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9

Effects of a Plant Shutdown in a Depressed Area

The Price of Medical Care Over the Last Two Decades

Salaries in Private Hospitals, 1956-57

Producers' Cooperatives in the Soviet Union

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
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Beginning in the October issue—

An important two-part article on Technological Unemployment

Based on a comprehensive study of Maintenance of Way Employment on U. S. Railroads, the article—written by William Haber, professor of economics at the University of Michigan, and Mark L. Kahn, associate professor of economics at Wayne State University—makes proposals for remedial efforts and also examines the seasonal and cyclical instability of maintenance of way employment.

In introducing the research report which formed the basis for the article prepared especially for the Monthly Labor Review, Sumner Slichter commented: "The authors' evaluation of the shorter workweek as a method of easing the adjustment to technological change and market shifts is a model of discriminating analysis."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Also in the October Issue: Papers from the September meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

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The Labor Month in Review

THE END OF SEPTEMBER was to mark two pivotal events for the organized labor movement of the United States, both involving James R. Hoffa, Teamster vice president. On September 24, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO was to receive a report from its Ethical Practices Committee based on a September 5 and 6 hearing on charges of corrupt practices in the 1.5 million-member Teamsters union. A week later the Teamsters were to open their quinquennial convention at which Hoffa's election as president was expected.

Testimony during Hoffa's 4-day appearance before the Senate select committee investigating misdeeds in the labor and management field formed the basis of the Ethical Practices Committee's report. There were charges that he had violated all six of the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes, including chartering of paper locals, association with racketeers, personal financial dealings with companies with which he had collective bargaining relations, taking union funds for personal use, undemocratic procedures in the union, and improper relations with welfare fund insurance carriers.

The report was the third filed against the Teamsters by the AFL-CIO. Nevertheless, there were indications that the Teamsters desired to remain within the federation. During the Senate hearing, Hoffa promised to divest himself of his "conflict of interest" business ventures and to run a "good" union and institute reforms if elected president. The General Executive Board of the Teamsters on August 29 established a committee of its own to investigate six paper locals in the New York City area which had been chartered with Hoffa's aid prior to a New York Teamster Joint Council 16 election in which Hoffa was supporting one of the candidates.

More trouble for Teamster officials came late in August in the form of a 7-count indictment against Dave Beck, president, for income tax evasion, and a 1-year jail sentence and a \$1,000

fine against Frank Brewster, a vice president, for contempt of Congress in refusing to surrender union records to a Congressional committee which, he claimed, lacked proper authority. He later gave the records to the Senate select committee.

Labor Day addresses of both George Meany, AFL-CIO president, and Al Hayes, president of the Machinists and chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee, took note of the recent disclosures of corruption. Mr. Meany asserted that "there is no room in the labor movement for those who betray their trust . . . embezzle union funds [and] make common cause with gangsters and racketeers . . ." Mr. Hayes devoted his entire talk to "the subject of graft, racketeering, corruption, dishonesty and unethical practices in the labor movement," asking that the sins of the few not be made the basis for an attack on the labor movement as a whole.

ALMOST OBSCURED by more colorful labor news were actions taken by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO at its meeting August 12-15. The Council, among other decisions, appropriated \$50,000 for aid in developing African trade union leadership; supported legislation providing full disclosure of fiscal detail in connection with health and welfare plans; commended Polish transport workers for their recent strike in defiance of the Communist government; and rejected a request for union recognition from its own organizers on the grounds that the ordinary employer-employee relationship did not exist. It also congratulated the Department of Labor for its handling of the migratory farm labor problem in the Pacific Northwest, but at the same time called for a curtailment of importation of Mexican farm labor and for increased funds to cope with enforcement of minimum living standards for migratory farm labor. The Council expressed apprehension over current economic policies and trends. It named Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the polio vaccine, to receive its 1957 Murray-Green Award of \$5,000. Application of the 215,000-member Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for affiliation was provisionally approved. Action on the case of Maurice Hutcheson, Carpenter president, who pleaded the Fifth Amendment before a Senate subcommittee, was deferred. He had refused to testify regarding alleged quick-profit deals con-

nected with sales of highway rights of way. Meanwhile an Indiana grand jury inquiring into the case refused to indict him. No union funds were involved.

WITHIN INTERNATIONAL UNIONS there were several developments of note in mid-August. The International Typographical Union, meeting in its 99th convention, voted permission to its locals to seek a 4-day, 32-hour workweek in contract negotiations. Most present schedules call for 5 days of 7½ hours each. Proposals for a dues increase and creation of a strike defense fund through membership assessment were again submitted for referendum approval. Woodruff Randolph, president, announced plans to retire next July, after 14 years in office.

Another union in convention—the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers—also resolved for a 32-hour workweek, but rejected a dues increase proposal. Merger of the union with the International Chemical Workers Union was predicted in a convention address by the head of the latter group.

Delegates to the American Federation of Teachers convention indicated opposition to proposals for a 12-month school term; made plans for an organization drive, especially among college faculties, to double its membership of 51,000; charged that juvenile delinquency forced teachers to divert too much time from teaching; and ordered a tax resource study made in the 48 States to support the need for Federal funds for education.

Nevada became the 28th State in which former AFL and CIO State organizations merged. But early in September, projected merger plans for the State bodies in Illinois were abandoned when the parties became deadlocked over representation in the new organization.

The United Auto Workers on August 18 made an early sally in advance of its bargaining sessions with the major automobile manufacturers next spring. In letters to the General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford companies, President Walter P. Reuther wrote that if the manufacturers would cut the prices of their 1958 models by \$100, "we . . . will give full consideration to the effect of such reductions on your corporation's financial position in the drafting of our 1958 demands and in our negotiations." A special convention of the United Auto Workers has been scheduled for January 1958 to formulate union demands.

The union's purpose, the letters declared, was to

help fight inflation. Beginning with General Motors on August 22, the day a 3-cent-an-hour cost-of-living increase for most auto workers was announced, the three managements rejected the union's proposal, generally pointing out that product pricing was not a matter for collective bargaining, that car prices had risen less than labor costs, and that the union suggestion was specific only in respect to the price cut.

A somewhat similar argument occurred between the steel industry and the United Steelworkers before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee. Company witnesses had related increases in steel prices in part to a rise in wages above the rise in productivity. The union contended that steel prices could have been cut by the same amount they were raised on July 1 and still result in greater after-tax net profits than realized last year.

METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS in Boston (7) and Detroit (3) were closed in August by strikes of mailers unions. In St. Louis, two papers were shut down on September 7 by a 1-day strike of electricians over wages. The Detroit strike, caused by discharge of mailers who had refused to work overtime at one paper, was complicated by the fact that the International Mailers Union (Ind.) had no contract with the publishers, although the Typographical Union's mailers' local did. The settlement on August 24, after a week's shutdown, involved arbitration of the discharge issue through the grievance procedure of the Typographical Union. The latter union had protested the strike and the refusal of Teamsters to cross the ITU mailers picket line. In Boston, the strike involved wages and was settled after nearly 3 weeks by submission of the wage demand to arbitration.

The Goodyear Atomic Corp. and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers settled a dispute at the company's Portsmouth, Ohio, plant which had prompted use of the Taft-Hartley Act's national emergency provisions. A 3-year contract provides an immediate 13-cent-an-hour pay increase (with 11 cents retroactive to April 30), 9 additional cents in April 1958, and permits a wage reopening in 1959.

At mid-September, a strike of 54,000 telephone installers and other Bell System workers—represented by the Communications Workers of America—over wage demands was imminent.

Employment Effects of a Plant Shutdown in a Depressed Area

RICHARD C. WILCOCK *

CHRONIC UNEMPLOYMENT and low family incomes in the so-called depressed labor market areas have received increased attention in recent years because they are symptoms of a significant weakness in an otherwise prosperous and expanding economy.¹ This article summarizes some of the major findings in a study of the effects of a major plant shutdown on a community which already had a high level of unemployment. Questionnaire and interview data were obtained at the beginning of the third year after the shutdown but before any effective local solutions to the employment problem had been found.²

The Depressed Area

Mt. Vernon is an industrial and trading center in the southern part of Illinois and is the only city of significant size in Jefferson County. In 1956, the estimated population of Jefferson County was 37,000 with about half of the population living in Mt. Vernon. As in a number of other southern Illinois counties, the main sources of employment for many years were farming, coal mining, manufacturing, and trade.³ With the decline of the bituminous-coal industry in southern Illinois starting in the midtwenties, a deficiency in the number of job opportunities, affecting both the urban and rural populations, developed and has persisted almost continuously to the present day. Because many of the farms in the area are small and the quality of much of the soil is relatively poor, many farmers and farm workers have depended upon a combination of farm and off-farm work (typically in the mines and factories)

in order to obtain a reasonable standard of living.⁴ The decline in coal mining and periodic downswings in industrial employment have meant a lack of off-farm job opportunities and consequent unemployment and underemployment for many of the rural residents as well as long periods of relatively high unemployment and underemployment among the urban population. Neither the influx of new industries such as oil production nor the outmigration of young persons entering the labor force and unemployed workers has ever

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¹ Recent analyses have included: William H. Miernyk, *Depressed Industrial Areas—A National Problem* (Washington, National Planning Association, Planning Pamphlet 98, 1957); Sar A. Levitan, *Federal Assistance to Labor Surplus Areas*, a report prepared at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. House of Representatives (85th Cong., 1st sess.), April 15, 1957; *Distressed Areas: A National Problem* (in *Labor's Economic Review*, AFL-CIO, Washington, April 1957); and Guy Waterman, *Adjustment to Localized Unemployment* (in *American Economic Security*, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, November-December 1956, pp. 25-39).

² This study was conducted by the University of Illinois under contract to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. A full report on the study is being prepared for publication.

Mail questionnaires were sent to all former production and maintenance employees of the Pressed Steel Car Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill., who had been laid off in 1953 or 1954. Of 1,908 such employees who were members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen or the International Association of Machinists, 1,539, or 80.7 percent, completed questionnaires (1,453 were returned by mail and 86 were obtained through personal followup). In addition to the questionnaires, 400 interviews were held with workers who had been laid off from the Car Shops, representing 21 percent of the population being studied. Among respondents to the mail questionnaire, there were 329 interviews (21.4 percent) and among nonrespondents, 71 interviews (19.2 percent).

The 86 questionnaires obtained by personal followups represent a sample of nonrespondents drawn at random from individuals in the population with known Mt. Vernon addresses. The 86 also include information from 4 nonrespondents living in other labor market areas. The 329 mail questionnaire respondents who were interviewed were selected at random from 6 strata (persons employed full time in the Mt. Vernon labor market area and residing in Mt. Vernon or on rural routes of the Mt. Vernon Post Office; persons employed full time in the Mt. Vernon area but with post office addresses other than Mt. Vernon; unemployed living within the Mt. Vernon area; "underemployed"—that is, those working part time or earning a subsistence income and, at the same time, actively seeking full-time or higher paying employment—who were living in the area; "commuters" or "out-of-town workers"—that is, those still living in the Mt. Vernon area who had full-time jobs in other labor market areas beyond normal commuting distances; and "migrants" or those both living and working in other labor market areas). This stratification was based on a formula which took into account the estimated distribution of nonrespondents and the cost of interviews and provided a method for obtaining a distribution of interviews with both respondents and nonrespondents to the mail questionnaire.

Data obtained from the laid-off workers through the mail questionnaires and interviews were supplemented by data obtained through interviews with businessmen, public officials, and civic leaders in the community.

³ In 1950, according to the Census, agriculture, trade, and manufacturing accounted for almost 60 percent of Jefferson County employment (20.0, 19.3, and 19.7 percent, respectively). The once-important mining industry provided only 5 percent of the jobs. *County and City Data Book* [A Statistical Abstract Supplement of the U. S. Bureau of the Census]: 1952, p. 156.

⁴ For a report of the common practice of combining farm and nonfarm work in southern Illinois, see Morris A. Horowitz, *Farm and Non-Farm Work by Open-Country Residents in Two Southern Illinois Counties* (Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, November 1948). The two counties in this study are adjacent to Jefferson County.

TABLE 1. *Number of persons in the labor force by employment status, Jefferson, Wayne, and Hamilton counties, Ill., October 1954–April 1956*

Date	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment
October 1954.....	24,725	21,425	3,300
April 1955.....	24,200	21,450	2,750
October 1955.....	23,450	21,600	1,850
April 1956.....	23,700	21,050	2,650

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

been great enough, except during World War II, to reduce unemployment to a relatively moderate level.

Effect of the Shutdown. The "Car Shops" in Mt. Vernon, Ill., had been building freight cars under various ownership since before the turn of the century. During many of the years of its life, the plant was the dominant industrial employer in the community but in other years the plant was completely closed. The longest shutdown was during the depth of the depression of the thirties. The most recent layoff before the final closing occurred during much of 1950 and 1951. Not long after, the last owner of the Shops, the Pressed Steel Car Company, made the decision to discontinue all freight-car building operations in Mt. Vernon and elsewhere. Between February 1953 and March 1954, more than 2,000 employees of the firm, or well over half of Mt. Vernon's industrial employment, were laid off.⁵ In March 1954, only a few maintenance men and watchmen remained at the Car Shops. Finally, in the spring of 1956, much of the machinery and equipment was auctioned off and no doubt remained that freight car building had disappeared from Mt. Vernon.

The final layoff of some 1,100 persons early in 1954 increased the already high level of unemployment in Jefferson, Wayne, and Hamilton counties from approximately 12 percent to more than 16 percent.⁶ Unemployment dropped steadily from early 1954 through late 1955. Although rising in April 1956, unemployment was still below the 1954 level. The significance of the unemployment drop for the three-county area is that it was the result of labor force shrinkage and not of an expansion in the number of jobs, as shown in table 1.

The decline in both employment and unemployment between 1954 and 1956 resulted from a heavy outmigration of workers to jobs in other areas. This outmigration was not a satisfactory

solution to the unemployment problem from the point of view of either the workers involved or the community and, in spite of the migration, the level of unemployment was still well above 10 percent in April 1956, and about 10 percent again, a year later, in April 1957.⁷

With the unfavorable labor market situation, it is not surprising that large numbers of those laid off experienced protracted unemployment. The mail questionnaire data show that 3 out of 4 of the Car Shop workers laid off in 1953 and 1954 experienced a month or more of total unemployment after layoff, with 54 percent having 6 or more months of joblessness and 31 percent having a year or more without work. Four-fifths of the laid-off workers drew unemployment insurance benefits, and of those drawing benefits, more than half (54 percent) exhausted them.⁸ Through extrapolation, it is estimated that approximately 1,500 of the 1,900 production workers laid off in 1953 and 1954 received unemployment insurance and in all, received at least 30,000 weeks of benefits, or an average of 20 weeks for each individual.

The extent and duration of unemployment can be explained largely by the already high level of unemployment at the time of the layoffs and the continuing decline of employment opportunities in the area after the Car Shops shut down. The duration of unemployment, however, differed a great deal among the workers laid off. These differences can be related to the workers' ability to get jobs and their personal characteristics. For example, both those with little or no unemployment and those with 2 or more years of unemployment were much more likely to be nonmigrants than out-of-town workers and migrants—44 percent of the nonmigrants and only 15 percent of the out-of-town workers and migrants were in these cate-

⁵ At the time of the shutdown, no other manufacturing plant in Mt. Vernon had as many as 500 workers. Industrial products included shoes, garments, automotive parts, stoves and furnaces, electrical equipment, and food products.

⁶ Estimates based on labor market reports, Illinois State Employment Service, for Jefferson, Wayne, and Hamilton counties. Unemployment rates in the city of Mt. Vernon were undoubtedly higher.

⁷ Estimated unemployment in the Mt. Vernon labor market area in April 1957 was at the same level as in April 1956, although unemployment had declined in the summer and fall of 1956 due to heavy out-migration of workers and increased employment in nonmanufacturing. Unemployment had again increased in the spring of 1957 because of lower employment levels in construction and petroleum, additional family members entering the labor market, and the return of local workers from job layoffs in other areas. Labor Market Trends: Mt. Vernon Area, (Chicago, Illinois State Employment Service), November 1956 and May 1957.

⁸ Illinois law provides for the payment of unemployment benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks.

TABLE 2. Age distribution of laid-off workers by duration of unemployment and unemployment insurance benefits

Age	[Percent of workers]					
	Duration of unemployment ¹			Duration of unemployment insurance benefits ²		
	Less than 2 weeks	2 weeks to 5 months	6 months or more	None ³	1 to 25 weeks	26 weeks ⁴
Under 25.....	18	44	38	48	36	16
25-34.....	29	29	42	32	46	22
35-44.....	28	26	46	24	40	36
45-54.....	23	19	58	15	33	52
55-64.....	15	9	66	8	27	65
65 and over ⁵	41	8	51	6	21	73
All ages.....	25	21	54	20	36	44

¹ Based on 1,407 questionnaires.² Based on 1,378 questionnaires.³ Includes ineligible.⁴ Includes workers who drew maximum benefits to which they were entitled but for less than 26 weeks.⁵ Includes only those workers who were still in the labor force, i. e., seeking work, at the time they submitted answers to mail questionnaires (March and April 1956).

gories. The explanation seems to be that those who could quickly find local employment or who already had a source of employment (such as the many small-farm owners) stayed in the area and, in addition, those who because of age or other reasons were least employable also stayed in the area as underemployed or unemployed.

In contrast, a large majority of the out-of-town workers and migrants had from 3 to 18 months of unemployment, indicating that many sought and found jobs in other areas only when convinced that they were not going to find jobs in the local area. Most of these workers took out-of-area factory jobs because factory work in other labor markets was a second-best alternative to the non-available factory jobs in Mt. Vernon. They were workers who, if they owned farmland, could not make a satisfactory living or, if they did not own land, did not feel qualified for or could not obtain nonindustrial jobs, could not earn an adequate living doing odd jobs, or did not have the capital or did not feel qualified to go into business for themselves.

⁹ The older workers had, on the average, fewer years of school than younger workers, but a cross-analysis shows that lack of education was related to duration of unemployment, independent of age. The data indicate that unemployment tended to last longer, in each age group, for those with less education, but it also shows that unemployment increased with age in each educational group. On the whole, the effect of age seemed to be greater than the effect of lack of education.

¹⁰ For the definition of underemployed, see footnote 2.¹¹ Of the 1,539 who completed questionnaires, 1,053 were nonmigrants. Of these nonmigrants, 557, or only a little more than one-half, were fully employed. Among the 496 remaining, 173 were underemployed, 179 were unemployed, and 144 had left the labor force.

Unemployment and Age. Except for those who could go into business for themselves, including those with farms, and the few who could find jobs quickly through friends or relatives, the laid-off workers were thrown into the labor market to find jobs as best they could. Many factors can influence the ability of a worker to find a job, but the data in this study show that the two significant factors were age and years of schooling. The total length of unemployment experienced and the amount of unemployment insurance drawn varied directly with age. (See table 2.)

Length of unemployment was also related to the number of years of school completed. (See table 3.) However, the data indicate that, for this group of workers, there was a more significant relationship between age and length of unemployment than between education level and length of unemployment.⁹

TABLE 3. Duration of unemployment by educational achievement

Number of years of school completed	[Percent of workers]		
	Duration of unemployment ¹		
	Less than 2 weeks	2 weeks to 5 months	6 months or more
All groups.....	25	21	54
Less than 8 grades.....	23	16	61
8 grades.....	24	18	58
9 through 11 grades.....	26	24	50
12 grades.....	30	31	39
13 grades or more.....	24	53	23

¹ Based on 1,370 mail questionnaires.

Employment Experience

At the time they completed questionnaires (March and April 1956), almost one-third of the ex-Car Shoppers (32 percent) were unemployed, obviously underemployed,¹⁰ or had withdrawn from the labor force. Another third (32 percent) were fully employed but were working in other labor market areas.

Nonmigrants. Only a little more than one-third (36 percent) had full-time jobs in the Mt. Vernon area, and many of these workers, although working full time, were earning substantially less than they had at the Car Shops. Only about half of the nonmigrants (that is, those not working in other labor market areas) had employment which they considered to be satisfactory at the time of the study.¹¹

Those who were fully employed were younger, on the average, than the underemployed, unemployed, and out-of-the-labor-force groups and they also had more years of schooling (table 4). While the proportion of home ownership was high among all of the groups (averaging more than 70 percent), the percentage of home ownership had held up for those with jobs but had fallen off among the unemployed and those out of the labor force.

Eighty-three percent of those who had jobs in the Mt. Vernon area were working in nonmanufacturing industries. The largest single group of locally employed was in agriculture (41 percent), with manufacturing (17 percent), trade (12 percent), and services (11 percent) absorbing smaller groups. The rapidly expanding oil industry in the area was not a major source of employment, taking only 5 percent of those who found local employment. In spite of the small numbers in manufacturing, however, a majority of the locally employed continued to be manual workers. Table 5 shows the major occupational groups by employment and residence status.

The employment experience of the nonmigrants was exceedingly diverse. Those with farms or farming experience in most cases returned to farming or continued the farming they had been doing while working at the Car Shops. Very few took up farming for the first time, either because of

inability to acquire land or lack of interest.¹² Of those who did not enter farming for a livelihood almost all had to change industry and occupation, and almost every industry and nonprofessional occupation in Mt. Vernon had some ex-Car Shoppers at the time of the study.

The diversity of employment that was accepted by the nonmigrants after the layoff is an indication of their strong desire to remain in the community. This attachment is also demonstrated by the fact that most of those who were seeking jobs (the unemployed), and those who were seeking better jobs (the underemployed and many of the fully employed) were looking for jobs only in the local area. The personal interview data show quite clearly that these people preferred to stay in Mt. Vernon because of property and personal ties and that they would continue to stay as long as they could manage it, even at the cost of substantially lower wages than could be earned elsewhere.¹³

Out-of-town Workers and Migrants. Perhaps the most significant finding about the workers who had taken jobs in other labor market areas is that at the time of the study (March and April 1956) 43 percent of them still had their homes and families in the Mt. Vernon area.¹⁴ While all of those who took jobs elsewhere had faced the same problem of inadequate job opportunities in Mt. Vernon, the "out-of-town workers," rather than moving their families to the areas where they found jobs, were attempting to combine the earning of a satisfactory income with living in the "hometown." Many of them felt that working in other areas was temporary, and they were willing to endure the hardships of long-distance daily or weekend commuting in order to be able to maintain their homes in Mt. Vernon. They were hopeful that enough new industry would move into Mt. Vernon to provide them

TABLE 4. *Employment and residence status distribution of laid-off workers remaining in the Mt. Vernon area, by age and educational achievement, March-April 1956*

[Percent of workers]

Age ¹ and years of school ²	Employment and residence status				
	Mt. Vernon employed ³	Area employed ⁴	Underemployed	Unemployed	Out of labor force ⁵
Age ¹	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25.....	2	5	2	2	6
25-34.....	23	26	11	11	4
35-44.....	28	33	28	17	1
45-54.....	26	24	27	29	18
55-64.....	16	10	28	33	8
65 and over.....	5	2	4	8	63
Years of school ²	100	100	100	100	100
8 or less.....	62	59	78	78	82
9 or more.....	38	41	22	22	18

¹ Based on 1,052 questionnaires.

² Based on 1,015 questionnaires.

³ Workers with Mt. Vernon addresses.

⁴ Workers with other than Mt. Vernon addresses employed in the Mt. Vernon area.

⁵ Not seeking employment.

¹² It is of interest to note that a large majority of the underemployed, as shown in table 5, were working on farms. This is another indication of the subsistence-income level provided by many of the farms in the area.

¹³ Three out of four of the nonmigrants interviewed gave reasons for staying in Mt. Vernon that could be grouped under the headings "hometown," "family and friends," and "farm or other property ownership."

¹⁴ Homeownership in Mt. Vernon of the out-of-town workers had actually increased slightly between the time of the shutdown and the time of the survey—from 74 to 76 percent. Homeownership of the migrants—those who had taken jobs and residences outside the area—had fallen off but at the time of the study, 51 percent still owned their homes in Mt. Vernon.

TABLE 5. *Employment and residence status of laid-off workers upon reemployment, by occupational group, March-April 1956*¹

Employment and residence status	Surveyed employment		Occupational group						
	Number	Percent	Professional and managerial	Clerical and sales	Services	Agriculture	Manual labor ²		
							Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled
			Percent of workers						
Mt. Vernon employed.....	263	100	8	5	10	22	18	24	13
Area employed	287	100	7	4	3	40	15	17	14
Underemployed.....	127	100	3	0	3	85	4	3	3
Out-of-town worker.....	205	100	2	4	3	0	40	31	20
Migrant.....	275	100	4	2	7	5	36	31	15

¹ Based on 1,157 questionnaires presenting detailed information.

² Includes manual jobs in extraction and construction as well as manufacturing.

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

with job opportunities comparable to those that had existed at the Car Shops.

The balance of workers (57 percent) who had found employment outside the area, moved with their families because distances were too great even for weekend commuting, or because they did not like the long separations from their families, or because they were not too hopeful of an early upturn in job prospects in Mt. Vernon. In spite of their decisions to move, however, almost as large a proportion of the noncommuting migrants who were interviewed (44 out of 56 compared with 43 out of 50 of the out-of-town workers) said they would prefer jobs in Mt. Vernon to the jobs they were holding. According to the interview responses, a majority in both groups were willing to accept Mt. Vernon jobs even though it might mean lower earnings. Living in Mt. Vernon, if accompanied by a decent job with a fair wage, was more important to most of them than the higher average wages which they were earning in the metropolitan centers, where most of them had found jobs.¹⁵

Earnings and Attitudes of the Reemployed

This willingness to return to Mt. Vernon for employment, even at a financial sacrifice, is

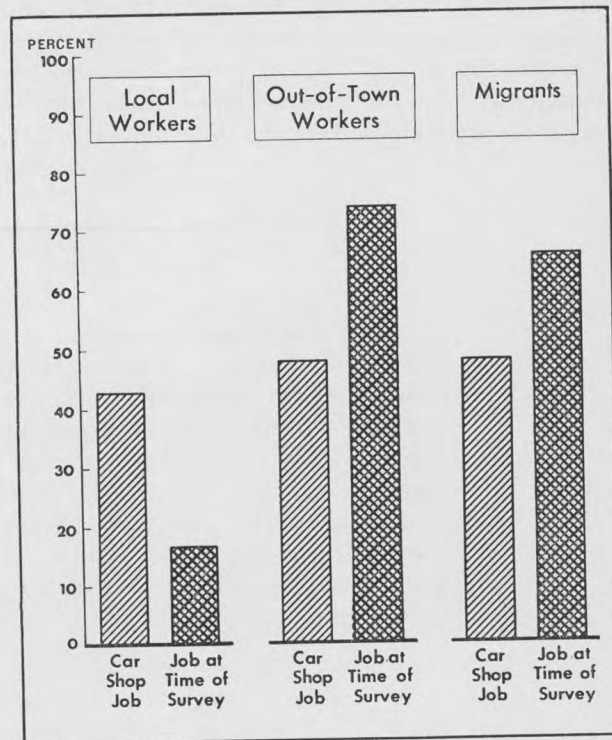
¹⁵ One reason for the higher earnings of migrants and out-of-town workers was that a large majority of them—82 and 73 percent, respectively—had found employment in occupations similar to those they had in the Car Shops and therefore could command starting wages equal to or better than those they had been earning in Mt. Vernon.

another measure of the great strength of community attachment among these workers. Earnings comparisons make the point even more emphatic when it is considered that the out-of-town workers and the migrants had a good working knowledge of wage rates in Mt. Vernon. The chart shows how the locally employed, on the average, had fallen well below their Car Shop earnings while the out-of-town workers and migrants, for the most part, had increased their earnings. In spite of this, the interviews gave the clear impression that most of the workers who had found employment elsewhere would have traded places with the fully employed nonmigrants.

A Problem for the Whole Community

The questionnaire and interview data show that more than 2 years after the shutdown the laid-off workers who remained in the Mt. Vernon area were, on the average, substantially worse

Proportion of Workers Earning Over \$80 per Week, Car Shop Job and Job at Time of Survey¹



¹ Data based on earnings received in job at Car Shops prior to the final layoff (between February 1953 and March 1954) and in job held in March or April 1956.

off in terms of income from employment. Most of those who took jobs in other areas had experienced increases in their income from employment, but very few were satisfied because they either had to uproot themselves from their home community or they had to travel long distances in order to be able to work in other areas and keep their homes in Mt. Vernon. The migrants, the commuters, and the nonmigrants, all were anxious for a substantial increase in the number of good jobs in Mt. Vernon. Many of them had joined the Jefferson County Industrial Organization, which represents a fairly unique attempt by industrial workers to go after new industry on their own. Business and civic leaders were also working hard on the problem of attracting new industry.¹⁶ At the time of the study, the organizations working on industrial development were beginning to have some results, but there was still a substantial labor surplus in the area.

While persistent localized imbalances in the labor market can be ended either through out-migration of the unemployed or the creation of new jobs, the only acceptable solution for the Mt. Vernon community, according to civic and business leaders, is the attraction of new industry. The human cost of "forced" migration was apparent to all, particularly since most of the migrants were either keeping their homes in Mt.

Vernon or retaining close ties, and the economic cost of unemployment and underemployment was obvious to both businessmen and workers. Finally, there may be another reason why new industry rather than out-migration seems to be the wiser policy for this community. Impressions gained in this study suggest that a community such as Mt. Vernon, if it does not get new industry, might continue to "tolerate" an unemployment rate of 10 percent or more of the labor force. The reason is that job turnover and periodic commuting to jobs in other areas might keep the duration of unemployment from being intolerable for most individuals. Without new industry, therefore, the effects on the community might well be a fairly stable and somewhat older population, continuing high levels of unemployment, and at the same time, a steady attrition of some of the best productive talent as younger workers and high school and college graduates accept employment in areas with more attractive job opportunities.

¹⁶ Mt. Vernon New Industries, Inc., is a nonprofit corporation authorized to spend monies for the leasing or purchasing of business properties and the erection of new buildings. The Industrial Development Committee was established by the Mt. Vernon Chamber of Commerce in June 1956, for the specific purpose of investigating leads for new area employers. It supplements the work of Mt. Vernon New Industries, which, under the terms of its charter, cannot spend money directly on the search for new industry. At the time of the survey, two small manufacturing plants had been brought in and a third was preparing to enter the Mt. Vernon area.

. . . the dependence upon 1 or 2 employers remains a potential threat to many communities. A special tabulation . . . by the Bureau of the Census shows that it is a common occurrence that 1 or 2 companies provide more than 50 percent of the total manufacturing employment in a county. This is particularly true of rural counties where the total number of jobs in manufacturing is less than 1,000. For example . . . there were 101 counties (out of a total of 120) in Kentucky during 1954 where manufacturing employment was below 1,000, and in 82 of these counties the 2 largest employers made more than 50 percent of the value of shipments. Similarly, the two largest employers accounted for more than half of the manufacturing jobs.

—Sar A. Levitan, Federal Assistance to Labor Surplus Areas, a report prepared at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. House of Representatives, 85th Cong., 1st sess., 1957.

Medical Care in the Consumer Price Index, 1936-56

ELIZABETH A. LANGFORD *

IN RECENT YEARS, increasing attention has been focused on the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), because of its rapid rate of increase and the growing concern about the burden of medical costs on the aged and other low-income groups and in cases of prolonged illness or disability. This article directs attention to the trend in medical care prices, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the CPI, over the past 20 years, and then reviews the index concepts and procedures as they relate to the medical care index. The index does not reflect changes during the last two decades in the quantity and quality of medical care received by workers' families, due to higher real incomes, greater availability of many services, and new methods of payment, which have been almost as great as the price changes.

Medical Care Price Trends

The price of medical care, which had a relative importance of 5.4 percent in the CPI at the end of 1956, was 85 percent higher than 20 years earlier, with about two-thirds of the rise having occurred in the last 10 years. From 1936 to 1946, consumer prices of commodities rose 52 percent; of services, characteristically slow in responding to general economic developments, only half as much. From 1946 to 1956, however, commodity prices went up by another 37 percent while service prices rushed ahead, gaining 50 percent. Actually, in the last 5 years of this period, commodity prices showed a fractional net loss while service prices picked up about 18 per-

cent. Medical care prices followed about the same pattern as those for all services. Thus, at the end of 1956, the prices of services, including medical care, had almost regained the relationship they held with the prices of commodities in the midthirties.

Since the Consumer Price Index measures price changes relative to 1947-49, the base period, the fact that medical care prices had advanced relatively slowly during the previous decade is likely to be ignored. Moreover, comparison of the medical care index with the all-items index or with the indexes for the major groups conceals the fact that the movement of medical care prices has been similar to that for other services combined.

The medical care index, on the 1947-49 base, was highest of all the major groups at the end of 1956, 134.7 compared with 118.0 for all items. However, when the major groups are ranked by the size of the percentage increase from 1936 to the end of 1956, as in the chart, medical care ranks fourth following food, personal care, and apparel. Indeed, the price increase over the 20-year period was smaller for medical care other than hospitalization than for any one of the major groups.

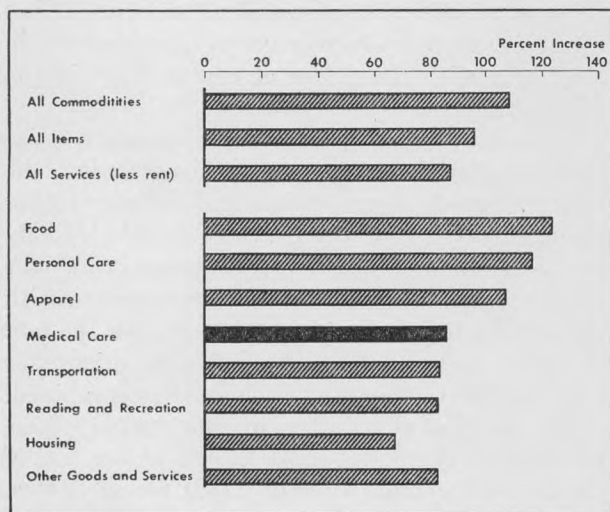
When price changes for the more important individual service items are compared, as in the following tabulation, hospital room rates show the largest increase (in fact, the largest for any of the services in the CPI), while the professional medical service fees show less increase than haircuts, shoe repairs, movie admissions, public transportation, laundry, and automobile repairs.

	<i>Percent increase, 1936-56</i>
Hospital room rates.....	264.8
Men's haircuts.....	220.9
Shoe repairs.....	135.0
Movie admissions.....	113.9
Public transportation.....	112.9
Laundry service.....	107.8
Automobile repairs.....	84.2
Dentists' fees.....	82.1
General practitioners' fees.....	72.8
Surgeons' fees.....	59.5

Since 1941, the year when the medical care index began its steady climb, the annual increase has averaged 4 percent. For the different components

*Of the Division of Prices and Cost of Living, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Vera S. Robinson in the preparation of the statistical data.

Increases in Medical Care and Other Major Groups in the Consumer Price Index, 1936-56



of medical care, the yearly average increase has ranged from 8.5 percent for hospital care to 2.0 percent for drugs and optometric services, including eyeglasses. The second highest increase was for dentists' fees, averaging 3.9 percent. The annual average increase in general practitioners' and surgeons' fees was 3.6 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. Average annual indexes for the individual items of medical care are shown in table 1.¹ Indexes from 1926 to 1935 are also presented there, for the first time.² These earlier indexes show very little price change from 1926 to 1936 except for a drop in the price of aspirin and in eyeglass prices and a slight increase in the fee for an obstetrical case.

The phenomenal rise in the cost of hospitalization reflects both higher overhead costs and higher current operating costs, such as higher salaries³ and increased payrolls. Moreover, with the change in medical technology, the average stay in general hospitals has been considerably shortened, resulting in a heavier concentration of services per patient day because more service is usually required the first few days. Ancillary services, such as X-rays and laboratory tests, have been increasing in importance in the last 15 years and now account for a larger share of the charge made to patients for hospitalization. The extensive program of new hospital construction and the introduction of much new equipment have also contributed to rising costs since the war.

By the end of 1956, almost 70 percent of the civilian population had some protection against hospital costs through a prepayment plan.⁴ The trend in group hospitalization premiums since December 1950, when first included in the CPI, has closely paralleled the trend in the room rate—the major cost item covered in such plans. However, the average annual increase in group hospitalization premiums during these 6 years was 7.5 percent compared with 6.4 percent for hospital room rates, reflecting not only the higher hospital costs but also greater utilization. Increased benefits are not reflected in the index, as explained subsequently.

Medical Care Expenditures

The change in the pattern of expenditures for medical care reported by wage-earner and clerical-worker families in surveys conducted by the BLS in 1934-36 and 1950 reveals the net effect of higher incomes, greater availability of many services, and the new methods of payment. After adjusting for the price rise, the expenditure per family for medical care in 1950 was nearly 2½ times as much as in 1934-36, even though family size was smaller. Moreover, this increase in expenditures does not reflect the full improvement in the medical care situation of the wage-earner and clerical-worker group, since it does not take into account the great growth of health insurance plans for workers with employer contributions.⁵

The allocation of family medical care expenditures among the various services is shown in table 2 for 1950, 1934-36 and, also, 1918-19, the date of an earlier BLS survey of family expenditures. Two important trends are evident. Proportionately less is being spent in direct payments for

¹ Quarterly or semiannual indexes from 1927 to date will be included in a reprint of this article.

² In recent years, there have been requests for indexes carried back to 1928 to permit removing the price factor in comparing family expenditures in 1928-31, as shown in the studies of the Committee on Costs of Medical Care, with recent family expenditures for medical care. Price tabulation sheets for the 34 cities from 1926 to 1935 were recalled from the archives. Tabulation sheets for some cities were not located for a few dates (prices were collected semi-annually prior to 1935) but it was assumed that the sample of cities for which prices were available was a reasonably reliable one on which to base all-city indexes.

³ For a discussion of the salaries of hospital employees in 1956-57, see p. 1074 of this issue.

⁴ Keeping Pace with Public Needs (New York, Health Insurance Council, Dec. 31, 1956).

⁵ See Standards and Levels of Living of City-Worker Families (in Monthly Labor Review, September 1956, pp. 1018-1019).

doctors' and hospital services and more is going for prepaid medical care, much of which is hospital care.

The 1934-36 study showed that workers' families increased their medical care expenditures as incomes increased, and at about the same rate, so that medical expenses represented about the same percentage of total spending at each income level. With the higher level of living attained in 1950, relative expenditures for medical care tended

to decrease as incomes increased, as is usually true of items considered as "necessities" in the family budget. The fact that this pattern has begun to appear in the spending of workers' families indicates the high order of importance they place on medical care and also that some measure of satisfaction of this need has been attained by workers' families in the higher income groups. A similarly decreasing proportion of income going for medical care as incomes rise was found for all United States families in the 1953 survey of the Health Information Foundation—11.8 percent for incomes under \$2,000 to 3.0 percent for families with incomes over \$7,500.⁶

⁶ Odin Anderson and Jacob J. Feldman, Family Medical Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance, A Nationwide Survey (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1956), table A-16.

TABLE 1. Consumer price indexes for medical care items, annual averages, 1927-56

[1947-49=100]

Item	Annual averages														
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Medical care	72.2	72.7	73.5	74.2	74.1	72.7	71.0	70.9	71.4	71.6	72.3	72.5	72.6	72.7	73.1
Medical care (less prescriptions and drugs)	69.9	70.5	71.5	72.2	72.0	70.6	68.8	68.7	69.1	69.4	70.2	70.4	70.5	70.6	71.0
Medical care (less hospital rates and group hospitalization)	76.0	76.6	77.4	78.2	78.0	76.6	74.8	74.7	75.1	75.4	76.0	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.5
General practitioners' fees									73.9	74.3	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.7	74.9
Office visit	74.1	74.2	75.5	76.2	75.9	74.6	73.1	72.7	73.3	73.5	73.8	73.6	73.8	73.9	74.0
House visit	78.9	78.8	79.1	79.6	79.6	78.7	76.9	76.5	77.2	78.0	78.3	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
Obstetrical care	62.8	64.6	66.5	68.1	68.4	67.8	66.4	65.0	65.5	65.8	66.2	66.8	67.1	67.1	68.4
Surgeons' fees									73.8	74.1	74.3	74.6	74.8	74.0	74.7
Appendectomy									75.4	75.7	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.1	77.0
Tonsillectomy									72.3	72.4	72.8	73.3	73.6	71.7	72.2
Dentists' fees									68.2	68.3	69.9	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.3
Fillings	70.3	71.1	72.9	74.6	74.6	72.2	69.2	68.4	67.6	67.6	70.0	70.2	70.3	70.4	70.8
Extractions									67.4	67.7	68.8	68.9	69.2	68.9	69.2
Optometric examination and eyeglasses	87.2	87.0	87.3	87.5	86.3	82.6	79.6	79.9	80.5	80.7	81.2	81.3	81.9	82.6	82.8
Hospital room rates									47.1	47.5	48.8	49.9	50.1	50.4	51.4
Men's pay ward	42.4	43.4	44.2	44.3	44.4	43.8	43.2	42.9	42.7	43.4	44.1	45.3	45.3	46.0	47.3
Semiprivate room									48.3	48.6	50.1	51.2	51.4	51.8	52.9
Private room									50.7	51.1	52.6	53.7	54.1	54.2	55.0
Group hospitalization ¹															
Prescriptions and drugs									83.0	82.8	83.3	83.8	83.5	83.2	83.9
Prescriptions	75.7	76.3	76.5	76.7	76.2	75.3	74.6	74.6	75.5	75.6	76.4	76.4	76.5	77.4	77.4
Aspirin tablets	129.2	128.3	125.6	123.4	121.5	117.6	112.3	105.9	98.0	99.2	100.4	98.9	98.8	97.9	97.6
Milk of magnesia									94.1	91.9	90.8	90.8	90.0	89.1	90.4
Multiple vitamin concentrate ¹															
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Medical care	75.1	78.7	81.2	83.1	87.7	94.9	100.9	104.1	106.0	111.1	117.2	121.3	125.2	128.0	132.6
Medical care (less prescriptions and drugs)	73.1	77.0	80.1	82.3	87.2	94.5	100.9	104.6	107.0	112.4	119.5	123.8	127.6	131.4	136.4
Medical care (less hospital rates and group hospitalization)	78.3	81.7	84.2	86.3	90.1	96.3	100.7	103.2	104.9	108.6	111.7	114.1	116.2	118.5	121.9
General practitioners' fees	76.6	81.3	84.8	86.8	91.1	96.9	100.6	102.5	104.0	108.0	113.0	116.1	119.9	124.3	128.4
Office visit	75.4	79.8	83.8	86.3	90.9	96.8	100.8	102.4	103.8	107.5	111.9	115.8	120.4	123.7	127.1
House visit	79.6	83.8	86.8	88.2	91.9	97.6	100.1	102.3	104.3	107.7	111.0	113.5	115.9	120.7	125.3
Obstetrical care	71.4	78.6	82.0	83.6	88.6	95.2	101.7	103.1	104.2	110.9	122.7	125.4	131.2	139.8	144.5
Surgeons' fees	76.8	81.3	84.5	86.9	90.9	96.2	101.0	102.9	104.5	107.3	111.5	113.9	115.2	116.4	118.2
Appendectomy	79.2	83.9	86.9	89.7	92.9	97.3	101.0	101.8	104.2	107.4	112.0	114.0	114.9	115.2	117.6
Tonsillectomy	74.2	78.5	82.1	84.2	89.0	95.1	100.9	103.9	104.8	107.1	111.1	114.1	116.4	119.2	120.0
Dentists' fees	72.1	75.4	79.6	83.0	87.9	95.2	100.3	104.4	106.9	110.9	113.3	117.0	120.9	122.0	124.4
Filling	73.1	75.5	78.7	82.2	88.0	95.2	100.3	104.4	106.8	110.3	113.2	116.9	120.4	121.2	123.6
Extraction	70.5	73.7	78.7	83.0	87.8	95.1	100.4	104.6	107.3	112.5	113.8	118.1	124.0	126.1	128.4
Optometric examination and eyeglasses	83.9	87.5	89.6	90.8	92.5	96.2	100.2	103.5	104.5	109.2	110.5	109.4	108.0	109.5	111.2
Hospital room rates	55.4	59.8	62.5	64.4	73.3	87.4	102.1	110.4	114.6	126.9	139.5	148.2	156.8	164.4	173.3
Men's pay ward	51.6	56.0	58.8	60.0	69.9	85.8	102.3	111.9	117.2	131.2	145.3	155.1	164.4	173.9	183.8
Semiprivate room	57.0	61.0	63.7	66.6	74.4	87.4	101.9	110.7	114.6	126.6	138.3	145.9	153.5	160.0	170.0
Private room	58.6	63.0	65.6	67.6	76.2	89.0	102.1	108.9	112.1	122.5	134.0	142.1	150.9	157.7	164.4
Group hospitalization ¹										85.6	97.0	104.8	112.5	115.5	122.7
Prescriptions and drugs	85.8	86.4	87.2	87.9	89.5	96.1	101.2	102.7	103.9	106.9	107.9	108.9	110.1	111.2	113.7
Prescriptions	79.5	80.2	81.5	82.6	85.5	94.0	101.7	104.2	106.9	112.2	113.6	113.6	115.8	117.3	121.0
Aspirin tablets	98.0	98.7	99.1	99.2	98.5	99.5	100.3	100.3	99.9	99.4	99.5	99.8	98.6	100.0	100.7
Milk of magnesia	92.8	92.8	92.9	92.5	92.6	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.4	108.2	112.3	114.1	123.0
Multiple vitamin concentrate ¹												100.1	100.8	101.1	101.4

¹ December 1952=100.

TABLE 2. *Percentage distribution of medical care expenditures, by wage and clerical worker families, surveyed in 1918-19, 1934-36, and 1950*

Item	1918-19	1934-36	1950
Total medical care.....	100	100	100
Direct expenditures:			
Physicians ¹	53	39	34
Hospitals ¹	8	10	5
Nursing care.....	5	1	1
Dentists.....	14	18	15
Eyeglasses.....	3	5	4
Medicines, drugs, and appliances.....	17	17	17
Other medical care.....	(²)	3	5
Prepaid medical and hospital care.....	0	7	19

¹ Hospital expenses in 1918-19 include all expenses (except nursing services) while the patient was hospitalized; in 1934-36, they cover room plus nursing service and in 1950, room only. Thus, in 1934-36 and 1950, "physicians" include all direct payments to doctors, regardless of where the expense was incurred.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

Medical Care Index Concepts and Procedures

The medical care index, like the whole of the Consumer Price Index,⁷ is designed to measure only the change in price for items of the same quality and quantity customarily bought by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families.⁸ The following discussion concentrates on the techniques which are important in understanding and interpreting the medical care index.

Medical Care Items Priced. Since 1918, the birth date of the Consumer Price Index, then called the Cost of Living Index, medical care has been well represented in terms of the number of items for which prices are collected. Surveys of family expenditures provide the basic information for selecting the items to be priced but do not provide the complete item detail necessary for their selection. The items priced should not only be important in family spending but also measure the movement of the unpriced items. In the absence of adequate information from expenditure studies, the selection is made with the assistance of appropriate professional associations. For example, the professional drug associations were asked to provide information on sales of important drugs and prescriptions as a basis for selecting the drug items.

Prices have been obtained since 1918 for three physicians' services (office visit, house visit, and obstetrical cases), several dental services, hospital room (ward), eye examination and eyeglasses, several drugs and prescriptions. In 1939, sur-

geons and specialists (their fees represented by those for appendectomy and tonsillectomy), private and semiprivate hospital room, and private nurses were added. In mid-1947, because of a cut in the Bureau's budget, pricing was discontinued for dentists' charges for cleaning teeth, replacement lens for eyeglasses, hospital room rates for women's pay ward, and fees for a private nurse in the hospital. The only item of medical care added to the pricing list between the major revisions was group hospitalization. It was added in 1950 as part of the interim adjustment of the CPI, in advance of the comprehensive revision scheduled for late 1952, to improve the coverage of the medical care index.⁹ Any change in the item sample by the removal or addition of items is made in such a way as not to affect the level of the index at that time.

Pricing Procedures. Prices had been collected prior to 1935 with only a brief description of the item on the schedule used for recording prices. Beginning in 1935, pricing to a specification was introduced.¹⁰ A specification should include all the quality determinants of price and other physical characteristics needed to identify the item from reporter to reporter and from one pricing date to the next so that price changes will not reflect quality changes. It is probable, however, that the medical care price index reflects more quality changes than do the price indexes for the non-service items, because the "quality" of a service is necessarily affected by intangibles, such as the fact that doctors' services are generally adapted to the needs of the patient.

In general, the same specification is used in all cities. However, for group hospitalization, this could not be done because of the variations from city to city in benefits provided by prepaid plans. Rates are obtained by mail each month for the

⁷ For a detailed discussion of the techniques of preparing the Consumer Price Index, see *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series* (BLS Bull. 1168, 1954), ch. 9, pp. 63-81.

⁸ The families represented, averaging 3.3 persons in size, had annual incomes of not more than \$10,000 in 1950 (with an average of about \$4,000).

⁹ Although prices have been obtained since December 1950, the group-hospitalization index is published on a December 1952 base for consistency with other items added at the time of the full-scale revision.

¹⁰ A mimeographed copy of specifications in current use may be obtained on request. Specifications are reviewed periodically and whenever it is found necessary either to revise or add a specification, one or more of the professional associations is consulted.

plan which covers most families in each city. Reports are also obtained on changes in benefits since the preceding month, and the real price change is calculated by comparing the previous rate with the new rate after adjustment to eliminate the effect of any changes in benefits. The following month, the new rate is introduced into the index in such a way as not to affect the price movement.

Except for group hospitalization, prices are collected by trained field representatives in personal interview. For doctors' fees, however, only one personal visit a year is required, and in the intervening quarters, fees are verified by telephone. For each of the professional services, 6 prices are obtained in all cities wherever possible, and for hospitals, drugs and prescriptions, 4 in all cities except New York, where 6 are obtained. Price reporters are selected with the advice of local professional groups to represent those from whom wage-earner and clerical-worker families "buy" their medical care. Most of them are located downtown; some in the neighborhood areas. Plans are currently under way to revise the price reporter sample to include representation from suburban areas for several cities where suburbs are important.

Weighting Procedures. The expenditure surveys provide the basic information not only for the selection of individual items but for combining them. Since these studies do not provide complete detail on the allocation of expenditures by item, here too, it is necessary to seek the advice of professional associations and sometimes to conduct special surveys. For example, information from the drug associations was used to allocate, among the drug items priced, the total family expenditure for drugs. The weight for direct hospital expenditures was allocated among the three items selected for pricing on the basis of a special survey conducted in early 1953 of hospitals in each of the cities. The allocation of family expenditures among all the priced items is shown in table 3.

Each item selected for pricing carries part or all of the weight of one or more of the unpriced items in addition to its own. In consequence, the relative importance of items in the index differs from the percentage distribution of item expend-

itures as shown by expenditure survey data for the same date.

Separate expenditure weights are used for combining price ratios for the individual items for each of the 46 cities included in the CPI. The basic weights for each city were calculated from expenditure data not for the city alone but for groupings of cities with common characteristics (e. g., size, family income level) in order to eliminate random fluctuations due to sampling and response errors. Population weights are used to combine the price ratios for each city to obtain a United States (46-city) index.

Index Measurement and Publication. The medical care component of the Consumer Price Index was made a separate group index at the time of the last revision in January 1953. Medical care was a subgroup of the Miscellaneous Goods and Services group from 1935 to 1953, and before that it was "buried" in the Miscellaneous group.

TABLE 3. Percentage of medical care expenditure reported in the Consumer Expenditure Survey of 1950 allocated to the items priced for the revised Consumer Price Index as of January 1953

Family expenditure for—	Percent allocated to the priced item	Priced item
Physician, surgeon:	10	Obstetrical care.
In hospital.....	50	Appendectomy.
Other.....	40	Tonsillectomy.
Dentist.....	50	Office visit.
.....	50	House visit.
.....	80	Filling.
.....	20	Extraction.
Oculist, optometrist.....	100	Eyeglasses and examination.
Other (nurse, chiropractor).		Represented in index by the weighted average of prices for physicians, surgeons, dentists, and optometrists.
Hospital care.....	(1)	Men's pay ward.
.....	(1)	Semiprivate room.
.....	(1)	Private room.
Group hospitalization...	100	Group hospitalization.
Group medical care.....		Represented in index by group hospitalization.
Prescriptions and drugs, appliances and supplies.	11	Capsules, non-narcotic prescriptions.
.....	22	Liquid narcotic prescriptions.
.....	24	Multi-vitamins.
.....	14	Penicillin.
.....	22	Aspirin.
.....	7	Milk of magnesia.
Other.....		Represented in index by weighted average of prices for all medical care except group hospitalization.

¹ Allocated according to the relative importance of the 3 types of rooms in each of the 46 cities based on a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Item indexes were first published in 1947 and were carried back to 1935.

The medical care group index, published monthly, has been based on prices for 46 cities since 1953.¹¹ Since medical care prices, other than group hospitalization, are collected on a quarterly cycle in most of the cities,¹² a 46-city average price relative is estimated each month as follows: For professional services, prices collected that month in one-third of the cities (including 1 or 2 of the 5 largest cities) are combined with the prices collected during the previous pricing period for the remaining cities. For hospitals, the technique is identical except that prices in all of the 5 largest cities are used. For prescriptions and drugs, prices collected that month in the 5 largest cities and in one-third of the other cities are combined with price estimates for the remaining cities based on the assumption that they had the same movement as prices in the 5 largest cities. Any accumulated errors that result from the estimating procedures are corrected each third month when the items are priced in successive sets of cities, so that no error remains in the index over the long run.

The medical care item indexes are based on prices collected in the cities surveyed in March, June, September, and December. From 1935 to June 1947, all of the 34 cities included in the CPI were surveyed on this cycle; from June 1947 to December 1952, 18 cities; from December 1952 to December 1956, 14 cities; and since December 1956, 19 cities.¹³ The group-hospitalization index is based, of course, on all 46 cities. The annual average index for the individual items is a weighted average of the indexes for the four quarterly dates and December of the previous year¹⁴ (to take into consideration any change in January and February).

¹¹ Prior to that time, on prices for 34 large cities.

¹² Prices for the professional services are collected on a quarterly basis with about a third of the cities covered each month. For hospitals, drugs, and prescriptions, prices are obtained monthly in the 5 largest cities and on a quarterly cycle in the remaining cities.

¹³ Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Youngstown; Madison, Wis.; Newark, Ohio; San Jose, Calif.; Sandpoint, Idaho; Rawlins, Wyo.; Pulaski, Va.; Laconia, N. H.; and Madill, Okla.

¹⁴ Prior to 1953, the average also included March of the following year, but this practice was discontinued because it delayed calculation of the annual averages and because it had little effect on the average.

It is clear that there is, among primitive people, a mortality such as to require an average family of six just to maintain the population. Though wars and famines do occur among primitive people, it would not be in accordance with the evidence to describe them as chronic. Most of their mortality seems to be due to the general hardships of life and the absence of any form of medical treatment.

—Colin Clark, *Population Growth and Living Standards* (in *International Labor Review*, Geneva, August 1953, p. 110).

Decisionmaking Under Collective Bargaining

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AGREEMENTS reached through the process of collective bargaining are often spoken of as "joint decisions." Actually, however, any settlement embodies two parallel groups of decisions—one group reached by management and one by the union. Some interesting insights into both management and union decisionmaking processes are provided by a recent investigation by the author in a sample of 18 corporations and unions representing principal local bargaining units of these firms.¹

This study treated the decisionmaking process as related to potential provisions to be included in collective bargaining agreements. Field work for the research was conducted during the latter half of 1955 and the early part of 1956 in Cleveland, Ohio. Basic data were obtained primarily through interviews with company officers responsible for collective bargaining and with union officials at several levels. Attitude surveys among members of five of the unions supplemented the basic data.

Sixteen of the sample corporations were manufacturing organizations, 1 was a utility, and 1, a retail food store chain. Each firm was an independent business organization (that is, not a subsidiary of another corporation), employing more than 1,000 workers, and all but 4 had their principal operations in the Cleveland area. The sample corporations had assets ranging from \$10 to \$430 million. In a small number of the organizations, common stock was very closely held; but 2 had approximately 30,000 shareholders. The median number of shareholders for the entire sample was 3,300. All but 2 of the 18 sample companies bargained independently. Of the 2 exceptions, 1 bar-

gained jointly on a regional basis and the other on a national basis.

Nineteen local union organizations were included in the union sample. At the time basic data were collected, 7 of the parent unions were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; 8 with the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and 4 were independents. Bargaining units² studied contained from 488 to approximately 10,000 union members as follows:

	<i>Number of bargaining units</i>
Under 1,000 members.....	7
1,000 to 1,999 members.....	7
2,000 to 2,999 members.....	4
3,000 members and over.....	2

Approximately 38,000 union workers in the sample corporations were served by the 19 locals. Most of these persons were "blue collar" employees. About 2,000 workers in at least 2 local unions, however, were white-collar employees engaged in clerical and sales work. While men were numerically predominant in most of the bargaining units, substantial numbers of women were in several groups. In one case, women constituted more than two-thirds of the total number of workers.

The research was designed to gain insight into the mechanics of contract negotiations, criteria for decisions, and the level of decisionmaking within the management organizations. Similar information was sought from the union groups with emphasis on the union member's role in collective bargaining decisionmaking. In the following discussion, some of the more interesting findings are treated, but no attempt is made to summarize the entire study.³

Furthermore, no attempt was made to correlate particular union or management procedures with the quality of the bargaining relationship. The sample was undoubtedly biased toward corporations and unions with relatively harmonious relationships. Situations characterized by overt conflict at the time of the study were purposely

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¹ Democracy and the Decisionmaking Process Under Collective Bargaining, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1956.

² 1 local union represented workers in bargaining units in 2 corporations, and 2 different local unions were involved in each of 2 corporations.

³ Data on certain practices were not always available or comparable for every organization; thus the number of corporations or unions cited in certain contexts may vary.

Representation of staff and operating personnel on the bargaining committee of 15 sample corporations

Corporation	Total personnel	Members in bargaining committee				Not classified
		At staff level	At operating level			
			High ¹	Intermediate ²	Low ³	
All corporations.....	54	32	4	15	1	2
1.....	1	1				
2.....	1		1			
3.....	1		1			
4.....	3	3				
5.....	3	3				
6.....	3	2		1		
7.....	4	4				
8.....	4	3		1		
9.....	4	2		2		
10.....	4	1		1	1	1
11.....	5	3		1		1
12.....	5	3	1	1		
13.....	5	2	1	2		
14.....	5	1		4		
15.....	6	4		2		

¹ Members at the vice presidential level.

² Members below the vice presidential level but above the level of foreman.

³ Members at the foreman level.

avoided since it was felt that accurate information about the decisionmaking process would be difficult, it not impossible, to obtain.

Management Decisionmaking

Pre negotiation activities by the sample companies were designed to assess the nature of expected proposals, to determine desirable contract changes, and to provide guideposts for subsequent negotiations. While it appeared that many of the crucial decisions regarding the content of collective bargaining agreements were made by corporation officials only when the negotiations faced a breakdown or a contract deadline, this was by no means true of all decisions. It may be significant that in half of the corporations studied, decisions of a relatively firm nature were sometimes made even before the formal bargaining process took place. Although this operating procedure was not always followed in these firms, it does indicate that not all of the important decisions were made under the stress of a strike deadline.

Management bargaining teams consisted of from 1 to 7 persons, but the usual number was 4 or 5 persons. Such groups included management personnel from various organizational levels. Both operating and staff persons were included on a majority of the negotiating committees. In four corporations, however, no person at the operating level regularly served on the bargain-

ing committee. These data are summarized in the accompanying table for 15 sample corporations, all of which bargained independently.⁴ Members of the bargaining team customarily consulted with higher management when agreement could not be reached within limits outlined before the outset of negotiations.

In only six companies was the agreement negotiated with the union committee subject to management ratification. Issues involving long-term commitments in the form of employee pension plans had gone to stockholders for approval in at least three instances. Common stock was owned by 3,365, 5,630, and 8,000 shareholders in the corporations involved. Stockholder ratification appeared to have been almost automatic, and there was no evidence of any strong desire among shareholders for greater participation in collective bargaining decisions.

The corporations exhibited more similarities than differences as to the level of decisionmaking on collective bargaining matters among management officers. The president exercised a high degree⁵ of decisionmaking power on collective bargaining matters in each of the 18 sample companies, as shown in the following distribution of companies by degree of authority exercised:

	High degree	Low degree
Board of directors.....	7	11
President.....	18	0
Vice president.....	13	5
Secretary ¹	2	1
Person below vice presidential level.....	2	16

¹ Secretaries entered the process in only 3 corporations.

In 13 corporations, vice presidents also wielded such power, but almost no major economic or policy issues were settled below the vice presidential level. The board of directors upon occasion utilized decisionmaking power in 7 organiza-

⁴ An additional corporation bargained independently, but the 7 members of its bargaining committee were not classified by type of personnel by company spokesmen.

⁵ Decisionmaking authority was divided into a high-low pattern as to authority for various management persons or groups in each of the sample corporations. The assertion that the degree of decisionmaking exercised by a particular officer or group in any corporation was high implies that the following criteria appeared to have been met: (a) The individual or group not only had authority to make such decisions by virtue of position or delegated power within the managerial organization, but actually exercised this authority during the bargaining process; and (b) although the decisionmaking authority might not have been exercised on every possible issue, it had been used explicitly on one or more occasions in the past. The classification low was applied to persons or groups not qualifying under the preceding criteria.

tions but did so with any regularity in but 4 corporations.

An attempt was made to determine whether high decisionmaking power by the board of directors in an organization was related to any readily identifiable characteristics of the corporation. Comparisons of median assets, median number of employees, and median number of stockholders between firms with high and low ratings in this category yielded no apparent relationships.

A number of factors were cited by management as criteria for decisionmaking in collective bargaining negotiations. These criteria were classified as economic, noneconomic, and mixed. While the classification might not have been ideal, it probably erred, if it did so, in the direction of placing too few matters in the economic category. Management concern for various patterns in collective bargaining negotiations and settlements was classed among economic factors since it appeared to reflect primarily an aspect of the desire to retain a suitable work force.

In 14 corporations, spokesmen discussed considerations clearly economic in nature as bases for collective bargaining decisions. Cost to the corporation, patterns in the community and industry, and the necessity of obtaining and holding a suitable work force were cited 33 times during the interviews. Criteria largely noneconomic in nature were mentioned but five times. The influence of trade associations and of other employers was not cited by company spokesmen. Upon questioning by the researcher, these influences were held to be unimportant, but similarities in procedures and the influence of patterns implied that considerable interaction between firms might have prevailed. The frequencies of citation of the various criteria by spokesmen of 18 sample corporations were as follows:

Criteria	Number of citations
Economic	33
Cost effects	14
Patterns in community	9
Patterns in industry	2
Patterns in community and industry	3
Patterns in union ¹	1
Maintenance of suitable work force	4
Noneconomic	5
Logic and fairness	1
Company policy	2
Employee welfare	1
Union needs	1

Criteria—Continued	Number of citations
Mixed	9
Customer service	1
Public relations	2
Long-run effects on employees and owners	1
Effect on other corporation units	3
Setting of precedents	1
Effect upon problems arising under current agreement	1

¹ The parent union of the local which represented the workers in this corporation had a large majority of its bargaining units in an industry of a different type.

Thus, it appears that major management decisions in the sample companies were made outside the bargaining sessions. Bargaining spokesmen served chiefly as representatives of higher management. Most decisions were made by the presidents and, to a somewhat lesser degree, by the vice presidents. Important decisions were occasionally made even before the outset of formal negotiations with the union. The findings of this study underscore the importance of economic considerations in management decisions.

Union Decisionmaking

Each of the sample unions provided machinery for rank-and-file members to suggest contract changes prior to negotiations. Although stewards and local union officers were influential in formulation of contract demands, such proposals were discussed in most sample unions at membership meetings. In 8 of 16 reporting groups, some type of vote was taken in the prenegotiation period regarding the proposal to management as follows:

Vote taken on—	Number of bargaining units
Presenting specific proposal to management	3
Presenting proposal to management subject to modification by bargaining committee	1
Authorizing bargaining committee to seek certain contract changes	1
Accepting report of contract committee	1
Authorizing bargaining committee to negotiate with management	2

While certain union spokesmen reported firm decisions having been taken in the prenegotiation period, none had ever conducted a strike vote before the outset of bargaining in the sample units.

Union bargaining teams consisted of from 5 to 11 members, but a 7-man committee was typical.

Whatever the method of selecting members of the negotiating team, there tended to be many local union officers and stewards (or committeemen) on such committees. Some representative of the district or national organization was reported to be present during some of the bargaining sessions in 10 of 14 reporting locals with national affiliations. Such a representative was said to be present only late in the bargaining process in one of these units. In the case of two other units, a national representative was present only at the request of the local group which had, in practice, made such a request during about one-half of all recent contract negotiations. Spokesmen for two units reported that there was seldom a representative of any group beyond the level of the local union present during bargaining.

A number of union leaders indicated that the nature and amount of information to be provided the workers during the course of negotiations presented major problems. The member attitude surveys also indicated relative dissatisfaction with this aspect of the bargaining process. If detailed reports of bargaining sessions were presented, the tactics and specific concessions made by the bargaining committee were reported to have come under fire. There was even danger of a membership vote directing the negotiating committee to take certain specific actions at a particular stage of the negotiations. A committee without authority to pursue its own strategy could scarcely negotiate effectively. Committee members also resented such restrictions inasmuch as the final agreement was always subject to ratification by the membership.

A related problem cited was the possible reaction to a detailed statement of management's position. Union members might wish to accept an offer of the corporation which the bargaining committee felt was less than the best settlement obtainable. Moreover, in a large bargaining unit, there was the ever-present possibility that information on rank-and-file sentiment might reach members of the management group at an inopportune time.

While the simplest treatment of the information problem was the withholding of information on negotiations until ratification time, this solution had proved unsatisfactory to members of 11 out of 16 reporting unions. Nevertheless, such a practice had been followed for some time in the remaining unions and was apparently acceptable

to the membership. In the 11 organizations, reports were presented at regular and special union meetings, but in only 3 of these locals was the information detailed. The presentation was more commonly confined to a brief progress report on the general tenor of negotiations, although generally comments on major disagreements with employers were included. Judgments thus had to be made by the leaders of the union organization (and the bargaining committee members) as to precisely how much detail should be given the rank-and-file membership.

Ratification of the negotiated agreement by the membership was required in all of the sample unions. In a majority of cases, the bargaining committee recommended acceptance or rejection of the offer. These recommendations were usually, but not always, followed. Voting on contract ratification was not always by secret ballot, as will be seen in the following tabulation of voting procedures of 16 bargaining units:

	<i>Number of bargaining units</i>
Vote always by secret ballot.....	2
Vote usually by secret ballot.....	3
Vote by show of hands unless secret ballot requested.....	5
Voice or standing vote unless other method requested.....	2
Voting method decided by body.....	4

Participation at ratification periods, as during earlier phases of the bargaining process, varied as a function of the issues at stake. In most of the sample unions, approval of a negotiated agreement by district or national union offices was required. There was no evidence, however, that any agreements ratified by the local memberships had failed to receive this approval from the parent organization in recent years.

Discussions with union officers suggested that many union members regarded the union as a type of investment or insurance. When the union-management relationship was relatively satisfactory, members tended to be apathetic. Only when dissatisfaction arose over either contract terms or grievances did large numbers of members typically participate in union activities. Apathy appeared to be sufficiently normal so that many union officers regarded such a situation as symbolic of unrest among the membership. As one union spokesman phrased it, "When the boys

turn out in force for a regular meeting, we are pretty sure something is wrong."

Since final ratification was exercised by the rank-and-file union members, criteria for decisions in collective bargaining might be said to be as numerous as the workers participating. The feelings of the workers, however, appeared to be strongly shaped by their knowledge of current bargaining settlements in their community and their industry. Rank-and-file opinion was frequently influenced, moreover, by union leaders who looked to patterns in collective bargaining settlements partially because of the importance of such patterns to the membership and partially because their status as leaders in the union movement was involved. In 16 union bargaining units, the use of patterns of various collective bargaining settlements as criteria for decisions was cited by spokesmen 15 times as against only 5 mentions of other criteria:

	<i>Number of cita- tions</i>
Bargaining settlement patterns.....	15
In community.....	2
In similar industries.....	4
In other industries.....	2
In industry and community.....	3
In company's relations with other unions.....	1
In other relationships of bargaining union.....	3
Other criteria.....	5
Ability to pay.....	3
Cost of living.....	1
Needs and feelings of workers.....	1

The member attitude surveys revealed that substantial majorities of respondents in each group were more satisfied than dissatisfied with union contract negotiations. Workers indicated a desire to play an important role during the entire bargaining process but saw themselves playing a lesser role than desirable. Union members con-

sidered themselves entitled to a major voice in determination of the content of the contract. Yet, by apathy and failure to participate, they failed to assume the responsibilities of such a role.

The lethargy of union members appeared to be the most important factor limiting the practice of fully democratic decisionmaking in the sample unions. No evidence either of domination of local unions by the parent organizations or of any attempt by local leaders to thwart the democratic operation of the organizations was found.

Interestingly enough, while most management spokesmen agreed in general terms upon the desirability of democratic unions, they frequently complained about the inconvenience of such democratic processes. Several company officers suggested the desirability of union negotiators having greater authority to make a settlement binding upon the membership. In discussing union member ratification of a tentative agreement, one management spokesman declared the procedure to be no good.

It appears, then, that the important final union decisions were generally made by the rank-and-file members, although varying degrees of participation were observed from group to group and from one time period to another within any one union group. The most important factor influencing union decisions appeared to be the patterns of other current settlements. Problems of communication between union leaders and union members during the bargaining process serve to re-emphasize a major problem of most democratic institutions—the reconciliation of effective action with a high degree of democratic participation. Such problems were important in the sample unions since union decisions, like those of management, were not made within the actual bargaining sessions.

Producers' Cooperatives in the Soviet Union

FREDERICK A. LEEDY*

AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT on the economic and social organization of the Soviet Union has been the continued existence of producers' cooperatives engaged in the production of both goods and services.¹ Although closely controlled by the Communist Party and the State, these cooperatives are not State owned—and present indications are that they will continue to survive for some time.

The system of producers' cooperatives in the Soviet Union now includes slightly more than 1 million members. These cooperatives have performed several useful functions in Soviet society. They have been a valuable source of consumers' goods, producing an important part of total output of many products. The cooperatives have utilized local resources and materials—including scrap and waste from State industry—almost exclusively. This has reduced the demand for capital investment and transport in consumers' goods. Finally, although their members and employees have comprised but a small component of the labor force, the *artel's* have been an important source of skilled labor for State industries.

In a sense, the producers' cooperative movement is a quasi-autonomous refuge for private enterprise in Soviet society which is tolerated as a valuable source of goods, services, and labor at relatively low cost. It has the status of a second-class industry and it enjoys few benefits from State investment—yet its craftsmen members somehow manage to produce essential consumers' goods at a level of net productivity comparable to that of the more favored State worker.

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The Role of Cooperatives in Soviet Society

Producers' cooperatives in the Soviet Union today have direct roots in the highly developed handicraft industry which flourished in Tsarist Russia. Although the cooperative movement as a formal organization was small and poorly developed, a skilled and organized cottage handicraft industry had existed since the 18th century. The artisans who worked in this cottage industry were for the most part peasants who spent the winter months producing goods in their homes in order to supplement their earnings from the land. These peasant craftsmen were located in all parts of Russia, but the overwhelming majority lived in the Moscow region, where the opportunities for trade and the supply of raw materials were especially favorable.²

Soviet leaders were quick to recognize the necessity for encouraging the development of producers' cooperatives. Although all preexisting cooperatives had been transformed into nationalized establishments during the period of War Communism from 1918 to 1921, by the latter year, Lenin was urging Party workers to support new autonomous cooperatives for the production of goods for the peasants. Nevertheless, subsequent official support of cooperatives to stimulate production did not bring real autonomy, for the Soviet Government aimed also to circumscribe all entrepreneurial activities and to plan and control all production. With the onset of the five-year plans in 1928, a decree of the Council of People's Commissars provided for the inclusion of producers' cooperatives in the State planning system

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¹ A Soviet source defines producers' cooperatives as: "Voluntary associations of working people in cooperative producers' *artel's* (collectives), which have as their purpose a general increase in production of consumers' goods, the improvement of services for the daily needs of the population, raising the material and cultural level of the members of cooperative producers' *artel's*, and the education of members as active and conscious builders of a communist society." *Bol'shaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya* [Great Soviet Encyclopedia] (2d ed., Moscow, 1955), vol. 35, p. 40, hereinafter cited as *Bol'shaya*.

The term, as used in this article, excludes agricultural production cooperatives.

² For a description of this cottage industry and the importance of its production, see D. B. Shimkin, *The Entrepreneur in Tsarist and Soviet Russia* (in *Explorations in Entrepreneurial History*, vol. 2, no. 1, Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge University Press, Nov. 15, 1949, p. 27). See also N. N. Baranskiy, *Ekonomicheskaya geografiya SSSR* [Economic Geography of the USSR] (15th ed., Moscow, 1954), p. 94.

and directly linked their activities with State-owned industry and trade, through review and revision of their plans by governmental officials. Compulsion, primarily in the form of discriminatory income taxes and legislation directly prohibiting the practice of most professions and businesses by independent artisans, was used to force private handicraft workers into cooperatives.³ This process of enforced collectivization was largely completed by the mid-1930's, and today Soviet sources indicate that not more than several hundred thousand handicraft workers exist as independent producers. However, the actual number may be much greater.

The State's broad aims for the Soviet producers' cooperative system were stated in the First Five-Year Plan (1928-32) as: (1) production to satisfy the demand for consumers' goods, especially in rural areas; (2) utilization of local materials in order to reduce the demands on transportation; (3) utilization of waste materials and scrap which State industry cannot efficiently utilize; (4) close cooperation under the State plan to reduce the need for the State to make capital investments in light industry; and (5) provision of equipment and producers' goods to other branches of cooperative and State industry so as to reduce the demand on State industry for plant and equipment. These aims are still the official basis for the system.

Organization and Membership

The primary organization of the producers' cooperative system is the *artel'* (an old Russian form of collective organization), "where handicraft workers labor in a commonly owned workshop with commonly owned tools, and where the product of their labor belongs to the cooperative."⁴ In addition to the handicraft *artel'*s, there are cooperatives of invalids and wood-working cooperatives. A general assembly of the *artel'* elects a managing board which performs such duties as the initial determination of production norms, admission or expulsion of members, and the drawing of production plans.

Each *artel'* sends delegates to an oblast' council of *artel'*s which in turn sends delegates to a republic council. Real control of the cooperative system resides in these councils and in local governmental bodies, which review and revise production plans, allot raw materials, grant State loans, etc.

Persons accepted for membership in an *artel'* must pay an entrance fee, which is set by its general assembly at a certain percentage of prospective members' monthly earnings. Equipment and raw materials supplied by an applicant are counted toward his share of the cooperative's assets. In addition to the entrance fee, each member is assessed a certain percentage of his total earnings for the basic capital of the *artel'*. Profits of the *artel'* are used for the payment of income taxes, for contributions to higher cooperative bodies, for fixed and working capital funds, for housing and improvement of living conditions of the members, and for dividends to members. These dividends may not exceed 20 percent of total net profits.⁵

For the performance of auxiliary or complex technical work, producers' cooperatives are permitted to hire labor up to the level of 20 percent of total membership. Such hired persons, unlike the members, receive work-connected benefits from the State on an equal basis with persons employed by State industry. The technicians, engineers, accountants, and other professional persons employed in this category perhaps comprise one means through which cooperative activity is integrated with State industry.

Members generally are employed in workshops but work at home is permitted, particularly by cooperatives of invalids. Currently, the number of such *domashniki*, or homeworkers, is unknown, but information indicates that the practice is widespread. In addition to this, the cooperatives also subcontract work to independent craftsmen. The *artel'*s are authorized to contract with these artisans for the production of goods and to provide them with materials and equipment. As previously noted, these independent craftsmen number several hundred thousand workers, and possibly many more. The use of cottage workers and subcontractors considerably extends the labor resources of Soviet cooperatives, at low cost and with minimum obligations regarding their conditions of employment.

³ Norman C. Stines, Jr., *Cooperatives in Soviet Industry* (U. S. Department of State, Foreign Service Institute Monograph Series, May 1950), pp. 6-17.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. B-7, 43

The cooperative system has a network of technical schools and special courses to train its craftsmen. It also has medical-assistance and pension plans, as well as sanitariums and children's homes. These services, however, are paid for by the cooperatives themselves, and not by the State.

In general, working conditions in the *artel's* probably are not equal to those in State industry. Although the same State Labor Code applies to both cooperative and State industry, the provisions regarding safety techniques, sanitary and hygienic precautions, and other working conditions apply only insofar as the financial status of the *artel'* makes it possible to adopt them. State wage and bonus laws are not applicable to most members of cooperatives, and data from a 1936 survey indicate that wages in cooperatives were then about 67 percent of those in State industry.⁶

The membership of producers' cooperatives (table 1), exclusive of subcontractors, reached 1,750,000 in 1930 out of a total of some 4 million craftsmen not in State industry.⁷ The increase to 2,315,000 by January 1, 1941, came as a result of the annexation of the Baltic States, the Rumanian territories, and Eastern Poland in 1939 and 1940. By the end of World War II, the number had dropped to less than 1,500,000, and it remained at roughly this level until 1956 when it fell to 1,200,000. Members of producers' cooperatives have thus represented an ever smaller proportion of the able-bodied civilian labor force,⁸ which grew by approximately one-third between 1926 and 1955,

TABLE 1. *Membership and employment in Soviet producers' cooperatives, selected years, 1928-57*

Year and date	Number of members			Number of hired persons		
	Total	In industry	In services	Total	In industry	In services
1928: December 31..	1,004,000	—	—	—	—	—
1930: April 1.....	1,750,000	—	—	—	—	—
1936: January 1.....	1,707,000	—	—	—	—	—
March (monthly average)....	1,677,190	—	—	220,038	147,102	72,936
1937: January 1.....	1,900,000	1,320,000	580,000	—	—	—
1940: January 1.....	1,832,000	—	—	—	—	—
1941: January 1.....	2,315,000	1,720,000	595,000	285,000	—	—
1946: January 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950: January 1.....	1,578,000	1,196,000	382,000	—	—	—
1953: January 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954: January 1.....	1,700,000	—	—	300,000	—	—
1955: January 1.....	1,800,000	1,570,000	230,000	161,000	—	—
1956: January 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957: January 1.....	1,200,000	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data.

SOURCES: All figures were reported in, or estimated from, Soviet sources, which are not cited specifically because the listing is so voluminous. A more detailed and fully annotated table is available upon request to the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

or from about 64 to 86 million. One reason for this relative decline is that since the early 1930's producers' cooperatives have been a source of skilled labor for State industry. Thus, during the First Five-Year Plan alone (1928-32), 400,000 skilled workers were converted from the status of cooperative members to that of workers in State industry.⁹ Information on transfers during subsequent plan periods is not available. In April 1956, however, 600,000 members of cooperatives which reportedly had lost the "characteristics" of craft cooperatives were transferred to the status of State workers.¹⁰

Recent data indicate that the geographic distribution of cooperative membership still resembles that of Tsarist times. More than 60 percent of the membership on January 1, 1955, was in the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, primarily around Moscow and Leningrad, and about 20 percent in the Ukraine.¹¹ Production was distributed in approximately similar ratios. The problem of supplying consumers' goods and services to the growing population in the eastern areas is especially acute, and Soviet writers express concern over the failure to develop cooperatives—as well as State industry—in these areas. The shortage of transportation facilities hampers the shipment of consumers' goods from the western regions.

Production and Productivity

The rate of growth of production by Soviet producers' cooperatives during the last two decades (table 2) has been slightly higher than the

⁶ Tsentral'noye upravleniye narodnokhozyaystvennogo ucheta [Central Administration of National Economic Accounting], *Chislennost' i zarabotnaya plata rabochikh i sluzhashchikh v SSSR* [Number and Wages of Workers and Employees in the USSR] (Moscow, 1936), pp. 8 and 12.

⁷ A census of small-scale industry conducted at the end of 1929 showed a total of 3 million persons—cooperative and independent—engaged in industrial production. The addition of persons employed in service occupations would raise this total to well over 4 million. See Tsentral'noye upravleniye narodnokhozyaystvennogo ucheta [Central Administration of National Economic Accounting], *Melkaya promyshlennost' SSSR po dannym vsesoyuznoy perepisi 1929* [Small-Scale Industry in the U.S.S.R. According to Data of the All-Union Census of 1929] (Moscow, 1930), vol. 1, p. 18.

⁸ The term "able bodied" as used here includes, according to present Soviet practice: all salaried employees and wage earners; members of producers' cooperatives; independent handicraftsmen; and collective farmers, independent farmers, and members of employees' and wage earners' families engaged in auxiliary agriculture who are in the ages 16-60 (male) and 16-55 (female).

⁹ Alexander Vucinich, *Soviet Economic Institutions* (Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1952), p. 131.

¹⁰ *Promyslovaya kooperatsiya* [Producers' Cooperatives] (Moscow, 1956), No. 5, pp. 1-3.

¹¹ *Bol'shaya, op. cit.*, p. 41.

TABLE 2. Value of production of Soviet producers' cooperatives, selected years, 1932-55

Year	Industrial production				Production of services	
	Value of production (millions of rubles)		Index (1940=100)		Value of production (millions of rubles)	
	1932 prices	1952 prices	1932 prices	1952 prices	1932 prices	1952 prices
1932	5,696	—	29	—	—	—
1933	5,471	—	28	—	—	—
1934	6,210	—	32	—	—	—
1935	7,314	—	37	—	—	—
1936	8,378	—	43	—	—	—
1937	13,185	—	67	—	—	—
1940	¹ 19,600	² 28,000	100	100	³ 4,400	—
1941 ⁴	23,468	—	120	—	—	—
1950	—	31,200	—	111	—	—
1951	—	37,100	—	132	—	—
1952	—	41,600	—	149	—	—
1953	—	47,300	—	169	—	—
1954	—	55,700	—	199	—	7,700
1955	—	62,900	—	225	—	—

¹ I. A. Yevenko, op. cit., p. 9. This total is believed to include production of the western areas incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940.
² Pravda, August 26, 1953. This total is not explicitly stated to be in 1952 (January 1) prices, but the totals for 1950 and 1952 given in the same source agree with the totals for 1950 and 1952 which are given by Yevenko, op. cit., p. 22, explicitly in 1952 prices. Hence the total of 28 billion rubles for 1940 is assumed to be in 1952 prices also. The exact relationship between 1932 and 1952 prices is not known.
³ Izvestia, October 17, 1940. This figure, which is that for the 1940 plan, was probably for the boundaries of January 1, 1940, which excluded the Baltic and Rumanian territories annexed during 1940.
⁴ Figures given are those for the 1941 plan.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data.
 SOURCE: All figures were reported in Soviet sources. A fully annotated table is available upon request.

reported growth rate for consumers' goods production for the USSR as a whole over the same period.¹² This comparison indicates that cooperative production has more than held its own as a component of consumers' goods production. In 1954, the consumers' goods produced by cooperatives reportedly comprised only 13 percent of the production of consumers' goods in the USSR, but the output of such cooperatives was 61 percent of the combined production of cooperative and locally administered State industry.¹³ Thus, while manufacturing only about one-eighth of the national output of consumers' goods, the cooperatives produce more than half of such goods available to rural and small town markets. Still another indication of the significance of cooperatives in the production process can be obtained from data on the proportion of the Soviet Union's output of certain basic consumers' goods produced

¹² Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye [Central Statistical Administration], Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR [The National Economy of the USSR] (Moscow, 1956), p. 47.

