Monthly Labor Review

DECEMBER 1957 VOL. 80 NO. 12

Two Studies of a Labor Surplus Area:

I. Worker Mobility

II. Youth Leaving School

Labor Force Projections, 1955 to 1975

Wages in 1958—Deferred Increases and Escalation

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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The distribution of subscription copies is handled by the Superintendent of Documents. Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to the editor-in-chief.

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 11, 1956).

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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The Labor Month in Review

FOR THE FIRST TIME in more than a half century, the Teamsters union was not on the convention roll call of the country's largest trade union federation. Under suspension when the AFL–CIO second biennial convention opened December 5, it was later expelled with the Bakers and the Laundry Workers; the Distillery Workers union was placed on probation and the United Textile Workers union was restored to good standing. All had been charged with corrupt practices. Total membership of the ousted three was 1.8 million.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell presented the Administration's labor-management relations legislative program, including measures to protect the individual worker from abuses. Included were (1) reporting and public disclosure of all welfare and pension plans, general union financial affairs, payments involving conflicts of interest by labor or management, and constitutional practices of unions; (2) liability to suit of officers responsible for union funds and property for failure to discharge their responsibility; (3) secret ballot for local officers or delegates electing national officers; (4) restriction of certain types of illegitimate picketing; (5) clarification of secondary boycotts and Federal-State jurisdiction; and (6) voting by economic strikers in representation elections. He pledged no "union busting" proposals.

All officers were reelected. Plumber's president Peter T. Schoemann and Paperworker president Paul L. Phillips succeeded Teamster John F. English and Baker Herman Winter on the Executive Council.

THE AFL–CIO CONVENTION over, considerable interest was directed to a special convention of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit, scheduled for January 22–24. Contracts with the major auto companies expire during the spring and summer months, and the specific purpose of the 3-day meeting is to establish formal bargaining demands. UAW contract terms are frequently emulated, and because establishment of a shorter workweek has been vigorously promoted by the union during 1957, the convention has acquired additional significance. However, the economic situation in which bargaining will ultimately take place will probably not be fully apparent by the time of the convention.

As the year ended, most Government and private economists were agreed that the downturn in factory jobs and the rise in unemployment would continue at least into the winter months, resulting variously from previous curtailment of defense orders, the cessation of the capital goods boom, and a general adjustment of inventories. Curtailed consumer buying did not appear to be a major factor in the adverse trend, although unemployment had begun to rise more than seasonally in late fall, especially in aircraft and metalworking centers.

With the UAW demands in the offing, the Machinists announced wage increase objectives for nearly 250,000 members in aircraft and missile companies, following a meeting in Chicago late in November. Basic hourly wage increases of at least 26 cents will be sought, based on past cost-of-living increases plus a general across-the-board increase of 6 percent. Relocation and severance pay, increased apprenticeship rates, and improved fringe benefits are also included.

In another collective bargaining development, the Sante Fe Railroad and 15 nonoperating rail unions on November 19 signed a union shop agreement only 3 days before a strike deadline which would have affected more than 40,000 workers. The line was the only major carrier without the union shop.

One day after a 56-day bus and trolley strike ended in Pittsburgh on December 8, a walkout disrupted service on New York City's subway system. The Pittsburgh settlement included a 2-year contract providing for a 6-cent-an-hour increase retroactive to September 1, an additional 8 cents on the date of settlement, and a total of 12 more cents during the next 15 months, bringing the basic rate to $2.40.

In the New York City situation, the strike was led by the independent Motormen's Benevolent Association and joined in by several other craft

unions of towermen, signalmen, repairmen, and conductors. Strike leaders were jailed under suspended sentences received for violating an injunction during a brief strike in 1956. The issue was separate craft representation for bargaining purposes. Recently, a fact-finding board had recommended to the New York Transit Authority that a single-unit cross-system bargaining representation election be held among the more than 32,000 employees of the Authority, without regard to craft. This would ensure sole representation to the Transport Workers Union, which is not supporting the strike. About 4.7 million persons patronize the subways daily.

Although merger of former AFL and CIO bodies at the State and local level has lagged in the large industrial areas (plans collapsed during November in New Jersey and Massachusetts), merger was achieved in West Virginia (the 33d State) and in Puerto Rico. A Los Angeles County merger embracing seven separate local groups representing 750,000 organized workers is scheduled for January 17. The Marine Engineers on November 23 became the first former CIO union to affiliate with the AFL–CIO Maritime Trades Department, leaving the National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association as the only two shipping unions outside the department.

Unions have sponsored awards of various types in recent weeks. On November 28, the AFL–CIO announced availability of a year's internship in its research department for a university graduate student under 26 years old. Minimum stipend is $5,000, with selection to be made by April 1958. Earlier in the month, the Textile Workers Union of America posted $1,000 in prize money for essays dealing with means to halt the decline and promote the growth of the textile industry. On November 21, the International Ladies, Garment Workers' Union provided for 10 college scholarships a year, each worth $2,000 and granted on a competitive basis to children of members. Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and New York contractors are offering opportunities to electricians to spend short periods of study at full pay learning rudiments of logic, psychology, semantics, economics, and history. Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois received the Sidney Hillman Public Service Award of $1,000, established in memory of the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"Hot cargo" clauses in union contracts (which permit employees to refuse to handle goods from struck or nonunion plants) are prima facie evidence of secondary boycott encouragement and thus violate the Taft-Hartley Act, according to a 4–1 ruling of the National Labor Relations Board on November 12.

A Federal district court jury has declared that strike benefits are gifts and not subject to Federal income tax. The Government has moved to set aside the verdict, which relates to benefits paid a Kohler striker.

On December 9, the United States Supreme Court in a 6–3 decision upheld an Arkansas State court injunction against actions which might provoke violence during a strike conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against Rainfair, Inc. Those portions of the injunction banning peaceful picketing, however, were vacated by the Court as an invasion of the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

The Court on the same day unanimously declared that wiretapping violated Federal law even though sanctioned by State statute, and that evidence thus obtained is inadmissible in Federal courts. The decision may result in dismissal (in an unrelated case) of a perjury indictment against James R. Hoffa, Teamster president-elect. Evidence in the case rested primarily upon tapped telephones.

Three weeks earlier, the Supreme Court had held unanimously that Negro workers who had complained that the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks had discriminated against them in connection with their employment on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad were entitled to seek relief in a Federal district court. The union has exclusive bargaining rights for clerical employees of the railroad. A Federal district court had rejected the suit on grounds that the National Railroad Adjustment Board had jurisdiction.

Overseas, British employers on November 21 rejected a demand of the 40-union Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions for a 40-hour week with no reduction in pay. In Hungary, workers' councils, the right to which was won during the 1956 revolt, were abolished.

Labor Force Projections to 1975

The Influence of the Changing Composition of The Population in the Next Two Decades on the Numbers of Part-Time and Full-Time Workers

SOPHIA COOPER*

THE COMPOSITION of the labor force has experienced a number of important changes in recent years. The proportion of young workers has declined; the number and proportion of older workers have risen despite a tendency for earlier retirement. A most dramatic change has been the tremendous increase in the number and proportion of women workers. An equally dramatic change in the structure of the labor force has been the sharp rise in the number of part-time workers. Between 1947 and 1956, the number of part-time workers (defined as persons working 1–34 hours a week) increased by more than 3 million—a gain of 40 percent compared with less than 10 percent for full-time workers. Most of the increase in part-time workers has come from women and young people.

This development, which has implications for labor input and other qualitative aspects of the labor force, takes on particular importance in labor force projections because women and youngsters will comprise most of the additions to the labor force in the years ahead. The changes in the number of part-time workers, as well as the other trends, have been taken into account by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in recently prepared projections. In a labor force expansion of 10½ million expected between 1955 and 1965, according to these projections, 3½ million will be part-time workers.

The expected future size of our population and labor force are basic to many kinds of planning. They are used to estimate demand for products, develop marketing plans, and evaluate expansion programs. Government officials responsible for the national welfare and economic policy take account of expected population and labor force growth in estimating tax receipts and expenditures for various programs, in assessing the Nation's potential productive capacity, and in planning ahead for expected manpower needs. The U. S. Department of Labor is particularly concerned with the relationship between expected labor supply and the need for the various skills and training created by our changing technology.

The labor force projections presented in this article fall within the range of those prepared by the U. S. Bureau of the Census,[1] both as to the total increase in the labor force and the numbers projected for the various age-sex groups. As a basis for these projections, it is assumed that the economy will continue to operate at full employment levels and that there will be no significant change in the size of the Armed Forces from 1957 levels.

The major contribution of the Bureau of Labor Statistics labor force projections is the addition of another dimension—the growth of the labor force in terms of full-time and part-time workers. This is an extremely important consideration because it not only affects gross labor input but has implications for worker training and labor turnover.

*Of the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Projections of the Labor Force in the United States, 1955 to 1975, Current Population Reports, Series P–50, No. 69, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Population Trends

The basic materials used in the Bureau's, as in other labor force projections, are population data by age and sex and rates of labor force participation, i. e., the percent of each group who will be in the labor force. The size and age-sex composition of the population of working age (14 years and over) are fairly clear up to 1975, since most of these people are already born and because mortality rates and the volume of immigration change rather slowly. Only the size of the youngest group (14–19 years) in 1975 is dependent upon future birthrates, which are the most difficult of the demographic factors to project.

The major changes in population groups expected between 1955 and 1965 are a sharp rise in the two youngest age groups, 14–19 and 20–24; almost no change in the number of young adults aged 25–44, with a reduction in the 25–34 group offset by growth in the 35–44 age group; and substantial growth in the numbers 45 years and over.[2] Between 1965 and 1975, the pattern will be somewhat altered. The sharpest relative increase will occur among persons 25 to 34 as the cohort born during the 1930's is replaced by a much more numerous group born during the 1940's. People born in the 1930's will be the 35–44-year-olds in 1975 and, therefore, this age group will show a decline. The group under 25 will continue to increase in numbers but not nearly as sharply as in the preceding decade; the over-45 group will also continue to increase.

Labor Force Projections, 1955–65

In the Bureau's labor force projections, the size of the labor force was obtained by multiplying the estimated population of each age group for each year projected by its estimated labor force participation rate and adding the components to provide the total for each age group. Because of the changes in marital and child-status groups among women and in school enrollment of young people, each with different levels of labor force participation rates, separate projections were made by the Bureau for these categories within the relevant age groups of the population.

Adult Women. Perhaps the most widely publicized development in labor force participation in recent years has been the increase in work activity of women. Over the last several decades, a combination of factors has been responsible for this trend—some demographic, some of them socioeconomic. The shift of population from rural to urban areas has placed more women in geographic locations where job opportunities were expanding in manufacturing and in clerical, sales, and service occupations. Furthermore, taking care of the home and family has become a less time-consuming effort as a result of the availability of readymade clothing, packaged foods, laborsaving home equipment, etc. At the same time, or perhaps because of these developments, employment of women also has become more acceptable to the community.

The manpower needs of World War II accelerated the increasing labor force activity of women. They were hired to perform many more kinds of work, and a great many women of all ages gained work experience. Since the war, the generally high levels of production and employment have provided sufficient job opportunities to continue the rise in the labor force activity of women. Most of this increase has been among married women over 35 years of age, whose children are of school age or older.

The labor force participation rates for married women with young children are very much lower than for women whose youngsters have reached school age. The rates for the former have shown only a slight increase, whereas rates for women of the same age who have no children under 5 years have increased. Because of these differences, separate population projections of the number of women with and without children under 5 years for each age group from 20 to 44 were made by the Bureau within the framework of the Census Bureau's projected estimate of the number married for each age.

For married women over 44, where presence of young children is no longer a significant factor, the important demographic factor associated with different levels of labor force rates is their marital status: married women with husbands present tend to have a lower proportion in the labor force than do women who are widowed, divorced, or separated—a reflection of greater need for self-support as well as differences in home responsibil-

[2] Based on Revised Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1975, Series A, Current Population Reports, P–25, No. 123, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

ities. In order to take account of the different labor force participation rates and trends for these groups, separate projections of rates for ages over 44 were made for married women with husband present, and for women who were widowed, divorced, or separated.

On the basis of projected trends, women 35 years and over will contribute over 4 million of the total labor force growth of 10½ million between 1955 and 1965 (table 1). The number of women 25–34 in the labor force will probably show no change since the slight rise in the labor force rate will be offset by the decline in population; women 20–24 will increase by about a half million because of sharply rising numbers in the population. Such projections assume continued expansion in the industries which in the past have employed large numbers of women, as well as in those which will offer new employment opportunities in the future. If employment in these industries does not continue to increase substantially, the participation rates for women may not rise as much as projected and the growth of the labor force will be smaller.

Young People. The labor force rate of the teenage population has been declining over a long period of time. The historical movement of population away from farms has diminished employment opportunities for this group. On the farms, youngsters provided some of the seasonal manpower needed during the peaks of farm operations; in the cities, they have not been employed in equally large proportions. The enactment of laws barring the employment of children and requiring school attendance of youth below a minimum age, and the increased tendency to attain higher levels of education have contributed toward reducing proportions of youngsters who are working.

At the present time, the effect of the farm-to-urban movement on work activity of youngsters has become less important. The demographic factor bearing most on the extent of labor-market activity of teen-agers and of men aged 20–24 is school enrollment, since the rates for those in school are much lower than for nonstudents of the same age. However, there has been some uptrend in work activity among students of college age which is undoubtedly related to the general

TABLE 1. *Population, total labor force, and labor force participation rates, by age and sex, actual 1955 and projected 1965 and 1975*

Age and sex	Total population, July (thousands)			Total labor force, annual averages (thousands)					Labor force participation rates annual averages (percent)		
				Total			Net change				
	1955	1965	1975	1955	1965	1975	1955–65	1965–75	1955	1965	1975
Total, 14 years and over	118,846	137,187	158,844	68,899	79,378	92,623	10,479	13,245	58.0	57.9	58.3
Male											
14 years and over	58,344	66,773	77,108	48,040	52,860	60,926	4,820	8,066	82.3	79.2	79.0
14–24 years	12,295	17,431	21,274	8,210	10,927	13,781	2,717	2,854	66.8	62.7	64.8
14–19 years	6,896	10,636	11,507	3,378	5,015	5,381	1,637	366	49.0	47.2	46.8
14–17 years	4,696	7,278	7,691	1,696	2,540	2,630	844	90	36.1	34.9	34.2
18–19 years	2,200	3,358	3,816	1,682	2,475	2,751	793	276	76.5	73.7	72.1
20–24 years	5,399	6,795	9,767	4,832	5,912	8,400	1,080	2,488	89.5	87.0	86.0
25–44 years	23,060	22,957	26,671	22,297	22,201	25,782	−96	3,581	96.7	96.7	96.7
25–34 years	11,878	11,136	15,610	11,462	10,746	15,064	−716	4,316	96.5	96.5	96.5
35–44 years	11,182	11,821	11,061	10,835	11,455	10,718	620	−737	96.9	96.9	96.9
45 years and over	22,989	26,385	29,163	17,533	19,732	21,363	2,199	1,631	76.3	74.8	73.3
45–54 years	9,336	10,682	11,261	8,879	10,159	10,709	1,280	550	95.1	95.1	95.1
55–64 years	7,094	8,080	9,213	6,129	6,981	7,960	852	979	86.4	86.4	86.4
65 years and over	6,559	7,623	8,689	2,525	2,592	2,694	67	102	38.5	34.0	31.0
Female											
14 years and over	60,502	70,414	81,736	20,859	26,518	31,697	5,659	5,179	34.5	37.7	38.8
14–24 years	12,049	16,887	20,551	4,445	5,902	7,368	1,457	1,466	36.9	34.9	35.9
14–19 years	6,682	10,221	11,037	1,987	2,882	3,068	895	186	29.7	28.2	27.8
14–17 years	4,542	6,997	7,375	899	1,441	1,504	542	63	19.8	20.6	20.4
18–19 years	2,140	3,224	3,662	1,088	1,441	1,564	353	123	50.9	44.7	42.7
20–24 years	5,367	6,666	9,514	2,458	3,020	4,300	562	1,280	45.8	45.3	45.2
25–34 years	12,258	11,119	15,409	4,266	4,303	6,025	37	1,722	34.8	38.7	39.1
35 years and over	36,194	42,408	45,776	12,148	16,313	18,304	4,165	1,991	33.6	38.5	40.0
35–44 years	11,627	12,297	11,132	4,814	5,595	5,332	781	−263	41.4	45.5	47.9
45–54 years	9,564	11,401	12,027	4,160	5,940	6,735	1,780	795	43.5	52.1	56.0
55–64 years	7,435	8,962	10,651	2,394	3,638	4,729	1,244	1,091	32.2	40.6	44.4
65 years and over	7,568	9,748	11,966	780	1,140	1,508	360	368	10.3	11.7	12.6

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

SOURCE: Population, Bureau of the Census release P–25, No. 123, Series A; 1955 labor force, Census release P–50, No. 69, 1965 and 1975 projections, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

availability of jobs and to the higher costs of education as well as to the fact that a considerable number of college students are married.[3]

Despite some increase in labor force participation rates for students and the unchanged rates for nonstudents, the overall worker rates for teenagers have declined because of greater proportions in school. In order to evaluate the labor force effect of expected increases in proportions enrolled in school, projections of school enrollment for age groups 14 through 24 and of labor force participation rates for students and nonstudents were prepared.[4] For women nonstudents, additional factors of marital status and presence of young children were incorporated to pin down, as much as possible, the effects of trends in these demographic factors on the future labor force. The total labor forces for each age group were derived as sums of the component parts and the overall rates were based on these totals. (See chart 1.

While the rates of labor force participation for ages 14–24 are expected to decline somewhat because of increasing school attendance and continued early marriage and family formation, the growth in population of these ages will result in a large labor force increase of more than 4 million between 1955 and 1965. (This includes the half million young women 20 to 24 mentioned earlier.) Such projections are based on the assumption that there will be available the physical plant and teaching staff necessary for the additional numbers of students who will desire to continue their education.

Adult Men. Another development affecting the composition of the labor force has been a downward trend in the rate of labor force participation of men 65 years and older resulting partly from the shift from a rural to a highly industrialized economy where employment opportunities for this group are more limited. Superimposed on this were the effects of the long depression which caused a sharp drop in labor force activity of older men between 1930 and 1940. (Their rate of participation increased temporarily during World War II but has since resumed its long-term downtrend.) To this has been added the further factor of retirement made possible by the social security law and by the increase in private pension plans.

Farm employment, although it has declined, is still important for men 65 and over, and constitutes more than one-fourth of the labor force in this age group. In the last few years, the proportion of men 65 and over in farm employment has held constant and the drop in labor force activity of men in that group has been primarily in the nonfarm sector. Because of this difference in movement, the percent of the male population 65 and over in nonfarm and in farm work were separately extrapolated to 1975 on the basis of past trends. If the projected decline in labor force participation rates is achieved, the number of men 65 and over in the labor force will not increase significantly between 1955 and 1965 despite a substantial increase in population.

There is no reason to assume any change in labor force rates for men in ages 25 through 54, virtually all of whom are in the work force. The rate for men 55–64 was also held constant on the basis of past trends, although this rate could be affected by changes in the age of retirement or in the incidence of disabling illness. By 1965, the number of men 25–44 in the labor force will show no change because of relative stability in the population size in that age group. In the decade ending in 1965, the growth in population for ages 45–64 will be responsible for all of the 2.1 million increase in the labor force in this age group.

Labor Force Projections, 1965–75

While the labor force increase between 1955 and 1965 will be highlighted by large additions of young people and women, the situation in the following 10 years, 1965–75, will be considerably different. In that decade, the labor force is expected to increase by about 13 million workers to 92½ million. Unlike the labor force changes of the previous decade, there will be a substantial increase of 3½ million in the number of men workers 25–44 years of age. About 1½ million men 45 years and over will also be added.

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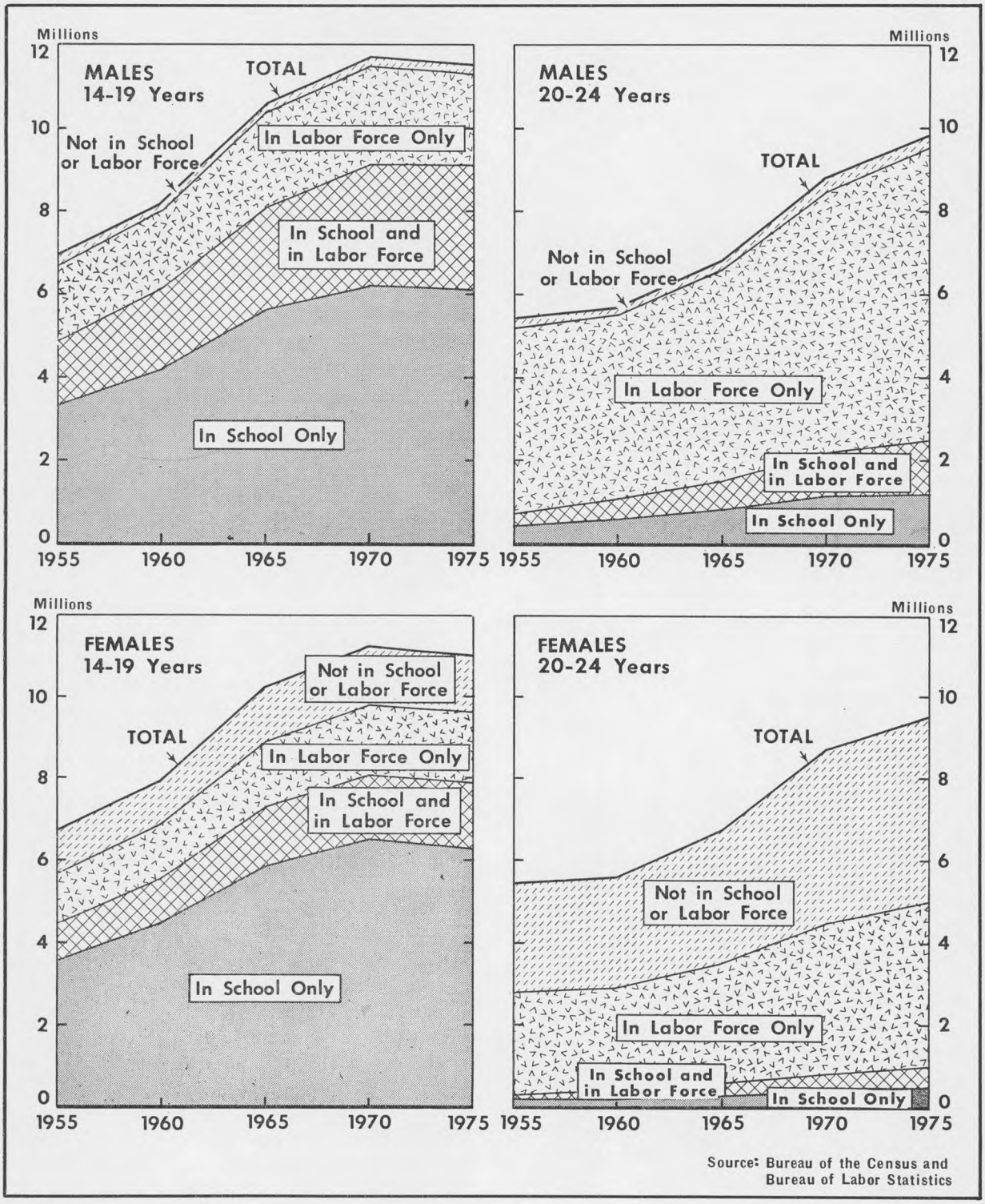
[3] In 1956, 43 percent of male college students aged 20 to 34 years were married. See School Enrollment: 1956, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 74, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

[4] These computations were made on an October basis because Census data on employment of students are available for that month. To convert to an annual average basis, the change in the labor force participation rate for each age group from October 1955 to October 1960 (and each 5-year period to 1975) was added to the annual average 1955 rate.

Chart 1. School Enrollment and Labor Force Status of Population, by Selected Age Groups and Sex, October 1955 to 1975



Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics

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At the same time, the increase in the number of adult women workers will probably be smaller than in the period 1955–65. Their labor force rates are expected to rise, but it seems unlikely that the gains will continue at the same rate as previously. For one thing, their rates will be quite high by 1965 and will have been raised to that point by the addition of many women whose work activity is marginal in the sense of not being full time or full year and depends to some extent upon labor demand rather than on economic necessity alone. How much greater a proportion of women can be expected to be in the work force will depend upon many factors such as availability of jobs, location of jobs, and hours of work. Moreover, the competition of growing numbers of young adult men (not true in 1955–65) could well have a dampening effect on the rate of increase for women.

The number of young workers under 25 years of age will continue to increase by about the same amount as in the preceding 10 years—over 4 million. However, they will not represent as large a proportion of the total growth as in the preceding 10 years.

Chart 2. Projected Changes in Number of Full-Time and Part-Time Workers, by Age Groups and Sex, 1955–65 and 1965–75

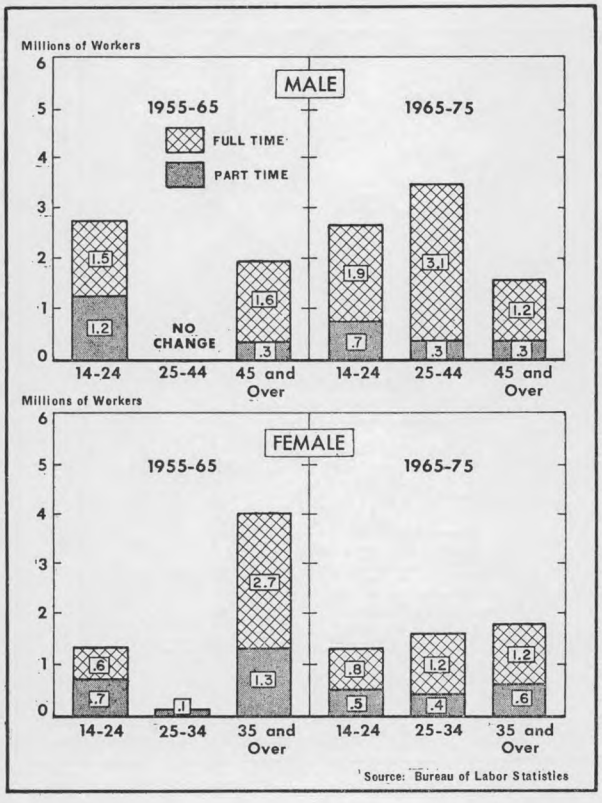

TABLE 2. *Hours distribution of persons at work, by age and sex, annual average 1955*

Age and sex	Number at work (thousands)	Percentage distribution by hours worked			
		Total	Full time (35 hours or more)	Part time	
				Total	15–34 hours	1–14 hours
Total, 14 years and over	60,262	100.0	82.9	17.1	12.9	4.3
Male						
14 years and over	41,430	100.0	87.4	12.6	9.7	2.9
14–19 years	2,581	100.0	51.0	49.0	29.2	19.8
20–24 years	2,896	100.0	86.4	13.6	10.7	2.8
25–54 years	28,199	100.0	91.7	8.3	7.2	1.1
55–64 years	5,501	100.0	88.2	11.8	9.6	2.1
65 years and over	2,257	100.0	73.3	26.7	18.3	8.4
Female						
14 years and over	18,829	100.0	73.0	27.0	19.8	7.3
14–19 years	1,749	100.0	56.3	43.7	21.7	22.0
20–24 years	2,208	100.0	81.1	18.9	14.7	4.2
25–34 years	3,836	100.0	76.5	23.5	18.4	5.1
35 years and over	11,039	100.0	72.7	27.3	20.9	6.4

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

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Part-Time Workers to 1975

Since the increase in the labor force projected to 1975 will consist to a large extent of younger workers and adult women among whom part-time work is quite prevalent, the trends in part-time employment were projected to assess the effect on the total amount of labor input to be expected from the future labor force.

Weekly hours worked differ markedly among the various groups. In 1955, for example, less than 10 percent of men in the central ages 25–54 worked part time, compared with almost 50 percent of teen-agers, and 25 percent of women over 35 and of men over 65 (table 2). Moreover, part-time work has been increasing in recent years. Between 1947 and 1956, a period when the number of persons at work increased by 6.3 million, part-time workers increased by more than 3 million.

This trend will probably continue because of the following factors:

1. The proportion of young workers who are also attending school is expected to increase because many more boys and girls are finishing high school and going to college. Since these student workers are primarily part-time workers,

the increased weighting of the school group will undoubtedly increase the proportion of part-time workers in the young ages.

2. Participation rates of adult women have been increasing steadily beyond the peak reached during World War II, with a resulting increase in part-time work for that population group. The proportion of women 35 and over in nonagricultural work who work less than 35 hours a week has increased from 23.4 percent in 1947 to 26.4 percent in 1956.[5] Census information indicates that most of the part-time work is on a voluntary basis, and it is, therefore, reasonable to assume that many of the adult women who are expected to enter the labor force will be able to do so only on a part-time basis because of home responsibilities.

3. Continued liberalization in social security benefits may also induce more men over 65 and women over 62 to work part year and part time. The law was recently amended to raise the maximum earnings allowed to retired workers before benefits under social security are suspended. This amendment, in effect, permits more of them to work part time.

Projections of hours worked were made separately for each age-sex group for which the Bureau's labor force projections were made. The numbers of persons working 1–14 hours, 15–34, and 35 or more were computed as percents of the total population for 1948 to 1956.[6] Since both labor force participation rates and the hours distribution were based on population, it was possible to keep the hours-of-work projections consistent with the changes projected in labor force rates. The distributions by hours were charted and the trends projected to 1975. The projected distributions were then applied to the projected populations by age and sex to obtain the number of each of the groups 1–14, 15–34, and 35 hours or more. These projections take account of known trends in the hours worked by each age-sex group, and the increase expected in each age-sex group in the labor force. No allowance was made for any general change in the workweek such as could result from agreements reached by collective bargaining or from the enactment of legislation.

The increase in the number of part-time workers between 1955 and 1965 will be about 3½ million out of a total labor force increase of 10½ million (table 3). Young workers will make the heaviest contribution to the part-time labor force—almost 2 million; women over 35 will provide almost all the rest of the part-time workers—about 1.3 million. (See chart 2.)

Between 1965 and 1975, the growth in the number of full-time and part-time workers in the labor force will reflect the larger increases in the

TABLE 3. *Persons at work,[1] by full-time and part-time status, by age and sex, annual averages, 1955 and projected 1965 and 1975*

[Millions]

Sex, age, and hours worked	1955	1965	1975	Net change	
				1955–65	1965–75
Both sexes					
Total at work	60.3	70.3	82.4	10.0	12.1
Full time	49.9	56.3	65.5	6.4	9.2
Part time	10.3	14.0	16.9	3.7	2.9
15–34 hours	7.8	10.2	12.3	2.4	2.1
1–14 hours	2.6	3.7	4.6	1.1	.9
Male					
14 years and over	41.4	46.1	53.5	4.7	7.4
Full time	36.2	39.3	45.4	3.1	6.1
Part time	5.2	6.8	8.1	1.6	1.3
15–34 hours	4.0	5.1	6.1	1.1	1.0
1–14 hours	1.2	1.7	2.0	.5	.3
14–24 years	5.5	8.2	10.8	2.7	2.6
Full time	3.8	5.3	7.2	1.5	1.9
Part time	1.7	2.9	3.6	1.2	.7
15–34 hours	1.1	2.0	2.5	.9	.5
1–14 hours	.6	.9	1.1	.3	.2
25–44 years	20.0	20.0	23.3	0	3.3
Full time	18.4	18.4	21.5	0	3.1
Part time	1.6	1.6	1.9	0	.3
15–34 hours	1.4	1.4	1.6	0	.2
1–14 hours	.2	.2	.2	0	0
45 years and over	15.9	17.9	19.4	2.0	1.5
Full time	14.0	15.6	16.8	1.6	1.2
Part time	2.0	2.3	2.6	.3	.3
15–34 hours	1.6	1.8	2.0	.2	.2
1–14 hours	.4	.5	.6	.1	.1
Female					
14 years and over	18.8	24.2	28.9	5.4	4.7
Full time	13.7	17.0	20.1	3.3	3.1
Part time	5.1	7.2	8.8	2.1	1.6
15–34 hours	3.7	5.1	6.2	1.4	1.1
1–14 hours	1.4	2.1	2.6	.7	.5
14–24 years	4.0	5.3	6.6	1.3	1.3
Full time	2.8	3.4	4.2	.6	.8
Part time	1.2	1.9	2.4	.7	.5
15–34 hours	.7	1.1	1.4	.4	.3
1–14 hours	.5	.8	1.0	.3	.2
25–34 years	3.8	4.0	5.5	.2	1.5
Full time	2.9	2.9	4.1	0	1.2
Part time	.9	1.0	1.4	.1	.4
15–34 hours	.7	.8	1.1	.1	.3
1–14 hours	.2	.2	.4	0	.2
35 years and over	11.0	15.0	16.8	4.0	1.8
Full time	8.0	10.7	11.9	2.7	1.2
Part time	3.0	4.3	4.9	1.3	.6
15–34 hours	2.3	3.2	3.7	.9	.5
1–14 hours	.7	1.0	1.2	.3	.2

[1] Excludes members of the Armed Forces, unemployed persons, and those with a job but not at work for reasons such as vacation or illness.

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

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[5] Women Past Thirty-five in the Labor Force: 1947 to 1956, Current Population Reports, Series P–50, No. 75, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

[6] October data were used primarily because hours are available by student status only in that month. To convert the October projections to an annual average basis, the change in the hours distribution for each age group from October 1955 to October 1960 (and each 5-year period to 1975) was added to the annual average 1955 hours distribution.

number of adult male workers who are primarily full-time workers. On the basis of projected trends, the number of additional part-time workers in the labor force will be held down to less than 3 million, while the labor force is expected to increase by some 13 million. The increase in part-time workers will be composed of 1.2 million young workers and about 1 million women over 25. The rest will come from adult men.

Implications

How will these changes affect the quality, labor input, and job turnover of the work force in the years to come? Between 1955 and 1965, the lack of increase in the number of male workers 25–44 years of age may mean a scarcity of skilled workers to fill the ever-expanding needs created by advancing technology and to replace the older men who retire or die. At the same time, a large number of adult women and young people under 25 will become available for work. Many of these workers will be inexperienced and will be seeking jobs at entry levels of occupations. Because there will be such a large wave of young people reaching working age, there will be much competition among them for jobs. Employers will have a wide choice in selecting their new workers but many will be inexperienced and will require training. Many adult women will be reentering the labor force, but they may also require training in some kinds of work.

While a majority will be seeking work on a full-time basis in the 1955–65 period, a substantial number will want part-time jobs. Employers who will be able to tailor their job openings to a less than full-week basis will be in an advantageous position. Service and trade establishments, where much of the recent increase in part-time employment has occurred, will probably absorb a substantial part of the increase in the part-time work force. This assumes, of course, a continuing rapid expansion in this sector of the economy.

If a sufficient number of part-time jobs is not available, the increase in labor force activity of married women may be dampened and the labor force may not increase as much as is anticipated in these projections. Similarly, the degree of labor force activity on the part of young people who are still in school is dependent upon the availability of part-time jobs. If the number of such jobs does not keep pace with the labor offered on those terms, the proportion of students in the labor force may decline. Moreover, the number who will be able to afford the high cost of college education may be reduced.

Another implication of the increased number and proportion of part-time workers will be, of course, the effect of these structural changes on overall average weekly hours of work and therefore on man-hours of input. A rough computation of the effects of this factor alone on average weekly hours indicates a reduction of about one-half hour on average weekly hours of work between 1955 and 1965. In the following 10 years, the effect of structural changes in the labor force on average weekly hours will be negligible, a reduction of about one-tenth hour.

The addition of so many young workers and women in the years ahead will undoubtedly cause an increase in labor force turnover. Young workers tend to move from job to job in the period of settling into a permanent career, and both the youth and women frequently move into and out of the labor force as their personal circumstances change. This contrasts sharply with the tendency of adult men to remain in the labor force once they have entered on a full-time basis. Census Bureau data[7] on monthly movements into and out of the labor force indicate that only about 1 out of 100 men workers between ages 25 and 64 enter or leave the labor force each month. Even for those in ages over 64, less than 10 percent leave or reenter the work force. In contrast, almost 20 percent of teen-agers who were in the work force in an average month were not in the labor force in the previous month, and about the same proportion of teen-age workers withdraw each month. While the proportionate movement for adult women is not quite so high—about 10 percent—it still represents a very large amount of labor force turnover.

[7] Annual Report on the Labor Force, 1952, Current Population Reports, Series P–50, No. 45, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Worker Mobility in a Labor Surplus Area

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HIGH RATIOS of unemployment have persisted in some local areas over considerable periods in spite of the overall national economic progress. This situation has aroused deep concern among local, State, and national leaders. The primary causes of this concern are the financial and social hardships inflicted on the unemployed and their dependents, the deterioration and waste of community facilities, and the economic loss to the Nation of unused manpower.

Remedial action by government and private agencies has been urgently proposed for such areas and limited measures have been adopted with varying degrees of success. These measures have usually been directed toward bringing or restoring employment opportunities to the problem area by encouraging new business activities based on local resources of material or manpower. Depletion of manpower resources by migration away from the area is an especially grave problem. Is it wiser public policy to discourage such migration, or to assist and guide it for best use of manpower and best opportunity for the individual's economic security? In either case, concrete information on workers who have migrated and those who stayed would be useful for shaping both public and private policy.

Many mobility studies have been based on personal interviews with those who have migrated. The obvious costs entailed in contacting such migrants have placed serious limitations on this type of study: in the size of the area, the period of time, and the number of workers which can be efficiently covered.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has recently undertaken a program to develop methods for studying labor mobility based on information obtained from the records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the State unemployment insurance agency. This approach has several advantages over the personal interview type of study, although the latter is the only available method for such important purposes as studies of attitudes and motivation. Both types of study supply information on identical workers over periods of time, but the method used in the present study is much less costly; it is more objective since it does not depend on the respondent's memory; it makes possible the coverage of greater numbers of workers; and gives accurate earnings information. One of the most important advantages of the method is that it eliminates the nonresponse bias. The results are limited, of course, to the data available in the operating records. Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) records yield such information as age, sex, industry attachment, and industry shifts, all of which can be matched with the unemployment insurance (U I) records of the same individual workers.

To develop and test these procedures, the Bureau conducted a pilot study in Harrison County, W. Va., covering the period from the first quarter 1953 through the first quarter 1955.

Description of Study

Method and Scope of Study. The study of Harrison County was conducted with the close cooperation of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the West Virginia Department of Employment Security, the governmental agencies from which the data were obtained.[1]

Basic materials used were, first, the OASI quarterly wage and employment records for individual workers who were employed in Harrison County and for whom records by county were available in both terminal quarters of the period

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[1] Records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance contain an entry for each quarter in which a worker earns $1 or more in covered employment. Unemployment insurance records were maintained in West Virginia in 1953 on workers employed in covered firms with 8 or more employees.

TABLE 1. *Workers studied by major classification, first quarters 1953 and 1955*

Classification	Universe	Sample	
		Number	Percent of universe
Total	26,472	5,301	20.0
Employed in Harrison County in 1953 and 1955	15,006	1,914	12.7
Nonmigrants without industry change	12,803	1,633	12.7
Nonmigrants with industry change	2,203	281	12.7
Employed in Harrison County in 1953 but not in 1955	7,092	2,617	36.9
Outmigrants	4,024	1,485	36.9
Others	[1] 3,068	1,132	36.9
Employed in Harrison County in 1955 but not in 1953	4,374	770	17.6
New entrants	914	161	17.6
Inmigrants	1,500	264	17.6
Reentrants	1,960	345	17.6

[1] Includes 509 deaths, disabled, and retired, and 2,559 persons otherwise withdrawn from the civilian labor force, employed in noncovered work, or unemployed.

studied. This coverage, estimated to be somewhat more than 75 percent of total wage and salary employment, included workers in nonagricultural establishments with one or more employees, except railroads, government, and a few minor groups. The information included sex, age, earnings, and industrial attachment as well as employment status and location of employment during each of the terminal periods. Second, State unemployment insurance records were used to obtain data on the unemployment benefits received in West Virginia by the individuals being studied during the period covered.

Control totals from the OASI records were established by complete count for the first and last quarters of the study. Three groups—(1) those who left employment in Harrison County and found covered employment elsewhere; (2) those who remained in covered employment in the county; and (3) those who entered into covered employment in the county after first quarter 1953 (table 1)—were identified by social security number. These classifications were made on the basis of location of employment, not residence. Samples were then designed according to the size of the major group and the detail desired. Finally, all workers in these samples were checked by social security number against the insured unemployment records in West Virginia for the period of the study.

Harrison County. Harrison County, W. Va., located in the north central part of the State, registered a slight increase in population between 1940 and 1950, as the number of residents increased from 82,900 in the earlier year to 85,300 in the latter. Estimates of the West Virginia Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, indicate that population in the county decreased from 1950 through 1954. The population of Clarksburg, the county seat and principal city of the area, was 32,014 in 1950, a small change from 30,579 in 1940, and 28,866 in 1930. Six other communities in the county ranged in size from 2,000 to 3,000 persons for a total of about 14,000 in 1950. There are no metropolitan centers within commuting distance of the area. Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh, Pa., the nearest, are 60 and 90 air miles from Clarksburg, respectively.

Despite outmigration, unemployment in Harrison County has ranged from 4 to 11 percent of the labor force since 1950 and has been consistently higher than the national average. In April and October 1954, the unemployment rate in the area was estimated to be twice the national rate. From March 1954 through September 1955, unemployment remained above 6 percent and the county was classified by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, as an "area of substantial labor surplus." Since October 1955, however, the unemployment rate has remained below the 6-percent level.

From 1940 to 1950, the number of nonagricultural wage and salary workers employed increased from 18,882 to 25,338. During the period covered by this study, the employment of such workers registered an almost constant decline, dropping from 25,300 in March 1953 to 23,700 in April 1955. These general figures contain differing changes among industry groups. Mining employment, nearly all in bituminous coal, had grown by 45 percent between 1940 and 1950, after which it declined; sharply from 1950 to 1953, and slowly thereafter. Construction increased about 10 percent from 1953 to 1955. Employment in the manufacturing groups increased sharply enough between 1950 and 1953 to offset the drop in mining employment, but slipped down about 10 percent between 1953 and 1955. Employment in other major industry groups—public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government—remained almost stationary from March 1953 to April 1955.

The continuous level of high unemployment, therefore, portrays a general decline rather than

a catastrophe, such as the shutdown of a major plant in a one-industry town. In the 2-year period studied, there were 367 business deaths and 204 business births, for a net loss of 163 OASI covered establishments which had provided about 900 jobs.

Covered Workers

In the first quarter of 1953, workers in OASI covered employment in Harrison County who were within the scope of this study numbered 22,098. Two years later, 15,006 of these were still in covered employment in Harrison County and 4,024, or 18 percent of the total, had migrated and had had their most recent covered employment outside Harrison County. The remaining 3,068 were not in covered employment anywhere in first quarter 1955. They may have been unemployed, employed in noncovered establishments, or out of the civilian labor force and some had died.

In the first quarter of 1955, there were 19,380 workers in covered employment in Harrison County—the 15,006 survivors from 1953, and 4,374 others. These others comprised 1,500 "inmigrants," persons who had been in covered employment in first quarter 1953 outside Harrison County, 914 "new entrants" who entered covered employment for the first time after that quarter in Harrison County, and 1,960 "reentrants" who were not in covered employment anywhere in first quarter 1953 but had been previously, either in Harrison County or elsewhere.

Young people, that is those in the two age groups under 25, migrated in substantially higher proportions than did older groups. (See table 2.) General loss from the county of men under 25 is probably understated because the young men entering military service after first quarter 1953 were not counted among the "outmigrants," since they would not have been found in covered employment after that date. After age 24, the proportions of all migrants dropped rather consistently for each older age group, with the largest drop occurring after age 44. The proportion of men who migrated was higher than women in all age groups, but their proportions were practically the same in the 25–34-year age group. After age 34, the proportion of working women who migrated and got jobs outside of Harrison County fell off sharply.

TABLE 2. *Distribution of all workers in covered employment in first quarter 1953 and percent who migrated, by age and sex*

Age groups, first quarter 1953	Covered workers, first quarter 1953			Percent who later became migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Under 20 years	1,157	635	522	28.1	30.7	24.9
20–24 years	2,127	1,113	1,014	24.4	29.0	19.2
25–34 years	5,902	4,521	1,381	21.4	21.5	21.0
35–44 years	5,231	4,021	1,210	17.6	19.5	11.2
45 years and over	7,681	6,367	1,314	13.0	14.1	7.8
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.2	19.0	15.7
Number	22,098	16,657	5,441	4,024	3,171	853

TABLE 3. *Distribution of outmigrants and nonmigrants by age and sex*

Age groups, first quarter 1953	Outmigrants			Nonmigrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Under 20 years	8.1	6.1	15.2	4.6	3.3	8.5
20–24 years	12.9	10.2	22.9	8.9	5.9	17.9
25–34 years	31.4	30.7	34.0	25.7	26.3	23.8
35–44 years	22.9	24.8	15.9	23.8	24.0	23.4
45–64 years	23.0	26.2	11.1	32.9	35.8	24.7
65 years and over	1.8	2.0	.9	4.0	4.8	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	4,024	3,171	853	18,074	13,487	4,587
Median age	34	36	28	40	41	35

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

One of the most significant findings is that as many as one-fifth of the men between 35 and 44 became migrants. Normally, one assumes that men in this age group will have found a firm place in the community, but in Harrison County, the proportion of men between 35 and 44 who migrated was only 2 percent less than between 25 and 34.

Because a higher proportion of younger workers moved, there was a considerable difference between the age patterns of the migrants and nonmigrants. About 75 percent of the outmigrants were under 45 compared with 63 percent of nonmigrants. These relationships are summarized in table 3.

Destination of Outmigrants. Of the 4,024 outmigrants from Harrison County, 42 percent stayed in West Virginia, including 15 percent in adjacent and nearby counties. No doubt, family ties and acquaintanceships, together with better awareness of job openings, held many of the migrants to West Virginia. An additional 31 percent went to the neighboring States of Ohio (17.9 percent), Pennsylvania (7.3), Maryland (3.1), and Virginia (2.4), while 3.9 percent migrated to Michigan.

Industrial Attachments. Data presented in table 4 reveal that the majority of workers included in the survey were concentrated in four industry groups in both terminal quarters of the study. Nearly three-quarters of all migrants (both those in and not in covered work in 1955) came from these groups: coal mining (20 percent), manufacturing (20 percent), retail trade (21 percent), and public utilities (14 percent). Although two-thirds of the outmigrants who were working in OASI covered employment during the first quarter 1955 were still found in these 4 industry groups, nearly 67 percent of them had changed industry, compared with only 15 percent of the nonmigrants. Nearly 60 percent of all 1953 covered workers were still employed in the same industry in Harrison County in 1955.

The high percentage of industry changes among the outmigrants is not surprising. In the first place, every one of them had changed jobs at least once. In changing from one job to another, workers tend to look for the same kind of work but do not necessarily confine their search to the industry they left. The greatest shifts (88 percent) took place among manufacturing workers, presumably because of the much greater volume and range of opportunity within the general manufacturing field. In those industry groups where particular skills have a closer identification with a specific industry, such as construction and mining, the proportion that shifted was substantially lower. Even here much shifting occurred: 54 percent of the workers formerly in mining shifted industry as did 65 percent in construction. Surprisingly, only about 4 percent of the outmigrants went into automobile, rubber, and iron and steel manufacturing—less than might be expected when so many went to Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

There was a wide difference in industry mobility between the migrants and the nonmigrants, mainly because of two factors: (1) every migrant changed jobs but many of the nonmigrants were presumably in the same jobs throughout the period; (2) generally, the nonmigrants were the ones who were doing relatively well in Harrison County in 1953 and, therefore, had less incentive to change.

TABLE 4. *Industry mobility of nonmigrants and outmigrants working in covered employment in both terminal quarters*

Industry	Nonmigrants			Outmigrants		
	First quarter 1953 industry	Industry change by first quarter 1955		First quarter 1953 industry	Industry change by first quarter 1955	
		Number	Rate (percent)		Number	Rate (percent)
Total	[1] 15,006	[1] 2,203	14.7	[1] 2,780	[1] 1,861	66.9
Coal mining	1,201	267	22.2	607	328	54.0
Contract construction	392	63	16.1	176	114	64.8
Manufacturing	5,693	801	14.1	593	524	88.4
Durable goods	5,050	730	14.4	474	427	90.1
Stone, clay, and glass	3,873	118	3.0	179	168	93.9
Primary metal (iron and steel)	31	8	25.8	5	5	100.0
Fabricated metals	267	196	73.4	198	187	94.4
Machinery (except electrical)	212	149	70.3	57	35	61.4
Electrical machinery	212	212	100.0			
Other durable goods	455	47	10.3	35	32	91.4
Nondurable goods	643	71	11.0	119	97	81.5
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2,281	86	3.8	274	185	67.5
Wholesale trade	933	141	15.1	146	111	76.0
Retail trade	2,563	431	16.8	588	350	59.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	353	24	6.8	106	52	49.1
Service	1,301	220	16.9	244	163	66.8
Other	290	172	59.3	46	35	76.1

[1] Because weights were used in deriving the industry estimates, the subtotals may not add to the total.

Comparative Earnings. A comparison between the first quarter 1953 earnings of those who later became migrants and those who did not makes apparent one cogent reason why workers left Harrison County. Of all those who were working in both quarters, those who later migrated had received considerably lower earnings in first quarter 1953 than those who stayed in Harrison County. Median incomes for these groups were $511 and $826, respectively (table 5). Assuming the same amount of earnings in all 4 quarters, this would mean a difference of $1,260 in annual income.

Seventy percent of those who became outmigrants were at work in covered employment in the first quarter of 1955. These migrants were earning much higher incomes than they had earned in Harrison County 2 years earlier. The median quarterly earnings for the whole group had increased from $511, or an average of $39 per week, to $723, or $56 per week. Those who migrated outside West Virginia did much better than those who went only to other parts of their home State, i. e., although the out-of-State migrants began the period studied with average earnings considerably lower than those who moved elsewhere within West Virginia, they ended with higher earnings.

The nonmigrants who maintained their 1953 industry connection were much better off in both terminal quarters then any of the other three

TABLE 5. *Median earnings of outmigrants and nonmigrants and percentage change, first quarters 1953 and 1955* [1]

Mobility group	Median earnings		
	First quarter		Percent change
	1953	1955	
Outmigrants	$511	$723	41.3
To West Virginia	561	675	20.3
To other States	483	739	53.0
Nonmigrants	826	829	
Without industry change	858	894	4.2
With industry change	536	475	−11.4

[1] Includes workers earning $50 or more in old-age and survivors insurance covered employment in both terminal quarters.

groups, even though their earnings increased only a little during the period. Their greater experience and seniority may well have accounted for their higher earnings in both 1953 and 1955.

Nonmigrants who changed industry, on the other hand, were the second lowest earners to begin with and actually lost ground in average earnings over the 2-year period. They were younger and, in this respect, similar to the outmigrants. However, though they remained in Harrison County, in preference to migrating, they had apparently failed to gain a good foothold in the deteriorating employment situation. In an earlier study of labor mobility using OASI data, this relationship was shown to be reversed; both mobile groups suffered a loss after their move, but the migrants lost more than the nonmigrants who changed industry.[2]

In a more recent study, that of a plant shutdown and mass layoff in Mt. Vernon, Ill., in 1953–54,[3] the earnings story is much like that of the Harrison County study—those who either moved to other areas or took jobs outside the Mt. Vernon area improved their earnings position, while for those who remained in the Mt. Vernon area and, perforce, changed industry, the earnings situation worsened.

[2] Donald J. Bogue, A Methodological Study of Migration and Labor Mobility in Michigan and Ohio in 1947 (Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Studies in Population Distribution, Number 4, June 1952).

The area of the Bogue study, however, was much larger (Michigan and Ohio) and more diversified; and the period studied, the year 1947 was shorter and very different. In the Bogue study, the nonmigrants who changed industry had a much wider range of choice and shifted industry within 2 large and prosperous States during a period of dynamic change just after World War II.

[3] See Richard C. Wilcock, Employment Effects of a Plant Shutdown in a Depressed Area (in Monthly Labor Review, September 1957, pp. 1047–1052).

Unemployment and Migration

Examination of data on the unemployment experience of the migrants while in West Virginia reveals that a great many of them had had spells of unemployment as well as lower earnings. More than twice as high a proportion of those who became outmigrants as those who remained received benefits for total unemployment in West Virginia at some time during the 2-year period, i. e., 20 percent as compared with 9 percent. This is undoubtedly an understatement of the unemployment for two reasons: (1) UI data were not obtained from other States so that unemployment experienced by migrants outside West Virginia would be unaccounted for, and (2) since, at the time of the study, only firms employing 8 or more workers were covered by West Virginia's unemployment insurance law, workers who had been employed in firms employing 7 persons or less were not included in the figures.

Although a much higher proportion of outmigrants than nonmigrants received benefits for total unemployment in West Virginia, the average number of weeks of benefits was not so different for the 2 groups, i. e., 20 for outmigrants compared with 19 for nonmigrants. These figures do not include the 1-week required waiting period. A higher proportion of the outmigrant beneficiaries, however, exhausted their benefit rights than did the nonmigrant unemployed, as indicated below:

	Percent exhausting benefits	
	1953	*1954*
Outmigrants	50.0	51.7
Nonmigrants	40.8	47.2

This difference is particularly striking when one considers that the nonmigrants were an older group and might have been expected to experience more difficulty in finding new jobs.

Again, data from the Mt. Vernon, Ill., study show an interesting similarity. The average numbers of weeks of benefits was 20 for all the laid-off workers who drew benefits, and the proportion of those who exhausted their benefits—54 percent—was only slightly higher than that for outmigrants in Harrison County.

The impact of unemployment on the Harrison County outmigrants is further shown by their quarters of coverage over the entire 2-year period in firms covered by the OASI program. These records contain an entry for every quarter

in which a worker earns $50 or more in covered employment. The maximum possible quarters of coverage during the period studied were 9 (first quarter 1953 through first quarter 1955). Only 41 percent of the outmigrants, however, had 9 quarters of coverage compared with 65 percent of the nonmigrants. Although those outmigrants who were working in both terminal quarters had greatly improved their earnings situation, 30 percent of the outmigrant group were in noncovered employment, unemployed, withdrawn from the labor force, or had earned less than $50 in covered employment in the final period. The corresponding ratio among the nonmigrants was 17 percent.

Summary

This study revealed that in the 2-year period from the first quarter 1953 through the first quarter 1955, over 18 percent of the workers left Harrison County, including 15.7 percent of the women and 19.0 percent of the men. Over two-thirds of the outmigrant men were under age 45 and about three-fourths of the women were under 35. The study further showed that the outmigrants were less firmly established in the work force than those who stayed in Harrison County: They had lower earnings at the beginning of the period; relatively many more of them drew unemployment insurance benefits; and a much lower proportion of them had continuous employment during the period studied. Although outmigrants who were employed at both the beginning and end of the period had definitely improved their earnings, the nonmigrants who had maintained their 1953 industry attachments through the first quarter of 1955 retained a wage advantage over all other groups.

There exists at least one development group in practically every labor surplus area. . . . In addition to the economic-development activities at State level, hundreds of communities throughout the country have their own development agencies. Most metropolitan areas and many smaller centers have planning commissions, economic development councils, or industrial development boards. Supplementing the work of the official city bodies are about 2,000 privately sponsored community industrial development corporations or foundations, usually supported by local chambers of commerce, organized labor, civic groups, independent business establishments, and private citizens.

The basic function of these development organizations is to strengthen and expand the economic base of their communities by attracting new industries, helping local industries expand operations, or assisting local men in starting new industrial ventures. Practically every one of the labor-surplus areas in the country has one or more of these organizations.

The industrial development techniques employed by these groups vary from time to time and from place to place to suit local conditions. Some operate on a profit basis, while others perform their services at cost or gratis. Nevertheless, all the development corporations are motivated by the same objective—the creation of new jobs in the community.

—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, pp. 60–61.

Education and Work of Young People in a Labor Surplus Area

NAOMI RICHES*

IN OUR MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, technological changes keep increasing the tempo of demand for skilled workers. At the same time, the need for those who can do only unskilled work is decreasing. In such a situation, it becomes ever more important to know the extent to which high school graduates make a better adjustment than school dropouts to present-day job requirements, whether vocational education makes a substantial difference in this adjustment, and whether success or lack of success in school is repeated in the world of work. Additionally, we need to explore the effect of the nature of the community, for example, one with limited employment opportunities, on successful adjustment to work.

Because unemployment rates are usually highest among young workers, a special study was made of the school background and work experience of young people in the high unemployment area of Harrison County, W. Va.,[1] who might be expected to become available during their late teens for entry into the labor force.[2] This study included all of those who graduated from secondary schools between 1952 and 1955, but did not go on to college the following autumn, and all those enrolled in the 8th to 12th grades from 1951 to May 1955 who dropped out before graduating. For purposes of the study, the term "school leavers" has been adopted for these groups.

To throw added light on some of the factors which affect the labor force experience of young people, two types of data were obtained for Harrison County school leavers. First, basic data including sex, age at leaving school, reason for leaving school, highest grade completed, IQ, and number of vocational courses completed, were transcribed from the school records for all students covered by the terms of the survey who terminated their schooling between September 1951 and May 1955.[3] The number of young people for whom these data were collected included 2,106 graduates not going to college and 1,199 dropouts, a total of 3,305 or an average of over 800 young persons per year who were potential addditions to the labor force of Harrison County. The actual numbers of graduates and dropouts did not vary greatly from year to year.

The second type of data, which was obtained from personal interviews with a representative sample of these school leavers, related primarily to their work experience between the time they left school and the midsummer of 1956.[4] The sample constituted 25 percent of the graduates not going to college and 33 percent of the dropouts.[5] In addition, the dropouts were asked their reason for leaving school before graduating. If a direct personal interview with the school leaver was not possible because he was no longer residing in the county, a family member or, failing this, a neighbor was briefly interviewed to find out chiefly the school leaver's reason for outmigration, his present employment status, and whether or not he had worked in Harrison County before he left the area. Data presented here relate to Harrison County only and should not be assumed to represent the country as a whole.

The demographic characteristics of Harrison County show no factors which would make prob-

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[1] For a detailed description of the economic background of Harrison County, see Worker Mobility in a Labor Surplus Area, p. 1452 of this issue.

[2] This article presents a portion of the data which will be available in a larger study to be published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Similar studies are in progress in a number of widely separated areas of the country with varying rates of unemployment; namely, Phoenix, Ariz.; Evansville, Ind.; Port Huron-Saginaw, Mich.; Providence, R. I.; and Utica, N. Y.

[3] This was done with the cooperation of the County School Superintendent, Arthur V. G. Upton, and the principals of the schools.

[4] Personal interviews were conducted by staff and graduate students of West Virginia University, under contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[5] From the original sample of 940 names, 866 completed interviews were obtained. There were no refusals of interviews by school leavers, family members, or neighbors when they could be found. The shrinkage was caused for the most part by inability to locate 40 school leavers in the sample or any family member or neighbor who could give information about them. Because such an intensive effort was made by the interviewers to locate each individual or a family member, it was assumed that these 40 had probably left the county. The information from the interview schedules was later cross-tabulated with the school background data of the same individuals.

lems of adjustment to the labor force especially or peculiarly difficult. Its people are 98 percent white and 97 percent native born. Its economy does not require migratory labor for agricultural work, nor is it an area of heavy inmigration.

Similarly the pattern of education does not depart markedly from the average. The proportion of high school graduates in the county who entered college on a full-time basis in the autumn following their graduation—32 percent—was almost exactly the national average. Harrison County's secondary school "retention rate" was in the neighborhood of 70 percent, compared with the 63-percent rate recently computed by the Office of Education for 11 large cities with populations of 200,000 to 1,000,000.[6]

It should be noted that a school's retention rate is not the complement of its dropout rate, i. e., its "voluntary withdrawals."[7] Not all students who do not complete high school in 4 years are dropouts. For example, some leave a school because their families move away from the area and their subsequent school status is not known, a few die, and some become institutionalized. In the Harrison County study, dropouts included those students who left school for such known reasons as to go to work, because they were needed at home, because of personal ill health, to enlist in military service, or to marry, or found school attendance so distasteful that they quit. No one was considered a dropout who merely transferred from one school to another in Harrison County, or who left school for other than voluntary reasons.

Personal Characteristics and School Background

Sex. The sex distribution of the school-leaving group becomes economically important because of its bearing on the kinds of jobs a community needs to provide in order to absorb its new young labor supply. In Harrison County, the sex distribution of the school leavers resulted in an initial excess of girls over boys, i. e., 53 percent of the group being studied were girls. This is accounted for, in part, by the fact that higher proportions and numbers of boys than of girls went on to college. Of every 100 who graduated and did not enter college, the sex distribution was 57 girls and 43 boys, but of every 100 dropouts, 56 were boys and 44 were girls. This follows the general pattern noted in school reports for other areas. Since

TABLE 1. *Percentage distribution of all school leavers, by age at time of leaving school and by sex, 1951–55*

Age	Graduates			Dropouts		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
14 years				2	2	2
15 years				7	7	9
16 years				34	31	37
17 years	11	9	13	29	28	30
18 years	63	57	66	20	23	16
19 years	20	25	17	6	7	4
20 years and over	6	9	4	2	2	2
Total: Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	2,106	896	1,210	1,199	668	531

there were substantially larger numbers of graduates than of dropouts in the county over the period studied, there were 1,741 girls and 1,564 boys who presumably became available for work during this period. (See table 1.)

