# Employment 

## and Earnings

## EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN THE WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES, 1950-54

 The West South Central story on employment and earnings from 1950 to 1954 is discussed on pages xiii to xvi. This is the third of a series of articles reviewing such developments in each of a group of generally homogeneous States. Reprints will be available upon request.
## THE TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT,

## INSTRUYENTS, AND MISCEITANEOUS

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIMCE 1950.
The series of charts showing changes in employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover in manufacturing industries since 1950 appear on pages $x$ through xii.

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> The national enmloynent figures show in this report have been adjusted to first quarter. 1954 benchmark levels.


## Employment Trends

## NONF ARM EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS TO 50.6 MILLION - NEW NOYEMBER PEAK SET

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls reached a record November level of 50.6 million in 1955. An over-the-month rise from October of almost 150,000 was due to a sharp increase in automobile plants, better-than-usual gains elsewhere in manufacturing, and seasonal pickups in trade and local governments. These gains more than offset seasonal declines in construction and in other nonmanufacturing activities.

The factory workweek rose contraseasonally, boosting average hours of work in manufacturing to $41.2-$-a level equal to the previous postwar peak for the month.

Longer hours and a 2-cent rise in hourly pay brought average weekly pay of factory production workers to an alltime high of $\$ 79.52$.

## FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AT NEW NOVEMBER HIGH

The total number of workers on factory pay rolls rose by 100,000 to 17.1 million in November 1955, a new postwar peak for the month. Manufacturing employment usually declines between October and November.

Overshadowing all other changes in manufacturing was a jump of 136,000 jobs in transportation equipment-the second largest gain in a single month ever reported by this industry. Almost all of the pickup was in auto plants as model changeovers were completed.

Substantially larger-than-usual increases were reported in primary metals, fabricated metals (largely in automotive hardware and stamping), and machinery. Part of the rise in machinery was due to the return of striking workers in farm machinery plants, but significant increases were reported in metal-working machinery and miscellaneous machinery and parts--industries important in the current capital goods expansion. Electrical machinery showed a decline of about 14,000 workers, mainly because of a strike in one major firm.

Significant gains were also reported in rubber, printing, apparel, and leather, the latter two reflecting strong demand for consumer goods. Seasonal losses were reported for food processing, tobacco, and lumber.

The November 1955 manufacturing level of 17.1 million was more than a million higher than a year earlier, with new employment peaks for the month
reported in 9 out of 21 industry groups. Employment in most of the remaining industries was well above last year's level.

## NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

 LARGELY SEASONALMost nonmanufacturing activities showed about the usual seasonal employment changes between October and November. Mining, transportation, and finance remained virtually unchanged, while service declined--the usual patterns for these industries at this season. Wholesale and retail trade establishments expanded as the Christmas season neared, the increase of 176,000 pushing employment in trade over the 11 million mark. More than half of the rise occurred in general merchandise stores-including department stores, mail order houses, and variety stores.

Contract construction employment declined to 2.6 million, as the result of a strike affecting delivery of construction supplies, as well as colder weather.

## FACTORY WORKWEEK EQUALS

 NOVEMBER 1952 PEAKAt 41.2 hours, the November workweek of factory production workers was up one-tenth of an hour from the October figure. This was only the second time since World War II that hours of work have increased between these months. The rise was concentrated in the durable-goods sector, where the workweek rose by three-tenths of an hour.

The sharpest increase in weekly hours was in transportation equipment, where the workweek jumped by 1.4 hours to 42.5 . Hours also rose sharply in primary metals, machinery, textiles, and paper.

The November 1955 workweek for manufacturing was an hour longer than a year earlier and equal to the postwar peak for the month, reached in 1952. All industries except food processing had longer workweeks than in November 1954.

## MAN-HOURS UNCHANGED OVER THE MONTH

Aggregate weekly man-hours in manufacturing, mining, and construction combined were virtually unchanged over the month, as declines in mining and construction offset a rise in manufacturing. Over the year, total man-hours worked were up substantially, from 103.5 percent to 111 percent of the 1947-49 average.

## FACTORY WORKERS EARN RECORD WEEKLY PAY

The average earnings of factory production workers were a record \$79. 52 a week in November 1955, almost $\$ 6$ more than in November 1954. In petroleum, the average weekly pay was $\$ 99.29$. Other industries reporting weekly earnings of more than $\$ 90$ were transportation equipment, primary metals, printing and publishing, machinery, and rubber. On the other hand, the average apparel worker earned $\$ 50.05$. Other industries where
average weekly earnings were under $\$ 60$ were tobacco, leather, and textiles.

The largest over-the-month increase in average weekly pay was in transportation equipment, where the sharp rise in hours, together with a 2 cent average increase in hourly pay, boosted weekly checks by $\$ 4.04$. Average weekly pay fell in lumber, fabricated metals, instruments, miscellaneous manufacturing, tobacco, and printing where hours of work declined over the month.

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

| Industry division and group | Current |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { ago } \end{gathered}$ | net change from: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { Nov. } 1955$ | $\text { oct. } 1955$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1954 | Previous month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { ago } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 50,608 | 50,461 | 50,322 | 48,808 | +147 | +1,800 |
| MINING. | 753 | 750 | 758 | 749 | + 3 | + |
| Metal mining. | 101.4 | 98.8 | 100.1 | 93.7 | + 2.6 | + 7.7 |
| Bituminous-coal | 212.3 | 209.5 | 208.8 | 212.0 | + 2.8 | + 3 |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying. | 107.4 | 108.5 | 109.9 | 105.6 | - 1.1 | + 1.8 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | 2,568 | 2,682 | 2,748 | 2,598 | -114 | - 30 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 17.084 | 16.985 | 16,915 | 16,057 | + 99 | +1,027 |
| durable goods.. | 9,916 | 9.752 | 9.645 | 9,121 | +164 | + 795 |
| Ordnance and accessorles | 125.1 | 127.0 | 130.5 | 142.1 | - 1.9 | - 17.0 |
| furniture).............. | 773.8 | 786.3 | 795.5 | 751.3 | - 12.5 | + 22.5 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 379.3 | 379.3 | 376.1 | 356.3 | 0 | + 23.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 566.6 | 567.3 | 566.8 | 521.9 | - $\quad .7$ | + 44.7 |
| Primary metal industries........ | 1,353.7 | 1,342.4 | 1,341.1 | 1,177.8 | + 11.3 | + 175.9 |
| Fabricated metal products lexcept ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment). | 1,134.0 | 3,119.4 | 1,110.0 | 1,050.8 | + 14.6 | + 83.2 |
| Machinery (except electrical). | 1.642 .7 | 1,612.5 | 1,563.8 | 1,487.9 | + 30.2 | + 154.8 |
| Electrical machinery. | 1,178.5 | 1,192.3 | 1,163.3 | 1,104.7 | - 13.8 | + 73.8 |
| Transportation equipment. | 1,942.2 | 1,806.2 | 1.791.2 | 1,744.9 | +136.0 | + 197.3 |
| Instruments and related products. | 323.3 | 322.8 | 318.3 | 309.0 | + . 5 | + 14.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. | 497.0 | 496.2 | 488.4 | 474.5 | + 8 | + 22.5 |
| nondurable goods........ | 7,168 | 7,233 | 7.270 | 6,936 | -65 | + 232 |
| Food and kindred product | 1.546.0 | 1,634.5 | 1,693.9 | 1,538.4 | - 88.5 | + 7.6 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 105.1 | 121.3 | 122.2 | 111.5 | - 16.2 | - 6.4 |
| Textile-mill products............ | 1,092.1 | 1,083.7 | 1,081.2 | 1.076 .4 | + 8.4 | $+\quad 15.7$ |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. $\qquad$ | 1,265.6 | 1,255.2 | 1,246.3 | 1,188.7 | + 10.4 | + 76.9 |
| Paper and allied products....... | 565.9 | 563.2 | 560.2 | 537.7 | + 2.7 | + 28.2 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 833.0 | 827.3 | 820.7 | 807.8 | + 5.7 | + 25.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 828.9 | 826.0 | 821.7 | 793.6 | + 2.9 | + 35.3 |
| Products of petroleum and | 250.7 | 251.9 | 254.3 | 251.3 | - 1.2 | - $\quad .6$ |
| Rubber products...... | 290.2 | 284.6 | 281.7 | 259.0 | + 5.6 | $+31.2$ |
| Leather and leather produc | 390.5 | 385.0 | 387.4 | 371.7 | + 5.5 | + 18.8 |
| transportation and public utilities. | 4,142 | 4,143 | 4,152 | 3.986 |  |  |
| tran sportation. | 2,786 | 2,787 | 2,793 | 2,672 | - 1 | + 114 |
| COMMUNICATION. | 771 | 773 | 770 | 736 | - 2 | + 35 |
| other public utilities | 585 | 583 | 589 | 578 | + 2 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 11,082 | 10,906 | 1C,824 | 10.745 | +176 | $+337$ |
| Wholesale trade. | 2,923 | 2,903 | 2,879 | 2,849 | + 20 | + 74 |
| retail trade.. | 8,159 | 8.003 | 7.945 | 7.896 | +156 | + 263 |
| General merchandise stor | 1.537 .1 | 1,439.3 | 1.394 .7 | 1,518.1 | + 97.8 | + 19.0 |
| Food and liquor stores.. | 1.550 .0 | 1,536.7 | 1,515.7 | 1,471.8 | + 13.3 | + 78.2 |
| Automotive and accessories deale | 787.5 | 783.6 | 785.3 | 754.3 | + 3.9 | + 33.2 |
| Apparel and accessories stores | 623.8 | 605.5 | 592.0 | 614.4 | + 18.3 | + 9.4 |
| Other retall trade. | 3.660 .8 | 3.637 .6 | 3.657 .4 | 3,537-4 | + 23.2 | + 123.4 |
| finance, insurance, and real estate.. | 2,209 | 2,212 | 2,223 | 2,134 | - 3 | + 75 |
| SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS. | 5.693 | 5.729 | 5.791 | 5.622 | - 36 | + 71 |
| GOVERNMENT. | 7.077 | 7,054 | 6.911 | 6.917 | +23 | + 160 |
| FEDERAL. | 2,171 | 2,172 | 2,173 | 2,165 | - 1 | + 6 |
| State and local. | 4,906 | 4,882 | 4.738 | 4.752 | + 24 | + 154 |

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

| Major industry group | Current |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { ago } \end{gathered}$ | net change from: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 1955 \\ \underline{1 / /} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { oct. } 1955 \\ \text { 1/ } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1954 | Previous month | Year ago |
| MANUFACTURING. | 13.535 | 13.442 | 13.373 | 12,657 | + 93 | +878 |
| durable goods. | 7.885 | 7.726 | 7,623 | 7.198 | +159 | +687 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 82.4 | 83.8 | 86.5 | 98.0 | - 1.4 | - 15.6 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furnlture) $\qquad$ | 702.8 | 715.7 | 726.0 | 684.6 | - 12.9 | $+18.2$ |
| Furniture and fixtures................... | 323.0 | 322.7 | 319.8 | 301.4 | + . 3 | + 21.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 478.4 | 478.9 1.1375 | 478.5 1.134 | 438.3 | +8.5 +8.4 | +40.1 +157.9 |
| Primary metal industries...... | 1,145.9 | 1,137.5 | 1.134 .3 | 988.0 | + 8.4 | +157.9 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment). | 915.2 | 903.1 | 894.4 | 844.1 | + 12.1 | +71.1 |
| Machinery (except electrical)............ | 1,221.3 | 1,196.3 | 1,149.3 | 1.092 .0 | + 25.0 | +129.3 |
| Electrical machinery.. | 875.9 | 884.4 | 854.7 | 810.7 | --8.5 | +65.2 |
| Transportation equipment.. | 1,506.7 | 1,370.2 | 1.356 .5 | 1,333.8 | +136.5 | +172.9 |
| Instruments and related products. | 226.5 | 226.6 | 222.7 | 217.6 | - $\quad .1$ | + 8.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 407.2 | 406.4 | 400.4 | 389.8 | $+.8$ | + 17.4 |
| nondurable gooos. | 5.650 | 5.716 | 5.750 | 5.459 | - 66 | +191 |
| Food and kindred products. | 1,106.9 | 1,188.4 | 1,245.3 | 1,110.8 | - 81.5 | - 3.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 97.0 | 113.0 | 113.5 | 102.7 | - 16.0 | - 5.7 |
| Textile-mill products.................... | 998.2 | 991.0 | 988.5 | 982.6 | + 7.2 | + 15.6 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. | 1.132 .0 | 1,123.3 | 1.114 .6 | 1.060.4 | + 8.7 | + 71.6 |
| Paper and allled products................ | 467.3 | 465.1 | 461.7 | 444.0 | + 2.2 | $+23.3$ |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 538.5 | 535.5 | 530.4 | 518.1 | + 3.0 | $+20.4$ |
| Chemicals and allied products | 557.9 | 557.1 | 552.8 | 533.3 | + 8.8 | $+24.6$ |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 170.5 | 171.6 | 174.1 | 173.3 | - 1.1 | - 2.8 |
| Rubber products.............. | 231.4 | 226.3 | 223.1 | 202.1 | + 5.1 | + 29.3 |
| Leather and leather products. | 349.9 | 344.6 | 346.0 | 332.1 | + 5.3 | +17.8 |

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 |  | $\frac{1954}{\text { Nor. }}$ | 1955 |  | $\frac{1954}{\text { Nov. }}$ |
|  | Nov. I/ | Oct. $\underline{1}$ | Nov. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ \text { II } \end{gathered}$ | Oct. $\underline{1 /}$ |  | Nov. $1 /$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1 / \end{aligned}$ |  |
| manufacturing. | \$70.52 | \$78.50 | \$73.57 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.2 | \$1.93 | \$1.91 | \$1.83 |
| durable goods. | 86.10 | 85.07 | 79.15 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 1.94 |
| Ordnance and accessories. | 86.94 | 85.28 | 81.81 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.01 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)..... | 69.80 | 71.21 | 68.64 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 1.69 | 1.72 | 1.67 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 70.29 | 70.13 | 64.62 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 40.9 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.58 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products................. | 78.81 | 78.77 | 74.57 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.81 |
| Primary metal industries. | 97.21 | 96.10 | 84.53 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 39.5 | 2.32 | 2.31 | 2.14 |
| Fabricated metal products lexcept ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment). | 84.85 | 85.24 | 79.52 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 41.2 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 1.93 |
| Machinery (except electrical). | 91.59 | 90.10 | 82.01 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 40.4 | 2.15 | 2.13 | 2.03 |
| Electrical machinery. | 78.66 | 78.47 | 74.89 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.84 |
| Transportation equipment. | 97.75 | 93.71 | 91.12 | 42.5 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 2.30 | 2.28 | 2.18 |
| Instruments and related products. | 78.94 | 80.51 | 74.56 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.85 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. | 68.88 | 69.38 | 65.21 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.61 |
| nondurable goods. | 69.77 | 69.32 | 65.97 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.67 |
| Food and kindred products. | 74.80 | 73.63 | 70.04 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 1.82 | 1.77 | 1.70 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 51.17 | 51.25 | 47.60 | 37.9 | 41.0 | 36.9 | 1.35 | 1.25 | 1.29 |
| Textile-mill products.... | 58.65 | 57.39 | 54.53 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.37 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. | 50.10 | 50.35 | 48.37 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 36.1 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.34 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 82.34 | 81.35 | 76.18 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 42.8 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.78 |
| Printing, publishinǵ, and allied industries........ | 92.04 | 92.90 | 88.55 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.30 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 84.66 | 83.21 | 79.71 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 2.04 | 2.01 | 1.93 |
| Froducts of petroleum and coal. | 99.29 | 98.88 | 03.56 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 2.41 | 2.40 | 2.29 |
| Rubber products.. | 91.37 | 89.25 | 83.02 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 41.1 | 2.16 | 2.12 | 2.02 |
| Leather and leather products. | 54.29 | 53.39 | 51.43 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 1.44 | 1.42 | 1.39 |

1/ Preliminary.

Table 4. index of employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

| Industry division | Current |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { ago } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November 1955 11 | October 1955 1) | September 1955 | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ |
| TOTAL. | 115.7 | 115.4 | 115.0 | 111.6 |
| Mining................................... | 79.4 | 79.1 | 80.0 | 79.0 |
| Contract construction................. | 122.0 | 127.4 | 130.5 | 123.4 |
| Manufacturing............................ | 114.4 | 113.8 | 113.3 | 107.5 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 101.7 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 97.9 |
| Wholesale and retall trade............ | 117.8 | 115.9 | 115.0 | 114.2 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate... | 128.0 | 128.2 | 128.8 | 123.6 |
| Service and miscellaneous.............. | 116.4 | 117.1 | 118.4 | 114.9 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 125.0 | 124.6 | 122.1 | 122.2 |

1/ Preliminary.

## Table 5. index of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

| Major indinstry group | Current |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November 1955 $1 /$ | October 1955 1) | September 1955 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hovember } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. . | 109.4 | 108.7 | 108.1 | 102.3 |
| DURABLE GOODS.............................. | 118.1 | 115.8 | 114.2 | 107.9 |
| Ordnance and accessories............... | 361.8 | 370.6 | 383.8 | 432.3 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture). | 95.3 | 97.0 | 98.4 | 92.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures................. | 109.4 | 109.4 | 108.4 | 101.9 |
| Stone, clay, and grass products....... | 109.9 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 100.7 |
| Primary metal industries............... | 111.3 | 110.6 | 110.2 | 96.0 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)...................... | 117.5 | 115.9 | 114.8 | 108.3 |
| Machinery (except elictrical).......... | 107.4 | 105.2 | 101.1 | 96.0 |
| Electrical machinery................... | 136.8 | 138.1 | 133.5 | 126.7 |
| Transportation equipment............... | 147.4 | 134.0 | 132.7 | 130.4 |
| Instruments and related products...... | 117.0 | 117.0 | 114.9 | 112.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. | 107.1 | 106.8 | 105.3 | 102.6 |
| nomburable goods.......................... | 99.2 | 100.4 | 101.0 | 95.9 |
| Food and kindred products.............. | 93.5 | 100.4 | 105.2 | 93.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures.................... | 91.8 | 106.9 | 107.9 | 97.5 |
| Textile-mill products................... | 81.7 | 81.1 | 80.9 | 80.4 |
| Apparel and other finished textlle products. | 108.7 | 107.8 | 107.1 | 101.8 |
| Paper and allied products.............. | 116.6 | 116.1 | 115.3 | 110.8 |
| Printing, pubilshing, and allied industries. | 112.1 | 111.5 | 110.3 | 107.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products.......... | 109.3 | 109.1 | 108.4 | 104.4 |
| Products of petroleum and coal........ | 91.9 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 93.0 |
| Rubber products.......................... | 113.4 | 111.0 | 109.5 | 99.2 |
| Leather and leather products........... | 96.8 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 91.8 |

1/Preliminary.