¹³ I. A. Yevenko, Kooperativnaya promyshlennost' SSSR i yeye rol' v proizvodstve tovarov narodnogo potrebleniya [Cooperative Industry in the USSR and Its Role in the Production of Consumers' Goods] (Moscow, 1954), p. 5.

¹⁴ Bol'shaya, op. cit., p. 14.

by cooperatives in 1954. In that year, the artel's manufactured 35 percent of the furniture, 56 percent of enameled iron dishes, 22 percent of the metal beds, 45 percent of the primus stoves, and 31 percent of the felt boots.¹⁴

In addition to this production of consumers' goods, the cooperatives turn out many producers' goods, including building materials, lumber, chemicals, and machinery. They are permitted to mine peat and coal, and to extract oil in areas where State industry is not performing these functions. However, in 1954, producers' goods represented less than 15 percent of total industrial production by cooperatives. A percentage distribution of cooperative industrial production, by type of product, for the years 1935 and 1954 is presented in table 3.

In addition to units devoted to industrial production, the system of producers' cooperatives includes a great number of small shops engaged in supplying basic, everyday services for the population. A partial list of such services includes shoe repair, clothing repair and tailoring, watch repair, and auto repair, as well as barbershops, photographic studios, and laundries.

Soviet leaders have long expressed concern over low labor productivity in cooperative enterprises. Continued reference is made to the low level of mechanization, with the consequent necessity for a great proportion of hand labor, and to the poor organization of work—all of which purportedly result in shortages of consumers' goods for the population. Nevertheless, approximate calcula-

TABLE 3. Distribution of industrial production of Soviet producers' cooperatives by product, 1935 and 1954

Product	Percent of total industrial production by producers' cooperatives	
	1935 ¹	1954 ²
All products.....	100.0	100.0
Sewn goods.....	10.5	31.1
Lumber and wood products.....	13.1	12.1
Metal products.....	16.2	10.3
Textiles and knitted wear.....	9.6	10.2
Processed foods.....	16.9	9.9
Leather and fur goods.....	10.5	9.6
Dry goods, paper, printing, cultural, and artistic goods.....	10.7	8.4
Chemicals (including wood chemicals).....	8.3	5.4
Building materials, silicate-ceramics, and fuels.....	4.2	3.0

¹ Preliminary data, from Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya Soyuz SSR [State Planning Commission of the USSR], Narodnokhozyaystvennyy plan na 1936 god [National Economic Plan for 1936] (2d ed., Moscow, 1936), vol. 1, p. 407.

² I. A. Yevenko, op. cit., p. 14. Figures given are those for the 1954 plan.

tions from Soviet data indicate that the net output of the cooperative craftsman compares favorably with that of the State industrial worker, and indeed may surpass it.¹⁵ In other words, cooperatives appear to utilize their meager capital and raw materials supplies more effectively than State industry.

One factor which has helped to increase productivity in the *artel's* has been the plan, starting in 1946, whereby State industry was required to turn over to cooperative enterprises all surplus machinery and equipment.¹⁶ The addition even of obsolete machinery no doubt raised productivity considerably. Also, in 1949, a widely publicized "patronage plan" was put into effect. Under this plan, workers of State enterprises guided the workers of local cooperative enterprises in raising cooperative technical standards through improved methods and mechanization. By this means, it was better assured that workers in the cooperatives received proper instruction in the operation and maintenance of machinery which State enterprises turned over to them.¹⁷

Prospects for the Future

The present flux in Soviet industrial organization makes forecasts difficult; nevertheless, the continued existence of *artel's* is probable. The Soviets are not likely to abandon a system with such favorable characteristics as low costs and operational flexibility, nor is it likely that they will wish to dispense with the social safety value of quasi-cooperative organizations for the production of many consumer goods and the performance of varied consumer services. Specific evidence comes from a statement by the Soviet Minister of Trade in 1953 that producers' cooperatives "are an aid and supplement to State industry . . .

not a temporary, but a permanent aid . . . a constant and important source of supply of consumers' goods and services."¹⁸ The reorganization of the producers' cooperative system in April 1956 furnished further evidence on this subject. While the reorganization itself was concerned mainly with decentralizing Government control of the cooperatives and transferring the larger units to the status of State establishments, it was made clear that the remaining cooperatives—primarily the invalids and the small highly skilled groups which produce artistic goods—will continue to exist.¹⁹

One possible alternative—or complement—to the producers' *artel'* is the collective-farm industrial unit. Relatively little is known about the production of these groups, but recent data suggest that their industrial production has grown considerably. As an alternative to continued approval of the present system of producers' cooperatives, the Soviet Government may well decide to promote the industrial-service facilities on the collective farm. Should this take place, cooperative production would again be a byproduct of peasant activity.

¹⁵ In 1954, the gross value of industrial output by producers' cooperatives was 6.4 percent of the output by State industry, while cooperative employment in industry was 9.6 percent of State industrial employment. Thus cooperative productivity, in terms of *gross* value, was about two-thirds that of State industry. In terms of *net* output, however, considering the lower capitalization and poorer quality of materials utilized by the cooperatives, the productivity of a cooperative member is believed to approximate that of the State worker. Data for these calculations are from table 1 and *Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye* [Central Statistical Administration], *Promyshlennost' SSSR* [Industry of the USSR] (Moscow, 1957), p. 42. The figure of 17.7 million used for employment in State industry is based on the reported total of 17 million plus an estimate of 700,000 in repair and captive establishments. See *Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye, Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR* [National Economy of the USSR] (Moscow, 1956), p. 44.

¹⁶ *Stines*, op. cit., p. 42.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 48.

¹⁸ *Pravda*, August 26, 1953.

¹⁹ See, for example, discussion of the reorganization in *Promyslovaya kooperatsiya* [Producers' Cooperatives], 1956, No. 5, and 1957, No. 2.

Hours of Work and Leave Provisions in the USSR

EDMUND NASH *

IN THE PAST 2 YEARS, sweeping changes have occurred in hours of work in the Soviet Union and much new information has become available on Soviet provisions for vacations and other forms of leave. Worktime, vacations, and other forms of leave are still set by law in the Soviet Union, and are not subject to collective bargaining or voluntary action by employers.¹

Hours of Work

During 1956 and 1957, and especially after the 20th Communist Party Congress in February 1956, when policies calling for a shorter workweek were announced, the Soviet Government has promulgated several measures reducing the number of working hours of certain categories of workers and putting most workers on a 46-hour workweek. At the congress, Nikita Khrushchev, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, promised (1) gradual introduction, beginning in 1957, of a 40-hour workweek into selected industries where conditions permitted and (2) during the sixth Five-Year Plan period (1956-60), shortening of the workday of most workers from 8 to 7 hours (Saturday, from 8 to 6 hours). Some of these promises are apparently beginning to be implemented. On January 3, 1957, *Pravda*, the Communist Party daily, reported the introduction into the mining industry of a 7-hour workday for auxiliary underground workers and a 6-hour day for underground workers who actually dig out the coal or ore. *Trud*, the Soviet trade union daily, reported, on February 22, 1957, that "The Red Proletariat," the Moscow printing plant, had

gone on a 7-hour working day on October 1, 1956; and, on July 19, 1957, that the largest garment-sewing factory in Armenia was the first one there to go on a 7-hour workday. The *Moscow News* on June 29, 1957, reported that Government plans provided for putting the iron and steel industry on a 7-hour day as of September 1, 1957. The present policy appears to be that any shop or plant may go on a 7-hour day or shift if it can still meet its normal production quota. (*Trud* emphasized this on June 7, 1957, in connection with a report that a shop in a Sverdlovsk rubber products plant was going on a 7-hour day.)

Soviet spokesmen have been very vocal at home and abroad in advocating the 40-hour workweek, but such a workweek has apparently not been achieved in any Soviet industry, including mining. At the June 1956 International Labor Conference in Geneva,² a Soviet Government delegate announced that the Soviet Union had, by becoming the second country to ratify the 1935 ILO Convention which approves the 40-hour workweek in principle, brought it into effect (only New Zealand had previously ratified it).

A 46-hour workweek is in force for most Soviet workers 18 years of age and older. The law of June 26, 1940, establishing an 8-hour day³ and 6-day workweek was amended by the Ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dated March 8, 1956, to provide a reduction in hours of work for most workers from 8 to 6 on Saturday and on the workday preceding each legal holiday. In arduous or hazardous trades, the legal workday may be 7 hours or less, depending on the nature of the work.⁴ In enterprises operating on a 3-shift basis, the night shift is limited to 7 hours, with pay equivalent to an 8-hour day shift.

Effective January 1, 1956, the length of the workday for industrial trainees aged 14 and 15

*Of the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ For a summary of such laws up to 1955, see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1955, pp. 1144-1146.

² For a summary of the conference, see *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1956, pp. 1047-1051.

³ The constitution of the USSR, as amended in February 1947, established (Article 119) an 8-hour day, in place of a 7-hour day, as the maximum and provided for shorter workdays in arduous trades, but made no mention of the number of workdays per week or the number of work hours per month.

⁴ A detailed list of industrial occupations on the 6-hour day basis is given in *Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika* [Handbook of the Trade Union Official] (Moscow, 1956), pp. 259-269, hereafter cited as *Spravochnik*.

was cut from 6 to 4 hours,⁵ and effective July 1, 1956, that for workers aged 16 and 17, from 7 to 6 hours.⁶

The reduction of hours of work from 48 to 46 may have reduced proportionately the take-home pay of most Soviet industrial workers, whose purchasing power has been shown to be inadequate by United States standards.⁷ This conclusion is based on the fact that the decree reducing Saturday hours from 8 to 6, stated specifically that workers on piecework will continue to be paid "according to work done." In the Soviet Union, about 75 percent of the industrial workers are on piecework.⁸ For time workers, the decree provided for no reduction in pay by reason of fewer hours of work on Saturday.

Overtime, Holiday Work, and Weekly Rest

Overtime work without the "permission" of trade union and public authorities is forbidden by law in the Soviet Union. The law also forbids overtime and nightwork by workers under 18 years of age and by expectant and nursing mothers, except that expectant mothers may work overtime during the first 4 months of pregnancy.⁹ Overtime work must be compensated at premium rates, usually time and a half for the 9th and 10th hours and double time for the 11th and subsequent hours. Double time is also paid for work on the six legal holidays and, under certain circumstances, for work on the weekly day of rest.¹⁰

Workers may not take time off, instead of overtime pay, as compensation for overtime work done on regular workdays; however, holiday work may be compensated at the worker's request by equivalent time on some other day.¹¹ Work on the regular rest day is, as a rule, compensated not in cash but by a day off in addition to the usual rest days, within 2 weeks. If this is not possible, double time must be paid.

Managers of enterprises have been frequently criticized in the Soviet press for failing to maintain their production processes at a regular pace, without wasteful periods of idleness and the need for "storming" in the last days of the month in order to meet production quotas.¹² For example, Trud, on June 23, 1956, printed a letter from "a group of workers" in the Bezhetsk timber-cutting machinery plant (Kalinin Region) which stated ". . . We do not have normal working conditions.

Consider this: for days we sit at our machines without work, and then suddenly we begin to 'storm.' Then we work up to two shifts a day. We no longer remember when we used to have a rest day in the second half of the month." Trud stated that these workers "had to work 12 to 14 hours a day," and that overtime pay was arbitrarily calculated; so that no worker knew what he had earned until he had received his pay.

Vacations

Workers in the Soviet Union are, as a rule, entitled by law to a minimum annual continuous vacation with pay of 2 weeks (12 workdays). If the worker and management agree, the vacation period can be divided. During 1956, workers 16 and 17 years of age again became entitled to at least 1 calendar month of paid annual vacation; 13 1 month was "guaranteed" to them by the Labor Code of 1922, but enforcement had evidently lapsed, for in 1955, it was reported that only workers under 16 were entitled to 1 month of vacation.¹⁴

Workers in arduous and hazardous jobs get extra days of vacation with pay, usually 6 or 12 days; in a few cases, 24 or 36 days.¹⁵ Workers with 3-year contracts to work in the Far North get 3 weeks' vacation each year in addition to other leave. All production workers get 3 days' extra annual vacation, or 3 days' pay, after 2 years of continuous employment in certain industries such as mining, metallurgy, textiles, construction materials, and transportation.¹⁶

For the purpose of maintaining continued production, management issues by January 1 a list

⁵ Vedomosti verkhovnogo sovieta [Journal of the Supreme Council], No. 15 (833), item 303, September 3, 1955, Decree of August 15, 1955.

⁶ Trud, May 29, 1956, Council of Ministers' Decree of May 26, 1956.

⁷ See Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers, 1953 (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1953, pp. 705-708).

⁸ D. M. Konakov, Organizatsiya zarabotnoi platy i normirovanie truda v promyshlennosti SSSR [Organization of Wages and Work Quotas in Industry in the USSR] (Moscow, 1953), p. 20.

⁹ Zakonodatelstvo o trude [Labor Legislation], edited by I. T. Goliakov (Moscow, 1947), pp. 202-203; Trud, May 30, 1956.

¹⁰ Sunday is the usual day of rest, but a different day is fixed in some localities or enterprises.

¹¹ Goliakov, loc. cit.

¹² The latest discussion of these practices appeared in Sotsialistichesky trud [Socialist Labor, a government monthly magazine] (Moscow), May 1957, pp. 49-53.

¹³ Trud, May 30, 1956; Spravochnik, op. cit., p. 275.

¹⁴ Sovietskije profsoyuzy [Soviet Trade Unions, a monthly], May 1955, p. 58.

¹⁵ Spravochnik, op. cit. (1949), pp. 216-276.

¹⁶ Spravochnik, op. cit. (1956), pp. 279-280.

showing the order in which workers may take their vacations during the year; this list has been approved by the factory or enterprise Appraisal and Disputes Commission, made up of an equal number of representatives of management and the workers. Normally, 8 to 9 percent of the workers are on vacation each month. However, in case of an unexpected production stoppage (because of fire, flood, or other cause) the Appraisal and Disputes Commission may require the workers affected to take their annual vacations.¹⁷ (These commissions also have jurisdiction of workers' grievances concerning hours of work, leave, and related matters. Grievances not settled by the commission may be taken to a public court.¹⁸)

In order to qualify for a vacation, the Soviet worker must have 11 months' continuous service in an enterprise, with a legitimate excuse for every absence.¹⁹ The service requirement of 11 months may have taken on greater significance since April 25, 1956, when workers were granted the right to quit jobs without permission of management.²⁰

In computing the worker's service, continuity of work is not considered to be interrupted if the worker is transferred by administrative order to another enterprise. Sick leave from causes connected with the job is excused only if it is paid sick leave and, until recently, under laws designed to discourage labor turnover, new workers with less than 6 months' service were not entitled to disability benefits.²¹ For this reason, a considerable number of new workers appear to have failed to meet the requirement of 11 months' continuous service. This situation was corrected in the workers' favor by the USSR Council of Ministers decree, effective February 1, 1957, which abol-

ished the 6 months' continuous service requirement for disability compensation.

The Soviet worker may postpone his vacation for various reasons, such as sickness, compulsory state duties, and management's request; if he is not under 18, he may even take a longer vacation the following year or get paid for his unused vacation. Vacations may not be accumulated for more than 2 years,²² except by workers in the Far North.

Only a limited number of Soviet workers receive passes annually to summer resorts and sanatoriums. In 1949, for example, only 3.5 million out of a total of over 35 million wage and salary earners (or about 1 of every 10) were reported as receiving passes.²³ Data from a 1957 official publication²⁴ indicate a decline in the proportion of qualified persons receiving passes—in the period 1950-56, the number of wage and salary earners increased from 39.8 million to 50 million, or 25.6 percent, while the number of beds in sanatoria and rest homes (for adults staying more than 1 day) increased from 383,000 to 448,000, or 17 percent. About 20 percent of the passes to sanatoria and 10 percent of the passes to summer resorts are free.²⁵ The remaining passes appear to be granted at reduced rates (about 30 percent of actual costs).²⁶ All passes to summer resorts and sanatoria are still distributed on a preferential basis. The Soviet trade union monthly, *Sovietskie profsoyuzy*, stated (May 1956, p. 68) that "Passes must be given first of all to production leaders and innovators, key workers, working war invalids, and engineering-technical workers in production."

Leave for Taking School Examinations

During the past 2 years, the Soviet press has begun to give attention to the subject of leave available to wage and salaried workers for annual or semester examinations in connection with correspondence and evening school courses. This leave is separate from vacation leave, and the requirement of 11 months' continuous service does not apply to workers qualified to take such examinations. The 20th Communist Party Congress in February 1956 called for the expansion of the number of schools giving these courses in order to enable workers to acquire university and secondary school specialized training; in the

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 275.

¹⁸ M. Goldshtein and V. Korotkov, *Otpuska rabochikh i sluzhashchikh v SSSR* [Leave of Workers and Employees in the USSR] (Moscow, 1956), p. 66.

¹⁹ Goliakov, *op. cit.*, p. 173.

²⁰ See Recent Trends in Soviet Labor Policy (in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1956, pp. 767-775).

²¹ Goldshtein and Korotkov, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

²² *Spravochnik*, *op. cit.* (1956), p. 272.

²³ *Trud*, January 5, 1949.

²⁴ *Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1956 godu* [The National Economy of the USSR in 1956] (Moscow, 1957), pp. 189 and 275.

²⁵ E. N. Korshunova, *Rabochee vremia i vremia otdykha rabochikh i sluzhashchikh v SSSR* [Working Time and Time of Rest of Workers and Employees in the USSR] (Moscow, 1954), p. 8.

²⁶ B. Konnov, *Otpuska rabochikh i sluzhashchikh* [Workers' Leave] (Moscow, 1956), pp. 4-5.

school year 1956-57, there were reportedly some 1,299,000 workers taking such courses.²⁷

Management appears to have resisted giving workers leave for school examinations, especially when several such workers were employed in the same production section. However, arrangements reportedly have been made to stagger the examinations and to hold them at times most convenient to the employing enterprise or establishment.²⁸

Evening Schools. Workers who have made satisfactory progress in the evening grade and high schools are entitled to leave with pay to prepare for final examinations for graduation: 15 workdays for grade school (grade 7) and 20 workdays for high school (grade 10). Workers attending the lower grades may use part of their vacation to prepare for final examinations.²⁹ Evening students at technical high schools are granted more liberal leave for examinations: 10 calendar days of leave with pay in the first 2 years and, in the last year, 1 month of leave (20 calendar days with pay, and the regular Government stipend for students for the remainder) in addition to 2 months' leave for his diploma project (20 calendar days with pay, and the regular Government student stipend for the remainder).³⁰

Concerning evening schools on the university level, workers are entitled to 10 calendar days of leave without pay to take entrance examinations (this is true also for evening secondary technical schools). Workers making satisfactory progress in evening university extension courses are entitled each year to 20 calendar days' leave with pay to finish course requirements and prepare for examinations, and in their last year, for completing their dissertations, to 4 months' leave (1 month with pay, and a Government stipend for 3 months). However, students of the humanities and those who do not have to prepare a dissertation for graduation are entitled to only 1 month of leave without pay (but with a Government stipend) to prepare for final examinations.³¹

Correspondence Schools. Workers satisfactorily pursuing adult general education correspondence courses are entitled to 20 calendar days of leave without pay to prepare for diploma examinations. Workers desiring to take correspondence courses leading to university and secondary technical

school diplomas are entitled to 10 calendar days without pay to take entrance examinations.³² Then, those who have satisfactorily performed the course assignments are entitled each year to 30 calendar days of leave with pay to prepare for and take examinations; this leave may be divided between the semesters. In the last year of study, the worker preparing a university diploma project or dissertation is entitled to 4 months of leave without pay, but with the usual Government stipend. Where no dissertation is required, but final university examinations must be passed, the worker is entitled to 1 month of leave with pay. For a diploma project in the last year of correspondence study in the secondary technical school, the worker is entitled, in addition to the regular 30 days' leave for examinations, to 2 months' leave (the first 20 days with pay, the rest with a Government stipend).³³

Sick Leave

Soviet wage or salaried workers may take sick leave only with a doctor's permission, in the form of a sickness certificate. This provision was especially important before April 25, 1956, when unjustified absence from work was a crime. Sickness benefits were, until recently, paid only to workers incapacitated while they were at work or while traveling, with expenses paid or drawing a salary, to a new job. By decree of early 1957, the 6 months' service requirement for sickness benefits was abolished, as noted earlier. Now a worker is entitled to benefits from the first day of incapacity until he returns to work or is declared an invalid (there are special pensions for invalids). If sickness occurs during the worker's paid vacation, only if he is hospitalized will he be paid sickness benefits and will his vacation be prolonged for the number of days of sickness (or he may take these days off later). Sickness benefits for workers who are trade union members range from 50 percent to 90 percent of earnings, according to length of employment in the same enterprise; those who are not members of trade unions (about 6 percent

²⁷ Trud, June 1, 1957.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 4.

²⁹ Sovietskije profsoyuzy [Soviet Trade Unions], September 1955, p. 66.

³⁰ Goldshtein and Korotkov, op. cit., p. 42.

³¹ Konnov, op. cit., p. 29.

³² Goldshtein and Korotkov, op. cit., p. 42.

³³ Ibid., pp. 42-43; and Konnov., op. cit., pp. 29-30.

of the total) are entitled to only one-half of the regular sickness benefits.³⁴ As of February 1, 1957, workers temporarily disabled by a work injury or by occupational disease are entitled to benefits equal to 100 percent of wages for the period of disability, regardless of length of service or whether they are trade union members.³⁵

Maternity Leave

The period of maternity leave was increased on April 1, 1956, from 77 to 112 calendar days (56 prenatal and 56 postnatal; in the case of multiple births, 70 days postnatal; in the case of still births, 56 or 70 days postnatal). As of January 1, 1957, the requirement of continuous

employment for 3 months in a given State enterprise or establishment was abolished in order to qualify women for maternity leave. While on maternity leave, women are entitled to free medical care and regular payments from the State social insurance funds; these payments range from 66.7 to 100 percent of the worker's average earnings, depending on length of service, type of work, efficiency records, and various other considerations.³⁶ In addition, women have the right to leave without pay for a period of up to 3 months, following postnatal leave.³⁷

³⁴ Spravochnik, op. cit. (1956), pp. 384 and 388.

³⁵ Trud, February 6, 1957, p. 3.

³⁶ Trud, January 4, 1957.

³⁷ Goldshtein and Korotkov, op. cit., p. 65.

Conferences and Institutes, October 16 to November 15, 1957

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
Oct. 17-18-----	Northern Minnesota Conference on Industrial Relations. <i>Sponsor:</i> University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center.	Virginia, Minn.
Oct. 21-25-----	45th National Safety Congress and Exposition. <i>Sponsor:</i> National Safety Council.	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 30-31-----	22d Annual Meeting. <i>Sponsor:</i> Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 31-Nov. 2-----	10th Annual Scientific Meeting. <i>Sponsor:</i> Gerontological Society, Inc.	Cleveland, Ohio

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Salaries and Supplementary Benefits in Private Hospitals, 1956-57

AMERICAN HOSPITALS employ a total of approximately 1,300,000 employees.¹ They thus employ more workers than major industries such as basic steel (about 650,000 workers), automobiles (between 800,000 and 900,000), and interstate railroads (about 1.1 million). Although hospitals are found in both large and small communities, a relatively high proportion of the total number of employees of such institutions is concentrated in major metropolitan areas. In the 16 metropolitan areas in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Women's Bureau made surveys of hospital salaries and working conditions in 1956-57, almost 400,000 full-time hospital workers were employed.

This article is limited to a discussion of salaries and working conditions in private hospitals in 16 metropolitan areas, because intercity comparisons based on all hospitals would be affected by variations in the proportion of employment accounted for by government institutions. Private hospitals (including proprietary or profitmaking and nonprofit institutions) employ slightly more than half of all hospital employees in the country as a whole and about three-fifths of all hospital workers in the areas studied.²

Hospital occupations cover a wide range and variety of skills and functions, some peculiar to medical institutions and some common to other industries. In this survey of salaries and working conditions in hospitals, occupations representative of many skill levels and types of duties were included: Various professional nursing occupations, other professional and technical positions, and selected occupations in office clerical, auxiliary nursing, maintenance, custodial, and other types of work. Professional nurses and other professional and technical workers together accounted for almost one-fourth of all employees in private hospitals in the areas studied; office clerical workers

for a tenth; and other nonprofessional workers for about half the workers.³ Included in the latter group were over 40,000 practical nurses and nursing aides who thus outnumbered the approximately 35,000 professional nurses in these same hospitals.

The data summarized here, collected for various payroll periods during 1956 and 1957,⁴ showed

¹ Full-time workers and the full-time equivalent of part-time employees.

² Information on salaries and working conditions in government hospitals and fuller detail on private hospitals are presented in individual Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins (Bull. 1210, parts 1 to 16) issued for each of the cities studied and on sale by the Superintendent of Documents. The surveys were conducted by personal visits of BLS field staff to representative hospitals selected on the basis of size, type of service (e. g., general, mental and allied, or tuberculosis), and proprietorship (Federal, State, or local government, or nongovernmental organization). Hospitals having fewer than 51 employees were omitted since they employ relatively few workers in the range of occupations studied. In each case, the survey covered the entire metropolitan area instead of being confined to city limits.

Data are shown for full-time employees, that is, those hired to work the regular schedule for the given occupational classification. Students as well as interns and residents were not considered as employees. All occupational information excludes not only part-time employees but members of religious orders and of the Armed Forces.

Earnings data, presented only for selected occupations and collected on the basis of uniform job descriptions, exclude premium pay for overtime, for work on holidays and late shifts, and for time on call, as well as the cash value of room, board, and any other perquisites provided in addition to cash salaries. The earnings data include any cost-of-living bonuses as well as extra pay for work performed in certain units such as tuberculosis, psychiatric, or communicable disease wards and operating or delivery rooms. Although the value of any perquisites has not been added to the earnings data, separate information is shown on the extent to which employees in certain occupations receive room, board, and other perquisites in addition to their cash salaries; information for other occupations is included in the individual city bulletins.

³ Other occupational groups, such as those involved in hospital administration, accounted for the remaining portion of hospital employees.

⁴ Although data were collected for different dates in the 16 metropolitan areas, most of the intercity variation in earnings is not explained by this variation in pay periods. Moreover, differences in provision of perquisites would not offset such intercity variations in cash pay. The areas and pay periods covered were as follows:

Atlanta.....	September 1956
Baltimore.....	June 1956
Boston.....	August 1956
Buffalo.....	June 1956
Chicago.....	August 1956
Cincinnati.....	September 1956
Cleveland.....	November 1956
Dallas.....	November 1956
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	January 1957
Memphis.....	December 1956
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	March 1957
New York.....	February 1957
Philadelphia.....	July 1956
Portland (Oreg.).....	May 1956, revised to July 1956
San Francisco-Oakland.....	November 1956
St. Louis.....	June 1956

TABLE 1. Average straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for selected occupations in private hospitals in 16 metropolitan areas, 1956-57

Occupation and sex	At-lanta	Balti-more	Bos-ton	Buf-falo	Chi-cago	Cin-cinati	Cleve-land	Dallas	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Mem-phs	Min-neapolis-St. Paul	New York	Phil-adelphia	Port-land (Oreg.)	St. Louis	San Francisco-Oak-land
Average weekly earnings ¹																
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS																
NURSING																
<i>Women</i>																
Directors of nursing.....		\$95.50	\$99.00	\$98.00	\$115.50		\$111.00	\$101.50	\$106.50		\$120.50	\$112.50	\$111.00	\$104.00	\$109.50	\$117.00
Supervisors of nurses.....	\$76.50	71.00	73.50	76.00	86.50	\$82.00	84.50	79.00	85.50	\$74.50	88.00	86.00	70.50	80.50	81.00	86.00
Head nurses.....	69.00	65.00	66.00	68.50	78.50	71.50	80.00	74.00	76.50	65.00	81.00	74.00	63.00	73.50	70.50	77.50
General duty nurses.....	57.50	62.50	60.50	60.00	72.00	63.00	68.00	65.00	71.00	57.50	68.50	67.50	56.50	67.50	64.00	72.00
Nursing instructors.....			74.50	76.50	87.50	74.50	84.00	73.50	82.50	71.00	82.50	82.50	72.00		72.00	92.00
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL																
<i>Men</i>																
Medical technologists ²			64.50	67.50	75.00		74.00		81.50			65.50	61.50	72.50	69.00	81.50
X-ray technicians, chief.....		117.50	88.00		87.50		102.50		93.50		95.00	102.50			85.50	102.50
X-ray technicians ²		54.50	53.50	69.50	72.50		67.00	62.50	76.00		61.00	66.50		56.50	73.50	82.00
<i>Women</i>																
Dietitians ²	66.50	71.50	69.50	63.50	85.00	75.00	80.00	72.50	76.00	70.50	80.00	72.00	68.50	77.50	70.00	79.00
Medical record librarians.....	69.00	66.00	66.00	74.00	78.00	86.00	82.00	82.50	81.50		79.00	83.50	68.00	78.50	72.50	82.00
Medical social workers ²		71.00	72.50	80.00	86.50		83.50		82.50			86.00	61.50			84.00
Medical technologists ²	66.50	64.50	57.50	67.00	70.50	69.50	67.00	67.50	81.50	65.00	77.50	65.00	56.00	71.50	64.00	80.00
Physical therapists ²		63.50	61.50	66.00	75.50	81.50	70.50		80.00		86.00	70.00	67.50	79.00	75.50	78.00
X-ray technicians, chief.....			75.50		86.00						74.50	81.50	63.50			88.00
X-ray technicians ²	56.50	55.50	57.50	62.50	69.00	63.00	61.00	67.50	73.50	54.00	58.00	66.00	56.00	74.50	65.50	73.50
NONPROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS																
OFFICE																
<i>Women</i>																
Clerks, payroll.....		54.00	56.50	59.50	67.50	60.50	65.50		67.50		59.00	59.50	52.50	64.00	56.00	75.00
Stenographers, technical.....		49.00	55.00	52.00	65.00	57.50	63.00		70.00		63.00	61.00	51.00	66.00	57.00	72.50
Switchboard operators.....	41.50	43.50	46.00	43.00	51.00	45.50	50.50	43.00	54.50	38.00	52.50	49.50	42.00	52.00	43.00	62.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....		32.00	43.50	36.00	46.50	41.00			56.00		55.00	43.00	41.00		43.50	59.00
Transcribing-machine operators, technical.....		50.00	50.50	54.00	62.50	54.50	53.50	51.00	66.50	48.00	57.50	57.50	51.00		49.50	69.50
OTHER NONPROFESSIONAL																
<i>Men</i>																
Nursing aides.....		35.00	45.00	41.00	46.50	42.50	48.50	38.00	51.50		56.00	39.00	32.00	51.00	38.50	62.00
Practical nurses.....			44.50		52.00				57.00			52.50	44.50		43.50	
<i>Women</i>																
Housekeepers, chief.....		56.00	62.50	60.00	73.00		77.50		74.50		72.00	70.00	63.50	64.00	63.50	82.50
Practical nurses.....		41.00	48.50	45.50	50.00	48.50	49.50	40.50	52.50	38.00	54.00	51.50	35.50	50.00	39.50	57.00
Nursing aides.....	31.00	31.00	39.50	31.00	42.50	35.50	39.00	29.50	47.50	29.50	52.00	35.00	27.50	45.50	31.00	57.00
Average hourly earnings ³																
<i>Men</i>																
Dishwashers, machine.....		\$0.66	\$1.00	\$0.60	\$0.84	\$0.97	\$1.02		\$1.19		\$1.42	\$0.84	\$0.71	\$1.25	\$0.83	\$1.43
Electricians, maintenance.....		1.56	1.85		2.00	2.21	2.03		1.81		1.42	1.73	1.58		1.53	
Engineers, stationary.....		1.65	1.69	1.62	1.95	2.08	2.10	\$1.72	2.03	\$1.65	2.22	1.99	1.46	2.27	2.05	2.26
Kitchen helpers.....	\$0.60	.64	1.03	.64	.96	.91	1.04	.62	1.15	.52	1.41	.88	.67		.81	1.31
Porters.....	.69	.72	1.04	.84	.94	.97	1.12	.81	1.23	.59	1.42	.86	.63	1.27	.86	1.44
Washers, machine.....		.98	1.35	1.22	1.25	1.26	1.48	.99	1.45	.81	1.63	1.11	.98	1.53	1.07	1.49
<i>Women</i>																
Dishwashers, machine.....		.64	.97		.96	.88			1.16		1.31		.69	1.08	.68	1.33
Kitchen helpers.....	.54	.61	.92	.67	.92	.81	.91	.55	1.06	.45	1.32	.85	.67	1.16	.69	1.31
Laundry finishers, flatwork, machine.....		.61	.92	.86	.88	.86	.97	.65	1.12	.48	1.36	.87	.60	1.16	.69	1.40
Maids.....		.59	.91	.63	.91	.80	.91		1.10	.40	1.32	.85	.60	1.11	.65	1.34

¹ Regular straight-time salaries. Averages are rounded to the nearest 50 cents. Extra pay for evening and night shifts is excluded, as is the cash value of room, board, or other perquisites provided in addition to cash salaries.

² Data for this occupation exclude chiefs in hospitals employing more than 1 worker in the occupation.

³ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts, as well as the cash value of room, board, or other perquisites provided in addition to cash pay.

substantial differences in pay among areas, particularly in the case of the nonprofessional occupations surveyed. Differences also were found in the extent of supplementary benefits. However, there was no marked positive or negative correlation between salary levels and extent of such benefits, although San Francisco ranked high in terms of a number of supplementary benefits as well as in earnings. The pattern of intercity differences in hospital pay appears to be generally consistent with interarea differences in industry generally, although the variation among cities in salaries of nonprofessional workers (other than office) in hospitals appears to be proportionately greater than for plant workers in industry.

Earnings and Perquisites

Earnings Levels. The salaries of general duty nurses in private hospitals varied from \$56.50 a week in Philadelphia to \$72 in Chicago and San Francisco; in a majority of the communities studied, salaries averaged \$60 but less than \$68.50 weekly. Directors of nursing in the cities where a large enough number were found in private hospitals to warrant presentation of data received salaries varying from an average of \$95.50 a week in Baltimore to \$120.50 in Minneapolis-St. Paul; and in a majority of such cities their salaries averaged between \$101.50 and \$112.50. (See table 1.)

Table 1 also shows the general level of earnings in other professional and technical jobs surveyed. In half the cities, the lowest paid professional and technical group studied in a majority of areas, women X-ray technicians below the level of chief, averaged \$57.50 to \$67.50 a week, while the highest paid of the nonnursing groups, men chief X-ray technicians, averaged \$88 to \$102.50.

Women payroll clerks—generally the highest paid office workers studied—averaged \$56.50 to \$65.50 a week in half of the cities, while usually the lowest paid office job surveyed—that of switchboard operator-receptionist—averaged \$41 to \$55 in a majority of the areas. Stationary engineers, often the highest paid among other nonprofessional jobs studied, earned an average of \$1.69 to \$2.10 an hour in a majority of the communities. Generally lowest paid were maids who averaged from 63 cents to \$1.10 in more than half of the areas, with a range from an average of 40 cents an hour in Memphis to \$1.34 in San Francisco.

Perquisites. A significant proportion of private hospitals provided their employees with one or more meals a day in addition to their cash pay, and some also provided rooms. Provision of perquisites varied appreciably among areas; there was some tendency for the provision of rooms and meals to be more prevalent in the areas with relatively low cash salaries. There were some exceptions: for example, Chicago, with above

TABLE 2. Provision of meals in addition to cash salaries for selected occupations in private hospitals in 16 metropolitan areas, 1956-57

Occupation and number of meals provided daily	Percent of workers in—															
	At-lanta	Balti-more	Bos-ton	Bu-falo	Chi-cago	Cin-cin-nati	Cleve-land	Dal-las	Los An-geles-Long Beach	Mem-phis	Min-ne-apolis-St. Paul	New York	Phila-del-phia	Port-land (Oreg.)	St. Louis	San Fran-cisco-Oak-land
General duty nurses (women).....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 meal.....	(1)	25	4	22	13	10	100	100	100	(1)	5	11	34	100	27	100
2 meals.....					3		(1)	20				9				
3 meals.....					6											
3 meals and room.....										(1)		(1)	5		(1)	
None.....	98	75	96	77	79	90	99	80	100	100	94	78	62	100	72	100
Practical nurses (women).....		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 meal.....		36	31	10	23	16					(1)	12	41		8	
2 meals.....		35			8		5	31		17		28				
3 meals.....					4											
3 meals and room.....		9			6	(1)				(1)		(1)				
None.....		20	69	90	59	83	95	69	100	82	99	57	58	100	92	100
Kitchen helpers (men).....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 meal.....	10	15	13	49	27	11	(1)		5			9	17		52	4
2 meals.....		11	8	21	34	47	21	80	13	32		34	45			11
3 meals.....	41			9	5			20	39	65		14	11			68
3 meals and room.....		37			(1)	4			13			(1)	(1)			
None.....	49	38	79	22	31	38	77		30	3	100	41	27	100	48	17

¹ Less than 2.5 percent.

average pay, provided supplementary meals for a substantial proportion of its nonprofessional hospital workers.

In most areas, proportionately more kitchen workers received meals than workers in other occupations. There was also a tendency in most areas, with the notable exceptions of Portland (where such perquisites were practically nonexistent), Dallas, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Boston, to supplement the pay of the lowest paid workers within an occupation by perquisites more frequently than the higher paid. For example, in Baltimore, all supervisors of nurses paid less than \$60 a week received at least 2 meals a day in addition, and half of these received their room and meals, although more than 2 out of 5 of all supervisors in private hospitals in the area received no such benefits. Few workers at any pay level received such benefits in Portland and Minneapolis and, except for kitchen help, in Atlanta, Cleveland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Most commonly the perquisites consisted of one meal a day. However, 2 or 3 meals were typical for kitchen helpers in most areas, and in a few cities, they were also more common than 1 meal daily for other nonprofessional workers as well. (See table 2.)

Some hospitals offered meals and living quarters that their employees could pay for by means of payroll deductions. However, most hospital workers did not rent rooms, and the extent to which meals were purchased in this way varied among areas. Charges for rooms, where reported, varied considerably among areas as well as within areas; the rent that nurses paid for a single room generally ranged from \$10 to \$30 a month. Most meal charges were 30 to 65 cents a meal. Uniforms and laundry of uniforms were also provided some private hospital employees.

⁴ Since the ratios are based on average earnings for the occupation in all private hospitals in the area, they are affected by variations in the extent to which each job is found in hospitals with differing pay levels. The ratios, therefore, do not necessarily correspond to the earnings relationship among jobs that would be found in individual hospitals.

⁵ Unlike the other jobs presented here, the information on medical record librarians included chiefs in large hospitals. In the case of professional nurses, and also of medical record librarians below the rank of chief, only workers who were registered were surveyed. Data for the other occupations studied, such as dietitians, included all workers performing the duties described for the occupation regardless of whether they were registered. Information on salaries was compiled from all hospitals on the basis of uniform job descriptions, which are printed in each of the city bulletins.

Occupational Wage Relationships

Average earnings by occupation, reduced to an hourly basis, are presented in table 3 in the form of percentages of the average earnings in each area of women kitchen helpers, one of the lowest paid job categories surveyed.⁵ These ratios facilitate comparisons of the level of earnings among occupations. Thus, in Cleveland, the level of earnings of directors of nursing was about three times as great as the average earnings of kitchen helpers, who roughly represent the bottom of the wage structure, while the level of earnings of general duty nurses was less than twice that of kitchen helpers. The approximate wage relationship between any two occupations studied in this analysis may be obtained by computing the percentage difference between the indexes shown for the occupations. In Cleveland, for example, directors of nursing earned, on the average, about 63 percent more than general duty nurses ($305 \div 187 \times 100 = 163$).

Professional Occupations. Directors of nursing, the highest paid workers surveyed in most areas, earned from about 50 to almost 100 percent more than general duty nurses (55 to 65 percent in about half of the communities). Men chief X-ray technicians were usually second in the pay scale. Generally, supervisors of nursing, and often nursing instructors as well, ranked next to directors of nursing and men chief X-ray technicians, followed in order by women medical social workers, medical record librarians,⁶ and staff dietitians. Next came physical therapists, head nurses, and medical technologists. Women X-ray technicians, excluding chiefs, were most frequently the lowest paid of the professional and technical workers studied; however, general duty nurses were lowest in some communities. Salaries of men X-ray technicians, excluding those occupying the position of chief in large hospitals, were also relatively low.

Professional and Nonprofessional Jobs. Average earnings in the lowest paid professional and technical occupations in some areas were exceeded by those of the highest paid office occupations surveyed in private hospitals, and pay for occupations at the bottom of the professional and technical scale was typically less than 10 percent

above that of women payroll clerks and technical stenographers. Stationary engineers earned more per hour than head nurses in a majority of the areas and more than supervisors of nursing in a few areas.

The differences in earnings between women general duty nurses and women practical nurses varied from about 25 percent in Boston, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, to about 75 percent in St. Louis; the variation between salaries

TABLE 3. Occupational earnings¹ for selected occupations as a percentage of pay for women kitchen helpers in private hospitals in 16 metropolitan areas, 1956-57

[Average hourly earnings of women kitchen helpers=100]

Occupation and sex	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Dallas	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Memphis	Minneapolis-St. Paul	New York	Philadelphia	Portland (Oreg.)	St. Louis	San Francisco-Oakland
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS																
NURSING																
<i>Women</i>																
Directors of nursing.....	(²)	392	270	361	307	(²)	305	445	251	(²)	228	331	415	224	391	224
Supervisors of nurses.....	333	295	200	281	233	253	232	360	202	393	167	253	263	173	287	164
Head nurses.....	294	270	179	252	213	221	220	336	180	340	154	218	236	159	249	148
General duty nurses.....	244	252	164	221	196	185	187	296	168	320	129	199	210	146	232	137
Nursing instructors.....	(²)	(²)	202	282	238	230	231	335	194	376	156	242	269	(²)	258	176
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL																
<i>Men</i>																
Medical technologists ³	(²)	(²)	175	246	199	(²)	203	(²)	190	(²)	(²)	198	230	154	243	156
X-ray technicians, chief.....	(²)	452	239	(²)	238	(²)	281	(²)	218	(²)	180	301	(²)	(²)	306	195
X-ray technicians ³	(²)	215	146	257	192	(²)	185	284	173	(²)	116	201	206	154	257	156
<i>Women</i>																
Dietitians ³	283	293	187	225	228	232	220	329	179	364	156	214	252	167	248	151
Medical record librarians.....	306	287	182	276	212	265	225	375	190	(²)	150	248	254	169	259	156
Medical social workers ³	(²)	287	197	299	235	(²)	230	(²)	194	(²)	(²)	262	233	(²)	(²)	160
Medical technologists ³	287	264	157	246	189	215	185	307	192	340	147	196	212	154	220	153
Physical therapists ³	(²)	261	167	246	202	252	193	(²)	189	(²)	163	211	258	171	264	149
X-ray technicians, chief.....	(²)	(²)	205	(²)	230	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	141	240	240	(²)	(²)	168
X-ray technicians ³	241	228	157	230	185	195	168	307	174	280	110	199	209	160	235	140
NONPROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS																
OFFICE																
<i>Women</i>																
Clerks, payroll.....	(²)	221	155	222	177	186	180	(²)	158	278	112	178	199	138	199	144
Stenographers, technical.....	(²)	203	150	194	177	178	174	(²)	165	(²)	120	186	193	142	199	138
Switchboard operators.....	174	179	125	161	135	141	138	196	127	211	99	147	157	112	152	118
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	(²)	130	122	140	123	127	(²)	(²)	132	(²)	105	127	154	(²)	159	113
Transcribing-machine operators, technical.....	(²)	205	137	201	167	168	147	229	157	249	109	178	185	(²)	177	133
OTHER NONPROFESSIONAL																
<i>Men</i>																
Dishwashers, machine.....	(²)	108	109	90	91	120	112	(²)	112	(²)	108	99	106	108	120	109
Electricians, maintenance.....	(²)	256	201	(²)	217	273	223	(²)	171	(²)	(²)	204	236	(²)	222	(²)
Engineers, stationary.....	(²)	270	184	242	212	257	231	313	192	367	168	234	218	196	297	173
Kitchen helpers.....	111	105	112	96	104	112	114	113	108	116	107	104	100	(²)	117	100
Nursing aides.....	(²)	131	123	148	117	131	133	164	120	(²)	106	115	110	104	132	118
Porters.....	128	118	113	125	102	120	123	147	116	131	108	101	101	109	125	110
Practical nurses.....	(²)	(²)	121	(²)	135	(²)	(²)	(²)	129	(²)	154	152	(²)	(²)	158	(²)
Washers, machine.....	(²)	161	147	182	136	156	163	180	137	180	123	132	146	132	155	114
<i>Women</i>																
Dishwashers, machine.....	(²)	105	105	(²)	104	109	(²)	(²)	109	(²)	99	(²)	103	93	99	102
Kitchen helpers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Housekeepers, chief.....	(²)	226	167	210	191	(²)	213	(²)	170	(²)	136	206	231	138	228	157
Laundry finishers, flatwork machine.....	(²)	100	100	128	96	106	107	118	106	107	103	102	90	100	100	107
Maids.....	(²)	97	99	94	99	99	100	115	104	89	100	100	91	96	94	102
Nursing aides.....	131	120	108	112	110	110	108	133	112	156	98	104	99	98	112	109
Practical nurses.....	(²)	170	133	167	130	149	136	182	124	198	102	152	130	108	133	109

¹ Weekly earnings of professional, technical, and office workers, and of practical nurses, nursing aides, and housekeepers reduced to an hourly basis for this comparison.

² Insufficient data to warrant presentation of information.

³ Data for this occupation exclude chiefs in hospitals employing more than 1 worker in the occupation.

TABLE 4. Variation in earnings¹ in private hospitals among 16 metropolitan areas, by occupational group,² 1956-57

[New York, N. Y. = 100]

Occupational group ² and sex	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Dallas	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Memphis	Minneapolis-St. Paul ³	New York	Philadelphia	Portland (Oreg.)	St. Louis	San Francisco-Oakland
Nursing (women).....	81	90	89	88	106	94	102	96	104	84	103	100	84	99	94	106
Other professional and technical (women).....	84	91	86	93	104	102	99	101	111	88	109	100	85	104	91	111
Office (women).....	84	83	90	87	102	92	100	98	111	79	103	100	84	103	87	121
Other nonprofessional:																
Paid by the week:																
Women.....	80	82	105	86	107	99	106	82	122	75	131	100	73	117	82	142
Paid by the hour:																
Men.....	74	82	113	88	107	110	122	87	130	70	154	100	79	138	98	151
Women.....	61	70	107	79	107	95	108	71	128	50	155	100	74	133	79	157

¹ Weekly earnings, except for occupations generally paid on an hourly basis.² The occupational group average for each city was obtained by weighting the average for the occupation in the city by the total number of workers employed in the occupation in all cities. The occupations included in each occupation group were as follows: *Nursing*—Directors of nursing, supervisors of nurses, head nurses, general duty nurses, and nursing instructors; *other professional and technical*—X-ray technicians, medical technologists, medical record librarians, medical social workers, physical therapists, and dietitians; *office*—payroll clerks, technical stenographers, switchboard operators, switchboard operator-receptionists, and technical transcribing-machine operators;*other nonprofessional (paid by the week)*—nursing aides, practical nurses, and chief housekeepers; *(paid by the hour—men)*—machine dishwashers, maintenance electricians, stationary engineers, kitchen helpers, porters, and machine washers; *(paid by the hour—women)*—kitchen helpers, maids, and machine flatwork laundry finishers.³ If the survey in Minneapolis-St. Paul had been made prior to the date of the pay raise put into effect on March 1 for certain nonprofessional workers, it would have reduced the relatives shown for the city to 126 for women nonprofessional workers paid by the week, 148 for men paid by the hour, and 151 for women paid by the hour.

of these 2 groups of workers amounted to 30 to 60 percent of practical nurses' earnings in half of the areas. Women practical nurses in turn typically earned about 20 to 40 percent more than nurses' aides. In 3 areas, earnings of the women aides were virtually identical with those of women kitchen helpers, and in half of the cities they were 8 to 12 percent higher.

Differences Among Cities. Striking intercity differences were evident in differentials in earnings as between the lowest paid nonprofessional jobs studied and the professional and technical jobs. The spread was smallest on the West Coast and in Minneapolis-St. Paul, where pay for directors of nursing was from 2¼ to 2½ times that of women kitchen helpers, and general duty nurses' pay exceeded that of kitchen helpers by about one-third to two-thirds. In Boston, the variation in earnings between workers in the latter job and professional workers was also relatively small. The range was greatest in the South and Border areas; thus Dallas directors of nursing received about 4½ times as much as women kitchen helpers. In Baltimore, Philadelphia,⁷ and St. Louis, the ratio was about 4. The hourly pay of general duty nurses was about 3 to 3¼ times that of kitchen helpers in Dallas and Memphis and 2½ times in Atlanta and Baltimore.

⁷ With the exception of directors of nursing, the spread in earnings between professional and technical occupations and kitchen helpers was generally smaller in Philadelphia than in cities in the South and Border regions.

Similarly, the percentage differential in earnings between office workers and the lowest paid nonprofessional workers tended to be greatest in the South and smallest in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Boston, and on the West Coast. The variation in pay between office workers in Buffalo and Philadelphia hospitals and other nonprofessional employees was also relatively large. These differences are generally consistent with the tendency in other industries for the spread of earnings between white-collar and unskilled workers to be greatest in the South and smallest on the West Coast.

Intercity Differences in Pay Levels

As already indicated, the level of earnings varied substantially among communities. San Francisco generally stood first in terms of average pay: Pay levels in this city were equaled in the case of women nurses by Chicago and in the case of other women professional and technical workers by Los Angeles (table 4). At the time of the survey, Minneapolis ranked slightly ahead of San Francisco in earnings of men nonprofessional workers paid on an hourly basis; but a pay raise had been put into effect for these workers in Minneapolis just before the study, which was conducted later than the San Francisco survey. Minneapolis-St. Paul ranked third in pay levels for women professional nurses and second in earnings of other

groups except women office workers. Rates in Portland, Oreg., and Los Angeles, as well as in San Francisco, were also among the highest for all occupational groups. As will be evident from subsequent sections of this survey, San Francisco also ranked relatively high in terms of some supplementary benefits.

Lowest salaries for nurses and other professional women workers were reported in Atlanta and Philadelphia; Boston and Memphis ranked only slightly higher in remuneration for these workers. The latter city also ranked lowest of all 16 cities in the pay of office and of nonprofessional workers typically compensated on an hourly basis, with Baltimore, Atlanta, and Philadelphia standing next for office workers. Lowest average pay for women in nonprofessional jobs such as those of practical nurse and nursing aide was recorded in Philadelphia. Pay for these occupations was only slightly higher in Memphis.

The interarea variation in earnings was proportionately much smaller for professional and technical and office jobs than it was for other nonprofessional jobs, again following the pattern in industry generally. Hospital pay in the city with the highest earnings was more than 200 percent higher than in the lowest wage city for women nonprofessional workers paid on an hourly basis, more than 100 percent higher for men in these jobs, and almost 100 percent higher for women in nonprofessional jobs paid by the week or month. For nursing and other professional and technical occupations the intercity range amounted to about 30 percent of the lowest city average; for office occupations it was about 50 percent.

Work Schedules and Supplementary Benefits⁸

Hours of Work and Overtime Pay. A 40-hour week was in effect for the vast majority of employees in private hospitals in most areas studied. Only in Atlanta were a majority of nurses on a longer workweek and only in that city and Memphis were a majority of other white-collar workers—those in professional and office jobs—on longer workweeks. In 5 cities, a majority of nonprofessional workers (other than office) were on a workweek in excess of 40 hours. Those not on a 40-hour week typically worked 44 to 45

hours, although some schedules in a few cities were shorter than 40 hours and some workers were on 42- or 48-hour weeks. In Dallas, a few nonprofessional workers were scheduled to work 50 hours a week (table 5).

Typically, hospital workers received compensation for work in excess of their weekly hours, most often straight-time pay, although a substantial minority received equal time off and some were paid time and one-half. In Portland, equal time off was more common than straight-time pay for nonprofessional workers (including office). In San Francisco, almost all workers received time and one-half for overtime; this provision applied to a fifth of the nurses in Philadelphia and a third of those in Minneapolis. Substantial blocks of employees in Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Portland, and New York also were paid time and a half for weekly overtime. In Minneapolis, overtime pay was provided most nonprofessional workers after 80 hours in 2 weeks.

A substantial number of hospitals required some workers—generally the operating and delivery room nurses and sometimes X-ray and laboratory technicians—to be on call for some hours in addition to their regular weekly schedule. Although practices varied among cities and hospitals, a majority of hospitals did not pay workers for time on call, as distinguished from time actually recalled to duty.

Split shifts were reported for dietary and kitchen workers in a few hospitals in most areas. Atlanta was the only city in which no split shifts were reported.

Extra Pay for Late Shift Work. The vast majority of nurses employed on late shifts in private hospitals in each city studied received extra pay for these assignments. At least 85 percent of the nurses in all cities received differentials when assigned to such shifts. The size of the shift premiums varied considerably among cities, generally being lowest (typically below \$2.50 a week) in Memphis, Philadelphia, and Portland, and highest in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, and Cleveland; in the latter cities and in New York City

⁸ Information on supplementary benefits is limited to formal provisions for which the hospitals pay at least part of the cost. Tabular presentation of data on these various supplementary benefits will be included in a reprint of this article and in greater detail in the individual city bulletins.

and Chicago, significant proportions of nurses on late shifts received a premium of \$7.50 or more a week. In some cases, higher pay was provided for the second or twilight than for the night shift.

The extent to which nonprofessional workers on late schedules received a differential varied among the cities studied, from about 90 percent in San Francisco and Minneapolis to less than 3 percent in Dallas, and no shift differentials were reported for these workers in Cincinnati and Memphis. In more than half the cities, only a minority of these hospital workers were provided such extra pay. Shift premium pay usually amounted to less than \$2.50 a week, except in Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Vacations and Holidays. Vacations with pay were afforded all hospital employees after a year's service, with the exception of 1 percent of the registered nurses in Philadelphia and 1 percent of the professional and technical employees in New York. Two weeks of vacation were most common after 1 year of service, except for nurses in New York, professional workers in Boston, and nurses and other professional workers in Baltimore, the majority of whom were eligible for longer vacations. In addition, longer periods of leave were provided for at least a third of the nurses in Atlanta, Boston, Cleveland, and Philadelphia, for other professional and technical workers in Chicago, Minneapolis, and New York, and for both the nurses and other professional

TABLE 5. *Scheduled weekly hours in private hospitals in 16 metropolitan areas, 1956-57*

Weekly hours	Percent of workers in—															
	Atlan- ta	Balti- more	Bos- ton	Buf- falo	Chi- cago	Cin- cin- nati	Cleve- land	Dallas	Los Ange- les- Long Beach	Mem- phis	Min- neap- olis- St. Paul	New York	Phil- adel- phia	Port- land (Oreg.)	St. Louis	San Fran- cisco- Oak- land
All registered professional nurses..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35 but less than 40 hours.....		7				3			6			4				6
37½ hours.....		7				3			6			4				6
40 but less than 44 hours.....	32	92	100	86	91	97	100	98	94	94	100	95	99	100	81	100
40 hours.....	32	82	100	86	91	97	100	98	94	94	100	95	99	100	81	100
44 but less than 48 hours.....	68	(1)		14	9			(1)		6					13	
44 hours.....		(1)		14	9			(1)		6					13	
45 hours.....	68															
48 to 50 hours.....								(1)				(1)				
All other professional and techni- cal workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35 but less than 40 hours.....		12										33	22			
37½ hours.....		12										19				
40 but less than 44 hours.....	30	87	100	91	78	100	100	95	96	45	100	67	73	100	81	100
40 hours.....	30	86	100	91	78	100	100	95	96	45	100	67	73	100	81	100
44 but less than 48 hours.....	70	(1)		9	22			5	4	54			4		(1)	
44 hours.....	50	(1)		9	22			5	4	39			4		(1)	
45 hours.....	20								15							
48 to 50 hours.....															17	
48 hours.....															17	
All office clerical workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35 but less than 40 hours.....		8	11									49	25		(1)	
37½ hours.....		(1)	9									30	7		(1)	
40 but less than 44 hours.....	76	92	89	91	96	100	100	94	89	25	100	48	67	100	72	100
40 hours.....	22	92	89	91	95	100	100	94	89	25	100	48	67	100	72	100
42 hours.....	54				(1)								12			
44 but less than 48 hours.....	(1)			9	4			6	11	75		3	8		26	
44 hours.....	(1)			9	4			6	11	53		3	8		4	
45 hours.....	(1)									22						
48 to 50 hours.....	23								(1)							
48 hours.....	23								(1)							
All other nonprofessional workers..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35 but less than 40 hours.....		10	4						4			7			(1)	
37½ hours.....		10							4			(1)			(1)	
40 but less than 44 hours.....	26	44	96	58	45	89	100	83	85	17	100	85	49	100	75	100
40 hours.....	26	44	93	39	42	89	100	83	85	17	100	85	49	100	75	100
42 hours.....			3		3											
44 but less than 48 hours.....	59	16		33	41	11		10	9	80		6	27		4	
44 hours.....	58	16		33	41	11		10	9	67		6	27		4	
45 hours.....	(1)									13						
48 to 50 hours.....	15	31		8	14			7	3	4		(1)	24		21	
48 hours.....	15	31		8	14				3	4		(1)	24		21	

1 Less than 2.5 percent.

workers in St. Louis. Many hospital employees were eligible for a vacation after 6 months' service.

The extent to which vacations were increased with service of more than a year varied among occupational groups and cities. In every city except Portland, a majority of nurses were entitled to at least 3-week vacations after 10 years' of service, as were other professional workers in all cities except Portland and Atlanta; office and other nonprofessional employees in Boston, Cincinnati, Dallas, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and San Francisco; and nonprofessional workers in Baltimore.

Practically all nurses, other professional and technical employees, and office employees of private hospitals surveyed received paid holidays, and in half the cities all nonprofessional hospital workers were also entitled to paid holidays. The lowest proportions of nonprofessional workers entitled to such days off were recorded in Buffalo and Atlanta, where about 1 out of 5 and 1 out of 6 workers, respectively, received no holidays with pay. In most cities, at least 6 holidays were observed annually. However, in Dallas and Memphis, only 5 holidays were granted. In Atlanta, a half to three-fifths of the employees received fewer than 6 holidays a year, and in St. Louis somewhat less than a fifth of the hospital employees also received fewer than 6 holidays. In the eastern cities studied, 8 holidays or more were granted for significant numbers of hospital workers. Eight holidays were common in Baltimore and Buffalo, applying to a majority of the nurses and other professional workers in both cities and to a majority of the office employees in Baltimore; in Boston and New York, a majority of all 4 occupational groups studied were given more than 8 holidays.

Typically, hospital employees required to work on holidays were allowed equal time off, although in several cities, notably Los Angeles, Portland, St. Louis, Boston, and Baltimore, significant minorities were paid double time (their regular pay plus straight time) for such work.

Insurance and Pensions. In all cities except Memphis and Portland, a third or fewer of the hospital employees were protected by life insurance to which the hospital contributed. In Memphis, approximately two-thirds were eligible

for such life insurance benefits and in Portland, about half were covered. In Minneapolis-St. Paul, almost all nonprofessional workers (other than office clerical workers) were eligible for such insurance.

Sick leave, generally at full pay without a waiting period, was typically provided private hospital employees. In a majority of cities, all except some nonprofessional workers were covered by sick leave; in no city were fewer than four-fifths of the workers protected by such provisions. Sick leave provisions were less prevalent in Chicago than in any other city studied; there, 25 percent of the nonprofessional workers were not covered by formal plans for paid sick leave. Hospitalization, surgical, and medical benefits paid for at least in part by the hospital were less usual than sick leave.

A majority of workers in more than half of the cities were covered by hospital benefit plans, while in more than half the areas, a fourth to a half of the workers were eligible for surgical and medical benefits. The extent of such formal provisions varied considerably among cities. They were least usual in Cleveland and most common in San Francisco, where all workers were covered by hospital and surgical benefits and practically all by medical care plans. In Dallas and Memphis, no hospital workers were recorded as eligible for medical benefits under formal plans.

Some type of retirement system covered all hospital employees in a majority of cities; Boston was the only area in which as many as 15 percent of the private hospital employees were not included in some type of retirement system. Generally, private hospital workers were covered by the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, although in most areas, a substantial minority were also enrolled in private pension plans to which the hospitals contributed. Atlanta was the only community in which more workers were covered by private retirement plans than by Federal social security. In Portland, retirement systems other than social security applied to only about 1 to 2 percent of the workers, while in Minneapolis, less than 8 percent in any occupational group were covered by private plans.

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Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Labor Adjustments for Changes in Technology at an Oil Refinery

NO REGULAR EMPLOYEES were laid off when the management of a medium-size oil refinery replaced former processes with more automatic processes between 1948 and 1956. A small number of workers were upgraded, nearly half retained their grade, and a sizable group were downgraded. Through collective bargaining, management and labor agreed on seniority and maintenance-of-wage-rate provisions to govern the reassignment of workers and to minimize the impact of the adjustments.

To learn how these adjustments were effected was the main objective of a case study by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ The study also yielded information on working conditions and labor relations at a plant with a higher degree of automatic operation than is present in most industries.

The study was intended to be illustrative of the effect of technological change on the work force in the petroleum refining industry. Implications for labor suggested by the study reflect only the experience of the refinery studied, although it also presented some industry background.

The oil refinery studied employed approximately 660 employees in 1956. It is a part of an integrated multiplant company with producing, processing, and marketing facilities located at various points in the United States. Since its construction in 1930, the refinery has undergone a number of changes in plant and equipment leading to greater diversification of output and more automatic control of processing. However, this summary discusses those changes since 1948, as these held the most important implications for the workers.

Major Technological Changes

The major changes resulting from the \$20-million modernization program completed in 1949 were the installation of a fluid catalytic cracking unit (a unit in which a catalyst is employed to bring about a desired chemical reaction) and a delayed coking unit (a unit for producing

additional gas, oil, gasoline, and gas and coke from heavier residual oil after crude distillation). These units replaced a number of batch-type thermal pressure stills in use since the refinery started. The new units were introduced primarily to upgrade the quality of the gasoline produced rather than to increase substantially the crude oil charging capacity.

One result of the installation of these two units was more automatic and continuous operation of the plant. Changes in temperature, pressure, flow, and level are controlled automatically on the new units which operate on a continuous 24-hour basis, shutting down only about twice a year for cleaning and necessary repairs. The old pressure stills were shut down 22 hours out of every 72-hour operating cycle for cleaning out accumulated coke.

Planning began in 1951 for a \$14-million program for increasing crude oil charging capacity and further raising the yield of quality gasoline per barrel of crude oil. This program provided for building an additional crude distillation unit and a new catalytic reforming unit (which replaced a thermal reforming unit) and further instrumentation of existing equipment. The new crude distillation unit was ready for operation by April 1954, and the catalytic reformer started operating in January 1955. Both of these new units are highly instrumented and highly automatic.

As a result of these changes in technology, the quality of gasoline produced was upgraded from an octane rating of 87 in 1948 to 97 in 1956. With virtually the same number of plant production and related workers, crude oil charged per day rose 57 percent—from 35,000 barrels in 1948 to 55,000 barrels in 1956. Direct labor requirements on the new units were about one-third less than on the old pressure stills. However, labor requirements on auxiliary operating and mechanical functions had expanded during the same period.

Planning the Workers' Adjustments

Technological changes in 1949 resulted in the reassignment of 164 workers—about one-fourth of all personnel. Changes in 1954 were less extensive.

¹ A Case Study of a Modernized Petroleum Refinery, BLS Report 120. This study, based on interviews with company and union officials, is the fourth in a series of case studies on automatic technology. For a summary of the first three studies, see *Monthly Labor Review*, January and September 1956, pp. 15-19 and 1037-1040, respectively.

No regular employee was laid off as a result of the changes in either year. Fifteen months' advance planning preceded each of these personnel changes. Management and union representatives jointly discussed the number of workers required on the new units and their qualifications. They also worked out union contract provisions governing layoff, transfer, and promotion in the reassignment of personnel.

Negotiations leading to the 1949 union contract helped to crystallize two basic principles concerning displacement and reassignment of the plant workers. First, length of service was established as the basis for retention of workers in the event of projected layoffs and also as a factor in regulating demotions. The objective was to minimize displacement of older men with years of service at the refinery. Second, the placement of men in newly created or reorganized departments and any proposed change in the application of the demotion or promotion procedures were made the subject of management and union conferences.

Changes in assignment necessarily were made in reference to the lines of progression from one job to another that the technology of the plant required. Although the progression system had existed at the refinery from its very beginning, the negotiations led to setting up of a more formal system. A basic feature of the progression system is that virtually all workers are hired at the plant as probationary laborers and advance to higher paid jobs when available on the basis of their length of service. At each job level, the worker is trained on the job to meet the demands of the next highest classification. After a trial period, a probationary laborer has a choice between 2 routes of advancement, 1 covering operating jobs and the other, maintenance jobs. He is then assigned as a regular laborer to the labor pool of the route he has chosen and his plant seniority is effective from the date of his employment. When a job opening or a chance for "breaking in" at a specific department arises in the chosen route, eligible workers may apply for the assignment and selection is made on the basis of plant seniority. Once a worker is assigned to such a job, he accumulates seniority in the department. Thereafter, he advances in the department on the basis of departmental seniority, irrespective of plant seniority.

To assure operating workers that their seniority rights would be fully protected during the planning and construction period preceding the startup of the new units in 1949, management and union officials agreed that job vacancies in the various departments would be filled on a temporary basis for that period. Workers hired during the period to fill any jobs were told that they might have to step back to lesser paying jobs when the new units were started and senior employees exercised their rights.

Reassignment and Retraining

Production workers whose jobs were directly affected by the introduction of the catalytic cracking unit and other changes were reassigned to other jobs on the basis of their position on special seniority registers established during the bargaining negotiations. Of the 164 workers affected in 1949, approximately 102, or 62 percent, were placed in jobs paying at least the same wage rate they had previously; the remaining 62 workers were downgraded to jobs at lower rates. Under the seniority provisions of the union contract, some of these latter workers were not downgraded in pay immediately. They were protected by a maintenance-of-wage-rate provision which guaranteed affected workers with 5 or more years of service against a reduction in their rate of pay for 6 months after being reassigned.

Among the 102 workers who retained or bettered their job rates were 81 direct operating employees, that is, stillmen, operators, and helpers. There was not much difficulty in reassigning these workers, because the new units used the same job classifications and required all the direct operating employees displaced from the old pressure stills. The remaining 21 employees were coke cleanout workers on the pressure stills.

The 62 workers who were downgraded were the balance of the crew of 83 coke cleanout workers. They were displaced because the new equipment required only 21 men for the cleanout. Coke cleanout workers received relatively high wage rates for performing physically onerous work under unpleasant conditions. With the application of the seniority system, the only jobs open to these 62 workers were as helpers or laborers, which meant their downgrading.

Approximately half of those downgraded had sufficient seniority to be guaranteed against a decrease in their hourly rate of pay for 6 months after their transfer. The remainder, while having placement rights, started with the lower job rate at the time of their transfer.

Most of these 62 workers were still employed by the refinery at the time of the study. No one of this group had obtained a position with a wage rate as high as that for the coke cleanout job.

The 1954 changes involved the reassignment of 12 employees without any downgrading. These employees were transferred from the old thermal reforming unit to the new catalytic reforming unit, on which the same job classifications were used.

Advance training to operate the new equipment was given to both operating employees and supervisors during working hours. This training included in-plant classroom instruction and direct observation of new equipment. Since, as already indicated, continuous catalytic cracking represented a significant departure from previous processing, training for work in this unit was relatively long and extensive. Training for supervisors started 6 months before the new unit began operating. Stillmen received training for 3 months before the startup, and operators and helpers working in the same process unit as stillmen, for a somewhat lesser period. Training for operating the catalytic reformer, another new and unfamiliar process, was also quite extensive. During the

training periods, all workers received their regular wage rates and substitute workers were employed to fill their regular jobs.

Employment and Occupational Structure

Total employment at the refinery over the 8 years remained relatively stable (663 employees in 1948, 661 in 1956), with fluctuations resulting mainly from greater construction activity rather than from any significant changes in operating requirements. Production workers made up 84 percent of the total employees in 1949 and 83 percent in 1956.

Of the 4 departments to which production (hourly rated) workers are assigned—operations, maintenance, laboratory and testing, and miscellaneous—the first 2 employ approximately 90 percent of the hourly rated workers. About 50 percent are in operations and 40 percent in maintenance.

Although the overall numbers employed in the two major departments have not changed greatly, there have been several noteworthy shifts in the number of workers required in individual job classifications. In the operations department, the number of employees required for direct processing jobs increased substantially. The number of stillmen increased by 17 percent, operators by about 6 percent, and helpers by 69 percent. The large increase in the helper classification was

Percentage distribution, at 1956 wage rates, of required hourly rated workers¹ in an oil refinery, by 1948 and 1956 occupational distribution

1956 hourly wage rate	1948 occupational distribution					1956 occupational distribution				
	All hourly rated employees	Operations	Maintenance	Laboratory and testing	Miscellaneous	All hourly rated employees	Operations	Maintenance	Laboratory and testing	Miscellaneous
\$3 and over	0.4		0.9			0.2		0.1		
\$2.90-\$2.99	7.9	13.3		25.6		8.9	14.9		24.2	
\$2.80-\$2.89	33.9	58.7	8.1	12.8		24.5	42.8	5.7	12.1	
\$2.70-\$2.79	24.6	15.4	37.7	21.5	16.3	33.3	25.1	47.9	18.2	
\$2.60-\$2.69	4.2	5.6	1.3	17.9		5.3	6.6	1.4	25.5	
\$2.50-\$2.59	3.3	.5	5.8	17.9		3.3	0.5	5.7	12.7	
\$2.40-\$2.49	15.3	6.5	23.3	4.3	55.3	19.1	10.1	29.6	3.0	58.3
\$2.30-\$2.39						.2			4.3	
\$2.20-\$2.29	10.4		22.9		28.4	5.2		9.6		41.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers ²	556.0	285.0	223.0	23.4	24.6	561.0	281.2	230.0	33.0	16.8
Average (weighted) ³ hourly rate	\$2.686	\$2.796	\$2.568	\$2.742	\$2.442	\$2.691	\$2.764	\$2.620	\$2.732	\$2.362

¹ Workers required by the staffing pattern for a 168-hour week.

² Excludes supervisors and administrative personnel; the number of hourly rated workers shown does not necessarily represent the actual number of such workers on the payroll.

³ The rate for each job classification was weighted by the number of jobs in that classification.

attributable principally to an effort to develop a larger number of workers qualified to staff the separate process units. These increases were offset by a large reduction in the number of coke cleanout workers. Shutting down the pressure stills reduced the required number of workers in this job classification by 85 percent, as previously indicated. During 1949-56, the maintenance department experienced increases in the instrument repairman and pipefitter classifications. Increased instrumentation made it necessary to add seven men to the instrument repairman group when the catalytic cracker and delayed coker were introduced. An increase in pipefitter and pipefitter's helper jobs was the result of an agreement between management and union to maintain a balance of one pipefitter's helper for each pipefitter, as well as the greater need for their services in maintaining the plant. The laboratory and testing group also showed some increase.

On the administrative staff, the most noteworthy change was a reorganization of functions and the creation of three assistant plant manager positions which gave greater recognition to the engineering and personnel functions.

Job Content and Changing Requirements

More automatic processing modified some details of production jobs in the operations department but did not require new job classifications. The duties of stillmen, operators, and helpers—the principal operating jobs—now involve more monitoring by means of instruments and less direct manual manipulation of controls. The most drastic change occurred on the coke cleanout job, where mechanical equipment was substituted for hand labor.

The work of maintaining and repairing the extensive equipment at the refinery engages a large group of craftsmen in the metal and other trades: pipefitters, welders, machinists, painters, electricians. These craftsmen perform jobs similar to workers in their trades in industry and construction. Only carpenters, machinists, and brickmasons are hired directly as fully qualified journeymen. Since most of the other craftsmen have received their training on the job, their skills and knowledge of the trade are more or less directly related to the plant's needs.

The duties of the laboratory and testing jobs require professionally trained chemists to make routine chemical tests to determine the octane rating and other measures of product quality. A bachelor's degree in chemistry is a requirement for these workers. Like other production workers, laboratory employees are paid on an hourly basis and are covered by the union contract.

One of the most important personnel developments at the refinery during the postwar period has been the raising of educational standards for both production and supervisory workers. In 1948, the management adopted the requirement of a high school education for employment. In 1953, a preemployment test was designed for applicants for production jobs. The test attempts to determine an individual's ability to memorize, concentrate, observe, and follow instructions. It covers mathematical knowledge through the second-year high school level, i. e., algebra and geometry. An engineering degree is now a qualification sought in selecting supervisors.

The question of more stringent personal qualifications figured in a dispute between management and union in 1954 over a seniority provision in the agreement. The provision read, in part, "Senior employees eligible under this article shall be given preference on (such) jobs in line with their choice of work route advancement." The company felt that the word "eligible" implied that factors other than seniority could be considered in filling posted jobs. The union's position was that the word referred only to seniority eligibility. The issue was submitted to arbitration, which resulted in a decision supporting the company. This same problem was one of the issues in a 1956 work stoppage. The contract ending the strike provided that when a job vacancy is announced, it must be given to the senior plant applicant in line for the job for a trial period of 30 days. Since this agreement, approximately 40 jobs have been posted and filled by the senior person. In each case, the employee has finished his trial period without any questions raised about his qualifications.

Wage Structure and Changes

Production workers in this continuous process plant receive relatively high wage rates, compared

with factory workers generally. In 1956, among the operating workers, stillmen received \$2.99 an hour, operators, \$2.80 an hour, and helpers, \$2.71 an hour. In the maintenance department, except for a brickmason at \$3.05 an hour, all other craftsmen received \$2.77 an hour and craftsman helpers were paid \$2.47 an hour.

Changes in job requirements over the 1948-56 period left the overall average grade of production workers virtually unchanged. Thus, the average wage rate in 1956 was about the same as the comparable average for 1948—if the effect of general wage increases is eliminated. In making the comparison, the rate for each job classification was weighted by the number of persons shown on the staffing pattern for each year in that classification. (See table.)

Wage rates advanced each year from 1948 through 1956, except for 1954. The wage changes negotiated during the period were all across-the-board general increases. No special rates have been established as a result of the modernization program.

Attitudes of Company and Its Workers

The company emphasizes the advantages of greater output, improved quality, and lower costs of production in meeting competition. Because refinery processes are constantly changing, officials believe that it is important to have a work force which is adaptable and which can be easily retrained.

The union spokesmen cite benefits in less seasonal fluctuation in employment, and safer and less onerous working conditions, as a result of the new processing methods. They emphasize the importance of the seniority, maintenance-of-wages, and training measures in their collective bargaining agreement in meeting the problems of worker adjustment.

Looking forward, the union officials feel particularly concerned about the impact on job opportunities of the growing tendency elsewhere in the industry to turn over to special contractors certain types of maintenance work at refineries. In their view, this trend may mean a greater loss of jobs than the gradual introduction of technological change.

—HERMAN J. ROTHBERG

Division of Productivity and Technological Developments

Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in Three Seasonal Industries

THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938 was amended in August 1955 to raise the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour. The higher rate was effective on March 1, 1956. The U. S. Department of Labor conducted a series of surveys to determine the effects of this increase on low-wage industries. The results of some of the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys were summarized in earlier issues of the Review.¹

Surveys were recently completed in three additional industries: fruit and vegetable canning and freezing; raw cane sugar manufacturing; and tobacco stemming and redrying to determine the effects of the increase on highly seasonal industries, dependent to a large extent on a somewhat transitory work force of generally unskilled workers. Results of these surveys, presented below, revealed that the effects of the \$1 minimum wage were generally characteristic of the effects in the other low-wage industries studied: an immediate increase in the level of wages; an increased concentration of workers at the new minimum wage; and marked reduction in occupational and geographic wage differentials.

Table 1 shows the industries studied by size of employment and number of establishments, by location, and by employment periods covered. The canning surveys were limited to three southern States: fruit and vegetable canning in Georgia and Texas and citrus canning and freezing in Florida. The surveys in tobacco stemming and redrying were limited to Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia, where over four-fifths of the plants and nine-tenths of the industry's workers are located. The survey of raw cane sugar mills was confined to Louisiana, where this industry is very largely concentrated.

Since production in each of these industries is dependent on an agricultural crop which must be harvested or processed at a particular degree of maturity, the major employment periods may vary by a few weeks from one year to the next. Because of this, the specific payroll periods studied were varied over a 2- or 3-month period to assure

¹ See *Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in Seven Industries*, March and April 1957, pp. 323-328 and 441-446.

comparability of the data between the 1955 and 1956 seasons for each establishment. The two payroll periods studied represented peak employment periods during the producing seasons prior to and subsequent to the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage.

A sharp division exists in most plants in these industries between regular or year-round workers and seasonal workers. The former maintain plant and equipment during the off season, generally perform the more skilled jobs required during the processing season, and are usually men. The seasonal workers, often housewives from the surrounding area, generally perform the unskilled jobs. A similar division is usually found in wage rates for the two types of workers. The earnings of seasonal workers cluster around the minimum; since these workers constitute a large proportion of the total labor force during the peak periods, the change in the minimum wage resulted in substantial increases in average hourly earnings in most plants, as well as marked revisions in their wage structures.

The comparative data in table 2 indicate a high degree of uniformity in the changing distribution of earnings between payroll periods studied. Except in the Florida citrus canneries, the majority of workers in each of the industries studied earned between 75 cents and \$1 an hour, prior to the new minimum. In the following season, more than three-fourths of the workers in all industries earned at least \$1 but less than \$1.25 an hour.

TABLE 1. *Establishments and workers included in survey of 3 seasonal industries for payroll periods during peak employment seasons before and after the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage (March 1, 1956)*

Industry and State	Peak employment period	Number of establishments		Number of workers ¹	
		Before \$1 minimum	After \$1 minimum	Before \$1 minimum	After \$1 minimum
Fruit and vegetable canning:					
Georgia.....	Sept.-Oct....	19	19	3,546	2,131
Texas.....	Nov.-Jan....	25	25	3,648	3,319
Florida.....	Jan.-Feb....	35	35	12,353	11,879
Tobacco stemming and redrying:					
Kentucky.....	Dec.-Jan....	18	18	5,277	5,164
North Carolina.....	Sept.-Nov....	65	65	27,549	28,085
Virginia.....	Oct.-Nov....	20	20	7,693	7,906
Raw cane sugar manufacturing:					
Louisiana.....	Nov.-Dec....	45	40	6,000	5,252

¹ From two-thirds to nine-tenths of the workers in the industries were employed in the establishments studied except in the case of raw cane sugar manufacturing where the plants studied included about 45 percent of the industry's workers.

TABLE 2. *Percent of workers at selected average hourly earnings¹ levels, 3 seasonal industries, major producing periods, before and after the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage (March 1, 1956)*

Average hourly earnings ¹ before and after March 1, 1956 (in cents)	Fruit and vegetable canning			Raw cane sugar manufacturing	Tobacco stemming and redrying		
	Georgia	Texas	Florida	Louisiana	Kentucky	North Carolina	Virginia
<i>Effective minimum wage</i>							
75 and under 76: Before...	93	72	6	37	27	26	6
100 and under 101: After...	85	81	27	55	42	64	38
<i>Earnings intervals</i>							
Under 75:							
Before.....	1	5	(²)			(²)	(²)
After.....	1	4					(²)
75 and under 100:							
Before.....	96	93	32	80	56	80	70
After.....	9	(²)			(²)	(²)	(²)
100 and under 125:							
Before.....	2	2	46	13	36	11	20
After.....	87	95	77	86	84	92	89
125 and under 150:							
Before.....	1	(²)	12	5	5	6	7
After.....	1	(²)	13	9	13	4	6
150 and over:							
Before.....	(²)	(²)	11	3	2	3	3
After.....	1	1	10	5	3	4	5

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual columns do not necessarily equal 100.

Generally, the increase in earnings for those workers at the 75-cent level to the \$1 level was accompanied by higher earnings for only a limited number of workers already at or above the \$1 level. Hence, as in other low-wage industries surveyed by the Bureau, wage differentials were narrowed, with large proportions of the workers concentrated at the new minimum wage. Actually a high degree of compression and concentration had previously existed in most cases so that the changes in 1956 were more in the nature of shifts in levels than of a redistribution of earnings. The average hourly earnings during peak operating seasons before and after March 1, 1956, are shown in table 3.

These generalizations, as can be noted from table 2, do not reflect the degree of variability in the wage structure changes that occurred in these industries.

Canning and Freezing

The wage structures of the canning operations in Georgia and Texas were very dissimilar to that in Florida. This differentiation resulted from

several factors, including product diversity, degree of seasonality, the proportion of seasonal to regular work force, occupational structure, and methods of production. For example, Florida processes 2 varieties of oranges (valencias and temples) and has more than 1 crop per year. Consequently, many of its canneries are able to operate practically year round in contrast to the much more limited operating season of fruit and vegetable canneries in the other two States. Employment in Florida is, therefore, relatively less seasonal.

In Georgia and Texas, the change in average hourly earnings of cannery workers was almost the same as that for the Federal minimum wage—rising from 77 and 76 cents to 98 and 99 cents, respectively. These increases were the equivalent of a 27- and a 30-percent rise. In contrast, the \$1.13 average in the Florida citrus canneries rose only a moderate 5 percent.

Another provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act had a significant influence on the wages of some of the workers covered in these surveys. The act provides an exemption from its minimum wage provisions for certain industries operating in the "area of production" of agricultural crops. The definition of the area of production for wage survey purposes—all plants located in communities of less than 2,500 population or more than 2 miles from a community of 2,500 or more population—was somewhat simplified but, in general, corresponded to the scope of the act. The proportions of workers in plants included in such areas were 11 and 6 percent in Florida and Texas, respectively, but 57 percent in Georgia in the first pay period and 38 percent in the second.