Another very important factor influencing the sex distribution of school leavers who might become available for work in Harrison County was the heavy outmigration among this age group after the end of their schooling. Fifty percent of all the school leavers in the sample had, by July 1956, left the county, and over three-fifths of these outmigrants were boys. More than two-thirds of the group who remained were girls, thus intensifying the excess of young women over young men in the community. The effect of this situation on the job market was reduced, however, by the high marriage rate among the girls, and their subsequent nonparticipation in the labor force. For example, in July 1956, 67 percent of all the married girls in the group interviewed were out of the labor force. Nevertheless, of all the school leavers who were in the labor force in Harrison County at that time, 56 percent were female. At approximately the same time, nationwide, women con-

[6] Retention in High Schools in Large Cities, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bulletin 15, 1957. That study develops a new method of calculating a school's retention rate by following only the identical students enrolled in the 9th grade to graduation 4 years later. This method, therefore, differs from the former generally used method which included accessions to the school population in the intervening 4 years between the 9th and the 12th grade and merely made a gross comparison between the total numbers entering the 9th grade and the total numbers completing the 12th grade 4 years later. The 70-percent retention rate for Harrison County was computed by the new method, although the data are not precisely comparable with data used in the Office of Education study.

[7] The classification used here corresponds very closely but not precisely with the "voluntary withdrawal" concept of the Office of Education study cited above. Over the 4-year period 1951–55, Harrison County lost 26 percent of its senior high school enrollment by voluntary withdrawal, i. e., by dropping out, compared with a 29-percent loss in the 11 cities in the Office of Education study.

stituted only 43 percent of the total labor force of this same age group, i. e., 18–24.

The heavy outmigration of young men, which contributed so substantially to the excess of young women workers in Harrison County, prompts an inquiry into the circumstances of their leaving. Definite reasons for leaving the county are known for 91 percent of the boy graduates and over 85 percent of the boy dropouts. Military service, including draft and voluntary enlistment, was given by a family member or neighbor as the reason for leaving the county for about three-fourths of both groups, whereas only about one-fourth were reported to have left to look for work, take work, or to have moved away with their parents or other close relatives who were seeking work. Emphasizing the pull of military service is the additional fact that those who were actually in military service in the summer of 1956 constituted 44 percent of all the boys in the sample, more than twice the proportion (20 percent) of young men between 17 and 21 who were in military service that summer for the entire Nation.

Why was there such heavy outmigration of the boys? Data available from the interviews suggest that lack of job opportunities may well have stimulated voluntary enlistment. Over three-fifths of all outmigrant boys had never been employed before leaving the county, and for 27 percent of those in military service in July 1956, a family member or neighbor volunteered the information that the boy was either unemployed at the time of entering the service or felt that the prospects for satisfactory future employment in Harrison County were poor. If the boys who enlisted in the service had remained in Harrison County, it seems likely that they would have greatly increased the unemployment rate for this age group as a whole, which, in spite of the heavy outmigration, was 13 percent as of July 1956, compared with a national average of 8 percent for this same date and age group.

Age. In making the transition from school to work, a person's age at leaving school is important. In West Virginia, work permits are required for non-high-school graduates under 16. The age distribution of the Harrison County school leavers shows that extreme youthfulness could not have been a work handicap to many of the more than 3,300 young people studied. Almost two-thirds of the graduates were 18 when they finished school and 26 percent were 19 or older. None was under 17. Only 9.5 percent of the dropouts left school at less than 16 years, which, except in special circumstances, is the legal school-leaving age in West Virginia. However, one-third of all the dropouts did leave school as soon as they reached the age when school attendance was no longer required by law. On the other hand, 28 percent were 18 or over when they dropped out; old enough to work in hazardous occupations.

Girls dropped out at somewhat earlier ages than boys. Nearly half of all girl dropouts left school at age 16 or younger but many did not enter the labor force. One-third of all the girl dropouts interviewed gave marriage as the reason for leaving school, and even in the group who had dropped out at age 16, one-fourth gave marriage as having been the reason for leaving.

School Achievement. Lack of achievement during the years in school rather than extreme youth was the important characteristics of dropouts. Two-thirds left school at grades which are considered normal for students a year or more younger. Sixty-nine percent of all dropouts had completed no year at the senior high school level (10th grade and above) and 41 percent had completed no year beyond the 8th grade. The study, Retention in High Schools in Large Cities,[8] summarizes the situation with respect to age at leaving school in the cities included in that study thus: "It is not a particular problem that youth does not attend school long enough. Actually, dropouts stay in school, in number of years, almost as long as high school graduates." This was also found to be the case in Harrison County.

This lack of achievement correlates with the results of the Otis Mental Ability Group Test which was customarily given in Harrison County in the 9th grade. Since the test was not repeated during the year, however, for those students who were absent on the day it was given, and since not all the young people studied reached the 9th grade level, no scores were available for 12 percent of the graduates and 33 percent of the dropouts in the universe, and for 12 percent of the graduates and 32 percent of the dropouts in the sample (table 2). Among those for whom scores were available, and on whom the distribution is

[8] Op. cit. p. 16.

based, little difference was found by sex except that there were somewhat more boys than girls in the low ranges among both graduates and dropouts. Also, the girl graduates did better in keeping up with their normal grade than the boys, and only one-fifth of the girl graduates were age 19 or older when they completed school, compared with one-third of the boy graduates.

There was a difference, however, between the scores of most graduates and most dropouts. Two-thirds of all graduates not going to college, compared with 82 percent of the dropouts, had scores below 100. If IQ 110 is taken as the minimum for potential completion of college, only 9 percent of all graduates not going to college and only 4 percent of all dropouts might have been successful there. More than half of the dropouts were "slow learners" (less than IQ 90) and over one-third had a real handicap for high school graduation—IQ's of less than 85, which is regarded by many educators as the point below which successful completion of most high school subjects is extremely difficult. Some students with IQ's of this level do finish high school, however, as indicated by the fact that 14 percent of the graduates not going to college had recorded IQ's of less than 85.

Vocational Education in School

In evaluating the relationship between labor force adjustment and school experience and achievement, the kind and amount of vocational education offered by the high schools becomes a matter of interest. Harrison County's secondary schools offer a wide variety of vocational courses, such as typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, shop courses in woodworking and metal, auto mechanics, welding, printing, and distributive education (12th-grade training for retail trade). Their importance in the curriculum is indicated by the fact that all but 10 of the 2,106 graduates not going to college had completed at least 1 of these vocational courses. Ninety percent of all graduates taking vocational courses had completed 1 or more commercial courses, and of these, 18 percent had taken 3 such courses and another 40 percent, 4 or more. Also, 90 percent of all graduates taking vocational courses had taken 1 or more industrial arts courses; of these, 18 percent had 3 such courses and another 27 percent had completed 4 or more.

TABLE 2. *Percentage distribution of recorded IQ's* [1] *of graduates not going to college and of dropouts*

IQ rating	Universe		Sample	
	Graduates	Dropouts	Graduates	Dropouts
Under 75	1	6	1	6
75-84	13	29	13	27
85-89	16	19	14	21
90-94	20	16	20	16
95-99	17	13	18	12
100-104	14	7	14	7
105-109	10	6	11	5
110-114	5	2	5	2
115 and over	4	2	4	4
Total: Percent	100	100	100	100
Number	1,861	798	443	247

[1] Otis Mental Ability Group Test.

The dropouts, however, were not nearly as well equipped. Thirty-six percent of all the dropouts who finished more than the 7th grade had completed no vocational courses of any kind. Of those dropouts who did complete some vocational courses, 43 percent had taken some commercial courses, only 10 percent of whom had completed 3 courses and another 4 percent, 4 or more. Ninety-two percent of the dropouts with any completed vocational courses had 1 or more industrial courses, but only 7 percent of these had completed 3 such courses and another 3 percent had 4 or more. Of the girl dropouts who had completed any industrial courses, 69 percent had taken only one, and it was probably the elementary course in home economics, which was classified as an industrial course. Thus, the vocational education of most dropouts was obviously either nonexistent or very elementary.

Work Experience of School Leavers

Most of the boys who were interviewed, dropouts as well as graduates, were in the labor force in some capacity at some time during the 5 years covered by the survey. The labor force participation of the girls, however, was lower, especially among the dropouts, primarily because of their high marriage rate. (See table 3.) Of all girl school leavers interviewed, 52 percent were married by July 1956—47 percent of the graduates and 66 percent of the dropouts. Many of these did not consider themselves in the labor force.

How promptly did school leavers who regarded themselves as in the labor force start looking for

TABLE 3. *Labor force participation in 1951–56 of school leavers interviewed,[1] by sex*

Item	Boys				Girls			
	Graduates		Dropouts		Graduates		Dropouts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In county, July 1956	80	------	67	------	202	------	99	------
Ever in labor force	79	100	63	100	184	100	54	100
Found regular jobs [2]	76	96	58	92	180	98	50	93
Looked but did not find regular job	3	4	5	8	4	2	4	7

[1] Excludes outmigrants.
[2] A regular job was defined as one held for a month or longer, full- or part-time.

jobs, what methods did they use, how long did it take them to get regular jobs, and what kind of jobs were they? The data presented are for those 448 in the county in July 1956 with whom direct interviews were possible. Of the boy graduates who looked for work, 81 percent started looking within a month of graduation, and 54 percent of all who found jobs did so within a week from the time they started looking. Of the girl graduates who regarded themselves as in the labor force, 72 percent started looking within a month of graduation, and 48 percent of all who found regular jobs had them within a week from the time they started looking.

It might have been expected that those dropping out of school would start looking for jobs even more promptly than the graduates. However, only 70 percent of the boy dropouts who regarded themselves as in the labor force started looking for work within a month after leaving school. Only 37 percent of all who ever found regular jobs found them in less than a week after starting to look. It took from 10 weeks to more than a year for another 37 percent to find regular jobs. Of the girl dropouts who regarded themselves as in the labor force, only half started looking within a month of dropping out, and 53 percent of all who ever got jobs found them within a week after starting to look. The slowness of both boy and girl dropouts in starting to look for work correlates with the fact that only 21 percent of the boys and 5 percent of the girls interviewed gave "work" as their reason for having dropped out of school. This is only a small deviation from 24 percent shown in the school records for the boys, but considerably less than the 13 percent shown in the school records for the girls, as the reason for leaving school.

The fact that such a high proportion of those who got regular jobs—both the graduates and the dropouts—had found them within a week after starting to look might make it seem that jobs were waiting for applicants. However, it is possible that the boys and girls did not report themselves as having been technically "looking for work" until they had actually heard of a job or that a local firm was hiring.

Limited use of the public employment service is perhaps characteristic of a small community where knowledge of the labor market and personal contacts play more prominent parts in locating jobs. Of the graduates employed in July 1956, 59 percent had obtained their current job by direct personal application or through relatives or friends, and 19 percent through the public employment service. Of the dropouts employed in July 1956, 43 percent had obtained their current jobs through relatives and friends, one-third by personal application, and 16 percent through the public employment service.

The first jobs of the school leavers in general are about what might be expected in a labor market with limited opportunities for inexperienced young

TABLE 4. *Percentage distribution of first jobs and jobs held in July 1956 of school leavers in the sample who found regular jobs* [1]

Jobs	Graduates		Dropouts	
	First job	July 1956	First job	July 1956
	Boys			
Unskilled labor (errand boys, stockroom boys, janitors, etc.)	46	45	61	36
Filling station workers, car washers	16	14	14	11
Salesclerks	12	11	2	9
Semiskilled (painters helpers, carpenters helpers, etc.)	12	11	5	15
Factory operatives	5	9	2	6
Other	9	10	16	23
Total: Percent	100	100	100	100
Number	76	70	57	47
	Girls			
Unskilled labor (kitchen help, cleaners, etc.)	3	11	12	------
Salesclerks	37	16	19	27
Typists, stenographers, bookkeepers	30	34	4	9
Factory operatives	11	21	2	9
Waitresses	9	5	37	32
Domestics and babysitters	------	------	19	9
Other	10	13	7	14
Total: Percent	100	100	100	100
Number	180	123	51	22

[1] Covers those leaving school during entire period of survey.

workers. Forty-six percent of the boy graduates and about three-fifths of the boy dropouts found their first employment in such miscellaneous unskilled jobs as janitors, cleanup men in factories, stock boys and errand boys (table 4). Sixteen percent of the boy graduates and 14 percent of the boy dropouts found employment as filling station attendants, car washers, and in other unskilled work connected with automobile transportation.

On the other hand, the advantage of high school graduation and vocational education was clearly noticeable among the girls in the labor force. Nearly one-third of the girl graduates compared with only 4 percent of the girl dropouts had first jobs as typists, stenographers, or bookkeepers. Almost 40 percent of the girl graduates found their first jobs as salesclerks, while about the same percentage of the girl dropouts found their first jobs as waitresses.

The distribution of present jobs, i. e., in July 1956, is intended as descriptive of the employment situation at that time, and not as a basis for comparison with "first" jobs. It is not intended to show progress or lack of progress in job types for the same individuals. For example, by the summer of 1956, many of the girls, especially the dropouts and girls from the earlier classes, had withdrawn from the labor force because of marriage. However, the limited employment opportunities in the county and the lack of training of many of these young people would preclude much moving up to skilled jobs in the few years during which most of them had been in the labor force. For example, for 43 percent of the boy graduates employed in July 1956, the job then held and the first job were identical. This is true for 41 percent of the girl graduates employed, for 30 percent of the boy dropouts, and for 36 percent of the girl dropouts. These percentages are undoubtedly heavily weighted by the recent school leavers whose opportunities for changing jobs were inevitably limited by the brief time that they had actually been in the labor market.

TABLE 5. *Percent of school leavers interviewed who have been continuously employed from the date of leaving school to July 1956, by year of leaving and sex*

Date of leaving school	Boys		Girls	
	Graduates	Dropouts	Graduates	Dropouts
1951–52	40	20	23	20
1952–53	76	47	60	33
1953–54	61	33	63	25
1954–55	65	40	62	20

TABLE 6. *Percentage distribution of school leavers interviewed, by weekly wage in job held in July 1956 and sex*

Weekly wage	Boys		Girls	
	Graduates	Dropouts	Graduates	Dropouts
Less than $30	1	4	20	63
$30–$39	3	15	16	14
$40–$49	17	27	30	9
$50–$59	19	19	20	5
$60–$69	21	9	7	9
$70–$79	13	9	5	----
$80–$89	7	11	2	----
$90 and over	19	6	----	----
Total: Percent	100	100	100	100
Median wage	$65	$52	$44	$26

Not only the type of job held but stability of employment over a period of time is an important factor in evaluating labor market adjustment. A higher proportion of graduates than of dropouts were continuously employed from the time they finished school up to the summer of 1956 (table 5). In the earlier classes, a higher proportion of boy graduates than of girl graduates were continuously employed, probably as a result of the high marriage rate among the girls in the group, but in the two most recent classes, the proportions continuously employed were about the same for both boys and girls. A break of 2 weeks or less between different jobs or different employers was not counted as a break in employment in these calculations.

In addition to questions on work experience, all school leavers, whether or not they were in the labor force at the moment, were asked what kind of work they would most like to do. Their replies were, for the most part, realistic. Only 2 boys and 5 girls of the 448 young people interviewed chose medicine or allied fields. Nursing was counted separately and was chosen by 10 of the 302 girl school leavers. Only 6 school leavers aspired to teaching and 6 to self-employment. The glamorous occupations, such as those connected with radio, television, and the stage, seemed to have had little attraction, nor did anyone mention airline hostess or airplane pilot as job aspirations. Among the boys, 56 percent of the graduates and 53 percent of the dropouts would like to do skilled mechanical work of various types. Among the girls, 49 percent of the graduates and 25 percent of the dropouts would prefer secretarial work. These figures omit

those girls who preferred to be housewives rather than take paid employment.

Wage information was obtained only for the jobs held in July 1956 (table 6). For some in the group, the recent entrants to the labor force, these wages were first-job wages. For others, they reflect a few years of work experience. Nevertheless, as in other studies, it is clear that high school graduation does make a difference in earnings. The boy graduates had a median wage of $65 a week and the boy dropouts a median wage of $52. There was an even larger difference in the median wage of the girl graduates and the girl dropouts, $44 for the graduates and $26 for the dropouts. About 40 percent of the boy graduates and 26 percent of the boy dropouts were earning $70 or more a week. Only 7 percent of the girl graduates and none of the girl dropouts were earning this much. The greatest difference in wages, however, was between the boys as a group and the girls as a group. Not only the boy graduates but also the boy dropouts were earning more than the girl graduates, and the median wage of the boy dropouts was twice as high as that of the girl dropouts. The wages of this latter group may have been somewhat understated since about one-third of them were waitresses, and it may be that tips were underreported in their income. In addition, the low median wage of $26 was influenced by the fact that 18 percent of the girl dropouts employed in July 1956 worked part time (less than 35 hours a week) as compared with 9 percent of both boy dropouts and girl graduates. Only one boy graduate worked part time. On the other hand, of all who worked full time (35 hours or more a week), 35 percent of the boy graduates, 30 percent of the girl graduates, 63 percent of the boy dropouts, and 78 percent of the girl dropouts worked more than 40 hours. Significant proportions of both girl and boy dropouts worked 49 hours or more.

Summary

From the school records for all and on the basis of interviews with about one-fourth of those who left school between September 1951 and May 1955, certain salient facts emerge which may furnish a benchmark for comparison with studies being made in other areas:

1. Ninety-six percent of all school leavers were 16 years of age or older when they terminated their schooling; two-thirds were old enough to work even in hazardous occupations.

2. Almost every graduate had had some vocational education, compared with less than two-thirds of the dropouts. Since nearly 70 percent of the dropouts left school before completing as much as the 10th grade, their opportunities for other than the most elementary vocational education were automatically curtailed.

3. About two-thirds of the dropouts left school at grade levels lower than normal for their age. Comparatively small proportions of either graduates or dropouts for whom IQ's were recorded were found to be at an IQ level which would indicate successful completion of college.

4. By the summer of 1956, half of all school leavers in the sample had left the county. Among those for whom a reason for leaving was definitely known, three-fourths of the boys had left to enter military service and one-fourth for work reasons.

5. Of the group found in the Harrison County labor force in the summer of 1956, girls exceeded boys in spite of the fact that high proportions of all female school leavers were married and out of the labor force.

6. Almost all the boys had looked for work after they left school, although the dropouts were not as prompt as the graduates in beginning the search. However, almost all had found jobs at some time after leaving school; high proportions of these jobs were unskilled. The differentiation between the types of job held by the boy graduates and boy dropouts was not sharp. Conversely, the commercial courses taken by the girl graduates enabled about one-third of them to get jobs for which they were trained. By and large, the girl dropouts were in less skilled work.

7. Even though there was considerable similarity in the type of jobs held by boy graduates and boy dropouts, the graduates were earning definitely higher wages, and, as shown by wage studies generally, girls earned substantially less than boys.

8. Among all school leavers in the county in the summer of 1956, 13 percent were unemployed, a substantially higher proportion than in the Nation as a whole for this age group.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Deferred Wage Increases in 1958 and Wage Escalator Clauses

APPROXIMATELY 4 million workers in about 530 major bargaining situations will have their pay increased in 1958 by amounts specified in agreements negotiated in earlier years.[1] The corresponding numbers for 1957 were approximately 5 million workers and more than 550 contract situations. The reduction in the number of workers due to receive deferred wage adjustments in 1958, as compared with 1957, should not be taken to represent a shift from long-term contracts. Indeed, such agreements were extended to new situations in 1957. The decline results simply from the fact that relatively few long-term agreements with annual improvement factors or other deferred increase provisions were subject to negotiation in 1957, whereas in 1958, long-term contracts affecting 1.6 million workers, mostly in the automobile, farm-equipment, aircraft, and trucking[2] industries, will expire or be subject to reopening on wages. These contract situations are, therefore, not included in the tabulations of deferred adjustments for 1958.

Although the number of workers scheduled to receive deferred increases will be lower than in 1957, the number covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses will remain at its alltime peak, subject only to such modifications as may emerge from contract negotiations during the year. At the beginning of 1958, almost 10 years after the first agreement between General Motors and the United Automobile Workers to provide annual improvement factor increases and cost-of-living escalation,[3] more than 4.3 million workers will be covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses. To a substantial degree, these same workers are also scheduled to receive deferred increases, since the majority of the workers covered by contracts incorporating provisions for deferred increases are also covered by automatic cost-of-living escalator clauses. Some agreements, however, including most of those in the construction industry, trade, and in nonferrous metal mining, smelting, and refining, contain only deferred wage increase provisions; conversely, the wages of most of the workers covered by the long-term agreements that are subject to negotiation in 1958 still will be subject to at least one cost-of-living review in 1958 and are, therefore, included in the estimate of worker coverage under escalator clauses.

Deferred Increases in 1958

Size of Increases. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the deferred increases scheduled to become effective in 1958.[4] These data do not, of course, reflect the possible effect of the cost-of-living escalator clauses found in most long-term agreements except construction, trade, and nonferrous mining. The increases for the great majority of workers in manufacturing industries scheduled to receive deferred adjustments in 1958 will average either 7 but less than 8 cents an hour or 9 but less than 10 cents. These amounts account for about one-third and two-fifths, respectively, of all manufacturing workers due to receive deferred adjustments in 1958. Three out of 8 workers in

[1] These estimates are based on settlements negotiated in 1957 and earlier years and coming to the attention of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics by the beginning of December 1957. The summary covers major contracts (defined as those involving 1,000 or more workers), and is based on collective bargaining settlements summarized in the Bureau's monthly report on Current Wage Developments, supplemented by information on some of the major construction agreements. The information used in compiling the current wage report, as well as that on construction settlements, is based primarily on secondary sources.

The industries covered, in addition to construction, are manufacturing, mining, transportation, utilities, and trade. Estimates for construction are included in the totals in the text, but are not incorporated in any tables, except table 2, because data are less complete for construction than for the industries regularly included in the current wage report.

[2] As indicated later, some trucking agreements specify deferred wage increases for 1958.

[3] For a description of the provisions for deferred wage increases in 1957 and a brief history of such provisions in recent years, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1957 (pp. 50–52).

[4] Increases presented here are averages for all workers affected by a settlement. Actually, as pointed out later, many settlements provide for varying the cents-per-hour increase among occupations so that not all workers receive the average.

construction, where cost-of-living escalators are infrequent, will receive 15-cent increases and more than 1 out of 5 will receive 10-cent raises; while in other nonmanufacturing industries, about 3 out of 4 workers due deferred increases will receive 7 cents an hour. Year-to-year comparisons of deferred increases are not presented; they have little if any significance as an indication of bargaining trends, since the industries affected vary so widely from year to year. By the very nature of long-term agreements, some of the industries where increases in a given year were determined in advance will have their rates of pay established by negotiation in the following year.[5]

Industries Affected. As in 1957, deferred wage increases will be concentrated in the metalworking, transportation, construction, and food industries. However, with the scheduled renegotiation of the automobile contracts, metalworking industries will account for about three-eighths of all workers due deferred increases in 1958, contrasted with about half in 1957. The transportation industries, with most trucking agreements subject to reopening in 1958 but with some additional railroad workers having come under long-term deferred increase contracts, will have about 1.2 million workers receiving such raises in 1958, compared with about 1.1 million in 1957. These will account for a third of all workers scheduled to receive deferred adjustments during the coming year. In the mining industries, the number of workers affected will be smaller than in 1957 because part of the increase provided by the 1956 negotiations in coal mining became effective in 1957.

Within metalworking, the largest group of workers scheduled to receive wage adjustments will be in basic steel, where pay will be raised an average of about 8 or 9 cents an hour. Other automatic increases in pay will go into effect in electrical and aluminum manufacturing, where the increase will amount to about 3½ percent and about 9½ cents an hour, respectively, and in other nonferrous metal smelting and refining, where increases will average about 7 or 8 cents. The changes in iron mining and nonferrous mining will be roughly comparable to those in basic steel and nonferrous smelting and refining, respectively.

Most railroad workers will receive 7-cent-an-hour deferred increases in 1958. In the food group, meatpacking employees will receive a basic 7½-cent-an-hour increase and groups of canning employees are due to receive 5 cents an hour. As indicated previously, 3 out of 8 construction workers for whom increases are already scheduled for 1958 will get a 15-cent-an-hour increase in scales with 10 cents being next most frequent in these trades (table 2).

[5] It should also be recognized that deferred increases are frequently somewhat smaller than the comparable first-year increases. Moreover, nonwage items, notably supplementary benefits, generally become applicable during the first contract year and consequently further enhance the value of the initial package increase as compared with subsequent years.

TABLE 1. *Deferred wage increases scheduled to go into effect in 1958 in situations affecting 1,000 or more workers in manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries* [1]

Average deferred wage increase	Number of situations	Approximate number of workers affected (in thousands)										
		All industries studied	Total manufacturing [2]	Food and kindred products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Metalworking	Total nonmanufacturing studied [3]	Warehousing, wholesale, and retail trade	Transportation	Public utilities
Total	486	3,300	1,819	227	25	36	48	1,422	1,481	169	1,234	28
Under 5 cents	39	87	71	2	4	10	25	7	26	9	7	----
5 but less than 6 cents	58	218	107	66	1	----	6	19	112	37	59	----
6 but less than 7 cents	81	148	115	6	1	2	4	97	33	26	2	----
7 but less than 8 cents	109	1,700	577	125	3	6	2	433	1,123	34	1,089	----
8 but less than 9 cents	68	238	175	1	----	12	11	151	63	12	46	5
9 but less than 10 cents	71	741	701	12	1	4	----	681	39	4	5	----
10 but less than 11 cents	34	99	36	7	2	----	----	23	63	43	14	6
11 but less than 12 cents	8	36	20	5	7	----	----	9	16	----	1	15
12 but less than 13 cents	3	4	2	2	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	----
13 cents and over	7	12	10	1	7	1	----	1	2	----	1	1
Amount not specified or not computed [4]	8	18	5	1	----	----	1	----	12	2	10	1

[1] Excludes certain industries, notably construction, as indicated in text footnote 1.

[2] Includes a few settlements in the following industry groups for which separate data are not provided: Tobacco (1,000 workers), textiles (4,000), apparel (13,000), lumber and furniture (10,000), paper (7,000), petroleum and rubber (1,000 each), leather (15,000), and miscellaneous manufacturing (9,000).

[3] Includes a few settlements in some industries for which separate data are not provided; the largest group consists of iron and lead mining with about 35,000 workers. Data on copper mining are included with metalworking.

[4] Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.

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

TABLE 2. *Deferred increases in union scales scheduled to go into effect in 1958 in major situations in construction*

Increases	Approximate number of workers affected
Total	584,000
5 and under 7 cents	9,500
7 and under 9 cents	19,000
9 and under 11 cents	119,500
11 and under 13 cents	30,000
13 and under 15 cents	14,000
15 and under 17 cents	215,500
17 and under 19 cents	84,000
19 and under 21 cents	33,500
21 and under 23 cents	22,500
25 cents and over	36,500

NOTE: Because of rounding, sum of individual items does not necessarily equal total.

Timing of Adjustments. Increases will become effective for some groups of workers in every month of 1958 (table 3). The construction changes will be heavily concentrated in January, May, and July and those in other industries in July, September, and November. About 725,000 workers in industries other than construction are scheduled to receive pay hikes in July; included are basic steel, copper smelting and refining, iron and nonferrous mining, and refractory workers. About 420,000 will receive raises in September. Approximately 1,100,000 workers, practically all in the railroad industry, will receive deferred adjustments in November.

Form of Adjustments. In a substantial proportion of the situations with long-term contracts, the increases will be larger, in cents-per-hour terms, for skilled than for unskilled workers. Thus, the basic steel and aluminum agreements both provide for widening the cents increment among labor grades. In electrical manufacturing, the adjustments consist of percentage increases combined with a minimum cents-per-hour change. In the railroad industry, most workers will receive a uniform cents-per-hour raise, but some of the operating crafts will receive larger increases.

Cost-of-Living Escalator Clauses

At the end of 1957, cost-of-living escalator provisions covered a greater number of workers than at any previous period. These cost-of-living escalator clauses will remain in effect during at least part of 1958. It is estimated that by December 1957, the pay of at least 4 million workers employed under union agreements and more than 300,000 unorganized workers (mainly office and other employees in companies where some plant workers are under collective agreements) were subject to cost-of-living escalator adjustments.

The 4.3 million total includes most of the workers due to receive deferred increases in 1958 (table 4), together with workers whose existing contracts provide for at least one cost-of-living wage review to 1958 prior to contract renegotiations. In terms of industrial attachment, all railroad, basic steel, aluminum, meatpacking, and iron mining employees due deferred increases are also covered by cost-of-living clauses. The major groups subject in deferred but not to cost-of-living escalator adjustments are, as previously noted, the construction workers and trade employees, where only a few workers are affected by cost-of-living escalators, and nonferrous metal mining, smelting, and refining employees.

As previous summaries have indicated,[6] most cost-of-living escalator adjustments are made on a quarterly or semiannual basis, although some are annual and a few are monthly. The exact formulas used in relating wage-rate changes to changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index vary from industry to industry and, to

[6] For a discussion of previous wage escalation developments, see Monthly Labor Review, February 1953 (pp. 126–129), March 1955 (pp. 315–318), and January 1957 (p. 52).

TABLE 3. *Deferred wage increases due in 1958, in situations affecting 1,000 or more workers, by effective month*

Month	Approximate number of workers affected (in thousands)	Major industries affected [1]
Total	[2] 3,321	
January	147	No major group.
February	62	Trucking.
March	115	Canning, chemicals, and trade.
April	77	Trade.
May	104	Aircraft and trade.
June	61	Various metalworking.
July	724	Steel, copper, refractories, and metal mining.
August	126	Aluminum.
September	422	Meatpacking and electrical equipment.
October	287	Electrical equipment, metal containers, and longshoring.
November	1,117	Railroads.
December	[3] 30	
Month not known	50	

[1] Excludes certain industries, notably construction, as indicated in text footnote 1.

[2] 21,000 employees are counted twice in this total, since they will receive 2 deferred increases in 1958.

[3] Based on settlements concluded prior to December 1957. Presumably some settlements concluded in that month would provide deferred increases due in December 1958.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sum of individual items does not necessarily equal total.

TABLE 4. *Prevalence of cost-of-living escalator provisions in situations providing deferred increases in 1958* [1]

Item	Approximate number of workers due to receive deferred increases (in thousands)	Percent of workers in column 1 also covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses
All situations with deferred increases	3,300	78
Average deferred wage increase		
Under 5 cents	87	26
5 cents and under 6 cents	218	13
6 cents and under 7 cents	148	47
7 cents and under 8 cents	1,700	90
8 cents and under 9 cents	238	68
9 cents and under 10 cents	741	97
10 cents and under 11 cents	99	25
11 cents and under 12 cents	36	20
12 cents and under 13 cents	4	0
13 cents and over	12	0
Amount not specified or not computed [2]	18	26
Industry group (selected)		
Manufacturing [3]	1,819	78
Food and kindred products	227	3
Printing and publishing	25	0
Chemicals and allied products	36	37
Stone, clay, and glass products	48	42
Metalworking	1,422	88
Nonmanufacturing [4]	1,481	77
Warehousing, wholesale, and retail trade	169	6
Transportation	1,234	90
Public utilities	28	0

[1] Excludes certain industries, notably construction, as indicated in text footnote 1.
[2] Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.
[3] See footnote 2, table 1.
[4] See footnote 3, table 1.

some extent, from contract to contract within an industry. However, the most common current adjustments are a 1-cent change in wage rates for a 0.5-point change in the Consumer Price Index, or 2 cents for a 0.9-point change.

During 1957, cost-of-living escalator clauses were a significant source of increasing money rates of pay. Most railroad workers received a greater increase in money wages from these adjustments than from deferred increases—8 and 7 cents, respectively. In the case of the auto workers, the cost-of-living adjustments were 6 cents per hour compared with annual improvement adjustments averaging slightly more than 6 cents. Workers in the basic steel industry received 7 cents in cost-of-living adjustments and an average of about 9 cents in deferred increases.[7]

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[7] A more complete analysis of deferred and cost-of-living adjustments in 1957 will be contained in a summary of major wage developments during the year, to be published in a forthcoming issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Comparative Job Performance by Age

THE DIFFICULTIES faced by older men and women in securing and retaining employment constitute a national problem which is becoming more pressing as the number of older persons in the labor force rises. There are many factors which contribute to these difficulties, but in part, they result from unfavorable attitudes regarding the relative performance of older workers. To examine the validity of these views, the Bureau of Labor Statistics investigated the relationship between job performance and age for production workers in establishments in two selected manufacturing industries.

Scope

Utilizing methods developed for a pilot study of comparative job performances[1], data on output per man-hour, attendance, and continuity of service were obtained for production workers in 1956 and 1957 in 22 establishments—11 in the wooden household furniture (upholstered and unupholstered) industry and 11 in the men's footwear industry. All the establishments were fairly large, generally employing over 300 workers paid on an incentive basis. Although they were selected from a roster of all large firms with incentive workers in the two industries, they may not necessarily be representative of these firms. Other establishments were excluded because of an unwillingness to cooperate or a lack of suitable plant records. In order to furnish a broader base for the findings, comparable output per man-hour data for workers in four footwear establishments included in the pilot investigation were incorporated with the data for output per man-hour.

The footwear and furniture industries were selected for study because they show a distribution of men and women workers throughout all age groups which is similar to manufacturing as a whole and because they involve wide use of incen-

[1] A description of the methods as well as the results of a pilot study of age-job performance relationships were published in Job Performance and Age: A Study in Measurement (BLS Bull. 1203). The study was summarized in Measurement of Job Performance and Age (in the Monthly Labor Review, December 1956, pp. 1410–1414). For a full report on the extended investigation, see Comparative Job Performance by Age: Large Plants in Men's Footwear and Household Furniture Industries (forthcoming BLS Bull. 1223).

tive systems of payment. This latter characteristic is essential for it furnishes a means to measure individual output.

The three indicators of job performance—output per man-hour, attendance, and continuity of service—were selected because they afforded objective measures for which data were directly available from plant records. Output data are presented for over 5,100 production workers, attendance data for about 9,400, and continuity of service data for almost 10,000.

Concepts and Limitations

Output per man-hour was nearly always measured by comparing the average straight-time hourly piece-rate earnings of individuals. In some cases, it was measured in terms of the number of standard units produced per hour. In this way, some employees who were working under other than individual incentive systems could be included in the sample. Data were obtained for a full production period of from 4 to 12 weeks. No means were found to measure the output of timeworkers or of skilled craftsmen since they are usually not paid according to production by the piece. Direct comparisons of output per man-hour were limited to those workers who were performing the same operations.

Percent of Workers Age 45 and Over With Output per Man-Hour Greater Than the Average for Age Group 35–44, by Sex

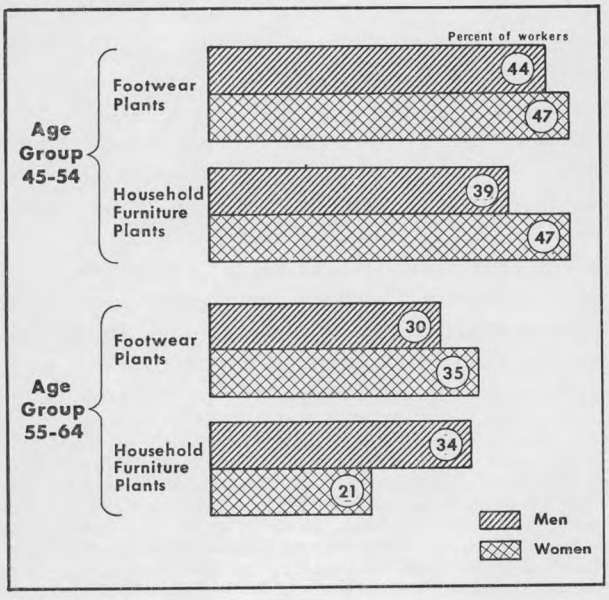

TABLE 1. *Indexes of output per man-hour for incentive workers in 15 men's footwear and 11 household furniture establishments, by sex and age group*

[Age group 35–44=100]

Age group	Men			Women		
	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)
	Establishments manufacturing men's footwear					
Under 25 years	98	93.8	17.9	111	94.4	17.1
25–34 years	278	100.3	16.3	292	102.8	17.5
35–44 years	484	100.0	13.8	589	100.0	15.2
45–54 years	460	97.7	14.1	534	98.8	15.6
55–64 years	322	92.5	14.5	219	94.1	13.1
65 years and over	75	81.1	16.6	34	88.0	20.7
	Establishments manufacturing household furniture					
Under 25 years	214	98.5	16.3	22	101.4	18.8
25–34 years	436	101.5	15.1	79	107.4	19.4
35–44 years	372	100.0	11.8	97	100.0	17.8
45–54 years	218	96.1	11.0	63	98.7	16.0
55–64 years	96	94.5	11.8	33	85.6	18.6
65 years and over	20	93.6	11.6	1	(1)	(1)

[1] Data were considered insufficient for deriving the measures.

It is recognized that the performance of incentive workers may not be entirely representative of all production workers. Some of the factors influencing the output per man-hour of incentive workers may be different from those influencing the rate of output of industrial workers as a whole, and these differences may not apply uniformly to all age groups. For example, incentive jobs may, on the average, place greater emphasis on speed, agility, and other characteristics which are generally assumed to deteriorate with age. If this is so, then output data limited to these workers would tend to show older workers in a less favorable light than would be the case if all industrial workers were included.

It is also possible that because only employed persons were included in the study, the older workers who were still present in the occupation studied actually represented a select group, since many workers originally in these occupations had left for other jobs. However, there are actually two types of selection operating here, which may be expected to cancel each other to some extent: the exceptionally superior workers may be assumed to have gone into better paying jobs; the marginal workers who could not maintain minimum standards required for their jobs would also have left to enter other occupations. Thus, the older workers' average output rates would be influenced by the

TABLE 2. *Indexes of output per man-hour for men and women incentive workers in higher and lower paid occupations and in machine and hand operations in 15 men's footwear establishments, by sex and age group*

[Age group 35–44=100]

Age group	Men						Women					
	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)
	Higher paid occupations			Lower paid occupations			Higher paid occupations			Lower paid occupations		
Under 25 years	59	94.8	18.7	39	90.4	17.4	72	92.7	17.2	39	97.6	15.3
25–34 years	212	100.5	16.5	66	99.5	15.6	202	103.6	13.5	90	101.1	21.0
35–44 years	353	100.0	13.9	131	100.0	13.2	377	100.0	17.8	212	100.0	16.6
45–54 years	386	97.4	13.9	74	98.8	15.3	357	99.1	15.7	177	98.1	14.0
55–64 years	271	92.2	14.9	51	93.3	12.9	131	93.3	16.4	88	95.5	13.9
65 years and over	50	79.1	17.6	25	97.9	15.2	22	84.0	23.3	12	95.4	4.4
	Machine operations			Hand operations			Machine operations			Hand operations		
Under 25 years	81	93.4	16.9	17	97.0	20.3	82	97.0	11.0	132	100.5	18.4
25–34 years	228	99.6	16.2	50	105.4	16.5	199	100.3	12.9	237	103.2	16.4
35–44 years	419	100.0	13.2	65	100.0	17.0	242	100.0	8.9	130	100.0	15.5
45–54 years	424	97.4	14.0	36	99.8	16.0	182	98.6	11.3	36	92.6	9.0
55–64 years	296	93.0	14.6	26	88.6	13.5	72	94.4	11.2	24	94.7	13.3
65 years and over	63	81.8	16.6	12	75.8	16.6	17	94.7	9.0	3	(1)	(1)

[1] Data were considered insufficient for deriving the measures.

removal of these two extremes and, therefore, would be comparable with those of younger groups.

Despite these limitations, since the bulk of production workers are in semiskilled jobs, many of them covered by piecework plans, the findings are useful to illustrate the age-output relationships for an important group of workers.

Attendance was defined as the ratio of days worked to days scheduled, and data were obtained for periods ranging from 3 months to 1 year. Attendance, which is the complement of absenteeism, was selected to represent an individual's dependability because the proportion of scheduled time an employee is on the job is more realistic for analysis than the proportion of time he is off. Small differences in absenteeism rates tend to exaggerate the relative differences in the performance of workers. For example, a worker who was

TABLE 3. *Indexes of output per man-hour for men and women incentive workers in higher and lower paid occupations and in machine and hand operations in 11 household furniture establishments, by sex and age group*

[Age group 35–44=100]

Age group	Men						Women					
	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)
	Higher paid occupations			Lower paid occupations			Higher paid occupations			Lower paid occupations		
Under 25 years	182	99.1	16.8	32	96.5	11.7	16	106.8	18.0	6	92.5	20.4
25–34 years	361	100.9	14.3	75	103.3	18.8	61	105.9	18.8	18	109.7	21.9
35–44 years	279	100.0	12.8	93	100.0	7.3	55	100.0	18.0	42	100.0	16.6
45–54 years	146	94.9	9.3	72	99.9	13.6	34	98.6	16.0	29	98.8	16.0
55–64 years	60	94.7	8.7	36	93.9	14.0	13	84.1	14.4	20	88.1	20.3
65 years and over	10	94.3	(1)	10	91.5	11.6				1	(1)	(1)
	Machine operations			Hand operations			Machine operations			Hand operations		
Under 25 years	82	97.0	11.0	132	100.5	18.4	9	105.0	25.6	13	94.8	16.1
25–34 years	199	100.3	12.9	237	103.2	16.4	27	109.3	22.7	52	104.2	17.8
35–44 years	242	100.0	8.9	130	100.0	15.5	71	100.0	17.8	26	100.0	15.8
45–54 years	182	98.6	11.3	36	92.6	9.0	46	97.3	17.7	17	101.0	6.8
55–64 years	72	94.4	11.2	24	94.7	13.3	32	88.9	18.6	1	(1)	(1)
65 years and over	17	94.7	9.0	3	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)			

[1] Data were considered insufficient for deriving the measures.

absent 2 days in 100 scheduled workdays, cannot realistically be considered twice as dependable as a worker absent 4 days in 100.

It was not necessary in the case of attendance to restrict the analysis to workers paid according to an incentive system. Consequently, the findings include data for timeworkers also.

Continuity of service, the third aspect of job performance examined, was defined as the proportion of total workers who remained on the job, i. e., did not quit, get discharged, or retire during a 1-year period. Employees who were separated as a result of production layoff were not considered as separations.

The data on continuity of service rather than on separations were included because small differences in the separation rate would tend to exaggerate differences between age groups.

Findings

With respect to output per man-hour, the differences between age groups through the 55–64 group are, for the most part, small (with only 1 exception they are within 8 percentage points of the 35–44 age group), and the differences in average output per man-hour between adjacent groups, also with 1 exception, are relatively small. A pattern emerges showing the productivity of men and women in establishments in both industries rising somewhat from the under-25 age group to the 25–34 age group, with a gradual decline for subsequent age groups which is somewhat more marked for the 55–64 age group. For the footwear plants, at the 65 and over level, a sharper decline occurs; however, the men in furniture plants in this age group did not show this sharp decline. But it must be remembered that these conclusions refer to the average indexes of the age groups. This information, although useful, by itself is of limited value. What is necessary is some measure of how closely the rate of output of individual workers conforms to the group average.

The measure used to provide this information on individual variability is the coefficient of variation, which reflects the difference between group averages and the scores of individuals.[2]

As can be seen in table 1, the variability measures for the age groups do not show any consistent tendency to vary with age. The coefficients do, however, indicate that within each age group individual variability is quite large, with many individuals performing far above and far below the average for the group. Variations in the output of persons in the same age group are greater than differences in the average output per man-hour between age brackets. Consequently, substantial proportions of workers in the older age groups perform better than the average for other younger groups. For example, as illustrated in the chart, 47 percent of the women aged 45–54 in both industries have higher scores than the 35–44 age group average.[3] Even in the 55–64 age group, in most cases about one-third of the workers perform better than the average for the 35–44 age group. This wide variability within age groups coupled with the generally small differences between age group averages minimizes the significance of any inferences which can be drawn solely about age-output patterns.

TABLE 4. *Indexes of attendance for production workers in 11 men's footwear and 11 household furniture establishments, by sex and age group*

[Age group 35–44=100]

Age group	Men		Women	
	Number of workers	Index	Number of workers	Index
	Establishments manufacturing men's footwear			
Under 25 years	251	99.8	206	100.5
25–34 years	381	99.9	420	101.0
35–44 years	447	100.0	724	100.0
45–54 years	530	100.1	804	101.2
55–64 years	442	99.9	396	101.2
65 years and over	125	99.7	54	101.2
	Establishments manufacturing household furniture			
Under 25 years	562	101.3	54	99.9
25–34 years	1,122	102.4	140	98.9
35–44 years	1,010	100.0	197	100.0
45–54 years	770	100.9	148	99.8
55–64 years	433	101.5	71	97.6
65 years and over	149	98.6	4	[1]

[1] Data were considered insufficient for deriving the indexes.

[2] The coefficient of variation expresses the relative variability of groups of data and is calculated by dividing the standard deviation by the mean. It indicates the relationship between the value of the mean and the distance from the mean within which any specified proportion of the observations will lie, if the distribution is approximately normal. For example, if the average index of an age group were 100 and the coefficient of variation 10 percent, then two-thirds of the individual index would be between 90 and 110. There is evidence supporting the view that the distribution of output per man-hour scores of individuals is normal. See Individual Productivity Differences, BLS Serial No. R 1040, February 1940 (pp. 18 and 19).

[3] These proportions were derived using the average index and coefficient of variation with the assumption that the distribution of the output per man-hour of individuals is normal.

TABLE 5. *Indexes of continuity of service of production workers in 11 men's footwear and 11 household furniture establishments, by sex and age group*

[Age group 35–44=100]

Age group	Men		Women	
	Number of workers	Indexes	Number of workers	Indexes
	Establishments manufacturing men's footwear			
Under 25 years	245	83.9	238	88.2
25–34 years	418	96.7	438	97.6
35–44 years	478	100.0	749	100.0
45–54 years	589	101.5	838	102.1
55–64 years	509	100.4	393	101.4
65 years and over	158	90.4	59	97.5
	Establishments manufacturing household furniture			
Under 25 years	561	87.7	58	61.1
25–34 years	1,179	94.1	141	93.0
35–44 years	1,017	100.0	206	100.0
45–54 years	783	101.3	152	102.3
55–64 years	440	103.7	75	105.1
65 years and over	168	87.6	6	47.7

An analysis of the relationships between age and output per man-hour when workers are classified and compared by type of operation or by pay level (hand operators versus machine operators, workers in higher versus workers in lower paid occupations [4]), for the most part reveals the same basic pattern as shown for all classifications combined within the industry, i. e., generally small differences between age groups up to 64 with wide variability within age groups (tables 2 and 3).

These results indicate that an individual evaluation of a worker is far more important than any general ideas concerning the relationship between age and productivity, and that any attempt to establish formal age limits for various classes of jobs, even where the job content is clearly defined, fails to take into account the wide variability of ability levels shown by persons of the same age.

With regard to attendance, the data obtained for all workers in these plants refute current ideas that there are striking differences between age groups as to regularity of attendance at work. As can be seen in table 4, differences in attendance rates between one age group and another are extremely small. In the footwear plants, the indexes of attendance vary by less than 1 percent for the men and 1.2 percent for the women; and in the furniture plants, by less than 4 percent for both men and women. The absence of any trend in relation to age and the apparently random manner in which the insignificant differences between these age groups are distributed, suggest that age as a factor relating to a worker's attendance can be ignored.

With regard to individual differences, the individual attendance rates within comparison groups showed remarkable consistency, and it became evident at an early stage that no purpose could be served in deriving the coefficients of variation of these rates. The individual differences about the average indexes were so small that they played no role in the comparisons.

No age attendance patterns emerge from the indexes of workers classified according to method of payment, length of service, and occupational pay levels.

The results for continuity of service, as shown in table 5, indicate that the percent of workers who remain on the job is highest for ages 45 through 64. As might be expected, both the youngest and oldest age groups have the highest percent of separations. The decline in the continuity-of-service indexes for the 65 and over age group largely reflects the influence of retirement. Yet, in the footwear plants the influence of retirement on the oldest age groups is not as great as the influence on the youngest age group of other factors causing separations.

Conclusion

It is apparent that the relationship between age and job performance is by no means simple. For each of the three aspects of job performance examined here, a different pattern emerged. In the case of attendance, no relationship was found; for output per man-hour, although there were changes on the average associated with age, there was wide variability about the averages; and for continuity of service with the exception of the oldest group as age increased, the indexes generally increased.

—JEROME A. MARK
Division of Productivity and Technological Developments

[4] To classify each occupation as higher paid or lower paid, specific average hourly earnings criteria were determined separately by region, industry, sex, and method of payment (incentive or timework). The occupations were then designated as higher paid if the average of the hourly earnings of workers in that category equaled or exceeded the predetermined criterion, and lower paid if it did not.

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State Labor Legislation in 1957

THE YEAR 1957 saw significant enactments in several areas of labor law by the legislatures of 45 States and 3 Territories meeting in regular session. The greatest amount of legislation concerned, as usual, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.[1] There were also a number of laws relating to wages. Minimum-wage laws were strengthened in 8 jurisdictions, and 1 State enacted a minimum-wage law for the first time. "Prevailing wage" laws were enacted in two States. Other legislation of importance to workers included the establishment of a mediation and conciliation service in one State, and laws in several States looking toward protection of workers from radiation hazards. In two States, laws prohibiting discrimination in employment were changed from voluntary to mandatory acts. A few laws were passed affecting union activities, including a "right to work" act in one State.

Wage Standards

Vermont enacted a minimum-wage law for the first time. This law covers men, women, and minors, sets a statutory minimum rate of 75 cents an hour, and provides for wage board procedure to determine such matters as allowances for tips or for board or lodging and other items provided by the employer.

Six jurisdictions raised statutory minimum rates. Rhode Island raised the rate from 90 cents to $1 an hour, and Connecticut from 75 cents to $1. Hawaii set a rate of 90 cents, rather than 75 cents, in the city and county of Honolulu and 85 cents, rather than 65 cents, in other counties. After July 1, 1958, the rate will be $1 an hour throughout Hawaii. New Mexico raised the rate for "service employees" as defined in the law from 50 cents to 65 cents, retaining the 75-cent minimum for work in general employment. The statutory minimum applies to men, women, and minors in all these jurisdictions. The rates in Nevada were increased from 87½ cents to $1 an hour for women, and from 75 cents to 87½ cents for girls under 18.

Two other States strengthened their laws in other ways. In Wyoming, the Labor Commissioner may now bring an action on behalf of an employee to recover "unpaid minimum wages." An Idaho amendment provided that "wages" for the purpose of complying with the statutory minimum wage shall not include tips.

Wage payment and wage collection laws were strengthened in a number of States. Amendments, dealing with the time of payment of wages when an employee quits or is discharged, were passed in California, Oregon, and Maine. The Maine amendment also required vacation pay on termination of employment, if the employment agreement included such pay. The coverage of wage payment provisions was broadened in Texas and Maine. The Texas law was made applicable to every person employing one or more persons as well as to types of business already specified in the law. Certain provisions of the Maine law were extended to logging and lumbering operations. A Hawaii act required the wages of all employees to be paid within 15 days after the end of the pay period. Utah increased from $200 to $400 the amount of a wage claim which the Industrial Commissioner may take for collection.

Bonds to secure the payment of wages were required of certain employers in two States: in California, those engaged in logging or sawmilling operations; and in Wyoming, out-of-State employers having employees within the State. In addition, Oklahoma increased the amount of such a bond that must be posted by coal-mining businesses.

Five States raised the maximum amount of wages exempt from garnishment. In Alabama, the amount was raised to 75 percent of wages; in Illinois, to $40 a week; in Michigan, to $50 a week; in New Mexico, to $80 a month; and in Oregon, to $175 a month. In addition, Iowa established a set amount exempt from garnishment ($35 a week plus allowances for dependents), and repealed the former provision that exempted earnings from garnishment for a limited period. The Ohio Legislature requested the Legislative Service Commission to consider limits on wage garnishment as part of a study for revision of laws relating to creditor-debtor relationships.

Laws requiring payment of "prevailing wages" to workmen on public works were adopted this

[1] For articles, respectively, on workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance legislation enacted in 1957, see Monthly Labor Review, October (pp. 1229–1232), and p. 1476 of this issue.

year in two States not having such laws—Minnesota and Missouri. The labor department in each State is to determine from time to time the prevailing wages which must be paid under the law. The Minnesota law applies to roadwork under State contract, or under local contract if Federal funds are involved; but it does not cover Highway Commission contracts for trunk highway work. The Missouri law applies to public works generally.

An amendment to the Illinois prevailing-wage law authorized the labor department to determine prevailing rates, upon request of the public body awarding the contract, whereas formerly the contracting agency had made such determinations. A Montana law specified that contracts for work on State highways shall, when applicable, contain prevailing rates as set by collective barganing agreements in the area. In Hawaii, the application of the law requiring payment of minimum wages to laborers and mechanics on public works, previously affecting all such government contracts, was restricted to contracts in excess of $2,000. Several other States made procedural, administrative, or clarifying changes in their prevailing wage laws.

Industrial Relations

Significant developments in this area concerned provision for mediation services and regulation of health and welfare funds. Several States also adopted legislation affecting union activities.

Florida established a mediation and conciliation service under the jurisdiction of the Governor, which may offer assistance in settling disputes, upon the request of either party, or upon its own motion in the event of an existing or imminent work stoppage. Oregon established a conciliation service within the labor department, with the labor conciliator empowered to offer assistance on his own motion, and abolished the former independent board of conciliation which could give service on the request of the parties or certain public officials.

California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin this year enacted laws requiring registration of certain health and welfare funds and annual reports by the fund trustees. Similar laws had been passed in Washington in 1955 and in New York in 1956. The Connecticut act covers funds established jointly by employers and unions; the Wisconsin and Massachusetts laws cover funds established jointly and also those established singly by an employer or union; and the California law covers health and welfare programs "created by or on account of contracts between labor organizations and employers." The California, Connecticut, and Wisconsin acts are to be administered by the State insurance commissioners, and the Massachusetts act by a board composed of the commissioner of insurance, the commissioner of banks, and the commissioner of labor and industries.

A "right to work" act was passed in Indiana. This act prohibited the making of contracts or agreements which discriminate in employment against any person because of membership or nonmembership in a labor union. Eighteen States, including Indiana, now have right-to-work laws of general application,[2] and Louisiana has a right-to-work law limited to agricultural laborers and workers engaged in the processing of certain agricultural products. The Kansas Legislature adopted a resolution to submit to the voters at the 1958 general election a constitutional amendment providing that no person shall be denied the opportunity to obtain or retain employment because of membership or nonmembership in a union.

Other types of laws affecting union activities were enacted in Connecticut, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The Connecticut law required labor unions having 25 members or more to file an annual report, including financial data, with the secretary of state, and to furnish copies of the financial information to individual members. South Carolina passed eight laws, each applicable to a particular county, requiring officers or paid employees of unions and other organizations that collect dues to obtain permits from county officials before soliciting members within the county. The laws provide that permits shall be effective for 60 days and may be refused at the discretion of the issuing officer for "any just reason and for the peace and good order of the citizens." A North Carolina law applying likewise to one county required that dues-collecting organizations, or persons soliciting members for such an organization, must register with the Superior Court.

[2] Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

Occupational Health and Safety

Several States passed laws reflecting the current interest in nuclear energy and concern over radiation hazards. Agencies to coordinate atomic development activities were established or authorized in Arkansas, Florida, Ohio, and Tennessee. The Arkansas and Ohio laws call for various State agencies, including the labor department and the workmen's compensation agency, to make studies as to the need for changes in the laws and regulations which they administer. The Tennessee law authorizes the Governor to order State departments to make studies of needed changes with respect to health and safety, working conditions, and other matters. The Florida law authorizes a nuclear development commission, created by the act, to work with other groups in the State on problems of safety and other matters. In South Dakota and Connecticut, the State health department was given rulemaking authority for protection against radiation hazards. Both of these acts require registration by persons producing, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with radioactive materials. Laws in Illinois and North Dakota also require registration with the State health department of activities involving radiation hazards.

Several States amended or supplemented existing occupational safety laws in particular respects. For example, in Alaska, general rulemaking authority for occupational safety at places of employment was transferred from the Commissioner of Labor to a newly established Executive Board in the Alaska Safety Council, set up in 1955. Pennsylvania established safety rules governing the use of explosives in blasting and specified that its labor department should issue such additional rules as it deemed necessary. A New York law raised standards for employees working under compressed air; deleted certain statutory standards for decompression; and empowered the board of standards and appeals to fix higher standards for work under compressed air and to issue rules covering decompression.

A Florida law specified that the safety devices which must be furnished by the employer shall not include personal apparel normally worn by employees during regular working hours. The same law provided that when an employee is injured through willful refusal to use a safety device or observe a safety rule, his workmen's compensation benefits are not to be cut off entirely as before, but shall be reduced 25 percent.

In Ohio, the legislative service commission was requested to study the possibility of consolidating the administration of the laws on industrial safety and hygiene. A commission was created in Texas to study the incidence of occupational injuries and ways for the State to improve its safety functions.

Child Labor and School Attendance

Florida and Missouri made substantial advances in their child-labor laws. Florida, which already had a 16-year minimum for factory work, raised from 14 to 16 the minimum age for nonfactory work during school hours. The law also restored the minimum age of 12 for work outside school hours, which had been reduced to 10 in 1953; provided for application of the hazardous occupations provisions to agriculture; and prohibited minors under 16 from working more than 3 hours on a schoolday if there is school the next day. The law also permitted children 14 and 15 years of age to work until 10 p. m. when there is no school the following day, retaining the 8 p. m. limit for nights preceding schooldays.

Missouri extended coverage of its law to agricultural work and domestic service, added certain hazardous occupations to those already prohibited for children under 16, and reduced the maximum hours of work for children under 16 from 48 to 40. As in Florida, nightwork was permitted until 10 p. m. for children 14 and 15 if there is no school the next day; but the former 7 p. m. limit was retained for nights preceding schooldays.

Changes in particular provisions were made in a few States. New Hampshire, for example, extended to farmwork and domestic service the hours-of-work standards for minors under 16. On the other hand, Oregon exempted children under 16 employed in agriculture, in youth camps, or as newspaper carriers or vendors, from the prohibition of work between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. Tennessee extended coverage of the child-labor act to "farm labor on or in plants processing farm products," by removing the previous exemption for such work.

A few changes were made in school attendance provisions. Nevada reduced the upper age for compulsory school attendance from 18 to 17 years.

A legislative commission was created in Massachusetts to study the labor laws relating to women and children with a view both to consolidation of statutes and provision of better working conditions. New Jersey continued the commission appointed in 1955 to study and suggest modernization of child-labor laws.

Discrimination in Employment

Colorado and Wisconsin this year amended their laws against discrimination in employment (on account of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry) to make them mandatory, rather than voluntary. That is, the agency administering the law was authorized to issue orders—enforceable in the courts—to cease discrimination, if attempts at voluntary settlement of the matter fail. At present, 13 States and Alaska have mandatory acts (or fair employment practice acts), and 2 States have voluntary antidiscrimination acts.[3]

Fair employment practice acts were amended in three States. Coverage under the Alaska act was extended by repealing the former exemption for employers of less than 10. An amendment to the Oregon law authorized the State attorney general, as well as any person claiming to be aggrieved, to file a complaint. Washington extended coverage to certain nonprofit organizations, made it an unfair employment practice to advertise or make an inquiry in such a way as to express any discrimination, and amended procedures.

In addition, New York passed a separate act relating to standards for apprenticeship agreements. The amendment prohibited discrimination as to race, creed, color, or national origin in such agreements.

Agricultural Workers

Laws for the protection of agricultural workers, particularly migrants, were enacted in several States. California required that motor vehicles used to transport agricultural workers be registered with the labor commissioner, and that operators of such vehicles must be licensed as chauffeurs. New York strengthened the requirements for registration of farm labor contractors and crew leaders, by prohibiting employers from using the services of such persons if they are not registered. The Wisconsin law requiring registration of labor camps was strengthened, for example, by providing for suspension as well as for revocation of certificates of compliance with standards, and requiring the immediate closing of noncertified camps.

Oregon created a legislative committee to study migrant labor problems. Texas established a council on migrant labor, representing interested State agencies, to work for improved travel and living conditions for migrants.

On the other hand, agricultural workers were exempted from the Nevada minimum-wage law. This was one of the few laws which had heretofore covered such workers.

Extension of child-labor standards to children working in agriculture—and in one State an exemption from nightwork standards for agricultural work—is discussed under child labor.

Other Significant Legislation

In Iowa, the law regulating private employment agencies was extended to cover professional occupations, formerly exempted. The maximum placement fees which an agency may charge were raised to 5 percent of annual gross earnings in Iowa and 50 percent of the first full week's wages in Maine. New York increased the bond to be posted before a license to operate a private employment agency may be issued.

Colorado and West Virginia made it unlawful for any employer to require an employee or applicant to pay the cost of a medical examination required by the employer as a condition of employment. Similar laws were already in effect in Alaska and 21 States.[4]

California made a number of clarifying and strengthening changes in its industrial homework law. For example, "employer" was defined as one who "employs an industrial homeworker" whereas formerly the definition was in narrower terms of "delivering" materials to homeworkers; and the definition of "home" was broadened to include "outbuildings," such as a garage.

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[3] These States have mandatory acts: Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Indiana and Kansas have voluntary acts.

[4] Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

State Unemployment Insurance Legislation in 1957*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LEGISLATION enacted during 1957 continued the trend toward higher maximum weekly benefit amounts. Amendments to the unemployment insurance laws were introduced into the legislatures of 44 States,[1] Alaska, and Hawaii and in the United States Congress for the District of Columbia. Forty States [2] and the Territories amended their unemployment insurance laws. Significant benefit provisions as of October 1957, including the legislative changes of 1957, are summarized in the accompanying table.[3]

Coverage

The State legislation concerning unemployment insurance coverage during 1957 differed from that of 1955.[4] The 1955 legislatures emphasized lowering the size-of-firm restrictions in order to conform with amendments to the Federal law. In 1957, activity in this field was concerned with extension of coverage to State and local governmental workers; four States were successful in having such legislation enacted. There are now 28 States which cover or permit election of coverage for some State and local government employees; 8 of these provide for mandatory coverage of substantially all State Government workers.

Several State laws were amended to restrict coverage in other areas. It is estimated that few workers will be adversely affected.

A brief description follows of amendments to the various State laws affecting coverage.

State and Municipal Employees. Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Oregon extended coverage to employees of the State and its instrumentalities, with specified exceptions,[5] on a mandatory basis and will permit the election of coverage by political subdivisions and their instrumentalities.

