# Employment 

 and EarningsOCTOBER 1955

To renew your subscription to Employment and Earnings and to obtain additional data free of charge, see pages $9-E$ and $10-\mathrm{E}$.

## EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN THE

## PACIFIC COAST STATES 1950-1954....

The Pacific Coast atory on employment and earnings from 1950 to 1954 is discussed on pages xili to xvii. This is the first of a series of articles reviewing such developments in each of a group of generally homogeneous States. Reprints will be available upon request.

## THE RUBBER, LEATHER, AND STONE

PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES SINCE 1950....
The serles of charts showing changes in employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover in manufacturing industries since 1950 appear on pages $x$ through xil.
CONTENTS Page
Employment Trends
Suminary ..... 111
Table 1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups........ industry group...................................................
Table 3: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group. ..... vil
Table 4: Index of employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division....................................... major industry group. .................................. mployees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division, seasonally adjusted...... industry group, seasonally adjusted..................... ix
NOIE: Seasonally adjusted data appear in italics.
REGIONAL PATTERNS IN EMPLOMENT AND EARNINGS
PART I - PACIFIC COAST STATES. ..... xiii
DETAILED STATISTICS
A-Employment and Payrolls
Table A-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division....................................... ..... 1
Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagri- cultural establishments, by industry ..... 2
Table A-3: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payroll in manufacturing ..... 7
Table A-4: Employees in Government and private shipyards, by region ..... 8
Table A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military ..... 9
Table A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State ..... 10
Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural estáblishments for selected areas, by industry division ..... 13
B-Laber Turnover
Table B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover ..... 23
Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected indus-
tries. ..... 24
C-Hours and Earnings
Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees. ..... 28
Table C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars ..... 37
Table C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable,37of production workers in manufacturing, in currentand 1947-49 dollars of production workers in manufacturing, in current and 1947-49 dollars

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25 D. C. Subscription Price: $\$ 3$ a year; \$1 additional for foreign mailing. Single copies vary in price. This issue is 35 cents.


## Employment and Earnings

CONTENTS - Continued ..... Page
C-Hours and Earnings - ContinuedTable C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excludingovertime, of production workers in manufacturing.. 38
Table C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity ..... 39
Table C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing for selected States and areas ..... 41
NOTE: Data for August 1955 are preliminary.
CHARTS
Indexes of Production-Worker Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours ..... iv
The Rubber Industry Since 1950 ..... $\mathbf{x}$
The Leather Industry Since 1950 ..... xi
The Stone, Clay, and Glass Industry Since 1950 ..... xii
Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Major Industry  ..... xvili ..... 22
EXPLANATORY NOTES
INTRODUCTION. ..... 1-E
ESTABLISHMENT REPORTS:
Collection ..... 1-E
Industrial Classification ..... 1-E
Coverage. ..... 1-E
DEFINITIONS AND ESTIMATING METHODS:
Employment ..... 2-E
Labor Turnover ..... 3-E
Hours and Earninge. ..... 4-E
STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS ..... 5-E
SUMMARY OF METHODS FOR COMPUTING NATIONAL STATISTICS ..... 6-E
GLOSSARY ..... 7-E
$* * * W * * * * * *$
REGIONAL OFFICES AND COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES....Inside back cover
******
The national employment figures shown
In this report have been adjusted to
first quarter 1954 benchmark levels.


## Employment Trends

## NONFARM JOB TOTAL SETS NEW SEPTEMBER RECORD AT 50.3 MILLION

The nonfarm job total rose to an alltime September peak of 50.3 million, exceeding by 60,000 the previous high for the month reached in 1953. The over-the-month rise of 436,000 was the result of seasonal gains in trade, and State and local governments as well as a continuation of the manufacturing upswing. A sharp pickup in the transportation and public utilities group and less-than-usual declines in construction and finance also contributed to the overall employment rise.

The return of nonfarm employment to 1953 levels was almost entirely attributable to continuous gains over this period in industries furnishing services rather than goods. Trade employment rose 279, 000 during the two year period; service employment by 138,000, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate establishments by 165,000; State and local governments added 378,000 workers.

On the other hand, employment in other sectors of the economy was still substantially below the September 1953 figure. Manufacturing employment was 550,000 lower, transportation and public utilities were down 115, 000, while in mining, where a long-term downtrend continued, employment was about 100, 000 below September 1953. However, in these industries the gap between 1953 and this year has been narrowing; for example, in January of this year factory employment was 1.2 million below the 1953 level, compared with the September difference of 550,000 .

## MODEL CHANGEQVER AND SCATTERED STRIKES DAMPEN CONTINUING MANUFACTURING GAINS

Factory employment rose by 106,000 to 16.9 million in September. This was no more than the usual September rise because of the timing of auto model changeover and strikes in machinery and furniture, but sharp gains were reported in several manufacturing industries. The largest rise--36,000-was in electrical machinery and reflected increases in the production of radio and television sets and of electrical equipment for automobiles. The very sharp gain of 16,000 in primary metals reflected large increases in iron and steel foundries as well as smaller gains in the basic steel industry. An employment pickup in the refining and rolling of nonferrous metals to some extent was a result of the end of the copper industry strike.

Other significant gains were reported in fabricated metals, apparel, printing, paper, instruments
and stone, clay and glass while in the remaining manufacturing industries over-the-month changes were seasonal.

## HALF HOUR RISE IN FACTORY HOURS REFLECTS HIGHER ACTIVITY

The factory workweek rose a half hour to 41.0 hours in September, a somewhat sharper-thanusual gain for this time of year. At this level, hours of work were 1.3 hours ahove a year ago and higher than in any other postwar September except 1952. Nearly every industry group reported longer hours than a month ago, but the gains were sharpest in durable goods industries. Hours of work in the transportation equipment group increased as a result of auto model changeover activity and increases in aircraft and shipbuilding. The workweek also rose sharply in primary metals, machinery, and electrical machinery, while in lumber hours of work remained virtually the same in contrast to usual August-September declines. Elsewhere in manufacturing, over-the-month changes generally were in line with seasonal expectations.

## MAN-HOUR INDEX UP

As a result of the increases in both hours of work and employment, the index of aggregate manhours of production workers in manufacturing rose to $111.2(1947-1949=100)$. This index measures the effect of both the number of workers employed and the length of their workweek. Since September 1954 the index has risen about 10 percent. It was only 2 percent below the September 1953 level, indicating that the employment loss of 550,000 has almost been offset by increases in the factory workweek.

## WEEKLY EARNINGS RISE TO NEW HIGH

Average weekly earnings rose $\$ 1.57$ over the month to $\$ 77.90$, a new alltime high. With the exception of tobacco and leather, all industries reported some increase ranging from $\$ 3.01$ in primary metals and $\$ 2.40$ in transportation equipment to 9 cents in apparel and 18 cents in lumber. These increases were mainly due to lengthening of the workweek.

Compared with a year ago, average weekly pay in manufacturing was up a little more than $\$ 6.00$, as a result of the longer workweek as well as substantial wage increases in many industries. In durable goods manufacturing the over-the-year gain was over $\$ 7.00$, while in nondurable goods the increase was about $\$ 3.30$.


Table 1. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups


1/ Preliminary.

Table 2. Production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

| Major industry group | Current |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago } \end{aligned}$ | September 1955 <br> net change from: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { Sept. } 1955$ $1 /$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 1955 \\ 1 / \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Sopt. 1954 | Previous month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago } \end{aligned}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. | 13,399 | 13,281 | 12,951 | 12,577 | +118 | +822 |
| durable goods. | 7,623 | 7,576 | 7,499 | 6,965 | $+47$ | +658 |
| Ordnance and accessories. | 87.3 | 88.0 | 88.6 | 101.8 | - $\quad .7$ | - 14.5 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture). | 727.9 | 730.4 | 720.1 | 671.7 | - 2.5 | + 56.2 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 315.2 | 314.0 | 297.5 | 298.4 | + 1.2 | + 16.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 472.9 | 469.5 | 460.3 | 437.1 | + 3.4 | + 35.8 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 1,134.1 | 2,118.9 | 1,098.0 | 965.3 | + 15.2 | +168.8 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)......................................... | 894.0 | 879.4 | 862.9 | 821.0 | $+14.6$ | $+73.0$ |
| Machinery (except electrical)............. | 1,136.4 | 1,151.8 | 1,159.5 | 1,097.0 | - 15.4 | + 39.4 |
| Electrical machinery. | 867.1 | 832.7 | 802.0 | 785.4 | + 34.4 | $+81.7$ |
| Transportation equipment. | 1,364.6 | 1,383.4 | 1,419.9 | 1,182.9 | - 18.8 | +181.7 |
| Instruments and related produc | 224.6 | 219.5 | 218.6 | 217.7 | + 5.1 | + 6.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 399.0 | 388.2 | 371.7 | 386.4 | + 10.8 | + 12.6 |
| mondurable goods. | 5,776 | 5,705 | 5,452 | 5,612 | + 71 | +164 |
| Food and kindred products. | 1,276.1 | 1,248.3 | 1,150.4 | 1,267.5 | + 18.8 | - ${ }^{-4}$ |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 117.7 | 105.8 | 79.1 | 110.3 | + 11.9 | + 7.4 |
| Textile-mill products.................... | 986.1 | 982.3 | 953.5 | 978.4 | + 3.8 | + 7.7 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. | 1,115.2 | 1,100.7 | 1,025.1 | 1,058.7 | + 24.5 | + 56.5 |
| Paper and allied products................ | 463.5 | 457.6 | 448.4 | 444.6 | + 5.9 | + 18.9 |
| Printing, publishing, and allled industries. | 528.9 | 519.4 | 518.1 | 518.3 | + 9.5 | + 10.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 552.3 | 544.6 | 542.3 | 529.4 | $+7.7$ | + 22.9 |
| froducts of petroleum and coal | 176.6 | 177.3 | 177.2 | 177.1 | - $\quad .7$ | - .5 |
| Rubber products.... | 220.6 | 217.9 | 215.7 | 196.3 | + 2.7 | $+24.3$ |
| Leather and leather products......... | 347.7 | 351.4 | 341.7 | 330.9 | - 3.7 | $+16.8$ |

1/ Preliminary.

Table 3. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

| Major industry group | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Sept. 1/ | Aug. 1/ | Sept. | Sept. 1/ | Aug. 1/ | Sept. | Sept. | Aug。 | Sept. |
| manufacturing. | \$77.90 | \$76.33 | \$71.86 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 39.7 | \$1.90 | \$1.88 | \$1.81 |
| durable goods. | 84.45 | 82.61 | 77.39 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 1.93 |
| Ordnance and accessorie | 83.85 | 82.21 | 80.60 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.01 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)..... | 73.33 | 73.15 | 67.40 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.66 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 69.11 | 68.62 | 64.16 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 40.8 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.58 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 79.00 | 77.75 | 72.85 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 1.89 | 1.86 | 1.79 |
| Primary metal industries. | 95.40 | 92.39 | 82.39 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 38.5 | 2.31 | 2.27 | 2.14 |
| Fabricated metal products lexcept ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment). | 84.02 | 83.20 | 77.74 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 1.91 |
| Machinery (except electrical). | 88.20 | 86.32 | 81.81 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 2.03 |
| Electrical machinery. | 78.44 | 76.33 | 72.98 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.82 |
| Transportation equipment. | 94.02 | 91.62 | 86.40 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 2.16 |
| Instruments and related products.................. | 78.14 | 77.16 | 73.82 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.85 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. | 67.97 | 66.50 | 64.40 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 1.67 | 1.65 | 1.61 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS. | 68.57 | 67.83 | 65.24 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 1.71 | 1.70 | 1.66 |
| Food and kindred products. | 71.97 | 71.45 | 68.48 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 41.5 | 1.73 | 1.73 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 49.25 | 50.43 | 48.86 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 1.21 | 1.28 | 1.24 |
| Textile-mill products...... | 56.56 | 55.07 | 52.50 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 38.6 | 1.40 | 1.37 | 1.36 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products............... | 49.91 | 49.82 | 48.82 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 35.9 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 80.72 | 79.92 | 75.40 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.77 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries............. | 92.43 | 91.18 | 88.39 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 2.37 | 2.35 | 2.29 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 84.44 | 82.61 | 79.52 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 1.93 |
| Products of petroleum and coal. | 99.95 | 98.06 | 95.58 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 2.42 | 2.38 | 2.32 |
| Rubber products.. | 87.36 | 86.73 | 77.42 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 39.3 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 1.97 |
| Leather and leather products.. | 52.59 | 53.48 | 49.9 | 37.3 | 38.2 | 36.2 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.38 |

1/ Preliminary.

Table 4. Index of employees in nonogriculturol establishments, by industry division

| Industry division | Current |  |  | Year ago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September 1955 11 | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } 1955 \\ 11 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | July 1955 | September 1954 |
| TOTAL..................................... | 115.0 | 114.0 | 113.0 | 110.9 |
| Mining................................... | 80.1 | 80.1 | 79.0 | 78.5 |
| Contract construction................. | 129.7 | 129.8 | 128.3 | 128.2 |
| Manufacturing........................... | 113.4 | 112.7 | 210.3 | 107.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 102.0 | 101.5 | 101.0 | 98.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade............ | 114.7 | 113.1 | 113.0 | 111.0 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate... | 128.6 | 129.8 | 129.6 | 124.0 |
| Service and miscellaneous............. | 118.3 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 116.9 |
| Government............................... . | 122.5 | 118.7 | 118.3 | 119.2 |

if Preliminary.
Table 5. Index of production workers in manufacturing,
by major industry group,
(1947-49=100)

| Major indùstry Eroup | Current |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September 1955 1/ | August 1955 <br> 11 | July 1955 | September 1954 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 108.3 | 107.4 | 104.7 | 101.7 |
| OURABLE 000dS.............................. | 114.2 | 113.5 | 112.4 | 104.4 |
| Ordnance and accessorles............... | 383.8 | 388.2 | 392.6 | 450.0 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)...................................... | 98.6 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 91.1 |
| Furniture and firtures................. | 106.7 | 106.3 | 100.9 | 100.9 |
| Stone, clay, and Blass products....... | 108.7 | 108.0 | 105.7 | 100.5 93.8 |
| Primary metal industries................ | 110.2 | 108.7 | 106.7 | 93.8 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)...................... | 114.8 | 112.8 | 110.8 | 105.4 |
| Machinery (except elistrical).......... | 99.9 | 101.3 | 102.0 | 96.5 |
| Electrical machinery. ................... | 135.4 | 130.1 | 125.2 | 122.6 |
| Transportation equipment............... | 133.5 | 135.2 | 138.9 | 115.7 |
| Instruments and related products...... | 116.0 | 113.4 | 112.9 | 112.4 |
| Miscellameous manufacturing industries. | 105.0 | 102.1 | 97.9 | 101.6 |
| MOMOURABLE 60083. | 101.4 | 100.2 | 95.7 | 98.5 |
| Food and kindred products............... | 107.0 | 105.5 | 97.2 | 107.1 |
| Tobacco manufactures................... | 117.7 | 100.3 | 74.8 | 104.1 |
| Textile-nill products................... | 80.7 | 80.4 | 78.1 | 80.0 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. $\qquad$ | 107.1 | 105.7 | 98.4 | 101.7 |
| Paper and allied products.............. | 115.8 | 214.3 | 111.8 | 111.1 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 110.1 | 108.0 | 107.8 | 107.8 |
| Chemicals and alifed products......... | 108.2 | 106.8 | 106.2 | 103.7 |
| Products of petroleum and coal........ | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 |
| Rubber products........................... | 108.5 | 107.0 | 106.1 | 96.2 |
| Leather and leather products........... | 96.2 | 97.1 | 94.6 | 91.5 |

1/Preliminary.

## Seasonally Adjusted Data

## Table 6. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division, seasonally adiusted

| Industry dirision | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ (1947-49=100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Number <br> (In thousands) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { September } \\ 1955 \text { 1/ } \end{array}\right\|$ | August $1955 \text { 1/ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ | September 1855 1/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1955 \text { I/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 1854 \end{gathered}$ |
| TOTAL. | 113.9 | 113.7 | 113.5 | 109.8 | 49,821 | 49,750 | 49,840 | 48,020 |
| Mining. | 79.8 | 79.2 | 73.9 | 78.1 | 755 | 751 | 757 | 740 |
| Contract construction. | 121.2 | 120.2 | 121.0 | 119.8 | 2,551 | 2,531 | 2,548 | 2,521 |
| Manufacturing........................... | 111.8 | 111.7 | 111.4 | 105.4 | 18,586 | 18,882 | 18,835 | 15,739 |
| Transportation and public utilities.. | 101.6 | 100.8 | 100.3 | 98.4 | 4,135 | 4,103 | 4,082 | 4,007 |
| Wholesale and r : 11 trade........... | 114.7 | 114.8 | 114.4 | 111.0 | 10,793 | 10,802 | 10,785 | 10,447 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.. | 128.6 | 127.9 | 127.7 | 124.0 | 2,220 | 2,207 | 2,204 | 2,141 |
| Service and misceilaneous............. | 116.6 | 117.2 | 117.1 | 115.1 | 5,704 | 5,733 | 5,730 | 5,834 |
| Government............................. | 123.3 | 122.8 | 122.2 | 120.0 | 6,977 | 6,841 | 8.818 | 8.781 |

1 Preliminary.
Table 7. Production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group, seasonally adiusted

| Major industry group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ (1947-49=100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Number <br> (In thousands) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 1955 \mathrm{I} / \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { August } \\ & 1955 \text { I/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { September } \\ 1954 \end{array}$ | September $1955 \text { I/ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { August } \\ & 1955 \text { I/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 108.5 | 106.4 | 108.1 | 99.8 | 13,170 | 13,158 | 13,119 | 12,340 |
| DURABLE B000s. | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 104.2 | 7,813 | 7.815 | 7,809 | 8,957 |
| Ordnance and accessories. | 383.8 | 388.2 | 392.8 | 450.0 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 102 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture). | 95.3 | 85.1 | 85.7 | 87.9 | 708 | 702 | 708 | 649 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 108.0 | 108.0 | 105.0 | 100.6 | 313 | 318 | 310 | 297 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....... | 108.3 | 107.6 | 107.4 | 100.0 | 471 | 488 | 487 | 435 |
| Primary metal industries............... | 110.2 | 109.3 | 107.7 | 93.8 | 1,134 | 1,125 | 1,109 | 965 |
| Fabricated metal products lexcept ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)......................... | 114.8 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 105.4 | 884 | 888 | 890 | 821 |
| Machinery (except electrical)......... | 102.5 | 104.0 | 103.1 | 98.9 | 1,165 | 1,182 | 1,172 | 1,125 |
| Electrical machinery. | 135.4 | 132.7 | 129.8 | 122.8 | 887 | 850 | 831 | 785 |
| Transportation equipment.............. | 133.5 | 135.2 | 138.9 | 115.7 | 1,385 | 1,383 | 1,420 | 1,183 |
| Instruments and related products...... | 116.0 | 114.4 | 114.9 | 112.4 | 225 | 222 | 223 | 218 |
| Miscellaneodus manufacturing <br> industries.................................. | 102.4 | 102.1 | 103.2 | 99.2 | 389 | 388 | 392 | 377 |
| MONDURABLE GCODS | 27.6 | 97.3 | 98.8 | 94.8 | 5,557 | 5,543 | 5,510 | 5,389 |
| Food and kindred products.............. | 92.1 | 92.8 | 92.1 | 91.7 | 1,090 | 1,098 | 1,090 | 1,086 |
| Tobacco manufactures.................... | 82.7 | 90.9 | 86.1 | 87.1 | 98 | 98 | 91 | 92 |
| Textile-mill products.................. | 81.5 | 81.8 | 80.0 | 80.9 | 996 | 987 | 878 | 988 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. $\qquad$ | 104.5 | 103.6 | 103.0 | 99.2 | 1.088 | 1,079 | 1,073 | 1,033 |
| Paper and allied products.............. | 110.3 | 114.8 | 114.1 | 111.6 | 488 | 480 | 457 | 447 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 110.1 | 108.0 | 108.8 | 107.8 | 529 | 524 | 523 | 518 |
| Chemicals and allied products......... | 107.6 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 103.1 | 548 | 553 | 553 | 528 |
| Products of petroleum and coal........ | 93.5 | 93.5 | 24.1 | 93.5 | 174 | 174 | 175 | 194 |
| Rubber products.......................... | 108.5 | 108.0 | 109.5 | 98.2 | 221 | 220 | 223 | 196 |
| Leather and leather products........... | 85.7 | 94.8 | 95.9 | 91.0 | 346 | 342 | 347 | 329 |

## $1 /$ Preliminary.

363282 O-55-2

## THE RUBBER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY SINCE 1950 <br> Annual Average 1950-54; Monthly 1955




August 1955 data are preliminary

Chart 11. -Copies of this page avallable upon request

## THE LEATHER INDUSTRY* SINCE 1950

Annual Average 1950-54; Monthly 1955


*Includes leather and leather products

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS


Rate (Per 100 Employees)


August 1955 data are preliminary

Chart 12. -Copies of this page available upon request.

## THE STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS INDUSTRY SINCE 1950

 Annual Average 1950-54; Monthly 1955 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



## Introduction

Developments in the 3 Pacific Coast States during the past 5 years indicate a continuing longterm growth. Between 1950 and 1954, manufacturing, distributive, and service activities expanded to accomodate growing western and national markets and provided job opportunities for the rapidly growing population. Water and power shortages brought on by the rapid industrialization during World War II have been improved by developmental activity. Business has found the Far West, with its ever-increasing numbers of skilled workers and constantly growing markets, an attractive place to locate new plants.

In contrast to most of the other regions, wherein the population increase bas been due primarily to the excess of births over deaths, the Pacific region experienced an influx of over 1 million migrants between April 1950 and July 1953. This number augmented by a natural increase of 700,000 minus a net movement to the Armed Forces of 200,000 , increased the civilian population over $1-1 / 2$ million (more than 10 percent) in a little over 3 years.