## Seasonally Adjusted Data

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

| Industry division | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ (1947-49=100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Number <br> (In thousands) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ 1955 \text { I/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1955 \text { I/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { September } \\ 1955 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ 19551 / \end{gathered}$ | October $1955 \text { 1/ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 1955 \end{gathered}$ | November 1954 |
| TOTAL $2 /$. | 114.6 | 114.2 | 114.0 | 110.6 | 50,149 | 49,989 | 49,857 | 48,386 |
| Mining................................... | 79.0 | 79.1 | 79.5 | 78.6 | 749 | 750 | 754 | 745 |
| Contract construction................. | 118.4 | 120.2 | 122.0 | 119.8 | 2,493 | 2,530 | 2,568 | 2,522 |
| Manufacturing ${ }^{\text {/ }}$. | 113.8 | 112.6 | 111.8 | 107.0 | 16,995 | 16,805 | 16,691 | 15,972 |
| Transportation and public utilities.. | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.6 | 97.7 | 4,131 | 4.132 | 4,135 | 3.978 |
| Wholesale and retail trade........... | 115.1 | 114.8 | 115.0 | 111.8 | 10,828 | 10.798 | 10,824 | 10.498 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.. | 128.6 | 128.8 | 128.8 | 124.3 | 2,220 | 2.223 | 2,223 | 2,145 |
| Service and miscellaneous............ | 116.8 | 117.1 | 116.6 | 115.5 | 5,722 | 5.729 | 5,705 | 5,850 |
| Government.............................. | 123.8 | 123.7 | 122.9 | 121.6 | 7,013 | 7,002 | 6,857 | 6,880 |

1 Preliminary. 2/ August 1955 revised: Total-49,735; Manufacturing-18, 881.
Table 7. Production workers in manufacturing,
by major industry group, seasonally adiusted


THE TRANSPORTATION EOUIPMENT INDUSTRY SINCE 1950
Annual Average 1950-54; Monthly 1955


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR bureau of cabor siatistics



Rate (Per 100 Employees)


October 1955 data ore preliminary
Chart 18. Copies of this page available upon request.




This is the third of a series which will review
developments in employment and earnings since 1950
in each of a group of generally homogeneous States.

## Introduction

The four States comprising the West South Central region vary considerably in climate, resources and industrial composition. Their economic development during recent years has also been disaimilar. The area has long been based on the extractive industries and agriculture, with cattle, cotton, and oil the chief products.

Although demand for ofl has grown rapidly since World War II, large oil fields have been developed abroad and in other areas of this country, so that much of the increased demand has been met by producers outside of the West South Central Region. The area's oil producing capacity has become increasingly larger than the actual production of oll. Cotton production hes been held down by drought and acreage allotments. Cattle marketings were up in 1954, and this may have reflected, in part, forced sales as a result of drought.

In comparison to the Northern and Eastern sections of the country, the area is still relatlvely unindustrialized, but a fairly rapid industrial growth has been of increasing aignificance In recent years. Expanaion has been particularly noticeable in transportation equipment, primary metals, and nonelectric machinery in durable goods. Growth in chemicals, petroleum, and apparel among the nondurables has also been apparent.

Well over half of all manufacturing employment in the area is concentrated in Texas, with 20 percent in Louisiana. The remaining 2 States each have fewer than 100,000 factory workers. Roughly two-thirds of the metalworking employment is in Texas and over half of the workera in the expanding apparel, chemicals, and petroleum products industries are also located there. Of the small number of factory workers in Oklahoma, 40 percent are engaged in metalworking.

Table 1. Nonagricultural employment, by industry, West South Central States, 1950-54
(In thousands)

| Industry | All employees |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 |
| Nonagricultural. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,724.1 | 3,779.4 | 3,717.6 | 3,573.0 | 3,304.1 |
| Mining.......................................... | 214.0 | 207.6 | 204. 1 | 192.8 | 178.7 |
| Contract construction. | 247.7 | 272.1 | 281.2 | 278.6 | 234.2 |
| Manufacturing. | 739.8 | 767.0 | 737.1 | 703.6 | 634.7 |
| Food. | 120.3 | 122.0 | 121.4 | 119.9 | 117.5 |
| Printing..................................... | 38.8 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 35.8 | 35.0 |
| Paper 1/..................................... | 28.3 | 28.3 | 26.4 | 27.1 | 24.6 |
| Chemicals 1/............................... | 62.3 | 62.9 | 58.1 | 56.0 | 50.1 |
| Lumber and furniture $1 / \ldots . .$. | 89.9 | 97.3 | 103.2 | 112.9 | 110.2 |
| Textiles and apparel $1 / \ldots . .$. | 54.3 | 56.6 | 53.6 | 52.1 | 49.7 |
| Petroleum.................................. | 75.4 | 76.3 | 74.8 | 73.3 | 68.5 |
| Transportation and public utilities...... | 383.5 | 400.2 | 399.9 | 393.3 | 376.1 |
| Trade. | 957.8 | 960.9 | 947.8 | 909.3 | 856.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..... | 150.5 | 146.8 | 137.4 | 127.4 | 119.5 |
| Serrsce and miscellaneous.................. | 429.8 | 428.4 | 426.9 | 409.8 | 385.0 |
| Government. . | 601.0 | 596.4 | 583.1 | 558.1 | 519.7 |

1/ Excludes a small number of workers (less than $5 \%$ ) for whom data are not available.


The area has been subject to recurring droughts in recent years. The western half of the region in particular is faced with the problem of providing an adequate water supply for rotential industrial development.

Out-migration of population from Arkansas and Oklahoma is also a matter of concern. Since a large proportion of migrants are generally in the working-age groups, an out-migration represents a continuous drain on the labor force of these States.

## Employment

Total nonagricultural employment increased 12-1/2 percent between 1950 and 1954, or considerably more than the increase in population. It is also larger than the increase in national nonagricultural employment and was accomplished despite an out-migretion of almost 200,000 persons.

The greatest relative increase since 1950 in nonagricultural payrolls occurred in Texas and Oklahoma, 14 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Arkansas, with by far the smallest number of nonagricultural workers at the beginning of the perjod, registered very little growth by 1954.

Employment in mining increased 20 percent, in shary, contrast to the national decline of 13 percent in this industry, as a result of the heavy concentration of this region's mining employment in the crude-petroleum and naturel-gas segment, which has been on the upowing. Anthracite and bituminouscoal mining, chief factor in the national decline, is almost nonexistent in this area.

A remarkable 26-percent increase took place in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry division in Texas. The number of legal reserve life insurance compantes in Texas has more than doubled in 4 years and the State now has over 30 home offices. To a much smaller degree, Louisiana has also expranded in this field.

Table 2. Source of change in civilian population, United States and West South Central States, April 1950 - July 1953
(In thousands)

| Source of change | Number of persons |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States | West South Central |
| Net increase. | 6,405 | 647 |
| Additions: |  |  |
| Births. | 12,353 | 1,332 |
| Net migration. | 992 | - |
| Subtractions: |  |  |
| Net migration. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | 87 |
| Deaths. | 4,825 | 409 |
| Net movement to Armed Forces. | 2,115 | 188 |

[^0]In line vith increased industrialization, manufacturing employment rose one-sixth, with the major portion of the increase in durable-goods industries. Substantial increases have occurred in primary metals, ionelectrjc machinery, and transportation equipment. These three industries combined accounted for 15 percent of the total value added by manufacture in the area in 1950 and 20 percent in 1953 (the latest year for which data are available). After an extraordinary increase of over 130 percent, transportation equipment ranked fourth among the area's manufacturing industries. The major part of the increase was in alrcraft, located primarily in Texas and to some extent in Oklahoma. A small portion of the automobile industry is also in Texas.

A continued decline in lumber and furniture employment has totalled 18 percent, as lumber production was steadily curtailed.

Among nondurable-goods industries, the relatively small chemicals industry showed a 25percent increase in 4 years, and now ranks fifth amons industries in the region. Petroleum products also increased by 10 percent. The major food industry registered little change over the period.

Table 3. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, West South Central States, 1950-54

| Year | Average weekly earnings | Average weekly hours | Average hourly earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950. | \$53.92 | 41.8 | 1.29 |
| 1951. | 59.08 | 41.9 | 1.47 |
| 1952. | 62.88 | 42.2 | 1.49 |
| 1953. | 66.56 | 41.6 | 1.60 |
| 1954. | 68.15 | 41.3 | 1.65 |

## Earnings

Average earnings of factory workers in the 4 States have been among the lowest in the Nation. In 1950, for example, hourly earnings in manufacturing averaged $\$ 1.29$ compared to a national average of $\$ 1.47$. To some extent this resulted from the predominance of such industries as food, apparel, and lumber, which employ a relatively high percentage of low-skilled, lawer wage vorkers. Another factor in a still comparatively unindustrialized economy such as this is the large number of unskilled workers, mostly from farms, who are available for the comparatively amall number of factory jobs. Consequently there is less pressure on factories to engage in wage competition to attract job applicants and factory wages represent a considerable improvement in income as compared with farm wages.

Between 1950 and 1954, average hourly earnings of factory production workers rose 28 per-cent--more than double the national increase. At
$\$ 1.65$ in 1954, earnings in this area are still considerably below the national average of $\$ 1.81$, but there is apparently a trend toward a higher level. The growing importance of high-wage industries such as chemicals, petroleum, machinery, and transportation equipment tend to exert an upward pressure upon earaings averages. It is significant that regional earnings in the chemicals industry actually are above the national averages. In Arkansas, where the two major industries are still food and lumber, hourly earnings in all manufacturing are 30 percent below those in Texas, where metalworking and machinery are concentrated.

Between 1950 and 1954 the average workweek remained consistently above 41 hours, indicating that plants in this region usually schedule a considerable amount of overtime. The average workreek is generally less than the scheduled workweek because of time off for illness, vacations, and other reasons.

Because of the longer workweek, weekly earnings of production workers compared more favorably with national pigures than did hourly earnings. Weekly earnings in manufacturing were $\$ 68.15$ for the region and $\$ 71.86$ for the Nation in 1954.

Table 4. Value added by manufacture, by industry, West South Central States, 1950 and 1953

| Industry | $\frac{1953}{(\text { Millions })}$ | $\frac{1950}{(\text { Millions })}$ | Percent change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All industries. | \$5,647 | \$3,849 | + 46.7 |
| Food. | 857 | 628 | + 36.5 |
| Textiles | 57 | 46 | + 23.9 |
| Appare 1. | 140 | (1/) |  |
| Lumber. | 266 | 255 | + 4.3 |
| Furnitur | 83 | 71 | + 16.9 |
| Paper. | 267 | 211 | + 26.5 |
| Printing. | 244 | 215 | + 13.5 |
| Chemicals | 1,113 | 763 | + 45.9 |
| Petroleum.............. | 849 | 584 | + 45.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 202 | 184 | + 9.8 |
| Primary metals........ | 249 | 128 | + 94.5 |
| Machinery (exc. elec.) | 362 | 230 | + 57.4 |
| Electrical machinery.. | 42 | 21 | +100.0 |
| Transportation equip.. | 486 | 209 | +132.5 |
| Instrumerts........... | 30 | 9 | +233.3 |
| Leather. | 27 | 18 | + 50.0 |
| Fabricated metals. | 186 | 107 | + 73.8 |

1/ Not available.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census

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

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

| Year and month | TOTAL | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Transpor- } \\ \text { tation and } \\ \text { public } \\ \text { utilities } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Wholesale and retail trade | ```Finance, insurance, and real estate``` | ```Service and miscel- laneous``` | Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual averare: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 2,624 | 3,167 |
| 1934. ............. | 25,699 | 974 | 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 | 4,011 | 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 | 2,265 | 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: September. | 48,490 | 744 | 2,698 | 15,972 | 4,023 | 10,447 | 2,141 | 5,719 |  |
| October... | 48,580 | 743 | 2,652 | 16,007 | 4,005 | 10,548 | 2,136 | 5,660 | 6,829 |
| 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 | 7,165 |
| 1955: January... | 47,741 | 741 | 2,237 | $15,925$ | 3,927 | 10,419 | 2,124 | 5,533 | $6,835$ |
| Februery.. | 47,753 | 737 | 2,169 | 16,060 | 3,937 | 10,309 | 2,132 | 5,536 | $6,873$ |
| Merch..... | 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 | 2,526 | 16,334 | 3,997 | 10,534 | 2,171 | 5,733 | 5,881 |
| 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 |
| Auguat.... | 49,858 | 754 | 2,746 | 16,807 | 4,137 | 10,638 | 2,241 | 5,818 | 6,717 |
| September. | $50,322$ | $758$ | $2,748$ | $16,915$ | 4,152 | $10,824$ | $2,223$ | $5,791$ | $6,911$ |
| October... | 50,461 | 750 | 2,682 | 16,985 | 4,143 | 10,906 | 2,212 | 5,729 | 7,054 |

## Industry Employment

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

| Industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| TOTAL | 50,461 | 50,322 | 48,580 | - | - | - |
| MINING. | 750 | 758 | 743 | - | - | - |
| METAL MINING. | 98.8 | 100.1 | 90.5 | 84.9 | 85.8 | 76.7 |
| Iron mining. | 35.0 | 36.3 | 32.9 | 30.6 | 31.6 | 28.4 |
| Copper mining. | 29.2 | 29.2 | 04.8 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 20.7 |
| Lead and zinc mining. | 14.9 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.2 |
| Anthracite. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 34.6 | 33.9 | 43.4 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 39.7 |
| BI TUMINOUS-COAL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 209.5 | 208.8 | 211.0 | 191.9 | 191.7 | 192.4 |
| CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION | 298.3 | 305.1 | 292.3 | - | - | - |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)............. | - | - | - | 122.3 | 126.0 | 127.4 |
| NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....... | 108.5 | 109.9 | 106.2 | 93.4 | 94.3 | 91.2 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,682 | 2,748 | 2,652 | - | - | - |
| nonbuilding construction.................. | 565 | 584 | 553 | - | - | - |
| Highway and street.................... | 266.6 | 279.5 | 252.6 | - | - | - |
| Other nonbuilding construction........ | 298.7 | 304.0 | 300.7 | - | - | - |
| building construction..................... | 2,117 | 2,164 | 2,099 | - | - | - |
| general contractors. | 826.3 | 851.4 | 877.2 | - | - | - |
| SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS. | 1,291.0 | 1,312.3 | 1,221.9 | - | - | - |
| Plumbing and heating. | 296.3 | 300.0 | 291.1 | - | - | - |
| Painting and decorating. | 157.2 | 161.1 | 148.4 | - | - | - |
| Electrical work... | 152.6 | 152.3 | 155.5 | - | - | - |
| Other special-trade contractors | 684.9 | 698.9 | 626.9 | - | - | - |
| MANUFACTURING. | 15,085 | 16,915 | 16,007 | 13,442 | 13,373 | 1,261? |
| durable goods. | 9,75? | 9,645 | 9,002 | 7,726 | 7,623 | 7,081 |
| nondurable goods. | 7,233 | 7,270 | 7,005 | 5,716 | 5,750 | 5,531 |
| ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES. | 127.0 | 130.5 | 143.9 | 83.8 | 86.5 | 90.0 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS. | 1,634.5 | 1,693.9 | 1,612.1 | 1,188.4 | 1,245.3 | 1,180.4 |
| Meat products......................... | 335.7 | 334.6 | 331.4 | 264.7 | 262.9 | 262.2 |
| Dairy products......................... | 119.2 | 125.5 | 116.3 | 78.0 | 83.0 | 76.3 |
| Canning and preserving. | 291.4 | 358.5 | 274.1 | 258.1 | 325.1 | 244.2 |
| Grain-mill products................... | 110.9 | 119.1 | 122.6 | 86.8 | 85.7 | 80.5 |
| Bakery products........................ | 290.3 | 289.0 | 286.7 | 173.9 | 173.2 | 175.1 |
| Suğar................................... | 43.8 | 31.0 | 47.3 | 37.3 | 25.6 | 41.0 |
| Confectionery and related products.... | 88.7 | 84.8 | 89.7 | 74.2 | 70.5 | 75.3 |
| Beverages.............................. | 209.5 | 213.6 | 207.7 | 120.3 | 122.2 | 118.6 |
| Miscellaneous food products............ | 135.0 | 137.8 | 136.3 | 95.1 | 97.1 | 08.2 |
| TOBACCO MANUFACTURES. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 121.3 | 122.2 | 121.2 | 113.0 | 113.5 | 111.6 |
| Cigarettes.............................. | 33.7 | 33.9 | 3 e .5 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 29.7 |
| Cigars.................................. | 39.3 | 33.9 | 40.7 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 38.7 |
| Tobacco and snuff...................... | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 6.3 | E. 4 | 6.6 |
| Tobacco stemming and redrying. | 41.0 | 41.9 | 39.9 | 38.4 | 39.3 | 36.6 |

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

|  | (In $\frac{\text { thousands) }}{\text { All employees }}$ |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Oct | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS. | 1,083.7 | 1,081.2 | 1,072.6 | 991.0 | 988.5 | 979.4 |
| Scouring and combing plants. | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Yarn and thread mills. | 129.7 | 130.6 | 127.9 | 120.2 | 120.9 | 118.4 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills | 465.9 | 4 ¢́6.2 | 467.8 | 438.4 | 438.4 | 439.8 |
| Narrow fabrics and smallwares | 31.9 | 31.6 | 30.4 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 26.5 |
| Kritting mills. | 231.0 | 228.1 | 225.5 | 210.5 | 207.5 | 204.2 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 88.7 | 88.7 | 88.3 | 77.4 | 77.5 | 77.5 |
| Carpets, russ, other floor coverings | 50.8 | 50.6 | 51.2 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 42.9 |
| Hats (except, cloth and millinery | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.4 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods. | 67.0 | 66.2 | 62.3 | 56.9 | 56.6 | 53.0 |
| apparel and otner finished textile PRODUCTS. | 1,255.2 | 1,246.3 | 1, 184.4 | 1,123.3 | 1,114.6 | 1,056.6 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats.. | 123.4 | 123.9 | 118.6 | 111.6 | 111.7 | 106.4 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothine.................................... | 328.6 | 327.5 | 304.2 | 303.6 | 302.3 | 281.4 |
| Women's cuterwear. | 367.1 | 366.5 | 345.4 | 324.6 | 324.7 | 305.1 |
| Women's, children's under garments | 123.9 | 120.7 | 116.7 | 111.6 | 108.1 | 103.5 |
| Millinery... | 22.1 | 22.4 | 21.6 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 19.2 |
| Children's outerwear | 71.5 | 72.1 | 71.1 | 64.6 | 65.2 | 64.6 |
| Fur goods... | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessorie | 66.7 | 66.2 | 65.1 | 60.2 | 59.6 | 58.3 |
| Other fabricated textile products... | 140.4 | 135.7 | 130.1 | 118.8 | 114.4 | 109.4 |
| LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FURNITURE)................ | 786.3 | 795.5 | 759.0 | 715.7 | 726.0 | 691.6 |
| LOgsine camps and contractors | 117.5 | 122.5 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 115.5 | 103.6 |
| Sawnills and planing mills.. | 412.1 | 416.7 | 403.1 | 382.7 | 387.2 | 374.2 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products............... | 143.6 | 144.3 | 135.6 | 120.3 | 121.8 | 114.5 |
| Wooden containers. | 53.4 | 52.9 | 55.0 | 49.3 | 48.9 | 50.8 |
| Miscellaneous wood products. | 59.7 | 59.1 | 55.3 | 53.2 | 52.6 | 48.5 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES. | 379.3 | 376.1 | 355.7 |  | 319.8 |  |
| hrusehold furniture | 268.1 | 265.2 | 254.2 | 234.6 | 231.9 | 221.8 |
| office, public-building, and professi furniture. | 44.2 | 44.1 | 41.0 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 32.9 |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures. | 37.9 | 38.0 | 34.3 | 29.3 | 29.5 | 26.2 |
| Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture ard fixtures............ | 29.1 | 28.8 | 26.2 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 20.4 |
| PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS. | 563.2 | 560.2 | ©36.4 | 465.1 | 461.7 | 443.9 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboards mil | 273.9 | 273.4 | 263.0 | 229.3 | 228.8 | 221.5 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes | 158.5 | 156.9 | 149.7 | 131.2 | 129.2 | 124.0 |
| Other paper and allied products.. | 130.8 | 129.9 | 123.7 | 104.6 | 103.7 | 98.4 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied INDUSTRIES. | 327.3 | 820.7 | 806.6 | 535.5 | 530.4 |  |
| Newspapers. | 301.4 | 300.5 | 294.0 | 150.7 | 150.0 | 147.3 |
| Periodicals | 63.6 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 27.2 | 26.6 | 26.1 |
| Eooks. | 49.1 | 49.1 | 49.3 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 30.1 |
| Commercial print | 217.5 | 215.3 | 209.7 | 176.8 | 175.0 | 159.6 |
| If thographing. | 62.5 | 61.5 | 61.0 | 47.5 | 46.8 | 46.7 |
| Greeting cards. | 30.6 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 14.7 |
| Brokbincing and related industries. | 45.7 | 45.0 | 43.1 | 36.9 | 35.3 | 34.1 |
| Miscellane ous publishing and printine services................................... | 66.9 | 56.8 | 6 \%. 8 | 51.0 | 51.1 | 50.9 |