Benefits paid to State employees in the three States will be on a reimbursable rather than a contributory basis. That is, each agency will pay to the employment security department the amount paid out in benefits to its employees who become entitled to them.

In Vermont, election of coverage will be permitted for political subdivisions of the State and their instrumentalities (but not employees of the State), beginning with January 1, 1958.

Michigan extended coverage of its State employees on a mandatory basis and permitted the election of coverage for its political subdivisions and instrumentalities during the 1956 legislative session, also on a reimbursable basis. This year the Michigan law was further amended to exclude from such coverage temporary work of less than 8 months for the State or any of its agencies.

Other Extensions. Idaho extended coverage to service performed in the employ of irrigation and soil conservation districts.

Vermont employers may elect coverage for their workers in excluded employment. There are now only three States (Alabama, Massachusetts, and New York) which do not permit such election.

Maine amended its definition of agricultural labor by narrowing the exclusions, so that some services hitherto exempt will now be covered. Oregon now covers the "brining of cherries."

The first law covering agricultural workers was enacted by Hawaii during the past session.[6] Although separate from the employment security law, the agricultural unemployment compensation law will be administered by the Hawaii Bureau of Employment Security. The new law will provide unemployment insurance protection for only a portion of the workers in agriculture because of the restrictive definitions of "agricultural employer" and "agricultural employee." The law limits coverage to employers of agricultural labor who (1) are also subject to the employment secu-

*Prepared in the Legislation Branch, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.

[1] The legislatures of Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia did not meet in 1957, and the Louisiana session was confined to budget and fiscal matters.

[2] Arizona, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia did not adopt any changes.

[3] Puerto Rico adopted in 1956 a general unemployment security law, providing for contributions to commence January 1, 1957, with payment of benefits to commence 2 years later. This system is not now part of the Federal-State unemployment insurance program.

[4] For a summary of 1955 actions, see State Unemployment Insurance Legislation in 1955 (in Monthly Labor Review, January 1956, pp. 34–40).

[5] Minnesota excludes elected officials and nonclassified employees appointed for a definite term; New Hampshire, employees not in the classified service and services performed by seasonal or temporary employees as defined; Oregon excludes (1) elected or appointed State officials; (2) officials paid on a fee or per diem basis; (3) members of faculties of State and public schools, colleges, or universities; (4) persons employed in emergency work such as fire fighting, flood control, snow removal, or other public disaster relief work; (5) physicians, dentists, student nurses, or other professional specialists in institutions or attached to departments of the government employed on a part-time or irregular basis; and (6) individuals in the military service or under the military control of the State.

[6] See Unemployment Insurance for Hawaiian Agricultural Workers (in Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, pp. 586–588).

rity law, and (2) who employ 20 or more individuals in agricultural employment for some portion of the day on 24 days in each calendar quarter after June 30, 1957. Furthermore, contributions are not payable on wages of a worker who does not work for some portion of a day on each of 24 days in a calendar quarter. Agricultural employers may elect coverage of their agricultural workers under the employment security law; if they do so, they are exempt from the provisions of the agricultural law.

Benefits are payable only to "agricultural employees." An agricultural employee is defined as one who was regularly employed by the same agricultural employer during the 12 consecutive calendar months immediately preceding application for benefits. An individual is "regularly employed" if for some portion of a day in each of 30 or more different weeks during a consecutive 12-month period, he was engaged in agricultural employment for the same employer. The weekly benefit amount and number of weeks for which an eligible individual may draw benefits is the same under the agricultural law as under the employment security law. However, a worker who has been employed in both industrial and agricultural employment, and who is entitled to qualify for benefits under the employment security law, will be eligible to receive under the agricultural law an amount equal to the difference between the benefit amount based on the aggregate of his industrial and agricultural wages and the benefit amount based solely on industrial wages.

Restrictions of Coverage. The laws of eight States were amended to restrict coverage in some respects. However, the reduction in the number of individuals covered will be insignificant in each State.

Qualifying Requirements

Thirteen States and Alaska changed the qualifying requirement in the 1957 legislative session as compared with 19 States in 1955. In line with rising wage levels, amendments in 13 States

Significant provisions of State unemployment insurance laws, October 1957

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll)	Wage or employment qualification (number times weekly benefit amount, unless otherwise indicated)	Weekly benefit amount [1]			Amount of earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment [4]	Duration in 52-week period		
			Computation of weekly benefit amount (fraction of high-quarter wages, unless otherwise indicated) [2]	Statutory range for total unemployment			Proportion of wages in base period [5]	Weeks of benefits for total unemployment	
				Minimum [3]	Maximum [3]			Minimum [6]	Maximum
Alabama	4 in 20 weeks	35; and $112.01 in 1 quarter.	1/26	$6	$28	$6	1/3	11+	20
Alaska	1 at any time	1¼ times high-quarter wages but not less than $500.	1.8–1.1 percent of annual wages, plus $5 for each dependent up to lesser of wba or $25.	[3] 10–15	[3] 45–70	Greater of $10 or ½ basic wba.	30–29 percent [5]	15	26
Arizona	3 in 20 weeks	30; and wages in 2 quarters.	1/25	5	30	$5	1/3	10	26
Arkansas	1 in 10 days	30	1/21–1/27	7	26	$5	1/3	10	18
California	1 and over $100 in any quarter.	30; but not less than $600 nor more than $750.	1/17–1/28	10	40	$3	½	[7] 26	26
Colorado	4 in 20 weeks	30	1/25	14	[3] 35–44	$3	1/3	[3] 10–26	26
Connecticut	3 in 13 weeks	$300, and wages in 2 quarters.	1/26, plus $4 for each dependent up to ½ wba.	10–14	40–60	$3	1/3	[6] 12	26
Delaware	1 in 20 weeks	30	1/25	7	35	$2	26 percent	[6] 11	26
District of Columbia	1 at any time	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than $276; and $130 in 1 quarter.	1/23, plus $1 for each dependent up to $3.[3]	8–9	[3] 30	2/5 wba	1/3	11+	26
Florida	4 in 20 weeks or 4 in 8 weeks and over $6,000 in any quarter.	1¼ times high-quarter wages but not less than $200.	1/22–1/26	10	30	$5	¼	5	16
Georgia	4 in 20 weeks	40–45; and $150 in 1 quarter.	1/25	7	30	$5	Uniform	[3] 20–22	[3] 20–22
Hawaii	1 at any time	30	1/25	5	35	$2	Uniform	20	20
Idaho	1 and $150 in any quarter.	31+–38+; $300 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters.	1/22–1/26	15	40	½ wba	32–29 percent [5]	10	26

See footnotes at end of table.

Significant provisions of State unemployment insurance laws, October 1957—Continued

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll)	Wage or employment qualification (number times weekly benefit amount, unless otherwise indicated)	Weekly benefit amount [1]			Amount of earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment [4]	Duration in 52-week period		
			Computation of weekly benefit amount (fraction of high-quarter wages, unless otherwise indicated) [2]	Statutory range for total unemployment			Proportion of wages in base period [5]	Weeks of benefits for total unemployment	
				Minimum [3]	Maximum [3]			Minimum [6]	Maximum
Illinois	4 in 20 weeks	$600; and $150 outside high quarter.	1/20, plus $0.50–$15 allowance for claimants with high-quarter wages of more than $639.00 and 1–4 dependents.	10	30–45	$7	36–32 percent [5]	[7] 21+	26
Indiana	4 in 20 weeks	$250; and $150 in last 2 quarters.	1/25	10	33	$3 from other than base-period employer.	1/4	6+	20
Iowa	4 in 20 weeks	20	1/20	5	30	$3	1/3	6+	24
Kansas	4 in 20 weeks or 25 in 1 week.	$400, or $200 in 2 quarters.	1/25 up to 1/2 of State average weekly wage but not more than $34.	5	34	$8	1/3	[6] 13+	20
Kentucky	4 in 20 weeks or 4 in 3 quarters of preceding year, with wages of $50 each in each quarter.	$450	1.7–1.3 percent of annual wages.	8	32	1/5 wages	Uniform	26	26
Louisiana	4 in 20 weeks	30	1/20	5	25	$3	1/3	10	20
Maine	4 in 20 weeks	$300	2.2–1.1 percent of annual wages.	7	33	$5	Uniform	26	26
Maryland	1 at any time	36; and $192.01 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters.	1/24, plus $2 for each dependent up to $8.	10–12	35–43	$7	Uniform	26	26
Massachusetts	1 in 13 weeks	$500	1/19–1/30, plus $4 for each dependent but total may not exceed average weekly wage.	10–14	[3] 35	$10	34 percent	[6] 17	26
Michigan	4 in 20 weeks	14 weeks of employment at more than $15.	63–41 percent of average weekly wage, plus allowance of $1–$25 depending on average weekly wage and number of dependents.	[3] 10–12	30–55	Up to 1/2 wba. [4]	2/3 weeks of employment.	9 1/2	26
Minnesota	1 in 20 weeks or 4 in 20 weeks. [8]	$520	2.2–1.3 percent of annual wages.	12	38	$6	42–33 percent	18	26
Mississippi	4 in 20 weeks	30	1/26	3	30	$2	Uniform	20	20
Missouri	4 in 20 weeks	1 1/2 times high-quarter wages; and $200 in 1 quarter.	1/25	8	33	$4	1/3	12+	26
Montana	1 in 20 weeks or over $500 in a year.	1 1/2 times high-quarter wages; and $170 in 1 quarter.	1/18–1/22	10	32	[9]	Uniform	22	22
Nebraska	4 in 20 weeks or $10,000 in any quarter.	$400 in 2 quarters with at least $100 in each of such quarters; and $200 in high quarter.	1/21–1/23	10	32	Up to 1/2 wba. [4]	1/3	13 1/2	20
Nevada	1 and $225 in any quarter.	30	1/25, plus $5 for each dependent up to $20 but total may not exceed 6 percent of high-quarter wages.	8–12	37.50–57.50	$5	1/3	10	26
New Hampshire	4 in 20 weeks	$400	2.0–1.2 percent of annual wages.	9	32	$3	Uniform	26	26
New Jersey	4 in 20 weeks	17 weeks of employment at $15 or more.	3/5 of average weekly wage up to $45 and 2/5 of average weekly wage above $45.	10	35	Up to 1/2 wba. [4]	3/4 weeks of employment.	13	26
New Mexico	1 and $450 in any quarter or 2 in 13 weeks.	30; and $156 in 1 quarter.	1/26	10	30	$3	2/5	12	24
New York	2 at any time	20 weeks of employment at average of $15 or more.	67–51 percent of average weekly wage.	10	36	[10]	Uniform	26	26
North Carolina	4 in 20 weeks	$500	2.0–1.1 percent of annual wages.	11	32	$2	Uniform	26	26
North Dakota	4 in 20 weeks	36; and wages in 2 quarters.	1/24, plus $1–$3 per dependent, by schedule $3–$9.	7–10	26–35	$3	Uniform	20	20
Ohio	3 at any time	20 weeks of employment and $240.	1/17–1/25, plus $3 for each dependent up to $6.	10–13	33–39	$2	1/2	[6] 12	26
Oklahoma	4 in 20 weeks	20; and wages in 2 quarters.	1/20	10	28	$7	1/3	6+	26

See footnotes at end of table.

Significant provisions of State unemployment insurance laws, October 1957—Continued

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll)	Wage or employment qualification (number times weekly benefit amount, unless otherwise indicated)	Weekly benefit amount [1]			Amount of earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment [4]	Duration in 52-week period	
			Computation of weekly benefit amount (fraction of high-quarter wages, unless otherwise indicated) [2]	Statutory range for total unemployment			Proportion of wages in base period [5]	Weeks of benefits for total unemployment
				Minimum [3]	Maximum [3]			Minimum [6] / Maximum
Oregon	2 in 6 weeks in any quarter and $1,800 in a year.	37; but not less than $700.	1/26	15	40	1/3 wba	1/3	[6] 15+ / 26
Pennsylvania	1 at any time	32–42; and $120 in 1 quarter.	1/25 or 1/2 of full-time weekly wage, if greater.	10	35	$6	Uniform	30 / 30
Rhode Island	1 at any time	30	1/20	10	30	$5	35–27 percent	10+ / 26
South Carolina	4 in 20 weeks	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than $240; and $120 in 1 quarter.	1/21–1/26	8	26	1/4 wba	1/3	10 / 22
South Dakota	4 in 20 weeks or $24,000 in a year.	$600 and $250 in 1 quarter; and wages in 2 quarters.	1/22–1/24	12	28	$3	27–22 percent	[6] 13+ / 20
Tennessee	4 in 20 weeks	40, 50 and 60; and $182 in 1 quarter.	1/24–1/26	8	30	$5	Uniform	22 / 22
Texas	4 in 20 weeks	$375 with $250 in 1 quarter and $125 in another or $450 with $50 in each of 3 quarters or $1,000 in 1 quarter.	1/26	7	28	Greater of $5 or 1/4 wba.	1/4	[6] 16+ / 24
Utah	1 and $140 in any quarter.	19 weeks of employment and $400.	1/26 up to 1/2 of State average weekly wage.	$10	$37	$6 from other than regular employer.	Weighted schedule of base-period wages in relation to high-quarter wages.	[6] 15 / 26
Vermont	4 in 20 weeks	30 with 1/3 of wages in last 2 quarters; and $200 in 1 quarter.	1/22–1/26	10	28	$3	Uniform	26 / 26
Virginia	4 in 20 weeks	30 ($250 for minimum weekly benefit amount)	1/25	8	28	$2	1/4	8 / 18
Washington	1 at any time	$800	2.0–1.1 percent of annual wages.	17	35	$8	26–29 percent [5]	12 / 26
West Virginia	4 in 20 weeks	$500	1.8–1.0 percent of annual wages.	10	30	$6	Uniform	24 / 24
Wisconsin	4 in 20 weeks or $10,000 in any quarter or $6,000 in any year.	14 weeks of employment at average of $16 or more.	63–51 percent of average weekly wage.	11	38	Up to 1/2 wba [4]	7/10 weeks of employment.	10 / 26½
Wyoming	1 and $500 in any year.	1½ times high-quarter wages; and $250 in 1 quarter.	1/25 up to 55 percent of average weekly wage in covered employment in the State, plus $3 for each dependent up to $6.	10–13	41–47	1/2 wba	3/10	12 / 26

[1] Weekly benefit amount abbreviated in columns as wba.

[2] When State uses a weighted high-quarter formula, annual-wage formula, or average-weekly-wage formula, approximate fractions or percentages are figured at midpoint of lowest and highest normal wage brackets. When dependents' allowances are provided, the fraction applies to the basic benefit amount.

[3] When 2 amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowances, except in Colorado and Georgia. In Colorado, higher amount includes 25 percent additional for claimants employed in Colorado by covered employers for 5 consecutive calendar years with wages in excess of $1,000 per year and no benefits received; duration for all such claimants is increased to 26 weeks; in Georgia, higher figure applies to claimants whose base-period wages are equal to 4 times minimum high-quarter wages for each wage bracket. Higher figure for minimum weekly benefit amount includes maximum allowance for 1 dependent; in Michigan, for 1 dependent child or 2 dependents other than a child. In the District of Columbia, same maximum with or without dependents. Maximum augmented payment in Massachusetts not shown, since any figure presented would be based on an assumed maximum number of dependent children at $4 each, up to average weekly wage. In Alaska, the maximum for interstate claimants is $25 and no dependents' allowances are paid.

[4] In States noted, full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than one-half weekly benefit; and one-half weekly benefit amount is paid if wages are one-half weekly benefit but less than weekly benefit.

[5] In States with weighted schedules, the percent of benefits is figured at the bottom of the lowest and of the highest wage brackets; in States noted, the percentages at other brackets are higher and/or lower than the percentages shown.

[6] Figure shown applies to claimants with minimum weekly benefit and minimum qualifying wages. In Delaware and Utah, statutory minimum. In Texas, alternative qualifying wages of $250 in high quarter and $125 in another quarter may yield benefits of $10 per week for 9+ weeks. In other States noted, if qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in high quarter, weekly benefit for claimants with minimum qualifying wages may be above minimum weekly amount and consequently weeks of benefits may be less than the minimum duration shown.

[7] Because of high qualifying wages, minimum duration is high for claimants with low benefit amounts; minimum duration for claimants at other level is 15 weeks in California and 10 (by statute) in Illinois.

[8] Employers of fewer than 4 (not subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act) outside the corporate limits of 22 cities of 10,000 population or more are not liable for contributions.

[9] No partial benefits paid, but earnings not exceeding the greater of $15 or 1 day's work of 8 hours, plus any overtime immediately following such 8 hours, are disregarded for total unemployment.

[10] Partial benefits are one-fourth of weekly benefit amount for each of 1 to 3 effective days. An "effective day" is the fourth and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a week for which not more than $36 is paid.

NOTE: Because of the impossibility of giving qualifications and alternatives in brief summary form, the State law and State employment security agency should be consulted for authoritative information. In general, the State laws cover employment in most types of business and industry, except employment for railroads which is covered by a separate Federal law.

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

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increased the amount of wages required to qualify for benefits at some or all levels. One of these States (Missouri) also enacted, effective October 1, 1959, a qualifying requirement expressed in terms of "weeks of employment." Wages of at least $15 in each of at least 17 weeks in the base period will then be required to qualify for benefits. The minimum amount of wages needed to qualify a worker for benefits was raised substantially in 6 States by amounts ranging from $180 to $375 and in 7 others by from $42 to $120. In 5 of the 13 States, the increase in minimum qualifying wages resulted from an increase in the minimum weekly benefit amount.

Montana relaxed its qualifying requirement by providing an unlimited stepdown; i. e., if an individual is found to be ineligible under the normal qualifying requirement for his computed weekly benefit amount,[7] he may be eligible for any lower benefit amount for which his base-period wages would entitle him. Tennessee, on the other hand, receded from an unlimited stepdown by providing that an individual who has insufficient base-period wages to qualify under the normal qualifying requirement for his computed benefit amount, but has base-period wages of at least one and one-half times his high-quarter wages, is eligible for the lower benefit amount to which such wages would entitle him. In the case of a low-wage earner, this provision limits the stepdown to 1 step; in case of claimants higher up on the wage scale, however, it may involve up to 6 or 7 stepdowns.

Maryland provided a stepdown which permits an individual to qualify for an amount $1 lower than his computed weekly benefit amount if his base-period wages are sufficient to qualify him for such amount.

Benefits

Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount. The emphasis in the 1957 legislatures continued to be on increasing the maximum weekly benefit amount, rather than extending the duration of benefits. Twenty-one States, as compared with 32 States in 1955, increased the maximum basic weekly benefit by amounts ranging from $2 to $11. The increase in 10 States varied from $2 to $4 and in 10 States from $5 to $10. The Wyoming legislature enacted a flexible maximum expressed as 55 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment in the State; this resulted in a current increase of $11. In Utah, the operation of the flexible maximum, expressed as 50 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment in the State, and enacted in 1955, increased the maximum from $35 to $37 in July 1957.

Maximum basic weekly benefits (i. e., without dependents' allowances) now range from $25 in Louisiana to $41 in Wyoming and to $45 for intrastate claimants[8] in Alaska. At the close of the comparable 1955 legislative year, the range was from $24 to $36 and to $45 in Alaska.

As a result of the changes enacted in 1957, 41 States, with 88.3 percent of the covered workers, will have maximum basic weekly benefits of $30 or more as compared with 32 States and 69.7 percent of the covered workers in 1955. Nineteen of these, with 49.3 percent of the covered workers, will have a basic maximum of $35 or over as compared with 10 States and 32.4 percent of the covered workers in 1955. Of significance is the fact that 5 States and Alaska, with 12.4 percent of the covered workers, now have a maximum basic weekly benefit of $40 or over; at the close of the 1955 legislative sessions, only Alaska, with 0.1 percent of the covered employment, had a basic maximum of over $40.

Following is a tabulation of maximum weekly benefit amounts by the number of jurisdictions:

Maximum basic weekly benefit amount	*Number of jurisdictions*
Over $40	2
$40	4
$38	2
$37.50	1
$37	1
$36	1
$35	8
$34	1
$33	4
$32	5
$30	12
$28	6
$26	3
$25	1

Rising wage levels are reflected in the fact that even with the higher maximum weekly benefits

[7] The weekly benefit amount is computed as a fraction of the wages the individual earned in that quarter of his 4-quarter base period in which his wages were highest.

[8] Intrastate claimants are those whose qualifying employment is entirely within the jurisdiction in which the claim is filed.

enacted during this year's legislative sessions, there are still only 7 States where the maximum basic benefit is 50 percent or more of the statewide average weekly wage in covered employment. The 7 States which provide such a maximum in 1957 have only 4.4 percent of the covered workers compared to 12.4 percent in the 7 States where the maximum was 50 percent of the average weekly wage after the 1955 sessions.

Dependents' Allowances. During 1957 legislative sessions, no State added provisions for dependents' allowances. Connecticut and Massachusetts increased the allowance for each dependent from $3 to $4. Under the Connecticut law, the maximum allowance for claimants with dependents is one-half of the basic weekly benefit amount; with the increase in the basic benefit to $40, the maximum weekly augmented benefit amount is now $60. In Massachusetts, the total augmented benefit amount may not exceed the claimant's average weekly wage. Illinois increased the basic weekly benefit amount to $30. Claimants whose weekly benefit amounts exceed $30 are eligible for what is in effect a dependents' allowance, if they have the required high-quarter earnings and 1 to 4 dependents. Claimants with high-quarter earnings of $1,117.51 and over, with 4 or more children, can receive an augmented weekly benefit of $45. Michigan extended the benefit schedule to provide a $1-increase for claimants with dependents; the maximum weekly benefit for claimants with the maximum number of dependents is now $55. The maximum augmented weekly benefit amount was increased in Maryland, Nevada, and Wyoming as a result of the increase in the maximum basic benefit amount.

Minimum Weekly Benefit Amount. Ten of the 21 jurisdictions which increased the maximum basic weekly benefit amount also increased the minimum weekly benefit by amounts varying from $1 to $7.50 and 1 other State increased the minimum by $3. The minimum weekly benefits in State laws now vary from $3 to $17. Twenty-two States have a minimum weekly benefit amount of $10; 8 others have higher minimums.

Partial Earnings Allowance. Four States and Alaska increased the amount of earnings disregarded in computing the weekly benefit for partial unemployment. Alaska and Texas both changed from a uniform dollar amount to the greater of a specified dollar amount and a fraction of the individual's weekly benefit amount; in Alaska, from $10 to the greater of $10 and one-half the weekly benefit; in Texas, from $3 to the greater of $5 and one-fourth of the weekly benefit. Thus, for claimants with the maximum weekly benefit amount, $22.50 will be disregarded in Alaska, and $7 in Texas. Three other States increased the allowance by amounts ranging from $2 to $6.

Maximum Weeks of Duration

Six States liberalized their duration provisions. Most significant was the Maryland change from a 26-week variable to a 26-week uniform period. Two States with uniform duration increased the period; Maine, from 23 to 26 weeks and Montana, from 20 to 22 weeks. Three States with variable duration increased the maximum by 2 to 6 weeks.

Eight States, with 26.3 percent of the covered workers, now have a uniform duration period of 26 weeks or more for all eligible claimants. Twenty-three others, with variable duration and 50.2 percent of the covered workers, have a maximum duration period of 26 weeks or more. Thus, 31 States, with 76.5 percent of the covered workers, have a maximum potential duration of 26 weeks or more, as compared with 27 States and 73.3 percent of the covered workers at the close of the 1955 sessions.

Eligibility and Disqualifications

Availability for Work. Only five States made any significant changes in their eligibility requirements during 1957. Legislation in additional States amended qualifying earnings requirements.

Alaska amended the availability-for-work provision to hold that noncommercial fishing and hunting, necessary for the survival of a claimant and his dependents during an uninterrupted period of unemployment after the filing of a compensable claim, would not affect his eligibility for benefits if no suitable work has been offered. Maine added a provision that the eligibility of a claimant who becomes ill or disabled after filing a claim and registering for work would not be affected if no suitable work is offered after the illness or disability begins.

Maryland amended its "active search for work" clause to exempt persons 65 years of age or over who have been temporarily furloughed from work and are subject to recall. Missouri amended a similar clause to require that claimant must be earnestly, as well as actively, seeking work. Under a new Illinois provision, an individual will be considered unavailable for work when his principal occupation is that of a student.

Disqualifications. Only a third of the States amended their disqualification provisions in 1957. Most of the amendments liberalized disqualification provisions. Several States, however, made them more severe.

Thirteen States made 1 or more changes in the 3 major causes for disqualification—voluntary leaving, discharge for misconduct, and refusal of suitable work. Changes in 7 States liberalized these disqualification provisions, while in 5 others they were made more severe. In one other State, the disqualifications were made less severe in some respects and more severe in others.

Voluntary Leaving. The period of disqualification for voluntarily leaving work was reduced in four States. The most significant reduction occurred in Colorado which changed its variable disqualifying periods to 1 to 10 weeks with a corresponding reduction in maximum benefits. Previously, Colorado had imposed a variable disqualification of 1 to 20 weeks, with a like reduction in maximum benefits. Wyoming, which had imposed disqualification for the duration of the unemployment and until claimant had been reemployed for a week, limited disqualification to 3 weeks following the week of the disqualifying act. Maryland replaced disqualification—for the duration of the unemployment and until claimant had earned 10 times his weekly benefit amount—with variable periods of 1 to 9 weeks. Montana reduced the maximum period by 1 week and removed the limitation that good cause for leaving must be attributable to the employment.

Three States lengthened or postponed the period of disqualification. Indiana, which had imposed a 6 weeks' disqualification (including the week of the disqualifying act) with a corresponding reduction in total benefits, substituted a provision imposing disqualification for the duration of the unemployment and until the claimant earns 10 times his weekly benefit amount in covered employment. The minimum period of disqualification was raised in California from variable periods of 2 to 5 weeks to a fixed period of 5 weeks. In requiring the period to begin with the week following instead of the week in which claim is filed, Texas postponed the satisfying of a disqualification by 1 week.

Changes in other aspects of the disqualification for voluntary leaving were made in five States. Vermont repealed the provision requiring reduction of the duration of benefits by the length of the disqualification. Vermont also limited the application of the disqualification to voluntarily leaving the last employer instead of any previous employer. Missouri provided that quitting a temporary job to return to a regular employer would not be disqualifying. Maine added a provision exempting from disqualification an individual whose separation is caused by illness or disability and who takes reasonable precautions to protect employment status and requests reemployment in the same job upon recovery. Earnings necessary to satisfy a disqualification were confined to earnings in covered employment in New Hampshire and to covered work or employment subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act in Illinois.

Discharge for Misconduct. Three States reduced the period of disqualification for discharge for misconduct. Colorado and Wyoming made the same reductions as were made for voluntary leaving. Montana reduced the maximum period of disqualification by 5 weeks, making the variable period the same as for voluntary leaving—1 to 4 weeks. California, Indiana, and Texas made the same changes in lengthening or postponing the period of disqualification as were made for voluntary leaving.

Changes other than in the length of the period were made in five States. Oregon repealed the provision reducing total benefits (by 4 to 8 weeks) and Maryland repealed the cancellation of wage credits for discharge for committing a dishonest or criminal act. Missouri added suspension from work to its provision as a cause for disqualification. Illinois and Vermont made the same changes in their provisions for disqualification for discharge for misconduct as they made in their disqualification for voluntary leaving provisions.

Refusal of Suitable Work. Four States reduced the period of disqualification for refusal of suitable work. Maryland substituted a variable period of 1 to 10 weeks immediately following the week of refusal for a former provision requiring disqualification for the duration of the unemployment and until the claimant had earned 10 times his weekly benefit amount. Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming made the same reductions in the disqualifying period as they made in the period of disqualification for voluntary leaving. Likewise, Indiana made the same change in lengthening the period of disqualification.

Two States made changes other than in the length of the disqualifying period. Both Oregon and Vermont repealed their provisions for reducing total benefits—by 4 to 8 weeks in the former; by the number of weeks of the disqualification in the latter.

Penalties for Improper Payment. Only six States amended the provisions of their laws imposing penalties for fraudulent misrepresentation or nondisclosure to obtain benefits. Wisconsin increased minimum and maximum criminal penalties. Alaska, Maryland, South Carolina, and Wyoming tightened their administrative penalties. Maryland and Nevada extended their penalties for fraudulent misrepresentation or nondisclosure to acts committed under the laws of any other State.[9]

Other Disqualifications. Four States added or amended special provisions on disqualification in connection with marital or family obligations or pregnancy. Montana repealed its provision disqualifying women who leave work to change residence in order to remain with their husband and children. Vermont changed the disqualification period for pregnancy from the duration of the unemployment due to pregnancy to 8 weeks before and 4 weeks after childbirth. Missouri added a disqualification for pregnancy to apply for 3 months prior to and 4 weeks after childbirth. North Dakota, which had imposed disqualification for pregnancy for 12 weeks before and 4 weeks after childbirth, increased the period to 4 months before the anticipated date of birth and until claimant earns remuneration totaling 10 times her weekly benefit amount. In addition, North Dakota imposed a similar disqualification for leaving work because of marital obligations, beginning with the date of leaving. Formerly, disqualification continued until evidence of availability other than registration for work was shown, such as the fact that conditions which led to leaving work have terminated, arrangements have been made for the care of the household by others, or efforts have been made to secure work.

Maryland repealed a disqualification of 1 to 10 weeks for failure to search actively for work, Alaska and Montana amended their provisions concerning labor disputes to provide that no disqualification would apply when the dispute is caused by an employer's failure to conform to provisions of law pertaining to hours, wages, or other conditions of work. Disqualification provisions for receipt of certain income were made more liberal in 3 States and more restrictive in 3 others. One other State made such provisions more liberal in some respects and less liberal in others.

State Appropriations under the Reed Act

Reed Act[10] funds were first credited to the States' accounts on July 1, 1956. Sixteen legislatures have, accordingly, passed appropriation acts.[11] In most instances, the appropriated funds will be used to erect buildings for use of the employment security agencies. In four instances, they will be used for other administrative purposes, for example, to take care of a reduction in the appropriation by Congress in the funds provided to States for the administration of their unemployment insurance laws.

[9] These provisions relate to claims under the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan approved by the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies on October 22, 1937.

[10] The Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954 (P. L. 567, 83d Cong., 2d sess.), commonly referred to as the "Reed Act," amended the Social Security Act to reserve Federal unemployment tax collections for employment security purposes. The excess of tax collections over employment security administrative expenses is to be used to establish and maintain a $200 million balance for advances to State unemployment insurance reserve funds which are seriously depleted. Any excess over $200 million is to be credited to the States' accounts in the ratio that covered wages in each State bear to total wages covered by all unemployment insurance laws. Monies so credited may be used by the States for administrative purposes provided their legislatures enact appropriation laws which meet specified conditions; if no appropriation act is passed, the money will be used for the payment of benefits.

[11] Alabama, Arizona (2 acts, in 1956 and 1957), Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky (1956), Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin.

Earnings in Fabricated Structural Steel, March 1957

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS in the fabricated structural steel industry averaged $2.05 an hour, excluding overtime and shift premium pay in March 1957, according to a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Conducted on a nationwide basis, with separate tabulations for broad regions and selected areas, the study provides information on the level and distribution of earnings of the 53,700 production workers within the scope of the study. Information is presented separately for a number of occupational classifications selected for their numerical importance or their representativeness of the entire job structure in the industry. Summary data are also presented for selected establishment practices, including scheduled hours of work, holiday and vacation provisions, and health, insurance, and pension plans.

Industry Characteristics

The fabricated structural steel industry occupies an intermediate position between the rolling mills which supply the structural shapes and plates and the builders who require shaped and assembled metal parts for use in buildings, bridges, and other heavy construction. Manufacturing processes include the cutting and shaping of parts and their assembly by welding or riveting.

Virtually all of the production workers in the industry are men. Earnings of nine-tenths of these are based on time rates, with group piecework or group bonus plans accounting for most of the remainder.

Establishments with labor-management agreements covering a majority of their production workers accounted for four-fifths of the industry's employment at the time of the study. Regionally, these proportions ranged from more than nine-tenths in the Great Lakes, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific, to two-fifths in the Southeast.[2] The International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and the United Steelworkers of America are the major labor organizations in the industry.

Two-fifths of the workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic region with another fifth in the Great Lakes region. The remainder were distributed throughout all other major sections of the country. In most of the nine regions, employment was concentrated mainly in the larger cities. On a nationwide basis, nearly three-fourths of the workers were employed in communities of more than 100,000 population. Plant employment in the industry averaged about 100 workers. A few plants employed as many as 1,000 workers, but such plants accounted for a sixth of the total employment.

Average Hourly Earnings

Straight-time hourly earnings of production workers within the scope of the survey averaged $2.05 in March 1957 (table 1). Averages in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, where the greatest number of workers were employed, were $2.19 and $2.10, respectively. Highest average hourly earnings were recorded in the Pacific region ($2.27). In the remaining regions, average earnings ranged from $1.64 in the Southeast to $1.99 an hour in the Mountain region.

About 3 percent of the workers earned less than $1.25 an hour; these were largely concentrated in the Southeast, Southwest, and the Border regions where the proportions with such earnings were 17, 10, and 5 percent, respectively. Approximately a fourth of the workers earned $2.25 or more an hour, with regional proportions ranging from a half in the Pacific and a third in the Middle Atlantic to less than 6 percent in the Southeast.

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[1] See Wage Structure: Fabricated Structural Steel, BLS Report 123. The study covered establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of fabricated iron and steel or other metal for structural purposes, classified on the basis of annual value of sales. Specifically excluded were establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of ornamental metal work, prefabricated and portable metal buildings, bar joists, and concrete reinforcing bars. The study was limited to establishments employing 21 or more workers at the time the establishment lists were compiled.

The term "production workers," as used in this study, includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice functions. Workers of the covered establishments who were employed at a construction site away from the shop were excluded.

[2] The regions used in the study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Regionally, individual earnings varied not only with respect to levels but also in degree of dispersion. Thus, in the Middle Atlantic region, earnings of the middle half of the workers were within a 41-cent range compared with a 30- to 35-cent range in the Great Lakes, Middle West, and New England regions. The greatest dispersion of individual earnings was in the border and the two southern regions where 50- to 60-cent interquartile ranges were recorded.

Earnings data were also tabulated according to size of establishment and size of community. Nationwide, average earnings were 5 cents higher in establishments with more than 100 employees than in smaller plants, and 10 cents higher in communities of 100,000 or more population than in smaller communities. In some regions, however, averages were higher in the small plant or small community grouping. Moreover, the interrelationship of these factors is such that their exact influence on the level of wages cannot be determined. The larger establishments were generally located in the larger communities.

Data were tabulated separately for six areas of industry concentration. Average hourly earnings of production workers in these areas were as follows: Boston, $1.96; Birmingham, $2.01; Chicago, $2.15; San Francisco–Oakland, $2.25; Detroit, $2.29; and Los Angeles–Long Beach, $2.31.

Occupational Earnings

The occupational groups for which data are presented in table 2 accounted for half of the 53,700 production workers within the scope of the March 1957 study. The numerically most important occupations were hand welders, averaging $2.20 an hour; structural fitters, $2.30; layout men, $2.40; and electric-bridge-crane operators, $2.10. Of the remaining selected occupations studied, only two had industrywide average

TABLE 1. *Percentage distribution of production workers in fabricated structural steel establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States and regions,[2] March 1957*

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
Under 100	[3]			0.3						
100 and under 105	0.8		0.1	1.2	6.1	[3]	0.1	2.3		
105 and under 110	.2		[3]	.4	1.9			.3		
110 and under 115	.6	0.1		1.3	2.8	[3]	.7	2.5		
115 and under 120	.4	.7	[3]	.6	3.4	[3]	.4	.7		
120 and under 125	.7	.3	[3]	1.0	2.7	[3]	.2	3.8		[3]
125 and under 130	1.0	2.2	.4	3.4	3.6	[3]	1.5	2.1		
130 and under 135	.9	1.3	[3]	2.5	3.7	[3]	.6	4.7	0.1	
135 and under 140	.8	2.4	.1	1.4	4.3	0.2	.9	2.3		[3]
140 and under 145	1.1	2.8	.3	3.7	3.5	.1	1.7	3.5	.9	
145 and under 150	1.0	2.9	.1	5.1	3.4	.2	2.0	3.0	.1	[3]
150 and under 155	1.3	2.6	.1	3.8	5.0	.3	1.7	3.9	4.3	
155 and under 160	1.4	2.7	.4	4.4	4.5	.2	2.7	4.2	2.3	[3]
160 and under 165	2.3	10.3	.7	5.4	3.5	1.2	2.3	9.0	2.5	
165 and under 170	1.7	1.3	.3	2.5	5.2	1.2	4.3	4.7	4.1	0.1
170 and under 175	2.7	16.1	.8	2.9	6.1	1.8	9.3	4.4	3.1	.1
175 and under 180	2.3	2.1	.9	3.0	3.9	3.2	6.9	4.7	2.1	.3
180 and under 185	4.2	4.5	3.7	2.8	5.8	3.4	8.6	7.6	7.8	.5
185 and under 190	5.8	2.3	7.2	5.8	3.0	7.6	6.2	3.5	6.0	1.9
190 and under 195	7.2	5.1	9.0	3.8	6.4	8.2	6.9	6.0	4.7	1.9
195 and under 200	6.8	29.4	6.4	5.2	2.7	9.0	8.1	1.6	2.6	7.5
200 and under 205	6.9	.7	6.5	9.0	4.1	8.0	6.8	3.6	18.8	8.9
205 and under 210	5.0	.4	6.5	1.4	2.0	7.1	6.5	2.1	.4	3.6
210 and under 215	7.8	.9	8.6	4.8	3.7	11.1	5.4	1.3	10.8	10.8
215 and under 220	4.7	.8	5.9	5.7	1.4	7.0	4.2	.8	3.4	2.9
220 and under 225	5.3	.6	6.7	3.6	1.8	5.5	2.4	2.5	17.1	5.1
225 and under 230	4.4	3.9	4.3	2.4	1.4	4.8	3.1	1.1	.4	13.3
230 and under 235	2.5	1.3	3.8	1.3	.2	2.3	1.6	.4	1.0	3.5
235 and under 240	3.4	1.1	4.2	3.4	1.1	2.9	1.1		5.8	8.5
240 and under 245	1.7	.1	2.3	1.6	.6	2.1	1.2	.1	.9	2.5
245 and under 250	4.2	.1	3.6	.9	.5	3.6	1.1	10.9	.8	10.7
250 and under 260	3.9	.4	4.6	.5	.1	4.5	.7	1.3		11.7
260 and under 270	1.7	.3	1.5	3.5	1.5	2.4	.3	.9		2.4
270 and under 280	3.2	.2	6.9	1.1	.3	1.1	.2	.2	.1	1.4
280 and under 290	.6		1.0	[3]	[3]	.4		.1		.7
290 and under 300	.5		1.0	[3]		.2	[3]	[3]		.3
300 and over	.9		1.9	.2		.3	[3]	.2		1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	53,703	1,394	21,102	2,310	4,764	10,796	2,542	4,709	1,422	4,664
Average hourly earnings [1]	$2.05	$1.81	$2.19	$1.85	$1.64	$2.10	$1.89	$1.75	$1.99	$2.27

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

[2] For regional definitions, see text footnote 2.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

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

earnings below $1.70 an hour—janitors ($1.64) and watchmen ($1.56).

Comparison of occupational averages among the various regions indicates that earnings were generally highest in the Pacific or Middle Atlantic regions and lowest in the Southeast or Southwest.

Establishment Practices

Data were also obtained on certain establishment practices: minimum wage rates; work schedules; and such supplementary benefits as vacation pay, paid holidays, retirement plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and hospitalization and surgical benefits.

Minimum Entrance and Job Rates.[3] Virtually all of the 279 establishments visited in the study had established policies relating to the minimum entrance rate for inexperienced workers. Entrance rates were generally lowest in the Southeast and Southwest regions where minimums ranging from $1 to $1.30 an hour were reported by three-fourths of the establishments with the remainder reporting higher rates. Virtually all establishments in the Pacific region reported entrance rates of $1.80 to $2.10 an hour. Nationwide, the median establishment entrance rate was $1.64 with the middle half of the rates in an array coming within the range $1.40 to $1.82.

Minimum rates of pay for workers who had acquired some experience on the job were also part of the formal wage policy of virtually all establishments studied. In two-fifths of the establishments studied, minimum entrance and minimum job rates were identical; in the remainder, minimum job rates were generally 5 to 10 cents an hour above entry rates.

[3] Minimum entrance and minimum job rates, for purposes of this study, are defined as the lowest established rate for inexperienced and experienced workers, respectively, in unskilled occupations, except watchmen, janitors not working around machines while in operation, apprentices, and handicapped and superannuated workers.

TABLE 2. *Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of workers in selected production occupations [2] in fabricated structural steel establishments, United States and regions, March 1957*

Occupation	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All production workers [2]	53,703	$2.05	1,394	$1.81	21,102	$2.19	2,310	$1.85	4,764	$1.64
Buckers-up, hydraulic	109	2.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckers-up, pneumatic	504	1.99	15	1.85	263	2.09	15	1.75	50	1.60
Carpenters, maintenance	105	2.30	—	—	45	2.42	—	—	—	—
Crane operators, electric bridge [3]	2,340	2.10	35	1.89	1,175	2.16	99	1.88	151	1.83
Under 20 tons	1,601	2.08	33	1.90	726	2.15	92	1.89	120	1.78
20 tons and over	459	2.17	—	—	289	2.21	—	—	—	—
Electricians, maintenance	326	2.32	—	—	143	2.39	17	2.19	18	2.18
Fitters, structural	3,505	2.30	100	1.94	1,488	2.46	129	2.10	255	1.96
Flame-cutting-machine operators	1,484	2.13	33	1.91	674	2.24	41	1.98	123	1.75
Helpers, power-brake	194	1.78	9	1.59	46	2.16	9	1.82	36	1.45
Helpers, power-shear	597	1.79	26	1.63	226	1.93	49	1.68	61	1.52
Helpers, punch-press	843	1.80	40	1.61	381	1.95	45	1.54	66	1.43
Inspectors, class A	374	2.42	—	—	179	2.46	13	2.57	17	2.37
Inspectors, class B	103	2.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2.00
Janitors	605	1.64	10	1.41	248	1.75	21	1.33	52	1.28
Layout men, structural steel	2,357	2.40	92	2.23	796	2.71	122	2.20	304	1.95
Machinists, maintenance	369	2.40	—	—	143	2.61	18	2.46	45	2.01
Markers	192	1.96	—	—	50	2.04	—	—	—	—
Painters, rough, brush	903	1.87	37	1.66	549	1.95	—	—	—	—
Painters, rough, spray	1,072	1.89	30	1.78	320	2.07	57	1.53	164	1.34
Planer operators, edge or rotary	248	2.24	—	—	162	2.31	10	1.81	8	1.86
Power-brake operators, structural steel	278	2.09	13	1.78	63	2.37	9	2.12	36	1.85
Power-shear operators	839	2.05	26	1.87	284	2.23	42	2.00	105	1.76
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	961	2.20	19	1.83	412	2.38	—	—	56	1.83
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	876	2.01	29	1.78	415	2.16	52	1.90	80	1.82
Riveters, hydraulic	156	2.17	—	—	38	2.49	—	—	—	—
Riveters, pneumatic	581	2.24	19	1.93	308	2.36	17	2.08	34	1.91
Stock clerks	205	1.89	—	—	58	2.01	—	—	19	1.72
Template makers	753	2.38	14	2.25	368	2.45	29	2.32	51	2.07
Truckdrivers [4]	1,076	1.97	52	1.85	324	2.31	68	1.61	180	1.39
Light (under 1½ tons)	56	1.74	—	—	12	2.33	—	—	10	1.36
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	379	1.85	10	1.93	87	2.20	—	—	84	1.46
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	352	1.96	28	1.82	99	2.28	20	1.68	59	1.23
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	180	2.18	8	1.96	83	2.38	—	—	17	1.48
Truckers, power	248	2.00	—	—	88	2.05	—	—	—	—
Forklift	152	2.03	—	—	43	2.01	—	—	—	—
Other than forklift	96	1.96	—	—	45	2.09	—	—	—	—
Watchmen	350	1.56	—	—	161	1.62	—	—	29	1.32
Welders, hand	5,473	2.20	130	1.94	1,731	2.34	224	2.09	439	1.83
Welders, machine	799	2.00	67	1.77	265	2.18	38	1.87	149	1.72

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. *Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of workers in selected production occupations [2] in fabricated structural steel establishments, United States and regions, March 1957*—Continued

Occupation	Great Lakes		Middle West		Southwest		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All production workers [2]	10,796	$2.10	2,542	$1.89	4,709	$1.75	1,422	$1.99	4,664	$2.27
Buckers-up, hydraulic	48	2.03	18	1.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckers-up, pneumatic	79	2.06	25	1.84	—	—	—	—	36	2.08
Carpenters, maintenance	10	2.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane operators, electric bridge [3]	529	2.11	79	1.96	117	1.89	26	2.06	129	2.21
Under 20 tons	367	2.11	46	1.93	69	2.03	26	2.06	122	2.21
20 tons and over	96	2.21	33	2.00	—	—	—	—	7	2.18
Electricians, maintenance	54	2.40	13	2.08	46	2.14	—	—	26	2.50
Fitters, structural	644	2.31	179	2.08	332	2.01	112	2.19	266	2.50
Flame-cutting-machine operators	241	2.17	97	1.95	113	1.88	46	2.05	116	2.31
Helpers, power-brake	34	1.95	19	1.66	38	1.55	—	—	—	—
Helpers, power-shear	92	1.90	33	1.66	73	1.56	16	1.87	21	1.97
Helpers, punch-press	121	1.94	33	1.72	105	1.46	13	1.85	39	2.01
Inspectors, class A	81	2.38	23	2.27	28	2.37	—	—	27	2.52
Inspectors, class B	37	2.19	7	2.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors	145	1.79	31	1.46	56	1.30	15	1.61	27	1.88
Layout men, structural steel	389	2.36	63	2.16	154	2.04	153	2.25	284	2.53
Machinists, maintenance	44	2.41	26	2.23	61	2.27	—	—	20	2.53
Markers	43	2.23	24	2.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painters, rough, brush	134	1.94	22	1.65	85	1.43	—	—	17	2.12
Painters, rough, spray	235	2.01	69	1.82	53	1.69	34	2.02	110	2.24
Planer operators, edge or rotary	37	2.20	7	2.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Power-brake operators, structural steel	69	2.18	27	1.97	49	1.92	—	—	8	2.25
Power-shear operators	206	2.11	52	1.90	63	1.71	27	2.07	34	2.21
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	220	2.17	46	2.03	57	1.79	20	2.08	106	2.22
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	182	2.01	25	1.86	71	1.63	—	—	—	—
Riveters, hydraulic	62	2.22	21	2.03	10	1.92	—	—	—	—
Riveters, pneumatic	110	2.21	17	2.04	—	—	11	2.22	41	2.30
Stock clerks	53	2.04	10	1.67	34	1.65	—	—	7	2.06
Template makers	166	2.41	40	2.29	30	2.00	—	—	34	2.52
Truckdrivers [4]	170	2.22	55	1.83	107	1.58	44	1.91	76	2.39
Light (under 1½ tons)	—	—	—	—	18	1.50	—	—	—	—
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	69	2.14	19	1.84	55	1.60	33	1.88	6	2.27
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	49	2.25	22	1.86	30	1.60	—	—	40	2.43
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	19	2.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	2.35
Truckers, power	81	2.11	13	1.86	25	1.56	—	—	16	2.19
Forklift	59	2.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2.19
Other than forklift	22	2.14	—	—	17	1.62	—	—	—	—
Watchmen	66	1.59	—	—	38	1.39	—	—	19	1.83
Welders, hand	1,255	2.21	298	1.91	472	2.01	177	2.14	747	2.39
Welders, machine	58	2.11	—	—	126	1.85	—	—	57	2.40

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

[2] Includes a small number of women. Data for the selected occupations, however, relate only to men.

[3] Includes all operators regardless of size of crane operated.

[4] Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

Scheduled Hours and Shift Practices. A work schedule of 40 hours a week was in effect in establishments with approximately four-fifths of the production workers and was the most common single schedule in each of the nine regions. Hours in excess of 40 were reported in each region, with 24 percent of the workers in the Middle West and 19 percent in the Southwest scheduled to work 50 or more hours a week in March 1957.

Nationally, as well as in the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, Southwest, and Pacific regions, approximately 1 out of 6 workers was employed on a second shift. Differentials over first-shift rates were paid to virtually all second-shift workers; for a majority, the extra pay was 6 cents an hour. Third-shift operations accounted for less than 1 percent of the employment.

Paid Holidays. Practically all establishments granted paid holidays. One-half of the production workers were employed in establishments which provided 7 days a year and one-fourth, in those which provided 6 days. The most common provision in New England was 9 days; in the Middle Atlantic, Border States, Great Lakes, and Pacific regions, 7 days; and in the remaining regions, 6 days. (See table 3.)

Paid Vacations. Vacation pay was provided for virtually all production workers with qualifying service. Nine-tenths of the workers were employed in establishments which granted 1 week of vacation after 1 year of service and approximately the same proportion were eligible for 2-week vacations after 5 years. Establishments

TABLE 3. *Percent of production workers employed in fabricated structural steel establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits,[1] United States and regions, March 1957*

Selected benefits	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
Paid vacations [2] [3]	99	100	100	94	96	99	100	98	100	100
After 1 year of service	99	100	100	94	89	99	100	98	100	100
Less than 1 week	1		2					2		
1 week	92	39	96	91	89	97	94	71	100	100
Over 1 but less than 2 weeks	4		2	3		3	6	24		
2 weeks	2	61				[4]		1		
After 5 years of service	99	100	100	94	96	99	100	98	100	100
1 week	4	11		13	23		3	9		
Over 1 but less than 2 weeks	3		4	6	6	3	1			
2 weeks	88	89	94	70	67	93	96	65	100	100
Over 2 but less than 3 weeks	4		2	3		4		24		
3 weeks	[4]			1		[4]				
After 15 years of service	99	100	100	94	96	99	100	98	100	100
1 week	3	11		6	23		3	6		
Over 1 but less than 2 weeks	[4]					[4]				
2 weeks	25	84	18	40	43	10	19	36	49	34
Over 2 but less than 3 weeks	3		5	3		4		3		
3 weeks	64	5	74	43	30	85	78	32	51	66
Over 3 but less than 4 weeks	2							21		
4 weeks	1		4	1						
Paid holidays [3]	97	89	100	94	91	99	94	80	100	100
3 days	[4]			7	1					
4 days	1				11					
5 days	2	3			15	[4]		5		
6 days	25		7	28	53	25	69	63	69	4
6 days plus 1 half day	1			7		2				
6 days plus 2 half days	3					17				
7 days	51		74	49	12	52	25	13	11	67
7 days plus 1 half day	1					3				
8 days	11		19	3		1			20	29
9 days	2	87	[4]							
Health, insurance, and pension plans: [5]										
Life insurance	95	82	96	94	92	97	91	98	76	100
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	70	72	64	77	63	79	53	70	67	88
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave [6]	84	72	98	77	70	94	84	75	18	53
Sickness and accident insurance	83	72	98	77	67	94	84	70	18	48
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	2		3			1				5
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	1				3			13		
Hospitalization insurance	95	100	99	80	96	98	80	86	60	100
Surgical insurance	95	99	99	78	96	98	80	86	60	100
Medical insurance	45	87	43	36	37	46	33	12	60	88
Catastrophe insurance	1			7		1		1		
Retirement pension	51	10	82	25	48	45	5	27	11	12
No health, insurance, or pension plans	2		1	6	2	1	9	2	24	

[1] If formal provisions for supplementary benefits in an establishment were applicable to half or more of the workers, the benefit was considered applicable to all workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

[2] Vacation payments such as percentage of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts were converted to an equivalent time basis.

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

[4] Less than 0.5 percent.

[5] Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security.

[6] Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately.

with about two-thirds of the workers provided 3 weeks after 15 years of service. Vacation pay provisions varied somewhat among the regions. In New England, for example, a majority of workers qualified for 2 weeks after 1 year of service but 3 weeks were provided to very few workers regardless of length of service.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance, for which employers paid at least part of the cost, were available to 95 percent and sickness and accident insurance to 83 percent of the production workers. Accidental death and dismemberment insurance was also provided for a substantial proportion of the workers.

Pensions—providing regular payments upon retirement for the remainder of the worker's life—were reported in establishments with one-half of the production workers. Such plans were most prevalent in the Middle Atlantic, Southeast, and Great Lakes regions. This benefit was in addition to benefits available under Federal old age, survivors, and disability insurance.

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Technical Note

Recurring Dwelling Unit Surveys for the Consumer Price Index

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS associated with constructing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics is that of maintaining the various samples for which data are collected on a current basis so as to truly typify the populations or universes they are intended to represent. Such currency is of particular importance in the case of the residential rent component of the CPI [1] because of significant changes that occur from time to time in the composition of the rental market. These changes are the resultant of such forces as the withdrawal of old and/or dilapidated units, the addition of newly constructed units, shifts in tenure of one-family houses between owner and tenant occupancy, and geographical redefinition of city areas as the result of annexation or development of neighboring territories. To take account of such changes, the Bureau inaugurated a program of recurring dwelling unit surveys, which is described in this article, in connection with the comprehensive revision of the CPI that was begun in 1949.

Concepts

The original rent samples for the 46 CPI cities were obtained through the comprehensive dwelling unit surveys of 1950 and 1952. These surveys provided the data for the selection of master rent samples of dwelling units selected to represent all types of rental family dwellings in each city or urbanized area. The sample dwellings were selected from lists of all residential dwellings in particular blocks which were selected from stratified lists of all blocks in the area. Stratification of blocks was by location, i. e., city proper and suburbs; block density (in terms of number of dwelling units); and race or national origin of occupant (in those cities where important). Within each stratum, the sampling was random, with every dwelling unit given an equal opportunity of being selected. The master samples were then used for the periodic pricings of rents on which the residential rent component of the CPI is based.

Because of the infrequency with which the costly comprehensive dwelling unit surveys permitting the selection of new master samples could be conducted, plans were formulated to keep the rent samples current by conducting limited recurring dwelling unit surveys, as previously indicated. When the CPI revision was undertaken in 1949, the recurring surveys were also directed toward preventing the recurrence of the so-called "new unit bias," which had crept into the index during the 1940's. As a result of rent controls during and after World War II, almost all additions to the rental market (created by new construction or conversion) came on the market at higher rents than those for comparable dwelling units already in existence. Because the index is based on the change in the average rent for identical dwelling units from one period to the next, it did not measure the difference in rent between existing housing and such new units. In 1950, a correction was made in the rent component of the CPI for the understatement that had accumulated as a result of the new unit bias over the preceding 10 years.[2] However, after the termination of Federal rent controls in mid-1953 and the consequent decontrol of the bulk of CPI cities, it was felt that there would be no really significant, consistent differential in prices between new rental units and com-

[1] The Consumer Price Index measures average changes in prices of goods and services usually purchased by urban families of wage earners and clerical workers. The rent component is calculated from rental data collected by Bureau agents from tenants in 46 city areas, selected to be representative of all urban places in the United States. The rental data are collected on a staggered basis every 2 months for the 5 largest areas (New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, and Philadelphia) and every 3 months for the remaining 41. The monthly United States rent index is based on data for cities surveyed during the month. Individual city indexes for the 20 largest CPI cities are published on a staggered basis bimonthly for the 5 largest and trimonthly for the other 15.

[2] See Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI (in Monthly Labor Review, April 1951, pp. 437–444) and Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, BLS Bull. 1039 (1951), pp. 1–10.

parable existing units. Consequently, the concept of the recurring dwelling unit surveys was concentrated almost exclusively on the broader and more basic problem of insuring the continuance of a truly representative rent sample.

In addition, the recurring dwelling unit surveys enable the Bureau to maintain the rent samples at the desired size; to change the respondents included in rent samples so that the same persons will not be called upon to supply rent data year after year. The surveys also provide current tenure and occupancy data by urban area and corollary vacancy data and offer a potential starting point for a variety of studies relating to the rental and housing markets in general.

Recurring dwelling unit surveys are regularly scheduled for the 30 CPI city areas with populations of 30,500 or more (Stratum A, B, and C cities [3]) on a continuing 3-year cycle. The remaining 16 CPI cities, with populations between 2,500 and 30,500 (Stratum D cities), because of their limited rental inventories and the intensity with which their rental units were originally sampled, are not included in the formal recurring dwelling unit survey program, but are carefully watched for significant changes in pattern and new development by means of quarterly narrative reports from field agents. When information in the narrative reports on these small cities indicates the desirability of a resurvey or the representation of new major rental developments in the sample, provision is made for "on the spot" supervisory investigation and recommendation.

Methodology

Although the procedure and frequency of scheduling for the recurring dwelling unit surveys were revised with the changeover from a mail questionnaire to a personal interview pricing of rents beginning in mid-1956, the basic methodologies have remained intact.

The surveys are designed to resurvey alternate halves of the master rent sample in each of the 30 areas; each half is representative of the total sample, being composed of approximately equal numbers of units from each of the various strata in the particular city area. In addition, an initial survey is made of neighboring and/or nearby areas annexed or developed since the previous survey.

If at the time of a recurring survey, the usable rent sample [4] is at the desired size—as determined for each city-size stratum at the time of the original comprehensive dwelling unit surveys—the same city, block, and within-block sampling ratios are applied. However, if, as is usually the case, it is below the desired size, the sampling ratios are adjusted accordingly.

Within the resurvey area, rent pricing schedules for rental units on blocks to be resurveyed are withdrawn from the active rent sample and schedules for the rental units on these blocks acquired through the resurvey are linked into the sample in their place. Thus, every 3 years, roughly half of the tenants who have been supplying rental data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are replaced.

Blocks assigned for resurvey include not only those having rental units being priced as part of the current rent sample but also, equally important, so-called "nonrent" and "zero" blocks. Nonrent blocks are those which at the time the master rent sample was selected had living quarters and/or dwelling units,[5] but none that were rented or for rent. Zero blocks are simply those which had no living quarters or dwelling units of any sort, e. g., vacant lots or commercial and industrial buildings. The inclusion of former nonrent blocks in the resurvey, in conjunction with the rent blocks, provides information as to shifts in tenure between owner and tenant occupancy and insures that the rent sample reflects such shifts in the composition of the rental inventory. Dwelling unit data obtained from former zero blocks give representation in the sample to additions that may have been made to the rental inventory within the previously delineated area.

In addition to the resurveyed area, all areas officially annexed by the city proper and/or other municipalities within the defined urban area are

[3] The 46 CPI city areas are classified into the following 4 population strata: 12 Stratum A city areas over 1,000,000; 9 Stratum B city areas, 240,000–1,000,000; 9 Stratum C city areas, 30,500–240,000; and 16 Stratum D city areas, 2,500–30,500.

[4] Usable rent sample includes the rent pricing schedules composing the selected rent sample minus those canceled because of conversion or demolition of rental units, refusal of tenants to give further rent information, or because of other inability to obtain the necessary rent data.

[5] Living quarters are defined as a room or group of rooms which are used primarily for sleeping but which may be used also for eating or other activities. Living quarters may or may not meet the Bureau's definition of a dwelling unit.

Dwelling units are defined as a group of rooms or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family or other group of persons living together or by a person living alone. To meet the definition, a single room must have separate cooking equipment, and a group of rooms must have separate cooking equipment or a separate entrance.

sampled, using separate stratifications for large apartment projects and rental developments to assure adequate representation. In this manner, significant rental construction that has taken place in outlying and newly developed areas is introduced into the rent sample.

Recurring dwelling unit surveys are conducted much like the comprehensive dwelling unit surveys from which the master rent samples were originally selected, but on a much more limited scale. Field agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics make "on the spot" listings of all living quarters on assigned blocks and interview the occupants of all dwelling units included in the sample to obtain detailed data on such items as occupancy and tenure, the existence of installed kitchen facilities, and facilities included in rent, e. g., furniture, light, water, heat, cooking fuel and equipment, refrigeration, and garage. For rental units, the agents obtain the monthly rent for 2 months—the current one and that 6 months ago—in order that they may be "linked" into the rent sample. This procedure is necessary because the fundamental concept of the CPI requires that the rent index measure changes in the rents of rental units of the same specifications and quality, and it is almost impossible to match specifications and quality of housing without pricing identical rental units. The linking thus permits the introduction of new units into the sample without the very act of their incorporation affecting the index level.

Uses of the Data

The recurring dwelling unit surveys furnish a substantial body of information which is used not only for maintaining the rent index but also for such directly related purposes as sampling control through analyses of changes in rent variances.

The information is also useful for general housing and rental market analytical objectives. These include comparisons of current vacancy rates with those of earlier surveys, analyses of shifts in both the quality and general composition of specific rental and housing inventories, and general studies and analyses of particular rental and housing market areas. Also, comparison of data on the listing sheets with those of earlier surveys permits localized analyses of conversions and demolitions—an area of housing research for which really adequate data are lacking.

—Joseph H. Freeman
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Union Racial Discrimination. A United States district court held [1] that a union certified under the Railway Labor Act as the bargaining agent of railroad firemen is not required by the Fifth Amendment's due-process clause to admit Negro firemen to membership.

This action was brought by a group of Negro firemen employed by various southern railroads to compel a union to admit them as members. This union has previously been certified as exclusive bargaining representative for the railroad's firemen employees, although its constitution forbids admission of Negroes to membership. The plaintiffs alleged, primarily, that the union discriminated against them, in that it failed to represent Negro firemen on equal terms with whites, and therefore was guilty of conduct condemned by the U. S. Supreme Court in *Steele* v. *Louisville & Nashville RR.*[2] The court's finding was, however, that most named acts of discrimination were not proven, and that those remaining resulted, not from union action, but from the rule of the railroads that Negroes may not become engineers. Under this circumstance, the court held that Negro membership in the union could not, of itself, prevent future discrimination.

Plaintiffs further argued that, as Congress made no provision in the matter in the Railway Labor Act, the duty of the court under the doctrine of *Brown* v. *Board of Education,*[3] was to order cessation of segregation in the federally authorized union. The fundamental question, therefore, became whether the certified union was a Federal public facility, as schools supported by governmental funds were held to be in the *Brown* case. If so, maintenance of the segregated union would clearly become a denial of equal protection of the Federal law from being deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process, in violation of the Fifth Amendment. The holding, however, was that the Railway Labor Act is "not sufficient to change the character of the organization from that of a private association to that of a governmental agency."