The increase in the adult population resulting from the heavy migration is of aignificance because the fmpact of persons in the adult age

Table 1 - Nonagricultural employment by industry, Pacific Pegion, 1950-54 (in thousands)

| Industry | Al7 Employees |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| Nonagricultural. | 4317.0 | 4699.7 | 4936.0 | 5078.7 | 5029.3 |
| Mining ......................................... | 36.6 | $39.1$ | 40.1 | $41.3$ | $39 \cdot ?$ |
| Contract construction .............. | 294.8 | 33.7 .0 | 376.6 | 327.5 | 377.6 |
| Manufacturing ........................ | 1069.1 | 1232.0 | 1331.7 | 1399.8 | 1368.6 |
| Food . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 176.2 | 183.1 | 180.8 | 183.1 | 180.0 |
| Lumber . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 190.7 | 205.1 | 198.0 | 192.8 | 176.4 |
| Furniture........................ | 31.8 | 31.5 | 31.8 | 37.6 | 29.1 |
| Paper . ............................ | 33.1 | 36.9 | 38.0 | 40.4 | 47.9 |
| Printing ........................ | 60.2 | 61.0 | 62.4 | 64.9 | 66.7 |
| Textiles and apparel 1/...... | 63.6 | 63.2 | 66.9 | 68.3 | 65.9 |
| Transportation equipment 1/.. | 139.1 | 205.3 | 269.1 | 299.7 | 309.2 |
| Primary and fabricated metals. | 116.2 | 133.7 | 139.0 | 149.7 | 140.3 |
| Transportation and prablic utilities | 412.3 | 436.6 | 144.7 | 454.5 | 437.7 |
| Trade .................................. | 1040.9 | 1089.0 | 1126.5 | 1157.3 | 1247.8 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 192.1 | 200.8 | 207.9 | 217.2 | 222.9 |
| Service and miscelianeous........... | 546.14 | 576.6 | $609.3$ | $622.4$ | 628.7 |
| Government | 724.9 | 808.6 | 859.2 | 858.7 | 866.3 |

1/ Excludes fewer than 5,000 workers in each industry in the state of Washington.

groups upon the labor market and upon consumer expenditures is direct and inmediate. Where population change results from natural increase, the effect upon the economy is more gradual.

The West Coast's two most important industries in 1950 -- lumber and food -- have since made room for a latecomer -- transportation equipment, which first became established during World War II. The metal products and machinery industries have also assumed an increasingly important part in the regional economy.

While indicators such as per capita income and value added by manufacture per employee have failed to increase percentagewise as much as for the Nation as a whole, they have nevertheless remained substantially above the national averages.

A rapid expansion such as this area has experienced necessarily creates problems in transportation and power. Demand for housing and services, plus a need for additional educational and recreational facilities, have also become more urgent.

## Employment

The 3 Pacific Coast States now employ 1 out of every 10 nonagricultural workers in the country. Nonfarm employment, along with population, is increasing more rapidiy than in the Nation as a whole. Industrial activity has speeded up as local markets grow and as West Coast products compete to a greater extent in eastern markets. Defense related industries have provided employment for a sizable portion of the area's work force since 1950.

Over one-fourth of the $5,029,000$ nonagricultural workers are employed in manufacturing establishments, with 3 industries--transportation equipment, food and kindred products, and lumber and wood products-accounting for about half of the factory workers.

Employment in the transportation equipment industry, averaging over 300,000 workers in 1954, hes more than doubled since 1950, primarily because of a larger number of workers in aircraft plants. A amall increase in the number of automobile workers was a contributing factor.

In 1954, employment in the lumber industry, at 176,000, was at its lowest level in 5 years. Lumber production registered a 4 -percent decline from 1953. However, indications are that thin was chiefly the result of a work stoppage in the Douglas Fir region involving a large number of lumber workers in mid-1954. Residential construction, the chief source of demand for the region's coftwood lumber, remains at a high level. Plywood production increased 50 percent between 1950 and 1954, as this commodity was used more and more by the construction industry.

Average annual employment in the food industry remained about constant at approximately 180,000 between 1950 and 1954.

Employment in primary and fabricated metals has shown a 20 -percent increase to approximately 140,000 workers in 1954. This growth is in line with increased industrialization in the area, but metal products are still not as important in the economy of the region as in the economy of the country as a whole.

Employment in textiles and apparel, chiefly concentrated in Califoraia, has only increased 3-1/2 percent since 1950.

In nonmanufacturing industries, trade, service, and government together employed over half of the nonagricultural workers. Trade and service employment have shown 10 and 15 percent increases, respectively, between 1950 and 1954, as these activities expanded to accommodate a rapialy growing population. An estimated 4 -year rise in population of over 14 percent has increased demand for distributive and service activities, as well as for residential, commercial, and industrial construction.

Table 2 - Lours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, Pacific Region 1950-1954

|  | Average Hourly Earnings |  | Average Weekly Hours |  | Average Weekly Earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 | 1954 | 1950 | 1954 | 1950 | 1954 |
| Manufacturing | 1.68 | \$ 2.05 | 39.5 | 39.7 | \$66.36 | \$81.39 |
| Fcod. . | 1.51 | - 1.84 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 59.34 | 71.59 |
| Lumber. | 1.87 | 2.23 | 38.3 | 39.0 | 72.56 | 86.97 |
| Fumiture | 1.61 | 1.93 | 39.6 | 38.7 | 63.76 | 74.69 |
| Paper . | 1.69 | 2.06 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 68.78 | 83.34 |
| Printing | 2.27 | 2.65 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 83.54 | 96.73 |
| Textiles and apparel 1/ ... | 1.36 | 1.53 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 49.10 | 55.39 |
| Primary and fabricated metals | 1.67 | 2.09 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 67.47 | 83.39 |

Note: In combining State data, all employee figures were used as weights since production-worker employment data are not available in this office.
1/ Excludes data for the State of Washington.

Contract construction, employing over 300,000 workers in 1954 accqunts for another 6 percent of nonagricultural employment.

The latest available data (1953) on value added by manufacture throw additional light upon changes in West Coast industry since 1950. Almost 40 percent of the total value added by manufacture in 1953 occurred in the metalworking industries. Although value added increased generally, the rate of increase was greater in the newer industries. Several older industries showed a slower rate of growth during this period. Food and kindred products, the leading industry in 1950 with one-fifth of the total value added, increased 10.5 percent in 1953 but then accounted for only one-seventh of the total. Similarly, lumber with one-sixth of all value added in 1950, was only one-seventh of the total in 1953 in spite of a substantial increase in total value added between those 3 years. On the other hand, transportation equipment, now the region's major industry, increased its value-added figure by 165 percent to account for over one-fifth of total. Electrical machinery showed a phenomenal increase of 244 percent. Greater-than-average gains were also made in fabricated metals and nonelectrical machinery.

## Earnings

Average weekly earnings of factory production workers were considerably higher in the

Pacific States during the period 1950-54 than in the Nation as a whole. Wage rates have traditionally been higher on the West Coast, particularly in unskilled occupations. The 22-percent increase in weekly earnings over the period has been slightly greater than the countrywide average increase.

The increase in gross weekly earnings was achieved mostly by an increase in earnings rates, since the average manufacturing workweek increased only two-tenths of an hour between 1950 and 1954. Hourly earnings for the same period increased 22 percent, from $\$ 1.68$ to $\$ 2.05$. Nationally, hourly earnings increased 24 percent, from $\$ 1.46$ to $\$ 1.81$.

The movement of earnings in the Pacific Region was similar in hard-goods and soft-goods industries--upward by about one-fifth--maintaining or widening slightly the earnings differential which bas long existed between these types of industries.

In the large and diversified food industry, which is characterized by a high percentage of unskilled and semiskilled workers, hourly earnings rose 22 percent from $\$ 1.51$ in 1950 to $\$ 1.84$ in 1954. The workweek, after lengthening in 1951, declined steadily to 38.9 hours in 1954. Weekily earnings at $\$ 71.58$ in 1954 were almost $\$ 10$ below the all-manufacturing average.

The textile and apparel group showed the

|  | Chart 3. Percent Increase in Hourly Earnings |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SELECTED INDUSTRIES |  |
| Pacific Region, $1950-54$ |  |

smallest increase of the major industries, rising $12-1 / 2$ percent from $\$ 1.36$ to $\$ 1.53$. The traditionally short workweek remained at about 36 hours and combined with the comparatively low hourly rate to hold earnings to an average $\$ 55.50$ in 1954.

Hourly earnings in the lumber industry rose one-fifth from $\$ 1.87$ in 1950 to $\$ 2.23$ in 1954 in spite of the decline in employment between the 2 years. The workweek remained between $38-1 / 2$ and 39 hours, bringing weekly earnings considerably above the all-manufacturing average.

The primary and Pabricated metals industries, as a group, made one of the greatest gains in hourly earnings, from $\$ 1.67$ to $\$ 2.09$. These

Table 3 - Source of change in civilian population, United States and Pacific Region April 1950 - July 1953

| Source of change | Number of Persons (in thousands) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pacific <br> Region | United <br> States |
| Net increase..................... | 1,520 | 6,405 |
| Additions |  |  |
| Birthe. | 1,182 | 12,353 |
| Net migrations................. | 1,004 | 992 |
| Subtraction. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
| Deaths........................... | 458 | 4,825 |
| Net movement to Armed Forces. | 207 | 2,115 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census
industries also had the longest average workweeks-about 40 hours. This would indicate considerable overtime work throughout the period, estimating an actual hours-worked average about 5 percent below the scheduled workweek.

Indications are that higher-than-national manufacturing earnings are general throughout the various industry groups and are not due to any unusual industrial composition.

Table 4 - Value added by manufacture, by industry, Pacific Fegion, 1950 and 1953

| Industry | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1953 \\ \text { (millions) } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 1950 \\ \text { (millions) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent <br> Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A11 industries | \$10,621 | 17,041 | 50.8 |
| Food.. | 1,469 | 1,329 | 10.5 |
| Textjles ................. | 55 | 47 | 15.8 |
| Apparel..................... | 313 | 253 | 23.7 |
| Lumber...................... | 1,361 | 1,185 | 4.8 |
| Furniture.................. | 180 | 129 | 40.0 |
| Paper...................... | 443 | 378 | 39.2 |
| Printing.................. | 473 | 393 | 20.6 |
| Chemicals................. | 523 | 449 | 16.5 |
| Petroleum. | 273 | 221 | 23.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass... | 332 | 240 | 38.1 |
| Primary metals........... | 576 | 408 | 41.2 |
| Fabricated metals........ | 685 | 431 | 58.8 |
| Machinery.................. | 684 | 349 | 96.4 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 464 | 135 | 24.4 |
| Transportation equipment. | 2,232 | 840 | 165.8 |
| Instruments ............... | 78 | 54 | 45.5 |
| Rubber........................ | 155 | n.a. | n. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

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

Prepared by Shirley J. Bosshard, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

[^0]363282 O-55-3
xvii


Table A-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

| Year and month | TOTAL | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Transpor- } \\ \text { tation and } \\ \text { public } \\ \text { utilities } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Wholesale and retail trade | $\begin{gathered} \text { Finance, } \\ \text { insurance, } \\ \text { and real } \\ \text { estate } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ```Service and miscel- laneous``` | Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919............. | 26,829 | 1,124 | 1,021 | 10,534 | 3.711 | 4,664 | 1,050 | 2,054 | 2,671 |
| 1920............. | 27,088 | 1,230 | 848 | 10,534 | 3,998 | 4,623 | 1,110 | 2,142 | 2,603 |
| 1921. ............ | 24,125 | 953 | 1,012 | 8,132 | 3,459 | 4,754 | 1,097 | 2,187 | 2,531 |
| 1922............. | 25,569 | 920 | 1,185 | 8,986 | 3,505 | 5,084 | 1,079 | 2,268 | 2,542 |
| 1923. | 28,128 | 1,203 | 1,229 | 10,155 | 3,882 | 5,494 | 1,123 | 2,431 | 2,611 |
| 1924.............. | 27,770 | 1,092 | 1,321 | 9,523 | 3,806 | 5,626 | 1,163 | 2,516 | 2,723 |
| 1925. . . . . . . . . . | 28,505 | 1,080 | 1,446 | 9,786 | 3,824 | 5,810 | 1,166 | 2,591 | 2,802 |
| 1926.............. | 29,539 | 1,176 | 1,555 | 9,997 | 3,940 | 6,033 | 1,235 | 2,755 | 2,848 |
| 1927.............. | 29,691 | 1,105 | 1,608 | 9,839 | 3,891 | 6,165 | 1,295 | 2,871 | 2,917 |
| 1928. ............ | 29,710 | 1,041 | 1,606 | 9,786 | 3,822 | 6,137 | 1,360 | 2,962 | 2,996 |
| 1929............. | 31,041 | 1,078 | 1,497 | 10,534 | 3,907 | 6,401 | 1,431 | 3,127 | 3,066 |
| 1930............. | 29,143 | 1,000 | 1,372 | 9,401 | 3,675 | 6,064 | 1,398 | 3,084 | 3,149 |
| 1931............. | 26,383 | 864 | 1,214 | 8,021 | 3,243 | 5,531 | 1,333 | 2,913 | 3,264 |
| 1932...... | 23,377 | 722 | 970 | 6,797 | 2,804 | 4,907 | 1,270 | 2,682 | 3,225 |
| 1933............. | 23,466 | 735 | 809 | 7,258 | 2,659 | 4,999 | 1,225 | 2,614 | 3,167 |
| 1934.............. | 25,699 | 374 | 862 | 8,346 | 2,736 | 5,552 | 1,247 | 2,784 | 3,298 |
| 1935.............. | 26,792 | 888 | 912 | 8,907 | 2,771 | 5,692 | 1,262 | 2,883 | 3,477 |
| 1936. | 28,802 | 937 | 1,145 | 9,653 | 2,956 | 6,076 | 1,313 | 3,060 | 3,662 |
| 1937............. | 30,718 | 1,006 | 1,112 | 10,606 | 3,114 | 6,543 | 1,355 | 3,233 | 3,749 |
| 1938. | 28,902 | 882 | 1,055 | 9,253 | 2,840 | 6,453 | 1,347 | 3,196 | 3,876 |
| 1939...... . . . . . . | 30,311 | 845 | 1,150 | 10,078 | 2,912 | 6,612 | 1,399 | 3,321 | 3,995 |
| 1940.............. | 32,058 | 916 | 1,294 | 10,780 | 3,013 | 6,940 | 1,436 | 3,477 | 4,202 |
| 1941.............. | 36,220 | 947 | 1,790 | 12,974 | 3,248 | 7,416 | 1,480 | 3,705 | 4,660 |
| 1942. . . . . . . . . . . . | 39,779 | 983 | 2,170 | 15,051 | 3,433 | 7,333 | 1,469 | 3,857 | 5,483 |
| 1943............. | 42,106 | 917 | 1,567 | 17,381 | 3,619 | 7,189 | 1,435 | 3,919 | 6,080 |
| 1944....... . . . . . | 41,534 | 883 | 1,094 | 17,111 | 3,798 | 7,260 | 1,409 | 3,934 | 6,043 |
| 1945............. | 40,037 | 826 | 1,132 | 15,302 | 3,872 | 7,522 | 1,428 | 4,021 | 5,944 |
| 1946. . . . . . . . . . | 41,287 | 852 | 1,661 | 14,461 | 4,023 | 8,602 | 1,619 | 4,474 | 5,595 |
| 1947............. | 43,462 | 943 | 1,982 | 15,290 | 4,122 | 9,196 | 1,672 | 4,783 | 5,474 |
| 1948. . . . . . . . . . . | 44,448 | 982 | 2,169 | 15,321 | 4,141 | 9,519 | 1,741 | 4,925 | 5,650 |
| 1949. | 43,315 | 918 | 2,165 | 14,178 | 3,949 | 9,513 | 1,765 | 4,972 | 5,856 |
| 1950. . . . . . . . . . . | 44,738 | 889 | 2,333 | 14,967 | 3,977 | 9,645 | 1,824 | 5,077 | 6,026 |
| 1951............. | 47,347 | 916 | 2,603 | 16,104 | 4,166 | 10,012 | 1,892 | 5,264 | 6,389 |
| 1952. | 48,303 | 885 | 2,634 | 16,334 | 4,185 | 10,281 | 1,967 | 5,411 | 6,609 |
| $1953$ | 49,681 | 852 | 2,622 | 17,238 | 4,221 | 10,527 | 2,038 | 5,538 | 6,645 |
| $1954$ | 48,285 | 770 | 2,527 | 15,989 | 4,008 | 10,498 | 2,114 | 5,629 | 6,751 |
| 1954: July...... | 47,866 | 760 | 2,686 | 15,584 | 4,029 | 10,351 | 2,150 | $5,755$ | $6,551$ |
| August.... | 48,123 | 763 | 2,735 | 15,822 | 4,018 | 10,321 | 2,151 | 5,750 | 6,563 |
| September. | 48,490 | 744 | 2,698 | 15,972 | 4,023 | 10,447 | 2,141 | 5,719 | 6,746 |
| October... | 48,580 | 743 | 2,652 | 16,007 | 4,005 | 10,548 | 2,136 | 5,660 | 6,82.9 |
| November.. | 48,808 | 749 | 2,598 | 16,057 | 3,986 | 10,745 | 2,134 | 5,622 | 6,917 |
| December.. | 49,463 | 747 | 2,426 | 16,050 | 3,996 | 11, 354 | 2,136 | 5,588 | 7,166 |
| 1955: January... | 47,741 | 741 | 2,237 | 15,925 | 3,927 | 10,419 | 2,124 | 5,533 | 5,835 |
| February.. | 47,753 | 737 | 2,169 | 16,060 | 3,937 | 10,309 | 2,132 | 5,536 | 6,873 |
| March..... | 48, 212 | 739 | 2,255 | 16,201 | 3,966 | 10,408 | 2,150 | 5,571 | 6,922 |
| April..... | 48,643 | 739 | 2,399 | 16,255 | 3,939 | 10,549 | 2,161 | 5,674 | 6,927 |
| May. ...... | 48,918 | 742 | 2,525 | $16,334$ | 3,997 | 10,534 | 2,171 | 5,733 | $6,881$ |
| June...... | 49,508 | 760 | 2,615 | 16,577 | 4,081 | 10,643 | 2,206 | 5,775 | 6,851 |
| July...... | $49,420$ | 749 | $2,701$ | $16,475$ | 4,113 | $10,633$ | 2,237 | 5,816 | $6,696$ |
| August.... | 49,864 | 759 | 2,733 | $16,819$ | 4,134 | $10,643$ | $2,240$ | 5,819 | 6,717 |

Industry Employment
Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

| Industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Aug. | July | Aug. | Aug. | July | Aug. |
| TOTAL | 49,864 | 49,420 | 48,123 | - | - | - |
| MINING. | 759 | 749 | 763 | - | - | - |
| METAL MINING. | 94.4 | 90.0 | 99.1 | 79.5 | 75.4 | 84.9 |
| Iron mining. | 36.2 | 35.8 | 35.1 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 30.4 |
| Copper mining. | 22.1 | 18.0 | 28.3 | 17.2 | 13.5 | 24.2 |
| Lead and zinc mining. | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| anthracite. | 35.4 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 32.4 | 31.0 | 29.4 |
| BITUMINOUS-COAL. | 210.2 | 208.5 | 215.2 | 192.2 | 190.8 | 196.5 |
| CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION. | 310.0 | 308.3 | 306.3 | - | - | - |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)............ | - | - | - | 130.1 | 129.7 | 135.7 |
| nonmetallic mining and quarrying....... | 108.9 | 107.5 | 107.6 | 93.5 | 91.8 | 92.1 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION...................... | 2,733 | 2,701 | 2,735 | - | - | - |
| nonbuilding construction. | 573 | 567 | 584 | - | - | - |
| Highway and street..................... | 278.5 | 272.3 | 268.4 | - | - | - |
| Other nonbullding construction........ | 294.4 | 295.1 | 315.5 | - | - | - |
| building construction. | 2,160 | 2,134 | 2,151 | - | - | - |
| GEMERAL CONTRACTORS. | 863.6 | 855.5 | 915.2 | - | - | - |
| SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS. . . . . . . . . . . | 1,296.7 | 1,278.8 | 1,236.2 | - | - | - |
| Plumbing and heating................... | 295.3 | 289.9 | 293.1 | - | - | - |
| Painting and decorating. | 165.1 | 161.5 | 160.2 | - | - | - |
| Electrical work... | 149.4 | 150.1 | 158.6 | - | - | - |
| Other special-trade contractors....... | 686.9 | 677.3 | 624.3 | - | - | - |
| MANUFACTURING. | 16,819 | 16,475 | 15,822 | 13,281 | 12,951 | 12,418 |
| durable goods. | 9,595 | 9,511 | 8,820 | 7,576 | 7,499 | 6,890 |
| mondurable goods. | 7,224 | 6,964 | 7,002 | 5,705 | 5,452 | 5,528 |
| ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES. | 231.1 | 132.3 | 145.0 | 88.0 | 88.6 | 100.8 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS... | 1,703.9 | 1,603.0 | 1,677.7 | 1,248.3 | 1,150.4 | 1,238.1 |
| Meat products.......................... | 330.3 | 328.1 | 321.2 | 259.1 | 257.4 | 250.7 |
| Dairy products.......................... | 131.3 | 132.9 | 126.3 | 88.6 | 89.9 | 84.7 |
| Canning and preserving | 361.2 | 265.2 | 351.3 | 326.9 | 232.5 | 319.6 |
| Grain-mill products................... | 122.6 | 123.0 | 125.3 | 89.0 | 89.1 | 92.2 |
| Bakery products....................... | 289.2 | 289.9 | 286.0 | 172.2 | 174.2 | 174.2 |
| Sugar................................. | 29.1 | 27.4 | 31.4 | 23.7 | 22.0 | 26.0 |
| Confectionery and related products.... | 76.1 | 71.2 | 79.2 | 62.4 | 57.7 | 65.0 |
| Beverages............................. | 223.1 | 224.3 | 218.6 | 127.1 | 128.6 | 126.8 |
| Miscellaneous food products........... | 141.0 | 141.0 | 138.4 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 98.9 |
| tobacco manufactures. | 113.7 | 86.8 | 110.4 | 105.8 | 79.1 | 102.0 |
| Cigarettes............................. | 33.2 | 33.0 | 31.9 | 30.4 | 30.1 | 29.2 |
| Cigars............. | 38.1 | 36.5 | 39.9 | 36.4 | 34.8 | 37.9 |
| Tobacco and snuff..................... | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.7 |
| Tobacco stemming and redrying. | 35.0 | 10.2 | 30.9 | 32.6 | 8.2 | 28.2 |

