5	1.0	.3	.4	2.9	2.4	.2	.2
Grain-mill products.....	3.2	5.0	4.3	3.2	2.1	1.5	.3	.4	1.8	1.3	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.3	.3	.5	.8	.6	.1	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	2.0	4.6	4.5	2.7	1.0	.8	.2	.2	3.1	1.6	.2	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	.4	.2	.7	.2	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	3.1	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Cigars.....	4.4	3.8	4.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	.4	.2	1.3	.2	(1)	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Textile-mill products.....	4.5	3.4	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.0	.3	.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	5.3	3.5	4.9	3.8	2.7	2.1	.4	.2	1.6	1.3	.2	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.0	3.4	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.1	.3	.2	1.0	.9	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	4.0	3.2	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.2	.4	.2	.8	.7	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted.....	4.0	4.2	5.2	4.5	2.4	1.9	.2	.2	2.3	2.2	.3	.3
Knitting mills.....	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.4	2.6	2.3	.4	.3	1.0	1.7	.1	.2
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.0	4.3	3.5	5.2	2.2	1.9	.2	.2	1.1	3.0	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	5.1	3.5	4.2	3.7	2.4	2.0	.3	.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.4
Knit underwear.....	5.9	4.7	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.6	.1	.2	.4	.6	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.2	.2	.1	.4	.7	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	3.3	1.8	3.9	2.0	1.2	.9	.1	.1	2.3	.6	.3	.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5.7	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.0	.3	.2	.4	.9	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.1	1.7	.2	.1	1.0	1.0	.2	.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	5.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.4	.3	.2	.2	.8	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	(2)	4.7	(2)	4.5	(2)	3.0	(2)	.4	(2)	.9	(2)	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	(2)	5.3	(2)	5.0	(2)	3.8	(2)	.2	(2)	.9	(2)	.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.4	3.3	3.1	.4	.4	.8	.7	.1	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.8	3.5	4.8	3.0	3.1	2.1	.3	.3	1.2	.5	.1	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	6.2	4.6	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.1	.6	.3	.5	.5	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	6.5	4.9	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.3	.7	.4	.4	.5	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	5.3	3.9	4.1	2.7	2.7	1.6	.4	.2	.8	.6	.1	.2
Paper and allied products.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	.3	.3	.5	.5	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.3	.9	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	5.0	3.2	4.1	2.9	3.0	1.8	.5	.5	.4	.5	1	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	.8	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	.9	.9	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	.8	.5	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers.....	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	.5	.4	(1)	(1)	.5	.9	.2	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	.8	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	(2)	2.2	(2)	1.2	(2)	.8	(2)	.2	(2)	.1	(2)	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.2	1.1	1.4	.9	1.1	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.6	.7	.9	.6	.7	.3	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.2	.2
Rubber products.....	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.4	.2	.2	.6	.8	.2	.3
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	.8	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2
Rubber footwear.....	4.1	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.1	.1	.2	.7	.1	.1	.1
Other rubber products.....	5.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	2.1	1.8	.3	.3	1.1	1.4	.3	.3
Leather and leather products.....	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.2	2.4	.3	.2	.6	.7	.2	.3
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	3.0	2.9	2.6	4.4	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	.5	2.4	.4	.6
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.7	4.9	4.6	3.5	3.5	2.6	.3	.2	.6	.5	.1	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.3	3.0	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.3	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	6.3	3.1	2.7	3.8	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.1	2.3	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	.2	.3	(1)	.1	.2	.2
Structural clay products.....	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.5	.4	.7	.4	.3	.2	.2
Pottery and related products.....	(2)	3.0	(2)	3.3	(2)	1.6	(2)	.4	(2)	1.1	(2)	.2
Primary metal industries.....	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	.3	.3	.7	.5	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.1	.9	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	5.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	2.4	1.9	.6	.5	.6	1.0	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	2.8	2.3	.6	.5	.7	1.6	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	5.6	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	.6	.6	.2	.1	.2	.2
Steel foundries.....	7.2	4.2	3.6	2.7	1.9	1.4	.6	.5	.8	.6	.3	.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	3.9	4.2	4.5	2.7	2.9	1.8	.7	.2	.7	.3	.2	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	(2)	1.1	(2)	1.3	(2)	.7	(2)	.1	(2)	.3	(2)	.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.9	3.3	4.8	4.3	2.5	1.8	.6	.4	1.5	1.7	.2	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	.7	1.4	.1	.2

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	
	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955	August 1955	July 1955
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	5.4	3.8	4.5	4.3	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	3.8	2.6	3.2	3.4	2.0	1.7	.3	.3	.7	1.1	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.3	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	.4	.7	.2	.2
Handtools.....	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	.3	.7	.2	.3
Hardware.....	(2)	2.9	(2)	4.1	(2)	2.0	(2)	.4	(2)	1.5	(2)	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.3	3.9	4.9	3.1	2.5	1.7	.7	.4	1.4	.7	.4	.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	4.5	2.6	4.7	2.6	2.6	1.6	.8	.5	1.1	.4	.2	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	5.7	4.7	5.0	3.3	2.3	1.7	.6	.4	1.6	.8	.6	.4
Fabricated structural metal products.....	5.4	4.2	4.3	3.1	2.3	1.6	.5	.4	1.3	1.0	.2	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.9	4.0	4.5	5.7	2.1	1.5	.4	.4	1.7	3.2	.3	.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.6	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.1	.3	.2	.8	.8	.2	.2
Engines and turbines.....	4.0	1.7	3.1	1.7	1.8	1.1	.2	.1	1.0	.3	.1	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(2)	2.9	(2)	2.6	(2)	1.3	(2)	.2	(2)	.7	(2)	.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	3.6	3.0	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.2	.5	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	.5	.4	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	.9	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.0	.8	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.9	1.5	1.4	.4	.5	1.2	.9	.2	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.2	.3	.2	.5	.4	.2	.2
General industrial machinery.....	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.2	.4	.2	.5	.8	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.0	.9	.1	.1	.5	1.2	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.5	1.7	4.7	4.0	1.6	1.0	.2	.2	2.7	2.4	.3	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.5	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.1	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2
Electrical machinery.....	5.9	3.1	3.6	2.8	2.3	1.4	.3	.2	.7	1.0	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	.5	.7	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	(2)	3.5	(2)	2.6	(2)	1.6	(2)	.2	(2)	.7	(2)	.1
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	8.5	4.1	4.1	3.2	3.1	1.7	.4	.2	.5	1.1	.1	.1
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	(2)	2.4	(2)	1.2	(2)	.9	(2)	.1	(2)	(1)	(2)	.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	5.9	3.6	4.5	3.7	2.4	1.6	.3	.3	1.6	1.6	.1	.2
Transportation equipment.....	4.8	3.9	6.4	5.5	1.8	1.4	.3	.2	4.0	3.5	.2	.4
Automobiles.....	5.1	3.5	8.1	7.2	1.8	1.2	.3	.2	5.7	5.1	.3	.6
Aircraft and parts.....	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.5	.2	.1	.6	.7	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	.1	.1	.4	.5	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	(2)	2.5	(2)	2.2	(2)	.9	(2)	.2	(2)	.9	(2)	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(2)	1.3	(2)	1.1	(2)	.8	(2)	(1)	(2)	.2	(2)	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	5.4	3.1	4.9	4.4	1.6	1.6	.5	.3	2.5	2.4	.3	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	11.4	12.9	16.7	12.1	2.3	2.6	.7	.7	13.5	8.7	.2	.1
Railroad equipment.....	(2)	6.4	(2)	5.6	(2)	.7	(2)	.1	(2)	4.0	(2)	.8
Locomotives and parts.....	(2)	3.4	(2)	4.2	(2)	.3	(2)	(1)	(2)	2.7	(2)	1.1
Railroad and street cars.....	(2)	7.0	(2)	6.4	(2)	.9	(2)	.2	(2)	4.6	(2)	.7
Other transportation equipment.....	9.1	5.1	4.1	3.1	3.5	2.0	.5	.7	.1	.4	.1	.1
Instruments and related products.....	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	.7	.6	.1	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	1.2	3.0	1.3	1.1	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1	.2
Watches and clocks.....	(2)	1.6	(2)	2.7	(2)	1.1	(2)	.1	(2)	1.3	(2)	.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	3.1	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	.2	.2	.7	.7	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.7	4.4	4.9	3.7	2.9	2.1	.6	.3	1.1	1.1	.3	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.4	.3	.2	.4	.6	.1	.1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	4.2	5.0	3.6	4.1	2.7	3.3	.4	.4	.3	.2	.3	.2
Iron mining.....	(2)	3.0	(2)	1.2	(2)	.6	(2)	(1)	(2)	.3	(2)	.2
Copper mining.....	(2)	6.8	(2)	6.6	(2)	5.9	(2)	.4	(2)	(1)	(2)	.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	(2)	2.9	(2)	1.9	(2)	1.5	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1
Anthracite mining.....	2.7	1.0	1.3	2.1	.4	.8	(1)	(1)	.7	1.0	.2	.3
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.3	.7	.6	(1)	(1)	.3	.6	.1	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(2)	2.7	(2)	1.7	(2)	1.4	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1
Telegraph.....	(2)	2.1	(2)	1.6	(2)	1.2	(2)	(1)	(2)	.2	(2)	.2

¹ Less than 0.05.² Not available.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. 1309. 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 employees ¹

Year and month	Mining																		
	Metal									Coal									
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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	
August	83.64	40.8	2.05	82.94	8.4	2.16	84.22	41.9	2.01	75.20	40.0	1.88	82.50	33.0	2.50	82.09	33.1	2.48	
September	83.62	40.2	2.08	80.81	36.4	2.22	87.54	42.7	2.05	74.03	39.8	1.86	56.88	23.6	2.41	81.17	32.6	2.49	
October	83.41	40.1	2.08	80.30	36.5	2.20	86.94	42.0	2.07	75.30	40.7	1.85	86.27	34.1	2.53	87.54	35.3	2.48	
November	84.85	40.6	2.09	78.94	35.4	2.23	90.25	43.6	2.07	80.56	42.4	1.90	85.26	33.7	2.53	88.29	35.6	2.48	
December	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	
1955: January	90.31	42.8	2.11	86.19	39.0	2.21	95.72	45.8	2.09	83.30	42.5	1.96	76.88	31.9	2.41	92.01	37.1	2.48	
February	88.20	42.0	2.10	83.98	38.0	2.21	91.67	44.5	2.06	82.06	42.3	1.94	94.74	36.3	2.61	94.50	37.8	2.50	
March	87.78	41.6	2.11	83.60	38.0	2.20	92.38	44.2	2.09	81.29	41.9	1.94	80.07	31.9	2.51	91.88	36.9	2.49	
April	86.31	41.1	2.10	80.59	36.8	2.19	92.35	44.4	2.08	81.51	41.8	1.95	74.88	28.8	2.60	93.00	37.2	2.50	
May	89.46	42.2	2.12	88.04	40.2	2.19	94.34	44.5	2.12	81.73	41.7	1.96	77.62	30.8	2.52	93.87	37.4	2.51	
June	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.62	40.1	2.21	97.00	44.7	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	87.40	35.1	2.49	98.28	39.0	2.52	
July	91.46	41.2	2.22	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.81	42.9	2.21	82.01	40.6	2.02	86.27	35.5	2.43	95.50	38.2	2.50	
August	94.98	42.4	2.24	98.12	41.4	2.37	97.43	43.3	2.25	84.22	41.9	2.01	87.89	34.2	2.57	94.75	37.6	2.52	
Mining—Continued																			
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)					Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Contract construction								
											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	
August	93.98	41.4	2.27	79.83	45.1	1.77	96.52	38.0	2.54	97.21	41.9	2.32	93.09	42.7	2.18	100.77	41.3	2.44	
September	93.02	40.8	2.28	79.57	44.7	1.78	93.84	36.8	2.55	92.97	39.9	2.33	88.75	40.9	2.17	96.33	39.0	2.47	
October	90.85	40.2	2.26	79.92	44.9	1.78	95.74	37.4	2.56	94.13	40.4	2.33	86.62	40.1	2.16	100.53	40.7	2.47	
November	90.85	40.2	2.26	78.59	44.4	1.77	94.32	36.7	2.57	94.30	40.3	2.34	88.94	40.8	2.18	98.55	39.9	2.47	
December	90.68	40.3	2.25	76.38	43.4	1.76	94.28	36.4	2.59	89.47	38.4	2.33	80.51	37.8	2.13	96.08	38.9	2.47	
1955: January	95.49	41.7	2.29	75.05	42.4	1.77	91.69	35.4	2.59	85.01	36.8	2.31	76.70	36.7	2.09	90.16	36.8	2.45	
February	89.38	39.9	2.24	74.05	41.6	1.78	91.43	35.3	2.59	88.31	37.9	2.33	78.79	37.7	2.09	94.11	38.1	2.47	
March	91.43	40.1	2.28	77.17	43.6	1.77	94.06	36.6	2.57	91.48	39.6	2.31	83.21	40.2	2.07	97.22	39.2	2.48	
April	93.67	40.2	2.33	78.58	43.9	1.79	92.52	36.0	2.57	89.39	38.2	2.34	81.92	38.1	2.15	95.37	38.3	2.49	
May	96.41	41.2	2.34	81.99	45.3	1.81	96.12	37.4	2.57	94.07	40.2	2.34	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.86	39.3	2.49	
June	93.03	40.1	2.32	82.90	45.3	1.83	96.89	37.7	2.57	96.41	41.2	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21	98.55	39.9	2.47	
July	96.29	40.8	2.36	83.99	45.4	1.85	98.94	38.2	2.59	99.36	42.1	2.36	97.22	43.4	2.24	101.18	40.8	2.48	
August	92.40	40.0	2.31	84.73	45.8	1.85	98.28	37.8	2.60	99.25	41.7	2.38	97.63	43.2	2.26	100.25	40.1	2.60	
Building construction																			
Total: Building construction					General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			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	\$2.51	\$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	
August	96.20	37.0	2.60	91.51	36.9	2.48	99.53	37.0	2.69	103.52	38.2	2.71	92.31	35.1	2.63	113.88	39.0	2.92	
September	94.32	36.0	2.62	89.00	35.6	2.50	98.10	36.2	2.71	102.92	37.7	2.73	92.57	34.8	2.66	110.08	37.7	2.92	
October	96.26	36.6	2.63	91.62	36.5	2.51	99.46	36.7	2.71	103.63	38.1	2.72	92.75	35.0	2.65	115.05	39.0	2.95	
November	94.15	35.8	2.63	89.61	35.7	2.51	97.02	35.8	2.71	100.10	36.8	2.72	90.37	34.1	2.65	112.18	37.9	2.96	
December	95.40	36.0	2.63	90.83	35.9	2.53	98.28	36.0	2.73	107.20	38.7	2.77	91.12	34.0	2.68	113.30	38.8	2.92	
1955: January	93.02	35.1	2.65	88.55	35.0	2.53	96.10	35.2	2.73	105.64	38.0	2.78	86.72	32.6	2.66	113.00	38.7	2.92	
February	91.96	34.7	2.65	85.59	34.1	2.51	95.55	35.0	2.73	103.40	37.6	2.75	90.05	33.6	2.68	111.25	38.1	2.92	
March	94.42	35.9	2.63	89.14	35.8	2.49	97.10	35.7	2.72	103.22	37.4	2.75	92.38	34.6	2.67	113.10	38.6	2.93	
April	93.10	35.4	2.63	87.40	35.2	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	
May	96.52	36.7	2.63	90.27	36.4	2.48	100.74	36.9	2.73	105.26	38.0	2.77	94.87	35.4	2.68	114.17	38.7	2.95	
June	96.89	36.7	2.64	90.14	36.2	2.49	101.65	37.1	2.74	105.64	38.0	2.78	95.39	35.2	2.71	115.35	39.1	2.95	
July	98.95	37.2	2.66	92.00	36.8	2.50	103.60	37.4	2.77	108.39	38.3	2.83	97.02	35.8	2.71	118.31	39.7	2.98	
August	97.99	36.7	2.67	91.62	36.5	2.51	102.58	36.9	2.78	107.80	38.5	2.80	97.43	35.3	2.76	118.60	39.8	2.98	
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	77.18	40.2	1.92	64.74	39.0	1.66	79.60	40.2	1.98	68.47	41.0	1.67	
August	96.10	36.4	2.64	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.59	40.1	1.91	64.68	39.2	1.65	80.20	40.1	2.00	67.57	41.2	1.64	
September	94.08	35.5	2.65	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.39	40.1	1.93	65.24	39.3	1.66	80.60	40.1	2.01	68.48	41.5	1.65	
October	94.08	35.8	2.65	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	65.07	39.2	1.66	81.41	40.5	2.01	68.30	40.9	1.67	
November	93.90	35.3	2.66	73.57	40.2	1.83	79.15	40.8	1.94	65.97	39.5	1.67	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.04	41.2	1.70	
December	91.77	34.5	2.66	74.12	40.5	1.83	80.15	41.1	1.95	66.47	39.8	1.67	82.21	40.7	2.02	70.79	41.4	1.71	
1955: January	88.78	33.5	2.65	73.07	40.2	1.84	80.16	40.9	1.96	66.02	39.3	1.68	81.20	40.0	2.03	70.18	40.8	1.72	
February	89.24	33.3	2.68	74.74	40.4	1.85	80.66	41.1	1.96	66.36	39.5	1.68	82.22	40.5	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73	
March	93.37	35.1	2.66	75.11	40.6	1.85	81.56	41.4	1.97	66.70	39.7	1.68	82.42	40.6	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73	
April	92.92	34.8	2.67	74.96</															

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, whole-sale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁴			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1953: Average.....	\$74.57	41.2	\$1.81	\$77.64	41.3	\$1.88	\$73.39	41.7	\$1.76	\$68.05	43.9	\$1.55	\$69.77	45.9	\$1.52	\$68.37	43.0	\$1.59	
1954: Average.....	76.86	41.1	1.87	79.71	41.3	1.93	76.22	41.2	1.85	70.04	43.5	1.61	71.73	45.4	1.68	71.57	42.6	1.68	
August.....	76.07	40.9	1.86	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.96	41.6	1.85	69.98	43.2	1.62	71.42	45.2	1.68	70.81	42.4	1.67	
September.....	77.87	41.2	1.89	81.14	41.4	1.96	76.78	41.5	1.85	71.07	43.6	1.63	74.54	46.3	1.61	72.84	43.1	1.69	
October.....	78.02	41.5	1.88	81.71	41.9	1.95	76.30	40.8	1.87	70.47	43.5	1.62	70.31	44.5	1.58	71.74	42.7	1.68	
November.....	83.03	42.8	1.94	86.83	43.2	2.01	79.80	42.0	1.90	68.26	42.4	1.61	70.44	44.3	1.59	70.47	41.7	1.69	
December.....	81.75	42.8	1.91	85.10	43.2	1.97	79.00	41.8	1.89	69.34	42.8	1.62	70.44	44.3	1.59	71.40	42.0	1.70	
1955: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70	
February.....	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.65	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73	
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.13	44.8	1.61	71.40	42.0	1.70	
April.....	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.99	40.3	1.96	76.19	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.65	73.68	45.2	1.63	71.99	42.1	1.71	
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.63	74.56	43.1	1.73	
June.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	81.38	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73	
July.....	80.48	41.7	1.93	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.98	42.7	1.92	75.26	44.8	1.68	77.39	46.9	1.65	78.50	44.6	1.76	
August.....	83.42	41.5	2.01	86.74	41.5	2.09	83.03	42.8	1.94	73.42	43.7	1.68	74.17	45.5	1.63	77.26	43.9	1.76	
	Canning and preserving ⁴			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ⁴			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			
1953: Average.....	\$53.18	39.1	\$1.36	\$45.00	29.8	\$1.51	\$55.76	40.7	\$1.37	\$71.44	44.1	\$1.62	\$75.65	44.5	\$1.70	\$69.30	45.0	\$1.54	
1954: Average.....	54.57	38.7	1.41	46.82	30.4	1.54	56.82	40.3	1.41	74.42	44.3	1.68	79.74	44.8	1.78	71.87	45.2	1.59	
August.....	56.03	40.6	1.38	45.60	30.4	1.50	57.82	41.7	1.39	74.59	44.4	1.68	79.57	44.7	1.78	72.05	45.6	1.58	
September.....	56.30	40.8	1.38	46.66	30.7	1.52	58.38	42.0	1.39	77.46	45.3	1.71	84.64	46.0	1.84	73.92	46.2	1.60	
October.....	53.13	38.5	1.38	38.09	27.4	1.39	55.60	40.0	1.39	75.31	44.3	1.70	82.45	45.3	1.82	72.19	45.4	1.59	
November.....	51.75	36.7	1.41	48.64	29.3	1.66	53.27	38.6	1.38	75.60	43.7	1.73	84.73	45.8	1.85	71.44	44.1	1.62	
December.....	55.39	38.2	1.45	54.28	32.7	1.66	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.48	43.3	1.72	80.55	44.5	1.81	71.72	44.0	1.63	
1955: January.....	54.67	37.7	1.45	44.95	29.0	1.55	58.15	40.1	1.45	75.26	43.5	1.73	82.08	45.1	1.82	70.79	43.7	1.62	
February.....	56.15	38.2	1.47	48.47	32.1	1.51	58.90	39.8	1.48	74.74	43.2	1.73	79.74	44.3	1.80	71.34	43.5	1.64	
March.....	56.24	38.0	1.48	49.38	32.7	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50	73.79	42.9	1.72	77.69	43.4	1.79	72.00	43.9	1.64	
April.....	57.68	37.7	1.53	54.94	33.5	1.64	59.60	38.7	1.54	76.21	43.8	1.74	78.12	43.4	1.80	74.87	45.1	1.66	
May.....	56.68	38.3	1.48	47.95	29.6	1.62	60.15	40.1	1.50	75.85	44.1	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81	73.55	45.4	1.62	
June.....	55.81	39.3	1.42	51.95	35.1	1.48	57.17	39.7	1.44	78.09	45.4	1.72	80.73	44.6	1.81	75.67	47.0	1.61	
July.....	54.79	39.7	1.38	45.90	30.6	1.50	56.58	41.3	1.37	79.98	45.7	1.75	85.46	45.7	1.87	77.10	47.3	1.63	
August.....	57.31	39.8	1.44	50.56	32.0	1.58	59.16	40.8	1.45	77.35	44.2	1.75	83.85	44.6	1.88	73.96	45.1	1.64	
	Bakery products ⁴			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ⁴			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			
1953: Average.....	\$64.84	41.3	\$1.57	\$66.24	41.4	\$1.60	\$58.92	41.2	\$1.43	\$71.18	43.4	\$1.64	\$74.94	42.1	\$1.78	\$69.80	42.3	\$1.65	
1954: Average.....	67.89	40.9	1.66	69.22	41.2	1.68	61.45	39.9	1.54	73.01	43.2	1.69	76.26	41.0	1.86	73.08	43.5	1.68	
August.....	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.04	41.2	1.70	60.76	39.2	1.65	71.75	41.0	1.75	75.62	41.1	1.84	72.16	41.0	1.76	
September.....	68.88	41.0	1.68	70.62	41.3	1.71	62.40	40.0	1.56	72.75	41.1	1.77	77.00	41.4	1.86	71.28	40.5	1.78	
October.....	68.38	40.7	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.93	39.7	1.56	68.06	41.5	1.64	74.03	39.8	1.86	67.78	42.9	1.58	
November.....	68.21	40.6	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.00	39.1	1.56	78.16	50.1	1.56	79.84	41.8	1.91	80.02	49.7	1.61	
December.....	69.12	40.9	1.69	70.62	41.3	1.71	61.39	39.1	1.57	73.78	47.6	1.55	74.96	40.3	1.86	75.14	46.1	1.63	
1955: January.....	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	74.45	42.3	1.76	73.66	39.6	1.86	81.09	44.8	1.81	
February.....	68.85	40.5	1.70	70.41	40.7	1.73	62.33	39.7	1.57	73.51	41.3	1.78	77.14	40.6	1.90	72.71	39.3	1.85	
March.....	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	73.71	40.5	1.82	77.76	40.5	1.92	71.61	38.5	1.86	
April.....	68.11	40.3	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	60.37	38.7	1.56	72.44	39.8	1.82	74.50	38.6	1.93	75.44	41.0	1.84	
May.....	69.87	41.1	1.70	71.45	41.3	1.73	62.96	40.1	1.57	76.89	40.9	1.88	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.77	38.3	1.90	
June.....	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.38	41.6	1.74	64.06	40.8	1.57	78.38	42.6	1.84	84.97	43.8	1.94	73.60	40.0	1.84	
July.....	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.87	40.3	1.56	84.29	44.6	1.89	93.80	46.9	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86	
August.....	70.35	40.9	1.72	72.86	41.4	1.76	61.07	38.9	1.57	77.79	41.6	1.87	87.52	44.2	1.98	64.08	35.6	1.80	
	Confectionery and related products ⁴			Confectionery			Beverages ⁴			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			
1953: Average.....	\$53.45	39.3	\$1.36	\$51.74	39.2	\$1.32	\$76.04	41.1	\$1.85	\$60.49	42.6	\$1.42	\$89.79	41.0	\$2.19	\$71.42	38.4	\$1.86	
1954: Average.....	55.81	39.3	1.42	53.70	39.2	1.37	78.59	40.3	1.95	61.57	41.6	1.48	92.80	40.0	2.32	74.88	38.6	1.94	
August.....	55.95	39.4	1.42	53.70	39.2	1.37	78.76	40.6	1.94	62.03	42.2	1.47	93.03	40.1	2.32	73.73	38.4	1.92	
September.....	57.08	40.2	1.42	54.94	40.1	1.37	79.17	40.6	1.95	61.63	42.5	1.45	93.60	40.0	2.34	74.11	38.2	1.94	
October.....	55.55	39.4	1.41	53.84	39.3	1.37	78.78	40.4	1.95	61.59	41.9	1.47	91.80	39.4	2.33	76.25	39.1	1.95	
November.....	55.44	39.6	1.40	53.46	39.6	1.35	79.00	39.9	1.98	59.94	40.5	1.48	92.20	39.4	2.34	80.60	40.1	2.01	
December.....	56.26	39.9	1.41	54.26	39.9	1.36	78.21	39.5	1.98	60.75	40.5	1.50	93.53	39.8	2.35	72.64	36.5	1.99	
1955: January.....	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.65	39.6	1.38	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.24	40.3	1.47	91.96	39.3	2.34	75.75	37.5	2.02	
February.....	57.60	40.0	1.44	55.60	40.0	1.39	78.61	39.7	1.98	59.83	40.7	1.47	93.06	39.6	2.35	77.37	38.3	2.02	
March.....	56.88	39.5	1.44	54.77	39.4	1.39	80.00	40.2	1.99	61.15	41.6	1.47	94.40	40.0	2.36	77.37	38.3	2.02	
April.....	55.77	38.2	1.46	54.00	38.3	1.41	81.41	40.5	2.01	61.72	41.7	1.48	97.20	40.5	2.40	77.55	38.2	2.03	
May.....	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.85	38.9	1.41	82.21	40.7	2.02	63.00	42.0	1.50	98.09	40.7	2.41				