## Industry Emplovment

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

| Industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Octs. | Septe. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| CHEmicals and allied products. | 826.0 | 821.7 | 793.1 | 557.1 | 552.8 | 533.9 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals. | 110.2 | 109.5 | 103.3 | 78.1 | 77.4 | 73.2 |
| Industrial organic chemicals. | 312.3 | 314.2 | 295.5 | 217.2 | 218.4 | 202.0 |
| Drugs and medicines.. | 91.7 | 91.9 | 92.7 | 54.8 | 54.8 | 57.8 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations. | 51.4 | 51.2 | 50.4 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 30.8 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers | 71.9 | 72.2 | 69.5 | 45.8 | 46.0 | 43.9 |
| Gum and wood chemicals........ | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| Fertilizers............ | 35.3 | 34.5 | 35.1 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 26.3 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 46.7 | 42.7 | 47.0 | 33.1 | 30.0 | 34.0 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals..... | 98.4 | 97.5 | 91.9 | 63.7 | 62.7 | 59.4 |
| PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL. | 251.9 | 254.3 | 251.9 | 171.6 | 174.1 | 174.5 |
| Petroleum refining. | 200.5 | 202.1 | 202.9 | 129.9 | 131.6 | 135.1 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal products.. | 51.4 | 52.2 | 49.0 | 41.7 | 42.5 | 39.4 |
| RUBBER PRODUCTS. | 284.6 | 281.7 | 257.5 | 226.3 | 223.1 | 201.6 |
| Tires and inner tub | 119.4 | 119.3 | 111.1 | 92.3 | 91.9 | 83.9 |
| Rubber footwea | 29.8 | 28.9 | 27.0 | 24.5 | 23.5 | 21.9 |
| Other rubber products | 135.4 | 133.5 | 119.4 | 109.5 | 107.7 | 95.8 |
| Leather and leather products. | 385.0 | 387.4 | 369.2 | 344.6 | 346.0 | 329.6 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished... | 43.6 | 43.5 | 42.7 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 38.4 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing... | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings..... | 16.3 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.3 |
| Footwear (except rubber).. | 246.5 | 249.6 | 237.6 | 222.4 | 224.4 | 23.11 |
| Luggage. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19.6 | 19.5 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 15.5 |
| Handbags and small leather goods......... | 33.9 | 33.5 | 33.0 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 29.9 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods... | 20.0 | 20.3 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 15.9 |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS. | 567.3 | 566.8 | 521.4 | 478.9 | 478.5 | 437.6 |
| Flat glass... | 33.5 | 33.0 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 29.7 | 27.1 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.... | 95.7 | 96.8 | 89.1 | 81.6 | 82.7 | 75.9 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass... | 18.0 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 14.2 |
| Cement, hydraulic............. | 44.2 | 44.5 | 42.9 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 36.0 |
| Structural clay products | 84.4 | 84.8 | 77.1 | 75.7 | 76.1 | 68.6 |
| Pottery and related products | 55.8 | 54.6 | 52.9 | 49.4 | 48.3 | 46.9 |
| Concrete, \&ypsum, and plaster products... | 117.4 | 117.7 | 106.2 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 86.8 |
| Cut-stone and stone products............. | 20.7 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 17.8 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products. | 97.6 | 96.9 | 86.2 | 74.3 | 73.4 | 64.3 |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES. | 1,342.4 | 1,341.1 | 1,161.1 | 1,137.5 | 1,134.3 | 969.4 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 653.1 | 661.9 | 567.4 | 560.5 | 567.5 | 481.2 |
| Iron and steel foundries. | 252.9 | 248.8 | 207.2 | 223.0 | 218.9 | 179.2 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. | 68.4 | 68.2 | 61.5 | 55.1 | 54.7 | 49.4 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.0 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous' metals. | 112.4 | 110.8 | 103.4 | 89.5 | 88.4 | 82.5 |
| Nonferrous foundries... | 88.3 | 86.5 | 77.0 | 74.2 | 72.1 | 62.7 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industries... | 154.2 | 151.8 | 132.4 | 125.1 | 122.8 | 105.4 |

## Induativ faplovment

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

| Industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct, |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDHANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,119.4 | 1,110.0 | 1,035.7 | 903.1 | 894.4 | 829.4 |
|  | 61.3 | 63.1 | 57.2 | 53.6 | 55.6 | 50.0 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware........ | 251.3 | 147.6 | 140.4 | 123.9 | 121.0 | 113.5 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies............................ | 139.3 | 139.1 | 130.3 | 111.0 | 110.5 | 102.8 |
| Fabricated structural metal products..... | 286.9 | 290.0 | 277.0 | 216.3 | 219.3 | 210.1 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving... | 222.2 | 217.4 | 201.7 | 185.7 | 181.3 | 167.2 |
| Lighting fixtures........................ | 48.8 | 47.6 | 43.6 | 39.9 | 38.4 | 34.5 |
| Fabricated wire products. | 66.5 | 63.9 | 57.6 | 55.2 | 53.0 | 47.6 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.. | 143.1 | 141.3 | 127.9 | 117.5 | 115.3 | 103.7 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL). | 1,612.5 | 1,563.8 | 1,489.2 | 1,196.3 | 1,149.3 | 1,092.5 |
| Engines and turbines. | 85.3 | 80.1 | 74.1 | 62.3 | 57.2 | 52.3 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | 163.8 | 130.4 | 138.6 | 122.0 | 90.3 | 99.6 |
| Construction and mining machinery. | 136.5 | 134.9 | 121.1 | 99.9 | 98.5 | 86.7 |
| Metalworking machinery.... | 260.0 | 262.5 | 253.3 | 198.7 | 200.8 | 193.3 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery). | 183.1 | 182.8 | 173.8 | 130.5 | 130.0 | 123.5 |
| General industrial machinery | 240.4 | 240.4 | 227.1 | 163.0 | 162.3 | 152.7 |
| Office and store machines and devices | 107.4 | 106.9 | 104.9 | 82.5 | 82.6 | 83.0 |
| Service-industry and household machines.. | 173.7 | 167.4 | 165.5 | 130.8 | 124.7 | 123.5 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts. | 262.3 | 258.4 | 230.8 | 206.6 | 202.9 | 177.9 |
| ELECTRICAL MACHINERY... | 1,192.3 | 1,163.3 | 1,091.6 | 884.4 | 854.7 | 799.9 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.. | 379.6 | 375.9 | 360.1 | 267.6 | 264.0 | 250.6 |
| Electrical appliances. | 74.3 | 70.6 | 65.2 | 61.5 | 57.4 | 52.7 |
| Insulated wire and cable. | 27.7 | 26.8 | 25.2 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 20.4 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicles | 79.7 | 78.3 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 63.6 | 50.6 |
| Electric lamps. | 26.6 | 26.2 | 24.6 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 21.3 |
| Communication equipment. | 553.5 | 536.6 | 505.3 | 406.1 | 389.1 | 370.1 |
| Miscellaneous electrical products | 50.9 | 48.9 | 46.3 | 38.7 | 36.6 | 34.2 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT. | 1,806.2 | 1,791.2 | 1,657.9 | 1,370.2 | 1,356.5 | 1,249.0 |
| Automobiles.. | 860.8 | 851.1 | 730.1 | 700.6 | 689.4 | 579.6 |
| Aircraft and parts | 755.8 | 749.3 | 748.0 | 514.9 | 510.1 | 522.1 |
| Aircraft. | 489.3 | 485.5 | 466.2 | 334.7 | 332.1 | 323.5 |
| Aircraft engines and parts.. | 144.9 | 143.2 | 151.6 | 92.3 | 91.4 | 102.0 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts... | 13.6 | 13.5 | 16.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 11.3 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment. | 108.0 | 107.1 | 114.1 | 78.8 | 77.6 | 85.3 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 118.7 | 120.1 | 120.3 | 100.4 | 102.6 | 103.8 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing. | 97.2 | 98.9 | 102.1 | 81.9 | 84.4 | 88.4 |
| Boatbuilding and repairing | 21.5 | 21.2 | 18.2 | 18.5 | 18.2 | 15.4 |
| Railroad equipment.... | 60.0 | 60.0 | 48.9 | 45.1 | 45.5 | 34.7 |
| Other transportation equipment | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.. | 322.8 | 318.3 | 308.9 | 226.6 | 222.7 | 217.5 |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments. | 52.0 | 51.2 | 48.7 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 29.0 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| instruments.......... | 87.7 | 86.9 | 83.0 | 62.7 | 61.8 | 58.7 |
| Optical instruments and lenses. | 12.7 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.4 |
| Sursical, medical, and dental |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| instruments..... | 41.4 | 41.0 | 39.5 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 27.2 |
| Ophthalmic goods.. | $25 . ?$ | 24.6 | 23.1 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 18.3 |
| Photographic apparatu | 58.6 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 45.3 | 43.8 | 45.4 |
| Watches and clocks. | 35.2 | 34.8 | 34.6 | 28.8 | 28.5 | 28.5 |

Industiv timplavilicin

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

| Industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| MISCELLANEOUS MAMUFACTURING IMDUSTRIES | 496.2 | 488.4 | 478.0 | 406.4 | 400.4 | 393.0 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware | 54.9 | 54.0 | 56.3 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 45.7 |
| Musical instruments and parts....... | 18.5 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.1 |
| Toys and sporting goods....... | 95.6 | 94.7 | 90.4 | 81.1 | 80.5 | 76.3 |
| Pens, pencils, other office supplies | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 22.4 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.... | 69.4 | 67.6 | 67.7 | 57.6 | 55.2 | 56.9 |
| Fabricated plastics products... | 81.6 | 79.2 | 71.1 | 66.9 | 64.4 | 58.0 |
| Other manufacturing industries.... | 146.3 | 144.7 | 145.2 | 118.8 | 117.8 | 118.6 |
| transportation and public utilities.... | 4,143 | 4,152 | 4,005 | - | - | - |
| transportatioh... | 2,787 | 2,793 | 2,690 | - | - | - |
| Interstate railroads. | 1,236.0 | 1,242.0 | 1,202.9 | - | - | - |
| Class I railroads. | 1,087.2 | 1,092.1 | 1,055.1 | - | - | - |
| Local railways and bus lines. | 115.2 | 116.2 | 124.0 | - | - | - |
| Trucking and warehousing... | 800.9 | 791.4 | 737.0 | - | - | - |
| Other transportation and services.. | 634.8 | 643.2 | 625.8 | - | - | - |
| Bus lines, except local............. | 44.4 | 45.1 | 44.5 | - | - | - |
| Air transportation (common carrier) | 118.0 | 117.2 | 104.4 | - | - | - |
| communication. | 773 | 770 | 736 | - | - | - |
| Telephone.. | 729.4 | 727.5 | 693.9 | - | - | - |
| Telegraph.. | 42.6 | 41.9 | 41.0 | - | - | - |
| other public utilities. | 583 | 589 | 579 | - | - | - |
| Gas and electric utilities. | 560.4 | 566.2 | 556.4 | - | - | - |
| Electric light and power utilitie | 249.9 | 253.0 | 248.0 | - | - | - |
| Gas utilities... | 142.2 | 143.2 | 140.1 | - | - | - |
| Electric light and gas utilities combined. | 168.3 | 170.0 | 168.3 | - | - | - |
| Local utilities, not elsewhere classified. $\qquad$ | 22.7 | 22.9 | 22.5 | - |  | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 10,906 | 10,824 | 10,548 | - | - | - |
| wholesale trade.. | 2,903 | 2,879 | 2,819 | - | - | - |
| retail trade... | 8,003 |  |  | - | - |  |
| General merchandise stores | 1,439.3 | 1,394.7 | 1,398.4 | - | - |  |
| Food and liquor stores. | 1,536.7 | 1,515.7 | 1,460.2 | - | - | - |
| Automotive and accessories dealers | 783.6 | 785.3 | 749.4 | - | - | - |
| Apparel and accessories stores. | 605.5 | 592.0 | 597.5 | - | - | - |
| Other retail trade. | 3,637.6 | 3,657.4 | 3,523.2 | - | - | - |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.. | 2,212 | 2,223 | 2,136 | - | - | - |
| Banks and trust companies.... | 555.8 | 555.6 | 529.5 | - | - | - |
| Security dealers and exchanges. | 79.0 | 78.9 | 69.2 | - | - | - |
| Insurance carriers and agents.. | 795.3 | 798.0 | 775.8 | - | - | - |
| Other finance agencies and real estate | 782.0 | 790.0 | 761.2 | - | - | - |
| SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS.. | 5,729 | 5,791 | 5,660 | - | - | - |
| Hotels and lodging places. Personal services: | 470.5 | 509.1 | 474.4 | - | - | - |
| Laundries..... | 334.2 | 335.6 | 329.5 | - | - | - |
| Cleaning and dyeing plant | 157.6 | 154.9 | 159.8 | - | - | - |
| Motion pictures. | 236.2 | 240.6 | 236.7 | - | - | - |
| GOVERNMENT. | 7,054 | 6,911 | 6,829 | - | - | - |
| federal.. | 2,172 | 2,173 | 2,147 | - | - | - |
| state and local...... | 4,882 | 4,738 | 4,682 | - | - | - |

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

| Resion 1/ | 1955 |  | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | September | October |
| ALL REGIONS......................................................... | 204.2 | 206.5 | 209.5 |
| Private yards.................................................. | 97.2 | 98.9 | 102.1 |
| navy yards................................................... | 107.0 | 107.6 | 107.4 |
| north atlantic. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 87.4 | 88.3 | 87.0 |
| Private yards....................................... | 40.7 | 41.2 | 39.9 |
|  | 46.7 | 47.1 | 47.1 |
| SOUTH ATLANtic........................................... | 35.3 | 36.5 | 37.4 |
| Private yards....................................... | 14.2 | 15.4 21.1 | 17.2 |
| Navy yards........................................ | 21.1 | 21.1 | 20.2 |
| GULF: |  |  |  |
| Private yards....................................... | 21.5 | 22.6 | 23.5 |
| PACIFIC................................................ | 51.2 |  | 53.7 |
| Private yards. | 12.0 | 10.9 | 13.6 |
| Navy yards.......................................... | 39.2 | 39.4 | 40.1 |
| GREAT LAKES: $\quad$ Private yards...................................... | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| INLAMD: |  |  |  |
| Private yards....................................... | 5.4 | 5.5 | 3.7 |

1/ The North Atlantic region 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 resion 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: Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

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

Federal Government

## Table A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

| Branch and agency | 1955 |  | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | September | October |
| TOTAL FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT $1 / 1$. | 2,172 | 2,173 | 2,147 |
| Executive $\underline{2 /}^{\text {/ }}$ | 2,146.1 | 2,146.9 | 2,121.3 |
| Department of Defense. | 1,036.2 | 1,035.1 | 1,011.1 |
| Post Office Department. | 506.3 | $506.1$ | $501.8$ |
| Other agencies.......... | 603.6 | 605.7 | $608.3$ |
| Legislative. | 21.5 | 21.5 | 22.1 |
| Judicial.... | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| District of Columbia ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ / | 230.0 | 229.6 | 226.4 |
| Executive $\underline{2}^{\prime}$. | 2.09 .6 | 209.2 | 205.5 |
| Department of Defense. | 90.3 | 90.0 | 86.8 |
| Post Office Department. | 3.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 |
| Other agencies.............. | 110.7 | 110.7 | 110.0 |
| Legislative. | 19.7 | 19.7 | 20.2 |
| Judicial.... | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 |
| TOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL 4/..... | 2,951 | 2,960 | 3,286 |
| Army. . | 1,105.1 | 1,109.5 | 1,368.3 |
| Air Force. | 954.4 | 959.5 | 965.1 |
| Navy.... | 660.8 | 660.3 | 702.0 |
| Marine Corps. | 201.8 | 201.6 | $221.5$ |
| Coast Guard.. | 29.3 | 29.2 | 28.3 |