Union Restraint of Commerce. A Federal district court held [4] that the Norris-LaGuardia and Clayton Acts give a union no immunity to antitrust prosecutions when a conspiracy between union and employer groups is alleged.

In this case, a union and an employer were accused of restraining market competition in violation of section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The contention of the union and employer was that the suit should be dismissed because the complaint failed to state a cause of action and because the court lacked jurisdiction. The contracts, cited in the complaints as illegal restraints of trade within the meaning of section 1 of the Sherman Act, compelled contractors and builders in the Chicago area to pay additional sums to union members whenever preglazed products were used, under threat of work stoppage, unless those preglazed products were made by the employer.

The court held the complaint proper, under the Sherman Act, as it alleged both a restraint of trade in glazing and a distinct effect resulting therefrom upon prices and other advantages which the consumer derives from free competition. It said that the effect of the agreements, moreover, was not the "remote" effect upon the market which every wage agreement is known to have, but an ascertainable curtailment of contractors' use of competing products. Moreover, the court found it was unnecessary to allege that the union and employer intended to restrain competition, when restraint was the necessary effect of their contracts and cited several U. S. Supreme Court decisions to this effect.[5]

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*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] *Oliphant* v. *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen* (U. S. D. C., N. D., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1957).

[2] 323 U. S. 192 (1944); see Monthly Labor Review, February 1945, p. 339.

[3] 347 U. S. 483 (1954).

[4] *United States* v. *Hamilton Glass Co.* and *Glaziers' Local No. 27, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America* (U. S. D. C., N. D., Ill., Sept. 30, 1957).

[5] *United States* v. *Griffith,* 334 U. S. 100 (1948); *United States* v. *Masonite Corp.,* 316 U. S. 265 (1942); *United States* v. *Patten,* 226 U. S. 525 (1913).

The union and employer were no more successful in arguing that the court lacked jurisdiction of this injunctive action because of the anti-injunction provisions of the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts which were designed to protect labor unions in certain activities necessary for constructive collective bargaining. The court said that the opinion in *Allen Bradley Co.* v. *Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*[6] was applicable. The holding in the latter case was that union activities "are not immunized by those acts when they are performed pursuant to a conspiracy of both labor and nonlabor groups to create business monopolies and to control the marketing of goods and services." It noted that, although the agreements standing alone would not have been violative of the Sherman Act, it could not disregard the fact that they were part of a program distinctly directed at restraint of trade in glazing.

Rival Picketing. A New York Supreme Court held[7] that an employer who has a collectively bargained contract with one union may obtain a temporary injunction against picketing by a rival union, which claimed that the employer had executed a "sweetheart contact" to avoid a start of honest unionism among his employees. The picketing union's affidavits did not outweigh the presumption that the contract was valid.

The employer in this case, a manufacturer of wrought-iron furniture, had entered a collective bargaining agreement in May 1957. In August 1957, a union other than one with which he had contracted demanded that he destroy that agreement, which it alleged was made corruptly and collusively as a "sweetheart" agreement intended to prevent any genuine and honest union activity among his employees, and sign a new contract with it. Upon the employer's refusal to do so, the defendant union persuaded a number of employees to strike and picket the establishment. The employer alleged that these pickets barred ingress to and egress from the establishment and engaged in violence which effectively halted deliveries and discouraged other employees from working. He alleged further that the placards carried by the pickets incorrectly led the public to believe that a bona fide labor dispute existed, while the actual problem was one of union rivalry and that the total situation was causing him "irreparable and incalculable" damage.

The court noted that a presumption of validity attaches to every collectively bargained agreement and that affidavits such as those filed by the defendant, without a trial of the action, are insufficient to overcome that presumption. In the meantime, until the collusive nature of the original contract is ultimately proven, therefore, the court declared that it was necessary to impose its injunction to preserve the status quo.

State Jurisdiction and Due Process. A Michigan circuit court held[8] that it has jurisdiction to enjoin picketing which violates the National Labor Relations Act when the National Labor Relations Board has refused to hear the matter, because any other holding would result in depriving the employer of due process of law, in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

In this case, a union unsuccessfully had attempted to organize the employees of a building contractor. It had established pickets at the construction sites where the contractor was engaged, in an alleged attempt to compel him to interfere with the right of his employees to make their own choice of a bargaining agent. After a work stoppage had resulted, the contractor obtained a temporary injunction against the picketing.

In seeking to have the injunction dismissed, the union argued that, as the Taft-Hartley Act provided the exclusive remedy for parties to such a dispute, the court lacked jurisdiction over it. This argument relied upon U. S. Supreme Court decisions,[9] all of which held that the NLRB had exclusive jurisdiction under such situations as this unless the Board itself ceded jurisdiction to a State agency under section 10 (a) of the act. Such a referral has never been made.

The court noted that such exclusive jurisdiction, when not exercised, raises questions under the Fifth Amendment which were not argued in the aforementioned cases. It said that the Fifth Amendment provides that no person be deprived

[6] 325 U. S. 797 (1945); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1945, p. 288.

[7] *General Iron Corp.* v. *Livingston* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., Kings County, Sept. 27, 1957).

[8] *Johnson* v. *Grand Rapids Building and Construction Trades Council* (Mich. Cir. Ct., Ottawa County, Sept. 7, 1957).

[9] *Guss* v. *Utah Labor Relations Board*, 353 U. S. 1; *Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen* v. *Fairlawn Meats, Inc.*, 353 U. S. 20; and *San Diego Building Trades Council* v. *Garmon*, 353 U. S. 26; see Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, p. 603.

of life, liberty, or property without due process of law and if the National Labor Relations Act is interpreted to intend preemption of a field which is not also to be occupied, the parties in such a situation are "without legal process of any kind." The court further stated: "Nature abhors a vacuum as does the law. Absence of any legal process is anarchy." Therefore, the employer here cannot constitutionally be left without a forum.

Specific Performance of No-Strike Clause. A Federal district court held [10] that section 104 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, prohibiting Federal courts from issuing any order to restrain employees involved in labor disputes from ceasing or refusing to work, does not prohibit a Federal court from granting an employer specific performance of the no-strike clause in a collectively bargained contract, since section 301 (a) of the Taft-Hartley Act provides that suits for violation of such collective contracts may be brought in any Federal district court having jurisdiction of the parties.

In June 1957, when a collective bargaining contract was at midterm, the union in this case had served notice upon the employer to open negotiations for revision of wage terms and other monetary provisions of the contract. These negotiations were unsuccessful, and in August 1957, the union called a strike, in disregard of the no-strike clause as well as of the union's contractual promise to furnish competent personnel in ample time to prevent delays in the employer's vessel-departure schedule. The employer contended that the union entered the midterm negotiations in bad faith, with hopes of undermining American Coal Shipping, Inc.,[11] which had recently gained stock control of this company. The court, however, held these allegations to be irrelevant.

In its opinion, the court first noted the provision of the contract that "applications by either party to open negotiations for changes in the wage scale or any monetary matters any time during the life of this agreement shall not be deemed cause for termination of this agreement," and interpreted the strike action as a breach of this provision of the contract.

The court then moved to an examination of the anti-injunction provision of the 1932 Norris-LaGuardia Act, in relation to the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act, which conferred jurisdiction upon Federal courts to entertain all suits for contract violation between labor organizations and employers engaged in interstate commerce, regardless of the usual criteria of Federal jurisdiction. The two statutes were reconciled by noting that, while the primary purpose of Norris-LaGuardia was to assure workers the opportunity to organize themselves for collective bargaining, the main objective of the subsequent Taft-Hartley provision was to make the contracts born of collective bargaining sessions enforceable.

The rationale of the recent case of *Textile Workers Union* v. *Lincoln Mills*,[12] in which a union obtained injunctive relief to compel compliance by the employer with the arbitration clause of their contract, was followed and substantially expanded by the instant decision. The essence of the *Lincoln Mills* decision, as quoted by the court, is that "though a literal reading (of provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act) might bring the dispute within the terms of the act . . . we see no justification in policy for restricting section 301 (a) to damage suits, leaving specific performance of a contract . . . to the inapposite procedural requirements of that act."

[10] *A. H. Bull Steamship Co.* v. *Seafarers' International Union of North America, Atlantic and Gulf District, AFL–CIO* (U. S. D. C., E. D., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1957).

[11] This company was formed by the United Mine Workers and major coal producers and railroads in 1956 to retain bituminous-coal export trade by operating a fleet of ships and otherwise reducing costs. Subsequently, it signed a collective bargaining contract with the UMW's District 50, covering licensed personnel, and with the National Maritime Union, covering unlicensed personnel. The latter action was protested by the Seafarers' International Union as an unfair labor practice before the NLRB.

[12] 353 U. S. 448; see Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 976.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

October 4, 1957

THE TEAMSTERS CONVENTION at Miami Beach, Fla., elected James R. Hoffa president of the union, having previously brushed aside the American Federation of Labor–Congress of Industrial Organizations' corruption charges against him and other Teamster officials. The voting followed by a few days the United States Chief Justice's refusal to uphold a lower court injunction, obtained by 13 New York rank-and-file teamsters, forbidding the convention to elect officers. (See Chron. item for Sept. 28, 1957, MLR, Nov. 1957.) Subsequently, the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field subpenaed the records of the convention's Credentials Committee and ordered Teamster locals to deliver to it all records on selection of convention delegates. (See also Chron. item for Oct. 24, 1957, and p. 1499 of this issue.)

On October 23, the Federal district court for the District of Columbia, upon request of the 13 New York teamsters, issued a preliminary injunction declaring the convention of no effect and thus barring Hoffa and other newly elected officials from taking office. The court, however, refused to put the union under a master.

October 8

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER appointed Newell Brown, the administrator of the Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Assistant Secretary of Labor to succeed Rocco C. Siciliano, recently named special aide to the President (see Chron. item for Sept. 16, 1957, MLR, Nov. 1957).

October 9

A National Labor Relations Board examiner ruled that the United Auto Workers' strike against the Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., in progress since April 5, 1954, was originally called for economic reasons but was eventually converted into an unfair labor practice strike by a series of company actions, the first of which was a unilateral wage increase on or about June 1, 1954. The examiner recommended reinstatement of strikers who had not been permanently replaced by that date, with back pay for workers to begin 5 days after application for reinstatement, but upheld the discharge of 13 strike committee members and those who had engaged in misconduct during the strike.

October 10

LOCAL 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New York City voted to exempt from dues all members earning less than $1.25 an hour, without depriving them of the standard union benefits. The action covers about 1,200 members, mostly Puerto Ricans, employed in newly organized shops manufacturing lampshades and wire devices and is in furtherance of the union drive to end exploitation of Puerto Ricans by some employers and racketeer-controlled labor organizations.

October 11

THE Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Board of Review ruled that a 5-month strike by the International Union of Electrical Workers against the Westinghouse Corp. (see Chron. item for Mar. 20, 1956, MLR, May 1956) was converted into a lockout and the strikers became eligible for unemployment compensation when the company rejected, but the union accepted, the State Governor's proposal that the stoppage be ended and the dispute submitted to arbitration. The ruling was made under a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision, which was denied review by the Supreme Court of the United States last March (see Chron. item for Mar. 4, 1957, MLR, May 1957), that the State UC agency could not legally pay benefits to the claimants in this case before the claims were reviewed on their merits.

October 13

THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS and the Western Electric Co. signed a 3-year contract, retroactive to October 7, which included wage increases of 6 to 14 cents an hour, reopenings on wages and vacations, and health and welfare benefits for about 6,000 workers in 3 plants in the Haverhill-Lawrence, Mass., area. (See also p. 1498 of this issue.)

October 15

ABOUT 50,000 EMPLOYEES of New York City women's coat and suit manufacturers were granted a cost-of-living wage increase averaging 15 cents an hour. (See also p. 1497 of this issue.)

THE J. Radley Metzger Co. of Bronx, N. Y., which liquidated its business last month under conditions of a protest strike against alleged labor exploitation (see Chron. item for Sept. 18, 1957, MLR, Nov. 1957), was absolved of the charges by Local 485 of the International Union of Electrical Workers which had organized the strike. In a stipulation signed in a New York supreme court, Local 485 stated that the concern had entered into a substandard contract with the allegedly racketeer-controlled Local 229 of the United Textile Workers in the "genuine belief" that it was dealing with a bona fide labor organization.

October 18

AN employer- and employee-requested 2-day decertification election at the Winchester, Va., plant of the O'Sullivan

Rubber Corp., struck by the United Rubber Workers since May 13, 1956, resulted in a 288-to-5 vote against the union as the employees' bargaining agent. (See also p. 1502 of this issue.)

October 19

PRESIDENT JOSEPH O'NEILL and four vice presidents of the Distillery Workers resigned in conformance with an AFL–CIO monitor's recommendation that all officers of the union quit their posts and that a special convention be held at which the resignees would stand for reelection. (See also p. 1500 of this issue.)

October 21

A Federal district court in New York City enjoined the Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Marine Engineers from picketing the Bull Line's terminal in Brooklyn, N. Y., thus stopping the strike that began August 19. Earlier, the court had similarly enjoined the Seafarers, who were first to walk out. (See p. 1494 of this issue.) The strike had stemmed from a prolonged controversy between the unions and American Coal Shipping, Inc. (see MLR, Jan. 1957, p. 83), which has stock control in the Bull Line, over the corporation's contract with the United Mine Workers District 50 to supply officers for its ships.

October 22

THE SENATE Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field resumed hearings, shifting its attention from organized labor to management, with the spotlight centered on a Chicago "union busting" consultant firm, Labor Relations Associates, Inc., and its president, Nathan W. Shefferman. (See also p. 1501 of this issue.)

A 90-MINUTE strike of 1,100 members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots against 11 railroads operating ferryboats and tugs in New York Harbor ended in an agreement, effective November 1, providing daily wage increases of $6.10, $2.50, and $1.78 for captains, mates, and deckhands, respectively, plus additional fringe benefits. The union claimed that the gains exceeded the recommendations of the presidential emergency board which had investigated the dispute (see Chron. item for Aug. 6, 1957, MLR, Oct. 1957).

October 24

THE AFL–CIO Executive Council, by a vote of 25 to 4, suspended the Teamsters union from the federation for ignoring the council's cleanup directive of last month (see Chron. item for Sept. 24, 1957, MLR, Nov. 1957) and warned the union that its expulsion will be recommended to the forthcoming AFL–CIO convention unless it complies with the directive. The following day, the council ordered the Bakery and Confectionery Workers and the United Textile Workers to take certain measures to clean up their organizations by November 15, or stand suspended and also face expulsion by the AFL–CIO convention. (See also p. 1499 of this issue.)

During the 2-day session, the council also lifted the 1-year probation imposed upon the Allied Industrial Workers last May (see Chron. item for May 20, 1957, MLR, July 1957), acting upon a report of the AFL–CIO-appointed monitor that the union has since taken satisfactory steps to insure compliance with the council's order.

October 25

THE Transport Workers Union ended its 6-day convention in New York City, having reelected Michael J. Quill as president. One of the convention's resolutions, adopted unanimously, requested the AFL–CIO "to eliminate from the [ethical practices] code any provisions which may tend to reflect adversely on the historic rights and privileges of the Fifth Amendment." (See also p. 1501 of this issue.)

October 27

THE Secretary of Labor announced the resignation of Paul E. Gurske as director of the Bureau of Labor Standards. Mr. Gurske had headed the Bureau since April 1954.

October 28

THE Federal court of appeals for the District of Columbia, in *Truck Drivers and Helpers Local Union 728* v. *NLRB*, upheld an NLRB decision that a union violated the Taft-Hartley Act when it pressured secondary employers who refused to honor its request to cease doing business with a struck firm, by picketing the places of business shared by the primary and secondary firms' employees, without informing the neutral employees that the picketing was not aimed at their employers. The earlier NLRB decision (see Chron. item for Dec. 8, 1955, MLR, Feb. 1956), that it was illegal for a union to picket secondary employers where the primary employer's premises were available, had been remanded to the Board by the appellate court on the theory that the governing consideration was whether the picketing was for a lawful purpose.

October 30

IN A precedent-setting 4–1 decision, the NLRB ruled that a union which represented only a minority of the employees involved violated the Taft-Hartley Act by picketing an employer for recognition as their exclusive bargaining agent. The case was *Drivers, Chauffeurs & Helpers Local 639, International Brotherhood of Teamsters* and *Curtis Brothers, Inc.*

ON REMAND from the U. S. Supreme Court (see Chron. item for May 6, 1957, MLR, July 1957), the NLRB reversed its no-jurisdiction stand in a case involving a union as employer and found certain Teamster organizations guilty of coercion and discrimination against their office employees by preventing them from joining a union. The case was *Oregon Teamsters' Security Plan Office* and *Local 11, Office Employees International Union.*

Developments in Industrial Relations*

MOVING resolutely ahead in its determination to rid the labor movement of corrupt influences, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations Executive Council in October suspended its largest affiliate, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and ordered two other long-established affiliates, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers and the United Textile Workers, to purge themselves by November 15 or face similar action. These events transpired as the courts barred the newly elected Teamster officers from assuming their posts and as the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field turned its attention to the disclosure of questionable employer practices reportedly designed to deter or frustrate trade union activities.

Automatic increases in pay ranging from 1 to 5 cents an hour for almost 1½ million workers followed in the wake of the announcement of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for September, which again moved to a new record point. For more than a million railroad workers, the semiannual cost-of-living adjustment amounted to 5 cents an hour; these workers will also receive a deferred increase (7 cents in most instances) in November—at the time the cost-of-living allowance becomes effective. The continued rise in living costs also led to wage increases for 50,000 garment workers in New York City. Pay increases were negotiated in the communications industry, but in general the tempo of collective bargaining was slow.

Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

Manufacturing. A wage increase averaging 15 cents an hour was to go into effect December 16 for 50,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union employed by firms manufacturing women's coats and suits in the New York metropolitan area. The increase—the first since 1953—was awarded by an impartial chairman on October 15 under a wage reopening clause which permitted discussion of wages if the cost of living increased by 5 percent from its May 15, 1953, level. Under the award, the 4 employing associations (Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.; Infants' and Children's Coat Association, Inc.; Merchants' Ladies Garment Association, Inc.; and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, Inc.) increased pay for timeworkers by $3.50 to $5.50 a week ($3.50 for floor workers, $4.50 for finishers' helpers, $5.00 for operators and finishers in section shops and examiners, and $5.50 for other operators and finishers, cutters, and sample tailors). Pieceworkers received proportionate increases, and the minimum wage rates for section workers were increased by 14 cents an hour.

Negotiations were concluded in late September between the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union and the National Biscuit Co. The agreement, affecting 10,500 employees in 16 States, provided a 13-cent-an-hour wage increase retroactive to September 1 (with some workers receiving additional increases based on job reclassifications) and an additional 9 cents a year later. In addition to a fourth week of vacation after 25 years, the company agreed to contribute 80 cents a day per employee into the union's national pension fund which will provide $100 a month pensions (exclusive of social security benefits) at age 65 after 25 years' service, and early retirement benefits at age 55 after 15 years' service. Employees were previously covered by a company pension plan.

Wage rates were raised by 6 to 17 cents an hour by a 1-year contract negotiated in late September between the American Tobacco Co. and a local of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, covering about 1,350 employees at the firm's cigar plant in Charleston, S. C. A key issue of the negotiations—automation of plant operations—was resolved by a plan that will provide an option to workers replaced by automation of choosing a 2-year top preference for rehiring, or severance pay ranging from 1 to 7 weeks' wages, depending on seniority.

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

Members of the United Automobile Workers on October 11 ratified a 1-year contract with Pratt & Whitney Co., Inc., of West Hartford, Conn. Affecting some 3,000 employees, the agreement included a wage advance of 3 percent (averaging around 6½ cents), a major medical and insurance program costing the company an estimated 1.5 cents per man-hour, and continuation of the cost-of-living escalator clause, with 7 cents of the current 12-cent allowance incorporated into base wage rates.

Pay raises were negotiated for about 27,000 workers employed at various Western Electric Co. plants in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and North Carolina. Under a wage reopening clause, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers agreed upon a pay raise averaging 10.1 cents an hour effective October 16, 1957, for about 15,000 hourly, salaried, and skilled trades employees at the company's plants in northern New Jersey. Wage increases ranging from 6 to 14 cents (including 12- and 14-cent increases for skilled trades) retroactive to October 7 were negotiated in a 3-year contract signed by Western Electric Co. and the Communications Workers of America for approximately 6,000 workers in 3 plants in the Haverhill–Lawrence, Mass., area. In addition, the agreement provides for two reopenings on wages and vacations, and reopenings at any time on hospitalization, health, and group life insurance. A similar pay raise effective October 29 for about 6,000 workers at the company's plants in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Burlington, N. C., was also negotiated with the same union. This settlement was negotiated under a wage reopening clause of a 3-year contract signed in 1956.[1] The company also announced that its nonproduction employees at the Massachusetts and North Carolina plants, who are not organized, would receive an approximately 5-percent increase in pay effective October 1.

Nonmanufacturing. On October 1, the New York Telephone Co. and the independent Telephone Traffic Union announced wage increases ranging from $2 to $3 a week for 18,000 operators and other traffic department employees. The agreement, affecting workers in New York City and in Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, was negotiated under a wage reopening clause.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. announced on October 5 that it had agreed, under a wage reopening clause, upon a weekly wage increase of $2.50 for its 12,000 telephone operators in southern California represented by the Federation of Women Telephone Workers. Some operators received higher increases because of reclassification.

Wage and welfare benefits of about $7 or $8 a week were won for almost 13,000 delivery and processing workers employed by 294 milk companies in the New York metropolitan area. The tentative agreement, reached on October 31 between representatives of 5 Teamster locals and the Greater New York–Northern New Jersey Milk Dealers Labor Committee, included a weekly wage advance of $4.30 for drivers working on a commission basis and $5.30 for inside workers and drivers not on commission. Other provisions of the 2-year agreement called for a fourth week of vacation after 15 years' service, improved welfare benefits, and a wage reopening after 1 year.

A 5-percent wage increase for 7,500 workers represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was agreed to by the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. on September 30. Retroactive to September 1, the increase was negotiated under a wage reopening clause of an agreement due to expire May 31, 1958.

New 14-month contracts, retroactive to October 1, were concluded by the Transport Workers Union and Pan American World Airways. Affecting 8,500 ground maintenance, flight service, and guided-missile employees and port stewards, the agreements provided hourly rated employees with an 18-cent-an-hour increase, while rates for flight service personnel were increased by an average of $35 a month. Effective January 1, 1958, an additional advance of 6 cents (total 24 cents) an hour was negotiated by the same union for about 1,200 guided-missile workers at the Air Force testing base at Cocoa, Fla., operated by Pan American.

The same company also came to terms with the Flight Engineers' International Association. Under the 3-year agreement signed October 25, flight engineers on jet airliners, scheduled to go into operation in 1959, will receive 20 percent more pay—with a minimum total monthly rate of $1,210 a month—than those now flying on the

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1956, p. 1455.

DC–7C planes, fastest piston-powered aircraft used by Pan American. The agreement also included a provision that the engineers may serve on jet flights, even though they might not have pilot training. (The Air Line Pilots Association has advocated that engineers on jet flights be qualified to fly the planes as an additional safety measure in emergencies.) Flight engineers on the DC–7C planes received a 10-percent increase in pay retroactive to June 1, 1957, bringing their monthly rates to $1,010. About 700 engineers are affected.

Union Action on Ethical Practices

Teamsters. By a vote of 25 to 4, the AFL–CIO Executive Council, on October 24, suspended the Teamsters union from the federation,[2] and a day later took corrective action against the Bakery and Confectionery Workers and the United Textile Workers.

Actions at the recent Teamsters convention, the Executive Council resolution said, "imply an adherence to the principles of corrupt rather than the principles of free and honest trade unionism." Unless two conditions were "promptly" met, the Executive Council said, it would recommend to the December 5 convention of the AFL–CIO that the Teamsters be expelled from the federation. The conditions were (1) that the Teamsters "remove and bar from office . . . those named by this Executive Council in its September 25 report as being responsible for the abuses referred to in that report";[3] and (2) "that a special committee appointed by the Executive Council . . . be given authority . . . to correct the abuses set forth in the report of the [AFL–CIO] Ethical Practices Committee; [and] to eliminate all other corrupt influences from the international brotherhood." The resolution concluded that "the suspension can be lifted at any time that the union complies with the council's directive to eliminate corrupt influences from positions of leadership."

In their appearance before the council, 10 members of the Teamsters 13-man Executive Board asked for a year in which to clean their own house. Their statement, read by Administrative Vice President Einar O. Mohn, asserted that the suit filed by 13 rank-and-file members, charging that the election of officers at the Teamsters convention had been rigged, had delayed some reform moves.[4] Furthermore, the Teamsters statement noted that other unions facing similar charges had been granted 90 days to comply with cleanup directives. Since the Teamsters union is so large—about 1.4 million members—Mr. Mohn suggested that the union be given a year.

The following week, President Dave Beck announced for the Executive Board of the Teamsters that the union would appeal its suspension to the convention of the AFL–CIO in December.

Immediately following the October 4 election of James R. Hoffa and other officers, the Senate select committee subpenaed Teamster convention records to determine if the delegates accepted by the union's credentials committee had been improperly chosen. Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the Senate committee, charged that some of the records obtained revealed "some situations which are just plain scandalous." He went on to say that the committee found "several instances where Mr. Dave Beck . . . instructed the credentials committee to disregard the Teamsters constitution [and] without this dictatorial action . . . Mr. Hoffa . . . could not have been elected president of the Teamsters."[5]

Meanwhile, 13 rank-and-file members of the Teamsters continued their efforts to prevent James R. Hoffa from becoming president of the union. On October 23, Federal District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts signed a preliminary injunction temporarily barring Hoffa and other newly elected officers from assuming office, receiving salary, or putting into effect policies adopted at the Miami Beach, Fla., convention that would be "in violation" of the Teamsters 1952 constitution.

On November 4, an appellate court upheld Judge Letts' injunction. The higher court ordered that a trial be expedited with "due diligence" to determine if Hoffa's election was in violation of the 1952 constitution.

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[2] Those voting against the suspension resolution were John F. English (secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters), Herman Winter (president emeritus of the Bakery Workers), and Maurice A. Hutcheson and William C. Doherty (presidents of the Carpenters and Letter Carriers, respectively).

[3] Dave Beck, James R. Hoffa, Frank Brewster, and Sidney L. Brennan. See also Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, pp. 1338 and 1381.

[4] In September, these members had filed a suit against the international union, charging that the majority of the delegates to the convention were improperly chosen. See Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, p. 1382.

[5] For details of the convention proceedings, see The 17th Convention of the Teamsters Union (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, pp. 1335–1338).

Textile and Bakery Workers. Late in October, the AFL–CIO Executive Council told the United Textile Workers that the union would face suspension unless, by November 15, it ousted from office "those responsible for the abuses referred to in [the Ethical Practices Committee] report," canceled the $104,000 severance pay agreement ($100 a week for 20 years) with Lloyd Klenert, former secretary-treasurer who had resigned earlier in the month, accepted a special monitor, and held a special election of new officers.[6]

A few days after the AFL–CIO Executive Council's order, local 2207 of the Textile Workers (representing 3,500 members working in 2 plants of Beaunit Mills in Elizabethton, Tenn., and reportedly the largest local in the union) announced that it would withhold all dues and other payments from the international union until "we have assurances that no severance pay will be paid to any international officer." William H. Howell, president of the local, said he regretted making the announcement public but the UTWA Executive Council "has shown so little desire to protect the rank-and-file members that we have no alternative but to publicly denounce those voting for any issue detrimental to our organization."

The AFL–CIO Executive Council also moved against the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, ordering it to restore former Secretary-Treasurer Curtis Sims to office and to call a special convention within 90 days to elect new officers. The directive stated that none of the officers named in the corruption charges leveled against the Bakers (including president James G. Cross) would be eligible for reelection to office.[7] Unless these conditions were agreed to by November 15, the council warned, the Bakers would also be suspended from the federation.

Distillery Workers. On October 19, Joseph O'Neill, president of the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union announced his resignation and those of four vice presidents. This action followed recommendations of Peter M. McGavin (assigned as monitor to this union [8]), in order that delegates to a special November convention "can be apprised of all the charges of the Ethical Practices Committee." Mr. O'Neill said that he and the vice presidents would run for reelection at the convention.

Allied Industrial Workers. On October 24, the AFL–CIO Executive Council reinstated the Allied Industrial Workers which last May, had been placed on probation.[9] Their 1-year probation period was cut short after the special monitor, Peter McGavin, reported "diligent adherence to Ethical Practices Codes."

New Senate Investigations

The Senate select committee headed by Senator John L. McClellan resumed its hearings on October 22, this time shifting emphasis from corrupt union activities to the field of "illegal and improper activities of management against unions." Senator McClellan said the center of the inquiry would be spotlighted on the "far-flung operations of Nathan W. Shefferman," a Chicago labor consultant (and head of Labor Relations Associates, Inc.).[10]

Opening day testimony included charges that the Morton Frozen Food Co. of Webster City, Iowa (now a division of Continental Baking Co.), had employed the services of a Shefferman agent to help keep the Packinghouse Workers union out of the Iowa plant. Later, another Shefferman employee was engaged to help the same company organize its employees under the Bakery Workers union with which the company allegedly obtained a much more favorable contract than the Packinghouse union proposed.

George Faunce, Jr., a vice president and general counsel of the Continental Baking Co., accused the committee's counsel, Robert F. Kennedy, of implying "improper motives" for the sudden change in the company's attitude toward unions.

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[6] At a meeting of the Executive Board on November 2, Mr. Valente followed Mr. Klenert in resigning from office. In other steps, the board decided to call a special convention "as soon as possible" to elect new officers and rescinded the severance pay agreement with Lloyd Klenert.

[7] A few days earlier, on October 20, about 300 delegates (claiming to represent 96 of the 350 locals of the Bakers) met in Cleveland, Ohio, and passed a resolution supporting the actions of Mr. Cross. While the meeting was in progress, however, approximately 100 union members (claiming to represent between 40 and 45 locals which were not invited to send representatives to the meeting) picketed in protest.

[8] The union has been under a 1-year probationary period since last May upon charges by the AFL–CIO that it was dominated by corrupt influences. See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 856.

[9] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 856.

[10] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 856.

Mr. Faunce explained that Continental had acquired the Morton Co. in the interval between the rejection of one union and the welcoming of another and that the company had allowed the Bakery and Confectionery Workers to organize the plant because "a company with 80 plants organized by a union should accept organization by that union in an 81st."

The Senate committee also revealed a link between the Shefferman organization and Sears, Roebuck & Co. in the Boston, Mass., area.[11] Wallace W. Tudor, a company vice president, told the committee that efforts to block labor unions from Sears stores in the Boston area were "inexcusable, unnecessary, and disgraceful," and "that Boston and other scattered Labor Relations Associates excesses were isolated episodes, contrary in principle and practice to the employee relations program of Sears." The fact that only 14,000 of 205,000 Sears employees belong to unions was attributed, Mr. Tudor said, to the employees' belief that "unions would bring them no advantage above and beyond those already provided by long-standing company policy." Later testimony revealed that the mail-order firm paid the Shefferman concern for entertaining top Teamster officials over a period of years.

Mr. Shefferman's firm was also involved in labor-management relationships at the Whirlpool Corp.'s plant in Marion, Ohio. According to a statement read before the committee, Dr. Louis Checov, a representative of the Shefferman concern, was engaged by the company "to interview prospective employees . . . and to screen out workers with prounion sentiment." The "industrial psychologist," however, had gone to Vancouver, British Columbia, and refused to return to testify at the hearings. Theodore Hufert, director of industrial relations at the Marion division testified, on the other hand, that Checov did nothing more for the company than to give "human equation" tests to prospective employees as part of the company's hiring procedure.

On October 29, the Senate investigating committee turned its attention to the Englander Co., manufacturer of mattresses. Michael Katz testified that he was an organizer for the Upholsterers' Union in 1951 when the union joined with the Teamsters in establishing a picket line around a yet unorganized Englander plant in California. Katz said that Joseph M. Dillon, warehouse director for the Western Conference of Teamsters, later approached him and said that the Teamster "powers that be" desired sole jurisdiction of the work force at the plant, and consequently Katz withdrew his pickets. In earlier testimony, Dillon had said that Nathan Shefferman (returning from a trip to Hawaii with Dave Beck) had informed him that the company was willing to recognize one union at the plant but did not want several.

Additional information coming to the committee's attention revealed that after the Englander West Coast plant had been organized by the Teamsters, the company recognized the union at other still unorganized plants and signed a "master" contract without consulting local workers as to whether they wanted to be represented by the Teamsters or were in favor of the contract.

Union Meetings and Conventions

At the opening session of the Transport Workers Union's 10th biennial convention on October 21, President Michael J. Quill pointedly warned the delegates that they "must put [their] house in order unless you want a Government committee to do it for you." Delegates voted to amend the constitution to permit an immediate audit of a local's books and accounts at the first hint of failure by the officers to maintain the highest ethical practices in the handling of union funds. This action followed charges of financial irregularities by the officers and Executive Board of Philadelphia local 234 of the Transport Workers Union which had led officers of the international to put the local under trusteeship. On October 18, Paul W. O'Rourke and John J. Donnelly (president and secretary-treasurer of Philadelphia local 234, respectively) were ousted by the International Executive Board on charges of misuse of local finances.

The convention reelected Mr. Quill and other international officers without opposition. The president's salary was raised from $12,000 to $14,820, while the secretary-treasurer and the director of organization had their yearly salaries increased to $12,740 and $11,700, respectively. A resolution calling for a convention every 4 years

[11] Mr. Shefferman had worked for Sears until 1948; he then set up his own agency, with Sears as one of his principal clients until April 1955.

instead of the current 2 years was passed after a lengthy floor debate.[12]

Other convention actions included a resolution applauding the house-cleaning efforts of organized labor but, on the other hand, urging the AFL–CIO Executive Council "to eliminate from the [ethical practices] code any provisions which may tend to reflect adversely on the historic rights and privileges of the Fifth Amendment." [13]

At the National Maritime Union's 11th biennial convention on October 7–11, Joseph Curran, president of the union since 1937, announced his plans to run for reelection in January. Delegates to the convention approved resolutions calling for conventions every 3 years, instead of 2 years as in the past, and for a dues hike from $60 to $80 a year, with the added revenue to be used for new union buildings. Both resolutions were subject to membership referendum.

Contract improvements other than wage increases, according to Mr. Curran, will form the basis for new demands when contracts with major shipping companies expire next June. In its program for 1958, the union will press for legislation and for proper administration of the present law to prevent the transfer of American-flag ships to foreign registry. Also adopted was a resolution calling for the AFL–CIO to "develop a program . . . designed to bring the [independent International Longshoremen's Association] into compliance with our union principles and into the AFL–CIO."

At the 14th annual convention of the International Chemical Workers Union held in Detroit, Mich., from October 15 to 19, delegates of the 85,000-member union voted for a monthly strike fund levy of 25 cents to provide benefits of up to $10 a week to striking members from the third through the seventh weeks of a strike. Thereafter, benefits will be paid on the basis of need. In another action, Walter L. Mitchell, president of the union, called upon the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, District 50 of the Mine Workers, and other unions in the chemical industry to join with the ICW in a definite bargaining program in forthcoming contract negotiations.

The International Typographical Union announced that its members had voted by referendum to raise their strike benefit fund by increasing the member assessments by 1 percent of total earnings for a 3-month period. (A similar proposal had been defeated in May 1957 and December 1956.[14]) For the third time, however, a proposal was rejected to raise from $1 to $1.50 a month the per capita dues for the international headquarters and the printers' home in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Other Developments

In October, a special arbitration board [15] handed down a ruling designed to provide employees of major steel companies in Indiana and Virginia with layoff benefits without at the same time violating State laws that prohibit simultaneous payment of private and public unemployment compensation. Under the arrangement, payments from the funds will be made in two stages. Initially workers will receive full benefits of the plan (that is, approximately 65 percent of take-home pay), including payment from the private fund of the equivalent of any State benefits they would have received. The second stage will become effective if the additional benefit amounts paid from the funds equal or exceed 2 percent of the contributions which the companies would have made if all States permitted supplementation. At such time, payments will be made only for every fourth week of layoff, and during the other 3 weeks, workers will be eligible to receive State unemployment benefits.

A trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., had engaged in unfair labor practices in the 3½-year-old dispute with the United Automobile Workers. He found that after the work stoppage over contract terms began on April 5, 1954, the company's actions had converted it to an unfair labor practice strike, thus entitling some of the strikers to reinstatement and back pay.

In another case involving a long-term dispute, the NLRB decertified the United Rubber Workers, Local 511, as bargaining agent at the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., Winchester, Va. Under the Taft-Hartley Act, none of the workers who had been

[12] In May of this year, the AFL–CIO Executive Council adopted a code on democratic procedures, which among other things, urged "each affiliated . . . union [to] hold regular conventions at stated intervals, which should be not more than 4 years." See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 840.

[13] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1957, pp. 352-353.

[14] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 859.

[15] See Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, p. 1385.

out on strike and permanently replaced since the strike began in May 1956 was allowed to vote in the election. Employees of the company voted 288 to 5 to decertify the union local. Previously, unfair labor charges against the company had been dismissed by the NLRB.

In an issue growing out of last winter's contract negotiations in the East Coast longshoring industry,[16] the NLRB ruled in early October that the independent Longshoremen's Association must post a notice stating that it will not "demand that any agreement reached with the New York Shipping Association, Inc., cover longshoremen in any port other than in the port of greater New York and vicinity . . ." The Board also ordered the union not to "resort to economic pressure, including strike action, or threat of such action, to force the [association] to agree that any agreement . . . cover longshoremen in ports other than in the port of greater New York . . . so long as . . . the New York Shipping Association, Inc., insists upon confining the negotiations to the unit found appropriate . . ."

The NLRB also ruled, in a case involving a Teamsters local and Curtis Brothers, Inc., that a union supported by only a minority of employees violated the Taft-Hartley Act by picketing for recognition as bargaining agent. (The Board pointed out that it was not ruling on whether picketing by a minority union only for organizing purposes violated the act.)

On October 31, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Brotherhood of Marine Engineers revealed that they had agreed to a preliminary period of "trial" association preparatory to a formal merger scheduled for January 1, 1960. During the trial period, each union will keep its identity and autonomy: The Brotherhood of Marine Engineers (which represents about 1,000 members compared to 11,000 for MEBA) will affiliate with the MEBA as an autonomous division but will retain its ties with its parent organization, the Seafarers' International Union.

The number of State AFL–CIO labor groups that have merged since December 1955 was brought to 32 in October. Delaware became the 30th State to merge its AFL and CIO central bodies as the Delaware State Labor Council was formed. Delegates to the merger convention elected Clement J. Lemon (former head of the State Federation of Labor) as president and James J. LaPenta, Jr. (former president of the State Industrial Union Council), as vice president.

In New Hampshire, the New Hampshire State Labor Council was formed with a constitution that reportedly contains the first requirement that not only must delegates be members in good standing with a local union affiliated with the State group but also the local itself must be in good standing with the AFL–CIO. Thomas Pitarys and Joseph Moriarty (respective former heads of the State CIO and AFL groups) were elected to the posts of president and executive vice president.

Officers elected to the North Dakota AFL–CIO Federation of Labor included the former president and secretary-treasurer of the AFL group. They were elected to similar posts, while former officials of the State Industrial Union Council became vice presidents.

[16] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1957, p.492.

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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

The Demand and Supply of Scientific Personnel. By David M. Blank and George J. Stigler. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1957. 200 pp. (General Series, 62.) $4.

Dr. Blank's and Professor Stigler's book is primarily a study of the methods by which movements in the supply of and demand for scientific personnel can be explained. Although not for the casual reader, it is one of the better studies on scientific and engineering manpower. The authors have carefully assembled and analyzed Census data and other statistics on these professions, displaying considerable understanding of the limitations of the available information.

Although the authors have shied away from suggesting a method for estimating long-run demand for technical personnel, their criticisms of existing methods and their analysis of factors which influence demand will be useful for those interested in making such estimates. For example, one of their major criticisms of the most commonly used method of estimating long-run demand for engineers—calculating the ratios of United States engineers to total labor force or a major portion of it for past years, predicting future labor force, and extrapolating the ratio of engineers to labor force—is that different industries vary considerably in their relative use of engineers. Thus, changes in the industrial structure, such as a more rapid rate of growth in industries which employ relatively large numbers of technical personnel, can have a substantial effect on any long-run estimate of engineering or scientific employment. Clearly, estimates could be vastly improved if sufficient data were available for an industry-by-industry analysis. Moreover, the impact of other factors discussed by the authors, such as changes in the technology of production which may have increased the relative demand for highly trained personnel and the possibility that reductions in the relative cost of college trained personnel have led to their substitution for skilled or semiskilled workers, can also be best analyzed on an individual industry basis.

The most serious shortcoming of this book, and one which has been commented on by many manpower analysts, is the authors' methods of analysis leading to the conclusion that there is no evidence of a shortage of engineers. According to Dr. Blank and Professor Stigler, "a shortage exists when the number of workers available (the supply) increases less rapidly than the number demanded *at the salaries paid in the recent past.*" They state that when such a "shortage" exists in a particular occupation, salaries of workers in the occupation will rise relative to earnings of other workers. The authors themselves state that their concept of a shortage is only one of many, and that it would be desirable if their conclusions could rest on fuller data. Nevertheless, they rely upon an analysis of trends in earnings of engineers over a period of time to indicate whether there has been a shortage of engineers in recent decades. The implications of the narrow economic concept of shortage and the free market assumption on which the conclusion is based, are passed over much too lightly and even the statistics used for comparison are very weak.

Despite its shortcomings, this book merits the attention of students of scientific manpower problems. Even the controversial "no shortage" conclusion serves a useful purpose—principally because it calls attention to the often overlooked fact that the term "shortage" may mean different things to different people.

—BERNARD MICHAEL
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Samuel Gompers—American Statesman. By Florence Calvert Thorne. New York, Philosophical Library, Inc., 1957. 175 pp. $3.75.

The A. F. of L. in the Time of Gompers. By Philip Taft. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. xx, 508 pp. $6.75.

Each of these volumes constitutes, in quite different fashion, a testimonial to the energy, the integrity, the industry, and the wisdom of Samuel Gompers, as well as to the decisive influence he exercised upon the cast of thought and the structure of the American labor movement.

Florence Thorne, for many years Director of Research of the American Federation of Labor, first met Gompers in 1910 in Chicago, when she interviewed the president of the AFL in connection with a paper she was writing for Robert F. Hoxie on the AFL in politics. She became one of his dedicated and loyal coworkers and had, as she remarks, "an unusual opportunity to study Gompers' mind and learn why he did what he did." Her modest volume offers a straightforward and uncritical account of Gompers' central beliefs and principles and of the manner in which these determined his leadership role in the organized labor movement. For Florence Thorne, this role was not only "constructive" in that it made possible the growth of unionism as a stable institution, but it was also "conservative" and distinctively American.

Samuel Gompers—American Statesman is largely a compilation of excerpts from Gompers' writings, official papers, speeches, and testimony at official hearings. These are thematically organized under simple subject headings—Pure and Simple Trade Unionism, Strikes, and Economic versus Legislative Methods—and are presented with a minimum of comment and explanation. The result is a coherent and usable collection of source materials, more selective and readable than the two volumes compiled by Hayes Robbins almost four decades ago—Labor and the Common Welfare and Labor and the Employer. The volume reminds one of Gompers' intellectual capacities, his polemical skill, and the fact that he wrote and spoke with a vigor and spirit which few American labor leaders have matched.

Philip Taft's *The A. F. of L. in the Time of Gompers* represents a notable addition to the literature of American labor history. It supplements and, in many respects, supplants the accounts of various aspects of the Federation's history from its foundation to Gompers' death in 1924 provided by the works of John R. Commons, Norman Ware, Louis Lorwin, Selig Perlman, and others. Basically, Philip Taft's view of the AFL is in no way at odds with that which he and Perlman developed in the volume they published in 1935 (History of Labor in the United States, 1896–1932, Vol. IV, Labor Movements). The approach and the emphases of the present study, however, are significantly different, for, as Professor Taft writes, it "examines the evolution of policy and programs within the Federation and seeks to describe the problems, conflicts, and activities of the AFL as an independent institution and the spokesman for the major segment of the organized workers of the United States and Canada."

The result is a richly detailed institutional history of the Federation which casts fresh light on the way in which it grew in authority, in spite of—or even because of—the principle of trade authority; its efforts to organize the unorganized; its changing relationship with its affiliates; problems of union structure and jurisdiction; the shaping and freezing of key policies; and other matters. The internal history of the Federation which the author has fashioned would not have been possible without his industrious search for and use of unpublished manuscript materials. What he has gleaned from these materials gives his volume genuine significance.

One can take Professor Taft to task for being too ardent a champion of the Federation, for hastening to the defense of Gompers when the latter's behavior is questioned or criticized, for abstracting the Federation and its problems and policies from the larger societal setting, and for some pages of pedestrian writing. None of these critical comments, however, should be taken to minimize the substantial contribution he has made to a better understanding of a major phase in American labor history.

—Henry David
Columbia University

Social Responsibilities of Organized Labor. By John A. Fitch. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. xxv, 237 pp. $3.50.

It is not often that a brief and readable book contains as much food for thought as does this volume. It is part of a series on ethics and

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economic life initiated by the National Council of Churches. Mr. Fitch is professor emeritus of the New York School of Social Work and for many years was industrial editor of Survey, when that journal was renowned for its reporting of the social scene.

The author has relied on a careful reading of current developments in labor-management relations, as well as 50 years of experience as a sympathetic student of the "labor problem" and the growth of trade union organization into a powerful institution. Within the framework of the realities of economic relationships and an acceptance of trade unionism and collective bargaining, Mr. Fitch raises a number of crucial ethical and social questions.

The author believes that trade unionism "with its method of collective bargaining is a commonsense way of dealing with the problems that arise out of the business of earning wages—as sensible and necessary as the joining together of other interests in corporations or chambers of commerce." He feels that union leaders keep their guard up, not only because of memories of the past, but also "because there are elements in industry which, although apparently accepting the permanence of unionism, seem constantly poised for attack, as is made manifest by speeches, interviews, and widely distributed pamphlets. More important in its effect on union tactics is the existence of uncompromising and ruthless opposition to unionism in regions where organization has made little headway." The resultant defensive attitude, as Mr. Fitch views it, "weakens the mood for action against recognized evils and tolerates within the labor movement persons who do it no good."

Among policies and practices that the author finds questionable are insistance on union security, featherbedding, and "middle-class tastes and ambitions to be noted in labor officialdom." He does not lecture from Olympian heights, however, and he usually reveals keen observations and insights into the conditions that give rise to practices, the wisdom of which he questions.

"If labor is criticized for sharing some of the less desirable qualities of the society in which it functions," Mr. Fitch writes, "it is because the higher purposes of unionism justify the expectation of adherence to higher standards than prevail among those whose main objective is financial gain."

Neither trade unionists, management, nor students will fully accept Mr. Fitch's views. All of them, however, would do well to give some thought to his discussion of social and ethical problems.

—Nat Goldfinger

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

Economic Concentration and the Monopoly Problem. By Edward S. Mason. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1957. xvi, 411 pp. (Harvard Economic Studies, 100.) $6.

For more than 20 years, Professor Mason of Harvard has not been able to keep away for long from the monopoly question as it relates to antitrust and general economic policy. This volume is a collection of his writings on this matter, beginning in 1936 with Industrial Concentration and the Decline of Competition and ending in 1956 with Market Power and Business Conduct: Some Comments on the Report of the Attorney General's Committee on Anti-Trust Policy. He sees some change, generally for the better, in antitrust policy in practice. He is less sanguine as to what we have learned or can do with respect to price behavior as an element in business cycle policy.

Professor Mason has spent much effort on the statistical data purporting to demonstrate increasing industrial concentration and decreasing flexibility of prices. Thanks to Chamberlain and Robinson, we have become more conscious of significant traces of monopoly everywhere and a lack of correspondence between the competitive model of economists and the reality of industrial life. But that there is any secular tendency toward concentration or price inflexibility, other than that accounted for by the smaller weight of agriculture in the economy, is not in Professor Mason's view shown by the available data.

Writing in 1937, Professor Mason felt that the new emphasis in economic thinking, whatever its merit, had little impact on the Congress or the courts. The law was interested in predatory, anticompetitive behavior, which was illegal as such. The economists were interested in the phenomena of market power. The breach between

the two, he believed, was widening. His conclusions were premature, for shortly thereafter, according to the later essays, he found the courts seemingly striving to develop a theory of permissible power in recognition of "inescapable limitations to the process of atomization and because power is needed to do the job the American public expects of its industrial machine."

Many of the essays deal with the efforts of economists to substitute a model of workable competition (or as Mason's students often think, workable monopoly) for pure competition. Such a model of market structure and market behavior would permit ready inferences as to permissible conduct, extending the illicit per se rules while not carrying tests of reasonableness to the point of stalemate in the enforcement of the statute. So far, the various formulations of workable competition have not been translated into operational terms. A recurring emphasis is that antitrust policy must give weight to economic performance. He quotes Schumpeter approvingly: A system which at any moment allocates resources optimally does not necessarily produce maximum long-run results. In the absence of predatory practices, the ultimate test may not be the number of firms, or their undoubted power to set prices, but a showing of economic efficiency evidenced, for example, by product or process innovation.

Professor Mason also sees little progress in theory or in reducing to operational terms the requirements of a pricing policy that would be helpful in dealing with the business cycle—the new emphasis on continuity in the use of resources as against mere optimum allocation of resources in an equilibrium situation. What he does see is that given the power to set prices, employers in the industrial sector can pass on wage increases, and concludes therefrom that we must necessarily forego the full measure of the goals of the Employment Act of 1946 or suffer inflation. Except for full-employment monetary and fiscal policy, which in effect in his view bails out the parties, the cost of strikes to unions might be an effective deterrent to wage demands incommensurate with productivity. Otherwise, the power to set prices in the industrial sector would in itself be a stabilizing and anti-inflationary factor, although this he grants is debatable.

Not only the Employment Act but the growing power of unions are viewed as portentous new facts in American economic life. As evidence of monopoly power, Professor Mason is unimpressed by the statistical data proving or disproving that unions raise wages above what they would be in the absence of union influence. He takes it for granted that unions are monopolies of some kind and to some degree, and are intended to be so. But such conclusions have "no necessary relevance to a public interest finding of 'unreasonable' power or 'abuse of power'." Presumably, both collective bargaining and restraint of monopoly are aims of public policy. Professor Mason's instinct for reconciling policy and reality leads him to believe that monopolistic excesses by unions can be avoided without significant impairment of the processes of collective bargaining.

—Charles D. Stewart
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Current Labor Statistics

CONTENTS

[1] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

CONTENTS—Continued

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

G.—Work Injuries

[2] This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A.—Employment and Payrolls

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

[In thousands]

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1]														
	1957 [2]										1956			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. [3]	Oct.	1956	1955
Total, both sexes															
Total labor force	71,299	71,044	71,833	73,051	72,661	70,714	69,771	69,562	69,128	68,638	69,855	70,560	70,905	70,387	68,896
Civilian labor force	68,513	68,225	68,994	70,228	69,842	67,893	66,951	66,746	66,311	65,821	67,029	67,732	68,082	67,530	65,847
Unemployment	2,508	2,552	2,609	3,007	3,337	2,715	2,690	2,882	3,121	3,244	2,479	2,463	1,909	2,551	2,654
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,272	1,438	1,386	1,582	2,028	1,398	1,251	1,167	1,335	1,645	1,231	1,401	964	1,214	1,138
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	538	448	506	731	620	520	507	684	883	808	580	443	408	594	598
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	175	210	247	201	182	161	224	368	288	292	183	182	117	211	217
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	268	263	238	234	261	377	439	410	390	312	238	233	209	301	367
Unemployed over 26 weeks	255	193	232	260	247	260	267	253	227	188	247	204	211	232	336
Employment	66,005	65,674	66,385	67,221	66,504	65,178	64,261	63,865	63,190	62,578	64,550	65,269	66,174	64,979	63,193
Nonagricultural	59,168	59,156	59,562	59,449	58,970	58,519	58,506	58,431	57,996	57,643	59,440	59,076	59,000	58,394	56,464
Worked 35 hours or more	47,051	47,652	45,992	44,272	46,988	47,116	47,230	46,989	46,183	46,638	48,309	43,158	46,867	46,062	45,046
Worked 15–34 hours	6,784	6,207	5,637	5,969	6,241	6,576	6,671	6,699	7,134	6,612	6,555	11,164	7,305	6,715	6,422
Worked 1–14 hours	2,934	2,664	2,110	2,345	2,498	2,942	2,920	3,065	2,894	2,672	2,804	2,775	2,646	2,648	2,261
With a job but not at work [4]	2,399	2,632	5,823	6,863	3,243	1,886	1,684	1,678	1,787	1,721	1,772	1,980	2,182	2,969	2,736
Agricultural	6,837	6,518	6,823	7,772	7,534	6,659	5,755	5,434	5,195	4,935	5,110	6,192	7,173	6,585	6,730
Worked 35 hours or more	4,893	4,318	4,918	5,742	5,402	4,616	3,851	3,492	3,254	3,032	3,245	4,163	5,384	4,577	4,887
Worked 15–34 hours	1,383	1,633	1,364	1,514	1,622	1,523	1,411	1,352	1,264	1,162	1,175	1,445	1,305	1,399	1,332
Worked 1–14 hours	390	421	317	366	396	351	356	364	454	471	460	433	350	416	314
With a job but not at work [4]	172	146	224	150	115	170	137	225	222	270	229	151	134	192	196
Males															
Total labor force	48,503	48,620	49,745	50,307	50,160	48,657	48,214	48,006	47,692	47,498	47,927	48,303	48,340	48,579	48,054
Civilian labor force	45,751	45,835	46,940	47,517	47,375	45,870	45,428	45,223	44,908	44,714	45,135	45,508	45,550	45,756	45,041
Unemployment	1,594	1,565	1,596	1,803	2,054	1,665	1,809	1,950	2,095	2,150	1,665	1,466	1,124	1,608	1,752
Employment	44,156	44,270	45,344	45,713	45,321	44,205	43,620	43,273	42,813	42,564	43,470	44,042	44,426	44,148	43,290
Nonagricultural	38,865	39,155	39,953	39,738	39,647	38,982	38,747	38,635	38,331	38,244	39,112	39,020	39,007	38,870	37,803
Worked 35 hours or more	32,773	33,371	32,992	31,823	33,713	33,251	33,027	33,046	32,439	32,619	33,620	30,422	33,036	32,536	31,897
Worked 15–34 hours	3,317	2,992	2,711	2,891	2,984	3,165	3,350	3,260	3,424	3,291	3,080	6,232	3,482	3,388	3,257
Worked 1–14 hours	1,240	1,162	950	1,010	1,096	1,309	1,248	1,218	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,123	1,135	967
With a job but not at work [4]	1,534	1,630	3,299	4,015	1,854	1,257	1,122	1,111	1,240	1,190	1,193	1,240	1,366	1,810	1,681
Agricultural	5,292	5,115	5,391	5,975	5,674	5,222	4,872	4,638	4,482	4,320	4,358	5,022	5,419	5,278	5,487
Worked 35 hours or more	4,111	3,779	4,221	4,862	4,499	4,006	3,560	3,279	3,076	2,854	2,998	3,741	4,374	3,993	4,298
Worked 15–34 hours	758	925	741	754	820	815	912	856	867	825	773	837	691	806	777
Worked 1–14 hours	270	282	231	238	260	249	282	309	354	400	378	307	226	308	233
With a job but not at work [4]	153	128	198	121	96	152	118	194	185	240	210	137	128	171	177
Females															
Total labor force	22,796	22,424	22,088	22,745	22,500	22,056	21,556	21,557	21,436	21,140	21,928	22,258	22,565	21,808	20,842
Civilian labor force	22,763	22,390	22,054	22,711	22,467	22,023	21,523	21,524	21,403	21,107	21,894	22,224	22,532	21,774	20,806
Unemployment	914	986	1,013	1,203	1,283	1,050	882	932	1,026	1,094	814	997	785	943	903
Employment	21,849	21,404	21,041	21,508	21,183	20,974	20,641	20,592	20,377	20,013	21,080	21,227	21,748	20,831	19,904
Nonagricultural	20,303	20,001	19,609	19,711	19,323	19,537	19,758	19,796	19,665	19,399	20,327	20,056	19,994	19,524	18,661
Worked 35 hours or more	14,278	14,281	12,999	12,449	13,275	13,865	14,203	13,943	13,745	14,018	14,689	12,736	13,831	13,526	13,147
Worked 15–34 hours	3,467	3,215	2,926	3,078	3,257	3,411	3,322	3,439	3,710	3,321	3,475	4,932	3,823	3,327	3,164
Worked 1–14 hours	1,694	1,502	1,159	1,335	1,402	1,632	1,672	1,847	1,666	1,529	1,585	1,649	1,523	1,513	1,294
With a job but not at work [4]	864	1,002	2,524	2,849	1,389	628	562	567	544	531	579	740	817	1,158	1,055
Agricultural	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,797	1,860	1,437	883	796	712	614	752	1,171	1,754	1,307	1,243
Worked 35 hours or more	782	539	697	879	902	609	291	213	178	178	248	422	1,010	585	589
Worked 15–34 hours	625	708	623	760	802	708	499	496	398	337	403	608	614	594	555
Worked 1–14 hours	120	139	86	129	137	101	74	56	100	71	82	126	124	108	81
With a job but not at work [4]	19	17	26	29	19	18	19	31	36	30	20	14	6	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.