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products ⁴			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average.....	\$63.12	41.8	\$1.51	\$80.94	42.6	\$1.90	\$63.34	45.9	\$1.38	\$47.37	38.2	\$1.24	\$58.59	38.8	\$1.51	\$42.71	37.8	\$1.13
1954: Average.....	66.36	42.0	1.58	83.69	42.7	1.96	65.64	45.9	1.43	49.01	37.7	1.30	63.27	39.3	1.61	42.32	36.8	1.15
August.....	66.99	42.4	1.58	90.29	45.6	1.98	66.46	46.8	1.42	49.67	38.5	1.29	68.30	41.9	1.63	42.90	37.3	1.15
September.....	66.94	42.1	1.59	84.97	42.7	1.99	66.27	45.7	1.45	48.86	39.4	1.24	66.91	41.3	1.62	43.73	37.7	1.16
October.....	67.68	42.3	1.60	86.96	43.7	1.99	65.86	44.8	1.47	49.72	40.1	1.24	66.99	41.1	1.63	44.66	38.5	1.16
November.....	68.26	42.4	1.61	85.73	43.3	1.98	65.85	45.1	1.46	47.60	36.9	1.29	61.88	38.2	1.62	44.96	38.1	1.18
December.....	66.98	41.6	1.61	82.06	42.3	1.94	66.28	45.4	1.46	49.92	38.4	1.30	67.73	41.3	1.64	42.57	36.7	1.16
1955: January.....	66.82	41.5	1.61	81.09	41.8	1.94	65.56	44.6	1.47	50.14	37.7	1.33	66.33	40.2	1.65	41.88	36.1	1.16
February.....	66.65	41.4	1.61	82.10	42.1	1.95	65.83	45.4	1.45	49.58	37.0	1.31	63.63	38.8	1.64	42.35	36.2	1.17
March.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	80.48	41.7	1.93	64.92	45.4	1.43	51.51	37.6	1.37	65.76	40.1	1.64	42.12	36.0	1.17
April.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	79.71	41.3	1.93	64.64	45.2	1.43	50.60	36.4	1.39	63.08	38.0	1.66	41.42	35.4	1.17
May.....	66.72	41.7	1.60	80.93	41.5	1.95	66.50	46.5	1.43	54.71	38.8	1.41	69.38	41.3	1.68	43.78	37.1	1.18
June.....	67.62	42.0	1.61	84.48	43.1	1.96	64.35	45.0	1.43	55.55	39.4	1.41	70.64	41.8	1.69	44.72	37.9	1.18
July.....	69.17	42.7	1.62	85.17	42.8	1.99	68.73	47.4	1.45	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.06	40.4	1.66	43.79	36.8	1.19
August.....	69.04	42.1	1.64	89.52	44.1	2.03	67.62	46.0	1.47	50.43	39.4	1.28	67.97	40.7	1.67	44.13	37.4	1.18
	Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products								
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ⁴			Yarn mills		
1953: Average.....	\$50.90	37.7	\$1.35	\$39.73	38.2	\$1.04	\$53.57	39.1	\$1.37	\$62.01	39.0	\$1.59	\$48.39	38.1	\$1.27	\$48.26	38.0	\$1.27
1954: Average.....	52.73	37.4	1.41	39.43	37.2	1.06	52.09	38.3	1.36	60.53	38.8	1.56	46.00	36.8	1.25	45.63	36.5	1.25
August.....	55.10	38.8	1.42	37.86	36.4	1.04	52.36	38.5	1.36	62.78	41.3	1.52	46.88	37.5	1.25	46.25	37.3	1.24
September.....	55.63	38.9	1.43	38.21	39.8	.96	52.50	38.6	1.36	60.61	39.1	1.55	46.75	37.1	1.26	46.49	36.9	1.26
October.....	54.53	38.4	1.42	39.96	41.2	.97	53.70	39.2	1.37	55.03	35.5	1.55	47.00	37.6	1.25	47.13	37.7	1.25
November.....	53.20	37.2	1.43	34.17	33.5	1.02	54.53	39.8	1.37	56.25	35.6	1.58	48.13	38.5	1.25	48.00	38.4	1.25
December.....	54.20	37.9	1.43	39.59	37.7	1.05	55.07	40.2	1.37	60.28	39.4	1.53	49.00	39.2	1.25	48.63	38.9	1.25
1955: January.....	53.28	37.0	1.44	39.70	37.1	1.07	54.25	39.6	1.37	63.29	41.1	1.54	49.01	38.9	1.26	48.38	38.7	1.25
February.....	50.54	35.1	1.44	40.43	36.1	1.12	55.20	40.0	1.38	62.22	40.4	1.54	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
March.....	53.80	37.1	1.45	44.04	36.4	1.21	54.80	40.0	1.37	61.35	40.1	1.53	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
April.....	51.48	35.5	1.45	45.36	36.0	1.26	53.02	38.7	1.37	60.34	39.7	1.52	48.51	38.5	1.26	48.64	38.6	1.26
May.....	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.01	38.1	1.26	54.51	39.5	1.38	61.97	40.5	1.53	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.01	38.9	1.26
June.....	54.90	37.6	1.46	47.99	38.7	1.24	54.92	39.8	1.38	63.71	41.1	1.55	49.53	39.0	1.27	49.66	39.1	1.27
July.....	54.02	36.5	1.48	48.26	38.3	1.26	54.25	39.6	1.37	68.48	43.9	1.56	49.27	39.1	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26
August.....	55.57	37.8	1.47	40.19	40.6	.99	55.07	40.2	1.37	63.65	41.6	1.53	49.77	39.5	1.26	50.15	39.8	1.26
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted		
							United States			North			South					
1953: Average.....	\$49.53	39.0	\$1.27	\$52.80	39.4	\$1.34	\$51.09	39.3	\$1.30	\$56.37	39.7	\$1.42	\$49.78	39.2	\$1.27	\$61.93	39.7	\$1.56
1954: Average.....	47.50	37.4	1.27	50.69	38.4	1.32	49.28	38.2	1.29	55.10	38.8	1.42	47.88	38.0	1.26	61.05	39.9	1.53
August.....	49.28	38.5	1.28	50.69	38.4	1.32	49.15	38.1	1.29	54.57	38.7	1.41	47.88	38.0	1.26	60.55	40.1	1.51
September.....	49.02	38.3	1.28	51.08	38.7	1.32	49.54	38.4	1.29	55.38	39.0	1.42	48.26	38.3	1.26	61.41	40.4	1.52
October.....	44.80	35.0	1.28	52.14	39.5	1.32	50.96	39.5	1.29	55.81	39.3	1.42	50.17	39.5	1.27	60.80	40.0	1.52
November.....	47.74	37.3	1.28	53.20	40.3	1.32	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.05	40.2	1.27	61.86	40.7	1.52
December.....	50.82	39.7	1.28	53.59	40.6	1.32	52.52	40.4	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	51.31	40.4	1.27	62.67	41.5	1.51
1955: January.....	51.21	39.7	1.29	52.67	39.9	1.32	51.74	39.8	1.30	57.51	40.5	1.42	50.42	39.7	1.27	61.31	40.6	1.51
February.....	52.13	40.1	1.30	53.33	40.1	1.33	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.92	40.5	1.43	51.07	39.9	1.28	61.65	41.1	1.50
March.....	52.65	40.5	1.30	52.93	40.1	1.32	51.87	39.9	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.55	39.8	1.27	62.21	41.2	1.51
April.....	50.83	39.4	1.29	52.00	39.1	1.33	50.44	38.8	1.30	54.29	38.5	1.41	49.79	38.9	1.28	61.76	40.0	1.51
May.....	50.70	39.3	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.48	39.6	1.30	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.56	39.5	1.28	63.72	42.2	1.52
June.....	50.57	39.2	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.08	39.6	1.29	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.17	39.5	1.27	64.90	42.7	1.52
July.....	50.44	39.1	1.29	53.20	40.3	1.32	51.73	40.1	1.29	56.80	40.0	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	62.78	41.3	1.52
August.....	50.44	39.1	1.29	54.26	40.8	1.33	52.78	40.6	1.30	57.37	40.4	1.42	51.97	40.6	1.28	63.42	42.0	1.51
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ⁴			Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery		
							United States			North			South			United States		
1953: Average.....	\$54.53	39.8	\$1.37	\$48.75	37.5	\$1.30	\$56.70	37.3	\$1.52	\$57.00	37.5	\$1.52	\$56.24	37.0	\$1.52	\$40.26	36.6	\$1.10
1954: Average.....	54.37	39.4	1.38	48.60	37.1	1.31	55.50	37.5	1.48	55.65	37.1	1.50	55.80	37.0	1.48	40.77	36.4	1.12
August.....	53.98	39.4	1.37	48.88	37.6	1.30	54.46	36.8	1.48	53.79	36.1	1.49	54.68	37.2	1.47	41.78	37.3	1.12
September.....	54.39	39.7	1.37	49.13	37.5	1.31	54.31	37.2	1.46	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.46	37.3	1.46	41.58	36.8	1.13
October.....	54.60	39.0	1.40	50.17	38.3	1.31	54.96	37.9	1.45	53.00	36.3	1.46	56.12	38.7	1.45	43.66	38.3	1.14
November.....	55.30	39.5	1.40	50.82	38.5	1.32	56.79	38.9	1.46	56.45	38.4	1.47	56.84	39.2	1.45	43.66	38.3	1.14
December.....	55.74	40.1	1.39	50.56	38.3	1.32	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.36	39.7	1.47	43.09	37.8	1.14
1955: January.....	54.92	39.8	1.38	49.37	37.4	1.32	56.45	38.4	1.47	55.20	37.3	1.48	56.79	38.9	1.46	42.11	36.3	1.16
February.....	56.17	40.7	1.38	50.81	38.2	1.33	58.31	39.4	1.48	56.92	38.2	1.49	59.20	40.0	1.48	42.57	36.7	1.16
March.....	56.03	40.6	1.38	50.69	38.4	1.32	58.46	39.5	1.48	56.09	37.9	1.48	59.64	40.3	1.48	42.09	36.6	1.15
April.....	54.79	39.7	1.38	47.92	36.3	1.32	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.75	37.5	1.46	53.80	36.6	1.47	38.53	35.5	1.15
May.....	55.60	40.0	1.39	49.50	37.5	1.32												

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear						Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ⁴			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)		
	North			South			Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	
1953: Average	\$43.88	37.5	\$1.17	\$39.31	36.4	\$1.08	\$50.81	38.2	\$1.33	\$45.12	37.6	\$1.20	\$61.65	41.1	\$1.50	\$61.65	41.1	\$1.50	\$61.65	41.1	\$1.50
1954: Average	43.07	36.5	1.18	40.40	36.4	1.11	51.85	37.3	1.39	44.53	36.5	1.22	61.61	40.8	1.51	61.35	40.9	1.50	61.35	40.9	1.50
August	44.46	38.0	1.17	41.29	37.2	1.11	52.72	38.2	1.33	45.13	37.3	1.21	61.16	40.5	1.51	60.90	40.6	1.50	60.90	40.6	1.50
September	43.52	37.2	1.17	41.10	36.7	1.12	53.65	38.6	1.39	45.26	37.1	1.22	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.50	61.05	40.7	1.50
October	44.72	37.9	1.18	43.39	38.4	1.13	53.38	38.4	1.39	45.74	37.8	1.21	62.67	41.5	1.51	62.55	41.7	1.50	62.55	41.7	1.50
November	44.25	37.5	1.18	43.78	38.4	1.14	54.00	38.3	1.41	46.49	37.8	1.23	65.18	42.6	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.52	65.06	42.8	1.52
December	43.44	36.5	1.19	42.83	37.9	1.13	52.36	37.4	1.40	45.13	37.3	1.21	66.22	43.0	1.54	66.10	43.2	1.53	66.10	43.2	1.53
1955: January	43.32	36.1	1.20	41.75	36.3	1.15	51.10	36.5	1.40	45.87	37.6	1.22	64.30	42.3	1.52	64.60	42.5	1.52	64.60	42.5	1.52
February	43.80	36.2	1.21	42.32	36.8	1.15	51.57	37.1	1.39	47.72	38.8	1.23	65.33	42.7	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.52	65.06	42.8	1.52
March	44.77	37.0	1.21	41.61	36.5	1.14	52.16	37.8	1.38	48.19	39.5	1.22	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.60	42.4	1.50	63.60	42.4	1.50
April	45.96	38.3	1.20	43.51	32.9	1.14	50.23	36.4	1.33	46.34	38.3	1.21	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.50	61.05	40.7	1.50
May	43.55	36.6	1.19	39.44	34.6	1.14	54.07	38.9	1.39	47.95	39.3	1.22	63.23	41.6	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51	62.82	41.6	1.51
June	45.46	38.2	1.19	42.07	36.9	1.14	54.49	39.2	1.39	48.34	39.3	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.53	64.72	42.3	1.53
July	46.65	38.9	1.20	40.34	35.7	1.13	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.07	38.9	1.21	61.05	40.7	1.50	60.49	40.6	1.49	60.49	40.6	1.49
August	47.04	39.2	1.20	42.41	37.2	1.14	53.96	39.1	1.38	48.43	39.7	1.22	62.82	41.6	1.51	62.25	41.5	1.50	62.25	41.5	1.50
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ⁴						Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ⁴			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods		
1953: Average	\$70.58	40.8	\$1.73	\$69.08	39.7	\$1.74	\$56.10	37.4	\$1.50	\$62.42	40.8	\$1.53	\$71.04	41.3	\$1.72	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59
1954: Average	69.95	40.2	1.74	66.95	38.7	1.73	54.66	36.2	1.51	62.56	40.1	1.56	69.60	40.0	1.74	60.80	37.3	1.63	60.80	37.3	1.63
August	71.63	40.7	1.76	67.99	39.3	1.73	59.90	38.4	1.56	61.85	39.9	1.55	69.25	39.8	1.74	61.55	37.3	1.65	61.55	37.3	1.65
September	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.65	39.8	1.75	54.60	36.4	1.50	62.56	40.1	1.56	70.45	39.8	1.77	62.54	37.9	1.65	62.54	37.9	1.65
October	72.28	41.3	1.75	67.82	39.2	1.73	53.59	34.8	1.54	62.87	40.3	1.56	71.81	40.8	1.76	61.38	37.2	1.65	61.38	37.2	1.65
November	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	57.82	37.3	1.55	64.06	40.8	1.57	71.98	40.9	1.76	62.05	38.3	1.62	62.05	38.3	1.62
December	71.86	41.3	1.74	69.20	40.0	1.73	60.76	39.2	1.55	65.89	41.7	1.58	72.16	41.0	1.76	64.62	39.4	1.64	64.62	39.4	1.64
1955: January	72.69	41.3	1.76	70.30	40.4	1.74	56.54	37.2	1.52	65.10	41.2	1.58	70.70	40.4	1.75	62.32	38.0	1.64	62.32	38.0	1.64
February	71.69	41.2	1.74	70.12	40.3	1.74	61.69	38.8	1.59	66.78	42.0	1.59	72.34	41.1	1.76	63.91	38.5	1.66	63.91	38.5	1.66
March	73.25	42.1	1.74	71.40	40.8	1.75	55.72	36.9	1.51	66.30	41.7	1.59	72.92	41.2	1.77	63.36	38.4	1.65	63.36	38.4	1.65
April	72.10	41.2	1.75	68.78	39.3	1.75	51.19	33.9	1.51	65.03	40.9	1.59	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.54	37.9	1.65	62.54	37.9	1.65
May	72.28	41.3	1.75	69.25	39.8	1.74	58.37	37.9	1.54	65.76	41.1	1.60	72.27	40.6	1.78	63.34	37.7	1.68	63.34	37.7	1.68
June	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.13	39.5	1.75	60.92	38.8	1.57	65.67	41.3	1.59	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.69	38.6	1.65	63.69	38.6	1.65
July	72.16	41.0	1.76	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.67	36.5	1.58	65.28	40.8	1.60	73.16	40.2	1.82	62.70	38.0	1.65	62.70	38.0	1.65
August	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.23	40.7	1.75	60.13	38.3	1.57	66.56	41.6	1.60	76.32	42.4	1.80	65.30	39.1	1.67	65.30	39.1	1.67
	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products								
	Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats					
1953: Average	\$65.19	41.0	\$1.59	\$51.30	42.4	\$1.21	\$80.10	44.5	\$1.80	\$53.33	39.5	\$1.35	\$48.41	36.4	\$1.33	\$57.93	36.9	\$1.57	\$57.93	36.9	\$1.57
1954: Average	67.89	40.9	1.66	51.41	41.8	1.23	79.24	43.5	1.83	53.02	38.7	1.37	48.06	35.6	1.35	56.05	34.6	1.62	56.05	34.6	1.62
August	65.67	39.8	1.65	50.68	41.2	1.23	76.32	42.4	1.80	53.99	39.7	1.36	48.87	36.2	1.35	57.05	35.0	1.63	57.05	35.0	1.63
September	64.19	38.9	1.65	51.83	41.8	1.24	81.33	44.2	1.84	53.31	39.2	1.36	48.82	35.9	1.36	57.35	35.4	1.62	57.35	35.4	1.62
October	67.57	41.2	1.64	52.08	42.0	1.24	81.84	44.0	1.86	53.54	38.8	1.38	47.84	35.7	1.34	53.63	32.9	1.63	53.63	32.9	1.63
November	70.73	42.1	1.68	52.58	42.4	1.24	84.52	45.2	1.87	52.61	38.4	1.37	48.37	36.1	1.34	55.09	33.8	1.63	55.09	33.8	1.63
December	75.41	44.1	1.71	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.10	45.8	1.88	53.70	39.2	1.37	49.01	36.3	1.35	58.32	36.0	1.62	58.32	36.0	1.62
1955: January	72.76	42.8	1.70	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.71	45.4	1.91	53.96	39.1	1.38	48.60	36.0	1.35	57.87	35.5	1.63	57.87	35.5	1.63
February	77.33	44.7	1.73	52.45	42.3	1.24	88.70	46.2	1.92	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.55	36.7	1.35	59.66	36.6	1.63	59.66	36.6	1.63
March	73.70	43.1	1.71	53.07	42.8	1.24	86.45	45.5	1.90	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.71	37.1	1.34	60.64	37.2	1.63	60.64	37.2	1.63
April	73.70	43.1	1.71	50.18	40.8	1.23	83.47	44.4	1.88	54.35	39.1	1.39	46.99	35.6	1.32	55.40	34.2	1.62	55.40	34.2	1.62
May	72.50	42.4	1.71	52.33	42.2	1.24	85.95	45.0	1.91	54.63	39.3	1.39	47.92	36.3	1.32	58.91	35.7	1.65	58.91	35.7	1.65
June	66.73	40.2	1.66	53.80	42.7	1.26	88.62	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.33	61.09	36.8	1.66	61.09	36.8	1.66
July	73.19	42.8	1.71	49.65	40.7	1.22	85.76	44.9	1.91	55.16	39.4	1.40	47.88	36.0	1.33	58.48	36.1	1.62	58.48	36.1	1.62
August	73.44	43.2	1.70	52.20	42.1	1.24	84.42	44.2	1.91	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.82	36.9	1.35	60.39	36.6	1.65	60.39	36.6	1.65
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁴			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ⁴			Women's dresses					
1953: Average	\$41.18	37.1	\$1.11	\$41.40	37.3	\$1.11	\$44.63	37.5	\$1.19	\$34.32	36.9	\$0.93	\$52.65	35.1	\$1.50	\$52.15	35.0	\$1.49	\$52.15	35.0	\$1.49
1954: Average	40.81	35.8	1.14	41.04	36.0	1.14	43.32	36.1	1.20	33.63	35.4	.95	52.05	34.7	1.50	52.20	34.8	1.50	52.20	34.8	1.50
August	41.70	36.9	1.13	41.47	36.7	1.13	43.32	36.1	1.20	34.78	37.0	.94	53.15	35.2	1.51	52.69	35.6	1.48	52.69	35.6	1.48
September	41.84	36.7	1.14	42.44	36.9	1.15	43.44	36.5	1.19	33.44	35.2	.95	52.17	34.1	1.53	52.86	34.1	1.55	52.86	34.1	1.55
October	41.58	36.8	1.13	42.75	37.5	1.14	42.13	35.7	1.18	33.65	35.8	.94									