2

Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagriculfural establishments, by industry - Continued

| Industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Aug. | July | Aug. | Aus. | Iuly | Aug. |
| TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS. | 1,074.7 | 1,045.6 | 1,066.8 | 982.3 | 953.5 | 973.6 |
| Scouring and combing plants. | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| Yarn and thread mills... | 131.2 | 127.6 | 126.9 | 121.5 | 118.2 | 117.4 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills. | 467.8 | 456.5 | 468.2 | 440.6 | 429.2 | 439.7 |
| Narrow fabrics and smallwares | 31.2 | 30.7 | 29.9 | 27.0 | 26.5 | 26.1 |
| Knitting mills.... | 222.4 | 214.0 | 222.4 | 202.2 | 193.6 | 201.7 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 88.3 | 86.1 | 86.5 | 77.0 | 74.9 | 75.6 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor cover | 49.8 | 48.7 | 50.2 | 42.0 | 40.9 | 41.7 |
| Hats (except cloth and millinery | 12.7 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 12.1 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods. | 64.7 | 63.7 | 61.5 | 54.6 | 53.9 | 52.3 |
| APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS. | 1,229.4 | 1,152.1 | 1,180.9 | 1,100.7 | 1,025.1 | 1,054.2 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats.. | 123.4 | 110.4 | 124.0 | 111.7 | 98.9 | 111.5 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing. | 323.5 | 308.5 | 296.5 | 299.5 | 284.0 | 273.4 |
| Women's outerwear. | 364.9 | 337.7 | 356.9 | 323.3 | 297.0 | 317.0 |
| Women's, children's under garment | 117.1 | 111.8 | 110.5 | 104.9 | 99.5 | 97.5 |
| Millinery................ | 21.7 | 18.5 | 21.8 | 19.3 | 16.1 | 19.4 |
| Children's outerwe | 72.1 | 70.8 | 72.1 | 65.4 | 64.2 | 65.8 |
| Fur goods. | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessor | 65.4 | 56.8 | 62.2 | 59.1 | 50.5 | 55.8 |
| Other fabricated textile products. | 130.4 | 126.3 | 125.2 | 109.1 | 105.9 | 104.9 |
| LUMBER AND WOOd Products (EXCEPT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FURN ITURE).......... | 799.3 | 788.1 | 658.2 | 730.4 | 720.1 | 591.5 |
| Logeing camps and contractors. | 122.1 | 123.6 | 81.0 353.9 | 115.1 392.9 | 117.2 386.7 | 74.7 325.4 |
| Sawmills and planing mills........... | 421.9 | 415.7 | 353.9 | 392.9 | 386.7 | 325.4 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products............. | 145.6 51.5 | 139.7 52.3 | 117.3 52.7 |  |  |  |
| Wooden containers..... Miscellaneous wood prod | 51.5 58.2 | 52.3 56.8 | 52.7 53.3 | 47.6 51.9 | 48.1 50.4 | 48.4 46.7 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES. | 370.0 | 353.2 | 344.4 | 314.0 | 297.5 | 290.1 |
| Household furniture... | 260.5 | 248.4 | 243.4 | 227.5 | 215.4 | 211.3 |
| office, public-building, and professi furniture. | 43.6 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 35.3 | 34.0 | 33.4 |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures. | 37.9 | 36.0 | 33.4 | 29.6 | 27.7 | 25.3 |
| Screens, biinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures. | 28.0 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 21.6 | 20.4 | 20.1 |
| Paper and allied products. | 556.0 | 546.8 | 532.0 | 457.6 | 448.4 | 439.3 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboards mil | 273.7 | 271.2 | 263.3 | 228.5 | 226.8 | 222.2 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes. | 152.8 | 148.3 | 145.1 | 126.0 | 121.0 | 119.1 |
| Other paper and allied products.. | 129.5 | 127.3 | 123.6 | 103.1 | 100.6 | 98.0 |
| PRinting, publishing, and allied INDUSTRIES. | 810.1 | 807.7 | 793.8 | 519.4 | 518.1 | 509.1 |
| Newspapers. | 297.6 | 297.6 | 291.4 | 146.4 | 146.7 | 144.0 |
| Periodicals | 61.5 | 60.8 | 60.6 | 25.5 | 25.2 | 25.0 |
| Books.. | 48.5 | 48.5 | 48.6 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 |
| Commercial printing | 212.9 | 213.1 | 205.5 | 172.4 | 172.8 | 166.7 |
| Lithographing... | 59.8 | 59.1 | 59.6 | 45.4 | 44.5 | 45.6 |
| Greeting cards | 19.5 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 14.3 |
| Bookbinding and related industries | 43.5 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 34.4 |
| Miscellane ous publishing and printing | 66.8 | 66.6 | 65.4 | 50.6 | 50.5 | 49.6 |

# Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry - Continued 

| (In thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Aug. | July | Aug. | Aug. | July | Aug. |
| CHEMICALS AKD ALLIED PRODUCTS. | 812.0 | 808.9 | 779.9 | 544.6 | 542.3 | 520.0 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 108.4 | 107.9 | 102.3 | 76.4 | 76.2 | 72.2 |
| Industrial organic chemicals. | 314.6 | 313.2 | 295.8 | 220.1 | 218.9 | 201.1 |
| Drugs and medicines....................... | 92.2 | 93.0 | 92.0 | 55.0 | 56.1 | 56.5 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations. | 50.8 | 50.1 | 50.5 | 30.6 | 30.1 | 30.7 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers | 73.2 | 73.3 | 70.5 | 46.8 | 46.6 | 44.4 |
| Gum and wood chemicals... | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| Fertilizers.. | 29.5 | 29.7 | 31.7 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 23.2 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fas | 38.6 | 37.9 | 38.5 | 26.0 | 25.3 | 26.8 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals....... | 96.6 | 95.7 | 91.4 | 61.9 | 61.5 | 59.0 |
| PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL. | 256.4 | 256.1 | 255.8 | 177.3 | 177.2 | 179.3 |
| Petroleum refining. | 204.4 | 204.1 | 206.0 | 135.3 | 135.1 | 139.1 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal products.. | 52.0 | 52.0 | 49.8 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 40.2 |
| RUBBER PRODUCTS. | 276.0 | 273.9 | 226.9 | 217.9 | 215.7 | 174.9 |
| Tires and inner tub | 118.4 | 118.7 | 89.2 | 91.8 | 91.5 | 65.9 |
| Rubber footwear. | 27.7 | 27.2 | 25.8 | 22.1 | 21.8 | 20.5 |
| Other rubber product | 129.9 | 128.0 | 111.9 | 104.0 | 102.4 | 88.5 |
| LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS. | 392.1 | 382.6 | 377.5 | 351.4 | 341.7 | 337.9 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished... | 43.6 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 38.5 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing. | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings..... | 16.9 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.1 |
| Footwear (except rubber). | 253.8 | 250.0 | 248.4 | 229.7 | 225.0 | 223.8 |
| Luggage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19.7 | 18.8 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.3 | 14.9 |
| Handbags and small leather goods......... | 33.1 | 30.3 | 31.1 | 29.2 | 26.6 | 27.9 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods... | 20.0 | 19.0 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 15.3 |
| Stone, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS. | 557.8 | 547.8 | 516.6 | 469.5 | 460.3 | 433.5 |
| Flat glass............... | 32.1 | 32.2 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 24.7 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown. | 92.7 | 89.6 | 89.4 | 78.8 | 75.7 | 76.2 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass. | 17.3 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 13.7 |
| Cement, hydraulic.... | 44.4 | 44.4 | 42.8 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 36.0 |
| Structural clay products. | 83.4 | 82.8 | 77.5 | 74.5 | 74.2 | 68.8 |
| Pottery and related products............ | 53.2 | 51.3 | 50.8 | 47.1 | 45.4 | 45.0 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products... | 117.5 | 115.6 | 107.4 | 96.7 | 95.1 | 88.2 |
| Cut-stone and stone products...... | 20.9 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products. | 96.3 | 95.2 | 84.8 | 73.1 | 72.1 | 63.1 |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES. | 1,323.7 | 1,302:7 | 1,160.7 | 1,118.9 | 1,098.0 | 967.3 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 659.5 | 652.8 | 570.9 | 567.2 | 559.6 | 483.5 |
| Iron and steel foundries.. | 244.3 | 239.9 | 209.2 | 214.8 | 210.3 | 181.3 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals................. | 66.7 | 56.2 | 63.7 | 53.3 | 43.5 | 52.3 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. | 12.9 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 9.1 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals. | 107.8 | 110.2 | 100.7 | 85.4 | 87.7 |  |
| Nonferrous foundries... | 83.4 | 83.4 | 71.3 | 68.9 | 68.9 | 56.3 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industries... | 149.1 | 148.6 | 132.6 | 119.5 | 119.4 | 105.1 |

## Indu-n Implowment

## Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry - Continued

| Industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Aug. | July | Aug. | Aug. | July | Aug. |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORD- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EQUIPMENT)....... | 1,093.1 | 1,077.5 | 1,026.6 | 879.4 | 862.9 | 820.0 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 64.5 | 62.6 | 63.2 | 57.1 | 55.1 | 55.8 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware........ | 144.9 | 145.1 | 137.7 | 118.1 | 118.1 | 111.0 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies. | 134.1 | 128.2 | 126.7 | 105.2 | 99.8 | 99.5 |
| Fabricated structural metal produc | 287.4 | 283.8 | 279.7 | 217.3 | 213.5 | 212.4 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving, | 214.0 | 212.8 | 196.8 | 178.8 | 177.2 | 162.2 |
| Lighting fixtures. | 46.3 | 45.2 | 41.1 | 37.3 | 36.1 | 32.3 |
| Fabricated wire products................. | 62.9 | 62.6 | 55.5 | 52.1 | 51.8 | 45.5 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.. | 139.0 | 137.2 | 125.9 | 113.5 | 111.3 | 101.3 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL). | 1,566.9 | 1,573.5 | 1,497.2 | 1,151.8 | 1,159.5 | 1,094.5 |
| Engines and turbines... | 79.5 | 80.7 | 72.2 | 56.9 | 57.8 | 50.4 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | 153.7 | 164.2 | 140.3 | 111.3 | 122.0 | 99.8 |
| Construction and mining machinery | 133.4 | 130.6 | 122.9 | 97.3 | 94.6 | 88.4 |
| Metalworking machinery........ | 258.9 | 258.0 | 258.6 | 198.1 | 196.9 | 197.0 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworkin§́ machinery).............. | 180.7 | 179.3 | 175.6 | 127.4 | 126.8 | 124.8 |
| General industrial machinery. | 233.4 | 233.2 | 227.5 | 155.6 | 155.8 | 152.2 |
| Office and store machines and devices | 104.8 | 105.5 | 101.9 | 80.7 | 81.5 | 80.4 |
| Service-industry and household machines.. | 169.7 | 173.0 | 164.0 | 126.9 | 130.6 | 120.3 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts. | 252.8 | 249.0 | 234.2 | 197.6 | 193.5 | 181.2 |
| ELECTRICAL MACHINERY. | 1,140.5 | 1,108.2 | 1,060.5 | 832.7 | 802.0 | 766.3 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus. | 374.8 | 367.8 | 355.7 | 262.5 | 255.7 | 244.5 |
| Electrical appliances.. | 68.3 | 66.1 | 61.8 | 54.9 | 52.8 | 49.3 |
| Insulated wire and cable | 25.1 | 25.4 | 23.4 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 18.5 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicl | 76.0 | 76.2 | 64.6 | 61.0 | 61.7 | 50.3 |
| Electric lamps. | 26.0 | 26.0 | 24.5 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 21.2 |
| Communication equipment. | 521.7 | 499.4 | 483.7 | 375.6 | 353.8 | 347.7 |
| Miscellaneous electrical products | 48.6 | 47.3 | 46.8 | 36.5 | 35.3 | 34.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT. | 1,821.2 | 1,854.9 | 1,649.3 | 1,383.4 | 1,419.9 | 1,238.4 |
| Automobiles... | 890.7 | 921.2 | 713.7 | 726.2 | 760.5 | 562.0 |
| Aircraft and part | 740.4 | 742.3 | 754.4 | 501.0 | 501.7 | 528.1 |
| Aircraft. | 481.6 | 481.9 | 474.9 | 326.5 | 326.2 | 332.9 |
| Aircraft engines and parts. | 140.2 | 140.7 | 146.5 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 96.4 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts | 13.1 | 13.2 | 16.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 11.7 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment | 105.5 | 106.5 | 116.5 | 77.1 | 77.5 | 87.1 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing. | 122.0 | 125.0 | 119.9 | 105.0 | 107.9 | 103.3 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing. | 99.8 | 102.0 | 100.6 | 85.9 | 87.9 | 86.8 |
| Boatbuilding and repairing. | 22.2 | 23.0 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 20.0 | 16.5 |
| Railroad equipment. | 57.7 | 56.7 | 50.8 | 42.6 | 41.9 | 36.2 |
| Other transportation equipme | 10.4 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.8 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS. | 315.1 | 314.8 | 305.1 | 219.5 | 218.6 | 213.8 |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments. | 50.0 | 50.1 | 47.9 | 29.1 | 29.3 | 27.9 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| instruments...... | 86.4 | 86.0 | 80.6 | 61.2 | 60.6 | 56.6 |
| Optical instruments and lenses. | 12.6 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.6 |
| Surgical, medical, and dental |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| instruments | 40.8 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 28.3 | 28.0 | 27.3 |
| Ophthalmic goods. | 24.2 | 24.1 | 22.7 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 18.0 |
| Photographic appara | 67.4 | 68.0 | 66.7 | 44.5 | 44.7 | 45.0 |
| Watches and clo | 33.7 | 33.1 | 34.3 | 27.4 | 27.0 | 28.4 |

## Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry - Continued

| Industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1954 \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Aug. | July |  | Aug. | July | Aug. |
| MISCELLAMEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. | 476.3 | 457.6 | 456.3 | 388.2 | 371.7 | 373.3 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware. | 52.5 | 48.7 | 51.7 | 42.2 | 38.7 | 41.8 |
| Musical instruments and parts. | 17.8 | 17.5 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 14.2 |
| Toys and sporting goods.. | 92.3 | 88.5 | 84.9 | 78.2 | 74.6 | 71.2 |
| Pens, pencils, other office supplies. | 29.8 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 22.1 | 21.5 | 21.9 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions | 66.0 | 62.7 | 64.6 | 54.7 | 51.6 | 54.2 |
| Fabricated plastics products. | 76.1 | 73.5 | 68.0 | 61.4 | 59.3 | 55.0 |
| Other manufacturing industries..... | 141.8 | 137.5 | 141.3 | 114.4 | 111.2 | 125.0 |
| transportation and public utilities... | 4,134 | 4,113 | 4,018 | - | - | - |
| transportation. | 2,765 | 2,749 | 2,686 | - | - | - |
| Interstate railroads. | 1,242.5 | 1,239.7 | 1,220.2 | - | - | - |
| Class I railroads. | 1,093.3 | 1,090.8 | 1,070.7 | - | - | - |
| Local railways and bus lines | 113.0 | 112.4 | 125.5 | - | - | - |
| Trucking and warehousing. | 773.2 | 762.0 | 715.7 | - | - | - |
| Other transportation and services. | 636.0 | 634.4 | 624.5 | - | - | - |
| Bus lines, except local.. | 45.5 | 45.8 | 45.9 | - | - | - |
| Air transportation (common carrier) | 117.0 | 116.2 | 104.5 | - | - | - |
| commukication. | 773 | 770 | 744 | - | - | - |
| Telephone. | 731.0 | 727.4 | 702.7 | - | - | - |
| Telegraph. | 41.6 | 42.0 | 40.9 | - | - | - |
| other public utilities.. | 596 | 594 | 588 | - | - | - |
| Gas and electric utilities. | 572.0 | 570.8 | 565.1 | - | - | - |
| Electric light and power utilities | 254.8 | 254.5 | 252.4 | - | - | - |
| Gas utilities... | 145.4 | 144.4 | 142.0 | - | - | - |
| Electric light and gas utilities combined. | 171.8 | 171.9 | 170.7 | - | - | - |
| Local utilities, not elsewhere classified. $\qquad$ | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.1 | - |  | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 10,643 | 10,633 | 10,321 | - | - | - |
| wholesale trade.. | 2,864 | 2,858 | 2,784 | - | - | - |
| retail trade. | 7,779 | 7,775 | 7,537 | - | - | - |
| General merchandise store | 1,316.7 | 1,313.4 | 1,280.3 | - | - | - |
| Pood and liquor stores. | 1,498.7 | 1,505.7 | 1,434.4 | - | - | - |
| Automotive and accessories dealers | 787.7 | 784.9 | 760.1 | - | - | - |
| Apparel and accessories stores. | 540.3 | 552.8 | 535.4 | - | - | - |
| Other retail trade. | 3,635.1 | 3,618.4 | 3,526.5 | - | - | - |
| FInAMCE, insurance, and real estate.... | 2,240 | 2,237 | 2,151 | - | - | - |
| Banks and trust companies.. | 561.3 | 560.7 | 538.0 | - | - | - |
| Security dealers and exchanges. | 80.2 | 79.4 | 69.2 | - | - | - |
| Insurance carriers and agents. | 802.0 | 798.6 | 779.9 | - | - | - |
| Other finance agencies and real estate. | 796.1 | 798.7 | 763.6 | - | - | - |
| SEbVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS. | 5,819 | 5,816 | 5,750 | - | - | - |
| Hotels and lodging places. | 575.3 | 574.2 | 578.9 | - | - | - |
| Personal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundries.. | 338.4 | 339.0 | 332.2 | - | - | - |
| Cleaning and dyeing plant | 151.3 | 155.7 | 155.8 | - | - | - |
| Motion pictures. | 239.5 | 239.9 | 239.7 | - | - | - |
| governhent. | 6,717 | 6,696 | 6,563 | - | - | - |
| FEDERAL. | 2,190 | 2,187 | 2,157 | - | - | - |
| state anu local......... | 4,527 | 4,509 | 4,406 | - | - | - |

## Table A-3: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payroll in manufacturing



## Shipyards

Table A-4: Employees in Government and private shipyards, by region


1/ The North Atlantic restion includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in the following States: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in the following States: florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The Gulf region includes all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in the following states: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

The Pacific region includes all yards in California, Oregon, and Washington.
The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in the following States: Illinols, Michisan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

The Inland region includes all other yards.
2/ Data Include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

Table A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

| Branch and agency | 1955 |  | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | July | August |
| total federal civilian emplorment $\underline{1}^{\prime}$.......... | 2,190 | 2,187 | 2,157 |
| Executive $\underline{2 / .}$ | 2,164.5 | 2,161.3 | 2,130.9 |
| Department of Defense................................. | 1,040.0 | 1,036.4 | 1,020.6 |
| Post Office Department <br> Other agencies. | 510.2 614.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 510.6 \\ & 614.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 505.7 \\ & 604.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Legislative................................................. | 21.5 | 21.6 | 22.0 |
| Judicial...................................................... | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| District of Columbia ${ }^{\prime} /$................................... | 231.9 | 232.4 | 227.3 |
| Executive $\underline{2}^{\prime}$. | 211.5 | 211.9 | 206.4 |
| Department of Defense................................. |  | 91.1 | 87.0 |
|  | 8.6 12.2 | 8.5 212.3 | $\begin{array}{r}8.8 \\ \hline 10.6\end{array}$ |
| Leģislative.............................................. | 19.7 | 19.8 | 20.2 |
| Judicial. | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 |
| TOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL 4/........................................ | 2,972 | 2,969 | 3,318 |
| Army..................................................... | 1,123.8 | 1,120.5 | 1,394.9 |
| Air Force... | 958.3 | 956.1 | 958.3 |
| Navy...... | 659.0 | 659.9 | 714.1 |
| Marine Corps. | 201.9 | 203.7 | 222.0 |
| Coast Guard. . | 29.0 | 28.7 | 28.9 |

1/ Data refer to Continental United States only.
2/ Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelifigence 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.

Table A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State


See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State - Continued

| State | Manufacturing |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  | Wholesale and retail trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | $\frac{195^{4}}{\text { Aug. }}$ | 1955 |  | $\frac{1954}{\text { Aug. }}$ |
|  | Aug. | July | Aug. | Aug. | July |  | Aug. | July |  |
| Alabama | 222.8 | 234.0 | 222.0 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 49.1 | 137.9 | 137.2 | 135.3 |
| Arizona. | 31.6 | 31.4 | 26.2 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 19.6 | 52.4 | 52.5 | 49.4 |
| Arkansas. 1 | 85.4 | 85.0 | 80.2 | 29.4 | 29.2 | 29.6 | 74.6 | 74.9 | 73.5 |
| California. | 1,157.3 | 1,099.1 | 1,090.6 | 343.4 | 339.1 | 331.5 | 913.0 | 909.3 | 883.6 |
| Colorado | 66.3 | 64.7 | 64.1 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 43.5 | 114.6 | 114.5 | 110.9 |
| connecti | 410.1 | 406.9 | 407.0 | 42.7 | 37.3 | 42.6 | 144.1 | 145.2 | 145.1 |
| Deleware | 63.2 | 60.5 | 60.0 | - |  |  | - |  |  |
| District of Columbia | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 29.6 | 90.7 | 90.8 | 89.7 |
| Florida............ | 124.5 | 123.0 | 119.6 | 76.6 | 76.5 | 74.9 | 249.4 | 248.5 | 238.5 |
| Georgia. | 329.2 | 323.8 | 306.2 | 69.6 | 69.3 | 67.2 | 207.0 | 200.1 | 203.7 |
| Idaho. | 27.2 | 26.9 | 28.1 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 34.8 | 34.4 | 35.1 |
| Illinois | 1,262.3 | 1,243.4 | 1,197.5 | 301.0 | 300.3 101.4 | 297.3 98.6 | 689.4 282.7 | 690.9 | 694.3 273.7 |
| Indian | 620.6 | 606.8 | 550.3 | 101.6 |  | 98.6 58.7 | 282.7 170.5 | 170.0 | 273.7 170.1 |
| Iowa. | 168.8 | 165.1 | 163.4 | 58.7 | 59.2 | 58.7 | 170.5 | 170.0 |  |
| Kansas.1/. | 122.4 | 124.5 | 132.9 | 66.3 | 66.4 | 64.5 | 134.1 | 134.4 | 130.0 |
| Kentucky. | 167.3 | 158.7 | 148.7 | 57.1 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 124.5 | 124.0 | 125.1 |
| Louisiana | 149.6 | 149.4 | 150.9 | 81.9 | 80.5 | 81.8 | 163.5 | 162.9 | 163.1 |
| Maine. | 112.8 | 112.7 | 112.3 | 20.6 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 54.1 | 54.2 | 53.8 |
| Maryland. | 266.3 | 260.9 | 259.1 | 74.9 | 74.3 | 75.4 | 166.5 | 167.4 | 161.3 |
| Massachuse | 683.8 | 669.4 | 674.3 | 118.4 | 113.4 | 117.9 | 370.9 | 373.7 | 370.8 |
| Michigan. | ,091.7 | 1,126.0 | 991.6 | 151.6 | 151.2 | 143.8 | 452.9 | 453.1 | 438.2 |
| Minnesota | 213.0 | 210.5 | 211.1 | 91.6 | 90.7 | 91.5 | 219.5 | 218.2 | 216.9 |
| Mississipp | 99.6 | 99.4 | 96.4 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 27.1 | 83.4 | 82.9 | 81.9 |
| Missouri | 390.7 | 383.5 | 376.6 | 127.2 | 127.8 | 125.8 | 305.9 | 307.6 | 310.9 |
| Montana. | 20.2 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 22.6 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 40.7 |
| Nebracke | (4/) | 58.3 | 58.1 | (4/) | 43.7 | 43.3 | (4) | 94.2 | 93.6 |
| Nevada. $1 /$. | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.1 10.9 | 19.1 | 19.0 33.4 | 32.8 |
| New Hampshire. ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ | 82.5 | 81.1 | 79.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 33.2 | 33.4 | 32.8 |
|  | 785.2 | 768.7 | 771.6 | 145.4 | 145.1 | 146.3 | 319.8 | 321.2 | 316.2 |
| New Mexico. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 40.2 |
| New York | 1,893.5 | 1,829.9 | 1,906.9 | 487.9 | 487.3 | 483.4 | 1,264.4 | 1,274.7 | 1,255.5 |
| North Carolin | 453.7 | 435.4 | 435.7 | 60.3 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 199.4 | 198.8 | 197.7 |
| North Dako | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 37.8 |
| Ohio | ,342.8 | 1,333.5 | 1,243.1 | 229.9 | 227.1 | 218.2 | 584.3 | 582.5 | 573.5 |
| Oklahome | 91.2 | 90.5 | 83.8 | 50.4 | 50.4 | 49.4 | 131.4 | 132.5 | 131.4 |
|  | 161.3 | 154.6 | 133.3 | 48.5 | 48.0 | 46.5 | 109.3 | 108.9 | 107.8 |
| Oregon....... | , 476.4 | 1,458.0 | 1,423.8 | 320.9 | 316.9 | 310.3 | 681.4 | 683.2 | 678.3 |
| Rhode Island. | 132.7 | 127.6 | 128.9 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 53.2 | 53.5 | 52.2 |
| South Carolin | 229.0 | 223.4 | 219.4 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 25.2 | 99.5 | 98.5 | 95.9 |
| South Dakota. 1 ) | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 40.0 |
| Tennessee. | 287.6 | 283.0 | 273.9 | 58.7 | 58.7 | 58.0 | 183.9 | 182.6 | 181.1 |
| Te | 442.8 | 435.7 | 426.8 | 227.0 | 224.9 | 223.3 | 606.0 | 604.4 | 587.1 |
|  | 32.8 | 34.3 | 32.2 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 52.7 | 51.9 | 51.2 |
| vermont. | 37.1 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.6 |
| Virginia. | 249.1 | 244.4 | 242.1 | 84.2 | 84.1 | 79.4 | 198.2 | 198.0 | 193.8 |
| Weshington. | 212.7 | 209.2 | 175.5 | 66.3 | 65.4 | 64.6 | 168.6 | 171.1 | 165.8 |
| West Virginia. | 135.6 | 130.7 | 125.2 | 51.9 | 51.5 | 49.5 | 82.5 | 82.3 | 80.7 |
| Wisconsin. | 464.9 | 466.2 | 438.2 | 78.1 | 78.4 | 77.8 | 227.8 | 229.1 | 227.3 |
| Wyoming.2. | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 20.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State - Continued


1/ Revised series; not strictiy comparable with previously published data. 2/ Mining combined with construction. 3/Mining combined with service. 4/ Not available. 5/ Federal employment in Maryland and Virginia portions or the Wavhington, D. C., Metropolitan area included in data for District of Columbia.