However, not all of the eligible plants took advantage of the exemption. In Georgia, the data indicate that the exemption was more widely used by employers when the new minimum became effective. Its use reduced the concentration of earnings after March 1, 1956. In the first pay period studied, 93 percent of the workers were earning 75 cents an hour, with only 1 percent receiving less than that minimum; in the second pay period, 85 percent of the workers were concentrated around the new Federal minimum while 10 percent earned wages averaging less than \$1

an hour. In both Texas and Florida, the \$1 minimum had little, if any, discernible effect on the use of the exemption.²

As was stated earlier, wage structure changes in Georgia and Texas canneries were directly related to the increase in the minimum wage. In 1955, after 6 years under the 75-cent minimum wage, peak season average hourly earnings in these canneries were only 1 or 2 cents above that minimum. In Florida, where average earnings at the time of the surveys were considerably higher than either the old or the new Federal minimums, 32 percent of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour just prior to the effective date of the new minimum. All of these workers earned \$1 or more a year later. No significant changes occurred in the proportion of workers earning \$1.25 or more in any of the canneries studied.

As would be expected from the overall average and the concentration of workers about the legal minimums, little wage differentiation among jobs existed in Georgia and Texas. The majority of the workers in all jobs studied earned 75 cents and \$1, respectively, during the two payroll periods studied. In Florida, there was greater variation in earnings among jobs; however, the changes which did occur resulted, primarily, from the required increases to workers below \$1 an hour. The average earnings of the jobs shown in table 4 are fairly representative of the average wages paid by this industry.

In Georgia, the hourly earnings of maintenance mechanics (before March 1, 1956) averaged about 60 percent higher than those for the other four selected jobs. Such marked earnings differences between skilled trades and common labor are not

TABLE 3. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ during peak operating seasons in 3 industries, by major producing States, before and after the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage (March 1, 1956)

Industry and State	Before \$1 minimum	After \$1 minimum	Cents-per-hour increase	Percent increase
Fruit and vegetable canning:				
Georgia.....	\$0.77	\$0.98	\$0.21	27
Texas.....	.76	.99	.23	30
Florida.....	1.13	1.19	.06	5
Raw cane sugar manufacturing:				
Louisiana.....	.88	1.10	.22	25
Tobacco stemming and redrying:				
Kentucky.....	.97	1.11	.14	14
North Carolina.....	.89	1.07	.18	20
Virginia.....	.96	1.10	.14	15

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

² Part of this may be due to the fact that three-fourths of the workers in the communities of less than 2,500 in Florida were employed in freezing plants to which the area-of-production exemption does not apply.

TABLE 4. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in fruit and vegetable canning, three States, before and after the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage (March 1, 1956)

Occupation and sex	Georgia		Texas		Florida	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
<i>Men</i>						
Container feeders.....	\$0.76	\$0.97	\$0.77	\$1.00	\$0.98	\$1.06
Laborers, material handling.....	.75	.94	.75	.98	.99	1.07
Mechanics, maintenance.....	1.21	1.31	1.00	1.27	1.29	1.41
Electricians, maintenance.....					1.54	1.58
Cutters, peelers, slicers, cubers or pitters, hand.....					1.92	1.92
<i>Women</i>						
Cutters, peelers, slicers, cubers or pitters, hand.....	.76	.99	.75	.95	1.16	1.20
Graders.....	.75	.92	.76	1.00	.98	1.06

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

uncommon in many areas of the South.³ As in other affected industries, the higher minimum wage reduced these differentials. The smaller increase of 10 cents in the average hourly earnings of mechanics compared with increases ranging from 17 to 23 cents for the other jobs reduced the 60-percent differential to about 35 percent. In Texas, however, the earnings of mechanics were only about one-third higher than those of the other workers during each pay period. The increase in earnings in Texas canneries was approximately of the same magnitude for all workers, albeit slightly larger for mechanics. In Florida, the wage relationships were somewhat similar to those in Texas. The earnings of maintenance mechanics were about 30 percent higher than those of lesser skilled workers and wages for the two groups increased by substantially the same ratio. However, if the earnings of maintenance electricians are used, the findings differ. Electricians in Florida earned \$1.54 an hour, or about 57 percent more than women graders. Following the new minimum, electricians earned \$1.58, or only 49 percent more than women graders.

Raw Cane Sugar Manufacturing

All of the raw cane sugar mills in the United States—with the exception of three in Florida—are located in Louisiana. The Louisiana mills surveyed operate only during the 2- or 3-month period between October and December. Most of the mills employ a nucleus staff throughout the year to maintain equipment. Nearly one-third

of the workers in the 1956 grinding season were permanent personnel. Table 1 indicates a decline of about 750 workers (12.5 percent) between the pay periods studied. Most of the decline, however, was accounted for by the closing of several mills—a nearly continuous process in the industry as obsolescence sets in and mills become unprofitable. Nearly all of the mills reported somewhat fewer workers and a broadening of job duties in the later pay period as an attempt to reduce costs.

Wages were substantially increased as average hourly earnings rose from 88 cents to \$1.10—a rise of 25 percent—between the 1955 and 1956 grinding seasons (table 3). Four-fifths of the workers earned at least 75 cents but less than \$1 an hour during the 1955 season (table 2). All of the workers were earning \$1 or more an hour the following season. As in the case of other low-wage industries studied—both seasonal and non-seasonal—there was a sharp compression of the earnings distribution and a larger concentration of workers about the minimum wage. All earnings below \$1 an hour were eliminated. There was also an increase of from 8 to 14 percent in the number of workers earning \$1.25 or more (about 200 more sugar workers earned these higher rates in the later season), but increases granted to the higher wage workers were not extensive enough to maintain wage differentials. Average hourly earnings of maintenance mechanics rose from \$1.27 in 1955 to \$1.43 in 1956; of laborers, from 77 cents to \$1.02; and of cane rakers, from 79 cents to \$1. These changes reduced the relative wage advantage of the mechanics from about 65 percent to 40 percent and the money advantage from about 50 cents to about 40 cents.

Tobacco Stemming and Redrying

More than four-fifths of the establishments primarily engaged in stemming and redrying of tobacco, and over 95 percent of the industry's workers are located in North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky.⁴ Employment fluctuates widely throughout the year. In 1956, for example, employment for the stemming and redrying industry during September and October reached almost

³ See Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56, BLS Bull. 1188, or Monthly Labor Review, September 1956, pp. 1040-1046.

⁴ Not all tobacco is processed in stemming and redrying plants; some of it is processed in plants which are predominantly operated by manufacturers or warehouses.

40,000 as compared with about 10,000 during April to July.⁵ The work force undergoes significant changes during the processing period, notably in the decline in the ratio of skilled to unskilled workers and of men to women. The shifts in these proportions result in substantially lower average hourly earnings in the periods of peak employment.⁶

Leaf tobacco must be prepared for storage as soon as it leaves the farm; in Kentucky, burley tobacco, the predominant type grown, is marketed in December. North Carolina and Virginia process flue-cured tobacco which leaves the farm in the fall. The payroll periods studied in these surveys were, therefore, varied to correspond with the processing periods.

Other differences exist between the Kentucky industry and that in North Carolina and Virginia. For example: Virtually all the workers in North Carolina, and three-fifths in Virginia, were employed by independent dealers, whereas two-thirds of the workers in Kentucky were in stemming and redrying establishments operated by tobacco manufacturers; the majority of the workers in North Carolina and Virginia were in establishments with over 500 workers, while the majority in Kentucky were employed in smaller plants; and finally, whereas most of the workers in North Carolina and Virginia were in establishments which had labor-management agreements covering a majority of their workers, this was so for fewer than two-fifths in Kentucky.

While slightly more than one-half of the workers in Kentucky earned less than \$1 an hour during the season prior to the new minimum, 70 and 80 percent of the workers in Virginia and North Carolina earned under \$1, respectively (table 2). Over one-third of the Kentucky workers earned \$1 to \$1.25 prior to the minimum. During the following season, greater similarity appeared in the distributions of earnings, but a discernible difference still existed between Kentucky and the other two States. In the latter States, the workers below \$1 had moved into the \$1 to \$1.25 earnings interval while virtually no movement out of that class took place by those workers who had already been earning that amount. In Kentucky, some indirect effects of the increase in the minimum on the earnings of workers were discernible in the additional 9 percent of the workers earning \$1.25 or more.

Although the differences between Kentucky and both North Carolina and Virginia have been emphasized, differences also existed between the latter two States. In fact, the average hourly earnings in the Virginia industry were closer to the average in Kentucky than to that in North Carolina (table 3). The 97-cent-an-hour average in Kentucky was matched by the 96-cent average in Virginia and, under the influence of the new minimum, both averages increased exactly 14 cents. The lower average of 89 cents an hour in North Carolina rose 18 cents. Over 70 percent of the workers in Virginia were in establishments in which the majority were covered by labor-management agreements, compared with 54 percent in North Carolina, which may be one reason for the wage differences. Size of community may also have had an influence. About 80 percent of the workers in Virginia were employed in or near cities of more than 25,000 population, while 70 percent of the North Carolina workers were employed in smaller community areas.

The effects of the \$1 minimum wage on occupational differentials were such as to be expected in an industry with the wage and occupational structure which prevails in tobacco stemming and redrying plants. The large proportion of unskilled workers may be illustrated by the category Laborers (men), which comprised from a fifth to a fourth of all the production workers in each of the three States. In the first pay period studied, these workers averaged 91 cents an hour in North Carolina and 95 cents an hour in the other two States. In the second pay period, the averages had increased by 17 cents in North Carolina, 13 cents in Virginia, and 15 cents in Kentucky. Maintenance mechanics, during the early pay period, averaged \$1.95 an hour in North Carolina, \$1.92 in Virginia, and \$1.61 in Kentucky. These earnings increased 8 cents in North Carolina, 5 cents in Virginia, and 15 cents in Kentucky. The relative advantage in earnings of mechanics over laborers was, therefore, sharply reduced—from 114 to 88 percent in North Carolina, 102 to 82 percent in Virginia, and 69 to 60 percent in Kentucky.

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⁵ Based on employment series regularly published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁶ See table C-1, p. 1138 of this issue.

The \$1 Minimum Wage Impact on 15 Oklahoma Industries*

UNDER THE Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, the Federal Government raised the statutory minimum wage rate from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956, for workers engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce. A study to determine the effects of such an increase was made of 136 firms in 15 low-wage industries in Oklahoma during periods just prior to and immediately following the effective date of the increase. This study, which included 110 firms employing some workers at wages averaging less than \$1 an hour prior to March 1, 1956, revealed that the increased minimum had little or no general effect on the employment level. Major adjustments of the 110 firms to the increased minimum were to increase production (48 firms), raise prices (50 firms), reduce overtime (21 firms), increase mechanization (34 firms), and increase efficiency (24 firms).

A comparison of the activities of these 110 firms with the 26 firms which did not have to adjust to the \$1 minimum reveals that the 110 firms registered greater increases in production during the period of the survey, introduced more new machinery, increased efficiency at a faster rate, and availed themselves of opportunities to reduce overtime much more frequently than the higher wage firms. A higher percent of these firms raised prices than did those already paying over \$1 an hour; however, 54 percent of the firms raising wages did not raise prices even though in many instances raw material costs had increased.

Scope and Method of Study

The 15 industries included in the study were manufacturers of wood furniture, soft drinks, leather products, canvas products, salad dressing, paint, bedding, potato chips, candy, clothing, and cottonseed products. Also included were poultry dressers, cucumber processors, sawmillers, and pecan shellers. Almost a third of the 136 firms in the Oklahoma study were either in the apparel or sawmilling industry, 5 of which (all apparel) were located in Oklahoma City or Tulsa. Of the firms studied in the 13 remaining industries, 44 percent were located in Oklahoma City or Tulsa.

Because of the small number of firms in these industries (table 1), an attempt was made to include in the study all of the firms in the 15 industries except soft-drink bottling of which only a sample number of firms were included. Two personal interviews were conducted with officials of each of the 136 firms, one in February or March of 1956, the other in October, November, or December of the same year.

Employment

Employment dropped from 5,566 in the third quarter of 1955 to 5,442 in the same period of 1956 for those firms having to raise wages. (See table 1.) Most of the employment drop, however, was due to factors not connected with the minimum wage law. A severe drought during the 1956 growing season resulted in a sharp curtailment of employment in 2 industries—cottonseed and cucumber processing—dependent on agricultural output for raw materials. These 2 industries, employing a total of 522 workers during the third quarter of 1955, had decreased employment to 351 during the same period of 1956. If these industries are eliminated, employment increased from 5,044 in the third quarter of 1955 to 5,091 in the third quarter of 1956 for those firms having to raise wages. The corresponding figures for the firms already paying all employees over \$1 an hour prior to March 1, 1956, showed a decline from 1,284 to 1,275. To be sure, the firms paying all employees over \$1 an hour (22 of the 26), were located primarily in 6 industries but even if the statistics are restricted to the 6, the same pattern follows. For those firms under \$1, employment increased from 849 to 895, whereas it decreased from 1,272 to 1,264 for those already over \$1.

In other industries, too, drops in employment were recorded that were not primarily caused by the raising of the minimum wage. In poultry dressing, which showed a decline from 195 to 190 employees, the one firm already paying all workers above \$1 an hour employed the same number of employees. Of the 6 firms which had to raise wages, 2 maintained the same number of employees, 2 showed increases of 6 and 7 employees,

*This article represents a summary of a study prepared under a University of Oklahoma faculty research grant and presented by the author before the Southwestern Social Science Association, Dallas, Tex., on April 20, 1957.

respectively, and 2 reported a decline—1 of only 1 employee, while the other, deciding to close except for Thanksgiving operations, reduced employment by 18. In the particular area where the latter plant was located, 3 large poultry-dressing plants had closed during the last 6 years because of curtailment in the supply of chickens.

In the candy industry, extraneous factors caused employment to drop from 192 to 151. The firm cutting employment the most, by 25 employees, reported that the summer season had been so hot that without an air-conditioned building the candy became too sticky. By September, this firm reported not only that the 25 had been rehired but that 25 additional employees had been hired.

In the sawmilling industry, employment would not have declined from 951 to 787 had it not been that fires destroyed 2 mills employing over 100 employees. Both sawmills were expected to be rebuilt. A third firm consolidated 2 plants and laid off about 50 employees. It had expected to employ the same number of employees, but the drought caused a drop in demand for its creosoted posts. The consolidation was attributable entirely to the poor location of one of the plants, and not in any degree to the minimum wage law.

Pecan shellers in Oklahoma employed 157 employees in the third quarter of 1955 and 94 in the same period of 1956. Four of the 6 reported a drop in employment while the other 2 employed the same number of workers. In early 1956, the U. S. Department of Agriculture forecast an exceptionally short crop for that year. Consequently, the pecan processors began bidding up the price of

pecans at the end of the 1955-56 season. Later, the Agriculture Department revised its forecast to double the original figure, and the processors were faced with a surplus crop. The processors had bought at an exceptionally high price and then were forced to sell at a low price. Median labor costs of the reporting firms were only 12 percent of total costs. The increase in minimum wages required by the law by itself should not have unduly burdened the pecan shellers.

Obviously an increase in the minimum wage may be adapted to more easily if production and sales increase, and such increases were noted for almost half the firms. The largest increase in employment occurred in the 27 apparel firms. These firms employed 2,575 workers in the third quarter of 1955 and 2,856 in the same quarter of 1956. Over the same period nationwide, the number of employees in this industry decreased slightly. Fourteen of the 27 firms expanded employment in the third quarter 1956 over the corresponding 1955 period, 6 employed the same number of workers, and 7 showed a decrease. Rather interestingly, the 6 lowest wage firms which had paid from 75 to 85 cents an hour before the effective date of the \$1 minimum expanded employment 32 percent, a figure considerably higher than for the group as a whole.

Methods of Adjustment

Production. Since the combined employment of 13 of the industries studied increased in firms paying less than \$1 an hour, it is of interest to note

TABLE 1. Number of firms studied and employment in 15 selected low-wage industries, Oklahoma, 3d quarter 1955 and 1956

Industry	All firms studied			Firms paying all workers \$1 an hour or more prior to March 1, 1956			Firms paying some workers less than \$1 an hour prior to March 1, 1956		
	Number	Employment, 3d quarter		Number	Employment, 3d quarter		Number	Employment, 3d quarter	
		1955	1956		1955	1956		1955	1956
Total	136	6,840	6,717	26	1,284	1,275	110	5,566	5,442
Paint	7	116	120	5	49	53	2	67	67
Furniture	5	44	35	4	29	19	11	15	16
Bedding	4	1,137	1,137	2	1,130	1,130	2	7	7
Leather products	10	449	490	4	6	6	6	443	484
Canvas products	12	100	101	4	32	30	8	68	71
Salad dressing	3	56	55	1	6	6	2	50	49
Poultry dressing	7	196	191	1	1	1	6	195	190
Potato chips	5	75	69				5	75	69
Candy	4	194	153	1	2	2	3	192	151
Pecan shelling	6	157	94				6	157	94
Apparel	27	2,575	2,856				27	2,575	2,856
Cottonseed processing	14	490	348				14	490	343
Sawmilling	16	954	789	1	3	2	15	951	787
Soft-drink bottling	13	275	276	3	26	26	10	249	250
Cucumber processing	3	32	8				3	32	8

what adaptation firms made to the increased wages. Table 2 shows the major adjustments. Forty-eight, or 44 percent, of the 110 firms which had to raise wages to comply with the \$1 minimum increased production. About the same percent of firms already paying all employees over \$1 also increased production. However, firms below \$1 an hour tended to increase production by a greater amount than firms paying \$1 an hour.

Prices. Another method of adjusting to the minimum wage was to raise prices. Fifty of the 110 firms (45 percent) which had to raise wages also raised their selling price. Almost as large a proportion of the firms already paying over \$1 an hour to all employees raised prices (38 percent) as did those having to raise wages. In 7 of the 15 industries, less than 20 percent of the firms paying less than \$1 an hour raised their prices. Eighteen percent of the firms paying some employees under \$1 lowered their selling price, while 37 percent kept prices constant. That more firms did not raise selling prices was of interest especially because 68 percent had to pay higher raw material costs as well as higher wages. After excluding those firms which experienced either a reduction in sales or raw material prices, there were still remaining 33 percent of the 110 firms that did not raise selling prices in the face of wage raises and increases of raw material prices.

Overtime. Twenty-four of the 110 firms having to raise wages cut back the hours of overtime worked. Of those that continued their employment at the same level, 4 reported an increase in production; 5, the same production level; and 2, a decline in production. Both employment and production were increased by 6 firms and decreased by 5. Two others claimed that production was the same although both employment and hours had been reduced. The fact that production was not always reduced when hours were cut lends support to the position that increasing wages encourages employers and workers to greater efficiency. Only 2 of the firms already paying over \$1 an hour reduced overtime work.

Mechanization. Thirty-four of the 110 firms having to raise wages introduced new machinery in 1956, whereas none of the firms already paying above \$1 an hour did so. Of the 34 firms, 16 cut back employment, 11 increased it, and 7 maintained the same level. Evidently the necessity to increase wages had stimulated the mechanization, although in only 4 of the 15 industries did 50 percent or more of the firms purchase new machinery.

Efficiency. The manager of one of the firms, referring to increasing efficiency, remarked, "Before the minimum wage was raised, things were

TABLE 2. *Methods used in adapting to the \$1 minimum hourly wage by 136 firms in 15 selected low-wage industries, Oklahoma, 3d quarter 1956*

Industry	Percent of firms—									
	Increasing production having minimum plant rate ¹		Increasing prices having minimum plant rate ¹		Reducing overtime having minimum plant rate ¹		Adding new machinery having minimum plant rate ¹		Increasing efficiency having minimum plant rate ¹	
	Below \$1	Above \$1	Below \$1	Above \$1	Below \$1	Above \$1	Below \$1	Above \$1	Below \$1	Above \$1
Average.....	44	46	45	38	21	4	31	0	22	8
Paint.....	50	40	100	60	100	0	0	0	0	0
Furniture.....	100	50	100	25	0	0	100	0	0	0
Bedding.....	0	50	0	100	0	50	0	0	50	0
Leather products.....	67	25	17	0	67	0	67	0	50	0
Canvas products.....	63	100	13	50	13	0	0	0	13	25
Salad dressing.....	50	0	100	0	50	0	50	0	0	0
Poultry dressing.....	33	0	0	0	33	0	33	0	33	100
Potato chips.....	60	—	0	—	20	—	40	—	0	—
Candy.....	33	0	33	0	67	0	100	0	0	0
Pecan shelling.....	0	—	0	—	17	—	17	—	33	—
Apparel.....	52	—	44	—	4	—	26	—	33	—
Cottonseed processing.....	14	—	93	—	0	—	29	—	7	—
Sawmilling.....	33	0	67	0	47	0	40	0	27	0
Soft-drink bottling.....	90	67	70	67	20	0	30	0	10	0
Cucumber processing.....	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—

¹Prior to March 1, 1956.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no firms in category.

going all right, and we did not have to worry about improvements. Now that wages have been raised, we do worry about them."

As used here, the term increased efficiency includes all changes in plant layout, machinery arrangement, personnel policy, etc., resulting in improved plant operation and increased production. The term does not include the introduction of new machinery unless such additions were made in conjunction with improved plant layout which resulted in increased production. Also included are nonproduction changes such as improved cost accounting and increased sales efforts.

Twenty-four of the 110 firms (22 percent) attempted to counteract the increased labor costs by increasing efficiency during 1956. Methods used to improve plant efficiency varied widely; some firms made major changes in operations methods, many others rearranged plant layouts, and some added new machinery. One manufacturer rescheduled his production with the goal of increasing efficiency by reducing seasonality. Personnel policies were altered, training periods intensified, and work hours enforced.

Closed Firms

Four firms ceased operation in 1956, one of which had been paying all its employees over \$1 an hour before the effective date of the new minimum. The higher wage firm was a furniture manufacturer facing stiff competition from lower wage firms located in Arkansas. One pecan sheller also closed his doors. A letter from the owner containing information as to the reason for closing stated that while the \$1 minimum was "a very deciding factor," the inability to market the product, even at a discount forced the firm to close. An apparel firm which had reduced its employment from 18 to 5 in 1955 also closed its doors in 1956. This firm was forced out of business by poor selling practices. When queried as to the effects of the minimum wage on the plant's closure, the firm's manager replied that it had no effect. He had been paying 95 cents an hour before March 1956, slightly above the average for the industry in Oklahoma. The fourth firm which closed in 1956 was a potato-chip manufacturer which employed 10 employees, and had little modern equipment. The firm had

shown no profit in 1954 and a very small profit in 1955. In 1956, the firm was forced to close when the price of potatoes rose spectacularly, increasing by 400 percent before dropping. Since potato costs were 72 percent of total costs compared with 17 for labor (median firm), the firm could not pay the increased prices. Another of the plants in the same town hired the drivers and took over the orders of the closed firm but was able to increase its production without adding any new plant employees.

* * * * *

The firms paying below \$1 an hour showed a better record of employment than the firms already paying all employees over \$1 an hour. The firms paying below \$1 an hour were stimulated to increase production more, add more machinery, and increase efficiency. In the 6 industries in which 22 of the higher wage firms were located, 11 firms reported an increase in production in the third quarter of 1956 over the same period in 1955, 5 the same, and 6 a drop. The corresponding figures for the firms under \$1 were 22, 7, and 1. The same pattern held when comparing 1955 with 1954. In the 6 industries, the firms paying all workers over \$1 employed 1,283 employees in 1954 and 1,272 in 1955. The corresponding figures for the firms having to raise wages were 616 in 1954 and 849 in 1955. Also, except for one large firm employing over 1,000 employees, the firms paying over \$1 an hour were smaller than the firms paying below \$1 an hour (average of 7 compared with 30). The firms paying some or all employees below \$1 an hour appeared to be a more dynamic group of entrepreneurs who were able to expand business even in the face of increased wages.

Omitting the firms in cottonseed and cucumber processing, the study of 93 firms showed that raising the minimum wage to \$1 an hour did not result in unemployment. It is true that employment did not expand as much for these firms in 1956 over 1955 as in 1955 over 1954, but the same holds true for all firms in the United States for the same period. Even though employment did not expand as rapidly in 1956 as in 1955, the firms were able to expand production at about the same rate each year.

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Foreign Labor Briefs*

Freedom of Association for Congo Workers

TWO NEW DECREES¹ issued by the Belgian Government, effective February 15, 1957, repealed restrictions on workers' freedom of association. Civil servants, covered by one of the decrees, are permitted to join unions at any time, but may not strike. Workers in private industry, covered by the other decree, may join a labor union, but not until after 3 years' service, and their right to strike cannot be invoked until all available conciliation and arbitration procedures have failed. Under both decrees, any workers' organization "must be exclusively devoted to the study, defense, and development of their economic, professional, and social interests"—e. g., cannot engage in political activity. In addition, all trade unions must submit their bylaws to the government for approval.

Among other provisions, the new decrees eliminated a number of restrictions issued between 1921 and 1946 prohibiting racially mixed (Congolese and white) unions and membership by civil servants in the Congo counterparts of the two main Belgian trade union confederations—the Confed-

eration of Christian Trade Unions (Confederation des Syndicats Cretiens de Belgique, CSC—Catholic) and the General Federation of Labor (Federation Generale du Travail de Belgique, FGTB—Socialist). Under the new decrees, prohibitions of organizational links between unions of civil servants and those of workers in private industry have also been revoked.

Upon enactment of the new decrees, the Belgian FGTB and CSC, which have for some time advocated greater freedom for Congo workers and Congo trade unions, stepped up their activities in the Belgian Congo. Different methods of organization are to be used by the two federations. Congo unions will be formed by the FGTB—Congo on an industrial basis and will be part of the corresponding FGTB industrial federations in Belgium and the FGTB confederation; also, the various Congo unions will make up a regional confederation within the FGTB. The CSC will have three separate federations for the Congo—to encompass skilled workers, unskilled workers, and public service workers.

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions.

¹ For text of the decrees, see Bulletin Officiel du Congo-Belge, February 1, 1957.

Population and Labor Market in the Federal Republic of Germany

ACCORDING TO the German Minister of Labor,¹ as of September 30, 1956, 19.2 million wage and salary earners, including the unemployed, were registered with labor exchanges in the Federal Republic of Germany. The number of self-employed and family helpers was estimated at 6.2 million. Thus, the total labor force in the Federal Republic was estimated to be 25.4 million. This was 50 percent of the total population of 50.8 million—the highest postwar labor force percentage in the Federal Republic. This percentage is believed to exceed that of any other West European country.

Between September 13, 1950 (the date of the last population census) and September 30, 1956, the total population of the Federal Republic of Germany rose by 6.4 percent, the total number of gainfully occupied by 15 percent, and the total employed wage and salary earners by 22.8 percent. The increase in the latter category was largely attributable to greater participation of women in the labor force. The self-employed and family helpers group declined by 3.9 percent, the decrease consisting almost entirely of women in the family-helper category.

Unemployment declined from almost 1.3 million on September 30, 1950, to about 400,000 on September 30, 1956, or from 8.2 to 2.2 percent of the wage and salary earners. The regional distri-

bution of unemployment in the Federal Republic still varies widely. For example, as of September 30, 1956, the unemployment rate in the labor office district of Schwaebisch Gmuend (Baden Wuerttemberg) was only 0.2 percent, contrasted with 9.1 percent in the labor office district of Cham (distressed area of East Bavaria). In 1956, the difference between the seasonal high and seasonal low of unemployment ranged from 409,000 in August to 1.8 million in February.

In analyzing projected population and labor market trends, the Ministry of Labor concluded that, by January 1, 1958, the Federal Republic will have a population of 51.5 million, a 700,000 increase over September 30, 1956, and a labor force of 26 million by March 31, 1958, an increase of 600,000. This addition to the labor force will be drawn from natural growth, immigration, and mobilization of now unused labor reserves. The estimates also show that the real increase in the gross national product (GNP) in the 1957-58 fiscal year will be approximately 6 to 7 percent, of which 3.5 percent may be attributed to productivity gains and the remainder to growth in the labor force (180,000 new workers contributing a 1-percent rise in GNP); and there will be greater reliance in the future on industrial mechanization to make up for scarce manpower. No marked impact from the Bundeswehr (armed forces) buildup will be felt in the immediate future.

¹ In a report submitted to the Bundestag on March 29, 1957, giving a comprehensive analysis of the Federal Republic's labor market.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Federal Jurisdiction—State Railroad Workers. The Supreme Court of the United States held¹ that a State by engaging in interstate commerce by rail subjected itself to the commerce power of Congress and that Congress could therefore regulate its employment relationships. Consequently, the Court concluded, the Federal Railway Labor Act applied to these State activities and its provisions superseded State civil service laws.

The railroad in this case was a common carrier engaged in interstate commerce. It had been owned by the State of California for 65 years and was operated by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. Its employees were hired in accordance with the State civil service laws which also provided procedures for hiring, promotion, layoff, and dismissal and authorized the State Personnel Board to fix rates of pay and overtime.

In 1942, the incumbent Board of State Harbor Commissioners entered into a collective bargaining agreement with several unions which stipulated procedures for layoff, promotions, and dismissals and fixed rates of pay and overtime which were different from those established under the State civil service laws. The collective bargaining agreement conformed to the Federal Railway Labor Act. A successor board contended in the California courts that the Federal act did not apply to the railroad and that the wages and working conditions of the employees were governed by State civil service laws. The Supreme Court of California agreed² and the United States Supreme Court denied³ review.

Thereafter, in a Federal district court, several employees of the railroad brought action against the first division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board charging that five of its carrier members refused to consider their claims on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction because the railroad was

not subject to the Railway Labor Act. The lower court dismissed the complaint but was reversed by a court of appeals which directed the district court to grant the relief sought. The Supreme Court, in upholding the appellate court decision, said the Railway Labor Act applies to *any* rail carrier subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and that the latter act applies to all common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate transportation. Because the railroad in question was a common carrier engaged in interstate commerce, the Court held that the State civil service laws conflicted with the federally protected rights of the employees to bargain collectively with their employer and that States may not prohibit the exercise of rights which the Federal acts protect.

Retail and Nonretail Jurisdictional Standards. The National Labor Relations Board held⁴ that it will continue to apply nonretail jurisdictional standards to enterprises which are combination retail and nonretail operations except where the nonretail aspects are de minimis. The Board also modified its jurisdictional standards for both retail or service and nonretail establishments by eliminating established tests for multistate enterprises and applying the yardsticks previously applied to single establishments and intrastate chains.

In this case, an employer operated a mill and a warehouse in one State and a chain of lumber yards in several States; a union sought to represent his employees at the mill and warehouse only. The employer contended that his operations should be governed by retail jurisdictional standards but that, whether considered retail or nonretail, his operations did not meet the Board's jurisdictional standards.

In its ruling in this case, the Board said that in the past, when dealing with combination retail-

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

¹ *State of California v. Taylor* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 3, 1957).

² *State of California v. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen*, 232 P. 2d 857.

³ 342 U. S. 876.

⁴ *T. H. Rogers Lumber Co. and Carpenters Local 986*, 117 NLRB No. 230 (May 23, 1957).

nonretail establishments, it had not formulated a separate jurisdictional standard but had applied nonretail standards. Such standards had been applied without regard to whether the employer consisted of a single establishment engaged in both retail and nonretail operations or separate establishments, some retail and some nonretail, and without measuring the relative size of the employer's retail and nonretail operations. In applying the nonretail standards to multistate enterprises, the Board had exercised jurisdiction over a single establishment in a chain if it met the standards even though the enterprise as a whole did not satisfy the requirements. (In the instant case, it found that the employer had met its nonretail standards.) However, it had never assumed jurisdiction over a segment of a multistate nonretail enterprise by applying its standards for intrastate chains of such enterprises. By contrast, it had done so in the case of multistate retail chains.

Consideration of the problems which had been recurring under the prior standards and those which might follow from modifying nonretail standards to parallel the modification in retail standards led the Board to the conclusion that one set of standards for all nonretail enterprises, whether comprised of a single establishment, an intrastate group of establishments, or a multistate group of establishments, was the best solution. That single standard was accomplished by eliminating the multistate standard hitherto applicable to nonretail enterprises and applying the single establishment and intrastate chain standards to the combined operations of such enterprises. Hence, the Board said, it will, in the future, assert jurisdiction over nonretail enterprises having one or more establishments where the enterprise has a total direct inflow of \$500,000 or more, total indirect inflow of \$1,000,000 or more, total direct outflow of \$50,000 or more, or total indirect outflow of \$100,000 or more. Therefore, in this case, the Board asserted jurisdiction, holding that, since the combined direct inflow of the employer's enterprise was in excess of \$500,000 and since the operations were both retail and nonretail, the

revised nonretail jurisdictional standards, applicable in such cases, were met.

The *Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative* case,⁵ which set standards applicable to nonretail enterprises under the Board's 1954 jurisdictional standards, and the *Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York, Inc.*⁶ case, which provided an alternative standard of \$3½ million gross sales for asserting jurisdiction over multistate nonretail enterprises, and cases relying thereon, were specifically overruled insofar as they were inconsistent with the ruling in the instant case.

The Board also modified the standards which will be applied in the future to multistate chains of retail and service enterprises by eliminating the requirement of a gross volume of business of \$10 million. Jurisdiction will be asserted over such enterprises on the basis of standards previously applied only to single and intrastate chain establishments: (1) total direct inflow of \$1,000,000 or more, (2) total indirect inflow of \$2,000,000 or more, (3) or total direct outflow of \$100,000 or more. The *Hogue and Knott Supermarkets* case,⁷ which set prior standards for retail and service enterprises, and cases relying thereon, were overruled to the extent that they were inconsistent with the new standards.

Injunction Against Union Discipline. A Federal district court held⁸ that a union member was entitled to a temporary injunction prohibiting union disciplinary action against him for disclosure to his attorney of a record of the annual audit of the union welfare fund. Such disclosure, the court said, was an exercise of the member's statutory right under the Taft-Hartley Act and not a violation of his duty as a union member.

In this case, a union member, a contributor to the welfare fund, had exhibited a copy of the annual audit of the fund to his attorney. This disclosure had been deemed to be a violation of his duty as a union member and he was notified that he was to be tried at a union meeting. In his complaint to the district court, the union member stated that the purpose of the trial was to preclude him from inquiring into the finances of the fund.

The court said that the Labor Management Relations Act, in section 302 (c) authorizing welfare funds, provides that agreements "shall . . .

⁵ 110 NLRB 481; see *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1955 (p. 92).

⁶ 114 NLRB 1423 (1955).

⁷ 110 NLRB 543; see *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1955 (p. 93).

⁸ *Wilkins v. DeKoning and Local 138, International Union of Operating Engineers* (U. S. D. C., E. D., N. Y., June 7, 1957).

contain provisions for an annual audit of the trust fund, a statement of the result of which shall be available for inspection by interested persons at the principal office of the trust fund and at such other places as may be designated in such written agreement." The court said that the union member was an "interested person" within the meaning of the act and it was clearly unnecessary for the statute to declare that interested persons could consult their attorneys regarding the sufficiency of an audited statement. Moreover, the court held, since this was a right given by the statute, it was difficult to see how it could be regarded as an offense against the union.

The court recognized certain complications in the case because the union member had been charged with several other violations of the union's constitution, one of which was "wilfully and wrongfully creating dissension among the members." On the charges relating to conduct as a union member, the court said they should be determined according to the procedures of the union constitution and that they were none of its concern until the remedies within the union were exhausted. It said the language of the union constitution which contained the clause on "creating dissension among the members" was broad enough to cover nearly any action a union officer chose to condemn. However, no matter how liberal a construction the provisions of the constitution were given, the member's "conduct in examining the report of the welfare fund and consulting his counsel about it, was the exercise of a right created for him by act of Congress, and . . . it cannot be tortured into a violation of his duty as a member of a union; if that is true, he is sought to be held to answer to a charge for which there is no basis in the fundamental law which governs his union membership."

The court said if the member should be convicted and expelled after exhausting his remedies within the union, he could appeal to the court for remedial action, but he need not go through that process to protect the exercise of this statutory right.

City Licensing of Union Organizers. A Federal district court held⁹ that it had jurisdiction to restrain enforcement of a city ordinance providing for the licensing of labor organizers and labor solicitors and that such an ordinance was uncon-

stitutional as an unlawful interference with the collective bargaining process under the National Labor Relations Act.

In this case, a union had sent its organizers into a city for the purpose of soliciting membership among the workers in a nearby manufacturing company. The organizers and the union were threatened with prosecution for any attempt to solicit members unless they first complied with the ordinance which made it unlawful to conduct any of "the businesses, trades, occupations or professions" of labor organizer and labor solicitor within the city without first obtaining a license. The license fee was fixed at \$25 and penalties of fines and imprisonment were provided for failure to comply with the ordinance. It also subjected labor organizations to a penalty of \$50 to \$100 for each day of violation if an unlicensed organizer or solicitor operated in the city as an agent of such organizations.

In its opinion in this case, the court pointed out that, as the case was presented, two questions were to be determined: the jurisdiction of the court; and the constitutionality of the ordinance. It was of the opinion that "jurisdiction [the district court's] was clear without regard to diversity of citizenship or amount in controversy because the action arose under the law to regulate labor management relations in interstate commerce and the ordinance was a burden on such commerce . . ." The city sought to distinguish the instant case from a Federal appellate decision in *Denton v. City of Carrollton, Ga.*¹⁰ which involved a similar city ordinance, on the grounds that the fees involved in the *Denton* case were prohibitive.

The court said "it is not so much the amount to be charged but the fact that any local interference is a burden upon interstate commerce and is intolerable." It further stated that "it is apparent that the ordinance if applied would prevent the union and its selected representatives from functioning as collective bargaining agents except upon the conditions fixed by this local law." If the ordinance were sustained on the basis of "small" requirements, each community could fix terms to which labor organizers would

⁹ *United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) v. Fuqua* (U. S. D. C., W. Ky., June 10, 1957).

¹⁰ 235 F. 2d 481 (1956).

have to comply; this, the court said, would render the national labor legislation ineffective.

The court stated that *Hill v. Florida*,¹¹ a United States Supreme Court case which declared a State statute requiring the licensing of labor organizers unconstitutional, was directly in point. It said that the ordinance in this case, which established its own standards for those who attempt to qualify for a license, was an appendage to the Federal law and an interference with collective bargaining.

Damages vs. Reemployment in Discharge Suits. A Federal district court held¹² that it had jurisdiction in a suit by a railroad worker who had established seniority in 2 distinct crafts to recover damages for wrongful discharge based upon loss of seniority in 1 craft, even though he retained seniority and employment in the other craft. The court had originally dismissed the case on grounds of lack of jurisdiction. However, on rehearing, the employee amended his complaint to alleged "wrongful discharge" rather than damages by loss of his income, seniority rights, and pension rights in one of the crafts—the basis of his prior complaint.

The worker was first employed in 1928 as a laborer. In 1934, he became a boilermaker's helper. In accordance with the collective bargaining agreement in effect at the time, the employee was listed on the seniority roster and retained seniority dates in both positions. Consequently, he retained reemployment rights as a laborer in the event of layoff as a boilermaker. Upon removal from the laborers' list in 1937, the employee and others complained to their foreman and were informed that their rights as laborers had not been impaired and could be asserted at any time. With the ascendancy of the diesel locomotives, boilermaker helpers' jobs declined and irregular employment resulted. The employee sought to exercise his rights as a laborer in 1954 and such rights were denied.

The railway company and the union to which the worker belonged, intervening as a codefendant, contended that the court had no jurisdiction because, under the Railway Labor Act, exclusive jurisdiction of such a dispute was in the National

Railroad Adjustment Board, that the employee had failed to exhaust his administrative remedies, and that he had waited some 15 years to protest.

The question the court had to determine was "can a railway employee who has established seniority in 2 distinct crafts maintain an action for wrongful discharge based upon the loss of seniority in 1 craft while retaining seniority and employment in the other?" The court ruled that he could because he was not seeking reemployment. If he were, the NRAB would have exclusive jurisdiction because it would involve interpretation and enforcement of the collective bargaining agreement and would directly affect other employees, the court said. As this action was for damages for wrongful discharge in breach of the employee's contract of employment and apart from the Railway Labor Act, it constituted a valid claim under State law.

The court said: "While an argument could be made that an action for wrongful interference with seniority rights can be distinguished from an action for wrongful discharge (especially where the employee is still employed in another craft), it is a distinction without a difference. The action is to remedy the violation of rights having both economic and legal reality, rights which the employee depends upon for his means of livelihood." Accordingly, the court ordered a new trial on the basis of the amended complaint.

Veterans' Reemployment

Escalation of Pay Increases. A Federal court of appeals decided¹³ that, under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, veterans who had returned to their preservice employment should, as a statutory right, have been allowed the pay increases from which they would have benefited if they had not been in military service when the increases were cost-of-living and across-the-board increases and did not depend on skill or merit.

In this case, 11 veterans brought action for judgment entitling them to damages and wage increases which they had been denied following their reemployment. By the applicable collective bargaining agreements, these increases were conditioned on presence on the job on a specific day, with the amount being determined by the employee's length of consecutive service preceding

¹¹ 325 U. S. 538; see Monthly Labor Review, July 1945 (p. 98).

¹² *Rose v. Great Northern Railway* (U. S. D. C., N. Dak., June 10, 1957).

¹³ *Borges v. Art Steel Co., Inc.* (C. A. 2, July 8, 1957).

that date.¹⁴ The veterans had been in military service on the specified date and had not performed actual service as described. According to the court's opinion, it was established that the rules and practices of the employer and union did not allow persons on furlough or leave of absence to accrue "consecutive working service."

The appellate court said: "The real dispute between the parties is whether for the purpose of determining their current wage rate the plaintiffs should be regarded as having been away on leave of absence or whether they should be given equal status with nonveterans who remained continuously on the job." The employer argued that the statute recognizes only two classes of rights, seniority rights and "insurance or other benefits," and that wage increases are not seniority rights. The court disagreed, referring to the association of "seniority, status, and pay" in the definition of "position," to which a veteran must be restored as contained in subsection (b).¹⁵ It pointed out that a veteran's eligibility to such job components is not to be measured by regarding the veteran "as one come back from leave of absence." The court stated that the phrase "insurance or other benefits" contained in subsection (c) was meant to cover a fairly narrow group of economic advantages whose common quality was that they were miscellaneous fringe benefits, not usually regarded as "pay," "status," or "seniority." It refused to apply to this pay increase situation its

earlier decision¹⁶ on vacation rights, reaffirming its earlier decision to the effect that vacations are a fringe benefit, and not "pay" in the statutory sense. The wage increases were regarded as in no sense fringe benefits; they became a regular part of the jobholder's pay or status, swelling his pay check every week he worked until the pay system changed. The court therefore ruled that these pay increases were within statutory protection under the escalator principle, whether regarded as "pay" or "status."

The court recognized that pay increases may be awarded on the basis of skill or merit, and not on mere passage of time and, in that event, cannot be regarded as the fruits of seniority. Since the increases involved in this case reached all employees of all degrees of skill, the court said, there can be no serious contention that the requirement of actual service was designed to reward proficiency acquired through experience, rather than mere seniority.

¹⁴ As typical of the agreements, the court cited the following: "A general across-the-board general [sic] increase shall be given to each and every one of the present employees of the company now upon the company's employment roll (and to none other whatsoever) as follows:

"1. 12½¢ per hour to all employees having more than 45 days working service and less than 1 year consecutive working service.

"2. 15¢ per hour to all employees having 1 year or more consecutive working service."

Consecutive working service was defined as "actual service of 1,800 hours per year as a minimum calculated on the basis of the employee's straight-time hourly earnings."

¹⁵ 50 U.S.C., App. 459 (b).

¹⁶ 229 F. 2d 408; see Monthly Labor Review, April 1956 (p. 450).

Union Conventions, October 16 to November 15, 1957

<i>Date</i>	<i>National and international unions</i>	<i>Place</i>
October 16.....	Air Line Dispatchers Association.....	Las Vegas, Nev.
October 18.....	American Railway Supervisors Association..	Chicago, Ill.
October 21.....	United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association.	Detroit, Mich.
October 21.....	National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.).	Kansas City, Mo.
<i>Date</i>	<i>State federations</i>	<i>Place</i>
October 26.....	Rhode Island State Federation of Labor...	Providence.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

July 1, 1957

GEORGE MEANY, president of the AFL-CIO, announced that the special committee set up in January by the Federation's Executive Council to study jurisdictional problems involving the building trades and industrial unions had reached a tentative agreement on a method for handling disputes over construction work at industrial plants. (See also p. 1111 of this issue.)

July 2

THE International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) announced the amalgamation of 4 small locals of 5,000 pier clerks and checkers in the port of New York into Clerks and Checkers Local 1, thus furthering the ILA's efforts to consolidate its strength by sharply reducing the number of small locals. (See also p. 1110 of this issue.)

July 5

THE president of the Laundry Workers Union announced that its officers had forced the resignation of Samuel J. Byers as lifetime president emeritus in an effort to restore the union to full membership in the AFL-CIO. (See Chron. item for May 20, 1957, MLR, July 1957; see also p. 1109 of this issue.)

July 8

A FEDERAL court of appeals in New York ruled, in *Borges v. Art Steel Co., Inc.*, that under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, a reemployed veteran is entitled to general and cost-of-living wage increases based on length of service on the job and granted under a collective bargaining contract while he was in the Armed Forces, regardless of contractual requirements as to consecutive working service. (See also p. 1101 of this issue.)

July 9

THE AFL-CIO issued a charter to an independent railroad union, the 9,000-member American Railway Supervisors Association, organized in 1934. (See also p. 1110 of this issue.)

July 10

THE United Automobile Workers and the National Urban League, an interracial organization for the improvement of economic opportunities for minority groups, jointly announced an agreement to eliminate racial discrimination in all industries in which the union has collective bargaining contracts. (See also p. 1111 of this issue.)

July 11

THE NLRB ruled, in *John L. Clemmey Co., Inc.*, Mansfield, Mass., and *United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO*, that the employer violated the "essential principle of collective bargaining" under the Taft-Hartley Act when he concluded an agreement with a local union without the knowledge or approval of the international union, certified as the statutory representative of his employees, while negotiations with the international were still in progress.

July 12

THE NLRB ruled, in *Puccinelli Packing Co.*, Turlock, Calif., and *Local 748, Cannery Warehousemen, Food Processors, Drivers, Helpers, AFL-CIO*, that the failure of an employer during protracted negotiations to submit promised counterproposals did not amount to a lack of good faith in bargaining because the Taft-Hartley Act does not compel a party to bargaining negotiations to make counterproposals in the form of concessions, and further submissions would have been futile because of the union's consistent rejection of the employer's earlier proposals.

July 13

THE International Confederation of Free Trade Unions ended its Fifth World Congress in Tunis, Tunisia. Among the actions taken was the adoption of a statement in which the Congress reiterated its opposition to colonialism and the approval of resolutions (1) condemning the oppression of free trade unions and (2) recommending that the French Government negotiate with the true representatives of the Algerian people, recognizing their right to self-government while protecting the interests and freedom of the French population of Algeria.

July 14

THE New York Hotel Trades Council and the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., representing 185 hotels, signed an agreement (to run until June 1, 1960) providing for an average weekly wage increase of \$5.72 in 2 steps and featuring a provision for free medical care for the families of the 35,000 workers affected. (See also p. 1107 of this issue.)

July 16

THE last of a series of work stoppages that had affected members of 16 unions in the New York City construction industry ended with the signing of an agreement between the Sheet Metal Workers and the Building Trades Employers Association of New York City. (See also p. 1107 of this issue.)

July 17

THE Governor of New Jersey signed a bill raising the salaries and annual increments of the State's public school teachers and professional employees of local boards of education, effective July 1, 1958. (See also p. 1107 of this issue.)

THE NLRB ruled, in *Englander Co., Inc.*, Seattle, Wash., and *Upholsterers International Union . . . ; International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . . ; and Washington Oregon Council of Furniture Workers . . .*, that the employer and a union violated the Taft-Hartley Act by concluding a union-shop contract before a representative number of employees had been hired. The agreement, the Board held, amounted to illegal support of the union and represented an attempt by the union to cause the employer to discriminate against employees.

THE Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field disclosed evidence that in 1952 two top United Textile Workers officials—Anthony Valente, president, and Lloyd Klenert, secretary-treasurer—used \$57,000 of union money as downpayments on homes in Washington, D. C., suburbs and later obtained loans to replace the money through certain employers who had contracts with their union. (See also p. 1108 of this issue.)

July 18

AN 88-day strike against the Railway Express Co. by the Teamsters in 7 major cities was settled by an agreement running until October 31, 1959, and providing for a 3-step, 29-cent hourly wage increase, with 15 cents retroactive to January 16, 1956, plus cost-of-living adjustments. (See Chron. item for Apr. 23, 1957, MLR, June 1957; see also p. 1105 of this issue.)

July 19

THE New York State Industrial Commissioner ordered increases, effective September 17, in the hourly minimum

wage rates for about 212,000 restaurant workers. (See also p. 1107 of this issue.)

July 22

JOINTLY, the International Association of Machinists and the Brewery Workers announced a 2-year agreement for mutual assistance and cooperation in organizing and collective bargaining and for settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the brewing industry. (See also p. 1111 of this issue.)

THE Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. signed a new agreement with the United Rubber Workers, providing for a wage package of 15 cents an hour which set a pattern for the industry. (See also p. 1105 of this issue.)

July 25

JOHN DIOGUARDI (Johnny Dio), onetime union officer, and two other former unionists were convicted by the Court of General Sessions of New York City on charges of conspiring to take bribes from certain employers to end labor troubles in their plants. (See also p. 1109 of this issue.)

July 26

FOLLOWING his acquittal on charges of bribery and conspiracy to obtain access to the files of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (see Chron. item for Mar. 29, 1957, MLR, May 1957), James R. Hoffa, a Teamster vice president, announced his candidacy for the union's presidency at its convention in September. (See also p. 1110 of this issue.)

July 27

THE first major break in the prolonged nationwide strike of 16,000 cement workers came with the settlement between the Universal Atlas Cement Co. and the United Cement Workers, providing for a package valued at about 16.5 cents an hour but retaining the old subcontracting clause. (See also p. 1106 of this issue.)

July 30

LOCALS of the Teamsters union ratified a contract with Montgomery Ward & Co. The agreement, retroactive to June 1, provides for average hourly wage increases of between 11 and 12 cents for 16,000 mail-order employees and weekly increases of \$2 for 4,000 retail store salespeople, as well as additional benefits.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

THE FINAL major settlement in the current round of collective bargaining in the railroad industry was concluded in July with an agreement involving the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.). Later in the month, the United Rubber Workers negotiated general wage increases with the Big 4 rubber companies. A widespread walk-out in the cement industry was virtually ended by the close of the month. Other significant settlements included a number in the New York City construction industry affecting more than 70,000 workers.

The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field continued its investigation of unions during the month, while the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations took steps to force certain member unions to correct various abuses. Actions were also taken within the Federation to settle jurisdictional problems.

Collective Bargaining

Transportation. The Locomotive Engineers—the last of the major railroad unions to conclude negotiations on 1956 contract demands¹—reached accord on a 3-year contract with 140 of the Nation's railroads on July 2. The settlement called for a first year increase of 6 percent in basic daily rates of 44,000 road and yard engineers, retroactive to November 1, 1956. Effective November 1, 1957, and again a year later, pre-settlement rates will advance further by 3.5 percent. A semiannual wage escalator clause retroactive to May 1, 1957, was also adopted. Yard engineers obtained the option of 7 paid holidays a year beginning either (1) November 1957, with a deduction of 2 cents an hour from each of their second and third year raises, or (2) November 1958 or the first of any subsequent year, with a deduction of 4 cents an hour of that year's increase.

Agreement on the terms of a new contract on July 18 ended an 88-day strike by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters against the Railway Express Agency in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Newark, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. The strike had begun on April 22, when the union refused to accept the recommendations made by a Presidential emergency board in March. (Railway Express employees represented by the Teamsters in the New York City area, who had left their jobs on April 23, were ordered back to work on May 3 by a Federal district court injunction. The New York City area dispute was still being mediated, and workers in this area were not included in the settlement.) The final settlement, which will run to October 31, 1959, provided a 15-cent-an-hour increase retroactive 18 months to January 16, 1956, an additional 7 cents on November 1, 1957, and another 7 cents on November 1, 1958. In addition, the strikers were to receive an extra 3 cents an hour on their return to work under a contract clause providing for wage adjustments reflecting cost-of-living changes.

Wage adjustments of 15 cents an hour effective July 1 were provided under an agreement between the Teamsters Union, representing approximately 6,000 drivers, and 350 gas and oil refining, distributing, and tank transportation companies in the Chicago area. Other terms included a 2-cent increase in the night-shift differential to 10 cents an hour; an 8th paid holiday (Good Friday); double time and a half instead of double time for holiday work; and 4 weeks' vacation after 20 instead of 25 years' service.

An unusual benefit in collective bargaining was negotiated by a New York City local of the Transport Workers Union when two private buslines agreed to extend free riding privileges to the wives of retired union members.

Rubber. A 15-cent-an-hour package negotiated on July 22 by the United Rubber Workers with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. set a pattern for this year's wage bargaining in the rubber industry. The settlement, reached under a wage

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ For discussion of earlier settlements, see *Monthly Labor Review*, January and August 1957, pp. 81 and 985, respectively.

reopener of a contract signed last February² and expiring April 15, 1959, called for an immediate rate rise of 14½ cents an hour (about 6 percent), plus an increase in the nightwork bonus at 6 of the company's plants, bringing it to a uniform 6 cents an hour at all of the 11 locations covered by the agreement. The increased night premium was stipulated in the working agreement concluded earlier this year and amounted to about ½ cent an hour, when averaged over all company workers represented by the union. Part of the general wage increase at each plant could be used to correct intraplant inequities. Generally similar terms were agreed upon within the next few days by B. F. Goodrich Co., U. S. Rubber Co., and Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. Altogether about 85,000 workers were affected by the 4 settlements.

Cement. A widespread work stoppage that had seriously curtailed cement production during July was largely settled by the end of the month. The first walkouts in the dispute had occurred in May after most of the collective bargaining agreements in the industry negotiated by the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union had expired. However, many of the agreements, which expired April 30, were extended to May 16 and then on a day-to-day basis. Additional workers walked out later; by July 3, over a third of all plants were idle, and during the month the strike continued to spread.

A major issue in the dispute reportedly was the union demand for a subcontracting clause that would forbid a company, when union members and equipment were available, to farm out work such as maintenance, packaging, or quarrying. Some companies in the industry had been contracting this type of work to other firms not necessarily employing union workers.

On July 1, a new contract containing such a subcontracting clause was negotiated between the union and the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co., retroactive to May 1, 1957, for the Oglesby, Ill., plant and a week later for plants at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Brandon, Miss. The 1-year Marquette contract called for a wage increase averaging 13.6 cents an hour; 1- and 2-cent increases in differentials for second and third shifts, respectively; double time for over 12 hours of consecutive work; time and one-tenth for Sunday work; and 4 weeks' vacation for 30 years' service

and, after January 1, 1958, for 25 years' service. A number of other cement companies reached generally similar agreements, but the major companies refused to settle on the basis of the Marquette agreement, balking specifically at the retroactivity and subcontracting clauses.

The first major break occurred late in the month when representatives of the Universal Atlas Cement Co. and the union reached an agreement regarded as setting a pattern. The Lone Star Cement Co. settled on a generally similar contract for its Nazareth, Pa., plant about the same time and plants of other companies quickly followed suit. The Universal Atlas package was reportedly valued at about 16.5 cents an hour. Wage changes consisted of an immediate increase of 11 cents across the board (of which 10 cents was made retroactive to May 1) plus an average of 2.6 cents an hour for classification adjustments. Night-shift differentials were increased from 6 cents an hour to 8 cents for the second turn and from 9 cents to 12 cents for the third turn. Other economic terms were identical with those in the Marquette contract. Instead of a new subcontracting clause, the union agreed to retain the former clause, which afforded the company wider discretion on which jobs were to be contracted out to other firms and which were to be performed by union members.

Other Manufacturing. Ratification of a new contract by members of the American Federation of Grain Millers at the Kellogg Co. in Battle Creek, Mich., on July 13 ended a strike that had begun June 4. The 2-year agreement provided a general wage increase of 7 cents an hour retroactive to April 1, 1957, additional advances of 9 cents for women and 7 cents for men effective on the ratification date, and a further raise of 7 cents an hour beginning next April 15. A year-end bonus plan to encourage reduction in waste material was discontinued and the \$409,000 accumulated in the bonus fund was to be distributed among the approximately 4,000 workers affected.

Effective July 1, the prevailing 6-percent pay increase in the petroleum products industry³ was extended by the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. of Oklahoma to its 8,200 unorganized employees in 23 States.

² See Monthly Labor Review, April 1957, pp. 493-494.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 859.

A package settlement valued at about 18 cents an hour was ratified on June 30 by the 4,200 members of the Boilermakers union employed at the Barberton, Ohio plant of Babcock and Wilcox Co., the world's largest boiler manufacturer. The new 2-year contract called for wage increases ranging from 9 to 14 cents an hour (averaging 10% cents), with a reopening in 1958, and other improvements, including a seventh paid holiday, liberalized vacations, and health and welfare benefits.

A 2-year contract providing a 7-cent hourly pay increase July 1 with a wage reopener next year was negotiated by the International Association of Machinists for 5,000 employees of Cessna Aircraft Co. in Wichita, Kans. Other terms included a 7th paid holiday, a company-paid retirement plan effective October 1, 1958, and longevity pay on a companywide basis.

Nonmanufacturing. Free medical care for families of 35,000 hotel workers was featured in an agreement announced on July 14 by the New York Hotel Trades Council and the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., representing 185 hotels. Originally scheduled to expire on May 31, 1958, the contract was extended for 2 years. It calls for an additional \$1 a week to be paid by management into the jointly administered Union Family Medical Fund of the Hotel Industry of New York City on behalf of each employee. It also provides for an average weekly pay increase of \$2.86, retroactive to June 1, 1957, and a further rise in June 1958, averaging \$2.86 a week and ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.

Union recognition for the first time was won by 3,000 employees of 80 private nursing homes in New York City when an intensive organizing campaign by the Hotel Front Service Employees culminated in the signing of a contract with the New York City Nursing Home Association, Inc.

The union, an affiliate of the Building Service Employees Union, represents all employees except registered and practical nurses, office personnel, and supervisory chefs. The agreement provided wage increases averaging \$25 a month and ranging from \$10 to \$47; employees, some of whom had been earning \$120 a month for a 48-hour week, were scheduled to receive a basic monthly minimum of \$125 for 44 hours, with guaranteed overtime for another 4 hours a week. Supplementary

benefits included 6 paid holidays with double-time pay for holiday work; vacations; and an employer-financed welfare fund for life insurance, hospitalization, and disability benefits—provisions reportedly new in most of the establishments.

On July 19, the New York State Industrial Commissioner ordered an increase in basic minimum wage rates for approximately 212,000 workers in 33,000 establishments, effective September 17. An 11-cent hourly raise in the rate for restaurant workers not on a tipping basis will bring the minimum to 86 cents an hour, and it is to be stepped up to \$1 in June 1958. For those receiving tips, the existing 52-cent minimum was advanced to 62 cents an hour until next June and then will rise to 70 cents.

A revision of the New Jersey law governing minimum standards of pay for teachers signed in July will raise both starting and maximum salaries for public school instructors by \$600-\$800 a year, effective July 1, 1958. Starting salaries for teachers not holding a bachelor's degree will be raised from \$3,000 to \$3,600, effective July 1, 1958, and maximum salaries for such teachers will advance to \$5,400 after 10 years' service. The new salary range will become \$3,800 to \$5,800 for teachers with bachelor's degrees and \$4,000 to \$6,200 for those with master's degrees. Present scales for the corresponding training levels reach \$4,800, \$5,100, and \$5,400 in the 13th to 17th years. In addition, annual increments will be raised from \$150 to \$200 for all teachers. Of the 40,000 teachers in the State, about 8,000—mostly in rural areas and needier school districts—will be the initial beneficiaries under the measure, which also applies to professional employees of local boards of education, such as supervisors, guidance directors, curriculum experts, and statisticians. Individual school jurisdictions must meet but may exceed these State standards.

In late June, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ratified a 15-month contract with the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, covering 13,000 traffic department employees and calling for weekly salary raises ranging from \$2.50 to \$3, retroactive to June 16. Operators' starting rates were also advanced.

The last settlement in a dispute that had idled the Steamfitters, Iron Workers, and Sheet Metal Workers in the New York City construction industry since July 1 was reached on July 16,

when the Sheet Metal Workers concluded an agreement for a 75-cent hourly wage increase over a 3-year period. Pay increases varying from 50 to 65 cents an hour for a similar contract term had been negotiated by the Steamfitters, Iron Workers, and 13 other construction unions with members of the Building Trades Employers Association at varying times during the first half of the month. For 9 of these unions, representing about 60,000 workers, the contracts provided a 65-cent wage adjustment—15 cents an hour effective July 1, with additional 10-cent increases due on January 1, 1958, July 1, 1958, and January 1, 1959, and 20 cents on July 1, 1959—plus changes in fringe benefits.

Union Affairs

Investigations and Ethical Practices. Before resuming public hearings in mid-July, the Senate Select Committee for the first time outlined the scope of its investigations in detail but did not preclude additional areas of inquiry. The 11 specific areas agreed on were listed as labor-management collusion, improper activities by management to prevent organization, undemocratic union procedures, misuse of union funds, racketeer control of unions, secondary boycotts, bribery and extortion, organizational picketing, union violence, "paper" locals, and political activities involving the use of funds by unions and management.

Before turning its attention to a new subject—alleged misuse of funds by officials of the United Textile Workers—the Senate panel wound up its hearing of the Bakery Workers⁴ with the recall of union President James G. Cross. Mr. Cross declined a challenge from a committee member to call a special convention of the union, stating that the membership would be able to judge his conduct at the regularly scheduled convention in 1961. Later in the month, 4 vice presidents—the only members of the 17-member Executive Board not appointed by the president—together with Curtis R. Sims, the suspended secretary-treasurer, demanded Mr. Cross' resignation for an "evasive and dishonest performance" before the Senate Committee.

The committee opened its hearing on the United Textile Workers with disclosure of a series of complicated financial transactions purporting to show

that over \$100,000 was borrowed "from any and all sources" by two top union officials in 1952 to replace union funds that had been diverted to their personal use. President Anthony Valente and Secretary-treasurer Lloyd Klenert disavowed any link between their sudden flurry of money-raising activities and the suspicions of George Meany, then secretary-treasurer of the AFL, that the union's application for a loan from the AFL was padded with unduly heavy outlays for organizing expenses. (In his first appearance before the committee, Mr. Meany asserted that the UTW Executive Board had whitewashed Valente and Klenert in early 1953 after he had suggested that they had misused union funds. Explaining that the Senate Committee possessed the authority to unearth evidence that was hitherto unavailable to the Federation, the AFL-CIO president announced that the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee would now be enabled to pursue its own inquiry into the union's administration.) The two UTW officials insisted that a substantial portion of the money was assigned to them by the union as a "political slush fund to deal with internal problems" and was entered on the union's books as organizational expenses to conceal it from possibly hostile new members who had bolted the rival CIO union, the Textile Workers Union of America. While acknowledging that the money was used for downpayments on their two new homes and other personal items, they claimed that they had considered the downpayment money "only a loan" (although the union's records failed to list it as such) which they later repaid to the union treasury. Most of the personal items, Mr. Klenert contended, were bought "probably for gifts" with a special annual expense fund voted him by the union in 1948 instead of a salary raise. (Recently, his salary was raised and the personal expense allowance was canceled.) Mr. Valente and Mr. Klenert swore that a company through which they obtained one of the loans to repay the union—Keasby and Mattison Co., a Pennsylvania asbestos manufacturer—received no favors in return, although it had contractual relations with the union.

In an epilog to the probing of Dave Beck's financial deals by the committee, John A. Barr, president of Montgomery Ward & Co., testified

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, pp. 986-987.

at his own request before the committee. He stated that the company's recognition of the Teamsters union 2 years earlier had been due to the union's certification by the National Labor Relations Board and a subsequent strike threat, and was not a quid pro quo for a reported union pledge to support the Montgomery Ward administration's proxy fight.⁵ Asserting that inferences of a collusive deal between the two parties were untrue, the mail-order house official contended that the union was not a stockholder of record in 1955 and whatever influence it may have exerted on the campaign was "inconsequential."

On July 25, John Dioguardi, alias Johnny Dio, who was slated to testify before the Senate Select Committee on alleged gangster-union alliances in New York City, was convicted by the Court of General Sessions of New York City of conspiring with 2 union officials to exact \$30,000 from 2 electroplating firms in exchange for labor peace. The prosecution, which introduced as evidence wire-tapped conversations between the defendants—officers of the Teamsters and Retail Clerks—and partners of the concerns, stated that the arrangement called for the substitution of the Retail Clerks for a local of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) as representative of the workers.

In other developments, the Ethical Practices Committee heard testimony by the Bakery Workers' president and set August 27 for hearings on charges that top officials of the United Textile Workers misused union funds. At the same time, Federation President George Meany permanently expelled Paul Dorfman, the suspended secretary-treasurer of the Waste Material Handlers Union,⁶ for violation of the AFL-CIO ethical practices code. Mr. Dorfman had allegedly derived "personal advantage" from his family's insurance agency through its handling welfare accounts of the Teamsters Central States Conference and Michigan State Council and an International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers local in the Midwest. Although Mr. Dorfman had placed his union's insurance policies elsewhere, he was charged with using his connections to secure business for the agency which resulted in annual

profits of \$100,000 for his wife. As further grounds for expulsion, Mr. Dorfman was reportedly receiving, in addition to his regular salary from the union, remuneration from his local's welfare fund, which was commingled with the local's dues funds and was not being audited in compliance with the Federation's standards. These findings were based on evidence presented to the Senate Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds which investigated the administration of private plans during 1954-56, and at hearings conducted recently by a Federation vice president, Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers. Mr. Meany, who is empowered to take disciplinary action against federal labor unions also continued the local's trusteeship until "it is capable of conducting its affairs in conformance with the AFL-CIO constitution."

As part of an effort to restore their union to the good graces of the AFL-CIO, officers of the Laundry Workers Union obtained the resignation of Samuel J. Byers from his post of president emeritus and adviser, which he had held since May, when he resigned as president of the union.⁷ A special Executive Board meeting decided to sever all connections with him after Federation President George Meany reportedly protested that Mr. Byers was still influential in the union's affairs. A more complete reform plan proposed by the union was reportedly rejected by Mr. Meany as unsatisfactory for eliminating corrupt influences.

Teamsters Union. In Seattle, Teamster President Dave Beck and his son were indicted on July 12 by a King County grand jury on grand larceny charges of appropriating for personal use the proceeds from the sale of union-owned automobiles.

The secretary-treasurer of a Seattle Teamster local, Nugent La Poma, was found guilty by a Federal district court of contempt of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations.⁸ Last January, he had refused to produce union records and answer certain questions, contending that the subcommittee lacked authority; the Government successfully argued that it was properly probing under requirements established for unions by the Taft-Hartley Act and Federal tax laws.

Meanwhile, the Teamsters were granted a third and supposedly final deferment to August 28 of a hearing before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, pp. 855-856.

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1957, pp. 209-210.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 856.

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, p. 612.

Committee,⁹ upon promising that the union's Executive Board, which had also thrice postponed a meeting, would consider corruption charges at its rescheduled August 19 session.

A "Draft Hoffa" drive was set under way when 800 Teamster members met in Chicago late in the month to advance the candidacy of the present chairman of the Central States Conference (and a Teamster vice president) for president of the union. The movement followed Hoffa's acquittal by a Federal district court jury of charges that he conspired to bribe a Senate Select Committee investigator to obtain confidential information from the files of the committee.¹⁰ Proclaiming that "we will never leave the AFL-CIO voluntarily," Mr. Hoffa announced a campaign platform which endorsed several principles of the AFL-CIO code of ethical practices, including those proscribing to racketeers, crooks, Communists, and Fascists the right to hold office, in addition to the sections referring to union charters, finance, health and welfare funds, and conflicts of interest. It also recommended that locals' finances be audited by certified public accountants, and copies made available to the international. However, he indicated the Teamsters would never yield to the AFL-CIO position that union officials who plead the fifth amendment for personal protection regarding union matters should be disciplined by the international union, because they have "no right to continue to hold office."¹¹ Other goals he proposed were benefits for members striking for recognition and for workers respecting authorized picket lines of sister locals; enlargement of the membership from about 1.6 to 2 million; and expansion of joint campaigns with other unions. In connection with the latter, Hoffa reportedly was seeking to form, within the framework of the Federation, a bloc of all transport unions. Although he favored discussion among international unions both within and outside the Federation, he indicated that approval by the Teamsters board and the AFL-CIO would be required for any such discussions with the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's Association and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Longshore Unions. In sounding the keynote at the biennial convention of the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's Association in mid-

July, President William V. Bradley served notice on employers and the rival International Brotherhood of Longshoremen (AFL-CIO) that his union was preparing to launch a "full-scale campaign" to regain its Great Lakes membership and win control of representation rights on the St. Lawrence Seaway when it reaches completion in 1959. About 95 percent of the area's 8,500 longshoremen are represented by the IBL, chartered by the AFL in 1953 after the ILA was ousted from the Federation for alleged racketeering. In other convention actions, the delegates supported a "nationwide contract" calling for elimination of wage differentials between the various ports as a main objective in 1959 and singled out for attack the increased power of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission.¹² Forthcoming payment of hospitalization, medical, and death benefits under a new southern welfare fund was announced. That fund covers 26,000 southern dockers and their 41,000 dependents,¹³ bringing to 205,000 the number of pierworkers and their families covered by the union's benefit program.

A week later, the IBL also held its convention in Chicago, countering with adoption of an expanded organizational program of its own that was given assurance of backing by a host of AFL-CIO officials. The brotherhood's president, Larry W. Long, asserted that there would be no merger or peace pact with the ILA unless that organization "cleans itself up."

An International Longshoremen's Association "super local" of all clerks and checkers employed on piers in the port of New York was formed to replace 4 individual units comprising 5,000 members. Approved in a membership referendum earlier this year, the amalgamation was the second such action in the union's long-range plan for abolishing many of the separate jurisdictions that divide the New York waterfront. In the first unification move, virtually all of the Brooklyn dockworkers had been merged by Anthony Anastasia into his sprawling local.

Other Union Developments. A new railroad affiliate was acquired by the AFL-CIO on July 9 in Chicago. After 23 years of independent

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 855.

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, p. 612.

¹¹ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1957, p. 353.

¹² See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, p. 616.

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1957, p. 493.

existence, The American Railway Supervisors Association, headed by James P. Tahney, was granted a Federation charter for its nearly 9,000 members. (The Railway Labor Act accorded these lower echelon supervisors the right to organize and bargain collectively.)

A formula aimed at settling the prolonged controversy—craft versus industrial union jurisdiction over construction work at industrial plants—was set forth on July 1 by AFL-CIO President George Meany in letters to the heads of the Industrial Union Department and Building and Construction Trades Department. Formulated by a special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council,¹⁴ the interim plan announced general agreement on (1) the assignment of “new building construction” to the crafts and “running maintenance work” to the industrial unions, and (2) the settlement of differences over contested types of work, such as alterations, plant relocations, and changeovers, on a case-by-case basis, governed by established past practices. The 3-step procedure proposed for such cases called for (1) on-the-spot participation by 2-man teams of staff members (1 representing each department); (2) a committee consisting of the presidents of the 2 departments and a representative of the AFL-CIO president; and (3) a special committee of the Executive Council. No provision was made for final or binding arbitration.

Shortly thereafter, the Machinists and the United Brewery Workers announced signature of a jurisdictional and mutual-aid agreement. The pact defines the domain of each organization in the brewing industry in instances where there is no past practice to govern the division of work. It also differs from the craft-industrial union agreement by setting up a procedure for settling disputes that culminate in impartial arbitration. Other provisions call for cooperation in organizing activities as well as joint consultation and assistance in collective bargaining and strike action.

The United Automobile Workers and the National Urban League signed a formal agreement in early July in a move toward the elimination of racial discrimination in all industries in which the UAW has labor contracts. Viewed by both parties as a “voluntary” fair employment practices commission, the pact affects about 200,000 Negro workers in these industries and provides grievance machinery for joint settlement

of employment bias cases by the union’s fair practices department and the interracial organization’s representatives.

The annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild held in St. Louis during early July approved increases in its minimum wage goals to \$200 a week for experienced news employees in key classifications and \$100 for beginners in these jobs and other adult members of the union (those not employed as copy and office boys). The union reported that its longtime twin pay targets of \$150 and \$75 a week, respectively, for these classifications had been substantially achieved by a number of its major locals during the last year. The convention strengthened the union’s constitutional ban against contracts exceeding 2 years in length and urged “a continued striving for short-term contracts.” It also assailed a trend in multi-newspaper cities toward a merger of mechanical facilities of the papers. Another action provided for the chartering of a nationwide local to encompass all U. S. wire service members, who are presently attached to locals in the cities where they are employed. The Guild represents over 29,000 members employed in news, editorial, business, advertising, circulation, promotion, and maintenance departments of newspapers and news agencies.

Administrative Decisions

On July 12, the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation issued a second adverse ruling against integration of State unemployment insurance and supplemental unemployment benefit plans. The bureau’s administrator announced that supplemental unemployment benefits paid on a periodic or lump-sum basis under so-called “alternate type” plans¹⁵ constitute income that must be deducted from State unemployment compensation. About a year earlier, concurrent payments were also disallowed.

In denouncing the decision, the United Automobile Workers observed that the three other States (Indiana, North Carolina, and Virginia) which had made similar rulings were subject to statutory restrictions that did not apply to Ohio.

¹⁴ See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1957, p. 363.

¹⁵ See *Legal Problems in Plans for Private Layoff Pay* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1956, pp. 895-900).

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

New Concepts in Wage Determination. Edited by George W. Taylor and Frank C. Pierson. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1957. 336 pp. \$6.50.

Twelve labor economists and experts in labor relations have collaborated in the preparation of this volume dealing with wage structures and wage determination. Except for 2 union economists, who prepared 1 paper, and 1 industry representative, all the participants are distinguished academic economists.

The authors of the symposium met periodically over a period of 3 years to develop an integrated approach to the common problem of interpreting wage theory and wage relationships. The result is a lucid and comprehensive summary of the vast literature in the field as it has developed over the past two decades and to which the participants in this volume have been major contributors.

Part one opens with a review of received wage theory by Frank C. Pierson. He pays his respects to the traditional theory but believes further empirical work necessary to synthesize inductive and deductive wage analysis. Three papers present a tripartite approach to wage theory: Leland Hazard presents the management view, Nathaniel Goldfinger and Everett M. Kassalow discuss labor's view, and George W. Taylor speaks for the public interest in wage determination processes. The union and management spokesmen arrive at the not too startling conclusion that

unions are in business to get more, and management is in the game for maximizing profits, but they labor hard to sugarcoat this "vulgar" conclusion. However, their analyses of management and union motivations are stimulating and valuable to the understanding of collective bargaining. Taylor's concluding essay is a thoughtful presentation on the need to formulate a theory of collective bargaining in order to understand present-day wage determination.

In part two, the structural characteristics of wages are considered within the firm, the industry, and the Nation. The four contributors—John T. Dunlop, E. Robert Livernash, Arthur M. Ross, and Richard A. Lester—show that the multitude of wage structures in our economy are inter-related, but the relationships lack rationality since many factors, including custom, technology, and the state of management and labor organization, combine to affect the level and structure of wages and wage movements.

The final section discusses general wage movements. The first two essays in this section have wide public policy implications. Lloyd G. Reynolds seems to be well satisfied with present conditions and predicts a relatively stable economy in the years to come. His prediction that wages will rise about 1 percent a year is questionable in light of wage and price movements during the past year. Clark Kerr follows with the assertion that unions have no impact upon the distributive shares of income. The volume closes with a keen comparative study of wage movements in the United States, Great Britain, and France by Melvin Rothbaum, who synthesizes the discussion in the last two parts of the symposium by applying the analyses of the other contributors to international wage structures and movements.

The symposium is largely limited to a review of the state of present-day wage theory in the United States. The contributors have achieved the utmost success in this endeavor and have presented a most penetrating analysis of the subject.

—SAR A. LEVITAN
Library of Congress

The Economic Consequences of Automation. By Paul Einzig. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1957. 255 pp., bibliography. \$3.95.

Automation: Its Purpose and Future. By Magnus Pyke. New York, Philosophical Library, Inc., 1957. 191 pp. \$10.

Automation in Business and Industry. Edited by Eugene M. Grabbe. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1957. xix, 611 pp. \$10.

Here are three books that might be termed "optimistic" in their viewpoint toward automation. The authors agree that new opportunities and challenges for skilled workers, and not wholesale unemployment, will result from this new technology.

Dr. Einzig attempts an analysis of automation from the viewpoint of the classical economist. He fears the ever-rising price level in both Great Britain and America and feels that the best solution for the present inflationary trend will come when progressive firms realize that they should use the benefits of automation to adjust their prices downward. Up to now, his thesis goes, firms which have automated have preferred to increase profits and give higher wages rather than compete through lower prices. When the moment of price lowering does arrive, however, Dr. Einzig points out that "less productive [firms] will be competed out of existence." From the wage viewpoint, he says, "Wage demands resulting from automation can only be supported by considerations of social justice and of the need for maintaining good industrial relations." Nowhere does he consider the need for increased purchasing power following rising productivity. He points out that the best solution would be the widespread adoption of a modified guaranteed annual wage plan like that now in use by the American automobile industry. This he says would establish a cushion to take care of unemployment that might result from business failures and setbacks.

He also sees automation as driving the economy into a smaller number of large concentrated units because of the great capital needs implicit in this technology. Moreover, he states that the "bigness" brought on by automation, although not causing business slumps, will aggravate them.

Dr. Pyke, British engineer, presents a scientific description of automation in the United States and the United Kingdom as well as some general

philosophic discussion. Looking at automation in the United Kingdom today, Dr. Pyke characterizes its rate of growth as slow because of the persistent capital shortage and the inability to meet the amount of investment required. He feels, however, that Britain has no choice but to keep completely up to date in automation if she is to maintain her place in international competition. Looking to the future, Dr. Pyke sees automation as a true second industrial revolution which will lead to "an automatic age," an age in which mankind will be relieved of the onerous aspects of labor, and will be free to develop himself more fully along cultural and social lines.

Mr. Grabbe's book is made up of a series of quite technical lectures and essays, one authored by himself, on automation in the United States. Each describes specific business applications of automatic technology. The individual authors are well-known scientific people, outstanding in electronics or other engineering fields. The discussions of feedback, applications of electronic computers, and instrumentation and control equipment are definitely for the initiate and not the layman.

The last two chapters discuss some of the broader aspects of automation. Dean Wooldridge, president of a growing electronics firm, predicts that the bulk of all data processing will be done with automation techniques and that this will affect the work of "many thousands of people." A large percentage of repetitive factory operations will also be performed automatically. All of this, Mr. Wooldridge says, will result in a large increase in national productivity, but he does not indicate the length of time necessary for these results. Frank Shallenberger of Stanford University meets the point by saying, "Automation will not and cannot come as a tidal wave. It will develop at a disappointingly slow pace, one job, one department at a time. The techniques of automation are still only partially developed."

Each of these books is oriented toward automation from the entrepreneurial viewpoint and does not treat in any detail the broader social impacts implicit in the new technologies described. Except in Dr. Einzig's book, there is little or no mention of the human being and his part in this increasingly complex technical society. More specifically, little attempt is made to understand the basis of union attitudes toward technological

change or to meet the charges (undocumented) which are alleged to emanate from trade union leaders. To this extent, these books suffer from their failures to look at automation in the framework of our society.

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

The Communist Party vs. The CIO—A Study in Power Politics. By Max M. Kampelman. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1957. 299 pp., bibliography. \$6.

In these days of public interest in corruption within parts of the organized labor movement, it is difficult to recall that only 8 to 10 years ago the Congress of Industrial Organizations was embattled in a struggle against Communist centers of power in a number of its affiliated unions. Max Kampelman's rather brief book recalls for the reader those days that seem so far away, when Communists and anti-Communists maneuvered and counter-maneuvered in numerous battles within the Automobile Workers, Maritime Workers, and other national and international unions.

The battle, which had raged both covertly and openly from almost the time of the CIO's birth, was over in 1950. "The decisiveness of the CIO victory over the Communist Party," Mr. Kampelman declares, "is in a measure illustrated by the fact that Communist-led unions in 1949 claimed a membership of more than 2 million and are today estimated to represent no more than 200,000 workers."

The book reports on the disciplined machinery through which a minuscule minority of Communist Party members were able to dominate and control organizations that had tens of thousands of members. The author was fortunate, in this regard, to have had the opportunity to examine the CIO proceedings against 10 of its affiliates on charges of Communist domination.

Mr. Kampelman has gone through a multitude of basic sources of material that deal with the history of Communist infiltration in the CIO. The hundreds of citations of these sources provide a mine of information for future students.

—NAT GOLDFINGER
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

The Psychology of Careers. By Donald E. Super. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 362 pp., bibliography. \$5.75.

In *The Psychology of Careers*, Donald E. Super explores careers not only from the psychological, but also from the economic and sociological points of view. This well-written, easy-to-read book is divided into four parts which integrate much previous research and many opinions on the nature of work, career patterns, and the techniques of psychology and guidance.

The introductory section, *The Nature of Work*, examines the reasons why people work, the way their work affects their nonworking lives, and the relationship of the work life cycle to the human life cycle. Also studied are occupational life spans and output curves, a discussion which would have been more meaningful if incorporated in Part Two.

The author, in Part Two—*The Course and Cycle of the Working Life*, modifies Miller and Form's career patterns for men and women, and then goes on to describe the stages of occupational development, labeling them as exploration, establishment, maintenance, and decline.

The Dynamics of Vocational Development is delved into in Part Three. This section would have been more effective if it had followed Part One. Here, somewhat duplicating the data presented in Part Two, the various factors such as vocational interests and aptitudes, and family, economic, and social factors, which influence vocational development, are analyzed. Dr. Super warns against the "fallacies which can result from concern with a single factor or type of factor," and stresses the importance of considering "how these various factors act together to determine vocational development." In addition, there is a forward looking chapter on the impact of physical, intellectual, and emotional disabilities on vocational development.

Implications and Applications, the last section of the book, considers implications "of the nature of vocational development for general development and adjustment, particularly the relationships between adjustment to work, adjustment on the job or in the workplace, adjustment in the community, and adjustment in the home." The final chapter, which some counselors may consider far too sparse, deals with the implications

of the data presented and their applications to vocational guidance and personnel work.

For those youngsters faced with the agonizing decision of choosing a career, and for those parents interested in understanding the factors involved in their bewildered offspring's choice of a career, *The Psychology of Careers* will prove very valuable.

—L. B. WALLERSTEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Arbitration and Mediation

Rights of Individual Workers in Union-Management Arbitration Proceedings. (In *Yale Law Journal*, New Haven, Conn., May 1957, pp. 946-954. \$2.)

Labor Relations and Arbitration: Proceedings for a Conference on Labor Relations and Arbitration, San Francisco, May 23, 1956. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, [1956]. 65 pp. \$1.

How to Get the Most from Mediation. By George Bennett. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, August 1957, pp. 534-536, 563. \$1.)

Handicapped

Vocational Counseling with the Physically Handicapped. By Lloyd H. Lofquist. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1957. 384 pp., bibliography. \$5.