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
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	57.63	42.1	1.37	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.35	40.9	1.72	75.65	42.5	1.78
July	64.96	40.6	1.60	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	64.46	38.6	1.67	70.85	40.9	1.72	73.57	41.1	1.79
August	68.62	42.1	1.63	64.79	41.8	1.55	58.37	42.3	1.38	70.21	41.3	1.70	73.68	42.1	1.75	77.58	43.1	1.80

Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued																	
	Paper and allied products																	
	Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$61.71	40.6	\$1.52	\$75.70	40.7	\$1.86	\$73.85	40.8	\$1.81	\$62.31	42.1	\$1.48	\$72.67	43.0	\$1.69	\$78.76	44.0	\$1.79
1954: Average	59.15	39.7	1.49	77.55	40.6	1.91	75.01	39.9	1.88	64.43	41.3	1.56	74.03	42.3	1.75	80.04	43.5	1.84
August	61.69	41.4	1.49	77.39	40.1	1.93	77.05	39.5	1.90	64.84	41.3	1.57	74.98	42.6	1.76	81.10	43.6	1.86
September	60.68	41.0	1.48	78.36	40.6	1.93	77.39	40.1	1.93	65.00	41.4	1.57	75.40	42.6	1.77	81.97	43.6	1.88
October	60.49	40.6	1.49	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.84	39.5	1.92	65.41	41.4	1.58	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.16	43.7	1.88
November	58.20	38.8	1.60	79.32	41.1	1.93	76.99	40.1	1.92	64.78	41.0	1.58	76.18	42.8	1.78	81.91	43.8	1.87
December	60.90	40.6	1.60	80.70	41.6	1.94	76.78	40.2	1.91	68.16	42.6	1.60	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.34	43.8	1.88
1955: January	60.05	40.3	1.49	80.90	41.7	1.94	75.79	40.1	1.89	65.19	41.0	1.59	75.72	42.3	1.79	82.16	43.7	1.88
February	60.49	40.6	1.49	82.64	42.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59	76.08	42.5	1.79	82.34	43.8	1.88
March	61.20	40.8	1.60	81.83	42.4	1.93	78.57	40.5	1.94	66.82	41.5	1.61	77.04	42.5	1.80	83.16	44.0	1.89
April	60.40	40.0	1.61	80.90	41.7	1.94	77.03	39.5	1.95	66.56	41.6	1.60	76.93	42.5	1.81	83.47	43.7	1.91
May	62.32	41.0	1.62	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.42	39.7	1.95	64.58	41.4	1.56	77.65	42.9	1.81	83.60	44.0	1.90
June	64.57	42.2	1.63	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.57	41.7	1.98	66.62	41.9	1.59	78.69	43.0	1.83	85.11	44.1	1.93
July	63.14	41.0	1.64	84.02	41.8	2.01	79.60	40.2	1.98	64.62	40.9	1.58	79.30	43.1	1.84	86.78	44.5	1.95
August	69.39	44.2	1.57	83.95	42.4	1.98	86.68	42.7	2.03	66.62	41.9	1.59	79.92	43.2	1.85	86.83	44.3	1.96

Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
	Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$67.42	42.4	\$1.59	\$71.65	41.9	\$1.71	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57	\$85.58	38.9	\$2.20	\$91.22	36.2	\$2.52
1954: Average	68.97	41.3	1.67	68.72	41.4	1.66	73.02	39.9	1.83	66.67	40.9	1.63	87.17	38.4	2.27	92.98	35.9	2.59
August	70.56	42.0	1.68	70.47	42.2	1.67	73.63	39.8	1.85	66.83	41.0	1.63	87.40	38.5	2.27	91.85	35.6	2.68
September	70.98	42.0	1.69	70.47	42.2	1.67	74.48	39.2	1.90	66.67	40.9	1.63	88.39	38.6	2.29	94.68	36.0	2.63
October	71.23	42.4	1.68	71.14	42.6	1.67	74.80	40.0	1.87	67.65	41.0	1.65	87.94	38.4	2.29	94.32	36.0	2.62
November	71.83	42.5	1.69	71.74	42.7	1.68	72.71	39.3	1.85	68.23	41.1	1.66	88.55	38.5	2.30	94.32	36.0	2.62
December	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.97	41.9	1.67	75.52	40.6	1.86	68.39	41.2	1.66	90.09	39.0	2.31	97.52	36.8	2.65
1955: January	69.70	41.0	1.70	69.46	41.1	1.69	74.96	40.3	1.86	67.73	40.8	1.66	88.24	38.2	2.31	91.52	35.2	2.60
February	70.38	41.4	1.70	70.14	41.5	1.69	74.19	40.1	1.85	68.23	41.1	1.66	89.47	38.4	2.33	93.01	35.5	2.62
March	71.90	41.8	1.72	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.56	40.3	1.85	69.14	41.4	1.67	90.79	38.8	2.34	94.15	35.8	2.63
April	72.04	41.4	1.74	71.80	41.5	1.73	76.52	40.7	1.88	68.47	41.0	1.67	89.71	38.5	2.33	95.67	36.1	2.65
May	72.66	42.0	1.73	72.41	42.1	1.72	75.89	40.8	1.86	69.38	41.3	1.68	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.46	36.5	2.67
June	74.20	42.4	1.75	73.78	42.4	1.74	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
July	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.33	41.9	1.75	78.31	41.0	1.91	69.97	41.4	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	95.76	36.0	2.66
August	75.40	42.6	1.77	75.15	42.7	1.76	77.71	40.9	1.90	70.30	41.6	1.69	91.18	38.8	2.35	95.23	35.8	2.66

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																	
	Bookbinding and related industries																	
	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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
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	89.98	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	86.58	39.0	2.22	56					

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products																	
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ⁴			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ⁴			Plastics, except synthetic rubber					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1953: Average	\$104.15	39.6	\$2.63	\$75.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$82.81	41.2	\$2.01	\$82.39	41.4	\$1.99	\$80.18	40.7	\$1.97	\$82.88	42.5	\$1.95			
1954: Average	104.91	39.0	2.69	78.50	41.1	1.91	86.09	40.8	2.11	83.81	40.1	2.09	83.23	40.6	2.05	83.80	41.9	2.00			
1955: Average	105.30	39.0	2.70	78.94	40.9	1.93	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.38	39.8	2.12	83.43	40.5	2.06	84.02	41.8	2.01			
August	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.52	41.2	1.93	88.32	40.7	2.17	85.36	39.7	2.15	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.24	42.2	2.02			
September	104.99	38.6	2.72	78.69	41.2	1.91	87.31	40.8	2.14	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.64	40.6	2.06	85.87	42.3	2.03			
October	106.11	39.3	2.70	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	85.86	40.5	2.12	84.66	40.9	2.07	85.85	42.5	2.02			
November	106.77	39.4	2.71	79.90	41.4	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	84.61	40.5	2.11	84.66	41.0	2.06	85.45	42.3	2.02			
December	107.32	39.6	2.71	79.73	41.1	1.94	87.29	40.6	2.15	84.35	39.6	2.13	84.25	40.7	2.07	84.23	41.7	2.02			
1955: January	111.35	40.2	2.77	80.34	41.4	1.95	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.85	41.8	2.03			
February	111.76	40.2	2.78	80.32	41.4	1.94	88.34	40.9	2.16	85.44	40.3	2.12	85.69	41.0	2.09	86.92	42.4	2.05			
March	108.11	39.6	2.73	81.36	41.3	1.97	89.54	40.7	2.20	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.12	40.9	2.13	86.92	42.4	2.05			
April	107.59	39.7	2.71	81.77	41.3	1.98	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.51	41.0	2.11	87.56	42.3	2.07			
May	107.29	39.3	2.73	82.50	41.4	2.00	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.78	42.2	2.08			
June	107.96	39.4	2.74	83.22	41.2	2.02	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	87.94	40.9	2.15	86.53	41.4	2.09			
July	107.96	39.4	2.74	83.22	41.2	2.02	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	87.94	40.9	2.15	86.53	41.4	2.09			
August	106.90	39.3	2.72	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.58	40.8	2.22	89.06	40.3	2.21	87.12	40.9	2.13	86.73	41.9	2.07			
	<i>Synthetic rubber</i>			<i>Synthetic fibers</i>			<i>Explosives</i>			<i>Drugs and medicines</i>			<i>Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ⁴</i>			<i>Soap and glycerin</i>					
1953: Average	\$87.29	40.6	\$2.15	\$69.87	39.7	\$1.76	\$74.84	39.6	\$1.89	\$68.71	40.9	\$1.68	\$78.47	41.3	\$1.90	\$85.90	41.1	\$2.09			
1954: Average	90.76	40.7	2.23	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.16	41.0	1.76	81.79	41.1	1.99	89.19	41.1	2.17			
1955: Average	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.07	39.6	1.82	78.21	39.7	1.97	71.63	40.7	1.76	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.86	41.3	2.20			
August	94.92	42.0	2.26	75.52	40.6	1.86	78.60	39.9	1.97	72.34	41.1	1.76	83.42	41.5	2.01	91.74	41.7	2.20			
September	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.40	40.0	1.81	78.01	39.6	1.97	73.34	41.2	1.78	82.01	40.8	2.01	89.54	40.7	2.20			
October	92.89	41.1	2.26	73.12	40.4	1.81	79.20	40.0	1.98	72.80	40.9	1.78	82.82	41.0	2.02	89.98	40.9	2.20			
November	92.80	40.7	2.28	73.81	40.5	1.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	73.39	41.0	1.79	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.91	41.4	2.22			
December	93.02	40.8	2.28	72.76	40.2	1.81	80.60	40.3	2.00	73.21	40.9	1.79	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.02	41.0	2.22			
1955: January	93.07	41.0	2.27	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.93	41.4	1.81	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.46	41.2	2.22			
February	94.12	41.1	2.29	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	73.62	40.9	1.80	84.25	41.0	2.07	91.71	40.4	2.27			
March	99.53	42.9	2.32	77.11	40.8	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	73.12	40.4	1.81	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.81	41.4	2.29			
April	95.22	41.4	2.30	74.93	40.5	1.85	80.40	39.8	2.02	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.25	40.7	2.07	91.71	40.4	2.27			
May	96.51	41.6	2.32	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.22	40.5	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	85.70	41.2	2.08	92.80	40.7	2.28			
June	97.53	41.5	2.35	76.57	40.3	1.90	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.56	40.3	1.85	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.4	2.28			
July	97.53	41.5	2.35	76.57	40.3	1.90	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.56	40.3	1.85	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.4	2.28			
August	100.62	42.1	2.39	74.40	40.0	1.86	81.80	39.9	2.05	74.56	40.3	1.85	87.15	41.5	2.10	94.76	41.2	2.30			
	<i>Paints, pigments, and fillers ⁴</i>			<i>Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels</i>			<i>Gum and wood chemicals</i>			<i>Fertilizers</i>			<i>Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁴</i>			<i>Vegetable oils</i>					
1953: Average	\$76.08	41.8	\$1.82	\$74.64	41.7	\$1.79	\$64.22	41.7	\$1.54	\$59.36	42.4	\$1.40	\$64.89	45.7	\$1.42	\$59.67	45.9	\$1.30			
1954: Average	77.87	41.2	1.89	76.26	41.0	1.86	67.52	42.2	1.60	61.48	42.4	1.45	68.24	45.8	1.49	63.16	46.1	1.37			
1955: Average	78.88	41.3	1.91	76.86	41.1	1.87	68.80	43.0	1.60	61.30	41.7	1.47	69.99	44.3	1.58	64.37	43.2	1.49			
August	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.74	40.5	1.87	70.14	42.0	1.67	62.40	41.6	1.50	67.74	46.4	1.46	62.38	46.9	1.33			
September	77.90	41.0	1.90	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.36	42.1	1.60	60.19	41.8	1.44	67.68	47.0	1.44	63.10	47.8	1.32			
October	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.64	41.3	1.88	69.21	42.2	1.64	60.88	41.7	1.46	69.41	46.9	1.48	64.74	47.6	1.36			
November	79.68	41.5	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89	67.84	42.4	1.60	61.86	41.8	1.48	68.36	46.5	1.47	63.32	46.9	1.35			
December	78.72	41.0	1.92	77.11	40.8	1.89	69.37	42.3	1.64	61.01	41.5	1.47	68.24	45.8	1.49	62.88	45.9	1.37			
1955: January	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.87	41.2	1.89	68.04	42.0	1.62	59.16	40.8	1.45	69.46	45.4	1.53	63.84	45.6	1.40			
February	81.71	41.9	1.95	79.84	41.8	1.91	69.01	42.6	1.62	64.78	45.3	1.43	69.60	44.9	1.55	63.62	44.8	1.42			
March	83.13	42.2	1.97	81.25	42.1	1.93	70.95	43.0	1.65	63.80	43.4	1.47	69.96	44.0	1.59	63.95	43.5	1.47			
April	84.74	42.8	1.98	83.66	42.9	1.95	72.54	43.7	1.66	66.12	43.5	1.52	70.36	43.7	1.61	63.47	42.6	1.49			
May	87.20	43.6	2.00	85.46	43.6	1.96	70.98	42.5	1.67	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.96	45.1	1.64	68.07	44.2	1.54			
June	85.60	42.8	2.00	83.69	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	63.50	41.5	1.53	74.20	44.7	1.66	69.05	43.7	1.58			
July	85.60	42.8	2.00	83.69	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	63.50	41.5	1.53	74.20	44.7	1.66	69.05	43.7	1.58			
August	85.20	42.6	2.00	83.92	42.6	1.97	73.15	43.8	1.67	62.21	41.2	1.51	72.65	44.3	1.64	65.94	43.1	1.53			
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																				
	<i>Animal oils and fats</i>						<i>Miscellaneous chemicals ⁴</i>			<i>Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics</i>			<i>Compressed and liquefied gases</i>			<i>Total: Products of petroleum and coal</i>			<i>Petroleum refining</i>		
1953: Average	\$74.29	45.3	\$1.64	\$69.94	40.9	\$1.71	\$57.66	38.7	\$1.49	\$80.37	42.3	\$1.90	\$90.17	40.8	\$2.21	\$94.19	40.6	\$2.32			
1954: Average	77.46	45.3	1.71	71.51	40.4	1.77	60.37	38.7	1.56	82.32	42.0	1.96	92.62	40.8	2.27	96.22	40.6	2.37			
1955: Average	78.66	46.0	1.71	71.33	40.3	1.77	59.68	38.5	1.55	82.71	42.2	1.96	93.07	41.0	2.27	96.05	40.7	2.36			
August	78.43	45.6	1.72	71.73	40.3	1.78	60.14	38.8	1.65	83.13	42.2	1.97	95.58	41.2	2.32	97.85	40.6	2.41			
September	77.63	45.4	1.71	72.09	40.5	1.78	60.76	39.2	1.65	82.74	42.0	1.97	92.57	40.6	2.28	95.75	40.4	2.37			
October	80.08	45.5	1.76	72.54	40.3	1.80	60.76	39.2	1.55	83.60	41.8	2.00	93.66	40.9	2.29	97.10	40.8	2.38			
November	78.32	45.8	1.71	73.49	40.6	1.81	62.09	39.3	1.68	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.57	40.6	2.28	96.22	40.6	2.37			
December	78.26	45.5	1.72	73.53	40.4	1.82	61.60	38.5	1.60	84.40	42.2	2.00	93.02	40.8	2.28	96.93	40.9	2.37			
1955: January	78.75	45.0	1.75	74.07	40.7	1.82															

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke, other and petroleum products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	\$78.81	41.7	\$1.89	\$77.78	40.3	\$1.93	\$88.31	39.6	\$2.23	\$65.60	40.0	\$1.64	\$70.93	41.0	\$1.73	\$51.65	37.7	\$1.37
1954: Average	80.73	41.4	1.95	78.21	39.7	1.97	87.85	38.7	2.27	67.43	39.9	1.69	71.91	40.4	1.78	50.92	36.9	1.38
August	83.13	42.2	1.97	75.85	39.1	1.94	85.65	37.4	2.29	66.40	40.0	1.66	77.15	40.2	1.77	51.24	37.4	1.37
September	87.67	43.4	2.02	77.42	39.3	1.97	86.18	38.3	2.25	66.08	39.1	1.69	72.36	40.2	1.80	49.96	36.2	1.38
October	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	90.39	39.3	2.30	71.34	41.0	1.74	74.98	41.2	1.82	49.62	35.7	1.39
November	81.79	41.1	1.99	83.02	41.1	2.02	94.54	40.4	2.34	71.51	41.1	1.74	75.71	41.6	1.82	51.43	37.0	1.39
December	79.58	40.6	1.96	84.85	41.8	2.03	98.18	41.6	2.36	71.69	41.2	1.74	76.44	42.0	1.82	52.16	37.8	1.38
1955: January	79.79	40.5	1.97	83.84	41.3	2.03	97.41	41.1	2.37	68.97	40.1	1.72	76.08	41.8	1.82	52.68	37.9	1.39
February	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	41.3	2.04	96.46	40.7	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.86	42.0	1.83	53.93	38.8	1.39
March	83.38	41.9	1.99	83.64	41.0	2.04	95.51	40.3	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.49	41.8	1.83	53.52	38.5	1.39
April	83.18	41.8	1.99	86.53	41.8	2.07	102.18	42.4	2.41	70.82	40.7	1.74	76.54	41.6	1.84	51.24	36.6	1.40
May	85.63	42.6	2.01	87.36	42.0	2.08	101.88	42.1	2.42	70.07	40.5	1.73	78.68	42.3	1.86	51.75	36.7	1.41
June	88.13	43.2	2.04	88.83	42.3	2.10	105.60	43.1	2.45	71.34	41.0	1.74	77.93	41.9	1.86	53.44	37.9	1.41
July	91.16	43.0	2.12	86.32	41.3	2.09	103.33	42.7	2.42	70.99	40.8	1.74	74.37	40.2	1.85	52.40	37.7	1.39
August	93.05	44.1	2.11	86.73	41.3	2.10	102.97	42.2	2.44	67.82	39.2	1.73	76.26	41.0	1.86	53.48	38.2	1.40
	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
1953: Average	\$68.23	39.9	\$1.71	\$67.97	41.7	\$1.63	\$50.16	38.0	\$1.32	\$49.10	37.2	\$1.32	\$57.09	39.1	\$1.46	\$46.99	38.2	\$1.23
1954: Average	69.17	39.3	1.76	66.30	39.7	1.67	49.71	37.1	1.34	48.15	36.2	1.33	56.93	37.7	1.51	48.00	38.4	1.25
August	68.99	39.2	1.76	66.97	40.1	1.67	48.55	36.5	1.33	48.71	36.9	1.32	56.24	38.0	1.48	47.82	39.2	1.22
September	68.32	38.6	1.77	66.63	39.9	1.67	49.68	36.8	1.35	46.68	35.1	1.33	59.36	38.8	1.53	48.09	39.1	1.23
October	69.60	39.1	1.78	66.63	39.6	1.68	47.66	35.3	1.35	45.62	34.3	1.33	61.20	39.0	1.53	48.63	38.9	1.25
November	71.64	39.8	1.80	68.68	40.4	1.70	50.05	36.8	1.36	47.39	35.9	1.32	59.68	39.2	1.52	50.02	39.7	1.26
December	72.18	40.1	1.80	69.02	40.6	1.70	52.52	38.9	1.35	49.10	37.2	1.32	54.66	36.2	1.51	49.88	39.9	1.25
1955: January	71.46	39.7	1.80	68.06	39.8	1.71	52.39	39.1	1.34	49.88	37.5	1.33	55.50	37.0	1.50	47.85	38.9	1.23
February	71.42	39.9	1.79	67.77	39.4	1.72	52.52	38.9	1.35	51.59	38.5	1.34	62.68	40.7	1.54	48.83	39.7	1.23
March	71.60	40.0	1.79	68.80	40.0	1.72	51.44	38.1	1.35	51.05	38.1	1.34	61.60	40.0	1.54	49.88	39.9	1.25
April	72.18	40.1	1.80	72.92	41.2	1.77	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.24	36.0	1.34	60.50	39.8	1.52	44.10	35.0	1.26
May	72.54	40.3	1.80	74.87	42.3	1.77	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.11	39.0	1.49	45.09	35.5	1.27
June	72.58	40.1	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.83	38.4	1.48	47.63	37.5	1.27
July	69.84	38.8	1.80	67.82	39.2	1.73	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.74	37.4	1.33	56.62	38.0	1.49	48.01	38.1	1.26
August	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.30	40.4	1.74	51.98	38.5	1.35	50.92	38.0	1.34	57.30	38.2	1.50	47.75	37.9	1.26
	Leather and leather products—Continued			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ⁴			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass		
1953: Average	\$44.04	36.4	\$1.21	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$97.34	40.9	\$2.38	\$67.89	39.7	\$1.71	\$69.60	40.0	\$1.74	\$65.46	39.2	\$1.67
1954: Average	44.64	36.0	1.24	71.86	40.6	1.77	100.61	40.9	2.46	70.77	39.1	1.81	72.47	39.6	1.83	68.15	38.5	1.77
August	44.90	36.5	1.23	72.04	40.7	1.77	96.29	39.3	2.45	70.77	39.1	1.81	73.45	39.7	1.85	66.85	38.2	1.75
September	45.14	36.7	1.23	72.85	40.7	1.79	100.44	40.5	2.48	71.53	39.3	1.82	71.41	38.6	1.85	70.96	40.2	1.78
October	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.34	41.2	1.78	102.12	42.2	2.42	72.25	39.7	1.82	73.63	39.8	1.85	70.31	39.5	1.79
November	46.50	37.5	1.24	74.57	41.2	1.81	111.11	42.9	2.59	72.91	39.2	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85	72.19	38.4	1.88
December	45.00	36.0	1.25	73.98	41.1	1.80	109.04	43.1	2.53	73.08	39.5	1.85	73.84	39.7	1.86	71.92	39.3	1.83
1955: January	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	114.04	44.2	2.58	72.31	39.3	1.84	72.71	39.3	1.85	71.92	39.3	1.83
February	46.00	37.1	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	110.34	43.1	2.56	72.47	39.6	1.83	74.21	39.9	1.86	70.74	39.3	1.80
March	45.63	36.5	1.25	74.75	41.3	1.81	111.02	43.2	2.57	74.21	39.9	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.91	71.46	39.7	1.80
April	42.68	34.7	1.23	75.17	41.3	1.82	110.08	43.0	2.56	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.61	39.9	1.92	70.38	39.1	1.80
May	45.38	36.3	1.25	76.91	41.8	1.84	115.62	44.3	2.61	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.97	40.3	1.91	69.87	38.6	1.81
June	46.13	36.9	1.25	77.52	41.9	1.85	111.94	42.4	2.64	75.36	40.3	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	72.44	39.8	1.82
July	45.13	36.1	1.25	77.23	41.3	1.87	111.10	41.3	2.69	73.91	38.9	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	70.12	37.3	1.88
August	46.63	37.3	1.25	77.75	41.8	1.86	110.12	41.4	2.66	73.68	39.4	1.87	77.14	40.6	1.90	67.69	37.4	1.81
	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ⁴			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe		
1953: Average	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.46	\$73.39	41.7	\$1.76	\$64.06	40.8	\$1.57	\$61.77	42.6	\$1.45	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67	\$64.56	40.1	\$1.61
1954: Average	70.75	40.5	1.50	75.71	41.6	1.82	66.26	40.9	1.62	64.63	42.8	1.51	68.17	40.1	1.70	66.99	40.6	1.65
August	61.76	40.9	1.51	76.36	41.5	1.84	67.23	41.5	1.62	66.40	43.4	1.53	69.19	40.7	1.70	69.22	41.7	1.66
September	62.47	41.1	1.52	80.22	42.0	1.91	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.76	42.7	1.54	69.08	40.4	1.71	68.45	40.5	1.69
October	63.72	42.2	1.51	76.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.28	40.4	1.69	69.19	40.7	1.70
November	63.57	42.1	1.51	76.13	41.6	1.83	67.65	41.0	1.65	66.19	42.7	1.55	67.26	39.8	1.69	68.95	40.8	1.69
December	64.30	42.3	1.52	75.53	41.5	1.82	67.57	41.2	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.74	40.2	1.71	66.23	39.9	1.66
1955: January	61.56	40.5	1.52	76.59	41.4	1.85	66.26	40.4	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	68.80	40.0	1.72	64.52	39.1	1.65
February	60.74	39.7	1.53	75.95	41.5	1.83	66.09	40.3	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	67.42	39.2	1.72	64.02	38.8	1.65
March	62.06	40.3	1.54	75.95	41.5	1.83	68.39	41.2	1.66	66.77	42.8	1.56	67.55	39.5	1.71	68.54	40.8	1.68
April	62.22	40.4	1.54	76.78	41.5	1.85	67.89	40.9	1.66	66.30	42.5	1.56	64.73	38.3	1.69	68.17	40.1	1.70
May	64.53	41.1	1.57	78.06	41.3	1.89	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.17	43.5	1.59	70.24	40.6	1.73			