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

| Area and industry division | Number of emplovees |  |  | Area and industry division | Number of employees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 |  | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Aug. | July | Aug. |  | Aug. | July | Alug. |
| ALABAMA |  |  |  | Los Angeles |  |  |  |
| Birgingham |  |  |  | Total..... | 1,964.4 | 1,949.4 | 1,845.4 |
| Total.................... | 176.3 | 196.1 | 188.0 | Mining. | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.6 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.6 | 11.3 | 11.1 | Contract construction.. | 133.4 | 130.4 | 118.8 |
| Contract construction... | 13.9 | 14.0 | 11.3 | Manufacturing.......... | 689.9 | 682.1 | 636.4 |
| Menufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 48.7 | 64.0 | 61.3 | Trans. and pub. util... | 127.6 | 125.1 | 123.5 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.4 | Trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 430.7 | 428.6 | 413.9 |
| Trade..................... | 44.4 | 44.0 | 42.6 | Finance | 92.5 | 92.2 | 87.1 |
| Finance.................. | 11.6 | 11.7 | 10.7 | Service | 265.9 | 266.4 | 251.8 |
| Service | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.8 | Governwent. . . . . . . . . . | 209.3 | 209.7 | 199.3 |
| Govermment | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile |  |  |  | Sacramento |  |  |  |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 80.0 | 80.2 | 74.8 | Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 14.1 | 11.1 | 14.6 |
| Contract construction... | 3.9 | 4.0 | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . . | 17.6 | 17.4 | 16.4 | San Bernardino- |  |  |  |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.3 | Bivericide-0ntario |  |  |  |
| Trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17.1 | 17.0 | 17.1 | Manuracturing............ | 28.3 | 27.7 | 25.9 |
| Finance. | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Service 1/............... | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.2 | San Diego |  |  |  |
| Covernment. . . . . . . . . . . . | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.2 | Total... | 185.2 | 183.5 | 180.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Mining.................... | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 |
| ARIZOIA |  |  |  | Contrect construction... | 13.1 | 13.3 | 12.0 |
| Phoen1x |  |  |  | Manufacturing........... | 45.8 | 45.4 | 46.5 |
| Total. | 101.1 | 102.9 | 94.3 | Trans. and pub. utill.... | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Mining.. | . 1 | -3 | . 2 | Trade................. | 41.6 | 41.2 | 40.8 |
| Contract construction... | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.3 | Finance.................. | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Manufacturing........... | 17.8 | 18.2 | 15.1 | Service | 24.8 | 23.8 | 24.7 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 9.5 | 9.6 | 8.7 | Government. . . . . . . . . . . . | 41.6 | 41.5 | 38.8 |
| Trade.. | 29.5 | 29.8 | 27.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Finance | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.1 | San Francisco-Oakland |  |  |  |
| Service.................. | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.1 | Total................... | 900.2 | 885.8 | 882.2 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . . | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.4 | Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| coverment. |  |  |  | Contract construction... | 64.6 | 63.1 | 58.9 |
| Tucson |  |  |  | Manuracturing. . . . . . . . . | 195.4 | 184.5 | 193.8 |
| Total. | 43.6 | 43.8 | 39.9 | Trans. and pub. util.... | 101.5 | 100.8 | 99.9 |
| Mining.................... | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | Trade.................... | 201.6 | 200.2 | 196.9 |
| Contract construction... | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | Finance.................. | 57.1 | 56.6 | 56.0 |
| Manufacturing............ | 7.2 | 7.2 | 4.9 | Service | 111.3 | 111.3 | 108.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | Government. . . . . . . . . . . | 167.3 | 167.9 | 167.1 |
| Trade...................... | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Finance . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | San Jome |  |  |  |
| Service | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . . | 44.6 | 33.1 | 39.0 |
| Govermment. . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.9 | Stockton |  |  |  |
| ARKARSAS |  |  |  | Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . . | 16.5 | 12.1 | 16.5 |
| Little Rock- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. Little Rock 2/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totrl........... | 69.5 | 69.4 | 67.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction... | 6.6 | 6.6 | 5.2 | COLORADO |  |  |  |
| Manuracturing........... | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.6 | Denver |  |  |  |
| Trans, and pub. util.... | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | Total. | 242.7 | 241.3 | 235.9 |
| Trade...................... | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.3 | Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Finance..... . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | Contract construction... | 15.9 | 15.8 | 17.2 |
| Service 1/............... | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.5 | Manufacturing........... | 43.0 | 41.9 | 42.2 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.4 | Trans. and pub. util.... | 28.1 | 28.0 | 26.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Trade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 68.6 | 68.5 | 65.8 |
| CALIFORNIA |  |  |  | Finance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.4 | 13.4 | 12.5 32.4 |
| Fresno | 14.6 | 13.1 | 15.0 | Service.................... | 32.8 39.4 | 32.7 39.5 | 32.4 37.8 |
| Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . . | 14.6 | 13.1 | 15.0 | Government............... | 39.4 | 39.5 | 37.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Area Employment

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagriculfural establishments for selected areas, by industry division - Continued



See footnotes at end of table.

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division



Area Employment
Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments
for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

| Area and industry division | Number of employees |  |  | Area and industry division | Number of employees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1054 |  | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Aug. | July | Aug. |  | Aug. | July | Aug. |
| MAINE |  |  |  | Springfield-Holyoke |  |  |  |
| Lewlaton |  |  |  | Total........... . . . . | 155.1 | 153.6 | 153.0 |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28.0 | 27.9 | 27.5 | Contract construction... | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Contract construction... | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | Manufacturing. | 69.1 | 67.7 | 67.1 |
| Manufacturing.......... | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.7 | Trans. and pub. util.... | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | Trade........... . . . . . . | 30.0 | 30.3 | 30.1 |
| Trade.. | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | Finance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Finance... | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | Service 1/............... | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.1 |
| Service 1/.............. | 3.7 | 38 | 3.7 | Government. . . . . . . . . . . . | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.7 |
| Government. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Worcester |  |  |  |
| Portland |  |  |  | Total.. | 101.8 | 101.2 | 101.2 |
| Total.. | 53.9 | 53.4 | 53.5 | Contract construction... | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Contract construction... | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | Manufacturing. | 49.4 | 49.2 | 47.8 |
| Manufacturing. | 14.0 | 13.9 | 14.0 | Trans. and pub. util.... | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | Trade. | 19.3 | 19.6 | 20.2 |
| Trade. . | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 | Finance. | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Finance. | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | Service 1/. | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Service 1/.............. | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | Government | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Government. | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |
| MAFYLALD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beltimore |  |  |  | michigar |  |  |  |
| Total. | 562.8 | 561.3 | 546.7 | Detroit |  |  |  |
| Mining. | . 8 |  |  | Total. | 1,266.7 | 1,295.9 | 1,197.3 |
| Contract construction... | 40.7 | 39.7 | 39.8 | Mining. | 1.0 | 1.0 |  |
| Mamufacturing ....... | 196.5 | 195.3 | 187.5 | Contract construction. | 66.3 | 61.0 | 74.6 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 57.2 | 56.7 | 57.8 | Manufacturing. | 595.1 | 630.8 | 540.6 |
| Trade... | 111.1 | 111.9 | 109.2 | Trans. and pub. util.... | 80.8 | 80.7 | 76.8 |
| Finance. | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.6 | Trade. | 243.6 | 242.7 | 233.0 |
| Service... | 60.9 | 61.1 | 60.3 | Finance | 45.3 | 45.0 | 44.4 |
| Government | 67.1 | 67.2 | 62.7 | Service Government $\qquad$ | 126.2 | 126.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 123.3 \\ & 103.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| massachusitis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston |  |  |  | Flint |  |  |  |
| Total...................$~$ | 952.4 | 950.1 | 943.7 | Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 85.1 | 86.4 | 76.3 |
| Contract construction... | 50.9 | 51.2 | $42 . k$ |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing.......... | 279.7 | 274.7 | 280.1 | Grand Rapids |  |  |  |
| Trans, end pub. util.... | 79.2 | 76.5 | 78.5 | Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 52.3 | 53.4 | 50.4 |
| Trade................... | 214.6 | 218.3 | 218.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Finance. ${ }^{\text {Serrice }} 1 \mathrm{\%}$. | 66.0 129.2 | 66.5 130.6 | 64.9 129.5 | $\frac{\text { Lanaing }}{\text { Manufacturing }}$ | 31.6 | 32.0 | 27.7 |
| Govermint. | 132.8 | 132.3 | 129.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Pall River |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Muskegon }}{\text { Menufactu }}$ | 27.1 | 27.3 | 23.8 |
| Total.... | 46.7 | 43.6 | 46.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing........... | 27.0 | 24.2 | 27.2 | Saginaw |  |  |  |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | Manafacturing.......... | 28.0 | 28.1 | 26.9 |
| Trade | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Government. . . . . . . .... | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Other nonmanufacturing.. | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | Mimiesota |  |  |  |
| Hev Bedford |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Duluth }}{\text { Total }}$ | 43.8 | 43.4 | 43.0 |
| Total................... | 50.2 | 47.4 | 47.9 | Contract construction.. | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Contract construction... | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | Manufacturing. ......... | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| Manufacturing........... | 27.1 | 24.7 | 25.6 | Trans. and pub. util.... | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | Trade................ . . . | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.2 |
| Trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.4 | Finance | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Government. . | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | Service 1/............ . | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Other nonmanufacturing. . | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | Goverament. . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 |

See footnotes at end of table

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, for selected areas, by industry division - Continued



# Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division - Continued 



See footnotes at end of table.

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

| Area and industry division | Number of employees |  |  | Area and industry division | Number or employees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2935 |  | 1954 |  |  |  | 1954 |
|  | Aug. | July | Aus. |  | Aug. | July | Aug. |
| moRti daitota - Continued <br> Fargo - Continued |  |  |  | Farrisburg - Continued |  |  |  |
| Finance................ | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | Irans. and pub. util.... Trade................ | 14.7 22.4 | 14.5 | 13.7 |
| Sorvice 1/ | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | Finance.................... | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | Sorvice. | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Goverment. | 39.0 | 39.1 | 37.7 |
| OHIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cincinnati |  |  |  | Lancaster |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing........... | 163.0 | 160.2 | 154.1 | Manufacturing. | 46.6 | 45.4 | 42.8 |
| Cleveland |  |  |  | Philadolphia |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing. ........... | 301.6 | 305.3 | 291.5 | Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . . | 547.7 | 542.2 | 551.6 |
| OKLAHOMA |  |  |  | P1ttaburgh |  |  |  |
| Orciahome City |  |  |  | Total.................. | 805.6 | 803.6 | 763.6 |
| Total........ | 136.1 | 136.0 | 136.2 | Mining.... | 18.0 | 17.8 | 17.2 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | Contract construction. | 47.2 | 45.6 | 37.1 |
| Contract construction... | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.5 | Manufacturing........... | 333.1 | 332.4 | 310.4 |
| Manufacturing....... | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 | Tranm. and pub. util.... | 72.7 | 71.8 | 69.9 |
| Trans, and pub. util.... | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | Trade. . | 153.8 | 153.8 | 150.3 |
| Trade.. | 36.9 | 36.9 | 36.8 | Finance | 27.6 | 27.8 | 28.1 |
| Finance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | Service.. | 85.1 | 86.6 | 84.6 |
| Sorrice.. | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.6 | Government. | 68.2 | 67.9 | 66.0 |
| Covernent. | 32.1 | 32.1 | 32.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Tulen |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Reading }}{\text { Mamufacturing. }}$ | 51.5 | 48.3 | 48.0 |
| Total.. | 122.6 | 122.6 | 116.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | Scranton |  |  |  |
| Contract construction... | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | Manufacturing........... | 30.7 | 30.1 | 30.2 |
| Manufacturing. .......... | 33.5 | 33.2 | 28.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 13.5 30.4 | 13.5 30.3 | 12.8 29.8 | $\frac{\text { Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton }}{\text { Hanufacturing....... }}$ | 38.7 | 38.3 | 37.8 |
| Trade....................... | 30.4 | 30.3 5.9 | 29.8 5.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Service.. | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.7 | York |  |  |  |
| Governmont. | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | Hanufacturing. | 44.9 | 44.9 | 45.0 |
| OREGOM |  |  |  | RTODE ISLATD |  |  |  |
| Portland |  |  |  | Providence |  |  |  |
| Total.................. | (6/) | 246.1 | 242.4 | Total................... . | 289.0 | 282.5 | 279.2 |
| Contract construction... | (6/) | 15.0 | 14.5 | Contract construction... | 16.2 | 15.7 | 14.3 |
| Manufacturing........... | (6) | 62:0 | 60.8 | Manufacturing. .......... | 139.0 | 134.4 | 135.5 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | (6) | 30.5 | 29.9 | Trans. and pub. util.... | 14.0 | 12.9 | 14.0 |
| Trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (6) | 62.2 | 62.3 | Trade.................... | 50.5 | 51.0 | 49.6 |
| Finance. | (6) | 12.9 | 12.9 | Finance.................. | 12.5 | 12.5 |  |
| Service 1/.............. | (6) | 31.6 | 31.5 | Service 1/.............. | 27.6 | 27.0 | 26.3 |
| Government. | (6) | 31.9 | 30.5 | Goverment | 29.2 | 29.0 | 27.6 |
| PEMMSTIVANIA |  |  |  | SOUTH CAROLITA |  |  |  |
| Allentorn-Bothlehom- |  |  |  | Charleston |  |  |  |
| Raston |  |  |  | Total................... | 50.5 | 49.7 | 48.0 |
| Manufacturing........... | 98.6 | 96.8 | 92.6 | Contract conntruction... | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 9.7 | 9.5 | 8.8 |
| Erio |  |  |  | Trans. and pub. util.... | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Manufacturing........... | 39.0 | 39.5 | 38.2 | Trade.................... | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Finance. ................ | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Harriaburg |  |  |  | Service 1/.............. | 4.5 | 4.5 15.6 | 4.5 14.5 |
|  | 136.1 | 135.6 | 132.4 | Govermment............... | 15.7 | 15.6 | 14.5 |
| Mining.................. | . 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction... | 7.9 33.9 | 8.4 32.8 | 8.7 32.2 | $\frac{\text { Greenville }}{\text { Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . }}$ | 29.7 | 29.5 | 28.4 |
| Manuracturing S $/$....... | 33.9 | 32.8 | 32.2 | - |  |  |  |

# Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division - Continued 

| Area and industry division | Fumber of employees |  |  | Area and industry division | Number of employees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 |  | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Aug. | July | Aug. |  | Aug. | July | Aug. |
| SOUTH DAKOTA |  |  |  | Salt Lake City - Con. |  |  |  |
| Sioux Falls |  |  |  | Manufacturing. . . . . . | 15.2 | 17.1 | 16.7 |
| Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | Trans. and pub. util..... | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.6 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | Trade. | 32.3 | 32.0 | 31.6 |
| Trade..................... | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | Finance | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| Finance | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | Service | 14.6 | 14.6 | 13.6 |
| Service 1/............... | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | Government. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.6 |
| Government. .............. | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | VERMONT |  |  |  |
| TGNNESSEE |  |  |  | Burlington |  |  |  |
| Chattanooga |  |  |  | Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16.4 | 16.3 | 17.4 |
| Total....... . . . . . . . . . . . | 94.0 | 93.9 | 90.6 | Manuracturing. . . . . . . . . | 3.6 | 3.4 | 5.3 |
| Mining.. | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | Trans. and pub. util.... | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Contract construction... | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | Trade... | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 43.9 | 43.6 | 41.6 | Service | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | Other nonmanufacturing.. | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Trade........ . . . . . . . . . . | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Finance | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | Springfield |  |  |  |
| Service | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.5 | Total..... | 12.7 | 12.8 | 11.3 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 7.9 | 7.9 | 6.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Trans. and pub. util.... | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 |
| Knoxville |  |  |  | Trade.................... | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Total... | 117.4 | 115.6 | 114.9 | Service. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | Other nonmanufacturing.. | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Contract construction... | 8.8 | 8.8 | 11.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 46.9 | 45.4 | 43.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.4 | VIRGINIA |  |  |  |
| Trade. | 25.1 | 24.7 | 23.7 | Norfolk-Portsmouth |  |  |  |
| Finance | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | Total................... | 147.5 | 147.9 | 145.9 |
| Service................... | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.2 | Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.9 | Contract construction... | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Manufacturing. . . . . . . . | 15.2 | 15.8 | 14.9 |
| Memphis |  |  |  | Trans. and pub. util.... | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.1 |
| Total. | 172.9 | 171.1 | 166.5 | Trade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35.3 | 35.3 | 36.4 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | Finance | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Contract construction... | 12.2 | 11.9 | 9.9 | Service | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.1 |
| Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 45.1 | 44.6 | 41.9 | Government. | 46.9 | 46.7 | 45.8 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Trade.................... | 48.3 | 47.6 | 48.5 | Richmond |  |  |  |
| Finance | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | Total.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 151.2 | 149.9 | 146.7 |
| Service | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.7 | Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . . | 22.4 | 22.2 | 21.8 | Contract construction... | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Manufacturing....... | 38.8 | 37.1 | 37.2 |
| Nashville |  |  |  | Trans. and pub. util | 15.7 | 15.9 | 14.9 |
|  | 129.7 | 128.9 | 124.2 | Trade.................... | 37.1 | 37.4 | 36.7 |
| Contract construction $1 /$ | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | Finance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12.5 | 12.6 | 11.9 |
| Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . | 38.0 | 37.6 | 35.7 | Service | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.6 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | Govermbent. . . . . . . . . . . . | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.1 |
| Trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28.8 | 28.7 | 27.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Finance................... | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | WASHIIGTON |  |  |  |
| Service | 19.5 | 19.4 | 18.6 | Seattle |  |  |  |
| Government. | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.3 | Total. . . . . . . . . . . . | 293.1 | 291.2 | 282.1 |
|  |  |  |  | Contract construction... | 15.6 | 15.3 | 14.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Manuracturing. . . . . . . . . | 84.3 | 83.0 | 76.8 |
| UTAH |  |  |  | Trans. and pub. util.... | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.5 |
| Salt Lake City |  |  |  | Trade..................... | 70.8 | 70.6 | 69.4 |
| Total.................... | 107.7 | 108.8 | 108.9 | Finance.................. | 17.6 | 17.5 | 16.9 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.7 | 2.6 | 6.2 | Service I/. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 37.5 | 37.5 | 36.5 |
| Contract construction... | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.1 | Government............... | 39.9 | 39.9 | 41.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division



[^1]

## Labor Turnover

## Table B-lı Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover



Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries
(Per 100 employees)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { accession } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ |  | Separation rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quit |  | Discharge |  | Layoff |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Misc., incl. } \\ \text { military }}}{ }$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Aug. } \\ 1955 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Aug. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { July } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Aug. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { July } \\ 1955 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| hanufacturing. | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 4.7 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | . 4 | . 3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 3 |
| momdurable 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 product | 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 liquo | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes......... | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | . 4 | . 2 | . 7 | $\cdot 2$ | 1 | 1 |
| Cigars..... | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | . 4 | . 2 | 1.3 | . 2 | (1/) | . 1 |
| Tobacco and si | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | . 2 | .1 | . 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 fibe | 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 hosi | 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 | $\cdot 3$ | . 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 | $\cdot 1$ | . 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 FURW ITURE) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logging camps and contractor | (2/2) | 4.7 5.3 | (2) | 4.5 5.0 | (2/) | 3.0 | (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 | $\cdot 7$ | . 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 organte chemicals. | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | . 8 | .5 | $\square^{1}$ | (1) | . 3 | $\cdot 3$ | . 1 | . 1 |
| Syinthetic fibers..... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | . 5 | . 4 | (1/) | (1/) | . 5 | -9 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Drugs and medicines.. | (2) ${ }^{1} 5$ | 1.7 2.2 | (2/) ${ }^{1}$ | 1.2 | (2.4) | . 8 | (2/) | . 1 | (2/) | . 2 | (2) ${ }^{1}$ | . 1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

1. hay fanmese

Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { accession } \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ |  | Separation rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quit |  | Discharge |  | Layoff |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Misc. incl. } \\ \text { military } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { July } \\ 1955 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju2y } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & \text { 1955 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Aug. } \\ 1955 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { July } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 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 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Rubber footwea | 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, hydraullc... | 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 |  | - 7 |  | . 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 nonferrous metals: <br> 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 nonferrous 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 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDMANCE, MACHIMERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT) | 5.4 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 1.7 | . 5 | . 4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | -3 |  |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and nardware....... | 3.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | . 3 | .3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Cutiery and edge tools. | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | . 2 | . 2 | . 4 | . 7 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Hand tools..... | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | .$^{2}$ | . 2 | $\cdot 3$ | . 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 | $\cdot 7$ | . 4 | 1.4 | $\cdot 7$ | $\cdot 4$ | - 3 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies... | 4.5 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | . 8 | . 5 | 1.1 | . | . 2 | . 1 |
| 011 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 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 1 abo Fiabsis.

Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { accession } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ |  | Separation rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quit |  | Discharge |  | Layoff |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Misc., incl. } \\ \text { military }}}{ }$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augg: } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text { Jung } \\ 1955 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { गuमु } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIV } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Axyg. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{24 J} \\ 2955 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AL4is. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jưु } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A능. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\right\|_{1955} ^{J u v y}$ |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 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 tracto | (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 |
| Metalworkine 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 |
| 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 EQUIPMEIT | 4.8 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | . 3 | . 2 | 4.0 | 2.4 | . 2 | . 4 |
| Automobiles.. | 5.1 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | . 3 | . 2 | 5.7 | 2.7 | . 3 | . 6 |
| Aircraft and part | 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 | (2) ${ }^{1}$ | 1.6 | (2) ${ }^{1}$ | .1 | (2) ${ }^{4}$ | . 5 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | - 1 |
| Aircraft engines and parts | (2/2) | 2.5 1.3 | (2/) | 2.2 1.1 | (2) | . 9 | (2/) | (ij) | (2/) | . 9 | (2/) | . 2 |
| Other alrcraft parts and equipment. | 5.4 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 2. 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 | 13.5 | 8.7 | ( 2 | . 1 |
| Railroad equipment....... | $\left(\frac{2}{2} /\right)$ | 6.4 3.4 |  | 5.6 |  | -7 | (2/) | (i) | ( 2 2) | 4.0 | (2/) | . 8 |
| Locomotives and parts. | (2/) | 3.4 | (2/) | 4.2 6.4 | (2/) | . 3 | (2) | (1/) | (2) | 2.7 4.6 | (2/) | 1.1 |
| Rallroad and street cars.. | (2/) | 7.9 5.1 | (2/) | 6.4 3.1 | (2/) | .9 8.0 | (2/) | . 2 | (2) | 4.6 .4 | (2/) | ${ }^{-1}$ |
| Other transportation equipm | 9.1 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 | . 5 | $\cdot 7$ | . 1 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS. | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | . 3 | . 2 | . 7 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Photographic apparat | 1.2 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 |  | . 7 | . 1 | . 1 | . 4 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Watches and clocks. | (8/) | 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 | 2.5 | 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 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2: Monthly labor furnover rates in selected industries-Continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { accession } \\ \text { rate } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Separation rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quit |  | Discharge |  | Layoff |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Misc}, 1 \mathrm{ncl} \\ \text { m+1itary } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{JuLy} \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { Aug. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju2y } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{5 u l y} \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ |
| NONMANUFACTURING: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| metal mining. | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Iron mining... | (2/) | 3.0 | (2/) | 1.2 | (2/) | . 6 | (2/) | (2/) | (2/) |  | (2/) | . 2 |
| Copper mining. | (2/) | 6.8 | (2/) | 6.6 | (2/) | 5.9 | (2/) | . 4 | (2/) | (1/) | (2/) | . 3 |
| Lead and zinc mini | (2/) | 2.9 | (2/) | 1.9 | (2/) | 1.5 | (2j) | . 1 | (2/) | 1 | (2/) | . 2 |
| 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 |
| COMMUHICATION: Telephone. | (2/) | 2.7 | (2/) | 1.7 | (2/) | 1.4 | (2/) |  |  |  |  | . 1 |
| Telegraph. ${ }^{\text {l }}$.............. | (2/) | 2.1 | (2/) | 1.6 | (2/) | 1.2 | (2/) | (1) | (2/) | . 2 | (2/) | . 2 |

$1 /$ Less than 0.05 .
$\frac{1}{2}$ Hot available.
3/ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees

| Indusury | Average weekly earnings |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MINING: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| METAL MINING. | \$94.98 | \$91.46 | \$83.64 | 42.4 | 41.2 | 40.8 | \$2. 24 | \$2.22 | \$2.05 |
| Iron mining | 98.12 | 94.24 | 82.94 | 41.4 | 40.1 | 38.4 | 2.37 | 2.35 | 2.16 |
| Copper mining | 97.43 | 9h. 81 | 84.22 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 41.9 | 2.25 | 2.21 | 2.01 |
| Lead and zinc | 84.22 | 82.01 | 75.20 | 41.9 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 1.88 |
| ANTHRACITE. | 87.89 | 86.27 | 82.50 | 34.2 | 35.5 | 33.0 | 2.57 | 2.43 | 2.50 |
| BITUMINOUS-COAL | 94.75 | 95.50 | 82.09 | 37.6 | 38.2 | 33.1 | 2.52 | 2.50 | 2.48 |
| CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).......... | 92.40 | 96.29 | 93.98 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 2.31 | 2.36 | 2.27 |
| NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING. | 84.73 | 83.99 | 79.83 | 45.8 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.77 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 98.28 | 98.94 | 96.52 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 2.60 | 2.59 | 2.54 |
| nonbuiloing construction | 99.25 | 99.36 | 97.21 | 41.7 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 2.32 |
| Highway and street. | 97.63 | 97.22 | 93.09 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 2.18 |
| Other nonbuilding construct | 100.25 | 101.18 | 100.77 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 2.50 | 2.48 | 2.44 |
| building construction. | 97.99 | 98.95 | 96.20 | 36.7 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 2.67 | 2.66 | 2.60 |
| general contractors. | 91.62 | 92.00 | 91.51 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 2.51 | 2.50 | 2.48 |
| SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS. | 102.58 | 103.60 | 99.53 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 37.0 | 2.78 | 2.77 | 2.69 |
| Plumbing and heatin | 107.80 | 108.39 | 103.52 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 2.80 | 2.83 | 2.71 |
| Painting and deco:atin | 97.43 | 97.02 | 92.31 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 35.1 | 2.76 | 2.71 | 2.63 |
| Electrical work. | 118.60 | 118.31 | 113.88 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.92 |
| Other special-trade cont | 98.55 | 100.64 | 96.10 | 36.1 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 2.73 | 2.72 | 2.64 |
| manufacturing. | 76.33 | 76.36 | 71.06 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.79 |
| durable gooos. | 82.61 | 82.62 | 76.59 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 1.91 |
| nondurable goods. | 67.83 | 67.89 | 64.68 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.65 |
| ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES. | 82.21 | 82.62 | 80.20 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.00 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS. | 71.45 | 72.07 | 67.57 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.64 |
| Meat products | 83.42 | 80.48 | 76.07 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 2.01 | 1.93 | 1.86 |
| Meat packing, wholesale | 86.74 | 82.98 | 78.91 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 2.09 | 1.99 | 1.92 |
| Sausages and casings. | 83.03 | 81.98 | 76.96 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 41.6 | 1.94 | 1.92 | 1.85 |
| Dairy products... | 73.42 | 75.26 | 69.98 | 43.7 | 44.8 | 43.2 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.62 |
| Condensed and evaporated | 74.17 | 77.39 | 71.42 | 45.5 | 46.9 | 45.2 | 1.63 | 1.65 | 1.58 |
| Ice cream and ices. | 77.26 | 78.50 | 70.81 | 43.9 | 44.6 | 42.4 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.67 |
| Canning and preserving. | 57.31 | 54.79 | 56.03 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 1.44 | 1.38 | 1.38 |
| Sea food, canned and cured. | 50.56 | 45.90 | 45.60 | 32.0 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 1.58 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Canned fruits, vegetables, and soup | 59.16 | 56.58 | 57.82 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 1.45 | 1.37 | 1.39 |
| Grain-mill products. | 77.35 | 79.98 | 74.59 | 44.2 | 45.7 | 44.4 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.68 |
| Flour and other grain-mill product | 83.85 | 85.46 | 79.57 | 44.6 | 45.7 | 44.7 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.78 |
| Prepared feeds.. | 73.96 | 77.10 | 72.05 | 45.1 | 47.3 | 45.6 | 1.64 | 1.63 | 1.58 |
| Bakery products. | 70.35 | 70.79 | 68.14 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.67 |
| Bread and other bakery prod | 72.86 | 72.98 | 70.04 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.70 |
| Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels. | 61.07 | 62.87 | 60.76 | 38.9 | 40.3 | 39.2 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1.55 |

## Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

| Industry | Average weekly |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Averaǵe hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{d r a n n}{} \begin{array}{c} \text { July } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nours } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline 195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & \text { 1954 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Ju1u } \\ 1955 \\ 195 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar | \$77.79 | \$84.29 | \$71.75 | 41.6 | 44.6 | 41.0 | \$1.87 | \$1.89 | \$1.75 |
| Cane-sugar | 87.52 | 93.80 | 75.62 | 44.2 | 46.9 | 41.1 | 1.98 | 2.00 | 1.84 |
| Beet sugar | 64.08 | 74.40 | 72.16 | 35.6 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 1.80 | 1.86 | 1.76 |
| Confectionery and related | 57.33 | 57.48 | 55.95 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.42 |
| Confectionery | 55.10 | 54.00 | 53.70 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 39.2 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.37 |
| Beverages | 85.49 | 87.35 | 78.76 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 40.6 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 1.94 |
| Bottled soft | 67.89 | 69.13 | 62.03 | 43.8 | 44.6 | 42.2 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.47 |
| Malt liquors | 101.34 | 104.67 | 93.03 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 40.1 | 2.49 | 2.51 | 2.32 |
| Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors. $\qquad$ | 77.52 | 77.77 | 73.73 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 2.04 | 2.02 | 1.92 |
| Miscellaneous food produc | 69.04 | 69.17 | 66.99 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 1.64 | 1.62 | 1.58 |
| Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and | 89.52 | 85.17 | 90.29 | 44.1 | 42.8 | 45.6 | 2.03 | 1.99 | 1.98 |
| Manufactured ice | 67.62 | 68.73 | 66.46 | 46.0 | 47.4 | 46.8 | 1.47 | 1.45 | 1.42 |
| TOBACCO MANUFACTURES | 50.43 | 54.00 | 49.67 | 39.4 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 1.28 | 1.41 | 1.29 |
| igarett | 67.97 | 67.06 | 68.30 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 1.67 | 1.66 | 1.63 |
| Cigars: | 44.13 | 43.79 | 42.90 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 37.3 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.15 |
| Tobacco and snuff. | 55.57 | 54.02 | 55.10 | 37.8 | 36.5 | 38.8 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.42 |
| Tobacco stemming and | 40.19 | 48.26 | 37.86 | 40.6 | 38.3 | 36.4 | . 99 | 1.26 | 1.04 |
| TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS | 55.07 | 54.25 | 52.36 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 38.5 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.36 |
| Scouring and combing pla | 63.65 | 68.48 | 62.78 | 41.6 | 43.9 | 41.3 | 1.53 | 2.56 | 1.52 |
| Yarn and thread mills.. | 49.77 | 49.27 | 46.88 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 37.5 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.25 |
| Yarn mills | 50.15 | 49.52 | 46.25 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 37.3 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.24 |
| Thread mills | 50.44 | 50.44 | 49.28 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.28 |
| Broad-woven fab | 54.26 | 53.20 | 50.69 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 38.4 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.32 |
| Cotton, silk, synthetic | 52.78 | 51.73 | 49.15 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 38.1 | 1.30 | 1.29 | 1.29 |
| North. | 57.37 | 56.80 | 54.57 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 38.7 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.41 |
| Sout | 51.97 | 50.93 | 47.88 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 38.0 | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.26 |
| Woolen and worste | 63.42 | 62.78 | 60.55 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.51 |
| Narrow fabrics and | 55.18 | 54.77 | 53.98 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.37 |
| Knitting mills.. | 50.44 | 49.01 | 48.88 | 38.5 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| Full-fashioned | 54.23 | 53.14 | 54.46 | 37.4 | 36.4 | 36.8 | 1.45 | 1.46 | 1.48 |
| North. | 51.66 | 49.68 | 53.79 | 36.9 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 1.40 | 1.38 | 1.49 |
| Sout | 54.90 | 54.17 | 54.68 | 37.6 | 36.6 | 37.2 | 1.46 | 1.48 | 1.47 |
| Seamless | 43.01 | 41.15 | 41.78 | 37.4 | 36.1 | 37.3 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.12 |
| Nort | 47.04 | 46.68 | 44.46 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 38.0 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.17 |
| South | 42.41 | 40.34 | 41.29 | 37.2 | 35.7 | 37.2 | 1.14 | 1.13 | 1.17 |
| Knit out | 53.96 | 53.96 | 52.72 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 |
| Knit underwe | 48.43 | 47.07 | 45.13 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 37.3 | 1.22 | 1.21 | 1.21 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 62.82 | 61.05 | 61.16 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1.51 |
|  | 62.25 | 60.49 | 60.90 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.50 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings | 74.16 | 72.16 | 71.63 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.76 |
| Wool carpets, russ, and carpet y | 71.23 | 66.91 | 67.99 | 40.7 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 1.75 | 1.72 | 1.73 |
| Hats (except cloth and millinery) | 60.13 | 57.67 | 59.90 | 38.3 | 36.5 | 38.4 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.56 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods.. | 66.56 | 65.28 | 61.85 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 39.9 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.55 |
| Felt goods (except woven felts and hats). | 76.32 | 73.16 | 69.25 | 42.4 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 1.80 | 1.82 | 1.74 |
| Lace goods. | 65.30 | 62.70 | 61.55 | 39.1 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 1.67 | 1.65 | 1.65 |
| Paddings and upholstery filling | 73.44 | 73.19 | 65.67 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 39.8 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.65 |
| Processed waste and recovered fib | 52.20 | 49.65 | 50.68 | 42.1 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 1.24 | 1.22 | 1.23 |
| Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics............... | 84.42 | 85.76 | 76.32 | 44.2 | 44.9 | 42.4 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.80 |
| Cordage and twine | 56.54 | 55.16 | 53.99 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.36 |

## Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jun } y \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1954 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { July } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIy } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS. | \$49.82 | \$47.88 | \$48.87 | 36.9 | 36.0 | 36.2 | \$1.35 | \$1.33 | \$1.35 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats | 60.39 | 58.48 | 57.05 | 36.6 | 36.1 | 35.0 | 1.65 | 1.62 | 1.63 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing. | 42.11 | 40.52 | 41.70 | 37.6 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.13 |
| Shirts, collars, and nigh | 42.18 | 40.45 | 41.47 | 37.0 | 35.8 | 36.7 | 1.14 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| Separate trousers | 43.15 | 41.70 | 43.32 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 36.1 | 1.16 | 1.13 | 1.20 |
| Work shirts | 38.29 | 35.34 | 34.78 | 40.3 | 37.6 | 37.0 | . 95 | . 94 | . 94 |
| Womer's outerwe | 54.21 | 52.00 | 53.15 | 35.9 | 34.9 | 35.2 | 1.51 | 1.49 | 1.51 |
| Women's dress | 53.85 | 50.26 | 52.69 | 35.9 | 34.9 | 35.6 | 1.50 | 1.44 | 1.48 |
| Household appar | 39.68 | 38.17 | 33.91 | 36.4 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.09 |
| Women's suits, coats, and sk | 69.54 | 67.71 | 66.92 | 35.3 | 34.9 | 33.8 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 1.98 |
| Women's, children's under gar | 44.53 | 42.12 | 43.80 | 36.8 | 35.1 | 36.2 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.21 |
| Underwear and nightwear, except corsets. | 41.92 | 39.55 | 41.02 | 37.1 | 35.0 | 36.3 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| Corsets and allied garments............. | 48.15 | 46.46 | 48.01 | 36.2 | 35.2 | 36.1 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.33 |
| Millinery. | 59.25 | 54.60 | 62.58 | 37.5 | 35.0 | 37.7 | 1.58 | 1.56 | 1.66 |
| Children's outerwear | 46.50 | 46.49 | 46.62 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 1.24 | 1.23 | 1.23 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.... | 44.77 | 44.64 | 43.92 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 1.21 | 1.24 | 1.21 |
| Other fabricated textile products........ Curtains, draperies, and other house- | 50.03 | 49.24 | 48.00 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.28 |
| furnishings. | 44.25 | 44.27 | 42.78 | 37.5 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.15 |
| Textile bags. | 53.02 | 55.30 | 53.18 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 1.37 | 1.40 | 1.36 |
| Canvas product | 54.88 | 53.06 | 52.26 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.0 | 1.40 | 1.34 | 1.34 |
| LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE). | 73.15 | 69.66 | 65.57 | 41.8 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 1.75 | 1.72 | 1.58 |
| Logging camps and contractors............. | 83.84 | 77.34 | 67.30 | 40.5 | 38.1 | 38.9 | 2.07 | 2.03 | 1.73 |
| Sawmills and planing mills................... | 73.95 | 70.35 | 67.10 | 42.5 | 40.9 | 42.2 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.59 |
| Sawmills and planing mills, general..... | 74.38 | 70.76 | 67.68 | 42.5 | 40.9 | 42.3 | 1.75 | 1.73 | 1.60 |
| South. | 46.65 | 46.44 | 45.57 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.05 |
| West. | 93.94 | 88.24 | 89.42 | 41.2 | 38.7 | 40.1 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.23 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products............ | 74.82 | 73.99 | 71.99 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.69 |
| Millwork................ | 73.43 | 73.43 | 72.84 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 43.1 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.69 |
| Plywood... | 78.81 | 73.63 | 68.69 | 42.6 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 1.85 | 1.77 | 1.62 |
| Wooden conta | 53.06 | 51.75 | 48.98 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 1.24 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cig | 53.19 | 53.46 | 47.95 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.22 |
| Miscellaneous wood products.............. | 58.10 | 58.38 | 54.13 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 1.40 | 1.42 | 1.33 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES...................... | 68.62 | 64.96 | 63.74 | 42.1 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 1.63 | 1.60 | 1.57 |
| Household furniture....................... | 64.79 | 61.71 | 61.00 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 1.55 | 1.52 | 1.51 |
| Wood household furniture, except upholstered. | 58.37 | 56.44 | 54.81 | 42.3 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.35 |
| Wood household furniture, upholstered... | 70.21 | 64.46 | 65.27 | 41.3 | 38.6 | 39.8 | 1.70 | 1.67 | 1.64 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings................ | 73.68 | 70.35 | 69.38 | 42.1 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 1.75 | 1.72 | 1.68 |
| Office, public-building, and professional furniture. | 77.58 | 73.57 | 72.73 | 43.1 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 1.80 | 1.79 | 1.74 |
| Wood office furniture......................... | 69.39 | 63.14 | 61.69 | 44.2 | 4.1 .0 | 41.4 | 1.57 | 1.54 | 1.49 |
| Metal office furniture.................... | 83.95 | 84.02 | 77.39 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 40.1 | 1.98 | 2.01 | 1.93 |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures. $\qquad$ | 86.68 | 79.60 | 75.05 | 42.7 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 2.03 | 1.98 | 1.90 |
| Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures. | 66.62 | 64.62 | 64.84 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.57 |