1/ Data refer to Continental United States only.
$\underline{2 /}$ Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Inteliligence Agency), and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on forceaccount 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 nonagriculfural 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 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct | Oct. | Septe. | ect. | Octer | Sept, | Oct, |
| Alabamal. | 240.6 | 240.6 | 228.2 | 48.8 | 49.4 | 48.2 | 142.3 | 141.4 | 138.0 |
| Arizona. | 32.6 | 31.8 | 27.7 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 55.2 | 54.7 | 52.4 |
| Arkansas | 86.6 | 86.0 | 81.3 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 76.2 | 76.1 | 75.0 |
| California | 1,145.5 | 1,159.5 | 1,072.9 | 330.1 | 343.7 | 332.8 | 930.6 | 922.9 | 888.2 |
| Colorado. 1 / | 71.8 | 70.4 | 69.8 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 43.1 | 115.9 | 116.4 | 109.3 |
| Connecticut | (2/) | 413.6 | 410.5 | (2/) | 42.9 | 42.7 | (2/) | 146.2 | 151.0 |
| Delaware. | 58.9 | 62.0 | 55.6 |  |  | - |  |  | - |
| District of Columb | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 29.0 | 29.4 | 29.2 | 92.2 | 91.5 | 91.0 |
| Florida.. | 128.1 | 125.0 | 125.2 | 77.9 | 77.4 | 74.8 | 259.0 | 249.8 | 251.5 |
| Georgia. | 332.2 | 330.4 | 313.4 | 70.8 | 70.6 | 67.8 | 207.8 | 205.4 | 203.1 |
| Idaho... | 26.8 | 28.5 | 26.8 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 35.9 |
| Illinois | 1,291.9 | 1,261.4 | 1,204.8 | 299.7 | 299.6 | 295.4 | 702.3 | 696.8 | 705.4 |
| Indiana 1 | 630.4 | 627.5 | 576.5 | 102.9 | 102.8 | 99.1 | 288.5 | 287.8 | 278.0 |
| Iowal. | 166.1 | 165.5 | 163.1 | 58.3 | 58.7 | 58.2 | 177.3 | 176.7 | 173.4 |
| Kansas. | 121.7 | 121.5 | 135.7 | 65.4 | 65.7 | 63.9 | 134.2 | 134.9 | 130.1 |
| Kentucky 1/. | 169.5 | 164.6 | 153.0 | 57.1 | 57.5 | 56.1 | 129.0 | 128.1 | 126.9 |
| Louisiana. | 147.6 | 149.2 | 154.6 | 81.3 | 81.4 | 80.6 | 165.7 | 165.5 | 165.3 |
| Maine | 109.8 | 110.1 | 105.6 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 52.8 |
| Maryland. | 263.8 | 264.2 | 252.9 | 76.9 | 76.7 | 74.6 | 173.2 | 171.4 | 168.2 |
| Messachusetts | 698.0 | 693.1 | 672.3 | 117.0 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 375.7 | 375.8 | 373.3 |
| Michigan. | 1,121.0 | 1,090.2 | 1,009.6 | 152.1 | 152.5 | 141.2 | 458.8 | 456.0 | 445.5 |
| Minnesota. | 212.0 | 219.1 | 204.9 | 90.9 | 91.2 | 89.1 | 224.8 | 221.8 | 222.2 |
| Miseiseippi | (2/) | 99.9 | 97.4 | (2/) | 26.6 | 27.3 | (2/) | 84.8 | 83.3 |
| Missouri | 386.4 | 390.3 | 368.3 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 124.4 | 313.9 | 312.5 | 316.3 |
| Montana | 21.3 | 20.7 | 17.1 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 21.8 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 39.3 |
| Nebrask | (2/) | 59.8 | 59.7 | (2/) | 42.6 | 42.7 | (2/) | 96.6 | 95.8 |
| Nevada. | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 16.1 |
| New Hampahire. | 82.0 | 82.1 | 77.5 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 32.3 | 32.5 | 31.9 |
| New Jersey | 820.2 | 817.4 | 792.2 | 148.7 | 148.1 | 145.2 | 336.3 | 335.9 | 327.8 |
| New Mexico | 18.1 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 39.4 |
| New York. | 1,934.9 | 1,927.1 | 1,925.7 | 489.6 | 488.1 | 481.3 | 1,292.9 | 1,287.6 | 1,288.2 |
| North Carolinal | 476.9 | 475.0 | 457.9 | 61.1 | 60.9 | 59.9 | 209.9 | 207.5 | 205.6 |
| North Dakota.. | (2/) | 6.9 | 7.0 | (2/) | 14.4 | 13.9 | (2/) | 37.7 | 37.9 |
| Ohio. | 1,366.6 | 1,362.4 | 1,269.6 | 228.6 | 229.5 | 215.6 | 597.8 | 590.6 | 580.5 |
| Oklahomat. | 91.6 | 90.6 | 83.2 | 50.9 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 138.4 | 136.9 | 135.1 |
| Oregon.... | 150.8 | 159.2 | 146.4 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 46.5 | 111.1 | 112.8 | 109.5 |
| Pennaylvania. | 1,494.3 | 1,490.2 | 1,429.0 | 320.5 | 322.1 | 308.3 | 698.7 | 691.3 | 694.6 |
| Rhode Island. | 137.3 | 136.0 | 134.3 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 55.1 | 54.1 | 54.8 |
| South Carolina. | 228.4 | 228.9 | 220.5 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 102.0 | 101.5 | 98.3 |
| South Dakota | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.7 |
| Tennesse | 288.9 | 286.7 | 272.3 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 58.0 | 188.7 | 185.9 | 184.5 |
| Texas... | 441.2 | 441.7 | 426.9 | 225.4 | 226.6 | 223.4 | 612.2 | 609.9 | 589.9 |
| Utah. | 35.8 | 37.2 | 33.8 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 22.4 | 53.4 | 53.6 | 50.6 |
| Vermont. | 37.9 | 37.3 | 35.9 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.2 |
| Virginia. | 253.7 | 252.9 | 247.8 | 85.3 | 85.2 | 79.9 | 204.4 | 201.5 | 199.1 |
| Washingtonl/. | 214.6 | 216.9 | 204.8 | 64.6 | $66.1{ }^{\text {i }}$ | 63.0 | 179.0 | 175.6 | 173.6 |
| West virginia | 136.6 | 135.9 | 125.7 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 48.8 | 83:8 | 82.4 | 80.7 |
| Wisconsin. | 452.5 | 454.2 | 425.7 | 77.8 | 78.2 | 76.7 | 230.7 | 228.1 | 228.0 |
| Wyoming. | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 18.5 |

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


1/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. 2/Not available. 3/Mining combined with construction. 4/ Mining combined with service. 5/ Federal employment in Maryland and Virginia portions of the Washington, 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 employees |  |  | Area and industry division | Number of employees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1254 |  | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | oct. |  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| ALABAMA |  |  |  | Los Angeles-Long Beach* |  |  |  |
| Birmingham 1/........... |  |  |  | Total.................. | 1,975.4 | 1,977.3 | 1,872.6 |
| Total.................... | 198.6 | 198.0 | 186.8 | Mining. | 13.4 | 14.9 | 14.2 |
| Mining.................... | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | Contract constr | 124.3 | 133.4 | 120.8 |
| Contract construction... | 11.8 | 11.9 | 10.2 | Manufacturing. | 693.6 | 687.7 | 643.3 |
| Manufacturing........... | 65.1 | 65.1 | 59.9 | Trans. and pub. util | 128.0 | 128.1 | 122.4 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 16.5 | 16.5 | 15.9 | Trade. | 435.8 | 434.1 | 419.0 |
| Trade.................... | 45.4 | 45.0 | 43.5 | Finance | 92.2 | 91.9 | 88.4 |
| Finance.................. | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.7 | Service | 266.8 | 267.9 | 254.0 |
| Service................. | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.0 | Goverment | 221.3 | 219.3 | 210.5 |
| Government............... | 17.4 | 17.1 | 16.7 | Sacramento |  |  |  |
| Nobile 1/ |  |  |  | Manufacturing. | 15.0 | 14.7 | 11.8 |
| Ibtal.................... | 82.6 | 82.8 | 78.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction... | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | San Bernardino- |  |  |  |
| Nenufacturing............ | 17.4 | 17.6 | 16.5 | Riverside-Ontario |  |  |  |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.6 | Manufacturing- | 25.8 | 28.3 | 25.4 |
| Trade.................... | 17.6 | 17.5 | 16.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Finance................. | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | San Diego |  |  |  |
| Service 2/.............. | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.1 | Total. | 185.7 | 186.0 | 179.1 |
| Government............... | 21.6 | 21.3 | 20.3 | Mining.. | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 |
|  |  |  |  | Contract const | 12.6 | 12.9 | 12.0 |
| ARIZOINA |  |  |  | Manufacturing. | 45.9 | 45.7 | 44.9 |
| Phoenix |  |  |  | Trans. and pub. ut | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.8 |
| Total.................... | 109.2 | 107.2 | 101.4 | Trade.. | 41.6 | 41.7 | 40.4 |
| Mining.................... | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | Finance. | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| Contract construction... | 10.7 | 10.4 | 9.6 | Service. | 23.6 | 23.9 | 23.1 |
| Manufacturing........... | 17.9 | 17.5 | 15.8 | Governmen | 43.6 | 43.2 | 40.8 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Trade...................... | 31.9 | 31.5 | 29.5 | Sen Francisco-Oakland |  |  |  |
| Finance. | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.2 | Tbtal........ | 899.6 | 910.8 | 883.7 |
| Service. | 13.3 | 13.2 | 12.8 | Mining. | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Government. | 19.9 | 19.1 | 19.1 | Contract constr | 64.8 | 64.4 | 60.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Manufacturing. | 194.1 | 199.5 | 186.8 |
| Tucson |  |  |  | Trans, and pub. util | 94.7 | 101.6 | 100.1 |
| Total. ................... | 46.8 | 46.1 | 42.4 | Trade. | 203.3 | 203.6 | 198.7 |
| Mining................... | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | Finance | 56.9 | 56.9 | 55.6 |
| Contract construction... | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | Service | 112.9 | 112.5 | 110.0 |
| Manufacturing........... | 7.9 | 7.7 | 5.4 | Government | 171.6 | 171.0 | 170.7 |
| Trans, and pub, util.... | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Trade.................... | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Finance.................. | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | San Jose |  |  |  |
| Service.................. | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.4 | Manufacturing. | 38.1 | 44.9 | 29.8 |
| Government............... | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | Stockton |  |  |  |
| ARKANSAS |  |  |  | Manufacturin | 15.7 | 16.4 | 13.8 |
| Iittile Rock- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. T.ittle Rock |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.......... | 70.2 | 70.3 | 67.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction... | 6.4 | 6.6 | 5.2 | Colorado |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing........... | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.6 | Denver |  |  |  |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | Thtal. | (3/) | 240.5 | 233.7 |
| Trade.................... | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.4 | Mining. ............... | $\left(\frac{3}{3}\right)$ | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Finance.................. | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | Contract construction. | (3/3) | 15.8 | 16.7 |
| Service 2/.............. | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.4 | Manufacturing.... | 3, | 42.9 | 41.6 |
| Government................ | 12.6 | 12.5 | 11.9 | Trans. and pub. util. |  | 28.1 67.5 |  |
| CALIFORNLA |  |  |  | Trade................... | $\frac{3}{3}$ | 67.5 13.1 | 65.7 12.5 |
| Fresno |  |  |  | Service |  | 31.8 | 31.1 |
| Manufacturing........... | 15.8 | 14.6 | 16.4 | Governmen | 3/) | 39.8 | 38.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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## 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 nonagriculfural establishments for selected areas, by industry division - Continued


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



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

| Area and industry division | Number of employees |  |  | $\qquad$ | Number of employees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 |  | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| MINNESOTA |  |  |  | NEBRASKA |  |  |  |
| Duluth |  |  |  | Omaha |  |  |  |
| Total.................. | 44.1 | 44.1 | 42.2 | Total................... | (3/) | 146.6 | 145.4 |
| Contract construction.. | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | Contract construction... | (3/) | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Manufacturing.. | 10.4 | 10.3 | 9.5 | Manufacturing........... | (3/) | 32.0 | 31.4 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.1 | Trans. and pub. util.... | (3/) | 23.4 | 23.2 |
| Trade.................. | 10.7 | 10.7 | 11.1 | Trade.................... | (3/) | 36.6 | 36.8 |
| Finance. | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | Finance................. | (3/) | 11.2 | 11.0 |
| Service 2/............. | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | Service 2/............... | (3/) | 19.8 | 19.2 |
| Government.............. | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | Government............... | (3/) | 14.8 | 14.9 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul |  |  |  | NEVADA |  |  |  |
| Total................. | 496.3 | 492.0 | 482.3 | Reno |  |  |  |
| Contract construction.. | 38.9 | 40.6 | 34.3 | Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25.2 | 26.0 | 23.6 |
| Manufac turing. ......... | 140.0 | 139.2 | 135.3 | Contract construction... | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 51.7 | 51.8 | 52.4 | Manufacturing 2/........ | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Trade.................. | 121.1 | 119.5 | 119.3 | Trans, and pub, util... | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Finance................ | 32.6 | 32.8 | 31.5 | Trade.................... | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Service 2/............. | 56.4 | 55.6 | 54.8 | Finance................. | . 9 | . 9 | . 8 |
| Government............. | 55.7 | 52.5 | 54.8 | Service................. | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Government | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| MISSISSIPPI |  |  |  | NEW HAMPSHIRE |  |  |  |
| Jackson |  |  |  | Manchester |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing.......... | (3/) | 9.7 | 9.1 | Total........ | 41.1 | 41.3 | 40.1 |
|  |  |  |  | Contract construction... | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Manufacturing. .......... | 19.7 | 19.8 | 18.8 |
| MISSOURI |  |  |  | Trans. and pub. util.... | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Kansas City |  |  |  | Trade.................. | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Total.................. | (3/) | 349.9 | 357.6 | Finance. | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Mining. | (3) | . 8 |  | Service.................. | 4.3 | 4.3 |  |
| Contract construction.. | (3/) | 19.1 | 16.8 | Government............... | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Manufacturing........... | (3/) | 98.8 | 109.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Trans, and pub, util... | (3/) | 45.3 | 45.2 | NEW JERSEY |  |  |  |
| Trade................... | (3/) | 94.5 | 94.8 | Newark-Jersey City 6/ |  |  |  |
| Finance................. | (3/) | 20.9 | 20.4 | Total..................... | 812.7 | 805.3 | 799.9 |
| Service.................. | (3/) | 3 30.6 | 39.8 30.3 | Mining.................... | 35.5 | 33.6 | 29.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Manufac turing..... | 359.4 | 356.7 | 350.8 |
| St. Louis |  |  |  | Trans. and pub. util.... | 79.0 | 78.1 | 78.3 |
| Total.................. | 707.8 | 708.8 | 687.3 | Trade..................... | 141.1 | 140.3 | 142.7 |
| Mining................. | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | Finance. | 44.6 | 45.1 | 45.3 |
| Contract construction.. | 38.1 | 39.1 | 43.7 | Service.. | 78.2 | 77.9 | 76.5 |
| Manufacturing.......... | 269.5 | 272.0 | 250.5 | Government. | 74.7 | 73.4 | 76.5 |
| Trans, and pub. util... | 68.3 | 68.4 | 66.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Trade.................... | 150.8 | 149.9 | 151.1 | Paterson 6/ |  |  |  |
| Finance................. | 34.1 $-\quad 82$ | 34.3 | 33.7 | Manufacturing | (3/) | 171.0 | 167.9 |
| Service................. | -82.3 | 81.0 | 78.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Government............. | 61.7 | 61.1 | 60.6 | Perth Amboy 6/ <br> Manufacturing............ | 82.5 | 82.1 | 78.9 |
| MONTANA |  |  |  | Trenton |  |  |  |
| Great Falls |  |  |  | Manufacturing........... | 41.7 | 41.0 | 38.4 |
| Total.................. | 18.8 | 18.9 | 17.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction.. | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | NEW MEXICO |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing. ......... | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 | Albuquerque |  |  |  |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | Total................... | 59.3 | 58.8 | 54.6 |
| Trade.................... | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | Contract construction... | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.0 |
| Service 5/............ | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | Manufacturing........... | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.2 |
| Government.............. | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | Trans. and pub. util.... | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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



See footnotes at end of table.

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



## 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 |  | 1955 |  | 7054 |
|  | Octe. | Sept. | Octs. |  | 0 ct | Septe. | Oct. |
| RHODE ISIAND - Continued |  |  |  | Memphis - Continued |  |  |  |
| Providence - Continued |  |  |  | Thrade. | 49.6 | 49.1 | 49.2 |
| Finance................... | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.0 | Finance | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| Service 2/............... | 26.9 | 26.9 | 26.1 | Service | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.4 |
| Government................ | 29.6 | 29.1 | 28.9 | Government............... | 22.2 | 22.4 | 21.6 |
| SOUTH CAROIINA |  |  |  | Nashville |  |  |  |
| Charleston |  |  |  | Total.. | 130.8 | 130.3 | 125.7 |
| Total.................... | 51.4 | 50.8 | 49.2 | Contract construction $2 /$ | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.0 |
| Contract construction... | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.6 | Manufacturing........... | 38.4 | 37.9 | 36.4 |
| Manufacturing............ | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.3 | Trans. and pub. util... | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | Trade..................... | 29.7 | 29.4 | 28.3 |
| Trade..................... | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.5 | Finance.................. | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Finance.................. | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | Service................. | 19.4 | 19.5 | 18.8 |
| Service 2/.................. | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | Goverment................ | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.4 |
| Government | 16.7 | 16.0 | 15.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Greenville |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing............ | 29.7 | 29.7 | 28.9 | UTAH |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Salt Lake City |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total.................... | 117.5 | 118.4 | 109.3 |
| SOU'IH DAKOTA |  |  |  | Mining................... | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.1 |
| Sioux Falls |  |  |  | Contract construction.. | 10.5 | 10.7 | 8.4 |
| Manufacturing............ | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | Manufacturing............ | 17.7 | 17.5 | 16.7 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | Trans. and pub. util... | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.6 |
| Trade...................... | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.0 | Trade..................... | 32.5 | 32.7 | 31.3 |
| Finance.. | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | Finance................... | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Service 2/................ | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | Service................... | 14.5 | 14.9 | 13.3 |
| Government................ | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | Govermment | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.5 |
| TENTESSEEE |  |  |  | VERMONT |  |  |  |
| Chattanooga 1/ |  |  |  | Bracington |  |  |  |
| Motal....................... | 95.1 | 95.0 | 92.4 | Total.................... | 16.4 | 16.3 | 15.8 |
| Mining.................... | . 1 | .1 | . 1 | Manufacturing........... | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Contract construction... | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | Trans. and pub. util... | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing............ | 45.4 | 45.2 | 42.2 | Trade..................... | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | Service. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Trade...................... | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.1 | Other nonmanufacturing. | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Finance. | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Service. | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | Springfield |  |  |  |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | Total...... | 12.8 | 12.8 | 11.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Manufacturing............ | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.3 |
| Knoxville 1/ |  |  |  | Trans. and pub. util... | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 |
| Total................... | 117.1 | 117.4 | 123.8 | Trade..................... | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Mining.................... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | Service.................. | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 |
| Contract construction... | 7.7 | 9.0 | 18.2 | Other nonmanufacturing. | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing............ | 45.6 | 45.3 | 43.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Trans, and pub. util.... | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Trade.. | 25.1 | 24.3 | 24.1 | VIRGINTA |  |  |  |
| Finance................... | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | Norfolk-Portsmouth |  |  |  |
| Service. | 17.1 | 11.2 | 11.0 | Total.................... | 149.5 | 149.2 | 144.1 |
| Govermment................ | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.8 | Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 |
|  |  |  |  | Contract construction.. | 12.2 | 12.4 | 11.9 |
| Mernphis |  |  |  | Manufacturing........... | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.0 |
| Total...................... | 174.9 | 172.6 | 165.2 | Trans. and pub. util... | 15.3 | 15.7 | 15.0 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | Trade.................... | 36.9 | 36.0 | 36.5 |
| Contract construction... | 12.4 | 12.5 | 9.9 | Finance.................. | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Manufacturing............. | 46.0 | 43.8 | 40.7 | Serrice................. | 16.4 | 16.5 | 15.1 |
| Trans. and pub. util.... | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.8 | Government.............. | 47.7 | 47.6 | 46.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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



1/ Revised series; not strictiy comparable with previously published data.
2/ Includes mining.
$\overline{3} /$ Not available.
4/ Includes mining and government.
$5 /$ Includes mining and finance.
万/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
Change in title only. Area definition not affected.