Ten Years of Teamwork, 1947-1957. Washington President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, 1957. 30 pp. Free.

The Legal Obligation to Employ the Disabled. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, March 1957, pp. 246-264. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Industrial Hygiene

New Answers to the Fatigue Problem. By Adelaide K. Bullen. Gainesville, University of Florida Press, 1956. 176 pp. \$4.50.

An Approach to Radiation Health Problems in Industry. By Charles T. Disney, M. D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, July 1957, pp. 343-347, bibliography. 75 cents.)

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Organization of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1957. 53 pp. (Report VI(1) prepared for International Labor Conference, 42d session, 1958.) 50 cents. Distributed in the United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

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Long-Range Planning in Industrial Relations. By James W. Oram. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, July-August 1957, pp. 63-68. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

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The Influx of Young People into the Employment Market in Western and Northern Europe. (In *International*

Labor Review, Geneva, April 1957, pp. 335-353. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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The Psychology of Occupations. By Anne Roe. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1956. 340 pp., bibliographies. \$6.75.

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A Guide to Vocations in the Social Sciences. By Lynn L. and Lillian L. Ralya. Santa Monica, Calif. (907 14th Street), the authors, 1957. 31 pp., bibliographies. \$1.25.

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Comparing Pension Costs. By Henry W. Otis. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, July-August 1957, pp. 58-66. \$2.)

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Retirement: A New Outlook for the Individual. By Gifford R. Hart. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1957. 179 pp. \$3.95.

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Personnel Management—Principles and Practice. By C. H. Northcott. New York, Philosophical Library, Inc., 1956. 428 pp., bibliography. 3d ed. \$10.

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Production Trends in the United States Through 1975. By Bonnar Brown and M. Janet Hansen. Menlo Park, Calif., Stanford Research Institute, 1957. 65 pp. \$2.

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Second Injury Funds—Standards and Patterns in State Legislation. By Robert G. Rodden. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1957. 61 pp. (Bull. 190.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

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A Primer of Input-Output Economics. By William H. Miernyk. Boston, Northeastern University, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1957. 33 pp., bibliography. (Business and Economic Education Series, 2.) \$1.

Labor Economics. By Paul Sultan. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1957. 580 pp. \$6.50.

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A.—Employment and Payrolls

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

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹														Annual average	
	1957 ²							1956							1956	1955
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July			
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	73,051	72,661	70,714	69,771	69,562	69,128	68,638	69,855	70,560	70,905	70,896	71,787	72,325	70,387	68,906	
Civilian labor force.....	70,228	69,842	67,893	66,951	66,746	66,311	65,821	67,029	67,732	68,082	68,069	68,947	69,489	67,530	65,847	
Unemployment.....	3,007	3,337	2,715	2,690	2,882	3,121	3,244	2,479	2,463	1,909	1,998	2,195	2,833	2,551	2,654	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,582	2,028	1,398	1,251	1,167	1,335	1,645	1,231	1,401	964	1,019	1,011	1,384	1,214	1,138	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	731	620	520	507	684	883	808	580	443	408	368	491	784	594	598	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	201	182	161	224	368	288	292	183	182	117	139	223	184	211	217	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	234	261	377	439	410	390	312	238	233	209	261	237	269	301	367	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	260	247	260	267	253	227	188	247	204	211	209	233	213	232	336	
Employment.....	67,221	66,504	65,178	64,261	63,865	63,190	62,578	64,550	65,269	66,174	66,071	66,752	66,655	64,979	63,193	
Nonagricultural.....	59,449	58,970	58,519	58,506	58,431	57,996	57,643	59,440	59,076	59,000	58,683	59,487	58,955	58,304	56,464	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	44,272	46,988	47,116	47,230	46,989	46,183	46,638	48,309	43,158	46,867	47,371	45,975	43,661	46,082	45,046	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,969	6,241	6,576	6,671	6,699	6,424	6,612	6,555	11,164	7,305	5,963	5,710	5,725	6,715	6,422	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,345	2,498	2,942	2,920	3,065	2,894	2,672	2,804	2,775	2,646	2,516	2,171	2,283	2,648	2,261	
With a job but not at work ⁴	6,863	3,243	1,886	1,684	1,678	1,787	1,721	1,772	1,980	2,182	2,834	5,631	7,287	2,969	2,736	
Agricultural.....	7,772	7,534	6,659	5,755	5,434	5,195	4,935	5,110	6,192	7,173	7,388	7,265	7,700	6,585	6,730	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,742	5,402	4,616	3,851	3,492	3,254	3,032	3,245	4,163	5,384	5,554	5,300	5,419	4,577	4,887	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,514	1,622	1,523	1,411	1,352	1,264	1,162	1,175	1,445	1,305	1,348	1,384	1,656	1,399	1,332	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	366	396	351	356	364	454	471	460	433	350	329	361	431	416	314	
With a job but not at work ⁴	150	115	170	137	225	222	270	229	151	134	157	219	194	192	196	
	Males															
Total labor force.....	50,307	50,160	48,657	48,214	48,006	47,692	47,498	47,927	48,303	48,340	48,490	49,682	49,969	48,579	48,054	
Civilian labor force.....	47,517	47,375	45,870	45,428	45,223	44,908	44,714	45,135	45,508	45,550	45,697	46,875	47,167	45,756	45,041	
Unemployment.....	1,803	2,054	1,665	1,809	1,950	2,095	2,150	1,665	1,466	1,124	1,152	1,319	1,672	1,608	1,752	
Employment.....	45,713	45,321	44,205	43,620	43,273	42,813	42,564	43,470	44,042	44,426	44,546	45,556	45,495	44,148	43,290	
Nonagricultural.....	39,738	39,647	38,982	38,747	38,635	38,331	38,244	39,112	39,020	39,007	39,056	39,880	39,569	38,870	37,803	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,823	33,713	33,251	33,027	33,046	32,439	32,619	33,620	30,422	33,036	33,519	32,980	31,439	32,536	31,897	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,891	2,984	3,165	3,350	3,260	3,424	3,291	3,080	6,232	3,482	2,771	2,869	2,888	3,388	3,257	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,010	1,096	1,309	1,248	1,218	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,123	1,012	863	957	1,135	967	
With a job but not at work ⁴	4,015	1,854	1,257	1,222	1,111	1,240	1,190	1,193	1,240	1,366	1,754	3,168	4,285	1,810	1,681	
Agricultural.....	5,975	5,674	5,222	4,872	4,638	4,482	4,320	4,358	5,022	5,419	5,490	5,676	5,926	5,278	5,487	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,862	4,499	4,006	3,560	3,279	3,076	2,854	2,998	3,741	4,374	4,484	4,511	4,640	3,993	4,288	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	754	820	815	912	856	867	825	773	837	691	636	732	864	806	777	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	238	260	249	282	309	354	400	378	307	226	226	242	266	308	233	
With a job but not at work ⁴	121	96	152	118	194	185	240	210	137	128	144	191	156	171	177	
	Females															
Total labor force.....	22,745	22,500	22,056	21,556	21,557	21,436	21,140	21,928	22,258	22,565	22,405	22,105	22,355	21,808	20,842	
Civilian labor force.....	22,711	22,467	22,023	21,523	21,524	21,403	21,107	21,894	22,224	22,532	22,372	22,071	22,321	21,774	20,806	
Unemployment.....	1,203	1,283	1,050	882	932	1,026	1,094	814	997	785	847	876	1,161	943	903	
Employment.....	21,508	21,183	20,974	20,641	20,592	20,377	20,013	21,080	21,227	21,748	21,525	21,196	21,160	20,831	19,904	
Nonagricultural.....	19,711	19,323	19,537	19,758	19,795	19,665	19,399	20,327	20,056	19,994	19,627	19,607	19,386	19,524	18,661	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,449	13,275	13,865	14,203	13,943	13,745	14,018	14,689	12,736	13,831	13,852	12,995	12,222	13,526	13,147	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,078	3,257	3,411	3,322	3,439	3,710	3,321	3,475	4,932	3,823	3,192	2,841	2,837	3,327	3,164	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,835	1,402	1,632	1,672	1,847	1,666	1,529	1,585	1,649	1,523	1,504	1,308	1,326	1,513	1,294	
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,849	1,389	628	562	567	544	551	579	740	817	1,080	2,463	3,002	1,168	1,055	
Agricultural.....	1,797	1,860	1,437	883	796	712	614	752	1,171	1,754	1,898	1,589	1,775	1,307	1,243	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	879	902	609	291	213	178	178	248	422	1,070	1,070	789	779	585	589	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	760	802	708	499	496	398	337	403	608	614	712	652	792	594	555	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	129	137	101	74	56	100	71	82	126	124	103	119	165	108	81	
With a job but not at work ⁴	29	19	18	19	31	36	30	20	14	6	13	38	21	21	19	

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

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

² Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 176).

³ Survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

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

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1957							1956							Annual average	
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
Total employees.....	52,574	52,874	52,482	52,270	51,919	51,704	51,716	53,639	53,007	52,952	52,663	52,258	51,258	51,878	50,056	
Mining.....	852	859	835	833	831	833	832	837	837	836	842	839	765	816	777	
Metal.....	114.0	112.8	111.9	110.8	110.2	110.2	110.2	111.1	111.3	112.4	113.8	110.2	85.3	108.3	101.4	
Iron.....	39.1	38.2	38.2	36.1	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.7	36.5	38.0	38.8	36.5	11.2	34.6	34.2	
Copper.....	33.5	33.0	33.0	33.5	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.8	33.3	33.5	33.3	28.9	
Lead and zinc.....	17.9	17.4	17.4	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.7	17.7	17.3	17.3	17.4	16.6	
Anthracite.....	30.7	26.6	26.6	28.5	30.4	30.8	31.1	31.8	30.6	30.3	29.8	30.0	29.0	29.7	31.3	
Bituminous-coal.....	228.9	242.0	238.7	239.0	240.1	242.9	242.0	242.4	240.7	240.6	239.4	235.3	188.6	230.8	218.7	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	354.4	340.0	339.8	338.8	338.7	336.5	336.1	335.4	333.1	338.5	342.9	342.9	330.8	317.1		
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	212.0	203.6	204.0	202.3	201.8	200.4	197.6	197.6	197.3	202.9	205.6	205.3	196.4	189.0		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	120.1	119.1	118.2	115.3	111.8	110.0	111.8	115.7	118.7	119.9	120.6	120.9	119.4	116.2	108.3	
Contract construction.....	3,290	3,233	3,082	2,906	2,756	2,673	2,667	2,997	3,174	3,296	3,342	3,361	3,256	2,993	2,759	
Nonbuilding construction.....	713	663	663	572	514	496	502	647	698	715	722	705	606	516		
Highway and street.....	319.9	296.2	237.3	199.9	184.9	191.5	233.3	274.1	309.7	324.2	329.1	323.9	263.3	232.4		
Other nonbuilding construction.....	393.3	366.8	334.7	314.1	310.6	310.4	346.9	372.8	388.5	391.2	392.9	381.1	342.6	284.0		
Building construction.....	2,520	2,419	2,334	2,242	2,177	2,165	2,167	2,527	2,598	2,627	2,627	2,639	2,551	2,387		
General contractors.....	1,009.9	977.5	944.6	898.7	878.2	885.7	1,001.6	1,054.7	1,099.1	1,116.5	1,130.0	1,087.8	995.1	922.6		
Special-trade contractors.....	1,509.7	1,441.1	1,389.5	1,343.3	1,298.5	1,279.5	1,415.5	1,472.5	1,498.7	1,510.9	1,509.3	1,463.2	1,391.8	1,320.8		
Plumbing and heating.....	342.9	333.7	334.6	331.8	331.5	335.1	345.7	351.1	355.9	355.2	351.8	346.4	334.0	317.0		
Painting and decorating.....	206.1	190.5	176.5	159.0	148.9	151.5	176.4	192.0	203.8	214.0	217.8	202.3	179.5	162.3		
Electrical work.....	236.5	223.5	218.2	219.5	221.0	223.2	228.7	226.4	226.4	221.2	213.8	205.8	198.1	168.4		
Other special-trade contractors.....	724.2	693.4	660.2	633.0	597.1	569.7	664.7	703.0	712.6	720.5	725.9	708.7	680.2	673.1		
Manufacturing.....	16,671	16,847	16,762	16,822	16,933	16,945	16,959	17,159	17,180	17,238	17,119	17,035	16,301	16,905	16,563	
Durable goods ³	9,755	9,906	9,895	9,927	9,976	9,992	9,990	10,067	10,071	9,999	9,826	9,780	9,313	9,825	9,549	
Nondurable goods ⁴	6,916	6,941	6,867	6,895	6,957	6,953	6,969	7,088	7,113	7,239	7,293	7,255	6,988	7,080	7,014	
Ordnance and accessories.....	126.0	128.3	127.6	129.4	130.0	130.6	132.0	132.9	131.5	131.0	131.6	129.3	130.9	130.6	139.2	
Food and kindred products.....	1,561.0	1,509.4	1,451.8	1,433.1	1,430.8	1,429.2	1,459.0	1,521.8	1,573.0	1,659.3	1,738.1	1,707.1	1,698.4	1,552.0	1,536.9	
Meat products.....	325.3	320.7	320.3	323.1	325.4	325.4	338.2	350.8	353.1	347.9	342.6	340.9	336.7	337.4	325.9	
Dairy products.....	109.4	104.3	101.5	99.4	98.7	102.6	103.8	105.7	107.6	112.2	117.2	118.8	109.3	112.7		
Canning and preserving.....	196.5	168.2	166.1	158.0	159.5	164.9	183.0	215.8	300.7	392.6	358.9	255.7	231.1	227.4		
Grain-mill products.....	113.9	113.5	114.4	116.1	116.3	116.5	117.0	116.8	120.1	121.0	121.9	122.3	118.7	121.3		
Bakery products.....	290.1	287.6	286.3	285.9	286.2	286.3	290.8	292.0	293.1	290.7	292.0	291.5	289.1	285.9		
Sugar.....	27.4	25.0	25.4	25.2	25.9	30.4	42.7	46.8	44.6	29.8	27.1	27.4	31.8	32.4		
Confectionery and related products.....	73.7	73.5	75.6	77.4	79.1	81.1	86.6	86.6	87.2	83.8	77.9	70.0	79.3	79.8		
Beverages.....	228.0	218.8	207.4	209.0	202.7	204.2	211.1	218.1	218.2	224.7	227.6	232.0	215.3	211.1		
Miscellaneous food products.....	145.1	140.2	135.9	136.7	135.4	134.8	136.0	138.0	139.9	140.7	143.6	144.0	140.0	140.4		
Tobacco manufactures.....	78.1	82.5	81.9	82.8	85.9	92.6	97.3	101.7	104.7	112.4	114.7	106.1	83.9	97.3	102.2	
Cigarettes.....	34.2	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.2	34.2	33.0	
Cigars.....	32.7	32.9	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.1	34.4	34.7	34.1	33.8	33.5	32.2	34.5	38.1	
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	8.9	8.7	9.0	12.1	18.5	23.3	26.3	28.6	37.3	39.6	31.2	10.6	21.6	23.7		
Textile-mill products.....	976.6	1,003.1	1,003.6	1,012.1	1,020.1	1,024.5	1,026.9	1,039.3	1,046.7	1,049.5	1,046.8	1,047.8	1,019.9	1,057.3	1,077.0	
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9		
Yarn and thread mills.....	117.6	118.1	118.5	119.2	120.5	120.7	120.7	121.6	121.5	120.5	120.8	120.7	119.3	123.0		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	428.1	429.2	434.5	437.4	441.5	444.9	448.1	449.9	451.0	450.8	454.4	442.2	442.2	457.2		
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.9	29.7	29.3	28.4	29.8	30.5		
Knitting mills.....	216.1	213.2	211.7	212.6	209.6	208.9	215.6	221.7	224.7	222.6	223.7	215.1	220.6	221.9		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	88.0	88.0	88.9	89.1	89.3	89.6	90.6	90.8	90.6	89.6	89.6	86.6	84.7	91.0		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	49.4	51.1	52.8	54.3	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.5	53.7	53.6	51.6	50.6	54.2	53.1		
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.1	10.0	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.3	12.3	13.1		
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	57.8	58.2	59.2	60.0	60.4	61.3	61.7	61.0	61.0	60.5	59.8	58.8	61.6	63.5		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,143.6	1,181.2	1,173.2	1,204.5	1,233.4	1,228.5	1,209.2	1,227.4	1,226.9	1,230.4	1,217.9	1,220.5	1,154.5	1,215.4	1,206.3	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	124.1	121.0	122.6	124.8	124.8	124.5	124.5	125.9	125.1	125.1	125.8	125.7	118.5	124.1	119.7	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	307.9	304.9	307.2	310.1	309.0	303.3	305.6	311.1	317.8	316.8	318.9	305.9	315.4	309.7		
Women's outerwear.....	337.5	337.2	337.9	372.6	372.1	368.1	371.0	359.0	353.0	350.5	359.1	331.0	356.4	358.0		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	119.1	121.1	123.8	124.8	123.6	120.7	121.8	125.0	124.5	123.2	121.4	114.7	121.6	119.7		
Millinery.....	13.8	15.3	20.5	22.4	21.9	18.9	18.6	16.6	19.5	19.0	18.8	16.4	18.7	20.2		
Children's outerwear.....	79.9	75.4	72.5	76.5	78.4	75.8	74.9	75.1	77.0	75.7	74.9	74.7	74.8	73.0		
Fur goods.....	12.5	11.7	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.0	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.4	12.1	12.6	11.6	12.3		
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	61.5	60.3	61.2	62.7	61.1	60.2	62.8	65.3	66.5	65.8	65.3	59.3	63.4	61.4		
Other fabricated textile products.....	124.9	126.3	129.0	129.7	128.1	127.7	134.0	136.6	133.8	128.7	124.3	121.4	129.4	132.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	[In thousands]														Annual average	
	1957							1956							1956	1955
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	718.3	729.7	708.1	680.0	660.9	657.4	662.9	696.9	723.9	754.4	770.9	789.2	773.3	741.4	746.6	
Logging camps and contractors.....		109.9	100.6	83.2	75.4	72.0	71.4	89.0	102.6	115.9	120.9	128.4	123.0	104.0	103.0	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		377.9	368.4	359.5	349.4	349.4	353.5	366.9	377.5	390.1	397.2	405.4	400.8	388.1	393.1	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		132.2	129.2	127.2	126.4	125.9	127.2	129.2	131.3	134.6	139.2	141.8	137.6	135.8	139.8	
Wooden containers.....		52.5	52.5	52.2	52.0	52.6	53.3	53.6	53.6	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.6	55.0	55.3	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		57.2	57.4	57.9	57.7	57.5	57.5	58.2	58.9	59.0	59.2	59.1	57.3	58.5	55.4	
Furniture and fixtures.....	368.1	372.7	368.6	372.5	373.1	373.9	373.0	380.4	381.0	386.0	384.8	379.6	367.2	379.0	368.2	
Household furniture.....		261.6	259.1	263.2	263.1	263.1	261.5	267.4	268.4	271.2	269.2	264.2	257.3	266.4	259.3	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		47.5	47.1	47.6	47.4	47.9	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.9	49.4	49.6	47.7	48.1	44.2	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		38.8	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.6	38.3	38.5	37.7	39.1	39.5	39.3	36.2	37.9	37.7	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		24.8	24.3	24.0	25.0	25.3	25.8	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.0	26.6	27.0	
Paper and allied products.....	569.5	578.7	573.1	575.0	574.6	573.1	575.7	580.1	577.0	577.2	578.3	577.4	568.9	569.9	550.0	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		281.7	277.8	278.8	279.1	279.6	280.9	282.5	279.2	279.6	281.9	283.6	279.9	278.0	271.2	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		158.8	157.1	157.1	156.7	155.9	157.6	160.5	161.9	161.2	159.3	157.9	154.6	156.7	148.3	
Other paper and allied products.....		138.2	138.2	139.1	138.8	137.6	137.2	137.1	135.9	136.4	137.1	135.9	134.4	135.2	130.5	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	862.9	862.7	859.5	863.8	864.4	861.0	862.2	874.8	868.6	867.8	858.8	852.2	847.0	852.5	823.6	
Newspapers.....		321.9	320.5	320.0	319.5	318.8	317.3	321.0	316.7	317.7	316.1	314.5	313.7	313.7	302.1	
Periodicals.....		58.4	59.2	59.7	60.5	61.0	61.5	66.5	65.6	65.0	63.7	62.6	62.3	64.2	64.0	
Books.....		53.3	53.4	54.0	55.0	54.7	54.4	54.4	54.0	53.6	53.2	53.3	53.9	53.1	51.1	
Commercial printing.....		227.5	227.0	227.6	227.9	225.8	228.1	228.9	227.3	226.5	224.0	222.7	220.6	222.4	214.2	
Lithographing.....		62.5	62.1	62.6	62.7	62.1	62.2	64.0	64.5	64.3	63.6	62.8	62.0	63.1	62.0	
Greeting cards.....		17.7	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.2	17.2	18.7	20.0	20.3	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.8	18.9	
Bookbinding and related industries.....		46.2	45.9	46.4	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.1	46.7	46.8	46.4	45.5	46.0	42.9	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		75.2	74.8	77.1	76.6	76.5	75.3	74.8	74.4	73.7	71.6	70.6	70.4	71.2	68.4	
Chemicals and allied products.....	827.4	832.1	837.8	841.8	840.1	835.7	834.5	834.4	832.6	835.5	834.0	832.8	823.7	830.6	810.5	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		108.2	108.0	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.8	107.7	108.3	109.4	109.2	109.1	108.4	105.0	
Industrial organic chemicals.....		316.3	314.7	316.4	317.1	317.4	318.8	318.0	316.9	316.3	317.7	320.0	313.4	315.7	308.6	
Drugs and medicines.....		102.5	101.5	101.5	101.4	100.9	100.3	100.5	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.5	97.7	93.2	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		50.7	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.7	51.5	50.4	50.3	49.8	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		77.9	77.5	77.0	76.6	76.6	76.4	76.2	76.5	76.4	76.7	77.4	76.8	76.2	73.8	
Gum and wood chemicals.....		8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.0	
Fertilizers.....		33.4	42.5	44.9	42.0	36.7	34.4	33.3	32.2	33.7	31.9	30.1	30.6	36.0	36.7	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		36.5	37.2	38.0	39.4	40.6	41.2	42.1	42.7	43.3	41.4	37.9	36.8	40.5	41.5	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		98.1	97.7	97.3	96.6	96.7	96.9	97.9	97.7	98.6	98.0	98.4	98.8	97.4	93.9	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	263.6	260.6	257.2	256.8	255.6	255.9	253.0	255.2	256.0	257.0	259.1	261.2	253.1	254.3	252.8	
Petroleum refining.....		207.6	205.4	205.5	204.4	204.5	203.9	203.9	203.9	204.0	205.7	207.9	205.5	202.6	201.3	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		53.0	51.8	51.3	51.2	51.4	49.1	51.3	52.1	53.0	53.4	53.3	47.6	51.7	51.5	
Rubber products.....	260.3	256.2	262.1	249.7	269.9	271.1	274.5	274.3	251.6	273.1	268.4	264.8	261.6	269.2	271.9	
Tires and inner tubes.....		104.5	110.7	97.5	113.1	113.1	113.6	113.6	94.6	112.3	112.3	111.4	111.3	111.5	115.4	
Rubber footwear.....		21.7	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.0	24.0	23.6	24.1	22.5	
Other rubber products.....		130.0	129.8	130.5	134.7	135.9	138.3	137.8	133.7	137.0	132.1	129.4	126.7	133.6	134.0	
Leather and leather products.....	372.9	374.1	366.3	375.3	382.3	381.3	376.6	378.9	376.1	376.3	377.0	385.4	376.7	381.5	382.9	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		40.9	40.4	40.7	40.9	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.2	42.3	41.8	42.5	41.8	42.7	44.6	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		20.1	19.7	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.9	19.6	20.0	18.3	
Footwear (except rubber).....		243.6	238.4	243.7	248.2	246.5	245.8	244.2	239.6	237.6	239.9	247.0	243.4	246.3	248.4	
Luggage.....		17.1	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.5	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.6	17.2	16.8	16.6	16.8	
Handbags and small leather goods.....		30.3	29.2	32.6	34.0	35.0	33.0	33.9	35.2	37.2	36.2	35.7	32.7	33.7	33.1	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		17.1	16.7	16.6	16.8	16.0	14.7	16.6	17.4	17.9	18.1	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	535.9	555.2	550.4	549.0	545.5	543.0	545.6	558.0	563.4	567.6	563.5	567.4	559.5	561.5	548.1	
Flat glass.....		30.8	30.7	31.5	32.3	33.4	34.2	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.3	34.2	33.4	34.2	33.5	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		97.4	96.0	94.8	94.1	93.1	93.6	95.5	96.9	97.4	92.3	94.9	91.2	95.0	93.7	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		16.5	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.8	16.1	17.5	17.3	
Cement, hydraulic.....		41.6	42.6	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.6	44.0	44.4	43.9	43.4	42.6	
Structural clay products.....		83.5	80.7	80.5	79.3	78.1	80.5	83.2	84.6	87.1	88.4	88.8	88.8	88.9	82.5	
Pottery and related products.....		51.4	52.0	53.4	54.0	54.6	54.0	55.1	55.3	55.2	53.9	54.5	52.7	54.6	53.9	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		122.6	120.2	117.6	114.8	113.3	112.9	116.1	118.3	119.9	121.3	122.3	121.7	117.6	111.7	
Out-stone and stone products.....		18.9	19.1	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.3	19.8	19.5	19.8	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		92.5	92.6	93.1	92.8	92.5	92.0	93.0	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.2	91.9	92.8	93.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1957							1956							Annual average	
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Primary metal industries.....	1,307.3	1,318.1	1,318.7	1,328.0	1,338.2	1,348.8	1,355.4	1,357.3	1,353.6	1,350.6	1,345.0	1,307.6	966.0	1,311.0	1,284.1	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	651.4	651.5	654.6	654.6	659.5	662.2	661.8	663.7	663.5	663.8	666.6	647.9	312.1	630.6	635.3	
Iron and steel foundries.....	229.0	229.8	231.5	234.9	240.4	241.8	242.9	242.9	240.9	241.0	234.8	237.8	235.5	241.0	230.5	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	68.0	67.9	68.9	68.9	68.5	70.3	70.3	69.7	69.4	70.2	64.8	68.7	67.5	63.4	63.4	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.3	13.0	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	112.4	112.2	112.4	109.7	112.2	115.8	115.5	115.5	114.1	116.3	110.3	115.6	116.9	114.0	114.0	
Nonferrous foundries.....	76.9	77.4	79.6	82.3	82.6	83.8	83.5	83.3	82.8	79.7	77.2	75.5	79.6	77.5	77.5	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	166.3	165.5	166.6	168.5	168.4	167.4	166.9	166.4	164.9	163.1	155.5	144.5	161.1	150.4	150.4	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,114.2	1,125.9	1,121.1	1,128.2	1,134.1	1,138.8	1,137.8	1,141.8	1,142.2	1,140.6	1,114.3	1,094.7	1,054.0	1,116.6	1,108.6	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	58.6	56.6	57.4	55.4	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.4	58.5	61.7	61.6	61.0	57.7	58.3	58.3	
Outlet, hand tools, and hardware.....	140.8	142.7	144.4	147.9	150.1	152.3	153.1	151.8	148.2	143.5	140.2	137.4	149.2	154.1	154.1	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.4	111.6	110.3	113.6	117.0	121.2	121.2	119.6	118.1	121.4	125.7	125.7	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	334.1	327.5	323.4	322.1	320.2	317.0	316.0	316.0	315.8	314.0	312.5	292.5	303.4	278.2	278.2	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	229.1	230.4	236.0	240.6	244.1	246.3	247.5	246.6	242.3	226.1	218.9	213.0	234.3	242.4	242.4	
Lighting fixtures.....	50.9	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.4	53.2	53.8	53.4	52.9	49.8	48.7	47.6	50.8	51.6	51.6	
Fabricated wire products.....	60.3	60.6	62.1	62.8	63.8	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.0	61.6	59.2	56.8	61.9	61.1	61.1	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	140.8	140.4	141.2	141.2	140.9	139.9	138.7	139.1	137.7	136.4	134.0	127.6	137.9	137.2	137.2	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,686.6	1,712.0	1,728.4	1,750.1	1,764.0	1,763.6	1,752.4	1,740.5	1,722.2	1,711.0	1,711.6	1,707.6	1,703.1	1,716.4	1,592.3	
Engines and turbines.....	84.0	84.1	85.0	85.5	86.5	85.8	86.5	85.5	84.1	82.6	81.2	76.6	79.6	74.3	74.3	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	145.2	147.7	154.2	157.3	154.7	149.4	144.9	139.2	134.4	142.3	142.1	146.5	149.5	154.3	154.3	
Construction and mining machinery.....	151.6	153.9	155.2	155.4	156.9	154.6	154.7	153.1	154.0	154.1	154.2	152.1	151.9	132.7	132.7	
Metalworking machinery.....	288.6	290.9	292.3	293.5	291.7	290.7	289.5	286.9	284.4	283.6	281.3	279.6	282.5	262.9	262.9	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	183.7	183.6	183.8	185.4	185.8	187.9	188.4	188.2	187.4	188.4	188.2	189.2	188.1	179.0	179.0	
General industrial machinery.....	267.1	266.7	268.2	269.8	269.2	268.3	267.3	267.1	265.7	265.0	264.5	262.4	259.6	236.8	236.8	
Office and store machines and devices.....	135.2	135.2	136.0	136.4	136.0	134.5	131.4	130.0	127.9	123.8	124.6	124.9	124.7	109.8	109.8	
Service-industry and household machines.....	179.8	187.3	192.9	196.7	199.6	198.5	196.1	193.7	195.9	197.7	198.6	202.3	205.6	189.3	189.3	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	276.8	279.0	282.5	284.0	283.2	282.7	281.7	278.5	277.2	274.1	271.9	269.5	274.9	253.2	253.2	
Electrical machinery.....	1,207.8	1,221.2	1,211.2	1,216.2	1,228.2	1,232.0	1,236.2	1,250.7	1,260.9	1,251.2	1,228.8	1,215.1	1,187.3	1,202.9	1,123.6	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	417.1	419.6	424.1	428.6	430.1	433.0	433.2	432.0	432.0	428.5	425.5	421.1	415.9	383.4	383.4	
Electrical appliances.....	47.4	48.1	50.4	51.5	52.6	52.4	53.2	53.6	54.0	54.3	53.8	50.2	52.6	46.4	46.4	
Insulated wire and cable.....	26.2	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.0	27.5	27.6	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.8	25.3	26.1	22.8	22.8	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	74.0	71.8	75.3	79.1	79.4	79.6	78.6	77.2	74.1	70.3	67.6	66.4	73.9	80.3	80.3	
Electric lamps.....	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.3	28.0	28.4	27.1	26.6	26.6	
Communication equipment.....	577.7	568.0	562.4	564.9	565.5	566.1	579.7	592.1	585.2	570.0	563.8	548.5	557.7	515.7	515.7	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	50.5	49.3	49.3	48.9	48.8	49.0	50.0	50.4	50.3	51.0	50.6	47.4	49.6	48.4	48.4	
Transportation equipment.....	1,883.1	1,920.6	1,941.4	1,950.8	1,980.1	1,984.7	1,977.3	1,971.0	1,839.0	1,718.9	1,746.0	1,759.1	1,830.5	1,832.1	1,832.1	
Automobiles.....	795.8	812.7	823.4	823.4	853.1	863.6	872.7	876.4	856.1	787.7	684.9	722.0	741.9	815.2	908.8	
Aircraft and parts.....	898.2	906.9	909.1	908.6	904.8	891.5	884.6	870.7	853.4	841.2	827.5	813.9	814.4	740.5	740.5	
Aircraft.....	549.4	558.3	557.0	557.2	554.9	546.8	540.0	531.6	522.1	515.6	509.3	500.9	499.1	466.6	466.6	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	178.6	179.7	183.3	184.2	183.8	181.0	181.1	177.7	173.9	170.6	166.0	164.3	165.6	147.1	147.1	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.1	16.8	16.9	13.8	13.8	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	149.6	148.5	148.2	146.8	146.0	144.0	143.9	142.4	138.9	137.0	135.1	131.9	132.8	113.0	113.0	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	148.6	146.5	143.6	145.2	142.3	139.6	137.6	132.3	127.1	125.3	126.2	132.9	128.9	123.0	123.0	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	129.9	127.1	124.0	125.5	122.7	120.7	119.5	115.1	110.6	109.1	110.5	110.0	110.0	101.0	101.0	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	18.7	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.2	16.5	16.2	15.7	17.9	18.9	22.0	22.0	
Railroad equipment.....	68.0	65.6	65.3	64.0	65.0	65.2	63.6	58.4	59.8	56.4	59.5	60.4	62.1	55.8	55.8	
Other transportation equipment.....	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.3	8.8	10.6	11.0	11.1	10.8	10.0	9.9	9.0	9.0	
Instruments and related products.....	335.5	337.3	339.0	342.3	342.2	341.2	341.7	343.4	342.4	340.8	338.6	333.2	335.9	321.0	321.0	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	75.0	74.8	75.6	73.9	73.8	72.7	72.2	71.9	71.6	70.1	68.9	68.0	67.3	57.6	57.6	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	85.0	85.5	86.4	87.3	86.3	87.5	88.2	88.1	87.2	85.9	85.3	84.0	85.5	82.4	82.4	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.8	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.7	41.5	41.3	40.8	41.0	41.1	40.6	41.0	39.9	39.9	
Ophthalmic goods.....	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.9	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.7	25.2	25.2	
Photographic apparatus.....	69.5	68.5	68.6	68.8	69.0	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.1	69.6	70.2	68.8	68.1	65.7	65.7	
Watches and clocks.....	27.7	30.3	31.2	31.6	31.3	31.9	33.2	33.9	34.6	34.8	33.9	32.6	34.4	36.4	36.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	472.1	485.2	480.6	480.1	479.4	477.6	475.5	498.5	516.7	525.3	515.9	505.0	479.0	499.3	485.2	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	47.3	47.2	47.7	48.8	50.1	50.3	51.6	52.0	52.5	51.5	50.1	46.6	50.8	52.3	52.3	
Musical instruments and parts.....	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.2	17.5	18.3	17.7	17.7	
Toys and sporting goods.....	89.3	88.2	84.9	80.8	79.1	76.1	85.0	97.3	104.1	103.0	100.0	94.0	93.2	86.9	86.9	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	32.0	31.1	31.0	30.7	30.7	31.0	32.3	33.0	33.3	32.9	32.6	31.4	31.9	30.4	30.4	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	59.8	58.1	59.0	60.3	60.4	60.8	62.2	64.1	65.9	65.6	65.1	61.2	63.8	64.9	64.9	
Fabricated plastics products.....	88.2	88.0	87.9	89.9	89.6	89.6	90.7	91.4	90.6	87.8	84.7	82.7	86.5	81.5	81.5	
Other manufacturing industries.....	151.7	150.9	152.3	151.1	149.7	149.2	157.8	160.0	160.1	156.6	154.3	145.6	154.8	151.2	151.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1957							1956							Annual average	
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
Transportation and public utilities	4,203	4,182	4,156	4,153	4,147	4,120	4,126	4,194	4,184	4,189	4,191	4,190	4,161	4,157	4,062	
Transportation.....	2,763	2,761	2,749	2,747	2,746	2,723	2,733	2,797	2,785	2,792	2,783	2,789	2,742	2,768	2,727	
Interstate railroads.....		1,144.3	1,137.1	1,136.0	1,132.0	1,132.5	1,139.0	1,172.5	1,174.1	1,188.1	1,188.6	1,184.4	1,171.8	1,190.5	1,205.3	
Class I railroads.....		1,011.9	1,004.4	992.4	988.0	988.7	996.1	1,016.0	1,027.7	1,041.1	1,040.8	1,036.9	1,031.7	1,042.6	1,057.2	
Local railroads and buslines.....		107.8	108.4	108.4	108.6	108.5	108.2	108.6	108.6	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	110.6	116.1	
Trucking and warehousing.....		829.2	821.0	821.1	820.2	819.3	817.0	842.8	838.6	832.6	820.1	809.9	798.8	807.5	764.9	
Other transportation and services.....		679.6	682.6	681.4	685.2	662.3	669.0	672.9	663.2	661.8	664.5	664.0	661.0	658.9	640.7	
Buslines, except local.....		45.0	44.0	43.2	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.8	42.0	42.5	43.0	43.6	43.6	42.4	43.6	
Air transportation (common carrier).....		146.0	145.2	144.7	143.1	141.8	141.2	137.9	136.3	135.2	134.5	134.4	133.1	130.5	114.3	
Communication.....	825	815	810	809	806	803	799	802	803	801	806	813	811	795	750	
Telephone.....		772.4	767.1	766.3	763.8	760.9	756.9	759.4	760.1	757.9	762.1	769.7	767.2	751.2	706.7	
Telegraph.....		42.0	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.3	
Other public utilities.....	615	606	597	597	595	594	593	595	596	596	602	608	608	594	585	
Gas and electric utilities.....		581.1	573.3	572.5	570.7	569.9	569.6	571.0	571.8	572.1	578.2	583.5	583.0	570.1	562.1	
Electric light and power utilities.....		252.9	249.3	243.8	247.9	247.1	246.6	247.2	247.3	247.4	251.2	253.6	253.3	247.8	248.7	
Gas utilities.....		145.9	143.7	143.6	143.1	143.4	143.8	144.5	145.2	145.4	146.5	148.0	147.6	144.2	140.8	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....		182.3	180.3	180.1	179.7	179.4	179.2	179.3	179.3	179.3	180.5	181.9	182.1	178.1	172.6	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....		24.5	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.7	25.1	23.9	23.0	
Wholesale and retail trade	11,486	11,501	11,411	11,428	11,265	11,225	11,298	12,260	11,657	11,445	11,319	11,198	11,164	11,292	10,846	
Wholesale trade.....	3,156	3,134	3,113	3,114	3,117	3,114	3,106	3,149	3,119	3,090	3,068	3,064	3,033	3,032	2,873	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....		1,805.2	1,795.8	1,796.3	1,800.9	1,800.6	1,803.2	1,837.5	1,811.2	1,795.7	1,784.3	1,780.2	1,766.9	1,767.5	1,679.4	
Automotive.....		123.6	121.6	121.6	120.3	119.8	119.5	119.5	119.1	119.5	120.5	121.5	120.8	118.8	113.4	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....		317.5	315.2	318.4	319.2	317.8	316.4	322.3	318.1	313.4	312.3	310.7	309.9	310.2	298.4	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....		464.0	460.9	461.4	462.8	462.7	462.4	464.8	464.1	461.5	462.3	463.4	461.8	456.9	432.2	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....		900.1	898.1	894.9	898.6	900.3	904.9	930.9	909.9	901.3	889.2	884.6	874.4	881.6	835.4	
Wholesale distributors, other.....		1,328.9	1,317.3	1,317.6	1,315.9	1,313.6	1,302.7	1,311.8	1,307.6	1,294.0	1,283.3	1,283.6	1,265.8	1,264.9	1,193.9	
Retail trade.....	8,330	8,367	8,298	8,314	8,148	8,111	8,192	9,111	8,538	8,355	8,251	8,134	8,131	8,260	7,973	
General merchandise stores.....	1,342.5	1,376.3	1,382.2	1,401.9	1,343.0	1,333.2	1,387.7	1,969.6	1,600.2	1,475.9	1,421.5	1,344.4	1,338.5	1,450.7	1,430.9	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....		880.3	885.0	890.5	862.0	859.2	899.4	1,266.8	1,049.1	955.0	917.3	876.5	876.9	938.8	912.7	
Other general merchandise stores.....		496.0	497.2	511.4	481.0	474.0	488.3	702.8	551.1	520.9	504.2	467.9	461.6	511.9	518.2	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,604.5	1,610.5	1,600.7	1,602.6	1,590.8	1,586.8	1,575.2	1,612.2	1,587.9	1,567.5	1,549.4	1,541.5	1,549.8	1,553.6	1,486.4	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....		1,127.7	1,126.2	1,124.7	1,123.5	1,118.5	1,113.3	1,137.0	1,119.0	1,102.1	1,082.8	1,070.1	1,076.5	1,086.4	1,034.2	
Dairy product stores and dealers.....		243.0	237.3	234.0	230.3	227.3	226.7	227.4	228.8	229.5	236.4	241.8	242.7	231.9	226.6	
Other food and liquor stores.....		239.8	237.2	243.9	237.0	241.0	235.2	247.8	240.1	235.9	230.2	229.6	230.6	235.3	225.6	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	810.3	803.5	798.2	795.8	796.0	793.2	794.1	816.6	804.1	795.5	797.1	804.6	810.1	808.7	803.0	
Apparel and accessories stores.....		619.1	621.7	657.9	592.4	581.2	608.2	758.5	655.8	633.4	610.5	563.2	572.0	616.0	596.8	
Other retail trade.....	3,990.1	3,957.6	3,895.5	3,855.6	3,826.1	3,816.2	3,827.1	3,954.2	3,889.5	3,883.1	3,872.0	3,880.1	3,860.2	3,831.0	3,655.9	
Furniture and appliance stores.....		393.1	392.2	394.7	395.3	395.1	394.2	415.7	402.8	397.1	393.9	391.9	390.2	395.8	384.7	
Drug stores.....		372.9	360.9	364.2	354.7	352.2	360.1	378.7	354.9	354.7	346.5	345.2	344.1	345.6	328.5	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,392	2,359	2,329	2,320	2,310	2,301	2,293	2,308	2,314	2,315	2,325	2,361	2,349	2,306	2,219	
Banks and trust companies.....		615.3	606.7	606.9	605.2	602.3	596.5	597.2	594.9	590.4	588.1	596.0	593.5	581.9	549.3	
Security dealers and exchanges.....		83.8	82.8	83.0	83.6	82.7	82.6	83.0	82.9	82.7	82.8	84.4	84.1	82.4	77.6	
Insurance carriers and agents.....		853.7	845.8	845.6	842.5	837.0	830.3	829.9	828.5	826.0	826.2	836.4	833.8	821.7	795.4	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....		806.0	793.4	784.3	779.1	779.1	783.1	797.6	807.9	815.7	828.0	844.1	837.8	820.1	796.8	
Service and miscellaneous	6,520	6,552	6,520	6,432	6,317	6,273	6,239	6,295	6,327	6,343	6,322	6,293	6,296	6,231	5,916	
Hotels and lodging places.....		541.1	512.6	499.0	482.3	480.7	473.6	482.0	488.2	494.8	534.5	609.0	606.4	618.0	498.7	
Personal services.....		336.5	333.5	328.5	328.2	328.0	329.6	330.2	331.7	332.9	333.7	336.6	341.9	333.5	332.1	
Laundries.....		168.9	168.0	164.0	160.3	158.9	160.6	162.9	163.8	165.7	164.3	160.7	166.8	164.8	163.4	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....		229.0	227.0	224.1	216.5	212.3	211.6	214.8	220.2	228.8	234.3	234.5	234.5	226.6	231.6	
Motion pictures.....																
Government	7,160	7,341	7,387	7,376	7,360	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,203	6,981	6,966	7,178	6,914	
Federal ³	2,220	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,209	2,187	
State and local ⁴	4,940	5,130	5,185	5,171	5,157	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	5,007	4,773	4,758	4,969	4,727	

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data for 1955-56 shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. They have been revised because of adjustment to first quarter 1956 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request. Data for 1956, and 1957 are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based on establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

² Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

³ Durable goods include: Ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

⁴ Nondurable goods include: Food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁵ Data for Federal establishments refer to the continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁶ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

Note: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1957							1956							Annual average	
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
Mining		705	686	685	686	689	689	696	696	696	699	699	625	680	651	
Metal.....		95.8	95.7	94.2	93.9	94.5	94.6	95.2	95.7	95.9	97.1	94.0	68.7	92.5	86.6	
Iron.....		34.2	33.8	31.5	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.5	32.2	33.4	34.1	31.8	6.3	30.0	29.7	
Copper.....		28.2	27.7	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.7	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.4	28.3	24.4	
Lead and zinc.....		15.2	14.8	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.2	
Anthracite.....		28.4	24.7	26.6	28.4	28.9	28.9	29.4	28.2	27.7	27.2	27.4	26.5	27.1	28.3	
Bituminous coal.....		218.8	216.7	217.4	218.4	221.8	221.4	222.0	220.5	220.3	219.5	216.0	168.6	210.8	200.5	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		260.9	248.5	248.8	249.7	250.5	249.4	250.7	250.2	248.6	251.7	258.0	259.6	249.8	243.1	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		136.7	129.5	130.1	130.1	131.0	130.3	129.0	128.8	128.8	132.1	136.1	137.4	130.7	129.4	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		101.4	100.8	98.0	95.2	93.4	95.0	99.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	103.8	102.0	99.5	92.7	
Manufacturing	12,768	12,962	12,894	12,960	13,085	13,114	13,150	13,350	13,392	13,465	13,345	13,256	12,536	13,196	13,061	
Durable goods ³	7,436	7,601	7,600	7,635	7,693	7,721	7,740	7,827	7,839	7,788	7,616	7,572	7,113	7,659	7,551	
Nondurable goods ⁴	5,332	5,361	5,294	5,325	5,392	5,393	5,410	5,523	5,553	5,677	5,729	5,684	5,423	5,537	5,510	
Ordnance and accessories.....	74.7	77.0	76.5	78.3	79.0	79.4	80.6	82.5	81.8	81.6	81.6	79.6	81.7	83.0	93.8	
Food and kindred products.....	1,105.3	1,056.2	1,004.2	989.8	988.8	987.1	1,014.9	1,075.6	1,125.2	1,209.3	1,281.6	1,246.4	1,139.9	1,105.3	1,097.3	
Meat products.....		257.4	253.2	252.7	255.3	257.6	269.9	282.9	283.8	279.2	274.2	272.2	267.8	269.1	255.9	
Dairy products.....		75.6	71.5	68.5	66.8	65.3	67.2	67.9	69.4	71.1	74.7	78.8	80.2	7.27	74.9	
Canning and preserving.....		163.8	136.2	135.1	127.2	128.6	134.3	152.0	184.6	208.3	358.6	325.0	223.7	199.6	196.3	
Grain-mill products.....		78.2	78.4	78.7	80.5	80.7	81.4	81.9	81.8	85.0	85.7	86.4	86.6	83.7	87.1	
Bakery products.....		172.3	169.4	168.4	168.2	168.5	168.3	172.5	174.7	175.7	173.4	174.0	173.2	172.1	172.1	
Sugar.....		22.2	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.9	25.3	37.3	40.9	38.9	24.6	21.8	22.1	26.5	27.0	
Confectionery and related products.....		59.8	59.6	61.3	62.8	64.5	66.4	71.0	71.7	72.2	69.1	63.7	56.0	64.8	65.5	
Beverages.....		126.5	120.9	113.0	114.8	109.2	111.0	117.9	124.2	123.8	125.3	126.9	131.6	120.8	119.9	
Miscellaneous food products.....		100.4	95.2	91.8	93.0	91.8	91.1	92.2	94.1	95.1	96.0	97.6	98.7	96.0	98.6	
Tobacco manufactures.....	68.7	73.1	72.8	73.6	76.5	83.7	88.1	93.0	95.7	103.5	106.2	97.7	75.5	88.7	93.8	
Cigarettes.....		29.6	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	30.7	30.7	30.0	
Cigars.....		31.0	31.2	31.7	31.6	32.0	31.2	32.7	33.0	32.4	32.2	31.8	30.5	32.8	36.3	
Tobacco and snuff.....		5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		6.9	6.7	6.9	10.0	16.3	20.8	23.9	26.1	34.7	37.1	28.8	8.5	19.3	21.2	
Textile-mill products.....	887.2	912.1	911.2	919.4	928.5	932.7	934.6	947.8	955.4	957.9	955.5	956.2	928.3	965.6	983.7	
Scouring and combing plants.....		6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.0	
Yarn and thread mills.....		108.4	109.2	109.5	110.6	111.5	111.6	112.6	112.4	111.6	111.8	111.8	110.4	113.9	120.4	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		401.5	401.9	407.1	410.4	414.5	417.6	421.2	422.9	423.8	423.9	427.1	415.2	430.0	439.6	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		25.5	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.0	25.6	26.3	26.3	26.2	25.8	24.9	26.2	26.6	
Knitting mills.....		196.8	193.2	191.5	192.7	189.5	188.7	195.2	201.5	204.8	203.0	203.6	195.2	200.7	201.0	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		76.6	76.5	77.4	77.5	77.8	78.2	79.2	79.5	79.2	78.4	78.4	75.0	80.1	79.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		40.0	41.9	43.7	45.3	46.2	45.2	45.1	44.7	45.0	44.9	42.8	41.8	44.8	44.8	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.0	8.8	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.6	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		48.1	48.2	49.3	50.1	50.8	51.4	52.1	51.6	51.2	50.6	50.0	48.9	52.0	54.0	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,011.6	1,046.4	1,039.0	1,068.9	1,098.1	1,094.5	1,075.5	1,092.8	1,092.1	1,096.4	1,085.2	1,089.0	1,024.7	1,083.3	1,077.1	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		111.3	108.1	110.0	112.2	112.5	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	113.5	113.5	106.9	111.8	107.7	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		281.7	278.3	280.6	282.8	282.1	277.0	278.9	284.6	291.3	290.6	293.0	279.9	289.5	285.6	
Women's outerwear.....		297.5	296.9	316.5	331.9	331.2	327.8	329.7	318.1	312.3	310.2	318.6	291.7	316.0	317.5	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		105.8	107.9	110.5	111.9	111.0	107.5	108.9	111.9	111.4	110.1	108.6	102.0	108.9	107.1	
Millinery.....		11.7	13.1	18.1	20.0	19.5	16.5	16.4	14.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	14.2	16.4	17.9	
Children's outerwear.....		70.8	66.8	63.7	67.8	69.8	67.4	66.7	66.8	69.0	67.9	67.1	67.0	66.9	65.9	
Fur goods.....		9.4	8.9	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.5	8.6	9.3	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		55.0	54.0	54.9	56.3	54.7	53.6	56.7	58.5	59.8	59.2	59.0	53.1	57.0	54.9	
Other fabricated textile products.....		103.2	105.0	107.6	108.0	106.7	106.1	112.5	115.3	112.6	107.3	103.3	100.4	108.2	111.2	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	647.5	660.1	638.0	611.8	592.6	589.0	594.3	627.8	654.9	683.5	699.7	718.1	703.4	672.2	679.2	
Logging camps and contractors.....		102.5	92.6	76.3	68.3	64.8	64.5	81.6	95.2	107.7	112.8	120.6	115.6	96.6	96.3	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		347.3	337.6	329.2	318.9	318.9	322.9	335.9	346.8	358.4	366.0	374.4	370.3	358.0	364.5	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		111.6	108.8	107.1	106.5	106.1	107.0	109.1	111.0	114.3	118.1	120.3	116.3	115.0	118.3	
Wooden containers.....		48.1	48.2	47.9	47.8	48.3	49.0	49.3	49.3	50.5	50.0	50.1	50.2	50.6	51.0	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		50.6	50.8	51.3	51.1	50.9	50.9	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.8	52.7	51.0	52.0	49.1	
Furniture and fixtures.....	306.1	311.6	307.5	311.5	312.3	312.8	312.4	319.6	320.0	324.6	323.6	318.2	305.7	318.5	310.8	
Household furniture.....		225.4	222.5	226.9	226.6	226.5	225.4	231.1	232.0	234.6	233.0	227.9	221.4	230.4	225.3	
Office public-building, and professional furniture.....		37.7	37.5	38.0	38.0	38.5	37.9	38.9	38.9	39.5	39.8	40.1	38.4	38.9	35.7	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		29.1	28.6	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.7	29.0	28.2	29.6	30.0	29.8	26.1	28.6	29.1	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		19.4	18.9	18.7	19.6	19.8	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.4	19.8	20.6	20.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	1957							1956							Annual average	
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products.....	459.7	469.8	464.9	467.1	466.5	465.5	467.8	472.2	469.9	470.2	471.8	470.4	462.2	465.2	452.5	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	233.2	230.0	231.1	231.1	231.5	232.0	233.9	233.9	230.6	231.0	233.1	234.2	230.9	230.4	227.4	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	128.4	126.7	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.1	127.8	130.7	132.6	131.9	130.6	129.1	125.4	128.0	121.7	
Other paper and allied products.....	108.2	108.2	109.4	109.4	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.6	106.7	107.3	108.1	107.1	105.9	106.8	103.4	
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	555.6	557.2	554.9	559.2	558.7	555.3	557.1	565.9	563.7	563.4	556.9	550.2	543.6	551.1	529.1	
Newspapers.....	159.7	159.3	158.7	158.5	157.8	157.4	157.4	160.8	158.7	158.9	157.4	155.4	154.0	156.0	150.4	
Periodicals.....	24.3	24.9	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.5	27.5	28.0	28.1	27.7	26.9	27.0	27.7	26.7	
Books.....	33.9	34.2	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.5	34.0	33.6	33.6	33.1	32.8	33.1	31.0	
Commercial printing.....	184.2	183.4	184.2	184.1	182.0	183.9	185.0	184.1	183.9	181.7	180.6	178.3	180.6	178.3	173.8	
Lithography.....	47.4	47.1	47.7	47.9	47.2	47.3	48.9	49.2	48.7	48.2	47.5	46.5	47.6	46.9	46.9	
Greeting cards.....	12.8	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.9	13.3	14.3	14.8	14.6	14.2	13.6	13.6	13.9	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	37.1	36.9	37.4	37.2	37.2	37.6	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.1	37.4	36.7	37.2	34.3		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	57.8	57.5	59.7	59.3	59.6	58.7	58.1	57.9	57.4	55.6	55.1	54.7	55.3	52.1		
Chemicals and allied products.....	530.6	536.4	544.3	549.1	550.0	547.9	548.5	547.4	545.8	549.8	548.1	545.1	538.9	551.6	546.0	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.5	73.6	73.8	73.7	74.1	74.6	75.3	74.6	74.6	75.0	74.1	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	207.3	206.7	208.4	210.7	212.1	214.4	213.5	212.0	212.2	212.9	215.3	210.5	215.6	215.0	215.0	
Drugs and medicines.....	59.1	58.8	58.7	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.6	58.7	58.3	58.7	58.5	58.5	58.6	57.8	56.6	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.8	31.1	30.2	30.4	30.1	30.1	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	47.6	47.5	47.2	46.9	47.2	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.4	48.0	47.6	47.3	46.6	46.6	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.8	
Fertilizers.....	24.4	33.3	35.8	33.1	27.8	25.7	24.6	23.4	25.1	23.4	21.6	22.1	27.3	27.8	27.8	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	24.5	24.9	25.9	27.5	28.7	28.9	29.8	30.1	31.0	29.3	25.8	24.8	28.3	28.7	28.7	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	62.4	62.2	61.8	61.2	61.4	61.5	62.6	62.8	63.9	63.2	63.1	63.5	62.8	60.3		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	178.3	176.5	174.0	173.4	172.8	173.4	171.8	174.3	175.9	176.2	177.2	178.8	170.4	173.8	173.8	
Petroleum refining.....	134.3	132.9	132.7	132.7	132.0	132.3	132.8	133.1	133.9	133.2	133.9	135.8	134.2	132.2	132.2	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	42.2	41.1	40.7	40.8	41.1	39.0	41.2	42.0	43.0	43.3	43.0	36.2	41.6	41.6		
Rubber products.....	202.7	199.9	204.2	191.3	211.4	212.6	216.0	215.8	194.4	214.5	209.9	205.5	202.8	211.1	214.7	
Tires and inner tubes.....	80.8	84.9	71.1	86.9	86.8	87.4	87.3	70.1	86.0	86.0	84.4	84.7	85.2	88.6	88.6	
Rubber footwear.....	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.3	19.4	19.3	19.0	19.8	18.2	
Other rubber products.....	101.8	102.0	102.7	106.7	108.0	110.3	109.9	105.4	109.2	104.5	101.8	99.1	106.1	107.9	107.9	
Leather and leather products.....	332.3	333.1	324.8	333.6	340.8	340.1	335.5	337.8	335.2	335.8	336.5	344.6	336.5	340.8	342.0	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	36.5	36.0	36.3	36.3	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.5	38.4	40.1	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.9	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.5	18.0	16.3	16.3	
Footwear (except rubber).....	219.4	213.8	218.9	223.4	221.8	221.2	219.5	215.2	213.6	215.7	222.3	219.1	221.5	223.6	223.6	
Luggage.....	14.4	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.4	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	25.8	24.7	28.1	29.8	30.8	28.9	29.8	31.0	33.0	32.0	31.7	28.8	29.7	29.4	29.4	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	15.2	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.1	12.6	14.6	15.4	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.0	14.4	14.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	443.5	459.6	456.2	455.2	451.4	449.0	453.3	464.5	470.4	475.6	469.4	474.6	466.4	469.6	460.6	
Flat glass.....	27.2	27.4	28.3	28.9	28.9	30.0	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.5	29.8	30.0	30.1	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	82.6	81.7	80.5	79.6	78.4	79.1	81.0	82.6	83.1	76.6	80.4	76.8	80.4	79.6	79.6	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.4	14.8	14.9	14.9	
Cement, hydraulic.....	34.7	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.4	35.7	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.1	37.5	37.0	36.5	35.8	35.8	
Structural clay products.....	73.4	70.8	70.5	68.9	68.1	70.4	72.9	74.7	77.2	78.4	78.8	79.0	77.0	73.7	73.7	
Pottery and related products.....	44.6	45.3	46.7	47.2	47.8	47.3	48.4	48.6	48.8	47.1	48.1	46.0	48.1	47.6	47.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	99.5	97.3	94.8	92.5	90.7	91.0	93.8	96.1	97.8	99.2	100.2	99.9	96.3	91.7	91.7	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.8	17.2	17.0	17.4	17.4	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	67.3	67.5	68.3	68.2	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.9	68.4	68.9	68.7	68.1	67.3	68.9	69.8	
Primary metal industries.....	1,080.3	1,091.6	1,092.6	1,101.0	1,112.0	1,123.7	1,132.7	1,135.4	1,134.1	1,133.5	1,128.0	1,091.0	747.2	1,096.0	1,084.8	
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	546.0	546.4	548.9	553.7	558.7	559.0	562.5	564.3	565.9	569.5	549.7	212.7	532.9	544.6	544.6	
Iron and steel foundries.....	197.9	198.4	199.9	203.3	208.3	210.4	211.1	209.8	203.5	206.7	203.9	210.0	202.2	202.2	202.2	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.6	54.5	56.5	56.5	56.0	55.8	56.6	51.5	55.1	54.2	51.1	51.1	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.7	9.8	9.8	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	87.4	87.2	87.5	85.5	87.2	91.1	90.6	90.6	90.0	91.3	85.5	90.9	92.6	91.2	91.2	
Nonferrous foundries.....	63.0	63.3	65.6	68.0	68.3	69.7	69.3	69.1	68.6	65.7	63.2	61.8	65.8	64.4	64.4	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	133.3	132.7	133.6	136.1	135.9	135.2	134.5	133.6	132.4	130.7	123.9	112.4	129.8	121.5	121.5	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	870.2	885.4	882.9	889.4	898.0	902.4	903.7	907.8	910.5	910.3	885.1	863.7	823.2	888.4	893.6	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	51.0	49.3	50.2	48.3	47.5	46.8	46.2	46.3	51.2	54.4	54.2	53.9	50.5	51.0	51.0	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	111.2	113.4	114.9	118.5	121.2	123.2	124.1	122.9	119.6	115.1	111.6	108.8	120.3	126.5	126.5	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	85.0	85.3	85.1	84.5	84.5	83.5	86.4	89.6	93.5	94.0	92.4	90.9	94.1	98.9	98.9	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	249.1	243.4	239.5	239.6	237.6	235.5	235.8	235.8	236.8	235.1	232.2	211.2	226.1	209.0	209.0	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	187.5	189.1	193.9	199.6	202.6	205.2	206.0	206.5	202.2	185.9	178.6	172.8	193.9	203.5	203.5	
Lighting fixtures.....	40.1	40.6	41.4	42.0	42.7	42.7	43.2	43.2	42.9	42.8	39.7	38.7	37.5	40.7	41.7	
Fabricated wire products.....	48.7	49.2	50.7	51.3	52.5	53.6	54.1	53.8	53.0	50.7	48.3	46.4	51.2	50.9	50.9	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	112.8	112.6	113.7	114.2	113.8	113.2	112.0	112.7	111.2	110.2	107.7	101.7	111.6	112.1	112.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1957												1956					Annual average	
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955				
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,207.9	1,239.3	1,255.4	1,277.3	1,291.1	1,294.4	1,287.4	1,277.2	1,262.3	1,254.6	1,254.4	1,249.9	1,247.3	1,267.9	1,178.6				
Engines and turbines.....	59.3	59.5	60.5	61.3	62.3	61.9	62.8	61.7	61.2	60.1	59.2	54.6	57.9	57.9	53.4				
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	103.3	106.5	111.8	114.3	112.4	107.8	103.2	98.6	92.9	100.8	99.8	104.1	108.0	104.1	114.4				
Construction and mining machinery.....	108.7	110.8	112.5	112.6	114.4	112.6	112.4	110.7	112.1	112.2	112.3	110.6	111.1	96.2	96.2				
Metalworking machinery.....	220.8	222.6	224.3	225.7	224.4	223.5	222.5	220.5	218.5	217.9	215.2	213.9	217.2	200.9	200.9				
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	128.0	128.0	128.4	129.7	130.2	132.0	132.5	132.8	132.4	133.4	133.0	133.8	133.8	137.0	127.0				
General industrial machinery.....	174.3	174.5	175.8	178.3	178.6	178.7	178.5	178.3	177.5	176.4	175.6	175.1	174.3	159.6	159.6				
Office and store machines and devices.....	97.8	98.5	99.8	100.2	101.2	100.5	98.5	97.9	96.7	91.8	94.5	94.0	94.2	85.4	85.4				
Service-industry and household machines.....	133.7	140.6	146.4	149.6	152.0	150.8	148.2	145.6	148.0	149.5	150.7	153.4	157.4	143.7	143.7				
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	213.4	214.4	217.8	219.4	218.9	219.6	218.6	216.2	215.3	212.3	209.6	207.8	214.3	198.0	198.0				
Electrical machinery.....	841.0	855.1	847.3	853.0	869.4	876.7	884.4	900.1	912.9	908.4	886.3	872.8	849.1	871.3	822.0				
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	286.5	290.1	294.2	299.2	301.8	304.9	307.4	307.5	309.8	306.1	302.5	299.0	297.3	270.1	270.1				
Electrical appliances.....	35.7	36.6	38.7	39.9	41.1	41.1	41.6	42.0	42.7	43.2	42.6	39.3	41.8	37.3	37.3				
Insulated wire and cable.....	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.6	20.9	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.5	20.9	20.4	20.0	20.8	18.2	18.2				
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	57.7	55.8	59.5	63.2	63.9	64.3	63.6	62.4	59.5	55.6	53.1	51.6	59.0	65.6	65.6				
Electric lamps.....	24.6	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.1	25.1	24.9	24.7	25.2	23.9	23.2	23.2				
Communication equipment.....	394.2	384.6	380.3	386.5	389.0	392.3	404.5	417.5	413.1	398.3	392.3	379.7	392.0	371.5	371.5				
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	36.5	35.6	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.4	36.5	36.9	36.7	37.3	37.2	34.3	36.5	36.1	36.1				
Transportation equipment.....	1,371.8	1,412.4	1,434.8	1,446.0	1,474.3	1,482.2	1,480.8	1,477.8	1,438.4	1,354.1	1,236.2	1,265.8	1,279.5	1,358.3	1,407.7				
Automobiles.....	634.2	651.9	663.0	689.2	699.8	709.7	714.6	693.7	627.6	524.8	562.0	581.2	651.8	746.4	746.4				
Aircraft and parts.....	589.2	598.3	601.6	603.1	602.6	595.2	589.2	579.2	564.0	554.0	543.1	530.8	540.8	506.6	506.6				
Aircraft.....	358.2	366.8	366.5	367.2	367.3	362.6	358.0	351.9	343.0	337.7	333.0	324.1	329.8	319.3	319.3				
Aircraft engines and parts.....	112.7	113.2	116.8	117.9	117.6	116.0	115.1	112.8	109.7	106.5	102.6	101.8	104.4	95.3	95.3				
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.3	11.1	11.3	9.4	9.4				
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	104.1	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.1	103.3	102.9	101.7	98.9	97.8	96.2	93.8	95.3	82.6	82.6				
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	127.8	125.8	123.2	124.9	122.3	119.8	118.2	113.1	108.4	106.6	107.1	114.3	110.5	105.7	105.7				
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	111.7	109.1	106.3	107.8	105.4	103.5	102.6	98.5	94.4	92.9	94.0	98.8	94.1	86.6	86.6				
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	16.1	16.7	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.6	14.0	13.7	13.1	15.5	16.4	19.1	19.1				
Railroad equipment.....	52.9	50.8	50.5	49.6	50.1	49.5	48.7	43.6	44.9	41.4	44.5	44.9	47.0	41.7	41.7				
Other transportation equipment.....	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.3	8.2	7.3	7.3				
Instruments and related products.....	219.8	223.2	226.1	229.5	230.6	230.2	231.4	233.3	234.6	234.4	232.6	230.7	226.1	230.3	223.8				
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	42.2	42.3	44.3	42.3	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	41.5	40.4	39.5	38.9	39.1	34.0	34.0				
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	57.8	58.5	58.5	60.6	59.5	61.0	61.6	61.9	61.6	60.1	59.3	58.0	59.9	58.5	58.5				
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6				
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.2	28.5	27.6	27.6				
Ophthalmic goods.....	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.0	20.0				
Photographic apparatus.....	43.4	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.7	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.5	45.2	44.2	43.9	43.3	43.3				
Watches and clocks.....	21.7	24.3	25.1	25.5	25.5	25.8	26.9	27.6	28.2	28.4	27.6	26.3	28.0	29.8	29.8				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	373.4	386.1	382.7	382.3	382.0	380.7	379.0	401.0	418.8	427.2	418.8	407.9	383.5	403.5	395.9				
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	36.9	36.7	37.1	38.2	39.6	40.0	41.1	41.3	42.0	41.1	39.7	36.9	40.6	42.0	42.0				
Musical instruments and parts.....	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.5	14.7	15.5	15.1	15.1				
Toys and sporting goods.....	74.2	73.4	70.1	66.2	64.7	62.1	70.8	82.7	88.7	87.9	84.7	79.3	78.3	73.0	73.0				
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.1	24.0	24.7	25.0	24.8	24.3	23.3	23.8	22.8	22.8				
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	48.1	46.6	47.5	48.5	48.5	48.9	50.1	51.6	53.3	53.1	52.7	49.3	51.7	53.9	53.9				
Fabricated plastics products.....	68.9	68.8	68.9	71.2	71.4	71.4	72.8	73.5	72.9	70.3	67.4	65.1	69.5	66.4	66.4				
Other manufacturing industries.....	120.0	119.7	121.1	119.9	118.4	118.3	126.2	128.9	129.4	125.9	123.6	114.9	124.1	122.7	122.7				

¹ For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power

plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

² Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-2.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	1956: October	104.9	169.0
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	November	106.3	168.2
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	December	107.9	171.4
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	1957: January	106.3	165.5
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	February	106.0	165.0
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1955: Average	105.6	152.9	March	105.8	164.3
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1956: Average	106.7	161.4	April	104.8	161.5
1946: Average	97.9	81.2				May	104.2	161.0
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	1956: July	101.4	150.5	June ²	104.8	163.9
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	August	107.2	161.5	July ²	103.2	
1949: Average	93.8	97.2	September	107.9	166.7			

¹ For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-5. Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel ¹

[In thousands]

Item	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Total civilian employment ²	7,341	7,361	7,351	7,335	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,203	6,981	6,966	7,165	7,178	6,914
Federal employment	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,209	2,187
Executive	2,184.4	2,175.8	2,178.6	2,176.5	2,173.3	2,170.1	2,456.2	2,174.7	2,175.9	2,169.1	2,181.1	2,182.0	2,166.6	2,183.1	2,161.7
Department of Defense	1,023.0	1,021.1	1,025.2	1,028.7	1,031.7	1,033.5	1,034.8	1,037.5	1,041.0	1,038.8	1,046.5	1,046.2	1,040.2	1,034.1	1,027.9
Post Office Department	518.7	522.3	521.8	521.9	520.4	519.1	805.3	518.9	514.0	511.4	509.8	510.1	506.1	535.3	530.0
Other agencies	642.7	632.4	631.6	625.9	621.3	617.6	616.1	618.3	620.9	618.9	624.8	625.6	620.3	613.7	603.8
Legislative	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	22.1	21.9	21.6
Judicial	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
District of Columbia ³	236.2	232.1	232.8	232.9	232.5	232.2	239.4	231.4	231.2	230.3	233.0	233.7	232.7	231.2	230.1
Executive	215.2	211.3	212.0	212.0	211.6	211.4	218.5	210.4	210.1	209.2	211.9	212.8	211.7	210.3	209.6
Department of Defense	88.2	87.0	87.3	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.2	89.7	90.1	89.8	88.6	89.3
Post Office Department	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	16.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	9.3	9.3
Other agencies	118.1	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.2	114.5	113.7	113.5	113.1	112.4	113.6	114.1	113.3	112.4	111.0
Legislative	20.3	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.2	19.8
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment ⁴	5,130	5,159	5,146	5,132	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	5,007	4,773	4,758	4,972	4,969	4,727
State	1,355.5	1,344.7	1,340.7	1,333.4	1,328.5	1,323.9	1,321.5	1,322.7	1,319.2	1,279.4	1,252.1	1,256.2	1,291.1	1,281.5	1,215.4
Local	3,774.0	3,814.2	3,804.9	3,798.6	3,805.9	3,782.3	3,784.7	3,810.2	3,769.0	3,728.0	3,521.0	3,504.9	3,680.8	3,687.3	3,511.2
Education	2,230.2	2,342.6	2,350.8	2,351.0	2,345.5	2,313.9	2,314.3	2,316.4	2,283.0	2,159.8	1,878.5	1,877.2	2,125.3	2,178.6	2,060.8
Other	2,899.3	2,816.3	2,794.8	2,781.0	2,788.9	2,792.3	2,791.9	2,816.5	2,805.2	2,847.6	2,894.6	2,880.3	2,846.6	2,790.2	2,665.8
Total military personnel ⁴	2,824	2,820	2,821	2,821	2,817	2,816	2,809	2,827	2,829	2,824	2,827	2,839	2,835	2,848	3,024
Army	997.9	1,000.2	1,001.1	1,001.2	997.3	993.4	992.3	1,002.4	1,004.1	1,005.6	1,013.5	1,027.3	1,025.8	1,030.1	1,165.8
Air Force	919.1	916.4	914.8	914.2	915.3	918.4	914.6	918.3	916.0	911.5	909.0	910.0	910.0	916.1	955.3
Navy	676.5	675.9	678.0	678.3	676.4	676.0	673.1	675.0	677.7	676.9	675.1	673.6	669.9	672.7	668.8
Marine Corps	200.9	197.4	197.7	198.1	198.9	199.6	200.8	202.1	202.8	201.5	200.9	200.5	200.8	200.4	205.9
Coast Guard	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.4	28.8	28.6

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Data for Federal establishments relate to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Those for State and local government relate to employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.

² Data refer to the continental United States only.

³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties.)

⁴ Excludes, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

⁵ Data refer to the continental United States and elsewhere.

SOURCE: Federal civilian employment, U. S. Civil Service Commission; State and local government employment, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; military personnel, U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary.

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

[In thousands]

State	1957						1956						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Alabama.....	739.5	740.8	737.4	734.7	733.0	734.4	744.8	738.5	739.0	736.0	720.7	698.6	705.4	720.7	690.8
Arizona.....	255.9	255.8	257.2	256.8	255.7	253.4	257.8	252.1	248.4	246.7	239.1	241.3	242.0	243.1	221.2
Arkansas.....	332.5	331.1	328.0	326.1	321.6	322.5	333.8	334.1	335.0	334.8	326.8	328.0	329.7	327.9	317.5
California.....	4,513.7	4,461.6	4,434.9	4,403.3	4,392.3	4,387.0	4,548.2	4,469.0	4,486.2	4,475.8	4,446.5	4,354.6	4,348.7	4,348.0	4,087.5
Colorado.....	469.0	458.1	454.1	454.9	452.3	455.6	469.0	466.5	472.2	473.2	470.9	460.4	463.9	456.7	433.2
Connecticut.....	929.7	922.1	917.9	909.9	904.9	901.9	930.3	914.7	912.2	910.4	903.7	904.7	909.6	903.8	869.3
Delaware.....	151.7	148.8	147.8	146.5	146.1	147.0	153.5	152.6	152.6	157.1	156.3	152.5	157.7	152.5	141.1
District of Columbia.....	505.5	505.4	505.6	503.2	501.8	500.8	516.5	505.7	503.2	500.9	502.0	504.2	504.2	501.1	494.6
Florida.....	1,098.1	1,109.4	1,132.7	1,140.4	1,141.0	1,133.6	1,128.6	1,079.2	1,039.0	1,015.2	1,006.1	1,003.0	1,015.3	1,044.0	951.0
Georgia.....	968.1	971.4	974.8	968.1	967.8	970.9	995.9	985.3	982.9	980.3	976.7	963.5	969.9	971.1	936.7
Idaho.....	146.0	142.7	140.7	137.7	137.4	139.3	145.6	146.6	149.4	153.1	151.2	149.3	146.9	143.5	137.5
Illinois.....	3,514.5	3,495.1	3,500.2	3,481.9	3,470.3	3,466.3	3,579.9	3,538.8	3,538.5	3,528.4	3,501.5	3,464.4	3,522.3	3,498.8	3,392.7
Indiana.....	1,412.2	1,406.9	1,404.3	1,399.9	1,393.2	1,393.5	1,435.3	1,422.9	1,427.0	1,420.7	1,344.3	1,344.3	1,423.8	1,413.2	1,393.2
Iowa.....	660.4	655.5	654.9	648.3	644.1	644.2	664.5	657.6	665.2	667.3	661.2	656.5	659.6	653.5	641.3
Kansas.....	560.4	556.3	553.4	550.3	545.8	543.9	557.3	554.3	554.0	554.6	549.9	555.0	557.6	550.4	547.5
Louisiana.....	781.0	771.6	775.5	768.3	767.3	767.3	787.8	776.1	769.7	765.6	765.5	761.8	756.2	756.1	711.1
Maine.....	287.0	278.8	266.2	268.0	271.6	273.3	284.4	283.7	287.2	289.3	295.1	291.8	292.7	281.7	274.4
Maryland.....	882.6	873.5	866.7	871.3	863.2	862.1	897.1	888.2	883.7	885.1	875.0	841.3	872.3	863.0	824.6
Massachusetts.....	1,857.5	1,845.1	1,841.9	1,822.7	1,817.0	1,817.6	1,892.8	1,859.0	1,860.6	1,855.4	1,864.8	1,841.4	1,864.6	1,844.5	1,800.3
Michigan ²	2,367.4	2,393.4	2,409.9	2,423.0	2,432.0	2,441.4	2,514.5	2,482.9	2,452.3	2,366.6	2,359.5	2,352.5	2,403.0	2,438.0	2,477.8
Minnesota.....	893.9	893.9	874.0	859.5	857.5	861.9	900.0	900.5	914.0	917.7	906.2	879.7	895.0	883.8	865.2
Mississippi.....	359.1	361.4	363.7	360.8	361.5	362.8	374.3	370.8	372.1	372.0	365.5	362.6	360.5	365.3	355.5
Missouri.....	1,289.4	1,283.9	1,285.2	1,287.5	1,280.0	1,279.3	1,322.7	1,301.7	1,299.4	1,294.5	1,291.1	1,290.5	1,300.2	1,293.6	1,277.2
Montana.....	172.4	168.6	163.0	158.6	157.8	159.0	165.2	167.9	173.6	176.9	177.5	175.7	175.0	166.7	159.8
Nebraska.....	358.6	353.5	352.1	349.0	346.1	343.0	358.4	359.0	361.2	359.7	356.9	358.7	361.6	356.9	355.5
Nevada.....	90.3	87.7	84.2	83.0	82.1	82.5	85.3	85.0	86.3	88.9	91.0	90.9	88.9	85.5	84.0
New Hampshire.....	188.4	183.0	180.1	179.5	179.6	178.9	184.4	182.6	184.7	185.7	188.2	186.1	186.0	182.5	180.2
New Jersey.....	1,930.4	1,913.5	1,908.1	1,904.0	1,893.7	1,895.3	1,957.7	1,944.6	1,940.7	1,942.9	1,940.5	1,929.1	1,932.7	1,918.4	1,863.7
New Mexico.....	205.3	202.7	202.0	199.0	196.8	196.7	202.3	200.5	200.4	197.4	195.4	195.5	195.0	193.6	181.6
New York.....	6,045.0	6,023.8	6,014.6	5,980.4	5,952.3	5,984.5	6,228.2	6,166.6	6,163.6	6,130.9	6,101.4	6,013.0	6,079.6	6,062.6	5,942.0
North Carolina.....	1,080.7	1,080.6	1,083.7	1,080.8	1,082.2	1,090.4	1,117.4	1,112.5	1,107.3	1,103.7	1,091.8	1,078.7	1,085.5	1,091.5	1,049.1
North Dakota.....	121.9	119.3	115.3	111.1	110.3	111.4	116.7	118.8	122.0	122.4	121.4	120.7	119.5	116.5	113.5
Ohio.....	3,155.1	3,147.8	3,130.9	3,130.0	3,124.2	3,126.8	3,233.3	3,194.6	3,203.2	3,195.9	3,156.5	3,056.7	3,172.6	3,153.6	3,086.3
Oklahoma.....	571.9	567.4	566.3	566.6	566.7	567.0	577.4	576.3	575.8	577.7	573.7	572.8	576.1	572.7	559.8
Oregon.....	505.0	490.5	480.2	467.1	464.0	466.3	487.9	493.5	509.5	524.0	521.0	511.8	512.9	492.8	472.6
Pennsylvania ³	3,826.5	3,806.4	3,802.6	3,771.3	3,763.6	3,765.7	3,895.7	3,855.3	3,855.8	3,832.3	3,796.2	3,595.5	3,823.1	3,777.2	3,700.7
Rhode Island.....	285.2	283.0	285.3	283.3	282.6	286.1	296.3	295.7	294.4	296.7	295.2	291.2	295.4	294.7	293.9
South Carolina.....	528.3	531.8	534.5	532.1	531.8	531.4	542.8	535.9	535.5	536.4	533.1	527.2	534.2	534.1	524.7
South Dakota.....	127.9	125.2	123.2	121.0	121.1	121.9	125.7	129.9	131.9	131.8	130.4	130.7	131.5	127.2	124.4
Tennessee ³	852.4	854.1	854.5	850.1	845.9	849.2	874.8	864.8	868.2	869.9	862.9	858.8	858.9	859.8	847.2
Texas.....	2,481.3	2,461.1	2,456.4	2,445.6	2,437.4	2,431.3	2,497.4	2,458.7	2,450.3	2,442.3	2,426.9	2,417.0	2,425.8	2,412.2	2,302.7
Utah ³	241.1	238.8	235.3	231.6	227.6	228.5	239.1	237.9	241.7	247.2	239.8	234.7	237.4	233.9	223.3
Vermont.....	105.0	103.2	102.3	102.1	102.1	102.7	105.2	104.1	106.1	107.0	110.7	108.9	106.4	105.0	101.9
Virginia.....	1,012.5	1,007.0	1,002.5	990.5	985.8	983.9	1,011.6	999.6	997.0	989.5	976.6	972.2	976.6	972.4	920.4
Washington.....	817.0	800.6	786.2	776.4	761.8	768.4	794.2	790.4	799.6	804.9	792.0	782.6	781.1	771.8	756.4
West Virginia.....	495.9	497.4	494.6	488.9	483.9	485.6	506.9	501.8	499.5	496.4	496.2	479.9	496.2	492.8	472.7
Wisconsin.....	1,144.4	1,135.7	1,129.7	1,122.9	1,121.0	1,119.6	1,158.6	1,147.7	1,155.7	1,170.8	1,158.3	1,149.5	1,141.3	1,136.4	1,103.5
Wyoming.....	93.4	86.8	84.2	83.0	82.2	82.9	87.3	88.0	92.0	93.0	96.5	94.2	91.4	87.6	85.8

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

² Not strictly comparable with data shown for later years.

³ Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A-7. Employees in manufacturing industries by State¹

State	[In thousands]														Annual average	
	1957						1956						1956	1955		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June			
Alabama.....	245.6	245.0	242.9	243.8	243.1	244.9	246.2	246.8	248.4	248.2	241.4	225.2	229.6	240.8	235.4	
Arizona.....	40.2	39.3	38.7	38.0	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.4	37.1	36.5	34.2	36.4	36.1	35.7	31.3	
Arkansas.....	88.5	88.5	87.9	86.3	85.6	85.9	87.0	89.2	90.7	91.3	88.6	91.1	90.6	89.5	85.7	
California.....	1,246.8	1,238.4	1,236.0	1,229.6	1,222.7	1,219.1	1,233.8	1,239.0	1,269.8	1,267.8	1,271.8	1,203.4	1,188.8	1,202.6	1,121.0	
Colorado.....	73.0	72.5	72.4	72.2	72.2	73.6	75.7	76.5	77.3	75.5	73.7	65.6	71.9	71.3	67.1	
Connecticut.....	430.6	430.8	434.6	436.5	436.5	437.4	438.3	435.1	434.4	434.4	428.8	429.4	435.7	434.0	419.2	
Delaware.....	61.1	60.4	59.4	59.4	59.2	59.1	59.6	59.3	57.6	61.1	61.1	57.9	59.9	59.7	58.3	
District of Columbia.....	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.2	
Florida.....	159.4	161.2	162.7	164.1	165.1	164.4	163.0	157.6	148.2	144.3	141.0	140.9	145.7	149.8	138.5	
Georgia.....	326.1	327.7	329.9	331.4	332.0	334.8	337.2	337.7	336.7	337.0	336.0	330.1	333.1	335.3	331.7	
Idaho.....	27.6	25.4	24.7	23.9	24.2	25.2	26.8	28.9	29.7	30.9	30.6	29.9	28.1	27.2	25.2	
Illinois.....	1,259.6	1,256.1	1,272.1	1,282.1	1,284.9	1,286.8	1,294.9	1,297.3	1,299.3	1,300.1	1,288.7	1,251.3	1,292.9	1,291.2	1,257.9	
Indiana.....	601.9	600.5	604.8	609.1	609.9	612.0	616.5	613.4	615.3	609.8	606.8	547.0	608.7	611.4	620.2	
Iowa.....	166.0	164.6	166.9	168.8	167.7	168.0	169.5	168.3	170.2	171.5	171.9	167.8	168.1	169.0	167.4	
Kansas.....	130.0	129.3	128.8	128.4	127.8	127.8	128.4	126.8	124.0	124.0	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.9	126.2	
Kentucky.....	166.5	165.4	164.5	166.9	168.2	172.5	175.7	170.0	169.5	169.5	169.1	163.4	168.7	170.3	165.7	
Louisiana.....	149.6	147.5	147.2	146.5	147.7	146.6	152.6	155.1	152.1	150.7	150.5	150.7	150.5	149.6	149.5	
Maine.....	110.6	102.0	99.6	103.3	107.0	107.0	108.3	110.3	112.3	112.6	116.3	112.8	115.4	110.1	107.4	
Maryland.....	274.4	273.5	274.4	275.0	275.4	274.6	276.4	279.1	279.0	279.2	280.9	249.7	273.1	269.9	259.7	
Massachusetts.....	694.4	693.3	700.6	704.6	707.8	705.3	715.1	712.4	713.5	707.7	711.8	687.8	711.6	710.6	691.8	
Michigan ²	1,006.2	1,034.1	1,057.3	1,087.5	1,102.7	1,110.2	1,116.0	1,105.4	1,065.5	989.5	1,003.5	1,007.0	1,040.2	1,081.0	1,162.8	
Minnesota.....	221.8	218.9	218.9	217.9	217.3	216.2	220.5	220.0	222.3	227.7	231.6	221.7	218.8	218.4	209.8	
Mississippi.....	106.4	104.3	106.9	106.5	107.4	106.5	106.7	108.5	109.0	108.6	108.6	107.0	106.3	107.4	104.7	
Missouri.....	394.5	390.2	391.0	395.5	393.2	392.5	393.8	391.0	388.8	386.4	388.8	386.0	389.0	389.4	383.4	
Montana.....	20.6	20.4	19.7	19.4	19.4	20.2	21.1	21.8	22.8	22.5	22.6	22.3	21.9	21.2	20.4	
Nebraska.....	57.1	56.3	55.7	55.7	55.3	56.1	57.8	58.1	59.1	57.7	57.8	58.1	57.8	57.9	58.7	
Nevada.....	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	
New Hampshire.....	83.5	82.4	82.2	83.8	84.1	83.0	83.0	83.5	83.1	82.6	82.6	81.2	82.9	82.7	82.2	
New Jersey.....	801.9	797.2	798.7	815.9	818.0	814.2	821.4	823.7	823.1	824.9	822.3	808.7	816.0	817.8	800.5	
New Mexico.....	20.9	20.3	20.0	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.9	19.4	18.1	
New York.....	1,862.8	1,860.3	1,887.8	1,912.4	1,911.2	1,913.4	1,956.9	1,972.7	1,982.0	1,963.1	1,941.4	1,847.7	1,910.4	1,929.2	1,913.0	
North Carolina.....	460.2	458.8	463.0	464.3	467.3	471.7	476.8	481.8	479.4	479.6	477.5	463.6	466.8	471.3	460.4	
North Dakota.....	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.4	
Ohio.....	1,325.6	1,331.1	1,335.7	1,359.5	1,369.8	1,374.8	1,380.7	1,368.2	1,378.8	1,364.8	1,360.2	1,257.5	1,357.5	1,360.9	1,346.8	
Oklahoma.....	87.1	86.4	85.8	89.1	89.7	90.3	91.0	92.0	91.8	91.0	90.7	90.0	90.7	90.8	87.9	
Oregon.....	150.2	140.6	134.3	126.6	125.1	124.8	132.6	141.1	152.4	162.2	166.5	161.6	162.5	147.1	143.3	
Pennsylvania ²	1,513.9	1,509.3	1,512.0	1,516.5	1,522.3	1,522.5	1,532.9	1,534.2	1,540.9	1,532.0	1,516.2	1,350.6	1,520.5	1,503.3	1,480.9	
Rhode Island.....	118.6	117.6	118.3	119.9	121.2	125.0	126.3	127.2	128.3	129.1	127.4	123.0	125.7	127.8	130.3	
South Carolina.....	224.9	226.4	228.1	228.5	229.4	229.9	229.8	230.2	231.1	232.6	231.8	226.5	231.4	231.3	229.8	
South Dakota.....	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.6	
Tennessee.....	291.9	292.9	294.2	294.8	293.5	294.9	297.6	299.7	301.6	302.5	301.9	298.6	298.5	299.6	292.4	
Texas.....	487.8	486.0	484.3	484.5	483.8	480.1	479.3	479.8	478.5	475.8	477.0	467.6	476.3	471.9	446.4	
Utah ²	34.8	34.3	34.2	33.8	33.3	33.9	35.8	36.5	38.5	40.5	36.8	37.7	35.5	35.2	33.4	
Vermont.....	36.6	36.8	37.5	37.8	38.1	38.8	39.0	38.5	38.9	39.2	39.2	37.6	38.8	38.6	36.5	
Virginia.....	258.4	256.7	258.3	257.6	258.7	259.7	262.3	264.6	266.7	264.1	261.0	255.0	256.4	258.3	250.7	
Washington.....	237.1	226.7	215.5	214.4	208.3	208.0	211.6	213.0	218.3	222.7	218.9	211.8	210.7	207.5	202.4	
West Virginia.....	129.9	128.7	128.7	126.4	125.7	128.9	130.6	132.4	131.3	128.7	130.8	121.8	131.6	130.1	128.6	
Wisconsin.....	452.0	450.3	454.0	457.7	457.9	458.5	462.6	460.5	466.2	480.5	474.4	466.1	457.5	463.8	450.5	
Wyoming.....	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	

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

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
 Colorado—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
 Delaware—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
 District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
 Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 Illinois—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.
 Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 Minnesota—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
 Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
 Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.

Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
 New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
 New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
 North Carolina—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
 Ohio—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
 Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
 Pennsylvania—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
 Rhode Island—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.
 South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
 South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
 Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-8. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

Geographic division and State	1957						1956						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
	Continental United States.....	1,251.2	1,349.7	1,475.4	1,592.5	1,730.3	1,737.4	1,285.0	1,013.4	878.4	988.3	1,058.6	1,209.5	1,177.6	1,225.2
New England.....	98.3	113.7	122.9	125.4	136.1	145.9	109.3	80.7	66.0	64.8	69.1	83.0	73.7	86.7	100.9
Maine.....	7.6	11.0	13.3	10.2	10.6	11.7	10.0	7.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.2	8.2	10.6
New Hampshire.....	5.3	6.6	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.4
Vermont.....	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.9
Massachusetts.....	50.2	57.2	59.8	64.7	72.1	79.9	59.4	42.9	34.0	31.5	30.1	37.0	34.0	41.7	47.3
Rhode Island.....	14.3	17.2	18.9	19.8	19.8	18.9	12.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	9.5	12.9	10.8	12.0	12.5
Connecticut.....	18.8	19.5	21.2	22.0	24.5	25.9	19.0	14.7	12.7	13.0	17.8	20.1	15.2	16.5	21.1
Middle Atlantic.....	390.3	411.6	429.4	441.6	481.6	511.9	377.9	292.7	259.5	284.0	308.8	376.8	369.5	370.8	403.5
New York.....	183.8	190.5	191.7	195.2	217.8	231.5	176.3	125.6	102.0	114.4	117.2	161.7	176.2	165.4	185.5
New Jersey.....	71.2	77.2	81.1	83.1	91.3	101.5	68.2	57.1	50.8	53.3	55.9	65.1	63.2	67.6	67.1
Pennsylvania.....	135.3	143.9	156.5	163.3	172.6	178.9	133.4	110.0	106.7	116.3	135.7	150.0	130.1	137.8	150.9
East North Central.....	252.3	254.8	272.3	283.8	304.2	308.5	228.3	193.0	195.4	274.0	277.7	288.9	281.0	257.5	221.1
Ohio.....	54.0	55.3	62.4	65.8	70.7	69.1	51.4	38.4	30.7	35.2	43.4	48.8	48.9	47.5	48.9
Indiana.....	28.7	31.8	33.7	33.7	41.6	43.8	29.3	24.4	23.0	29.5	32.7	36.0	33.6	31.3	23.7
Illinois.....	70.5	67.0	68.1	74.9	79.6	85.3	56.0	51.4	45.8	53.9	58.5	65.6	64.4	59.6	78.3
Michigan.....	81.2	81.4	84.8	82.7	82.8	80.4	67.8	58.9	83.8	142.7	128.0	121.1	115.9	100.0	51.8
Wisconsin.....	17.8	19.3	23.3	26.7	29.5	30.0	23.9	19.8	12.2	12.6	15.1	17.4	18.2	19.0	18.4
West North Central.....	58.8	69.6	96.0	110.8	126.6	120.0	83.6	60.0	46.6	47.6	49.2	51.8	53.3	71.9	75.9
Minnesota.....	13.5	18.7	32.1	37.2	38.1	34.8	23.1	14.2	9.1	9.1	11.9	11.5	11.1	19.8	22.3
Iowa.....	6.3	7.2	9.6	12.7	15.5	14.2	9.5	6.2	4.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	7.8	6.7
Missouri.....	28.3	29.9	32.0	31.7	37.8	38.7	29.4	26.0	23.5	26.0	22.7	25.0	26.3	27.9	29.3
North Dakota.....	.5	1.0	3.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	.4	.2	.3	.4	.4	2.2	2.7
South Dakota.....	.5	.8	2.1	3.7	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	1.6	1.5
Nebraska.....	3.1	4.3	6.9	8.9	10.8	9.9	6.9	4.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	5.1	4.2
Kansas.....	6.6	7.6	10.0	11.1	13.8	12.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	7.6	9.2
South Atlantic.....	148.8	148.3	146.5	154.3	163.2	162.6	116.4	100.8	96.6	109.7	120.8	143.2	130.9	123.3	133.8
Delaware.....	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2
Maryland.....	15.5	16.9	15.3	14.0	17.3	17.9	12.2	8.7	8.1	9.3	11.0	13.2	12.2	12.2	16.5
District of Columbia.....	4.4	4.4	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.9
Virginia.....	15.9	12.3	11.1	14.2	15.5	13.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	7.7	10.4	14.8	16.0	11.3	12.9
West Virginia.....	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.9	15.7	15.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	9.1	11.7	13.3	10.1	11.0	17.2
North Carolina.....	40.7	44.5	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.9	30.1	25.2	20.5	23.2	24.8	34.3	35.6	31.3	30.8
South Carolina.....	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.3	16.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	13.8	12.4	14.1	13.0	13.0	11.5
Georgia.....	26.8	26.8	26.5	27.2	27.6	30.1	21.6	19.1	18.1	19.5	21.5	26.9	24.5	21.9	21.1
Florida.....	16.3	14.0	13.0	14.1	14.5	15.1	13.0	14.1	18.1	21.9	23.2	21.0	14.1	16.0	16.6
East South Central.....	101.8	109.2	119.8	125.7	133.3	127.0	97.7	85.8	75.5	76.9	92.7	108.8	110.5	98.5	95.9
Kentucky.....	31.9	34.5	37.4	38.5	40.4	35.6	29.6	27.3	26.0	26.1	29.1	30.2	30.6	30.1	31.0
Tennessee.....	37.3	38.6	43.5	45.0	49.7	50.4	36.4	32.1	28.3	28.2	32.8	38.4	36.7	36.1	35.6
Alabama.....	18.9	20.5	22.1	23.8	24.1	22.6	17.5	15.6	12.8	14.2	20.5	28.4	32.5	20.8	17.9
Mississippi.....	13.7	15.5	16.9	18.4	19.1	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	8.4	10.3	11.7	10.8	11.5	11.3
West South Central.....	62.5	72.6	81.5	85.7	94.2	86.5	65.3	51.7	42.5	42.9	48.1	50.5	50.5	57.9	63.6
Arkansas.....	11.4	14.3	18.2	19.3	23.0	21.6	15.0	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	9.3	9.0	11.6	11.8
Louisiana.....	12.3	14.2	15.9	16.7	17.8	16.5	11.2	8.8	7.5	8.6	9.9	11.5	11.9	12.4	16.4
Oklahoma.....	11.4	13.1	14.0	14.9	17.4	15.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.5	10.5	11.3
Texas.....	27.4	31.0	33.5	34.7	36.0	32.7	26.8	22.5	19.4	19.4	21.0	21.0	21.2	23.5	24.1
Mountain.....	20.4	26.8	37.8	49.6	56.9	49.4	33.0	21.5	13.5	12.5	14.3	16.3	14.8	26.5	28.3
Montana.....	2.9	4.5	7.8	10.5	11.3	8.9	5.2	2.3	.9	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	3.7	3.9
Idaho.....	1.9	3.3	5.4	8.4	10.2	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	3.9	4.7
Wyoming.....	.9	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	.9	.4	.3	.4	.8	.7	1.4	1.6
Colorado.....	3.7	4.5	5.7	6.6	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	3.6	3.5
New Mexico.....	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.3
Arizona.....	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.5	4.5
Utah.....	2.8	3.6	4.9	6.7	8.1	7.8	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.9	4.6
Nevada.....	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.1
Pacific.....	118.0	143.1	169.1	215.5	234.2	225.4	173.5	127.3	82.8	75.9	78.0	90.2	93.3	132.2	146.5
Washington.....	13.3	18.3	26.6	38.8	51.4	52.2	41.8	30.6	19.5	15.0	14.4	14.2	11.9	28.1	30.9
Oregon.....	9.1	13.1	20.7	30.0	35.6	37.5	28.8	19.3	10.1	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.3	16.2	17.1
California.....	95.7	111.7	121.8	146.6	147.2	135.8	102.9	77.5	53.2	54.6	57.9	69.7	75.1	87.8	98.4

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

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

TABLE A-9. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1957						1956						1955	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	832	740	709	691	747	898	612	674	683	608	660	690	799	794
Nonfarm placements.....	528	534	480	425	387	433	410	474	599	591	577	519	558	548
State unemployment insurance programs ²														
Initial claims ³	881	1,001	1,099	897	1,002	1,565	1,229	973	834	761	837	1,119	863	898
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	1,251	1,350	1,475	1,592	1,730	1,737	1,285	1,013	878	988	1,059	1,209	1,178	1,144
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	4,686	5,517	5,766	6,302	6,118	6,680	3,950	3,503	3,461	3,556	4,286	4,292	4,503	4,650
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$27.44	\$27.47	\$27.72	\$27.72	\$27.85	\$27.73	\$27.42	\$27.26	\$27.57	\$27.77	\$27.05	\$26.91	\$26.79	\$24.36
Total benefits paid.....	\$123,540	\$145,657	\$154,329	\$163,841	\$164,860	\$177,598	\$104,245	\$91,700	\$91,476	\$94,919	\$112,207	\$111,708	\$116,052	\$108,861
Unemployment compensation for veterans: ⁶														
Initial claims ³	24	16	18	21	23	31	23	21	18	18	27	27	29	40
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	33	31	39	47	49	45	35	28	24	33	42	41	37	56
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	138	156	191	218	207	206	145	118	122	169	211	187	167	248
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$3,710	\$4,222	\$5,155	\$5,886	\$5,594	\$5,572	\$3,883	\$3,168	\$3,258	\$4,499	\$5,630	\$4,970	\$4,452	\$6,606
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	33	16	10	9	11	19	17	21	12	11	23	97	18	9
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	36	42	53	60	67	68	59	49	37	41	57	66	19	27
Number of payments ⁹	86	109	125	151	138	165	119	98	89	94	173	85	50	70
Average amount of benefit payment ⁹	\$60.86	\$57.68	\$58.14	\$59.68	\$60.01	\$58.65	\$58.08	\$58.04	\$59.19	\$58.92	\$58.23	\$48.89	\$52.66	\$52.06
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$5,109	\$6,211	\$7,227	\$8,973	\$8,252	\$9,772	\$6,868	\$5,637	\$5,197	\$5,561	\$10,201	\$4,145	\$2,571	\$3,468
All programs: ¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	1,319	1,424	1,565	1,700	1,846	1,850	1,379	1,090	939	1,060	1,158	1,316	1,234	1,226

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.

² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.

³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.

⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.

⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.

⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.

⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.

⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.

¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.2	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.8							
Total separations ²													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.9							
Quits													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3							
Discharges													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3							
Layoffs													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1							
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2							

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;

(2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;

(3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations								Miscellaneous, including military	
	June 1957	May 1957	Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		June 1957	May 1957
			June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957		
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	3.8	3.0	2.9	3.4	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.3
Durable goods ²	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.5	1.3	1.4	.3	.3	1.3	1.6	.3	.3
Nondurable goods ²	3.9	3.0	2.5	3.2	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.8	1.4	.2	.2
Ordinance and accessories.....	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.1
Food and kindred products.....	5.3	4.7	2.9	3.9	1.3	1.3	.2	.3	1.2	2.1	.2	.2
Meat products.....	3.6	5.0	2.0	4.6	.8	.9	.2	.2	.8	3.2	.2	.3
Grain-mill products.....	5.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.0	.2	.3	1.5	1.4	.2	.1
Bakery products.....	4.7	3.9	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.0	.3	.4	.4	.7	.2	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(4)	6.2	(4)	3.8	(4)	.5	(4)	.2	(4)	2.9	(4)	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	.2	.5	.1	.2
Cigarettes.....	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.5	.7	.9	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.3
Cigars.....	1.5	1.9	2.0	3.0	1.4	1.8	.2	.3	.3	.9	(5)	(5)
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.9	.9	.8	.1	.1	.2	.5	.2	.4
Textile-mill products.....	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.8	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	1.2	1.7	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.8	1.6	1.8	.3	.3	.9	1.7	.2	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.9	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	1.3	1.8	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.9	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	1.2	1.8	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted.....	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.7	1.4	1.5	.2	.3	1.7	1.8	.2	.1
Knitting mills.....	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.6	1.9	1.9	.2	.2	.8	1.3	.1	.2
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1.3	1.5	2.9	4.0	1.6	2.0	.2	.2	1.0	1.7	.1	.2
Seamless hosiery.....	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.0	1.7	.2	.2	.5	1.0	.1	.2
Knit underwear.....	(4)	2.3	(4)	3.0	(4)	1.6	(4)	.2	(4)	1.0	(4)	.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.6	2.2	2.9	3.8	1.1	1.0	.2	.3	(4)	1.4	(4)	.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(4)	2.0	(4)	4.3	(4)	1.1	(4)	.2	(4)	2.7	(4)	.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.3	3.5	3.0	4.4	2.1	2.2	.2	.2	.6	1.9	(5)	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	6.7	3.4	1.5	5.2	1.1	1.5	.1	.2	.3	3.3	(5)	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	2.6	2.4	.3	.2	.7	1.2	(5)	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	6.4	5.4	3.7	4.5	2.3	2.4	.5	.4	.7	1.5	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	11.2	9.7	4.7	5.9	3.8	2.9	.7	.3	.1	2.6	.1	.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	5.7	4.8	3.7	4.2	2.2	2.3	.4	.4	.8	1.2	.3	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	5.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	1.5	2.2	.3	.3	.3	1.2	.1	.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.9	1.4	1.9	.3	.3	1.7	1.5	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	3.0	4.2	3.0	4.2	1.5	2.1	.3	.3	1.9	1.6	.2	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	1.2	1.3	.2	.2
Paper and allied products.....	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	.6	.8	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	3.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	.8	.8	.1	.1	.6	.4	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.5	3.3	2.6	3.6	1.8	2.0	.4	.4	.3	1.0	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	.8	.9	.1	.1	.3	.5	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.1	.5	.1	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	.5	.5	.1	.1	.4	.5	.2	.3
Synthetic fibers.....	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.3	.4	.5	.1	.1	1.2	.5	.2	.2
Drugs and medicines.....	4.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	(5)	.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	.9	.3	.1	.3	.2	.1	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	.5	.4	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2
Petroleum refining.....	3.6	.9	.7	.8	.4	.3	(5)	.1	(5)	.3	.2	.2
Rubber products.....	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	.7	1.1	.3	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	.6	.6	.1	.1	.5	.5	.4	.2
Rubber footwear.....	2.5	3.1	2.1	3.1	1.6	1.8	.1	.2	.1	.9	.2	.2
Other rubber products.....	3.7	2.2	2.7	3.5	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	1.0	1.6	.3	.3
Leather and leather products.....	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.9	1.9	2.2	.3	.2	.5	1.1	.4	.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.2	3.7	1.8	2.8	.6	1.3	.2	.2	.6	1.1	.3	.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.2	3.5	3.3	4.1	2.1	2.4	.3	.2	.5	1.1	.4	.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	.9	1.1	.2	.2	1.3	1.4	.3	.3
Glass and glass products.....	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	.7	.9	.1	.2	1.8	1.8	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	3.2	2.3	2.7	1.6	.9	.7	.2	.2	1.3	.5	.3	.2
Structural clay products.....	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.4	.3	.2	.7	.5	.1	.2
Pottery and related products.....	2.7	2.1	3.7	3.9	1.3	1.5	.1	.3	2.0	1.4	.2	.6
Primary metal industries.....	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.5	.7	.8	.2	.2	.7	1.2	.3	.3
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	.6	.6	.1	.1	.4	.8	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries.....	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.1	.3	.3	1.1	1.1	.2	.3
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.0	1.8	3.3	3.4	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	1.9	1.6	.1	.3
Malleable-iron foundries.....	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.9	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	.4	1.3	.2	.2
Steel foundries.....	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	.9	.9	.4	.5	.5	.6	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	.9	1.5	.3	.3	.9	.3	.3	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.9	.4	.5	.2	.2	.2	.9	.4	.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.3	3.0	2.9	5.3	1.0	1.3	.2	.4	1.2	3.2	.4	.4
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.8	1.7	2.2	2.5	.9	.9	.3	.2	.9	1.1	.1	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries ¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.1	3.1	3.3	4.0	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.2	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.7	2.0	2.9	4.0	1.1	1.5	.3	.3	1.2	2.0	.3	.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.3	1.2	3.5	4.6	.9	1.6	.2	.3	2.1	2.4	.3	.3
Handtools.....	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.5	.9	1.4	.3	.1	.5	1.8	.3	.2
Hardware.....	3.0	2.1	3.1	4.1	1.2	1.5	.3	.4	1.3	1.9	.3	.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.7	1.1	1.3	.3	.4	1.1	1.8	.2	.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	1.7	1.9	2.1	3.0	.9	.9	.3	.2	.8	1.6	.2	.3
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.1	3.3	3.1	4.2	1.3	1.6	.3	.5	1.3	1.9	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.6	3.4	2.9	3.2	1.4	1.5	.4	.4	.9	1.2	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	4.2	3.3	4.8	5.1	1.1	1.3	.3	.4	3.1	3.1	.3	.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.8	1.9	2.9	3.3	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	1.4	1.7	.2	.3
Engines and turbines.....	2.3	1.3	4.2	3.1	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	2.7	1.7	.3	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(⁴)	1.8	(⁴)	5.3	(⁴)	1.1	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	3.3	(⁴)	.6
Construction and mining machinery.....	3.1	1.8	4.0	3.1	1.4	1.3	.4	.3	2.1	1.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	.6	.8	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.5	.9	.9	.2	.2	.5	1.1	.3	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.0	.9	.2	.3	.6	.5	.1	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	.6	.5	.3	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	.7	1.0	.2	.3
General industrial machinery.....	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	.9	.9	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.1	1.0	1.4	.2	.3	.5	1.2	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	4.0	2.1	5.1	5.8	.9	1.0	.1	.1	3.9	4.3	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.9	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	.7	1.4	.2	.3
Electrical machinery.....	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.1	1.0	.3	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.3	.1	.2	1.1	1.1	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	(⁴)	3.6	(⁴)	2.8	(⁴)	1.7	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.6	(⁴)	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	5.4	5.0	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.8	.4	.3	.6	.9	.5	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	(⁴)	1.3	(⁴)	1.9	(⁴)	1.2	(⁴)	.2	(⁴)	.2	(⁴)	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.1	2.9	3.9	3.5	1.1	1.3	.3	.2	2.2	1.7	.2	.4
Transportation equipment.....	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.2	1.3	1.5	.3	.3	1.6	2.0	.5	.4
Automobiles.....	3.5	3.0	4.3	4.6	.8	.9	.2	.2	2.4	2.8	.9	.7
Aircraft and parts.....	3.5	2.6	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.8	.2	.2	.5	.8	.2	.2
Aircraft.....	3.8	2.7	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.0	.2	.2	.4	.5	.1	.2
Aircraft engines and parts.....	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.1	1.2	.1	.2	.8	1.1	.3	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(⁴)	2.8	(⁴)	2.4	(⁴)	1.4	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.5	(⁴)	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.9	4.3	3.5	4.8	1.9	2.2	.6	.6	.9	1.8	.1	.2
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁴)	11.8	(⁴)	10.3	(⁴)	3.2	(⁴)	.7	(⁴)	6.1	(⁴)	.3
Railroad equipment.....	(⁴)	5.7	(⁴)	2.4	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	.7	(⁴)	.4
Locomotives and parts.....	(⁴)	2.4	(⁴)	1.7	(⁴)	.5	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.9
Railroad and street cars.....	3.1	7.4	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.1	.9	.6	.8	1.0	.2	.1
Other transportation equipment.....	4.8	6.0	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.3	.8	.3	.1	.4	.1	.2
Instruments and related products.....	(⁴)	2.0	(⁴)	2.4	(⁴)	1.1	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	1.3	(⁴)	.7	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	.2
Watches and clocks.....	2.8	3.3	2.7	4.6	1.4	1.3	.1	.3	.9	2.9	.4	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	3.7	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.2	.2	.3	.9	.7	.2	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.1	4.1	3.9	4.5	1.8	1.9	.3	.4	1.5	2.1	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.0	1.2	.1	.2	.2	1.1	.2	.3
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	2.6	2.8	2.7	4.1	1.7	3.0	.2	.3	.5	.4	.3	.3
Iron mining.....	1.5	.6	1.3	1.2	.4	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	.6	.5	.4	.3
Copper mining.....	2.3	2.5	4.4	5.2	3.5	4.1	.4	.4	.1	.2	.4	.4
Lead and zinc mining.....	3.1	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.0	2.2	.2	.2	.8	.7	.2	.2
Anthracite mining.....	1.1	1.1	12.0	1.3	.4	.7	(⁴)	(⁴)	11.4	.4	.2	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	.9	.8	1.5	1.4	.4	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	.9	.8	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁴)	1.7	(⁴)	1.6	(⁴)	1.4	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.1
Telegraph.....	(⁴)	1.5	(⁴)	1.9	(⁴)	1.2	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	.1

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1.² For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.³ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2, except that the labor turnover series excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.⁴ Not available.⁵ Less than 0.05.⁶ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C.—Earnings and Hours

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

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Mining																			
	Metal									Coal										
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous				
1955: Average	\$92.42	42.2	\$2.19	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31	\$95.70	44.1	\$2.17	\$83.82	41.7	\$2.01	\$84.50	33.4	\$2.53	\$96.26	37.6	\$2.56		
1956: Average	96.83	42.1	2.30	96.71	39.8	2.43	100.28	43.6	2.30	89.24	41.7	2.14	87.65	33.2	2.64	106.22	37.8	2.81		
June	97.13	42.6	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39	100.32	44.0	2.28	88.17	41.2	2.14	88.63	33.7	2.63	107.82	38.1	2.83		
July	96.02	42.3	2.27	89.05	36.2	2.46	100.39	42.9	2.34	90.30	42.0	2.15	92.20	35.6	2.59	102.16	36.1	2.83		
August	92.40	40.0	2.31	82.38	33.9	2.43	100.62	43.0	2.34	91.37	42.3	2.16	87.25	33.3	2.62	102.49	37.0	2.77		
September	100.30	42.5	2.36	103.41	41.2	2.51	103.84	44.0	2.36	89.40	41.2	2.17	87.88	33.8	2.60	106.12	37.9	2.80		
October	97.39	41.8	2.33	97.71	39.4	2.48	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.25	41.9	2.13	94.87	35.4	2.68	110.38	37.8	2.92		
November	96.00	41.2	2.33	98.21	39.6	2.48	96.93	41.6	2.33	88.37	41.1	2.15	91.19	33.9	2.99	106.79	36.2	2.95		
December	99.92	42.7	2.34	103.09	41.4	2.49	100.66	43.2	2.33	91.14	42.0	2.17	107.45	36.3	2.96	115.33	38.7	2.98		
1957: January	98.05	41.9	2.34	100.90	40.2	2.51	99.68	42.6	2.34	89.44	41.6	2.15	105.55	35.9	2.94	110.63	37.5	2.95		
February	97.29	41.4	2.35	99.31	39.1	2.54	98.37	42.4	2.32	88.78	41.1	2.16	95.36	32.0	2.98	112.51	38.4	2.93		
March	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.45	39.0	2.55	98.94	42.1	2.35	90.25	41.4	2.18	79.79	27.8	2.87	109.58	37.4	2.93		
April	97.10	40.8	2.38	96.26	37.6	2.56	99.83	42.3	2.36	91.10	41.6	2.19	92.06	31.1	2.96	111.74	37.0	3.02		
May	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.58	38.9	2.56	99.17	42.2	2.35	90.03	41.3	2.18	88.70	30.8	2.88	107.76	35.8	3.01		
June	98.16	40.9	2.40	100.23	39.0	2.57	99.30	41.9	2.37	88.97	41.0	2.17	100.55	34.2	2.94	112.18	36.9	3.04		
Mining—Continued																				
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
												Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
1955: Average	\$94.19	40.6	\$2.32	\$80.99	44.5	\$1.82	\$95.94	36.9	\$2.60	\$95.11	40.3	\$2.36	\$91.27	41.3	\$2.21	\$98.50	39.4	\$2.50		
1956: Average	101.68	41.0	2.48	85.63	44.6	1.92	101.83	37.3	2.73	101.59	40.8	2.49	97.63	41.9	2.33	104.94	39.9	2.63		
June	99.60	40.0	2.49	88.59	45.9	1.93	103.41	38.3	2.70	104.66	42.2	2.48	102.49	43.8	2.34	106.75	40.9	2.61		
July	106.01	41.9	2.53	88.01	45.6	1.93	103.25	38.1	2.71	105.58	42.4	2.49	102.70	43.7	2.35	107.68	41.1	2.62		
August	100.28	40.6	2.47	87.69	45.2	1.94	104.94	38.3	2.74	106.42	42.4	2.51	105.16	44.0	2.39	107.83	41.0	2.63		
September	107.70	42.4	2.54	89.77	45.8	1.96	106.92	38.6	2.77	108.28	42.8	2.53	106.12	44.4	2.40	110.27	41.3	2.67		
October	101.09	40.6	2.49	89.83	45.6	1.97	107.14	38.4	2.79	108.12	42.4	2.55	106.52	44.2	2.41	109.75	40.8	2.69		
November	101.50	40.6	2.50	87.22	44.5	1.96	102.48	36.6	2.80	100.84	39.7	2.54	95.41	40.6	2.35	105.30	39.0	2.70		
December	104.58	41.5	2.52	85.46	43.6	1.96	103.78	36.8	2.82	99.96	39.2	2.55	90.94	39.2	2.32	106.23	39.2	2.71		
1957: January	104.83	41.6	2.52	82.32	42.0	1.96	98.55	34.7	2.84	94.86	37.2	2.55	83.90	36.8	2.28	101.73	37.4	2.72		
February	101.91	40.6	2.51	84.05	43.1	1.95	104.80	36.9	2.84	101.38	39.6	2.56	93.09	40.3	2.31	106.50	39.3	2.71		
March	101.25	40.5	2.50	84.63	43.4	1.95	104.23	36.7	2.84	100.47	39.4	2.55	91.77	39.9	2.30	106.35	39.1	2.72		
April	100.75	40.3	2.50	84.87	43.3	1.96	104.88	36.8	2.85	100.88	39.1	2.58	93.37	39.9	2.34	106.54	38.6	2.76		
May	104.23	40.4	2.58	87.71	44.3	1.98	106.39	37.2	2.86	103.88	39.8	2.61	96.64	40.1	2.41	109.93	39.4	2.79		
June	109.98	41.5	2.65	89.80	44.9	2.00	108.49	37.8	2.87	106.90	40.8	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43	111.60	40.0	2.79		
Building construction																				
Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work					
1955: Average	\$96.29	36.2	\$2.66	\$90.22	35.8	\$2.52	\$100.83	36.4	\$2.77	\$106.40	38.0	\$2.80	\$94.38	34.7	\$2.72	\$116.52	39.1	\$2.98		
1956: Average	101.92	36.4	2.80	95.04	36.0	2.64	107.16	36.7	2.92	112.31	38.2	2.94	100.10	35.0	2.86	125.61	39.5	3.14		
June	103.42	37.2	2.78	96.42	36.8	2.62	108.75	37.5	2.90	113.00	38.7	2.92	101.24	35.9	2.82	124.66	39.7	3.18		
July	103.23	37.0	2.79	96.52	36.7	2.63	108.25	37.2	2.91	113.58	38.5	2.95	100.04	35.1	2.85	124.03	39.5	3.14		
August	104.53	37.2	2.81	98.05	37.0	2.65	109.96	37.4	2.94	114.35	38.5	2.97	103.10	35.8	2.88	127.68	39.9	3.20		
September	106.22	37.4	2.84	99.06	37.1	2.67	111.97	37.7	2.97	115.03	38.6	2.98	103.24	35.6	2.90	131.78	40.3	3.27		
October	106.96	37.4	2.86	99.80	37.1	2.69	112.05	37.6	2.98	115.41	38.6	2.99	104.11	35.9	2.90	130.87	39.9	3.28		
November	102.75	35.8	2.87	96.21	35.5	2.71	108.00	36.0	3.00	112.57	37.4	3.01	98.36	33.8	2.91	124.97	38.1	3.28		
December	104.91	36.3	2.89	96.48	35.6	2.71	111.14	36.8	3.02	117.56	38.8	3.03	100.74	34.5	2.92	129.82	39.7	3.27		
1957: January	99.57	34.1	2.92	89.76	33.0	2.72	106.45	34.9	3.05	115.67	37.8	3.06	97.28	33.2	2.93	127.65	38.8	3.29		
February	105.63	36.3	2.91	98.19	36.1	2.72	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.89	38.2	3.06	99.57	34.1	2.92	130.75	39.5	3.31		
March	104.76	36.0	2.91	95.93	35.4	2.71	110.96	36.5	3.04	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	131.26	39.3	3.34		
April	105.70	36.2	2.92	97.46	35.7	2.73	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	130.48	39.3	3.32		
May	107.02	36.4	2.94	99.00	36.0	2.75	112.61	36.8	3.06	117.73	38.1	3.09	104.14	35.3	2.95	131.66	39.3	3.35		
June	109.15	37.0	2.95	101.02	36.6	2.76	114.58	37.2	3.08	119.04	38.4	3.10	105.85	35.4	2.99	133.33	39.8	3.35		
Building construction—Con.																				
Special-trade contractors—Continued						Manufacturing														
Other special-trade contractors						Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
																		Total: Food and kindred products ⁴		
1955: Average	\$96.21	35.5	\$2.71	\$76.52	40.7	\$1.88	\$83.21	41.4	\$2.01	\$68.06	39.8	\$1.71	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$72.10	41.2	\$1.75		
1956: Average	102.39	35.8	2.86	79.99	40.4	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.10	39.5	1.80	91.54	41.8	2.19	75.03	41.0	1.83		
June	104.80	36.9	2.84	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.27	40.8	2.09	70.95	39.2	1.81	91.52	41.6	2.20	75.21	41.1	1.83		
July	103.94	36.6	2.84	78.60	40.1	1.96	84.25	40.7	2.07	71.71	39.4	1.82	91.74	41.7	2.20	75.03	41.0	1.83		
August	105.33	36.7	2.87	79.79	40.3	1.98	85.68	40.8	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	90.64	41.2	2.20	74.16	41.2	1.80		
September	107.22	37.1	2.89	81.81	40.7	2.01	88.38	41.3	2.14	72.44	39.8	1.82	93.88	42.1	2.23	76.02	42.0	1.81		
October	107.67	37.0	2.91	82.21	40.7	2.02	89.01	41.4	2.15	72.65	39.7	1.83	95.18	42.3	2.25	75.99	41.3	1.84		
November	103.08	35.3	2.92	82.22	40.5	2.03	88.99	41.2	2.16	72.86	39.6	1.84	94.50	42.0	2.25	78.06	41.3	1.89		
December	104.73	35.5	2.95	84.05	41.0	2.05	91.34	41.9	2.18	73.84	39.7	1.86	96.18	42.6	2.27	77.71	40.9	1.90		
1957: January	95.93	32.3	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	89.16	40.9	2.18	72.73	39.1	1.86	95.76	42.0	2.28	77.18	40.2	1.92		
February	104.25	35.1	2.97	82.41	40.2	2														

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁴			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
1955: Average	\$83.16	42.0	\$1.98	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05	\$81.09	41.8	\$1.94	\$72.48	43.4	\$1.67	\$74.46	45.4	\$1.64	\$75.08	42.9	\$1.75
1956: Average	84.03	41.6	2.02	92.00	42.2	2.18	85.08	41.5	2.05	74.47	42.3	1.74	75.95	43.9	1.73	77.46	42.1	1.84
June	83.20	41.6	2.00	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.37	42.9	2.06	76.04	43.6	1.74	78.82	45.3	1.74	78.87	43.0	1.83
July	82.20	41.1	2.00	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.34	42.4	2.06	75.95	43.4	1.75	77.43	44.5	1.74	78.69	43.1	1.83
August	80.59	40.7	1.98	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.07	41.7	2.04	74.47	42.8	1.74	76.56	44.0	1.74	76.86	42.0	1.83
September	85.20	42.6	2.00	93.74	43.2	2.17	86.31	41.9	2.06	75.68	43.0	1.76	78.59	44.4	1.77	79.42	42.7	1.86
October	84.23	41.7	2.02	92.84	42.2	2.20	83.44	40.7	2.05	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.25	43.0	1.75	78.49	42.2	1.86
November	91.80	43.3	2.12	101.85	43.9	2.32	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.23	42.5	1.77	75.23	42.5	1.77	78.17	41.8	1.87
December	87.14	41.3	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	87.35	41.4	2.11	75.54	42.2	1.79	76.01	42.7	1.78	78.47	41.3	1.90
1957: January	87.10	40.7	2.14	97.25	42.1	2.31	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.66	41.8	1.81	78.12	43.4	1.80	77.33	40.7	1.90
February	85.57	39.8	2.15	94.71	41.0	2.31	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.06	41.7	1.80	76.68	42.6	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90
March	83.71	39.3	2.13	92.52	40.4	2.29	83.71	39.3	2.13	76.02	42.0	1.81	78.51	42.9	1.83	79.07	41.4	1.91
April	84.99	39.9	2.13	93.15	40.5	2.30	87.08	40.5	2.15	75.84	41.9	1.81	78.14	42.7	1.83	79.27	41.5	1.91
May	86.28	40.7	2.12	95.17	41.2	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	77.53	42.6	1.82	79.24	43.3	1.83	82.60	42.8	1.93
June	87.13	41.1	2.12	95.87	41.5	2.31	90.71	41.8	2.17	78.69	43.0	1.83	79.92	43.2	1.85	83.50	42.6	1.96
	Canning and preserving ⁵			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ⁵			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1955: Average	\$56.50	38.7	\$1.46	\$50.55	32.2	\$1.57	\$58.65	39.9	\$1.47	\$77.62	44.1	\$1.76	\$83.51	44.9	\$1.86	\$74.25	45.0	\$1.65
1956: Average	62.02	39.5	1.57	60.66	30.7	1.65	65.99	41.5	1.59	80.97	43.3	1.87	84.73	43.9	1.93	76.83	43.9	1.75
June	59.91	38.9	1.54	49.59	32.2	1.54	62.88	39.8	1.58	80.22	43.6	1.84	82.40	43.6	1.89	77.33	44.7	1.73
July	61.23	39.5	1.55	49.77	31.3	1.59	64.27	41.2	1.56	81.35	43.5	1.87	82.99	43.0	1.93	78.05	44.6	1.75
August	65.05	41.7	1.56	49.75	30.9	1.61	68.57	43.4	1.58	81.59	43.4	1.88	86.04	43.9	1.96	75.86	43.6	1.74
September	66.73	42.5	1.57	48.84	28.9	1.69	71.39	44.9	1.59	85.00	44.5	1.91	91.80	45.9	2.00	78.94	44.6	1.77
October	64.96	40.6	1.60	50.27	30.1	1.67	70.25	43.1	1.63	84.42	44.2	1.91	89.89	45.4	1.98	78.32	44.0	1.78
November	57.56	36.9	1.56	44.76	26.8	1.67	61.23	39.0	1.57	82.70	43.3	1.91	89.20	44.6	2.00	77.94	43.3	1.80
December	61.02	37.9	1.61	54.87	31.9	1.72	65.01	39.4	1.65	83.14	43.3	1.92	88.70	44.8	1.98	78.99	43.4	1.82
1957: January	61.99	37.8	1.64	50.49	29.7	1.70	65.18	38.8	1.68	83.38	43.2	1.93	91.00	45.5	2.00	79.17	43.5	1.82
February	61.78	37.9	1.63	46.31	27.4	1.69	65.63	39.3	1.67	82.60	42.8	1.93	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.47	42.8	1.81
March	61.59	37.1	1.66	53.15	30.9	1.72	65.66	38.4	1.71	82.03	42.5	1.93	84.87	43.3	1.96	77.29	42.7	1.81
April	62.83	37.4	1.68	53.69	31.4	1.71	66.47	38.2	1.74	82.22	42.6	1.93	84.91	43.1	1.97	79.06	43.2	1.83
May	62.75	37.8	1.66	53.80	31.1	1.73	66.64	39.2	1.70	83.61	43.1	1.94	85.50	43.4	1.97	79.17	43.5	1.82
June	61.88	38.2	1.62	50.54	32.4	1.56	64.80	38.8	1.67	83.66	43.8	1.91	86.17	43.3	1.99	79.66	44.5	1.79
	Bakery products ⁵			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ⁵			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
1955: Average	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$71.93	41.1	\$1.75	\$62.73	39.7	\$1.58	\$77.09	43.8	\$1.76	\$84.12	42.7	\$1.97	\$73.35	42.4	\$1.73
1956: Average	73.08	40.6	1.80	74.89	40.7	1.84	66.00	40.0	1.65	79.98	43.0	1.86	86.94	41.8	2.08	78.12	43.4	1.80
June	74.03	40.9	1.81	76.04	41.1	1.85	65.84	39.9	1.65	80.12	41.3	1.94	87.35	42.2	2.07	76.33	40.6	1.88
July	74.21	41.0	1.81	75.85	41.0	1.85	67.08	40.9	1.64	83.36	42.1	1.98	93.01	44.5	2.09	75.66	38.6	1.96
August	73.71	40.5	1.82	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.57	40.1	1.66	79.56	40.8	1.95	87.76	42.6	2.06	72.57	37.6	1.93
September	74.85	40.9	1.83	76.30	40.8	1.87	68.72	41.4	1.66	82.76	41.8	1.98	92.22	43.5	2.12	77.60	40.0	1.94
October	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.11	40.7	1.87	66.40	40.0	1.66	77.83	43.0	1.81	93.95	43.9	2.14	71.88	43.3	1.66
November	74.93	40.5	1.85	77.30	40.9	1.89	65.13	39.0	1.67	85.64	49.5	1.75	89.66	41.7	2.15	85.31	49.6	1.72
December	73.75	40.3	1.83	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.81	39.3	1.70	83.60	47.5	1.76	86.71	40.9	2.16	85.80	48.2	1.78
1957: January	73.23	39.8	1.84	74.99	40.1	1.87	66.18	38.7	1.71	78.80	39.4	2.00	88.78	41.1	2.16	71.23	37.1	1.92
February	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	40.3	1.88	66.52	38.9	1.71	81.61	40.6	2.01	85.75	39.7	2.16	83.07	38.2	1.95
March	73.23	39.8	1.84	75.39	40.1	1.88	65.96	38.8	1.70	83.23	40.8	2.04	88.75	40.9	2.17	79.98	39.4	2.03
April	74.37	40.2	1.85	76.55	40.5	1.89	66.69	39.0	1.71	81.16	39.4	2.06	87.64	40.2	2.18	78.39	39.0	2.01
May	75.55	40.4	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	67.72	39.6	1.71	83.62	40.2	2.08	91.10	41.6	2.19	74.40	37.2	2.00
June	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.69	41.1	1.72	92.66	43.3	2.14	102.38	45.1	2.27	81.40	40.1	2.03
	Confectionery and related products ⁵			Confectionery			Beverages ⁵			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
1955: Average	\$58.11	39.8	\$1.46	\$55.98	39.7	\$1.41	\$82.22	40.5	\$2.03	\$63.42	42.0	\$1.51	\$97.84	40.1	\$2.44	\$78.76	39.8	\$2.03
1956: Average	61.85	39.9	1.55	59.70	39.8	1.50	85.41	40.1	2.13	64.68	41.2	1.57	103.08	39.8	2.59	81.90	39.0	2.10
June	61.86	39.4	1.57	60.13	39.3	1.53	87.10	40.7	2.14	66.14	41.6	1.59	106.34	40.9	2.60	79.66	38.3	2.08
July	62.17	39.6	1.57	58.98	38.8	1.52	88.99	41.2	2.16	66.36	42.0	1.58	110.24	41.6	2.65	81.48	38.8	2.10
August	61.54	39.7	1.55	59.65	39.5	1.51	87.51	40.7	2.15	66.83	42.3	1.58	107.33	40.5	2.65	79.46	38.2	2.08
September	64.53	41.1	1.57	62.73	41.0	1.53	84.99	39.9	2.13	65.35	41.1	1.59	102.31	39.5	2.59	80.05	38.3	2.09
October	63.34	40.6	1.56	61.41	40.4	1.52	84.96	39.7	2.14	63.34	40.6	1.56	100.49	38.5	2.61	86.62	40.1	2.16
November	62.71	40.2	1.56	60.95	40.1	1.52	85.97	39.8	2.16	63.83	40.4	1.58	102.57	39.0	2.63	88.94	40.8	2.18
December	63.02	40.4	1.56	61.26	40.3	1.52	86.18	39.9	2.16	66.98	41.6	1.61	104.28	39.5	2.64	82.35	38.3	2.15
1957: January	62.09	39.3	1.58	59.67	39.0	1.53	84.67	39.2	2.16	63.99	40.5	1.58	102.18	39.0	2.62	80.59	36.8	2.19
February	63.84	39.9	1.60	61.78	39.6	1.56	85.72	39.5	2.17	64.31	40.7	1.58	103.49	39.2	2.64	84.42	38.2	2.21
March	64.32	40.2	1.60	62.40	40.0	1.56	86.29	39.4	2.19	64.96	40.6	1.60	103.74	39.0	2.66	83.76	37.9	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
																			Manufacturing-Continued				
Food and kindred products-Continued																							
Miscellaneous food products ²						Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars					
1955: Average	\$67.97	41.7	\$1.63	\$83.16	42.0	\$1.98	\$66.28	45.4	\$1.46	\$51.60	38.8	\$1.33	\$67.30	40.3	\$1.67	\$43.90	37.2	\$1.18					
1956: Average	72.92	41.2	1.77	86.53	41.4	2.09	69.71	44.4	1.57	56.41	38.9	1.45	70.88	40.5	1.75	47.63	37.5	1.27					
June	72.45	41.4	1.75	85.49	41.7	2.05	71.84	44.9	1.60	59.58	39.2	1.52	73.81	41.7	1.77	47.74	37.3	1.28					
July	72.04	40.7	1.77	80.70	38.8	2.08	71.71	45.1	1.59	58.74	38.9	1.51	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.74	37.3	1.28					
August	73.80	41.0	1.80	90.09	41.9	2.15	69.64	43.8	1.59	55.52	39.1	1.42	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.87	37.4	1.28					
September	75.17	41.3	1.82	89.62	41.3	2.17	69.76	43.6	1.60	56.30	40.8	1.38	71.98	40.9	1.76	48.77	38.1	1.28					
October	74.98	41.2	1.82	92.42	42.2	2.19	69.28	43.3	1.60	54.91	39.5	1.39	70.35	40.2	1.75	49.41	38.3	1.29					
November	75.95	41.5	1.83	90.50	41.9	2.16	71.07	43.6	1.63	56.41	38.9	1.45	72.85	40.7	1.79	50.57	38.6	1.31					
December	75.40	41.2	1.83	90.03	41.3	2.18	72.61	45.1	1.61	58.90	39.8	1.48	76.08	41.8	1.82	49.92	38.4	1.30					
1957: January	75.62	41.1	1.84	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.97	44.7	1.61	57.81	38.8	1.49	75.17	41.3	1.82	48.12	37.3	1.29					
February	77.00	41.4	1.86	87.53	40.9	2.14	73.55	45.4	1.62	57.37	38.5	1.49	71.06	39.7	1.79	49.01	37.7	1.30					
March	75.03	41.0	1.83	87.10	40.7	2.14	72.58	44.8	1.62	57.99	37.9	1.53	71.28	39.6	1.80	48.10	37.0	1.30					
April	74.85	40.9	1.83	86.88	40.6	2.14	73.02	44.8	1.63	57.04	36.8	1.55	67.88	37.5	1.48	47.55	36.3	1.31					
May	74.30	40.6	1.83	88.80	41.3	2.15	72.90	45.0	1.62	61.78	39.1	1.58	77.19	41.5	1.86	48.86	37.3	1.31					
June	76.18	41.4	1.84	90.25	41.4	2.18	71.28	44.0	1.62	61.85	38.9	1.59	76.14	40.5	1.88	50.03	37.9	1.32					
Tobacco manufactures-Continued																							
Tobacco and snuff						Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ³			Yarn mills					
1955: Average	\$54.17	37.1	\$1.46	\$42.08	39.7	\$1.06	\$55.74	40.1	\$1.39	\$63.86	41.2	\$1.55	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27					
1956: Average	57.13	37.1	1.54	47.04	39.2	1.20	57.57	39.7	1.45	66.56	41.6	1.60	52.53	39.2	1.34	52.53	39.2	1.34					
June	56.52	36.7	1.54	53.18	39.1	1.36	55.87	38.8	1.44	66.17	41.1	1.61	50.41	37.9	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33					
July	55.39	36.2	1.53	51.05	38.1	1.34	55.87	38.8	1.44	70.84	44.0	1.61	51.05	38.1	1.34	51.05	38.1	1.34					
August	57.44	37.3	1.54	45.98	39.3	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	68.48	42.8	1.60	51.86	38.7	1.34	51.86	38.7	1.34					
September	58.28	37.6	1.55	49.70	43.6	1.14	56.99	39.3	1.45	66.33	41.2	1.61	51.72	38.6	1.34	51.72	38.6	1.34					
October	58.28	37.6	1.55	45.65	40.4	1.13	59.75	40.1	1.49	66.67	40.9	1.63	53.72	39.5	1.36	54.25	39.6	1.37					
November	58.88	37.5	1.57	44.01	37.3	1.13	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.16	40.7	1.65	55.46	39.9	1.39	56.00	40.0	1.40					
December	60.29	38.4	1.57	48.86	39.4	1.24	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.23	41.5	1.62	54.79	39.7	1.38	55.18	39.7	1.39					
1957: January	58.30	36.9	1.58	47.63	38.1	1.25	58.55	39.1	1.50	65.19	41.0	1.59	54.10	39.2	1.38	54.49	39.2	1.39					
February	57.56	36.2	1.59	49.15	38.7	1.27	58.80	39.2	1.50	65.83	41.4	1.59	53.82	39.0	1.38	54.21	39.0	1.39					
March	57.92	36.2	1.60	49.45	36.9	1.34	58.35	39.9	1.50	62.65	39.4	1.59	52.98	38.4	1.38	52.99	38.4	1.38					
April	57.83	35.7	1.62	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.90	38.6	1.50	64.72	40.2	1.61	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.68	37.9	1.39					
May	59.98	36.8	1.63	56.36	38.6	1.46	57.60	38.4	1.50	65.92	41.2	1.60	52.68	37.9	1.39	52.54	37.8	1.39					
June	60.47	37.1	1.63	54.38	37.5	1.45	58.20	38.8	1.50	67.94	42.2	1.61	52.85	38.3	1.38	53.24	38.3	1.39					
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber																							
Thread mills						Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴			United States						North			South			Woolen and worsted		
1955: Average	\$51.74	39.8	\$1.30	\$54.27	40.5	\$1.34	\$52.79	40.3	\$1.31	\$57.63	40.3	\$1.43	\$51.99	40.3	\$1.29	\$63.38	41.7	\$1.52					
1956: Average	53.33	39.5	1.35	56.28	40.2	1.40	54.66	39.9	1.37	58.46	39.5	1.48	54.00	40.0	1.35	65.31	41.6	1.57					
June	52.13	38.9	1.34	53.96	39.1	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	56.92	38.2	1.49	51.08	38.7	1.32	66.36	42.0	1.58					
July	53.45	39.3	1.36	53.82	39.0	1.38	51.72	38.6	1.34	58.80	39.2	1.50	50.82	38.5	1.32	64.53	41.1	1.57					
August	54.25	39.6	1.37	54.23	39.3	1.38	52.65	39.0	1.35	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.61	39.1	1.32	64.37	41.0	1.57					
September	53.70	39.2	1.37	55.04	39.6	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.75	38.5	1.50	52.40	39.4	1.33	64.84	41.3	1.57					
October	53.76	38.4	1.40	58.46	40.6	1.44	57.51	40.5	1.42	60.10	39.8	1.51	56.84	40.6	1.40	65.76	41.1	1.60					
November	54.24	38.2	1.42	59.42	40.7	1.46	58.54	40.8	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52	58.36	41.1	1.42	64.16	40.1	1.60					
December	56.00	40.0	1.40	59.71	40.9	1.46	58.34	40.8	1.43	61.16	40.5	1.51	58.08	40.9	1.42	66.49	41.3	1.61					
1957: January	56.26	39.9	1.41	57.57	39.7	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.12	39.8	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60					
February	55.30	39.5	1.40	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.10	38.8	1.42	56.47	37.4	1.51	54.99	39.0	1.41	66.49	41.3	1.61					
March	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.55	39.0	1.45	55.34	38.7	1.43	57.61	37.9	1.52	54.71	38.8	1.41	65.92	41.2	1.60					
April	54.60	39.0	1.40	56.26	38.8	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	57.46	37.8	1.52	54.43	38.6	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60					
May	64.88	39.2	1.40	55.97	38.6	1.45	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.61	37.9	1.52	53.72	38.1	1.41	66.72	41.7	1.60					
June	54.46	38.9	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.91	38.4	1.43	59.67	39.0	1.53	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.20	42.0	1.60					
Full-fashioned hosiery																							
Narrow fabrics and small wares						Knitting mills ⁴			United States						North			South			Seamless hosiery		
1955: Average	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$50.81	38.2	\$1.33	\$56.54	38.2	\$1.48	\$55.42	37.7	\$1.47	\$56.83	38.4	\$1.48	\$42.80	36.9	\$1.16					
1956: Average	58.51	39.8	1.47	53.68	37.8	1.42	58.98	38.3	1.54	58.98	38.8	1.52	59.06	38.1	1.55	46.21	36.1	1.28					
June	58.25	39.9	1.46	53.25	37.5	1.42	57.13	37.1	1.54	57.91	38.1	1.52	56.89	36.7	1.55	45.57	35.6	1.28					
July	57.77	39.3	1.47	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.39	37.1	1.52	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.52	36.7	1.54	45.44	35.5	1.28					
August	58.81	39.4	1.48	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.53	37.6	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52	57.13	37.1	1.54	47.09	36.5	1.29					
September	59.05	39.9	1.48	54.20	37.9	1.43	57.83	37.8	1.53	59.98	39.2	1.53	56.92	37.2	1.53	47.06	36.2	1.30					
October	58.80	39.2	1.50	55.06	38.5	1.43	59.21	38.7	1.53	59.89	39.4	1.52	58.75	38.4	1.53	49.13	37.5	1.31					
November	58.59	38.8	1.51	55.15	38.3	1.44	60.37	39.2	1.54	61.20	40.0	1.53	60.30	38.9	1.55	49.50	37.5	1.32					
December	60.30	40.2	1.50	54.43	37.8	1.44	60.61	39.1	1.55	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.23	39.0	1.57	49.24	37.3	1.32					
1957: January	60.80	40.0	1.52	53.36	36.8	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.75	37.9	1.55	59.75	38.3	1.56	47.75	35.9	1.33					
February	60.40	40.0	1.51	54.09	37.3	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.60	38.3	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	48.64	36.3	1.34					
March	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.31	37.2	1.46	59.75	38.3	1.56	59.06	38.6	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	47.97	35.8	1.34					
April	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.97	37.4	1.55	56.62	38.0	1.49	58.40	37.2	1.57	47.30	35.3	1.34					
May	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.73	36.8	1.46	55.80	36.0	1.55	57.60	37.4	1.54	55.22	35.4	1.56	47.88	36.0	1.33					
June	61.41	40.4	1.52	54.46	37.3	1.46	54.56	35.2	1.55	58.06	37.7	1.54	53.35	34.2	1.56	49.08	36.9	1.33					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ²			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)		
North			South															
1955: Average	\$46.71	38.6	\$1.21	\$42.21	36.7	\$1.15	\$53.76	38.4	\$1.40	\$48.34	39.3	\$1.23	\$65.14	42.3	\$1.54	\$64.87	42.4	\$1.53
1956: Average	49.27	37.9	1.30	45.82	35.8	1.28	56.15	38.2	1.47	49.91	38.1	1.31	65.92	41.2	1.60	65.51	41.2	1.59
June	49.79	38.3	1.30	45.06	35.2	1.28	56.21	38.5	1.46	49.91	38.1	1.31	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.21	40.9	1.57
July	49.79	38.6	1.29	44.80	35.0	1.28	57.72	39.0	1.48	48.86	37.3	1.31	64.81	40.7	1.58	63.59	40.5	1.57
August	49.79	38.6	1.29	46.57	36.1	1.29	58.31	39.4	1.48	49.28	38.2	1.29	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.37	41.0	1.57
September	51.60	38.8	1.33	46.18	35.8	1.29	56.83	38.4	1.48	50.94	38.3	1.33	63.90	40.7	1.57	63.80	40.9	1.56
October	52.00	39.1	1.33	48.73	37.2	1.31	58.80	39.2	1.50	49.34	37.1	1.33	68.97	41.8	1.65	69.30	42.0	1.65
November	51.07	38.4	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	58.05	38.7	1.50	49.82	36.9	1.35	70.22	42.3	1.66	70.55	42.5	1.66
December	50.12	37.4	1.34	49.24	37.3	1.32	55.58	37.3	1.49	48.74	36.1	1.35	69.55	41.9	1.66	69.89	42.1	1.66
1957: January	50.18	36.9	1.36	47.61	35.8	1.33	53.87	36.4	1.48	48.55	35.7	1.36	65.51	39.7	1.65	65.44	39.9	1.64
February	51.51	37.6	1.37	48.01	36.1	1.33	55.43	37.2	1.49	49.87	36.4	1.37	68.15	41.3	1.65	68.15	41.3	1.65
March	50.92	36.9	1.38	47.35	35.6	1.33	56.10	37.4	1.60	50.14	36.6	1.37	68.06	41.0	1.66	67.65	41.0	1.65
April	50.59	37.2	1.36	46.90	35.0	1.34	55.88	37.5	1.49	51.47	37.3	1.38	67.49	40.9	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64
May	51.17	37.9	1.35	47.48	35.7	1.33	57.00	37.5	1.52	50.05	36.8	1.36	66.83	40.5	1.65	66.09	40.3	1.64
June	51.05	38.1	1.34	48.81	36.7	1.33	58.22	38.3	1.52	51.00	37.5	1.36	68.89	41.5	1.66	68.31	41.4	1.65
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ³			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ⁴			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats) ⁴			Lace goods		
1955: Average	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76	\$71.05	40.6	\$1.75	\$58.03	37.2	\$1.56	\$66.56	41.6	\$1.60	\$73.93	41.3	\$1.79	\$63.91	38.5	\$1.66
1956: Average	73.98	41.1	1.80	73.26	40.7	1.80	57.38	35.2	1.63	66.83	40.5	1.65	71.10	40.4	1.76	66.09	38.2	1.73
June	67.06	38.1	1.76	67.97	38.4	1.77	60.09	36.2	1.66	64.87	39.8	1.63	68.08	38.9	1.75	66.05	38.4	1.72
July	71.38	40.1	1.78	71.68	39.6	1.81	58.03	35.6	1.63	64.78	39.5	1.64	67.20	38.4	1.75	66.64	38.3	1.74
August	74.46	41.6	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80	60.09	36.2	1.66	66.40	40.0	1.66	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.23	38.2	1.76
September	75.89	41.7	1.82	76.18	41.4	1.84	56.91	34.7	1.64	68.14	40.8	1.67	75.66	41.8	1.81	67.86	39.0	1.74
October	76.49	41.8	1.83	75.81	41.2	1.84	53.79	32.8	1.64	70.04	41.2	1.70	79.18	42.8	1.85	68.11	38.7	1.76
November	76.31	41.7	1.83	74.85	40.9	1.83	55.61	33.5	1.66	70.28	41.1	1.71	80.09	42.6	1.88	66.02	37.3	1.77
December	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.54	41.6	1.84	58.13	34.6	1.68	71.99	42.1	1.71	81.65	43.2	1.89	67.97	38.4	1.77
1957: January	76.96	41.6	1.85	77.15	41.7	1.85	53.61	33.3	1.61	69.02	40.6	1.70	77.89	42.1	1.85	67.68	37.6	1.80
February	78.26	42.3	1.85	77.52	41.9	1.85	61.15	36.4	1.68	68.85	40.5	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	67.28	37.8	1.78
March	75.44	41.0	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	56.76	34.4	1.65	68.68	40.4	1.70	75.62	41.1	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80
April	74.34	40.4	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	54.61	33.3	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	71.02	38.6	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80
May	73.05	39.7	1.84	71.16	39.1	1.82	58.48	36.1	1.62	67.15	39.5	1.70	71.23	38.5	1.85	67.13	37.5	1.79
June	72.29	39.5	1.83	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.24	35.9	1.65	69.55	40.2	1.73	74.24	39.7	1.87	68.80	37.8	1.82
	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
1955: Average	\$73.44	43.2	\$1.70	\$51.17	41.6	\$1.23	\$88.59	45.9	\$1.93	\$55.58	39.7	\$1.40	\$49.41	36.6	\$1.35	\$59.86	36.5	\$1.64
1956: Average	68.85	40.5	1.70	53.97	41.2	1.31	88.00	44.0	2.00	56.99	39.3	1.45	52.64	36.3	1.45	63.12	36.7	1.72
June	66.63	39.6	1.68	54.13	40.7	1.83	82.26	42.4	1.94	56.26	38.8	1.45	51.48	35.5	1.45	63.18	36.1	1.75
July	67.89	39.7	1.71	52.53	40.1	1.81	85.41	43.8	1.95	55.58	38.6	1.44	52.27	35.8	1.46	62.11	35.9	1.73
August	68.57	40.1	1.71	52.93	40.1	1.82	87.96	44.2	1.99	55.83	38.5	1.45	54.17	36.6	1.48	65.33	36.7	1.78
September	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.33	40.4	1.82	89.89	44.5	2.02	57.82	39.6	1.46	53.28	36.0	1.48	64.97	36.5	1.78
October	73.27	42.6	1.72	54.95	40.7	1.85	94.60	45.7	2.07	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.24	36.4	1.49	65.16	36.4	1.79
November	72.07	41.9	1.72	56.71	41.7	1.86	93.11	45.2	2.06	57.87	39.1	1.48	53.43	36.1	1.48	64.25	36.3	1.77
December	75.50	42.9	1.76	59.60	43.5	1.87	98.70	47.0	2.10	59.60	40.0	1.49	54.45	36.3	1.50	64.78	36.6	1.77
1957: January	71.17	40.9	1.74	56.72	41.4	1.87	92.35	44.4	2.08	59.40	39.6	1.50	53.49	35.9	1.49	63.89	36.3	1.76
February	72.38	41.6	1.74	57.54	42.0	1.87	86.10	42.0	2.05	59.70	39.8	1.50	54.39	36.5	1.49	64.06	36.4	1.76
March	71.45	41.3	1.73	57.55	41.4	1.89	85.27	41.8	2.04	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.75	36.5	1.50	64.05	36.6	1.75
April	70.24	40.6	1.73	56.30	40.5	1.89	85.28	41.6	2.05	58.80	39.2	1.50	52.84	35.7	1.48	62.48	35.5	1.76
May	69.49	40.4	1.72	57.26	40.9	1.40	86.53	41.8	2.07	57.15	38.1	1.50	52.98	35.8	1.48	63.37	35.8	1.77
June	69.95	40.2	1.74	58.80	41.7	1.41	93.28	44.0	2.12	57.68	38.2	1.51	53.34	35.8	1.49	64.26	35.9	1.79
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁵			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ^{4,6}			Women's dresses		
1955: Average	\$41.92	37.1	\$1.13	\$42.29	37.1	\$1.14	\$43.52	37.2	\$1.17	\$36.29	37.8	\$0.96	\$52.90	35.5	\$1.49	\$53.40	35.6	\$1.50
1956: Average	45.26	36.5	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24	46.49	36.9	1.26	39.82	36.2	1.10	57.02	35.2	1.62	55.62	35.2	1.58
June	44.76	36.1	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24	47.10	36.8	1.28	39.93	36.3	1.10	54.24	33.9	1.60	51.46	33.2	1.55
July	44.88	35.9	1.25	44.89	35.2	1.24	46.75	37.1	1.26	39.96	36.0	1.11	57.40	35.0	1.64	53.48	34.5	1.55
August	46.00	36.8	1.25	46.13	37.2	1.24	46.34	36.5	1.28	40.32	36.0	1.12	59.26	35.7	1.66	57.16	35.5	1.61
September	46.24	36.7	1.26	47.87	37.4	1.28	45.09	35.5	1.27	40.93	35.9	1.14	56.45	33.8	1.67	54.76	33.8	1.62
October	46.61	36.7	1.27	48.63	37.7	1.29	46.44	35.0	1.29	40.71	35.4	1.15	57.44	34.6	1.66	55.55	34.5	1.61
November	45.82	35.8	1.28	48.49	37.7	1.30	45.54	35.3	1.29	37.15	32.3	1.15	56.54	34.9	1.62	55.97	35.2	1.59
December	45.95	35.9	1.28	47.32	36.4	1.30	48.10	37.0	1.30	40.72	35.1	1.16	58.38	35.6	1.64	57.28	35.8	1.60
1957: January	45.44	35.5	1.28	46.44	36.0	1.29	47.84	36.8	1.30	40.47	34.3	1.18	58.27	35.1	1.66	55.49	34.9	1.59
February	46.36	36.5	1.27	46.21	36.1	1.28	48.36	37.2	1.30	45.40	38.8	1.17	58.74	35.6	1.65	55.62	35.2	1.58
March	46.72	36.5	1.28	46.18	35.8	1.29	48.73	37.2	1.									

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁵			Underwear and night-wear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
1955: Average	\$40.52	36.5	\$1.11	\$64.27	33.3	\$1.93	\$44.77	36.7	\$1.22	\$42.44	36.9	\$1.15	\$48.78	36.4	\$1.34	\$56.99	36.3	\$1.57
1956: Average	44.76	36.1	1.24	68.14	33.9	2.01	47.55	36.3	1.31	45.50	36.4	1.25	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.85	36.6	1.69
1957: Average	45.37	34.9	1.30	66.46	32.9	2.02	47.57	35.9	1.34	45.70	35.7	1.28	51.74	35.2	1.47	51.15	31.0	1.65
1955: Average	44.76	36.1	1.24	68.14	33.9	2.01	47.55	36.3	1.31	45.50	36.4	1.25	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.85	36.6	1.69
1956: Average	43.72	34.7	1.26	66.92	33.8	1.98	46.24	35.3	1.31	43.75	35.0	1.25	51.55	35.8	1.44	53.94	32.3	1.67
1957: Average	46.08	36.0	1.28	70.52	34.4	2.05	48.28	36.3	1.33	45.86	36.4	1.26	52.85	36.2	1.46	63.00	36.0	1.75
1955: Average	\$45.38	37.2	\$1.22	\$45.63	37.1	\$1.23	\$51.32	38.3	\$1.34	\$45.72	38.1	\$1.20	\$53.65	38.6	\$1.39	\$53.58	39.4	\$1.36
1956: Average	48.31	36.6	1.32	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.53	37.7	1.42	46.98	36.7	1.28	57.28	39.5	1.45	55.66	39.2	1.42
1957: Average	51.27	37.7	1.36	49.73	36.3	1.37	55.86	38.0	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	59.35	40.1	1.48	55.06	38.6	1.43
1955: Average	\$68.88	41.0	\$1.68	\$69.55	41.4	\$1.68	\$70.38	41.4	\$1.70	\$46.76	43.7	\$1.07	\$88.43	39.3	\$2.25	\$73.99	41.8	\$1.77
1956: Average	70.93	40.3	1.76	71.51	40.4	1.77	72.54	40.3	1.80	49.09	41.6	1.18	90.87	39.0	2.33	74.30	40.6	1.83
1957: Average	75.12	41.5	1.81	74.80	41.1	1.82	76.22	41.2	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	95.51	39.2	2.36	74.34	40.4	1.84
1955: Average	\$72.56	41.7	\$1.74	\$78.37	43.3	\$1.81	\$52.48	41.0	\$1.28	\$53.12	41.5	\$1.28	\$57.82	41.6	\$1.39	\$67.07	41.4	\$1.62
1956: Average	72.90	40.5	1.80	76.22	41.2	1.85	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.53	41.0	1.38	60.15	41.2	1.46	68.95	40.8	1.69
1957: Average	77.64	41.3	1.88	78.34	40.8	1.82	57.08	40.2	1.42	57.49	40.2	1.43	63.45	41.2	1.54	69.08	39.7	1.74

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Furniture and fixtures																		
	Household furniture ⁵			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁵			Wood office furniture		
1955: Average	\$64.17	41.4	\$1.55	\$58.24	42.2	\$1.38	\$69.19	40.7	\$1.70	\$71.58	40.9	\$1.75	\$75.78	42.1	\$1.80	\$65.10	42.0	\$1.55
1956: Average	65.77	40.6	1.62	59.20	41.4	1.43	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.10	39.4	1.83	79.42	41.8	1.90	71.21	42.9	1.66
June	64.08	39.8	1.61	57.63	40.3	1.43	68.74	38.4	1.79	72.62	39.9	1.82	78.96	42.0	1.88	71.28	43.2	1.65
July	63.68	39.8	1.60	57.79	40.7	1.42	66.55	37.6	1.77	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90	67.39	41.6	1.62
August	66.10	40.8	1.62	59.06	41.3	1.43	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.13	41.6	1.83	80.41	42.1	1.91	70.79	42.9	1.65
September	67.90	41.4	1.64	60.61	41.8	1.45	74.80	41.1	1.82	77.19	41.5	1.86	77.71	40.9	1.90	71.31	42.7	1.67
October	68.64	41.6	1.65	61.76	42.3	1.46	75.95	41.5	1.83	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.83	42.1	1.92	69.76	42.8	1.63
November	66.42	40.5	1.64	60.15	41.2	1.46	74.62	41.0	1.82	71.81	38.4	1.87	79.52	41.2	1.93	66.83	41.0	1.63
December	68.56	41.3	1.66	61.45	41.8	1.47	77.93	41.9	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	82.91	42.3	1.96	70.46	42.7	1.65
1957: January	64.78	39.5	1.64	58.84	40.3	1.46	68.58	38.1	1.80	72.94	38.8	1.88	78.55	40.7	1.93	67.20	42.0	1.60
February	66.00	40.0	1.65	58.98	40.4	1.46	72.86	39.6	1.84	73.32	39.0	1.88	79.13	41.0	1.93	67.62	42.0	1.61
March	66.40	40.0	1.66	59.39	40.4	1.47	73.97	40.2	1.84	71.61	38.5	1.86	79.73	41.1	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59
April	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.92	39.3	1.83	68.45	37.2	1.84	77.78	40.3	1.93	64.06	40.8	1.57
May	64.02	38.8	1.65	58.61	39.6	1.48	67.51	37.3	1.81	72.37	38.7	1.87	77.79	40.1	1.94	63.04	39.9	1.58
June	65.74	39.6	1.66	59.05	39.9	1.48	71.19	38.9	1.83	76.78	40.2	1.91	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.94	41.1	1.58
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴		
1955: Average	\$83.98	42.2	\$1.99	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$65.67	41.3	\$1.59	\$78.69	43.0	\$1.83	\$85.94	44.3	\$1.94	\$73.85	42.2	\$1.75
1956: Average	86.94	41.6	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	66.42	40.5	1.64	83.03	42.8	1.94	91.05	44.2	2.06	76.13	41.6	1.83
June	86.32	41.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	66.02	40.5	1.63	82.41	42.7	1.93	90.61	44.2	2.05	74.98	41.2	1.82
July	85.69	41.0	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	66.26	40.9	1.62	84.28	43.0	1.96	93.21	44.6	2.09	75.62	41.1	1.84
August	85.28	41.0	2.08	88.62	42.2	2.10	66.18	40.6	1.63	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.19	43.9	2.10	76.78	41.5	1.85
September	80.94	39.1	2.07	87.15	41.5	2.10	66.90	40.3	1.66	84.71	43.0	1.97	93.05	44.1	2.11	78.68	42.3	1.86
October	89.88	42.0	2.14	87.78	41.8	2.10	66.40	40.0	1.66	84.94	42.9	1.98	93.28	44.0	2.12	78.86	42.4	1.86
November	88.81	41.5	2.14	84.45	40.6	2.08	64.91	39.1	1.66	84.55	42.7	1.98	92.86	43.0	2.12	78.31	42.1	1.86
December	92.43	42.4	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	68.11	40.3	1.69	85.57	43.0	1.99	94.15	44.2	2.13	78.54	42.0	1.87
1957: January	87.72	40.8	2.15	86.32	41.3	2.09	65.40	39.4	1.66	84.18	42.3	1.99	93.07	43.9	2.12	76.48	40.9	1.87
February	86.86	40.4	2.15	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.53	39.6	1.68	84.60	42.3	2.00	93.08	43.7	2.13	77.49	41.0	1.89
March	86.65	40.3	2.15	85.69	41.0	2.09	67.77	40.1	1.69	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.66	43.5	2.13	78.28	41.2	1.90
April	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.23	40.3	2.09	68.04	40.5	1.68	84.20	42.1	2.00	92.44	43.4	2.13	77.71	40.9	1.90
May	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.24	40.4	2.11	67.26	39.8	1.69	84.42	42.0	2.01	92.23	43.3	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91
June	80.04	37.4	2.14	86.05	40.4	2.13	68.00	40.0	1.70	85.46	42.1	2.03	93.53	43.1	2.17	79.49	41.4	1.92
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
1955: Average	\$73.60	42.3	\$1.74	\$77.30	40.9	\$1.89	\$69.97	41.4	\$1.69	\$91.42	38.9	\$2.35	\$96.65	36.2	\$2.67	\$92.97	39.9	\$2.33
1956: Average	75.89	41.7	1.82	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.92	41.2	1.77	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.64	36.1	2.76	96.16	39.9	2.41
June	74.75	41.3	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	72.57	41.0	1.77	93.80	38.6	2.43	101.00	36.2	2.79	96.80	40.0	2.42
July	75.76	41.4	1.83	75.66	39.2	1.93	73.87	41.5	1.78	93.80	38.6	2.43	98.73	35.9	2.75	95.60	40.0	2.39
August	76.54	41.6	1.84	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.08	35.9	2.76	100.77	41.3	2.44
September	78.63	42.5	1.85	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.93	41.3	1.79	95.94	39.0	2.46	100.24	35.8	2.80	102.41	40.8	2.51
October	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.36	41.3	1.97	74.21	41.0	1.81	95.80	39.1	2.45	101.36	36.2	2.80	102.56	40.7	2.52
November	77.65	42.2	1.84	83.42	41.5	2.01	74.57	41.2	1.81	94.57	38.6	2.45	102.28	36.4	2.81	96.92	39.4	2.46
December	77.89	42.1	1.85	82.61	41.1	2.01	75.35	41.4	1.82	96.19	39.1	2.46	103.21	36.6	2.82	93.30	39.7	2.35
1957: January	76.45	41.1	1.86	78.21	39.3	1.99	74.48	40.7	1.83	94.22	38.3	2.46	97.86	35.2	2.78	95.68	39.7	2.41
February	76.86	41.1	1.87	81.20	40.2	2.02	75.03	41.0	1.83	95.48	38.5	2.48	98.84	35.3	2.80	99.60	40.0	2.49
March	77.64	41.3	1.88	81.61	40.2	2.03	74.85	40.9	1.83	96.61	38.8	2.49	99.76	35.5	2.81	99.75	39.9	2.60
April	77.08	41.0	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	75.07	40.8	1.84	95.87	38.5	2.49	101.03	35.7	2.83	101.09	39.8	2.54
May	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.80	39.9	2.05	74.89	40.7	1.84	96.38	38.4	2.51	103.25	36.1	2.86	96.47	38.9	2.48
June	79.27	41.5	1.91	81.61	40.2	2.03	75.67	40.9	1.85	96.13	38.3	2.51	102.67	35.9	2.86	97.57	39.5	2.47
Printing, publishing, and allied industries																		
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
1955: Average	\$80.40	40.0	\$2.01	\$90.23	40.1	\$2.25	\$91.66	40.2	\$2.28	\$56.68	38.3	\$1.48	\$70.09	39.6	\$1.77	\$109.05	39.8	\$2.74
1956: Average	83.84	40.5	2.07	93.03	40.1	2.32	94.16	39.9	2.36	61.44	38.4	1.60	72.10	39.4	1.83	109.09	39.1	2.79
June	84.45	40.6	2.08	91.25	39.5	2.31	94.80	40.0	2.37	60.48	37.8	1.60	71.16	39.1	1.84	108.03	39.0	2.77
July	83.81	40.1	2.09	92.73	39.8	2.33	96.56	40.4	2.39	62.69	38.7	1.62	71.71	39.4	1.82	109.20	39.0	2.80
August	85.48	40.9	2.09	92.57	39.9	2.32	96.56	40.4	2.39	60.36	38.2	1.58	73.60	40.0	1.82	110.94	39.2	2.83
September	85.06	40.7	2.09	95.82	40.6	2.36	98.49	40.7	2.42	60.10	37.8	1.59	72.71	39.3	1.85	110.94	39.2	2.83
October	85.69	41.0	2.09	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	62.63	38.9	1.61	73.84	39.7	1.86	107.59	38.7	2.78
November	84.44	40.4	2.09	92.90	39.7	2.34	92.75	39.3	2.36	63.76	38.6	1.61	72.54	39.0	1.86	108.64	38.8	2.80
December	84.66	40.7	2.08	95.41	40.6	2.35	94.41	39.5	2.39	62.32	38.0	1.64	74.61	39.9	1.87	110.26	39.1	2.82
1957: January	82.74	39.4	2.10	94.24	40.1	2.35	93.51	38.8	2.41	64.56	38.2							