## Hours and Eamines:

## Table C-l: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

| Industry | Averaǵe weekly earnings |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average weekly } \\ \text { hours } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Average hourlyearnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| PAPER AND ALLIEd PRODUCTS | \$79.92 | \$79.30 | \$74.98 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 42.6 | \$1.85 | \$1.84 | \$1.76 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | 86.83 | 86.78 | 81.10 | 44.3 | 44.5 | 43.6 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.86 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes. | 75.40 | 73.57 | 70.56 | 42.6 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.68 |
| Paperboard boxes. | 75.15 | 73.33 | 70.47 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.67 |
| Fiber cans, tubes, and | 77.71 | 78.31 | 73.63 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 39.8 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.85 |
| Other paper and allied products | 70.30 | 69.97 | 66.83 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.63 |
| PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES. | 91.18 | 90.95 | 87.40 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.27 |
| Newspaper | 95.23 | 95.76 | 91.85 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.58 |
| Periodi | 99.36 | 93.50 | 91.03 | 41.4 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 2.40 | 2.32 | 2.27 |
| Books | 81.81 | 78.41 | 78.98 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 2.01 | 1.99 | 1.95 |
| Commercial | 90.23 | 90.17 | 85.10 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2.16 |
| Lithographing | 93.96 | 94.42 | 89.54 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 2.20 |
| Greeting cards. | 54.52 | 54.60 | 53.62 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 1.45 | 1.46 | 1.40 |
| Bookbinding and related industrie | 69.70 | 69.70 | 67.60 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.72 |
| Miscellaneous publishing and printing services. | 106.90 | 107.96 | 105.30 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 2.72 | 2.74 | 2.70 |
| Chemicals and allied produc | 82.81 | 83.22 | 78.94 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 1.93 |
| Industrial inorganic chemica | 90.58 | 90.80 | 86.48 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.13 |
| Alkalies and chlorine.... | 89.06 | 88.07 | 84.38 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 2.21 | 2.18 | 2.12 |
| Industrial organic chemicals | 87.12 | 87.94 | 83.43 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.06 |
| Plastics, except synthetic | 86.73 | 86.53 | 84.02 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 2.07 | 2.09 | 2.01 |
| Synthetic rubber | 100.62 | 97.53 | 91.39 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 2.24 |
| Synthetic fi | 74.40 | 76.57 | 72.07 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 1.86 | 1.90 | 1.82 |
| Explos | 81.80 | 80.39 | 78.21 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 1.97 |
| Drugs and medicines | 74.56 | 74.56 | 71.63 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.76 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations. | 87.15 | 85.28 | 82.81 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 2.01 |
| Soap and glycerin. | 94.76 | 92.11 | 90.86 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 2.30 | 2.28 | 2.20 |
| Paints, pligments, and fillers. | 85.20 | 85.60 | 78.88 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 41.3 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.91 |
| Paints, varnishes, lacquers, ename1s. | 83.92 | 83.69 | 76.86 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.1 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.87 |
| Gum and wood chemica | 73.15 | 72.87 | 68.80 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.0 | 1.67 | 1.66 | 1.60 |
| Fertilizers..... | 62.21 | 63.50 | 61.30 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 1.51 | 1.53 | 1.47 |
| Vegetable and animal oils a | 72.65 | 74.20 | 69.99 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 1.64 | 1.66 | 1.58 |
| vegetable oils. | 65.94 | 69.05 | 64.37 | 43.1 | 43.7 | 43.2 | 1.53 | 1.58 | 1.49 |
| Anlmal oils and | 82.06 | 80.96 | 78.66 | 46.1 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 1.78 | 1.76 | 1.71 |
| Miscellaneors chemicals | 74.30 | 74.15 | 71.33 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.77 |
| Essential oils, perfumes, cos | 62.15 | 61.02 | 59.68 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 38.5 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.55 |
| Compressed and liquified gase | 88.54 | 88.74 | 82.71 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 42.2 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 1.96 |
| PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL | 98.06 | 99.53 | 93.07 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 2.38 | 2.41 | 2.27 |
| Petroleum refining. | 99.54 | 102.41 | 96.05 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 2.47 | 2.51 | 2.36 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal | 93.05 | 91.16 | 83.13 | 44.1 | 43.0 | 42.2 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 1.97 |
| RUBBER PRODUCTS. | 86.73 | 86.32 | 75.85 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 39.1 | 2.10 | 2.09 | 1.94 |
| tires and inner | 02.97 | 103.33 | 85.65 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 37.4 | 2.44 | 2.42 | 2.29 |
| Rubber footwear. | 67.82 | 70.99 | 66.40 | 39.2 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1.66 |
| Other rubber products | 76.26 | 74.37 | 77.15 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.77 |
| LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS. | 53.48 | 52.40 | 51.24 | 38.2 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 1.40 | 1.39 | 1.37 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished... | 71.86 | 69.84 | 68.99 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.76 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing | 70.30 | 67.82 | 66.97 | 40.4 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 1.74 | 1.73 | 1.67 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | 51.98 | 51.99 | 48.55 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 36.5 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.33 |
| Footwear (except rubber). | 50.92 | 49.74 | 48.71 | 38.0 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.32 |

## Table C-l: Hours nend gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | ```Average hourly earnings``` |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju7y } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lugg | \$57.30 | \$56.62 | \$56.24 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.0 | \$1.50 | \$1.49 | \$1.48 |
| Handbags and small leather goods | 47.75 | 48.01 | 47.82 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 39.2 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.22 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather good | 46.63 | 45.13 | 44.90 | 37.3 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.23 |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS. | 77.75 | 77.23 | 72.04 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.77 |
| Flat glass....................... | 110.12 | 111.10 | 96.29 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 39.3 | 2.66 | 2.69 | 2.45 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or | 73.68 | 73.91 | 70.77 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 1.87 | 1.90 | 1.81 |
| Glass contai | 77.14 | 76.21 | 73.45 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.85 |
| Pressed and blown glas | 67.69 | 70.12 | 66.85 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 38.2 | 1.81 | 1.88 | 1.75 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass | 67.04 | 63.60 | 61.76 | 41.9 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 1.51 |
| Cement, hydraulic................ | 79.30 | 81.93 | 76.36 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 1.92 | 1.96 | 1.84 |
| Structural clay prod | 71.90 | 70.30 | 67.23 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 1.72 | 1.69 | 1.62 |
| Brick and hollow ti | 69.60 | 69.76 | 66.40 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.53 |
| Floor and wall til | 70.93 | 70.41 | 69.19 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.70 |
| Sewer pipe. | 71.34 | 69.66 | 69.22 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 41.7 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.66 |
| Clay refracto | 77.39 | '72.96 | 67.16 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 36.9 | 2.01 | 1.92 | 1.82 |
| Pottery and related produc | 67.28 | 62.84 | 60.50 | 37.8 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.69 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster prod | 81.17 | 81.35 | 76.05 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 45.0 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.69 |
| Concrete products............. | 78.83 | 78.88 | 73.51 | 46.1 | 46.4 | 45.1 | 1.71 | 1.70 | 1.63 |
| Cut-stone and stone product | 69.39 | 69.23 | 64.78 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 41.0 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.58 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products................................. | 82.15 | 79.15 | 73.68 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 39.4 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 1.87 |
| Abrasive produc | 85.89 | 80.50 | 73.48 | 40.9 | 38.7 | 37.3 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 1.97 |
| Asbestos produ | 85.30 | 86.48 | 78.25 | 43.3 | 43.9 | 41.4 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.89 |
| Nonclay refractor | 83.33 | 81.48 | 65.93 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 33.3 | 2.17 | 2.10 | 1.98 |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES. | 92.39 | 92.57 | 80.64 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 38.4 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.10 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 98.33 | 98.65 | 82.43 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 37.3 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.21 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products. | 98.33 | 99.05 | 82.43 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 37.3 | 2.44 | 2.47 | 2.21 |
| Electrometaliurgical products............. | 87.56 | 88.18 | 79.00 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 39.5 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.00 |
| Iron and steel foundri | 83.62 | 83.43 | 74.10 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 39.0 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 1.90 |
| Gray-iron foundries. | 82.37 | 83.42 | 73.49 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 39.3 | 1.98 | 2.01 | 1.87 |
| Malleable-iron foundr | 81.99 | 80.39 | 75.07 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 39.1 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.92 |
| Steel foundries.. | 88.41 | 84.87 | 75.62 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 38.0 | 2.11 | 2.07 | 1.99 |
| Frimary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals................ | 79.84 | 84.65 | 79.79 | 38.2 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 1.98 |
| Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.......... | 73.40 | 80.60 | 76.59 | 36.7 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 1.91 |
| Primary refining of aluminum............ | 89.42 | 87.45 | 84.82 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 2.23 | 2.17 | 2.11 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals................... | 81.71 | 79.57 | 72.67 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 40.6 | 1.95 | 1.89 | 1.79 |
| Rolling, drawing and alloying of nonferrous metals. | 84.84 | 85.05 | 80.60 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.01 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper. | 83.62 | 86.92 | 80.40 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 2.08 | 2.12 | 2.01 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of al umi num. | 84.80 | 83.18 | 80.00 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 2.12 | 2.09 | 2.00 |
| Nonferrous foundries.... | 84.45 | 82.81 | 79.80 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.01 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industr | 95.95 | 93.98 | 84.53 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 39.5 | 2.29 | 2.27 | 2.14 |
| Iron and steel forgings.. | 99.96 | 97.23 | 86.08 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 38.6 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 2.23 |
| Wire drawing... | 94.98 | 94.08 | 85.65 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 40.4 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.12 |
| Welded and heavy-riveted pipe | 90.09 | 86.94 | 83.16 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 2.23 | 2.19 | 2.10 |

## Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { July } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Aug. } \\ 1954 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIy } \\ & 1955 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Aug. } \\ 1954 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT). | \$83.20 | \$81.99 | \$76.95 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 40.5 | \$2.00 | \$1.99 | \$1.90 |
| Tin cans and other tinwar | 90.25 | 89.59 | 83.13 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 2.07 | 2.05 | 1.97 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and | 79.54 | 77.95 | 74.74 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 1.94 | 1.92 | 1.85 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | 67.06 | 67.23 | 66.17 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.65 |
| Hand tools | 76.59 | 75.22 | 73.26 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 1.91 | 1.89 | 1.85 |
| Hardwa | 84.45 | 82.41 | 77.93 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 1.91 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies. | 78.17 | 74.84 | 75.14 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 1.93 | 1.89 | 86 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplie | 79.80 | 77.62 | 79.38 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 40.5 | 2.01 | 1.96 | 1.96 |
| Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified. | 7.30 | 73.66 | 73.53 | 40.9 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 1.89 | 1.86 | 82 |
| Fabricated structural metal produc | 84.65 | 83.64 | 79.73 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 1.94 |
| Structural steel and ornamental metal work. | 86.07 | 85.46 | 80.87 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 1.93 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim. | 83.23 | 82.82 | 78.38 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 1.94 |
| Boiler-shop p | 82.62 | 77.97 | 78.76 | 40.9 | 38.6 | 40.6 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 1.94 |
| Sheet-metal | 85.69 | 86.88 | 79.37 | 41.8 | 42.8 | 40.7 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 1.95 |
| Metal stamping, co | 85.90 | 86.74 | 78.40 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 40.0 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 1.96 |
| Vitreous-enameled product | 68.97 | 66.58 | 59.73 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 37.1 | 1.67 | 1.62 | 1.61 |
| Stamped and pressed metal prod | 89.67 | 90.95 | 80.60 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 40.1 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.01 |
| Lighting fixtur | 78.94 | 73.88 | 70.71 | 40.9 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 1.93 | 1.88 | 1.79 |
| Fabricated wire products | 77.49 | 75.55 | 73.12 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 1.89 | 1.87 | 1.81 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products | 83.53 | 83.30 | 74.00 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 40.0 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.85 |
| Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails. | 93.53 | 95.26 | 85.08 | 43.3 | 44.1 | 41.1 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.07 |
| Steel springs...................... | 85.05 | 85.48 | 74.48 | 40.5 | 42.5 | 38.0 | 2.10 | 2.09 | 1.96 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, a | 87.90 | 86.20 | 74.26 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 39.5 | 2.03 | 2.00 | 1.88 |
| Screw-machine produc | 80.41 | 79.95 | 72.62 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 39.9 | 1.91 | 1.89 | 1.82 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) | 86.32 | 86.11 | 80.80 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 40.2 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.01 |
| Engines and turbines. | 87.67 | 88.94 | 84.77 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.13 |
| Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels. | 89.47 | 87.55 | 95.17 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 41.2 | 2.30 | 2.28 | 2.31 |
| Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified... | 87.12 | 89.23 | 80.36 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 39.2 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.05 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractor | 78.99 | 81.20 | 77.42 | 39.3 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 1.97 |
| Tractors. | 82.16 | 83.41 | 80.36 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.05 |
| Agricultural machinery (except tractors). | 75.66 | 78.41 | 74.67 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 1.94 | 1.97 | 1.90 |
| Construction and mining machinery. | 87.33 | 86.50 | 78.59 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 40.3 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 1.95 |
| Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields................ | 87.14 | 86.93 | 76.82 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 39.6 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 1.94 |
| Oil-field machinery and tools | 88.10 | 85.40 | 82.96 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 2.03 | 2.00 | 1.98 |
| letalworking machinery | 98.99 | 98.76 | 92.64 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 42.3 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.19 |
| Machine tools. | 96.14 | 94.40 | 86.11 | 44.1 | 43.5 | 41.4 | 2.18 | 2.17 | 2.08 |
| Metalworking machinery (except machine tools). $\qquad$ | 94.83 | 90.94 | 85.70 | 43.3 | 42.1 | 41.2 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 2.08 |
| Machine-tool accessories | 102.73 | 104.58 | 100.02 | 43.9 | 44.5 | 43.3 | 2.34 | 2.35 | 2.31 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) $\qquad$ | 82.17 | 81.97 | 77.59 |  | 41.4 | 40.2 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.93 |
| Food-products machinery | 83.63 | 83.43 | 79.58 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 1.96 |
| Textile machinery...... | 74.11 | 73.57 | 68.60 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 39.2 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.75 |
| Paper-industries machi | 89.80 | 87.60 | 81.06 | 44.9 | 43.8 | 42.0 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.93 |
| Printing-trades machinery and equipmen | 93.24 | 90.64 | 85.86 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 2.22 | 2.20 | 2.12 |

## Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

| Industry | Averaǵe weekly earnings |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average weekly } \\ \text { hours } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1954 | Aug. <br> 1955 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1954 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Aug 1954 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General industrial machinery............. | \$85.49 | \$84.46 | \$80.20 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 40.3 | \$2.06 | \$2.04 | \$1.99 |
| Pumps, air and gas compressor | 81.79 | 80.59 | 79.00 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.97 |
| Conveyors and conveying equipment | 86.28 | 86.94 | 80.60 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 40.1 | 2.12 | 2.10 | 2.01 |
| Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans. | 79.79 | 80.38 | 74.77 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.86 |
| Industrial trucks, tractors, etc...... | 84.05 | 81.40 | 77.82 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 1.97 |
| Mechanical power-transmission equipment. | 89.46 | 88.61 | 79.80 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 40.1 | 2.11 | 2.08 | 1.99 |
| Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens. $\qquad$ | 84.67 | 84.44 | 79.00 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 39.7 | 2.05 | 2.02 | 1.99 |
| Office and store machines and devices. | 82.78 | 82.80 | 79.40 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2.00 |
| Computing machines and cash regist | 90.90 | 92.93 | 86.40 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 40.0 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.16 |
| Typewriters | 74.47 | 73.71 | 73.23 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.84 |
| Service-industry and household machines | 81.00 | 80.79 | 76.44 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 1.95 |
| Domestic laundry equipment. | 81.80 | 78.28 | 81.20 | 39.9 | 38.0 | 40.4 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.01 |
| Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines. | 79.00 | 78.66 | 75.17 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 40.2 | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.87 |
| Sewing machines...................... | 82.19 | 82.21 | 77.82 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 1.97 |
| Refrigerators and air-conditioning units. | 80.58 | 81.40 | 75.66 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 38.6 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 1.96 |
| Miscellaneous machinery pa | 85.90 | 84.45 | 77.03 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 39.5 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 1.95 |
| Fabricated pipe, fittings, and | 82.42 | 80.20 | 76.44 | 40.8 | 39.9 | 38.8 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 1.97 |
| Ball and roller bearings. | 90.94 | 91.54 | 75.46 | 43.1 | 43.8 | 39.1 | 2.11 | 2.09 | 1.93 |
| Machine shops (job and repa | 85.24 | 83.18 | 78.55 | 42.2 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 2.02 | 1.99 | 1.93 |
| ELECTRICAL MACHINERY. | 76.33 | 74.82 | 72.04 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.81 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| distribution, and industrial apparatus.. | 80.39 | 79.99 | 77.78 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.93 |
| Wiring devices and supplies............... Carbon and graphite products | 69.52 | 69.38 | 67.60 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.72 |
| (electrical).......... | 79.73 | 77.59 | 74.80 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.87 |
| Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording insiruments.................... | 74.66 | 72.40 | 73.16 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.82 |
| Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets. | 84.85 | 84.23 | 83.64 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.06 |
| Power and distribution transformers. | 83.01 | 84.04 | 78.98 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 1.95 |
| Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls. | 80.39 | 80.39 | 75.98 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.89 |
| Electrical welding appa | 94.76 | 93.29 | 86.48 | 44.7 | 43.8 | 42.6 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.03 |
| Electrical appliances. | 77.78 | 77.62 | 75.46 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 1.93 | 1.96 | 1.92 |
| Insulated wire and cable | 73.98 | 73.85 | 69.95 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.74 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicle | 85.91 | 82.42 | 74.10 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 39.0 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 1.90 |
| Electric lamps. | 67.66 | 66.81 | 63.69 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| Communication equipment............... | 72.50 | 69.78 | 69.03 | 40.5 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.73 |
| Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment. | 69.60 | 68.60 | 67.66 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.70 |
| Radio tubes...... | 66.07 | 62.21 | 64.08 | 39.8 | 37.7 | 39.8 | 1.66 | 1.65 | 1.61 |
| Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment. | 92.42 | 84.46 | 80.60 | 43.8 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 2.11 | 2.05 | 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous electrical produc | 74.70 | 72.83 | 67.25 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.72 |
| Storage batteries. | 88.37 | 82.00 | 75.06 | 42.9 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 1.91 |
| Primary batteries (dry and wet). | 61.62 | 60.19 | 57.90 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 38.6 | 1.56 | 1.52 | 1.50 |
| x -ray and non-radio electronic tubes | 80.80 | 84.87 | 77.60 | 40.2 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 2.01 | 2.05 | 1.94 |

## Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourlyearnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIP | \$91.62 | \$92.99 | \$85.63 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 40.2 | \$2.24 | \$2.23 | \$2.13 |
| Automobiles..... | 94.35 | 97.75 | 88.00 | 41.2 | 42.5 | 40.0 | 2.29 | 2.30 | 2.20 |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories. | 95.17 | 98.83 | 88.58 | 41.2 | 42.6 | 39.9 | 2.31 | 2.32 | 2.22 |
| Truck and bus bod | 82.19 | 80.77 | 78.09 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 1.99 | 1.97 | 1.90 |
| Trailers (truck and automobil | 83.21 | 83.01 | 73.70 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 39.2 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 1.88 |
| Alrcraft and parts. | 88.97 | 89.40 | 85.27 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.09 |
| Aircraft. | 89.19 | 89.19 | 85.07 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.08 |
| Aircraft engines and p | 85.72 | 89.62 | 86.10 | 39.5 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.10 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts........... | 95.89 | 88.70 | 82.53 | 43.0 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 2.23 | 2.19 | 2.10 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment...... | 91.98 | 90.06 | 84.85 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 2.19 | 2.17 | 2.09 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 83.64 | 81.72 | 81.12 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 2.15 | 2.09 | 2.08 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing. | 87.19 | 84.63 | 83.03 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 2.23 | 2.17 | 2.14 |
| Boatbuilding and repairing............... | 66.85 | 68.38 | 70.75 | 38.2 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.76 |
| Railroad equipment.......................... | 92.62 | 90.32 | 81.79 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 38.4 | 2.27 | 2.23 | 2.13 |
| Locomotives and parts....................... | 98.24 | 95.60 | 86.43 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 40.2 | 2.29 | 2.26 | 2.15 |
| Railroad and street cars................ | 88.82 | 86.85 | 78.49 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 37.2 | 2.26 | 2.21 | 2.11 |
| Other transportation equipment | 79.27 | 75.39 | 74.43 | 41.5 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 1.91 | 1.88 | 1.87 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS. | 77.16 | 76.38 | 72.29 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.83 |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments. | 88.32 | 88.29 | 82.59* | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.07 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments. | 78.57 | 77.20 | 72.54 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.86 |
| Optical instruments and lenses............ | 76.99 | $77.7^{8}$ | 73.68 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.87 |
| Suríical, medical, and dental instruments................................................ | 68.61 | 67.60 | 67.47 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.67 |
| Ophthaimic goods. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 62.06 | 60.89 | 56.70 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 37.8 | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.50 |
| Photosraphic apparatus....................... | 84.85 | 85.28 | 79.79 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 1.97 |
| Watches and clocks.. | 69.08 | 66.64 | 63.91 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 1.74 | 1.70 | 1.66 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 66.50 | 65.51 | 63.44 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.59 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..... | 71.06 | 67.66 | 66.26 | 41.8 | 39.8 | 40.9 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.62 |
| Jewelry and findings...................... | 66.88 | 62.88 | 62.58 | 41.8 | 39.3 | 40.9 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.53 |
| Silverware and plated ware............... | 80.03 | 77.30 | 74.03 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 1.91 | 1.89 | 1.81 |
| Musical instruments and parts............. | 73.35 | 72.00 | 71.20 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.78 |
| Toys and sporting goods................... | 60.34 | 59.21 | 58.41 | 39.7 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 1.49 |
| Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles. | 59.95 | 58.67 | 58.31 | 39.7 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.48 |
| Sporting and athletic goods.............. | 60.98 | 60.14 | 58.74 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.51 |
| Pens, pencils, other office supplies..... | 61.86 | 61.41 | 59.35 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.48 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions........ | 55.71 | 56.60 | 56.74 | 37.9 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.44 |
| Fabricated plastics products.............. | 72.10 | 72.04 | 68.61 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.69 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 70.64 | 69.48 | 66.63 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.67 |

## Table C-l: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

| Industry |
| :---: |

## 1/Not available.

$\underline{\underline{2}}$ / 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.