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TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1957										1956			Annual average	
	Oct.[2]	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Total employees	53,078	53,132	52,891	52,605	52,881	52,482	52,270	51,919	51,704	51,716	53,639	53,007	52,952	51,878	50,056
Mining	848	855	862	857	858	835	833	831	833	832	837	837	836	816	777
Metal	106.1	110.5	112.2	113.4	112.4	111.9	110.8	110.2	110.2	110.2	111.1	111.3	112.4	108.3	101.4
Iron	-------	39.7	40.1	39.3	38.9	38.2	36.1	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.7	36.5	38.0	34.6	34.2
Copper	-------	32.4	32.8	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.5	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.3	28.9
Lead and zinc	-------	15.3	15.9	16.8	17.5	17.4	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.7	17.4	16.6
Anthracite	-------	28.3	27.2	31.0	30.6	26.6	28.5	30.4	30.8	31.1	31.8	30.6	30.3	29.7	31.3
Bituminous-coal	238.9	237.1	237.9	231.3	241.9	238.7	239.0	240.1	242.9	242.0	242.4	240.7	240.6	230.8	218.7
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	-------	356.0	363.1	362.0	354.8	340.0	339.8	338.8	338.7	336.5	336.1	335.4	333.1	330.8	317.1
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-------	213.2	217.6	217.6	212.0	203.6	204.0	202.3	201.8	200.4	197.6	197.6	197.3	196.4	189.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	121.7	123.3	121.3	119.2	118.7	118.2	115.3	111.8	110.0	111.8	115.7	118.7	119.9	116.2	108.3
Contract construction	3,205	3,287	3,305	3,275	3,232	3,082	2,906	2,756	2,673	2,667	2,997	3,174	3,296	2,993	2,759
Nonbuilding construction	-------	732	738	728	714	663	572	514	496	502	580	647	698	606	516
Highway and street	-------	334.3	340.4	331.0	321.5	296.2	237.3	199.9	184.9	191.5	233.3	274.1	309.7	263.3	232.4
Other nonbuilding construction	-------	397.5	397.4	397.4	392.0	366.8	334.7	314.1	310.6	310.4	346.9	372.8	388.5	342.6	284.0
Building construction	-------	2,555	2,567	2,547	2,518	2,419	2,334	2,242	2,177	2,165	2,417	2,527	2,598	2,387	2,243
General contractors	-------	1,009.6	1,030.2	1,039.8	1,005.5	977.5	944.6	898.7	878.2	885.7	1,001.6	1,054.7	1,099.1	995.1	922.6
Special-trade contractors	-------	1,545.1	1,537.0	1,507.1	1,512.5	1,441.1	1,389.5	1,343.3	1,298.5	1,279.5	1,415.5	1,472.5	1,498.7	1,391.8	1,320.8
Plumbing and heating	-------	351.7	344.2	332.6	342.7	333.7	334.6	331.8	331.5	335.1	345.7	351.1	355.9	334.0	317.0
Painting and decorating	-------	221.1	226.6	226.5	205.2	190.5	176.5	159.0	148.9	151.5	176.4	192.0	203.8	179.5	162.3
Electrical work	-------	239.7	242.7	241.2	237.2	223.5	218.2	219.5	221.0	223.2	228.7	226.4	226.4	198.1	168.4
Other special-trade contractors	-------	732.6	723.5	706.8	727.4	693.4	660.2	633.0	597.1	569.7	664.7	703.0	712.6	680.2	673.1
Manufacturing	16,767	16,884	16,955	16,710	16,852	16,762	16,822	16,933	16,945	16,959	17,159	17,180	17,238	16,905	16,563
Durable goods [3]	9,679	9,695	9,802	9,756	9,913	9,895	9,927	9,976	9,992	9,990	10,067	10,071	9,999	9,825	9,549
Nondurable goods [4]	7,088	7,189	7,153	6,954	6,939	6,867	6,895	6,957	6,953	6,969	7,088	7,113	7,239	7,080	7,014
Ordnance and accessories	119.0	123.7	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	129.4	130.0	130.6	132.0	132.9	131.7	131.0	130.6	139.2
Food and kindred products	1,595.0	1,666.7	1,654.6	1,578.9	1,510.7	1,451.8	1,433.1	1,430.8	1,429.2	1,459.0	1,521.8	1,573.0	1,659.3	1,552.0	1,536.9
Meat products	-------	329.5	327.0	328.9	325.7	320.7	320.3	323.1	325.4	338.2	350.8	353.1	347.9	337.4	325.9
Dairy products	-------	104.1	109.1	111.1	109.8	104.3	101.5	99.4	98.7	102.6	103.8	105.7	107.6	109.3	112.7
Canning and preserving	-------	339.9	326.7	253.9	197.1	168.2	166.1	158.0	159.5	164.9	183.0	215.8	300.7	231.1	227.4
Grain-mill products	-------	117.9	118.2	115.1	113.2	113.5	114.4	116.1	116.3	116.5	117.0	116.8	120.1	118.7	121.3
Bakery products	-------	291.2	292.4	292.2	289.5	287.6	286.5	285.9	286.2	286.3	290.8	292.1	293.1	289.1	285.9
Sugar	-------	29.9	28.7	27.9	27.1	25.0	25.4	25.2	25.9	30.4	42.7	46.8	44.6	31.8	32.4
Confectionery and related products	-------	83.6	78.8	71.3	73.8	73.5	75.6	77.4	79.1	81.1	86.6	86.6	87.2	79.3	79.8
Beverages	-------	227.3	229.9	234.4	229.4	218.8	207.4	209.0	202.7	204.2	211.1	218.1	218.2	215.3	211.1
Miscellaneous food products	-------	143.3	143.8	144.1	145.1	140.2	135.9	136.7	135.4	134.8	136.0	138.0	139.9	140.0	140.4
Tobacco manufactures	100.9	107.1	100.0	80.1	82.5	81.9	82.8	85.9	92.6	97.3	101.7	104.7	112.4	97.3	102.2
Cigarettes	-------	35.5	35.7	34.2	34.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2	34.2	33.0
Cigars	-------	32.4	32.0	30.1	32.6	32.9	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.1	34.4	34.7	34.1	34.5	38.1
Tobacco and snuff	-------	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	32.6	25.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	9.0	12.1	18.5	23.3	26.3	28.6	37.3	21.6	23.7
Textile-mill products	996.4	1,003.1	1,002.3	986.2	1,004.2	1,003.6	1,012.1	1,020.1	1,024.5	1,026.9	1,039.3	1,046.7	1,049.5	1,057.3	1,077.0
Scouring and combing plants	-------	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6
Yarn and thread mills	-------	118.2	116.1	114.9	117.7	118.1	118.5	119.2	120.5	120.7	121.6	121.5	120.5	123.0	129.9
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	426.6	427.5	423.1	428.4	429.2	434.5	437.4	441.5	444.9	448.1	449.9	451.0	457.2	467.4
Narrow fabrics and small wares	-------	29.3	29.1	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.9	29.8	30.5
Knitting mills	-------	216.2	217.2	211.2	216.2	213.2	211.7	212.6	209.6	208.9	215.6	221.7	224.7	220.6	221.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	88.4	87.9	86.1	88.1	88.0	88.9	89.1	89.3	89.6	90.6	90.8	90.6	91.7	91.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	50.6	49.9	49.0	49.4	51.1	52.8	54.3	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.5	53.7	54.2	53.1
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-------	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.8	11.7	11.3	12.3	13.1
Miscellaneous textile goods	-------	57.7	58.0	56.8	57.9	58.2	59.2	60.0	60.4	61.3	61.7	61.0	61.0	61.6	63.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,206.1	1,219.0	1,219.5	1,156.8	1,180.5	1,173.2	1,204.5	1,233.4	1,228.5	1,209.2	1,227.4	1,226.9	1,230.4	1,215.4	1,206.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	121.8	121.8	117.3	122.8	121.0	122.6	124.8	124.8	124.5	125.9	125.1	125.1	124.1	119.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	316.4	312.5	303.9	309.4	304.9	307.2	310.1	309.0	303.3	305.6	311.1	317.8	315.4	309.7
Women's outerwear	-------	353.3	358.4	328.4	336.1	337.2	357.9	372.6	372.1	368.1	371.0	359.0	353.0	356.4	358.0
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	124.2	122.0	115.8	119.2	121.1	123.8	124.8	123.6	120.7	121.8	125.0	124.5	121.6	119.7
Millinery	-------	20.4	19.7	16.1	14.1	15.3	20.5	22.4	21.9	18.9	18.6	16.6	19.5	18.7	20.2
Children's outerwear	-------	80.8	80.4	78.9	79.6	75.4	72.5	76.5	78.4	75.8	74.9	75.1	77.0	74.8	73.0
Fur goods	-------	12.0	11.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.0	12.8	13.1	13.2	11.6	12.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-------	64.0	63.5	60.9	61.7	60.3	61.2	62.7	61.1	60.2	62.8	65.3	66.5	63.4	61.4
Other fabricated textile products	-------	126.1	129.6	123.5	125.1	126.3	129.0	129.7	128.1	127.7	134.0	136.6	133.8	129.4	132.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957										1956			Annual average	
	Oct.[2]	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	686.3	698.3	713.5	713.7	729.7	708.1	680.0	660.9	657.4	662.9	696.9	723.9	754.4	741.4	746.6
Logging camps and contractors	-------	86.6	94.7	101.6	110.9	100.6	83.2	75.4	72.0	71.4	89.0	102.6	115.9	104.0	103.0
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	369.7	376.8	373.0	377.3	368.4	359.5	349.4	349.4	353.5	366.9	377.5	390.1	388.1	393.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	134.5	135.5	132.7	131.9	129.2	127.2	126.4	125.9	127.2	129.2	131.3	134.6	135.8	139.8
Wooden containers	-------	50.8	50.0	50.1	52.5	52.5	52.2	52.0	52.6	53.3	53.6	53.6	54.8	55.0	55.3
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	56.7	56.5	56.3	57.1	57.4	57.9	57.7	57.5	57.5	58.2	58.9	59.0	58.5	55.4
Furniture and fixtures	378.1	380.1	378.2	369.6	371.8	368.6	372.5	373.1	373.9	373.0	380.4	381.0	386.0	379.0	368.2
Household furniture	-------	268.5	266.6	259.1	261.0	259.1	263.2	263.1	263.1	261.5	267.4	268.4	271.2	266.4	259.3
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	-------	47.2	47.7	47.0	47.5	47.1	47.6	47.4	47.9	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.9	48.1	44.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-------	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.6	38.3	38.5	37.7	39.1	37.9	37.7
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-------	25.4	25.1	24.7	24.7	24.3	24.0	25.0	25.3	25.8	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.6	27.0
Paper and allied products	580.3	580.2	576.0	569.7	578.7	573.1	575.0	574.6	573.1	575.7	580.1	577.0	577.2	569.9	550.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-------	277.5	278.4	276.0	281.5	277.8	278.8	279.1	279.6	280.9	282.5	279.2	279.6	278.0	271.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	-------	163.6	159.4	156.6	158.8	157.1	157.1	156.7	155.9	157.6	160.5	161.9	161.2	156.7	148.3
Other paper and allied products	-------	139.1	138.2	137.1	138.4	138.2	139.1	138.8	137.6	137.2	137.1	135.9	136.4	135.2	130.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	876.6	871.2	859.5	860.3	861.7	859.5	863.8	864.4	861.0	862.2	874.8	868.6	867.8	852.5	823.6
Newspapers	-------	322.0	317.9	320.0	321.8	320.5	320.0	319.5	318.8	317.3	321.0	316.7	317.7	313.7	302.1
Periodicals	-------	60.7	58.9	59.1	58.5	59.2	59.7	60.5	61.0	61.5	66.5	65.6	65.0	64.2	64.0
Books	-------	53.7	53.4	53.6	53.3	53.4	54.0	55.0	54.7	54.4	54.4	54.0	53.6	53.1	51.1
Commercial printing	-------	230.0	228.9	228.0	227.2	227.0	227.6	227.9	225.8	228.1	228.9	227.3	226.5	222.4	214.2
Lithographing	-------	62.7	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.1	62.6	62.7	62.1	62.2	64.0	64.5	64.3	63.1	62.0
Greeting cards	-------	17.9	17.3	17.2	17.6	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.2	17.2	18.7	20.0	20.3	18.8	18.9
Bookbinding and related industries	-------	46.8	45.8	45.4	46.1	45.9	46.4	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.1	46.7	46.0	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	-------	77.4	75.1	74.9	74.7	74.8	77.1	76.6	76.5	75.3	74.8	74.4	73.7	71.2	68.4
Chemicals and allied products	830.5	834.2	832.5	829.4	831.8	837.8	841.8	840.1	835.7	834.5	834.4	832.6	835.5	830.6	810.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-------	107.2	107.6	107.7	108.1	108.0	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.8	107.7	108.3	108.4	105.0
Industrial organic chemicals	-------	313.6	315.1	316.0	315.8	314.7	316.4	317.1	317.4	318.8	318.0	316.9	316.3	315.7	308.6
Drugs and medicines	-------	105.9	105.5	104.4	102.6	101.5	101.5	101.4	100.9	100.3	100.5	100.2	99.9	97.7	93.2
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	-------	51.3	51.2	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.3	49.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-------	77.8	78.6	79.0	77.9	77.5	77.0	76.6	76.6	76.4	76.2	76.5	76.4	76.2	73.8
Gum and wood chemicals	-------	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.0
Fertilizers	-------	33.3	31.0	30.5	33.5	42.5	44.9	42.0	36.7	34.4	33.3	32.2	33.7	36.0	36.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-------	38.8	36.3	35.5	36.5	37.2	38.0	39.4	40.6	41.2	42.1	42.7	43.3	40.5	41.5
Miscellaneous chemicals	-------	97.6	98.4	96.9	98.2	97.7	97.3	96.6	96.7	96.9	97.9	97.7	98.6	97.4	93.9
Products of petroleum and coal	259.7	261.9	261.3	259.9	259.1	257.2	256.8	255.6	255.9	253.0	255.2	256.0	257.0	254.3	252.8
Petroleum refining	-------	208.7	208.5	207.2	206.3	205.4	205.5	204.4	204.5	203.9	203.9	203.9	204.0	202.6	201.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	-------	53.2	52.8	52.7	52.8	51.8	51.3	51.2	51.4	49.1	51.3	52.1	53.0	51.7	51.5
Rubber products	266.2	266.6	264.7	259.7	255.7	262.1	249.7	269.9	271.1	274.5	274.3	251.6	273.1	269.2	271.9
Tires and inner tubes	-------	111.6	111.3	110.6	104.5	110.7	97.5	113.1	113.1	113.6	113.6	94.6	112.3	111.5	115.4
Rubber footwear	-------	22.1	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.1	22.5
Other rubber products	-------	132.9	131.4	127.5	129.4	129.8	130.5	134.7	135.9	138.3	137.8	133.7	137.0	133.6	134.0
Leather and leather products	376.4	378.5	382.9	372.5	373.9	366.3	375.3	382.3	381.3	376.6	378.9	376.1	376.3	381.5	382.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	-------	40.7	41.0	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.9	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.7	44.6
Industrial leather belting and packing	-------	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-------	19.3	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.1	19.6	20.0	18.3
Footwear (except rubber)	-------	242.2	246.8	243.2	243.6	238.4	243.7	248.2	246.5	245.8	244.2	239.6	237.6	246.3	248.4
Luggage	-------	17.6	17.6	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.5	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.8
Handbags and small leather goods	-------	35.7	34.7	29.9	30.2	29.2	32.6	34.0	35.0	33.0	33.9	35.2	37.2	33.7	33.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	-------	17.8	17.8	17.1	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.8	16.0	14.7	16.6	17.4	17.9	17.0	16.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	548.5	556.7	555.3	538.2	555.2	550.4	549.0	545.5	543.0	545.6	558.0	563.4	567.6	561.5	548.1
Flat glass	-------	31.4	31.3	30.9	30.7	30.7	31.5	32.3	33.4	34.2	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.2	33.5
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-------	98.2	98.2	94.3	97.7	96.0	94.8	94.1	93.1	93.6	95.5	96.9	97.4	95.0	93.7
Glass products made of purchased glass	-------	16.5	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.3
Cement, hydraulic	-------	43.1	41.6	29.7	41.5	42.6	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.6	43.4	42.6
Structural clay products	-------	84.0	83.9	83.5	83.3	80.7	80.5	79.3	78.1	80.5	83.2	84.6	87.1	86.9	82.5
Pottery and related products	-------	50.7	50.2	49.7	51.4	52.0	53.4	54.0	54.6	54.0	55.1	55.3	55.2	54.6	53.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-------	121.1	120.9	121.5	122.2	120.2	117.6	114.8	113.3	112.9	116.1	118.3	119.9	117.6	111.7
Cut-stone and stone products	-------	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.8
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	-------	92.5	93.4	93.1	93.0	92.6	93.1	92.8	92.5	92.0	93.0	92.7	92.7	92.8	93.1

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957										1956			Annual average	
	Oct.[2]	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,279.7	1,294.5	1,306.5	1,302.7	1,318.9	1,318.7	1,328.0	1,338.2	1,348.8	1,355.4	1,357.3	1,353.6	1,350.6	1,311.0	1,284.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-------	643.7	648.4	648.9	652.1	651.5	654.6	659.5	662.2	661.8	663.7	663.5	663.8	630.6	635.3
Iron and steel foundries	-------	221.8	225.4	224.3	229.0	229.8	231.5	234.9	240.4	241.8	242.9	240.9	241.0	241.0	230.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	66.0	66.9	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.9	68.9	68.5	70.3	70.3	69.7	69.4	67.5	63.4
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	14.2	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.3	13.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	109.2	111.6	109.9	112.3	112.2	112.4	109.7	112.2	115.8	115.5	115.5	114.1	116.9	114.0
Nonferrous foundries	-------	75.9	76.4	75.3	77.0	77.4	79.6	82.3	82.6	83.8	83.5	83.3	82.8	79.6	77.5
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-------	163.7	163.9	163.1	166.5	165.5	166.6	168.5	168.4	167.4	166.9	166.4	164.9	161.1	150.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,122.8	1,118.1	1,118.2	1,108.2	1,125.6	1,121.1	1,128.2	1,134.1	1,138.8	1,137.8	1,141.8	1,142.2	1,140.6	1,116.6	1,108.6
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	58.7	60.6	59.9	58.4	56.6	57.4	55.4	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.4	58.5	57.7	58.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	-------	140.4	138.4	136.6	140.9	142.7	144.4	147.9	150.1	152.3	153.1	151.8	148.2	149.2	154.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	109.2	112.8	109.7	111.4	111.7	111.7	111.4	111.6	110.3	113.6	117.0	121.2	121.4	125.7
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	337.4	335.4	332.4	334.2	327.5	323.4	322.1	320.2	317.0	316.7	316.0	315.8	303.4	278.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	219.1	220.1	222.6	228.7	230.4	236.0	240.6	244.1	246.3	247.5	246.6	242.3	234.3	242.4
Lighting fixtures	-------	53.8	51.9	50.8	51.1	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.4	53.2	53.8	53.4	52.9	50.8	51.6
Fabricated wire products	-------	59.0	59.5	59.4	60.4	60.6	62.1	62.8	63.8	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.0	61.9	61.1
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-------	140.5	139.5	136.8	140.5	140.4	141.2	141.2	140.9	139.9	138.7	139.1	137.7	137.9	137.2
Machinery (except electrical)	1,625.3	1,657.7	1,658.7	1,686.4	1,714.6	1,728.4	1,750.1	1,764.0	1,763.6	1,752.4	1,740.5	1,722.2	1,711.0	1,716.4	1,592.3
Engines and turbines	-------	81.9	82.6	81.6	83.9	84.1	85.0	85.5	86.5	85.8	86.5	85.5	84.1	79.6	74.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	142.2	142.4	143.2	146.6	147.7	154.2	157.3	154.7	149.4	144.9	139.2	134.4	149.5	154.3
Construction and mining machinery	-------	148.2	149.6	151.2	152.1	153.9	155.2	155.4	156.9	154.6	154.7	153.1	154.0	151.9	132.7
Metalworking machinery	-------	275.7	277.3	283.5	289.1	290.9	292.3	293.5	291.7	290.7	289.5	286.9	284.4	282.5	262.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	177.8	176.3	179.9	183.7	183.6	183.8	185.4	185.8	187.9	188.4	188.2	187.4	188.1	179.0
General industrial machinery	-------	263.2	262.6	267.7	267.3	266.7	268.2	269.8	269.2	268.3	267.3	267.1	265.7	259.6	236.8
Office and store machines and devices	-------	131.4	132.2	131.3	134.9	135.2	136.0	136.4	136.0	134.5	131.4	130.0	127.9	124.7	109.8
Service-industry and household machines	-------	163.8	163.5	174.1	179.6	187.3	192.9	196.7	199.6	198.5	196.1	193.7	195.9	205.6	189.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	273.5	272.2	273.9	277.4	279.0	282.5	284.0	283.2	282.7	281.7	278.5	277.2	274.9	253.2
Electrical machinery	1,242.7	1,251.1	1,232.8	1,219.7	1,222.0	1,211.2	1,216.2	1,228.2	1,232.0	1,236.2	1,250.7	1,260.9	1,251.2	1,202.9	1,123.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	414.7	410.5	413.7	417.6	419.6	424.1	428.6	430.1	433.0	433.2	432.0	432.0	415.9	383.4
Electrical appliances	-------	49.1	47.2	47.9	47.4	48.1	50.4	51.5	52.6	52.4	53.2	53.6	54.0	52.6	46.4
Insulated wire and cable	-------	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.0	27.5	27.6	27.1	27.0	26.1	22.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	74.4	72.6	72.6	73.6	71.8	75.3	79.1	79.4	79.6	78.6	77.2	74.1	73.9	80.3
Electric lamps	-------	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.6	27.1	26.6
Communication equipment	-------	607.1	596.9	580.9	578.6	568.0	562.4	564.9	565.5	566.1	579.7	592.1	585.2	557.7	515.7
Miscellaneous electrical products	-------	51.2	51.2	50.0	50.3	49.3	49.3	48.9	48.8	49.0	50.0	50.4	50.3	49.6	48.4
Transportation equipment	1,838.6	1,771.0	1,876.5	1,888.3	1,925.9	1,941.4	1,950.8	1,980.1	1,984.7	1,977.3	1,971.0	1,928.1	1,839.0	1,830.5	1,832.1
Motor vehicles and equipment*	-------	680.0	772.5	762.9	793.9	812.7	823.4	853.1	863.6	872.7	876.4	856.1	787.7	815.2	903.8
Aircraft and parts	-------	866.5	885.8	902.0	905.6	906.9	909.1	908.6	904.8	891.5	884.6	870.7	853.4	814.4	740.5
Aircraft	-------	527.8	542.4	553.9	556.2	558.3	557.0	557.2	554.9	546.8	540.0	531.6	522.1	499.1	466.6
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	169.9	173.0	176.9	178.9	179.7	183.3	184.2	183.8	181.0	181.1	177.7	173.9	165.6	147.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	20.6	20.5	21.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.0	18.5	16.9	13.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	148.2	149.9	150.2	149.9	148.5	148.2	146.8	146.0	144.0	143.9	142.4	138.9	132.8	113.0
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	147.6	146.5	146.6	148.7	146.5	143.6	145.2	142.3	139.6	137.6	132.3	127.1	128.9	123.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	131.7	130.7	129.8	129.9	127.1	124.0	125.5	122.7	120.7	119.5	115.1	110.6	110.0	101.0
Boatbuilding and repairing	-------	15.9	15.8	16.8	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.2	16.5	18.9	22.0
Railroad equipment	-------	66.2	61.1	67.2	67.7	65.6	65.3	64.0	65.0	65.2	63.6	58.4	59.8	62.1	55.8
Other transportation equipment	-------	10.7	10.6	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.3	8.8	10.6	11.0	9.9	9.0
Instruments and related products	333.2	338.8	340.5	335.2	338.0	339.0	342.3	342.2	341.2	341.7	343.4	343.4	342.4	335.9	321.0
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-------	72.4	75.4	75.6	75.1	74.8	75.6	73.9	73.8	72.7	72.2	71.9	71.6	67.3	57.6
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-------	84.8	84.6	84.6	85.4	85.5	86.4	87.3	86.3	87.5	88.2	88.1	87.2	85.5	82.4
Optical instruments and lenses	-------	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-------	41.7	41.3	41.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.7	41.5	41.3	40.8	41.0	39.9
Ophthalmic goods	-------	24.3	24.0	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.2	25.7	25.2
Photographic apparatus	-------	70.1	70.4	70.0	69.4	68.5	68.6	68.8	69.0	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.1	68.1	65.7
Watches and clocks	-------	31.8	31.2	26.2	28.1	30.3	31.2	31.6	31.3	31.9	33.2	33.9	34.6	34.4	36.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	504.5	505.1	494.8	468.0	485.0	480.6	480.1	479.4	477.6	475.5	498.5	516.7	525.3	499.3	485.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	50.4	48.5	45.9	47.2	47.2	47.7	48.8	50.1	50.3	51.6	52.0	52.5	50.8	52.3
Musical instruments and parts	-------	17.5	16.9	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.3	17.7
Toys and sporting goods	-------	95.8	94.3	83.8	88.9	88.2	84.9	80.8	79.1	76.1	85.0	97.3	104.1	93.2	86.9
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-------	32.4	32.6	31.4	31.9	31.1	31.0	30.7	30.7	31.4	32.3	33.0	33.3	31.9	30.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	63.6	62.5	57.4	59.5	58.1	59.0	60.3	60.4	60.8	62.2	64.1	65.9	63.8	64.9
Fabricated plastics products	-------	90.2	88.6	86.0	88.8	88.0	87.9	89.9	89.6	89.6	90.7	91.4	90.6	86.5	81.5
Other manufacturing industries	-------	155.2	151.4	147.0	151.8	150.9	152.3	151.1	149.7	149.2	157.8	160.0	160.1	154.8	151.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957										1956			Annual average	
	Oct. [2]	Sept. [2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Transportation and public utilities	4,157	4,206	4,215	4,199	4,181	4,156	4,153	4,147	4,120	4,126	4,194	4,184	4,189	4,157	4,062
Transportation	2,747	2,783	2,776	2,760	2,762	2,749	2,747	2,746	2,723	2,733	2,797	2,785	2,792	2,768	2,727
Interstate railroads	-------	1,135.8	1,148.6	1,139.8	1,144.5	1,137.1	1,136.0	1,132.0	1,132.5	1,139.0	1,172.5	1,174.1	1,188.1	1,190.5	1,205.3
Class I railroads	-------	994.8	1,007.2	1,007.7	1,011.9	1,004.4	992.4	988.0	988.7	996.1	1,016.0	1,027.7	1,041.1	1,042.6	1,057.2
Local railways and buslines	-------	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.4	108.6	108.5	108.2	108.6	108.6	109.0	110.6	116.1
Trucking and warehousing	-------	854.6	838.3	833.4	829.2	821.0	821.1	820.2	819.3	817.0	842.8	838.6	832.6	807.5	764.9
Other transportation and services	-------	684.6	681.0	678.8	679.8	682.6	681.4	685.2	662.3	669.0	672.9	663.2	661.8	658.9	640.7
Buslines, except local	-------	45.8	46.2	45.7	45.1	44.0	43.2	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.8	42.0	42.5	42.4	43.6
Air transportation (common carrier)	-------	148.2	147.6	147.0	146.1	145.2	144.7	143.1	141.8	141.2	137.9	136.3	135.2	130.5	114.3
Communication	810	814	824	824	813	810	809	806	803	799	802	803	801	795	750
Telephone	-------	772.1	782.0	781.6	770.0	767.1	766.3	763.8	760.9	756.9	759.4	760.1	757.9	751.2	706.7
Telegraph	-------	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.3
Other public utilities	600	609	615	615	606	597	597	595	594	593	595	596	596	594	585
Gas and electric utilities	-------	584.7	589.8	589.6	581.5	573.3	572.5	570.7	569.9	569.6	571.0	571.8	572.1	570.1	562.1
Electric light and power utilities	-------	254.9	256.9	256.6	253.0	249.3	248.8	247.9	247.1	246.6	247.2	247.3	247.4	247.8	248.7
Gas utilities	-------	146.2	147.5	147.7	146.1	143.7	143.6	143.1	143.4	143.8	144.5	145.2	145.4	144.2	140.8
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-------	183.6	185.4	185.3	182.4	180.3	180.1	179.7	179.4	179.2	179.3	179.3	179.3	178.1	172.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	-------	24.5	24.9	24.9	24.4	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.9	23.0
Wholesale and retail trade	11,729	11,617	11,499	11,493	11,505	11,411	11,428	11,265	11,225	11,298	12,260	11,657	11,445	11,292	10,846
Wholesale trade	3,204	3,184	3,179	3,166	3,140	3,113	3,114	3,117	3,114	3,106	3,149	3,119	3,090	3,032	2,873
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function	-------	1,840.8	1,831.2	1,825.3	1,807.9	1,795.8	1,796.3	1,800.9	1,800.6	1,803.2	1,837.5	1,811.2	1,795.7	1,767.5	1,679.4
Automotive	-------	126.0	125.8	125.1	123.7	121.6	121.6	120.3	119.8	119.5	119.5	119.1	119.5	118.8	113.4
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	-------	324.6	320.6	321.2	319.3	315.2	318.4	319.2	317.8	316.4	322.3	318.1	313.4	310.2	298.4
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	-------	466.3	467.4	466.3	464.4	460.9	461.4	462.8	462.7	462.4	464.8	464.1	461.5	456.9	432.2
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	-------	923.9	917.4	917.2	900.5	898.1	894.9	898.6	900.3	904.9	930.9	909.9	901.3	881.6	835.4
Wholesale distributors, other	-------	1,343.6	1,347.7	1,340.3	1,332.0	1,317.3	1,317.6	1,315.9	1,313.6	1,302.7	1,311.8	1,307.6	1,294.0	1,264.9	1,193.9
Retail trade	8,525	8,433	8,320	8,327	8,365	8,298	8,314	8,148	8,111	8,192	9,111	8,538	8,355	8,260	7,973
General merchandise stores	1,458.2	1,415.9	1,351.6	1,346.9	1,379.8	1,382.2	1,401.9	1,343.0	1,333.2	1,387.7	1,969.6	1,600.2	1,475.9	1,450.7	1,430.9
Department stores and general mail-order houses	-------	905.4	874.1	871.1	888.4	885.0	890.5	862.0	859.2	899.4	1,266.8	1,049.1	955.0	938.8	912.7
Other general merchandise stores	-------	510.5	477.5	475.8	491.4	497.2	511.4	481.0	474.0	488.3	702.8	551.1	520.9	511.9	518.2
Food and liquor stores	1,627.7	1,611.6	1,599.7	1,605.8	1,606.9	1,600.7	1,602.6	1,590.8	1,586.8	1,575.2	1,612.2	1,587.9	1,567.5	1,553.6	1,486.4
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	-------	1,138.8	1,120.9	1,126.5	1,127.6	1,126.2	1,124.7	1,123.5	1,118.5	1,113.3	1,137.0	1,119.0	1,102.1	1,086.4	1,034.2
Dairy product stores and dealers	-------	238.3	244.4	245.4	241.9	237.3	234.0	230.3	227.3	226.7	227.4	228.8	229.5	231.9	226.6
Other food and liquor stores	-------	234.5	234.4	233.9	237.4	237.2	243.9	237.0	241.0	235.2	247.8	240.1	235.9	235.3	225.6
Automotive and accessories dealers	797.5	799.5	805.2	806.5	803.6	798.2	795.8	796.0	793.2	794.1	816.6	804.1	795.5	808.7	803.0
Apparel and accessories stores	636.9	614.2	571.6	580.7	619.8	621.7	657.9	592.4	581.2	608.2	758.5	655.8	633.4	616.0	596.8
Other retail trade	4,004.5	3,991.6	3,992.2	3,987.4	3,955.1	3,895.5	3,855.6	3,826.1	3,816.2	3,827.1	3,954.2	3,889.5	3,883.1	3,831.0	3,655.9
Furniture and appliance stores	-------	392.2	392.4	392.6	392.8	392.2	394.7	395.3	395.1	394.2	415.7	402.8	397.1	395.8	384.7
Drug stores	-------	373.5	374.1	376.5	372.4	360.9	364.2	354.7	352.2	360.1	378.7	354.9	354.7	345.6	328.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,351	2,360	2,389	2,390	2,359	2,329	2,320	2,310	2,301	2,293	2,308	2,314	2,315	2,306	2,219
Banks and trust companies	-------	621.3	629.6	626.0	614.4	606.7	606.9	605.2	602.3	596.5	597.2	594.9	590.4	581.9	549.3
Security dealers and exchanges	-------	84.2	85.6	85.3	83.8	82.8	83.0	83.6	82.7	82.6	83.0	82.9	82.7	82.4	77.6
Insurance carriers and agents	-------	861.4	867.7	865.0	853.1	845.8	845.6	842.5	837.0	830.3	829.9	828.5	826.0	821.7	795.4
Other finance agencies and real estate	-------	792.7	805.8	814.0	807.8	793.4	784.3	779.1	779.1	783.1	797.6	807.9	815.7	820.1	796.8
Service and miscellaneous	6,550	6,540	6,509	6,524	6,551	6,520	6,432	6,317	6,273	6,239	6,295	6,327	6,343	6,231	5,916
Hotels and lodging places	-------	526.9	597.7	598.0	539.7	512.6	499.0	482.3	480.7	473.6	482.0	488.2	494.8	518.0	498.7
Personal services:															
Laundries	-------	329.5	333.2	337.9	336.5	333.5	328.5	328.2	328.0	329.6	330.2	331.7	332.9	333.5	332.1
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-------	160.7	156.1	162.7	167.6	168.0	164.0	160.3	158.9	160.6	162.9	163.8	165.7	164.8	163.4
Motion pictures	-------	232.2	230.5	229.3	228.9	227.0	224.1	216.5	212.3	211.6	214.8	220.2	228.8	226.6	231.6
Government	7,471	7,383	7,157	7,157	7,343	7,387	7,376	7,360	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,178	6,914
Federal [5]	2,148	2,180	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,209	2,187
State and local [6]	5,323	5,203	4,945	4,938	5,132	5,185	5,171	5,157	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	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.

*Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

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	
	Oct.[2]	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Mining	-------	698	703	699	704	686	685	686	689	689	696	696	696	680	651
Metal	-------	93.0	94.5	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.2	93.9	94.5	94.6	95.2	95.7	95.9	92.5	86.6
Iron	-------	34.5	35.0	34.3	34.2	33.8	31.5	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.5	32 2	33 4	30.0	29.7
Copper	-------	26.9	27.2	27.7	28.0	27.7	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.7	28.4	28.3	24.4
Lead and zinc	-------	12.8	13.3	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.2
Anthracite	-------	26.2	25.2	28.9	28.3	24.7	26.6	28.4	28.9	28.9	29.4	28.2	27.7	27.1	28.3
Bituminous coal	-------	214.1	214.8	208.6	218.9	216.7	217.4	218.4	221.8	221.4	222.0	220.5	220.3	210.8	200.5
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	-------	259.1	264.7	264.0	260.6	248.5	248.8	249.7	250.5	249.4	250.7	250.2	248.6	249.8	243.1
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-------	134.6	137.7	137.9	136.3	129.5	130.1	130.1	131.0	130.3	129.0	128.8	128.8	130.7	129.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	-------	105.4	103.3	101.5	100.9	100.8	98.0	95.2	93.4	95.0	99.0	101.8	103.0	99.5	92.7
Manufacturing	12,907	12,976	13,024	12,788	12,955	12,894	12,960	13,085	13,114	13,150	13,350	13,392	13,465	13,196	13,061
Durable goods [3]	7,402	7,384	7,476	7,432	7,603	7,600	7,635	7,693	7,721	7,740	7,827	7,839	7,788	7,659	7,551
Nondurable goods [4]	5,505	5,592	5,548	5,356	5,352	5,294	5,325	5,392	5,393	5,410	5,523	5,553	5,677	5,537	5,510
Ordnance and accessories	69.9	73.1	75.0	74.0	75.8	76.5	78.3	79.0	79.4	80.6	82.5	81.8	81.6	83.0	93.8
Food and kindred products	1,144.2	1,212.2	1,194.3	1,120.2	1,056.4	1,004.2	989.8	988.8	987.1	1,014.9	1,075.6	1,125.2	1,209.3	1,105.3	1,097.3
Meat products	-------	262.4	259.2	261.1	257.9	253.2	252.7	255.3	257.6	269.9	282.9	283.8	279.2	269.1	255.9
Dairy products	-------	71.0	75.3	77.1	76.0	71.5	68.5	66.8	65.3	67.2	67.9	69.4	71.1	7.27	74.9
Canning and preserving	-------	305.6	292.2	220.8	164.3	136.2	135.1	127.2	128.6	134.3	152.0	184.6	268.3	199.6	196.3
Grain-mill products	-------	83.2	82.9	79.2	77.5	78.4	78.7	80.5	80.7	81.4	81.9	81.8	85.0	83.7	87.1
Bakery products	-------	172.1	172.8	173.1	171.6	169.4	168.4	168.2	168.5	168.3	172.5	174.7	175.7	172.1	172.1
Sugar	-------	24.6	23.6	22.7	22.0	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.9	25.3	37.3	40.9	38.9	26.5	27.0
Confectionery and related products	-------	69.5	64.4	57.4	59.9	59.6	61.3	62.8	64.5	66.4	71.0	71.7	72.2	64.8	65.5
Beverages	-------	125.5	125.2	130.0	127.1	120.9	113.0	114.8	109.2	111.0	117.9	124.2	123.8	120.8	119.9
Miscellaneous food products	-------	98.3	98.7	98.8	100.1	95.2	91.8	93.0	91.8	91.1	92.2	94.1	95.1	96.0	98.6
Tobacco manufactures	91.5	97.3	90.4	70.8	73.2	72.8	73.6	76.5	83.7	88.1	93.0	95.7	103.5	88.7	93.8
Cigarettes	-------	31.0	31.1	29.6	29.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.0
Cigars	-------	30.7	30.3	28.4	30.9	31.2	31.7	31.6	32.0	31.2	32.7	33.0	32.4	32.8	36.3
Tobacco and snuff	-------	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	30.0	23.5	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	10.0	16.3	20.8	23.9	26.1	34.7	19.3	21.2
Textile-mill products	905.3	911.8	911.4	895.4	912.9	911.2	919.4	928.5	932.7	934.6	947.8	955.4	957.9	965.6	983.7
Scouring and combing plants	-------	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0
Yarn and thread mills	-------	109 4	107.3	106.0	108.7	109.2	109.5	110.6	111.5	111.6	112.6	112.4	111.6	113.9	120.4
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	399.6	400.2	396.0	401.4	401.9	407.1	410.4	414.5	417.6	421.2	422.9	423.8	430.0	439.6
Narrow fabrics and small wares	-------	25.8	25.4	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.0	25.6	26.3	26.3	26.2	26.6
Knitting mills	-------	196.0	197.2	191.2	196.7	193.2	191.5	192.7	189.5	188.7	195.2	201.5	204.8	200.7	201.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	77.2	77.0	75.2	76.7	76.5	77.4	77.5	77.8	78.2	79.2	79.5	79.2	80.1	79.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	41.5	41.1	40.3	40.2	41.9	43.7	45.3	46.2	45.2	45.1	44.7	45.0	45.6	44.8
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-------	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.8	10.8	11 6
Miscellaneous textile goods	-------	48.0	48.3	47.1	48.2	48.2	49.3	50.1	50.8	51.4	52.1	51.6	51.2	52.0	54.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,070.3	1,082.7	1,083.5	1,023.8	1,044.7	1,039.0	1,068.9	1,098.1	1,094.5	1,075.5	1,092.8	1,092.1	1,096.4	1,083.3	1,077.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	108.9	108.8	104.7	110.0	108.1	110.0	112.2	112.5	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	111.8	107.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	288.9	286.0	277.5	282.2	278.3	280.6	282.8	282.1	277.0	278.9	284.6	291.3	289.5	285.6
Women's outerwear	-------	312.3	318.0	289.1	295.8	296.9	316.5	331.9	331.2	327.8	329.7	318.1	312.3	316.0	317.5
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	111.3	108.9	102.6	106.0	107.9	110.5	111.9	111.0	107.5	108.9	111.9	111.4	108.9	107.1
Millinery	-------	17.9	17.3	13.8	11.9	13.1	18.1	20.0	19.5	16.5	16.4	14.5	17.1	16.4	17.9
Children's outerwear	-------	71.9	71.6	70.2	70.6	66.8	63.7	67.8	69.8	67.4	66.7	66.8	69.0	66.9	65 9
Fur goods	-------	9.2	8.9	9.2	9.4	8.9	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	9.8	9.8	10.2	8.6	9 3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-------	57.9	57.2	54.7	55.2	54.0	54.9	56.3	54.7	53.6	56.7	58.5	59.8	57.0	54.9
Other fabricated textile products	-------	104.4	106.8	102.0	103.6	105.0	107.6	108.0	106.7	106.1	112.5	115.3	112.6	108.2	111.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	618.1	629.6	644.6	645.3	658.9	638.0	611.8	592.6	589.0	594.3	627.8	654.9	683.5	672.2	679.2
Logging camps and contractors	-------	79.8	88.2	94.8	103.1	92.6	76.3	68.3	64.8	64.5	81.6	95.2	107.7	96.6	96.3
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	339.4	346.1	342.6	345.5	337.6	329.2	318.9	318.9	322.9	335.9	346.8	358.4	358.0	364.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	113.8	114.8	112.1	111.5	108.8	107.1	106.5	106.1	107.0	109.1	111.0	114.3	115.0	118.3
Wooden containers	-------	46.3	45.4	45.8	48.2	48.2	47.9	47.8	48.3	49.0	49.3	49.3	50.5	50.6	51.0
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	50.3	50.1	50.0	50.6	50.8	51.3	51.1	50.9	50.9	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.0	49.1
Furniture and fixtures	317.6	318.6	316.6	308.6	311.0	307.5	311.5	312.3	312.8	312.4	319.6	320.0	324.6	318.5	310.8
Household furniture	-------	231.6	229.9	222.9	225.0	222.5	226.9	226.6	226.5	225.4	231.1	232.0	234.6	230.4	225.3
Office public-building, and professional furniture	-------	37.6	38.0	37.4	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.0	38.5	37.9	38.9	38.9	39.5	38.9	35.7
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-------	29.4	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.6	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.7	29.0	28.2	29.6	28.6	29.1
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-------	20.0	19.5	19.2	19.3	18.9	18.7	19.6	19.8	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.9	20.6	20.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957										1956			Annual average	
	Oct. [2]	Sept. [2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	470.9	468.4	465.1	459.0	468.9	464.9	467.1	466.5	465.5	467.8	472.2	469.9	470.2	465.2	452.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-------	228.4	229.1	226.6	232.8	230.0	231.1	231.1	231.5	232.0	233.9	230.6	231.0	230.4	227.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	-------	131.1	128.2	125.6	128.0	126.7	126.6	126.5	126.1	127.8	130.7	132.6	131.9	128.0	121.7
Other paper and allied products	-------	108.9	107.8	106.8	108.1	108.2	109.4	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.6	106.7	107.3	106.8	103.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries	570.8	564.1	553.1	552.2	556.0	554.9	559.2	558.7	555.3	557.1	565.9	563.7	563.4	551.1	529.1
Newspapers	-------	159.7	156.4	157.1	159.3	159.3	158.7	158.5	157.8	157.4	160.8	158.7	158.9	156.0	150.4
Periodicals	-------	25.9	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.9	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.5	27.5	28.0	28.1	27.7	26.7
Books	-------	34.2	33.5	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.5	34.0	33.6	33.1	31.0
Commercial printing	-------	186.8	185.0	184.4	184.1	183.4	184.2	184.1	182.0	183.9	185.0	184.1	183.9	180.6	173.8
Lithography	-------	47.7	47.2	47.0	47.4	47.1	47.7	47.9	47.2	47.3	48.9	49.2	48.7	47.6	46.9
Greeting cards	-------	13.0	12.5	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.9	13.3	14.3	14.8	13.6	13.9
Bookbinding and related industries	-------	37.4	36.6	36.3	37.1	36.9	37.4	37.2	37.2	37.6	37.8	37.5	38.0	37.2	34.3
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	-------	59.4	57.8	57.3	57.2	57.5	59.7	59.3	59.6	58.7	58.1	57.9	57.4	55.3	52.1
Chemicals and allied products	537.0	535.8	529.5	528.8	534.7	544.3	549.1	550.0	547.9	548.5	547.4	545.8	549.8	551.6	546.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-------	72.1	72.1	72.0	73.0	73.2	73.2	73.5	73.6	73.8	73.7	74.1	74.6	75.0	74.1
Industrial organic chemicals	-------	202.2	200.9	203.3	205.8	206.7	208.4	210.7	212.1	214.4	213.5	212.0	212.2	215.6	215.0
Drugs and medicines	-------	61.1	60.3	59.9	59.2	58.8	58.7	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.6	58.7	58.3	57.8	56.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	-------	31.9	31.5												
	-------	47.5	48.0	31.0	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-------	7.4	7.5	48.5	47.7	47.5	47.2	46.9	47.2	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.3	46.6
Gum and wood chemicals	-------	24.3	22.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8
Fertilizers	-------	27.2	24.7	21.6	24.4	33.3	35.8	33.1	27.8	25.7	24.6	23.4	25.1	27.3	27.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-------	62.1	62.3	23.7	24.4	24.9	25.9	27.5	28.7	28.9	29.8	30.1	31.0	28.3	28.7
Miscellaneous chemicals	-------			61.4	62.3	62.2	61.8	61.2	61.4	61.5	62.6	62.8	63.9	62.8	60.3
Products of petroleum and coal	173.4	176.1	175.1	174.8	175.3	174.0	173.4	172.8	173.4	171.8	174.3	175.9	176.2	173.8	173.8
Petroleum refining	-------	134.0	133.4	133.0	133.3	132.9	132.7	132.0	132.3	132.8	133.1	133.9	133.2	132.2	132.2
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	-------	42.1	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.1	40.7	40.8	41.1	39.0	41.2	42.0	43.0	41.6	41.6
Rubber products	207.2	206.4	204.3	199.8	196.8	204.2	191.3	211.4	212.6	216.0	215.8	194.4	214.5	211.1	214.7
Tires and inner tubes	-------	84.5	84.2	83.9	78.2	84.9	71.1	86.9	86.8	87.4	87.3	70.1	86.0	85.2	88.6
Rubber footwear	-------	17.5	17.2	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.3	19.8	18.2
Other rubber products	-------	104.4	102.9	99.1	101.2	102.0	102.7	106.7	108.0	110.3	109.9	105.4	109.2	106.1	107.9
Leather and leather products	334.8	337.0	341.1	331.6	332.7	324.8	333.6	340.8	340.1	335.5	337.8	335.2	335.8	340.8	342.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	-------	36.3	36.8	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.3	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.4	40.1
Industrial leather belting and packing	-------	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-------	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.0	17.5	18.0	16.3
Footwear (except rubber)	-------	217.7	221.8	218.9	219.0	213.8	218.9	223.4	221.8	221.2	219.5	215.2	213.6	221.5	223.6
Luggage	-------	14.9	14.9	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.4
Handbags and small leather goods	-------	31.3	30.3	25.7	25.8	24.7	28.1	29.8	30.8	28.9	29.8	31.0	33.0	29.7	29.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	-------	15.6	15.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.1	12.6	14.6	15.4	15.9	15.0	14.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	454.0	460.8	459.3	442.6	459.3	456.2	455.2	451.4	449.0	453.3	464.5	470.4	475.6	469.6	460.6
Flat glass	-------	27.8	27.5	27.2	27.1	27.4	28.3	28.9	30.0	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.1	30.6	30.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-------	83.9	83.8	79.9	83.0	81.7	80.5	79.6	78.4	79.1	81.0	82.6	83.1	80.4	79.6
Glass products made of purchased glass	-------	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.9
Cement, hydraulic	-------	36.1	34.8	23.0	34.6	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.4	35.7	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.5	35.8
Structural clay products	-------	73.7	73.7	73.4	73.3	70.8	70.5	68.9	68.1	70.4	72.9	74.7	77.2	77.0	73.7
Pottery and related products	-------	44.1	43.5	42.8	44.5	45.3	46.7	47.2	47.8	47.3	48.4	48.6	48.8	48.1	47.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-------	98.2	98.5	99.0	99.1	97.3	94.8	92.5	90.7	91.0	93.8	96.1	97.8	96.3	91.7
Cut-stone and stone products	-------	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	-------	66.6	67.0	67.0	67.5	67.5	68.3	68.2	68.0	68.0	68.9	68.4	68.9	68.9	69.8
Primary metal industries	1,055.1	1,066.9	1,077.3	1,075.3	1,092.5	1,092.6	1,101.0	1,112.0	1,123.7	1,132.7	1,135.4	1,134.1	1,133.5	1,096.0	1,084.8
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	-------	537.6	540.6	542.5	546.6	546.4	548.9	553.7	558.7	559.0	562.5	564.3	565.9	532.9	544.6
Iron and steel foundries	-------	190.2	194.1	193.1	197.9	198.4	199.9	203.3	208.3	210.4	211.1	209.8	209.8	210.0	202.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	51.9	52.7	52.6	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.6	54.5	56.5	56.5	56.0	55.8	54.2	51.1
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.7	9.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	84.2	86.6	85.1	87.4	87.2	87.5	85.5	87.2	91.1	90.6	90.6	90.0	92.6	91.2
Nonferrous foundries	-------	61.9	62.3	61.5	63.2	63.3	65.6	68.0	68.3	69.7	69.3	69.1	68.6	65.8	64.4
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-------	130.5	130.7	130.0	133.4	132.7	133.6	136.1	135.9	135.2	134.5	133.6	132.4	129.8	121.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	882.0	875.5	878.4	868.6	886.5	882.9	889.4	898.0	902.4	903.7	907.8	910.5	910.3	888.4	893.6
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	51.3	53.1	52.5	51.0	49.3	50.2	48.3	47.5	46.8	46.2	46.3	51.2	50.5	51.0
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	-------	111.0	109.0	107.2	111.4	113.4	114.9	118.5	121.2	123.2	124.1	122.9	119.6	120.3	126.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	83.7	86.7	83.7	85.2	85.3	85.1	84.5	84.5	83.5	86.4	89.6	93.5	94.1	98.9
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	251.4	249.7	247.7	249.7	243.4	239.5	239.6	237.6	235.5	235.8	235.8	236.8	226.1	209.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	176.6	179.7	181.0	187.8	189.1	193.9	199.6	202.6	205.2	206.0	206.5	202.2	193.9	203.5
Lighting fixtures	-------	41.8	40.9	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.4	42.0	42.7	42.7	43.2	42.9	42.8	40.7	41.7
Fabricated wire products	-------	47.7	48.1	48.1	48.8	49.2	50.7	51.3	52.5	53.6	54.1	53.8	53.0	51.2	50.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-------	112.0	111.2	108.6	112.4	112.6	113.7	114.2	113.8	113.2	112.0	112.7	111.2	111.6	112.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957										1956			Annual average	
	Oct. [2]	Sept. [2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,159.8	1,185.3	1,180.3	1,206.6	1,238.6	1,255.4	1,277.3	1,291.1	1,294.4	1,287.4	1,277.2	1,262.3	1,254.6	1,267.9	1,178.6
Engines and turbines	-------	57.1	57.4	56.9	59.2	59.5	60.5	61.3	62.3	61.9	62.8	61.7	61.2	57.9	53.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	100.0	100.1	101.4	104.3	106.5	111.8	114.3	112.4	107.8	103.2	98.6	92.9	108.0	114.4
Construction and mining machinery	-------	105.8	106.2	107.7	109.1	110.8	112.5	112.6	114.4	112.6	112.4	110.7	112.1	111.1	96.2
Metalworking machinery	-------	207.5	207.9	213.9	220.2	222.6	224.3	225.7	224.4	223.5	222.5	220.5	218.5	217.2	200.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	123.3	121.0	124.3	127.9	128.0	128.4	129.7	130.2	132.0	132.5	132.8	132.4	133.5	127.0
General industrial machinery	-------	170.3	169.2	172.6	174.1	174.5	175.8	178.3	178.6	178.7	178.5	178.3	177.5	174.3	159.6
Office and store machines and devices	-------	92.7	92.7	92.9	97.2	98.5	99.8	100.2	101.2	100.5	98.5	97.9	96.7	94.2	85.4
Service-industry and household machines	-------	119.2	118.4	127.4	133.4	140.6	146.4	149.6	152.0	150.8	148.2	145 6	148.0	157.4	143.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	209.4	207.4	209.5	213.2	214.4	217.8	219.4	218.9	219.6	218.6	216.2	215.3	214.3	198.0
Electrical machinery	877.9	881.2	861.1	847.5	854.9	847.3	853.0	869.4	876.7	884.4	900.1	912.9	908.4	871.3	822.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	283.4	278.9	280.9	286.7	290.1	294.2	299.2	301.8	304.9	307.4	307.5	309.8	297.3	270.1
Electrical appliances	-------	37.2	35.3	35.9	35.6	36.6	38.7	39.9	41.1	41.1	41.6	42.0	42.7	41.8	37.3
Insulated wire and cable	-------	20.1	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.6	20.9	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.5	20.8	18.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	58.2	56.3	56.5	57.6	55.8	59.5	63.2	63.9	64.3	63.6	62.4	59.5	59.0	65.6
Electric lamps	-------	24.5	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.1	25.1	23.9	23.2
Communication equipment	-------	420.5	409.2	393.7	394.2	384.6	380.3	386.5	389.0	392.3	404.5	417.5	413.1	392.0	371.5
Miscellaneous electrical products	-------	37.3	37.1	36.1	36.4	35.6	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.4	36.5	36.9	36.7	36.5	36.1
Transportation equipment	1,337.4	1,262.3	1,363.0	1,373.0	1,415.2	1,434.8	1,446.0	1,474.3	1,482.2	1,480.8	1,477.8	1,438.4	1,354.1	1,358.3	1,407.7
Motor vehicles and equipment*	-------	517.2	610.3	602.6	632.4	651.9	663.0	689.2	699.8	709.7	714.6	693.7	627.6	651.8	746.4
Aircraft and parts	-------	559.3	573.5	585.0	593.9	598.3	601.6	603.1	602.6	595.2	589.2	579.2	564.0	540.8	506.6
Aircraft	-------	340.4	351.4	357.8	363.2	366.8	366.5	367.2	367.3	362.6	358.0	351.9	343.0	329.8	319.3
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	102.6	104.5	109.0	112.3	113.2	116.8	117.9	117.6	116.0	115.1	112.8	109.7	104.4	95.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	14.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.4	11.3	9.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	102.3	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.1	103.3	102.9	101.7	98.9	95.3	82.6
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	126.3	124.7	125.5	128.0	125.8	123.2	124.9	122.3	119.8	118.2	113.1	108.4	110.5	105.7
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	113.1	111.6	111.4	111.9	109.1	106.3	107.8	105.4	103.5	102.6	98.5	94.4	94.1	86.6
Boatbuilding and repairing	-------	13.2	13.1	14.1	16.1	16.7	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.6	14.0	16.4	19.1
Railroad equipment	-------	50.5	45.6	52.0	52.7	50.8	50.5	49.6	50.1	49.5	48.7	43.6	44.9	47.0	41.7
Other transportation equipment	-------	9.0	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	8.8	9.2	8.2	7.3
Instruments and related products	224.1	225.7	225.2	220.6	224.0	226.1	229.5	230.6	230.2	231.4	233.3	234.6	234.4	230.3	223.8
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-------	39.9	41.0	42.0	42.2	42.3	44.3	42.3	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	41.5	39.1	34.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-------	58.1	57.7	57.7	58.3	58.5	58.5	60.6	59.5	61.0	61.6	61.9	61.6	59.9	58.5
Optical instruments and lenses	-------	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-------	28.4	28.0	28.4	29.0	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.5	27.6
Ophthalmic goods	-------	19.0	18.7	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.3	20.0
Photographic apparatus	-------	43.7	43.9	43.5	43.5	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.7	44.1	44.3	44.2	43.9	43.3
Watches and clocks	-------	26.4	25.8	20.5	22.1	24.3	25.1	25.5	25.5	25.8	26.9	27.6	28.2	28.0	29.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	406.3	405.3	394.9	369.4	386.1	382.7	382.3	382.0	380.7	379.0	401.0	418.8	427.2	403.5	395.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	39.6	38.0	35.7	36.8	36.7	37.1	38.2	39.6	40.0	41.1	41.3	42.0	40.6	42.0
Musical instruments and parts	-------	15.1	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.5	15.1
Toys and sporting goods	-------	81.5	79.6	69.7	74.5	73.4	70.1	66.2	64.7	62.1	70.8	82.7	88.7	78.3	73.0
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-------	24.7	24.7	23.5	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.1	24.0	24.7	25.0	23.8	22.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	51.4	50.5	45.7	47.6	46.6	47.5	48.5	48.5	48.9	50.1	51.6	53.3	51.7	53.9
Fabricated plastics products	-------	70.2	68.3	65.8	69.2	68.8	68.9	71.2	71.4	71.4	72.8	73.5	72.9	69.5	66.4
Other manufacturing industries	-------	122.8	119.3	115.3	120.0	119.7	121.1	119.9	118.4	118.3	126.2	128.9	129.4	124.1	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.

*Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

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	1957: January	106.3	165.5
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	February	106.0	165.0
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	March	105.8	164.3
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	April	104.8	161.5
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	May	104.2	161.0
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1955: Average	105.6	152.9	June	104.7	163.8
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1956: Average	106.7	161.4	July	103.4	160.5
1946: Average	97.9	81.2				August	105.3	164.7
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	1956: October	108.9	169.0	September [2]	104.9	164.9
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	November	108.3	168.2	October [2]	104.3	161.9
1949: Average	93.8	97.2	December	107.9	171.4			

[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	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955
Total civilian employment [2]	7,383	7,157	7,157	7,343	7,361	7,351	7,335	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,203	7,178	6,914
Federal employment	2,180	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,209	2,187
Executive	2,152.9	2,184.7	2,192.0	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	2,183.1	2,161.7
Department of Defense	995.5	1,018.1	1,023.4	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	1,034.1	1,027.9
Post Office Department	523.7	521.9	521.4	518.7	522.3	521.8	521.9	520.4	519.1	805.3	518.9	514.0	511.4	535.3	530.0
Other agencies	633.7	644.7	647.2	642.7	632.4	631.6	625.9	621.3	617.6	616.1	618.3	620.9	618.9	613.7	603.8
Legislative	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	21.9	21.6
Judicial	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1
District of Columbia [3]	231.5	235.4	237.0	236.3	232.1	232.8	232.9	232.5	232.2	239.4	231.4	231.2	230.3	231.2	230.1
Executive	210.6	214.3	215.9	215.2	211.3	212.0	212.0	211.6	211.4	218.5	210.4	210.1	209.2	210.3	209.6
Department of Defense	85.3	87.3	88.3	88.2	87.0	87.3	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.2	88.6	89.3
Post Office Department	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	16.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	9.3	9.3
Other agencies	116.3	118.1	118.8	118.1	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.2	114.5	113.7	113.5	113.1	112.4	112.4	111.0
Legislative	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	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]	5,203	4,945	4,938	5,132	5,159	5,146	5,132	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	5,007	4,969	4,727
State	1,330.9	1,288.7	1,298.5	1,340.3	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	1,281.5	1,215.4
Local	3,871.6	3,656.3	3,639.8	3,791.3	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	3,687.3	3,511.2
Education	2,293.5	1,988.9	1,982.3	2,216.5	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	2,178.6	2,060.8
Other	2,909.0	2,956.1	2,956.0	2,915.1	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	2,790.2	2,665.8
Total military personnel [5]	2,787	2,819	2,839	2,826	2,820	2,821	2,821	2,817	2,816	2,809	2,827	2,829	2,824	2,848	3,024
Army	980.3	992.4	1,001.3	998.0	1,000.2	1,001.1	1,001.2	997.3	993.4	992.3	1,002.4	1,004.1	1,005.6	1,030.1	1,165.8
Air Force	916.7	922.2	920.8	919.8	916.4	914.8	914.2	915.3	918.4	914.6	918.3	916.0	911.5	916.1	955.3
Navy	662.2	674.7	685.5	677.1	675.9	678.0	678.3	676.4	676.0	673.1	675.0	677.7	676.9	672.7	668.8
Marine Corps	197.4	199.1	200.7	200.9	197.4	197.7	198.1	198.9	199.6	200.8	202.1	202.8	201.5	200.4	205.9
Coast Guard	30.4	30.5	30.5	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	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	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955
Alabama	739.3	740.9	734.8	739.0	740.8	737.4	734.7	733.0	734.4	744.8	738.5	739.0	736.0	720.7	690.8
Arizona [2]	268.2	264.9	265.7	265.7	265.5	266.7	265.8	262.5	259.6	262.8	257.7	253.8	250.9	246.4	221.2
Arkansas	338.0	333.7	332.2	332.5	331.1	328.0	326.1	321.6	322.5	333.8	334.1	335.0	334.8	327.9	317.5
California	4,577.7	4,541.4	4,494.7	4,511.0	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	4,348.0	4,087.5
Colorado	484.1	481.4	478.9	468.3	458.1	454.1	454.9	452.3	455.6	469.0	466.5	472.2	473.2	456.7	433.2
Connecticut	931.2	913.3	918.5	929.7	922.1	917.9	909.9	904.9	901.9	930.3	914.7	912.2	910.4	903.8	869.3
Delaware [2]	152.2	153.8	151.2	154.3	150.8	150.2	148.6	147.5	148.5	155.4	155.1	154.7	159.1	153.8	141.4
District of Columbia	508.8	509.0	510.3	509.9	505.4	505.6	503.2	501.8	500.8	516.5	505.7	503.2	500.9	501.1	494.6
Florida	1,097.8	1,085.0	1,081.6	1,098.4	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	1,044.0	951.0
Georgia	980.6	977.9	970.1	970.6	971.4	974.8	968.1	967.8	970.9	995.9	985.3	982.9	980.3	971.1	936.7
Idaho [2]	151.4	149.3	149.7	148.1	142.8	139.9	136.0	134.6	137.3	145.4	146.6	149.9	154.3	144.3	137.5
Illinois	3,532.6	3,514.2	3,487.7	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	3,498.8	3,392.7
Indiana	1,414.8	1,412.4	1,406.3	1,411.7	1,406.9	1,404.3	1,399.9	1,393.2	1,393.5	1,435.3	1,422.9	1,427.0	1,424.2	1,413.2	1,393.2
Iowa	663.8	656.2	655.7	660.4	655.5	654.9	648.3	644.1	644.2	664.5	657.6	665.2	667.3	653.5	641.3
Kansas [2]	437.1	433.4	433.4	429.1	426.4	422.6	416.9	411.0	408.8	559.2	554.0	554.5	556.9	552.3	547.5
Louisiana	783.9	783.0	778.8	781.1	771.6	775.5	768.3	767.3	767.3	787.8	776.1	769.7	765.6	756.1	711.1
Maine	283.7	289.2	288.6	287.0	273.8	266.2	268.0	271.6	273.3	284.4	283.7	287.2	289.3	281.7	[3] 274.4
Maryland	886.5	878.6	878.2	884.0	873.5	866.7	871.3	863.2	862.1	897.1	888.2	883.7	885.1	863.0	824.6
Massachusetts [2]	1,850.5	1,852.1	1,842.9	1,859.7	1,845.6	1,842.3	1,822.7	1,817.0	1,817.5	1,893.5	1,859.7	1,862.2	1,858.1	1,845.5	1,800.3
Michigan	2,269.1	2,338.0	2,334.0	2,365.6	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	2,437.9	2,479.2
Minnesota [2]	951.8	939.4	933.9	918.3	909.6	892.6	876.0	873.3	874.2	917.4	918.6	930.5	940.3	899.7	872.0
Mississippi	370.2	362.1	361.0	359.6	361.4	363.7	360.8	361.5	362.8	374.3	370.8	372.1	372.0	365.3	355.5
Missouri	1,296.8	1,287.9	1,287.5	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	1,293.1	1,277.6
Montana	175.5	176.8	176.9	174.8	168.6	163.0	158.6	157.8	159.0	165.2	167.9	173.6	176.9	166.7	159.8
Nebraska	359.8	355.3	355.8	358.3	353.5	352.1	349.0	346.1	343.0	358.4	359.0	361.2	359.7	356.9	355.5
Nevada [2]	90.1	91.9	92.0	90.4	87.7	84.7	84.2	82.7	82.6	84.1	84.4	85.5	88.4	85.2	84.0
New Hampshire [2]	188.8	191.4	188.8	188.9	182.9	182.5	180.8	180.1	180.1	184.7	184.2	186.7	187.9	183.6	180.2
New Jersey	1,926.0	1,934.3	1,928.8	1,928.6	1,913.1	1,904.1	1,904.0	1,893.7	1,895.3	1,957.7	1,944.6	1,940.7	1,942.9	1,918.4	1,863.7
New Mexico	208.7	207.2	205.8	205.3	202.7	202.0	199.0	196.8	196.7	202.3	200.5	200.4	197.4	193.6	181.6
New York	6,096.1	6,070.0	6,032.6	6,045.0	6,023.8	6,019.6	5,989.5	5,961.4	5,986.2	6,233.2	6,171.6	6,168.6	6,130.9	6,063.8	5,942.0
North Carolina	1,107.5	1,092.4	1,074.9	1,079.2	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	1,091.5	1,049.1
North Dakota	124.3	122.9	122.4	121.2	119.3	115.3	111.1	110.3	111.4	116.7	118.8	122.0	122.4	116.5	113.5
Ohio	3,150.2	3,142.0	3,134.6	3,153.1	3,146.4	3,130.9	3,130.0	3,124.2	3,126.8	3,233.3	3,194.6	3,203.2	3,195.9	3,153.6	3,086.3
Oklahoma	574.8	574.9	572.8	571.5	567.4	566.3	566.6	566.7	567.0	577.4	576.3	575.8	577.7	572.7	559.8
Oregon	512.9	511.3	505.8	506.2	490.5	480.2	467.1	464.0	466.3	487.9	493.5	509.5	524.0	492.8	472.6
Pennsylvania	3,811.9	3,802.7	3,792.5	3,826.2	3,800.5	3,796.4	3,771.3	3,763.6	3,765.7	3,895.7	3,855.3	3,855.8	3,832.3	3,777.2	3,700.7
Rhode Island	285.9	284.4	283.4	285.2	283.0	285.3	283.3	282.6	286.1	296.3	295.7	294.4	296.7	294.7	293.9
South Carolina	533.6	532.2	527.9	528.0	531.8	534.5	532.1	531.8	531.4	542.8	535.9	535.5	536.4	534.1	524.7
South Dakota	126.9	127.5	128.7	128.0	125.2	123.2	121.0	121.1	121.9	125.7	129.9	131.9	131.8	127.2	124.4
Tennessee	857.1	852.4	850.8	853.6	854.5	854.5	850.1	845.9	849.2	874.8	864.8	868.2	869.9	859.8	[3] 847.2
Texas	2,493.5	2,489.1	2,486.8	2,482.6	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	2,412.2	2,302.7
Utah	250.3	244.8	244.8	240.6	238.8	235.3	231.6	227.6	228.5	239.1	237.9	241.7	247.2	233.9	223.3
Vermont	104.7	109.2	108.1	105.0	103.2	102.3	102.1	102.1	102.7	105.2	104.1	106.1	107.0	105.0	101.9
Virginia	1,022.2	1,013.5	1,009.7	1,012.6	1,007.0	1,002.5	990.5	985.8	983.9	1,011.6	999.6	997.0	989.5	972.4	920.4
Washington	828.0	820.8	822.0	817.0	800.6	786.2	776.4	761.8	768.4	794.2	790.4	799.6	804.9	771.8	756.4
West Virginia [2]	503.3	502.4	494.8	498.0	500.4	497.9	492.3	486.6	488.3	509.3	504.6	502.2	498.7	494.8	473.3
Wisconsin	1,162.6	1,162.1	1,161.4	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	1,136.4	1,103.5
Wyoming [2]	92.5	96.8	95.8	93.1	85.5	82.8	81.5	80.1	80.8	85.8	85.8	89.1	93.4	87.8	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] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Not strictly comparable with data shown for later years.