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ⁴			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ⁴					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1953: Average	\$66.47	38.2	\$1.74	\$62.04	37.6	\$1.65	\$72.87	43.9	\$1.66	\$71.56	43.9	\$1.63	\$63.91	41.5	\$1.54	\$74.07	40.7	\$1.82			
1954: Average	67.16	36.9	1.82	61.69	36.5	1.69	73.92	44.0	1.68	71.88	44.1	1.63	64.53	41.1	1.57	73.66	37.8	1.86			
August	67.16	36.9	1.82	60.50	35.8	1.69	76.05	45.0	1.69	73.51	45.1	1.63	64.78	41.0	1.58	73.68	39.4	1.87			
September	69.33	36.3	1.91	60.86	35.8	1.70	75.82	44.6	1.70	72.86	44.7	1.63	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.64	39.7	1.88			
October	68.63	36.9	1.86	64.26	37.8	1.70	76.27	44.6	1.71	74.09	44.9	1.65	66.04	41.8	1.58	75.58	40.2	1.88			
November	70.13	37.5	1.87	65.11	38.3	1.70	75.24	44.0	1.71	72.27	43.8	1.65	66.36	42.0	1.58	76.33	40.6	1.88			
December	72.00	38.5	1.87	63.10	36.9	1.71	74.12	43.6	1.70	70.58	43.3	1.63	66.56	41.6	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89			
1955: January	71.62	38.3	1.87	61.07	35.3	1.73	72.50	42.9	1.69	68.69	42.4	1.62	64.21	40.9	1.57	78.09	41.1	1.90			
February	72.37	38.7	1.87	62.44	36.3	1.72	72.69	42.7	1.70	68.85	42.5	1.62	63.67	40.3	1.58	78.09	41.1	1.90			
March	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.70	37.4	1.73	75.41	44.1	1.71	72.49	44.2	1.64	65.67	41.3	1.59	77.87	41.2	1.89			
April	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.03	36.8	1.74	76.54	44.5	1.72	73.76	44.7	1.65	66.17	41.1	1.61	80.87	41.9	1.93			
May	73.88	39.3	1.88	64.58	36.9	1.75	79.80	45.6	1.75	77.62	46.2	1.68	67.73	42.6	1.59	80.45	41.9	1.92			
June	73.33	38.8	1.89	64.61	36.5	1.77	80.61	45.8	1.76	78.59	46.5	1.69	68.32	42.7	1.60	81.87	42.2	1.94			
July	72.96	38.0	1.92	62.84	35.5	1.77	81.35	45.7	1.78	78.88	46.4	1.70	69.23	43.0	1.61	79.15	40.8	1.94			
August	77.39	38.5	2.01	67.28	37.8	1.78	81.17	45.6	1.78	78.83	46.1	1.71	69.39	43.1	1.61	82.15	41.7	1.97			
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries											
	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products					
1953: Average	\$79.98	40.6	\$1.97	\$76.43	42.7	\$1.79	\$71.51	36.3	\$1.97	\$84.25	40.9	\$2.06	\$87.48	40.5	\$2.16	\$87.48	40.5	\$2.16			
1954: Average	76.44	38.8	1.97	77.42	41.4	1.87	67.66	34.0	1.99	80.88	38.7	2.09	83.38	37.9	2.20	83.16	37.8	2.20			
August	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.25	41.4	1.89	65.93	33.3	1.98	80.64	38.4	2.10	82.43	37.3	2.21	82.43	37.3	2.21			
September	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.57	42.1	1.89	68.71	34.7	1.98	82.39	38.5	2.14	84.90	37.4	2.27	84.90	37.4	2.27			
October	78.20	39.1	2.00	78.66	41.4	1.90	72.00	36.0	2.00	82.86	38.9	2.13	84.45	37.7	2.24	84.45	37.7	2.24			
November	80.40	40.0	2.01	79.04	41.6	1.90	75.55	37.4	2.02	84.53	39.5	2.14	87.30	38.8	2.25	87.30	38.8	2.25			
December	83.84	41.3	2.03	79.99	42.1	1.90	75.89	37.2	2.04	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.98	39.1	2.25	87.98	39.1	2.25			
1955: January	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.98	42.4	1.91	76.09	37.3	2.04	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.12	39.7	2.27	90.12	39.7	2.27			
February	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.56	42.4	1.90	74.98	36.4	2.06	87.29	40.6	2.15	89.95	39.8	2.26	89.95	39.8	2.26			
March	84.45	41.6	2.03	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.77	38.5	2.02	88.34	40.9	2.16	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27			
April	86.53	41.8	2.07	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.33	37.6	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	92.34	40.5	2.28			
May	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.04	43.9	1.96	73.49	36.2	2.03	90.69	41.6	2.18	93.66	40.9	2.29	93.66	40.9	2.29			
June	88.20	42.0	2.10	87.22	44.5	1.96	79.04	38.0	2.08	91.30	41.5	2.20	95.12	41.0	2.32	95.12	41.0	2.32			
July	80.50	38.7	2.08	86.48	43.9	1.97	81.48	38.8	2.10	92.57	40.6	2.28	98.65	40.1	2.46	99.05	40.1	2.47			
August	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.30	43.3	1.97	83.33	38.4	2.17	92.39	40.7	2.27	98.33	40.3	2.44	98.33	40.3	2.44			
	Electrometallurgical products						Iron and steel foundries ⁴			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ⁴		
1953: Average	\$80.36	41.0	\$1.96	\$76.33	40.6	\$1.88	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$76.95	40.5	\$1.90	\$79.98	40.6	\$1.97	\$80.93	41.5	\$1.95			
1954: Average	79.80	40.1	1.99	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.70	39.2	1.88	73.92	38.5	1.92	75.82	38.1	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99			
August	79.00	39.5	2.00	74.10	39.0	1.90	73.49	39.3	1.87	75.07	39.1	1.92	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.79	40.3	1.98			
September	82.82	40.6	2.04	74.11	38.8	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.88	74.11	38.2	1.94	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.02			
October	82.01	40.4	2.03	75.66	39.2	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	77.02	39.7	1.94	76.00	38.0	2.00	80.40	40.0	2.01			
November	82.42	40.4	2.03	76.04	39.4	1.93	76.02	39.8	1.91	78.60	40.1	1.96	75.60	37.8	2.00	80.60	40.3	2.00			
December	82.42	40.6	2.03	77.99	40.2	1.94	77.76	40.5	1.92	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.38	38.8	2.02	81.00	40.5	2.00			
1955: January	83.44	40.9	2.04	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93	79.79	40.5	1.97	79.79	39.5	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01			
February	86.32	41.7	2.07	81.56	41.4	1.97	81.12	41.6	1.95	82.76	41.8	1.98	83.44	40.7	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01			
March	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.54	41.6	1.96	82.96	41.9	1.98	84.46	41.0	2.06	81.41	40.5	2.01			
April	86.63	41.8	2.07	84.00	42.0	2.00	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.60	42.3	2.00	85.08	41.1	2.07	81.61	40.6	2.01			
May	86.74	41.5	2.09	86.03	42.8	2.01	85.77	43.1	1.99	87.47	43.3	2.02	86.74	41.7	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03			
June	86.74	41.5	2.09	84.00	42.0	2.00	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.20	42.6	2.00	87.57	41.7	2.10	82.62	40.5	2.04			
July	88.18	41.4	2.13	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.42	41.5	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.65	40.5	2.09			
August	87.56	41.3	2.12	83.62	41.6	2.01	82.37	41.6	1.98	81.99	41.2	1.99	88.41	41.9	2.11	79.84	38.2	2.09			
	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ⁴			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum					
1953: Average	\$80.41	42.1	\$1.91	\$81.81	40.5	\$2.02	\$73.63	41.6	\$1.77	\$82.29	42.2	\$1.95	\$85.37	42.9	\$1.99	\$77.74	40.7	\$1.91			
1954: Average	76.61	39.9	1.92	85.05	40.5	2.10	74.80	41.1	1.82	80.80	40.4	2.00	81.20	40.2	2.02	79.79	40.3	1.98			
August	76.59	40.1	1.91	84.82	40.2	2.11	72.67	40.6	1.79	80.60	40.1	2.03	80.40	40.0	2.01	80.00	40.0	2.00			
September	74.69	38.3	1.95	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.99	41.3	1.84	83.23	41.0	2.03	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.22	40.5	2.03			
October	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.46	40.4	2.14	77.15	41.7	1.85	83.03	40.7	2.04	83.64	40.6	2.06	81.61	40.4	2.02			
November	77.60	40.0	1.94	86.90	40.8	2.13	77.56	41.7	1.86	85.49	41.7	2.05	88.40	42.5	2.08	81.81	40.5	2.02			
December	77.97	40.4	1.93	86.46	40.4	2.14	78.31	42.1	1.86	85.69	41.8	2.05	87.56	42.3	2.07	82.82	40.8	2.03			
1955: January	79.37	40.7	1.95	86.24	40.3	2.14	77.79	41.6	1.87	87.35	42.2	2.07	89.03	42.8	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04			
February	78.18	40.3	1.94	86.03	40.2	2.14	79.52	42.3	1.88	86.94	42.0	2.07	89.45	42.8	2.09	84.05	41.2	2.04			
March	78.57	40.5	1.94	86.24	40.3	2.14	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.98	42.3	2.08	91.79	43.5	2.11	83.64	41.0	2.04			
April	78.76	40.6	1.94	86.43	40.3	2.15	81.51	42.9	1.90	87.15	41.9	2.08	90.04	43.1	2.11	82.46	40.6	2.04			
May	79.97	40.8	1.96	87.26	40.4	2.16	78.21	41.6	1.88	89.67	42.7	2.10									

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Primary metal industries—Continued																				
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe						Total: Fabricated metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	\$80.97	41.1	\$1.97	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$91.12	41.8	\$2.18	\$84.87	41.0	\$2.07	\$84.45	40.6	\$2.08	\$77.15	41.7	\$1.85			
1954: Average	80.60	39.9	2.02	84.74	39.6	2.14	86.75	38.9	2.23	85.03	40.3	2.11	84.40	40.0	2.11	77.33	40.7	1.90			
August	79.80	39.7	2.01	84.53	39.5	2.14	86.08	38.6	2.23	85.65	40.4	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	76.95	40.5	1.90			
September	80.39	39.6	2.03	85.75	39.7	2.16	85.79	38.3	2.24	87.10	40.7	2.14	86.03	40.2	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91			
October	84.25	40.9	2.06	86.18	39.9	2.16	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.33	41.0	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92			
November	84.85	40.6	2.09	86.80	40.0	2.17	88.76	39.1	2.27	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.89	39.1	2.12	79.52	41.2	1.93			
December	84.66	40.9	2.07	90.45	41.3	2.19	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.15	42.2	2.16	87.53	40.9	2.14	80.70	41.6	1.94			
1955: January	84.03	40.4	2.08	91.94	41.6	2.21	94.25	40.8	2.31	91.36	42.1	2.17	89.60	41.1	2.18	80.15	41.1	1.95			
February	84.45	40.6	2.08	92.57	41.7	2.22	96.00	41.2	2.33	92.21	42.3	2.18	87.31	40.8	2.14	80.34	41.2	1.95			
March	85.28	41.0	2.08	94.11	42.2	2.23	98.70	42.0	2.35	93.29	42.6	2.19	86.45	40.6	2.13	80.73	41.4	1.95			
April	83.84	40.5	2.07	95.85	42.6	2.25	101.20	42.7	2.37	93.94	42.7	2.20	90.27	41.6	2.17	80.34	41.2	1.95			
May	85.07	40.9	2.08	96.53	42.9	2.25	100.91	42.4	2.38	95.91	43.4	2.21	91.12	41.8	2.18	81.54	41.6	1.96			
June	84.03	40.4	2.08	96.50	42.7	2.26	101.81	42.6	2.39	96.14	43.5	2.21	88.34	40.9	2.16	80.95	41.3	1.96			
July	82.81	40.2	2.06	93.98	41.4	2.27	97.23	41.2	2.36	94.08	42.0	2.24	86.94	39.7	2.19	81.99	41.2	1.99			
August	84.45	40.6	2.08	95.95	41.9	2.29	99.96	42.0	2.38	94.98	42.4	2.24	90.09	40.4	2.23	83.20	41.6	2.00			
1953: Average	\$75.71	41.6	\$1.82	\$74.05	41.6	\$1.78	\$67.32	41.3	\$1.63	\$74.70	41.5	\$1.80	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83			
1954: Average	80.93	41.3	1.96	74.15	40.3	1.84	66.40	40.0	1.66	73.26	39.6	1.85	77.52	40.8	1.90	74.24	39.7	1.87			
August	83.13	42.2	1.97	74.74	40.4	1.85	66.17	40.1	1.65	73.26	39.6	1.85	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.14	40.4	1.86			
September	81.34	41.5	1.96	75.11	40.6	1.85	66.90	40.3	1.66	73.26	39.6	1.85	78.50	41.1	1.91	75.20	40.0	1.88			
October	80.00	40.2	1.99	75.70	40.7	1.86	68.21	40.6	1.68	73.10	39.3	1.86	79.30	41.3	1.92	76.92	40.7	1.89			
November	79.20	39.8	1.99	76.48	40.9	1.87	69.97	41.4	1.69	74.21	39.9	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	75.79	40.1	1.89			
December	83.21	41.4	2.01	78.62	41.6	1.89	70.04	41.2	1.70	74.59	40.1	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	76.78	40.2	1.91			
1955: January	81.00	40.3	2.01	79.23	41.7	1.90	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.33	40.5	1.86	83.92	42.6	1.97	75.06	39.3	1.91			
February	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.03	41.9	1.91	67.60	40.0	1.69	75.55	40.4	1.87	85.77	43.1	1.99	76.02	39.8	1.91			
March	80.60	40.3	2.00	79.46	41.6	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.95	42.4	1.98	76.78	40.2	1.91			
April	82.01	40.8	2.01	75.95	40.4	1.88	66.90	40.3	1.66	75.20	40.0	1.88	78.36	40.6	1.93	76.40	40.0	1.91			
May	84.23	41.7	2.02	78.69	41.2	1.91	68.88	41.0	1.68	76.36	40.4	1.89	81.95	41.6	1.97	77.38	40.3	1.92			
June	87.31	42.8	2.04	74.80	40.0	1.87	70.72	41.6	1.70	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.87	39.2	2.01	77.57	40.4	1.92			
July	89.59	43.7	2.05	77.95	40.6	1.92	67.23	40.5	1.66	75.22	39.8	1.89	82.41	41.0	2.01	74.84	39.6	1.89			
August	90.25	43.6	2.07	79.54	41.0	1.94	67.06	40.4	1.66	76.59	40.1	1.91	84.45	41.6	2.03	78.17	40.5	1.93			
1953: Average	\$75.64	39.6	\$1.91	\$72.32	40.4	\$1.79	\$80.75	42.5	\$1.90	\$81.27	43.0	\$1.89	\$78.44	41.5	\$1.89	\$80.94	42.6	\$1.90			
1954: Average	77.42	39.7	1.95	73.05	39.7	1.84	79.52	41.2	1.93	80.45	41.9	1.92	78.38	40.4	1.94	79.35	40.9	1.94			
August	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.53	40.4	1.82	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.87	41.9	1.93	78.38	40.4	1.94	78.76	40.6	1.94			
September	76.44	39.2	1.95	74.56	40.3	1.85	79.35	40.9	1.94	79.30	41.3	1.92	79.79	40.5	1.97	79.15	40.8	1.94			
October	79.59	40.4	1.97	75.89	40.8	1.86	79.58	40.8	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	80.19	40.5	1.98	78.39	40.2	1.95			
November	81.39	40.9	1.99	73.63	39.8	1.85	79.56	40.8	1.95	80.10	41.5	1.93	79.79	40.3	1.98	79.17	40.6	1.95			
December	81.00	40.5	2.00	72.74	38.9	1.87	80.15	41.1	1.95	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.40	41.7	2.00	79.77	40.7	1.96			
1955: January	80.40	40.2	2.00	73.84	39.7	1.86	78.20	40.1	1.95	77.38	40.3	1.92	79.40	40.1	1.98	79.59	40.4	1.97			
February	80.00	40.0	2.00	74.80	40.0	1.87	78.20	40.1	1.95	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.39	40.3	1.97	78.20	39.9	1.96			
March	80.80	40.2	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.97	40.4	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.98	78.20	40.1	1.95			
April	80.60	40.3	2.00	74.43	39.8	1.87	79.97	40.8	1.96	79.15	40.8	1.94	82.20	41.1	2.00	79.98	40.6	1.97			
May	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.39	40.1	1.88	81.56	41.4	1.97	80.64	41.3	1.95	82.80	41.4	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98			
June	81.61	40.4	2.02	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.38	41.9	1.99	82.74	42.0	1.97	84.40	42.2	2.00	81.79	41.1	1.99			
July	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.64	41.2	2.03	85.46	42.1	2.03	82.82	40.6	2.04	77.97	38.6	2.02			
August	79.80	39.7	2.01	77.30	40.9	1.89	84.65	41.7	2.03	86.07	42.4	2.03	83.23	41.0	2.03	82.62	40.9	2.02			
1953: Average	\$80.22	42.0	\$1.91	\$78.81	41.7	\$1.89	\$59.06	38.6	\$1.53	\$81.90	42.0	\$1.95	\$72.50	40.5	\$1.79	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78			
1954: Average	78.76	40.6	1.94	80.57	40.9	1.97	61.18	38.0	1.61	83.02	41.1	2.02	73.38	40.1	1.83	73.53	40.4	1.82			
August	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.40	40.0	1.96	59.73	37.1	1.61	80.60	40.1	2.01	70.71	39.5	1.79	73.12	40.4	1.81			
September	79.17	40.6	1.95	80.78	40.8	1.98	61.24	37.8	1.62	83.84	41.1	2.04	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.76	40.2	1.81			
October	78.78	40.4	1.95	82.98	41.7	1.99	63.18	39.0	1.62	85.90	41.9	2.05	76.48	40.9	1.87	73.89	40.6	1.82			
November	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.02	42.3	2.01	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.98	42.5	2.07	79.68	41.5	1.92	76.18	41.4	1.84			
December	80.57	40.9	1.97	85.43	42.5	2.01	63.43	39.4	1.61	88.18	42.6	2.07	80.51	41.5	1.94	77.93	41.9	1.86			
1955: January	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.87	42.3	2.03	64.31	39.7	1.62	89.45	42.8	2.09	78.96	40.7	1.94	75.48	40.8	1.85			
February	79.18	40.4	1.96	85.87	42.3	2.03	62.95	39.1	1.61	89.24	42.7	2.09	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.26	41.0	1.86			
March	80.97	41.1	1.97	86.07	42.4	2.03	64.88	40.3	1.61	89.45	42.8	2.09	76.95	40.5	1.90	77.61	41.5	1.87			
April	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.44	41.8	2.02	61.18	38.0	1.61	87.78	42.2	2.08	75.79	40.1	1.89	78.81	41.7	1.89			
May	83.78	42.1	1.99	86.50	42.4	2.04	61.85	38.9	1.59	89.88	42.8	2.10	77.14	40.6	1.90	77.64	41.3	1.88			
June	85.20	42.6	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	62.86	38.8	1.62	85.49	41.1	2.08	76.00	40.0	1.90	75.36	40.3	1.87			
July	86.88	42.8	2.03	86.74	41.7	2.08	66.58	41.1	1.62	90.95	42.3										