3/ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftemen; installation and exchange repair craftemen: line, cable, and conduit craftemen; and laborers. During l954 buch employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

4/ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.
$\overline{5} /$ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

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

| Year | Manufacturing |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Bituminous-coal } \\ \text { mining } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Laundries |  | Year and month | Manufacturing |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Bituminous-coal } \\ \min i n g}}{ }$ |  | Laundries |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1947-49 |  | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1847-49 | Current | 1947-48 |
| Annual average: | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 23.86 \\ 25.20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 40.17 \\ & 42.07 \end{aligned}$ | \$23.88 |  | \$17.64 | $\$ 29.70$ | Monthly data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940. |  |  | 24.71 | $41.25$ | 17.93 |  | July.... | \$70.92 | \$61.56 | \$75.39 | \$65.44 | \$40.00 | \$34.72 |
| 1941. | 29.58 | 47.03 | 30.86 | 49.06 | 18.69 | 29.71 | Aug..... | 71.06 | 61.79 | 82.09 | 71.38 | 39.40 | 34.26 |
| 1942 . | 36.65 | 52.58 | 35.02 | 50.24 | 20.34 | 29.18 | Sept.... | 71.86 | 62.65 | 81.17 | 70.77 | 40.50 | 35.31 |
| 1943. | 43.14 | 58.30 | 41.62 | 56.24 | 23.08 | 31.19 | oct..... | 72.22 | 63.07 | 87.54 | 76.45 | 40.50 | 35.37 |
| 1944 | 46.08 | 61.28 | 51.27 | 68.18 | 25.95 | 34.51 | Nov...... | 73.57 | 64.20 | 88.29 | 77.04 | 40.40 | 35.25 |
| 1945 | 44.39 | 57.72 | 52.25 | 67.95 | 27.73 | 36.06 | Dec..... | 74.12 | 64.85 | 92.01 | 80.50 | 40.70 | 35.61 |
| 1946 | 43.82 | 52.54 | 58.03 | 69.58 | 30.20 | 36.21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947. | 49.97 | 52.32 | 66.59 | 69.73 | 32.71 | 34.25 | $\frac{1955}{\text { Jan. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948. | 54.14 | 52.67 | 72.12 | 70.16 | 34.23 | 33.30 | Jeb...... | 73.97 74.74 | 64.72 65.39 | 92.01 94.50 | 80.50 88.68 | 40.40 | 35.35 35.17 |
| 1949. | 54.92 | 53.95 | 63.28 | 62.16 | 34.98 | 34.36 | Mar | 75.11 | 65.71 | 91.88 | 80.38 | 40.60 | 35.52 |
| 1950. | 59.33 | 57.71 | 70.35 | 68.43 | 35.47 | 34.50 | Apr..... | 74.96 | 65.64 | 93.00 | 81.44 | 40.70 | 35.64 |
| 1951. | 64.71 | 58.30 | 77.79 | 70.08 | 37.81 | 34.06 | May..... | 76.30 | 66.81 | 93.87 | 82.20 | 41.62 | 36.44 |
| 1952. | 67.97 | 59.89 | 78.09 | 68.80 | 38.63 | 34.04 | June | 76.11 | 66.53 | 98.28 | 85.91 | 40.80 | 35.66 |
| 1953. | 71.69 | 62.67 | 85.31 | 74.57 | 39.69 | 34.69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1954. | 71.86 | 62.60 | 80.85 | 70.43 | 40.10 | 34.93 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Juzy..... } \\ & \text { Aug...... } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.36 \\ & 76.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.57 \\ & 66.66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.50 \\ & 94.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.26 \\ & 82.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.01 \\ & 40.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.75 \\ & 35.46 \end{aligned}$ |

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

| Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross average } \\ \text { weekly earnings } \end{gathered}$ |  | Net spendable average weekly earninǵs |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Gross average } \\ \text { weekly earnings } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Net spendabie average weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ (1947-48 \\ =100) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Worker with no dependents |  | Worker with3 dependents |  |  | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ (1947-49 \\ =100) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Worker with no dependents |  | Worker with 3 dependents |  |
|  |  |  | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1947-49 |  |  |  | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1947-49 |
| Annual <br> average: |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monthly data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939. | \$23.86 | 45.1 | \$23.58 | \$39.70 | \$23.62 | \$39.76 | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940. | 25.20 | 47.6 | 24.69 | 41.22 | 24.95 | 41.65 | July.... | \$70.92 | 133.9 | \$58.80 | \$51.04 | \$66.00 | \$57.29 |
| 1941. | 29.58 | 55.9 | 28.05 | 44.59 | 29.28 | 46.55 | Aug. | 71.06 | 134.2 | 58.91 | 51.23 | 66.12 | 57.50 |
| 1942. | 36.65 | 69.2 | 31.77 | 45.58 | 36.28 | 52.05 | Sept. | 71.86 | 135.7 | 59.55 | 51.92 | 66.78 | 58.22 |
| 1943. | 43.14 | 81.5 | 36.01 | 48.66 | 41.39 | 55.93 | Oct. | 72.22 | 136.4 | 59.84 | 52.26 | 67.07 | 58.58 |
| 1944. | 46.08 | 87.0 | 38.29 | 50.92 | 44.06 | 58.59 | Yot. | 73.57 | 138.9 | 60.92 | 53.16 | 68.18 | 59.49 |
| 1945. | 44.39 | 83.8 | 36.97 | 48.08 | 42.74 | 55.58 | Dec. | 74.12 | 140.0 | 61.36 | 53.68 | 68.63 | 60.04 |
| 1946. | 43.82 | 82.8 | 37.72 | 45.23 | 43.20 | 51.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947. | 49.97 | 94.4 | 42.76 | 44.77 | 48.24 | 50.51 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948. | 54.14 | 102.2 | 47.43 | 46.14 | 53.17 | 51.72 | Jan. | 73.97 | 139.7 | 61.15 | 53.50 | 68.41 | 59.85 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Feb | 74.74 | 141.2 | 61.76 | 54.03 | 69.02 | 60.38 |
| 1949. | 54.92 | 103.7 | 48.09 | 47.24 | 53.83 | 52.88 | Mar | 75.21 | 141.9 | 62.05 | 54.29 | 69.32 | 60.65 |
| 1950. | 59.33 | 112.0 | 51.09 | 49.70 | 57.21 | 55.65 | Apr..... | 74.96 | 142.6 | 61.93 | 54.23 | 69.20 | 60.60 |
| 1951. | 64.71 | 122.2 | 54.04 | 48.68 | 61.28 | 55.21 | May...... | 76.30 | 144.1 | 62.98 | 55.15 | 70.27 | 61.53 |
| 1952..... | 67.97 | 128.4 | 52.66 | 49.04 | 63.62 | 56.05 | June.... | 76.31 | 143.7 | 62.83 | 54.92 | 70.12 | 61.29 |
| 1953..... | 71.69 | 135.4 | 58.54. | 51.17 | 66.58 | 58.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1954..... | 71.86 | 235.7 | 39.55 | 51.87 | 66.78 | 58.17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July. . . . } \\ & \text { Aug. . . . } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.36 \\ & 76.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.2 \\ & 144.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.02 \\ & 63.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.94 \\ & 55.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.32 \\ & 70.29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.31 \\ & 61.39 \end{aligned}$ |

## Adjusted Earmmer:

Table C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, and average weekly hours of production workers in manufacturing

| Year and month | Manufacturing |  |  |  | Durable goods |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average hourly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours | Average hourly earnings |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  | Average weekly hours |
|  |  | Excluding overtime |  |  |  | Excluding |  |  | Excluding |  |
|  | Gross | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ (1847-49=100) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Gross | overtime |  | Gross | overtime |  |
| Annual <br> average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941.. | \$0.729 | \$0.702 | 54.5 | 40.6 | \$0.808 | \$0.770 | 42.1 | \$0.640 | \$0.625 | 38.9 |
| 1942........ | . 853 | . 805 | 62.5 | 42.9 | . 947 | . 881 | 45.1 | . 723 | . 698 | 40.3 |
| 1943........ | .961 | . 894 | 69.4 | 44.9 | 1.059 | . 976 | 46.6 | . 803 | .763 | 42.5 |
| 1944........ | 1.019 | . 947 | 73.5 | 45.2 | 1.117 | 1.029 | 46.6 | . 861 | . 814 | 43.1 |
| 1945........ | 1.023 | 1/.963 | $1 / 74.8$ | 43.4 | 1.211 | 1/1.042 | 44.1 | . 904 | 1.858 | 42.3 |
| 1946........ | 1.086 | 1.051 | 81.6 | 40.4 | 1.156 | 1.122 | 40.2 | 1.015 | . 981 | 40.5 |
| 1947....... | 1.237 | 1.198 | 93.0 | 40.4 | 1.292 | 1.250 | 40.6 | 1.171 | 1.133 | 40.1 |
| 1948. | 1.350 | 1.310 | 101.7 | 40.1 | 1.410 | 1.366 | 40.5 | 1.278 | 1.241 | 39.6 |
| 1949........ | 1.401 | 1.367 | 106.1 | 39.2 | 1.469 | 1.434 | 39.5 | 1.325 | 1.292 | 38.8 |
| 1950........ | 1.465 | 1.415 | 109.9 | 40.5 | 1.537 | 1.480 | 41.2 | 1.378 | 1.337 | 39.7 |
| 1951........ | 1.59 | 1.53 | 118.8 | 40.7 | 1.67 | 1.60 | 41.6 | 1.48 | 1.43 | 39.5 |
| 1952....... | 1.67 | 1.61 | 125.0 | 40.7 | 1.77 | 1.70 | 41.5 | 1.54 | 1.49 | 39.6 |
| 1953........ | 1.77 | 1.71 | 132.8 | 40.5 | 1.87 | 1.80 | 41.3 | 1.61 | 1.56 | 39.5 |
| 1954........ | 1.81 | 1.76 | 136.6 | 39.7 | 1.92 | 1.86 | 40.2 | 1.66 | 1.61 | 39.0 |
| 1954: July.. | 1.80 | 1.76 | 136.6 | 39.4 | 1.91 | 1.86 | 39.7 | 1.66 | 1.62 | 39.0 |
| Aug... | 1.79 | 1.74 | 135.1 | 39.7 | 1.91 | 1.86 | 40.1 | 1.65 | 1.60 | 39.2 |
| Sept.. | 1.81 | 1.76 | 136.6 | 39.7 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 40.1 | 1.66 | 1.61 | 39.3 |
| Oct... | 1.81 | 1.76 | 136.6 | 39.9 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 40.4 | 1.66 | 1.61 | 39.2 |
| Nov... | 1.83 | 1.77 | 137.4 | 40.2 | 1.94 | 1.88 | 40.8 | 1.67 | 1.62 | 39.5 |
| Dec. | 1.83 | 1.77 | 137.4 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 1.88 | 41.1 | 1.67 | 1.62 | 39.8 |
| 1995: Jan... | 1.84 | 1.78 | 138.2 | 40.2 | 1.96 | 1.89 | 40.9 | 1.68 | 1.63 | 39.3 |
| Peb... | 1.85 | 1.78 | 138.2 | 40.4 | 1.96 | 1.89 | 41.1 | 1.68 | 1.63 | 39.5 |
| Mar... | 1.85 | 1.79 | 139.0 | 40.6 | 1.97 | 1.89 | 41.4 | 1.68 | 1.63 | 39.7 |
| Apr... | 1.86 | 1.80 | 139.8 | 40.3 | 1.98 | 1.90 | 41.2 | 1.69 | 1.65 | 39.0 |
| May... | 1.87 | 1.80 | 139.8 | 40.8 | 1.99 | 1.91 | 41.6 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 39.6 |
| Junc. . | 1.87 | 1.80 | 139.8 | 40.7 | 1.99 | 1.91 | 41.2 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 39.9 |
| July.. | 1.89 | 1.82 | 142.3 | 40.4 | 2.02 | 1.94 | 40.9 | 1.71 | 1.66 | 39.7 |
| Aug. . . | 1.88 | 1.82 | 141.3 | 40.6 | 2.01 | 1.94 | 41.1 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 39.9 |

1/ 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

## Table C-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity ${ }^{1 /}$



See footnotes at end of table.

## Man Hour Indexes

## Table C-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activlty ${ }^{1 /}$ Continued



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

2/ Includes only the divisions shown.

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

| State and area | Average week 2 y earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 |  |  | $\frac{-}{1954}$ | 1955 |  | $\frac{1054}{\text { Aug }}$ |
|  | Alug. | July | Aut. | Auge | July |  | Aug | July |  |
| alabama. | \$58.90 | \$60.92 | \$56.23 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 39.6 | \$1.48 | \$1.57 | \$1.42 |
| Birainghas | 74.29 | 81.60 | 71.86 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 1.79 | 2.00 | 1.81 |
| Mobile | 70.00 | 69.30 | 67.87 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.68 |
| ARIzoma. | 82.21 | 80.39 | 83.95 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 42.4 | 2.01 | 1.98 | 1.98 |
| Phoenix | 81.20 | 78.20 | 82.78 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 41.6 | 2.01 | 1.95 | 1.99 |
| artanisas.. | 53.50 | 52.74 | 51.53 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.26 |
| Little Rock- | 51.94 | 51.25 | 48.28 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 1.27 | 1.25 | 1.21 |
| CALIPORRIA. | 85.02 | 84.93 | 81.24 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.01 |
| Fresno | 75.52 | 74.51 | 73.76 | 39.6 | 38.4 | 39.5 | 1.91 | 1.94 | 1.87 |
| Loa Angelea | 85.47 | 85.47 | 81.19 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.01 |
| Sacramento | 72.37 | 80.01 | 69.47 | 35.4 | 38.2 | 36.4 | 2.04 | 2.09 | 1.91 |
| San Bernardino-Riveraide-Ontario | 80.39 | 80.98 | 80.37 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 1.97 |
| San Diego | 85.78 | 86.59 | 81.91 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.06 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 88.05 | 88.13 | 83.48 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 2.18 | 2.23 | 2.08 |
| San Jose | 78.89 | 76.89 | 78.81 | 41.3 | 37.4 | 43.9 | 1.91 | 2.06 | 1.79 |
| Stockton | 71.43 | 79.90 | 71.98 | 37.7 | 40.2 | 39.0 | 1.90 | 1.99 | 1.85 |
| colorado.................. | 76.67 | 78.44 | 73.03 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.79 |
| Denver | 77.38 | 79.49 | 72.32 | 40.3 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.79 |
| comecticut. | 76.48 | 76.26 | 72.36 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.80 |
| Bridgeport | 80.70 | 81.29 | 74.03 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 39.8 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.86 |
| Eartford | 78.38 | 79.54 | 76.67 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.87 |
| Hev Britain | 77.30 | 79.10 | 70.13 | 40.9 | 42.3 | 39.4 | 1.89 | 1.87 | 1.78 |
| Hew Haven | 70.98 | 70.40 | 69.49 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.72 |
| Stanford | 81.80 | 78.79 | 80.78 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 40.8 | 2.04 | 2.01 | 1.98 |
| Waterbury | 75.55 | 80.32 | 73.36 | 40.4 | 42.5 | 40.2 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.80 |
| drlawarg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 72.26 | 76.53 | 68.29 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 1.85 | 1.92 | 1.68 |
| Wilmington | 86.40 | 91.48 | 83.25 | 40.0 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 2.16 | 2.22 | 2.08 |
| FLORIDA.................... | 57.39 | 57.25 | 56.17 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.37 |
| Tampe-St. Petersburs | 55.86 | 56.28 | 56.16 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.39 |
| grorgia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 53.87 | 54.41 | 49.00 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 39.2 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.25 |
| Atlanta | 68.28 | 71.72 | 62.80 | 40.4 | 41.7 | 40.0 | 1.69 | 1.72 | 1.57 |
| Savanneh | 70.90 | 72.50 | 68.43 | 42.2 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1.61 |
| IDARO. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 84.97 | 81.81 | 76.76 | 42.7 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 1.99 | 2.01 | 1.90 |
| IILIm0IS................... | 82.39 | 81.10 | 75.89 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.90 |
| Chicago | 86.43 | 84.66 | 78.80 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 1.98 |
| indiama. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 82.07 | 81.98 | 75.20 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 39.3 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 1.91 |
| IOWA....................... | 76.39 | 73.76 | 70.41 | 41.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 1.85 | 1.83 | 1.75 |
| Des Moines | 81.87 | 78.43 | 76.21 | 40.4 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 1.96 |
| Kailsas. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 80.06 | 79.58 | 79.37 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 1.92 | 1.90 | 1.88 |
| Topeka | 80.18 | 78.42 | 65.03 | 43.6 | 43.2 | 39.4 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.65 |
| Wichita | 84.29 | 83.52 | 85.20 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 42.8 | 2.04 | 2.00 | 1.99 |
| LETTUCET . | 71.25 | 71.31 | 66.64 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.66 |

## Siste and Area Hours and tarmes

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


See footnotes at end of table.

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

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | $\frac{1954}{\text { Aug. }}$ | 1955 |  | $\frac{\text { rinings }}{1954} \begin{gathered} \text { Aus. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Aug. | July | Aug. | Aug. | July |  | Aug. | July |  |
| NIEW YCRK - Contimued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nassau and Suffolk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Counties | \$79.76 | \$81.55 | \$83.20 | 39.0 | 39.9 | 41.0 | \$2.05 | \$2.04 | \$2.03 |
| New York City | 71.22 | 71.47 | 68.53 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.83 |
| Rochester | 81.73 | 81.25 | 76.55 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 1.92 |
| Syracuse | 79.75 | 79.26 | 74.23 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.85 |
| Utica-Rome | 71.09 | 73.34 | 68.27 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 1.78 | 1.80 | 1.73 |
| Westchester County | 73.47 | 76.04 | 71.78 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 1.85 | 1.89 | 1.82 |
| NORTH CAROLINA.. | 51.33 | 50.82 | 48.38 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 38.7 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.25 |
| Charlotte | 55.08 | 54.68 | 51.61 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.30 |
| Greensboro-High Point | 50.54 | 49.26 | 49.02 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 1.33 | 1.31 | 1.29 |
| NORTH DAKOTA. ............. | 69.29 | 71.42 | 70.21 | 43.2 | 45.7 | 45.9 | 1.60 | 1.56 | 1.53 |
| Fargo | 76.09 | 75.36 | 71.95 | 43.0 | 44.3 | 43.0 | 1.75 | 1.78 | 1.67 |
| OHIO........ | 87.06 | 86.40 | 78.62 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 1.99 |
| Cincinnati | 80.20 | 78.78 | 74.76 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.85 |
| Cleveland | 90.40 | 90.41 | 79.94 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 39.1 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.04 |
| OKLAROMA....... | 74.11 | 73.93 | 72.98 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.75 |
| Oklahoma City | 70.30 | 69.63 | 69.60 | 41.6 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 1.69 | 1.65 | 1.63 |
| Tulsa | 82.54 | 81.12 | 77.90 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 1.97 | 1.95 | 1.90 |
| OREGON. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 91.53 | 88.23 | 85.39 | 40.9 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 2.24 | 2.27 | 2.15 |
| Portland | (1/) | 80.43 | 76.99 | (1/) | 38.3 | 39.0 | (1) | 2.10 | 1.97 |
| PENNSYLVANLA......... | 76.63 | 76.54 | 69.46 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 38.2 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.82 |
| Allentown-BethlehemRaston | 70.76 | 71.48 | 64.21 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 36.9 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.74 |
| Erie | 79.53 | 79.23 | 72.25 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 38.8 | 1.92 | 1.90 | 1.86 |
| Harrisburg | 66.61 | 66.18 | 58.93 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 37.3 | 1.70 | 1.68 | 1.58 |
| Lancaster | 66.94 | 66.22 | 63.55 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.57 |
| Philadelphia | 78.67 | 77.57 | 74.88 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.89 |
| Pitteburgh | 90.72 | 91.85 | 79.04 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 37.8 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.09 |
| Reading | 70.09 | 68.50 | 63.13 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 37.8 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.67 |
| Scranton | 55.49 | 54.00 | 54.20 | 38.4 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 1.45 | 1.44 | 1.43 |
| Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton | 53.62 | 51.09 |  |  | 37.1 |  | 1.40 |  | 1.34 |
| York | 65.01 | 63.39 | 62.42 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 41.2 | 1.57 | 2.57 | 1.52 |
| RHODE ISLAND. . . . . . . . . . . | 60.35 | 61.33 | 59.85 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 1.54 | 1.56 | 1.50 |
| Providence | 62.00 | 62.31 | 60.25 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.51 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA............ | 52.35 | 52.37 | 49.39 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 39.2 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.26 |
| Charleston | 57.40 | 56.30 | 53.20 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 1.40 | 1.39 | 1.34 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA.............. | 72.48 | 70.09 | 66.11 | 45.8 | 44.7 |  | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.52 |
| Sioux Fails | 80.40 | 75.34 | 71.95 | 47.1 | 45.9 | 44.1 | 1.71 | 1.64 | 1.63 |
| TEENNESSEE. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 60.56 | 60.94 | 57.20 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.43 |
| Chattancoga | 62.32 | 61.41 | 56.98 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 39.3 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.45 |
| Knoxville | 68.11 | 68.74 | 67.99 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 1.69 | 1.71 | 1.73 |
| Memphis | 68.10 | 69.76 | 60.45 | 42.3 | 42.8 | 40.3 | 1.61 | 1.63 | 1.50 |
| Nashville | 61.69 | 61.24 | 59.09 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 1.49 | 1.491 | 1.47 |
| TEXAS...................... | 75.42 | 76.38 | 72.21 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.74 |
| UTAH. | 74.50 | 73.33 | 72.31 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 39.3 | 1.93 | 1.89. | 1.84 |
| Salt Lake City | 78.58 | 77.49 | 75.40 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.83 |

## state and Area Hours and tamings

Table C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacfuring industries for selected States and areas - Continued

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average veekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | $\frac{2954}{\operatorname{Ang}}$ | 1955 |  | $\frac{7954}{\text { Aug. }}$ | 1955 |  | $\frac{1954}{\text { Aus. }}$ |
|  | Aug. | July |  | Aug. | July |  | Aug. | JuIy |  |
| VERMOIT. | \$64.05 | \$64.06 | \$58.93 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 40.6 | \$1.51 | \$1.52 | \$1.45 |
| Burlington | 58.94 | 57.34 | 57.96 | 41.0 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 1.44 | 1.45 | 1.46 |
| Springfield | 78.12 | 79.55 | 66.60 | 43.2 | 44.1 | 38.9 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.71 |
| virgitia. | 58.58 | 60.01 | 56.94 | 40.4 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 1.45 | 1.46 | 1.42 |
| Horfolk-Portsmouth | 62.88 | 67.84 | 60.95 | 39.3 | 42.4 | 40.1 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.52 |
| Richeond | 63.34 | 66.04 | 61.31 | 40.6 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 1.56 | 1.58 | 1.51 |
| WASHIMGTOM. | 84.83 | 84.73 | 81.47 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.07 |
| Seattle | 81.94 | 82.53 | 77.04 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.02 |
| Spokane | 87.04 | 89.49 | 81.74 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 39.6 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.07 |
| Tacoma | 76.75 | 84.03 | 80.96 | 36.7 | 39.1 | 40.6 | 2.09 | 2.15 | 1.99 |
| URST VIRgimia. | 75.45 | 75.85 | 70.05 | 39.5 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 1.91 | 1.97 | 1.81 |
| Charleston | 93.32 | 95.06 | 86.72 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 2.19 |
| WISCOMsII. | 78.14 | 79.48 | 73.81 | 41.4 | 42.8 | 40.7 | 1.89 | 1.86 | 1.81 |
| Tenorha | 77.85 | 81.67 | 79.26 | 36.9 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 2.00 |
| La Crosie | 76.61 | 78.83 | 73.42 | 39.4 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.83 |
| Madison | 84.64 | 82.29 | 77.32 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 1.93 |
| Milwaukee | 86.69 | 87.77 | 81.65 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.04 |
| Racine | 82.26 | 80.12 | 79.43 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 1.96 |
| WYOMIIG. | 83.83 | 84.67 | 83.6 c | 41.5 | 41.3 | 40.2 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.08 |
| Casper | 101.18 | 103.49 | 96.29 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 40.8 | 2.48 | 2.47 | 2.36 |

1/ Hot available.
2/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
$\overline{3}$ / Not comparable with current data shown.

# Explanatory Notes 

## INTRODUCTION

The statistics for nonfarm industries presented in this monthly report are part of the broad program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide timely, comprehensive, accurate, and detailed information for the use of businessmen, government officials, legislators, labor unions, research workers, and the general public. The statistics are an integral part of the Federal statistical system, and are considered basic indicators of the state of the Nation's econony. They are widely used in following and interpreting business developments and in making decisions in such fields as labor-management negotiations, marketing, personnel, plant location, and government policy. In addition, Government agencies use the data in this report to compile official indexes of production, labor productivity, and national income.