TABLE A–7: Employees in manufacturing industries by States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1957									1956				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955
Alabama	245.8	248.1	243.7	245.7	245.0	242.9	243.8	243.1	244.9	246.2	246.8	248.4	248.2	240.8	235.4
Arizona [2]	39.7	40.0	41.0	40.8	39.9	39.3	38.7	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.3	36.7	36.6	35.9	31.3
Arkansas	88.9	88.4	87.7	88.5	88.5	87.9	86.3	85.6	85.9	87.0	89.2	90.7	91.3	89.5	85.7
California	1,290.8	1,303.8	1,259.4	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	1,202.6	1,121.0
Colorado	78.3	76.2	75.9	72.3	72.5	72.4	72.2	72.2	73.6	75.7	76.5	77.3	75.5	71.3	67.1
Connecticut	427.4	413.7	419.5	430.6	430.8	434.6	436.5	436.5	437.4	438.3	435.1	434.4	434.4	434.0	419.2
Delaware [2]	62.0	63.0	61.5	62.2	61.3	60.4	60.2	59.4	59.5	60.5	60.3	58.5	61.8	60.1	58.3
District of Columbia	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.2
Florida	158.0	155.8	154.8	159.7	161.2	162.7	164.1	165.1	164.4	163.0	157.6	148.2	144.3	149.8	138.5
Georgia	328.9	328.9	326.3	326.4	327.7	329.9	331.4	332.0	334.8	337.2	337.7	336.7	337.0	335.3	331.7
Idaho [2]	28.1	27.7	27.3	26.2	24.1	23.0	22.1	22.4	24.2	25.8	27.9	29.2	30.9	27.0	25.2
Illinois	1,268.6	1,263.0	1,245.5	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	1,291.2	1,257.9
Indiana	601.7	603.4	598.7	601.5	600.5	604.8	609.1	609.9	612.0	616.5	613.4	615.3	609.8	611.4	620.2
Iowa	166.9	167.6	165.7	166.0	164.6	166.9	168.8	167.7	168.0	169.5	168.3	170.2	171.5	169.0	167.4
Kansas [2]	131.5	132.4	130.9	129.3	128.5	128.1	127.7	126.7	126.2	127.6	126.3	123.8	124.5	124.2	126.2
Kentucky	166.3	168.5	165.0	166.5	165.4	164.5	166.9	168.2	172.5	175.7	169.9	169.5	169.5	170.3	165.7
Louisiana	150.3	149.1	147.8	149.7	147.5	147.2	146.5	147.7	146.6	152.6	155.1	152.1	150.7	149.6	149.5
Maine	108.3	110.9	109.8	110.6	102.0	99.6	103.3	107.0	107.0	108.3	110.3	112.3	112.6	110.1	107.4
Maryland	274.0	274.8	272.1	275.3	273.5	274.4	275.0	275.4	274.6	276.4	279.1	279.0	279.2	269.9	259.7
Massachusetts	689.3	685.0	676.1	694.4	693.3	700.6	704.6	707.8	705.3	715.1	712.4	713.5	707.7	710.6	691.8
Michigan	920.4	992.9	988.3	1,007.4	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	1,081.0	1,164.2
Minnesota [2]	236.6	233.5	232.4	222.7	221.0	219.8	219.0	219.0	218.1	222.1	222.7	224.7	233.1	220.0	210.2
Mississippi	108.9	108.1	107.6	106.9	104.3	106.9	106.5	107.4	106.5	106.7	108.5	109.0	108.6	107.4	104.7
Missouri	393.4	393.9	394.3	394.5	390.2	391.0	395.5	393.2	392.5	393.8	391.0	388.8	386.4	389.4	383.4
Montana	22.0	22.2	22.3	21.7	20.4	19.7	19.4	19.4	20.2	21.1	21.8	22.8	22.5	21.2	20.4
Nebraska	57.5	57.7	57.1	57.0	56.3	55.7	55.7	55.3	56.1	57.8	58.1	59.1	57.8	57.9	58.7
Nevada [2]	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7
New Hampshire [2]	83.5	83.8	82.1	83.9	82.3	84.8	84.4	84.3	83.6	83.0	83.7	83.5	83.2	83.1	82.2
New Jersey	800.1	803.0	794.6	803.2	797.2	794.7	815.9	818.0	814.2	821.4	823.7	823.1	824.9	817.8	800.5
New Mexico	21.4	21.5	20.4	20.9	20.3	20.0	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.4	18.1
New York	1,918.7	1,899.7	1,847.8	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	1,929.2	1,913.0
North Carolina	483.6	475.6	457.7	460.6	458.8	463.0	464.3	467.3	471.7	476.8	481.8	479.4	479.6	471.3	460.4
North Dakota	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4
Ohio	1,315.3	1,314.0	1,309.9	1,323.9	1,329.7	1,335.7	1,359.5	1,369.8	1,374.8	1,380.7	1,368.2	1,378.8	1,364.8	1,360.9	1,346.8
Oklahoma	87.6	87.1	86.9	86.9	86.4	85.8	89.1	89.7	90.3	91.0	92.0	91.8	91.0	90.8	87.9
Oregon	147.8	153.1	149.6	150.3	140.6	134.3	126.6	125.1	124.8	132.6	141.1	152.4	162.2	147.1	143.3
Pennsylvania	1,511.8	1,513.7	1,501.7	1,516.0	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	1,503.3	1,480.9
Rhode Island	120.3	118.8	115.9	118.6	117.6	118.3	119.9	121.2	125.0	126.3	127.2	128.3	129.1	127.8	130.3
South Carolina	227.6	228.4	224.4	224.9	226.4	228.1	228.5	229.4	229.9	229.8	230.2	231.1	232.6	231.3	229.8
South Dakota	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.6
Tennessee	292.3	293.7	290.0	291.8	292.9	294.2	294.8	293.5	294.9	297.6	299.7	301.6	302.5	299.6	292.4
Texas	486.0	489.0	488.8	487.8	486.0	484.3	484.5	483.8	480.1	479.3	479.8	478.5	475.8	471.9	446.4
Utah	40.2	37.5	38.3	34.8	34.3	34.2	33.7	33.3	33.9	35.8	36.5	38.5	40.5	35.2	33.4
Vermont	36.2	36.9	36.2	36.6	36.8	37.5	37.8	38.1	38.8	39.0	38.5	38.9	39.2	38.6	36.5
Virginia	264.8	261.7	256.8	258.5	256.7	258.3	257.6	258.7	259.7	262.3	264.6	266.7	264.1	258.3	250.7
Washington	239.3	237.9	240.0	237.1	226.7	215.5	214.4	208.3	208.0	211.6	213.0	218.3	222.7	207.5	202.4
West Virginia	132.5	131.5	126.7	129.9	128.7	128.7	126.4	125.7	128.9	130.6	132.4	131.3	128.7	130.1	128.6
Wisconsin	466.1	465.6	467.0	452.0	450.3	454.0	457.7	457.9	458.5	462.6	460.5	466.2	480.5	463.8	450.5
Wyoming [2]	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.7	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, Columus 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

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1957									1956				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955
Continental United States	1,166.7	1,150.7	1,284.6	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	1,225.2	1,269.4
New England	95.0	98.2	110.1	98.3	113.7	122.9	125.4	136.1	145.9	109.3	80.7	66.0	64.8	86.7	100.9
Maine	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	11.0	13.3	10.2	10.6	11.7	10.0	7.3	4.8	5.1	8.2	10.6
New Hampshire	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.0	6.4	6.4
Vermont	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.9
Massachusetts	47.6	45.9	53.4	50.2	57.2	59.8	64.7	72.1	79.9	59.4	42.9	34.0	31.5	41.7	47.3
Rhode Island	11.0	13.8	17.2	14.3	17.2	18.9	19.8	19.8	18.9	12.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	12.0	12.5
Connecticut	20.4	24.0	24.2	18.8	19.5	21.2	22.0	24.5	25.9	19.0	14.7	12.7	13.0	16.5	21.1
Middle Atlantic	326.7	343.7	405.2	390.3	411.6	429.4	441.6	481.6	511.9	377.9	292.7	259.5	284.0	370.8	403.5
New York	132.4	140.7	183.1	183.8	190.5	191.7	195.2	217.8	231.5	176.3	125.6	102.0	114.4	165.4	185.5
New Jersey	63.0	66.7	77.1	71.2	77.2	81.1	83.1	91.3	101.5	68.2	57.1	50.8	53.3	67.6	67.1
Pennsylvania	131.2	136.3	145.1	135.3	143.9	156.5	163.3	172.6	178.9	133.4	110.0	106.7	116.3	137.8	150.9
East North Central	277.8	234.4	248.7	252.3	254.8	272.3	283.8	304.2	308.5	228.3	193.0	195.4	274.0	257.5	221.1
Ohio	52.3	50.7	52.6	54.0	55.3	62.4	65.8	70.7	69.1	51.4	38.4	30.7	35.2	47.5	48.9
Indiana	26.9	26.5	28.0	28.7	31.8	33.7	33.7	41.6	43.8	29.3	24.4	23.0	29.5	31.3	23.7
Illinois	52.7	61.1	63.1	70.5	67.0	68.1	74.9	79.6	85.3	56.0	51.4	45.8	53.9	59.6	78.3
Michigan	129.8	79.2	87.1	81.2	81.4	84.8	82.7	82.8	80.4	67.8	58.9	83.8	142.7	100.0	51.8
Wisconsin	16.2	16.9	17.8	17.8	19.3	23.3	26.7	29.5	30.0	23.9	19.8	12.2	12.6	19.0	18.4
West North Central	46.5	45.2	51.1	58.8	69.6	96.0	110.8	126.6	120.0	83.6	60.0	46.6	47.6	71.9	75.9
Minnesota	9.8	11.3	12.1	13.5	18.7	32.1	37.2	38.1	34.8	23.1	14.2	9.1	9.1	19.8	22.3
Iowa	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.2	9.6	12.7	15.5	14.2	9.5	6.2	4.7	4.6	7.8	6.7
Missouri	22.9	19.8	23.1	28.3	29.9	32.0	31.7	37.8	38.7	29.4	26.0	23.5	26.0	27.9	29.3
North Dakota	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	3.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	.4	.2	2.2	2.7
South Dakota	.4	.5	.5	.5	.8	2.1	3.7	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	1.5
Nebraska	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.9	8.9	10.8	9.9	6.9	4.3	2.7	2.6	5.1	4.2
Kansas	5.6	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.6	10.0	11.1	13.8	12.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	4.6	7.6	9.2
South Atlantic	139.8	145.6	166.1	148.8	148.3	146.5	154.3	163.2	162.6	116.4	100.8	96.6	109.7	123.3	133.8
Delaware	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.2
Maryland	16.6	16.7	17.1	15.5	16.9	15.3	14.0	17.3	17.9	12.2	8.7	8.1	9.3	12.2	16.5
District of Columbia	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.9
Virginia	11.4	14.2	16.9	15.9	12.3	11.1	14.2	15.5	13.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	7.7	11.3	12.9
West Virginia	11.3	11.9	13.1	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.9	15.7	15.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	9.1	11.0	17.2
North Carolina	28.8	30.5	40.9	40.7	44.5	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.9	30.1	25.2	20.5	23.2	31.3	30.8
South Carolina	13.4	13.8	16.7	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.3	16.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	13.8	13.0	11.5
Georgia	24.8	24.9	29.8	26.8	26.8	26.5	27.2	27.6	30.1	21.6	19.1	18.1	19.5	21.9	21.1
Florida	26.0	26.3	24.1	16.3	14.0	13.0	14.1	14.5	15.1	13.0	14.1	18.1	21.9	16.0	16.6
East South Central	87.6	90.6	102.7	101.8	109.2	119.8	125.7	133.3	127.0	97.7	85.8	75.5	76.9	98.5	95.9
Kentucky	26.1	28.9	30.8	31.9	34.5	37.4	38.5	40.4	35.6	29.6	27.3	26.0	26.1	30.1	31.0
Tennessee	31.9	32.7	38.6	37.3	38.6	43.5	45.0	49.7	50.4	36.4	32.1	28.3	28.2	36.1	35.6
Alabama	19.8	17.7	19.7	18.9	20.5	22.1	23.8	24.1	22.6	17.5	15.6	12.8	14.2	20.8	17.9
Mississippi	9.9	11.2	13.7	13.7	15.5	16.9	18.4	19.1	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	8.4	11.5	11.3
West South Central	50.3	53.4	58.5	62.5	72.6	81.5	85.7	94.2	86.5	65.3	51.7	42.5	42.9	57.9	63.6
Arkansas	8.5	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.3	18.2	19.3	23.0	21.6	15.0	10.6	7.6	7.1	11.6	11.8
Louisiana	8.6	9.4	11.8	12.3	14.2	15.9	16.7	17.8	16.5	11.2	8.8	7.5	8.6	12.4	16.4
Oklahoma	9.0	9.7	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.0	14.9	17.4	15.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	10.5	11.3
Texas	24.1	24.5	25.9	27.4	31.0	33.5	34.7	36.0	32.7	26.8	22.5	19.4	19.4	23.5	24.1
Mountain	18.3	19.4	19.8	20.4	26.8	37.8	49.6	56.9	49.4	33.0	21.5	13.5	12.5	26.5	28.3
Montana	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.5	7.8	10.5	11.3	8.9	5.2	2.3	.9	.7	3.7	3.9
Idaho	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.3	5.4	8.4	10.2	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.6	1.2	3.9	4.7
Wyoming	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	.9	.4	.3	1.4	1.6
Colorado	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	6.6	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	3.6	3.5
New Mexico	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.7	3.3
Arizona	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.5	4.5
Utah	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.9	6.7	8.1	7.8	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	3.9	4.6
Nevada	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.1
Pacific	124.7	120.1	122.3	118.0	143.1	169.1	215.5	234.2	225.4	173.5	127.3	82.8	75.9	132.2	146.5
Washington	23.9	20.0	16.4	13.3	18.3	26.6	38.8	51.4	52.2	41.8	30.6	19.5	15.0	28.1	30.9
Oregon	15.6	11.9	11.3	9.1	13.1	20.7	30.0	35.6	37.5	28.8	19.3	10.1	6.4	16.2	17.1
California	85.3	88.2	94.7	95.7	111.7	121.8	146.6	147.2	135.8	102.9	77.5	53.2	54.6	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
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Sept.
Employment service:														
New applications for work	713	672	738	832	740	709	691	747	898	612	674	683	608	579
Nonfarm placements	561	536	533	528	534	480	425	387	433	410	474	599	591	622
State unemployment insurance programs [2]														
Initial claims [3]	1,032	842	1,267	881	1,001	1,099	897	1,002	1,565	1,229	973	834	761	725
Insured unemployment [4] (average weekly volume)	1,167	1,151	1,285	1,251	1,350	1,475	1,592	1,730	1,737	1,285	1,013	878	988	875
Rate of insured unemployment [5]	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.3
Weeks of unemployment compensated	4,095	4,497	4,883	4,686	5,517	5,766	6,302	6,118	6,680	3,950	3,503	3,461	3,556	3,358
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment	$28.64	$27.87	$27.59	$27.44	$27.47	$27.72	$27.72	$27.85	$27.73	$27.42	$27.26	$27.57	$27.77	$26.11
Total benefits paid	$113,325	$121,333	$130,130	$123,540	$145,657	$154,329	$168,841	$164,860	$177,598	$104,245	$91,700	$91,476	$94,919	$83,169
Unemployment compensation for veterans: [6]														
Initial claims [3]	16	21	20	24	16	18	21	23	31	23	21	18	18	24
Insured unemployment [4] (average weekly volume)	29	35	34	33	31	39	47	49	45	35	28	24	33	47
Weeks of unemployment compensated	142	165	165	138	156	191	218	207	206	145	118	122	169	247
Total benefits paid [7]	$3,793	$4,406	$4,539	$3,710	$4,222	$5,155	$5,886	$5,594	$5,572	$3,883	$3,168	$3,258	$4,499	$6,528
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications [8]	16	18	54	33	16	10	9	11	19	17	21	12	11	11
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	45	43	50	36	42	53	60	67	68	59	49	37	41	28
Number of payments [9]	92	113	94	86	109	125	151	138	165	119	98	89	94	65
Average amount of benefit payment [9]	$62.01	$58.62	$53.50	$60.86	$57.68	$58.14	$59.68	$60.01	$58.65	$58.08	$58.04	$59.19	$58.92	$55.30
Total benefits paid [10]	$5,689	$6,660	$4,960	$5,109	$6,211	$7,227	$8,973	$8,252	$9,772	$6,868	$5,637	$5,197	$5,561	$3,466
All programs: [11]														
Insured unemployment [4]	1,240	1,228	1,368	1,319	1,424	1,565	1,700	1,846	1,850	1,379	1,090	939	1,060	951

[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	3.9	3.2	3.2	[2] 3.2				
Total separations [3]													
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	3.0	3.1	4.0	[2] 4.2				
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	1.6	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	1.5	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	1.4	1.9	[2] 2.1				
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	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.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	.2	.2	.3	[2] .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	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	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	1.3	1.6	[2] 1.6				
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	.2	.3	[2] .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 industries [1]

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.0	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.3
Durable goods [2]	3.3	3.1	4.4	4.1	2.1	1.8	.3	.3	1.8	1.8	.2	.3
Nondurable goods [2]	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.8	2.3	2.1	.2	.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories	2.2	1.9	4.6	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.1
Food and kindred products	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.9	2.2	2.0	.3	.3	2.0	2.4	.1	.3
Meat products	2.3	3.1	3.8	4.5	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	2.3	2.9	.2	.4
Grain-mill products	3.3	2.6	3.7	4.8	2.2	1.9	.2	.3	1.1	2.1	.1	.4
Bakery products	4.5	3.6	4.0	4.1	2.8	2.4	.4	.4	.6	1.0	.1	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	(4)	2.3	(4)	5.7	(4)	1.2	(4)	.1	(4)	4.1	(4)	.2
Tobacco manufactures	2.5	3.6	3.1	3.1	1.8	1.8	.3	.3	.7	.8	.2	.1
Cigarettes	1.7	3.5	2.7	2.6	1.1	1.1	.2	.5	1.2	.8	.3	.2
Cigars	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.7	.4	.1	.4	.7	.1	.1
Tobacco and snuff	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.1	.2	.2	(5)	1.2	.9	.3
Textile-mill products	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.0	2.2	2.1	.2	.3	1.4	1.4	.1	.2
Yarn and thread mills	2.8	4.3	3.8	3.9	2.0	2.3	.2	.3	1.4	1.2	.2	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	2.3	2.1	.2	.3	1.0	1.5	.1	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.3	2.1	.2	.3	.8	1.0	.1	.2
Woolen and worsted	4.4	4.1	5.8	6.7	2.2	2.0	.2	.3	3.2	4.3	.1	.1
Knitting mills	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.3	2.5	2.5	.2	.3	1.3	1.4	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.5	2.1	3.1	4.1	2.1	2.0	.2	.2	.7	1.7	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery	4.3	3.6	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.4	.2	.3	.5	.7	(5)	(5)
Knit underwear	(4)	2.6	(4)	4.2	(4)	2.3	(4)	.3	(4)	1.6	(4)	(5)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.1	1.9	3.9	3.4	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	1.8	1.4	.2	.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(4)	2.4	(4)	2.8	(4)	1.1	(4)	.2	(4)	1.2	(4)	.3
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.8	4.9	3.8	4.3	2.8	3.2	.2	.2	.7	.8	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.0	3.8	2.4	3.5	1.6	2.4	.1	.1	.7	.7	.1	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.5	3.1	3.4	.3	.3	.7	.8	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4.2	4.0	5.8	6.1	3.5	3.0	.4	.3	1.8	2.6	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors	5.2	4.0	6.5	10.4	4.6	4.1	.2	.3	1.6	5.7	.1	.2
Sawmills and planing mills	3.7	3.9	5.8	5.4	3.4	3.1	.4	.3	1.7	1.8	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.8	4.3	6.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	.3	.3	2.1	1.4	.2	.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	2.3	2.4	.4	.5	1.5	1.4	.2	.2
Household furniture	3.7	4.7	4.1	4.2	2.4	2.5	.4	.4	1.2	1.0	.1	.2
Other furniture and fixtures	3.1	4.0	4.8	4.9	2.0	2.0	.4	.5	2.1	2.1	.2	.3
Paper and allied products	3.0	2.7	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.0	.3	.3	.9	.8	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.2	1.7	3.4	2.4	2.4	1.4	.1	.2	.7	.7	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.2	2.7	.6	.5	.4	.4	.1	.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	.1	.1	.7	.6	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.3	.2	.2	.8	.4	.2	.3
Industrial organic chemicals	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.3	.9	.1	.1	.4	.6	.2	.1
Synthetic fibers	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	.7	.5	.1	.1	.4	.8	.2	.1
Drugs and medicines	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.7	.1	.2	.4	.2	.1	.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.7	1.3	3.6	2.3	2.2	1.4	.2	.1	1.0	.5	.2	.2
Products of petroleum and coal	1.0	1.0	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	.1	.1	.5	.4	.2	.2
Petroleum refining	.6	.6	2.5	1.5	1.8	.9	(5)	(5)	.5	.3	.2	.2
Rubber products	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.2	.1	.2	.8	1.1	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.0	.7	.1	.1	.4	.5	.2	.2
Rubber footwear	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.3	.3	.2	.8	.6	.3	.2
Other rubber products	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.9	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	1.0	1.7	.2	.2
Leather and leather products	3.9	4.0	5.0	5.1	3.0	2.8	.3	.4	1.2	1.2	.6	.6
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	3.1	3.0	3.2	4.0	1.4	1.2	.2	.3	1.2	2.2	.4	.4
Footwear (except rubber)	4.0	4.2	5.3	5.3	3.3	3.1	.3	.5	1.2	1.0	.6	.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.1	1.7	1.6	.2	.3	.6	1.0	.2	.2
Glass and glass products	3.4	4.4	2.6	3.3	1.5	1.7	.1	.2	.7	1.1	.3	.2
Cement, hydraulic	1.8	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	.3	.3	.2	.3	.1	.3
Structural clay products	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.0	2.0	.2	.4	.6	.9	.2	.3
Pottery and related products	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	.9	1.2	.1	.1
Primary metal industries	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.7	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	1.4	1.3	.3	.2
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.9	1.1	.8	.1	.1	1.4	.8	.4	.3
Iron and steel foundries	2.5	2.2	3.2	3.7	1.3	1.2	.3	.3	1.5	1.9	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.8	1.3	1.3	.2	.3	1.7	2.0	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.3	1.4	.3	.2	1.1	.7	.2	.2
Steel foundries	2.6	2.1	3.2	4.2	1.3	1.1	.4	.3	1.4	2.5	.1	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.1	1.4	3.8	2.7	2.5	1.2	.2	.2	.9	1.1	.3	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	.8	.6	.1	.1	.8	.6	.2	.4
Nonferrous foundries	5.4	3.2	5.1	6.1	1.7	1.5	.3	.4	2.7	3.8	.3	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	1.6	1.7	3.6	2.4	1.4	1.0	.4	.3	1.5	.9	.3	.3

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	
	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.8	2.1	1.8	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.4	0.2	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.7	.3	.4	1.0	.9	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	.8	.4	.3	.1
Handtools	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.4	1.4	1.3	.1	.3	1.8	1.6	.2	.2
Hardware	4.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.0	.4	.5	.8	.7	2.	.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.2	1.9	2.0	.4	.5	1.1	1.4	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.0	1.4	1.2	.3	.3	.6	1.2	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	4.4	4.7	3.8	4.8	2.0	2.5	.4	.6	1.2	1.5	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.0	1.9	.3	.4	1.0	1.0	.1	.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	6.0	5.2	6.7	7.5	2.0	1.6	.3	.3	4.1	5.2	.3	.4
Machinery (except electrical)	2.5	2.0	3.6	3.4	1.6	1.3	.2	.2	1.6	1.7	.2	.3
Engines and turbines	2.7	1.8	3.3	5.3	1.2	1.1	.1	.1	1.8	3.9	.1	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.2	1.1	.1	.2	.7	1.1	.4	.4
Construction and mining machinery	1.9	1.7	5.0	3.3	1.7	1.4	.2	.3	2.7	1.4	.3	.2
Metalworking machinery	1.1	1.2	3.9	3.6	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	2.1	1.9	.2	.3
Machine tools	.9	1.0	4.4	3.4	1.4	1.2	.2	.1	2.6	1.7	.3	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.2	1.2	2.6	3.3	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	.9	1.6	.1	.2
Machine-tool accessories	1.5	1.7	4.2	4.5	1.5	1.4	.2	.3	2.4	2.6	.2	.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.0	1.9	3.1	3.3	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	1.1	1.4	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	2.0	2.1	3.6	3.2	1.9	1.4	.2	.3	1.2	1.3	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.4	1.8	1.4	.1	.1	.3	1.7	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines	6.8	2.6	5.3	3.7	1.7	1.0	.2	.1	3.1	2.2	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.0	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	1.0	1.5	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	3.8	3.4	4.5	3.4	2.6	2.0	.3	.3	1.2	.9	.3	.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.4	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.3	.2	.2	1.0	.7	.2	.2
Communication equipment	(4)	4.2	(4)	4.0	(4)	2.6	(4)	.3	(4)	.7	(4)	.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	6.0	6.3	5.3	4.8	3.4	3.2	.4	.4	1.0	.9	.5	.3
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(4)	1.5	(4)	2.6	(4)	1.8	(4)	.3	(4)	.2	(4)	.
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.7	3.7	5.1	3.6	2.0	1.6	.3	.3	2.6	1.4	.2	.3
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.3	6.1	5.3	2.2	1.7	.3	.3	3.3	2.9	.2	.4
Motor vehicles and equipment*	(4)	3.2	(4)	4.8	(4)	1.0	(4)	.2	(4)	2.9	(4)	.7
Aircraft and parts	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.6	2.8	2.1	.2	.2	1.9	2.2	.1	.2
Aircraft	2.0	2.0	4.5	4.8	2.9	2.2	.2	.2	1.3	2.3	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	.8	1.5	7.1	3.6	1.7	1.5	.1	.2	5.0	1.7	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	(4)	2.0	(4)	4.3	(4)	1.3	(4)	.1	(4)	2.7	(4)	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.2	3.3	8.3	5.1	3.1	2.4	.6	.6	4.6	2.0	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(4)	10.5	(4)	10.0	(4)	3.8	(4)	.9	(4)	5.0	(4)	.3
Railroad equipment	4.8	3.7	6.4	10.6	1.0	1.1	.1	.3	4.7	8.8	.5	.5
Locomotives and parts	4.5	3.9	3.0	8.5	.8	1.0	(5)	.1	1.5	6.7	.6	.7
Railroad and street cars	5.0	3.5	9.1	11.5	1.1	1.1	.2	.4	7.3	9.6	.5	.4
Other transportation equipment	4.9	7.4	5.4	5.2	4.3	3.9	.7	1.0	.2	.2	.2	.1
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.2	3.1	2.8	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	.9	.9	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus	(4)	1.6	(4)	1.9	(4)	1.1	(4)	.1	(4)	.6	(4)	.2
Watches and clocks	(4)	4.9	(4)	4.0	(4)	1.4	(4)	.2	(4)	2.1	(4)	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	2.7	2.1	3.7	2.9	2.1	1.8	.3	.2	1.1	.8	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.2	5.9	4.2	5.3	2.5	2.9	.4	.5	1.1	1.6	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.0	2.3	1.5	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	1.4	2.4	3.1	4.4	1.8	2.1	.3	.3	.8	1.7	.2	.2
Iron mining	.7	.8	1.4	.7	1.0	.4	(5)	(5)	.2	(5)	.1	.2
Copper mining	1.4	2.3	4.8	4.6	2.5	2.6	.3	.3	1.8	1.4	.2	.3
Lead and zinc mining	1.2	1.0	3.9	7.8	2.3	1.9	.2	.2	1.2	5.6	.3	.1
Anthracite mining	(4)	1.4	(4)	1.5	(4)	.9	(4)	(5)	(4)	.4	(4)	.2
Bituminous-coal mining	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.0	.7	.5	.1	(5)	.9	1.3	.1	.2
Communication:												
Telephone	(4)	1.6	(4)	2.3	(4)	1.8	(4)	.1	(4)	.3	(4)	.1
Telegraph [6]	(4)	1.6	(4)	2.3	(4)	1.6	(4)	(5)	(4)	.4	(4)	.2

[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.
*Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

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 employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
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	2.69	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	98.81	41.0	2.41	103.06	40.1	2.57	98.88	41.2	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.50	34.3	2.93	114.68	37.6	3.05
July	100.28	40.6	2.47	109.61	40.9	2.68	98.00	40.0	2.45	87.85	40.3	2.18	-------	-------	-------	112.17	36.3	3.09
August	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.68	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.75	40.9	2.17	91.08	31.3	2.91	110.96	36.5	3.04
September	103.83	41.7	2.49	114.63	42.3	2.71	98.90	40.7	2.43	89.60	41.1	2.18	105.19	35.3	2.98	112.00	36.6	3.06

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction								
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction					
										Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street		
	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	$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
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
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	2.39
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
June	109.18	41.2	2.65	90.45	45.0	2.01	108.11	37.8	2.86	106.63	40.7	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43
July	110.00	41.2	2.67	90.70	44.9	2.02	109.15	37.9	2.88	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.5	2.46
August	106.52	40.5	2.63	92.57	45.6	2.03	111.07	38.3	2.90	112.41	42.1	2.67	109.06	43.8	2.49
September	112.74	41.6	2.71	91.84	44.8	2.05	110.54	37.6	2.94	109.62	40.6	2.70	104.00	41.6	2.50

Year and month	Contract construction														
	Nonbuilding construction			Building construction											
	Other nonbuilding construction			Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors					
										Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating		
	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	$98.50	39.4	$2.50	$96.29	36.2	$2.66	$90.22	35.8	$2.52	$100.83	36.4	$2.77	$106.40	38.0	$2.80
1956: Average	104.94	39.9	2.63	101.92	36.4	2.80	95.04	36.0	2.64	107.16	36.7	2.92	112.31	38.2	2.94
September	110.27	41.3	2.67	106.22	37.4	2.84	99.06	37.1	2.67	111.97	37.7	2.97	115.03	38.6	2.98
October	109.75	40.8	2.69	106.96	37.4	2.86	99.80	37.1	2.69	112.05	37.6	2.98	115.41	38.6	2.99
November	105.30	39.0	2.70	102.75	35.8	2.87	96.21	35.5	2.71	108.00	36.0	3.00	112.57	37.4	3.01
December	106.23	39.2	2.71	104.91	36.3	2.89	96.48	35.6	2.71	111.14	36.8	3.02	117.56	38.8	3.03
1957: January	106.54	38.6	2.76	99.57	34.1	2.92	89.76	33.0	2.72	106.45	34.9	3.05	115.67	37.8	3.06
February	109.93	39.4	2.79	105.63	36.3	2.91	98.19	36.1	2.72	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.89	38.2	3.06
March	111.32	39.9	2.79	104.76	36.0	2.91	95.93	35.4	2.71	110.96	36.5	3.04	116.97	38.1	3.07
April	114.05	40.3	2.83	105.70	36.2	2.92	97.46	35.7	2.73	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.97	38.1	3.07
May	115.30	40.6	2.84	107.02	36.4	2.94	99.00	36.0	2.75	112.61	36.8	3.06	117.73	38.1	3.09
June	114.62	39.8	2.88	108.49	36.9	2.94	100.65	36.6	2.75	114.58	37.2	3.08	119.42	38.4	3.11
July				108.93	36.8	2.96	102.03	36.7	2.78	113.34	36.8	3.08	116.80	37.8	3.09
August				110.48	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.63	37.3	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12
September				110.47	36.7	3.01	102.65	36.4	2.82	116.18	37.0	3.14	122.75	38.6	3.18

Year and month	Building construction—Con.			Manufacturing											
	Special-trade contractors—Continued														
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories		
	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	$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
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
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
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
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
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	96.70	42.6	2.27
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
February	104.25	35.1	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.75	40.9	2.17	73.10	39.3	1.86	96.18	42.0	2.29
March	103.49	35.2	2.94	82.21	40.1	2.05	88.94	40.8	2.18	73.12	39.1	1.87	95.68	4.16	2.30
April	105.14	35.4	2.97	81.59	39.8	2.05	88.29	40.5	2.18	72.74	38.9	1.87	95.63	41.4	2.31
May	107.04	35.8	2.99	81.78	39.7	2.06	87.85	40.3	2.18	73.13	38.9	1.88	94.02	40.7	2.31
June	108.84	36.4	2.99	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	74.09	39.2	1.89	94.83	40.7	2.33
July	108.60	36.2	3.00	82.18	39.7	2.07	88.00	40.0	2.20	74.47	39.4	1.89	93.60	40.0	2.34
August	110.60	36.5	3.03	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.06	40.3	2.21	74.26	39.5	1.88	93.83	40.1	2.34
September	110.88	36.0	3.08	83.20	40.0	2.08	89.47	40.3	2.22	75.24	39.6	1.90	95.04	40.1	2.37

Year and month	Manufacturing		
	Food and kindred products		
	Total: Food and kindred products [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$72.10	41.2	$1.75
1956: Average	75.03	41.0	1.83
September	76.02	42.0	1.81
October	75.99	41.3	1.84
November	78.06	41.3	1.89
December	77.71	40.9	1.90
1957: January	77.18	40.2	1.92
February	77.39	40.1	1.93
March	76.81	39.8	1.93
April	77.20	40.0	1.93
May	78.38	40.4	1.94
June	78.94	40.9	1.93
July	79.27	41.5	1.91
August	77.71	40.9	1.90
September	78.91	41.1	1.92

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																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products [4] [5]			*Meatpacking, wholesale*			*Sausages and casings*			Dairy products [5]			*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
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	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.87	43.1	1.83	79.92	43.2	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96
July	87.31	40.8	2.14	95.76	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.19	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
August	85.22	40.2	2.12	94.19	40.6	2.32	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.83	42.3	1.84	78.57	42.7	1.84	81.51	41.8	1.95
September	90.01	41.1	2.19	100.50	41.7	2.41	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.31	42.1	1.86	81.03	43.1	1.88	81.56	41.4	1.97
	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	50.66	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
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	61.18	38.0	1.61	50.24	32.0	1.57	64.08	38.6	1.66	83.66	43.8	1.91	86.17	43.3	1.99	80.10	44.5	1.80
July	64.17	41.4	1.55	54.77	33.6	1.63	67.32	44.0	1.53	86.72	44.7	1.94	89.49	44.3	2.02	81.99	45.3	1.81
August	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.34	30.2	1.70	69.14	41.9	1.65	87.56	44.0	1.99	90.20	44.0	2.05	81.35	44.7	1.82
September	65.93	40.7	1.62	59.33	33.9	1.75	68.22	41.6	1.64	90.74	44.7	2.03	95.30	45.6	2.09	82.58	44.4	1.86
	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
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	1.73	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	2.12	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	42.6	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	70.35	40.9	1.72	92.44	43.4	2.13	102.38	45.3	2.26	81.61	40.2	2.03
July	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.94	40.9	1.93	71.97	41.6	1.73	87.78	42.0	2.09	96.78	43.4	2.23	79.79	40.3	1.98
August	76.33	40.6	1.88	78.14	40.7	1.92	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.94	39.1	2.07	90.86	41.3	2.20	70.60	35.3	2.00
September	76.76	40.4	1.90	78.76	40.6	1.94	67.94	39.5	1.72	85.90	41.7	2.06	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.75	42.3	1.98
	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	38.8	$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
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	2.21
April	63.60	39.5	1.61	61.54	39.2	1.57	87.16	39.8	2.19	65.19	41.0	1.59	105.86	39.5	2.68	85.09	38.5	2.21
May	63.57	39.0	1.63	61.15	38.7	1.58	88.62	40.1	2.21	67.23	41.5	1.62	108.13	39.9	2.71	83.54	37.8	2.21
June	65.85	40.4	1.63	63.92	40.2	1.59	91.35	40.6	2.25	70.98	42.5	1.67	111.36	40.2	2.77	84.42	38.2	2.21
July	64.22	39.4	1.63	61.62	39.0	1.58	92.74	41.4	2.24	72.54	43.7	1.66	112.74	40.7	2.77	86.02	39.1	2.20
August	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.99	40.5	1.58	89.95	40.7	2.21	69.28	42.5	1.63	109.73	39.9	2.75	85.69	38.6	2.22
September	66.26	40.9	1.62	64.46	40.8	1.58	89.02	40.1	2.22	68.04	42.0	1.62	108.23	39.5	2.74	84.74	38.0	2.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products [5]			*Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch*			*Manufactured ice*			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
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	76.36	41.5	1.84	90.69	41.6	2.18	72.70	44.6	1.63	60.99	38.6	1.58	74.59	40.1	1.86	49.63	37.6	1.32
July	77.79	41.6	1.87	95.37	42.2	2.26	74.49	45.7	1.63	63.76	39.6	1.61	81.16	43.4	1.87	47.78	36.2	1.32
August	78.06	41.3	1.89	96.02	42.3	2.27	73.54	44.3	1.66	57.22	38.4	1.49	72.29	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.8	1.33
September	79.07	41.4	1.91	94.39	41.4	2.28	74.76	44.5	1.68	57.52	39.4	1.46	72.25	39.7	1.82	52.25	38.7	1.35

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [5]			*Yarn mills*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
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	1.18	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	58.65	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	38.9	1.50	62.65	39.4	1.59	52.99	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	61.94	38.0	1.63	54.52	37.6	1.45	58.35	38.9	1.50	68.20	42.1	1.62	52.85	38.3	1.38	53.24	38.3	1.39
July	62.16	37.9	1.64	55.15	38.3	1.44	57.90	38.6	1.50	69.47	42.1	1.65	53.10	38.2	1.39	53.10	38.2	1.39
August	62.48	38.1	1.64	45.48	37.9	1.20	58.65	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59	52.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37
September	61.61	37.8	1.63	46.80	40.0	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.08	40.3	1.59	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.30	37.9	1.38

Year and month	*Thread mills*			Broad-woven fabric mills [5]			*Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber*									*Woolen and worsted*		
							United States			North			South					
	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	$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
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	54.88	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
July	54.85	38.9	1.41	56.26	38.8	1.45	54.77	38.3	1.43	59.98	39.2	1.53	53.86	38.2	1.41	66.56	41.6	1.60
August	56.09	39.5	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.3	1.59
September	55.98	39.7	1.41	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.83	39.5	1.54	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.40	41.5	1.60

Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills [5]			*Full-fashioned hosiery*									*Seamless hosiery*		
							United States			North			South			United States		
	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	$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
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	61.40	40.4	1.52	54.46	37.3	1.46	54.56	35.2	1.55	58.06	37.7	1.54	53.20	34.1	1.56	49.21	37.0	1.33
July	61.51	40.2	1.53	53.94	37.2	1.45	54.10	34.9	1.55	58.37	37.9	1.54	52.08	33.6	1.55	47.95	36.6	1.31
August	60.80	40.0	1.52	55.33	37.9	1.46	55.90	36.3	1.54	59.21	38.2	1.55	54.67	35.5	1.54	49.63	37.6	1.32
September	61.51	40.2	1.53	55.33	37.9	1.46	55.90	36.3	1.54	60.92	38.8	1.57	53.86	35.2	1.53	49.34	37.1	1.33

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																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						*Knit outerwear*			*Knit underwear*			Dyeing and finishing textiles [5]			*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
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	1.50	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	48.94	36.8	1.33	58.75	38.4	1.53	51.14	37.6	1.36	69.22	41.7	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65
July	52.11	38.6	1.35	47.19	36.3	1.30	59.14	38.4	1.54	50.86	37.4	1.36	65.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63
August	52.26	39.0	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.75	38.8	1.54	51.14	37.6	1.36	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64
September	52.38	38.8	1.35	48.94	36.8	1.33	59.98	39.2	1.53	52.03	37.7	1.38	66.83	40.5	1.65	66.09	40.3	1.64
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [5]			*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn*			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [5]			*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
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	59.76	36.0	1.66	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.49	39.3	1.87	68.80	37.8	1.82
July	72.07	39.6	1.82	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.01	36.2	1.63	69.95	40.2	1.74	72.52	39.2	1.85	69.36	37.9	1.83
August	73.53	40.4	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82	62.16	37.9	1.64	69.65	39.8	1.75	73.70	39.2	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81
September	76.04	41.1	1.85	72.65	39.7	1.83	60.84	37.1	1.64	70.35	40.2	1.75	73.13	38.9	1.88	68.99	37.7	1.83
	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Paddings and upholstery filling			*Processed waste and recovered fibers*			*Artificial leather, oilcloth, 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
September	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.33	40.4	1.32	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	1.35	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	1.36	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	1.37	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	1.37	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	1.37	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	1.39	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	1.39	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	58.66	41.6	1.41	93.07	43.9	2.12	57.68	38.2	1.51	53.34	35.8	1.49	64.08	35.8	1.79
July	71.28	40.5	1.76	58.80	41.7	1.41	97.00	44.7	2.17	57.83	38.3	1.51	54.15	36.1	1.50	63.90	36.1	1.77
August	70.45	39.8	1.77	57.82	41.3	1.40	97.43	44.9	2.17	58.67	38.6	1.52	55.20	36.8	1.50	64.62	36.1	1.79
September	70.88	39.6	1.79	58.94	41.8	1.41	98.10	45.0	2.18	59.67	39.0	1.53	55.27	36.6	1.51	63.90	35.7	1.79
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [5]			*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [4 5]			*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
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	36.0	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	37.3	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	1.31	42.60	35.8	1.19	59.43	35.8	1.66	57.80	35.9	1.61
April	45.72	36.0	1.27	44.67	34.9	1.28	47.55	36.3	1.31	42.60	36.1	1.18	57.70	35.4	1.63	59.01	36.2	1.63
May	45.97	36.2	1.27	45.57	35.6	1.28	46.80	36.0	1.30	42.34	36.5	1.16	57.35	35.4	1.62	58.03	35.6	1.63
June	46.37	36.8	1.26	45.97	36.2	1.27	47.19	36.3	1.30	42.92	37.0	1.16	55.24	34.1	1.62	53.09	33.6	1.58
July	46.48	36.6	1.27	46.48	36.6	1.27	47.34	36.7	1.29	43.50	37.5	1.16	58.98	34.9	1.69	54.42	33.8	1.61
August	47.63	37.5	1.27	47.74	37.3	1.28	48.23	37.1	1.30	43.82	38.1	1.15	60.48	36.0	1.68	58.19	35.7	1.63
September	48.00	37.5	1.28	48.63	37.7	1.29	47 42	36.2	1.31	43.62	37.6	1.16	59.49	35.2	1.69	57.59	34.9	1.65

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																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [5]			*Underwear and nightwear, 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
September	43.56	34.3	1.27	68.13	32.6	2.09	49.08	36.9	1.33	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.13	36.2	1.44	66.61	38.5	1.73
October	44.58	35.1	1.27	69.63	33.8	2.06	50.49	37.4	1.35	49.14	37.8	1.30	53.07	36.6	1.45	67.20	39.3	1.71
November	45.97	36.2	1.27	65.27	32.8	1.99	49.48	37.2	1.33	48.00	37.5	1.28	52.93	36.5	1.45	56.95	33.9	1.68
December	47.74	37.3	1.28	68.74	34.2	2.01	48.81	36.7	1.33	46.74	36.8	1.27	52.93	36.5	1.45	61.03	35.9	1.70
1957: January	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
February	46.83	36.3	1.29	70.45	34.2	2.06	49.21	37.0	1.33	47.50	37.4	1.27	52.64	36.3	1.45	69.27	38.7	1.79
March	48.23	37.1	1.30	68.68	33.5	2.05	49.45	36.9	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.85	36.2	1.46	72.98	40.1	1.82
April	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.87	30.7	1.95	47.70	35.6	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	51.60	35.1	1.47	57.62	34.3	1.68
May	47.97	36.9	1.30	63.70	32.5	1.96	47.57	35.5	1.34	45.70	35.7	1.28	51.74	35.2	1.47	51.15	31.0	1.65
June	45.50	35.0	1.30	65.73	32.7	2.01	48.11	35.9	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	52.41	35.9	1.46	54.94	32.9	1.67
July	45.06	35.2	1.28	74.91	35.5	2.11	48.01	36.1	1.33	46.46	36.3	1.28	51.62	35.6	1.45	58.64	34.7	1.69
August	45.44	35.5	1.28	75.03	35.9	2.09	49.85	37.2	1.34	48.38	37.8	1.28	52.92	36.0	1.47	63.41	37.3	1.70
September	45.98	35.1	1.31	72.45	34.5	2.10	51.27	37.7	1.36	50.17	38.3	1.31	53.87	36.4	1.48	65.84	38.5	1.71
	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [5]			*Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*		
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
September	48.33	35.8	1.35	51.24	37.4	1.37	54.10	38.1	1.42	48.64	38.0	1.28	59.05	39.9	1.48	54.81	38.6	1.42
October	49.58	37.0	1.34	52.30	37.9	1.38	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.31	39.0	1.29	58.95	40.1	1.47	56.41	38.9	1.45
November	48.94	36.8	1.33	50.37	36.5	1.38	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.62	37.4	1.30	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.53	38.4	1.42
December	49.14	36.4	1.35	51.15	36.8	1.39	57.22	38.4	1.49	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.64	40.3	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
1957: January	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.23	36.2	1.36	55.35	37.4	1.48	47.45	36.5	1.30	58.07	39.5	1.47	56.99	39.3	1.45
February	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	55.20	38.6	1.43
March	50.86	37.4	1.36	49.27	35.7	1.38	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.52	37.8	1.31	57.72	39.0	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
April	48.28	36.3	1.33	48.37	34.8	1.39	54.54	37.1	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.34	39.4	1.43
May	49.41	36.6	1.35	48.16	34.4	1.40	55.73	37.4	1.49	46.64	35.6	1.31	57.30	38.2	1.50	58.69	40.2	1.46
June	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.63	35.2	1.41	57.23	37.9	1.51	47.92	36.3	1.32	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.09	40.2	1.47
July	52.72	38.2	1.38	50.40	36.0	1.40	56.10	37.4	1.50	48.34	36.9	1.31	60.50	39.8	1.52	59.45	39.9	1.49
August	51.38	37.5	1.37	48.79	35.1	1.39	57.98	38.4	1.51	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.15	39.7	1.49	60.53	38.8	1.56
September	50.14	36.6	1.37	51.47	36.5	1.41	57.07	38.3	1.49	50.94	38.3	1.33	62.27	40.7	1.53	55.35	37.4	1.48
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills [5]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [5]		
							United States			South			West					
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
September	74.03	40.9	1.81	73.71	40.5	1.82	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	92.90	39.2	2.37	74.70	40.6	1.84
October	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.90	40.5	1.80	74.12	40.5	1.83	50.16	41.8	1.20	91.73	39.2	2.34	73.75	40.3	1.83
November	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	49.80	41.5	1.20	90.64	38.9	2.33	73.02	39.9	1.83
December	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.13	39.5	1.75	69.95	39.3	1.78	49.56	41.3	1.20	86.16	37.3	2.31	75.11	40.6	1.85
1957: January	67.25	39.1	1.72	66.95	38.7	1.73	67.94	38.6	1.76	48.00	40.0	1.20	84.04	36.7	2.29	73.63	39.8	1.85
February	68.51	39.6	1.73	68.21	39.2	1.74	69.21	39.1	1.77	48.12	40.1	1.20	86.18	37.8	2.28	74.00	40.0	1.85
March	70.27	39.7	1.77	69.74	39.4	1.77	70.53	39.4	1.79	48.52	40.1	1.21	87.78	38.5	2.28	71.97	38.9	1.85
April	72.00	40.0	1.80	70.67	39.7	1.78	71.86	39.7	1.81	48.64	40.2	1.21	89.31	39.0	2.29	74.40	40.0	1.86
May	73.16	40.2	1.82	72.00	40.0	1.80	73.20	40.0	1.83	50.26	41.2	1.22	90.25	38.9	2.32	76.73	40.6	1.89
June	74.89	40.7	1.84	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.40	40.0	1.86	49.25	40.7	1.21	91.89	39.1	2.35	77.71	40.9	1.90
July	71.71	39.4	1.82	70.23	38.8	1.81	70.82	38.7	1.83	49.13	40.6	1.21	85.74	36.8	2.33	75.98	40.2	1.89
August	75.62	41.1	1.84	74.12	40.5	1.83	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.87	41.7	1.22	92.36	39.3	2.35	77.52	40.8	1.90
September	72.10	39.4	1.83	72.47	39.6	1.83	73.08	39.5	1.85	50.68	41.2	1.23	89.59	37.8	2.37	78.14	40.7	1.92
	Millwork			*Plywood*			Wooden containers [5]			*Wooden boxes, other than cigar*			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures		
																Total: Furniture and fixtures		
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	56.58	41.0	1.38	60.15	41.2	1.46	68.95	40.8	1.69
September	74.70	40.6	1.84	74.85	40.9	1.83	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.94	40.8	1.42	61.57	41.6	1.48	71.04	41.3	1.72
October	73.35	40.3	1.82	73.71	40.5	1.82	58.50	41.2	1.42	57.95	41.1	1.41	61.80	41.2	1.50	71.97	41.6	1.73
November	72.98	40.1	1.82	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.14	40.1	1.40	56.03	40.6	1.38	61.39	41.2	1.49	69.66	40.5	1.72
December	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	57.53	40.8	1.41	56.30	40.5	1.39	61.39	41.2	1.49	71.45	41.3	1.73
1957: January	72.65	39.7	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	55.72	39.8	1.40	55.18	39.7	1.39	60.05	40.3	1.49	68.46	39.8	1.72
February	72.86	39.6	1.84	76.07	40.9	1.86	55.30	39.5	1.40	55.04	39.6	1.39	60.94	40.9	1.49	69.55	40.2	1.73
March	72.68	39.5	1.84	71.23	38.5	1.85	56.00	40.0	1.40	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.50	41.0	1.50	69.55	40.2	1.73
April	73.63	39.8	1.85	76.11	40.7	1.87	56.82	40.3	1.41	56.42	40.3	1.40	61.76	40.9	1.51	68.28	39.7	1.72
May	75.33	40.5	1.86	78.31	41.0	1.91	57.08	40.2	1.42	56.96	40.4	1.41	61.86	40.7	1.52	67.82	39.2	1.73
June	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.34	40.8	1.92	57.08	40.2	1.42	57.49	40.2	1.43	63.14	41.0	1.54	69.08	39.7	1.74
July	77.64	41.3	1.88	72.95	38.6	1.89	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.58	40.4	1.45	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.38	39.3	1.74
August	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.15	40.1	1.45	62.27	40.7	1.53	71.63	40.7	1.76
September	79.04	41.6	1.90	75.84	39.5	1.92	56.30	39.1	1.44	56.30	39.1	1.44	62.62	40.4	1.55	71.98	40.9	1.76

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	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*		
	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																	
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
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	59.20	40.0	1.48	71.00	38.8	1.83	76.97	40.3	1.91	77.22	39.6	1.95	64.94	41.1	1.58
July	64.68	39.2	1.65	58.21	39.6	1.47	68.22	37.9	1.80	76.95	40.5	1.90	77.61	39.8	1.95	63.18	40.5	1.56
August	67.97	40.7	1.67	61.39	41.2	1.49	72.80	40.4	1.82	77.16	40.4	1.91	81.56	41.4	1.97	66.98	41.6	1.61
September	68.88	41.0	1.68	61.84	41.5	1.49	75.89	40.8	1.86	77.74	40.7	1.91	81.58	41.2	1.98	66.65	41.4	1.61

Year and month	*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 [5]		
	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
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued									Paper and allied products								
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
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	32.1	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	80.63	37.5	2.15	86.05	40.4	2.13	68.00	40.0	1.70	85.67	42.2	2.03	93.53	43.1	2.17	80.10	41.5	1.93
July	86.33	39.6	2.18	84.96	39.7	2.14	68.63	39.9	1.72	87.14	42.3	2.06	95.48	43.4	2.20	80.73	41.4	1.95
August	88.84	40.2	2.21	86.86	40.4	2.15	69.49	40.4	1.72	87.55	42.5	2.06	95.26	43.3	2.20	81.87	42.2	1.94
September	88.88	40.4	2.20	86.40	40.0	2.16	70.82	40.7	1.74	89.23	42.9	2.08	96.79	43.6	2.22	83.92	42.6	1.97

Year and month	*Paperboard boxes*			*Fiber cans, tubes, and drums*			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
	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
	Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries								
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
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	2.50
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	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.87	41.0	2.07	75.85	41.0	1.85	96.38	38.4	2.51	102.96	36.0	2.86	97.71	39.4	2.48
July	80.70	41.6	1.94	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	96.13	38.3	2.51	100.54	35.4	2.84	100.90	40.2	2.51
August	81.83	42.4	1.93	82.62	40.3	2.05	77.64	41.3	1.88	96.64	38.5	2.51	100.67	35.7	2.82	104.60	40.7	2.57
September	84.08	42.9	1.96	84.03	40.4	2.08	78.81	41.7	1.89	98.03	38.9	2.52	103.61	36.1	2.87	107.12	41.2	2.60

Year and month	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
	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	$80.40	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
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	39.6	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	1.69	73.12	39.1	1.87	109.06	38.4	2.84
February	84.80	40.0	2.12	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.35	39.4	2.42	65.15	38.1	1.71	73.66	39.6	1.86	112.22	39.1	2.87
March	85.68	40.8	2.10	96.39	40.5	2.38	96.87	39.7	2.44	64.77	38.1	1.70	74.45	39.6	1.88	113.18	39.3	2.88
April	85.26	40.6	2.10	95.20	40.0	2.38	95.50	39.3	2.43	64.98	38.0	1.71	73.32	39.0	1.88	109.52	38.7	2.83
May	85.84	40.3	2.13	94.49	39.7	2.38	96.53	39.4	2.45	65.45	38.5	1.70	73.13	38.9	1.88	110.88	38.5	2.88
June	84.56	39.7	2.13	95.04	39.6	2.40	97.66	39.7	2.46	63.96	38.3	1.67	74.07	39.4	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88
July	83.95	39.6	2.12	95.12	39.8	2.39	98.50	39.4	2.50	63.63	38.8	1.64	72.94	38.8	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88
August	86.18	39.9	2.16	95.76	39.9	2.40	98.70	39.8	2.48	64.13	38.4	1.67	75.07	39.1	1.92	112.91	38.8	2.91
September	85.79	39.9	2.15	98.17	40.4	2.43	97.88	41.3	2.37	62.91	37.9	1.66	73.92	38.7	1.91	110.01	38.6	2.85

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																	
	Chemicals and allied products																	
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [8]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [8]			*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	103.50	41.4	2.50
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	97.51	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	99.63	41.0	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.39	97.82	41.1	2.38	99.60	41.5	2.40	103.88	39.8	2.61
July	92.25	41.0	2.25	100.53	40.7	2.47	99.31	40.7	2.44	98.16	40.9	2.40	101.16	41.8	2.42	108.75	41.2	2.64
August	92.25	41.0	2.25	101.18	40.8	2.48	99.63	40.5	2.46	98.40	41.0	2.40	101.64	42.0	2.42	109.34	40.8	2.68
September	92.93	41.3	2.25	103.00	41.2	2.50	101.11	41.1	2.46	99.05	41.1	2.41	102.06	42.0	2.43	108.14	40.5	2.67
	Synthetic fibers			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [8]			*Soap and glycerin*			Paints, pigments, and fillers [8]		
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
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	2.14
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	2.16
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	96.41	41.2	2.34	105.06	41.2	2.55	90.69	41.6	2.18
July	83.42	40.3	2.07	95.68	41.6	2.30	82.42	40.6	2.03	95.53	41.0	2.33	103.73	41.0	2.53	90.67	41.4	2.19
August	83.22	40.4	2.06	96.10	41.6	2.31	81.81	40.3	2.03	97.47	41.3	2.36	107.43	41.8	2.57	91.08	41.4	2.20
September	82.81	40.2	2.06	95.95	41.9	2.29	84.05	41.0	2.05	98.36	41.5	2.37	107.43	41.8	2.57	89.98	40.9	2.20
	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [8]			*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
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	78.07	42.2	1.85	71.06	41.8	1.70	80.78	43.9	1.84	73.53	43.0	1.71	89.55	45.0	1.99
July	88.81	41.5	2.14	80.91	43.5	1.86	71.80	41.5	1.73	82.47	44.1	1.87	76.46	43.2	1.77	89.95	45.2	1.99
August	89.01	41.4	2.15	78.81	42.6	1.85	71.97	41.6	1.73	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.90	42.8	1.75	88.31	44.6	1.98
September	87.72	40.8	2.15	80.97	43.3	1.87	72.56	41.7	1.74	79.47	44.9	1.77	71.65	44.5	1.61	90.80	45.4	2.00
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Miscellaneous chemicals [8]			*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
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	84.03	40.4	2.08	69.45	38.8	1.79	96.83	42.1	2.30	108.79	40.9	2.66	113.70	40.9	2.78	94.30	41.0	2.30
July	83.21	40.2	2.07	67.94	38.6	1.76	96.79	41.9	2.31	111.64	41.5	2.69	115.92	41.4	2.80	98.41	41.7	2.36
August	83.82	40.3	2.08	69.42	39.0	1.78	95.08	41.7	2.28	109.21	40.6	2.69	111.60	40.0	2.79	101.39	42.6	2.38
September	85.67	40.6	2.11	71.64	39.8	1.80	98.28	42.0	2.34	113.30	41.5	2.73	116.44	41.0	2.84	102.77	43.0	2.39

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
September	89.10	40.5	2.20	102.51	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	41.7	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	82.59	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	1.52	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	102.40	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	107.23	41.4	2.59	72.29	39.5	1.83	81.81	40.7	2.01	58.21	37.8	1.54	77.81	39.9	1.95
July	94.16	41.3	2.28	112.20	42.5	2.64	72.13	39.2	1.84	82.62	40.7	2.03	58.29	38.1	1.53	76.83	39.4	1.95
August	92.84	40.9	2.27	107.83	41.0	2.63	73.05	39.7	1.84	83.84	41.1	2.04	58.67	38.1	1.54	77.22	39.4	1.96
September	93.02	40.8	2.28	107.33	40.5	2.65	74.64	39.7	1.88	84.87	41.2	2.06	57.66	37.2	1.55	77.42	39.3	1.97
	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
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	63.50	39.2	1.62	52.82	37.2	1.42	50.01	36.5	1.37
July	77.36	40.5	1.91	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.09	37.9	1.48	64.40	40.0	1.61	53.34	37.3	1.43	49.32	36.0	1.37
August	78.91	41.1	1.92	56.30	38.3	1.47	56.32	37.8	1.49	63.27	39.3	1.61	54.14	38.4	1.41	50.32	37.0	1.36
September	79.13	41.0	1.93	53.95	36.7	1.47	54.75	36.5	1.50	65.85	40.4	1.63	53.58	38.0	1.41	49.91	36.7	1.36
	Stone, clay, and glass products																	
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [3]			*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
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	108.90	39.6	2.75	84.02	40.2	2.09	85.65	40.4	2.12	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.42	39.0	1.78
July	82.82	40.4	2.05	112.28	40.1	2.80	84.82	40.2	2.11	86.46	40.4	2.14	81.59	39.8	2.05	68.78	39.3	1.75
August	84.25	40.9	2.06	109.02	39.5	2.76	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.63	40.2	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	69.78	39.2	1.78
September	84.25	40.7	2.07	111.04	39.8	2.79	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.10	39.3	2.14	82.78	39.8	2.08	72.67	40.6	1.79
	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
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	86.74	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	86.73	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	84.46	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	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.82	39.9	1.85	67.30	40.3	1.67	74.05	39.6	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	84.56	39.7	2.13
April	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.29	41.0	1.69	73.87	39.5	1.87	71.00	38.8	1.83	83.50	39.2	2.13
May	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.59	40.1	1.86	69.87	41.1	1.70	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.64	39.7	1.88	83.07	39.0	2.13
June	86.51	41.0	2.11	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.55	41.6	1.72	76.80	40.0	1.92	73.51	39.1	1.88	83.28	39.1	2.13
July	83.16	37.8	2.20	76.33	40.6	1.88	71.55	41.6	1.72	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.33	40.6	1.88	85.02	39.0	2.18
August	91.39	40.8	2.24	76.52	40.7	1.88	71.72	41.7	1.72	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.37	40.2	1.85	85.58	38.9	2.20
September	92.84	40.9	2.27	76.19	40.1	1.90	72.45	41.4	1.75	78.34	40.8	1.92	76.11	40.7	1.87	81.33	36.8	2.21