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		
		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)			
		Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ⁴			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1953: Average	\$78.51	42.9	\$1.83	\$82.35	41.8	\$1.97	\$83.13	42.2	\$1.97	\$79.18	42.8	\$1.85	\$81.07	44.3	\$1.83	\$82.91	42.3	\$1.96		
1954: Average	75.70	40.7	1.86	83.03	40.7	2.04	78.21	39.3	1.99	76.17	40.3	1.89	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.61	40.6	2.01		
August	74.00	40.0	1.85	85.08	41.1	2.07	74.48	38.0	1.96	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.62	39.9	1.82	80.80	40.2	2.01		
September	75.70	40.7	1.86	83.44	40.7	2.05	73.30	37.4	1.96	77.52	40.8	1.90	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.81	40.3	2.03		
October	77.08	41.0	1.88	83.64	40.6	2.06	77.01	38.7	1.99	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.45	41.1	1.86	81.61	40.2	2.03		
November	79.38	42.0	1.89	83.22	40.4	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06	80.87	41.9	1.93	79.10	42.3	1.87	82.01	40.4	2.03		
December	80.75	42.5	1.90	84.86	40.8	2.08	85.08	41.1	2.07	83.42	43.0	1.94	80.22	42.9	1.87	83.44	40.9	2.04		
1955: January	81.22	42.3	1.92	85.90	41.3	2.08	88.41	42.1	2.10	85.50	43.4	1.97	78.35	41.9	1.87	82.82	40.8	2.03		
February	81.98	42.7	1.92	86.53	41.8	2.07	90.95	42.9	2.12	85.10	43.2	1.97	81.08	42.9	1.89	83.64	41.0	2.04		
March	82.60	42.8	1.93	86.74	41.7	2.08	89.04	42.2	2.11	86.33	43.6	1.98	81.27	43.0	1.89	84.87	41.4	2.05		
April	83.42	43.0	1.94	91.59	43.0	2.13	90.31	42.4	2.13	87.12	44.0	1.98	81.51	42.9	1.90	85.70	41.6	2.06		
May	83.61	43.1	1.94	91.16	43.0	2.12	90.53	42.5	2.13	86.13	43.5	1.98	82.46	43.4	1.90	87.15	42.1	2.07		
June	84.83	43.5	1.95	93.26	44.2	2.11	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.56	44.0	1.99	82.84	43.6	1.90	87.57	42.1	2.08		
July	83.30	42.5	1.96	95.26	44.1	2.16	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.20	43.1	2.00	79.95	42.3	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08		
August	83.53	42.4	1.97	93.53	43.3	2.16	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.90	43.3	2.03	80.41	42.1	1.91	86.32	41.5	2.08		
		Engines and turbines ⁴			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ⁴			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			
		1953: Average	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$93.66	42.0	\$2.23	\$82.41	41.0	\$2.01	\$77.21	39.8	\$1.94	\$79.20	39.6	\$2.00	\$75.20	40.0	\$1.88
		1954: Average	86.05	40.4	2.13	94.94	41.1	2.31	82.41	40.2	2.05	78.21	39.5	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	76.03	39.6	1.92
		August	84.77	39.8	2.13	95.17	41.2	2.31	80.36	39.2	2.05	77.42	39.3	1.97	80.36	39.2	2.05	74.67	39.3	1.90
September	85.84	40.3	2.13	93.94	41.2	2.28	82.59	39.9	2.07	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.39	39.8	2.07	75.46	39.1	1.93		
October	85.97	39.8	2.16	97.34	40.9	2.38	81.56	39.4	2.07	76.81	38.6	1.99	79.52	38.6	2.06	73.73	38.6	1.91		
November	86.86	40.4	2.15	100.67	41.6	2.42	81.40	39.9	2.04	78.40	39.2	2.00	81.97	39.6	2.08	77.69	38.9	1.92		
December	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.75	40.9	2.39	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.40	40.0	2.01	84.03	40.4	2.07	74.02	39.7	1.94		
1955: January	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.71	40.3	2.35	86.74	41.5	2.09	82.01	40.4	2.03	86.31	41.1	2.10	77.42	39.7	1.95		
February	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.78	39.3	2.31	89.04	42.2	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97		
March	88.13	40.8	2.16	89.55	38.6	2.32	87.36	41.6	2.10	84.05	41.0	2.05	87.14	41.3	2.11	81.19	40.8	1.99		
April	87.29	40.6	2.15	87.32	37.8	2.31	87.15	41.5	2.10	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.60	40.5	1.99		
May	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.79	38.8	2.34	92.02	42.8	2.15	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.92	41.0	2.12	80.19	40.5	1.98		
June	91.96	41.8	2.20	92.43	39.5	2.34	91.80	42.5	2.16	83.03	40.7	2.04	86.93	41.2	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97		
July	88.94	40.8	2.18	87.55	38.4	2.28	89.23	41.5	2.15	81.20	40.0	2.03	83.41	40.1	2.08	78.41	39.8	1.97		
August	87.67	40.4	2.17	89.47	38.9	2.30	87.12	40.9	2.13	78.99	39.3	2.01	82.16	39.5	2.08	75.66	39.0	1.94		
		Construction and mining machinery ⁴			Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ⁴			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			
		1953: Average	\$79.42	41.8	\$1.90	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$80.98	42.4	\$1.91	\$96.64	45.8	\$2.11	\$94.92	46.3	\$2.05	\$89.52	44.1	\$2.03
		1954: Average	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.99	40.2	1.94	82.17	41.5	1.98	92.87	42.6	2.18	99.03	42.6	2.09	85.08	41.1	2.07
		August	78.59	40.3	1.95	76.82	39.6	1.94	82.96	41.9	1.98	92.64	42.3	2.19	86.11	41.4	2.08	85.70	41.2	2.08
September	77.62	39.6	1.96	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.01	39.4	1.98	91.96	41.8	2.20	87.36	41.6	2.10	84.45	40.6	2.08		
October	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.22	39.6	1.95	79.79	40.3	1.98	92.16	41.7	2.21	87.99	41.7	2.11	83.41	40.1	2.08		
November	79.00	40.1	1.97	78.01	39.8	1.96	81.40	40.7	2.00	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.31	41.1	2.10	83.21	40.2	2.07		
December	80.78	40.8	1.98	79.93	40.6	1.97	81.79	41.1	1.99	91.76	41.9	2.19	88.20	41.8	2.11	85.06	40.7	2.09		
1955: January	80.39	40.6	1.98	80.39	40.6	1.98	80.19	40.5	1.98	91.14	42.0	2.17	87.78	41.8	2.10	85.28	41.0	2.08		
February	81.79	41.1	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.78	42.1	2.18	88.62	42.0	2.11	85.69	41.0	2.09		
March	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.02	41.8	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.64	42.3	2.19	90.31	42.4	2.13	86.32	41.3	2.09		
April	85.45	42.3	2.02	85.65	42.4	2.02	84.42	42.0	2.01	95.25	43.1	2.21	91.80	43.1	2.13	87.99	41.7	2.11		
May	86.46	42.8	2.02	86.48	42.6	2.03	86.63	43.1	2.01	98.56	44.0	2.24	95.04	44.0	2.16	88.20	41.8	2.11		
June	87.52	42.9	2.04	87.95	42.9	2.05	86.66	42.9	2.02	100.57	44.5	2.26	97.66	44.8	2.18	90.74	42.4	2.14		
July	86.50	42.4	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	85.40	42.7	2.00	98.76	43.7	2.26	94.40	43.5	2.17	90.94	42.1	2.16		
August	87.33	42.6	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	88.10	43.4	2.03	98.99	43.8	2.26	96.14	44.1	2.18	94.83	43.3	2.19		
		Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ⁴			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			
		1953: Average	\$100.93	46.3	\$2.18	\$81.32	42.8	\$1.90	\$81.56	42.7	\$1.91	\$71.93	41.1	\$1.75	\$82.84	44.3	\$1.87	\$94.59	44.2	\$2.14
		1954: Average	98.72	43.3	2.28	79.54	41.0	1.94	81.36	41.3	1.97	70.22	39.9	1.76	82.94	43.2	1.92	89.01	41.4	2.15
		August	100.02	43.3	2.31	77.59	40.2	1.93	79.58	40.6	1.96	68.60	39.2	1.75	81.06	42.0	1.93	85.86	40.5	2.12
September	98.18	42.5	2.31	78.98	40.5	1.95	80.18	40.7	1.97	68.64	39.0	1.76	83.27	42.7	1.95	87.72	40.8	2.15		
October	98.60	42.5	2.32	79.37	40.7	1.95	79.59	40.4	1.97	70.18	40.1	1.75	82.10	42.1	1.95	88.32	40.7	2.17		
November	97.29	42.3	2.30	79.95	41.0	1.95	79.99	40.4	1.98	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.27	42.7	1.95	88.56	41.0	2.16		
December	97.55	42.6	2.29	80.93	41.5	1.95	81.79	41.1	1.99	72.86	41.4	1.76	86.53	43.7	1.98	88.34	40.9	2.16		
1955: January	96.28	42.6	2.26	80.16	40.9	1.96	80.79	40.6	1.99	72.39	40.9	1.77	83.30	42.5	1.96	87.67	40.4	2.17		
February	95.85	42.6	2.25	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.80	40.9	2.00	73.28	41.4	1.77	84.91	43.1	1.97	90.03	41.3	2.18		
March	97.16	42.8	2.27	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.22	41.2	2.02	74.40	41.8	1.78	85.89	43.6	1.97	91.96	41.8	2.20		
April	100.74	43.8	2.30	81.54	41.6	1.96	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	87.36	43.9	1.99	91.32	41.7	2.19		
May	104.62	44.9	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.87	41.5	1.78	88.16	44.3	1.99	91.98				

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
		General industrial machinery ⁴			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	\$83.42	43.0	\$1.94	\$81.98	42.7	\$1.92	\$84.44	43.3	\$1.95	\$76.50	42.5	\$1.80	\$83.50	42.6	\$1.96	\$85.93	43.4	\$1.98	
1954: Average	\$80.19	40.5	1.98	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.40	40.7	2.00	74.59	40.1	1.86	77.42	39.5	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00	
August	80.20	40.3	1.99	79.00	40.1	1.97	80.60	40.1	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	77.82	39.5	1.97	79.80	40.1	1.99	
September	80.80	40.4	2.00	80.19	40.5	1.98	80.80	40.0	2.02	75.62	39.8	1.90	78.41	39.4	1.99	80.80	40.2	2.01	
October	81.20	40.4	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	81.20	40.0	2.03	76.40	40.0	1.91	81.41	40.5	2.01	82.62	40.7	2.03	
November	80.00	40.0	2.00	78.40	40.0	1.96	78.38	38.8	2.02	75.22	39.8	1.89	78.61	39.5	1.99	83.03	40.7	2.04	
December	81.41	40.5	2.01	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.3	2.03	75.43	39.7	1.90	79.40	39.9	1.99	83.44	40.9	2.04	
1955: January	81.20	40.4	2.01	79.79	40.5	1.97	80.57	39.3	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.88	80.60	40.3	2.00	83.85	40.9	2.05	
February	81.61	40.6	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.98	39.5	2.05	75.81	39.9	1.90	80.60	40.1	2.01	84.05	41.2	2.04	
March	82.82	41.0	2.02	80.16	40.9	1.96	82.61	40.1	2.06	75.60	40.0	1.89	84.46	41.4	2.04	85.28	41.6	2.05	
April	84.25	41.3	2.04	83.01	41.3	2.01	82.80	40.0	2.07	77.33	40.7	1.90	84.04	41.4	2.03	87.15	42.1	2.07	
May	86.10	42.0	2.05	85.67	42.2	2.03	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.33	40.7	1.90	85.67	42.2	2.03	89.65	43.1	2.08	
June	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.46	42.1	2.03	87.99	41.9	2.10	78.14	40.7	1.92	86.50	42.4	2.04	91.12	43.6	2.09	
July	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.59	40.7	1.98	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.40	40.1	2.03	88.61	42.6	2.08	
August	85.49	41.5	2.06	81.79	41.1	1.99	86.28	40.7	2.12	79.79	40.5	1.97	84.05	41.2	2.04	89.46	42.4	2.11	
		Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ⁴			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service industry and household machines ⁴			Domestic laundry equipment		
1953: Average	\$81.02	42.2	\$1.92	\$77.38	40.3	\$1.92	\$83.21	40.2	\$2.07	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94	\$78.57	40.5	\$1.94	
1954: Average	\$81.00	40.5	2.00	79.20	39.8	1.99	85.17	39.8	2.14	73.23	39.8	1.84	77.82	39.5	1.97	79.80	39.9	2.00	
August	79.00	39.7	1.99	79.40	39.7	2.00	86.40	40.0	2.16	73.23	39.8	1.84	76.44	39.2	1.95	81.20	40.4	2.01	
September	82.01	40.8	2.01	80.00	40.0	2.00	85.97	39.8	2.16	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.80	39.8	1.98	85.90	41.7	2.06	
October	81.41	40.3	2.02	79.80	39.9	2.00	85.93	39.6	2.17	74.70	40.6	1.84	79.80	40.1	1.99	87.35	42.2	2.07	
November	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.20	40.2	2.02	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.80	39.6	1.99	84.26	41.1	2.05	
December	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.52	40.7	1.88	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.81	40.5	2.02	
1955: January	80.20	40.1	2.00	81.00	40.1	2.02	87.85	40.3	2.18	75.41	39.9	1.89	79.20	39.8	1.99	80.00	39.8	2.01	
February	84.04	41.4	2.03	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.15	39.7	2.17	74.26	39.5	1.88	81.61	40.6	2.01	81.61	40.4	2.02	
March	84.05	41.2	2.04	80.80	40.0	2.02	86.58	39.9	2.17	75.01	39.9	1.88	82.42	40.8	2.02	84.87	41.4	2.05	
April	83.23	40.8	2.04	80.00	39.8	2.01	85.72	39.5	2.17	74.82	39.8	1.88	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.7	2.03	
May	83.23	41.0	2.03	80.19	39.7	2.02	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.43	39.8	1.87	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.62	40.9	2.02	
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	80.39	39.6	2.03	86.76	39.8	2.18	75.03	39.7	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.3	2.05	
July	84.44	41.8	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.93	41.3	2.25	73.71	39.0	1.89	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.28	38.0	2.06	
August	84.67	41.3	2.05	82.78	39.8	2.08	90.90	40.4	2.25	74.47	39.4	1.89	81.00	39.9	2.03	81.80	39.9	2.05	
		Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁴			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings		
1953: Average	\$76.38	42.2	\$1.81	\$77.01	39.9	\$1.93	\$79.76	40.9	\$1.95	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$77.90	41.0	\$1.90	\$77.71	40.9	\$1.90	
1954: Average	\$74.74	40.4	1.85	79.60	39.8	2.00	77.81	39.3	1.98	78.00	40.0	1.95	78.60	39.9	1.97	76.25	39.1	1.95	
August	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.82	39.5	1.97	75.66	38.6	1.96	77.03	39.5	1.95	76.44	38.8	1.97	75.46	39.1	1.93	
September	73.42	39.9	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	78.21	39.3	1.99	78.80	39.8	1.98	80.20	40.1	2.00	75.66	38.6	1.96	
October	74.59	40.1	1.86	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.40	39.7	2.00	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.20	39.1	2.00	77.42	39.1	1.98	
November	74.15	40.3	1.84	81.41	40.5	2.01	78.80	39.4	2.00	79.99	40.4	1.99	81.20	40.4	2.01	78.61	39.7	1.98	
December	74.93	40.5	1.85	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.40	40.2	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.60	40.3	2.00	80.60	40.5	1.99	
1955: January	72.50	39.4	1.84	80.00	39.8	2.01	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.59	41.0	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	83.01	41.3	2.01	
February	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.59	39.7	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	80.20	40.1	2.00	85.04	42.1	2.02	
March	77.19	41.5	1.86	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	81.00	40.5	2.00	86.70	42.5	2.04	
April	77.27	41.1	1.88	80.78	39.6	2.04	84.05	41.2	2.04	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.80	40.4	2.00	89.18	43.5	2.05	
May	78.58	41.8	1.88	81.80	39.9	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.04	42.1	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01	91.70	44.3	2.07	
June	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.21	40.1	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.62	40.8	2.02	89.40	43.4	2.06	
July	78.66	41.4	1.90	82.21	40.1	2.05	81.40	39.9	2.04	84.45	41.6	2.03	80.20	39.9	2.01	91.54	43.8	2.09	
August	79.00	41.8	1.89	82.19	39.9	2.06	80.58	39.5	2.04	85.90	41.9	2.05	82.42	40.8	2.02	90.94	43.1	2.11	
		Machinery (except electrical)—Con.																	
		Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ⁴			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		
1953: Average	\$80.28	42.7	\$1.88	\$71.81	40.8	\$1.76	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$68.54	40.8	\$1.68	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$73.57	41.1	\$1.79	
1954: Average	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.44	39.8	1.82	77.59	40.2	1.93	67.72	39.6	1.71	74.80	40.0	1.87	72.80	40.0	1.82	
August	78.55	40.7	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	39.3	1.72	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82	
September	79.38	40.5	1.96	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.76	40.6	1.94	68.85	39.8	1.73	74.80	40.0	1.87	74.52	40.5	1.84	
October	79.54	41.0	1.94	74.34	40.4	1.84	78.76	40.6	1.94	69.89	40.4	1.73	74.96	40.3	1.86	74.89	40.7	1.84	
November	79.95	41.0	1.95	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.15	40.8	1.94	70.58	40.8	1.73	74.34	40.4	1.84	74.15	40.3	1.84	
December	81.95	41.6	1.97	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.56	40.8	1.95	71.17	40.9	1.74	76.07	40.9	1.86	71.89	39.5	1.82	
1955: January	82.35	41.8	1.97	74.56	40.3	1.85	78.38	40.4	1.94	69.03	39.9	1.73	76.67	41.0	1.87	72.62	39.9	1.82	
February	82.96	41.9	1.98	74.74	40.4	1.85	79.17	40.6	1.95	69.08	39.7	1.74	76.73	40.6	1.89	73.05	39.7	1.84	
March	84.15	42.5	1.98	75.33	40.5	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.30	40.9	1.89	74.00	40.0	1.85	
April	83.78	42.1	1.99	75.52	40.6	1.86	79.76	40.9	1.95	69.83	39.9	1.75	77.52	40.8	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84	
May	83.78	42.1	1.99	76.30	40.8	1.87	80.75	41.2	1.96	70.18	40.1	1.75	78.12	40.9	1.91	74.89	40.7	1.84	
June	83.60	41.8	2.00	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.95	41.3	1.96	70.93	40.3	1.76	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.52	40.5	1.84	
July	83.18	41.8	1.99	74.82	39.8	1.88	79.99	40.4	1.98	69.38	39.2	1.77	77.59	40.2	1.93	72.40	40.0	1.81	
August	85.24	42.2	2.02	76.33	40.6	1.88	80.39	40.6	1.98	69.52	39.5	1.76	79.73	41.1	1.94	74.66	40.8	1.83	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$76.33	40.6	\$1.98	\$75.84	41.9	\$1.81	\$55.20	42.6	\$2.00	\$76.92	40.7	\$1.89	\$72.24	42.0	\$1.72
1954: Average	82.82	40.4	2.05	78.59	40.3	1.95	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	75.84	39.5	1.92	70.47	40.5	1.74
1955: Average	84.85	40.6	2.09	83.01	41.3	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	94.76	44.7	2.12	77.78	40.3	1.93	73.98	41.1	1.80
1953: Average	\$76.70	40.8	\$1.88	\$65.21	40.5	\$1.61	\$66.66	40.4	\$1.65	\$64.64	39.9	\$1.62	\$62.27	40.7	\$1.53	\$82.49	42.3	\$1.95
1954: Average	75.84	39.5	1.92	64.91	39.1	1.66	68.68	39.7	1.73	67.49	39.7	1.70	63.43	39.4	1.61	80.40	40.4	1.99
1955: Average	85.91	41.5	2.07	67.66	39.8	1.70	72.50	40.5	1.79	69.60	40.0	1.74	62.21	39.8	1.66	92.42	43.8	2.11
1953: Average	\$67.94	40.2	\$1.69	\$76.67	41.0	\$1.87	\$59.20	40.0	\$1.48	\$72.36	40.2	\$1.80	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$87.95	41.1	\$2.14
1954: Average	68.95	39.4	1.75	76.82	39.6	1.94	59.04	39.1	1.51	78.18	40.3	1.94	86.67	40.5	2.14	89.32	40.6	2.20
1955: Average	74.70	40.6	1.84	88.37	42.9	2.06	61.62	39.5	1.56	80.80	40.2	2.01	91.62	40.9	2.24	94.35	41.2	2.29
1953: Average	\$88.78	41.1	\$2.16	\$74.26	40.8	\$1.82	\$73.60	40.0	\$1.84	\$83.80	41.9	\$2.08	\$82.19	41.3	\$1.99	\$87.29	43.0	\$2.03
1954: Average	89.95	40.7	2.21	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.19	40.1	1.90	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.06	40.7	2.09
1955: Average	101.23	44.4	2.28	91.43	44.6	2.05	84.15	42.5	1.98	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.23	41.5	2.15	87.74	41.0	2.14

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ⁴			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment 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	\$85.90	41.9	\$2.05	\$85.17	42.8	\$1.99	\$79.37	39.1	\$2.03	\$80.91	38.9	\$2.08	\$70.58	40.1	\$1.76	\$80.39	39.6	\$2.03
1954: Average	82.35	39.4	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08	80.70	38.8	2.08	82.39	38.5	2.14	71.15	40.2	1.77	82.26	38.8	2.12
1955: Average	84.38	39.8	2.12	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.95	39.5	2.10	85.85	39.2	2.19	70.07	40.5	1.73	85.89	39.4	2.18
1953: Average	\$82.00	40.0	\$2.05	\$79.19	39.4	\$2.01	\$73.49	40.6	\$1.81	\$73.69	41.4	\$1.78	\$89.25	42.5	\$2.10	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80
1954: Average	84.16	39.7	2.12	81.20	38.3	2.12	72.31	39.3	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	83.20	40.0	2.08	74.59	40.1	1.86
1955: Average	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.80	38.9	2.18	74.56	40.3	1.85	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.17	41.2	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91
1953: Average	\$79.00	42.7	\$1.85	\$66.74	41.2	\$1.62	\$58.69	40.2	\$1.46	\$77.49	41.0	\$1.89	\$66.98	41.6	\$1.61	\$64.06	40.8	\$1.57
1954: Average	75.17	40.2	1.87	66.80	40.0	1.67	58.80	39.2	1.50	80.39	40.6	1.98	64.35	39.0	1.65	64.24	39.9	1.61
1955: Average	76.97	40.3	1.91	67.54	40.2	1.68	59.80	39.6	1.51	82.21	40.7	2.02	67.66	39.8	1.70	66.42	40.5	1.64
1953: Average	\$68.85	42.5	\$1.62	\$65.41	42.2	\$1.55	\$75.86	43.1	\$1.76	\$71.81	40.8	\$1.76	\$60.70	40.2	\$1.51	\$61.35	40.1	\$1.53
1954: Average	68.15	41.3	1.65	65.00	41.4	1.57	73.98	41.1	1.80	72.14	40.3	1.79	58.74	38.9	1.51	58.82	38.7	1.52
1955: Average	69.63	41.8	1.69	66.88	41.8	1.60	77.75	41.8	1.86	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.29	38.6	1.51	56.77	38.1	1.49