## ESTABLISHMENT REPORTS:

## a. Gollection

The employment statistics program, which is based on establishment payroll reports, provides current data for both full- and part-time workers on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments (see glossary for definition, p. 7-E) during a specified period each month. The BLS uses two "shuttie" schedules for this program, the BLS Form 790 (for employment, payroll, and man-hours data) and the BLS Form 1219 (for labor turnover data). The shuttle schedule, used by BLS for more than 25 years, is designed to assist flrms to report consistentily, accurately, and with a minimum of cost. The questionnaire provides space for the establishment to report for each month of the current calendar year; in this way, the employer uses the same schedule for the entire year.

Under a cooperative arrangement with the BLS, State agencies mail the BLS 790 Forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BIS Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics for use in preparing the national series.

The BLS 1219 schedules are mailed by BLS to the establishments which return them directly to the BLS Washington office for use in preparing turnover rates on a national basis.

## b. Industrial Glassification

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. This information is collected each year. For manufacturing estabIishments, a product supplement to the monthly 790 report is used. The supplement provides for reporting the percentage of total sales represented by each pro-
duct. Information for nonmanufacturing establishments is collected on the 790 form itself. In the case of an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the unit is included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity. The titles and descriptions of industries presented in the Standard Industrial Classifical Manual, (J. S. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.) are used for classifying reports from manufacturing and government establishments; the 1942 Industrial Classification Code, (U. S. Social Security Board) for reports from all other establishments.

## c. Coverage

Monthiy reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are obtained from approximately 155,000 establishments. (See table below.) The table also shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each induatry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS
employment and payrolls sample $\mathbf{1}$

| Division <br> or industry | Number of establish ments in samole | Employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number in } \\ & \text { sample } \end{aligned}$ | Parcent of total |
| Mining. | 3,300 | 400,000 | 50 |
| Contract construction.. | 19,700 | 783,000 | 28 |
| Manufacturing. . . . . . . . | 44,100 | 10,602,000 | 65 |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |
| Interstate railroads. (ICC). | - | 1,037,000 | 95 |
| Other transportation and public utilities. | 13,600 | 1,430,000 | 51 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 60,300 | 1,760,000 | 17 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. $\qquad$ | 10,600 | 517,000 | 25 |
| Service and miscellaneous: |  |  |  |
| Hotels and lodging places. $\qquad$ | 1,300 | 145,000 | 31 |
| Farsonal services: Laundries and clean- |  |  |  |
| ing and dyoing plants............... | 2,300 | 99,000 | 23 |
| Government: |  |  |  |
| Federal (Civil Service Commission). . . . . . . . . . | -700 | 2,139,000 | 100 |
| State and local....... | 4,100 | 3,223,000 | 69 |

1/ Some firms do not report payroll and man-hour information. Therefore, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than emoloyment estinuates.

Labor turnover reports are received from approximately 10,000 cooperating establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries (see table below). The definition of manufacturing used in the turnover series is not as extensive as in the BLS series on employment and hours and earnings because of the exclusion of the following major industries from the labor turnover sample: printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer.

Approximate size and coverage of
BLS labor turnover sample

| Group and industry | Number of establish ments in sample | Employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number in sample | Percent of total |
| Manufacturing. . | 9,800 | 5,400,000 | 38 |
| Durable goods.... . | 6,200 | 3,800,000 | 42 |
| Nondurable goods. | 3,600 | 1,600,000 | 32 |
| Matal mining... | 130 | 44,000 | 47 |
| Coal mining: Anthracite. | 25 | 9,000 | 21 |
| Bituminous. | 200 | 75,000 | 36 |
| Communication: |  |  |  |
| Telephone.. | (1/) | $\begin{array}{r} 600,000 \\ 28,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ |

$1 /$ Does not apply.

## DEFINITIONS AND ESTIMATING METHODS:

## A. EMPLOYEENT

## Dafinition

Employment data for all except Federal Government establishments refer to persons who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month. For Federal Government establishments current data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the specified pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the other part of the period are counted as employed. Persons are not considered employed who are laid off or are on leave without pay, who are on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households are also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian emplojees; Federal military personnel are shown separately, but their number is excluded from total nonagricultural employment.

With respect to employment in educational institutions (private and governmental), BLS considers reguilar full-time teachers to be employed during the summer vacation period whether or not they are specifically paid in those months.

## Benchmark Data

Employment estimates are periodically compared with complete counts of employment in the various nonagri-
cultural industries, and appropriate adjustments made as indicated by the total counts or benchmarks. The comparison made for the first 3 months of 1954 resulted in changes amounting to less than 0.2 percent of all nonagricultural employment. Amone the industry divisions changes ranged from 0.2 percent for finance, insurance, and real estate to 3.1 percent in contract construction. Manufacturing industries as a whole were changed by 0.3 percent. Within manufacturing, 57 of the 132 individual industries required no adjustment because the estimate and benchmark differed by less than 1.0 percent or less than 500 and 59 were adjusted by $1.0-5.0$ percent. The most significant cause of differences between the benchmark and estimate for these individual industries was the change in industrial classification of individual firms which cannot be reflected in BLS estimates until they are adjusted to new benchmarks. During 1953 more than 250,000 employees were in establishments whose industry classification changed. Other causes of differences were sampling and response errors.

The basic sources of benchmark information are the quarterly tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U. S. Bureau of old Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their small size. Benchmarks for industries wholly or partly excluded from the unemployment insurance laws are derived from a variety of other sources.

The BLS estimates which are prepared for the benchmark quarter are compared with the new benchmark levels, industry by industry. Where revisions are necessary, the monthly estimates are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. Following revision for these intermediate periods, the industry data from the most recent benchmark are projected to the current month by use of the sample trends. Under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment while the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

## Estimating Mathod

The estimating procedure for industries for which data on both "all employees" and "production and related workers" are published (manufacturing and selected mining industries) is outlined below; the first step under this method is also used for industries for which only figures on "all employees" are published.

The first step is to compute total employment (all employees) in the industry for the month following the benchmark period. The all-employee total for the last benchmark month (e.g., March) is multiplied by the percent change of total employment over the month for the group of establishments reporting for both March and April. Thus, if firms in the BLS sample for an industry report 30,000 employees in March and 31,200 in April, April employment is 104 percent (31,200 divided by 30,000) of Narch employment. If the allemployee benchmark in March is 40,000 , the all-employee total in April would be 104 percent of 40,000 or 41,600.

The second step is to compute the productionworker total for the industry. The all-employee total for the month is multiplied by the ratio of production
workers to all employees. This ratio is computed from establishment reports in the monthly sample. Thus, if these firms in April report 24,960 production workers and a total of 31,200 employees, the ratio of production workers to all employees would be . 80 (24,960 divided by 31,200). The production-worker total in April would be 33,280 (41,600 multiplied by .80).

Figures for subsequent months are computed by carrying forward the totals for the previous month according to the method described above.

The number of women employees in manufacturing, published quarterly, is computed by multiplying the all-employee estimate for the industry by the ratio of women to all employees as reported in the industry sample.

## Employment Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

Employment series for many industries reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement. which can be measured on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change in emplogment which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to clarify the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. Adjusted employment aggregates are shown and also indexes (1947-49 = 100) derived from these aggregates. The indexes have the additional advantage of comparing the current seasonally adjusted employment level with average employment in the base period.

## Comparability with Other Employment Estimates

Eruloyment data published by other government and private agencies may differ from BLS employment statistics because of differences in definition, souroes of information, methods of collection, classification, and estimation. BLS monthiy figures are not directiy comparable, for eramole, with the estimates of the Census Monthly Report on the Labor Force (MRLF). Census data are obtained by personal interviews with individual members of a small sample of households and are designed to provide information on the work status of the whole population, classified by their demographic characteristics. The BLS, on the other hand, obtains data by mail questionnaire which are based on the payroll records of business units, and prepares detailed statistics on the industrial and geographic distribution of employment and on hours of work and earnings.

Since BLS employment figures are based on eatablishment payroll records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once in the BLS series. By definition, proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and unpaid famly workers are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series.

Employment estimates derived by the Bureau of the Census from its censuses and/or annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments also differ from BLS employment statistics. Among the important reasons for lack of comparability are differences in industries covered, in the business units considered parts of an establishment, and in the industrial classification of establishments. Similar differences exist between the BLS data and those in County Business Patterns published jointly by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

## B. IABOR TURNOVER

## Definition

"Labor turnover," as used in the BLS program, refers to the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual firms during a calendar month. This movement is subdivided into two broad types: accesaions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumalated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. A.11 employees, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers are covered by both the turnover movements and the employment base used in computing labor turnover rates. All groups of employees-full- and part-time, permanent, and temporary-are included. Transfers from one establishment to another within a company are not considered to be turnover items.

## Mathod of Computation

To compute turnover rates for individual industries, the total number of each type of action (accessions, quits, etc.) reported for a calendar month by the sample establishments in each industry is first divided by the total number of employees reported by these establishments, who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of that month. The result is maltiplied by 100 to obtain the turnover rate.

For example, in an industry sample, the total number of employees who worked during, or received pay for, the weak of Jamuary 12-18 was reported as 25,498. During the period Jamuary 1-31 a total of 284 enployees in all reporting firms quit. The quit rate for the industry is:

$$
\frac{284}{25,498} \times 100=1.1
$$

To compute turnover rates for broader industrial categories, the rates for the component industries are weighted by the estimated employment.

Separate turnover rates for men and women are published quarterly for 1 month in each quarter. Only accessions, quits, and total separations are published. These rates are computed in the same manner as the all-amployee rates; for ecample, the quit rate for women is obtained from an industry sample by dividing the number of women who quit during the month by the number of women employees reported.

Average monthly turnover rates for the year for all employees are computed by dividing the sum of the monthly rates by 12.

## Gomparability with Earliar Data

Labor turnover rates are available on a comparable basis from Jamary 1930 for manufacturing as a whole and from 1943 for two coal mining and two commuication industries. Rates for many individual industries and industry groups for the period prior to January 1950 are not comparable with those for the subsequent period because of a revision which involved (1) the adoption of the Standard Industrial Classification (1945) code structure for manufacturing industries, and (2) the introduction of weighting

In the computation of industry-group rates.

## Comparability with Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries reflected by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown in the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:
(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar-month; the employment reports, for the most part, refer to a l-week pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month.
(2) The turnover sample excludes certain industries (see under coverage, p. 2-E).
(3) Plants on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the strike starts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

## C. hOURS AND EARNINGS

Definitions of production workers, nonsupervisory employees, payrolls, and man-hours from which hours and earnings data are derived are included in the glossary, page 7-E. Nethods used to compute hours and earnings averages are described in summery of methods for computine national statistics, page 6-E.

## Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, i.e., they reflect not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive basis. Employment shifts between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and chanyes in workers' earnings in individual establishments also affect the general earnings averages. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings refer to the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time; rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of wark or time. However, the average earnings series does not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer, since the following are excluded: irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under the productionworker or nonsupervisory-employee definitions.

Gross average weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in gross average hourly earnings, but also by changes in the length of the workweek, parttime work, stoppages for varying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

## Average Weekly Hours

The workweek information relates to average hours worked or paid for, and is somewhat different from standard or scheduled hours. Normally, such factors
as absenteelsm, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishments. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

## Gross Average Weekly Earnings in Current and 1947-42 Dollars

These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings before and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the BLS Consumer Price Index.

## Net Spendable Average Weakly Earnings

Net spendable average weekly earnings in current dollars are obtained by deducting Federal social security and income taxes from gross weekly earnings. The amount of income tox liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker, as well as on the level of his gross income. To reflect these variables, net spendable earnings have been computed for two types of income receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; and (2) a worker with three dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with three dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without regard to marital status, family composition, and total family incoms.

Net spendable weekly earnings in 1947-49 dollars represent an approximate measure of changes in "real" net spendable weekly earnings. "Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Consumer Price Index into the spendable earnings average for the current month. The resulting level of spendable earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power since that base period.

## Average Hourly Earnings, Excluding Overtime, of Froduction Workers in Namufacturing Industries

These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the Nonthly Labor Review, May 1950, pp. 537540; reprint available, Serial No. Re 2020). This method eliminates only the earnings due to overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates after 40 hours a week. Thus, no adjustment is made for other premium-payment provisions-for example, holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

## Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours

The indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1947-49 period. These aggregates represent the product of average weekly hours and employment.

The aggregate man-hours are defined as total manhours for which pay was recelved by full- and parttime production or construction workers, including hours paid for holidays, sick leave, and vacations taken. The man-hours are for 1 week of the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month, and may not be
typical of the entire month.

## Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthIy data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Gross average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by totel hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Because hours and earnings data for manufacturing and other nonmanufacturing industries are based upon reports to the BLS which generally represent 1 weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, the data for railroad employees are not strictly comparable with
other industry information shown in this publication.

## STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, and earnings statistics are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with the BLS. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by the BLS for preparing national estimates. State employment series are adjusted to benchmark data from State unemployment insurance agencies and the Bureau of Cld Age and Survivors Insurance. Because some States have more recent benchnarks than others and use slightly varying methods of computation, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the official U. S. totals prepared by the BLS.

Additional industry detail may be obtainable from the cooperating State agencies listed on the inside back cover of this report.

NOTE: Additional information concerning the preparation of the employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series-concepts and scope, survey methods, and reliability and limitations-me is contained in technical notes for each of these series. (See page 9-E.) For all of this information as well as similar material for other BLS statistics, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168, December 1954.

# SUMMARY OF METHODS FOR COMPUTING NATIONAL STATISTICS EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS 

| Item | Individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries | Total nonagricultural divisions, major groups, and groups |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MONTHLYDATA |  |
| All employees | All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month for sample establishments which reported for both months. | Sum of all-employee estimates for component industries. |
| Production rockens | All-amployee estimate for current month maltiplied by ratio of production workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month. | Sum of production-worker estimates for component industries. |
| Average weekly hours | Total production or nonsupervisory man-hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers. | Average, weighted by employment, of the average weekly hours for component industries. |
| Average hourly earnings | Total production or nonsupervisory worker payroll divided by total production or nonsupervisory worker man-hours. | Average, weighted by aggregate manhours, of the average hourly earnings for component industries. |
| Averrge weekly earnings | Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. | Product of averege weekly hours and average hourly earnings. |
|  | ANEUAL AYERACEDATA |  |
| All employees and production workers | Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12 . | Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. |
| Average weekly hours | Annual total of aggregate manhours (employment maltiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment. | Average, weighted by employment, of the annual averages of weekly hours for component industries. |
| Averege hourly earnings | Annual total of aggregate payrolls (weekly earnings multiplied by employment) divided by annual aggregate man-hours. | Average, weighted by aggregate manhours, of the annual averages of hourly earnings for component industries. |
| Average weekly earnings | Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. | Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. |

## GLOSSARY

ALL EMPLOXBES - The total number of persons on establishment payrolls who worked full- or part-time or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month. Includes salaried officers of corporations as well as employees on the establishment payroll ongaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force (forceaccount construction workers). Proprietors, selfemployed persons, domestic servants, umpaid faum workers, and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS - Includes working foremen, journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, helpers, laborers, and similar workers engaged in new work, alterations, demolition, and other actual construction work, at the site of construction or working in shop or yard at jobs (such as precutting and preassembling) ordinarily performed by members of the construction trades; includes all such workers regardless of skill, engaged in any way in contract construction activities.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION - Covers only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others. Force-account construction workers, 1.e., hired directly by and on the payroll of Federal, State, and local government, public utilities, and private establishments, are excluded from contract construction and included in the employment for such establishments.

DURABLE GOODS - The durable-goods subdivision includes the following major manufacturing industry groups: ardnance and accessories; lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metel industries; fabricated metal producte; machinery; olectrical machinery; transportation equipmont; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries defined. This definition is consistent with that used by other Federal agenoies, e.g., Federal Reserve Board.

ESTABLISHMENT - "A aingle physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; for example, a factory, mill, store, mine, or farm. Where a single physical location comprises two or more units which maintain separate payroll and inventory records and which are engaged in distinct or separate activities for which different industry classifications are provided in the Standard Industrial Classification, each unit shall be treated as a separste establishmant. An establishment is not necessarily identical with the business concern or flrm which may consist of one or more establishmonts. It is also to be distinguished from organizational subunits, departments, or divisions within an establishment." (Standard Industrial Classification Minual, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Vol. I, Part I, p. 1, November 1945.)

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE - Covers private estabilishments operating in the fields of finance (banks, security dealers, loan agencies, halding companies, and other finance agencies); insurance (insurance carriers and indepondent agents and brokers); and real estate (real estate owners, including
speculative builders, subdividers, and developers; and agents and brokers).

GOVERNMENT - Covers Federal, State, and local government establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, including Government corporations, Government force-account construction, and such units as arsenals, navy yards, and hospitals. Federal government employment excludes employees of the Central Intelligence Agency. State and local government employment includes teachers, but excludes, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected offlciels of small local units.

## LABCR TURNOVER:

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: quits, discharges, layoffs, and miscellaneous separations (including military), as defined below.

Quits are terminations of employment during the calendar month initiated by employees for such reasons as: acceptance of a job in another company, dissatisfaction, return to school, marriage, maternity, 111 health, or voluntary retirement where no company pension is provided. Failure to report after being hired and unauthorized absences of more than 7 consecutive calendar days are also classified as quits. Prior to 1940, miscellaneous seperations were also included in this category.

Discharges are terminations of employment during the calendar month inititated by the employer for such reasons as employees' incompetence, violation of rules, dishonesty, insubordination, laziness, habitual absenteeism, or inability to moet physical standards.

Lavofes are terminations of employment during the calendar month lasting or expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days Without par, initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker, for such reasons as lack of orders or materials, release of temporary help, conversion of plant, introduction of labor-saving machinery or processes, or suspensions of operations without pay during inventory periods.

Miscellanoous separations (including military) are terminations of employment during the calendar month because of permanent disability, death, retirement on company pension, and entrance into the Armed Forces expected to last more than 30 consecutive calendar days. Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits. Beginning September 1940, military separations were included here.

Persons on leave of absence (paid or unpaid) with the approval of the employer are not counted as separations until such time as it is definitaly determined that such parsons will not return to work. At that time, a separation is reported as one of the above types, depending on the circumstances.

Accesaions are the total number of parmanent and temporary additions to the employment roll during the calendar month, including both new and rehired employees. Persons returning to work after a layoff, mfilitary separations, or other absences who have been counted as separations are considered accessions.

MAN-HOURS - Covers man-hours worked or paid for of specified groups of workers, during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The specified group of workers in manufacturing and mining industries, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants is production and related workers; in the contract construction industry, it is construction workers; and in the other industries, it is nonsupervisory employees. The man-hours include hours paid for holldays, sick leave, and vacations taken; if the employee elects to work during a vacation period, the vacation pay and the hours it represents are omitted.

MANUFACTURING - Covers private establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products and usually described as plants, factories, or mills, which characteristically use power-driven machines und materials-handling equipment. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. Government manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards are excluded from manufacturing and are included under Government.

MINING - Covers establishments engaged in the extraction from the earth of organic and inorganic minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids, or gases; includes various contract services required in mining operations, such as removal of overburden, tunneling and shafting, and the drilling or acidizing of oil wells; also includes ore dressing, beneficiating, and concentration.

NONDURABLE GOODS - The nondurable-goods subdivision includes the following major manufacturing industry groups: 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. This definition is consistent with that used by other Federal agencies, e.g., Federal Reserve Board.

NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES - Includes employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, linemen, laborers, janitors, watchmen, and similar occupational levels, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

PAYROLL - The weekiy payroll (except for State and local governments) for the specified groups of fulland part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month. The specified group of employees in the manufacturing and mining industries, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants is production and related workers; in the contract construction industry, it is construction workers; and in the other industries, it is nonsupervisory employees. The payroll is reported before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance,
withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken. Excludes cash payments for vacations not taken, retroactive pay not earned during period reported, value of payments in kind, and bomses, unless earned and paid regularly each pay period.

The same definition applies to payrolls for State and local governments except that in this case the payrolls are for the entire month and cover all employees, including nominals who are excluded from employment. Furthermore, these payrolls do not reflect the adjustment BIS makes in the State and local government employment estimate for the summer months to include the number of regular full-time teachers on vacation but who are not specifically paid in those months.

PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS - Includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including lead men and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receivine, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

## REGIONS:

North - Includes all States except the 17 IIsted as South.

South - Includes the following 17 States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
(In the case of sawmills and planning mills, general, a third region is identified - the West - and includes Callfornia, Oregon, and Washington.)

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS - Covers establishments primarily engaged in rendering services to individuals and business firms, including automotive repair services. Excludes domestic service workers. Nongovernment schools, hospitals, maseums, etc., are included under service and miscellaneous; similar Government establishments are included under Government.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTHITTES - Covers only private establishments engaged in providing all types of transportation and related services; telephone, telegraph, and other comrunication services or providing electricity, gas, steam, water, or sanitary service. Similar Government establishments are included under Government.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - Covers establishments engaged in wholesale trade, i.e., selling merchandise to retailers, and in retail trade, i.e., selling merchandise for personal or household consumption, and rendering service incidental to the sales of goods. Simflar Government establishmants are included under Government.

# Available from BLS free of charge 

## Use order blank below

- HISTORICAL SUMMARY TABLES for every industry or special series contained in sections $A$ and $C$

When ordering, please specify which industry or special series are wanted - see table for name of industry

Similar tables for those industries in section B will be avilaole in late 1955

- STATE EMPLOYMENT 1939-1953 - Summary tables for each State, by industry division
- GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OF BLS - Shows the beginning date of all series published and gives each industry definition


## - TECHNICAL NOTES on:

Measurement of Labor Turnover Measurement of Industrial Employment
Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Establishments The Calculation and Uses of Net Spendable Earnings Series
U. S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics
Washington 25, D. C.
Please send the following free of charge:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

NAME $\qquad$
ORGANIZATION
ADDRESS $\qquad$
CITY $\qquad$ ZONE $\qquad$ STATE $\qquad$

# Use this form to renew or begin <br> your subscription to EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS 



Enclosed find \$ $\qquad$ for $\qquad$ subscriptions. (Make check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents. $\$ 3.00$ domestic; $\$ 4.00$ foreign.)

NAME $\qquad$
ORGANIZATION $\qquad$
ADDRESS $\qquad$

CITY $\qquad$ ZONE $\qquad$ STATE $\qquad$

## Send to any ane of addresses belom....

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
U. S. Government Printing Office

Washington 25, D. C.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BLS Regional Director
Tenth Floor
105 West Adams Street
Chicago 3, 11.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BLS Regional Director
Room 1000
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.
U. S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BLS Regional Director
Room 802
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco 11, Calif.


[^0]:    Reprints will be available upon request.

[^1]:    1 / Includes mining.
    $\frac{2}{2} /$ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
    $3 /$ Includes mining and government.
    4/ Includes mining and finance.
    $\overline{5} /$ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
    6/ Not available.