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																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [5]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [5]			*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
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	85.57	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	72.07	36.4	1.98	85.55	44.1	1.94	83.59	44.7	1.87	72.22	40.8	1.77	87.74	41.0	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27
July	71.87	36.3	1.98	84.39	43.5	1.94	81.47	43.8	1.86	71.56	40.2	1.78	85.79	39.9	2.15	88.98	39.2	2.27
August	74.27	37.7	1.97	87.02	44.4	1.96	83.78	44.8	1.87	72.67	40.6	1.79	87.26	40.4	2.16	88.53	39.0	2.27
September	74.47	37.8	1.97	86.48	43.9	1.97	82.53	43.9	1.88	72.67	40.6	1.79	88.10	40.6	2.17	90.09	39.0	2.31
	Stone, clay and glass products—Continued						Primary metal industries											
	Asbestos products			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills [5]			*Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical 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
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	92.88	42.8	2.17	88.83	37.8	2.35	99.70	40.2	2.48	104.67	39.8	2.63	105.07	39.8	2.64	92.00	40.0	2.30
July	89.84	41.4	2.17	85.79	36.2	2.37	100.44	39.7	2.53	107.17	39.4	2.72	107.56	39.4	2.73	92.28	39.1	2.36
August	92.18	41.9	2.20	92.54	38.4	2.41	89.82	39.3	2.54	105.65	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	95.34	40.4	2.36
September	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.73	37.7	2.38	100.86	39.4	2.56	107.36	38.9	2.76	107.75	38.9	2.77	97.03	40.6	2.39
	Iron and steel foundries [5]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [5]			*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	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07	95.63	42.5	2.25	91.46	41.2	2.22	89.02	41.6	2.14
September	87.95	41.1	2.14	84.25	40.7	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	85.67	40.6	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	40.6	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	87.12	39.6	2.20	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	97.86	42.0	2.33	93.61	40.7	2.30	89.79	41.0	2.19
April	86.68	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	88.53	39.7	2.23	85.24	39.1	2.18	84.89	39.3	2.16	96.41	41.2	2.34	95.53	41.0	2.33	90.83	41.1	2.21
July	88.09	39.5	2.23	85.63	39.1	2.19	83.85	39.0	2.15	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	91.13	40.5	2.25
August	87.58	39.1	2.24	84.97	38.8	2.19	83.33	38.4	2.17	95.27	40.2	2.37	96.96	40.4	2.40	90.45	40.2	2.25
September	87.98	39.1	2.25	84.32	38.5	2.19	87.47	39.4	2.22	95.84	40.1	2.39	98.01	40.5	2.42	92.39	40.7	2.27
	Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [5]			*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
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	94.53	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	2.11	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	2.10	93.32	40.4	2.31	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.24	40.1	2.35	91.58	40.7	2.25
April	101.25	40.5	2.50	87.56	41.3	2.12	94.30	40.3	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.99	40.5	2.37	89.95	39.8	2.26
May	102.16	40.7	2.51	86.09	40.8	2.11	94.54	40.4	2.34	93.96	40.5	2.32	95.27	40.2	2.37	90.63	40.1	2.26
June	102.82	40.8	2.52	86.71	40.9	2.12	95.88	40.8	2.35	97.11	41.5	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	91.88	40.3	2.28
July	101.66	40.5	2.51	85.44	40.3	2.12	94.24	40.1	2.35	95.18	40.5	2.35	93.69	39.7	2.36	91.77	39.9	2.30
August	106.93	40.2	2.66	90.94	42.1	2.16	95.52	39.8	2.40	93.13	39.8	2.34	97.57	39.5	2.47	92.06	40.2	2.29
September	107.46	40.4	2.66	89.21	41.3	2.16	98.01	40.5	2.42	95.75	40.4	2.37	100.60	40.4	2.49	93.26	40.2	2.32

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																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries [5]			*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
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	98.28	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	2.46	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: January	103.91	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
February	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
March	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
April	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
May	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
June	102.67	41.4	2.48	107.90	41.5	2.60	97.23	41.2	2.36	104.58	42.0	2.49	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.90	42.2	2.32
July	101.34	40.7	2.49	105.52	40.9	2.58	94.56	39.9	2.37	104.67	41.7	2.51	89.13	40.7	2.19	101.76	43.3	2.35
August	102.06	40.5	2.52	104.52	40.2	2.60	98.09	40.7	2.41	102.91	41.0	2.51	90.20	41.0	2.20	99.64	42.4	2.35
September	101.71	40.2	2.53	104.41	39.7	2.63	97.36	40.4	2.41	102.87	40.5	2.54	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.58	41.7	2.34
	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware [5]			*Cutlery and edge tools*			*Hand tools*			*Hardware*			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [5]			*Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies*		
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
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	41.1	2.07	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: January	83.62	40.2	2.08	74.30	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
February	84.03	40.4	2.08	74.12	40.5	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.39	39.9	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17
March	83.82	40.3	2.08	75.07	40.8	1.84	82.99	39.9	2.08	86.86	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	74.77	40.2	1.86	82.97	39.7	2.09	88.10	40.6	2.17	83.77	39.7	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21
July	84.19	39.9	2.11	73.42	39.9	1.84	80.47	38.5	2.09	88.48	40.4	2.19	81.90	39.0	2.10	85.53	38.7	2.21
August	85.65	40.4	2.12	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.19	39.9	2.11	89.35	40.8	2.19	84.56	39.7	2.13	88.36	39.8	2.22
September	90.06	41.5	2.17	76.17	40.3	1.89	85.81	40.1	2.14	95.82	42.4	2.26	86.24	40.3	2.14	88.58	39.9	2.22
	Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products [5]			*Structural steel and ornamental metal work*			*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim*			*Boiler-shop products*			*Sheet-metal work*		
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
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: January	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
February	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
March	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
April	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
May	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
June	82.80	40.0	2.07	93.68	42.2	2.22	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	91.10	41.6	2.19	94.92	42.0	2.26
July	80.55	39.1	2.06	93.63	41.8	2.24	95.37	42.2	2.26	90.67	41.4	2.19	92.35	41.6	2.22	94.85	41.6	2.28
August	82.97	39.7	2.09	94.89	41.8	2.27	97.10	42.4	2.29	92.51	41.3	2.24	93.15	41.4	2.25	94.62	41.5	2.28
September	85.46	40.5	2.11	96.22	42.2	2.28	97.98	42.6	2.30	93.38	41.5	2.25	95.60	42.3	2.26	95.40	41.3	2.31
	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [5]			*Vitreous enameled products*			*Stamped and pressed metal products*			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [5]		
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
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	42.4	2.27	80.57	40.9	1.97	82.81	41.2	2.01	88.20	42.0	2.10
December	94.15	42.6	2.21	67.83	39.9	1.70	99.13	43.1	2.30	82.60	41.3	2.00	84.65	41.7	2.03	90.52	42.7	2.12
1957: January	87.91	40.7	2.16	70.07	40.5	1.73	91.62	40.9	2.24	78.80	39.8	1.98	82.22	40.5	2.03	89.25	42.1	2.12
February	87.51	40.7	2.15	69.25	39.8	1.74	90.98	40.8	2.23	78.41	39.8	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	89.68	42.3	2.12
March	87.89	40.5	2.17	74.39	43.0	1.73	92.89	41.1	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	82.42	40.6	2.03	89.89	42.2	2.13
April	88.29	40.5	2.18	64.90	37.3	1.74	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.21	39.7	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	89.24	41.7	2.14
May	89.32	40.6	2.20	65.14	36.8	1.77	93.25	40.9	2.28	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.40	39.8	2.02	88.18	41.4	2.13
June	91.21	40.9	2.23	68.85	38.9	1.77	96.00	41.2	2.33	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	89.02	41.6	2.14
July	88.80	40.0	2.22	72.86	41.4	1.76	92.86	40.2	2.31	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.18	39.6	2.05	89.21	41.3	2.16
August	89.91	40.5	2.22	74.34	41.3	1.80	93.38	40.6	2.30	80.00	40.0	2.00	82.40	40.0	2.06	88.99	41.2	2.16
September	93.38	41.5	2.25	75.12	41.5	1.81	98.23	41.8	2.35	82.41	40.2	2.05	83.82	40.3	2.08	89.60	41.1	2.18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	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]		
	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	$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
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	103.53	43.5	2.38	97.94	41.5	2.36	89.82	41.2	2.18	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.53	41.1	2.30	101.60	41.3	2.46
July	103.58	42.8	2.42	94.71	40.3	2.35	90.45	41.3	2.19	86.52	41.2	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	100.28	40.6	2.47
August	102.55	42.2	2.43	96.76	41.0	2.36	90.39	40.9	2.21	86.51	41.0	2.11	93.15	40.5	2.30	99.29	40.2	2.47
September	98.82	40.5	2.44	95.82	40.6	2.36	92.29	41.2	2.24	87.13	4.11	2.12	94.42	40.7	2.32	101.00	40.4	2.50
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			*Diesel and other internal combustion, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [5]			*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
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	94.66	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	96.87	40.7	2.38	91.60	40.0	2.29	92.04	39.5	2.33	90.72	40.5	2.24	93.34	41.3	2.26
July	114.70	42.8	2.68	93.85	39.6	2.37	90.74	39.8	2.28	91.57	39.3	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	91.94	40.5	2.27
August	111.04	41.9	2.65	94.01	39.5	2.38	89.08	38.9	2.29	88.92	38.0	2.34	88.98	39.9	2.23	92.16	40.6	2.27
September	109.59	41.2	2.66	97.44	40.1	2.43	94.00	40.0	2.35	95.44	39.6	2.41	92.34	40.5	2.28	93.61	40.7	2.30
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [5]			*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	2.26	115.12	45.5	2.53
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	2.57
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	2.54
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	92.89	41.1	2.26	93.60	41.6	2.25	108.68	43.3	2.51	102.00	42.5	2.40	99.25	41.7	2.38	116.33	44.4	2.62
July	91.25	40.2	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	106.00	42.4	2.50	97.17	41.0	2.37	100.26	41.6	2.41	113.10	43.5	2.60
August	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	103.17	41.6	2.48	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.29	41.2	2.41	108.03	42.2	2.56
September	92.46	40.2	2.30	96.14	41.8	2.30	103.75	41.5	2.50	96.72	40.3	2.40	103.39	42.2	2.45	107.68	41.9	2.57
	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
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	46.1	2.17	101.86	42.8	2.38	93.63	41.8	2.24
April	90.07	41.7	2.16	91.52	41.6	2.20	76.57	40.3	1.90	99.82	46.0	2.17	102.29	42.8	2.39	92.10	41.3	2.23
May	89.42	41.4	2.16	91.49	41.4	2.21	76.76	40.4	1.90	95.03	44.2	2.15	102.05	42.7	2.39	92.51	41.3	2.24
June	89.64	41.5	2.16	91.69	41.3	2.22	77.93	40.8	1.91	94.16	44.0	2.14	97.82	41.1	2.38	92.48	41.1	2.25
July	89.82	41.2	2.18	91.43	41.0	2.23	77.55	40.6	1.91	92.88	43.4	2.14	98.23	41.1	2.39	92.21	40.8	2.26
August	89.38	41.0	2.18	91.17	40.7	2.24	77.16	40.4	1.91	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.27	39.6	2.33	92.62	40.8	2.27
September	89.79	41.0	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.25	76.21	39.9	1.91	93.74	43.2	2.17	96.32	40.3	2.39	94.76	41.2	2.30

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																	
	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
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	2.13	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	98.56	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	90.39	40.9	2.21	96.93	41.6	2.33	87.72	40.8	2.15	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.12	41.1	2.29	94.69	41.9	2.26
July	89.54	40.7	2.20	97.70	41.4	2.36	88.04	40.2	2.19	90.85	40.2	2.26	92.92	40.4	2.30	90.74	39.8	2.28
August	88.88	40.4	2.20	99.29	41.2	2.41	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.90	40.4	2.25	93.89	41.0	2.29	94.39	41.4	2.28
September	92.51	41.3	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	91.21	40.9	2.23	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.48	40.9	2.31	99.45	42.5	2.34
	Office and store machines and devices [5]			*Computing machines and cash registers*			*Typewriters* [6]			Service-industry and household machines [5]			*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
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	89.89	39.6	2.27	97.60	40.0	2.44	75.08	38.9	1.93	86.07	39.3	2.19	88.26	39.4	2.24	79.79	39.5	2.02
July	89.78	39.9	2.25	99.14	40.8	2.43	74.31	38.5	1.93	86.51	39.5	2.19	89.60	40.0	2.24	86.52	42.0	2.06
August	89.72	39.7	2.26	97.28	40.2	2.42	75.66	39.0	1.94	87.07	39.4	2.21	87.98	39.1	2.25	83.43	40.5	2.06
September	92.11	40.4	2.28	100.04	40.5	2.47	76.82	39.6	1.94	87.96	39.8	2.21	95.82	41.3	2.32	83.85	40.9	2.05
	Sewing machines			*Refrigerators and air-conditioning units*			Miscellaneous machinery parts [5]			*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	89.66	41.7	2.15	88.99	41.2	2.16	89.01	41.4	2.15	90.31	42.2	2.14
September	89.10	40.5	2.20	86.55	39.7	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.49	41.4	2.21	89.62	41.3	2.17	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	93.93	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	86.41	39.1	2.21	91.58	40.7	2.25	90.32	40.5	2.23	88.48	39.5	2.24	93.11	41.2	2.26
July	90.27	40.3	2.24	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.20	40.0	2.23	89.55	39.8	2.25	93.07	41.0	2.27
August	90.72	40.5	2.24	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.82	40.1	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.48	41.1	2.25
September	87.38	39.9	2.19	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.76	40.6	2.26	91.71	40.4	2.27	89.50	39.6	2.26	93.11	41.2	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
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	40.7	2.27
April	83.02	40.3	2.06	87.89	40.5	2.17	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.26	40.6	2.10	81.20	40.0	2.03	90.85	40.2	2.26
May	82.21	40.1	2.05	87.67	40.4	2.17	76.43	39.6	1.93	84.40	40.0	2.11	81.20	40.2	2.02	91.25	40.2	2.27
June	83.02	40.3	2.06	89.13	40.7	2.19	77.41	39.9	1.94	84.23	40.3	2.09	83.03	40.9	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31
July	81.39	39.7	2.05	88.91	40.6	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96	84.77	39.8	2.13	81.81	40.3	2.03	94.48	40.9	2.31
August	82.81	40.2	2.06	89.32	40.6	2.20	75.46	39.1	1.93	85.20	40.0	2.13	81.80	40.1	2.04	95.76	41.1	2.33
September	83.42	40.3	2.07	89.73	40.6	2.21	76.24	39.3	1.94	84.59	39.9	2.12	83.21	40.2	2.07	96.35	41.0	2.35

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																	
	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
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	87.84	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	92.80	40.7	2.28	93.15	41.4	2.25	99.53	42.9	2.32	82.43	38.7	2.13	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.58	38.9	2.20
July	94.07	40.9	2.30	92.70	41.2	2.25	91.71	39.7	2.31	82.08	38.9	2.11	84.67	41.3	2.05	85.58	38.9	2.20
August	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.11	41.2	2.26	99.12	42.0	2.36	82.47	38.9	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.46	39.3	2.20
September	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.14	41.8	2.30	83.10	39.2	2.12	86.10	42.0	2.05	87.52	39.6	2.21
	Electric lamps			Communication equipment [5]			*Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment*			*Radio tubes*			*Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment*			Miscellaneous electrical products [5]		
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
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	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.97	40.3	1.91	71.89	39.5	1.82	94.81	41.4	2.29	80.80	40.4	2.00
July	74.48	39.2	1.90	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.24	39.6	1.90	67.86	37.7	1.80	85.91	38.7	2.22	80.60	40.3	2.00
August	75.84	39.5	1.92	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	72.98	40.1	1.82	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.21	40.7	2.02
September	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.79	40.2	1.96	76.59	40.1	1.91	74.59	40.1	1.86	91.53	40.5	2.26	83.23	40.8	2.04
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Storage batteries			*Primary batteries (dry and wet)*			*X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes*			Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment [5a]			*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
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	95.11	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	95.01	39.1	2.43
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	67.43	39.9	1.69	89.06	40.3	2.21	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.42	39.6	2.46	98.60	39.6	2.49
July	87.86	39.4	2.23	66.59	39.4	1.69	92.48	41.1	2.25	95.20	39.5	2.41	94.71	38.5	2.46	96.00	38.4	2.50
August	92.25	41.0	2.25	67.66	39.8	1.70	90.68	40.3	2.25	97.69	40.2	2.43	98.80	40.0	2.47	100.15	39.9	2.51
September	94.39	41.4	2.28	67.49	39.7	1.70	88.93	39.7	2.24	98.15	39.9	2.46	99.94	39.5	2.53	101.65	39.4	2.58
	Truck and bus bodies			*Trailers (truck and automobile)*			Aircraft and parts [5]			*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
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	2.31	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	2.33
April	85.86	40.5	2.12	80.94	39.1	2.07	99.12	42.0	2.36	97.76	41.6	2.35	100.25	42.3	2.37	102.58	43.1	2.38
May	83.37	39.7	2.10	79.93	38.8	2.06	94.60	40.6	2.33	92.80	40.0	2.32	95.06	40.8	2.33	97.76	41.6	2.35
June	83.35	39.5	2.11	83.01	40.1	2.07	95.00	40.6	2.34	92.97	39.9	2.33	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.12	40.9	2.35
July	84.80	40.0	2.12	80.32	38.8	2.07	94.94	40.4	2.35	93.13	39.8	2.34	96.29	40.8	2.36	95.88	40.8	2.35
August	87.26	40.4	2.16	83.42	40.3	2.07	96.15	40.4	2.38	95.04	40.1	2.37	96.16	39.9	2.41	98.29	41.3	2.38
September	85.81	40.1	2.14	84.66	40.7	2.08	96.15	40.4	2.38	95.27	40.2	2.37	95.44	39.6	2.41	97.23	41.2	2.36

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																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing [5]			*Shipbuilding and repairing*			*Boatbuilding and repairing*			Railroad equipment [5]			*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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
June	100.06	42.4	2.36	96.15	40.4	2.38	98.98	40.4	2.45	78.72	41.0	1.92	99.10	39.8	2.49	102.47	40.5	2.53
July	99.30	41.9	2.37	97.20	40.5	2.40	99.23	40.5	2.45	79.59	40.4	1.97	100.80	40.0	2.52	102.56	40.7	2.52
August	99.07	41.8	2.37	97.28	40.2	2.42	99.29	40.2	2.47	77.82	39.5	1.97	99.79	39.6	2.52	103.22	40.8	2.53
September	100.08	41.7	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	98.25	39.3	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.98	104.26	40.1	2.60	106.71	41.2	2.59
	Transportation equipment—Continued						Instruments and related products											
	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
April	99.60	40.0	2.49	79.40	40.1	1.98	85.26	40.6	2.10	97.34	41.6	2.34	87.54	41.1	2.13	85.05	40.5	2.10
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
June	97.96	39.5	2.48	81.40	40.1	2.03	85.46	40.5	2.11	96.05	40.7	2.36	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.84	40.3	2.13
July	100.30	39.8	2.52	79.37	39.1	2.03	84.61	40.1	2.11	95.04	40.1	2.37	85.01	40.1	2.12	85.84	40.3	2.13
August	99.29	39.4	2.52	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10	94.09	39.7	2.37	85.65	40.4	2.12	84.38	39.8	2.12
September	103.22	39.7	2.60	83.03	40.5	2.05	86.05	40.4	2.13	95.51	40.3	2.37	86.24	40.3	2.14	86.67	40.5	2.14
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					
	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
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
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	42.5	1.82
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	1.83
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	72.67	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
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
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	1.84
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
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
June	75.30	40.7	1.85	67.54	40.2	1.68	94.71	41.0	2.31	72.15	39.0	1.85	71.82	39.9	1.80	74.34	40.4	1.84
July	74.00	40.0	1.85	67.83	39.9	1.70	94.02	40.7	2.31	69.66	38.7	1.80	71.50	39.5	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81
August	74.59	40.1	1.86	68.40	40.0	1.71	92.75	40.5	2.29	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.00	40.0	1.80	75.67	40.9	1.85
September	76.30	40.8	1.87	68.51	40.3	1.70	98.90	40.7	2.43	75.17	40.2	1.87	72.94	40.3	1.81	77.93	41.9	1.86
	Jewelry and findings			*Silverware and plated ware*			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [5 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
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
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
November	71.91	42.3	1.70	92.14	44.3	2.08	84.02	41.8	2.01	63.41	38.9	1.63	62.76	38.5	1.63	65.27	39.8	1.64
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
February	68.85	40.5	1.70	84.66	41.5	2.04	82.01	40.6	2.02	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.08	38.6	1.66	71.86	40.6	1.77
March	68.80	40.0	1.72	86.72	42.3	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	66.92	39.6	1.69	64.29	39.2	1.64	71.33	40.3	1.77
April	68.68	39.7	1.73	84.23	41.7	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	66.59	39.4	1.69	63.80	38.9	1.64	70.98	40.1	1.77
May	69.60	40.0	1.74	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	65.74	38.9	1.69	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.17	39.3	1.76
June	70.88	40.5	1.75	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.00	40.0	2.05	64.96	38.9	1.67	62.53	38.6	1.62	69.34	39.4	1.76
July	67.49	39.7	1.70	81.20	40.4	2.01	73.53	36.4	2.02	63.58	38.3	1.66	61.50	38.2	1.61	67.94	38.6	1.76
August	70.47	40.5	1.74	85.90	41.7	2.06	81.80	40.1	2.04	65.86	39.2	1.68	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	38.7	1.76
September	72.56	41.7	1.74	88.83	42.5	2.09	84.25	40.9	2.06	65.80	39.4	1.67	64.39	39.5	1.63	68.78	39.3	1.75

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued												Transportation and public utilities					
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [7]			Local railways and buslines		
	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	$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
September	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
October	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
November	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
December	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
1957: January	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
February	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
March	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
April	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
May	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
June	68.64	41.1	1.67	63.41	38.9	1.63	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.39	40.1	1.88	93.07	41.0	2.27	89.96	44.1	2.04
July	65.86	39.2	1.68	64.35	39.0	1.65	80.10	41.5	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	95.63	42.5	2.25	90.02	43.7	2.06
August	66.50	40.3	1.65	64.12	39.1	1.64	78.47	41.3	1.90	74.82	39.8	1.88	95.60	42.3	2.26	89.40	43.4	2.06
September	65.90	39.7	1.66	66.33	40.2	1.65	79.10	41.2	1.92	74.82	39.8	1.88				90.46	43.7	2.07

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued																	
	Communication												Other public utilities					
	Telephone [8]			*Switchboard operating employees* [8]			*Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees* [9]			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities		
	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	$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
September	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
October	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
November	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
December	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
1957: January	73.92	38.7	1.91	60.26	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
February	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
March	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
April	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
May	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
June	76.44	39.2	1.95	63.21	37.4	1.69	103.20	43.0	2.40	88.62	42.2	2.10	95.30	40.9	2.33	98.59	41.6	2.37
July	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.05	37.9	1.69	103.63	43.0	2.41	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.41	41.2	2.34	98.41	41.7	2.36
August	75.47	38.9	1.94	62.50	37.2	1.68	101.76	42.4	2.40	87.99	41.9	2.10	95.94	41.0	2.34	97.88	41.3	2.37
September	74.88	38.4	1.95	60.92	36.7	1.66	99.19	41.5	2.39	87.78	41.8	2.10	97.17	41.0	2.37	98.95	41.4	2.39

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Con.						Wholesale and retail trade											
	Other public utilities—Continued									Retail trade								
	Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department and general stores mail-order houses		
	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	$82.62	40.9	$2.02	$87.57	41.5	$2.11	$77.14	40.6	$1.90	$58.50	39.0	$1.50	$41.65	35.3	$1.18	$47.52	36.0	$1.32
1956: Average	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.89	41.1	2.26	81.20	40.4	2.01	60.60	38.6	1.57	43.40	35.0	1.24	48.77	35.6	1.37
September	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.16	41.3	2.28	82.82	40.6	2.04	61.22	38.5	1.59	43.97	34.9	1.26	49.70	35.5	1.40
October	89.84	41.4	2.17	92.92	40.4	2.30	82.22	40.5	2.03	60.90	38.3	1.59	43.60	34.6	1.26	49.42	35.3	1.40
November	89.86	41.6	2.16	96.00	41.2	2.33	83.03	40.5	2.05	60.42	38.0	1.59	42.63	34.1	1.25	47.75	34.6	1.38
December	89.40	41.2	2.17	95.47	40.8	2.34	83.84	40.7	2.06	59.83	38.6	1.55	43.80	36.2	1.21	50.09	37.1	1.35
1957: January	90.25	41.4	2.18	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.94	34.6	1.27	49.07	34.8	1.41
February	87.67	40.4	2.17	95.06	40.8	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.90	34.3	1.28	49.13	34.6	1.42
March	86.83	40.2	2.16	95.41	40.6	2.35	83.01	40.1	2.07	61.56	38.0	1.62	43.65	34.1	1.28	48.99	34.5	1.42
April	87.23	40.2	2.17	96.52	40.9	2.36	82.80	40.0	2.07	61.56	38.0	1.62	44.38	34.4	1.29	49.76	34.8	1.43
May	88.04	40.2	2.19	95.18	40.5	2.35	83.81	40.1	2.09	62.32	38.0	1.64	44.54	34.0	1.31	50.32	34.7	1.45
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	96.05	40.7	2.36	84.82	40.2	2.11	63.41	38.2	1.66	45.75	34.4	1.33	51.30	34.9	1.47
July	90.72	40.5	2.24	97.58	41.0	2.38	85.65	40.4	2.12	64.46	38.6	1.67	45.67	34.6	1.32	51.01	34.7	1.47
August	90.09	40.4	2.23	97.99	41.0	2.39	85.24	40.4	2.11	64.63	38.7	1.67	45.72	34.9	1.31	50.95	34.9	1.46
September	91.76	40.6	2.26	98.98	40.9	2.42	85.86	40.5	2.12	63.63	38.1	1.67	45.14	34.2	1.32	50.86	34.6	1.47

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued												Avg. wkly. earnings		
	Retail trade—Continued												Finance, insurance, and real estate [10]		
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
										Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores			Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers
	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	$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	$102.13	$73.29
1956: Average	63.38	37.5	1.69	81.28	43.7	1.86	47.54	34.7	1.37	69.30	42.0	1.65	72.68	42.5	1.71	61.97	97.56	77.50
September	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	94.07	78.10
October	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	92.87	78.21
November	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	94.98	78.92
December	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	99.68	79.89
1957: January	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	101.46	79.43
February	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	100.57	79.95
March	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	96.38	80.03
April	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	97.45	80.32
May	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	101.21	80.47
June	65.67	37.1	1.77	85.17	43.9	1.94	50.05	35.0	1.43	71.65	41.9	1.71	75.65	42.5	1.78	63.80	100.13	80.95
July	67.46	37.9	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	50.77	35.5	1.43	71.14	41.6	1.71	76.01	42.7	1.78	64.52	101.44	81.33
August	67.11	37.7	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.77	35.3	1.41	72.41	42.1	1.72	76.01	42.7	1.78	64.31	96.84	81.43
September	66.61	36.8	1.81	83.66	43.8	1.91	49.82	34.6	1.44	72.14	41.7	1.73	76.32	42.4	1.80	64.63	94.58	81.24

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
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	43.42	40.2	1.08	44.04	40.4	1.09	52.40	40.0	1.31	101.03
July	43.93	40.3	1.09	43.38	39.8	1.09	49.91	38.1	1.31	100.30
August	44.25	40.6	1.09	43.34	39.4	1.10	48.88	37.6	1.30	100.79
September	44.33	40.3	1.10	43.45	39.5	1.10	51.09	39.3	1.30	97.67

[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 (ICC 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.

*Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

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]			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Current	1947–49 [2]	Current	1947–49 [2]	Current	1947–49 [2]
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.58	$39.70	$23.62	$39.76
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
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

Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings [1]			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Current	1947–49 [2]	Current	1947–49 [2]	Current	1947–49 [2]
1956: September	$81.81	$69.86	$67.30	$57.47	$74.70	$63.79
October	82.21	69.85	67.62	57.45	75.03	63.75
November	82.22	69.80	67.63	57.41	75.04	63.70
December	84.05	71.23	69.10	58.56	76.54	64.86
1957: January	82.41	69.72	67.58	57.17	74.99	63.44
February	82.41	69.43	67.58	56.93	74.99	63.18
March	82.21	69.14	67.42	56.70	74.82	62.93
April	81.59	68.39	66.93	56.10	74.31	62.29
May	81.78	68.38	67.08	56.09	74.47	62.27
June	82.80	68.89	67.90	56.49	75.31	62.65
July	82.18	68.03	67.40	55.79	74.80	61.91
August	82.80	68.43	67.90	56.12	75.31	62.24
September [3]	83.20	68.70	68.22	56.33	75.63	62.45

[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 activity [1]

(1947–49=100)

Industry	1957									1956				Annual average	
	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1956	1955
Total [3]	109.9	110.6	108.1	109.5	107.0	106.5	107.0	107.2	106.4	112.5	112.6	115.2	114.7	110.3	108.4
Mining division	86.8	86.8	86.8	88.1	83.8	84.0	84.3	85.3	85.1	87.7	85.2	86.9	88.3	84.7	81.1
Contract construction division	153.8	157.4	154.1	151.5	141.4	131.1	123.0	119.8	112.0	135.9	144.2	157.7	160.7	138.0	125.9
Manufacturing division	105.1	105.4	102.9	104.9	103.7	104.5	106.3	106.9	107.0	110.8	109.9	111.0	109.9	108.1	107.7
Durable goods	110.8	112.3	110.6	114.7	114.0	115.1	116.8	117.7	117.9	122.0	120.2	120.2	117.3	117.2	116.3
Ordnance and accessories	317.2	325.5	320.3	333.9	337.0	350.9	355.6	360.9	366.3	380.4	371.9	373.6	371.8	375.3	413.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	81.2	86.6	83.3	87.8	84.0	80.1	77.0	76.3	76.2	81.8	85.8	91.4	93.7	88.8	91.1
Furniture and fixtures	108.0	106.8	100.5	102.1	99.7	102.2	104.0	104.0	102.9	109.3	107.3	111.7	110.6	107.4	106.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	106.2	106.4	101.2	106.2	105.4	104.1	103.9	103.2	103.3	108.2	109.3	111.2	108.9	109.3	108.2
Primary metal industries	103.6	104.3	105.2	108.1	106.6	108.0	109.7	111.6	114.3	115.3	113.3	113.9	114.5	110.5	110.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	115.3	114.4	112.5	116.0	114.7	115.5	116.9	117.6	117.2	121.4	119.7	121.1	117.1	116.3	118.0
Machinery (except electrical)	104.2	103.1	106.0	109.8	111.4	114.0	116.5	117.2	116.3	117.4	113.7	114.0	114.4	115.6	106.4
Electrical machinery	138.5	134.8	131.1	134.5	132.4	133.9	137.2	138.7	139.2	144.7	145.8	145.8	142.0	138.6	130.6
Transportation equipment	125.8	136.7	135.6	141.7	142.9	146.5	151.3	153.8	154.1	161.0	151.6	141.3	127.6	139.0	147.2
Instruments and related products	117.6	116.1	113.8	117.0	117.1	120.0	121.0	121.5	121.4	123.3	123.2	123.8	123.0	121.1	117.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	105.8	102.4	94.4	100.0	98.7	98.9	100.5	99.4	98.3	105.6	109.4	112.6	109.5	105.5	104.2
Nondurable goods	98.3	97.3	93.8	93.2	91.4	91.9	93.7	94.0	94.0	97.4	97.6	100.2	101.1	97.2	97.4
Food and kindred products	99.8	97.8	93.1	86.5	81.1	79.2	78.8	79.2	81.6	87.9	92.9	99.8	107.8	90.7	90.5
Tobacco manufactures	95.1	86.2	69.5	70.2	70.6	67.2	72.0	80.0	85.0	91.9	92.4	101.6	107.6	85.6	90.3
Textile-mill products	75.1	75.0	72.8	74.7	73.7	74.8	76.0	76.9	77.0	80.3	80.8	80.9	79.1	80.6	83.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	105.4	106.1	98.4	99.6	99.1	101.6	106.7	106.3	102.6	105.5	104.9	106.3	103.9	104.5	104.9
Paper and allied products	118.0	116.2	114.0	116.2	114.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.3	119.1	117.9	118.3	119.0	116.9	114.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	116.0	112.7	111.7	112.8	112.7	113.8	114.5	112.8	112.6	116.8	115.1	116.3	114.7	113.0	108.7
Chemicals and allied products	104.7	102.9	102.7	104.2	106.1	107.1	107.3	106.9	107.2	107.9	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.9	107.0
Products of petroleum and coal	96.8	94.2	96.0	95.0	94.2	94.7	93.1	93.8	93.6	94.6	95.2	95.2	97.8	94.6	94.5
Rubber products	105.8	105.1	103.8	101.1	102.7	96.2	107.2	109.2	111.1	112.3	98.8	110.1	106.9	106.7	112.4
Leather and leather products	92.4	95.8	93.1	92.7	86.8	90.7	95.6	95.9	94.0	93.8	91.1	91.2	91.4	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 group [1]

Year and month	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	
	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]
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
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	2.07	2.01	2.19	2.13	2.33	2.28	1.84	1.77	1.74	1.70	2.04	1.96	2.48	2.41	2.17	2.10
July	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.69	2.05	1.97	2.53	2.46	2.19	2.11
August	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.70	2.06	1.98	2.54	2.48	2.20	2.12
September [3]	2.08	2.02	2.22	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.83	1.76	1.76	1.71	2.07	1.99	2.56	2.50	2.22	2.14

Year and month	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	
	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]
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
September	2.25	2.15	2.01	1.94	2.36	2.27	2.05	1.99	1.76	1.76	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	1.86	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	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.02	2.40	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.80	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.85	1.58	1.55
July	2.30	2.23	2.05	2.01	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.77	1.89	1.84	1.91	1.83	1.61	1.57
August	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.01	2.43	2.37	2.10	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.83	1.90	1.83	1.49	1.47
September [3]	2.32	2.26	2.07	2.02	2.46	2.40	2.13	2.08	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.84	1.92	1.84	1.46	1.44

Year and month	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	
	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]
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
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	2.17	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	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.46	2.03	1.94	2.51	----	2.23	2.17	2.66	2.60	2.23	2.15	1.54	1.52
July	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.62	2.28	2.18	1.53	1.51
August	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.27	2.18	1.54	1.51
September [3]	1.51	1.46	1.51	1.48	2.08	1.97	2.52	----	2.25	2.19	2.73	2.65	2.28	2.20	1.55	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	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	
	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]
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
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	40.0	2.4	40.5	2.4	40.7	2.0	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.3	40.9	3.3	40.2	2.2	41.2	2.9
July	39.7	2.4	40.0	2.3	40.0	1.6	39.4	2.9	39.3	2.2	40.4	3.3	39.7	2.1	40.7	2.9
August	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.1	1.6	41.1	3.3	40.7	2.6	40.9	3.3	39.3	1.8	41.0	2.8
September [3]	40.0	2.5	40.3	2.5	40.1	1.6	39.4	3.2	40.9	2.7	40.7	3.4	39.4	2.0	41.4	3.2

Year and month	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	
	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]
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
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	36.8	.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	41.1	2.7	40.3	2.0	40.1	1.9	40.5	1.8	39.9	2.2	39.2	2.4	40.9	3.3	38.6	1.5
July	40.7	2.5	39.7	1.7	39.5	1.9	40.1	1.8	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.5	41.5	3.4	39.6	1.9
August	40.5	2.4	40.2	2.1	40.2	2.0	40.0	1.7	40.0	2.4	39.5	2.5	40.9	3.2	38.4	1.1
September [3]	40.7	2.3	40.3	2.0	39.9	2.0	40.4	2.0	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.1	3.3	39.4	1.3

Year and month	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	
	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]
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
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	38.9	2.3	35.8	1.1	42.2	4.1	38.4	2.8	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.0	40.9	3.1	37.8	1.2
July	38.6	2.1	36.1	1.1	42.3	4.6	38.3	2.8	41.0	2.3	41.5	2.2	41.3	3.8	38.1	1.3
August	39.1	2.2	36.8	1.4	42.5	4.5	38.5	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.2	38.1	1.5
September [3]	39.1	2.3	36.6	1.4	42.9	4.8	38.9	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.5	2.3	40.8	3.0	37.2	1.3

[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 areas [1]

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: 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	84.19	39.9	2.11	89.20	40.0	2.23	86.46	39.3	2.20	57.38	39.3	1.46
July	69.45	38.8	1.79	92.06	40.2	2.29	79.42	38.0	2.09	91.21	40.9	2.23	88.04	40.2	2.19	58.03	40.3	1.44
August	71.82	39.9	1.80	91.53	40.5	2.26	91.65	41.1	2.23	91.30	40.4	2.26	88.98	39.9	2.23	58.15	40.1	1.45
September	71.86	39.7	1.81	92.69	40.3	2.30	90.27	40.3	2.24	91.98	40.7	2.26	88.40	40.0	2.21	59.86	41.0	1.46

Year and month	Arkansas—Con.			California														
	Little Rock–North Little Rock			State			Fresno			Los Angeles–Long Beach			Sacramento			San Bernardino–Riverside–Ontario		
	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	$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: 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	58.58	40.4	1.45	93.42	40.1	2.33	79.66	38.0	2.10	93.59	40.5	2.31	87.15	35.7	2.44	93.32	40.5	2.31
July	58.87	40.6	1.45	92.38	39.8	2.32	77.64	37.1	2.09	93.32	40.4	2.31	95.26	38.7	2.46	93.30	40.2	2.32
August	58.32	40.5	1.44	92.89	40.3	2.30	81.57	39.5	2.07	92.96	40.2	2.31	90.75	39.4	2.30	93.39	40.1	2.33
September	58.61	40.7	1.44	93.14	40.1	2.32	78.81	38.1	2.07	92.68	39.9	2.32	105.28	44.9	2.35	93.12	39.7	2.35

Year and month	California—Continued												Colorado					
	San Diego			San Francisco–Oakland			San Jose			Stockton			State			Denver		
	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	$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: 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	96.50	39.6	2.43	94.66	40.4	2.34	83.92	38.5	2.18	88.18	42.0	2.13	86.88	40.6	2.14
July	92.38	40.4	2.29	96.01	39.1	2.46	88.22	40.5	2.18	87.44	40.5	2.16	88.80	41.3	2.15	88.56	41.0	2.16
August	93.67	40.5	2.31	96.51	39.8	2.42	91.75	43.6	2.11	88.35	42.7	2.07	89.01	41.4	2.15	88.58	41.2	2.15
September	94.10	40.5	2.32	97.93	40.1	2.44	91.09	42.8	2.13	86.86	40.7	2.13	88.29	40.5	2.18	90.42	41.1	2.20

Year and month	Connecticut																	
	State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford		
	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	$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: 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	2.16	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.35	41.8	1.97	87.91	40.7	2.16
1957: January	84.87	41.4	2.05	91.58	42.4	2.16	92.45	43.0	2.15	81.40	40.7	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98	86.43	40.2	2.15
February	85.49	41.5	2.06	89.44	41.6	2.15	93.10	43.1	2.16	81.61	40.6	2.01	82.00	41.0	2.00	87.29	40.6	2.15
March	85.91	41.5	2.07	89.64	41.5	2.16	93.31	43.2	2.16	82.82	41.0	2.02	82.41	41.0	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15
April	85.49	41.1	2.08	88.56	41.0	2.16	93.10	43.1	2.16	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.02	41.1	2.02	85.41	40.1	2.13
May	83.84	40.7	7.06	87.29	40.6	2.15	88.61	41.6	2.13	84.45	41.4	2.04	81.20	40.4	2.01	84.99	39.9	2.13
June	84.45	40.6	2.08	87.89	40.5	2.17	87.34	41.2	2.12	82.82	40.6	2.04	81.41	40.5	2.01	85.60	40.0	2.14
July	84.45	40.6	2.08	87.89	40.5	2.17	87.76	41.2	2.13	82.01	40.2	2.04	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.67	40.4	2.17
August	83.84	40.5	2.07	87.26	40.4	2.16	84.23	40.3	2.09	81.00	39.9	2.03	80.60	40.1	2.01	92.80	41.8	2.22
September	84.24	40.5	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	85.44	40.3	2.12	80.99	39.7	2.04	80.80	40.0	2.02	92.35	41.6	2.22

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	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: 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	1.55	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	95.82	40.6	2.36	87.74	39.7	2.21	65.20	40.5	1.61	72.57	41.0	1.77
July	84.45	40.6	2.08	85.27	40.8	2.09	97.64	41.2	2.37	85.02	39.0	2.18	64.55	39.6	1.63	71.42	39.9	1.79
August	85.48	40.9	2.09	82.58	39.7	2.08	93.60	40.0	2.34	86.29	39.4	2.19	65.60	40.0	1.64	71.89	39.5	1.82
September	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.73	39.0	2.07	90.77	38.3	2.37	87.47	39.4	2.22	66.73	40.2	1.66	74.74	40.4	1.85

Year and month	Florida—Continued						Georgia									Idaho		
	Miami			Tampa–St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah			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
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	71.38	40.1	1.78	74.76	42.0	1.78	84.67	41.3	2.05
1956: 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	1.53	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.75	41.8	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	63.47	38.7	1.64	65.04	40.4	1.61	59.13	38.9	1.52	74.80	40.0	1.87	81.25	42.1	1.93	87.78	41.8	2.10
July	63.80	38.9	1.64	63.18	39.0	1.62	58.82	38.7	1.52	72.54	39.0	1.86	79.54	41.0	1.94	86.71	40.9	2.12
August	65.67	39.8	1.65	65.45	40.4	1.62	60.34	39.7	1.52	74.03	39.8	1.86	82.17	41.5	1.98	86.03	40.2	2.14
September	66.97	40.1	1.67	67.16	40.7	1.65	59.98	39.2	1.53	74.66	39.5	1.89	81.16	41.2	1.97	85.46	40.5	2.11

Year and month	Illinois												Indiana			Iowa		
	State			Chicago			Peoria			Rockford			State			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	$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: 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	2.05
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	88.81	40.5	2.19	93.07	40.5	2.30	90.32	39.8	2.27	93.30	42.7	2.19	91.23	40.4	2.26	81.57	39.8	2.05
July	88.03	40.1	2.20	92.24	40.0	2.31	90.20	39.7	2.27	90.94	41.5	2.19	89.97	39.9	2.25	81.41	39.7	2.05
August	88.20	40.2	2.19	93.11	40.2	2.32	90.93	39.8	2.28	92.61	42.2	2.19	91.45	40.2	2.27	81.90	40.0	2.05
September	89.73	40.5	2.22	94.18	40.3	2.34	92.15	39.6	2.33	95.42	42.7	2.23	91.93	40.3	2.28	84.49	40.4	2.09

Year and month	Iowa—Continued			Kansas									Kentucky					
	Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State			Louisville		
				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	$80.84	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	74.29	40.2	1.85	83.14	40.8	2.04
1956: September	87.58	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	2.12	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	40.7	2.11
March	88.72	39.8	2.23	86.90	41.6	2.09	84.29	41.5	2.03	94.75	43.0	2.20	76.73	39.6	1.94	85.48	40.0	2.14
April	85.53	38.9	2.20	87.61	41.8	2.10	83.06	41.1	2.02	94.15	42.8	2.20	77.14	39.3	1.96	86.54	40.2	2.15
May	86.17	39.0	2.21	85.59	41.2	2.08	82.12	41.1	2.00	88.75	41.0	2.17	77.18	39.5	1.95	86.77	40.3	2.15
June	88.16	39.5	2.23	85.89	41.2	2.08	83.09	40.7	2.04	89.04	41.1	2.16	79.59	40.3	1.98	90.00	41.1	2.19
July	86.07	38.6	2.23	87.10	41.4	2.10	86.65	41.4	2.09	90.60	41.5	2.19	79.50	40.3	1.97	90.15	41.1	2.19
August	90.26	39.8	2.27	90.27	41.9	2.15	92.59	42.3	2.19	94.72	42.2	2.24	79.96	40.1	1.99	91.46	41.5	2.21
September	90.37	39.4	2.29	90.49	41.8	2.17	91.24	42.0	2.17	94.55	42.4	2.23	79.48	40.4	1.97	89.88	41.4	2.17

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	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: 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	78.55	40.7	1.93	103.42	40.4	2.56	79.90	41.4	1.93	63.85	40.0	1.60	55.00	37.5	1.47	69.06	40.6	1.70
July	80.16	40.9	1.96	103.74	39.0	2.66	81.18	41.0	1.98	65.74	41.0	1.60	56.24	38.5	1.46	69.70	40.9	1.71
August	79.76	40.9	1.95	104.55	41.0	2.55	81.41	40.5	2.01	66.34	41.2	1.61	56.98	38.7	1.47	70.54	41.6	1.70
September	79.97	40.8	1.96	109.33	41.1	2.66	79.40	40.1	1.98	66.17	40.8	1.62	56.45	37.8	1.49	72.32	42.0	1.72

Year and month	Maryland						Massachusetts											
	State			Baltimore			State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford		
	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	$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	1.53
1956: 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	1.55
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	1.57
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	1.86	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	83.64	40.7	2.05	88.54	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
July	80.90	39.4	2.06	85.48	39.6	2.16	74.26	39.5	1.88	79.00	39.5	2.00	54.83	36.8	1.49	60.92	38.8	1.57
August	81.43	39.5	2.06	86.71	39.9	2.17	74.45	39.6	1.88	79.00	39.7	1.99	59.90	38.4	1.56	60.60	38.6	1.57
September	82.12	39.7	2.07	87.03	39.9	2.18	75.05	39.5	1.90	79.80	39.7	2.01	59.03	37.6	1.57	61.44	38.4	1.60

Year and month	Massachusetts—Continued						Michigan											
	Springfield–Holyoke			Worcester			State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids		
	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	$75.31	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: 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	97.56	39.9	2.45	103.02	39.7	2.60	98.63	39.2	2.52	88.70	40.1	2.21
July	81.20	40.4	2.01	81.41	40.3	2.02	96.97	39.5	2.46	100.33	38.5	2.61	101.46	39.6	2.56	88.45	39.7	2.23
August	81.00	40.3	2.01	82.82	40.4	2.05	98.57	40.3	2.45	103.06	39.7	2.60	102.56	40.3	2.55	89.20	40.2	2.22
September	81.20	40.4	2.01	81.99	39.8	2.06	101.36	40.4	2.51	107.12	40.0	2.68	111.94	40.9	2.74	91.51	40.6	2.25

Year and month	Michigan—Continued									Minnesota								
	Lansing			Muskegon			Saginaw			State			Duluth			Minneapolis–St. Paul		
	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	$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: 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	84.36	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	84.72	40.7	2.08	90.85	40.2	2.26	86.80	40.8	2.13
February	97.89	40.3	2.43	93.96	40.8	2.30	90.56	40.0	2.26	84.16	40.5	2.08	89.57	39.2	2.29	85.44	40.5	2.11
March	97.04	40.1	2.42	92.50	40.2	2.30	90.56	40.0	2.26	84.20	40.2	2.09	88.40	39.3	2.25	86.54	40.4	2.14
April	96.15	39.7	2.42	91.16	39.6	2.30	88.82	39.3	2.26	84.01	40.2	2.09	87.85	39.0	2.25	85.76	40.3	2.13
May	88.40	36.5	2.42	89.19	39.0	2.29	90.65	39.9	2.27	84.05	40.2	2.09	89.93	38.8	2.32	85.39	40.1	2.13
June	96.30	38.8	2.48	88.67	38.5	2.30	93.19	40.1	2.32	84.37	40.4	2.09	88.70	38.5	2.31	86.20	40.3	2.14
July	99.07	39.5	2.51	90.90	39.3	2.31	92.74	39.7	2.34	83.31	41.0	2.03	88.44	33.3	2.31	86.21	39.9	2.16
August	101.22	40.2	2.52	91.72	39.4	2.33	93.22	40.2	2.32	82.74	40.2	2.06	82.23	35.5	2.32	86.49	40.1	2.16
September	103.02	39.2	2.63	94.37	39.8	2.37	93.80	39.9	2.35	82.59	40.0	2.07	80.92	35.4	2.28	87.87	40.5	2.17

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	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: 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	2.10	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	55.46	39.9	1.39	61.76	40.9	1.51	78.39	39.5	1.98	85.25	39.9	2.14	87.29	40.0	2.18	88.09	39.2	2.25
July	56.52	39.8	1.42	62.93	41.4	1.52	77.43	39.3	1.97	84.30	39.2	2.16	86.17	39.7	2.17	83.21	37.3	2.23
August	57.51	40.5	1.42	64.48	41.6	1.55	78.00	39.4	1.98	85.63	39.4	2.17	85.72	39.6	2.17	86.66	39.1	2.22
September	56.96	40.4	1.41	64.41	42.1	1.53	78.40	39.3	1.99	86.43	39.5	2.19	86.44	39.5	2.19	87.00	39.1	2.22

Year and month	Nebraska						Nevada			New Hampshire						New Jersey		
	State			Omaha			State			State [2]			Manchester [2]			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
1956: Average	$71.83	42.2	$1.70	$76.68	42.8	$1.79	$86.97	39.0	$2.23	$60.12	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	57.90	38.6	1.50	82.98	40.5	2.05
1956: September	77.79	42.8	1.82	82.76	42.9	1.93	94.12	37.5	2.51	63.65	40.8	1.56	57.30	38.2	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	93.86	38.0	2.47	63.83	40.4	1.58	57.76	38.0	1.52	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	59.58	39.2	1.52	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	65.25	41.3	1.58	61.20	40.0	1.53	85.07	40.3	2.11
March	76.36	40.6	1.88	80.16	40.6	1.97	96.00	38.4	2.50	64.94	41.1	1.58	61.20	40.0	1.53	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	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.14	38.0	1.53	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	57.07	37.3	1.53	84.26	39.8	2.12
June	79.35	42.6	1.86	84.35	42.1	2.01	97.15	38.4	2.53	65.44	40.9	1.60	59.98	39.2	1.53	85.61	40.1	2.14
July	78.17	42.0	1.86	83.19	41.4	2.01	95.76	37.7	2.54	63.92	40.2	1.59	59.52	38.9	1.53	85.08	39.7	2.14
August	78.01	42.0	1.86	81.24	40.7	2.00	101.52	39.5	2.57	64.32	40.2	1.60	58.45	38.2	1.53	85.40	40.0	2.13
September	78.34	41.6	1.89	82.59	40.7	2.03	101.24	39.7	2.55	65.21	40.5	1.61	59.83	38.6	1.55	86.09	40.1	2.15

Year and month	New Jersey—Continued												New Mexico					
	Newark–Jersey City [3]			Paterson [3]			Perth Amboy [3]			Trenton			State			Albuquerque		
	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	$80.02	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: 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	86.60	40.0	2.16	85.97	40.9	2.10	87.06	40.1	2.17	84.60	40.0	2.11	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.01	42.4	2.17
July	86.57	39.8	2.17	85.15	40.3	2.11	88.22	39.9	2.21	82.43	38.7	2.13	87.45	40.3	2.17	90.52	42.3	2.14
August	87.04	40.0	2.18	85.04	40.4	2.10	86.74	39.5	2.20	84.07	39.9	2.11	89.79	41.0	2.19	90.39	40.9	2.21
September	86.94	39.9	2.18	86.67	40.9	2.12	87.46	39.7	2.20	88.23	41.0	2.15	90.98	40.8	2.23	94.85	41.6	2.28

Year and month	New York																	
	State			Albany–Schenectady–Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk counties [3]		
	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	$75.17	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: 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	2.21
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	1.96	93.83	42.3	2.22
April	80.44	39.0	2.06	89.10	40.5	2.20	74.38	39.7	1.87	95.13	40.3	2.36	78.94	39.9	1.98	91.25	41.3	2.21
May	80.31	39.0	2.06	88.33	39.9	2.21	75.56	39.5	1.91	94.40	40.0	2.36	78.31	39.6	1.98	86.29	39.7	2.17
June	81.49	39.2	2.08	90.79	39.9	2.27	75.00	39.6	1.89	96.63	40.4	2.39	81.10	40.3	2.01	87.94	40.0	2.20
July	81.81	39.0	2.10	90.38	40.0	2.26	74.07	39.1	1.90	97.51	40.3	2.42	80.81	40.2	2.01	87.14	39.5	2.21
August	82.33	39.3	2.09	91.34	40.4	2.26	75.34	39.2	1.92	98.77	40.6	2.43	81.16	40.2	2.02	87.68	39.6	2.22
September	82.49	39.4	2.09	91.49	40.5	2.26	76.43	39.3	1.95	97.99	40.3	2.43	77.41	37.8	2.05	88.17	40.2	2.20

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	New York—Continued														
	New York–Northeastern New Jersey			New York City [3]			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica–Rome		
	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
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
1956: 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
July	81.45	38.6	2.11	77.52	37.5	2.07	87.34	40.2	2.18	84.58	40.0	2.12	81.83	40.6	2.01
August	82.08	38.9	2.11	78.34	38.0	2.06	86.63	39.8	2.18	86.23	40.5	2.13	79.91	40.4	1.98
September	82.11	39.1	2.10	78.68	38.3	2.05	88.98	40.0	2.22	86.80	40.6	2.14	80.71	40.4	2.00

Year and month	New York—Continued			North Carolina						North Dakota		
	Westchester County [3]			State			Charlotte			Greensboro–High Point			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
1955: Average	$74.24	40.0	$1.85	$51.46	40.2	$1.28	$55.89	41.4	$1.35	$50.42	38.2	$1.32	[4] $68.45	[4] 44.4	[4] $1.54
1956: Average	79.92	40.4	1.98	54.26	39.9	1.36	58.61	40.7	1.44	53.24	38.3	1.39	75.53	43.7	1.73
1956: September	80.31	40.3	2.00	54.00	40.0	1.35	58.29	40.2	1.45	53.38	38.4	1.39	73.49	42.5	1.73
October	83.13	40.7	2.04	55.89	40.5	1.38	61.27	41.4	1.48	54.95	38.7	1.42	76.15	43.3	1.76
November	86.33	41.8	2.06	56.96	40.4	1.41	60.53	40.9	1.48	55.38	39.0	1.42	77.98	43.2	1.81
December	87.16	41.8	2.09	57.51	40.5	1.42	61.84	41.5	1.49	57.60	40.0	1.44	76.68	42.7	1.80
1957: January	81.60	40.1	2.04	55.66	39.2	1.42	60.25	39.9	1.51	55.44	38.5	1.44	77.85	42.8	1.82
February	80.08	39.8	2.01	55.81	39.3	1.42	59.80	39.6	1.51	56.55	39.0	1.45	76.57	42.1	1.82
March	80.02	40.0	2.00	56.06	39.2	1.43	60.70	40.2	1.51	56.21	38.5	1.46	75.38	42.0	1.80
April	80.08	39.7	2.02	55.77	39.0	1.43	63.04	41.2	1.53	54.75	37.5	1.46	74.97	42.0	1.79
May	79.93	39.4	2.03	55.48	38.8	1.43	61.97	40.5	1.53	53.07	36.6	1.45	78.95	43.5	1.82
June	86.97	41.3	2.11	55.20	38.6	1.43	61.97	40.5	1.53	54.09	37.3	1.45	78.27	42.8	1.83
July	82.77	39.9	2.08	55.34	38.7	1.43	60.89	39.8	1.53	53.57	37.2	1.44	82.16	44.8	1.83
August	82.93	40.3	2.06	55.95	39.4	1.42	60.74	39.7	1.53	56.55	39.0	1.45	79.00	43.0	1.84
September	82.52	39.6	2.08	55.95	39.4	1.42	62.22	40.4	1.54	54.67	37.7	1.45	79.42	42.9	1.85

Year and month	North Dakota—Continued			Ohio											
	Fargo			State			Akron			Canton			Cincinnati		
	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	$77.65	44.9	$1.71	$86.74	41.1	$2.11	$88.98	39.2	$2.27				$80.60	41.2	$1.96
1956: Average	80.94	43.3	1.87	90.81	41.0	2.21	91.73	38.9	2.36	$90.81	40.3	$2.25	84.62	41.6	2.03
1956: September	74.51	41.1	1.82	93.30	41.4	2.25	93.56	38.7	2.42	93.43	40.4	2.31	87.07	42.1	2.07
October	79.91	42.9	1.86	93.58	41.4	2.26	94.12	39.2	2.40	93.66	40.4	2.32	87.65	42.1	2.08
November	86.56	44.2	1.96	92.66	41.0	2.26	93.76	39.7	2.36	91.95	39.6	2.32	87.21	41.8	2.09
December	80.30	41.5	1.93	95.70	41.7	2.29	98.77	40.5	2.44	94.61	40.4	2.34	88.69	42.2	2.10
1957: January	80.65	41.4	1.95	93.65	40.9	2.29	95.81	39.7	2.41	95.40	40.3	2.37	87.01	41.3	2.11
February	84.70	43.0	1.97	93.38	40.8	2.29	95.84	39.6	2.42	93.11	39.5	2.36	86.99	41.2	2.11
March	79.83	41.6	1.92	92.26	40.5	2.28	92.33	38.5	2.40	91.79	39.1	2.35	86.48	41.0	2.11
April	78.53	41.7	1.88	91.30	40.0	2.28	95.22	39.5	2.41	89.66	38.4	2.33	85.52	40.4	2.12
May	84.60	43.8	1.93	91.59	40.0	2.29	97.42	39.8	2.45	89.06	37.8	2.36	85.55	40.4	2.12
June	82.07	42.3	1.94	93.05	40.1	2.32	98.62	40.2	2.45	92.27	39.2	2.35	85.28	39.9	2.14
July	87.42	45.6	1.92	93.98	40.2	2.34	100.44	40.5	2.48	90.35	38.1	2.37	84.70	39.5	2.14
August	82.94	42.6	1.95	93.31	40.0	2.33	97.98	39.4	2.49	93.90	39.1	2.40	85.82	40.1	2.14
September	81.88	41.9	1.95	95.37	40.4	2.36	99.41	39.9	2.49	95.35	39.3	2.43	87.12	40.5	2.15

Year and month	Ohio—Continued														
	Cleveland			Columbus			Dayton			Toledo			Youngstown		
	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	$90.37	41.7	$2.17				$94.26	42.1	$2.24						
1956: Average	95.13	41.7	2.28	$85.03	40.7	$2.09	97.14	41.3	2.35	$92.04	40.1	$2.30	$101.19	40.8	$2.48
1956: September	97.37	41.8	2.33	85.74	40.3	2.13	100.96	42.0	2.40	94.45	40.4	2.34	107.33	41.3	2.60
October	97.94	42.0	2.33	87.25	40.8	2.14	99.60	41.4	2.41	94.22	40.2	2.34	105.66	41.4	2.55
November	98.37	42.0	2.34	86.01	40.8	2.13	96.88	40.5	2.39	91.27	39.2	2.33	103.54	40.4	2.56
December	100.33	42.5	2.36	88.20	40.9	2.16	101.17	41.7	2.43	96.70	40.7	2.38	107.76	41.7	2.58
1957: January	97.24	41.5	2.34	86.28	40.2	2.15	99.21	40.9	2.43	91.14	38.7	2.36	108.58	42.0	2.59
February	97.48	41.5	2.35	87.34	40.5	2.16	98.91	40.8	2.42	92.76	39.4	2.35	105.28	40.8	2.58
March	95.69	41.0	2.33	88.82	40.9	2.17	98.65	40.7	2.42	93.46	39.6	2.36	104.74	40.6	2.58
April	95.54	40.8	2.34	86.95	40.1	2.17	94.93	39.0	2.43	94.98	39.7	2.39	103.44	40.2	2.57
May	95.61	40.8	2.34	87.42	40.3	2.17	96.02	39.3	2.44	94.32	39.7	2.38	99.26	38.7	2.56
June	95.35	40.3	2.37	88.75	40.6	2.19	100.01	40.2	2.49	96.49	40.4	2.39	102.18	39.0	2.62
July	97.57	40.9	2.39	90.49	41.2	2.20	101.47	40.6	2.50	95.13	39.4	2.41	108.62	41.1	2.64
August	96.65	40.5	2.39	90.12	40.9	2.20	100.39	40.5	2.48	96.58	39.8	2.43	104.24	39.1	2.67
September	97.56	40.5	2.41	92.71	41.7	2.22	101.50	40.5	2.51	98.84	40.5	2.44	110.53	40.5	2.73

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Oklahoma									Oregon					
	State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			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
1955: Average	$73.87	41.5	$1.78	$70.47	42.2	$1.67	$81.54	41.6	$1.96	$88.25	39.1	$2.26	$82.00	38.9	$2.11
1956: Average	78.66	41.4	1.90	74.98	42.6	1.76	85.07	40.9	2.08	89.98	38.9	2.31	86.07	39.0	2.21
1956: September	80.48	41.7	1.93	77.33	43.2	1.79	86.27	40.5	2.13	90.48	39.0	2.32	86.70	39.3	2.21
October	80.67	41.8	1.93	77.58	43.1	1.80	89.24	41.7	2.14	88.55	38.4	2.31	85.19	38.9	2.19
November	79.93	41.2	1.94	77.22	42.9	1.80	85.81	40.1	2.14	88.51	38.2	2.32	85.49	38.3	2.23
December	81.09	41.8	1.94	77.35	42.5	1.82	88.60	41.4	2.14	87.10	38.0	2.29	87.49	38.9	2.25
1957: January	80.54	41.3	1.95	76.50	42.5	1.80	89.03	41.8	2.13	87.25	38.0	2.30	84.52	37.9	2.23
February	80.12	41.3	1.94	75.96	42.2	1.80	89.86	41.6	2.16	87.48	38.1	2.29	84.88	38.2	2.22
March	78.38	40.4	1.94	76.08	41.8	1.82	87.51	40.7	2.15	86.75	37.8	2.30	85.23	38.1	2.24
April	78.98	40.5	1.95	76.86	42.0	1.83	88.51	40.6	2.18	88.43	38.0	2.33	84.22	37.2	2.26
May	78.60	40.1	1.96	77.10	41.9	1.84	86.62	40.1	2.16	92.71	39.2	2.37	88.55	38.5	2.30
June	80.98	40.9	1.98	79.85	42.7	1.87	87.60	40.0	2.19	92.04	39.4	2.34	88.34	38.9	2.27
July	81.39	40.9	1.99	78.54	42.0	1.87	87.85	40.3	2.18	87.85	37.8	2.32	87.02	37.9	2.30
August	81.80	40.9	2.00	79.71	42.4	1.88	88.22	40.1	2.20	90.48	39.1	2.31	88.55	38.5	2.30
September	83.02	41.1	2.02	79.80	42.0	1.90	89.02	40.1	2.22	85.46	36.9	2.32	86.72	38.0	2.28