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Manufacturing—Continued																			
Chemicals and allied products																				
Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ⁵			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ⁶			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber					
1955: Average	\$82.39	41.4	\$1.99	\$89.98	40.9	\$2.20	\$87.67	40.4	\$2.17	\$87.33	41.0	\$2.13	\$88.41	42.3	\$2.09	\$97.81	41.8	\$2.34		
1956: Average	87.14	41.3	2.11	95.12	41.0	2.32	93.20	40.7	2.29	92.89	41.1	2.26	93.88	42.1	2.23	103.60	41.4	2.50		
June	87.77	41.4	2.12	94.71	41.0	2.31	92.84	40.9	2.27	93.98	41.4	2.27	95.02	42.8	2.22	103.41	41.2	2.51		
July	87.76	41.2	2.13	94.42	40.7	2.32	92.92	40.4	2.30	93.71	41.1	2.28	93.68	42.2	2.22	103.75	41.5	2.50		
August	87.74	41.0	2.14	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.30	40.9	2.33	93.02	40.8	2.28	95.60	42.3	2.26	108.03	42.2	2.56		
September	88.60	41.4	2.14	98.53	41.4	2.38	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.53	41.1	2.30	95.91	41.7	2.30	104.90	41.3	2.54		
October	88.60	41.4	2.14	97.17	41.0	2.37	95.06	40.8	2.33	93.89	41.0	2.29	95.57	42.1	2.27	107.52	42.0	2.56		
November	89.23	41.5	2.15	97.00	41.1	2.36	93.96	40.5	2.32	94.76	41.2	2.30	97.44	42.0	2.32	103.57	41.1	2.52		
December	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.12	41.4	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.40	41.3	2.31	98.09	42.1	2.33	107.33	41.6	2.58		
1957: January	89.21	41.3	2.16	96.93	40.9	2.37	94.37	40.5	2.33	94.94	41.1	2.31	96.56	41.8	2.31	106.30	41.2	2.58		
February	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.34	40.9	2.38	95.71	40.9	2.34	94.89	40.9	2.32	97.21	41.9	2.32	104.19	40.7	2.56		
March	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.61	40.8	2.39	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.06	40.8	2.33	98.28	42.0	2.34	104.86	40.8	2.57		
April	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.99	41.0	2.39	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.30	40.9	2.33	97.86	42.0	2.33	103.94	40.6	2.56		
May	90.64	41.2	2.20	98.33	40.8	2.41	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.35	41.0	2.35	98.41	41.7	2.36	105.93	40.9	2.59		
June	91.88	41.2	2.23	99.39	40.9	2.43	96.32	40.3	2.39	97.82	41.1	2.38	99.42	41.6	2.39	107.01	41.0	2.61		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																				
Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ⁶			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ⁶					
1955: Average	\$75.36	40.3	\$1.87	\$81.40	40.1	\$2.03	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$91.88	40.3	\$2.28	\$84.18	42.3	\$1.99		
1956: Average	77.81	39.9	1.95	87.08	40.5	2.15	78.55	40.7	1.93	90.64	41.2	2.20	98.16	40.9	2.40	86.11	41.6	2.07		
June	80.40	40.4	1.99	87.74	41.0	2.14	78.34	40.8	1.92	92.16	41.7	2.21	100.43	41.5	2.42	85.70	41.6	2.06		
July	79.20	39.8	1.99	86.18	39.9	2.16	78.57	40.5	1.94	91.49	41.4	2.21	100.19	41.4	2.42	86.53	41.6	2.08		
August	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.62	40.1	2.16	78.20	40.1	1.95	91.08	41.4	2.20	98.88	41.2	2.40	87.57	41.9	2.09		
September	79.19	40.2	1.97	89.57	40.9	2.19	79.17	40.6	1.95	91.72	41.5	2.21	99.12	41.3	2.40	87.36	41.6	2.10		
October	78.20	39.9	1.96	89.38	41.0	2.18	79.98	40.6	1.97	90.61	41.0	2.21	98.33	40.8	2.41	87.99	41.7	2.11		
November	78.99	40.3	1.96	91.30	41.5	2.20	80.78	40.8	1.98	91.65	41.1	2.23	99.39	40.9	2.43	87.35	41.4	2.11		
December	79.38	40.5	1.96	91.96	41.8	2.20	81.19	40.8	1.99	92.93	41.3	2.25	100.28	41.1	2.44	88.18	41.4	2.13		
1957: January	79.79	40.5	1.97	91.05	41.2	2.21	81.60	40.8	2.00	94.16	41.3	2.28	102.92	41.5	2.48	87.54	41.1	2.13		
February	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.24	41.1	2.22	82.00	41.0	2.00	93.94	41.2	2.28	101.93	41.1	2.48	87.53	40.9	2.14		
March	79.60	40.0	1.99	92.29	41.2	2.24	82.01	40.8	2.01	95.04	41.5	2.29	102.84	41.3	2.49	87.31	40.8	2.16		
April	80.80	40.4	2.00	92.25	41.0	2.25	81.61	40.4	2.02	94.30	41.0	2.30	102.66	40.9	2.51	88.78	41.1	2.14		
May	81.61	40.4	2.02	94.89	41.8	2.27	82.01	40.4	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32	102.97	40.7	2.53	88.75	40.9	2.17		
June	83.03	40.5	2.05	93.94	41.2	2.28	82.62	40.7	2.03	96.00	41.2	2.33	105.06	41.2	2.55	90.69	41.6	2.18		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																				
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁶			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats					
1955: Average	\$82.29	42.2	\$1.95	\$71.98	43.1	\$1.67	\$63.90	42.6	\$1.50	\$71.14	45.6	\$1.56	\$65.07	45.5	\$1.43	\$81.17	45.6	\$1.78		
1956: Average	84.04	41.4	2.03	75.33	42.8	1.76	67.68	42.3	1.60	74.42	45.1	1.65	67.95	45.0	1.51	85.43	45.2	1.89		
June	83.21	41.4	2.01	77.51	43.3	1.79	70.13	42.5	1.65	76.65	43.8	1.75	69.37	42.3	1.64	85.27	45.6	1.87		
July	83.63	41.4	2.02	77.70	43.9	1.77	69.30	42.0	1.65	77.53	44.3	1.75	70.36	42.9	1.64	86.67	46.1	1.88		
August	84.66	41.5	2.04	76.68	42.6	1.80	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.10	42.3	1.61	85.05	45.0	1.89		
September	85.49	41.5	2.06	77.15	43.1	1.79	67.82	41.1	1.65	74.68	46.1	1.62	67.89	46.5	1.46	85.81	45.4	1.89		
October	86.32	41.7	2.07	77.15	43.1	1.79	68.39	41.7	1.64	75.96	46.6	1.63	70.74	47.8	1.48	85.25	44.4	1.92		
November	85.70	41.4	2.07	76.01	42.7	1.78	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.82	46.8	1.62	69.97	47.6	1.47	87.17	45.4	1.92		
December	86.11	41.4	2.08	76.08	42.5	1.79	70.72	42.6	1.66	75.33	46.5	1.62	69.24	47.1	1.47	85.54	45.5	1.88		
1957: January	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.25	43.4	1.78	70.22	42.3	1.66	75.24	45.6	1.65	69.60	46.4	1.50	84.86	44.2	1.92		
February	85.69	41.0	2.09	76.32	42.4	1.80	69.63	42.2	1.65	75.10	44.7	1.68	68.40	45.3	1.51	85.89	43.6	1.97		
March	85.06	40.7	2.09	75.60	42.0	1.80	70.91	43.5	1.63	76.64	44.3	1.73	69.26	44.4	1.56	87.32	44.1	1.98		
April	86.93	41.2	2.11	77.35	42.5	1.82	70.63	43.6	1.62	76.74	43.6	1.76	69.17	43.5	1.59	87.60	43.8	2.00		
May	86.92	41.0	2.12	79.49	43.2	1.84	75.04	44.4	1.69	78.55	43.4	1.81	71.05	42.8	1.66	87.96	44.2	1.99		
June	88.61	41.6	2.13	77.04	42.1	1.83	70.72	41.6	1.70	80.78	43.9	1.84	73.53	43.0	1.71	89.35	44.9	1.99		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																				
Miscellaneous chemicals ⁴						Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum, and coal products		
1955: Average	\$75.48	40.8	\$1.85	\$63.18	39.0	\$1.62	\$87.72	43.0	\$2.04	\$97.00	41.1	\$2.36	\$100.37	40.8	\$2.46	\$86.31	41.9	\$2.06		
1956: Average	80.38	40.8	1.97	66.47	39.1	1.70	90.09	42.1	2.14	104.39	41.1	2.54	108.39	40.9	2.65	91.32	41.7	2.19		
June	79.58	40.6	1.96	64.39	38.1	1.69	90.95	42.5	2.14	104.81	41.1	2.55	108.67	40.7	2.67	92.00	42.2	2.18		
July	79.79	40.5	1.97	65.11	38.3	1.70	89.88	42.0	2.14	107.01	41.8	2.56	111.22	41.5	2.68	92.67	43.1	2.15		
August	79.58	40.6	1.96	65.86	39.2	1.68	89.45	41.8	2.14	103.89	40.9	2.54	107.73	40.5	2.66	92.42	42.2	2.19		
September	81.19	40.8	1.99	66.13	38.9	1.70	92.23	42.5	2.17	108.00	41.7	2.59	111.78	41.4	2.70	96.48	42.5	2.27		
October	81.20	40.6	2.00	67.09	39.7	1.69	91.54	41.8	2.19	104.86	40.8	2.57	108.14	40.5	2.67	93.83	41.7	2.25		
November	82.81	41.2	2.01	68.97	40.1	1.72	94.35	42.5	2.22	105.11	40.9	2.57	109.20	40.9	2.67	91.98	40.7	2.26		
December	83.84	41.3	2.03	70.93	40.3	1.76	94.13	42.4	2.22	105.37	41.0	2.57	109.74	41.1	2.67	91.53	40.5	2.26		
1957: January	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.99	38.5	1.74	94.08	42.0	2.24	106.45	41.1	2.59	110.68	41.3	2.68	93.38	40.6	2.30		
February	83.03	40.9	2.03	67.25	39.1	1.72	95.18	42.3	2.25	104.45	40.8	2.56	107.86	40.7	2.65	93.52	41.2	2.27		
March	83.23	40.8	2.04	68.03	39.1	1.74	94.50	42.0	2.25	104.60	40.7	2.57	108.26	40.7	2.66	92.57	40.6	2.28		
April	83.03	40.7	2.04	68.78	39.3	1.75	95.37	42.2	2.26	106.71	41.2	2.59	110.95	41.4	2.68	92.57	40.6	2.28		
May	83.22	40.4	2.06	68.64	39.0	1.76	94.81	41.4	2.29	106.75	40.9	2.61	110.84	40.9	2.71	93.02	40.8	2.28		
June	83.82	40.3	2.08	70.02	38.9	1.80	96.37	41.9	2.30	109.06	41.0	2.66	113.57	41.0	2.77	94.12	41.1	2.29		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Rubber products									Leather and leather products								
	Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		
1955: Average	\$87.15	41.7	\$2.09	\$101.09	41.6	\$2.43	\$70.70	40.4	\$1.75	\$78.35	41.9	\$1.87	\$53.44	37.9	\$1.41	\$72.40	40.0	\$1.81
1956: Average	87.23	40.2	2.17	100.95	39.9	2.53	71.89	39.5	1.82	78.96	40.7	1.94	56.02	37.6	1.49	74.24	39.7	1.87
June	84.74	39.6	2.14	98.25	39.3	2.50	70.53	39.4	1.79	76.02	39.8	1.91	55.95	37.3	1.50	73.87	39.5	1.87
July	85.75	39.7	2.16	98.14	39.1	2.51	71.28	39.6	1.80	77.78	40.3	1.93	56.62	35.0	1.49	73.49	39.3	1.87
August	87.23	40.2	2.17	101.20	40.0	2.53	70.55	39.3	1.79	78.76	40.6	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50	74.26	39.5	1.89
September	89.10	40.5	2.20	102.61	40.2	2.55	71.71	39.4	1.82	81.18	41.0	1.98	55.72	36.9	1.51	75.03	39.7	1.89
October	89.98	40.9	2.20	102.66	40.1	2.56	71.71	39.4	1.82	82.98	41.1	1.99	55.72	36.9	1.51	74.86	39.4	1.90
November	87.89	40.5	2.17	103.53	40.6	2.55	71.55	39.1	1.83	79.98	40.6	1.97	56.09	36.9	1.52	75.64	39.6	1.91
December	92.74	41.4	2.24	109.25	41.7	2.62	73.26	39.6	1.85	82.39	41.5	1.99	57.30	37.7	1.52	76.42	39.8	1.92
1957: January	91.21	40.9	2.23	107.64	41.4	2.60	71.76	39.0	1.84	81.39	40.9	1.99	57.76	38.0	1.53	75.65	39.4	1.92
February	90.80	40.9	2.22	106.19	41.0	2.59	72.10	39.4	1.83	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.60	38.3	1.53	75.65	39.4	1.92
March	89.28	40.4	2.21	102.49	40.0	2.56	72.68	39.5	1.84	81.19	40.8	1.99	58.52	38.0	1.54	75.26	39.2	1.92
April	87.60	40.0	2.19	103.46	40.1	2.58	70.64	38.6	1.83	79.60	4.02	1.98	56.83	36.9	1.54	76.43	39.6	1.93
May	88.80	40.0	2.22	103.46	40.1	2.58	71.92	39.3	1.83	79.80	40.1	1.99	55.90	36.3	1.54	75.27	39.0	1.93
June	91.21	40.9	2.23	106.81	41.4	2.58	72.10	39.4	1.83	81.81	40.7	2.01	58.21	37.8	1.54	77.81	39.9	1.95
Leather and leather products—Continued																		
	Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
1955: Average	\$71.81	40.8	\$1.76	\$51.95	38.2	\$1.36	\$49.98	37.3	\$1.34	\$60.28	39.4	\$1.53	\$48.51	38.2	\$1.27	\$46.38	37.1	\$1.25
1956: Average	72.40	40.0	1.81	53.48	37.4	1.43	53.57	37.2	1.44	62.72	39.2	1.60	51.00	37.5	1.36	48.34	36.9	1.31
June	70.71	39.5	1.79	54.58	37.9	1.44	53.22	36.7	1.45	62.17	39.6	1.57	50.73	37.3	1.36	48.10	37.0	1.30
July	71.20	40.0	1.78	54.05	37.8	1.43	54.96	37.9	1.45	61.69	38.8	1.59	50.09	37.1	1.35	47.82	36.5	1.31
August	71.64	39.8	1.80	53.77	37.6	1.43	54.17	37.1	1.46	62.64	39.9	1.57	51.68	38.0	1.36	49.74	37.4	1.33
September	73.31	40.5	1.81	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.56	36.0	1.46	64.32	40.2	1.60	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.58	37.0	1.34
October	75.07	40.8	1.84	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.41	35.9	1.46	63.99	39.5	1.62	53.76	38.4	1.40	50.63	37.5	1.35
November	79.38	42.0	1.89	53.14	36.4	1.46	52.71	36.1	1.46	67.03	39.9	1.68	53.30	37.8	1.41	48.37	36.1	1.34
December	75.70	40.7	1.86	55.30	38.4	1.44	54.31	37.2	1.46	64.13	38.4	1.67	53.02	37.6	1.41	49.71	37.1	1.34
1957: January	78.63	42.5	1.85	55.77	38.2	1.46	55.71	37.9	1.47	61.88	37.5	1.65	52.50	37.5	1.40	49.28	36.5	1.35
February	75.70	40.7	1.86	56.50	38.7	1.46	56.39	38.1	1.48	62.59	38.4	1.63	53.82	37.9	1.42	49.82	36.9	1.35
March	75.36	40.3	1.87	55.71	37.9	1.47	56.47	37.9	1.49	63.08	38.7	1.63	53.96	38.0	1.42	49.87	36.4	1.37
April	73.47	39.5	1.86	53.07	36.6	1.45	54.39	36.5	1.49	61.45	37.7	1.63	52.05	36.4	1.43	48.96	36.0	1.36
May	74.34	40.4	1.84	54.68	37.2	1.47	53.04	35.6	1.49	61.56	38.0	1.62	51.05	35.7	1.43	49.46	36.1	1.37
June	74.77	40.2	1.86	57.72	39.0	1.48	55.73	37.4	1.49	63.34	39.1	1.62	52.11	36.7	1.42	50.01	36.5	1.37
Stone, clay, and glass products																		
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ²			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass		
1955: Average	\$77.19	41.5	\$1.86	\$114.38	43.0	\$2.66	\$74.82	39.8	\$1.88	\$76.19	40.1	\$1.90	\$73.08	39.5	\$1.85	\$65.03	40.9	\$1.59
1956: Average	80.56	41.1	1.96	113.03	41.1	2.75	79.80	39.7	2.01	80.59	39.7	2.03	77.81	39.7	1.96	68.71	40.9	1.68
June	81.14	41.4	1.96	110.16	40.8	2.70	80.40	40.0	2.01	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.44	39.4	1.94	67.80	40.6	1.67
July	80.77	41.0	1.97	112.06	41.2	2.72	81.00	39.9	2.03	83.63	40.4	2.07	75.66	38.8	1.95	67.20	40.0	1.68
August	81.36	41.3	1.97	110.02	40.9	2.69	79.18	39.2	2.02	80.94	39.1	2.07	76.04	39.4	1.93	68.51	40.3	1.70
September	81.18	41.0	1.98	111.38	40.8	2.73	75.31	37.1	2.03	73.34	35.6	2.06	79.00	39.9	1.98	69.02	40.6	1.70
October	82.19	41.3	1.99	112.34	41.3	2.72	81.81	40.3	2.03	82.62	40.3	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73
November	82.61	41.1	2.01	119.23	41.4	2.88	82.00	40.0	2.05	83.21	40.2	2.07	79.80	39.7	2.01	73.10	41.3	1.77
December	82.81	41.2	2.01	117.99	41.4	2.85	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.81	40.2	2.06	81.40	39.9	2.04	72.39	40.9	1.77
1957: January	81.41	40.3	2.02	117.29	41.3	2.84	82.59	39.9	2.07	84.44	40.4	2.09	79.76	39.1	2.04	70.22	39.9	1.76
February	81.61	40.6	2.01	114.49	40.6	2.82	81.78	39.7	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.39	39.6	2.03	69.30	39.6	1.75
March	82.21	40.7	2.02	112.59	40.5	2.78	81.99	39.8	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.59	39.7	2.03	70.80	40.0	1.77
April	81.20	40.4	2.01	110.80	40.0	2.77	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.80	40.0	2.07	78.97	38.9	2.03	69.65	39.8	1.75
May	82.42	40.8	2.02	110.95	40.2	2.76	84.44	40.4	2.09	86.09	40.8	2.11	81.39	39.7	2.05	67.55	38.6	1.75
June	83.44	40.9	2.04	107.96	39.4	2.74	84.42	40.2	2.10	86.05	40.4	2.13	81.40	39.9	2.04	68.64	39.0	1.76
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ³			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories		
1955: Average	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$70.04	41.2	\$1.70	\$67.94	43.0	\$1.58	\$69.25	39.8	\$1.74	\$69.32	40.3	\$1.72	\$75.27	38.8	\$1.94
1956: Average	83.84	41.3	2.03	73.62	40.9	1.80	70.14	42.0	1.67	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.76	40.2	1.81	80.36	39.2	2.05
June	85.49	41.1	2.10	74.16	41.2	1.80	71.40	42.5	1.68	72.80	40.0	1.82	75.48	40.8	1.85	80.19	39.5	2.03
July	87.78	41.8	2.18	73.80	41.0	1.80	71.99	42.6	1.69	74.52	40.5	1.84	76.59	41.4	1.85	74.77	37.2	2.01
August	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.39	41.1	1.81	71.40	42.5	1.68	75.36	40.3	1.87	75.30	40.7	1.85	78.56	38.7	2.03
September	90.53	42.5	2.13	74.85	40.9	1.83	71.40	42.0	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.41	41.3	1.85	79.31	38.5	2.06
October	89.74	41.5	2.09	74.85	40.9	1.83	70.98	42.0	1.69	73.60	40.0	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85	80.73	39.0	2.07
November	86.11	41.2	2.09	73.60	40.0	1.84	68.78	40.7	1.69	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.56	40.3	1.85	81.48	38.8	2.10
December	85.49	41.1	2.08	73.97	40.2	1.84	68.71	40.9	1.68	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83	83.95	39.6	2.12
1957: January	85.49	41.3	2.10	72.86	39.6	1.84	65.24	39.3	1.66	75.03	39.7	1.89	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.38	39.8	2.12
February	86.73	40.8	2.07	73.23	39.8	1.84	66.07	39.8	1.66	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.14	39.5	2.13
March	84.46	40.0	2.08	73.82	39.9	1.85	67.30	40.3	1.67	74.05	39.6	1.87	72.83	39.8	1			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ¹			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ¹			Abrasive products		
1955: Average	\$66.38	37.5	\$1.77	\$78.23	44.7	\$1.75	\$74.98	44.9	\$1.67	\$67.78	42.1	\$1.61	\$81.12	41.6	\$1.95	\$86.73	41.3	\$2.10
1956: Average	72.20	37.8	1.91	81.88	44.5	1.84	78.75	45.0	1.75	69.87	41.1	1.70	83.03	40.7	2.04	88.18	39.9	2.21
June	71.81	37.4	1.92	84.63	45.5	1.86	81.42	46.0	1.77	70.21	41.3	1.70	82.42	40.6	2.03	86.63	39.2	2.21
July	69.26	35.7	1.94	82.70	44.7	1.85	81.07	45.8	1.79	69.63	41.2	1.69	80.79	39.8	2.03	87.52	39.6	2.21
August	72.58	38.0	1.91	84.44	45.4	1.86	81.70	45.9	1.78	70.35	40.9	1.72	82.82	40.4	2.05	85.75	38.8	2.21
September	74.11	38.4	1.93	83.07	44.9	1.85	81.07	45.8	1.77	70.28	41.1	1.71	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.67	38.2	2.24
October	73.14	37.7	1.94	82.77	44.5	1.86	80.36	45.4	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.83	40.1	2.29
November	74.50	38.4	1.94	81.03	43.8	1.85	77.70	44.4	1.75	70.93	41.0	1.73	86.73	41.3	2.10	93.89	41.0	2.29
December	74.88	38.4	1.95	81.03	43.8	1.85	77.79	44.2	1.76	71.40	40.8	1.75	88.41	41.9	2.11	99.72	42.8	2.33
1957: January	71.20	36.7	1.94	77.75	41.8	1.86	74.16	41.9	1.77	68.16	39.4	1.73	86.72	41.1	2.11	91.76	40.6	2.26
February	74.10	38.0	1.95	79.98	43.0	1.86	77.25	43.4	1.78	69.65	39.8	1.75	87.77	41.4	2.12	91.13	40.5	2.25
March	74.69	38.3	1.95	81.08	42.9	1.89	78.01	43.1	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	87.34	41.2	2.12	92.89	41.1	2.26
April	73.91	37.9	1.95	80.51	42.6	1.89	78.62	43.2	1.82	70.05	39.8	1.76	85.67	40.6	2.11	91.35	40.6	2.25
May	73.11	37.3	1.96	83.28	43.6	1.91	81.07	44.3	1.83	72.62	40.8	1.78	86.92	41.0	2.12	91.30	40.4	2.26
June	71.71	36.4	1.97	85.11	44.1	1.93	83.51	44.9	1.86	71.46	40.6	1.76	88.15	41.0	2.15	91.43	40.1	2.28
Stone, clay and glass products—Continued																		
	Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ¹			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products		
1955: Average	\$84.67	43.2	\$1.96	\$81.75	38.2	\$2.14	\$92.29	41.2	\$2.24	\$95.99	40.5	\$2.37	\$96.39	40.5	\$2.38	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11
1956: Average	84.65	41.7	2.03	88.24	38.7	2.28	96.52	40.9	2.36	102.06	40.5	2.52	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.44	40.2	2.20
June	83.63	41.4	2.02	89.55	39.8	2.25	95.71	40.9	2.34	100.94	40.7	2.48	101.34	40.7	2.49	88.91	40.6	2.19
July	82.21	40.7	2.02	73.59	33.0	2.23	91.88	40.3	2.28	96.47	38.9	2.48	97.25	38.9	2.50	85.53	38.7	2.21
August	87.78	42.2	2.08	83.98	38.0	2.21	93.69	39.7	2.36	97.52	38.7	2.52	97.91	38.7	2.53	88.80	40.0	2.22
September	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.02	38.0	2.29	100.12	41.2	2.43	107.53	41.2	2.61	107.94	41.2	2.62	89.15	39.8	2.24
October	87.98	42.3	2.08	84.73	37.0	2.29	98.74	40.8	2.42	104.90	40.5	2.59	105.30	40.5	2.60	91.08	40.3	2.26
November	87.14	42.3	2.06	96.52	40.9	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.18	40.3	2.61	105.59	40.3	2.62	90.27	40.3	2.24
December	88.19	42.4	2.08	91.41	39.4	2.32	100.94	41.2	2.45	107.16	40.9	2.62	107.57	40.9	2.63	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: January	85.49	41.5	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	101.27	41.0	2.47	108.79	40.9	2.66	109.20	40.9	2.67	92.21	40.8	2.26
February	88.41	42.1	2.10	100.45	41.0	2.45	99.14	40.3	2.46	105.06	40.1	2.62	105.46	40.1	2.63	90.85	40.2	2.26
March	88.20	41.8	2.11	94.49	39.7	2.38	98.65	40.1	2.46	104.01	39.7	2.62	104.41	39.7	2.63	90.80	40.0	2.27
April	89.46	42.0	2.13	85.98	36.9	2.33	97.91	39.8	2.46	103.89	39.5	2.63	104.28	39.5	2.64	91.25	40.2	2.27
May	92.24	42.9	2.15	86.30	37.2	2.32	97.42	39.6	2.46	102.31	39.2	2.61	102.70	39.2	2.62	90.52	39.7	2.28
June	93.09	42.9	2.17	92.04	39.0	2.36	99.45	40.1	2.48	105.07	39.8	2.64	105.47	39.8	2.65	91.54	39.8	2.30
Iron and steel foundries ¹																		
	Iron and steel foundries ¹			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ¹			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc		
1955: Average	\$85.06	41.9	\$2.03	\$84.00	42.0	\$2.00	\$83.82	41.7	\$2.01	\$88.62	41.8	\$2.12	\$84.66	40.7	\$2.08	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01
1956: Average	87.34	41.2	2.12	83.84	40.7	2.08	83.84	40.5	2.07	95.63	42.5	2.25	91.46	41.2	2.22	89.02	41.6	2.14
June	85.89	40.9	2.10	82.42	40.4	2.04	78.98	38.8	2.02	95.87	42.8	2.24	90.45	41.3	2.19	87.14	41.3	2.11
July	85.47	40.7	2.10	82.41	40.2	2.05	81.19	39.8	2.04	93.06	42.0	2.23	93.18	41.6	2.24	92.42	42.2	2.19
August	86.30	40.9	2.11	83.84	40.7	2.06	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.99	41.7	2.23	91.17	40.7	2.24	90.47	41.5	2.18
September	87.95	41.1	2.14	84.25	40.4	2.07	86.50	40.8	2.12	95.99	42.1	2.28	95.04	41.5	2.29	93.26	42.2	2.21
October	88.56	41.0	2.16	84.84	40.4	2.10	86.60	40.8	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.69	41.6	2.18
November	87.89	40.5	2.17	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.44	40.3	2.12	95.30	41.8	2.28	93.71	41.1	2.28	90.03	41.3	2.18
December	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.07	40.3	2.12	99.10	42.9	2.31	93.43	40.8	2.29	89.38	41.0	2.18
1957: January	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.99	39.9	2.13	86.24	40.3	2.14	98.18	42.5	2.31	94.76	41.2	2.30	90.64	41.2	2.20
February	87.78	39.9	2.20	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.39	39.9	2.14	96.28	41.5	2.32	93.43	40.8	2.29	88.94	40.8	2.18
March	86.12	39.6	2.20	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	97.86	42.0	2.35	93.61	40.7	2.30	89.79	41.0	2.19
April	87.68	39.4	2.20	82.78	38.5	2.15	82.01	38.5	2.13	96.98	41.8	2.32	94.02	40.7	2.31	89.57	40.9	2.19
May	86.85	39.3	2.21	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.10	39.3	2.14	95.58	41.2	2.32	94.89	40.9	2.32	90.20	41.0	2.20
June	87.91	39.6	2.22	84.20	38.8	2.17	85.10	39.4	2.16	96.88	41.4	2.34	95.53	41.0	2.33	90.42	41.1	2.20
Primary refining of aluminum																		
	Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ¹			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
1955: Average	\$89.28	40.4	\$2.21	\$81.45	42.2	\$1.93	\$89.89	42.2	\$2.13	\$93.31	43.4	\$2.15	\$86.09	40.8	\$2.11	\$85.89	40.9	\$2.10
1956: Average	95.34	40.4	2.36	85.04	42.1	2.02	93.38	41.5	2.25	95.18	42.3	2.25	91.13	40.5	2.25	88.94	40.8	2.18
June	94.83	40.7	2.33	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.98	40.8	2.23	91.02	41.0	2.22	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.05	40.3	2.16
July	94.54	40.4	2.34	83.21	41.4	2.01	89.91	40.5	2.22	90.32	40.5	2.23	89.24	40.2	2.22	89.13	40.7	2.19
August	93.17	38.5	2.42	86.52	42.0	2.06	89.55	39.8	2.25	90.58	40.8	2.22	87.86	38.2	2.22	89.57	40.9	2.19
September	99.06	40.6	2.44	86.74	41.7	2.08	94.58	41.3	2.29	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.83	40.7	2.33	91.91	41.4	2.22
October	99.38	40.4	2.46	86.52	42.0	2.06	93.02	40.8	2.28	91.58	40.7	2.25	93.56	40.5	2.31	91.69	41.3	2.22
November	99.06	40.6	2.44	84.86	41.6	2.04	92.97	40.6	2.29	91.94	40.5	2.27	93.09	40.3	2.31	90.76	40.7	2.23
December	100.86	41.0	2.46	87.78	41.6	2.11	95.82	41.3	2.32	96.28	41.5	2.32	94.42	40.7	2.32	94.02	41.6	2.26
1957: January	100.21	40.9	2.45	87.35	41.4	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.63	41.1	2.30	94.60	40.6	2.33	91.13	40.5	2.25
February	100.94	40.7	2.48	86.51	41.0	2.12	92.86	40.2	2.31	91.77	39.9	2.30	95.34	40.4	2.36	91.35	40.6	2.25
March	100.35	40.3	2.49	87.57	41.7	2.												

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware		
1955: Average.....	\$97.10	42.4	\$2.29	\$101.28	42.2	\$2.40	\$95.67	42.9	\$2.23	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$82.37	41.6	\$1.98	\$85.69	41.8	\$2.05
1956: Average.....	99.90	41.8	2.39	105.42	42.0	2.51	97.06	42.2	2.30	94.66	40.8	2.32	85.28	41.2	2.07	91.78	42.1	2.18
June.....	99.30	41.9	2.37	101.68	41.5	2.45	95.76	42.0	2.28	97.63	41.9	2.33	84.46	41.0	2.06	92.01	42.4	2.17
July.....	96.82	41.2	2.35	101.93	41.1	2.48	93.60	41.6	2.25	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.44	40.7	2.05	93.52	42.9	2.18
August.....	96.29	40.8	2.36	101.02	40.9	2.47	94.39	41.4	2.28	93.32	40.4	2.31	84.25	40.7	2.07	94.17	43.0	2.19
September.....	98.88	41.2	2.40	104.08	41.3	2.52	96.56	41.8	2.31	95.00	40.6	2.34	87.78	41.6	2.11	94.81	42.9	2.21
October.....	100.36	41.3	2.43	109.65	42.5	2.58	97.39	41.8	2.33	91.10	39.1	2.33	89.03	41.8	2.13	94.73	42.1	2.25
November.....	101.26	41.5	2.44	108.71	42.3	2.57	95.28	42.0	2.34	94.64	40.1	2.36	87.56	41.3	2.12	90.80	40.9	2.22
December.....	102.83	41.8	2.48	108.88	42.2	2.58	99.59	42.2	2.36	96.32	40.3	2.39	90.09	42.1	2.14	95.15	42.1	2.26
1957: Average.....	102.91	41.9	2.48	112.66	43.0	2.62	97.53	41.5	2.35	97.20	40.5	2.40	86.90	40.8	2.13	90.17	39.9	2.26
January.....	102.92	41.5	2.48	109.62	42.0	2.61	97.70	41.4	2.36	98.25	40.6	2.42	87.33	41.0	2.13	91.98	40.7	2.26
February.....	102.18	41.2	2.48	109.36	41.9	2.61	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.56	39.9	2.42	87.74	41.0	2.14	92.84	40.9	2.27
March.....	100.12	40.7	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	96.52	40.9	2.36	96.80	40.0	2.42	87.94	40.9	2.15	97.25	42.1	2.31
April.....	99.38	40.4	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	95.18	40.5	2.35	96.47	39.7	2.43	88.34	40.9	2.16	94.07	40.9	2.30
May.....	99.38	40.4	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	97.47	41.3	2.36	104.33	41.9	2.49	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.25	42.1	2.31
June.....	102.67	41.4	2.48	107.90	41.5	2.60												

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware		
1955: Average.....	\$79.30	41.3	\$1.92	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$77.95	40.6	\$1.92	\$82.78	41.6	\$1.99	\$78.18	40.3	\$1.94	\$82.21	40.3	\$2.04
1956: Average.....	81.60	40.8	2.00	72.62	40.8	1.78	82.62	40.9	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	80.19	39.7	2.02	82.68	39.0	2.12
June.....	79.00	40.1	1.97	70.58	40.1	1.76	81.00	40.5	2.00	80.60	39.9	2.02	78.80	39.4	2.00	80.01	38.1	2.10
July.....	79.20	40.0	1.98	71.33	40.3	1.77	79.80	40.1	1.99	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.89	37.8	2.14
August.....	80.40	40.4	1.99	70.80	40.0	1.77	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.21	40.3	2.04	80.60	39.9	2.02	82.32	39.2	2.10
September.....	85.08	41.5	2.05	73.26	40.7	1.80	84.26	41.1	2.05	88.83	41.9	2.12	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.14	39.5	2.13
October.....	87.15	41.9	2.08	74.44	40.9	1.82	85.08	41.8	2.06	91.16	42.4	2.15	83.22	40.4	2.06	84.07	39.1	2.15
November.....	85.70	41.4	2.07	75.53	41.5	1.82	84.05	40.8	2.06	88.61	41.6	2.13	80.36	39.2	2.05	81.70	38.0	2.15
December.....	88.41	42.1	2.10	75.58	41.3	1.83	85.90	41.3	2.08	92.87	42.6	2.18	81.99	39.8	2.06	83.21	38.7	2.15
1957: Average.....	84.03	40.4	2.08	74.12	40.6	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.03	40.2	2.14	81.95	39.4	2.08	83.76	38.6	2.17
January.....	83.62	40.2	2.08	74.30	40.6	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.07	40.5	2.14	83.39	39.9	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17
February.....	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	81.93	39.2	2.09	83.55	38.5	2.17
March.....	83.82	40.3	2.08	75.07	40.8	1.84	82.99	39.9	2.08	86.36	40.4	2.15	82.56	39.5	2.09	83.55	38.5	2.17
April.....	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	81.93	39.2	2.09	84.53	38.6	2.19
May.....	84.44	40.4	2.09	74.40	40.0	1.86	82.99	39.9	2.08	87.91	40.7	2.16	82.11	39.1	2.10	84.53	38.6	2.19
June.....	84.63	40.3	2.10	74.59	40.1	1.86	83.58	39.8	2.10	87.89	40.5	2.17	83.77	39.7	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware		
1955: Average.....	\$76.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$83.01	41.3	\$2.01	\$83.00	41.5	\$2.00	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02	\$81.40	40.7	\$2.00	\$84.85	41.8	\$2.03
1956: Average.....	79.00	39.9	1.98	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.57	41.5	2.11	84.85	40.6	2.09	87.98	41.5	2.12	90.52	42.3	2.14
June.....	78.40	40.0	1.96	87.99	41.9	2.10	87.57	41.9	2.09	88.20	41.8	2.11	87.35	41.4	2.11	90.31	42.6	2.12
July.....	77.03	39.5	1.95	85.49	41.1	2.08	85.49	41.3	2.07	82.21	40.3	2.04	85.05	40.5	2.10	89.46	42.0	2.13
August.....	79.60	40.2	1.98	86.05	40.4	2.13	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.58	39.7	2.08	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.15	42.2	2.16
September.....	82.01	40.8	2.01	89.86	41.6	2.16	89.21	41.3	2.16	87.54	41.1	2.13	90.07	41.7	2.16	93.29	42.6	2.19
October.....	82.62	40.9	2.02	90.92	41.9	2.17	90.72	42.0	2.16	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.34	41.9	2.18	93.30	42.8	2.18
November.....	79.80	39.7	2.01	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.69	41.6	2.18	81.93	39.2	2.09	91.14	42.0	2.17	91.56	42.0	2.18
December.....	81.81	40.3	2.03	92.21	42.3	2.18	92.21	42.3	2.18	90.09	41.9	2.15	92.00	42.2	2.18	93.94	42.7	2.20
1957: Average.....	80.99	39.7	2.04	90.47	41.5	2.18	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.07	40.6	2.12	91.56	42.0	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.18
January.....	83.02	40.3	2.06	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.98	42.0	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.98	42.0	2.19	91.96	41.8	2.20
February.....	82.19	39.9	2.06	91.76	41.9	2.19	93.28	42.4	2.20	87.51	40.7	2.15	92.40	42.0	2.20	91.94	41.6	2.21
March.....	80.77	39.4	2.05	91.96	41.8	2.20	93.93	42.5	2.21	87.91	40.7	2.16	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.61	41.0	2.21
April.....	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.04	42.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	89.42	41.4	2.16	92.40	42.0	2.20	93.18	41.6	2.24
May.....	83.01	40.1	2.07	93.91	42.3	2.22	96.11	43.1	2.23	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.10	41.6	2.19	94.69	41.9	2.26
June.....																		

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware		
1955: Average.....	\$86.10	42.0	\$2.05	\$65.11	39.7	\$1.64	\$89.25	42.3	\$2.11	\$78.72	41.0	\$1.92	\$77.87	41.2	\$1.89	\$84.08	42.9	\$1.96
1956: Average.....	87.34	41.2	2.12	66.64	39.2	1.70	91.30	41.5	2.20	76.40	40.0	1.91	80.75	41.2	1.96	86.09	42.2	2.04
June.....	86.71	40.9	2.12	65.62	38.6	1.70	90.86	41.3	2.20	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02
July.....	86.09	40.8	2.11	67.13	40.2	1.67	91.05	41.2	2.21	75.60	40.0	1.89	77.16	40.4	1.91	84.25	41.5	2.03
August.....	85.67	40.6	2.11	66.92	39.6	1.69	89.79	41.0	2.19	75.79	40.1	1.89	79.37	40.7	1.95	84.25	41.3	2.04
September.....	91.56	42.0	2.18	71.81	40.8	1.76	96.25	42.4	2.27	78.34	40.8	1.92	82.59	41.5	1.99	86.73	41.9	2.07
October.....	92.86	42.4	2.19	71.23	40.7	1.75	97.81	42.9	2.28	80.36	41.0	1.96	84.62	42.1	2.01	88.20	42.2	2.09
November.....	91.78	42.1	2.18	70.24	40.6	1.73	96.25	42										

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued									Machinery (except electrical)								
	Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ⁵		
1955: Average	\$91.16	42.6	\$2.14	\$89.02	41.6	\$2.14	\$88.27	43.7	\$2.02	\$82.94	43.2	\$1.92	\$87.36	41.8	\$2.09	\$91.08	41.4	\$2.20
1956: Average	97.16	42.8	2.27	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.20	42.2	2.09	85.63	42.6	2.01	93.26	42.2	2.21	95.45	41.5	2.30
June	105.34	45.8	2.30	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.37	41.6	1.98	92.20	42.1	2.19	94.62	41.5	2.28
July	107.87	46.1	2.34	88.07	40.4	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.96	41.8	2.20	93.94	41.2	2.28
August	95.57	42.1	2.27	86.40	40.0	2.16	85.28	41.0	2.08	83.40	41.7	2.00	92.16	41.7	2.21	92.29	40.3	2.29
September	94.25	40.8	2.31	88.44	40.2	2.20	90.31	42.6	2.12	85.26	42.0	2.03	95.18	42.3	2.25	96.00	41.2	2.33
October	92.40	40.0	2.31	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.38	42.7	2.14	87.13	42.5	2.05	94.73	42.1	2.25	97.00	41.1	2.36
November	95.30	40.9	2.33	92.11	40.4	2.28	89.88	42.0	2.14	86.94	42.0	2.07	93.83	41.7	2.25	97.00	41.1	2.36
December	97.58	41.7	2.34	98.94	42.1	2.35	92.66	42.9	2.16	89.65	43.1	2.08	96.70	42.6	2.27	100.32	41.8	2.40
1957: January	97.06	41.3	2.35	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	98.47	41.2	2.39
February	96.05	40.7	2.36	93.50	40.3	2.32	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.08	43.1	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	99.12	41.3	2.40
March	98.65	41.8	2.36	96.17	41.1	2.34	91.14	42.0	2.17	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.30	41.8	2.28	99.36	41.4	2.40
April	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.27	41.6	2.17	89.25	42.5	2.10	94.39	41.4	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39
May	96.70	41.5	2.33	93.32	40.4	2.31	89.62	41.3	2.17	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.71	41.1	2.28	100.53	41.2	2.44
June	104.44	43.7	2.39	98.83	41.7	2.37	89.62	41.3	2.17	86.94	41.6	2.09	94.53	41.1	2.30	101.84	41.4	2.46
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ⁴			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ⁵		
1955: Average	\$91.96	39.3	\$2.34	\$90.72	42.0	\$2.16	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$87.94	40.9	\$2.15	\$79.80	40.1	\$1.99	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05
1956: Average	101.50	41.6	2.44	93.98	41.4	2.27	86.80	40.0	2.17	90.27	40.3	2.24	82.37	39.6	2.08	92.23	42.5	2.17
June	96.88	41.4	2.34	94.21	41.5	2.27	85.81	40.1	2.14	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.40	40.0	2.06	92.23	42.7	2.16
July	97.11	41.5	2.34	93.52	41.2	2.27	85.14	39.6	2.15	88.44	40.2	2.20	81.30	38.9	2.09	89.45	41.8	2.14
August	96.88	40.2	2.41	91.08	40.3	2.26	85.57	39.8	2.15	86.90	39.5	2.20	83.62	40.2	2.08	90.07	41.7	2.16
September	101.57	41.8	2.43	94.30	41.0	2.30	87.69	39.5	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	82.43	38.7	2.13	92.84	42.2	2.20
October	106.26	42.0	2.53	93.84	40.8	2.30	87.30	39.5	2.21	92.06	40.2	2.29	80.47	38.5	2.09	92.84	42.2	2.20
November	105.50	41.7	2.53	94.07	40.9	2.30	87.47	39.4	2.22	91.37	39.9	2.29	82.04	38.7	2.12	91.94	41.6	2.21
December	113.27	43.4	2.61	95.82	41.3	2.32	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.93	39.5	2.15	94.78	42.5	2.23
1957: January	108.88	42.2	2.58	94.89	40.9	2.32	89.95	39.8	2.26	93.67	40.2	2.33	84.67	39.2	2.16	93.24	42.0	2.22
February	110.85	42.8	2.59	91.66	40.8	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	92.73	39.8	2.33	86.07	39.3	2.19	93.86	41.9	2.24
March	113.71	43.4	2.62	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.43	40.1	2.28	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.86	41.9	2.24
April	111.11	42.9	2.59	93.32	40.4	2.31	90.57	39.9	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.28	40.4	2.21	94.02	41.6	2.26
May	113.62	43.2	2.63	94.94	40.4	2.35	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.48	39.6	2.31	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.25	41.0	2.25
June	112.99	42.8	2.64	97.10	40.8	2.38	91.60	40.0	2.29	92.66	39.6	2.34	90.72	40.5	2.24	93.34	41.3	2.26
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ⁶			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories		
1955: Average	\$87.14	42.3	\$2.06	\$86.90	42.6	\$2.04	\$98.10	43.6	\$2.25	\$95.27	43.7	\$2.18	\$91.80	42.5	\$2.16	\$102.52	44.0	\$2.33
1956: Average	92.01	42.4	2.17	92.45	42.8	2.16	108.69	45.1	2.41	106.26	45.8	2.32	97.63	43.2	2.24	115.12	45.5	2.63
June	92.43	42.4	2.18	92.23	43.3	2.13	108.00	45.0	2.40	104.42	45.4	2.30	96.32	43.0	2.26	115.37	45.6	2.63
July	88.15	41.0	2.15	92.87	43.6	2.13	107.49	44.6	2.41	103.28	45.1	2.29	96.73	42.8	2.26	114.30	45.0	2.54
August	88.58	41.2	2.15	93.95	42.9	2.19	108.14	44.5	2.43	103.70	44.7	2.32	94.05	41.8	2.25	116.94	45.5	2.67
September	91.98	42.0	2.19	93.93	42.5	2.21	111.64	45.2	2.47	109.02	46.0	2.37	96.02	42.3	2.27	119.08	45.8	2.60
October	92.40	42.0	2.20	94.37	42.7	2.21	109.52	44.7	2.45	108.32	45.9	2.36	98.21	42.7	2.30	114.88	44.7	2.67
November	91.08	41.4	2.20	93.46	42.1	2.22	107.12	43.9	2.44	107.81	45.3	2.38	97.25	42.1	2.31	110.74	43.6	2.64
December	94.55	42.4	2.23	94.57	42.6	2.22	111.44	45.3	2.46	110.64	46.1	2.40	100.89	43.3	2.33	116.28	45.6	2.55
1957: January	93.44	41.9	2.23	92.62	42.1	2.20	110.16	44.6	2.47	106.83	44.7	2.39	98.98	42.3	2.34	116.68	45.4	2.57
February	93.41	41.7	2.24	94.75	42.3	2.24	111.10	44.8	2.48	107.07	44.8	2.39	100.11	42.6	2.35	118.36	45.7	2.59
March	94.28	41.9	2.25	93.44	41.9	2.23	111.50	44.6	2.50	105.16	44.0	2.39	100.54	42.6	2.36	119.73	45.7	2.62
April	93.56	41.4	2.26	94.28	41.9	2.25	110.81	44.5	2.49	104.44	43.7	2.39	100.77	42.7	2.36	118.82	45.7	2.60
May	93.56	41.4	2.26	89.60	40.0	2.24	109.25	43.7	2.50	102.29	42.8	2.39	99.96	42.0	2.38	116.48	44.8	2.60
June	93.11	41.2	2.26	93.38	41.5	2.25	108.68	43.3	2.51	101.76	42.4	2.40	99.96	42.0	2.38	115.62	44.3	2.61
	Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) ⁵			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ⁵		
1955: Average	\$83.58	42.0	\$1.99	\$84.86	41.6	\$2.04	\$74.11	41.4	\$1.79	\$89.40	44.7	\$2.00	\$92.60	41.9	\$2.21	\$86.11	41.8	\$2.06
1956: Average	89.67	42.7	2.10	89.45	41.8	2.14	76.59	41.4	1.85	97.48	46.2	2.11	102.70	43.7	2.35	92.87	42.6	2.18
June	88.82	42.7	2.08	87.99	41.7	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	98.37	46.4	2.12	102.93	43.8	2.35	92.44	42.6	2.17
July	89.46	42.4	2.11	90.94	42.1	2.16	75.67	40.9	1.85	96.98	46.4	2.09	104.75	44.2	2.37	90.27	41.6	2.17
August	89.25	42.5	2.10	89.45	41.8	2.14	76.63	41.2	1.86	98.12	46.5	2.11	101.24	42.9	2.36	92.42	42.2	2.19
September	91.59	43.0	2.13	89.64	41.5	2.16	78.35	41.9	1.87	100.58	47.0	2.14	105.16	44.0	2.39	95.44	42.8	2.23
October	91.16	42.6	2.14	89.40	41.2	2.17	78.44	41.5	1.89	96.92	45.5	2.13	104.44	43.7	2.39	95.44	42.8	2.23
November	91.38	42.5	2.15	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.85	41.5	1.90	100.19	46.6	2.15	105.12	43.8	2.40	94.78	42.5	2.23
December	92.88	43.0	2.16	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.85	41.5	1.90	106.00	48.4	2.19	103.10	43.5	2.37	96.77	43.2	2.24
1957: January	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.47	41.3	1.90	102.86	47.4	2.17	101.91	43.0	2.37	93.44	41.9	2.23
February	90.73	42.2	2.15	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.25	41.4	1.89	101.77	46.9	2.17	104.16	43.4	2.40	93.44	41.9	2.23
March	90.72	42.0	2.16	91.94	41.6	2.21	77.68	41.1	1.89	100.04								

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens			
1955: Average	\$84.45	41.6	\$2.03	\$86.51	41.0	\$2.11	\$79.95	41.0	\$1.95	\$86.93	42.2	\$2.06	\$90.31	42.8	\$2.11	\$85.08	41.3	\$2.06
1956: Average	90.53	42.5	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	86.53	41.8	2.07	91.12	41.8	2.18	95.24	42.9	2.22	90.92	41.9	2.17
June	90.31	42.6	2.12	98.76	43.7	2.26	86.94	41.8	2.08	87.33	41.0	2.13	93.29	42.6	2.19	91.56	42.0	2.18
July	87.34	41.2	2.12	95.34	42.0	2.27	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.92	39.4	2.13	91.54	41.8	2.19	88.94	40.8	2.18
August	88.61	41.6	2.13	97.81	42.9	2.28	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	95.44	42.8	2.23	91.78	42.1	2.18
September	91.58	42.4	2.16	102.66	43.5	2.36	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.24	42.0	2.22	96.73	42.8	2.26	93.26	42.2	2.21
October	91.80	42.5	2.16	102.26	43.7	2.34	88.20	41.8	2.11	91.72	41.5	2.21	97.84	43.1	2.27	91.52	41.6	2.20
November	91.37	42.3	2.16	98.87	42.8	2.31	86.53	41.4	2.09	95.60	42.3	2.26	96.02	42.3	2.27	90.23	41.2	2.19
December	92.66	42.7	2.17	101.09	43.2	2.34	90.31	42.4	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	99.39	43.4	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21
1957: January	91.12	41.8	2.18	96.98	41.8	2.32	87.76	41.2	2.18	87.78	39.9	2.20	95.76	42.0	2.28	93.24	42.0	2.22
February	92.43	42.4	2.18	96.96	42.3	2.33	85.65	40.4	2.12	88.18	39.9	2.21	95.15	42.1	2.26	91.49	41.4	2.21
March	90.91	41.7	2.18	99.83	42.3	2.36	86.28	40.7	2.12	89.47	40.3	2.22	96.18	42.0	2.29	93.88	42.1	2.23
April	89.19	41.1	2.17	99.36	42.1	2.36	85.05	40.5	2.10	90.54	40.6	2.23	93.98	41.4	2.27	93.41	41.7	2.24
May	91.10	41.6	2.19	97.81	41.8	2.34	86.88	40.6	2.14	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.48	41.0	2.28	92.77	41.6	2.23
June	89.76	40.8	2.20	95.70	41.5	2.33	87.94	40.9	2.15	90.05	40.2	2.24	94.12	41.1	2.29	94.47	41.8	2.26
Office and store machines and devices ²			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ³			Service-industry and household machines ³			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			
1955: Average	\$82.81	40.2	\$2.06	\$89.06	40.3	\$2.21	\$76.00	40.0	\$1.90	\$83.64	40.8	\$2.05	\$85.28	41.0	\$2.08	\$78.06	41.3	\$1.89
1956: Average	90.23	41.2	2.19	96.05	41.4	2.32	82.20	41.1	2.00	86.24	40.3	2.14	89.32	40.6	2.20	81.34	41.5	1.96
June	88.91	40.6	2.19	94.42	40.7	2.32	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.38	39.8	2.12	83.67	39.1	2.14	79.79	40.5	1.97
July	91.49	41.4	2.21	99.22	42.4	2.34	80.60	40.5	1.99	85.44	40.3	2.12	87.02	40.1	2.17	80.56	41.1	1.96
August	90.23	41.2	2.19	96.51	41.6	2.32	81.39	40.9	1.99	85.14	39.6	2.15	86.41	39.1	2.21	80.56	41.1	1.96
September	93.41	41.7	2.24	100.14	41.9	2.39	86.10	42.0	2.05	87.23	40.2	2.17	92.51	41.3	2.24	81.93	41.8	1.96
October	93.86	41.9	2.24	99.96	42.0	2.38	87.92	43.1	2.04	85.54	39.6	2.16	91.39	40.8	2.24	79.77	40.7	1.96
November	92.06	41.1	2.24	96.70	40.8	2.37	89.65	43.1	2.08	86.33	39.6	2.18	92.43	40.9	2.26	80.34	41.2	1.95
December	93.41	41.7	2.24	98.88	41.9	2.36	86.52	42.0	2.06	88.48	40.4	2.19	94.39	41.4	2.28	83.13	42.2	1.97
1957: January	91.46	41.2	2.22	99.30	41.9	2.37	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.55	39.7	2.18	84.67	37.8	2.24	79.56	40.8	1.95
February	91.21	40.9	2.23	98.53	41.4	2.38	76.04	39.4	1.93	88.70	40.5	2.19	85.91	38.7	2.22	79.20	40.0	1.98
March	90.76	40.7	2.23	97.58	41.0	2.38	77.41	39.9	1.94	87.60	40.0	2.19	84.80	38.2	2.22	80.59	40.7	1.98
April	89.47	40.3	2.22	95.34	40.4	2.36	77.61	39.8	1.95	84.15	38.6	2.18	80.74	36.7	2.20	81.76	41.5	1.97
May	88.93	39.7	2.24	96.56	40.4	2.39	75.27	39.0	1.93	84.58	38.8	2.18	86.69	38.7	2.24	81.18	41.0	1.98
June	90.52	39.7	2.28	98.15	39.9	2.46	75.08	38.9	1.93	86.07	39.3	2.19	89.42	40.1	2.23	80.40	39.8	2.02
Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁴			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)			
1955: Average	\$83.22	40.4	\$2.06	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$85.88	42.1	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.9	\$2.03	\$90.92	43.5	\$2.09	\$85.45	42.3	\$2.02
1956: Average	88.97	41.0	2.17	86.22	40.1	2.15	89.06	41.7	2.15	88.99	41.2	2.16	89.01	41.4	2.15	90.31	42.2	2.14
June	88.13	40.8	2.16	84.56	39.7	2.13	88.18	41.4	2.13	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12	89.67	42.1	2.13
July	93.50	42.5	2.20	84.80	40.0	2.12	87.33	41.0	2.13	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.01	40.1	2.12	89.25	41.9	2.13
August	87.16	39.8	2.19	85.54	39.6	2.16	87.95	41.1	2.14	87.64	40.2	2.18	84.40	40.0	2.11	89.88	42.0	2.14
September	89.10	40.5	2.20	86.55	39.7	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.13	91.49	41.4	2.21	84.62	41.3	2.21	91.57	42.2	2.17
October	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.41	38.9	2.17	91.54	41.8	2.19	91.49	41.4	2.21	92.38	41.8	2.21	91.36	42.1	2.17
November	88.04	40.2	2.19	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.52	41.6	2.20	91.05	41.2	2.21	92.80	41.8	2.22	91.32	41.7	2.19
December	88.44	40.2	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	94.13	42.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	94.81	42.9	2.21
1957: January	86.46	39.3	2.20	87.78	39.9	2.20	92.60	41.9	2.21	91.02	41.0	2.22	91.91	41.4	2.22	93.93	42.5	2.21
February	86.11	39.5	2.18	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.38	41.8	2.21	91.24	41.1	2.22	91.24	41.1	2.22	93.03	42.5	2.21
March	87.78	39.9	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	92.35	41.6	2.22	90.58	40.8	2.22	91.43	41.0	2.23	93.68	42.2	2.22
April	88.80	40.0	2.22	84.26	38.3	2.20	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.32	40.5	2.23	87.34	39.7	2.20	92.60	41.9	2.21
May	89.87	40.3	2.23	84.48	38.4	2.20	90.80	40.9	2.22	89.24	40.2	2.22	88.36	39.8	2.22	92.57	41.7	2.22
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	86.19	39.0	2.21	91.58	40.7	2.25	90.54	40.6	2.23	88.48	39.5	2.24	93.34	41.3	2.26
Electrical machinery																		
Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ⁵			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			
1955: Average	\$76.52	40.7	\$1.88	\$80.57	40.9	\$1.97	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$80.10	41.5	\$1.93	\$74.56	40.3	\$1.85	\$85.90	41.1	\$2.09
1956: Average	80.78	40.8	1.98	87.15	41.5	2.10	76.11	40.7	1.87	84.46	41.2	2.05	80.16	40.9	1.96	90.86	41.3	2.20
June	79.98	40.6	1.97	86.94	41.6	2.09	75.14	40.4	1.86	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.74	42.0	1.97	90.25	41.4	2.18
July	79.40	40.1	1.98	86.73	41.3	2.10	75.55	40.4	1.87	84.66	40.7	2.08	78.39	40.2	1.95	90.01	41.1	2.19
August	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.92	41.0	2.12	74.24	39.7	1.87	83.84	40.5	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95	90.13	40.6	2.22
September	82.61	41.1	2.01	89.66	41.7	2.15	77.11	40.8	1.89	85.48	40.9	2.09	81.58	41.2	1.98	94.39	41.4	2.28
October	83.22	41.2	2.02	89.42	41.4	2.16	77.71	40.9	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	82.01	40.8	2.01	92.89	41.1	2.26
November	83.23	41.0	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	77.38	40.3	1.92	84.86	40.8	2.08	81.00	40.1	2.02	93.11	41.2	2.26
December	84.46	41.2	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	78.12	40.9	1.91	86.93	41.2	2.11	83.23	41.0	2.03	95.08	41.7	2.28
1957: January	82.82	40.4	2.05	88.13	40.8	2.16	76.97	40.3	1.91	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.98	40.7	2.26
February	83.23	40.6	2.05	88.13	40.8	2.16	77.57	40.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	81.61	40.4	2.02	91.53	40.5	2.26
March	83.43	40.5	2.06	88.75	40.9	2.17	77.39	40.1	1.93	85.88	40.7	2.11	81.00	40.1	2.02	92.39	40.	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Electrical machinery—Continued																		
Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles			
1955: Average	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$80.18	40.7	\$1.97	\$91.35	43.5	\$2.10	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.04	42.1	\$1.83	\$83.64	41.2	\$2.03
1956: Average	92.62	42.1	2.20	90.30	42.0	2.15	101.20	44.0	2.30	80.60	39.9	2.02	84.32	42.8	1.97	84.42	40.2	2.10
June	92.20	42.1	2.19	90.73	42.2	2.15	103.73	45.1	2.30	78.79	39.2	2.01	82.45	42.5	1.94	80.55	39.1	2.06
July	93.72	42.6	2.20	90.29	41.8	2.16	102.56	44.4	2.31	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.56	39.4	2.07
August	94.98	42.4	2.24	90.07	41.7	2.16	99.76	43.0	2.32	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.38	42.4	1.99	83.37	39.7	2.10
September	96.08	42.7	2.25	93.50	42.5	2.20	102.08	44.0	2.32	82.41	40.2	2.05	87.48	43.7	2.01	87.94	40.9	2.15
October	95.95	41.9	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21	102.75	44.1	2.33	84.87	41.0	2.07	88.10	43.4	2.03	89.84	41.4	2.17
November	97.71	42.3	2.31	92.80	41.8	2.22	97.78	42.7	2.29	84.25	40.7	2.07	87.95	42.9	2.05	90.47	41.5	2.18
December	97.02	42.0	2.31	94.30	42.1	2.24	100.99	44.1	2.29	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.54	43.4	2.04	94.13	42.4	2.22
1957: January	93.89	41.0	2.29	91.91	41.4	2.22	99.79	43.2	2.31	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.27	41.8	2.04	86.62	40.1	2.16
February	94.76	41.2	2.30	91.72	41.5	2.21	100.25	43.4	2.31	82.74	39.4	2.10	84.45	41.6	2.03	85.32	39.5	2.16
March	95.17	41.2	2.31	92.13	41.5	2.22	101.38	43.7	2.32	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.48	41.9	2.04	84.10	39.3	2.14
April	93.89	41.0	2.29	92.13	41.5	2.22	97.44	42.0	2.32	82.50	39.1	2.11	85.46	42.1	2.03	83.85	39.0	2.15
May	91.94	40.5	2.27	92.10	41.3	2.23	98.18	42.5	2.31	81.83	38.6	2.12	86.50	42.4	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14
June	93.25	40.9	2.28	93.15	41.4	2.25	99.06	42.7	2.32	82.22	38.6	2.13	86.72	42.3	2.05	86.02	39.1	2.20
Electric lamps			Communication equipment ²			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ²			
1955: Average	\$68.80	40.0	\$1.72	\$72.09	40.5	\$1.78	\$69.77	40.1	\$1.74	\$66.40	40.0	\$1.66	\$90.94	43.1	\$2.11	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83
1956: Average	75.07	40.8	1.84	75.95	40.4	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82	67.25	39.1	1.72	95.24	42.9	2.22	78.34	40.8	1.92
June	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.59	40.1	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	65.40	38.7	1.69	92.62	42.1	2.20	76.36	40.4	1.89
July	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.30	39.2	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	63.61	37.2	1.71	84.89	39.3	2.16	76.57	40.3	1.90
August	72.76	40.2	1.81	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.75	40.3	1.83	67.12	38.8	1.73	92.60	41.9	2.21	77.14	40.6	1.90
September	73.60	40.0	1.84	77.33	40.7	1.90	74.74	40.4	1.85	70.00	40.0	1.75	95.22	42.7	2.23	78.74	40.8	1.93
October	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.70	40.7	1.86	69.87	39.7	1.76	95.67	42.9	2.23	81.73	41.7	1.96
November	76.57	40.3	1.90	77.95	40.6	1.92	74.77	40.2	1.86	67.90	38.8	1.75	101.22	44.2	2.29	82.19	41.3	1.99
December	77.74	40.7	1.91	78.55	40.7	1.93	75.76	40.3	1.88	68.25	39.0	1.75	100.55	44.1	2.28	83.42	41.5	2.01
1957: January	78.12	40.9	1.91	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.98	37.7	1.75	100.25	43.4	2.31	81.20	40.4	2.01
February	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.58	40.6	1.96	76.40	40.0	1.91	69.21	39.1	1.77	100.53	43.9	2.29	82.01	40.6	2.02
March	77.36	40.5	1.91	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.80	40.0	1.92	69.95	39.3	1.78	98.67	42.9	2.30	81.00	40.5	2.00
April	76.19	40.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	76.61	39.9	1.92	69.63	38.9	1.79	97.75	42.5	2.30	80.79	40.6	1.99
May	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.00	40.1	1.97	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.84	38.8	1.80	95.49	41.7	2.29	80.20	40.3	1.99
June	75.65	39.4	1.92	79.39	40.3	1.97	77.18	40.2	1.92	71.50	39.5	1.81	94.39	41.4	2.28	80.80	40.4	2.00
Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment									
Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles ²			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			
1955: Average	\$84.86	41.6	\$2.04	\$61.69	39.8	\$1.55	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$93.44	41.9	\$2.23	\$97.78	42.7	\$2.29	\$98.87	42.8	\$2.31
1956: Average	87.12	40.9	2.13	64.48	39.8	1.62	87.53	40.9	2.14	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.71	40.3	2.35	96.15	40.4	2.38
June	83.77	39.7	2.11	64.16	40.1	1.60	87.56	41.3	2.12	91.37	39.9	2.29	88.09	38.3	2.30	88.77	38.1	2.33
July	83.77	39.7	2.11	63.20	40.0	1.58	86.67	40.5	2.14	93.84	40.8	2.30	92.57	39.9	2.32	93.77	39.9	2.35
August	86.71	40.9	2.12	63.36	39.6	1.60	88.56	41.0	2.16	94.25	40.8	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	93.85	39.6	2.37
September	88.99	41.2	2.16	64.39	39.5	1.63	88.15	41.0	2.15	97.47	41.3	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	100.94	40.7	2.48
October	93.93	42.5	2.21	66.00	40.0	1.65	88.78	41.1	2.16	99.07	41.8	2.37	102.41	41.8	2.45	103.91	41.9	2.48
November	94.30	42.1	2.24	65.74	39.6	1.66	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.86	42.2	2.39	105.72	42.8	2.47	107.75	43.1	2.50
December	96.11	43.1	2.23	65.90	39.7	1.66	89.10	40.5	2.20	105.95	43.6	2.43	112.95	45.0	2.51	115.32	45.4	2.54
1957: January	89.10	40.5	2.20	66.86	39.8	1.68	86.76	39.8	2.18	99.25	41.7	2.38	100.36	41.3	2.43	101.84	41.4	2.46
February	89.54	40.7	2.20	67.43	39.9	1.69	87.60	40.0	2.19	98.36	41.5	2.37	99.29	41.2	2.41	101.02	41.4	2.44
March	88.44	40.2	2.20	68.34	40.2	1.70	89.10	40.5	2.20	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.12	40.3	2.41	98.17	40.4	2.43
April	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.18	40.8	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20	96.22	40.6	2.37	94.17	39.4	2.39	95.01	39.3	2.42
May	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.11	41.0	1.71	88.26	40.3	2.19	94.56	39.9	2.37	93.84	39.1	2.40	95.11	39.1	2.43
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	67.43	39.9	1.69	89.06	40.3	2.21	96.96	40.4	2.40	98.25	40.1	2.45	99.85	40.1	2.49
Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ²			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			
1955: Average	\$81.38	41.1	\$1.98	\$84.44	41.8	\$2.02	\$89.62	41.3	\$2.17	\$89.40	41.2	\$2.17	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$90.47	41.5	\$2.18
1956: Average	81.41	40.3	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	95.99	42.1	2.28	94.89	41.8	2.27	96.67	42.4	2.28	96.93	42.7	2.27
June	82.22	40.5	2.03	82.19	39.9	2.06	95.08	41.7	2.28	93.75	41.3	2.27	94.89	41.8	2.27	94.92	42.0	2.26
July	80.60	39.9	2.02	80.99	39.7	2.04	95.95	41.9	2.29	95.49	41.7	2.29	96.22	42.2	2.28	97.13	42.6	2.28
August	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.41	40.2	2.05	97.29	42.3	2.30	96.60	42.0	2.30	97.55	42.6	2.29	96.50	42.7	2.26
September	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.00	40.0	2.10	97.94	42.4	2.31	96.60	42.0	2.30	99.76	43.0	2.32	98.27	43.1	2.28
October	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.84	40.4	2.10	97.71	42.3	2.31	96.79	41.9	2.30	99.76	43.0	2.32	97.81	42.9	2.28
November	81.58	39.6	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09	98.37	42.4	2.32	97.25	42.1	2.31	99.26	42.6	2.33	99.62	43.5	2.29
December	84.85	40.6	2.09	81.97	39.6	2.07	100.39	42.9	2.34	97.67	42.1	2.32	104.92	43.9	2.39	103.84	44.0	2.36
1957: January	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	99.26	42.6	2.33	97.71	42.3	2.31	102.82	43.2	2.38	92.52	40.4	2.29
February	83.79	39.9	2.10	78.74	38.6	2.04	98.56	42.3	2.33	97.21	41.9	2.32	102.62	43.3	2.37	95.17	41.2	2.31
March	85.01	40.1	2.12	79.75	38.9	2.05	99.17	42.2	2.35	98.05	41.9	2.34	101.20	42.7	2.37	97.16	41.7	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Manufacturing—Continued																			
Transportation equipment—Continued																				
Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ³			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ⁴			Locomotives and parts					
1955: Average	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$83.53	39.4	\$2.12	\$86.63	39.2	\$2.21	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74	\$90.45	40.2	\$2.25	\$94.28	41.9	\$2.25		
1956: Average	98.24	42.9	2.29	89.10	39.6	2.25	92.27	39.6	2.33	73.57	40.2	1.83	94.56	39.9	2.37	99.17	42.2	2.35		
1956: June	99.36	43.2	2.30	89.60	40.0	2.24	92.57	39.9	2.32	73.31	40.5	1.81	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.82	43.2	2.38		
1956: July	96.87	42.3	2.29	89.60	40.0	2.24	92.23	40.1	2.30	72.50	39.4	1.84	95.99	40.5	2.37	101.01	42.8	2.36		
1956: August	98.21	42.7	2.30	90.35	39.8	2.27	92.73	39.8	2.33	75.79	40.1	1.89	98.54	38.0	2.33	94.89	40.9	2.32		
1956: September	99.72	42.8	2.33	91.14	39.8	2.29	93.53	39.8	2.35	73.87	39.5	1.87	96.96	40.4	2.40	100.86	42.2	2.39		
1956: October	99.76	43.0	2.32	90.68	39.6	2.29	93.06	39.6	2.35	75.60	40.0	1.89	97.77	40.4	2.42	97.82	41.1	2.38		
1956: November	101.32	43.3	2.34	90.40	38.8	2.33	93.12	38.8	2.40	74.07	39.4	1.88	93.30	39.2	2.38	97.10	40.8	2.38		
1956: December	104.31	44.2	2.36	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.77	40.4	2.42	74.64	39.7	1.88	98.58	40.4	2.44	102.06	42.0	2.43		
1957: January	101.76	43.3	2.35	93.67	40.2	2.33	96.88	40.2	2.41	74.43	39.8	1.87	98.74	40.3	2.45	101.75	41.7	2.44		
1957: February	100.15	42.8	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	97.11	39.8	2.44	78.06	41.3	1.89	98.98	40.4	2.45	100.85	41.5	2.43		
1957: March	101.05	43.0	2.35	94.80	40.0	2.37	97.76	39.9	2.45	76.14	40.5	1.88	100.28	40.6	2.47	101.02	41.4	2.44		
1957: April	101.24	42.9	2.36	94.87	40.2	2.36	97.60	40.0	2.44	77.93	40.8	1.91	100.44	40.5	2.48	102.48	42.0	2.44		
1957: May	99.17	42.2	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	98.65	40.1	2.46	80.03	41.9	1.91	98.55	39.9	2.47	97.28	40.2	2.42		
1957: June	100.06	42.4	2.36	96.63	40.6	2.38	99.47	40.6	2.45	77.95	40.6	1.92	98.85	39.7	2.49	102.47	40.5	2.53		
Transportation equipment—Continued																				
Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses					
1955: Average	\$88.20	39.2	\$2.25	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$77.93	40.8	\$1.91	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94	\$78.36	40.6	\$1.93		
1956: Average	91.96	38.8	2.37	77.59	40.2	1.93	82.01	40.8	2.01	94.95	42.2	2.25	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05		
1956: June	89.30	38.0	2.35	80.20	40.3	1.99	81.20	40.6	2.00	92.99	41.7	2.23	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.00	40.0	2.05		
1956: July	93.38	39.4	2.37	78.00	40.0	1.95	81.81	40.5	2.02	95.40	42.4	2.25	81.80	40.1	2.03	83.02	40.3	2.06		
1956: August	85.88	36.7	2.34	77.60	40.0	1.94	82.21	40.7	2.02	96.02	42.3	2.27	82.01	40.2	2.04	84.05	40.8	2.06		
1956: September	94.95	39.4	2.41	79.15	40.8	1.94	84.26	41.1	2.05	98.01	42.8	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08	84.25	40.7	2.07		
1956: October	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.72	41.0	1.92	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.33	42.5	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08	84.25	40.7	2.07		
1956: November	91.63	38.5	2.38	76.61	39.9	1.92	83.64	40.8	2.05	95.11	41.9	2.27	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.23	40.3	2.09		
1956: December	97.11	39.8	2.44	77.02	38.9	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	98.18	42.5	2.31	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.06	40.7	2.09		
1957: January	97.66	39.7	2.46	77.42	39.3	1.97	84.66	40.7	2.08	99.03	42.5	2.33	85.68	40.8	2.10	83.98	39.8	2.11		
1957: February	98.40	40.0	2.46	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.69	41.0	2.09	99.26	42.6	2.33	86.72	41.1	2.11	85.24	40.4	2.11		
1957: March	99.94	40.3	2.48	79.99	40.4	1.98	85.47	40.7	2.10	98.65	41.8	2.36	86.92	41.0	2.12	85.24	40.4	2.11		
1957: April	99.60	40.0	2.49	79.40	40.1	1.98	85.26	40.6	2.10	97.94	41.6	2.34	87.54	41.1	2.13	85.05	40.5	2.10		
1957: May	99.10	39.8	2.49	81.20	40.4	2.01	84.42	40.2	2.10	93.03	40.1	2.32	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.41	40.1	2.13		
1957: June	97.71	39.4	2.48	82.01	40.2	2.04	85.46	40.5	2.11	96.05	40.7	2.36	86.27	40.5	2.13	85.63	40.2	2.13		
Instruments and related products—Continued																				
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments						Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ⁵		
1955: Average	\$69.02	40.6	\$1.70	\$62.52	40.6	\$1.54	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$69.20	40.0	\$1.73	\$67.40	40.6	\$1.66	\$71.40	42.0	\$1.70		
1956: Average	71.51	40.4	1.77	64.48	40.3	1.60	91.46	41.2	2.22	70.77	39.1	1.81	70.53	40.3	1.75	74.23	41.7	1.78		
1956: June	70.00	40.0	1.75	66.26	40.9	1.62	89.84	41.4	2.17	69.87	38.6	1.81	69.77	40.1	1.74	71.40	40.8	1.75		
1956: July	70.75	40.2	1.76	64.80	40.0	1.62	91.62	40.9	2.24	70.05	38.7	1.81	68.90	39.6	1.74	70.05	39.8	1.76		
1956: August	71.51	40.4	1.77	63.28	39.8	1.59	92.29	41.2	2.24	72.25	39.7	1.82	69.95	40.2	1.74	72.75	41.1	1.77		
1956: September	72.50	40.5	1.79	64.40	40.0	1.61	93.34	41.3	2.26	72.47	39.6	1.83	70.93	40.3	1.76	74.82	41.8	1.79		
1956: October	72.04	39.8	1.81	64.00	40.0	1.60	93.75	41.3	2.27	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.45	40.7	1.78	77.35	41.8	1.79		
1956: November	73.75	40.3	1.83	64.64	39.9	1.62	93.30	41.1	2.27	71.21	38.7	1.84	71.73	40.3	1.78	78.69	43.0	1.84		
1956: December	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.93	40.2	1.64	94.85	41.6	2.28	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.73	40.6	1.79	79.12	43.0	1.84		
1957: January	72.94	40.3	1.81	64.55	39.6	1.63	94.30	41.0	2.30	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.67	40.6	1.79		
1957: February	74.48	40.7	1.83	66.23	39.9	1.66	93.89	41.0	2.29	73.47	39.5	1.86	72.94	40.3	1.81	74.26	40.8	1.82		
1957: March	73.71	40.5	1.82	67.77	40.1	1.69	93.84	40.8	2.30	72.34	39.1	1.85	73.49	40.6	1.81	75.07	40.8	1.82		
1957: April	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.54	40.2	1.68	93.84	40.8	2.30	70.10	38.1	1.84	72.22	39.9	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83		
1957: May	74.15	40.3	1.84	67.77	40.1	1.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	71.23	38.5	1.85	72.04	39.8	1.81	73.20	40.0	1.83		
1957: June	75.30	40.7	1.85	67.94	40.2	1.69	94.48	40.9	2.31	72.15	39.0	1.85	72.00	40.0	1.80	74.12	40.5	1.83		
Instruments and related products—Continued																				
Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ⁶			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ⁶					
1955: Average	\$67.04	41.9	\$1.60	\$80.14	42.4	\$1.89	\$75.44	41.0	\$1.84	\$60.52	39.3	\$1.54	\$60.28	39.4	\$1.53	\$60.92	39.3	\$1.55		
1956: Average	69.06	41.6	1.66	83.38	41.9	1.99	80.54	41.3	1.95	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.85	38.9	1.59	63.99	39.5	1.62		
1956: June	68.39	41.2	1.66	77.39	40.1	1.93	77.76	40.5	1.92	61.78	39.1	1.58	61.86	39.4	1.57	61.76	38.6	1.60		
1956: July	65.01	39.4	1.65	81.20	40.6	2.00	79.37	40.7	1.95	61.30	38.8	1.58	61.23	39.0	1.57	61.82	38.4	1.61		
1956: August	67.32	40.8	1.65	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.16	40.9	1.96	62.49	39.3	1.59	61.89	39.4	1.57	63.90	39.2	1.63		
1956: September	68.39	41.2	1.66	87.72	43.0	2.04	82.80	41.4	2.00	62.40	39.0	1.60	61.15	38.7	1.58	65.11	39.7	1.64		
1956: October	71.74	42.2	1.70	89.42	43.2	2.07	83.60	41.8	2.00	64.64	39.9	1.62	64.24	39.9	1.61	65.04	39.9	1.63		
1956: November	71.91	42.3	1.70	92.14	44.3	2.08	84.02	41.4	2.01	63.41	38.9	1.63	62.76	38.5	1.63	65.27	39.8	1.64		
1956: December	73.27	42.6	1.72	90.67	43.8	2.07	83.21	41.4	2.01	63.80	38.9	1.64	61.29	37.6	1.63	67.73	40.8	1.66		
1957: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	82.00	41.0	2.00	81.00	40.5	2.00	66.69	39.0	1.71	63.08	38.0	1.66	71.33	40.3	1.77		
1957: February	68.85	40.5	1.70	84.66	41.5	2.04	82.01	40.6	2.02	67.37	39.4	1.								

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-Continued																		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Transportation and public utilities						
												Class I railroads ⁷			Local railways and buslines			
1955: Average	\$62.88	41.1	\$1.53	\$60.30	40.2	\$1.50	\$72.80	41.6	\$1.75	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74	\$82.12	41.9	\$1.96	\$80.60	43.1	\$1.87
1956: Average	66.58	41.1	1.62	62.49	39.3	1.59	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.37	40.2	1.85	88.40	41.7	2.12	84.48	43.1	1.96
1957: Average	67.24	41.0	1.64	61.62	39.0	1.58	74.21	41.0	1.81	74.77	40.2	1.86	87.78	41.6	2.11	85.85	43.8	1.96
June	65.93	40.2	1.64	60.13	38.3	1.57	74.21	41.0	1.81	73.87	39.5	1.87	85.67	40.6	2.11	85.73	43.3	1.98
July	66.01	41.0	1.61	59.75	38.3	1.56	75.58	41.3	1.83	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.83	42.5	2.09	85.30	43.3	1.97
August	65.69	40.3	1.63	60.61	39.1	1.55	78.73	42.1	1.87	74.59	40.1	1.86	87.10	40.7	2.14	85.14	43.0	1.98
September	70.98	42.0	1.69	62.95	39.1	1.61	78.77	41.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	89.46	42.6	2.10	85.54	43.2	1.98
October	69.39	41.8	1.66	63.08	38.7	1.63	77.61	41.5	1.87	73.23	39.8	1.84	92.20	42.1	2.19	85.97	43.2	1.99
November	69.22	41.7	1.66	64.64	39.9	1.62	78.21	41.6	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	90.61	41.0	2.21	86.80	43.4	2.00
December	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.06	39.3	1.63	78.06	41.3	1.89	74.84	39.6	1.89	93.08	42.5	2.19	86.86	43.0	2.02
1957: January	67.89	40.9	1.66	65.27	39.8	1.64	78.25	41.4	1.89	75.41	39.9	1.89	94.53	42.2	2.24	86.25	42.7	2.02
February	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.67	39.8	1.65	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.14	40.5	1.88	89.98	40.9	2.20	86.66	42.9	2.02
March	67.23	40.5	1.66	64.19	38.9	1.65	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.82	39.8	1.88	92.82	42.0	2.21	87.29	43.0	2.03
April	68.88	41.0	1.68	64.57	38.9	1.66	76.36	40.4	1.89	75.01	39.9	1.88	94.55	42.4	2.23	88.71	43.7	2.03
May	68.30	40.9	1.67	64.12	39.1	1.64	77.14	40.6	1.90	75.58	40.2	1.88				90.37	44.3	2.04
June																		
Transportation and public utilities-Continued																		
Communication																		
Telephone ⁴			Switchboard operating employees ⁵			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁶			Telegraph			Other public utilities						
												Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			
1955: Average	\$72.07	39.6	\$1.82	\$59.72	37.8	\$1.58	\$101.85	43.9	\$2.32	\$78.54	42.0	\$1.87	\$86.52	41.2	\$2.10	\$87.76	41.2	\$2.13
1956: Average	73.47	39.5	1.86	60.70	37.7	1.61	101.36	43.5	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	91.46	41.2	2.22	93.38	41.5	2.25
1957: Average	73.10	39.3	1.86	60.75	37.5	1.62	100.46	43.3	2.32	85.87	42.3	2.03	91.69	41.3	2.22	93.18	41.6	2.24
June	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.75	44.1	2.33	85.24	42.2	2.02	92.32	41.4	2.23	94.69	41.9	2.26
July	72.89	39.4	1.85	60.16	37.6	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	86.28	42.5	2.03	91.88	41.2	2.23	94.24	41.7	2.26
August	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.08	44.0	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.74	41.4	2.24	94.21	41.5	2.27
September	74.03	39.8	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	100.92	43.5	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.66	41.0	2.26	94.58	41.3	2.29
October	77.08	41.0	1.88	65.61	40.5	1.62	102.96	44.0	2.34	84.03	41.6	2.02	94.21	41.5	2.27	95.26	41.6	2.29
November	75.46	39.3	1.92	60.92	36.7	1.66	104.01	43.7	2.38	84.03	41.6	2.02	93.94	41.2	2.28	95.45	41.5	2.30
December	73.92	38.7	1.91	60.20	36.3	1.66	99.88	42.5	2.35	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.84	40.9	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29
1957: January	74.88	39.0	1.92	61.79	37.0	1.67	100.58	42.8	2.35	86.94	41.8	2.08	92.62	40.8	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29
February	74.30	38.7	1.92	60.62	36.3	1.67	99.88	42.5	2.35	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	94.76	41.2	2.30
March	74.69	38.7	1.93	60.45	36.2	1.67	101.91	43.0	2.37	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.07	40.9	2.30	95.82	41.3	2.32
April	75.66	39.0	1.94	63.27	37.0	1.71	101.63	42.7	2.38	89.25	42.5	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	95.76	41.1	2.33
May	76.44	39.2	1.95	63.92	37.6	1.70	103.39	42.9	2.41	88.62	42.2	2.10	95.53	41.0	2.33	99.07	41.8	2.37
June																		
Wholesale and retail trade-Continued																		
Retail trade-Continued																		
Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade									
												Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores			
1955: Average	\$61.72	38.1	\$1.62	\$79.64	44.0	\$1.81	\$46.82	35.2	\$1.33	\$66.94	42.1	\$1.59	\$69.82	43.1	\$1.62	\$59.28	40.2	\$1.47
1956: Average	63.38	37.5	1.69	81.28	43.7	1.86	47.64	34.7	1.37	69.30	42.0	1.65	72.68	42.5	1.71	61.97	39.7	1.50
1957: Average	64.39	38.1	1.69	82.59	43.7	1.89	48.16	34.9	1.38	69.89	42.1	1.66	74.13	43.1	1.72	61.53	39.19	1.50
June	65.62	38.6	1.70	82.97	43.9	1.89	48.36	35.3	1.37	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.30	43.2	1.72	62.11	39.45	1.50
July	64.90	38.4	1.69	82.16	43.7	1.88	48.28	35.5	1.36	69.55	41.9	1.66	74.56	43.1	1.73	61.79	39.623	1.50
August	64.30	37.6	1.71	81.53	43.6	1.87	48.16	34.4	1.40	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.65	42.9	1.74	61.93	39.47	1.50
September	63.78	37.3	1.71	81.03	43.8	1.85	47.96	34.5	1.39	70.56	42.0	1.68	75.33	42.8	1.76	62.55	39.87	1.50
October	63.98	37.2	1.72	81.72	43.7	1.87	47.47	34.4	1.38	70.81	41.9	1.69	73.43	42.2	1.74	62.35	39.98	1.50
November	63.27	37.0	1.71	81.91	43.8	1.87	50.04	36.0	1.39	73.19	42.8	1.71	73.08	42.0	1.74	62.86	39.98	1.50
December	63.66	36.8	1.73	82.34	43.8	1.88	48.65	34.5	1.41	70.81	41.9	1.69	72.21	41.5	1.74	63.82	39.48	1.50
1957: January	63.86	36.7	1.74	82.53	43.9	1.88	48.44	34.6	1.40	68.81	41.7	1.65	72.73	41.8	1.74	63.74	39.57	1.50
February	63.68	36.6	1.74	82.78	43.8	1.89	47.75	34.6	1.38	69.81	41.8	1.67	72.73	41.8	1.74	63.89	39.38	1.50
March	63.86	36.7	1.74	83.22	43.8	1.90	47.74	34.1	1.40	69.81	41.8	1.67	73.85	42.2	1.75	63.78	39.45	1.50
April	64.59	36.7	1.76	84.48	44.0	1.92	48.56	34.2	1.42	71.06	41.8	1.70	75.23	42.5	1.77	63.67	39.47	1.50
May	65.67	37.1	1.77	85.55	44.1	1.94	49.70	35.0	1.42	71.65	41.9	1.71	75.65	42.5	1.78	63.75	39.91	1.50
June																		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Service and miscellaneous									
	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ¹⁰
				Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
1955: Average	\$41.09	41.5	\$0.99	\$40.70	40.3	\$1.01	\$47.40	39.5	\$1.20	\$93.78
1956: Average	42.13	40.9	1.03	42.32	40.3	1.05	49.77	39.5	1.26	91.75
June	42.43	40.8	1.04	42.95	40.9	1.05	51.69	40.7	1.27	89.54
July	42.23	41.0	1.03	42.42	40.4	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.20
August	42.43	40.8	1.04	41.90	39.9	1.05	48.39	38.1	1.27	92.06
September	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.94	39.8	1.28	92.87
October	42.74	40.7	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.82	39.7	1.28	90.13
November	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.29	39.9	1.06	50.56	39.5	1.28	95.73
December	43.14	40.7	1.06	42.91	40.1	1.07	50.05	39.1	1.28	94.95
1957: January	42.42	40.4	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	49.92	38.7	1.29	94.14
February	42.32	40.3	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	48.90	38.2	1.28	99.00
March	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.69	39.9	1.07	49.54	38.7	1.28	99.13
April	42.21	40.2	1.05	43.20	40.0	1.08	52.26	40.2	1.30	94.09
May	43.23	40.4	1.07	43.93	40.3	1.09	52.79	40.3	1.31	97.61
June	43.20	40.0	1.08	43.93	40.3	1.09	52.40	40.0	1.31	101.30

¹ For coverage of these series, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation.

² For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.

³ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2.

⁴ Averages shown for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁵ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁶ Data beginning with January 1957 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁷ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (IC Group I).