Table B-l: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover

| (Per 100 employees) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oot. | Nov. | Doc. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anmaal } \\ \text { aver- } \\ \text { age } \end{gathered}$ | Year |
| Total accession |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948............ | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 1948 |
| 1949............. | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 1949 |
| 1950............. | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 1950 |
| 1951. | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 1951 |
| 1952. | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 1952 |
| 1953. | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 1953 |
| 1954............ | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1954 |
| 1955............ | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 |  |  |  | 1955 |
| Total separation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948............ | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 1948 |
| 1949............. | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 1949 |
| 1950. | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 1950 |
| 1951. | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 1951 |
| 1952. | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 1952 |
| 1953. | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 1953 |
| 1954. | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1954 |
| 1955............. | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.4 |  |  |  | 1955 |
|  | Ouit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948. | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 1948 |
| 1949. | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | . 9 | 1.5 | 1949 |
| 1950. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1950 |
| 1951. | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1951 |
| 1952. | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1952 |
| 1953. | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6. | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1953 |
| 1954. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.1 | 1954 |
| 1955. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 |  |  |  | 1955 |
|  | Discharge |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1948 |
| 1949............. | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | - 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 1949 |
| 1950. | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | .4 | . 4 | .4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | 1950 |
| 1951. | $\cdot 3$ | .3 | - 3 | .4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | $\cdot 3$ | .4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | 1951 |
| 1952. | . 3 | . 3 | - 3 | . 3 | .3 | . 3 | - 3 | $\cdot 3$ | . 4 | .4 | . 4 |  | . 3 | 1952 |
| 1953. | $\cdot 3$ | . 4 | . 4 | .4 | . 4 | .4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | .4 | . 3 | .2 | . 4 | 1953 |
| 1954. | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | .2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 1954 |
| 1955............. | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | .3 |  |  |  | 1955 |
|  | Layoff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948. | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1948 |
| 1949. | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1949 |
| 1950. | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | . 9 | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1950 |
| 1951. | 1.0 | . 8 | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1951 |
| 1952. | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | . 7 | .7 | . 7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1952 |
| 1953. | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1953 |
| 1954............ | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1954 |
| 1955............. | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 |  |  |  | 1955 |
|  | Misacellaneous, including military |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1948 |
| 1949. | . 1 | . 1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | . 1 | .1 | . 1 | .1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 1949 |
| 1950. | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | .1 | . 2 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 2 | 1950 |
| 1951. | .7 | . 6 | . 5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | . 4 | .4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 5 | 1951 |
| 1952. | .4 | .4 | - 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | - 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | 1952 |
| 1953. | .4 | .4 | - 3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | $\cdot 3$ | .3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | .2 | . 3 | 1953 |
| 1954. | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | .3 | . 3 | .2 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 | 1954 |
| 1955............ | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 |  |  |  | 1955 |

## Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected indusiries

(Per 100 employees)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { accession } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ |  | Geparation rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quit |  | Discharge |  | Layoff |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Misc., incl. } \\ \text { military }}}{ }$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Oct. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Sept. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Oct. } \\ \text { 1955 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Sept. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { Oct. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| durable goods. | 4.4 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 2.7 | . 4 | . 3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 3 |
| nondurable goods. | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 | . 3 | . 3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES. | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | . 3 | . 2 | 2.5 | 1.5 | . 1 | . 2 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS. | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | . 3 | . 3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Meat products. | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 3 | 2.3 | 4.0 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Grain-mill product | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 2.8 | . 3 | . 3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Bakery products. | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 3.0 | . 4 | . 4 | . 8 | . 6 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Beverages: <br> Malt liquors | 1.6 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 8.3 | . 4 | 2.4 | . 1 | . 2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | . 1 | . 2 |
| TOBACCO MANUFACTURES. | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | . 4 | . 3 | . 5 | . 3 | .1 | . 1 |
| Cigarettes. | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Cigars. | 4.1 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.5 | . 4 | . 4 | . 6 | . 1 | (1/) | (1/) |
| Tobacco and snuff | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | . 3 | . 2 | . 7 | . 1 | . 3 | . 4 |
| TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS. | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2.7 | . 3 | . 3 | . 9 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Yarn and thread mills. | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | . 3 | . 3 | . 8 | . 9 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Cotton, silk, synthetic | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.8 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | . 6 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Woolen and worsted. | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 2.8 | . 3 | . 2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Knitting mills...... | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 3.0 | . 2 | . 3 | . 8 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Full-fashioned hosie Seamless hosiery.... | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | . 1 | . 2 | . 3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Seamless hosier | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | . 1 | . 3 | . 4 | 1.0 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Knit underwear.. | 3.1 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 | . 1 | . 3 | . 8 | . 8 | (1/) | (1/) |
| Dyeinǵ and finishing textiles. | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | . 2 | . 2 | . 9 | . 9 | . 2 | ${ }^{-1}$ |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor covering | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.8 | . 3 | . 3 | . 7 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | . 3 | . 3 | . 6 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats........ | 2.7 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | . 3 | . 2 | 2.3 | . 9 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing..................................... | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 2 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 |
| LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE) | 4.6 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 4.9 | . 4 | . 4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Logging camps and contractors........... | (2/) | 12.5 | (2/) | 11.9 | (2/) | 9.0 | (2/) | . 5 | (2/) | 2.2 | (2/) | . 1 |
| Sawmills and planing mills............. | 3.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 4.5 | . 4 | . 4 | 1.7 | . 8 | $\stackrel{+}{ }$ | . 2 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products................ | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 3.3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 9 | . 7 | . 2 | . 2 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.................... | 4.9 |  | 5.0 | 4.9 |  | 3.6 |  | . 6 | 1.6 | . 6 |  | . 2 |
| Household furniture............................... | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | . 6 | .7 | 1.8 | . 5 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Other furniture and fixtures........... | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 3.3 | . 4 | . 5 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Paper and allied products.. | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 3.3 | . 3 | . 4 | . 6 | . 7 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills. | 1.8 | 2.15 | 1.6 | 3.5 | . 8 | 2.5 | . 2 | . 2 | . 4 | . 5 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes........ | 4.8 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 4.0 | . 5 | . 6 | . 3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 2 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS. | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 2.1 | . 2 | . 2 | . 6 | . 4 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | . 3 | . 2 | . 1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Industrial organic chemicals. | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.3 | . 6 | 1.8 | . 1 | . 1 | . 3 | .3 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Synthetic fibers... | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | . 4 | 1.1 | . 1 | (1/) | . 7 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Drugs and medicines.... | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.5 | . 9 | 2.1 | . 1 | $\stackrel{1}{\text { (1/2 }}$ | . 3 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers.. | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 2.8 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 | . 5 | . 1 | . 2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Industry | Totalaccessionrate |  | Separation rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quit |  | Discharge |  | Layoff |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Misc... incl. } \\ \text { military } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Sept. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Oct } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { Sept. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ |
| PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Petroleum refinin | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.8 | . 3 | 1.3 | (1/) | (1/) | . 2 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 |
| RUBBER PRODUCTS | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 2.4 | . 2 | . 2 | . 5 | - 3 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Tires and inner tub | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | . 8 | 1.6 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 | . 3 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Rubber footwear | 5.9 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 3.5 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Other rubber product | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | . 3 | .4 | . 9 | . 5 | . 2 | . 2 |
| LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS. | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 6 | . 9 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.. | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | . 5 | . 3 | . 8 | 1.4 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Footwear (except rubber)................ | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 3.6 | . 3 | . 3 | . 6 | . 8 | . 1 | . 2 |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.......... | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 2.4 | . 2 | . 3 | . 7 | . 9 | . 2 | . 2 |
| G1ass and glass products. | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4.2 | . 9 | 1.8 | .1 | . 3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Cement, hydraulic.......................... | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.5 | . 8 | 2.6 | . 2 | . 3 | . 1 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Structural clay products.................. | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 2.6 | - 3 | . 3 | - 3 | $\cdot 7$ | . 2 | . 2 |
| Pottery and related products............. | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 | . 2 | . 4 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | . 5 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.9 | . 6 | 2.2 | . 1 | .1 | .4 | . 4 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Iron and steel foundries...................... | 4.4 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 2.7 | . 6 | .7 | . 8 | . 6 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Gray-iron foundries. | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | .6 | . 5 | . 8 | . 7 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Malleable-iron foundries................. | 4.5 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 3.6 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Steel foundries.................................. | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | . 6 | . 8 | . 5 | . 5 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc............................. | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.8 | . 2 | . 3 | . 1 | .2 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper. | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 | . 7 | 1.5 | . 4 | . 1 | .1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Nonferrous foundries....................... | 5.6 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | . 4 | . 8 | .6 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Other primary metal industries: <br> Iron and steel forgings................... | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | .4 | . 1 | . 2 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDMANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATIOH EQUIPNENT) $\qquad$ | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 2.9 | . 4 | . 5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware....... | 4.7 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.9 | .4 | . 4 | 1. 4 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Cutlery and edge tools................... | 4.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Hand tools................................ | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 | . 3 | . 2 | . 3 | . 4 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Hardware. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.0 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 3.4 | . 5 | .6 | . 5 | .7 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies. | 3.6 | 5.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 5.2 | 1.9 | 3.2 | . 5 | . 6 | . 7 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies... | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 2.9 | . 6 | . 7 | . 2 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 011 ourners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified. $\qquad$ | 3.9 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 3.4 | . 5 | . 6 | . 9 | 1.6 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Fabricated structural metal products. | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 2.6 | . 5 | . 5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.. | 5.7 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | .4 | . 4 | 1.2 | 2.9 | . 2 | . 5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 1.aby Tamind

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

| Industry |
| :---: |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 

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

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { accession } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ |  | Separation rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quit |  | Discharge |  | Layoff |  | Misc., incl. <br> military |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sopt. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Oct. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sopt. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ |
| NONMAMUFACTURING: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| METAL MINING. | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Iron mining. | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | . 4 | 1.3 | (1/) | . 1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Copper mining.. | 4.5 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 4.5 | $\cdot^{3}$ | .4 | (1/) | . 1 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Lead and zinc mining. | 1.6 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 2.7 | (1/) | .1 | .1 | . 5 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Anthracite mining. | 3.5 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | (1/) | (1/) | 1.0 | 2.1 | . 1 | . 2 |
| BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING. | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | . 4 | . 6 | (1/) | (1/) | . 6 | . 9 | . 1 | . 1 |
| COMMUNICATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone. | (2/) | 2.3 | (2/) | 2.8 | (2/) | 2.2 | (2/) | .1 | (2/) | . 5 | (2/) | . 1 |
| Telegraph 3/. | (2/) | 1.8 | (2/) | 2.4 | (2) | 1.7 | (2/) | . 1 | (2/) | 4 | (2/) | . 2 |

1/ Lese than 0.05 .
2/ Mot available.
3/ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely an a commissicn basis.

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

| Industry |
| :---: |

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



## Hours and $t$ ammo

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



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

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average weekly } \\ \text { hours } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. 1955 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { 2954 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 . \end{aligned}$ | Oct <br> 1954 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1955 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1954 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | \$81.35 | \$81.10 | \$76.01 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 42.7 | \$1.87 | \$1.86 | \$2.78 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill | 88.75 | 88.11 | 82.16 | 44.6 | 44.5 | 43.7 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.88 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes. | 77.51 | 76.64 | 71.23 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 42.4 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.68 |
| Paperboard boxes. | 77.25 | 76.38 | 71.14 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 42.6 | 1.78 | 1.76 | 1.67 |
| Fiber cans, tubes, and drums | 81.67 | 80.45 | 74.80 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 40.0 | 1.94 | 1.92 | 1.87 |
| Other paper and allied produc | 70.38 | 71.23 | 67.65 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 2.70 | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES. | 92.90 | 93.14 | 87.94 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 38.4 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.29 |
| Newspapers......................... | 98.45 | 98.28 | 94.32 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.62 |
| Periodic | 99.70 | 97.44 | 89.55 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.25 |
| Books. | 81.61 | 81.41 | 76.82 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 1.94 |
| Commercial p | 91.03 | 91.94 | 86.29 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.19 |
| Lithographing | 93.61 | 95.76 | 88.00 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.0 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 2.20 |
| Greeting cards | 57.28 | 56.74 | 52.68 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 1.48 | 1.47 | 1.39 |
| Bookbinding and related industries | 70.62 | 70.62 | 68.38 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.74 |
| Miscellaneous publishing and printing services. | 110.48 | 111.11 | 104.99 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 38.6 | 2.79 | 2.73 | 2.72 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUC | 83.21 | 84.25 | 78.69 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 1.91 |
| Industrial inorganic chem | 90.94 | 91.62 | 87.31 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.14 |
| Alkalies and chlori | 89.76 | 88.66 | 86.67 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.14 |
| Industrial organic chemicals | 88.13 | 89.60 | 83.64 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.06 |
| Plastics, except synthetic | 90.53 | 91.16 | 85.87 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.03 |
| Synthetic rubber.... | 98.83 | 100.08 | 91.39 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 2.37 | 2.40 | 2.24 |
| Synthetic fiber | 74.84 | 77.18 | 72.40 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 1.89 | 1.92 | 1.81 |
| Explosives... | 83.02 | 83.85 | 78.01 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 39.5 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 1.97 |
| Druǵs and medicines. | 75.52 | 75.89 | 73.34 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.78 |
| Soap, cleaning and polish preparations. | 87.98 | 88.62 | 82.01 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.01 |
| Soap and glycerin. | 95.58 | 96.23 | 89.54 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2.32 | 2.33 | 2.20 |
| Paints, pigments, and fill | 85.65 | 84.22 | 77.90 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 1.90 |
| Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels. | 83.78 | 82.15 | 76.11 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 1.99 | 1.97 | 1.87 |
| Gum and wood chemicals. | 70.54 | 74.36 | 67.36 | 42.3 | 44.0 | 42.1 | 1.67 | 1.69 | 1.50 |
| Fertilizers. | 64.26 | 66.14 | 60.19 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 1.53 | 2.56 | 1.44 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and | 71.55 | 71.46 | 67.68 | 47.7 | 46.1 | 47.0 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 1.44 |
| vegetable olls....... | 66.50 | 64.54 | 63.10 | 48.9 | 46.5 | 47.8 | 1.36 | 1.39 | 1.32 |
| Animal oils and fat | 81.99 | 83.08 | 77.63 | 45.3 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.71 |
| Miscellaneors chemicals | 76.36 | 75.67 | 72.09 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.78 |
| Essential oils, perfumes, cosn | 63.99 | 63.34 |  |  |  |  | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.55 |
| Compressed and liquified gases | 88.58 | 88.99 | 82.74 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 42.0 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 1.97 |
| PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL | 98.88 | 100.36 | 92.57 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 2.40 | 2.43 | 2.28 |
| Petroleum refining... | 201.84 | 102.82 | 95.75 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 2.49 | 2.52 | 2.37 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal | 89.68 | 92.88 | 82.17 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 41.5 | 2.12 | 2.16 | 1.98 |
| RUBBER PRODUCTS. | 89.25 | 86.74 | 81.20 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 2.12 | 2.09 | 2.01 |
| Tires and inner | 104.23 | 101.02 | 90.39 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 39.3 | 2.47 | 2.44 | 2.30 |
| Rubber footwear | 69.20 | 67.60 | 71.34 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 41.0 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.74 |
| Other rubber products ${ }^{*}$ | 80.56 | 78.96 | 74.98 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.82 |
| LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS. | 53.39 | 52.45 | 49.62 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 35.7 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.39 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished | 73.38 | 72.58 | 69.60 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 2.83 | 1.81 | 1.78 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing | 74.38 | 73.28 | 66.53 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 39.6 | 1.75 | 1.77 | 1.68 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and finding | 50.78 | 51.14 | 47.66 | 36.8 | 37.6 | 35.3 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.35 |
| Footwear (except rubber). | 49.41 | 49.01 | 45.62 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 34.3 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.33 |

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

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weedtly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Oct. $1954$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Sept. } \\ 1955 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LuEbag | \$65.12 | \$61.85 | \$61.20 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 40.0 | \$1.60 | \$1.55 | \$1.53 |
| Handtass and small leather good | 51.09 | 49.02 | 48.63 | 39.0 | 38.0 | 38.9 | 1.31 | 1.29 | 1.25 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather good | 47.50 | 46.00 | 45.38 | 38.0 | 37.1 | 36.6 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS. | 78.77 | 79.19 | 73.34 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.78 |
| Flat glass................ | 112.56 | 115.45 | 102.12 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 2.68 | 2.71 | 2.42 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blo | 75.79 | 75.62 | 72.25 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.82 |
| Glass container | 76.19 | 76.02 | 73.63 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.85 |
| Fressed and tlown Elas | 74.80 | 74.64 | 70.31 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.78 |
| Glass products made of purchased gla | 68.79 | 66.82 | 63.72 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 1.63 | 1.61 | 1.51 |
| Cement, hydraulic. | 79.27 | 82.76 | 76.91 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 1.91 | 1.98 | 1.84 |
| Structural ciay prod | 72.31 | 71.97 | 67.40 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.64 |
| Brick and hollow til | 70.20 | 70.52 | 65.79 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.0 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.53 |
| Florr and wall til | 71.78 | 68.90 | 68.28 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 1.79 | 1.74 | 1.69 |
| Sewer pipe | 72.45 | 71.98 | 69.19 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.70 |
| Clay refractor | 78.99 | 77.37 | 68.63 | 39.3 | 38.3 | 36.9 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 1.86 |
| Pottery and related products | 68.82 | 66.55 | 64.26 | 39.1 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.70 |
| Concrete, Eypsum, and plaster | 79.47 | 81.17 | 76.27 | 44.9 | 45.6 | 44.6 | 1.77 | 1.78 | $1.71$ |
| Concrete products. | 76.39 | 78.83 | 74.09 | 45.2 | 46.1 | 44.9 | 1.69 | 1.71 | 1.65 |
| Cut-stone and stone products | 70.58 | 69.93 | 66.04 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 41.8 | 2.63 | 1.63 | 1.58 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic minera? products. | 84.00 | 83.80 | 75.58 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 40.2 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.88 |
| Atrasive products | 91.56 | 87.97 | 78.20 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 39.1 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 2.00 |
| Asbestos product | 87.84 | 87.60 | 78.66 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 41.4 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 1.90 |
| Nonclay refractori | 85.86 | 92.27 | 72.00 | 38.5 | 39.6 | 36.0 | 2.23 | 2.33 | 2.00 |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES. | 96.10 | 97.39 | 82.86 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 38.9 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 2.13 |
| Elast furnares, steel works, and rolling mi?ls. | 100.12 | 103.91 | 84.45 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 37.7 | 2.46 | 2.51 | 2.24 |
| Eiast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products. $\qquad$ | 100.12 | 104.33 | 84.45 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 37.7 | 2.46 | 2.52 | 2.24 |
| Electrometallurgical products........... | 87.91 | 88.37 | 82.01 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 2.03 |
| Iron and steel foundries.. | 88.40 | 86.51 | 75.66 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 39.2 | 2.08 | 2.05 | 1.93 |
| Gray-iron foundries. | 87.33 | 85.45 | 75.05 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 39.5 | 2.05 | 2.02 | 1.90 |
| Malleable-iron foundrie | 82.82 | 84.65 | 77.02 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 39.7 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 1.94 |
| Stee? foundries............................ | 93.95 | 91.15 | 76.00 | 42.9 | 42.2 | 38.0 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 2.00 |
| Frimary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals............................. | 88.37 | 89.42 | 80.40 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 2.01 |
| Frimary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.................... | 85.28 | 87.57 | 76.43 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 39.6 | 2.07 | 2.10 | 1.93 |
| Frimary refining of aluminum............ | 93.32 | 92.06 | 86.46 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 2.31 | 2.29 | 2.14 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals............................ | 86.17 | 86.13 | 77.15 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 41.7 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.85 |
| Follinf, drawing and alloying of ronfe:rous metals................. | 93.96 | 92.21 | 83.03 | 43.1 | 42.3 | 40.7 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 2.04 |
| Roliife, drawing, and alloying of copper. $\qquad$ | 98.10 | 96.14 | 83.64 | 45.0 | 43.9 | 40.6 | 2.18 | 2.19 | 2.06 |
| Rclifing, drawing, and alloying of alumirium. | 90.42 | 88.91 | 81.61 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 2.20 | 2.19 | 2.02 |
| Nonferrous foundries. | 91.57 | 87.56 | 84.25 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 2.17 | 2.12 | 2.06 |
| Misceilaneous primary metal industries... | 101.72 | 99.96 | 86.18 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 39.9 | 2.36 | 2.33 | 2.16 |
| Iron and steel forgings. | 105.72 | 104.30 | 87.46 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 38.7 | 2.47 | 2.46 | 2.26 |
| Wire drawing... | 100.28 | 98.29 | 87.33 | 43.6 | 43.3 | 41.0 | 2.30 | 2.27 | 2.13 |
| Welded and heavy-riveted pipe | 95.22 | 94.16 | 85.22 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.2 | 2.30 | 2.28 | 2.12 |