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued															Class I railroads ⁴		
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$60.35	40.5	\$1.49	\$58.98	40.4	\$1.46	\$59.09	40.2	\$1.47	\$67.97	41.7	\$1.63	\$64.80	40.5	\$1.60	\$76.33	40.6	\$1.88
1954: Average	59.04	39.1	1.51	60.90	40.6	1.50	57.09	39.1	1.46	67.87	40.4	1.68	66.47	39.8	1.67	78.74	40.8	1.93
August	58.74	38.9	1.51	59.35	40.1	1.48	56.74	39.4	1.44	68.61	40.6	1.69	66.63	39.9	1.67	79.10	41.2	1.92
September	58.98	38.8	1.52	60.45	40.3	1.50	56.50	38.7	1.46	69.36	40.8	1.70	66.23	39.9	1.66	80.32	41.4	1.94
October	59.58	39.2	1.52	62.58	40.9	1.53	57.77	39.3	1.47	69.53	40.9	1.70	66.57	40.1	1.66	78.38	40.4	1.94
November	59.04	39.1	1.51	63.76	41.4	1.54	57.82	39.6	1.46	70.38	41.4	1.70	66.40	40.0	1.66	80.90	41.7	1.94
December	59.80	39.6	1.51	61.50	41.0	1.50	55.88	40.4	1.45	71.04	41.3	1.72	68.51	40.3	1.70	81.64	42.3	1.93
1955: January	59.28	39.0	1.52	61.46	40.7	1.51	59.54	40.5	1.47	70.76	40.9	1.73	68.63	39.9	1.72	78.78	40.4	1.95
February	59.98	39.2	1.53	62.97	41.7	1.51	55.84	40.3	1.46	72.56	41.7	1.74	68.97	40.1	1.72	83.36	42.1	1.98
March	60.52	39.3	1.54	63.54	41.8	1.52	59.28	40.6	1.46	71.45	41.3	1.73	68.51	40.3	1.70	80.64	42.0	1.92
April	59.67	39.0	1.53	62.78	41.3	1.52	59.30	39.8	1.49	71.51	41.1	1.74	67.72	39.6	1.71	79.93	41.2	1.94
May	59.58	39.2	1.52	61.71	40.6	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51	72.14	41.7	1.73	70.24	40.6	1.73	80.12	41.3	1.94
June	60.52	39.3	1.54	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.05	40.3	1.49	72.21	41.5	1.74	70.58	40.8	1.73	82.84	42.7	1.94
July	60.14	38.8	1.55	61.41	40.4	1.52	56.60	38.5	1.47	72.04	41.4	1.74	69.48	39.7	1.75	81.14	41.4	1.96
August	60.98	39.6	1.54	61.86	40.7	1.52	55.71	37.9	1.47	72.10	41.2	1.75	70.64	40.6	1.74			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
	Local railways and bus lines	Communication												Other public utilities				
		Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ⁶			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁷			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities				
1953: Average	\$77.12	45.1	\$1.71	\$65.02	38.7	\$1.68	\$54.39	37.0	\$1.47	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17	\$74.23	41.7	\$1.78	\$80.51	41.5	\$1.94
1954: Average	78.19	43.2	1.81	68.46	38.9	1.76	56.61	37.0	1.53	97.61	43.0	2.27	76.13	41.6	1.83	83.01	41.3	2.01
August	78.26	43.0	1.82	67.69	38.9	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	95.18	42.3	2.25	77.33	41.8	1.85	83.43	41.3	2.02
September	78.14	42.7	1.83	71.60	40.0	1.79	58.90	38.0	1.55	105.77	45.2	2.34	77.93	41.9	1.86	85.49	41.7	2.05
October	78.32	42.8	1.83	72.04	39.8	1.81	60.04	38.0	1.58	104.13	44.5	2.34	78.31	42.1	1.86	86.94	42.0	2.07
November	77.78	42.5	1.83	72.65	39.7	1.83	60.86	37.8	1.61	104.08	44.1	2.36	76.78	41.5	1.85	85.28	41.4	2.06
December	79.49	43.2	1.84	70.74	39.3	1.80	56.83	36.9	1.54	103.66	44.3	2.34	77.00	41.4	1.86	84.87	41.4	2.05
1955: January	78.63	42.5	1.85	69.63	39.9	1.79	56.89	36.7	1.55	98.41	42.6	2.31	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.25	40.9	2.06
February	79.37	42.9	1.85	70.98	39.0	1.82	58.62	37.1	1.58	100.42	43.1	2.33	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.66	40.9	2.07
March	79.18	42.8	1.85	70.20	39.0	1.80	56.98	37.0	1.54	99.56	43.1	2.31	77.19	41.5	1.86	84.05	40.8	2.06
April	79.98	43.0	1.86	71.71	39.4	1.82	59.03	37.6	1.57	100.46	43.3	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	84.66	40.9	2.07
May	80.54	43.3	1.86	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.12	38.2	1.60	101.15	43.6	2.32	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.28	41.0	2.08
June	82.09	43.9	1.87	70.92	39.4	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	99.36	43.2	2.30	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.49	41.1	2.08
July	81.22	43.2	1.88	72.00	40.0	1.80	60.06	38.5	1.56	101.87	44.1	2.31	79.34	42.2	1.88	86.94	41.4	2.10
August	80.65	42.9	1.88	72.76	40.2	1.81	59.52	38.4	1.55	105.32	45.2	2.33	79.71	42.4	1.88	88.20	41.8	2.11
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
	Other public utilities—Continued						Wholesale and retail trade											
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores ⁴		
1953: Average	\$81.56	41.4	\$1.97	\$76.41	41.3	\$1.85	\$82.15	41.7	\$1.97	\$71.69	40.5	\$1.77	\$54.88	39.2	\$1.40	\$38.96	35.1	\$1.11
1954: Average	84.67	41.3	2.05	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.25	41.5	2.03	73.93	40.4	1.83	56.84	39.2	1.45	40.71	35.4	1.15
August	85.28	41.4	2.06	78.94	40.9	1.93	84.04	41.4	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	57.96	39.7	1.46	41.76	36.0	1.16
September	87.57	41.9	2.09	80.36	41.0	1.96	86.73	41.9	2.07	74.74	40.4	1.85	57.09	39.9	1.46	40.83	35.2	1.16
October	87.36	41.6	2.10	81.36	41.3	1.97	89.88	42.8	2.10	74.93	40.5	1.85	57.18	38.9	1.47	40.48	34.9	1.16
November	86.73	41.3	2.10	80.95	41.3	1.96	85.49	41.3	2.07	74.74	40.4	1.85	56.50	38.7	1.46	40.14	34.6	1.16
December	85.90	41.3	2.08	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.28	41.4	2.06	75.89	40.8	1.86	56.88	39.5	1.44	41.92	37.1	1.13
1955: January	85.06	40.7	2.09	81.18	41.0	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.14	40.4	1.86	57.57	38.9	1.48	41.65	35.3	1.18
February	85.05	40.5	2.10	82.61	41.1	2.01	85.28	41.4	2.06	74.96	40.3	1.86	57.57	38.9	1.48	41.07	35.1	1.17
March	85.47	40.7	2.10	80.39	40.6	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.76	40.3	1.88	57.42	38.8	1.48	41.18	35.2	1.17
April	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.70	41.2	2.08	76.17	40.3	1.89	57.51	38.6	1.49	40.60	34.7	1.17
May	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.40	40.2	2.00	86.53	41.4	2.09	77.14	40.6	1.90	58.20	38.8	1.50	40.83	34.6	1.18
June	87.77	41.4	2.12	80.80	40.4	2.00	86.32	41.3	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.19
July	89.66	41.7	2.15	81.81	40.7	2.01	87.78	41.6	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	60.34	39.7	1.52	43.08	35.9	1.20
August	89.67	41.9	2.14	81.00	40.5	2.00	91.16	42.6	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91	60.19	39.6	1.52	42.60	35.8	1.19
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																		
	Retail trade—Continued						Other retail trade											
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
1953: Average	\$44.88	35.9	\$1.25	\$58.89	39.0	\$1.51	\$73.92	44.8	\$1.65	\$44.96	35.4	\$1.27	\$62.31	42.1	\$1.48	\$64.65	43.1	\$1.60
1954: Average	46.83	36.3	1.29	60.83	38.5	1.58	74.42	44.3	1.68	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.72	42.2	1.51	67.24	43.1	1.56
August	47.32	36.4	1.30	62.09	39.3	1.58	75.75	44.3	1.71	46.70	36.2	1.29	63.84	42.0	1.52	68.45	43.6	1.57
September	46.93	36.1	1.30	61.53	38.7	1.59	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.99	42.1	1.52	67.98	43.3	1.57
October	46.41	35.7	1.30	60.80	38.0	1.60	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.95	35.3	1.33	64.99	42.2	1.54	68.85	43.3	1.59
November	46.05	35.7	1.29	61.34	38.1	1.61	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.68	35.1	1.33	64.99	42.2	1.54	67.94	43.0	1.58
December	49.15	38.4	1.28	61.44	38.4	1.60	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.92	36.3	1.32	66.81	43.1	1.55	67.78	42.9	1.58
1955: January	47.03	35.9	1.31	61.18	38.0	1.61	75.08	44.0	1.72	47.08	35.4	1.33	65.30	42.4	1.54	66.41	42.3	1.57
February	46.28	35.6	1.30	61.02	37.9	1.61	76.91	44.2	1.74	46.24	35.3	1.31	63.87	42.3	1.51	66.83	42.3	1.58
March	46.77	35.7	1.31	60.54	37.6	1.61	78.68	44.2	1.78	45.50	35.0	1.30	64.14	42.2	1.52	67.62	42.8	1.58
April	46.60	35.3	1.32	60.54	37.6	1.61	80.00	44.2	1.81	46.10	34.4	1.34	64.53	41.9	1.54	68.64	42.9	1.60
May	46.60	35.3	1.32	61.07	37.7	1.62	81.14	44.1	1.84	46.55	35.0	1.33	65.94	42.0	1.57	69.87	43.4	1.61
June	47.88	36.0	1.33	62.43	38.3	1.63	81.77	44.2	1.85	46.73	35.4	1.32	67.10	42.2	1.59	69.87	43.4	1.61
July	48.28	36.3	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	47.61	35.8	1.33	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.39	43.8	1.63
August	48.15	36.2	1.33	63.90	39.2	1.63	80.78	43.9	1.84	46.77	35.7	1.31	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.67	43.7	1.64

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 ⁸			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ⁹			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ⁸
							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
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.....	58.50	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.11
July.....	58.77	101.69	74.13	40.89	41.3	.99	41.01	40.6	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	95.94
August.....	58.62	96.15	74.10	40.77	41.6	.98	40.60	40.2	1.01	45.93	38.6	1.19	93.18

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

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

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

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

⁶ 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. 1297.

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: August	\$71.06	\$61.79	\$82.09	\$71.38	\$39.40	\$34.26
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	September	71.86	62.65	81.17	70.77	40.50	35.31
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	October	72.22	63.07	87.54	76.45	40.50	35.37
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	November	73.57	64.20	88.29	77.04	40.40	35.25
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	December	74.12	64.85	92.01	80.50	40.70	35.61
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	1955: January	73.97	64.72	92.01	80.50	40.40	35.35
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	February	74.74	65.39	94.50	82.68	40.20	35.17
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	March	75.11	65.71	91.88	80.38	40.60	35.52
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	April	74.96	65.64	93.00	81.44	40.70	35.64
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	May	76.30	66.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	June	76.11	66.53	98.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	July	76.36	66.57	95.50	83.26	41.01	35.75
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	August ²	76.33	66.66	94.75	82.75	40.60	35.46
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. 1297.

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			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1954: August	\$71.06	134.2	\$58.91	\$51.23	\$66.12	\$57.50
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	September	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.92	66.78	58.22
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	October	72.22	136.4	59.84	52.26	67.07	58.58
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	November	73.57	138.9	60.92	53.16	68.18	59.49
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	December	74.12	140.0	61.36	53.68	68.63	60.04
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	1955: January	73.97	139.7	61.15	53.50	68.41	59.85
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	February	74.74	141.2	61.76	54.03	69.02	60.38
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	March	75.11	141.9	62.05	54.29	69.32	60.65
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	April	74.96	141.6	61.93	54.23	69.20	60.60
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	May	76.30	144.1	62.98	55.15	70.27	61.53
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	June	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	61.29
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	July	76.36	144.2	63.02	54.94	70.32	61.31
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	August ²	76.33	144.2	63.00	55.02	70.29	61.39
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 computations 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. 1297.

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 industries¹

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: August	\$1.79	\$1.74	135.1	\$1.91	\$1.86	\$1.65	\$1.60
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	September	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	October	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	November	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.94	1.88	1.67	1.62
1945: Average	1.023	*.963	*74.8	1.111	*1.042	.904	*.858	December	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.95	1.88	1.67	1.62
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	1955: January	1.84	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	February	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	March	1.85	1.79	139.0	1.97	1.89	1.68	1.63
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	April	1.86	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.90	1.69	1.65
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	May	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	June	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	July	1.89	1.82	141.3	2.02	1.94	1.71	1.66
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	August*	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.94	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 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 Serial No. R. 2020.

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

* Preliminary.

See footnote 1 on p. 1297.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1955								1954					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1954	1953
Total ³	110.0	107.2	108.0	106.1	103.1	103.0	100.8	99.9	102.9	103.5	103.0	102.3	102.2	101.5	113.3
Mining division	79.3	78.6	80.4	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.8	77.4	76.5	75.8	73.5	77.3	76.6	87.5
Contract construction division	129.1	128.7	122.3	117.2	106.1	100.6	92.4	96.0	108.9	118.2	123.5	123.8	129.8	115.9	123.1
Manufacturing division	109.3	106.0	107.8	106.4	104.5	105.2	103.6	102.0	103.8	103.2	101.9	101.2	99.9	101.1	113.6
Durable goods	116.1	114.2	117.2	116.7	114.3	113.6	111.5	109.4	110.5	109.4	106.6	103.9	102.9	107.5	125.2
Ordinance and accessories	383.8	386.5	395.2	399.1	400.8	410.8	411.6	415.6	429.0	431.7	437.9	441.8	437.4	502.2	798.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	100.0	95.6	99.5	91.7	86.2	84.6	85.5	84.2	88.4	92.2	94.0	89.2	80.4	85.0	93.0
Furniture and fixtures	109.3	100.0	103.3	100.1	99.2	102.0	101.3	98.0	101.7	102.0	102.6	100.7	97.4	96.5	108.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	111.0	107.6	110.6	108.0	105.1	103.3	99.8	98.9	101.6	102.1	102.2	100.7	99.9	99.0	106.6
Primary metal industries	112.1	109.7	114.0	112.4	109.0	106.5	103.2	100.7	98.7	96.2	92.8	91.5	91.6	94.5	113.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	116.4	113.2	116.2	116.0	113.6	113.2	110.6	109.1	111.5	110.6	107.9	106.2	105.7	108.3	123.4
Machinery (except electrical)	103.1	103.7	107.3	106.6	104.4	102.2	99.6	97.6	97.5	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.0	100.6	119.0
Electrical machinery	131.9	124.3	129.1	128.6	127.3	127.0	126.6	125.7	127.7	128.7	125.9	122.9	119.0	123.4	147.1
Transportation equipment	141.4	147.9	145.8	155.2	153.7	154.4	150.9	147.1	146.0	139.2	125.9	118.1	124.4	135.0	158.6
Instruments and related products	114.3	113.1	115.5	110.4	113.1	114.2	112.9	112.2	113.7	112.9	112.3	111.9	108.7	114.9	129.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	101.3	95.6	101.1	99.4	97.7	99.3	97.4	93.9	98.3	102.4	103.2	100.3	96.7	98.0	109.5
Nondurable goods	101.2	96.2	96.6	94.0	92.8	95.2	94.2	93.2	95.8	95.8	96.3	97.9	96.3	93.5	99.7
Food and kindred products	103.1	96.4	90.4	85.1	81.6	80.4	79.8	82.3	88.0	91.7	96.7	105.2	102.1	90.3	93.7
Tobacco manufactures	103.4	75.2	79.7	76.9	72.0	77.2	81.4	85.4	95.4	94.0	111.0	107.9	97.4	87.8	90.1
Textile-mill products	83.3	79.6	81.7	80.4	80.2	83.0	83.0	81.4	83.2	82.4	80.9	79.5	78.9	78.7	89.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	108.0	98.1	102.9	100.5	100.1	109.5	107.6	102.4	103.6	101.8	100.3	101.1	101.4	99.0	106.9
Paper and allied products	116.1	113.5	113.8	111.7	110.1	110.5	109.3	108.7	110.7	111.7	111.4	111.1	109.9	109.2	111.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	106.6	106.0	106.7	105.5	105.1	105.7	104.0	103.3	107.0	105.4	105.6	105.6	103.5	104.4	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	106.2	105.7	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.4	104.4	103.9	104.7	104.3	104.1	103.3	100.7	103.5	108.1
Products of petroleum and coal	96.8	97.0	96.1	95.7	93.7	92.7	90.3	91.2	92.2	93.8	94.0	96.7	97.5	95.7	100.9
Rubber products	113.1	112.0	116.4	114.0	110.9	109.1	108.6	108.3	108.5	104.3	102.3	96.9	86.0	97.0	111.6
Leather and leather products	98.9	94.8	95.5	89.6	90.9	98.4	98.6	94.0	93.3	90.6	86.8	88.3	93.1	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.

³ Includes only the divisions shown. See footnote 1 on p. 1297.

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 ⁵	Rent	Gas and electric-ity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
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	115.9
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	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
August.....	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6

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 Index¹—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	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	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	113.7
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	Aug.....	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6
								Sept.....	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1

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

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

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

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other 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	96.9	Aug.....	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5
						Sept.....	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

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

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

³ Not available.

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

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100
	All items	Total food ²	All items		All items	Total food ²	All items		All items	Total food ²	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	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	August	114.5	111.2	191.4
1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	December	114.1	113.8	190.7	September	114.9	111.6	192.1

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
	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	June 1950	Revised series Sept. 1955	
United States average ²	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.6	114.5	114.7	101.8	192.1	
Atlanta, Ga.	117.2	(3)	(3)	116.0	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	198.8	
Baltimore, Md.	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	115.2	101.6	198.5	
Boston, Mass.	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.0	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	102.8	(3)	
Chicago, Ill.	118.9	118.5	118.2	117.4	117.2	116.9	117.0	117.1	117.0	117.0	117.6	117.1	117.4	102.8	202.5	
Cincinnati, Ohio	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.3	(3)	(3)	114.3	101.2	191.5	
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	116.0	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Detroit, Mich.	116.9	116.5	116.8	116.7	116.4	116.2	116.3	116.3	116.0	116.2	116.9	116.0	116.2	102.8	197.3	
Houston, Tex.	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	103.8	(3)	
Kansas City, Mo.	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Los Angeles, Calif.	116.1	115.5	115.9	115.3	115.4	114.5	115.1	114.7	115.4	115.3	115.0	114.8	115.4	101.3	194.0	
Minneapolis, Minn.	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	102.1	(3)	
New York, N. Y.	112.6	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.3	112.2	112.7	112.6	112.7	100.9	186.4	
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.2	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.5	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.9	116.1	116.2	101.6	191.7	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(3)	(3)	114.0	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	101.1	(3)	
Portland, Ore.	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	
St. Louis, Mo.	116.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.4	(3)	(3)	115.7	101.1	194.4	
San Francisco, Calif.	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.2	100.9	197.6	
Scranton, Pa.	(3)	111.5	(3)	(3)	111.4	(3)	(3)	111.7	(3)	(3)	112.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Seattle, Wash.	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Washington, D. C.	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	

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

² Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

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

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index ¹—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	
	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954
United States average.....	114.9	114.7	116.6	113.5	128.2	125.7	125.3	126.4	106.7	106.5	120.6	120.1
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	118.9	117.4	121.7	115.1	128.5	122.7	130.7	133.1	114.4	110.6	116.8	118.2
Detroit, Mich.....	116.9	116.2	126.6	119.1	132.7	126.8	121.4	118.0	109.3	109.2	124.4	124.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.1	115.4	118.0	117.5	124.3	122.9	123.2	123.1	95.9	99.1	116.2	114.5
New York, N. Y.....	112.6	112.7	110.7	107.7	126.2	124.0	126.8	129.7	105.0	104.5	121.1	121.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.2	116.2	116.6	117.2	135.4	132.3	129.5	137.3	111.9	113.7	123.4	123.5
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	117.2	116.3	122.5	115.5	127.6	121.1	122.0	120.0	109.4	108.6	125.0	118.1
Baltimore, Md.....	115.5	115.2	109.5	107.4	134.6	133.4	135.6	135.3	115.8	117.9	123.3	123.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	113.7	114.3	115.9	109.3	127.5	124.8	120.5	127.2	99.5	98.3	116.2	117.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	116.5	115.7	118.2	113.8	140.0	136.1	131.0	125.1	91.7	93.3	117.1	113.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	115.6	116.2	110.6	111.8	125.4	123.4	138.4	140.2	106.4	106.1	117.3	115.8
	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	116.0	115.3	121.3	114.7	136.8	129.5	119.5	117.8	115.4	116.8	119.6	120.1
Houston, Tex.....	115.5	116.5	119.8	119.5	125.1	119.9	121.5	123.1	108.7	108.5	118.9	119.1
Scranton, Pa.....	111.5	112.4	121.9	112.1	119.8	119.5	123.8	125.4	120.5	116.5	115.1	116.1
Seattle, Wash.....	116.6	116.2	117.9	117.5	131.4	129.4	126.1	128.5	107.9	109.7	128.2	126.7
Washington, D. C.....	113.8	114.1	111.4	111.1	118.4	118.3	129.1	125.2	106.0	104.9	130.1	130.5
	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954
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, Ore.....	114.7	115.5	117.7	110.5	125.9	122.3	122.4	122.3	116.0	115.0	120.1	118.8
	Apparel											
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel ³			
	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954
United States average.....	104.6	104.3	105.8	106.4	99.5	99.0	118.1	116.5	91.0	91.0	90.9	90.9
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	107.9	106.9	111.9	111.4	100.1	99.7	123.3	119.8	94.8	94.8	94.1	94.1
Detroit, Mich.....	102.1	102.9	107.3	108.3	94.5	95.6	113.4	113.0	87.2	87.2	87.6	87.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	104.6	104.8	107.8	109.0	98.2	98.7	120.3	117.7	83.3	83.3	82.7	82.7
New York, N. Y.....	104.2	104.4	106.0	105.9	98.6	99.6	117.4	115.3	94.1	94.1	94.3	94.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	105.9	106.3	103.4	104.6	105.5	105.6	112.3	111.1	92.3	92.3	93.2	93.2
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	110.5	110.3	111.4	112.1	105.5	105.3	124.9	122.5	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0
Baltimore, Md.....	102.3	103.1	100.9	101.4	98.6	100.1	117.8	116.8	94.2	94.2	95.1	95.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	103.9	104.1	103.7	104.9	98.8	99.7	125.5	122.0	87.9	87.9	87.0	87.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.9	103.9	106.1	108.0	97.0	96.2	119.7	118.7	95.8	95.8	96.0	96.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	104.3	103.1	104.9	105.5	99.9	98.7	120.6	115.1	88.7	88.7	87.8	87.8
	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	103.4	104.3	108.0	108.5	95.5	97.0	116.8	117.6	92.4	92.4	92.7	92.7
Houston, Tex.....	105.7	107.0	102.2	106.7	101.4	101.1	126.7	127.2	90.2	90.2	90.4	90.4
Scranton, Pa.....	106.4	105.7	107.2	107.1	101.6	100.5	121.4	120.8	91.3	91.3	92.1	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	106.7	106.1	109.1	108.8	101.0	100.9	122.2	118.5	87.2	87.2	86.7	86.7
Washington, D. C.....	101.6	101.7	105.1	104.9	95.4	95.8	115.4	115.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	90.4
	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954
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	102.9	103.3	103.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	102.0	103.6	106.4	107.4	95.3	98.0	114.7	114.2	86.6	86.6	87.5	87.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	103.1	105.7	107.6	109.0	96.7	101.0	112.8	113.9	91.3	91.3	92.7	92.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	101.2	103.7	104.5	106.8	93.6	96.2	114.9	118.0	97.2	97.2	98.9	98.9
Portland, Ore.....	105.1	104.6	107.7	109.7	98.1	95.4	119.9	121.0	94.1	94.1	93.9	93.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1947-49=100]

	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954
United States average.....	120.4	119.5	130.5	128.8	111.2	107.9	125.2	122.4	103.6	106.0	119.8	117.4
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	131.0	127.9	151.8	145.5	110.5	106.3	128.8	123.0	106.4	108.5	124.1	121.1
Detroit, Mich.....	123.1	122.6	(4)	(4)	114.0	108.1	119.4	119.0	107.4	109.0	113.8	110.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	127.4	124.7	(4)	(4)	116.2	109.5	(4)	(4)	104.8	107.7	124.8	108.1
New York, N. Y.....	115.3	115.8	(4)	(4)	108.9	108.2	125.9	123.0	103.2	106.0	119.5	118.9
Philadelphia.....	114.2	114.3	(4)	(4)	102.3	102.3	118.1	117.3	104.2	109.4	114.0	113.8
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	125.9	124.1	134.5	131.3	119.6	111.3	123.3	117.7	106.9	109.6	131.1	129.4
Baltimore, Md.....	116.9	114.4	126.7	124.7	99.7	99.6	122.6	121.1	98.2	99.1	111.9	111.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	118.4	117.0	(4)	(4)	119.4	115.2	129.3	123.1	97.4	101.5	127.5	119.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	121.1	119.7	(4)	(4)	103.8	103.8	139.9	136.8	103.2	102.7	123.5	119.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.4	117.5	(4)	(4)	136.3	130.1	(4)	(4)	103.4	104.8	110.6	109.0
	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	122.9	120.1	144.6	141.6	109.1	106.8	122.4	121.9	100.5	101.9	114.2	110.9
Houston, Tex.....	122.8	124.1	137.6	138.9	106.8	106.5	(4)	(4)	99.7	101.6	127.0	129.4
Scranton, Pa.....	115.2	115.2	(4)	(4)	119.4	112.2	125.0	130.3	99.4	99.6	109.9	109.6
Seattle, Wash.....	121.5	119.4	137.7	135.2	88.8	88.5	131.0	127.3	103.7	105.1	114.5	112.3
Washington, D. C.....	116.8	117.0	(4)	(4)	123.1	115.9	132.0	127.3	101.6	107.1	121.1	117.0
	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954
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