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1956, such employees made up 40 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1956, such employees made up 27 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

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

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 7).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²		Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1956: June	\$79.19	\$68.15	\$65.24	\$56.14	\$72.58	\$62.46
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	July	78.60	67.18	64.78	55.37	72.11	61.63
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	August	79.79	68.31	65.71	56.26	73.06	62.55
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	September	81.81	69.86	67.30	57.47	74.70	63.79
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	October	82.21	69.85	67.62	57.45	75.03	63.75
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	November	82.22	69.80	67.63	57.41	75.04	63.70
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	December	84.05	71.23	69.10	58.56	76.54	64.86
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	1957: January	82.41	69.72	67.58	57.17	74.99	63.44
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	February	82.41	69.43	67.58	56.93	74.99	63.18
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	March	82.21	69.14	67.42	56.70	74.82	62.93
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	April	81.59	68.39	66.93	56.10	74.31	62.29
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	May	81.78	68.38	67.08	56.09	74.47	62.27
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	June ³	82.80	68.89	67.90	56.49	75.31	62.65
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average	76.52	66.83	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average	79.99	68.84	65.86	56.68	73.22	63.01							

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

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

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

² These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

³ Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Technical Note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised February 1957), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹ (1947-49=100)

Industry	1957						1956						Annual average		
	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Total ³	109.6	107.0	106.5	107.0	107.2	106.4	112.5	112.6	115.2	114.7	113.2	106.8	111.2	110.3	108.4
Mining division	87.9	83.8	84.0	84.3	85.3	85.1	87.7	85.2	86.9	88.3	86.4	78.3	87.1	84.7	81.1
Contract construction division	151.6	141.4	131.1	123.0	119.8	112.0	135.9	144.2	157.7	160.7	161.1	154.6	138.0	138.0	125.9
Manufacturing division	105.1	103.7	104.5	106.3	106.9	107.0	110.8	109.9	111.0	109.9	108.1	101.8	106.6	108.1	107.7
Durable goods	114.9	114.0	115.1	116.8	117.7	117.9	122.0	120.2	120.2	117.3	115.1	107.8	116.2	117.2	116.3
Ordinance and accessories	338.3	337.0	350.9	355.6	360.9	366.3	380.4	371.9	373.6	371.8	355.0	368.7	374.6	375.3	413.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	88.1	84.0	80.1	77.0	76.3	76.2	81.8	85.8	91.4	93.7	97.5	92.7	94.6	88.8	91.1
Furniture and fixtures	102.3	99.7	102.2	104.0	104.0	102.9	109.3	107.3	111.7	110.6	108.3	101.7	104.1	107.4	106.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	106.3	105.4	104.1	103.9	103.2	103.3	108.2	109.3	111.2	108.9	110.9	108.2	111.9	109.3	108.2
Primary metal industries	107.9	106.6	108.0	109.7	111.6	114.3	115.3	113.3	113.9	114.5	106.7	74.2	112.7	110.5	111.0
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	116.0	114.7	115.5	116.9	117.6	117.2	121.4	119.7	121.1	117.1	111.6	106.6	113.6	116.3	118.0
Machinery (except electrical)	109.9	111.4	114.0	116.5	117.2	116.3	117.4	113.7	114.0	114.4	112.5	112.4	115.6	115.6	106.4
Electrical machinery	134.5	132.4	133.9	137.2	138.7	139.2	144.7	145.8	145.8	142.0	138.0	132.8	136.5	138.6	130.6
Transportation equipment	142.7	142.9	146.5	151.3	153.8	154.1	161.0	151.6	141.3	127.6	128.8	130.2	129.5	139.0	147.2
Instruments and related products	116.3	117.1	120.0	121.0	121.5	121.4	123.3	123.2	123.8	123.0	121.0	118.0	119.5	121.1	117.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	100.2	98.7	98.9	100.5	99.4	98.3	105.6	109.4	112.6	109.5	106.2	98.4	103.4	105.5	104.2
Non-durable goods	93.3	91.4	91.9	93.7	94.0	94.0	97.4	97.6	100.2	101.1	99.8	94.8	95.2	97.2	97.4
Food and kindred products	86.6	81.1	79.2	78.8	79.2	81.6	87.9	92.9	99.8	107.8	102.8	93.6	90.0	90.7	90.5
Tobacco manufactures	70.5	70.6	67.2	72.0	80.0	85.0	91.9	92.4	101.6	107.6	94.9	72.8	76.0	85.6	90.3
Textile-mill products	74.6	73.7	74.8	76.0	76.9	77.0	80.3	80.8	80.9	79.1	79.0	75.8	78.9	80.6	83.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	99.5	99.1	101.6	106.7	106.3	102.6	105.5	104.9	106.3	103.9	105.9	97.7	99.2	104.5	104.9
Paper and allied products	116.2	114.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.3	119.1	117.9	118.3	119.0	117.7	116.6	117.0	116.9	114.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	112.9	112.7	113.8	114.5	112.8	112.6	116.8	115.1	116.3	114.7	112.9	111.0	112.0	113.0	108.7
Chemicals and allied products	104.6	106.1	107.1	107.3	106.9	107.2	107.9	107.3	107.7	107.5	105.8	105.1	107.5	107.9	107.0
Products of petroleum and coal	95.9	94.2	94.7	93.1	93.8	93.6	94.6	95.2	95.2	97.8	96.9	94.4	95.3	94.6	94.5
Rubber products	102.7	102.7	96.2	107.2	109.2	111.1	112.3	98.8	110.1	106.9	103.9	101.3	101.1	106.7	112.4
Leather and leather products	92.7	86.8	90.7	95.6	95.9	94.0	93.8	91.1	91.2	91.4	95.6	94.2	93.5	94.4	95.5

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

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

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²
	Durable goods															
	Total: manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$1.99
June	1.97	1.91	2.09	2.02	2.20	2.13	1.81	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.96	1.88	2.34	2.26	2.06	1.99
July	1.96	1.90	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.13	1.80	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.97	1.88	2.28	2.20	2.05	1.98
August	1.98	1.91	2.10	2.03	2.20	2.13	1.81	1.73	1.70	1.64	1.97	1.89	2.36	2.30	2.07	2.00
September	2.01	1.93	2.14	2.06	2.23	2.14	1.81	1.73	1.72	1.66	1.98	1.90	2.43	2.34	2.11	2.03
October	2.02	1.94	2.15	2.06	2.25	2.16	1.79	1.72	1.73	1.66	1.99	1.91	2.42	2.35	2.13	2.04
November	2.03	1.96	2.16	2.08	2.25	2.17	1.77	1.71	1.72	1.66	2.01	1.92	2.44	2.36	2.12	2.04
December	2.05	1.98	2.18	2.09	2.27	2.18	1.74	1.68	1.73	1.67	2.01	1.93	2.45	2.37	2.14	2.06
1957: January	2.05	1.98	2.18	2.10	2.28	2.21	1.72	1.66	1.72	1.67	2.02	1.95	2.47	2.39	2.13	2.06
February	2.05	1.99	2.17	2.10	2.29	2.22	1.73	1.67	1.73	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.39	2.13	2.06
March	2.05	1.99	2.18	2.11	2.30	2.23	1.77	1.71	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.14	2.07
April	2.05	2.00	2.18	2.11	2.31	2.24	1.80	1.74	1.72	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.40	2.15	2.08
May	2.06	2.00	2.18	2.12	2.31	2.25	1.82	1.76	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.16	2.09
June ³	2.07	2.01	2.19	2.13	2.33	2.28	1.85	1.78	1.74	1.70	2.04	1.96	2.48	2.41	2.17	2.09
	Durable goods—Continued										Nondurable goods					
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non-durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.45	\$1.43
June	2.19	2.10	1.97	1.91	2.29	2.22	2.00	1.95	1.74	1.69	1.81	1.75	1.83	1.76	1.52	1.49
July	2.20	2.11	1.98	1.93	2.30	2.23	2.02	1.97	1.74	1.70	1.82	1.76	1.83	1.76	1.51	1.49
August	2.21	2.12	1.98	1.93	2.31	2.24	2.02	1.97	1.74	1.69	1.81	1.75	1.80	1.73	1.42	1.41
September	2.25	2.15	2.01	1.94	2.36	2.27	2.05	1.99	1.76	1.70	1.82	1.76	1.81	1.73	1.38	1.36
October	2.25	2.15	2.02	1.95	2.37	2.27	2.05	1.99	1.78	1.71	1.83	1.77	1.84	1.76	1.39	1.37
November	2.25	2.17	2.03	1.97	2.39	2.27	2.05	2.00	1.78	1.72	1.84	1.78	1.89	1.81	1.45	1.43
December	2.27	2.17	2.05	1.98	2.43	2.30	2.07	2.01	1.79	1.73	1.86	1.80	1.90	1.82	1.48	1.45
1957: January	2.27	2.18	2.05	1.99	2.38	2.29	2.08	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.92	1.86	1.49	1.47
February	2.27	2.19	2.05	2.00	2.37	2.29	2.09	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.93	1.87	1.49	1.48
March	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.38	2.30	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.81	1.93	1.87	1.53	1.51
April	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.37	2.31	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.82	1.93	1.87	1.55	1.54
May	2.28	2.21	2.05	2.01	2.37	2.32	2.10	2.05	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.94	1.87	1.58	1.56
June ³	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.40	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.59	1.56
	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries ⁴		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.43	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47
June	1.44	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.93	1.83	2.43	-----	2.12	2.06	2.55	2.48	2.14	2.08	1.50	1.47
July	1.44	1.40	1.46	1.44	1.96	1.85	2.43	-----	2.13	2.08	2.56	2.49	2.16	2.09	1.49	1.47
August	1.44	1.40	1.48	1.45	1.96	1.86	2.43	-----	2.14	2.08	2.54	2.48	2.17	2.10	1.50	1.48
September	1.45	1.40	1.48	1.46	1.97	1.87	2.46	-----	2.14	2.08	2.59	2.52	2.20	2.12	1.51	1.49
October	1.49	1.44	1.49	1.46	1.98	1.88	2.45	-----	2.14	2.08	2.57	2.50	2.20	2.11	1.51	1.49
November	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.46	1.98	1.88	2.45	-----	2.15	2.09	2.57	2.51	2.20	2.10	1.52	1.50
December	1.50	1.45	1.50	1.47	1.99	1.89	2.46	-----	2.16	2.10	2.57	2.52	2.24	2.15	1.52	1.49
1957: January	1.50	1.45	1.49	1.47	1.99	1.89	2.46	-----	2.16	2.11	2.59	2.54	2.23	2.15	1.52	1.50
February	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.00	1.90	2.48	-----	2.17	2.11	2.56	2.51	2.22	2.15	1.53	1.50
March	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.47	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.57	2.52	2.21	2.14	1.54	1.51
April	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.59	2.52	2.19	2.13	1.54	1.52
May	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.01	1.91	2.51	-----	2.20	2.14	2.61	2.54	2.22	2.16	1.54	1.52
June ³	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.03	1.94	2.51	-----	2.23	2.17	2.66	2.58	2.23	2.15	1.54	1.52

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

² Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-5 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-5. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group ¹

Year and month	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
June.....	40.2	2.7	40.8	2.9	41.6	2.7	40.5	3.5	40.3	2.5	41.4	3.7	40.9	2.9	41.0	2.9
July.....	40.1	2.6	40.7	2.8	41.7	2.9	40.2	3.3	40.2	2.4	41.0	3.7	40.3	2.8	40.7	2.7
August.....	40.3	2.7	40.8	2.9	41.2	2.6	41.5	3.6	41.1	2.9	41.3	3.6	39.7	2.3	40.7	2.9
September.....	40.7	3.1	41.3	3.3	42.1	3.5	40.9	3.6	41.3	3.2	41.0	3.6	41.2	3.1	41.6	3.5
October.....	40.7	3.1	41.4	3.3	42.3	3.4	40.8	3.2	41.6	3.2	41.3	3.6	40.8	2.5	41.8	3.6
November.....	40.5	3.0	41.2	3.3	42.0	3.1	40.0	2.9	40.5	2.7	41.1	3.6	40.6	2.6	41.3	3.2
December.....	41.0	3.1	41.9	3.5	42.6	3.4	39.8	3.0	41.3	3.0	41.2	3.4	41.2	2.7	42.1	3.6
1957: January.....	40.2	2.6	40.9	2.9	42.0	2.7	39.1	2.7	39.8	2.3	40.3	2.9	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.8
February.....	40.2	2.5	40.9	2.7	42.0	2.7	39.6	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.6	2.9	40.3	2.2	41.0	2.8
March.....	40.1	2.5	40.8	2.6	41.6	2.6	39.7	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.7	3.0	40.1	2.0	41.0	2.8
April.....	39.8	2.3	40.5	2.4	41.4	2.4	40.0	2.6	39.7	2.0	40.4	2.9	39.8	2.0	40.9	2.7
May.....	39.7	2.2	40.3	2.3	40.7	2.1	40.2	2.8	39.2	1.9	40.8	3.2	39.6	1.8	40.9	2.7
June ³	40.0	2.4	40.6	2.4	40.6	1.9	40.7	3.2	39.7	2.2	40.9	3.3	40.1	2.3	41.2	3.0
	Durable goods—Continued										Nondurable goods					
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Nondurable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
June.....	42.1	3.6	40.6	2.4	39.9	2.2	40.6	2.2	40.1	2.3	39.2	2.4	41.1	3.5	39.2	1.3
July.....	41.8	3.4	40.1	2.0	40.8	2.5	40.5	2.2	39.6	2.2	39.4	2.5	41.0	3.4	38.9	1.1
August.....	41.7	3.5	40.5	2.5	40.8	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.2	2.6	39.6	2.5	41.2	3.3	39.1	1.0
September.....	42.3	3.8	41.1	2.9	41.3	3.4	41.1	2.5	40.3	2.8	39.8	2.8	42.0	3.9	40.8	1.3
October.....	42.1	3.7	41.2	3.1	41.8	3.8	41.0	2.4	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.7	41.3	3.6	39.5	1.0
November.....	41.7	3.4	41.0	2.9	42.2	4.5	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.8	39.6	2.7	41.3	3.8	38.9	1.1
December.....	42.6	3.7	41.2	2.8	43.6	4.8	41.0	2.3	40.6	2.7	39.7	2.6	40.9	3.2	39.8	1.5
1957: January.....	41.9	3.3	40.4	2.4	41.7	3.3	40.7	2.2	40.0	2.3	39.1	2.3	40.2	3.0	38.8	1.0
February.....	41.9	3.2	40.6	2.3	41.5	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.3	2.4	39.3	2.3	40.1	2.8	38.5	.6
March.....	41.8	3.1	40.5	2.2	41.1	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.6	2.6	39.1	2.3	39.8	2.6	37.9	.9
April.....	41.4	3.0	40.3	2.0	40.6	2.4	40.6	2.1	39.9	2.2	38.9	2.2	40.0	2.7	38.8	.5
May.....	41.1	2.7	40.1	1.8	39.9	1.8	40.2	1.9	39.8	2.1	38.9	2.2	40.4	3.0	39.1	1.1
June ³	41.1	2.7	40.3	1.9	40.4	1.8	40.5	1.8	40.0	2.3	39.2	2.4	41.0	3.4	38.9	1.7
	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	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		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average.....	39.7	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
June.....	38.8	2.2	35.5	.9	42.7	4.4	38.6	3.0	41.4	2.3	41.1	2.2	39.6	2.3	37.3	1.0
July.....	38.8	2.2	35.8	1.0	43.0	4.8	38.6	3.0	41.2	2.3	41.8	2.4	39.7	2.5	38.0	1.1
August.....	39.2	2.4	36.6	1.2	42.6	4.5	38.8	3.2	41.0	2.2	40.9	2.1	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.2
September.....	39.3	2.4	36.0	1.1	43.0	4.8	39.0	3.7	41.4	2.5	41.7	2.3	40.5	3.0	36.9	1.1
October.....	40.1	2.8	36.4	1.3	42.9	4.8	39.1	3.6	41.4	2.3	40.8	2.0	40.9	3.4	36.9	1.2
November.....	40.2	2.9	36.1	1.3	42.7	4.7	38.6	3.2	41.5	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.8	36.9	1.2
December.....	40.2	2.7	36.3	1.2	43.0	4.6	39.1	3.5	41.6	2.3	41.0	1.8	41.4	3.2	37.7	1.3
1957: January.....	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.3	2.8	41.3	2.2	41.1	1.6	40.9	3.0	38.0	1.3
February.....	39.2	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.3	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.1	40.8	1.6	40.9	2.7	38.3	1.4
March.....	38.9	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.2	38.8	3.2	41.2	2.2	40.7	1.6	40.4	2.6	38.0	1.3
April.....	38.6	2.1	35.7	1.1	42.1	4.2	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.2	41.2	2.2	40.0	2.4	36.9	1.1
May.....	38.4	2.0	35.8	1.0	42.0	4.0	38.4	2.9	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.2	40.0	2.5	36.3	.9
June ³	38.8	2.3	35.8	1.0	42.1	4.2	38.3	2.8	41.2	2.1	41.0	2.2	40.9	2.9	37.8	1.2

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

² Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

³ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹

Year and month	Alabama									Arizona						Arkansas				
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix			State				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$60.34	40.5	\$1.49	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92	\$69.55	40.2	\$1.73	\$83.62	41.6	\$2.01	\$80.60	40.5	\$1.99	\$53.41	41.4	\$1.29		
1956: Average.....	64.15	39.6	1.62	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.95	40.5	1.90	90.09	42.1	2.14	87.78	41.6	2.11	56.30	40.5	1.39		
1956: June.....	61.46	38.9	1.58	76.00	40.0	1.90	77.39	40.1	1.93	91.38	42.5	2.15	89.89	42.2	2.13	56.56	40.4	1.40		
July.....	59.90	38.4	1.56	75.01	39.9	1.88	78.55	40.7	1.93	89.89	42.4	2.12	89.68	42.5	2.11	56.54	40.1	1.41		
August.....	62.88	39.3	1.60	75.25	38.2	1.97	78.78	40.4	1.95	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11	54.94	40.1	1.37		
September.....	67.47	40.4	1.67	88.81	41.5	2.14	82.17	41.5	1.98	92.62	42.1	2.20	92.01	42.4	2.17	57.67	40.9	1.41		
October.....	67.30	40.3	1.67	86.90	40.8	2.13	76.03	39.6	1.92	93.06	42.3	2.20	92.00	42.2	2.18	57.53	40.8	1.41		
November.....	66.92	39.6	1.69	87.48	40.5	2.16	76.25	39.1	1.95	92.86	42.4	2.19	89.44	41.6	2.15	56.94	40.1	1.42		
December.....	68.57	40.1	1.71	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.31	42.8	2.04	94.33	42.3	2.23	91.57	42.2	2.17	57.20	40.0	1.43		
1957: January.....	68.68	39.7	1.73	89.10	40.5	2.20	83.60	41.8	2.00	93.66	42.0	2.23	91.32	41.7	2.19	57.02	39.6	1.44		
February.....	67.25	39.1	1.72	87.42	40.1	2.18	86.50	42.4	2.04	90.64	41.2	2.20	88.10	40.6	2.17	57.02	39.6	1.44		
March.....	67.34	38.7	1.74	87.20	40.0	2.18	86.53	41.6	2.08	89.06	40.3	2.21	87.26	40.4	2.16	57.31	39.8	1.44		
April.....	67.34	38.7	1.74	88.40	40.0	2.21	85.28	41.4	2.06	89.69	40.4	2.22	86.22	40.1	2.15	57.31	39.8	1.44		
May.....	67.55	38.6	1.75	87.82	40.1	2.19	84.87	41.0	2.07	90.35	40.7	2.22	86.76	39.8	2.18	57.28	39.5	1.45		
June.....	68.85	38.9	1.77	88.84	40.2	2.21	85.20	40.0	2.13	90.68	40.3	2.25	88.53	39.7	2.23	57.52	39.4	1.46		
Arkansas—Continued									California											
Little Rock—North Little Rock			State			Fresno			Los Angeles—Long Beach			Sacramento			San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario					
1955: Average.....	\$52.20	41.1	\$1.27	\$85.24	40.5	\$2.11	\$73.45	38.1	\$1.93	\$85.60	40.9	\$2.09	\$80.88	39.2	\$2.06	\$81.09	40.0	\$2.03		
1956: Average.....	54.94	40.4	1.36	89.93	40.6	2.22	77.20	38.8	1.99	89.90	40.9	2.20	92.59	41.5	2.23	87.86	40.4	2.18		
1956: June.....	55.49	40.8	1.36	90.28	40.5	2.23	80.25	39.3	2.04	89.64	40.8	2.20	87.45	39.0	2.24	87.25	40.1	2.17		
July.....	54.67	40.2	1.36	89.80	40.5	2.22	78.08	39.1	2.00	89.64	40.8	2.20	93.59	40.2	2.33	87.37	40.6	2.15		
August.....	54.94	40.1	1.37	90.96	41.2	2.21	80.44	40.4	1.99	90.86	41.1	2.21	90.09	41.6	2.17	86.62	39.9	2.17		
September.....	55.76	40.7	1.37	92.07	41.2	2.23	77.17	38.6	2.00	91.18	41.0	2.22	112.66	48.8	2.31	90.57	40.9	2.22		
October.....	56.72	41.1	1.38	92.42	41.3	2.24	79.26	39.9	1.99	91.97	41.3	2.23	104.10	46.4	2.24	91.94	41.0	2.24		
November.....	56.43	40.6	1.39	91.99	40.7	2.26	74.68	37.4	2.00	92.61	41.2	2.25	95.11	40.6	2.35	91.03	40.6	2.24		
December.....	57.11	40.5	1.41	93.17	40.8	2.28	76.64	38.1	2.01	94.01	41.5	2.26	94.34	40.0	2.36	91.62	40.6	2.26		
1957: January.....	56.80	40.0	1.42	92.39	40.4	2.29	77.53	37.8	2.05	93.31	41.1	2.27	93.66	38.8	2.41	90.24	39.8	2.27		
February.....	57.23	40.3	1.42	93.15	40.6	2.30	77.92	37.6	2.07	93.86	41.2	2.28	94.58	39.3	2.41	90.74	39.8	2.28		
March.....	57.92	40.5	1.43	92.90	40.4	2.30	83.09	38.8	2.14	93.86	41.0	2.29	95.22	39.4	2.41	90.66	39.9	2.27		
April.....	58.32	40.5	1.44	93.51	40.5	2.31	81.55	38.1	2.14	94.40	41.1	2.30	96.79	41.7	2.32	90.68	40.0	2.27		
May.....	58.58	40.4	1.45	91.82	39.8	2.31	78.66	37.4	2.10	92.54	40.3	2.30	94.32	40.2	2.35	90.66	39.7	2.28		
June.....	58.18	40.4	1.44	93.42	40.1	2.33	80.73	38.4	2.10	93.59	40.5	2.31	87.15	35.7	2.44	93.26	40.5	2.30		
California—Continued									Colorado											
San Diego			San Francisco—Oakland			San José			Stockton			State			Denver					
1955: Average.....	\$86.72	40.7	\$2.13	\$86.98	39.6	\$2.20	\$82.19	40.7	\$2.02	\$77.75	39.4	\$1.97	\$76.92	40.7	\$1.89	\$77.74	40.7	\$1.91		
1956: Average.....	92.31	41.6	2.22	92.12	39.7	2.32	87.92	41.3	2.13	83.93	40.3	2.08	82.21	40.9	2.01	82.21	40.7	2.02		
1956: June.....	95.08	42.4	2.25	93.03	40.0	2.33	88.52	40.3	2.19	81.37	38.8	2.10	83.22	41.2	2.02	81.20	40.2	2.02		
July.....	93.26	41.7	2.24	91.52	39.4	2.32	87.07	42.0	2.07	87.48	41.7	2.10	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.67	41.3	2.05		
August.....	92.88	41.3	2.25	92.15	40.3	2.29	89.41	44.3	2.02	84.65	41.9	2.02	85.46	42.1	2.03	83.64	41.2	2.03		
September.....	94.18	41.8	2.25	95.32	40.7	2.34	89.76	43.6	2.06	89.50	43.6	2.05	82.22	40.5	2.03	84.46	41.0	2.06		
October.....	94.71	41.7	2.27	94.95	40.4	2.35	88.67	42.5	2.09	89.81	43.5	2.07	81.61	40.4	2.02	84.26	41.1	2.05		
November.....	96.24	42.4	2.27	93.61	39.3	2.38	92.41	40.8	2.27	79.66	37.3	2.14	84.46	41.4	2.04	85.28	41.2	2.07		
December.....	99.11	43.6	2.27	95.35	39.5	2.41	93.54	40.5	2.31	83.67	38.8	2.16	86.11	41.6	2.07	85.28	41.2	2.07		
1957: January.....	96.99	42.7	2.27	95.02	39.2	2.42	91.36	39.8	2.30	83.42	37.8	2.21	84.84	40.4	2.10	84.04	40.6	2.07		
February.....	94.49	42.0	2.25	94.94	39.1	2.43	96.32	41.3	2.33	83.55	38.1	2.19	84.85	40.6	2.09	84.44	40.4	2.09		
March.....	93.56	41.4	2.26	94.49	39.0	2.42	90.22	39.7	2.27	85.40	38.7	2.20	84.61	40.1	2.11	84.63	40.3	2.10		
April.....	96.05	42.0	2.28	94.49	39.0	2.42	90.59	39.8	2.27	84.89	39.3	2.16	85.44	40.3	2.12	84.44	40.4	2.09		
May.....	90.65	40.1	2.26	94.45	39.1	2.42	91.13	39.6	2.30	84.45	39.2	2.15	86.50	40.8	2.12	85.46	40.5	2.11		
June.....	92.61	40.7	2.27	96.55	39.7	2.43	95.10	40.5	2.35	82.97	38.1	2.18	89.02	41.6	2.14	87.10	40.7	2.14		
Connecticut																				
State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford					
1955: Average.....	\$78.21	41.6	\$1.88	\$81.51	41.8	\$1.95	\$81.90	42.0	\$1.95	\$77.56	41.7	\$1.86	\$72.50	40.5	\$1.79	\$81.40	40.1	\$2.03		
1956: Average.....	82.57	41.7	1.98	86.52	42.0	2.06	88.17	42.8	2.06	80.75	41.2	1.96	78.31	41.0	1.91	85.88	40.7	2.11		
1956: June.....	80.56	41.1	1.96	84.46	41.4	2.04	86.29	42.3	2.04	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	83.16	39.6	2.10		
July.....	81.18	41.0	1.98	84.46	41.2	2.05	87.54	42.7	2.05	78.60	40.1	1.96	77.74	40.7	1.91	83.16	39.6	2.10		
August.....	81.18	41.0	1.98	85.28	41.4	2.06	84.46	41.2	2.05	78.59	40.3	1.95	78.94	40.9	1.93	85.41	40.1	2.13		
September.....	83.40	41.7	2.00	85.91	41.5	2.07	87.98	42.5	2.07	81.77	41.3	1.98	79.13	41.0	1.93	87.31	40.8	2.14		
October.....	84.84	42.0	2.02	88.20	42.0	2.10	90.29	43.2	2.09	80.79	40.6	1.99	76.24	39.5	1.93	88.60	41.4	2.14		
November.....	84.84	42.0	2.02	89.25	42.3	2.11	91.14	43.4	2.10	82.19	41.3	1.99	80.51	41.5	1.94	88.80	41.3	2.15		
December.....	86.51	42.2	2.05	91.16	42.4	2.15	94.82	43.9	2.15	81.40	40.7	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98	86.43	40.2	2.15		
1957: January.....	84.87	41.4	2.05	91.58	42.4	2.16	92.45	43.0	2.16	81.61	40.6	2.01	82.00	41.0	2.00	87.29	40.6	2.15		
February.....	85.49	41.5	2.06	89.44	41.6	2.15	93.10	43.1	2.16	82.82	41.0	2.02	82.41	41.0	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15		
March.....	85.91	41.5	2.07	89.64	41.5	2.16	93.31	43.2	2.16	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.02	41.1	2.02	85.41	40.1			

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Connecticut—Con.			Delaware						District of Columbia			Florida							
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			Washington			State			Jacksonville				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$80.37	42.3	\$1.90	\$74.70	40.6	\$1.84	\$87.97	41.3	\$2.13	\$81.60	40.2	\$2.03	\$58.10	41.5	\$1.40					
1956: Average.....	82.78	41.6	1.99	79.37	40.7	1.95	90.72	40.5	2.24	83.77	39.7	2.11	62.47	41.1	1.52	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67		
1956: June.....	80.18	40.7	1.97	79.84	41.8	1.91	91.13	40.5	2.25	84.84	40.4	2.10	62.88	41.1	1.53	69.05	41.1	1.68		
July.....	81.19	40.8	1.99	75.81	39.9	1.90	89.95	39.8	2.26	81.93	39.2	2.09	63.55	41.0	1.55	67.43	39.9	1.69		
August.....	80.39	40.6	1.98	76.78	40.2	1.88	87.86	39.4	2.23	81.90	39.0	2.10	63.02	40.4	1.56	66.30	39.7	1.67		
September.....	82.20	41.1	2.00	78.31	41.0	1.91	89.33	39.7	2.25	86.62	40.1	2.16	63.43	40.4	1.57	67.66	39.8	1.70		
October.....	82.00	41.0	2.00	79.59	40.4	1.97	90.57	39.9	2.27	85.75	39.7	2.17	64.21	40.9	1.57	72.14	41.7	1.73		
November.....	82.82	41.0	2.02	85.69	41.8	2.05	96.10	41.6	2.31	85.10	39.4	2.16	63.70	41.1	1.55	72.62	41.5	1.75		
December.....	83.23	41.0	2.03	89.88	42.8	2.10	101.52	43.1	2.35	86.37	39.8	2.17	65.10	42.0	1.55	73.85	42.2	1.75		
1957: January.....	82.42	40.4	2.04	82.21	40.1	2.05	92.52	40.4	2.29	83.16	38.5	2.16	64.79	41.8	1.55	70.76	40.9	1.73		
February.....	84.05	40.8	2.06	83.22	40.4	2.06	93.79	40.6	2.31	87.38	39.9	2.19	65.10	42.0	1.56	68.63	39.9	1.72		
March.....	84.46	40.8	2.07	81.56	39.4	2.07	91.25	39.5	2.31	86.11	39.5	2.18	64.53	41.1	1.57	69.60	40.0	1.74		
April.....	83.63	40.4	2.07	85.08	41.1	2.07	95.35	41.1	2.32	85.02	39.0	2.18	63.44	39.9	1.59	68.06	39.8	1.71		
May.....	83.21	40.2	2.07	83.44	40.7	2.05	93.03	40.1	2.32	86.98	39.9	2.18	64.96	40.6	1.60	71.17	40.9	1.74		
June.....	84.04	40.6	2.07	84.67	41.3	2.05	94.77	40.5	2.34	87.20	40.0	2.18	65.20	40.5	1.61	72.57	41.0	1.77		
Florida—Continued																				
Miami						Tampa—St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah			Idaho		
1955: Average.....				\$57.53	40.8	\$1.41	\$54.00	40.3	\$1.34	\$68.54	40.8	\$1.68	\$70.22	42.3	\$1.66	\$81.54	41.6	\$1.96		
1956: Average.....	\$63.18	40.5	\$1.56	61.71	40.6	1.52	57.17	39.7	1.44	71.88	40.1	1.78	74.76	42.0	1.78	84.67	41.3	2.05		
1956: June.....	63.90	40.7	1.57	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.20	39.3	1.43	69.48	39.7	1.75	75.23	42.5	1.77	89.24	42.7	2.09		
July.....	64.31	40.7	1.58	61.91	40.2	1.54	56.02	38.9	1.44	69.65	39.8	1.75	79.10	42.3	1.87	88.74	43.5	2.04		
August.....	63.52	40.2	1.58	60.28	39.4	1.53	57.02	39.6	1.44	70.70	40.4	1.75	78.08	42.9	1.82	89.14	42.0	2.12		
September.....	61.93	39.7	1.56	61.54	39.7	1.55	57.71	39.8	1.45	71.73	40.3	1.78	75.89	41.7	1.82	85.46	40.5	2.11		
October.....	64.46	40.8	1.58	63.36	40.1	1.58	59.20	40.0	1.48	72.76	40.2	1.81	76.68	41.9	1.83	82.39	39.8	2.07		
November.....	63.99	40.5	1.58	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.26	40.3	1.52	77.49	41.0	1.89	77.28	42.0	1.84	83.23	41.0	2.03		
December.....	64.62	40.9	1.58	65.25	41.3	1.58	61.65	40.3	1.52	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.75	42.0	1.86	81.20	40.0	2.03		
1957: January.....	65.25	41.3	1.58	63.99	40.5	1.58	60.04	39.5	1.52	74.59	40.1	1.86	79.34	42.2	1.88	87.72	43.0	2.04		
February.....	65.44	40.9	1.60	66.14	41.6	1.59	59.13	38.9	1.52	73.47	39.5	1.86	76.82	41.3	1.86	80.19	39.7	2.02		
March.....	65.45	40.4	1.62	65.57	41.5	1.58	58.44	38.7	1.51	71.97	38.9	1.85	77.98	41.7	1.87	79.40	39.9	1.99		
April.....	64.96	40.1	1.62	63.52	40.2	1.58	58.59	38.8	1.51	72.13	39.2	1.84	77.98	41.7	1.87	79.20	39.8	1.99		
May.....	63.08	38.7	1.63	63.60	40.0	1.59	58.59	38.8	1.51	71.92	39.3	1.83	78.66	41.4	1.90	85.24	40.4	2.11		
June.....	63.69	38.6	1.65	64.00	40.0	1.60	58.98	38.8	1.52	74.80	40.0	1.87	81.67	42.1	1.94	87.78	41.8	2.10		
Illinois																				
State			Chicago			Peoria			Rockford			Indiana			Iowa					
1955: Average.....	\$82.27	41.2	\$2.00	\$85.78	41.2	\$2.08	\$87.69	41.8	\$2.10	\$90.26	45.1	\$2.00	\$83.47	41.2	\$2.03	\$75.73	41.1	\$1.84		
1956: Average.....	86.15	41.0	2.10	90.04	41.0	2.20	88.74	40.6	2.18	92.24	44.1	2.09	86.66	40.7	2.13	78.37	40.4	1.94		
1956: June.....	85.37	40.8	2.09	89.21	40.8	2.19	89.83	41.4	2.17	88.42	42.9	2.06	85.81	40.5	2.12	76.75	40.1	1.91		
July.....	84.17	40.4	2.08	87.18	40.5	2.15	88.12	40.9	2.15	85.93	41.9	2.05	82.83	40.2	2.06	74.95	39.0	1.92		
August.....	84.77	40.6	2.09	88.53	40.4	2.19	86.66	40.1	2.16	87.67	42.6	2.06	84.99	40.0	2.12	76.38	40.2	1.90		
September.....	88.17	41.3	2.13	93.23	41.6	2.24	91.05	40.7	2.24	90.60	43.2	2.10	88.60	41.4	2.14	80.76	40.8	1.98		
October.....	87.74	41.1	2.13	92.09	41.2	2.24	89.97	40.5	2.22	92.14	43.8	2.10	89.46	41.1	2.18	80.43	40.6	1.98		
November.....	88.68	41.2	2.15	92.59	41.2	2.25	91.21	40.6	2.25	93.78	44.2	2.12	89.80	40.9	2.20	81.77	40.7	2.01		
December.....	89.59	41.4	2.16	94.01	41.5	2.27	91.45	40.6	2.25	94.98	44.1	2.15	91.94	41.5	2.22	83.11	40.9	2.03		
1957: January.....	88.77	40.7	2.18	92.99	40.8	2.28	91.17	40.4	2.26	93.00	43.0	2.16	90.03	40.6	2.22	82.53	40.3	2.05		
February.....	88.95	40.8	2.18	93.25	40.9	2.28	89.98	40.0	2.25	94.72	43.5	2.18	90.30	40.6	2.22	82.30	40.1	2.15		
March.....	88.71	40.7	2.18	92.87	40.8	2.28	89.80	39.8	2.26	94.19	43.4	2.17	89.67	40.4	2.22	82.41	40.2	2.05		
April.....	88.07	40.4	2.18	92.01	40.4	2.28	89.43	39.7	2.25	92.86	42.9	2.16	88.43	39.9	2.22	80.65	39.7	2.03		
May.....	87.72	40.2	2.18	91.66	40.2	2.28	89.82	39.9	2.25	93.04	42.8	2.17	89.87	40.3	2.23	81.62	40.0	2.04		
June.....	88.78	40.5	2.19	92.97	40.4	2.30	91.26	40.3	2.26	93.36	42.8	2.18	91.56	40.7	2.25	81.72	40.0	2.05		
Iowa—Continued																				
Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			Kentucky			Louisville					
1955: Average.....	\$80.84	39.8	\$2.03	\$80.81	41.9	\$1.93	\$79.36	42.7	\$1.86	\$84.29	41.8	\$2.02	\$71.75	41.0	\$1.75	\$79.47	41.0	\$1.94		
1956: Average.....	83.37	39.5	2.11	84.42	41.8	2.02	80.12	41.0	1.96	88.02	41.8	2.10	79.27	40.2	1.85	83.14	40.8	2.04		
1956: June.....	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.94	41.9	1.98	78.86	41.0	1.92	84.40	41.4	2.04	74.52	40.1	1.86	81.79	40.3	2.03		
July.....	75.15	36.1	2.08	83.72	41.8	2.00	80.26	41.6	1.93	86.86	41.8	2.08	72.69	39.7	1.83	81.78	40.0	2.04		
August.....	84.43	39.9	2.12	83.47	41.2	2.03	78.07	40.2	1.94	87.32	40.9	2.13	75.67	40.6	1.86	84.90	40.8	2.08		
September.....	85.78	40.2	2.18	86.30	42.0	2.05	82.76	41.4	2.00	90.08	42.0	2.14	76.70	40.7	1.88	85.50	41.0	2.08		
October.....	85.72	39.5	2.17	85.51	41.5	2.06	83.46	41.7	2.00	90.30	41.8	2.16	76.25	40.2	1.90	85.00	40.8	2.08		
November.....	83.58	39.6	2.11	89.15	42.3	2.11	84.41	42.0	2.01	92.42	42.2	2.19	76.23	40.0	1.90	86.36	41.0	2.11		
December.....	87.26	40.1	2.17	90.25	42.6	2.22	81.73	40.5	2.02	94.12	43.0	2.19	75.20	40.0	1.88	86.04	40.9	2.11		
1957: January.....	88.33	39.8	2.22	86.98	41.6	2.09	81.06	40.2	2.02	92.00	42.1	2.18	75.22	40.0	1.88	84.76	40.3	2.11		
February.....	90.38	40.5	2.23	86.91	41.6	2.09	81.99	40.6	2.02	93.62	42.7	2.19	76.77	40.0	1.92	85.84				

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Louisiana									Maine								
	State			Baton Rouge			New Orleans			State			Lewiston			Portland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$69.55	41.9	\$1.66	\$95.47	40.8	\$2.34	\$68.40	40.0	\$1.71	\$58.98	40.6	\$1.45	\$52.25	38.0	\$1.37	\$63.19	41.2	\$1.53
1956: Average	74.98	41.2	1.82	103.79	40.7	2.55	73.57	40.2	1.83	63.43	40.7	1.56	54.41	37.7	1.45	68.60	41.5	1.65
1956: June	74.89	40.7	1.84	102.75	41.1	2.50	72.86	39.6	1.84	62.25	40.1	1.55	54.29	37.2	1.46	67.01	41.7	1.61
July	76.86	41.1	1.87	108.79	40.9	2.66	74.61	39.9	1.87	63.08	40.2	1.57	56.11	38.5	1.46	72.48	43.2	1.68
August	75.11	40.6	1.85	103.83	40.4	2.57	74.37	40.2	1.85	65.17	42.2	1.55	55.56	38.1	1.46	67.87	41.2	1.65
September	76.63	41.2	1.86	107.46	39.8	2.70	74.34	40.4	1.84	63.79	40.2	1.59	55.51	37.7	1.47	68.62	40.5	1.69
October	75.99	41.3	1.84	105.82	40.7	2.60	75.44	41.0	1.84	65.63	41.1	1.60	54.05	37.3	1.45	69.97	41.7	1.68
November	76.74	42.4	1.81	105.26	40.8	2.58	75.30	40.7	1.85	64.31	39.9	1.61	51.89	35.3	1.47	68.33	40.3	1.69
December	76.73	41.7	1.84	103.83	40.4	2.57	75.98	40.2	1.89	66.40	41.3	1.61	55.22	38.0	1.45	71.99	42.1	1.71
1957: January	77.11	40.8	1.89	104.09	40.5	2.57	75.43	39.7	1.90	66.22	40.9	1.62	56.56	38.1	1.49	70.23	40.9	1.72
February	77.14	40.6	1.90	100.55	39.9	2.52	77.78	40.3	1.93	66.93	41.8	1.60	57.24	38.7	1.48	70.98	41.5	1.71
March	77.57	40.4	1.92	99.79	39.6	2.52	77.62	39.6	1.96	65.76	41.0	1.60	56.87	38.2	1.49	71.57	41.7	1.72
April	77.57	40.4	1.92	101.56	40.3	2.52	78.39	40.2	1.95	64.85	40.1	1.62	54.96	36.8	1.50	71.57	41.5	1.73
May	78.36	40.6	1.93	102.26	40.1	2.55	79.40	40.1	1.98	63.40	39.7	1.60	52.97	35.4	1.50	68.64	40.5	1.70
June	79.15	40.8	1.94	102.54	39.9	2.57	79.18	40.4	1.96	63.85	40.0	1.60	55.00	37.5	1.47	69.06	40.6	1.70
	Maryland									Massachusetts								
	State			Baltimore			State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford		
1955: Average	\$74.52	40.9	\$1.82	\$78.89	41.1	\$1.92	\$69.09	40.4	\$1.71	\$71.48	40.0	\$1.79	\$54.96	38.8	\$1.42	\$58.53	39.5	\$1.48
1956: Average	79.15	40.8	1.94	83.82	41.1	2.04	72.21	40.1	1.80	75.41	40.0	1.88	54.16	37.1	1.46	57.71	37.8	1.63
1956: June	79.46	41.0	1.94	83.84	41.2	2.04	70.71	39.5	1.79	74.05	39.6	1.87	49.98	34.0	1.47	55.33	36.4	1.52
July	77.11	40.7	1.90	82.07	41.1	2.00	71.06	39.7	1.79	74.26	39.5	1.88	53.87	36.9	1.46	56.46	36.9	1.53
August	78.08	40.7	1.92	83.64	40.8	2.05	72.00	40.0	1.80	75.58	40.2	1.88	53.94	37.2	1.45	57.61	37.9	1.52
September	79.64	41.0	1.94	85.47	41.5	2.06	73.75	40.3	1.83	77.55	40.6	1.91	55.35	37.4	1.48	58.28	37.6	1.57
October	80.71	41.0	1.97	86.03	41.3	2.09	73.42	39.9	1.84	76.81	39.8	1.93	55.87	37.0	1.51	58.56	37.3	1.55
November	82.25	41.0	2.01	87.15	41.4	2.11	73.26	39.6	1.85	76.63	39.5	1.94	57.13	39.4	1.45	59.03	37.6	1.57
December	82.64	40.8	2.02	86.93	41.2	2.11	75.33	40.5	1.86	79.38	40.5	1.96	55.88	37.5	1.49	60.37	38.7	1.56
1957: January	81.34	40.1	2.03	85.36	40.4	2.12	73.47	39.5	1.86	76.44	39.0	1.96	54.21	35.9	1.51	59.35	37.8	1.57
February	81.58	40.1	2.04	85.80	40.5	2.12	74.40	40.0	1.87	79.00	40.1	1.97	54.15	36.1	1.50	60.14	38.8	1.55
March	81.36	40.0	2.04	85.21	40.3	2.12	74.61	39.9	1.87	78.60	39.9	1.97	55.42	36.7	1.51	59.90	38.4	1.56
April	81.11	39.7	2.04	85.04	40.0	2.13	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.41	39.8	1.97	52.60	35.3	1.49	59.12	37.9	1.56
May	81.20	40.0	2.03	85.41	40.3	2.12	73.88	39.3	1.88	78.21	39.5	1.98	53.76	35.6	1.51	58.13	37.5	1.55
June	83.62	40.7	2.05	88.45	41.2	2.15	74.82	39.8	1.88	79.60	40.0	1.99	54.15	36.1	1.50	59.66	38.0	1.57
	Massachusetts—Continued									Michigan								
	Springfield—Holyoke			Worcester			State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids		
1955: Average	\$75.31	41.1	\$1.83	\$78.45	41.3	\$1.90	\$94.84	42.3	\$2.24	\$97.64	41.8	\$2.34	\$105.94	44.7	\$2.37	\$84.82	41.6	\$2.04
1956: Average	79.00	41.1	1.92	82.37	40.9	2.01	94.98	40.8	2.33	100.98	41.0	2.46	98.21	40.8	2.41	86.86	40.8	2.13
1956: June	76.57	40.3	1.90	82.41	41.0	2.01	91.20	39.6	2.30	96.32	39.3	2.45	92.08	39.1	2.36	84.82	40.2	2.11
July	77.93	40.8	1.91	78.76	40.6	1.94	93.83	40.6	2.31	100.12	40.8	2.45	95.88	40.2	2.39	85.61	40.4	2.12
August	78.72	41.0	1.92	81.20	40.4	2.01	94.35	40.6	2.32	101.84	40.9	2.49	96.28	40.3	2.39	87.34	40.7	2.15
September	81.93	41.8	1.96	84.05	41.0	2.05	99.16	41.3	2.40	107.89	41.8	2.58	102.89	40.3	2.55	90.33	41.4	2.18
October	81.36	41.3	1.97	83.85	40.9	2.05	100.12	41.7	2.40	106.51	41.8	2.55	108.63	42.8	2.54	92.27	42.0	2.20
November	81.38	41.1	1.98	81.97	39.6	2.07	100.02	41.5	2.41	106.13	41.9	2.53	113.97	44.8	2.54	87.40	40.0	2.19
December	83.00	41.5	2.00	83.64	40.6	2.06	106.03	43.4	2.44	112.52	43.8	2.57	121.45	46.8	2.60	89.98	41.2	2.18
1957: January	82.21	40.7	2.02	82.41	40.2	2.05	98.36	41.0	2.40	105.16	41.4	2.54	96.20	39.8	2.42	86.29	39.8	2.17
February	81.20	40.6	2.00	83.03	40.5	2.05	97.52	40.7	2.40	103.94	41.1	2.53	94.43	39.1	2.42	87.11	40.2	2.17
March	80.79	40.6	1.99	83.03	40.5	2.05	97.16	40.4	2.41	102.55	40.5	2.53	91.91	37.9	2.43	88.06	40.3	2.19
April	80.20	40.3	1.99	81.80	39.9	2.05	94.84	39.6	2.40	98.90	39.2	2.52	93.86	38.8	2.42	87.54	40.1	2.18
May	80.20	40.1	2.00	80.99	39.7	2.04	95.64	39.7	2.41	101.29	39.8	2.55	90.86	37.3	2.44	88.72	40.4	2.20
June	80.40	40.2	2.00	83.23	41.0	2.03	98.69	40.3	2.45	103.88	40.0	2.60	97.98	39.1	2.51	88.36	40.0	2.21
	Michigan—Continued									Minnesota								
	Lansing			Muskegon			Saginaw			State			Duluth			Minneapolis—St. Paul		
1955: Average	\$106.76	45.2	\$2.36	\$88.11	41.0	\$2.15	\$92.09	42.4	\$2.17	\$78.30	41.3	\$1.90	\$79.00	39.3	\$2.01	\$80.59	40.9	\$1.97
1956: Average	98.31	41.1	2.39	88.96	40.0	2.22	88.66	40.3	2.20	81.01	40.8	1.99	83.06	38.2	2.18	83.41	40.6	2.05
1956: June	91.56	39.5	2.32	86.11	39.3	2.19	88.19	40.4	2.18	79.79	40.5	1.97	83.94	39.9	2.10	81.94	40.2	2.04
July	94.92	40.1	2.37	88.16	39.5	2.23	88.86	40.5	2.19	79.48	40.4	1.97	76.46	38.1	2.01	83.30	40.6	2.05
August	94.92	40.1	2.37	87.26	39.7	2.20	86.41	39.6	2.18	79.06	40.2	1.97	82.18	38.7	2.12	83.60	40.6	2.06
September	101.06	40.9	2.47	91.17	40.5	2.25	86.45	38.8	2.23	79.94	40.5	1.98	79.35	37.9	2.10	83.73	40.4	2.07
October	106.72	41.3	2.58	90.11	39.8	2.26	91.41	40.9	2.24	83.69	41.4	2.02	82.79	39.0	2.12	85.69	41.0	2.09
November	111.93	44.4	2.52	88.80	39.1	2.27	94.12	41.3	2.28	83.15	40.9	2.04	84.86	39.4	2.14	85.35	40.6	2.10
December	115.80	45.5	2.55	96.58	41.9	2.31	100.55	43.1	2.33	84.65	41.2	2.05	85.54	39.4	2.18	86.24	40.8	2.11
1957: January	97.28	40.1	2.43	93.96	40.8	2.30	94.82	41.3	2.30	84.74	40.7	2.08	89.56	40.1	2.24	86.91	40.8	2.13
February	97.89	40.3	2.43	93.96	40.8	2.30	90.56	40.0	2.26	85.01	40.5	2.10	88.16	39.1	2.26	85.56	40.5	2.11
March	97.04	40.1	2.42	92.50	40.2	2.30	90.56	40.0	2.26	84.03	40.3	2.09	87.00	39.3	2.22	85.69	40.3	2.13
April	96.15	39.7	2.42	91.16	39.6	2.30	88.82	39.3	2.26	83.60	40.1	2.08	86.30	38.9	2.22	85.63	40.3	2.13
May	88.40	36.5	2.42	89.19	39.0	2.29	90.65	39.9	2.57	83.50	40.2	2.08	87.89	38.7	2.27	85.19	40.0	2.13
June	96.11	38.8	2.48	88.78	38.6	2.30	92.96	40.0	2.32									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Mississippi						Missouri									Montana		
	State			Jackson			State			Kansas City			St. Louis			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$49.80	41.5	\$1.20	\$54.25	41.1	\$1.32	\$71.24	39.9	\$1.79	\$80.71	40.9	\$1.97	\$78.20	40.1	\$1.95	\$85.66	41.3	\$2.08
1956: Average	51.73	40.1	1.29	59.78	42.1	1.42	75.50	39.8	1.90	81.58	40.1	2.02	83.19	40.2	2.07	91.30	41.3	2.21
1956: June	52.93	39.5	1.34	61.19	42.2	1.45	74.50	39.5	1.89	80.71	39.9	2.01	82.15	40.0	2.06	92.42	41.8	2.21
July	53.60	40.0	1.34	61.01	41.5	1.47	75.28	39.8	1.89	79.43	39.4	2.01	83.49	40.2	2.08	91.21	40.6	2.25
August	54.14	40.4	1.34	59.04	41.0	1.44	75.05	39.4	1.90	80.63	39.6	2.03	82.77	39.9	2.07	94.32	42.1	2.24
September	55.35	41.0	1.35	61.92	43.0	1.44	76.93	39.8	1.93	82.06	40.3	2.04	83.94	39.9	2.11	91.61	40.4	2.27
October	54.68	40.5	1.35	62.93	43.1	1.46	77.72	40.0	1.94	81.57	39.9	2.05	85.55	40.5	2.11	93.82	42.8	2.19
November	53.86	39.6	1.36	61.76	42.3	1.46	79.26	40.0	1.98	85.44	40.9	2.08	87.29	40.7	2.14	89.79	40.9	2.20
December	53.04	39.0	1.36	60.76	41.9	1.45	78.67	39.9	1.97	87.12	41.2	2.10	87.35	40.8	2.14	87.71	40.1	2.19
1957: January	53.57	39.1	1.37	59.86	41.0	1.46	78.28	39.9	1.96	84.00	39.9	2.09	87.16	40.6	2.15	84.81	38.6	2.20
February	54.80	40.0	1.37	61.30	41.7	1.47	78.02	39.8	1.96	83.44	39.7	2.09	86.81	40.5	2.14	87.11	39.4	2.21
March	54.25	39.6	1.37	60.49	40.6	1.49	78.14	39.8	1.96	82.39	39.3	2.11	87.21	40.6	2.15	86.91	39.5	2.20
April	54.49	39.2	1.39	62.01	41.9	1.48	77.39	39.5	1.96	82.75	39.2	2.11	86.27	40.2	2.15	88.87	40.3	2.21
May	56.37	39.7	1.42	61.98	41.6	1.49	77.12	39.2	1.97	84.22	39.7	2.12	85.81	39.8	2.16	85.36	38.6	2.21
June	55.58	39.7	1.40	62.10	41.4	1.50	78.39	39.5	1.98	85.10	39.9	2.13	86.99	40.0	2.18	85.76	38.8	2.21
	Nebraska						Nevada			New Hampshire						New Jersey		
	State			Omaha			State			State			Manchester			State		
1955: Average	\$71.83	42.2	\$1.70	\$76.68	42.8	\$1.79	\$86.97	39.0	\$2.23	\$80.12	40.9	\$1.47	\$55.87	38.8	\$1.44	\$79.16	40.7	\$1.94
1956: Average	75.19	41.8	1.80	80.36	42.2	1.90	92.10	37.9	2.43	63.24	40.8	1.55	57.37	38.5	1.49	82.98	40.5	2.05
1956: June	75.04	42.4	1.77	80.08	42.5	1.89	92.58	38.1	2.43	62.47	40.3	1.55	56.25	37.5	1.50	82.46	40.4	2.04
July	73.56	41.8	1.76	78.24	41.8	1.87	95.23	38.4	2.48	63.80	40.9	1.56	57.60	38.4	1.50	82.53	40.2	2.05
August	74.75	41.9	1.78	78.86	41.8	1.89	95.75	38.3	2.50	63.40	40.9	1.55	58.05	38.7	1.50	82.20	40.0	2.06
September	77.79	42.8	1.82	82.76	42.9	1.93	94.72	37.5	2.51	63.65	40.8	1.56	57.15	38.1	1.50	83.59	40.5	2.06
October	76.14	42.2	1.80	80.95	42.2	1.92	95.25	38.1	2.50	63.59	40.5	1.57	57.53	38.1	1.51	84.53	40.7	2.08
November	79.55	42.5	1.87	85.87	43.1	1.99	96.56	38.0	2.47	63.83	40.4	1.58	57.23	37.9	1.51	85.27	40.7	2.10
December	78.92	42.0	1.88	83.34	42.0	1.98	96.50	38.6	2.50	64.78	41.0	1.58	59.58	39.2	1.52	86.50	40.9	2.12
1957: January	78.33	41.0	1.91	84.51	42.0	2.01	93.84	38.3	2.45	64.46	40.8	1.58	60.13	39.3	1.53	85.27	40.3	2.12
February	77.98	41.2	1.90	82.18	41.4	1.98	94.43	38.7	2.44	65.67	41.3	1.59	61.51	40.2	1.53	85.07	40.3	2.11
March	76.36	40.6	1.88	80.16	40.6	1.97	96.00	38.6	2.50	65.35	41.1	1.59	61.75	40.1	1.54	85.28	40.4	2.11
April	76.09	40.6	1.87	80.73	41.0	1.97	96.50	38.6	2.50	63.60	40.0	1.59	58.52	38.0	1.54	84.51	39.9	2.12
May	77.32	41.3	1.87	82.26	41.4	1.99	98.89	39.4	2.51	63.84	39.9	1.60	57.44	37.3	1.54	84.26	39.8	2.12
June	79.37	42.6	1.87	84.28	42.0	2.01	98.16	38.8	2.53	65.44	40.9	1.60	60.21	39.1	1.54	85.49	40.1	2.13
	New Jersey—Continued						New Mexico											
	Newark-Jersey City ²			Paterson ²			Perth Amboy ²			Trenton			State			Albuquerque		
1955: Average	\$80.02	40.6	\$1.97	\$79.07	41.4	\$1.91	\$81.22	41.0	\$1.98	\$78.32	40.9	\$1.91	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$76.36	40.4	\$1.89
1956: Average	84.33	40.6	2.08	83.31	41.1	2.03	84.85	40.5	2.10	81.41	40.3	2.02	85.70	41.2	2.08	83.84	41.3	2.03
1956: June	83.30	40.3	2.07	82.42	40.8	2.02	83.46	40.3	2.07	79.32	39.5	2.01	84.05	41.0	2.05	81.56	41.4	1.97
July	82.72	40.0	2.07	82.42	40.7	2.02	85.91	40.6	2.12	80.12	40.2	1.99	86.10	41.0	2.10	81.60	40.8	2.00
August	84.36	40.4	2.09	82.17	40.7	2.02	84.89	40.1	2.12	78.76	39.6	1.99	83.03	40.9	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04
September	85.02	40.6	2.09	83.56	40.9	2.04	86.41	40.8	2.12	84.21	40.8	2.06	85.07	40.9	2.08	84.46	41.2	2.05
October	84.52	40.5	2.09	86.32	41.7	2.07	86.57	40.7	2.13	83.46	40.3	2.07	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.66	40.7	2.08
November	86.41	40.8	2.12	86.53	41.5	2.09	86.79	40.5	2.14	83.14	40.3	2.06	86.30	40.9	2.11	86.11	41.2	2.09
December	88.37	41.2	2.14	86.77	41.4	2.10	88.22	40.9	2.16	85.19	40.7	2.09	88.60	41.4	2.14	88.20	42.2	2.09
1957: January	86.89	40.3	2.16	85.19	40.7	2.09	88.75	40.9	2.17	82.37	39.6	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	83.41	40.1	2.08
February	86.15	40.2	2.14	85.32	40.9	2.09	86.77	40.3	2.15	84.36	40.4	2.09	88.97	41.0	2.17	86.73	41.3	2.10
March	86.71	40.5	2.14	84.99	40.8	2.08	86.89	40.3	2.16	84.61	40.6	2.08	88.36	41.1	2.15	84.46	41.0	2.06
April	85.80	40.0	2.15	84.81	40.5	2.09	87.06	40.1	2.17	81.94	39.7	2.06	89.44	41.6	2.15	89.66	42.9	2.09
May	84.77	39.5	2.15	85.23	40.8	2.09	85.95	39.7	2.17	83.88	40.0	2.10	87.50	40.7	2.15	89.67	41.9	2.14
June	86.52	40.0	2.16	86.05	40.9	2.10	87.06	40.1	2.17	84.89	40.1	2.12	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.01	42.4	2.17
	New York																	
	State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties ²		
1955: Average	\$75.17	39.5	\$1.90	\$81.66	40.5	\$2.02	\$70.02	39.2	\$1.79	\$89.39	41.2	\$2.17	\$76.10	40.5	\$1.88	\$83.56	40.6	\$2.06
1956: Average	78.96	39.6	1.99	86.95	40.6	2.14	73.98	39.7	1.86	93.84	41.1	2.28	78.43	40.6	1.94	90.07	41.7	2.16
1956: June	77.91	39.3	1.98	86.94	40.6	2.14	72.87	39.3	1.85	93.13	41.0	2.27	76.55	40.0	1.91	87.09	40.2	2.17
July	78.99	39.5	2.00	86.22	40.6	2.12	73.97	39.4	1.88	92.46	40.8	2.27	76.91	39.9	1.93	90.70	41.8	2.17
August	79.43	39.6	2.01	85.42	39.4	2.17	75.33	39.9	1.89	94.42	41.2	2.29	77.07	39.8	1.94	89.61	41.1	2.18
September	80.01	39.7	2.02	88.71	40.8	2.18	75.63	39.8	1.90	97.06	41.4	2.34	80.12	41.1	1.95	90.23	41.2	2.19
October	80.78	39.8	2.03	90.95	41.3	2.20	75.26	39.7	1.90	96.95	41.4	2.34	82.07	41.7	1.97	91.68	41.7	2.20
November	81.28	40.0	2.03	91.30	41.5	2.20	76.06	40.0	1.90	96.88	41.4	2.34	81.25	41.5	1.96	95.45	42.7	2.23
December	82.19	40.0	2.05	92.46	41.7	2.22	75.43	40.2	1.88	98.60	41.7	2.37	82.78	41.9	1.98	97.14	43.1	2.26
1957: January	80.87	39.3	2.06	87.83	40.1	2.19	75.19	39.7	1.89	95.86	40.6	2.36	78.15	39.6	1.98	93.53	41.8	2.24
February	81.34	39.5	2.06	91.45	41.0	2.23	75.93	39.7	1.91	94.92	40.3	2.35	78.15	39.5	1.98	93.79	42.4	2.24
March	81.69	39.6	2.06	90.74	41.1	2.21	76.14	40.0	1.90	95.43	40.5	2.36	77.55	39.5	1			

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	New York—Continued																				
	New York-North-eastern New Jersey			New York City ²			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County ²					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1955: Average	\$75.26	39.2	\$1.92	\$71.65	38.0	\$1.89	\$81.00	40.6	\$1.99	\$80.08	41.3	\$1.94	\$73.44	40.7	\$1.80	\$74.24	40.0	\$1.85			
1956: Average	78.79	39.2	2.01	74.76	38.0	1.97	85.67	40.8	2.10	83.61	41.4	2.02	78.42	41.2	1.90	79.92	40.4	1.98			
1956: June	77.80	38.9	2.00	73.53	37.7	1.95	84.64	40.7	2.08	81.83	41.0	2.00	77.27	41.0	1.89	78.62	40.2	1.95			
July	79.37	39.1	2.03	75.56	37.9	1.99	86.15	40.7	2.12	82.56	41.6	1.99	78.55	41.1	1.91	78.65	39.8	1.98			
August	79.58	39.2	2.03	75.66	38.0	1.99	86.33	40.6	2.13	82.65	41.2	2.01	77.51	40.9	1.89	80.69	40.9	1.97			
September	79.37	39.1	2.03	74.71	37.7	1.98	87.83	41.0	2.14	85.81	42.2	2.03	78.11	41.0	1.91	80.31	40.3	2.00			
October	80.17	39.3	2.04	75.94	38.1	1.99	87.36	40.9	2.14	86.93	41.9	2.07	77.90	40.9	1.91	83.13	40.7	2.04			
November	81.18	39.6	2.05	76.23	38.2	1.99	87.94	40.9	2.15	86.48	41.6	2.08	79.27	41.3	1.92	86.33	41.8	2.06			
December	82.18	39.7	2.07	77.07	38.3	2.01	87.93	40.8	2.15	86.60	41.6	2.08	82.20	41.9	1.96	87.16	41.8	2.09			
1957: January	81.12	39.0	2.08	76.15	37.7	2.02	87.14	40.3	2.16	84.45	40.8	2.07	79.06	40.2	1.97	81.60	40.1	2.04			
February	81.12	39.0	2.08	76.81	37.8	2.03	87.89	40.5	2.17	84.98	41.1	2.07	79.49	40.4	1.97	80.88	39.8	2.01			
March	81.74	39.3	2.08	77.72	38.2	2.03	87.58	40.2	2.18	85.64	41.1	2.08	78.22	40.3	1.94	80.02	40.0	2.00			
April	80.50	38.7	2.08	76.06	37.4	2.03	86.07	39.6	2.17	84.36	40.6	2.08	79.32	40.6	1.95	80.08	39.7	2.02			
May	79.90	38.6	2.07	76.02	37.6	2.02	86.74	39.9	2.17	82.55	39.9	2.07	79.30	40.5	1.96	79.93	39.4	2.03			
June	81.51	39.0	2.09	76.80	37.8	2.03	87.07	40.0	2.18	84.52	40.5	2.09	80.64	40.6	1.99	86.97	41.3	2.11			
	North Carolina									North Dakota					Ohio						
	State			Charlotte			Greensboro-High Point			State			Fargo		State						
1955: Average	\$51.46	40.2	\$1.28	\$55.89	41.4	\$1.35	\$50.42	38.2	\$1.32	\$68.45	44.4	\$1.54	\$77.65	44.9	\$1.71	\$86.74	41.1	\$2.11			
1956: Average	54.26	39.9	1.36	58.61	40.7	1.44	53.24	38.3	1.39	75.53	43.7	1.73	80.94	43.3	1.87	90.81	41.0	2.21			
1956: June	53.70	39.2	1.37	57.89	40.2	1.44	52.58	38.1	1.38	76.53	44.5	1.72	82.20	44.4	1.85	89.93	40.8	2.20			
July	53.18	39.1	1.36	56.06	39.2	1.43	52.30	37.9	1.38	75.74	44.5	1.70	82.87	44.6	1.86	88.73	40.6	2.19			
August	53.86	39.6	1.36	57.74	40.1	1.44	52.82	38.0	1.39	76.37	44.5	1.72	82.22	44.3	1.86	89.47	40.5	2.21			
September	54.00	40.0	1.35	58.29	40.2	1.45	53.38	38.4	1.39	73.49	42.5	1.73	74.51	41.1	1.82	93.30	41.4	2.25			
October	55.89	40.5	1.38	61.27	41.4	1.48	54.95	38.7	1.42	76.15	43.3	1.76	79.91	42.9	1.86	93.58	41.4	2.26			
November	56.96	40.4	1.41	60.63	40.9	1.48	55.38	39.0	1.42	77.98	43.2	1.81	86.56	44.2	1.96	92.66	41.0	2.26			
December	57.51	40.5	1.42	61.84	41.5	1.49	57.60	40.0	1.44	76.68	42.7	1.80	80.30	41.5	1.93	95.70	41.7	2.29			
1957: January	55.66	39.2	1.42	60.25	39.9	1.51	55.44	38.5	1.44	77.85	42.8	1.82	80.65	41.4	1.95	93.65	40.9	2.29			
February	55.81	39.3	1.42	59.80	39.6	1.51	56.55	39.0	1.45	76.57	42.1	1.82	84.70	43.0	1.97	93.38	40.8	2.29			
March	56.06	39.2	1.43	60.70	40.2	1.51	56.21	38.5	1.46	75.38	42.0	1.80	79.83	41.6	1.92	92.26	40.5	2.28			
April	55.77	39.0	1.43	63.04	41.2	1.53	54.75	37.5	1.46	74.97	42.0	1.79	78.53	41.7	1.88	91.30	40.0	2.28			
May	55.48	38.8	1.43	61.97	40.5	1.53	53.07	36.6	1.45	78.95	43.5	1.82	84.60	43.8	1.93	91.69	40.0	2.29			
June	55.73	38.7	1.44	61.71	40.6	1.52	53.94	37.2	1.45	78.06	42.9	1.82	81.94	42.3	1.94	93.29	40.2	2.32			
	Ohio—Continued																				
	Akron			Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus			Dayton					
1955: Average	\$88.98	39.2	\$2.27				\$80.60	41.2	\$1.96	\$90.37	41.7	\$2.17				\$94.26	42.1	\$2.24			
1956: Average	91.73	38.9	2.36	\$90.81	40.3	\$2.25	84.62	41.6	2.03	95.13	41.7	2.28	\$85.03	40.7	\$2.09	97.14	41.3	2.35			
1956: June	90.46	38.9	2.33	90.93	40.7	2.23	84.07	41.3	2.04	93.16	41.1	2.27	85.24	41.0	2.08	96.25	41.0	2.35			
July	92.73	39.2	2.37	86.14	39.9	2.16	83.05	40.8	2.04	92.36	41.2	2.24	84.52	40.2	2.10	97.49	41.1	2.37			
August	87.06	37.1	2.35	90.34	40.6	2.23	85.01	41.6	2.04	94.73	41.6	2.28	86.39	40.8	2.12	97.34	41.3	2.36			
September	93.56	38.7	2.42	93.43	40.4	2.31	87.07	42.1	2.07	97.37	41.8	2.33	87.25	40.3	2.13	100.96	42.0	2.40			
October	94.12	39.2	2.40	93.66	40.4	2.32	87.65	42.1	2.08	97.94	42.0	2.33	87.25	40.8	2.14	99.60	41.4	2.41			
November	93.76	39.7	2.36	91.95	39.6	2.32	87.21	41.8	2.09	98.37	42.0	2.34	86.01	40.8	2.13	96.88	40.5	2.39			
December	98.77	40.5	2.44	94.61	40.4	2.34	88.69	42.2	2.10	100.33	42.5	2.36	88.20	40.9	2.16	101.17	41.7	2.43			
1957: January	95.81	39.7	2.41	95.40	40.3	2.37	87.01	41.3	2.11	97.24	41.5	2.34	86.28	40.2	2.15	99.21	40.9	2.43			
February	95.84	39.6	2.42	93.11	39.5	2.36	86.99	41.2	2.11	97.48	41.5	2.35	87.34	40.5	2.16	98.91	40.8	2.42			
March	92.33	38.5	2.40	91.79	39.1	2.35	86.48	41.0	2.11	95.69	41.0	2.33	88.82	40.9	2.17	98.65	40.7	2.42			
April	95.22	39.5	2.41	89.66	38.4	2.33	85.52	40.4	2.12	95.54	40.8	2.34	86.95	40.1	2.17	94.93	39.0	2.43			
May	97.42	39.8	2.45	89.06	37.8	2.36	85.55	40.4	2.12	95.61	40.8	2.34	87.42	40.3	2.17	96.02	39.3	2.44			
June	98.39	40.3	2.44	89.51	38.0	2.36	85.38	39.9	2.14	95.38	40.2	2.37	89.03	40.6	2.19	100.20	40.3	2.49			
	Ohio—Continued																				
	Toledo			Youngstown			State			Oklahoma			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			Oregon		
1955: Average	\$92.04	40.1	\$2.30	\$101.19	40.8	\$2.48	\$73.87	41.5	\$1.78	\$70.47	42.2	\$1.67	\$81.54	41.6	\$1.96	\$88.25	39.1	\$2.26			
1956: Average	92.04	40.1	2.30	101.19	40.8	2.48	78.66	41.4	1.90	74.98	42.6	1.76	85.07	40.9	2.08	89.98	38.9	2.31			
1956: June	91.38	40.0	2.28	101.89	41.0	2.49	79.65	41.7	1.91	74.62	42.4	1.76	83.64	40.6	2.06	90.71	39.2	2.31			
July	91.60	40.0	2.29	94.86	41.1	2.31	78.66	41.4	1.90	75.58	42.7	1.77	84.04	41.0	2.05	89.86	38.7	2.32			
August	91.30	39.9	2.29	95.78	39.1	2.45	78.34	40.8	1.92	74.58	41.9	1.78	84.85	40.6	2.09	92.26	39.7	2.32			
September	94.45	40.4	2.34	107.33	41.3	2.60	80.48	41.7	1.93	77.33	43.2	1.79	86.27	40.5	2.13	90.48	39.0	2.32			
October	94.22	40.2	2.34	105.66	41.4	2.55	80.67	41.8	1.93	77.58	43.1	1.80	89.24	41.7	2.14	88.55	38.4	2.31			
November	91.27	39.2	2.33	103.54	40.4	2.56	79.93	41.2	1.94	77.32	42.9	1.80	85.81	40.1	2.14	88.51	38.2	2.32			
December	96.70	40.7	2.38	107.76	41.7	2.58	81.09	41.8	1.94	77.35	42.5	1.82	88.60	41.4	2.14	87.10	38.0	2.29			
1957: January	91.14	38.7	2.36	108.58	42.0	2.59	80.54	41.3	1.95	76.50	42.5	1.80	89.03	41.8	2.13	87.25	38.0	2.30			
February	92.76	39.4	2.35	105.28	40.8	2.58	80.12	41.3	1.94	75.96	42.2	1.80	89.86	41.6	2.16	87.48	38.1	2.29			
March	93.46	39.6	2.36	104.74	40.6	2.58	78.38	40.4	1.94	76.08	41.8	1.82	87.51	40.7	2.15	86.75	37.8	2.30			
April	94.98	39.7																			

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Oregon—Continued						Pennsylvania											
	Portland			State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$82.00	38.9	\$2.11	\$75.20	40.0	\$1.88	\$71.59	38.8	\$1.85	\$80.62	41.6	\$1.94	\$65.93	39.2	\$1.68	\$66.91	41.2	\$1.62
1956: Average	86.07	39.0	2.21	80.20	40.1	2.00	78.41	39.4	1.99	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.47	39.6	1.83	70.35	40.9	1.72
1956: June	85.77	38.9	2.21	80.28	40.0	2.00	76.73	38.5	1.99	85.91	42.3	2.03	71.75	39.4	1.82	68.65	40.6	1.69
July	86.07	38.7	2.22	76.81	39.8	1.93	73.58	39.9	1.85	84.33	41.5	2.03	67.37	39.4	1.71	67.68	40.0	1.69
August	88.44	39.5	2.24	79.20	39.6	2.00	78.97	38.9	2.03	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.10	39.4	1.83	69.08	40.4	1.71
September	86.70	39.3	2.21	81.80	40.1	2.04	83.22	40.4	2.06	87.78	42.2	2.08	74.96	40.3	1.86	71.28	41.2	1.73
October	85.19	38.9	2.19	83.02	40.3	2.06	80.96	39.3	2.06	90.52	42.7	2.11	74.03	39.8	1.86	72.28	41.3	1.75
November	85.49	38.3	2.23	83.21	40.2	2.07	83.18	39.8	2.09	89.46	42.0	2.13	75.83	39.7	1.91	73.28	41.4	1.77
December	87.49	38.9	2.25	84.03	40.4	2.08	84.40	40.0	2.11	90.30	42.0	2.15	75.24	39.6	1.90	72.39	40.9	1.77
1957: January	84.52	37.9	2.23	84.84	40.4	2.10	84.53	39.5	2.14	90.50	41.9	2.16	75.26	39.2	1.92	70.62	39.9	1.77
February	84.88	38.2	2.22	83.20	40.0	2.08	79.99	39.0	2.05	88.80	41.3	2.15	74.24	39.7	1.87	72.45	40.7	1.78
March	85.23	38.1	2.24	83.60	40.0	2.09	80.17	39.3	2.04	88.58	41.2	2.15	74.84	39.6	1.89	72.80	40.9	1.78
April	84.22	37.2	2.26	82.97	39.7	2.09	83.56	40.4	2.07	87.72	40.8	2.15	78.34	40.8	1.92	72.62	40.8	1.78
May	88.55	38.5	2.30	82.37	39.6	2.08	83.56	40.0	2.07	89.40	41.2	2.17	75.65	39.4	1.92	71.91	40.4	1.78
June	88.34	38.9	2.27	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.34	39.0	2.06	91.15	42.2	2.16	75.83	39.7	1.91	72.09	40.5	1.78
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York		
1955: Average	\$78.15	40.2	\$1.94	\$89.99	40.5	\$2.22	\$68.36	39.7	\$1.72	\$55.57	38.3	\$1.45	\$52.03	37.7	\$1.38	\$65.15	40.9	\$1.59
1956: Average	83.22	40.4	2.06	95.99	40.5	2.37	72.94	40.3	1.81	60.14	38.8	1.55	55.58	37.3	1.49	68.88	41.0	1.68
1956: June	82.90	40.4	2.05	96.45	40.8	2.36	72.50	39.9	1.82	60.25	38.4	1.57	55.09	36.7	1.50	69.46	41.2	1.69
July	82.17	40.2	2.04	90.74	39.8	2.28	73.16	40.2	1.82	58.98	38.2	1.54	55.39	37.1	1.49	67.39	40.4	1.67
August	83.60	40.6	2.06	90.09	38.5	2.34	73.20	40.0	1.83	60.84	39.0	1.56	55.58	37.3	1.49	68.21	40.6	1.68
September	84.85	40.6	2.09	96.88	40.2	2.41	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.00	39.1	1.56	55.33	36.4	1.52	67.43	39.9	1.69
October	85.65	40.4	2.12	99.06	40.6	2.44	74.07	40.7	1.82	61.46	38.7	1.58	56.32	37.3	1.51	69.80	41.3	1.69
November	84.44	40.4	2.09	98.33	40.3	2.44	74.52	40.5	1.84	62.57	39.6	1.58	58.37	38.4	1.52	70.04	41.2	1.70
December	85.86	40.5	2.12	101.02	40.9	2.47	73.60	40.0	1.84	62.25	39.4	1.58	57.30	37.7	1.52	72.04	41.4	1.74
1957: January	84.80	40.0	2.12	100.85	40.5	2.49	74.00	40.0	1.85	61.85	38.9	1.59	57.99	37.9	1.53	70.41	40.7	1.73
February	85.03	40.3	2.11	100.19	40.4	2.48	74.19	40.1	1.85	62.81	39.5	1.59	57.99	37.9	1.53	70.41	40.7	1.73
March	84.80	40.0	2.12	99.94	40.3	2.48	73.82	39.9	1.85	61.46	38.9	1.58	58.59	37.8	1.55	70.12	40.3	1.74
April	84.74	39.6	2.14	100.75	40.3	2.50	73.28	39.4	1.86	61.50	38.2	1.61	57.04	36.8	1.55	68.85	39.8	1.73
May	84.74	39.8	2.14	98.95	39.9	2.48	74.24	39.7	1.87	61.44	38.4	1.60	57.13	37.1	1.54	70.24	40.6	1.73
June	84.96	39.8	2.16	100.90	40.2	2.51	74.28	39.3	1.89	61.99	38.5	1.61	57.66	37.2	1.55	70.82	40.7	1.74
Rhode Island																		
	State			Providence			South Carolina						South Dakota					
							State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls		
1955: Average	\$62.47	40.3	\$1.55	\$63.33	40.6	\$1.56	\$53.30	41.0	\$1.30	\$56.56	40.4	\$1.40	\$72.49	45.3	\$1.60	\$80.55	47.9	\$1.68
1956: Average	66.00	39.7	1.66	66.17	40.1	1.65	55.61	40.3	1.38	60.95	40.1	1.52	76.64	44.8	1.71	84.59	47.3	1.79
1956: June	65.57	39.5	1.66	65.11	39.7	1.64	53.72	39.5	1.36	60.05	40.3	1.49	76.42	45.4	1.68	83.26	46.9	1.78
July	66.13	39.6	1.67	66.33	40.2	1.65	54.79	39.7	1.38	64.40	40.5	1.59	74.66	44.5	1.68	81.44	46.0	1.77
August	65.02	38.7	1.68	64.85	39.3	1.65	54.80	40.0	1.37	62.00	40.0	1.55	71.71	43.0	1.67	75.37	43.0	1.75
September	66.30	39.7	1.67	66.73	40.2	1.66	55.35	40.4	1.37	62.71	40.2	1.56	76.38	44.5	1.72	85.49	47.6	1.80
October	66.35	38.8	1.71	67.26	39.8	1.69	57.08	40.2	1.42	60.84	39.0	1.56	79.33	46.4	1.71	88.10	49.6	1.78
November	66.61	38.5	1.73	67.09	39.7	1.69	58.75	40.8	1.44	63.36	40.0	1.57	80.85	47.0	1.72	88.73	49.9	1.78
December	68.51	40.3	1.70	68.85	40.5	1.70	58.49	40.9	1.43	62.80	40.0	1.57	81.17	44.8	1.81	95.67	49.5	1.93
1957: January	65.58	38.9	1.68	66.92	39.6	1.69	57.63	40.3	1.43	60.68	38.9	1.56	81.38	45.1	1.80	89.09	47.7	1.87
February	67.04	39.3	1.71	67.32	39.6	1.70	57.31	39.8	1.44	61.07	39.4	1.59	77.62	43.0	1.81	84.10	44.6	1.89
March	67.16	39.1	1.72	68.23	39.9	1.71	56.59	39.3	1.44	63.92	40.2	1.59	76.62	42.6	1.80	83.52	44.1	1.89
April	66.63	39.1	1.70	68.06	39.8	1.71	56.59	39.3	1.44	64.24	39.9	1.61	73.75	41.3	1.81	78.93	41.9	1.88
May	67.26	39.4	1.71	67.66	39.8	1.70	55.77	39.0	1.43	65.04	40.4	1.61	80.16	44.8	1.79	89.09	47.1	1.89
June	68.51	40.0	1.71	68.80	40.0	1.72	56.74	39.4	1.44	64.00	40.0	1.60	80.20	44.9	1.79	87.43	46.1	1.90
Tennessee																		
	State			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			Texas		
1955: Average	\$60.64	40.7	\$1.49	\$62.37	40.5	\$1.54	\$69.20	40.0	\$1.73	\$69.01	42.6	\$1.62	\$62.02	40.8	\$1.52	\$75.78	42.1	\$1.80
1956: Average	63.20	40.0	1.58	65.20	40.0	1.63	73.66	39.6	1.86	70.69	41.1	1.72	65.37	40.6	1.61	80.32	41.4	1.94
1956: June	63.12	39.7	1.59	64.38	39.5	1.63	73.08	39.5	1.85	68.85	40.5	1.70	65.60	41.0	1.60	80.12	41.3	1.94
July	63.04	39.4	1.60	63.14	38.5	1.64	72.37	38.7	1.87	70.11	41.0	1.71	64.80	40.0	1.62	80.93	41.5	1.95
August	62.57	39.6	1.58	65.04	39.9	1.64	69.19	37.4	1.85	71.14	41.6	1.71	66.26	40.4	1.64	80.75	41.2	1.96
September	64.55	40.6	1.59	65.76	40.1	1.64	76.40	40.0	1.91	73.39	41.7	1.76	66.26	40.9	1.62	82.67	41.7	1.98
October	64.00	40.0	1.60	64.48	39.8	1.62	74.68	39.1	1.91	71.62	41.4	1.73	65.20	40.0	1.63	81.76	41.5	1.97
November	64.48	39.8	1.62	66.63	39.9	1.67	76.64	39.1	1.96	72.16	41.0	1.76	65.53	40.2	1.63	82.19	41.3	1.99
December	65.60	40.0	1.64	68.85	40.5	1.70	76.24	39.5	1.93	72.98	41.0	1.78	66.82	40.5	1.65	84.00	42.0	2.00
1957: January	65.11	39.7	1.64	67.15	39.5	1.70	76.63	39.5	1.94	71.02	39.9	1.78	66.99	40.6	1.65	83.20	41.6	2.00
February	65.11	39.7	1.64	67.83	39.9	1.70	77.22	39.2	1.97	72.00	40.0	1.80	66.40	40.0	1.66	81.97	41.4	1.98
March	65.67	39.8	1.65	68.97	40.1	1.72												