## Hours and Earnings

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

| Industry | Average weekiy earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1055 \end{aligned}$ $1955$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT). | \$85.24 | \$84.02 | \$78.53 | 42.2 | 41.8 | 40.9 | \$2.02 | \$2.01 | \$1.92 |
| Tin cans and other tinware............... | 90.31 | 86.72 | 80.00 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 40.2 | 2.13 | 2.05 | 1.99 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and har | 82.94 | 79.73 | 75.70 | 42.1 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 1.86 |
| Cutlery and edge tool | 72.49 | 70.72 | 68.21 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 1.73 | 1.70 | 1.68 |
| Hand tools. | 82.37 | 81.16 | 73.10 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 39.3 | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.86 |
| Hardware | 85.87 | 81.80 | 79.30 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 2.03 | 2.00 | 1.92 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies. $\qquad$ | 81.77 | 81.56 | 76.92 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.89 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' | 86.52 | 84.87 | 79.59 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 2.10 | 2.07 | 1.97 |
| Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified. | 79.90 | 80.10 | 75.89 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.86 |
| Fabricated structural metal products. | 86.52 | 86.31 | 79.56 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 40.8 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 1.95 |
| Structural steel and ornamental metal work. | 87.77 | 88.18 | 79.90 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 41.4 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 1.93 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim. | 83.03 | 83.64 | 80.19 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 1.98 |
| Boiler-shop products................... | 83.84 | 83.43 | 78.39 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 1.95 |
| Sheet-metal work | 90.08 | 87.36 | 78.78 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 40.4 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 1.95 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and | 86.93 | 85.28 | 82.98 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 1.99 |
| Vitreous-enameled products. | 68.78 | 70.64 | 63.18 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 39.0 | 1.69 | 2.69 | 1.62 |
| Stamped and pressed metal | 89.46 | 87.57 | 85.90 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 42.9 | 2.12 | 2.11 | 2.05 |
| Lighting fixtures..... | 83.78 | 80.29 | 76.48 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 1.99 | 1.93 | 1.87 |
| Fabricated wire prod | 79.23 | 78.06 | 73.89 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.82 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products. | 87.03 | 85.17 | 77.08 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 41.0 | 2.01 | 1.99 | 1.88 |
| Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails. | 92.60 | 94.13 | 83.64 | 41.9 | 42.4 | 40.6 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.06 |
| Steel springs............................. | 88.13 | 83.10 | 77.01 | 40.8 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 2.16 | 2.12 | 1.99 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and | 92.80 | 90.02 | 78.91 | 44.4 | 43.7 | 41.1 | 2.09 | 2.06 | 1.92 |
| Screw-machine products... | 84.97 | 82.56 | 76.45 | 43.8 | 43.0 | 41.1 | 1.94 | 1.92 | 1.86 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)............... | 90.10 | 88.83 | 81.61 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 40.2 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.03 |
| Engines and turbines........................ | 93.83 | 93.44 | 85.97 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 39.8 | 2.25 | 2.23 | 2.16 |
| Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels | 94.33 | 96.70 | 97.34 | 39.8 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.38 |
| Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified...... | 93.58 | 92.00 | 81.56 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 39.4 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.07 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors...... | 86.88 | 83.02 | 76.31 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 38.6 | 2.14 | 2.06 | 1.99 |
| Tractors | 92.51 | 88.73 | 79.52 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 38.6 | 2.24 | 2.18 | 2.06 |
| Agricultural machinery (except tractors).......................... | 81.00 | 77.50 | 73.73 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 38.6 | 2.03 | 1.94 | 1.91 |
| Construction and mining machinery. | 90.09 | 90.51 | 78.01 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 39.8 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 1.96 |
| Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields............. | 89.46 | 90.09 | 77.22 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 39.6 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 1.95 |
| Oil-field machinery and tools.. | 91.77 | 90.92 | 79.79 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 40.3 | 2.10 | 2.09 | 1.98 |
| Metalworking machinery. | 100.99 | 98.08 | 92.16 | 44.1 | 43.4 | 41.7 | 2.29 | 2.26 | 2.21 |
| Machine tools....... | 99.88 | 93.73 | 87.99 | 45.4 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 2.20 | 2.19 | 2.11 |
| Metalworking machinery lexcept machine tools). $\qquad$ | 97.01 | 95.47 | 83.41 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 40.1 | 2.23 | 2.21 | 2.08 |
| Machine-tool accessories................. | 102.90 | 102.05 | 98.60 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 42.5 | 2.36 | 2.33 | 2.32 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery). | 85.63 | 84.80 | 79.37 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 40.7 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 1.95 |
| Food-products machinery...................... | 86.11 | 87.14 | 79.59 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 40.4 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 1.97 |
| Textile machinery.. | 74.52 | 73.93 | 70.18 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 1.80 | 1.79 | 1.75 |
| Paper-industries machinery............... | 90.70 | 90.50 | 82.10 | 44.9 | 44.8 | 42.1 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 1.95 |
| Printing-trades machinery and equipment. | 96.34 | 93.04 | 88.32 | 43.2 | 42.1 | 40.7 | 2.23 | 2.21 | 2.17 |

## Hours and Eammes

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

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1955 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. $1955$ | Oct. 1954 | Oct. $2955$ | Sept. 1955 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General industrial machinery. | \$90.31 | \$88.83 | \$81.20 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 40.4 | \$2.12 | \$2. 10 | \$2.01 |
| Fumps, air and gas compressor | 89.46 | 86.31 | 30.39 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 40.6 | 2.10 | 2.06 | 1.98 |
| Conveyors and conveying equipment | 91.12 | 90.73 | 81.20 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 40.0 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.03 |
| Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fan | 80.57 | 84.80 | 76.40 | 40.9 | 42.4 | 40.0 | 1.97 | 2.00 | 1.91 |
| Industrial trucks, tractors, etc. | 93.58 | 87.34 | 81.41 | 44.4 | 42.4 | 40.5 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 2.01 |
| Mechanical power-transmission equipment. | 95.70 | 92.45 | 82.62 | 43.9 | 43.2 | 40.7 | 2.18 | 2.14 | 2.03 |
| Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens.................. | 90.95 | 85.70 | 81.41 | 42.9 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 2.12 | 2.08 | 2.02 |
| Office and store machines and devices | 86.52 | 84.04 | 79.80 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 2.10 | 2.07 | 2.00 |
| Computing machines and cash repjster | 92.21 | 89.65 | 85.93 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 2.26 | 2.23 | 2.17 |
| Typewriters. | 80.12 | 77.95 | 74.70 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 1.94 | 1.92 | 1.84 |
| Service-industry and household machines. | 84.44 | 83.41 | 79.80 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 1.99 |
| Domestic laundry equipmen | 90.50 | 91.16 | 87.35 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 42.2 | 2.16 | 2.13 | 2.07 |
| Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines........................... | 79.04 | 81.70 | 74.59 | 41.6 | 43.0 | 40.1 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.86 |
| Sewing machines | 84.65 | 84.42 | 80.40 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.00 |
| Refrigerators and air-conditioning units. | 83.98 | 81.51 | 79.40 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 2.11 | 2.09 | 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous machinery par | 88.82 | 88.39 | 78.61 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 39.7 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 1.98 |
| Fabricated pipe, fittings, and | 86.94 | 85.28 | 78.20 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 39.1 | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2.00 |
| Ball and roller bearings. | 93.08 | 94.57 | 77.42 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 39.1 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 1.98 |
| Machine shops ljob and rep | 87.76 | 87.54 | 79.54 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 41.0 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.94 |
| ELECTRICAL MACHINERY | 78.47 | 76.17 | 74.34 | 41.3 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.84 |
| Electrical generating, transmiasion, distribution, and industrial apparat | 83.23 | 78.99 | 78.76 | 41.0 | 39.3 | 40.6 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 1.94 |
| Wiring devices and supplies.......... | 74.62 | 71.38 | 69.89 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 1.82 | 1.78 | 1.73 |
| Carbon and graphite products <br> (electrical). | 80.32 | 79.90 | 74.96 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.86 |
| Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments...................... | 72.73 | 71.78 | 74.89 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 40.7 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.84 |
| Motors, generators, and motor-genera+ ;r sets.......................................... | 86.86 | 85.14 | 84.87 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.07 |
| Fower and distribution transformers. | 88.40 | 87.56 | 79.76 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 1.95 |
| Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls.................................... | (1/) | 70.72 | 76.78 | (1/) | 35.9 | 40.2 | (1/) | 1.97 | 1.91 |
| Electrical welding apparatus | 96.98 | 94.80 | 83.54 | 44.9 | 44.3 | 41.0 | 2.16 | 2.14 | 2.04 |
| Electrical appliance:. | 79.00 | 78.20 | 73.73 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 38.2 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.93 |
| Insulated wire and cabl | 80.97 | 78.75 | 72.39 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 40.9 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.77 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicle | 84.87 | 82.42 | 81.18 | 41.2 | 49.4 | 41.0 | 2.06 | 2.04 | 1.98 |
| Electric lamps.............. | 73.04 | 60.72 | 67.77 | 41.5 | 35.3 | 40.1 | 1.76 | 1.72 | 1.69 |
| Communication equipment.................... | 75.12 | 74.16 | 70.88 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.75 |
| Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment................................ | 71.40 | 69.95 | 69.32 | 40.8 | $40 . ?$ | 40.3 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.72 |
| Radic tubes.. | 69.63 | 69.89 | 66.99 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 1.69 | 1.68 | 1.65 |
| Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment. | 95.87 | 95.21 | 83.43 | 44.8 | 44.7 | 41.1 | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.03 |
| Miscellaneous electrical products | 77.38 | 77.79 | 69.48 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 39.7 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.75 |
| Storage batteries | 93.05 | 92.59 | 78.60 | 44.1 | 44.3 | 39.9 | 2.11 | 2.09 | 1.97 |
| brimary batteries (dry and wet). | 61.15 | 61.15 | 58.35 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.50 |
| X -ray and non-radio electronic tubes | 82.01 | 84.67 | 79.00 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 1.97 |

## Hours and Eamings

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

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1954 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMEN | \$93.71 | \$93.11 | \$87.26 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.4 | \$2.28 | \$2.26 | \$2.16 |
| Automobile | 96.64 | 96.23 | 90.54 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 2.34 | 2.33 | 2.23 |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories. $\qquad$ | 97.47 | 97.06 | 91.35 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.25 |
| Truck and bus bodies | 79.39 | 79.00 | 75.83 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 1.97 | 2.99 | 1.91 |
| Trailers (truck and automobile | 87.35 | 86.94 | 79.90 | 42.2 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 1.93 |
| Aircraft and parts.. | 91.49 | 90.67 | 85.47 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 2.10 |
| Aircraft... | 90.61 | 90.03 | 85.47 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2.21 | 2.18 | 2.10 |
| Aircraft engines and part | 91.91 | 89.98 | 84.63 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 2.22 | 2.20 | 2.10 |
| Aircraft propellers and part | 98.34 | 96.78 | 83.37 | 43.9 | 43.4 | 39.7 | 2.24 | 2.23 | 2.10 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment | 94.79 | 93.48 | 87.34 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 41.2 | 2.22 | 2.21 | 2.12 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 84.24 | 84.93 | 81.02 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 38.4 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 2.11 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing. | 87.08 | 88.31 | 82.51 | 38.7 | 39.6 | 38.2 | 2.25 | 2.23 | 2.16 |
| Boatbuildinǵ and repa | 71.33 | 69.03 | 71.82 | 40.3 | 39.0 | 39.9 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.80 |
| Railroad equipment | 91.14 | 94.25 | 82.13 | 39.8 | 40.8 | 38.2 | 2.29 | 2.31 | 2.15 |
| Locomotives and par | 95.22 | 100.42 | 83.71 | 41.4 | 43.1 | 39.3 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 2.13 |
| Railroad and street | 88.39 | 89.77 | 81.38 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 37.5 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.17 |
| Other transportation equipm | 83.89 | 81.60 | 71.23 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 38.5 | 1.96 | 1.92 | 1.85 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS. | 80.51 | 79.52 | 74.19 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.85 |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments. | 89.62 | 91.54 | 84.63 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 2.17 | 2.19 | 2.10 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments. | 81.56 | 81.95 | 75.39 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 40.1 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.88 |
| Optical instruments and lenses. | 79.35 | 77.57 | 76.78 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 1.94 | 1.92 | 1.91 |
| Surgical, medical, and dental instruments. $\qquad$ | 71.69 | 69.94 | 65.46 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 39.2 | 1.74 | 1.71 | 1.67 |
| Ophthalmic goods | 66.68 | 64.84 | 59.04 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 39.1 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.51 |
| Photographic appar | 89.24 | 87.34 | 81.20 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 2.14 | 2.12 | 2.00 |
| Watches and clock | 73.46 | 71.28 | 67.06 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.66 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. | 69.38 | 68.30 | 65.21 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.61 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated wa | 76.30 | 73.96 | 71.71 | 43.6 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 1.75 | 1.72 | 1.66 |
| Jewelry and findings.. | 71.01 | 68.75 | 68.89 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 43.6 | 1.64 | 1.61 | 1.58 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 87.96 | 85.02 | 77.65 | 44.2 | 43.6 | 42.2 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 1.84 |
| Musical instruments and parts | 79.42 | 77.98 | 77.65 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 1.90 | 1.87 | 1.84 |
| Toys and sporting goods.. | 62.52 | 61.45 | 59.40 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.50 |
| Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles. | 63.76 | 61.66 | 59.45 | 41.4 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.49 |
| Sporting and athletic goods. | 60.21 | 61.54 | 59.58 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 1.54 | 1.57 | 1.52 |
| Pens, pencils, other office supplies | 62.99 | 61.45 | 62.58 | 40.9 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.53 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions. | 62.42 | 61.16 | 57.77 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 1.53 | 1.51 | 1.47 |
| Fabricated plastics products. | 75.65 71.46 | 74.34 70.93 | 69.53 66.57 | 42.5 40.6 | 42.0 40.3 | 40.9 40.1 | 1.78 1.76 | 1.77 1.76 | 1.70 1.66 |

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

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oat. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept }^{\circ} \\ & 1955^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1955 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| transportation and public u |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| transportation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class I railroads. | (1/) | \$83.07 | \$78.38 | (1/) | 42.6 | 40.4 | (1/) | \$1.95 | \$1.94 |
| Local railways and bus lines. | \$79.38 | 81.70 | 78.32 | 42.0 | 43.0 | 42.8 | \$1.89 | 1.90 | 1.83 |
| COMMUNICATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone... | 73.60 | 72.58 | 72.04 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 1.84 | 1.81 | 1.81 |
| Switchboard orerating employees 2/... | 60.64 | 60.29 | 60.04 | 37.9 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 1.60 | 1.57 | 1.58 |
| Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees $3 / . . . . . .$. | 104.60 | 102.80 | 104.13 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 2.34 | 2.31 | 2.34 |
|  | 79.34 | 79.71 | 78.31 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.86 |
| other public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas and electric utilities. | 89.02 | 87.77 | 86.94 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 2.14 | 2.12 | 2.07 |
| Electric light and power utilities | 90.27 | 89.42 | 87.36 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.10 |
| Gas utilities................. | 85.28 | 83.43 | 81.36 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 1.97 |
| Electric light and gas utilities combined. $\qquad$ | 90.49 | 89.66 | 89.88 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 42.8 | 2.17 | 2.15 | 2.10 |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| wholesale trade. | 78.94 | 78.96 | 74.93 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.85 |
| RETAIL TRADE (EXCEPT FATIKG AMD DRIMKIMG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PLACES)................................... | 59.13 42.12 | 59.82 42.00 | 57.18 40.48 | 38.9 35.1 | 39.1 35.0 | 38.9 34.9 | 1.52 1.20 | 1.53 1.20 | 1.47 1.16 |
| General merchandise stores.......... Department stores and general mail- | 42.12 | 42.00 | 40.48 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 34.9 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.16 |
| Department stores and general mallorder houses. $\qquad$ | 48.11 | 48.11 | 46.41 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.30 |
| Food and liquor stores. | 62.10 | 62.98 | 60.80 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.60 |
| Automotive and accessories dealers | 79.72 | 80.96 | 74.70 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 44.2 | 1.82 | 1.84 | 1.69 |
| Apparel and accessorles stores........... 46.90Other retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and appliance stores. | 67.97 | 67.72 | 64.99 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 1.63 | 1.62 | 1.54 |
| Lumber and hardware supply stores | 72.04 | 72.38 | 68.85 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 43.3 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.59 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:    <br> Banks and trust companies................... 59.95 59.09 58.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Banks and trust companies.......... | 59.95 98.61 | 59.09 96.69 | 58.02 97.24 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insurance carriers............ | 74.06 | 74.03 | 70.90 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels and lodging places: Hotels, year-round 5/... | 41.80 | 41.20 | 40.87 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 1.00 | 1.00 | . 98 |
| Personal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundries.. | 41.11 | 40.70 | 40.50 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.00 |
| cleaning and dyeing plants.............. | 48.36 | 48.36 | 47.72 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.19 |
| Motion pictures: <br> Motion-picture production and distribution. | 93.99 | 94.89 | 92.95 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

1/ Not available. 2/ Date 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 craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftamen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1954 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data. 4/ Deta relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. $5 /$ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.
*) August 1954 - Average weekly earnings shown previously as $\$ 77.15$ should have read $\$ 71.15$.