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		
	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954
United States average ³	111.6	111.2	112.4	110.4	110.0	111.6	124.0	124.1	122.6	103.5	102.9	106.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	111.1	110.6	113.3	109.7	109.0	112.4	117.2	117.8	116.9	107.1	105.7	111.8
Baltimore, Md.....	112.5	113.3	114.2	111.0	112.0	113.3	121.9	121.9	121.9	104.0	103.8	108.8
Boston, Mass.....	111.0	110.3	110.3	109.8	109.0	109.2	120.4	119.6	119.3	101.1	100.2	104.1
Chicago, Ill.....	110.5	110.5	110.2	108.9	109.0	109.2	119.3	119.6	116.6	98.9	97.0	101.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	112.4	111.5	114.3	111.3	110.4	113.8	124.1	124.1	121.1	104.7	102.9	108.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	109.6	109.6	110.8	108.1	108.1	110.1	119.4	119.4	120.3	101.3	100.1	104.4
Detroit, Mich.....	113.6	113.5	114.2	112.2	112.1	113.0	119.3	119.7	117.9	102.3	101.6	105.8
Houston, Tex.....	110.2	110.1	111.5	109.1	109.0	110.6	117.8	118.2	117.4	100.5	101.9	103.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.2	105.8	108.9	105.7	104.0	108.3	120.9	120.9	120.4	98.7	97.5	101.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	112.1	110.7	112.3	109.3	107.5	110.7	127.9	128.0	126.9	102.3	102.1	107.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	112.4	111.4	112.2	111.6	110.5	111.6	126.0	126.1	125.0	99.3	99.1	100.7
New York, N. Y.....	111.9	111.4	111.8	110.9	110.4	111.2	128.8	129.0	125.2	105.0	104.8	107.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	113.8	114.1	115.2	112.9	113.1	114.3	122.1	123.0	120.7	106.6	105.6	108.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	112.3	111.8	113.4	111.7	111.1	112.9	125.1	125.1	124.2	101.2	100.5	102.6
Portland, Oreg.....	110.7	110.4	112.1	109.9	109.5	111.9	124.0	123.5	124.3	103.9	103.1	109.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	113.7	112.5	115.4	111.6	110.2	114.0	119.1	118.8	118.8	102.9	102.8	106.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.0	111.9	114.1	112.0	111.0	113.5	130.8	130.9	131.0	107.4	106.7	109.1
Scranton, Pa.....	109.1	109.1	110.7	108.8	108.8	110.6	119.6	119.4	118.4	103.1	101.5	106.2
Seattle, Wash.....	111.9	112.2	111.7	111.3	111.6	111.4	128.0	127.7	126.2	103.8	104.1	107.1
Washington, D. C.....	112.7	111.7	112.1	111.3	110.1	110.8	122.0	121.9	120.1	101.1	100.5	103.7

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954
United States average.....	106.5	105.7	105.8	110.2	111.3	110.5	114.1	112.6	116.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.3	108.2	108.1	112.8	112.7	118.9	106.3	105.1	107.8
Baltimore, Md.....	109.0	109.1	108.9	111.0	118.9	111.9	113.7	112.5	116.5
Boston, Mass.....	111.6	107.7	108.2	111.3	111.2	107.2	109.4	110.4	108.6
Chicago, Ill.....	106.0	109.5	103.6	111.7	114.2	109.6	119.8	117.9	121.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	106.1	106.2	107.5	109.9	108.9	112.0	118.7	117.6	123.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	101.5	102.2	103.1	104.3	108.5	104.8	117.7	115.7	119.9
Detroit, Mich.....	105.5	105.7	103.1	118.2	121.9	117.1	116.9	114.6	118.7
Houston, Tex.....	109.7	109.6	106.0	113.2	112.9	115.4	110.5	108.5	113.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	104.2	94.8	108.1	103.0	105.8	106.3	107.4	106.0	109.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.0	102.9	102.8	107.9	102.7	107.9	112.3	109.1	112.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	110.8	105.9	102.2	111.7	112.6	115.2	121.8	120.2	125.0
New York, N. Y.....	105.9	105.1	106.0	107.0	104.9	107.2	116.9	117.0	116.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	108.9	108.7	108.3	115.5	117.8	117.8	114.3	114.6	117.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	109.4	106.6	109.7	108.5	110.9	110.3	123.2	121.6	125.5
Portland, Oreg.....	103.2	102.7	104.8	107.5	110.7	104.9	115.3	113.3	117.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	100.9	95.5	101.6	119.5	120.4	118.3	121.4	118.8	127.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	104.8	105.0	105.4	111.3	109.5	109.8	112.9	110.7	117.5
Scranton, Pa.....	107.8	105.1	107.8	103.1	108.2	106.7	112.6	113.4	113.9
Seattle, Wash.....	108.3	108.2	102.8	110.3	114.2	108.9	113.3	111.8	115.4
Washington, D. C.....	112.8	109.4	112.0	112.2	110.4	106.7	114.2	113.5	114.4

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 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	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954	Commodity	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1954
Cereals and bakery products:				All fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds.....	<i>Cents</i> 53.6	<i>Cents</i> 53.8	<i>Cents</i> 53.4	Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Biscuit mix ¹ 20 ounces.....	27.2	27.2	27.5	Peaches*..... pound.....	15.3	18.3	14.3
Corrmeal ² pound.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	Strawberries*..... pint.....			
Rice ³ do.....	17.8	18.1	19.3	Grapes, seedless*..... pound.....	15.3	20.3	19.9
Rolled oats..... 20 ounces.....	19.2	19.2	18.6	Watermelons*..... do.....		3.8	
Cornflakes ⁴ 12 ounces.....	22.0	21.9	21.9	Potatoes ¹¹ 10 pounds.....	45.0	48.5	82.7
Bread..... pound.....	17.7	17.7	17.4	Sweetpotatoes..... pound.....	12.0	14.4	12.4
Soda crackers..... do.....	27.1	27.0	27.2	Onions..... do.....	7.9	7.8	7.6
Vanilla cookies ⁵ 7 ounces.....	23.8	23.8	23.7	Carrots..... do.....	14.4	13.1	13.5
Meats, poultry, and fish:				Lettuce..... head.....	18.4	17.4	14.4
Beef and veal:				Celery..... pound.....	16.1	14.1	12.5
Round steak..... pound.....	91.5	90.6	91.9	Cabbage..... do.....	7.3	6.9	6.1
Chuck roast ¹ do.....	49.2	48.3	50.6	Tomatoes..... do.....	21.0	17.9	16.5
Rib roast..... do.....	69.9	69.5	70.2	Beans, green..... do.....	19.9	18.6	17.2
Hamburger..... do.....	39.3	39.3	40.3	Canned fruits and vegetables:			
Veal cutlets ¹ do.....	110.5	109.0	107.5	Orange juice..... 46-ounce can.....	34.5	34.0	36.3
Pork:				Peaches..... No. 2½ can.....	34.8	34.4	32.6
Pork chops, center cut..... do.....	85.3	81.4	87.2	Pineapple ¹² No. 2 can.....	33.0	32.9	38.7
Bacon, sliced..... do.....	67.2	67.3	76.5	Fruit cocktail ¹² No. 303 can.....	26.7	26.6	41.0
Ham, whole ⁶ do.....	62.6	62.9	68.0	Corn, cream style..... do.....	17.1	16.9	18.1
Lamb, leg ⁶ do.....	68.4	68.0	69.6	Peas, green..... do.....	21.5	21.5	21.4
Other meats:				Tomatoes ²¹³ do.....	15.1	15.2	17.4
Frankfurters..... do.....	53.3	53.1	55.1	Baby foods..... 4½-5 ounces.....	9.7	9.7	9.8
Luncheon meat, canned..... 12 ounces.....	42.6	42.7	49.5	Dried fruits and vegetables:			
Poultry:				Prunes..... pound.....	34.3	34.1	31.3
Frying chickens:				Dried beans..... do.....	18.1	18.4	17.8
Dressed ⁷ pound.....	46.4	47.6	43.8	Other foods at home:			
Ready-to-cook ⁴ do.....	57.6	57.9	54.9	Partially prepared foods:			
Fish:				Vegetable soup..... 11-ounce can.....	14.2	14.2	14.3
Ocean perch fillet, frozen ¹ do.....	42.7	42.8	44.2	Beans with pork..... 16-ounce can.....	15.0	15.0	14.5
Haddock, fillet, frozen ⁸ do.....	45.9	46.3	49.6	Condiments and sauces:			
Salmon, pink..... 16-ounce can.....	56.5	55.6	52.5	Pickles, sweet..... 7½ ounces.....	27.2	27.3	29.5
Tuna fish, chunk ⁹ 6- to 6½-ounce can.....	35.3	35.3	38.9	Catsup, tomato..... 14 ounces.....	22.6	22.6	22.3
Dairy products:				Beverages, nonalcoholic:			
Milk, fresh (grocery)..... quart.....	22.1	22.0	22.1	Coffee..... pound.....	90.5	89.0	111.6
Milk, fresh (delivered) ¹ do.....	23.4	23.0	23.1	Tea bags ¹⁴ package of 16.....	24.2	24.2	34.6
Ice cream..... pint.....	28.9	29.0	29.6	Cola drink..... carton, 36 ounces.....	32.4	32.5	32.3
Butter..... pound.....	71.0	70.5	69.3	Fats and oils:			
Cheese, American process..... do.....	57.7	57.9	56.8	Shortening, hydrogenated ¹⁵ 3-pound can.....	90.1	89.9	35.8
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can.....	13.7	13.7	13.8	Margarine, colored ⁶ do.....	28.9	28.9	30.2
All fruits and vegetables:				Lard..... do.....	20.0	20.2	26.9
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				Salad dressing..... pint.....	35.2	35.4	36.4
Strawberries ¹⁰ 10 ounces.....	30.5	30.4	36.5	Peanut butter..... pound.....	55.9	55.6	49.3
Orange juice concentrate..... 6 ounces.....	18.8	18.7	19.0	Sugar and sweets:			
Peas, green..... 10 ounces.....	21.0	20.6	19.3	Sugar..... 5 pounds.....	52.0	51.9	52.7
Beans, green..... do.....	24.1	24.1	24.4	Corn syrup..... 24 ounces.....	23.7	23.7	23.7
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				Grape jelly..... 12 ounces.....	26.3	26.1	25.9
Apples..... pound.....	14.3	16.0	14.3	Chocolate bar ¹⁶ ¾ ounce.....	4.6	4.6	4.9
Bananas..... do.....	17.2	17.2	16.5	Eggs, fresh..... dozen.....	68.5	65.3	59.6
Oranges, size 200..... dozen.....	59.2	57.6	68.9	Miscellaneous foods:			
Lemons..... pound.....	17.8	17.5	17.4	Gelatin, flavored..... 3-4 ounces.....	8.5	8.6	8.5
Grapefruit*..... each.....							

¹ 45 cities.² 39 cities.³ 33 cities.⁴ 37 cities.⁵ Formerly solid pack tuna, 7-oz. can, change effective August 1955.⁶ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective October 1954.⁷ Unit changed to 10 pounds, effective January 1955.⁸ Formerly No. 2½ can, change effective April 1955.⁹ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 303 can, effective October 1954.¹⁰ Formerly bulk tea, ¾ pound, change effective August 1955.¹¹ 42 cities.¹² 44 cities.¹³ 8 cities.¹⁴ 35 cities.¹⁵ Unit changed to 3-pound can, effective August 1955.¹⁶ Specification changed from 1-ounce to ¾-ounce bar, effective January 1955.

*Priced only in season.

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

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Sept. 1955 ²	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	June 1950
All commodities.....	111.6	*110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.4	110.1	109.5	110.0	109.7	110.0	100.2
Farm products.....	89.3	88.1	89.5	91.8	91.2	94.2	92.1	93.1	92.5	89.9	93.2	93.1	93.6	94.5
Fresh and dried produce.....	102.1	99.5	98.7	104.7	118.7	120.9	104.4	103.8	105.2	96.9	103.2	101.9	99.8	89.8
Grains.....	81.4	78.6	86.7	90.3	92.4	91.0	92.2	93.1	93.5	92.5	93.5	92.9	93.6	89.6
Livestock and poultry.....	75.5	75.5	79.4	83.4	78.4	84.0	79.9	80.7	79.4	74.0	76.4	77.5	80.7	99.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	100.8	102.9	103.8	103.4	103.4	102.7	102.9	104.3	104.4	105.0	104.5	107.1	107.4	107.3
Fluid milk.....	93.5	*91.8	89.0	87.0	87.4	90.3	90.5	92.0	92.4	93.6	95.1	93.8	91.7	81.6
Eggs.....	103.0	95.4	78.7	74.4	71.9	77.9	82.2	90.1	95.1	64.0	83.5	82.8	77.3	70.6
Hay and seeds.....	75.1	81.6	85.6	88.8	88.7	89.9	93.1	93.2	84.3	93.8	92.0	91.7	87.5	87.6
Other farm products.....	146.2	138.6	137.6	143.2	138.3	142.3	143.0	139.4	156.4	157.7	164.6	159.6	164.6	122.4
Processed foods.....	101.4	101.9	103.1	103.9	102.1	102.5	101.6	103.2	103.8	103.5	103.8	103.7	105.5	96.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	114.4	115.1	117.6	117.6	118.3	116.8	116.5	116.3	116.9	116.8	116.5	114.5	113.8	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish.....	87.5	86.3	88.5	91.4	85.7	86.0	83.3	86.9	87.6	85.2	86.3	85.8	92.0	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream.....	104.3	107.8	106.0	104.6	104.0	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.0	108.2	108.8	105.7	106.6	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	106.9	105.0	104.6	110.4	104.1	104.7	104.8	104.4	104.6	106.0	105.5	105.5	105.0	98.0
Sugar and confectionery.....	109.6	*110.1	111.7	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.8	111.6	111.3	111.6	112.3	113.0	94.7
Packaged beverage materials.....	176.6	173.7	171.9	171.9	179.8	180.2	180.4	186.4	203.7	203.4	197.8	206.3	206.0	136.9
Animal fats and oils.....	63.5	61.6	69.8	69.0	69.5	72.9	68.0	68.0	74.4	77.3	84.5	84.5	96.2	63.9
Crude vegetable oils.....	56.6	60.7	64.4	68.9	66.9	63.7	63.5	65.1	64.8	65.6	65.1	65.0	69.0	67.9
Refined vegetable oils.....	66.7	70.9	74.9	77.1	73.2	71.1	70.9	73.7	73.9	73.7	72.2	76.4	76.5	67.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	80.1	81.3	83.8	83.7	82.2	82.1	82.1	83.6	83.4	83.5	83.1	84.5	87.3	79.2
Other processed foods.....	98.1	99.5	100.5	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	98.2	98.4	97.8	99.8	103.5	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	118.4	*117.5	116.5	115.6	115.5	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.2	114.9	114.8	114.5	114.4	102.2
Textile products and apparel.....	95.5	95.3	95.5	95.2	95.0	95.0	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.3	93.3
Cotton products.....	92.4	91.7	91.0	90.6	90.3	90.4	90.8	90.6	90.2	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.2	90.0
Wool products.....	103.2	*103.9	105.0	105.5	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.4	109.6	105.3
Synthetic textiles.....	86.7	86.7	86.8	86.6	86.9	87.2	87.5	86.7	87.3	87.2	86.9	86.1	85.8	91.3
Silk products.....	126.8	128.7	126.8	124.0	123.2	122.8	121.1	122.4	124.1	123.9	124.7	127.0	128.4	88.8
Apparel.....	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	98.6	92.7
Other textile products.....	72.1	72.9	74.3	74.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	78.0	77.3	76.9	77.6	80.9	80.3	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	94.0	93.8	93.7	92.9	92.9	93.2	92.2	92.3	91.9	91.8	92.8	92.4	93.0	99.1
Hides and skins.....	60.9	58.9	58.2	55.7	53.3	56.9	50.7	51.6	49.5	47.4	52.7	49.5	51.5	94.3
Leather.....	85.1	85.0	85.1	83.8	85.0	83.6	82.1	82.2	81.2	81.5	82.0	82.1	82.9	98.2
Footwear.....	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.7	111.8	111.8	102.7
Other leather products.....	96.0	*96.3	96.5	95.0	95.0	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.5	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	108.3	*107.2	106.4	106.8	107.0	107.4	108.5	108.7	108.5	107.5	107.4	106.9	106.9	102.4
Coal.....	108.3	*102.2	101.5	100.6	100.4	102.3	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.5	104.8
Coke.....	137.4	*137.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	115.6
Gas.....	106.8	*106.8	108.9	110.4	111.0	113.1	116.6	116.3	113.0	110.2	107.3	105.8	106.0	94.8
Electricity.....	96.6	*96.6	96.1	97.2	97.8	97.8	99.5	100.1	100.7	100.7	103.0	101.8	101.2	101.3
Petroleum and products.....	114.0	113.0	111.6	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.7	111.7	111.7	110.4	109.5	109.3	109.4	103.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	105.9	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.8	107.1	106.8	107.1	107.1	107.0	107.0	106.9	106.8	92.1
Industrial chemicals.....	118.1	118.1	118.2	117.8	117.6	118.0	117.5	117.4	117.3	117.4	117.7	117.6	117.4	96.3
Prepared paint.....	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	98.0
Paint materials.....	97.6	97.6	97.1	96.9	97.0	96.2	95.9	96.1	95.8	96.2	96.6	97.2	97.0	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	92.4	92.4	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.3	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.0	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible.....	55.4	54.6	55.9	53.8	53.2	55.2	55.4	61.0	61.8	59.3	57.8	56.5	54.0	48.8
Mixed fertilizer.....	108.5	108.9	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.9	109.0	108.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	101.2
Fertilizer materials.....	112.0	112.1	111.7	111.0	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.5	113.6	113.3	112.2	112.1	112.3	98.5
Other chemicals and products.....	104.0	104.0	103.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	108.0	107.7	107.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	91.1
Rubber and products.....	151.6	*148.7	143.4	140.3	138.0	138.3	138.0	140.6	136.8	132.0	131.4	128.5	126.9	109.5
Crude rubber.....	176.4	170.3	159.2	149.6	142.4	143.8	142.8	151.3	146.0	137.6	134.1	132.0	125.6	129.0
Tires and tubes.....	147.2	*147.2	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.4	139.9	134.9	134.9	129.6	129.6	106.1
Other rubber products.....	141.2	*137.1	134.7	132.3	130.4	130.3	130.3	132.0	127.9	125.2	125.4	125.2	124.0	103.6
Lumber and wood products.....	125.6	*125.1	124.1	123.7	123.5	122.4	121.4	121.2	120.3	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.3	112.4
Lumber.....	127.1	126.4	125.1	124.7	124.2	122.9	121.8	121.4	120.0	119.8	119.6	119.5	119.0	113.5
Millwork.....	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.0	130.4	130.3	130.2	130.2	130.2	110.9
Plywood.....	106.1	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.2	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	120.3	*119.7	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.4	116.8	116.6	116.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.3	95.9
Woodpulp.....	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	110.0	110.0	110.0	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	90.6
Wastepaper.....	129.1	129.1	125.9	104.7	92.7	89.4	89.4	90.2	90.2	85.5	87.3	83.8	80.0	79.0
Paper.....	131.0	130.5	130.7	129.2	128.9	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.5	126.9	126.5	126.5	126.5	103.3
Paperboard.....	129.3	128.0	126.1	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.7	124.0	124.0	124.1	124.1	124.2	124.2	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard.....	114.0	*113.2	112.3	112.3	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.1	111.0	111.3	111.9	112.0	93.2
Building paper and board.....	132.7	*132.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	106.3
Metals and metal products.....	141.8	*139.5	136.7	132.6	132.5	132.9	131.9	131.5	130.1	129.8	129.9	129.7	129.1	108.8
Iron and steel.....	144.9	*144.9	143.1	135.8	135.6	136.4	136.2	135.8	135.8	135.0	135.5	135.0	134.1	113.1
Nonferrous metals.....	154.1	145.0	139.5	137.8	137.8	138.3	134.3	133.7	127.9	127.6	127.2	127.4	126.2	101.8
Metal containers.....	132.8	*132.8	131.4	131.4	131.4	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.2	131.2	109.0
Hardware.....	147.6	146.1	144.9	144.5	144.4	144.4	144.4	143.3	142.6	143.6	143.2	142.0	141.6	140.9
Plumbing equipment.....	128.1	128.1	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.0	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.5	103.2
Heating equipment.....	117.2</													

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

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	[1947-49=100]													
	Sept. 1955 ²	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	April 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	June 1950
Machinery and motive products.....	129.7	*128.5	127.5	127.1	126.7	126.3	126.1	126.1	125.8	125.7	125.3	124.3	124.4	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	126.1	*122.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.6	121.5	121.2	121.3	122.0	121.9	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	140.0	*138.2	134.7	134.7	134.3	134.1	133.8	133.8	133.2	132.6	131.8	131.6	131.6	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	146.9	*146.7	145.5	142.7	139.5	137.1	136.9	136.6	135.1	134.7	134.0	134.0	133.3	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	136.6	*134.8	132.7	131.8	131.2	131.0	130.4	130.3	128.6	128.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	131.6	*130.2	127.4	127.0	127.1	126.8	126.8	126.4	126.4	126.0	126.0	126.1	125.9	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	129.8	*127.7	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.8	126.8	126.7	125.2	125.6	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.7	121.7	121.0	118.6	118.9	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	116.4	*116.0	115.5	115.2	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.7	115.6	115.6	115.3	103.1
Household furniture.....	115.0	*114.3	113.1	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.7	112.6	112.5	112.9	112.9	112.8	112.8	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	136.0	134.3	130.0	129.8	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	127.3	126.2	106.2
Floor covering.....	128.0	*126.8	126.7	126.2	125.1	125.0	124.4	124.4	124.2	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.4	109.1
Household appliances.....	106.2	*106.6	106.5	106.4	106.5	107.3	107.2	108.5	108.7	109.4	109.1	109.5	109.4	100.1
Television and radio receivers.....	92.6	*92.1	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other household durable goods.....	134.1	134.1	133.1	132.4	131.9	131.9	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.5	131.5	131.3	130.5	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	126.3	126.1	125.3	123.7	123.2	122.3	121.9	121.8	122.0	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.7	105.4
Flat glass.....	131.1	131.1	131.1	126.0	124.9	124.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	123.9	123.1	122.3	122.1	122.1	122.1	105.7
Concrete products.....	119.3	118.6	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.2	118.2	117.0	116.7	117.4	117.4	117.8	117.8	104.5
Structural clay products.....	143.6	142.9	141.3	137.3	137.0	136.8	136.5	136.5	135.8	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	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.....	114.6	114.5	110.8	106.7	105.8	98.5	98.8	100.4	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	104.1	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.4	121.0	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.5	120.8	120.8	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	121.5	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.....	103.9	*103.9	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.....	122.5	122.5	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	114.7	114.6	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	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.....	90.3	89.8	90.8	89.1	91.3	94.0	95.6	97.1	97.0	98.0	97.0	96.7	99.1	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.6	113.4	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.1	113.2	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.7	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	72.5	71.7	73.9	70.8	75.0	80.1	83.0	85.8	84.9	86.8	85.0	84.3	89.0	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.9	92.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	101.3	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	104.3	104.3	103.7	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.2	96.6
Other miscellaneous.....	121.5	121.5	121.2	121.1	120.8	121.0	120.6	120.6	120.3	121.0	120.9	120.8	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
	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	June	
All foods.....	101.5	101.4	101.5	102.4	101.6	102.5	100.8	102.5	101.9	101.0	102.7	102.4	103.7	95.0	
All fish.....	109.2	111.7	103.5	103.7	98.1	98.7	100.7	101.8	105.7	100.5	102.8	101.8	113.9	92.4	
Special metals and metal products.....	136.6	*134.8	132.7	129.8	129.7	130.0	129.2	128.9	128.0	127.7	127.6	127.1	126.6	108.3	
Metalworking machinery.....	149.4	*149.1	148.0	147.1	144.2	143.0	143.2	142.7	140.7	140.1	140.1	140.2	140.2	109.8	
Machinery and equipment.....	133.9	*132.0	130.5	129.8	129.2	128.7	128.6	128.6	128.1	127.9	127.7	127.4	127.4	106.1	
Total tractors.....	127.4	*123.9	122.6	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.2	121.9	122.0	123.2	123.2	107.5	
Steel mill products.....	155.2	155.2	155.0	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.8	145.8	145.2	145.7	145.8	145.8	145.7	114.9	
Building materials.....	128.4	127.4	125.7	124.1	124.1	123.4	122.8	122.5	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.7	121.3	107.5	
Soaps.....	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.1	98.5	98.9	97.4	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.1	80.9	
Synthetic detergents.....	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	82.9	
Refined petroleum products.....	112.7	111.5	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	110.1	109.9	109.9	108.4	107.4	107.2	107.3	102.1	
East Coast petroleum.....	109.2	108.3	105.7	105.7	105.7	106.1	106.1	105.5	105.3	105.3	102.9	102.9	101.1	98.1	
Mid-continent petroleum.....	110.4	110.4	109.3	109.4	109.4	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.5	105.2	104.6	104.0	101.8	
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	117.2	117.2	115.5	115.5	115.5	117.7	118.5	117.9	116.9	115.9	115.9	115.9	114.9	109.7	
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	115.1	107.7	106.3	106.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	106.9	103.1	102.6	102.6	108.8	94.1	
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	120.0	*119.4	118.8	118.0	117.4	117.1	116.5	116.4	116.0	115.7	115.8	116.0	116.0	95.6	
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	114.6	*108.7	106.3	103.6	102.8	102.7	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.3	112.3	110.8	106.8	
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	125.3	*124.7	123.5	123.1	122.7	121.5	120.5	120.1	118.9	118.6	118.4	118.4	117.8	112.6	
All commodities except farm products.....	115.4	114.7	114.1	113.5	113.1	113.3	113.1	113.4	113.2	112.9	112.8	112.8	112.8	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: 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 ¹	250	380	90,000	125,000	570,000	.07
March ¹	300	450	165,000	220,000	1,600,000	.17
April ¹	325	500	210,000	310,000	2,600,000	.30
May ¹	375	575	170,000	310,000	2,600,000	.29
June ¹	500	700	500,000	650,000	3,400,000	.36
July ¹	425	650	750,000	900,000	3,200,000	.37
August ²	450	650	220,000	380,000	3,000,000	.30
September ²	400	600	240,000	430,000	2,800,000	.31