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

Year and month	Texas—Continued						Utah						Vermont					
	Dallas			Houston			State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings
1955: Average						\$77.60	40.0	\$1.94	\$77.52	40.8	\$1.90	\$63.57	42.1	\$1.51	\$58.95	40.1	\$1.47	
1956: Average	\$75.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$91.53	41.8	\$2.19	83.01	40.1	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	67.36	42.1	1.60	60.79	40.8	1.49
1956: June	74.48	40.7	1.83	94.11	42.2	2.23	83.82	40.3	2.08	83.43	41.3	2.02	68.10	42.4	1.61	59.94	40.3	1.49
July	75.21	41.1	1.83	91.57	42.2	2.17	76.83	39.4	1.95	83.83	41.5	2.02	67.68	42.3	1.60	61.10	41.1	1.49
August	77.56	41.1	1.86	91.32	41.7	2.19	75.14	37.2	2.02	83.03	40.9	2.03	66.88	41.9	1.60	62.67	41.8	1.50
September	78.17	41.8	1.87	94.70	41.9	2.26	83.63	41.4	2.02	85.90	41.9	2.05	67.52	41.9	1.61	60.87	40.3	1.51
October	77.93	41.9	1.86	90.35	40.7	2.22	81.93	39.2	2.09	83.23	41.0	2.03	68.21	42.0	1.62	65.18	42.4	1.54
November	78.02	41.5	1.88	89.51	40.5	2.21	86.92	41.0	2.12	84.67	41.1	2.06	66.67	40.9	1.63	65.71	41.8	1.57
December	79.76	42.2	1.89	94.55	42.4	2.23	87.91	40.7	2.16	84.66	40.7	2.08	69.25	42.1	1.65	68.44	43.7	1.57
1957: January	79.76	42.2	1.89	93.63	41.8	2.24	88.22	40.1	2.20	85.90	41.1	2.09	67.63	41.2	1.64	64.17	40.7	1.58
February	77.60	41.5	1.87	92.29	41.2	2.24	88.98	39.9	2.23	84.44	40.4	2.09	68.44	41.4	1.65	65.95	41.2	1.60
March	78.02	41.5	1.88	92.93	41.3	2.25	87.52	39.6	2.21	84.00	40.0	2.10	68.14	41.2	1.66	64.87	40.9	1.59
April	77.27	41.1	1.88	94.21	41.5	2.27	89.44	39.4	2.27	86.05	40.4	2.13	67.58	40.9	1.65	64.57	40.2	1.61
May	76.54	40.5	1.89	92.57	40.6	2.28	88.13	39.7	2.22	84.86	40.8	2.08	67.88	40.7	1.67	64.23	40.4	1.61
June	77.74	40.7	1.91	96.60	42.0	2.30	90.90	40.4	2.25	87.14	41.3	2.11	68.95	41.2	1.67	64.78	39.7	1.63
Vermont—Con.						Virginia						Washington						
Springfield			State			Norfolk—Portsmouth			Richmond			State			Seattle			
1955: Average	\$78.01	43.1	\$1.81	\$59.30	40.9	\$1.45	\$66.56	41.6	\$1.60	\$65.19	41.0	\$1.59	\$84.68	39.1	\$2.17	\$82.20	38.6	\$2.13
1956: Average	84.20	43.4	1.94	61.81	40.4	1.53	67.47	40.4	1.67	68.47	41.0	1.67	88.77	39.1	2.27	86.87	38.9	2.23
1956: June	84.34	43.4	1.94	61.91	40.2	1.54	65.84	39.9	1.65	68.88	41.0	1.68	90.05	39.5	2.28	86.26	38.9	2.22
July	85.65	44.4	1.93	61.75	40.1	1.54	65.18	39.5	1.65	68.71	40.9	1.68	89.80	39.2	2.29	89.07	39.2	2.27
August	83.29	43.3	1.92	61.35	40.1	1.53	65.57	39.5	1.66	67.66	40.7	1.66	89.58	39.3	2.28	88.49	39.3	2.25
September	83.99	42.9	1.96	62.22	40.4	1.54	72.07	41.9	1.72	68.06	41.0	1.66	88.74	39.1	2.27	85.81	38.3	2.24
October	83.57	42.4	1.97	62.27	40.7	1.53	69.36	40.8	1.70	68.30	40.9	1.67	89.39	39.1	2.29	87.27	38.5	2.27
November	81.82	41.5	1.97	63.80	40.9	1.56	72.62	41.5	1.75	71.38	41.5	1.72	89.49	38.7	2.31	89.24	39.0	2.29
December	84.66	42.6	1.99	64.46	40.8	1.58	74.10	42.1	1.76	72.41	42.1	1.72	91.28	39.3	2.32	91.34	39.8	2.30
1957: January	84.04	42.4	1.98	63.52	39.7	1.60	69.20	40.0	1.73	71.10	41.1	1.73	90.45	38.9	2.32	92.32	39.9	2.32
February	83.48	42.4	1.98	63.84	39.9	1.60	69.37	40.1	1.73	70.58	40.8	1.73	89.25	39.0	2.32	90.30	39.3	2.30
March	80.54	40.9	1.97	64.00	40.0	1.60	70.76	40.9	1.73	69.77	40.1	1.74	91.28	39.0	2.34	92.41	39.9	2.32
April	78.83	40.2	1.96	64.64	40.4	1.60	72.49	41.9	1.73	70.35	40.2	1.75	91.90	39.2	2.34	91.70	39.6	2.32
May	80.22	40.1	2.00	64.40	40.0	1.61	69.03	39.9	1.73	72.92	41.2	1.77	89.82	38.6	2.33	86.16	37.6	2.29
June	81.10	40.5	2.00	64.72	40.2	1.61	70.64	40.6	1.74	72.09	40.5	1.78	90.35	38.9	2.32	87.18	37.7	2.31
Washington—Continued						West Virginia						Wisconsin						
Spokane			Tacoma			State			Charleston			State			Kenosha			
1955: Average	\$87.62	40.7	\$2.16	\$82.23	38.9	\$2.12	\$75.45	39.5	\$1.91	\$93.09	40.3	\$2.31	\$80.61	42.0	\$1.92	\$87.90	41.2	\$2.13
1956: Average	91.82	39.9	2.30	84.89	38.3	2.22	80.18	39.5	2.03	97.85	40.6	2.41	84.25	41.7	2.02	82.19	37.8	2.17
1956: June	91.97	39.9	2.31	87.48	38.8	2.26	80.39	39.6	2.03	98.70	41.3	2.39	83.64	41.6	2.01	84.40	39.3	2.15
July	93.20	40.2	2.32	84.14	37.4	2.25	78.92	38.5	2.05	98.74	40.8	2.42	82.43	41.6	1.98	81.95	38.0	2.15
August	90.97	39.6	2.30	81.32	37.1	2.19	78.98	39.1	2.02	98.01	40.5	2.42	82.08	41.4	1.98	83.97	39.1	2.15
September	97.67	40.9	2.39	86.12	39.1	2.20	82.73	39.4	2.10	95.92	39.8	2.41	83.84	42.0	2.00	90.67	40.6	2.23
October	92.29	39.6	2.33	86.34	38.9	2.22	81.97	39.6	2.07	98.73	40.3	2.45	86.12	41.9	2.06	88.90	40.0	2.22
November	94.58	40.0	2.37	83.91	37.2	2.26	82.18	39.7	2.07	98.82	40.5	2.44	84.22	40.8	2.07	85.28	26.9	2.17
December	95.18	39.7	2.40	88.21	39.3	2.24	82.37	39.6	2.08	101.11	41.1	2.46	88.32	42.0	2.10	93.94	41.4	2.27
1957: January	94.47	39.6	2.39	87.97	38.4	2.29	84.84	40.4	2.10	100.03	40.5	2.47	87.50	41.5	2.11	87.77	39.4	2.23
February	92.76	38.9	2.38	85.52	38.0	2.25	80.50	38.7	2.08	98.95	39.9	2.48	86.33	41.1	2.10	88.09	39.7	2.22
March	90.94	38.1	2.39	85.58	37.7	2.27	82.55	39.5	2.09	99.14	40.3	2.46	86.64	41.1	2.11	86.84	38.9	2.23
April	93.23	38.9	2.40	88.73	38.4	2.31	81.69	38.9	2.10	99.63	40.5	2.46	85.90	40.8	2.11	86.74	38.9	2.23
May	93.68	38.7	2.42	88.86	38.0	2.34	82.32	39.2	2.10	100.37	40.8	2.46	85.59	40.7	2.10	85.41	38.4	2.23
June	94.62	39.5	2.39	89.87	39.2	2.29	81.90	39.0	2.10	99.88	40.6	2.46	86.53	41.1	2.11	88.77	39.1	2.27
Wisconsin—Continued						Wyoming												
LaCrosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper			
1955: Average	\$78.92	40.0	\$1.97	\$83.66	40.3	\$2.07	\$87.42	41.2	\$2.12	\$84.55	41.2	\$2.05	\$83.23	41.0	\$2.03	\$99.80	40.9	\$2.44
1956: Average	80.80	40.3	2.00	91.63	41.2	2.22	93.21	41.4	2.25	85.77	40.4	2.12	89.73	40.6	2.21	106.52	40.5	2.63
1956: June	81.30	40.9	1.99	88.39	41.0	2.16	91.97	41.1	2.24	82.14	39.2	2.10	87.91	39.6	2.22	107.06	40.4	2.65
July	81.68	40.9	2.00	86.29	40.0	2.16	93.51	41.6	2.25	82.86	39.3	2.11	90.72	40.5	2.24	110.09	41.7	2.64
August	78.92	40.0	1.97	88.62	40.3	2.20	92.71	41.2	2.25	83.47	39.9	2.09	87.67	40.4	2.17	104.15	39.6	2.63
September	83.54	41.4	2.02	90.88	40.8	2.23	94.08	41.3	2.28	85.60	40.5	2.11	90.76	40.7	2.23	106.92	40.5	2.64
October	82.86	40.6	2.04	92.43	40.1	2.31	94.37	41.3	2.28	86.68	40.6	2.13	88.99	41.2	2.16	109.18	41.2	2.65
November	83.32	40.6	2.05	102.90	43.9	2.35	92.87	40.5	2.29	86.59	40.4	2.14	89.42	41.4	2.16	104.00	40.0	2.60
December	85.30	41.2	2.07	102.09	43.3	2.36	96.67	41.6	2.32	87.72	40.3	2.18	91.32	41.7	2.19	104.02	39.4	2.64
1957: January	85.12	40.6	2.09	97.33	41.4	2.35	96.39	41.3	2.33	88.72	40.3	2.20	90.46	39.5	2.29	107.87	40.4	2.67
February	85.22	40.7	2.10	93.92	40.6	2.31	94.78	40.8	2.32	88.28	40.0	2.21	89.83	39.4	2.28	102.05	39.4	2.59
March	85.56	40.3	2.12	93.82	40.5	2.32	94.90	40.8	2.33	89.70	40.4	2.22	90.91	39.7	2.29	102.70	39.5	2.60
April	84.44	39.3	2.15	94.38														

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	116.4	104.6	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	116.6	104.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	116.8	104.7	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	117.0	104.6	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	117.1	104.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	117.4	104.6	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	117.8	104.4	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	118.0	104.3	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	118.4	105.3	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	118.7	105.5	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	118.9	105.5	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	118.9	105.3	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	105.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	105.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	126.6

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

Group	[1947-49=100]								1956					Annual average	
	1957								1956					Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955
Food ²	117.4	116.2	114.6	113.8	113.2	113.6	112.8	112.9	112.9	113.1	113.1	113.1	114.8	111.7	110.9
Food at home.....	116.1	114.7	113.0	112.1	111.4	112.0	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.8	113.8	110.2	109.7
Cereals and bakery products.....	130.8	130.6	130.4	130.1	129.8	129.1	128.0	127.4	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.8	125.6	123.9
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	109.5	106.9	103.7	102.0	100.6	101.4	99.0	98.0	98.8	100.8	101.3	99.9	99.3	97.1	101.6
Dairy products.....	110.5	110.0	110.0	110.5	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.1	110.7	109.8	109.2	108.7	108.7	105.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	126.9	126.8	122.5	118.7	116.1	116.5	116.9	117.4	115.8	113.9	114.8	120.7	135.2	119.0	113.5
Other foods at home ³	111.7	109.5	109.9	111.0	111.6	113.0	112.7	114.2	115.2	115.8	115.4	113.9	112.8	112.8	111.5
Housing ⁴	125.5	125.5	125.3	125.2	124.9	124.5	123.8	123.5	123.0	122.8	122.5	122.2	121.8	121.7	120.0
Rent.....	135.2	135.0	134.7	134.5	134.4	134.2	134.2	134.2	133.8	133.4	133.4	133.2	133.2	132.7	130.3
Gas and electricity.....	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.3	112.0	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.1	111.7	111.8	110.7
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	135.9	135.3	135.4	138.1	139.2	139.3	138.9	136.1	134.3	132.9	130.5	129.5	128.7	130.7	125.2
Housefurnishings.....	104.1	104.6	104.2	105.1	104.9	105.0	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.3	102.6	102.8	103.0	104.1
Household operation.....	127.9	127.6	127.3	126.4	126.2	125.6	125.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	123.7	123.4	123.0	122.9	119.1
Apparel.....	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.8	106.1	106.4	107.0	107.0	106.8	106.5	105.5	105.3	105.5	103.7
Men's and boys'.....	108.8	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.6	108.4	108.6	108.4	108.2	108.3	107.7	107.7	107.4	105.7
Women's and girls'.....	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.7	99.3	98.2	98.9	100.3	100.4	100.1	99.6	98.1	98.0	98.7	98.0
Footwear.....	128.1	127.8	127.8	127.3	127.6	127.2	126.7	126.4	126.2	126.2	126.0	124.8	124.2	123.9	117.7
Other apparel ⁵	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.2	91.7	91.9	92.2	92.1	92.1	92.0	91.5	91.4	91.4	90.6
Transportation.....	135.8	135.3	135.3	135.5	135.1	134.4	133.6	133.1	133.2	132.6	128.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	126.4
Private.....	125.6	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	123.8	123.3	123.5	122.9	118.7	118.6	117.6	118.8	117.1
Public.....	180.2	176.8	176.8	176.8	175.8	175.8	174.9	174.1	173.4	173.0	173.0	172.9	172.7	172.2	165.7

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

Year and month	[1947-49=100]							
	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services and shelter ⁴	All services less shelter
1947: Average.....	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average.....	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average.....	115.7	113.1	111.2	109.9	112.3	110.1	124.1	125.1
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.1	108.4	107.5	110.6	127.3	128.5
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	108.7	107.1	103.7	110.6	129.4	131.4
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	109.8	108.4	103.4	113.0	132.2	135.1
1956: July.....	118.6	114.9	110.9	107.9	102.2	112.9	132.5	135.2
August.....	119.0	114.5	110.3	108.1	102.6	113.1	132.9	135.7
September.....	119.4	114.8	110.6	108.8	102.9	114.0	133.2	135.9
October.....	120.2	115.5	111.4	110.1	105.8	114.4	133.3	136.1
November.....	120.5	115.6	111.5	110.5	106.4	114.6	133.5	136.5
December.....	120.8	115.7	111.5	110.6	106.4	114.7	134.0	136.9
1957: January.....	121.0	115.9	111.6	110.7	106.7	114.7	134.5	137.6
February.....	121.5	116.4	112.0	110.9	106.8	115.0	135.2	138.2
March.....	122.0	116.5	112.1	111.3	107.1	115.5	135.8	138.7
April.....	122.3	116.9	112.5	111.5	107.3	115.7	136.2	139.0
May.....	122.3	117.1	112.7	111.1	106.7	115.5	136.7	139.5
June.....	122.5	117.8	113.5	111.3	106.7	115.7	137.0	139.9
July.....	122.8	118.5	114.1	111.5	106.5	116.2	137.4	140.6

¹ See footnote 1 and note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, and sporting goods.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, and whiskey.⁴ Includes rent, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, house repairs and maintenance, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance, auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, and motion picture admissions.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average ² price, July 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1957							1956							1956	1955
		July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
Cereals and bakery products: Unit	<i>Cents</i>																
Flour, wheat.....5 lb.	54.7	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.3	113.0	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.7	110.5	110.5	110.9	111.1	110.7	110.8	
Biscuit mix ³20 oz.	26.8	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.4	96.3	
Corn meal.....lb.	12.7	113.4	113.7	113.6	113.0	112.4	112.1	111.4	111.4	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.8	111.9	111.0	111.4	
Rice.....lb.	17.4	93.3	93.1	92.9	92.7	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.9	93.1	93.0	92.8	95.2	
Rolled oats.....20 oz.	22.1	136.0	135.7	135.4	134.7	133.6	131.7	128.5	120.2	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.3	119.0	119.1	117.6	
Corn flakes.....12 oz.	23.0	135.4	135.0	135.1	135.1	135.0	134.5	133.4	132.6	130.2	129.2	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.9	128.0	
Bread.....lb.	18.9	141.5	141.0	140.6	140.3	140.0	139.1	138.2	137.5	137.2	137.1	136.6	136.0	134.9	134.7	131.6	
Soda crackers ⁴lb.	29.1	113.2	113.1	112.9	112.4	112.5	111.5	107.3	108.7	108.6	107.8	107.7	107.8	107.3	107.3	104.9	
Vanilla cookies.....7 oz.	24.6	127.3	127.7	127.5	127.4	127.3	126.7	125.4	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.6	124.1	124.0	122.4	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats		113.2	110.5	106.7	104.5	102.4	103.5	101.2	100.3	101.3	103.5	103.8	101.3	99.8	97.9	101.2	
Beef and veal		105.5	103.0	101.3	99.4	96.3	97.1	97.1	98.6	101.2	103.5	102.7	98.0	94.4	95.7	97.2	
Round steak.....lb.	96.9	117.8	114.1	112.4	110.2	105.8	107.1	107.7	109.0	113.3	117.2	117.5	111.8	106.7	107.1	108.7	
Chuck roast.....lb.	53.0	96.1	94.4	94.0	92.1	88.2	89.8	88.8	93.0	96.2	98.1	96.1	89.0	83.6	87.2	89.5	
Rib roast.....lb.	75.4	113.5	111.8	110.2	107.1	104.5	104.7	108.5	110.2	113.3	115.1	113.8	106.4	102.8	104.7	105.3	
Hamburger.....lb.	43.6	89.7	87.0	84.2	82.5	80.9	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.4	82.3	81.1	79.9	79.0	79.3	81.4	
Veal cutlets.....lb.	117.8	128.0	128.8	127.2	127.3	126.3	126.7	124.5	122.0	122.0	122.6	122.6	120.7	120.0	120.8	119.4	
Pork		114.3	110.9	105.2	102.3	101.1	103.0	98.5	95.6	95.2	98.5	99.8	98.6	98.2	93.1	98.1	
Pork chops, center cut.....lb.	92.7	127.3	127.5	117.0	114.2	112.0	113.9	109.7	106.9	109.1	116.9	120.9	117.3	118.1	107.6	108.5	
Bacon, sliced.....lb.	80.7	111.0	103.0	98.3	94.3	93.2	95.4	88.6	84.4	83.5	84.9	83.3	81.9	80.6	79.0	80.7	
Ham, whole.....lb.	64.3	99.1	98.4	96.9	95.8	95.6	96.9	95.4	94.3	91.8	92.6	95.1	96.7	96.5	92.4	93.8	
Lamb, leg.....lb.	72.6	105.5	107.2	105.6	104.1	97.5	99.0	98.2	98.9	102.3	101.4	103.2	103.5	99.8	98.8	98.2	
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters ⁵lb.	57.7	95.0	93.0	89.7	88.4	88.1	87.8	86.6	86.0	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.2	85.4	85.4	87.1	
Luncheon meat ⁵ , 12-oz. can.	45.3	93.8	93.5	92.7	91.8	90.7	89.4	87.9	86.8	85.9	84.9	83.6	83.5	84.4	84.4	89.9	
Poultry, frying chickens		83.3	80.9	78.9	79.1	80.4	79.9	75.9	74.7	75.1	76.7	78.7	81.4	84.7	80.4	91.7	
Ready-to-cook.....lb.	49.4																
Fish		109.6	109.0	109.7	108.8	108.6	109.3	109.5	108.9	108.3	108.3	108.1	108.0	107.6	108.5	108.6	
Fish, fresh or frozen		106.8	106.0	107.2	106.0	105.4	106.7	107.3	106.7	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.3	104.7	105.5	105.4	
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....lb.	42.9																
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....lb.	45.6																
Salmon, pink.....16-oz. can.	62.5	130.1	129.9	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	128.0	126.9	126.5	125.9	125.5	115.7	
Tuna fish, chunk ⁶6-6½-oz. can.	32.2	93.6	93.4	93.2	92.9	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.6	92.7	92.9	93.1	94.6	99.6	
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery		115.0	114.2	114.7	116.0	116.2	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.0	116.5	115.3	114.2	113.6	113.6	110.3	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....qt.	22.9																
Milk, fresh, delivered		120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	120.9	119.8	119.0	118.6	118.4	113.9	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....qt.	24.5																
Ice cream ⁷pt.	29.5	97.7	97.7	97.3	97.0	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.2	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.6	
Butter.....lb.	73.7	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.6	93.8	93.8	94.0	94.6	94.3	92.9	91.5	91.1	90.9	91.3	89.2	
Cheese, American process.....lb.	57.7	109.3	109.4	109.0	109.0	109.2	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.5	108.4	108.0	
Milk evaporated.....14½-oz. can.	14.7	108.0	107.2	106.8	106.0	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.4	100.2	
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables⁸		95.8	95.9	97.2	98.7	99.6	99.8	100.4	101.1	102.5	104.1	104.5	104.7	103.1	99.5		
Strawberries ⁹10 oz.	25.5	79.0	79.5	82.2	85.1	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.2	88.0	88.8	89.5	90.4	92.3	91.2	93.7	
Orange juice concentrate ⁶ , 6 oz.	17.5	95.0	95.6	98.7	101.7	102.4	102.9	104.4	104.8	106.3	108.0	109.8	109.7	109.0	107.0	99.2	
Peas, green ²10 oz.	19.6	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.1	102.0	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.8	104.5	108.2	109.2	110.0	107.5	102.7	
Beans, green ²10 oz.	24.1	100.2	99.1	98.6	98.3	98.1	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.2	96.5	95.0	95.2	95.5	95.9	98.9	
Fresh fruits and vegetables		137.4	137.1	129.8	123.5	119.0	119.5	120.0	120.4	117.4	114.1	115.5	124.9	148.4	122.8	116.0	
Apples.....lb.	22.8	194.8	195.2	171.9	150.1	134.6	131.7	126.3	123.5	113.9	111.5	128.0	136.9	157.0	128.9	128.5	
Bananas.....lb.	18.0	112.8	112.4	103.6	100.8	101.1	105.5	106.8	107.5	107.8	106.1	104.8	103.2	101.2	104.4	105.0	
Oranges.....doz.	58.2	126.8	121.2	118.1	119.4	119.0	119.2	118.1	122.6	130.1	151.0	148.1	139.5	142.7	136.7	113.8	
Lemons ⁴lb.	17.8	96.5	99.2	104.0	102.5	105.9	113.2	113.4	110.3	109.8	108.3	106.6	100.4	102.3	101.9	87.1	
Grapefruit ⁶each	(*)	(*)	(*)	113.0	110.1	109.9	109.9	113.4	114.6	121.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	104.0	97.5	
Peaches ⁸lb.	20.0	123.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.2	89.6	111.4	97.4	133.0	
Strawberries ⁹ ¹⁰pt.	(*)	(*)	80.0	81.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	99.7	95.3	
Grapes, seedless ⁸ ¹⁴lb.	36.4	129.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	74.5	68.4	75.6	80.9	79.4	
Watermelons ⁸ ¹⁴lb.	5.3	86.4	103.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	62.4	77.1	79.5	80.2	
Potatoes.....10 lb.	60.3	114.3	111.1	108.1	105.3	103.7	106.0	106.3	101.2	99.4	97.6	108.9	146.4	215.6	127.8	107.2	
Sweet potatoes.....lb.	18.7	166.3	155.1	143.8	128.6	122.1	121.6	118.2	113.4	105.5	106.9	117.6	136.1	138.4	114.9	123.1	
Onions.....lb.	11.5	135.9	153.4	145.1	116.8	99.4	102.5	91.5	89.9	84.6	89.2	106.0	159.6	186.4	112.4	95.2	
Carrots.....lb.	14.9	117.2	115.9	110.8	99.9	101.8	103.0	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.2	110.9	108.8	108.5	108.1	108.8	
Lettuce.....head	18.7	130.7	125.6	107.7	109.5	95.4	117.3	129.1	145.4	167.8	125.4	111.0	102.8	96.9	114.4	113.7	
Calery ⁶lb.	16.9	115.9	112.0	106.7	101.0	107.7	114.9	117.2	101.3	92.0	84.7	86.0	92.8	99.6	92.7	98.9	
Cabbage.....lb.	8.6	124.6	125.6	132.5	153.1	138.7	125.4	120.4	107.1	97.1	100.3	104.1	107.4	116.3	114.5	119.9	
Tomatoes ²lb.	26.9	95.7	121.1	143.4	129.4	116.5	99.3	113.7	122.8	94.5	74.8	59.2	77.2	106.9	105.4	95.5	
Beans, green.....lb.	23.2	109.7	99.9	128.0	124.1	153.8	146.9	129.4	130.3	110.9	102.1	86.3	81.4	101.5	119.5	105.1	
Canned fruits and vegetables		106.0	106.3	106.6	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.3	10							

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, July 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1957							1956							1956	1955
		July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>																
Soup, tomato ¹⁸11-oz. can...	12.5	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.1	98.9	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.7	99.0	98.7	98.3	98.7	
Beans with pork.....16-oz. can...	14.7	104.1	104.3	103.3	103.5	103.1	104.1	104.0	103.2	102.4	102.8	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.0	103.9	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sweet ¹7½ oz.	27.2	100.3	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.6	99.4	99.0	98.5	98.8	99.4	
Catsup, tomato ²14 oz.	22.0	97.2	97.8	102.7	102.6	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.1	102.4	102.2	102.0	101.6	98.1	
Beverages:																	
Coffee.....	193.3	194.7	194.6	196.5	199.5	200.8	201.3	201.6	202.8	202.8	201.5	197.8	196.9	196.9	194.0	185.6	
Tea bags ³package of 16	23.7	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.2	121.9	121.1	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	121.2	122.5	
Cola drink ⁴carton, 36 oz.	27.3	120.7	117.8	117.5	117.1	116.5	116.3	115.0	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.9	113.8	113.6	113.0	111.9	
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated	86.5	86.7	87.1	87.4	88.0	87.8	86.6	85.3	84.6	84.2	84.2	84.4	84.4	83.1	81.3		
3-lb. can	97.7	92.8	93.6	94.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.1	92.6	92.2	92.2	92.4	93.3	93.6	90.5	84.7	
Margarine, colored.....lb.	29.6	77.7	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.3	80.0	79.0	77.3	76.6	76.2	76.4	76.4	76.2	75.6	75.0	
Lard.....lb.	22.5	83.1	82.3	83.6	84.1	84.7	84.5	81.9	79.2	76.9	75.9	74.4	73.6	72.9	73.1	76.0	
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.4	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.0	97.7	97.0	96.4	95.6	94.6	94.8	95.4	95.5	94.3	92.8	
Peanut butter ⁵lb.	53.6	109.7	109.5	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.0	109.9	109.9	110.1	110.0	110.4	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.	55.3	114.9	114.2	114.2	114.0	113.9	113.8	112.8	111.5	110.7	110.2	110.0	110.0	110.0	109.8	108.0	
Corn syrup ⁶24 oz.	24.9	106.3	106.2	105.8	105.7	105.5	105.3	104.5	103.7	103.4	103.1	102.5	101.5	100.9	101.5	100.9	
Grape jelly ⁷12 oz.	27.3	114.8	114.7	114.8	114.3	114.4	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.2	111.6	111.6	111.4	107.8	
Chocolate bar ⁸1 oz.	4.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.6	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	54.1	77.5	68.8	69.9	72.3	72.4	76.9	77.0	83.8	87.7	90.7	89.9	86.5	83.4	86.3	86.8	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored ⁹3-4 oz.	8.8	103.1	103.0	103.0	102.7	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.3	100.6	99.0	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.3	98.8	

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.
² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request.
³ December 1952=100.
⁴ May 1953=100.
⁵ Priced only in season.
⁶ January 1953=100.
⁷ 7 months' average.
⁸ July 1953=100.
⁹ 3 months' average.
¹⁰ April 1953=100.

¹¹ Not available.
¹² 4 months' average.
¹³ 5 months' average.
¹⁴ June 1953=100.
¹⁵ Vegetable soup priced from December 1952 through July 1956; tomato soup substituted August 1956.
¹⁶ Price of 1-lb. can 101.7 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 83.1 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).
¹⁷ Cola drink specification revised to include 2 brands per outlet. Comparable June price, 26.7 cents.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

[1947-49=100]

City	July 1957	June 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	Annual average	
														1956	1955
														United States city average ²	120.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	120.6	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	118.9	(3)	(3)	118.1	116.3
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	119.9	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	116.9	115.2
Boston, Mass.....	122.1	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	119.0	(3)	119.0	(3)	119.3	(3)	(3)	117.8	117.1	113.8
Chicago, Ill.....	124.1	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	120.3	120.0	120.5	119.5	117.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	119.7	(3)	(3)	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	116.0	113.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	120.0	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	118.0	115.6
Detroit, Mich.....	123.1	122.5	121.9	121.4	121.0	121.0	120.5	120.2	120.6	120.0	119.7	119.6	120.2	118.7	116.5
Houston, Tex.....	(3)	(3)	121.1	(3)	(3)	120.5	(3)	(3)	119.7	(3)	(3)	118.2	(3)	117.8	115.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	121.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	119.8	(3)	118.9	(3)	(3)	117.6	115.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.4	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.1	118.5	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.4	115.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	121.6	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	117.4	(3)	(3)	117.7	117.0	116.8
New York, N. Y.....	118.4	117.9	117.2	116.9	116.0	115.9	115.6	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.1	114.4	114.6	113.9	112.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	121.2	120.1	119.8	119.7	120.0	119.7	118.8	118.6	118.2	118.6	118.4	117.9	117.9	117.0	115.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	120.7	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	118.8	(3)	118.2	(3)	(3)	117.3	116.5
Portland, Ore.....	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	120.1	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	118.6	118.0	115.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	116.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	119.0	(3)	(3)	118.4	116.6
Seranton, Pa.....	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	112.9	111.4
Seattle, Wash.....	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	118.1	116.7
Washington, D. C.....	(3)	(3)	117.2	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	114.9	113.6

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
² Average of 46 cities.

³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956
United States city average ³	117.4	116.2	114.8	116.1	114.7	113.8	130.8	130.6	125.8	109.5	106.9	99.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	114.7	113.7	113.5	113.5	112.4	112.6	123.8	124.3	117.7	113.0	109.2	102.5
Baltimore, Md.....	118.7	117.5	115.1	115.8	114.4	113.1	127.2	127.1	121.9	109.4	107.5	100.1
Boston, Mass.....	118.2	115.3	114.2	116.5	113.0	112.7	131.1	128.4	122.9	107.2	104.9	99.3
Chicago, Ill.....	115.6	113.6	112.8	113.7	111.6	111.4	123.1	123.0	120.3	103.6	100.6	93.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	120.5	118.8	117.2	119.4	117.5	116.5	131.9	131.5	124.9	112.2	110.2	101.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.3	114.6	113.1	113.6	112.7	111.9	123.7	123.8	122.2	105.9	103.3	96.3
Detroit, Mich.....	119.8	118.9	119.0	118.5	117.3	118.3	124.9	124.9	119.9	106.1	104.8	99.1
Houston, Tex.....	114.3	113.3	110.4	112.6	111.2	108.8	121.1	121.5	117.5	104.9	101.6	93.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	114.1	112.9	111.0	112.4	111.1	109.6	126.6	126.6	121.2	106.7	102.8	94.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	117.7	117.7	114.8	114.7	114.6	111.6	138.7	137.1	131.1	109.7	106.8	99.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	115.4	114.5	115.3	114.2	113.3	115.3	129.6	129.5	126.3	102.6	101.0	94.8
New York, N. Y.....	117.3	115.6	114.0	115.4	113.6	112.9	135.1	135.2	129.8	109.8	107.4	100.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	121.1	118.6	117.5	119.3	116.6	116.2	132.7	132.6	124.7	112.1	108.9	102.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	119.2	117.9	115.8	118.0	116.3	114.7	129.1	128.0	125.6	108.5	106.2	98.2
Portland, Oreg.....	118.5	117.5	116.7	117.3	115.7	116.0	132.0	132.1	130.1	111.5	108.1	101.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	118.3	116.7	115.4	115.6	113.6	113.9	124.9	125.1	120.1	106.6	104.3	96.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	118.2	118.2	115.3	116.9	116.8	114.2	140.1	140.1	131.1	111.8	109.8	104.9
Seranton, Pa.....	115.7	114.2	113.1	115.7	114.0	112.9	126.9	127.0	124.3	109.7	108.2	99.3
Seattle, Wash.....	118.6	117.7	115.0	118.2	117.1	115.0	137.9	137.9	136.8	109.6	108.3	99.0
Washington, D. C.....	119.4	117.5	115.9	117.6	115.3	114.7	129.6	129.7	123.0	109.7	106.3	97.0

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956
United States city average ³	110.5	110.0	108.7	126.9	126.8	135.2	111.7	109.5	112.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	110.2	113.2	112.2	124.0	123.1	137.8	103.2	101.8	105.0
Baltimore, Md.....	112.6	112.6	109.2	124.9	122.3	130.3	111.8	110.0	113.3
Boston, Mass.....	114.7	112.1	110.0	129.9	123.4	134.2	108.7	104.9	107.5
Chicago, Ill.....	109.6	107.8	109.5	128.8	125.2	133.7	116.1	115.6	119.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.7	114.8	113.6	133.0	128.0	137.8	116.2	114.3	119.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	104.4	104.4	104.1	124.2	126.1	131.5	115.6	114.0	117.1
Detroit, Mich.....	109.3	107.7	109.3	146.0	144.3	159.6	113.5	112.4	115.2
Houston, Tex.....	109.2	109.3	109.0	124.3	123.3	125.5	110.5	109.3	110.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.9	107.7	110.8	124.4	125.3	127.5	104.7	103.5	107.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	105.5	105.8	103.6	117.7	123.2	125.1	111.6	110.8	110.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.7	105.1	110.9	130.9	130.2	144.1	117.7	116.0	120.7
New York, N. Y.....	109.1	108.3	106.0	120.6	120.9	128.5	113.2	108.7	113.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.7	113.6	111.4	129.7	127.6	140.0	112.7	109.3	113.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	111.8	111.7	107.7	129.4	127.7	134.9	121.3	118.5	122.4
Portland, Oreg.....	117.2	117.2	113.6	119.6	119.5	131.9	114.5	112.0	115.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	102.7	100.0	104.5	134.3	131.0	140.7	118.2	117.3	121.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	109.8	109.8	105.9	124.5	130.8	130.0	110.2	107.9	110.3
Seranton, Pa.....	110.5	110.1	105.4	127.7	125.3	137.4	110.2	106.7	110.4
Seattle, Wash.....	118.4	118.3	113.0	126.2	126.1	133.3	111.7	109.2	111.0
Washington, D. C.....	116.6	116.5	115.5	125.4	122.8	136.6	113.5	110.3	113.7

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	93.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.3	115.7	97.5
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.8
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	118.9	124.3	121.6	92.0
1956	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1953:																	
January	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February	109.6	97.9	105.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April	109.4	97.3	103.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May	109.8	97.8	104.3	113.6	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	95.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	125.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	108.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	115.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.8	119.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	99.0	118.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.2	95.5	*99.9	*117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	*128.9	*150.6	145.2	*121.7	135.1	*124.7	87.3
July 1	118.1	92.7	107.2	125.6	95.4	100.6	116.2	109.4	144.9	119.3	129.1	152.4	145.5	122.1	135.2	127.7	88.8

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957						1956						Annual avg.		
	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955
All commodities.....	118.1	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.3	110.7
Farm products.....	92.7	90.9	89.5	90.6	88.8	88.8	89.3	88.9	87.9	88.4	90.1	89.1	90.0	88.4	89.6
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	106.7	105.4	109.0	103.0	94.1	96.1	100.7	102.6	104.3	97.6	95.3	94.8	111.8	104.2	104.1
Grains.....	82.7	83.9	85.4	87.3	87.5	87.0	89.5	88.8	87.9	84.0	90.7	88.8	88.4	87.0	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	86.5	83.5	78.7	79.3	76.6	75.0	73.9	71.7	68.6	73.0	75.7	76.0	72.9	71.3	75.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	105.0	104.8	104.3	104.3	104.0	103.9	102.9	101.3	100.8	100.0	98.4	98.2	104.3	102.8	102.4
Fluid milk.....	93.1	92.0	92.2	95.0	95.6	97.5	98.1	99.0	98.8	97.2	96.1	95.1	94.4	94.5	91.5
Eggs.....	76.2	61.0	57.5	68.5	63.8	66.3	65.7	74.3	79.3	87.4	91.2	77.7	82.1	81.9	85.7
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds.....	82.4	83.3	84.4	85.2	85.1	84.7	86.6	85.4	84.0	78.6	76.5	80.1	80.6	82.6	84.9
Other farm products.....	142.9	145.7	144.1	144.7	146.0	148.2	148.8	147.9	147.4	149.9	152.9	151.1	149.2	146.9	142.5
Processed foods.....	107.2	106.1	104.9	104.3	103.7	103.9	104.3	103.1	103.6	103.6	104.0	102.6	102.2	101.7	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.7	117.0	116.5	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.8	115.4	115.3	115.3	114.6	114.5	114.8	115.2	116.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	99.2	96.6	91.5	88.2	84.6	83.9	84.8	81.5	82.7	85.7	89.3	85.1	83.7	81.6	84.8
Dairy products and ice cream.....	108.1	108.1	110.7	111.4	111.3	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.6	110.9	109.7	108.9	107.9	108.6	106.1
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	102.3	*101.9	103.5	104.9	105.9	105.9	105.6	105.6	106.6	106.4	106.8	107.3	109.3	107.9	105.5
Sugar and confectionery.....	114.3	113.5	112.8	112.1	112.3	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.8	110.8	110.0	109.8	110.0	109.8	110.5
Packaged beverage materials.....	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	190.9	194.5	196.3	196.3	201.6	201.6	201.6	196.1	196.1	192.7	180.1
Animal fats and oils.....	76.2	72.1	70.3	73.3	78.8	83.4	84.3	84.5	74.4	75.5	72.7	72.2	65.5	69.8	67.7
Crude vegetable oils.....	65.4	*63.8	62.9	65.4	67.6	71.7	73.8	72.0	70.4	65.9	59.4	60.3	65.1	68.5	62.2
Refined vegetable oils.....	66.9	65.5	65.4	70.1	78.2	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.4	70.2	66.0	67.5	67.5	73.4	71.2
Vegetable oil end products.....	84.3	84.9	85.2	86.1	89.2	90.2	89.6	89.4	86.2	83.7	83.3	85.4	85.7	85.3	81.4
Other processed foods.....	94.8	95.4	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.7	95.7	95.3	95.9	96.1	97.1	96.8	99.6
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	125.6	125.2	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.2	123.6	123.1	122.5	121.4	122.2	117.0
Textile products and apparel.....	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.3	95.3
Cotton products.....	90.5	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.1	91.9	92.3	92.7	92.8	92.7	91.5	91.9	92.3	93.0	91.5
Wool products.....	111.3	111.5	110.9	109.9	109.0	109.5	109.1	107.7	106.1	104.8	103.9	103.4	103.1	103.7	104.7
Manmade fiber textile products.....	82.0	81.9	81.8	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.1	80.5	80.3	80.9	80.4	80.3	80.4	81.4	86.6
Silk products.....	121.5	122.4	124.7	124.8	123.0	123.2	122.8	122.8	122.7	123.6	120.1	121.0	122.0	121.9	123.8
Apparel.....	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.6	98.5
Other textile products.....	75.8	76.8	76.9	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.8	78.7	76.2	75.3	74.7	72.2	70.5	72.8	74.5
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	100.6	*99.9	99.0	98.8	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1	99.3	93.8
Hides and skins.....	62.1	59.4	55.8	51.8	51.0	50.1	52.1	53.8	59.0	57.8	63.3	60.4	60.4	59.2	56.6
Leather.....	92.2	91.1	88.8	88.6	88.6	87.8	88.2	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.8	90.9	91.6	91.2	84.6
Footwear.....	121.2	121.2	121.1	121.5	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	119.3	112.3
Other leather products.....	98.0	*97.3	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.9	98.8	98.6	95.9
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	116.2	*117.2	118.5	119.5	119.2	119.6	116.3	114.0	111.2	111.7	111.1	110.9	110.7	111.2	107.9
Coal.....	124.0	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.6	124.0	124.1	123.5	122.0	121.0	114.4	113.8	112.9	114.5	104.8
Coke.....	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	162.2	159.1	156.3	156.3	156.3	156.3	152.9	145.4	149.7	135.2
Gas.....	113.0	*113.0	116.5	118.4	118.4	122.3	119.9	119.9	111.1	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.7	115.1	111.6
Electricity.....	94.3	*94.3	94.9	96.6	94.9	94.3	94.9	94.3	94.3	94.9	94.9	94.9	93.8	94.2	97.0
Petroleum and products.....	126.4	128.4	129.8	130.4	130.7	131.0	124.9	120.9	117.5	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.8	118.2	112.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	109.4	109.3	109.1	109.1	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.3	108.2	107.7	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.2	106.6
Industrial chemicals.....	123.5	124.0	123.6	123.6	122.9	123.2	123.5	122.5	122.5	122.6	121.9	122.1	122.1	121.4	118.1
Prepared paint.....	127.8	125.5	124.7	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.6	122.4	119.1	119.1	119.1	120.0	114.5
Paint materials.....	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.6	99.0	99.5	99.4	98.9	97.9	98.3	98.6	99.6	96.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	93.4	*93.4	93.3	93.5	93.2	93.1	92.6	92.5	92.3	91.8	91.9	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.8
Fats and oils, inedible.....	61.0	*60.2	59.2	58.2	57.9	58.0	58.7	59.4	57.8	55.8	55.4	53.8	53.7	56.2	56.6
Mixed fertilizer.....	108.3	*108.3	108.4	108.6	108.5	109.3	110.2	109.3	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.7	108.7	108.7	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	106.3	106.3	107.2	107.5	106.8	105.9	105.9	105.7	105.7	104.1	104.5	106.0	105.7	108.4	112.6
Other chemicals and allied products.....	105.3	*105.0	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	104.5	104.4	104.2	103.6	103.4	103.8	103.8	103.2	106.0
Rubber and rubber products.....	144.9	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.3	143.9	145.0	147.9	146.9	145.8	145.7	146.9	143.3	145.8	143.8
Crude rubber.....	145.0	145.9	144.0	143.2	142.0	140.2	145.4	151.1	147.0	141.9	142.2	149.9	143.9	146.7	156.8
Tires and tubes.....	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	148.8	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	149.3	152.2	144.9
Other rubber products.....	140.0	139.9	139.9	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	139.7	139.5	139.5	139.1	138.0	136.0	138.0	134.4
Lumber and wood products.....	119.3	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.1	120.7	121.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	123.6	125.2	126.6	125.4	123.6
Lumber.....	120.0	*120.4	120.6	121.2	121.2	121.9	122.6	122.5	123.1	123.6	125.2	127.1	128.5	127.2	124.4
Millwork.....	128.5	128.5	128.3	128.3	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.5	128.6	129.2	129.5	129.7	129.1	128.7
Plywood.....	96.9	97.7	96.8	96.7	96.2	96.4	97.1	94.6	94.8	96.1	99.2	99.2	103.3	101.7	105.4
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	129.1	*128.9	128.9	128.6	128.7	128.5	128.6	128.0	127.8	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.2	119.3
Woodpulp.....	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	117.7	110.9
Wastepaper.....	68.0	66.1	66.1	68.6	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.3	77.3	92.5	97.5	112.1	112.4	112.3	112.7
Paper.....	142.7	*142.4	142.4	140.7	140.1	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	138.9	138.2	138.2	137.3	129.8
Paperboard.....	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.4	136.5	134.8	127.1
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	125.4	125.3	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.6	124.5	124.3	124.3	123.8	123.7	123.2	123.1	113.9
Building paper and board.....	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.1	141.1	141.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	136.9	130.9
Metals and metal products.....	152.4	*150.6	150.0	150.1	151.0	151.4	152.2	152.3	152.1	152.2	151.9	150.2	144.9	148.4	136.6
Iron and steel.....	170.3	165.4	162.9	161.9	163.8	163.9	164.3	163.3	162.5	161.1	161.5	159.4	149.9	154.7	140.6
Nonferrous metals.....	134.2														

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957							1956							Annual avg.	
	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
Machinery and motive products.....	145.5	145.2	145.1	145.0	144.8	144.5	143.9	143.6	143.4	141.1	139.7	137.7	136.9	137.8	128.4	
Agricultural machinery and equipment...	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.1	132.2	132.0	131.8	131.2	130.8	129.5	127.4	126.9	126.8	127.6	123.2	
Construction machinery and equipment...	157.7	157.6	157.6	157.5	156.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	155.5	154.7	151.5	149.4	147.8	148.6	137.1	
Metalworking machinery and equipment...	166.0	165.6	165.6	165.3	164.9	163.8	163.4	163.3	163.0	161.4	159.6	157.1	155.2	156.4	142.5	
General purpose machinery and equip- ment.....	157.2	156.5	156.0	156.2	155.9	155.8	155.5	154.6	154.0	153.0	151.6	149.1	146.4	147.5	134.0	
Miscellaneous machinery.....	144.4	*143.9	143.8	143.7	143.3	143.0	142.5	142.2	142.0	140.4	138.9	137.2	136.6	137.0	129.2	
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	148.9	*148.2	148.2	147.8	147.5	147.1	146.0	145.4	145.2	143.2	142.0	138.0	137.4	138.4	128.2	
Motor vehicles.....	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.6	134.3	134.3	134.2	130.8	129.4	129.1	129.1	129.8	122.9	
Furniture and other household durables....	122.1	*121.7	121.6	121.5	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.2	121.1	121.0	119.7	119.1	118.3	119.1	115.9	
Household furniture.....	122.6	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.0	121.2	121.2	120.8	120.4	119.5	119.2	119.0	114.0	
Commercial furniture.....	153.6	147.3	147.3	147.3	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.8	146.8	145.9	138.8	141.8	132.0	
Floor covering.....	132.9	133.8	133.8	133.8	134.3	134.3	135.1	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.9	131.6	131.4	131.1	126.4	
Household appliances.....	105.0	105.2	105.1	105.4	106.8	106.8	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	105.5	105.0	104.4	105.5	106.8	
Television, radio receivers, and phono- graphs.....	94.1	*93.4	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.5	93.5	93.7	93.2	92.9	93.1	93.0	
Other household durable goods.....	147.9	*147.9	147.7	147.0	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.7	145.0	145.0	140.2	139.7	139.3	140.9	133.5	
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.6	133.2	132.7	132.0	131.3	131.2	131.5	131.1	130.8	130.6	129.6	124.2	
Flat glass.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.0	133.4	128.0	
Concrete ingredients.....	136.1	135.8	135.7	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.6	124.8	
Concrete products.....	126.5	126.7	126.7	126.6	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.8	123.4	123.0	123.0	118.6	
Structural clay products.....	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	150.8	150.7	150.6	150.5	150.3	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.3	148.0	140.1	
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1	
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	125.8	125.8	125.8	121.6	118.2	115.3	111.2	114.4	114.4	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.9	111.7	106.1	
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	128.4	128.3	128.3	128.3	127.5	126.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.6	123.8	123.8	123.4	121.2	
Tobacco manufactures and bottled bev- erages.....	127.7	*124.7	124.5	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.0	123.6	123.5	123.1	122.8	122.5	121.7	122.3	121.6	
Cigarettes.....	134.8	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	
Cigars.....	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9	
Other tobacco manufactures.....	144.1	*134.9	127.7	126.9	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.8	121.8	
Alcoholic beverages.....	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.1	118.1	117.2	116.9	116.2	114.6	115.8	114.6	
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.0	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.3	148.1	
Miscellaneous products.....	88.8	87.3	89.4	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	91.7	91.2	89.2	89.9	91.1	91.3	91.0	92.0	
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	117.6	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.3	115.7	116.1	113.5	
Manufactured animal feeds.....	66.0	63.4	67.2	71.0	72.0	72.8	74.4	72.6	71.9	68.2	69.6	72.1	72.8	72.0	75.7	
Notions and accessories.....	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	95.8	95.7	95.3	92.1	
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	106.8	106.8	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.5	105.4	105.2	105.2	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.9	103.7	
Other miscellaneous products.....	128.8	*127.2	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.3	126.1	125.4	125.1	124.7	124.8	124.7	124.4	124.1	121.6	

¹ See Note, table D-7.² Preliminary.

* Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957							1956							Annual average	
	July ¹	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
All commodities.....	118.1	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.3	110.7	
Crude materials for further processing.....	99.7	*98.8	96.5	97.1	96.7	96.7	97.4	96.6	94.9	95.0	96.7	96.4	95.0	95.0	94.5	
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	90.3	89.1	86.9	88.0	86.5	85.9	86.3	85.0	83.4	84.4	87.2	86.8	85.4	84.0	85.7	
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	115.2	115.0	112.0	111.6	113.4	114.2	115.8	115.9	114.3	112.6	113.1	113.1	111.5	114.2	110.1	
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	114.3	114.2	110.9	110.5	112.5	113.3	115.1	115.5	113.7	111.9	112.5	112.5	110.8	113.6	109.6	
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	136.1	135.8	135.7	135.6	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.6	124.9	
Crude fuel.....	118.4	*118.1	119.3	120.0	119.9	121.7	120.8	120.4	116.5	116.0	111.5	110.9	110.4	113.3	105.8	
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	118.3	*117.9	119.2	119.8	119.6	121.3	120.4	120.0	116.3	115.8	111.3	110.7	110.2	113.0	105.4	
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	118.7	*118.3	119.6	120.2	120.5	122.3	121.4	121.0	116.8	116.2	111.8	111.1	110.7	113.7	106.5	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.1	124.5	124.7	125.0	124.9	125.1	124.8	124.2	123.8	123.6	123.0	122.6	121.3	122.1	117.0	
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.4	125.9	125.7	125.6	124.8	124.2	122.6	123.7	118.2	
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	100.1	*99.2	98.5	99.0	99.6	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	97.3	98.0	97.7	
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.3	102.7	
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	153.9	151.6	152.0	152.5	152.5	152.6	152.1	151.1	151.1	151.9	151.7	150.6	146.1	148.5	139.7	
Components for manufacturing.....	148.0	*147.7	148.0	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.9	146.7	145.2	143.3	142.0	142.9	130.9	
Materials and components for construction.....	133.3	132.6	132.6	132.8	132.7	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.2	132.8	131.4	132.0	125.6	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	112.2	*113.3	114.3	115.2	114.7	114.7	112.2	109.9	106.4	107.1	107.3	107.1	106.5	106.7	103.5	
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	110.4	*111.3	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	110.4	108.5	105.4	105.9	106.0	105.7	104.9	105.3	102.2	
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	115.3	*116.8	117.9	118.6	118.3	118.2	115.2	112.3	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.5	109.4	109.1	105.7	
Containers, nonreturnable.....	134.1	134.1	134.1	132.8	132.9	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.3	131.1	129.3	128.5	127.9	128.5	119.8	
Supplies.....	111.5	110.9	112.0	113.1	113.3	113.4	113.8	113.0	112.7	111.3	111.0	111.3	111.1	111.3	108.5	
Supplies for manufacturing.....	136.9	*136.7	136.7	136.8	136.1	135.9	135.4	135.3	135.1	133.6	132.7	132.2	132.2	132.9	127.3	
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	100.0	99.1	100.8	102.4	103.0	103.3	104.0	102.9	102.5	100.5	100.7	101.7	101.6	101.6	100.0	
Manufactured animal feeds.....	65.6	63.6	67.8	71.7	73.7	75.7	73.7	73.6	73.6	68.3	69.5	72.4	73.3	72.9	76.7	
Other supplies.....	120.1	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.9	119.3	118.9	118.7	117.9	118.2	113.4	
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	118.4	117.6	117.4	117.4	116.9	117.0	116.7	116.2	116.2	115.6	115.3	114.1	114.0	114.0	110.9	
Consumer finished goods.....	111.5	*110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.2	109.9	109.3	109.4	109.1	109.1	108.1	108.3	108.0	106.4	
Consumer foods.....	106.1	104.2	103.1	102.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	101.8	102.7	103.0	103.7	101.4	102.1	101.0	101.1	
Consumer crude foods.....	94.4	88.1	88.4	91.1	86.3	88.7	91.0	94.6	97.2	96.5	96.7	91.5	99.3	96.2	96.4	
Consumer processed foods.....	108.4	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.1	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.9	104.3	105.2	103.4	102.8	102.1	102.2	
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.2	*112.0	112.5	112.8	112.7	112.9	111.8	111.0	110.3	110.3	110.0	109.8	109.7	109.9	107.8	
Consumer durable goods.....	122.8	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.9	123.0	122.9	122.4	122.3	120.7	119.8	119.5	119.2	119.7	115.9	
Producer finished goods.....	146.1	145.5	145.5	145.3	145.1	144.7	144.3	144.0	143.8	141.9	140.6	138.4	137.2	138.1	128.5	
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	150.8	*150.1	150.1	150.0	149.7	149.2	148.8	148.5	148.2	146.2	145.2	143.3	141.6	142.2	130.9	
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	142.2	141.6	141.6	141.4	141.2	140.9	140.5	140.2	140.0	138.3	136.7	134.9	134.2	134.9	126.6	

¹ Preliminary.
* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957							1956							Annual average	
	July ¹	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1956	1955	
All foods.....	105.6	103.7	102.8	102.4	101.0	101.5	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.3	102.8	100.7	101.8	100.8	101.0	
All fish.....	119.9	117.2	117.0	119.4	119.4	115.3	121.8	116.1	118.4	112.5	114.3	114.6	114.6	114.1	105.4	
Special metals and metal products.....	147.5	146.2	145.8	145.9	146.5	146.8	147.3	147.3	147.1	146.3	145.7	144.4	140.5	143.3	132.9	
Metalworking machinery.....	175.7	175.0	174.9	174.5	174.1	173.6	173.0	172.4	172.2	172.0	171.0	167.1	163.9	165.0	146.8	
Machinery and equipment.....	151.4	150.9	150.7	150.6	150.2	149.8	149.1	148.6	148.3	146.7	145.2	142.3	141.1	142.1	131.4	
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.2	131.6	131.1	130.7	129.2	127.1	126.6	126.7	127.4	122.9	
Total tractors.....	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.0	139.0	138.7	138.0	137.2	137.2	136.5	134.3	133.2	132.2	132.5	124.7	
Steel-mill products.....	183.0	175.6	175.7	175.3	175.3	174.5	172.1	169.9	169.9	169.8	169.8	169.8	159.6	163.2	150.7	
Building materials.....	131.4	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	131.0	131.0	131.5	130.6	130.6	125.5	
Soaps.....	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.4	102.9	100.9	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	97.9	97.9	97.7	97.8	
Synthetic detergents.....	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	91.7	
Refined petroleum products.....	125.0	127.3	129.0	129.7	130.0	130.3	124.6	120.6	116.8	117.6	117.7	117.7	118.3	117.5	111.2	
East Coast petroleum.....	121.2	123.7	125.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	120.6	117.5	114.3	116.8	116.0	116.0	115.2	114.6	107.6	
Mid-continent petroleum.....	121.7	126.2	128.4	128.4	129.4	130.2	121.9	119.7	118.3	118.3	119.9	119.9	119.9	118.3	109.4	
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	127.9	129.2	131.0	132.6	133.6	133.6	130.1	121.2	117.2	119.1	118.0	117.5	118.8	117.1	110.1	
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	135.9	135.2	135.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	127.0	127.0	116.2	114.6	114.6	115.7	118.9	117.4	109.6	
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	128.8	*128.6	128.6	128.3	128.5	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.4	127.0	119.1	
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	119.1	117.2	116.1	116.5	121.4	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	122.9	116.4	114.4	111.4	115.4	110.2	
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	118.0	*118.4	118.5	119.0	118.9	119.6	120.3	120.0	120.5	121.1	122.9	124.6	126.2	124.9	122.9	
All commodities except farm products.....	122.3	*121.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.7	121.5	120.9	120.6	120.1	119.7	119.0	118.0	118.6	114.3	

¹ Preliminary.
* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E.—Work Stoppages

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

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825		1,900,000		33,100,000	.29
1956: July.....	377	570	591,000	669,000	12,500,000	1.35
August.....	398	625	137,000	699,000	2,960,000	.29
September.....	336	541	156,000	209,000	1,630,000	.19
October.....	332	524	133,000	178,000	1,180,000	.11
November.....	242	403	158,000	204,000	1,460,000	.15
December.....	114	240	29,000	53,000	472,000	.05
1957: January ²	225	325	60,000	80,000	550,000	.06
February ²	225	350	60,000	130,000	825,000	.09
March ²	250	375	80,000	120,000	775,000	.08
April ²	400	525	150,000	190,000	1,380,000	.14
May ²	475	650	190,000	260,000	1,850,000	.18
June ²	400	600	140,000	220,000	1,850,000	.20
July ²	400	625	160,000	260,000	2,500,000	.25

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														
	1957								1956					1956	1955
	Aug. ²	July	June *	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
Total new construction ¹	4,591	4,395	4,347	4,033	3,641	3,280	3,000	3,182	3,544	3,964	4,302	4,425	4,474	46,060	44,581
Private construction.....	3,101	3,039	3,004	2,808	2,579	2,392	2,217	2,311	2,654	2,922	3,003	3,073	3,122	33,242	32,620
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,553	1,556	1,526	1,410	1,300	1,167	1,048	1,137	1,362	1,521	1,580	1,640	1,672	17,632	18,705
New dwelling units.....	1,135	1,125	1,085	1,000	940	875	795	885	1,045	1,140	1,195	1,240	1,260	13,490	14,990
Additions and alterations ³	374	391	401	373	326	258	217	214	277	339	344	360	371	3,695	3,376
Nonhousekeeping.....	44	40	40	37	34	34	36	38	40	42	41	40	41	447	339
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	805	774	786	747	713	709	704	722	772	804	797	787	786	8,817	7,611
Industrial.....	266	262	270	270	271	269	270	269	274	276	278	278	277	3,084	2,399
Commercial.....	319	307	309	287	263	264	257	269	305	329	320	313	316	3,631	3,218
Office buildings and warehouses.....	167	152	153	146	135	133	135	143	157	165	160	152	147	1,684	1,311
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	152	155	156	141	128	131	122	126	148	164	160	161	169	1,947	1,907
Other nonresidential buildings.....	220	205	207	190	179	176	177	184	193	199	199	196	193	2,102	1,994
Religious.....	80	75	73	68	64	63	65	67	71	74	75	73	71	768	734
Educational.....	47	42	43	40	39	40	41	43	46	47	49	49	49	536	492
Hospital and institutional ⁵	47	41	43	40	38	36	34	33	32	31	30	28	28	328	351
Social and recreational.....	29	27	26	24	23	23	23	24	25	27	27	27	27	275	239
Miscellaneous.....	17	20	22	18	15	14	14	17	18	19	17	17	18	195	178
Farm construction.....	171	166	156	140	119	105	96	91	97	111	130	156	169	1,560	1,600
Public utilities.....	553	526	517	493	432	398	357	350	413	475	484	478	483	5,113	4,543
Railroad.....	41	41	40	38	37	35	31	32	36	43	41	40	41	427	374
Telephone and telegraph.....	91	91	96	101	88	94	86	75	88	107	100	87	84	1,066	805
Other public utilities.....	421	394	381	354	307	269	240	243	289	325	343	351	348	3,620	3,364
All other private.....	19	17	19	18	15	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	120	161
Public construction.....	1,490	1,356	1,343	1,225	1,062	888	783	871	890	1,042	1,299	1,352	1,352	12,818	11,961
Residential buildings ⁶	47	40	39	37	34	30	30	29	30	31	30	25	25	292	266
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	418	394	405	389	374	345	305	336	324	344	371	381	390	4,072	4,218
Industrial.....	42	41	43	43	41	41	37	44	45	45	42	41	43	453	721
Educational.....	260	249	254	238	233	215	194	211	201	210	226	231	236	2,549	2,442
Hospital and institutional.....	30	29	32	33	31	27	23	24	23	26	30	30	29	298	322
Administrative and service.....	42	37	38	38	36	32	27	30	29	33	38	39	39	362	331
Other nonresidential buildings.....	44	38	38	37	33	30	24	27	26	30	35	40	43	410	402
Military facilities ⁷	125	117	110	100	95	84	82	93	98	117	141	146	143	1,395	1,313
Highways.....	620	545	535	455	335	230	195	225	239	326	512	543	530	4,470	4,050
Sewer and water systems.....	130	120	120	117	113	104	93	100	100	110	120	121	125	1,275	1,085
Sewer.....	76	68	66	64	63	58	53	56	56	60	65	65	69	701	615
Water.....	54	52	54	53	50	46	40	44	44	50	55	56	56	574	470
Public service enterprises.....	44	38	38	35	30	26	21	24	27	32	35	39	40	384	233
Conservation and development.....	95	90	83	79	70	60	51	57	65	73	79	84	87	826	701
All other public.....	11	12	13	13	11	9	6	7	7	9	11	13	12	104	95

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Preliminary.

³ Includes revisions in the series on residential additions and alterations, and data are not comparable with those published in issues preceding June 1957. See Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56, on page 973 of the August 1957 issue.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

*Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

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

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)														1956 Total	1955 Total
	1957						1956									
	June	May*	Apr.*	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June			
Total public construction.....	1,293.3	1,103.9	970.9	1,107.2	768.1	923.3	823.9	769.4	837.9	769.5	836.3	1,100.1	1,102.8	10,372.2	9,000.5	
Federally owned.....	363.3	203.1	309.0	345.2	217.3	210.2	176.4	119.0	151.9	134.1	111.6	184.9	344.1	2,037.4	1,556.0	
Residential buildings.....	29.0	64.5	21.5	115.4	19.3	30.2	19.9	1.2	8.9	19.6	1.0	6.8	15.7	128.1	61.4	
Nonresidential buildings.....	195.5	57.2	58.2	71.7	67.3	87.1	50.8	57.3	97.6	37.4	63.9	46.3	176.0	909.4	885.5	
Educational.....	7.2	1.0	8.7	4.0	1.5	20.5	1.4	.9	6.7	.3	.7	2.3	4.8	23.7	21.6	
Hospital and institutional.....	29.1	1.4	.4	4.6	2.0	16.1	1.1	.5	6.8	.5	1.7	3.4	5.2	43.9	77.5	
Administrative and service.....	61.6	10.8	7.5	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	6.3	22.1	87.3	66.7	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	97.6	44.0	41.6	59.6	62.3	46.0	44.5	52.9	79.0	32.5	58.0	34.3	143.9	754.5	719.7	
Airfield buildings.....	20.3	5.1	7.4	11.6	9.3	5.6	3.0	6.4	1.8	5.6	3.9	4.1	8.8	72.1	103.8	
Troop housing.....	8.2	7.7	9.8	7.7	16.4	5.6	11.7	4.7	20.3	7.2	1.8	6.1	40.1	122.7	54.1	
Warehouses.....	11.3	5.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	3.5	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.8	1.6	4.5	4.0	63.2	84.0	
All other.....	57.8	25.3	21.7	36.3	30.8	31.3	26.2	40.6	54.9	15.9	50.7	19.6	91.0	496.5	477.8	
Airfields.....	26.4	24.7	34.7	49.7	27.0	7.9	28.0	21.6	4.7	5.2	7.5	6.1	17.7	155.7	157.4	
Conservation and development.....	66.6	30.0	143.0	83.1	49.7	52.8	62.6	26.5	27.9	55.7	22.6	54.8	41.7	511.0	271.9	
Highways.....	11.6	6.8	15.8	4.1	3.4	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.3	10.0	5.8	8.6	17.4	91.9	58.5	
Electric power.....	6.0	5.7	23.3	2.9	25.6	7.9	3.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.9	58.3	64.3	177.5	43.5	
All other federally owned.....	28.2	14.2	12.5	18.3	25.0	15.0	4.1	1.5	1.9	4.6	7.9	4.0	11.3	63.8	77.8	
State and locally owned.....	930.0	900.8	661.9	762.0	550.8	713.1	647.5	650.4	686.0	635.4	724.7	915.2	758.7	8,334.8	7,444.5	
Residential buildings.....	27.5	21.7	14.7	7.4	31.4	21.8	13.8	17.6	23.0	31.7	12.3	21.4	22.7	253.2	210.1	
Nonresidential buildings.....	337.8	345.2	256.2	300.8	256.1	252.8	272.2	253.5	252.8	259.8	286.6	284.3	287.4	3,202.8	2,842.0	
Educational.....	231.9	237.6	191.6	234.9	175.9	184.9	211.5	189.3	175.0	173.7	192.9	199.2	184.1	2,289.0	2,107.2	
Hospital and institutional.....	35.8	43.6	17.4	15.8	27.4	12.6	13.9	15.3	28.2	43.4	15.5	24.1	27.9	278.9	185.9	
Administrative and service.....	34.2	23.3	20.1	25.0	29.2	23.3	22.9	21.0	27.7	16.1	54.2	26.1	40.1	320.8	263.0	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	35.9	40.7	27.1	25.1	23.6	32.0	23.9	27.9	21.9	26.6	24.0	34.9	35.3	314.1	285.9	
Highways.....	414.7	306.7	289.5	349.6	186.2	317.1	240.5	278.1	269.1	223.6	271.9	349.3	305.1	3,211.6	2,933.5	
Sewer and water systems.....	103.7	172.6	67.7	75.4	55.4	68.9	80.8	65.2	93.7	84.6	103.8	125.5	104.1	1,100.0	895.5	
Sewer.....	74.4	94.4	44.1	43.6	16.6	37.3	49.1	36.2	50.3	54.7	74.9	49.3	60.1	653.9	501.9	
Water.....	29.3	78.2	23.6	31.8	38.8	31.6	31.7	29.0	43.4	29.9	28.9	76.2	44.0	441.1	393.6	
Public service enterprises.....	33.3	27.3	18.8	17.4	11.7	33.1	31.2	25.2	26.0	17.6	26.0	111.6	23.4	336.5	378.0	
Electric power.....	23.7	9.0	9.0	7.7	8.2	17.1	11.2	17.9	17.8	9.0	15.1	103.6	8.6	227.2	247.4	
Other.....	9.6	18.3	9.8	9.7	3.5	16.0	20.0	7.3	8.2	8.6	10.9	8.0	14.8	109.3	130.6	
Conservation and development.....	4.8	20.3	8.6	4.5	5.1	12.0	4.1	5.8	12.9	12.1	14.5	11.9	9.0	139.3	117.2	
All other State and locally owned.....	8.2	7.0	6.4	6.9	4.9	7.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	6.0	9.6	11.2	7.0	91.4	68.2	

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).
*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

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

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														1956	1955
	1957						1956						Total	Total		
	June	May*	Apr.*	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July				
All building construction	1,728.3	1,821.9	1,710.6	1,531.0	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,842.8	18,760.7	18,939.0	
Private	1,484.0	1,640.7	1,529.3	1,370.3	1,053.3	976.2	925.5	1,192.8	1,483.0	1,308.9	1,591.3	1,559.3	1,596.2	16,884.7	17,264.3	
Public	244.3	181.3	181.3	160.7	162.0	133.8	127.4	147.6	169.8	131.7	141.4	157.5	246.7	1,876.0	1,674.7	
New residential building	891.3	948.7	908.7	817.0	595.9	542.7	528.7	682.6	878.5	772.7	969.8	896.6	973.0	10,280.6	11,696.1	
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	879.6	930.9	895.4	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	946.9	887.1	963.6	10,138.5	11,535.1	
Privately owned	820.9	914.0	883.1	799.0	571.1	528.0	514.0	667.8	836.6	746.9	942.4	881.0	937.5	9,962.1	11,386.4	
1-family	734.0	817.2	794.1	710.3	504.2	465.4	454.0	609.3	774.9	688.4	869.6	824.3	879.2	9,211.3	10,643.1	
2-family	20.0	20.4	21.4	20.1	17.1	12.7	11.8	15.7	17.8	16.4	18.6	18.4	17.9	214.8	208.4	
3- and 4-family	9.9	11.9	11.3	10.4	7.5	8.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	7.6	7.7	6.9	6.5	87.9	84.0	
5-or-more family	57.0	64.6	56.2	58.2	42.3	41.9	42.8	35.5	34.1	34.4	46.4	31.4	33.8	448.1	451.0	
Publicly owned	58.7	16.9	12.3	1.7	13.6	7.2	5.9	6.9	26.9	14.6	4.5	6.1	2.6	176.4	148.7	
Nonhousekeeping buildings	11.8	17.8	13.3	16.4	11.3	7.5	8.9	7.9	14.9	11.3	22.9	9.5	9.4	142.2	161.1	
New nonresidential buildings	648.2	675.1	621.8	556.1	490.5	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	636.7	696.8	6,649.7	5,993.7	
Commercial buildings	178.0	218.5	191.6	162.4	132.2	116.2	135.7	153.0	177.1	163.4	187.6	192.8	216.7	2,078.0	1,858.7	
Amusement buildings	13.6	13.1	15.5	10.1	5.9	7.2	5.7	10.6	8.9	10.2	7.5	12.7	10.7	113.4	99.4	
Commercial garages	6.9	6.0	7.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	3.6	5.1	7.0	6.8	60.0	66.7	
Gasoline and service stations	13.8	15.5	15.0	14.0	12.2	12.5	10.3	13.9	17.2	15.4	15.5	13.6	15.2	165.5	140.0	
Office buildings	58.8	94.4	67.4	52.8	51.9	38.0	57.6	56.1	44.0	57.5	67.1	78.4	97.2	734.4	553.4	
Stores and other mercantile buildings	84.9	89.6	86.4	81.8	58.5	54.2	58.2	67.8	101.2	76.7	92.4	81.1	86.9	1,004.7	999.1	
Community buildings	222.1	240.9	214.9	214.7	149.7	168.1	145.2	175.6	208.5	180.9	190.5	208.9	215.9	2,225.7	1,946.2	
Educational buildings	121.2	155.6	136.6	138.0	97.9	110.9	99.6	120.6	125.0	106.6	102.6	110.7	149.6	1,407.1	1,242.3	
Institutional buildings	53.7	36.2	31.5	36.2	22.2	30.3	16.3	24.4	41.5	32.2	47.5	52.6	26.8	367.8	307.7	
Religious buildings	47.2	49.1	46.8	40.5	29.7	27.0	29.2	30.6	42.0	42.1	40.4	45.6	39.4	450.8	396.2	
Garages, private residential	22.7	23.1	19.5	14.5	6.7	5.2	6.4	13.8	23.4	22.4	23.9	21.8	20.6	201.9	187.6	
Industrial buildings	101.2	96.2	102.8	96.5	83.3	87.3	59.8	105.5	122.9	97.7	105.2	125.2	120.8	1,260.5	830.4	
Public buildings	64.9	26.8	33.5	26.7	53.0	24.9	23.1	29.1	26.7	21.4	24.4	30.6	67.2	326.9	306.6	
Public utilities buildings	37.2	45.8	37.4	21.9	51.3	35.0	28.4	27.5	29.9	23.2	32.4	37.1	34.2	326.7	273.1	
All other nonresidential buildings	22.1	23.7	22.0	19.4	14.3	11.9	15.9	21.8	19.1	16.3	16.9	20.3	21.4	229.9	191.0	
Additions, alterations, and repairs	188.7	198.2	180.1	157.9	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	183.4	172.9	1,830.4	1,649.1	

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of

construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

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

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														1956	1955
	1957						1956						Total	Total		
	June	May*	Apr.*	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July				
All building construction ²	1,728.3	1,821.9	1,710.6	1,531.0	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,842.8	18,760.7	18,939.0	
Northeast	333.4	431.4	353.0	336.4	235.9	196.4	243.9	291.2	346.8	337.6	363.5	341.5	436.1	4,047.8	4,129.6	
North Central	555.6	542.1	536.5	446.5	320.6	242.0	258.0	387.0	537.3	446.6	548.2	555.7	566.8	5,670.7	5,715.4	
South	453.1	426.0	404.6	354.9	357.9	339.7	272.0	317.0	386.3	335.0	398.2	394.1	403.9	4,462.6	4,667.7	
West	386.1	422.4	416.5	393.2	300.8	331.9	279.1	345.2	382.4	321.4	422.8	425.4	436.0	4,579.7	4,426.2	
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	879.6	930.9	895.4	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	946.9	887.1	963.6	10,138.5	11,535.1	
Northeast	181.4	189.9	190.5	158.1	96.7	86.9	118.0	151.2	192.6	168.5	194.5	187.3	223.7	2,196.6	2,500.1	
North Central	277.6	283.0	266.7	240.0	146.1	106.7	127.1	193.9	267.2	255.5	306.4	291.3	319.6	3,137.0	3,488.5	
South	220.2	232.9	210.6	185.5	175.2	172.5	132.6	149.9	202.5	171.5	214.8	200.1	198.6	2,347.1	2,700.9	
West	200.3	225.2	227.7	217.1	166.7	169.1	142.1	179.7	201.2	166.0	231.2	208.3	221.6	2,457.9	2,845.7	
New nonresidential buildings	648.2	675.1	621.8	556.1	490.5	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	636.7	696.8	6,649.7	5,993.7	
Northeast	110.7	187.8	124.1	141.0	114.1	83.3	99.2	111.4	115.9	133.8	124.1	113.9	172.4	1,431.6	1,233.8	
North Central	229.5	202.1	216.5	164.8	140.3	110.0	99.0	157.5	213.2	146.8	186.9	209.6	197.2	1,991.4	1,748.7	
South	170.7	135.8	139.5	118.0	137.0	131.0	108.4	130.1	138.6	125.1	128.1	140.0	158.0	1,591.5	1,455.4	
West	137.3	149.4	141.7	132.3	99.2	124.3	107.8	127.5	140.0	119.6	141.8	173.2	169.2	1,635.2	1,155.9	
Additions, alterations, and repairs	188.7	198.2	180.1	157.9	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	183.4	172.9	1,830.4	1,649.1	
Northeast	39.2	50.9	36.8	34.9	24.0	24.7	24.1	27.5	34.1	33.3	42.7	39.2	38.1	394.1	364.0	
North Central	46.2	55.0	51.1	39.6	32.8	24.8	30.1	34.0	53.2	40.6	52.3	52.0	47.5	510.2	449.2	
South	57.4	48.6	50.1	43.2	39.8	35.3	29.4	34.8	41.6	36.0	45.8	50.2	44.4	481.9	451.1	
West	45.9	43.7	42.2	40.2	32.4	33.8	26.2	35.2	37.8	32.5	41.1	42.0	42.9	444.2	388.9	

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State ¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														1956 Total	1955 Total
	1957					1956										
	May	Apr.*	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June*	May			
All States.....	1,821.9	1,710.6	1,531.0	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,842.8	1,926.4	18,760.7	18,939.0	
Metropolitan areas ²	1,415.5	1,321.3	1,200.6	961.1	863.7	841.6	1,032.0	1,294.1	1,101.4	1,350.2	1,330.7	1,454.5	1,515.2	14,667.4	15,108.9	
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	406.4	389.3	330.4	254.2	246.3	211.4	308.4	358.7	339.2	382.5	386.0	388.3	411.2	4,093.3	3,830.1	
Alabama.....	19.9	20.0	14.1	15.2	14.3	11.0	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.2	15.6	14.6	17.0	173.1	166.5	
Arizona.....	18.4	22.8	18.1	13.6	26.8	11.4	16.3	19.7	12.4	18.0	16.7	18.4	19.3	189.7	165.8	
Arkansas.....	6.2	6.2	6.4	9.0	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.7	57.4	54.3	
California.....	301.1	299.9	278.9	212.3	229.4	203.5	242.0	255.6	205.7	291.6	314.1	281.9	286.7	3,163.2	3,065.1	
Colorado.....	21.0	19.5	21.9	21.8	19.7	20.2	23.0	41.2	16.8	23.7	17.9	28.8	20.7	279.2	280.6	
Connecticut.....	41.2	35.8	42.0	22.3	21.1	22.6	37.1	33.0	29.8	34.6	30.9	41.1	37.9	375.1	359.1	
Delaware.....	4.9	5.2	3.2	5.4	6.1	3.4	6.5	7.8	3.2	6.2	3.8	8.3	5.5	66.0	62.0	
District of Columbia.....	6.3	8.4	3.9	2.8	5.3	2.4	4.4	17.9	8.9	3.6	6.1	4.5	6.0	70.2	87.7	
Florida.....	88.8	79.4	76.0	72.2	70.3	57.8	65.7	77.5	61.7	79.3	72.9	74.9	73.8	834.8	746.9	
Georgia.....	19.3	27.5	20.6	22.1	20.2	12.8	17.4	19.2	20.2	23.7	24.2	23.2	26.7	250.2	276.7	
Idaho.....	3.9	4.5	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	6.3	39.6	36.5	
Illinois.....	115.9	142.0	111.7	93.2	61.5	75.2	92.6	118.8	106.9	117.3	119.5	125.0	138.8	1,333.8	1,261.6	
Indiana.....	34.9	33.0	51.3	20.7	23.2	20.5	30.7	40.1	34.1	51.2	38.4	41.0	58.3	432.0	381.0	
Iowa.....	16.4	17.3	11.2	6.0	4.3	7.6	13.0	21.6	16.7	15.6	14.9	18.9	21.4	181.9	180.1	
Kansas.....	12.3	9.9	10.8	10.0	5.8	8.7	14.2	13.3	11.4	10.3	13.0	10.9	13.2	151.9	195.4	
Kentucky.....	22.5	16.1	16.8	13.6	6.5	10.1	10.6	11.2	13.9	15.6	22.3	14.1	20.0	168.2	189.3	
Louisiana.....	24.2	17.9	17.4	20.4	19.3	18.6	14.9	21.7	19.7	24.2	21.5	20.5	30.5	273.1	292.6	
Maine.....	4.9	3.7	2.5	1.0	.6	.8	2.7	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	33.9	29.8	
Maryland.....	44.6	36.0	30.8	37.9	27.3	28.5	28.0	36.4	26.5	49.1	33.7	40.2	46.5	429.8	494.4	
Massachusetts.....	41.9	39.0	51.2	28.4	18.5	25.9	39.5	42.5	47.2	40.0	46.4	39.2	45.1	470.0	445.1	
Michigan.....	97.6	99.4	74.2	48.2	45.2	38.9	72.8	114.2	81.4	112.6	113.9	98.2	124.5	1,084.6	1,130.4	
Minnesota.....	53.7	43.1	20.1	18.3	10.4	15.0	22.5	30.8	40.2	38.1	36.2	41.0	51.9	376.2	403.3	
Mississippi.....	3.2	6.0	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	3.8	5.0	52.5	50.3	
Missouri.....	16.8	25.8	24.7	18.6	16.7	15.3	19.4	29.9	22.4	30.3	27.7	28.4	26.7	306.7	336.4	
Montana.....	3.9	5.1	3.0	2.3	1.3	.9	2.3	3.2	5.9	3.2	4.2	5.5	5.0	41.5	41.7	
Nebraska.....	15.2	6.1	5.6	4.7	2.4	2.6	5.6	8.7	6.2	8.3	10.2	8.0	7.5	82.0	100.0	
Nevada.....	3.6	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	5.7	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.9	45.5	75.3	
New Hampshire.....	3.0	4.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	6.2	37.8	41.2	
New Jersey.....	71.8	72.3	58.8	50.4	40.3	55.6	54.1	73.6	62.8	68.8	64.0	72.4	83.6	810.5	832.3	
New Mexico.....	7.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	9.0	5.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	77.2	85.7	
New York.....	191.0	117.7	111.6	80.8	73.0	86.9	100.8	120.8	129.6	140.9	116.4	166.9	138.5	1,470.0	1,489.9	
North Carolina.....	18.5	21.5	16.2	15.2	16.1	11.9	14.9	16.7	14.4	20.4	20.4	17.5	29.5	221.4	216.4	
North Dakota.....	5.4	2.9	1.6	.5	.3	.9	1.8	3.5	4.0	6.0	3.9	6.6	5.0	40.5	35.6	
Ohio.....	123.9	99.1	94.7	73.6	52.6	53.5	78.8	111.1	83.5	116.1	136.0	139.8	132.1	1,202.0	1,216.0	
Oklahoma.....	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.2	7.2	8.2	15.9	9.4	13.0	13.4	12.0	13.5	13.9	143.2	149.2	
Oregon.....	14.0	12.1	11.4	7.9	12.8	7.2	11.9	13.4	16.3	17.5	16.9	21.1	23.9	182.0	157.2	
Pennsylvania.....	71.6	74.4	64.1	49.6	39.9	47.2	48.6	65.5	55.1	67.2	67.8	92.5	87.5	780.7	871.9	
Rhode Island.....	5.2	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.9	8.1	14.1	4.4	59.6	49.0	
South Carolina.....	5.1	8.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.0	8.0	75.8	94.6	
South Dakota.....	4.1	6.0	2.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.3	4.5	37.4	36.9	
Tennessee.....	21.6	18.3	15.4	10.5	8.9	13.6	17.0	15.7	15.5	16.5	24.4	19.1	21.1	213.0	219.6	
Texas.....	87.0	83.2	82.4	77.1	98.2	56.1	64.9	76.1	71.9	75.2	78.1	75.1	84.3	916.9	1,024.6	
Utah.....	14.2	8.1	13.3	7.6	4.3	4.3	9.0	8.1	12.6	14.8	8.7	13.1	12.0	145.2	113.7	
Vermont.....	.9	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.2	.6	.6	2.8	.6	.5	1.5	1.9	10.1	11.3	
Virginia.....	36.4	33.8	29.6	33.7	24.7	23.2	24.8	40.7	31.2	36.1	37.3	55.5	58.0	452.4	475.2	
Washington.....	32.5	28.5	30.5	24.7	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.8	32.7	37.4	32.8	51.7	35.9	300.6	381.0	
West Virginia.....	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.2	3.1	2.8	5.2	6.2	5.1	5.8	5.9	7.9	6.2	64.4	67.4	
Wisconsin.....	45.9	51.8	38.7	26.0	18.7	18.8	34.0	40.9	36.6	39.7	38.9	43.6	52.6	442.0	438.8	
Wyoming.....	1.8	1.8	1.6	.8	.9	1.9	.8	3.4	2.0	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.2	25.6	18.6	

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South				West
1950.....	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,609	374,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	703,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,881
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956.....	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,086,118	12,814,776	271,342
1953: First quarter.....	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter.....	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter.....	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter.....	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter.....	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January.....	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February.....	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March.....	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter.....	404,400	297,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April.....	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May.....	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June.....	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter.....	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July.....	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August.....	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September.....	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter.....	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October.....	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November.....	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	25,000	27,800	20,700	993,986	985,891	8,095
December.....	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	65,000	65,000	2,850,687	2,761,446	89,241
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter.....	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	95,100	93,200	68,900	3,924,184	3,844,192	79,992
April.....	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,513	1,312,890	33,623
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,268,496	1,237,814	30,682
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	86,700	87,000	63,400	3,534,804	3,471,787	63,017
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,352	1,179,266	22,086
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	27,600	28,600	18,500	1,106,183	1,070,240	35,943
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,776,443	2,737,351	39,092
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,104,981	1,078,142	26,839
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,589	925,991	4,598
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,873	733,218	7,655
1957: First quarter.....	215,800	202,500	13,300	149,100	66,700	33,800	46,800	78,800	56,400	2,540,016	2,351,729	188,287
January.....	63,000	60,100	2,900	44,000	19,000	9,300	10,700	24,800	18,200	718,318	681,147	37,171
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	762,871	727,081	35,790
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,058,827	943,501	115,326
Second quarter.....	292,700	279,400	13,300	199,700	93,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,576,686	3,409,549	167,137
April.....	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	1,115,826	1,087,149	28,677
May.....	102,000	96,000	6,000	68,200	33,800	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,279,400	1,200,000	79,400
June.....	97,000	92,000	5,000	68,000	29,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,181,460	1,122,400	59,060
Third quarter.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July.....	96,000	90,200	5,800	62,700	33,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,165,740	1,100,440	65,300

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

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