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

| Year | Manufacturing |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Bituminous-coal } \\ \text { mining } \end{array}$ |  | Laundries |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ | Manufacturing |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Bituminous-coal } \\ \text { mining } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Laundries |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1947-49 |  | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1947-49 |
| Annual average: <br> average: |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monthly } \\ \text { data: } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939. | \$23.86 | \$40.17 | \$23.88 | \$40.20 | \$17.64 | \$29.70 | sept... | \$71.86 | \$62.65 | \$81.17 | \$70.77 | \$40.50 | \$35.31 |
| 1940. | 25.20 | 42.07 | 24.71 | 41.25 | 17.93 | 29.93 | Oct.... | 72.22 | 63.07 | 87.54 | 76.45 | 40.50 | 35.37 |
| 1941. | 29.58 | 47.03 | 30.86 | 49.06 | 18.69 | 29.71 | Hov.... | 73.57 | 64.20 | 88.29 | 77.04 | 40.40 | 35.25 |
| 1942. | 36.65 | 52.58 | 35.02 | 50.24 | 20.34 | 29.18 | Dec.... | 74.12 | 64.85 | 92.01 | 80.50 | 40.70 | 35.61 |
| 1943. | 43.14 | 58.30 | 41.62 | 56.24 | 23.08 | 31.19 | Dec.... |  | 64.85 | 92.01 | 80.50 | 40.70 | 35.61 |
| 1944. | 46.08 | 61.28 | 51.27 | 68.18 | 25.95 | 34.51 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945. | 44.39 | 57.72 | 52.25 | 67.95 | 27.73 | 36.06 | Jan... | 73.97 | 64.72 | 92.01 | 80.50 | 40.40 | 35.35 |
| 1946 | 43.82 | 52.54 | 58.03 | 69.58 | 30.20 | 36.21 | Feb.... | 74.74 | 65.39 | 94.50 | 82.68 | 40.20 | 35.17 |
| 1947. | 49.97 | 52.32 | 66.59 | 69.73 | 32.71 | 34.25 33 | Mar. | 75.11 | 65.71 | 91.88 | 80.38 | 40.60 | 35.52 |
| 1948 | 54.14 | 52.67 | 72.12 | 70.16 | 34.23 | 33.30 | Apr. | 74.96 | 65.64 | 93.00 | 81.44 | 40.70 | 35.64 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May.... | 76.30 | 66.81 | 93.87 | 82.20 | 41.62 | 36.44 |
| 1949.. | 54.92 | 53.95 | 63.28 | 62.16 | 34.98 | 34.36 | June... | 76.11 | 66.53 | 98.28 | 85.91 | 40.80 | 35.66 |
| 1950. | 59.33 | 57.71 | 70.35 | 68.43 | 35.47 | 34.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951. | 64.71 | 58.30 | 77.79 | 70.08 | 37.81 | 34.06 | July... | 76.36 | 66.57 | 95.50 | 83.26 | 41.01 | 35.75 |
| 1952.. | 67.97 | 59.89 | 78.09 | 68.80 | 38.63 | 34.04 | Aug.... | 76.33 | 66.66 | 94.50 | 82.53 | 40.40 | 35.28 |
| 1953. | 71.69 | 62.67 | 85.31 | 74.57 | 39.69 | 34.69 | Sept... | 77.71 | 67.63 | 96.73 | 84.19 | 40.70 | 35.42 |
| 195 | 71.86 | 62.60 | 80.85 | 70.43 | 40.10 | 34.93 | oct... | 78.50 | 68.32 | 99.86 | 86.91 | 41.11 | 35.78 |

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 spendableaverage weekly earnings |  |  |  | Year and month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross average } \\ \text { weekly earnings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Net spendable average weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ (1947-49 \\ =100) \\ =10 \end{gathered}$ | Worker with no dependents |  | Worker with 3 dependents |  |  | Amount | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Index } \\ (1947-49 \\ =100) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Worker with no dependents |  | Worker with 3 dependents |  |
|  |  |  | Current | 1947-48 | Current | 1947-49 |  |  |  | Current | 1947-49 | Current | 1947-49 |
| Annual average: |  | 45.1 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 23.58 \\ 24.69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 39.70 \\ 41.22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 23.62 \\ 24.95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 39.76 \\ 42.65 \end{array}$ | Monthly data: |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 58.22 \\ 58.58 \end{array}$ |
| 1939. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1954}{\text { sept... }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19h1. | 29.5836.65 | 55.969.2 | 28.05 | 44.59 | 29.28 | 46.55 | Oct <br> Nov $\qquad$ | 71.86 | $\begin{aligned} & 135.7 \\ & 136.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 59.55 \\ 59.84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 51.92 \\ 52.26 \end{array}$ | \$66.78 |  |
| 1942. |  |  | 31.7736.01 | $\begin{aligned} & 45.58 \\ & 48.66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.28 \\ & 41.39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.05 \\ & 55.93 \end{aligned}$ |  | 73.57 | 136.4 138.9 | 60.92 | 52.26 53.16 | 67.07 68.18 | 59.49 |
| 1943. | 43.1446.08 | 81.5 |  |  |  |  | Dec..... | 74.12 | 140.0 | 61.36 | 53.68 | 68.63 | 60.04 |
| 1944 |  | 81.083.8 | 38.0136.9931 | 50.9848.08 | 44.06 | 58.59 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945. | 44.39 |  |  |  |  | 55.58 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946. | 43.82 | 82.8 | 37.72 | 45.23 | 43.20 | 51.80 | Jan.. | 73.97 | 139.7 | 61.15 | 53.50 | 68.41 | 59.85 |
| 1947. | 49.97 | 94.4 | 42.76 | 44.77 | 48.24 | 50.51 | Feb..... | 74.74 | 141.9 | 61.76 | 54.03 | 69.02 | 60.38 |
| 1948. | 54.14 | 102.2 | 47.43 | 46.14 | 53.17 | 51.72 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Mar........ } \\ \text { Apr...... } \end{array}\right\|$ | 75.11 |  | 62.05 | 54.03 54.29 | 69.32 | 60.65 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74.96 | 141.6 | 61.93 | 54.23 | 69.20 | 60.60 |
| 1949.. | 54.98 | 103.7 | 48.09 | 47.24 | 53.83 | 52.08 | May..... | 76.3076.11 | 144.1 | 62.98 | 55.15 | 70.27 | 61.53 |
| 1950. | $\begin{aligned} & 59.33 \\ & 64.71 \\ & 67.97 \\ & 71.69 \\ & 71.86 \end{aligned}$ | 112.0 | 51.09 | 49.70 | 57.21 | 55.65 | June.... |  | 143.7 | 62.83 | 54.92 | 70.12 | 61.29 |
| 1951.. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 122.2 \\ & 128.4 \\ & 135.4 \\ & 135.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.04 \\ & 55.66 \\ & 58.54 \\ & 59.55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.68 \\ & 49.04 \\ & 51.17 \\ & 51.87 \end{aligned}$ | 61.28 <br> 63.62 <br> 66.58 66.78 | $\begin{aligned} & 55.21 \\ & 56.05 \\ & 58.20 \\ & 58.17 \end{aligned}$ | Juiy....Aug.....Sept....Oct..... | $\begin{aligned} & 76.36 \\ & 76.33 \\ & 77.71 \\ & 78.50 \end{aligned}$ | 144. 2 <br> 144.2 <br> 146.8 <br> 148.3 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 61.31 \\ & 61.39 \\ & 62.14 \\ & 62.69 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1952. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 63.02 \\ & 63.00 \\ & 64.08 \\ & 64.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.94 \\ & 5.02 \\ & 55.77 \\ & 56.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.32 \\ & 70.29 \\ & 71.40 \\ & 72.03 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1953.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 195 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Adjusted Kammes

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

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { monill } \end{gathered}$ |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  | Curable Enods |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Averake hoirly earnines |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | Average hourly earnings |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | Average hourly earnings |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ave ige } \\ & \text { weeki.y } \\ & \text { hiolirs } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Gross | Excluding overtimn |  |  |  | Excluding |  |  | Excludions |  |
|  |  | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \frac{\text { Index }}{} \\ (1947-49=100) \end{gathered}$ | Gross |  | overtime | Gross |  | overtime |  |
| Armua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| avera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 1.111 | 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. |  | 2.401 | 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.' | 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: | Sept. | 1.81 | 1.76 | 135.6 | 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 |
| 1955: | Jan.. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1.84 | 1.78 | 138.2 | 40.2 | 1.96 | 1.89 | 40.9 | 1.68 | 1.63 | 39.3 |
|  | Feb... | 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 | 139.3 | 40.8 | 1.99 | 1.91 | 41.6 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 39.6 |
|  | June. | 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 | 141.3 | 40.4 | 2.02 | 1.94 | 40.9 | 1.71 | 1.66 | 39.7 |
|  | Aug.. | 1.88 | 1.81 | 140.5 | 40.6 | 2.01 | 1.94 | 41.1 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 39.9 |
|  | Sept. | 1.90 | 1.83 | 142.1 | 40.9 | 2.04 | 1.96 | 41.4 | 1.72 | 1.66 | 40.1 |
|  | Oct... | 1.91 | 1.84 | 142.9 | 41.1 | 2.04 | 1.96 | 41.7 | 1.72 | 1.67 | 40.3 |

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

## Man Hour Indexes

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ |  | TOTAL 2 / | Mining <br> division |  | Contract construction division |  | Manufac- <br> turing <br> division | Tcital: Durable goods | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Mondurabie } \\ \text { gocds } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Manufacturing } \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Ordnance and } \\ \text { accessories } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | Durable goodsLumber andwood products(exceptfurniture) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947: | Average. . | 103.6 |  | 05.1 | 94.6 |  | 104.8 | 106.1 | 103.1 |  | 101.2 | 107.0 |
| 1948: | Average. . | 103.4 |  | 05.4 | 103.4 |  | 103.2 | 104.1 | 102.1 |  | 107.6 | 102.7 |
| 1949: | Average. . | 93.0 |  | 39.5 | 102.0 |  | 92.0 | 89.7 | 94.7 |  | 91.1 | 90.3 |
| 1950: | Average.. | 101.5 |  | 91.0 | 109.1 |  | 101.1 | 102.7 | 99.2 |  | 107.4 | 99.6 |
| 1951: | Average.. | 109.5 |  | 95.0 | 124.1 |  | 108.4 | 115.7 | 99.7 |  | 290.4 | 102.7 |
| 1952: | Average. . | 109.7 |  | 90.9 | 127.5 |  | 108.4 | 116.6 | 98.6 |  | 625.0 | 96.9 |
| 1953: | Average.. | 113.3 |  | 7.5 | 123.1 |  | 113.6 | 125.2 | 99.7 |  | 798.5 | 93.0 |
| 1954: | Average.. | 101.5 |  | 76.6 | 115.9 |  | 101.1 | 107.5 | 93.5 |  | 502.2 | 85.0 |
| 1954: | Sept.... | 102.3 |  | 3.5 | 123.8 |  | 101.2 | 103.9 | 97.9 |  | 441.8 | 89.2 |
|  | oct..... | 103.0 |  | 75.8 | 123.5 |  | 101.9 | 106.6 | 96.3 |  | 437.9 | 94.0 |
|  | Nov..... | 103.5 |  | 6.5 | 118.2 |  | 103.2 | 109.4 | 95.8 |  | 431.7 | 92.2 |
|  | Dec..... | 102.9 |  | 7.4 | 108.9 |  | 103.8 | 110.5 | 95.8 |  | 429.0 | 88.4 |
| 1955: | Jan..... | 99.9 |  | 6.8 | 96.0 |  | 102.0 | 109.4 | 93.2 |  | 415.6 | 84.2 |
|  | Feb..... | 100.8 |  | 6.4 | 92.4 |  | 103.6 | 111.5 | 94.2 |  | 411.6 | 85.5 |
|  | Mar..... | 103.0 |  | 6.0 | 100.6 |  | 105.2 | 113.6 | 95.2 |  | 410.8 | 84.6 |
|  | Apr..... | 103.1 |  | 5.7 | 106.1 |  | 104.5 | 114.3 | 92.8 |  | 400.8 | 86.2 |
|  | May..... | 106.1 |  | 7.7 | 117.2 |  | 106.4 | 116.7 | 94.0 |  | 399.1 | 91.7 |
|  | June.... | 108.0 |  | 0.4 | 122.3 |  | 107.8 | 117.2 | 96.6 |  | 395.2 | 99.5 |
|  | July.... | 107.2 |  | 8.6 | 128.7 |  | 106.0 | 114.2 | 96.2 |  | 386.5 | 95.6 |
|  | Aug..... | 109.8 |  | 8.7 | 129.3 |  | 109.1 | 115.8 | 101.2 |  | 383.9 | 99.3 |
|  | Sept.... | 111.5 |  | 8.3 | 132.3 |  | 110.7 | 117.7 | 102.4 |  | 383.9 | 97.5 |
|  | Oct..... | 111.6 |  | 8.8 | 125.2 |  | 111.8 | 119.9 | 102.2 |  | 371.9 | 97.1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ | Manufacturing - Durable goods - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Furniture and fixtures |  | Sione, clay, and glass products |  | Primary metal industries |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fabricated } \\ \text { metal } \\ \text { products } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | . Machinery (except electrical) |  | Electrica machinery | Transportation equipment |
| 1947: | Average.. |  |  | 102.8 |  | 105.4 |  | 106.7 | 108.3 |  | 111.1 | 102.9 |
| 1948: | Average.. | $104.6$ |  | 103.9 |  | 106.6 |  | 103.8 | 106.6 |  | 102.9 | 100.9 |
| 1949: | Average.. | 92.1 |  | 93.3 |  | 88.0 |  | 89.4 | 85.1 |  | 86.0 | 96.3 |
| 1950: | Average.. | 111.5 |  | 102.9 |  | 104.1 |  | 106.5 | 94.0 |  | 107.6 | 106.1 |
| 1951: | Average.. | 105.9 |  | 111.4 |  | 115.7 |  | 115.8 | 116.9 |  | 123.7 | 124.5 |
| 1952: | Average.. | 106.2 |  | 104.3 |  | 104.6 |  | 112.1 | 118.4 |  | 131.2 | 138.0 |
| 1953: | Average.. | 108.5 |  | 106.6 |  | 113.9 |  | 123.4 | 119.0 |  | 147.1 | 158.6 |
| 1954: | Average.. | 96.5 |  |  | 99.0 |  | 94.5 | 108.3 | 100.6 |  | 123.4 | 135.0 |
| 1954: | Sept..... | 100.7 |  | 100.7 |  | 91.5 |  | 106.2 | 95.4 |  | 122.9 | 118.1 |
|  | Oct...... | 102.6 |  | 102.2 |  | 92.8 |  | 107.9 | 94.8 |  | 125.9 | 125.9 |
|  | Nov...... | 102.0 |  | 102.1 |  |  |  | 110.6 | 95.1 |  | 128.7 | 139.2 |
|  | Dec...... | 101.7 |  | 101.6 |  | 98.7 |  | 111.5 | 97.5 |  | 127.7 | 146.0 |
| 1955: | Jan...... | 98.0 |  | 98.9 |  | 100.7 |  | 109.1 | 97.6 |  | 125.7 | 147.1 |
|  | Feb...... | $101.3$ |  | 99.8103.3 |  | 103.2 |  | 110.6 | 99.6 |  | 126.6 | 150.9 |
|  | Mar...... | $102.0$ |  |  |  | 106.5109.0 |  | 113.2 | 102.2 |  | 127.0 | 154.4 |
|  | Apr...... | 99.2 |  | 103.3105.1 |  |  |  | 113.6 | 104.4 |  | 127.3 | 153.7 |
|  | May...... | $\begin{aligned} & 100.1 \\ & 103.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108.0 \\ & 110.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 172.4 |  | 116.0 | 106.6 |  | 128.6 | 155.2 |
|  | June..... |  |  | 124.0 | 116.2 | 107.3 |  | 129.1 | 145.8 |  |  |  |
|  | July..... | 100.0 |  |  |  | 107.6 |  | 109.7 |  |  | 103.7 |  | 124.3 | 147.9 |
|  | Aug...... | 108.6 |  | 112.1 |  | 110.9 |  | 116.0 | 103.6 |  | 129.5 | 141.6 |
|  | Sept..... | 111.9 |  | 113.4 |  | 116.8 |  | 118.7 | 104.4 |  | 134.5 | 139.6 |
|  | Oct...... | 113.5 |  | 113.7 |  | 116.6 |  | 121.0 | 109.2 |  | 142.3 | 140.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## Man Hear Inderis.

## Table C-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours <br> in industrial and construction activity $\sqrt{1}$ Continued

| Year and month |  | Manufacturing - Durable goods-Con. |  | Manufacturing - Nondurable goods |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Instruments and related products | Míscellaneous manufacturing industries | Food and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Textile-mill } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | Apparel and other finished textile products |
| 1947: | Average.. | 107.5 | 104.6 | 103.9 | 105.9 | 104.5 | 99.6 |
| 1948: | Average.. | 103.0 | 104.2 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 105.7 | 101.6 |
| 1949: | Average.. | 89.5 | 91.2 | 96.1 | 93.1 | 89.9 | 98.8 |
| 1950: | Averrge. . | 97.4 | 101.3 | 95.2 | 89.2 | 100.1 | 103.0 |
| 1951: | Average. . | 117.5 | 103.1 | 95.9 | 91.2 | 96.0 | 101.9 |
| 1952: | Average.. | 122.7 | 100.5 | 94.7 | 92.2 | 90.7 | 104.5 |
| 1953: | Average. . | 129.9 | 109.5 | 93.7 | 90.1 | 89.8 | 106.9 |
| 1954: | Average.. | 114.9 | 98.0 | 90.3 | 87.8 | 78.7 | 99.0 |
| 1954: | Sept.... | 211.9 | 100.3 | 105.2 | 107.9 | 79.5 | 101.1 |
|  | Oct..... | 112.3 | 103.2 | 96.7 | 111.0 | 80.9 | 100.3 |
|  | NOV. . . . . | 112.9 | 102.4 | 91.7 | 94.0 | 82.4 | 101.8 |
|  | Dec..... | 113.7 | 98.3 | 88.0 | 95.4 | 83.2 | 103.6 |
| 1955: | Jan. . . . . | 132.2 | 93.9 | 82.3 | 85.4 | 81.4 | 102.4 |
|  | Feb..... | 112.9 | 97.4 | 79.8 | 81.4 | 83.0 | 107.6 |
|  | Max..... | 114.2 | 99.3 | 80.4 | 77.2 | 83.0 | 109.5 |
|  | Apr...... | 113.1 | 97.7 | 81.6 | 72.0 | 80.2 | 100.1 |
|  | May...... | 110.4 | 99.4 | 85.1 | 76.9 | 80.4 | 100.5 |
|  | June... . | 115.5 | 101.1 | 90.4 | 79.7 | 81.7 | 102.9 |
|  | July.... | 113.1 | 95.6 | 96.4 | 75.2 | 79.6 | 98.1 |
|  | Aug..... | 114.9 | 101.5 | 102.8 | 102.6 | 83.6 | 108.1 |
|  | Sept.... | 118.3 | 106.1 | 103.8 | 114.0 | 84.2 | $109.2$ |
|  | Oct..... | 121.1 | 108.9 | 98.9 | 115.1 | 85.0 | $111.3$ |
| Year Manufacturing - Nondurable goods - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ |  | Paper and <br> allied products | Printink, publishing, and allied industries | Chemicals and allied products | Products of petroleum and coal | Rubber produets | Leather and leather products |
| 1947: | Arerage. . | 102.6 | 101.4 | 103.3 | 99.0 | 109.8 | 105.8 |
| 1948: | Average. . | 102.3 | 100.5 | 102.6 | 102.7 | 102.0 | 100.8 |
| 1949: | Average. . | 95.1 | 98.0 | 94.1 | 98.3 | 88.1 | 93.4 |
| 1950: | Average. . | 105.4 | 99.5 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 101.9 | 97.8 |
| 1951: | Average. . | 109.9 | 101.6 | 105.5 | 102.1 | 108.5 | 92.1 |
| 1952: | Average. . | 205.9 | 102.7 | 104.7 | 98.2 | 108.4 | 96.9 |
| 1953: | Average.. | 111.6 | 105.4 | 108.1 | 100.9 | 111.6 | 96.5 |
| 1954: | Average. . | 109.2 | 104.4 | 103.5 | 95.7 | 97.0 | 89.9 |
| 1954: | Sept.... | 111.1 | 105.6 | 103.3 | 96.7 | 96.9 |  |
|  | Oct...... | 171.4 | 105.4 | 104.1 | 96.7 94.0 | 96.9 102.3 | 86.3 |
|  | Nov..... | 111.7 | 105.4 | 104.3 | 93.8 | 104.3 | 90.6 |
|  | Dec...... | 110.7 | 107.0 | 104.7 | 92.2 | 108.5 | 93.3 |
| 1955: | Jan..... | 108.7 | 103.3 | 103.9 | 91.2 | 108.3 | 94.0 |
|  | Feb..... | 109.3 | 104.0 | 104.4 | 90.3 | 108.6 | 98.6 |
|  | Mar..... | 110.5 | 105.7 | 107.4 | 92.7 | 109.1 | 98.4 |
|  | Apr..... | 110.1 | 105.1 | 107.7 | 93.7 | 110.9 | 90.9 |
|  | May...... | 111.7 113.8 | 105.5 106.7 | 107.6 | 95.7 | 114.0 | 89.6 |
|  | June..... | 113.8 | 106.7 | 106.9 | 96.1 | 116.4 | 95.5 |
|  | July.... | 113.5 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 97.0 |  |  |
|  | Aug..... | 116.4 | 106.8 | 105.9 | 95.8 | 112.0 112.4 | 94.8 |
|  | Sept..... | 118.2 | 110.2 | 108.6 | 95.3 | 116.3 | 99.1 |
|  | oct..... | 118.9 | 110.8 | 109.3 | 93.8 | 119.6 | 94.9 95.4 |