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
	Oct. ²	Sept. ³	Aug. ³	July ³	June ³	May ³	Apr. ³	Mar. ³	Feb. ³	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$3,903	\$4,048	\$4,055	\$4,020	\$3,881	\$3,604	\$3,282	\$2,990	\$2,699	\$2,814	\$3,092	\$3,329	\$3,503	\$37,577	\$35,271
Private construction.....	2,724	2,805	2,814	2,807	2,731	2,545	2,366	2,194	2,003	2,072	2,263	2,358	2,420	25,768	23,877
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,455	1,517	1,541	1,570	1,544	1,430	1,319	1,185	1,049	1,122	1,258	1,293	1,321	13,496	11,930
New dwelling units.....	1,315	1,370	1,390	1,410	1,380	1,270	1,190	1,085	960	1,030	1,150	1,175	1,195	12,070	10,555
Additions and alterations.....	109	116	119	127	133	133	106	79	68	71	86	96	102	1,130	1,108
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	31	31	32	33	31	27	23	21	21	21	22	22	24	296	267
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	730	719	688	666	634	590	562	559	549	542	552	564	554	6,250	5,680
Industrial.....	220	211	203	196	189	183	184	186	187	186	184	178	170	2,030	2,229
Commercial.....	311	308	289	277	259	234	213	208	199	188	192	203	202	2,212	1,791
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings.....	105	101	99	94	90	88	84	82	83	84	87	90	89	958	739
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	206	207	190	183	169	146	129	126	116	104	105	113	113	1,254	1,052
Other nonresidential building.....	199	200	196	193	186	173	165	165	163	168	176	183	182	2,008	1,660
Religious.....	69	70	68	66	62	58	54	53	53	55	57	59	59	593	472
Educational.....	45	45	43	41	39	37	40	41	39	42	45	48	49	529	426
Social and recreational.....	22	22	23	24	24	20	17	16	17	18	19	21	22	228	163
Hospital and institutional ⁷	30	31	31	31	30	30	28	28	28	28	29	29	29	337	317
Miscellaneous.....	33	32	31	31	31	28	26	27	26	25	26	26	23	321	282
Farm construction.....	113	137	150	148	141	131	114	103	95	92	93	106	126	1,560	1,731
Public utilities.....	415	420	421	407	396	378	357	333	297	302	348	383	407	4,341	4,416
Railroad.....	32	34	33	31	30	29	28	25	19	20	28	28	38	353	442
Telephone and telegraph.....	60	65	65	65	60	60	55	55	50	50	51	55	56	655	615
Other public utilities.....	323	321	323	311	306	289	274	253	228	232	269	300	313	3,333	3,359
All other private ⁸	11	12	14	16	16	14	14	13	14	12	12	12	12	121	120
Public construction.....	1,179	1,243	1,241	1,213	1,150	1,059	916	796	696	742	829	971	1,083	11,809	11,394
Residential building ⁹	21	21	22	21	23	22	22	23	21	22	22	22	23	336	556
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities).....	351	373	379	386	382	374	361	349	320	342	351	366	390	4,641	4,346
Industrial.....	42	42	50	63	68	71	71	77	76	90	102	104	105	1,506	1,771
Educational.....	212	223	223	220	217	211	202	190	178	182	181	185	193	2,134	1,714
Hospital and institutional.....	28	33	32	32	30	28	28	27	22	25	25	28	31	365	365
Other nonresidential.....	69	75	74	71	67	64	60	55	44	45	43	49	61	636	496
Military facilities ¹⁰	134	131	128	121	119	106	98	82	77	78	88	95	101	1,030	1,307
Highways.....	475	510	500	480	430	375	270	190	150	155	214	320	389	3,750	3,160
Sewer and water.....	97	100	105	104	99	96	88	81	70	76	77	83	88	982	883
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	32	36	36	31	27	20	16	14	11	13	15	16	19	218	200
Conservation and development.....	54	56	56	56	56	53	48	45	38	45	52	58	61	704	830
All other public ¹²	15	16	15	14	14	13	13	12	9	11	10	11	12	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)														
	1955						1954						1954	1953	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
All public construction.....	\$718.0	\$704.0	\$1,083.9	\$811.1	\$776.3	\$778.0	\$507.0	\$521.6	\$728.4	\$566.1	\$734.2	\$723.5	\$657.0	\$8,293.8	\$8,470.8
Federally owned.....	55.1	42.3	308.1	114.6	118.0	141.9	78.2	82.5	87.2	92.8	136.4	109.1	73.7	1,407.1	2,154.2
Residential building.....	0	1.2	10.4	.8	.1	0	8.3	0	0	(3)	0	3	(3)	3.9	15.0
Nonresidential building.....	35.2	24.5	226.7	61.7	74.7	100.2	30.0	44.8	33.4	62.9	81.6	55.9	42.8	863.8	1,525.2
Educational.....	.2	.8	.9	.2	1.2	.1	.3	(3)	.1	3.1	1.3	.2	1.8	14.6	13.4
Hospital and institutional.....	2.6	1.2	40.3	2.9	6.7	5.8	1.4	6.8	.4	16.5	8.1	4.2	1.8	72.9	29.7
Administrative and general.....	2.2	.9	7.9	4.7	3.5	4.6	1.9	3.8	1.4	4.1	2.5	4.7	2.9	38.7	45.7
Other nonresidential building.....	30.2	21.6	177.6	53.9	63.3	89.7	27.4	34.2	31.5	42.3	67.9	45.7	37.9	737.6	1,436.4
Airfield building.....	.4	1.2	27.3	9.3	10.4	17.5	4.9	14.8	9.5	7.7	6.4	1.7	.5	89.7	71.9
Industrial.....	10.1	7.3	86.6	16.1	18.3	48.6	10.5	6.8	10.9	29.0	22.1	23.5	20.6	390.3	1,151.9
Troop housing.....	3.1	.7	11.3	5.7	11.0	6.3	3.7	3.2	.9	29.8	8.5	3.2	6.0	68.5	60.7
Warehouses.....	11.0	7.8	25.5	6.3	6.3	7.5	6.3	1.5	2.3	4	3.0	1.6	3.4	82.3	64.7
All other.....	5.6	4.6	26.9	16.5	17.3	9.8	5.1	7.4	5.6	4.3	6.6	10.4	10.2	106.8	87.2
Airfields.....	3.8	2.7	18.3	9.7	17.9	16.2	10.6	22.3	5.9	7.0	11.9	14.1	11.2	152.9	103.9
Conservation and development.....	6.3	8.7	28.3	26.8	12.4	12.2	20.8	6.1	19.2	16.0	32.2	23.8	7.4	199.7	225.5
Highway.....	4.8	4.5	9.7	4.8	5.4	6.0	2.9	2.8	6.7	2.8	6.0	6.4	6.3	62.4	52.9
Electric power utilities.....	1.8	(3)	3.3	5.6	3.2	4.3	3.1	1.3	15.6	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.8	66.7	156.8
All other federally owned.....	3.2	.7	11.4	5.2	4.3	3.0	2.5	5.2	6.4	2.7	1.1	3.6	4.2	57.7	74.9
State and locally owned.....	662.9	661.7	775.8	696.5	658.3	636.1	428.8	439.1	641.2	473.3	597.8	614.4	583.3	6,886.7	6,316.6
Residential building.....	27.5	18.1	19.4	27.2	14.5	16.5	16.6	7.9	9.8	12.1	10.1	28.7	22.1	254.6	331.5
Nonresidential building.....	219.0	284.9	262.1	251.7	246.6	260.7	183.9	224.3	246.7	203.6	225.7	261.4	248.6	2,869.4	2,258.7
Educational.....	146.2	215.7	182.8	186.2	199.7	206.0	137.6	132.1	172.8	153.0	165.6	177.8	185.4	2,077.9	1,629.3
Hospital and institutional.....	14.0	15.5	19.4	26.9	15.7	10.6	12.2	20.3	21.8	16.1	14.7	22.5	19.5	245.1	237.3
Administrative and general.....	35.5	22.5	27.7	18.2	14.0	24.5	15.1	28.0	14.8	12.9	39.2	24.8	24.8	253.5	147.8
Other nonresidential building.....	23.3	31.2	32.2	20.4	17.2	19.6	19.0	43.9	37.3	21.6	22.4	21.9	18.9	292.9	244.3
Highway.....	282.0	255.8	349.7	238.8	268.7	248.3	161.0	121.4	270.2	179.7	244.0	240.9	226.0	2,684.6	2,662.8
Sewerage systems.....	43.2	38.7	49.1	37.4	46.3	44.0	28.1	35.8	33.3	29.3	64.3	37.1	36.3	472.7	469.4
Water supply facilities.....	39.4	26.5	27.3	27.1	26.8	28.2	24.0	27.6	28.9	23.7	26.7	25.5	23.2	292.7	282.7
Utilities.....	40.3	28.0	57.5	102.3	43.8	29.0	8.2	12.7	42.4	15.8	10.5	12.4	17.0	197.4	185.3
Electric power.....	21.1	4.7	36.7	85.0	34.2	2.0	3.9	4.3	27.4	11.6	3.4	3.3	12.3	105.3	72.4
Other utilities.....	19.2	23.3	20.8	17.3	9.6	27.0	4.3	8.4	15.0	4.2	7.1	9.1	4.7	92.1	112.9
All other State and locally owned.....	11.5	9.7	10.7	12.0	11.6	9.4	7.0	9.4	9.9	9.1	16.5	8.4	10.1	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 Less than \$50,000.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955								1954	
	Aug.	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Annual total
All building construction.....	\$1,798.6	\$1,652.2	\$1,965.1	\$1,867.1	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$1,126.8	\$1,226.7	\$16,464.9
Private.....	1,631.8	1,533.7	1,765.4	1,716.4	1,711.1	1,638.8	1,102.9	1,038.7	1,088.6	14,806.8
Public.....	166.7	118.5	199.7	150.7	130.0	149.8	120.2	88.1	128.1	1,658.2
New residential building.....	1,119.6	1,024.2	1,189.4	1,219.1	1,217.4	1,154.0	757.5	711.5	742.6	9,990.7
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	1,102.4	1,016.1	1,168.3	1,209.1	1,200.6	1,136.1	743.2	702.6	729.4	9,854.5
Privately owned.....	1,084.2	1,007.2	1,150.1	1,184.0	1,193.5	1,127.9	723.9	699.9	718.1	9,695.2
1-family.....	1,017.1	953.9	1,082.8	1,102.6	1,124.9	1,034.7	673.4	647.9	665.5	8,918.3
2-family.....	18.6	16.8	20.0	20.8	21.7	26.1	15.0	12.8	16.1	210.7
3- and 4-family.....	6.1	6.5	8.2	9.1	9.4	8.3	6.5	6.2	7.6	87.6
5-or-more family.....	42.3	30.1	39.2	51.5	37.5	58.8	29.0	33.0	28.9	478.7
Publicly owned.....	18.2	8.9	18.1	25.1	7.1	8.2	19.3	2.7	11.3	159.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	17.1	8.1	21.1	10.0	16.7	17.9	14.3	8.9	13.2	136.2
New nonresidential building.....	529.6	477.6	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	365.1	320.4	389.9	5,005.8
Commercial buildings.....	195.4	178.5	197.2	168.1	156.2	146.9	122.9	106.8	143.1	1,591.5
Amusement buildings.....	7.5	9.8	10.3	12.3	10.2	6.0	12.6	6.2	7.0	97.6
Commercial garages.....	8.5	5.8	5.7	10.9	4.1	3.0	2.7	5.0	3.4	60.1
Gasoline and service stations.....	14.5	11.3	13.4	13.3	13.5	12.2	8.5	8.8	9.0	119.9
Office buildings.....	52.1	61.2	67.7	36.0	44.7	39.2	31.7	29.8	53.4	454.6
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	112.8	90.4	100.2	95.5	83.7	86.5	67.5	57.1	70.3	859.3
Community buildings.....	172.7	153.3	212.4	174.0	164.8	184.9	130.2	121.3	139.1	1,870.5
Educational buildings.....	106.1	97.4	113.4	115.3	108.4	127.3	85.2	77.4	96.7	1,173.6
Institutional buildings.....	26.3	17.7	49.2	23.9	20.3	25.4	22.9	21.7	20.2	335.5
Religious buildings.....	40.4	38.2	49.8	34.8	36.0	32.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	361.5
Garages, private residential.....	20.9	18.4	20.8	20.4	19.7	13.1	5.5	5.8	6.8	166.4
Industrial buildings.....	68.4	66.7	85.5	65.7	65.8	74.0	49.8	44.7	50.8	662.3
Public buildings.....	33.5	24.1	37.3	18.6	24.9	26.4	16.2	16.6	18.4	304.6
Public utilities buildings.....	23.4	20.3	22.5	15.0	31.5	24.4	28.5	13.2	20.0	209.4
All other nonresidential buildings.....	15.2	16.2	19.7	15.9	14.6	19.5	11.9	12.1	11.7	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	149.4	150.5	180.3	170.3	146.3	145.4	100.5	94.9	94.3	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 region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955								1954	
	Aug.	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Annual total
All building construction ³	\$1,798.6	\$1,652.2	\$1,965.1	\$1,867.1	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$1,126.8	\$1,226.7	\$16,464.9
Northeast.....	340.6	376.5	458.0	412.5	405.3	386.1	220.8	250.1	256.3	3,657.1
North Central.....	610.7	508.9	626.9	589.0	590.9	501.4	312.8	238.6	326.4	4,834.3
South.....	420.7	381.5	463.7	434.4	414.4	460.0	379.1	341.1	320.1	4,133.0
West.....	426.5	385.4	416.5	431.3	430.5	441.0	310.4	296.9	323.9	3,840.4
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	1,102.4	1,016.1	1,168.3	1,209.1	1,200.6	1,136.1	743.2	702.6	729.4	9,854.5
Northeast.....	224.4	236.9	276.2	271.4	263.1	244.9	124.6	141.8	141.1	2,157.1
North Central.....	375.7	315.4	380.6	397.5	384.5	314.1	182.3	142.4	181.0	2,905.8
South.....	238.2	214.1	256.7	263.5	255.6	281.8	227.0	206.3	184.0	2,340.3
West.....	264.2	249.7	254.9	276.7	297.5	295.3	209.3	212.0	223.3	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	529.6	477.6	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	365.1	320.4	389.9	5,005.8
Northeast.....	82.6	106.7	132.9	102.4	106.9	106.2	73.4	86.9	93.9	1,145.5
North Central.....	190.8	145.3	192.6	141.3	163.9	142.9	107.6	74.4	117.0	1,489.2
South.....	132.5	124.0	151.3	124.4	110.1	133.6	113.7	101.1	106.5	1,363.1
West.....	123.8	101.6	118.6	109.7	96.6	106.5	70.5	58.0	72.5	1,007.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	149.4	150.5	180.3	170.3	146.3	145.4	100.5	94.9	94.3	1,468.4
Northeast.....	30.1	31.7	40.9	37.0	33.6	32.8	20.4	19.6	20.2	335.9
North Central.....	41.3	46.0	51.2	48.3	39.3	42.7	22.1	20.6	23.5	404.0
South.....	41.7	40.7	49.3	43.7	39.2	36.9	32.3	31.8	26.3	391.2
West.....	36.3	32.1	38.9	41.3	34.2	33.0	25.6	22.9	24.2	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		
	July	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Annual total
All States.....	\$1,652.2	\$1,965.1	\$1,867.1	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$1,126.8	\$1,226.7	\$1,345.2	\$16,464.9
Metropolitan areas ³	1,321.3	1,578.7	1,481.3	1,464.8	1,434.6	993.7	926.1	1,010.2	1,078.8	13,161.1
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	330.9	386.4	385.8	376.3	354.0	229.4	200.7	216.5	266.4	3,303.8
Alabama.....	13.4	16.2	15.1	14.3	15.4	14.3	9.9	7.8	12.5	135.8
Arizona.....	11.2	13.3	14.2	15.1	17.2	15.4	12.1	12.5	11.0	145.1
Arkansas.....	4.0	4.4	4.0	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.1	6.1	4.6	77.4
California.....	263.8	283.8	289.7	304.6	308.4	209.9	206.3	222.9	226.6	2,571.0
Colorado.....	27.9	24.1	25.8	26.1	25.9	18.0	23.1	24.2	17.0	245.3
Connecticut.....	31.3	36.8	38.3	39.7	37.8	17.3	17.1	21.4	28.2	320.4
Delaware.....	8.1	6.2	5.3	7.1	6.9	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.4	49.6
District of Columbia.....	4.9	15.0	5.4	2.7	10.0	5.0	2.3	9.5	18.6	72.7
Florida.....	56.8	69.5	59.5	60.9	71.3	61.2	57.2	56.7	55.9	649.7
Georgia.....	28.8	23.7	22.6	19.7	23.6	23.7	24.7	20.1	17.9	267.8
Idaho.....	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	1.7	.7	1.4	3.0	30.5
Illinois.....	109.2	127.7	146.5	131.8	118.6	63.0	49.8	70.2	83.5	985.9
Indiana.....	37.7	38.9	40.4	31.4	39.7	19.8	18.2	20.0	26.1	340.8
Iowa.....	16.2	23.2	18.9	19.4	22.0	5.9	5.5	7.8	15.2	141.3
Kansas.....	12.9	34.1	14.7	17.9	18.1	14.3	9.5	13.8	24.9	168.8
Kentucky.....	17.5	17.7	17.0	15.7	13.4	8.4	10.7	6.6	11.8	170.7
Louisiana.....	19.9	28.6	25.7	25.7	24.5	34.6	27.1	16.3	17.4	216.8
Maine.....	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.7	.5	4.7	2.7	30.2
Maryland.....	39.2	62.5	52.3	48.3	40.9	42.3	35.3	30.9	32.9	402.5
Massachusetts.....	46.9	47.1	45.3	42.8	45.2	24.3	20.4	27.7	36.6	391.8
Michigan.....	101.1	117.5	111.3	115.9	92.2	62.2	54.8	69.7	68.4	1,007.8
Minnesota.....	33.7	50.3	44.3	51.7	32.4	16.1	16.1	25.0	27.8	358.1
Mississippi.....	4.0	6.3	4.7	3.6	5.4	4.7	3.3	7.7	4.2	62.4
Missouri.....	30.5	34.9	23.4	33.0	30.9	28.1	19.0	23.5	20.6	304.6
Montana.....	4.8	3.1	6.3	4.4	2.9	.8	1.3	2.9	3.9	39.7
Nebraska.....	7.2	10.6	11.5	19.0	9.8	2.7	3.2	4.5	8.1	77.8
Nevada.....	6.0	7.7	8.3	5.3	7.2	7.5	6.2	8.7	6.3	82.0
New Hampshire.....	6.3	3.4	3.6	5.0	4.2	.8	.9	4.4	3.1	27.6
New Jersey.....	85.2	82.3	79.6	83.1	78.8	44.3	48.9	49.4	55.8	686.3
New Mexico.....	5.9	9.1	8.6	10.3	8.4	5.8	6.8	3.7	5.9	72.3
New York.....	120.9	172.4	154.8	148.6	126.9	81.0	98.4	101.8	100.9	1,412.8
North Carolina.....	18.8	18.8	21.2	18.6	26.0	19.7	15.8	12.9	11.5	181.6
North Dakota.....	3.2	6.1	4.8	5.8	1.2	.3	.3	1.1	2.2	29.8
Ohio.....	111.1	132.6	121.6	116.0	101.0	64.2	60.1	65.8	76.0	985.1
Oklahoma.....	12.9	14.2	12.1	20.1	17.4	11.9	10.4	8.8	12.8	137.4
Oregon.....	16.2	15.9	18.9	14.2	13.4	13.3	8.3	9.7	10.7	151.0
Pennsylvania.....	76.6	107.5	82.7	77.1	85.6	49.3	60.4	44.1	45.8	734.3
Rhode Island.....	3.7	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.3	1.9	3.4	2.1	3.8	44.5
South Carolina.....	6.7	6.4	8.2	6.7	18.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.4	67.3
South Dakota.....	4.4	3.5	4.2	5.2	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.8	3.0	32.7
Tennessee.....	20.5	21.9	20.3	21.7	19.0	14.3	18.9	13.2	14.5	209.9
Texas.....	88.1	89.8	97.9	91.6	107.9	90.0	83.8	87.5	83.3	946.4
Utah.....	9.3	16.8	12.9	11.5	14.6	4.2	3.1	4.9	9.0	105.1
Vermont.....	3.2	.6	1.3	.9	.8	.2	.2	.8	.6	9.3
Virginia.....	32.5	54.9	51.2	45.3	49.1	33.7	26.6	25.9	30.0	420.1
Washington.....	34.3	36.9	40.3	33.4	38.4	33.3	27.9	31.2	37.2	375.3
West Virginia.....	5.4	7.5	12.1	5.8	5.4	2.7	2.1	2.6	4.0	65.1
Wisconsin.....	41.5	47.5	47.3	43.8	33.1	35.2	14.2	23.0	29.9	401.5
Wyoming.....	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	.9	1.1	1.8	1.8	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) ³		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location ²					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	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	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	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700					2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	68,200	3,900	51,300	20,800	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	73,800	5,400	56,300	22,900	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200					3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	107,400	4,000	80,400	31,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	105,600	2,700	81,100	27,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	102,000	2,600	76,600	28,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200					2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July	96,700	96,400	300	71,500	25,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,900	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,000	26,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200					2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October	90,100	90,100	(0)	63,800	26,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	883,455	882,838	617
November	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	777,479	764,774	12,705
December	65,800	64,500	1,300	49,900	15,900	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	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	690,790	11,144
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,800	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	1,174,590	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	28,000	27,300	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 ⁵	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June ⁶	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter ⁷	351,000	347,600	3,400	255,900	95,100					3,797,130	3,765,250	31,880
July ⁷	115,000	114,200	800	84,400	30,600	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1,242,420	1,233,360	9,060
August ⁷	123,000	121,700	1,300	90,600	32,400	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1,325,162	1,314,360	10,802
September ⁷	113,000	111,700	1,300	80,900	32,100	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1,229,548	1,217,530	12,018

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 Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

⁸ Not yet available.

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