1/ Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the $15 t h$ 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 - Continued

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | oct. | Oct. | Sept. | 0ct. |
| alabama. | \$62.88 | \$63.29 | \$57.60 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.0 | \$1.53 | \$1.54 | \$1.44 |
| Birmingham | 81.56 | 83.02 | 72.07 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 39.6 | 1.97 | 2.02 | 1.82 |
| Mobile | 70.35 | 73.03 | 67.37 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 1.75 | 1.79 | 1.68 |
| ARIZONA.................... | 87.74 | 86.92 | 82.78 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 1.99 |
| Phoenix | 85.28 | 84.04 | 82.81 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2.01 |
| aricaisas. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 54.73 | 54.99 | 52.20 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 41.1 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.27 |
| Little Rock- <br> . Little Rock | 52.83 | 53.12 | 50.55 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.23 |
| CaLt Pornia................. | 86.50 | 86.25 | 81.98 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 2.12 | 2.11 | 2.04 |
| Fresno | 76.56 | 73.50 | 71.33 | 39.8 | 38.0 | 38.8 | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1.84 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach* | 87.37 | 86.49 | 81.51 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 2.12 | 2.11 | 2.02 |
| Secramento | 85.71 | 96.67 | 81.11 | 41.5 | 45.9 | 40.4 | 2.07 | 2.10 | 2.01 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario | 72.43 | 84.00 | 80.47 | 36.2 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 2.00 | 2.06 | 1.99 |
| San Diego | 87.49 | 85.68 | 81.37 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.06 |
| San Prancisco-Oakland | 88.19 | 89.71 | 83.85 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.13 |
| San Jose | 82.48 | 82.20 | 76.97 | 41.9 | 43.0 | 40.4 | 1.97 | 1.91 | 1.91 |
| Stockton | 81.97 | 78.32 | 76.38 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 40.3 | 1.94 | 1.90 | 1.89 |
| COLORADO................... | 76.04 | 77.74 | 70.23 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 38.8 | 1.93 | 1.91 | 1.81 |
| Denver | (1) | 79.73 | 74.15 | (1) | 41.1 | 40.3 | (1/) | 1.94 | 1.84 |
| COmecticut................ | (1/) | 79.00 | 73.57 | (1/) | 41.8 | 40.4 | (1/) | 1.89 | 1.82 |
| Bridgeport | (1/) | 82.32 | 75.79 | (1/) | 42.0 | 40.1 | (1/) | 1.96 | 1.89 |
| Hartford | (1/) | 81.99 | 77.23 | (1/) | 41.9 | 41.3 | (1/) | 1.96 | 1.87 |
| Nev Britain | (1/) | 80.51 | 69.60 | (1/) | 42.6 | 39.1 | (1/) | 1.89 | 1.78 |
| Ner Haven | (1/) | 72.85 | 70.30 | (1) | 40.7 | 40.4 | (1) | 1.79 | 1.74 |
| Stamford | (1/) | 32.01 | 82.81 | (1/) | 40.2 | 41.2 | (1/) | 2.04 | 2.01 |
| Waterbury | (1) | 81.89 | 74.44 | (1/) | 43.1 | 40.9 | (1) | 1.90 | 1.82 |
| DELAMARE. ... | 76.11 | 77.42 | 70.84 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 1.86 | 1.89 | 1.78 |
| Wilmington | 90.41 | 90.34 | 84.22 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2.12 |
| FLORIDA.................... | 59.18 |  | 56.30 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 1.38 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 58.06 | 57.08 | 56.98 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 1.43 | 1.42 | 1.40 |
| GEORGIA..................... | 55.76 | 55.22 | 50.93 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.27 |
| Atlanta | 69.53 | 68.61 | 63.04 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 1.70 | 1.69 | 1.58 |
| Savannah | 73.70 | 72.76 | 66.82 | 43.1 | 42.3 | 41.5 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.61 |
| IDAHO....................... | 79.19 | 84.97 | 79.46 | 40.2 | 42.7 | 41.6 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.91 |
| illinois................... | 85.34 | 84.35 | 76.76 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 40.0 | 2.04 | 2.02 | 1.92 |
| Chicago | 89.46 | 89.24 | 78.36 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 39.2 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.00 |
| IMDIARA 2/................. | 86.29 | 85.27 | 77.28 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 40.0 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 1.93 |
| IONA. . . | 77.56 | 78.43 | 73.04 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.77 |
| Des Moines | 81.03 | 84.03 | 77.73 | 39.4 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 1.96 |
| KANSAS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 80.09 | 80.95 | 80.35 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.91 |
| Topeka | 80.27 | 75.73 | 78.79 | 42.9 | 40.8 | 42.8 | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.84 |
| Wichita | 83.25 | 84.42 | 83.06 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 1.99 |
| KRNIUCKY. | 74.47 | 74.01 | 68.07 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.68 |
| Louisville | 81.73 | 80.77 | (1/) | 41.7 | 41.5 | (1/) | 1.96 | 1.95 | (1/) |

State and Area Hours and Larnings
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 |  |  | Aversge weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 |  | 1254 | 1955 |  | 1954 | 1955 |  | 1954 |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| LOUISIANA.................. | \$70.14 | \$70.31 | \$54.27 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 4 l .2 | \$1.67 | \$1. 67 | \$1.56 |
| Baton Roige | 96.17 | 97.92 | 90.76 | 4.1 .1 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 2.34 | 2.40 | 2.23 |
| New Orieans | 68.34 | 68.91 | 66.73 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.66 |
| MAIET. | 59.42 | 59.18 | 56.34 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 39.2 | 1.47 | 1.46 | 1.44 |
| Portlani. | 65.72 | 65.13 | 61.56 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 40.3 | 1.56 | 1.54 | 1.53 |
| MARYIAND. | 76.13 | 76.84 | 68.48 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 39.7 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.73 |
| Baltimore | 81.02 | 81.71 | 73.07 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 39.8 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.83 |
| MASSACTUSETET3. | 70.64 | 70.52 | 65.13 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 39.0 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.67 |
| Bosten | 72.08 | 73.08 | 68.29 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 38.8 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.76 |
| Fall River | 56.12 | 55.94 | 53.93 | 38.7 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 1.45 | 1.42 | 1.39 |
| New Bedford | 59.74 | 59.75 | 57.27 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 38.7 | 1.52 | 1.49 | 1.48 |
| Snringfield-Holyoke | 77.79 | 77.70 | 70.80 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.77 |
| Worcester | 83.89 | 81.18 | 71.49 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 39.5 | 1.96 | 1.91 | 1.81 |
| MLCHIGAIM. | 24.34 | 94.10 | 89.72 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.18 |
| Detrait | 98.88 | 97.31 | 94.96 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.32 |
| Flint, | 96.11 | 104.74 | 92.56 | 39.1 | 43.3 | 41.1 | 2.46 | 2.42 | 2.25 |
| Grand Rapids | 86.24 | 86.02 | 82.01 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 1.98 |
| Lansing | 202.87 | 99.83 | 88.20 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 40.0 | 2.43 | 2.36 | 2.21 |
| Miskegon | 87.87 | 87.33 | 83.17 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.10 |
| Saginaw | 93.73 | 90.62 | 88.54 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 42.2 | 2.22 | 2.19 | 2.10 |
| MIMESSOTA. | 81.70 | 80.25 | 74.73 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 1.95 | 1.92 | 1.84 |
| Duluth | 80.72 | 32.73 | 75.97 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 38.2 | 2.03 | 2.06 | 1.99 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 83.37 | 83.76 | 78.29 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 1.92 |
| MISSISSIPPI | (1/) | 50.94 | 48.38 | (1/) | 42.1 | 41.0 |  | 1.21 | 1.18 |
| Jackson | (1) | 57.68 | 52.50 | (1/) | 41.8 | 42.0 | (I) | 1.38 | 1.25 |
| MISSOURI. | 72.75 | 71.90 | 67.75 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.74 |
| Kansas City | (1/) | 81.42 | 76.32 | (1/) | 40.7 | 40.2 | (1/) | 1.98 | 1.01 |
| St. Louis | 79.95 | 79.76 | 74.32 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.88 |
| MONDANA. | 80.148 | 90.65 | 82.25 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 4.2 .3 | 2.10 | 2.14 | 1.99 |
| IEERASKA. |  | 74.27 | 68.46 |  | 43.1 | 41.8 |  | 1.72 | 1.64 |
| Omahe. | (1/) | 79.96 | 71.67 | ( ${ }^{\prime}$ ) | 43.8 | 41.8 | (1/) | 1.82 | 1.72 |
| NEVADA. | 88.12 | 92. 57 | 36.70 | 37.5 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 2.35 | 2.33 | 2.18 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | 60.35 | 60.09 | 57.13 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 39.4 | 1.49 | 1.48 | 1.45 |
| Manchester | 54.67 | 55.30 | 52.77 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 36.9 | 1.45 | 1.44 | 1.43 |
| NEW JERSEY. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 80.97 | 79.93 | 74.70 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 1.97 | 1.96 | $\underline{1.88}$ |
| Newark-Jersey City | 81.99 | 80.36 | 76.24 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.91 |
| Paterson | 80.95 | 79.97 | 75.85 | 17.6 | 4.2 .5 | 40.8 | 1.95 | 1.93 | 1.85 |
| Perth Amboy | 83.50 | 83.22 | 75.74 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 39.8 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 1.90 |
| Trenton | 80.97 | 79.53 | 73.85 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 1.95 | 1.93 | 1.84 |
| NEN MEXICC. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 83.13 | 83.85 | 3/81.36 | 42.2 | 40.9 | 3/41.3 | 1.97 | 2.05 | $3 / 1.97$ |
| Albuguerque | 77.52 | 78.36 | 76.67 | 40.8 | 40.6 | -41.0 | 1.90 | 1.93 | 1.87 |
| NEW YORK. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 70.85 | 75.05 | 72.06 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.85 |
| Albany-Schenectady-3roy | 34.55 | 84.93 | 77.39 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 1.94 |
| Binghamton | 70.94 | 70.73 | 65.86 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 37.5 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.76 |
| Butalo | 91.78 | 30.07 | 84.26 | 4.75 | 41.0 | 140.5 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.08 |
| Elmira | 77.87 | 77.47 | 75.30 | 40.9 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.? |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.
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Table C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas - Continued


## siste and Area Hours and tarning

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


1/ Not available.
万/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
इ/ Not comparable with current data show.
F Change in title only. Aree definition not affected.

# 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, com prehensive, 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 economy. 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. Collection

The employment statistics program, which is based on establishment payroll reports, provides current data for both full- and part-tive workers on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments (see glossary for definition, p. 7-E) during a spectified period each month. The BLS uses two "shuttile" schedules for this program, the BLS Form 790 (for employment, payroll, and man-hours data) and the BIS Form 1219 (for labor turnover data). The shuttle schedule, used by BLS for more than 25 years, is designed to assist firms to report consistently, 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.

Onder 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 saries and then send the data to the BLS Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics for use in preparing the national series.

The BLS 1219 schedules are malled 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 Classification

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on anmal sales volume. This information is collected each year. For manufacturing establishments, a product supplement to the monthly 790 report is used. The supplement provides for reporting the percentage of total sales renresented 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 Claselfical Manual, (U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.) are used for classifying reports from manufacturing and government establishments; the 1942 Industrial Classification Code, (0. S. Social Security Board) for reports from aill other establishments.

## c. Coverage

Monthly 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 emplogment 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 $1 /$

| Division or industry | Mumber of establish ments in samole | Employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number in sample | Percent 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. | 10,600 | 517,000 | 25 |
| Service and niscellaneous: |  |  |  |
| Hotels and lodging places. $\qquad$ | 1,300 | 145,000 | 31 |
| Personal services: Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants. | 2,300 | 99,000 | 23 |
| Government: |  |  |  |
| Federal (Civil Service Commission) $\qquad$ | - | 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 employment estimates.

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 eamings 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 1 outerwear; and fertilizer.

Approximate size and coverage of
BLS labor turnover sample

| Group and industry | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number of } \\ \text { establish } \\ \text { ments in } \\ \text { sample }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number in } \\ \text { sample }\end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Percent |  |  |  |
| of total |  |  |  |$]$

1 Does not apply.

## DEFINITIONS AND ESTIMATING METHODS:

## A. EMPLOTMENT

## Definition

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 pariod 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 pey, who are on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period. Proprietors, the self-amployed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households are also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employees; 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 summar 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 empioyment. 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 benchmaric 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 sarapling 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 OId 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 massure the month-to-month changes in the level.

## Estimating Mathod

The estimating procedure for industries for which data on both "all employess" 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 cormute 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., Narch) is miltiplied 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 erployees in manufacturing, published quarterly, is computed by multiplying the all-omployee 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 employment 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

Employment data published by other government and private agencies may differ from BLS employment statistics because of differences in definition, sources of information, methods of collection, classification, and estimation. BLS monthly figures are not directly comparable, for examile, 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 establishment 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 family 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 anmul 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. LABOR 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: accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is curalated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. All 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.

## Nethod of Computation

To compute turnover rates for individual industries, the total number of each type of action (accessions, quits, etc.) reported for a calendar nonth 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 week of January 12-18 was reported as 25,498. During the period January 1-31 a total of 284 ermployees 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-employee rates; for example, 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.

## Comparability with Earlier Data

Labor turnover rates are available on a comparable basis from January 1930 for manufacturing as a whole and from 1943 for two coal mining and two communication 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 enployment 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 compratations 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. Methods used to compute hours and earnings averages are described in summary of methods for computing 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 changes 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 work 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 absenteeism, 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 Ayerage Weakly Farginge in Current and 1947-49 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 Ayerage Weekly Earninge

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 incone tax 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 income.

Net spendable weekly earnings in 1947-49 dollars represent an approximate masare of chanees 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 porer since that base period.
$\frac{\text { Average Hourly Earnings, Excluding Overtime, of }}{\text { Eroduction Workers in Manufacturing Industries }}$
These data are based on the application of adjustmant factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the Nonthly Labor Revien, May 1950, pp. 537540; reprint avaflable, Serial No. R. 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 propared 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 received 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 Earninge

The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthIf 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 total hours paid for. Average weakly 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. Beceuse hours and earnings data for manufacturing and other nonmanufacturing industries are based upon reports to the BLS which generally represent 1 weekly pas 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 benchmarks than others and use slightiy 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 prepa-

ration of the empiloyment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series-concepts and scope, survey methods, and reliability and limitations-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 nonegriculturel divisions, major groups, and groups |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MONTHLY DATA |  |
| All emplorees | 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 workers | All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by ratio of production workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month. | Sum of production-worker estimates for component industries. |
| Average woekly 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. |
| Average weekly earnings | Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. | Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. |
|  | ANMUAL AVERAGEDATA |  |
| Al1 emplovees 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 multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment. | Average, veighted by employment, of the annual averages of weekly hours for component industries. |
| Average 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 EMPLOYEES - 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 15th of the month. Includes salaried offlcers of corporations as well as employees on the establishment payroll engaged 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 family workers, and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

CONSTRUCTION WORKMRS - Includes working foremen, journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, helpers, laborors, 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 CONSTRDCTION - Covers only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others. Force-account construction workers, i.e., hired directly by and on the payroll of Federal, State, and local governmont, public utilities, and private establishments, are excluded from contract construction and included in the omployment for such establishments.

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

ESTABLISHMENT - "A single 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 recards 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 separate establishmanti. An establishment is not necessarily identical with the business concern or flrm which may consist of one or more establishments. It is also to be distinguished from organizational subunits, departments, or divisions within an establishment." (Standard Industrial Classiflcation Manual, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Vol. I, Part I, p. 1, November 1945.)

FINANEE, INSURANEE, AND REAL ESTATE - Covers private estabilshments operating in the fields of finance (banks, security dealers, loan agencies, holding companies, and other finance agencies); insurance (insurance carriers and independent agents and brokers); and real estate (real estate owers, including
specclative builders, subdividers, and developers; and agents and brokers).

GOVERMENT - 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 emplojees of the Central Intelligence Agency. State and local government employment includes teachers, but excludes, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

## IABCR TURNOVER:

Separationg 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, ill health, or voluntary retirement where no company pension is provided. Failure to report aftor being hired and unauthorized absences of more than 7 consecutive calendar days are also classified as quits. Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were also included in this category.

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

Lavoffs are teriminations of employment during the calendar month lasting or expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days without pay, 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-seaving machinery or processes, or suspensions of operations without pay during inventory periods.

Miscellaneous separations (including military) are terminations of employmant 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, militery 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 definitely determined that such persons will not return to work. At that time, a separation is reported as one of the above types, depending on the circumstances.

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

MAN-HOURS - Covers man-hours worized or paid for of specified groups of workers, during the pay period ending nearest the 15 th 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 holidays, 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 and 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 inmpovement. 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 ofl 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 mamfactures; 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 weekly payroll (except for State and local governments) for the specified groups of fuiland 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 tex, 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 bormses, 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 BLS 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, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxillary 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 listed as South.

South - Includes the following 17 States; Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgla, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolins, 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, museums, etc., are included under service and miscellaneous; similar Government establishments are included under Government.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAII 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. Similar Government establishments are included under Government.
$\qquad$

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[^0]:    Source: U. S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census