Year and month	Pennsylvania														
	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
1955: Average	$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	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: September	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	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	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	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	84.84	40.4	2.10	84.53	39.5	2.14	89.03	41.8	2.13	75.26	39.2	1.92	70.62	39.9	1.77
February	83.20	40.0	2.08	79.99	39.0	2.05	87.97	41.3	2.13	74.24	39.7	1.87	72.45	40.7	1.78
March	83.60	40.0	2.09	80.17	39.3	2.04	88.17	41.2	2.14	74.84	39.6	1.89	72.80	40.9	1.78
April	82.97	39.7	2.09	83.56	40.4	2.07	86.69	40.7	2.13	78.34	40.8	1.92	72.62	40.8	1.78
May	82.37	39.6	2.08	83.56	40.0	2.07	87.33	41.0	2.13	75.65	39.4	1.92	71.91	40.4	1.78
June	83.18	39.8	2.09	79.13	38.6	2.05	87.54	41.1	2.13	75.83	39.7	1.91	71.91	40.4	1.78
July	83.98	39.8	2.11	78.07	37.9	2.06	86.80	40.0	2.17	77.81	39.9	1.95	71.20	40.0	1.78
August	83.56	39.6	2.11	82.53	39.3	2.10	88.56	41.0	2.16	78.00	40.0	1.95	71.33	40.3	1.77
September	83.92	39.4	2.13	83.56	39.6	2.11	90.27	41.6	2.17	78.00	40.0	1.95	72.85	40.7	1.79

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued														
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton		
	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	$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
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
1956: September	85.65	40.4	2.12	96.88	40.2	2.41	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.00	39.1	1.56	55.33	36.4	1.52
October	86.05	40.4	2.13	99.06	40.6	2.44	74.07	40.7	1.82	61.46	38.7	1.58	56.32	37.3	1.51
November	84.84	40.4	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44	74.52	40.5	1.84	62.57	39.6	1.58	58.37	38.4	1.52
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
1957: January	85.20	40.0	2.13	100.85	40.5	2.49	74.00	40.0	1.85	61.85	38.9	1.59	57.99	37.9	1.53
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
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
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
May	85.39	39.9	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
June	86.00	40.0	2.15	101.05	40.1	2.52	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	58.13	37.5	1.55
July	85.97	39.8	2.16	102.11	40.2	2.54	72.89	39.4	1.85	61.50	38.2	1.61	59.09	37.4	1.58
August	86.18	39.9	2.16	100.55	39.9	2.52	73.47	39.5	1.86	61.28	38.3	1.60	58.44	37.7	1.55
September	86.15	39.7	2.17	102.00	40.0	2.55	75.01	39.9	1.88	60.59	37.4	1.62	57.88	37.1	1.56

Year and month	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island						South Carolina					
	York	State			Providence			State			Charleston		
	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	$65.15	40.9	$1.59	$62.47	40.3	$1.55	$63.33	40.6	$1.56	$53.30	41.0	$1.30	$56.56	40.4	$1.40
1956: Average	68.88	41.0	1.68	66.00	39.7	1.66	66.17	40.1	1.65	55.61	40.3	1.38	60.95	40.1	1.52
1956: September	67.43	39.9	1.69	66.30	39.7	1.67	66.73	40.2	1.66	55.35	40.4	1.37	62.71	40.2	1.56
October	69.80	41.3	1.69	66.35	38.8	1.71	67.26	39.8	1.69	57.08	40.2	1.42	60.84	39.0	1.56
November	70.04	41.2	1.70	66.61	38.5	1.73	67.09	39.7	1.69	58.75	40.8	1.44	63.36	40.1	1.58
December	72.04	41.4	1.74	68.51	40.3	1.70	68.85	40.5	1.70	58.49	40.9	1.43	62.80	40.0	1.57
1957: January	70.41	40.7	1.73	65.58	38.9	1.68	66.92	39.6	1.69	57.63	40.3	1.43	60.68	38.9	1.56
February	70.41	40.7	1.73	67.04	39.3	1.71	67.32	39.6	1.70	57.31	39.8	1.44	61.07	39.4	1.55
March	70.12	40.3	1.74	67.16	39.1	1.72	68.23	39.9	1.71	56.59	39.3	1.44	63.92	40.2	1.59
April	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.63	39.1	1.70	68.06	39.8	1.71	56.59	39.3	1.44	64.24	39.9	1.61
May	70.24	40.6	1.73	67.26	39.4	1.71	67.66	39.8	1.70	55.77	39.0	1.43	65.04	40.4	1.61
June	69.03	39.7	1.73	68.51	40.0	1.71	68.80	40.0	1.72	56.45	39.2	1.44	62.41	39.5	1.58
July	68.57	40.1	1.71	67.51	39.2	1.72	67.55	39.5	1.71	56.16	39.0	1.44	66.91	40.8	1.64
August	70.35	40.9	1.72	66.11	38.4	1.72	67.64	39.1	1.73	56.06	39.2	1.43	68.47	41.0	1.67
September	70.41	40.7	1.73	67.91	39.5	1.72	68.85	39.8	1.73	56.88	39.5	1.44	66.91	41.3	1.62

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	South Dakota						Tennessee								
	State			Sioux Falls			State			Chattanooga			Knoxville		
	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	$72.49	45.3	$1.60	$80.55	47.9	$1.68	$60.64	40.7	$1.49	$62.37	40.5	$1.54	$69.20	40.0	$1.73
1956: Average	76.64	44.8	1.71	84.59	47.3	1.79	63.20	40.0	1.58	65.20	40.0	1.63	73.66	39.6	1.86
1956: September	76.38	44.5	1.72	85.49	47.6	1.80	64.55	40.6	1.59	65.76	40.1	1.64	76.40	40.0	1.91
October	79.33	46.4	1.71	88.10	49.6	1.78	64.00	40.0	1.60	64.48	39.8	1.62	74.68	39.1	1.91
November	80.85	47.0	1.72	88.73	49.9	1.78	64.48	39.8	1.62	66.63	39.9	1.67	76.64	39.1	1.96
December	81.17	44.8	1.81	95.67	49.5	1.93	65.60	40.0	1.64	68.85	40.5	1.70	76.24	39.5	1.93
1957: January	81.38	45.1	1.80	89.09	47.7	1.87	65.11	39.7	1.64	67.15	39.5	1.70	76.63	39.5	1.94
February	77.76	43.0	1.81	84.10	44.6	1.89	65.11	39.7	1.64	67.83	39.9	1.70	77.22	39.2	1.97
March	76.62	42.6	1.80	83.52	44.1	1.89	65.67	39.8	1.65	68.97	40.1	1.72	77.42	39.5	1.96
April	73.75	41.3	1.81	78.93	41.9	1.88	65.34	39.6	1.65	69.14	40.2	1.72	77.22	39.4	1.96
May	80.16	44.8	1.79	89.09	47.1	1.89	65.34	39.6	1.65	68.23	39.9	1.71	77.03	39.3	1.96
June	80.20	44.9	1.79	87.43	46.1	1.90	65.76	40.1	1.64	68.17	40.1	1.70	77.22	39.2	1.97
July	80.05	45.1	1.77	86.72	45.8	1.89	66.33	40.2	1.65	68.23	39.9	1.71	77.42	39.1	1.98
August	78.77	43.8	1.80	85.06	44.3	1.92	65.93	40.2	1.64	69.43	40.6	1.71	79.20	39.6	2.00
September	78.97	42.3	1.87	87.27	44.1	1.98	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.49	40.4	1.72	79.59	39.4	2.02

Year and month	Tennessee—Continued						Texas								
	Memphis			Nashville			State			Dallas			Fort Worth		
	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	$69.01	42.6	$1.62	$62.02	40.8	$1.52	$75.78	42.1	$1.80						
1956: Average	70.69	41.1	1.72	65.37	40.6	1.61	80.32	41.4	1.94	$75.58	41.3	$1.83	$89.67	42.1	$2.13
1956: September	73.39	41.7	1.76	66.26	40.9	1.62	82.57	41.7	1.98	78.17	41.8	1.87	91.59	42.8	2.14
October	71.62	41.4	1.73	65.20	40.0	1.63	81.76	41.5	1.97	77.93	41.9	1.86	90.50	41.9	2.16
November	72.16	41.0	1.76	65.53	40.2	1.63	82.19	41.3	1.99	78.02	41.5	1.88	93.02	41.9	2.22
December	72.98	41.0	1.78	66.82	40.5	1.65	84.00	42.0	2.00	79.76	42.2	1.89	97.01	43.5	2.23
1957: January	71.02	39.9	1.78	66.99	40.6	1.65	83.20	41.6	2.00	79.76	42.2	1.89	91.32	41.7	2.19
February	72.00	40.0	1.80	66.40	40.0	1.66	81.97	41.4	1.98	77.60	41.5	1.87	88.54	40.8	2.17
March	72.54	40.3	1.80	67.13	40.2	1.67	82.81	41.2	2.01	78.02	41.5	1.88	88.91	40.6	2.19
April	72.36	40.2	1.80	66.63	39.9	1.67	82.82	41.0	2.02	77.27	41.1	1.88	89.13	40.7	2.19
May	72.36	40.2	1.80	66.30	39.7	1.67	82.01	40.6	2.02	76.54	40.5	1.89	88.66	40.3	2.20
June	72.58	40.1	1.81	67.03	39.9	1.68	85.28	41.6	2.05	77.93	40.8	1.91	94.75	42.3	2.24
July	73.57	40.2	1.83	67.54	40.2	1.68	86.11	41.4	2.08	76.89	40.9	1.88	92.51	41.3	2.24
August	71.38	40.1	1.78	67.77	40.1	1.69	85.28	41.4	2.06	77.04	41.2	1.87	95.15	42.1	2.26
September	74.80	41.1	1.82	67.32	39.6	1.70	86.11	41.6	2.07	77.46	41.2	1.88	97.61	43.0	2.27

Year and month	Texas—Continued						Utah						Vermont		
	Houston			San Antonio			State			Salt Lake City			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
1955: Average							$77.60	40.0	$1.94	$77.52	40.8	$1.90	$63.57	42.1	$1.51
1956: Average	$91.53	41.8	$2.19	$58.46	40.6	$1.44	83.01	40.1	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	67.36	42.1	1.60
1956: September	94.70	41.9	2.26	59.16	40.8	1.45	83.63	41.4	2.02	85.90	41.9	2.05	67.52	41.9	1.61
October	90.35	40.7	2.22	59.57	40.8	1.46	81.93	39.2	2.09	83.23	41.0	2.03	68.21	42.0	1.62
November	89.51	40.5	2.21	60.05	40.3	1.49	86.92	41.0	2.12	84.67	41.1	2.06	66.67	40.9	1.63
December	94.55	42.4	2.23	60.94	40.9	1.49	87.91	40.7	2.16	84.66	40.7	2.08	69.25	42.1	1.65
1957: January	93.63	41.8	2.24	60.38	40.8	1.48	88.22	40.1	2.20	85.90	41.1	2.09	67.63	41.2	1.64
February	92.29	41.2	2.24	60.09	40.6	1.48	88.98	39.9	2.23	84.44	40.4	2.09	68.44	41.4	1.65
March	92.93	41.3	2.25	60.45	40.3	1.50	87.52	39.6	2.21	84.00	40.0	2.10	68.14	41.2	1.66
April	94.21	41.5	2.27	60.59	39.6	1.53	89.44	39.4	2.27	86.05	40.4	2.13	67.58	40.9	1.65
May	92.57	40.6	2.28	60.40	40.0	1.51	88.93	39.7	2.24	86.90	40.8	2.13	67.88	40.7	1.67
June	97.86	42.0	2.33	60.79	40.8	1.49	90.85	40.2	2.26	88.58	41.2	2.15	69.02	41.3	1.67
July	98.36	41.5	2.37	62.36	41.3	1.51	89.44	41.6	2.15	84.40	40.0	2.11	67.53	40.5	1.67
August	97.70	41.4	2.36	63.88	41.7	1.52	89.28	40.4	2.21	88.58	41.2	2.15	67.97	40.7	1.67
September	99.84	41.6	2.40	63.99	42.1	1.52	87.23	40.2	2.17	90.42	41.1	2.20	67.82	40.8	1.66

Year and month	Vermont—Continued						Virginia								
	Burlington			Springfield			State			Norfolk–Portsmouth			Richmond		
	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	$58.95	40.1	$1.47	$78.01	43.1	$1.81	$59.30	40.9	$1.45	$66.56	41.6	$1.60	$65.19	41.0	$1.59
1956: Average	60.79	40.8	1.49	84.20	43.4	1.94	61.81	40.4	1.53	67.47	40.4	1.67	68.47	41.0	1.67
1956: September	60.87	40.3	1.51	83.99	42.9	1.96	62.22	40.4	1.54	72.07	41.9	1.72	68.06	41.0	1.66
October	65.18	42.4	1.54	83.57	42.4	1.97	62.27	40.7	1.53	69.36	40.8	1.70	68.30	40.9	1.67
November	65.71	41.8	1.57	81.82	41.5	1.97	63.80	40.9	1.56	72.62	41.5	1.75	71.38	41.5	1.72
December	68.44	43.7	1.57	84.66	42.6	1.99	64.46	40.8	1.58	74.10	42.1	1.76	72.41	42.1	1.72
1957: January	64.17	40.7	1.58	84.04	42.4	1.98	63.52	39.7	1.60	69.20	40.0	1.73	71.10	41.1	1.73
February	65.95	41.2	1.60	83.48	42.1	1.98	63.84	39.9	1.60	69.37	40.1	1.73	70.58	40.8	1.73
March	64.87	40.9	1.59	80.54	40.9	1.97	64.00	40.0	1.60	70.76	40.9	1.73	69.77	40.1	1.74
April	64.57	40.2	1.61	78.83	40.2	1.96	64.64	40.4	1.60	72.49	41.9	1.73	70.35	40.2	1.75
May	64.23	40.4	1.61	80.22	40.1	2.00	64.40	40.0	1.61	69.03	39.9	1.73	72.92	41.2	1.77
June	64.65	39.7	1.63	81.20	40.5	2.00	64.88	40.3	1.61	71.05	40.6	1.75	73.21	40 9	1.79
July	64.49	39 9	1.62	76.28	38.6	1.97	65.61	40.5	1.62	68.85	39.8	1.73	74.40	41.8	1.78
August	67.51	40.2	1.68	76.40	38.4	1.99	64.48	40.3	1.60	70.75	40.2	1.76	72.22	40.8	1.77
September	65.09	40.2	1.62	76.12	38.3	1.99	64.80	40.0	1.62	70.93	40.3	1.76	71.51	40.4	1.77

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Washington												West Virginia		
	State			Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			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
1955: Average	$84.68	39.1	$2.17	$82.20	38.6	$2.13	$87.62	40.7	$2.16	$82.23	38.9	$2.12	$75.45	39.5	$1.91
1956: Average	88.77	39.1	2.27	86.87	38.9	2.23	91.82	39.9	2.30	84.89	38.3	2.22	80.18	39.5	2.03
1956: September	88.74	39.1	2.27	85.81	38.3	2.24	97.67	40.9	2.39	86.12	39.1	2.20	82.73	39.4	2.10
October	89.39	39.1	2.29	87.27	38.5	2.27	92.29	39.6	2.33	86.34	38.9	2.22	81.97	39.6	2.07
November	89.49	38.7	2.31	89.24	39.0	2.29	94.58	40.0	2.37	83.91	37.2	2.26	82.18	39.7	2.07
December	91.28	39.3	2.32	91.34	39.8	2.30	95.18	39.7	2.40	88.21	39.3	2.24	82.37	39.6	2.08
1957: January	90.45	38.9	2.32	92.32	39.9	2.32	94.47	39.6	2.39	87.97	38.4	2.29	84.84	40.4	2.10
February	89.25	38.7	2.31	90.30	39.3	2.30	92.76	38.9	2.38	85.52	38.0	2.25	80.50	38.7	2.08
March	91.28	39.0	2.34	92.41	39.9	2.32	90.94	38.1	2.39	85.58	37.7	2.27	82.55	39.5	2.09
April	91.90	39.2	2.34	91.70	39.6	2.32	93.23	38.9	2.40	88.73	38.4	2.31	81.69	38.9	2.10
May	89.82	38.6	2.33	86.16	37.6	2.29	93.68	38.7	2.42	88.86	38.0	2.34	82.32	39.2	2.10
June	90.28	38.8	2.33	87.39	37.8	2.31	94.52	39.5	2.39	89.97	39.2	2.29	81.90	39.0	2.10
July	89.39	38.4	2.33	88.13	38.0	2.32	94.73	39.4	2.40	86.89	37.8	2.30	84.71	39.4	2.15
August	91.34	39.0	2.34	89.19	38.6	2.31	96.79	38.9	2.48	88.07	38.5	2.29	84.67	39.2	2.16
September	88.12	37.9	2.33	87.96	37.9	2.32	99.04	39.2	2.53	89.44	38.6	2.31	84.67	39.2	2.16

Year and month	West Virginia—Continued						Wisconsin								
	Charleston			Wheeling–Steubenville			State			Kenosha			La Crosse		
	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	$93.09	40.3	$2.31				$80.61	42.0	$1.92	$87.90	41.2	$2.13	$78.92	40.0	$1.97
1956: Average	97.85	40.6	2.41	$87.24	38.6	$2.26	84.25	41.7	2.02	82.19	37.8	2.17	80.80	40.3	2.00
1956: September	95.92	39.8	2.41	91.58	38.0	2.41	83.84	42.0	2.00	90.67	40.6	2.23	83.54	41.4	2.02
October	98.73	40.3	2.45	91.42	38.9	2.35	86.12	41.9	2.06	88.90	40.0	2.22	82.86	40.6	2.04
November	98.82	40.5	2.44	92.20	39.4	2.34	84.22	40.8	2.07	58.28	26.9	2.17	83.32	40.6	2.05
December	101.11	41.1	2.46	90.56	38.7	2.34	88.32	42.0	2.10	93.94	41.4	2.27	85.30	41.2	2.07
1957: January	100.03	40.5	2.47	92.20	38.1	2.42	87.50	41.5	2.11	87.77	39.4	2.23	85.12	40.6	2.09
February	98.95	39.9	2.48	88.97	37.7	2.36	86.33	41.1	2.10	88.09	39.7	2.22	85.22	40.7	2.10
March	99.14	40.3	2.46	88.83	37.8	2.35	86.64	41.1	2.11	86.84	38.9	2.23	85.56	40.3	2.12
April	99.63	40.5	2.46	89.86	38.4	2.34	85.90	40.8	2.11	86.74	38.9	2.23	84.44	39.3	2.15
May	100.37	40.8	2.46	87.61	37.6	2.33	85.59	40.7	2.10	85.41	38.4	2.23	84.81	39.5	2.15
June	99.88	40.6	2.47	87.18	37.1	2.35	86.53	41.1	2.11	88.77	39.1	2.27	89.24	40.8	2.19
July	102.34	41.1	2.49	91.14	36.9	2.47	85.49	42.1	2.03	86.25	38.1	2.26	85.37	39.3	2.18
August	104.19	40.7	2.56	92.61	37.8	2.45	84.64	40.8	2.08	90.04	39.3	2.29	89.20	40.4	2.21
September	104.89	40.5	2.59	93.37	37.8	2.47	85.50	40.9	2.09	89.41	38.8	2.31	88.83	39.8	2.23

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued									Wyoming					
	Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper		
	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	$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	91.63	41.2	2.22	[5] 92.81	[5] 41.4	[5] 2.24	85.77	40.4	2.12	89.73	40.6	2.21	106.52	40.5	2.63
1956: September	90.88	40.8	2.23	93.67	41.4	2.26	85.60	40.5	2.11	90.76	40.7	2.23	106.92	40.5	2.64
October	92.43	40.1	2.31	93.95	41.4	2.27	86.68	40.6	2.13	88.99	41.2	2.16	109.18	41.2	2.65
November	102.90	43.9	2.35	92.47	40.6	2.28	86.59	40.4	2.14	89.42	41.4	2.16	104.00	40.0	2.60
December	102.09	43.3	2.36	96.19	41.6	2.31	87.72	40.3	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.19	104.02	39.4	2.64
1957: January	97.33	41.4	2.35	95.91	41.3	2.32	88.72	40.3	2.20	90.68	39.6	2.29	107.87	40.4	2.67
February	93.92	40.6	2.31	94.39	40.8	2.31	88.28	40.0	2.21	90.29	39.6	2.28	102.05	39.4	2.59
March	93.82	40.5	2.32	94.53	40.8	2.32	89.70	40.4	2.22	91.37	39.9	2.29	102.70	39.5	2.60
April	94.38	41.0	2.30	93.88	40.5	2.32	89.62	40.2	2.23	91.98	40.7	2.26	107.45	40.7	2.64
May	93.16	40.3	2.31	93.65	40.3	2.32	88.49	39.8	2.22	93.03	40.1	2.32	105.34	39.6	2.66
June	94.25	40.8	2.31	94.87	40.7	2.33	88.24	39.6	2.23	93.12	38.8	2.40	115.42	40.5	2.85
July	92.35	40.9	2.26	94.95	40.8	2.33	87.14	39.3	2.22	90.52	39.7	2.28	119.56	42.7	2.80
August	92.00	39.8	2.31	95.32	40.7	2.34	88.09	39.7	2.22	90.80	40.9	2.22	112.03	40.3	2.78
September	93.59	39.7	2.36	95.50	40.4	2.37	89.96	40.0	2.25	94.56	39.9	2.37	118.28	41.5	2.85

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. See table A–7 for address of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

[4] Not strictly comparable with data for later years.

[5] In addition to Milwaukee County, Wis., area definition now includes Waukesha County, Wis. Data not comparable prior to January 1956.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index[1]—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
Feburary	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	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	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
August	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	126.2	113.4	126.8

[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 Index [1]—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Group	1957										1956			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Food [2]	116.4	117.0	117.9	117.4	116.2	114.6	113.8	113.2	113.6	112.8	112.9	112.9	113.1	111.7	110.9
Food at home	114.7	115.5	116.6	116.1	114.7	113.0	112.1	111.4	112.0	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.7	110.2	109.7
Cereals and bakery products	131.4	131.2	131.0	130.8	130.6	130.4	130.1	129.8	129.1	128.0	127.4	127.0	126.8	125.6	123.9
Meats, poultry, and fish	106.3	110.3	111.9	109.5	106.9	103.7	102.0	100.6	101.4	99.0	98.0	98.8	100.8	97.1	101.6
Dairy products	114.2	113.1	111.5	110.5	110.0	110.0	110.5	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.1	110.7	108.7	105.9
Fruits and vegetables	114.5	114.8	121.3	126.9	126.8	122.5	118.7	116.1	116.5	116.9	117.4	115.8	113.9	119.0	113.5
Other foods at home [3]	116.2	115.0	113.8	111.7	109.5	109.9	111.0	111.6	113.0	112.7	114.2	115.2	115.8	112.8	111.5
Housing [4]	126.6	126.3	125.7	125.5	125.5	125.3	125.2	124.9	124.5	123.8	123.5	123.0	122.8	121.7	120.0
Rent	136.0	135.7	135.4	135.2	135.0	134.7	134.5	134.4	134.2	134.2	134.2	133.8	133.4	132.7	130.3
Gas and electricity	113.8	113.7	113.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.3	112.0	111.8	112.0	111.8	110.7
Solid fuels and fuel oil	137.6	136.8	135.7	135.9	135.3	135.4	138.1	139.2	139.3	138.9	136.1	134.3	132.9	130.7	125.2
Housefurnishings	104.8	104.8	103.9	104.1	104.6	104.2	105.1	104.9	105.0	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.0	104.1
Household operation	128.7	128.3	128.0	127.9	127.6	127.3	126.4	126.2	125.6	125.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	122.9	119.1
Apparel	107.7	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.8	106.1	106.4	107.0	107.0	106.8	105.5	103.7
Men's and boys'	109.4	109.3	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.6	108.4	108.6	108.4	108.2	107.4	105.7
Women's and girls'	100.6	99.8	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.7	99.3	98.2	98.9	100.3	100.4	100.1	98.7	98.0
Footwear	128.3	128.1	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.8	127.3	127.6	127.2	126.7	126.4	126.2	126.2	123.9	117.7
Other apparel [5]	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.2	91.7	91.9	92.2	92.1	92.1	91.4	90.6
Transportation	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.8	135.3	135.3	135.5	135.1	134.4	133.6	133.1	133.2	132.6	128.7	126.4
Private	125.4	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	123.8	123.3	123.5	122.9	118.8	117.1
Public	181.6	181.1	180.6	180.2	176.8	176.8	176.8	175.8	175.8	174.9	174.1	173.4	173.0	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 Index [1]—United States city average: Special groups of items

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities [2]	Nondurable commodities less food [3]	All services [4]	All services less rent [5]
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	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: Average	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1956: October	120.2	115.5	111.7	110.6	107.4	114.3	133.7	134.2
November	120.5	115.6	111.8	111.0	107.9	114.6	133.9	134.4
December	120.8	115.7	111.8	111.1	108.0	114.7	134.4	134.9
1957: January	121.0	115.9	111.9	111.2	108.2	114.7	135.0	135.6
February	121.5	116.4	112.3	111.4	108.3	115.0	135.7	136.5
March	122.0	116.5	112.4	111.9	108.6	115.6	136.3	137.1
April	122.3	116.9	112.8	112.1	108.8	115.8	136.7	137.6
May	122.3	117.1	113.0	111.8	108.3	115.6	137.2	138.1
June	122.5	117.8	113.7	111.9	108.4	115.8	137.5	138.4
July	122.8	118.5	114.4	112.2	108.2	116.3	137.9	138.9
August	123.0	118.7	114.6	112.1	108.4	116.0	138.3	139.3
September	123.4	118.7	114.5	112.6	108.6	116.7	138.8	139.8
October	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	108.6	117.0	139.2	140.3

[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, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.
[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, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.
[4] Includes rent, 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, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.
[5] Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

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

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average [2] price, Oct. 1957	Indexes (1947–49=100, unless otherwise specified)														
		1957										1956			Annual average	
		Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Cereals and bakery products: *Unit*	*Cents*															
Flour, wheat—5 lb.	54.9	114.1	114.0	113.9	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.3	113.0	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.7	110.5	110.7	110.8
Biscuit mix [3]—20 oz.	26.8	95.9	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.4	96.3
Corn meal—lb.	12.8	114.0	114.1	113.4	113.4	113.7	113.6	113.0	112.4	112.1	111.2	111.4	111.0	111.1	111.0	111.4
Rice—lb.	17.6	94.6	94.4	93.7	93.3	93.1	92.9	92.7	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.8	95.2
Rolled oats—20 oz.	22.2	136.5	136.3	136.4	136.0	135.7	135.4	134.7	133.6	131.7	128.5	120.2	119.5	119.2	119.1	117.6
Corn flakes—12 oz.	23.2	136.4	136.2	136.0	135.4	135.0	135.1	135.1	135.0	134.5	133.4	132.6	130.2	129.2	128.9	128.0
Bread—lb.	19.0	142.2	142.0	141.8	141.5	141.0	140.6	140.3	140.0	139.1	138.2	137.5	137.2	137.1	134.7	131.6
Soda crackers [3]—lb.	29.0	112.9	113.2	113.1	113.2	113.1	112.9	112.4	112.5	111.5	107.3	108.7	108.6	107.8	107.3	104.9
Vanilla cookies—7 oz.	24.8	127.8	127.4	127.2	127.3	127.7	127.5	127.4	127.3	126.7	125.4	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.0	122.4
Meats, poultry, and fish:																
Meats		111.1	115.2	116.3	113.2	110.5	106.7	104.5	102.4	103.5	101.2	100.3	101.3	103.5	97.9	101.2
Beef and veal		105.9	107.3	106.9	105.5	103.0	101.3	99.4	96.3	97.1	97.1	98.6	101.2	103.5	95.7	97.2
Round steak—lb.	96.3	117.1	119.1	119.2	117.8	114.1	112.4	110.2	105.8	107.1	107.7	109.0	113.3	117.2	107.1	108.7
Chuck roast—lb.	54.3	98.4	99.9	97.9	96.1	94.4	94.0	92.1	88.2	89.8	88.8	93.0	96.2	98.1	87.2	89.5
Rib roast—lb.	75.5	113.7	115.2	114.4	113.5	111.8	110.2	107.1	104.5	104.7	108.5	110.2	113.3	115.1	104.7	105.3
Hamburger—lb.	43.6	89.7	90.6	91.2	89.7	87.0	84.2	82.5	80.9	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.4	82.3	79.3	81.4
Veal cutlets—lb.	118.5	128.8	129.5	128.8	128.0	128.8	127.2	127.3	126.3	126.7	124.5	122.0	122.0	122.6	120.8	119.4
Pork		108.2	116.0	119.2	114.3	110.9	105.2	102.3	101.1	103.0	98.5	95.6	95.2	98.5	93.1	98.1
Pork chops, center cut—lb.	88.0	120.9	124.7	127.6	127.3	127.5	117.0	114.2	112.0	113.9	109.7	106.9	109.1	116.9	107.6	108.5
Bacon, sliced—lb.	75.5	103.7	117.4	120.3	111.0	103.0	98.3	94.3	93.2	95.4	88.6	84.4	83.5	84.9	79.0	89.7
Ham, whole—lb.	61.7	95.3	99.1	102.6	99.1	98.4	96.9	95.8	95.6	96.9	95.4	94.3	91.8	92.6	92.4	93.8
Lamb, leg—lb.	71.9	104.5	105.7	105.5	105.5	107.2	105.6	104.1	97.5	99.0	98.2	98.9	102.3	101.4	99.8	98.2
Other meats:																
Frankfurters [3]—lb.	59.6	98.1	98.5	97.7	95.0	93.0	89.7	88.4	88.1	87.8	86.6	86.0	86.2	86.1	85.4	87.1
Luncheon meat [3]—12-oz. can	46.0	95.2	94.6	94.2	93.8	93.5	92.7	91.8	90.7	89.4	87.9	96.8	85.9	84.9	84.4	89.9
Poultry, frying chickens		73.8	78.5	83.3	83.3	80.9	78.9	79.1	80.4	79.9	75.9	74.7	75.1	76.7	80.4	91.7
Ready-to-cook—lb.	44.3															
Fish		110.5	110.0	110.2	109.6	109.0	109.7	108.8	108.6	109.3	109.5	108.9	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.6
Fish, fresh or frozen		108.5	107.6	107.8	106.8	106.0	107.2	106.0	105.4	106.7	107.3	106.7	105.8	105.7	105.5	105.4
Ocean perch fillet, frozen—lb.	43.1															
Haddock, fillet, frozen—lb.	47.2															
Salmon, pink—16-oz. can	62.6	130.4	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.9	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	128.0	125.5	115.7
Tuna fish, chunk [3] 6–6½-oz. can	32.1	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.2	92.9	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.6	94.6	99.6
Dairy products:																
Milk, fresh, grocery		121.0	119.5	116.9	115.0	114.2	114.7	116.0	116.2	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.0	116.5	113.6	110.3
Homogenized, with vitamin D added—qt.	24.1															
Milk, fresh, delivered		125.5	123.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	120.9	118.4	113.9
Homogenized, with vitamin D added—qt.	25.7															
Ice cream [3]—pt.	29.6	98.0	98.1	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.3	97.0	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.2	95.9	95.5	95.6
Butter—lb.	75.4	95.4	94.4	93.2	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.6	93.8	93.8	94.0	94.6	94.3	92.9	91.3	89.2
Cheese American process—lb.	57.8	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.3	109.4	109.0	109.0	109.2	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.5	108.5	108.4	108.0
Milk evaporated—14½-oz. can	14.7	108.5	108.5	108.3	108.0	107.2	106.8	106.0	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.1	105.1	103.4	100.2
All fruits and vegetables:																
Frozen fruits and vegetables [3]		97.6	97.0	96.3	95.8	95.9	97.2	98.7	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.4	101.1	102.5	103.1	99.5
Strawberries [3]—10 oz.	25.7	79.6	79.5	79.0	79.0	79.5	82.2	85.1	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.2	88.0	88.8	91.2	93.7
Orange juice concentrate [3]—6 oz.	18.2	98.9	97.8	96.4	95.0	95.6	98.7	101.7	102.4	102.9	104.4	104.8	106.3	108.0	107.0	99.2
Peas, green [3]—10 oz.	19.6	100.3	100.8	100.3	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.1	102.0	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.8	104.5	107.5	102.7
Beans, green [3]—10 oz.	24.4	101.5	99.8	100.3	100.2	99.1	98.6	98.3	98.1	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.2	96.5	95.9	98.9
Fresh fruits and vegetables		117.4	118.0	128.5	137.4	137.1	129.8	123.5	119.0	119.5	120.0	120.4	117.4	114.1	122.8	116.0
Apples—lb.	12.3	104.8	123.8	(11)	194.8	195.2	171.9	150.1	134.6	131.7	126.3	123.5	113.9	111.5	128.9	128.5
Bananas—lb.	18.4	114.6	110.9	115.6	112.2	112.4	103.6	100.8	101.1	105.5	106.8	107.5	107.8	106.1	104.4	105.0
Oranges—doz.	65.1	141.9	139.3	133.6	126.8	121.2	118.1	119.4	119.0	119.2	118.1	122.6	130.1	151.0	126.7	113.8
Lemons [4]—lb.	17.8	96.7	97.5	98.1	96.5	98.2	104.0	102.5	105.9	113.2	113.4	110.3	109.8	108.3	101.9	97.1
Grapefruit [5 6]—each	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	113.0	110.1	109.1	109.9	113.4	114.6	121.6	(5)	[7] 104.0	[7] 97.5
Peaches [5 8]—lb.	(5)	(5)	106.7	99.6	123.5	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	[9] 97.4	[9] 133.0
Strawberries [5 10]—pt.	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	80.0	81.4	(11)	(8)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	[9] 99.7	[9] 95.3
Grapes, seedless [5 8]—lb.	21.8	77.6	75.1	88.0	129.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(11)	74.5	[12] 80.9	[12] 79.4
Watermelons [5 14]—lb.	(5)	(5)	(5)	72.8	86.4	103.4	(5)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(5)	[9] 79.5	[9] 80.2
Potatoes—10 lb.	55.9	105.9	106.2	111.0	114.3	111.1	108.1	105.3	103.7	106.0	106.3	101.2	99.4	97.6	127.8	107.2
Sweet potatoes—lb.	12.7	112.7	118.2	155.8	166.3	155.1	143.8	128.6	122.1	121.6	118.2	113.4	105.5	106.9	114.9	123.1
Onions—lb.	8.1	95.9	96.7	110.2	135.9	153.4	145.1	116.8	99.4	102.5	91.5	89.9	84.6	89.2	112.4	95.2
Carrots—lb.	16.0	125.5	131.1	125.7	117.2	115.9	110.8	99.9	101.8	103.0	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.2	108.1	108.8
Lettuce—head	19.1	133.3	127.9	153.4	130.7	125.6	107.7	109.5	95.4	117.3	129.1	145.4	167.8	125.4	114.4	113.7
Celery [5]—lb.	13.5	92.7	98.5	97.6	115.9	112.0	106.7	101.0	107.7	114.9	117.2	101.3	92.0	84.7	92.7	98.9
Cabbage—lb.	7.9	114.1	120.8	121.2	124.6	125.6	132.5	153.1	138.7	125.4	120.4	107.1	97.1	100.3	114.5	119.9
Tomatoes [3]—lb.	23.4	83.3	70.9	77.2	95.7	121.1	143.4	129.4	116.5	99.3	113.7	122.8	94.5	74.8	105.4	98.5
Beans, green—lb.	22.0	104.5	93.2	98.8	109.7	99.9	128.0	124.1	153.8	146.9	129.4	130.3	110.9	102.1	119.5	105.1
Canned fruits and vegetables		105.7	105.6	105.6	106.0	106.3	106.6	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.8	108.9	107.9	104.0
Orange juice [3]—46-oz. can	33.9	108.5	108.1	108.9	110.3	113.3	115.4	116.5	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.9	126.4	126.4	120.0	107.4
Peaches—#2½ can	34.7	110.5	110.8	110.8	111.3	110.8	110.7	110.7	110.4	110.3	109.7	109.7	109.9	110.1	111.0	108.0
Pineapple—#2 can	34.2	110.5	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.2	110.0	109.9	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.3	109.1	108.8	106.1
Fruit cocktail [3]—#303 can	26.0	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.0	100.8	101.3
Corn, cream style—#303 can	17.3	102.8	102.0	101.7	101.9	101.6	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.3	102.6	103.6	105.3	106.9	106.8	101.5
Peas, green—#303 can	21.4	102.1	102.3	102.9	103.2	102.7	102.4	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.5	102.1	101.8
Tomatoes—#303 can	15.2	104.0	103.7	103.0	102.9	102.8	102.7	102.7	103.0	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.9	102.5	104.1	103.0
Baby foods—4½–5 oz.	10.0	102.8	103.0	102.9	102.8	102.7	102.9	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.7	102.2	102.3	102.2	100.9	98.6
Dried fruits and vegetables		110.9	111.0	111.4	111.7	111.8	111.5	111.5	111.6	112.1	112.2	112.7	113.6	114.6	114.6	116.3
Prunes—lb.	33.1	137.1	137.7	140.2	141.4	142.2	142.0	142.0	142.3	142.9	143.1	143.6	145.0	147.5	147.2	138.4
Dried beans—lb.	16.3	86.2	86.1	85.2	84.9	84.5	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.1	85.6	85.7	85.7	93.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average [2] price, Oct. 1957	Indexes (1947–49=100, unless otherwise specified)														
		1957										1956			Annual average	
		Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Other foods at home:																
Partially prepared foods: *Unit*	*Cents*															
Soup, tomato ——11-oz. can	12.3	98.5	98.7	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.1	98.9	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.3	98.3	98.7
Beans with pork——16-oz. can	14.7	104.1	103.6	104.2	104.1	104.3	103.3	103.5	103.1	104.1	104.0	103.2	102.4	102.8	103.0	103.9
Condiments and sauces:																
Pickles, sweet [3]——7½ oz	27.3	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.4
Catsup, tomato [3]——14 oz	21.8	96.3	95.7	96.0	97.2	97.8	102.7	102.6	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.1	101.6	98.1
Beverages		184.7	188.0	192.5	192.6	194.7	194.6	196.5	199.5	200.8	201.3	201.6	202.8	202.8	194.0	185.6
Coffee [15]	96.2	175.4	180.1	186.5	186.9	190.3	190.3	193.3	197.7	199.7	201.0	201.8	203.7	203.7	192.0	180.7
Tea bags [3]——package of 16	23.7	123.3	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.2	121.9	121.1	120.9	121.2	122.5
Cola drink [3]——carton, 36 oz	27.2	119.8	119.4	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.5	117.1	116.5	116.3	115.0	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.0	111.9
Fats and oils		86.1	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.1	87.4	88.0	87.8	86.6	85.3	84.6	84.2	83.1	81.3
Shortening, hydrogenated 3-lb. can	95.8	90.9	92.0	92.7	92.8	93.6	94.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.1	92.6	92.2	92.2	90.5	84.7
Margarine, colored——lb	29.7	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.7	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.3	80.0	79.0	77.3	76.6	76.2	75.6	75.0
Lard——lb	22.9	84.3	84.9	84.5	83.1	82.3	83.6	84.1	84.7	84.5	81.9	79.2	76.9	75.9	73.1	76.0
Salad dressing——pt	37.3	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.0	97.7	97.0	96.4	95.6	94.6	94.3	92.8
Peanut butter [3]——lb	53.7	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.5	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.0	110.0	110.4
Sugar and sweets		113.3	113.4	113.3	113.0	112.7	112.7	112.5	112.4	112.1	111.5	110.9	110.6	110.3	109.6	112.2
Sugar——5 lbs	55.5	115.4	115.5	115.5	114.9	114.2	114.2	114.0	113.9	113.8	112.8	111.5	110.7	110.2	109.8	108.0
Corn syrup [3]——24 oz	24.9	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.3	106.2	105.8	105.7	105.5	105.3	104.5	103.7	103.4	103.1	101.5	100.9
Grape jelly [3]——12 oz	27.3	114.7	115.1	114.7	114.8	114.7	114.8	114.3	114.4	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.4	111.4	107.8
Chocolate bar [3]——1 oz	4.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	112.6
Eggs, grade A, large——doz	69.5	99.6	93.0	85.4	77.5	68.8	69.9	72.3	72.4	76.9	77.0	83.8	87.7	90.7	86.3	86.3
Miscellaneous foods:																
Gelatin, flavored [3]——3–4 oz	8.9	103.5	102.8	103.4	103.1	103.0	103.0	102.7	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.3	100.6	99.0	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] Price of 1-lb. can 96.2 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 76.9 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

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	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	June 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Annual average 1956	Annual average 1955
United States city average [2]	121.1	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.2	119.6	119.3	118.9	118.7	118.2	118.0	117.8	117.7	116.2	114.5
Atlanta, Ga	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	120.6	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	118.1	116.3
Baltimore, Md	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	119.9	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	116.9	115.2
Boston, Mass	122.0	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.0	(3)	(3)	119.3	117.1	113.8
Chicago, Ill	124.7	124.3	124.1	124.1	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	119.5	117.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	(3)	120.9	(3)	(3)	119.7	(3)	(3)	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	116.0	113.7
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	120.0	(3)	118.0	115.6
Detroit, Mich	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.1	122.5	121.9	121.4	121.0	121.0	120.5	120.2	120.6	120.0	118.7	116.5
Houston, Tex	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.1	(3)	(3)	120.5	(3)	(3)	119.7	(3)	117.8	115.9
Kansas City, Mo	121.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	118.9	117.5	115.7
Los Angeles, Calif	122.2	122.0	121.2	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.4	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.1	118.5	117.4	115.6
Minneapolis, Minn	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	117.4	117.0	116.8
New York, N. Y	118.4	118.3	118.7	118.4	117.9	117.2	116.9	116.0	115.9	115.6	115.5	115.6	115.7	113.9	112.2
Philadelphia, Pa	122.0	121.9	121.6	121.2	120.1	119.8	119.7	120.0	119.7	118.8	118.6	118.2	118.6	117.0	115.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	121.1	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.2	116.5	113.8
Portland, Oreg	121.9	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	120.1	(3)	(3)	119.5	118.0	115.1
St. Louis, Mo	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	116.0
San Francisco, Calif	(3)	123.5	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	118.4	115.6
Scranton, Pa	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	112.9	111.4
Seattle, Wash	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	118.1	116.7
Washington, D. C	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	(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 Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1956	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1956	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1956	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1956
United States city average [3]	116.4	117.0	113.1	114.7	115.5	111.7	131.4	131.2	126.8	106.3	110.3	100.8
Atlanta, Ga	114.0	115.4	111.7	112.9	114.5	110.4	124.2	124.2	117.8	106.8	112.2	102.0
Baltimore, Md	117.8	118.1	114.1	114.5	114.9	111.4	127.2	127.0	122.0	107.0	110.4	101.5
Boston, Mass	116.6	117.4	113.2	114.7	115.6	110.9	129.8	131.2	123.7	104.9	108.3	101.0
Chicago, Ill	114.0	114.0	110.7	111.6	111.8	108.8	125.1	123.2	120.6	99.0	102.8	94.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	118.6	119.7	114.6	119.1	118.3	112.9	131.7	131.8	124.8	107.7	112.8	102.0
Cleveland, Ohio	114.4	115.0	111.7	112.4	113.1	110.1	129.0	129.1	121.9	102.2	106.1	98.7
Detroit, Mich	118.3	118.7	115.1	116.4	117.0	113.6	124.9	124.8	119.9	104.4	108.1	99.0
Houston, Tex	113.6	114.7	110.3	111.5	112.8	108.7	121.3	121.4	120.1	101.6	105.8	95.6
Kansas City, Mo	112.2	111.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	107.8	126.6	126.6	123.5	102.6	108.3	97.4
Los Angeles, Calif	119.0	119.4	114.6	115.5	116.4	110.9	140.4	139.7	130.8	108.7	113.5	101.0
Minneapolis, Minn	115.5	115.5	113.2	114.2	114.4	112.1	130.0	130.1	128.5	100.9	103.5	95.7
New York, N. Y	116.5	116.6	113.6	114.3	114.2	112.2	135.6	135.2	130.6	106.7	109.8	104.0
Philadelphia, Pa	120.4	120.7	116.0	118.1	118.5	114.3	133.0	133.0	129.9	108.9	112.4	102.3
Pittsburgh, Pa	117.5	118.3	114.8	115.9	116.9	113.1	129.3	129.3	124.9	105.2	109.0	100.1
Portland, Oreg	116.9	117.7	115.2	115.3	116.3	113.2	135.0	134.7	130.0	108.0	112.1	101.0
St. Louis, Mo	116.3	117.8	114.5	112.6	114.5	111.3	124.3	124.6	120.9	101.2	106.4	98.1
San Francisco, Calif	118.4	119.4	115.8	116.5	117.7	114.8	140.5	140.1	137.7	108.8	112.6	104.6
Scranton, Pa	113.5	113.4	110.5	113.2	113.1	109.9	127.1	127.1	124.4	105.4	109.8	99.7
Seattle, Wash	117.0	118.1	114.5	115.9	117.2	114.0	140.5	140.6	136.6	107.4	111.6	100.9
Washington, D. C	117.9	118.3	113.7	115.8	116.3	112.0	128.9	128.9	123.0	105.3	108.6	99.3

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1956	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1956	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1956
United States city average [3]	114.2	113.1	110.7	114.5	114.8	113.9	116.2	115.0	115.8
Atlanta, Ga	113.5	113.6	112.6	118.2	120.8	119.2	109.1	107.4	108.1
Baltimore, Md	114.4	111.9	109.7	114.6	115.1	113.3	115.5	114.1	116.1
Boston, Mass	120.7	117.8	114.4	115.3	115.9	111.5	110.8	111.3	110.1
Chicago, Ill	112.5	111.7	111.4	114.6	113.4	109.6	121.5	119.5	122.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	117.5	114.6	114.1	119.3	119.9	111.0	120.6	120.1	122.3
Cleveland, Ohio	107.6	107.4	107.6	112.7	111.1	110.0	119.6	118.3	120.0
Detroit, Mich	112.2	112.2	112.1	125.5	124.2	123.6	119.0	117.5	118.4
Houston, Tex	112.3	112.3	109.4	117.9	117.3	114.4	112.6	112.7	113.6
Kansas City, Mo	111.7	102.0	108.0	107.0	108.5	111.0	109.4	107.2	108.5
Los Angeles, Calif	109.6	109.4	105.5	114.5	113.0	111.8	114.6	113.9	114.4
Minneapolis, Minn	109.2	107.4	110.6	118.7	119.1	117.6	125.4	123.4	123.9
New York, N. Y	115.7	114.5	108.0	108.6	107.4	113.4	117.0	114.1	116.2
Philadelphia, Pa	120.0	117.4	114.9	120.1	121.9	117.2	116.4	114.1	116.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	114.2	114.1	111.3	113.7	114.9	114.4	126.2	124.6	125.5
Portland, Oreg	117.3	117.2	114.0	108.5	107.3	111.6	116.5	117.0	118.5
St. Louis, Mo	105.6	105.5	106.3	120.4	120.3	116.5	121.7	122.2	124.3
San Francisco, Calif	116.4	116.5	112.4	117.2	117.2	117.8	112.9	113.2	114.4
Scranton, Pa	113.6	113.4	108.1	108.6	105.3	110.4	115.6	112.0	113.6
Seattle, Wash	118.8	118.7	116.0	113.8	112.6	114.1	112.3	113.3	116.0
Washington, D. C	119.4	116.6	115.8	115.0	117.1	113.0	117.8	116.0	116.3

[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	98.5	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	118.2	115.7	97.8
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	102.5
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	115.9	124.2	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	96.0	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	126.1	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	106.2	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	116.5	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	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.7	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.4	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.5	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.2	122.6	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	*91.0	106.5	*126.0	95.4	*100.3	*116.1	110.2	*146.5	117.8	130.1	*152.2	*146.9	*122.3	*135.2	127.7	*89.4
October [1]	117.7	91.5	105.5	125.7	95.1	100.4	115.7	110.4	146.2	117.5	130.9	150.8	147.2	122.5	135.3	127.7	87.8

[1] Preliminary.
*Revised.

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–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1957										1956			Annual avg.	
	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
All commodities	117.7	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	114.3	110.7
Farm products	91.5	*91.0	93.0	92.8	90.9	89.5	90.6	88.8	88.8	89.3	88.9	87.9	88.4	88.4	89.6
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	107.5	98.9	106.3	108.0	105.4	109.0	103.0	94.1	96.1	100.7	102.6	104.3	97.6	104.2	104.1
Grains	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.7	83.9	85.4	87.3	87.5	87.0	89.5	88.8	87.9	84.0	87.0	87.0
Livestock and live poultry	78.4	81.5	86.7	86.5	83.5	78.7	79.3	76.6	75.0	73.9	71.7	68.6	73.0	71.3	75.8
Plant and animal fibers	103.3	102.9	104.0	105.0	104.8	104.3	104.3	104.0	103.9	102.9	101.3	100.8	100.0	102.8	102.4
Fluid milk	98.9	*96.9	94.9	93.1	92.0	92.2	95.0	95.6	97.5	98.1	99.0	98.8	97.2	94.5	91.5
Eggs	103.5	91.2	79.7	76.2	61.0	57.5	68.5	63.8	66.3	65.7	74.3	79.3	87.4	81.9	85.7
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds	77.3	78.0	81.3	82.4	83.3	84.4	85.2	85.1	84.7	86.6	85.4	84.0	78.6	82.6	84.9
Other farm products	141.5	143.2	142.9	142.9	145.7	144.1	144.7	146.0	148.2	148.8	147.9	147.4	149.9	146.9	142.5
Processed foods	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.2	106.1	104.9	104.3	103.7	103.9	104.3	103.1	103.6	103.6	101.7	101.7
Cereal and bakery products	117.3	116.7	116.7	117.7	117.0	116.5	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.8	115.4	115.8	115.3	115.2	116.2
Meats, poultry, and fish	91.6	95.7	97.7	99.2	96.6	91.5	88.2	84.6	83.9	84.8	81.5	82.7	85.7	81.6	84.8
Dairy products and ice cream	113.7	112.4	110.3	108.2	108.1	110.7	111.4	111.3	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.6	110.9	108.6	106.1
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	103.5	*102.5	102.1	102.3	101.9	103.5	104.9	105.9	105.9	105.6	105.6	106.4	106.4	107.9	105.5
Sugar and confectionery	113.8	113.9	113.8	114.3	113.5	112.8	112.1	112.3	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.8	110.8	109.8	110.5
Packaged beverage materials	172.9	178.3	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	190.9	194.5	196.3	196.3	201.6	201.6	192.7	180.1
Animal fats and oils	74.1	78.3	74.4	76.2	72.1	70.3	73.3	78.8	83.4	84.3	84.5	74.4	75.5	69.8	67.7
Crude vegetable oils	61.5	61.3	62.3	65.3	63.8	62.9	65.4	67.6	71.7	73.8	72.0	70.4	65.9	68.5	62.2
Refined vegetable oils	68.5	64.5	66.1	66.9	65.5	65.4	70.1	78.2	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.4	70.2	73.4	71.2
Vegetable oil end products	84.7	84.1	84.1	84.3	84.9	85.2	86.1	89.2	90.2	89.6	89.4	86.2	83.7	85.3	81.4
Other processed foods	96.0	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.7	95.7	95.3	96.8	99.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	125.7	*126.0	126.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.2	123.6	122.2	117.0
Textile products and apparel	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.3
Cotton products	89.9	90.0	90.2	90.5	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.1	91.9	92.3	92.7	92.8	92.7	93.0	91.5
Wool products	108.3	110.3	111.2	111.3	111.5	110.9	109.9	109.0	109.5	109.1	107.7	106.1	104.8	103.7	104.7
Manmade fiber textile products	82.3	82.3	82.1	81.9	81.9	81.8	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.1	80.5	80.3	80.9	81.4	86.6
Silk products	120.0	121.1	122.0	121.5	122.4	124.7	124.8	123.0	123.2	122.8	122.8	122.7	123.6	121.9	123.8
Apparel	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	98.5
Other textile products	77.2	77.2	75.7	75.8	76.8	76.9	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.8	78.7	76.2	75.3	72.8	74.5
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	100.4	*100.3	100.5	100.7	99.9	99.0	98.8	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.7	99.3	93.8
Hides and skins	56.8	58.2	61.5	62.1	59.4	55.8	51.8	51.0	50.1	52.1	53.8	59.0	57.8	59.2	56.6
Leather	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.2	91.1	88.8	88.6	88.6	87.8	88.2	90.9	90.6	90.8	91.2	84.6
Footwear	122.4	*121.6	121.3	121.2	121.2	121.1	121.5	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	119.3	112.3
Other leather products	98.3	*98.4	98.2	98.5	97.3	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.6	95.9
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	115.7	*116.1	116.3	116.4	117.2	118.5	119.5	119.2	119.6	116.3	114.0	111.2	111.7	111.2	107.9
Coal	125.6	124.8	124.4	124.0	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.6	124.0	124.1	123.5	122.0	121.0	114.5	104.8
Coke	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	162.2	159.1	156.3	156.3	156.3	149.7	135.2
Gas	112.2	*112.2	111.1	111.8	113.0	116.5	118.4	118.4	122.3	119.9	119.9	111.1	111.1	115.1	111.6
Electricity	95.5	*95.5	96.6	95.5	94.3	94.9	96.6	94.9	94.3	94.9	94.3	94.3	94.9	94.2	97.0
Petroleum and products	124.6	125.6	125.5	126.4	128.4	129.8	130.4	130.7	131.0	124.9	120.9	117.5	118.3	118.2	112.7
Chemicals and allied products	110.4	110.2	109.8	109.5	109.3	109.1	109.1	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.3	108.2	107.7	107.2	106.6
Industrial chemicals	123.6	*123.5	123.6	123.5	124.0	123.6	123.6	122.9	123.2	123.5	122.5	122.5	122.6	121.4	118.1
Prepared paint	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	125.5	124.7	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.6	122.4	120.0	114.5
Paint materials	102.2	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.6	99.0	99.5	99.4	98.8	99.6	96.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.4	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.5	93.2	93.1	92.6	92.5	92.3	91.9	92.1	92.8
Fats and oils, inedible	64.7	64.5	63.4	61.0	60.2	59.2	58.2	57.9	58.0	58.7	59.4	57.8	55.8	56.2	56.6
Mixed fertilizer	111.9	112.0	110.5	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.6	108.5	109.3	110.2	109.3	109.6	109.5	108.7	108.7
Fertilizer materials	107.6	106.4	106.5	106.3	106.3	107.2	107.5	106.8	105.9	105.9	105.7	105.7	104.1	108.4	112.6
Other chemicals and allied products	106.8	*106.7	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	104.5	104.4	104.2	103.6	103.2	106.0
Rubber and rubber products	146.2	*146.5	146.9	144.9	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.3	143.9	145.0	147.9	146.9	145.8	145.8	143.8
Crude rubber	138.1	140.3	144.3	145.0	145.9	144.0	143.2	142.0	140.2	145.4	151.1	147.0	141.9	146.7	156.8
Tires and tubes	153.5	153.5	153.5	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	148.8	153.4	153.4	153.4	152.2	144.9
Other rubber products	142.5	*142.2	140.8	140.0	139.9	139.9	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	139.7	139.5	139.5	138.0	134.4
Lumber and wood products	117.5	117.8	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.1	120.7	121.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	125.4	123.6
Lumber	117.8	118.3	119.4	120.0	120.4	120.6	121.2	121.2	121.9	122.6	122.5	123.1	123.6	127.2	124.4
Millwork	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.5	128.3	128.3	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.5	128.6	129.1	128.7
Plywood	96.9	94.7	95.2	96.9	97.7	96.8	96.7	96.2	96.4	97.1	94.6	94.8	96.1	101.7	105.4
Pulp, paper, and allied products	130.9	130.1	129.9	129.5	128.9	128.9	128.6	128.7	128.5	128.6	128.0	127.8	128.1	127.2	119.3
Woodpulp	121.2	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	112.9
Wastepaper	88.5	88.5	74.7	68.0	66.1	66.1	68.6	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.3	77.3	92.5	112.3	110.7
Paper	143.2	143.2	143.2	142.8	142.4	142.4	140.7	140.1	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	137.3	129.8
Paperboard	136.6	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	134.8	127.1
Converted paper and paperboard products	126.9	126.5	126.5	126.1	125.3	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.6	124.5	124.3	124.3	123.1	113.9
Building paper and board	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.1	141.1	141.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	136.9	130.9
Metals and metal products	150.8	*152.2	153.2	152.4	150.6	150.0	150.1	151.0	151.4	152.2	152.3	152.1	152.2	148.4	136.6
Iron and steel	167.8	*170.2	171.2	170.3	165.4	162.9	161.9	163.8	163.9	164.3	163.3	162.5	161.1	154.7	140.6
Nonferrous metals	129.9	131.7	134.6	134.1	138.1	139.9	142.5	143.2	145.4	148.7	149.6	149.7	154.1	156.1	142.7
Metal containers	153.1	153.1	153.1	152.8	152.5	152.5	148.0	148.0	147.4	147.5	147.5	147.5	143.4	141.6	132.9
Hardware	167.4	*167.2	165.9	164.5	164.3	164.3	163.5	162.2	162.0	161.5	160.2	160.1	159.8	155.9	146.4
Plumbing equipment	128.5	128.9	129.0	129.1	129.1	130.1	131.6	132.0	133.4	133.4	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	125.4
Heating equipment	122.3	*122.3	122.3	122.8	121.9	121.4	121.6	121.6	122.8	122.3	122.1	122.0	121.9	119.0	115.0
Fabricated structural metal products	134.6	134.9	135.6	134.5	131.7	132.2	132.8	133.4	133.3	133.7	137.5	137.5	137.1	132.6	122.5
Fabricated nonstructural metal products	147.1	147.1	146.6	145.3	143.1	143.3	143.3	142.8	142.0	141.6	141.2	141.2	141.2	135.1	128.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1957										1956			Annual avg.	
	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
Machinery and motive products	147.2	*146.9	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.1	145.0	144.8	144.5	143.9	143.6	143.4	141.1	137.8	128.4
Agricultural machinery and equipment	133.8	*133.4	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.1	132.2	132.0	131.8	131.2	130.8	129.5	127.6	123.2
Construction machinery and equipment	162.9	*162.7	161.4	157.9	157.6	157.6	157.5	156.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	155.5	154.7	148.6	137.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	170.7	*168.9	167.0	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.3	164.9	163.8	163.4	163.3	163.0	161.4	156.4	142.5
General purpose machinery and equipment	159.0	*158.5	158.0	157.4	156.5	156.0	156.2	155.9	155.8	155.5	154.6	154.0	153.0	147.5	134.0
Miscellaneous machinery	147.5	*147.3	146.3	144.5	143.9	143.8	143.7	143.3	143.0	142.5	142.2	142.0	140.4	137.0	129.2
Electrical machinery and equipment	150.7	*150.8	149.6	149.5	148.2	148.2	147.8	147.5	147.1	146.0	145.4	145.2	143.2	138.4	128.2
Motor vehicles	134.8	134.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.6	134.3	134.3	134.2	130.8	129.8	122.9
Furniture and other household durables	122.5	*122.3	122.6	122.4	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.2	121.1	121.0	119.1	115.9
Household furniture	122.6	*122.5	122.9	122.8	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.0	121.2	121.2	120.8	119.0	114.0
Commercial furniture	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6	147.3	147.3	147.3	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.8	141.8	132.0
Floor covering	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.8	133.8	133.8	134.3	134.3	135.1	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.1	126.4
Household appliances	104.8	*104.6	104.7	104.9	105.2	105.1	105.4	106.8	106.8	106.5	105.9	106.5	106.5	105.5	106.8
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs	95.6	*95.6	96.7	96.0	93.4	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.5	93.5	93.1	93.0
Other household durable goods	148.8	*148.3	148.2	147.9	147.9	147.7	147.0	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.7	145.0	145.0	140.9	133.5
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	135.3	*135.2	135.3	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.6	133.2	132.7	132.0	131.3	131.2	131.5	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	135.7	133.4	128.0
Concrete ingredients	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.6	124.8
Concrete products	126.5	*126.3	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.7	126.6	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	123.0	118.6
Structural clay products	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	150.8	150.7	150.6	150.5	150.3	150.1	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	124.6	*124.6	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	121.6	118.2	115.3	111.2	114.4	114.4	117.5	111.7	106.1
Other nonmetallic minerals	128.5	128.6	128.4	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	127.5	126.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.4	121.2
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	124.7	124.5	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.0	123.6	123.5	123.1	122.3	121.6
Cigarettes	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	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	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9
Other tobacco manufactures	144.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	134.9	127.7	126.9	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	122.5	122.5	122.8	121.8
Alcoholic beverages	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.1	118.1	117.2	115.8	114.6
Nonalcoholic beverages	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.0	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.3	148.1
Miscellaneous products	87.8	*89.4	90.1	88.8	87.3	89.4	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	91.7	91.2	89.2	91.0	92.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition	118.3	118.2	117.8	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.7	116.1	113.5
Manufactured animal feeds	63.2	66.4	68.2	66.0	63.4	67.2	71.0	72.0	72.8	74.4	72.6	71.9	68.2	72.0	75.7
Notions and accessories	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	95.3	92.1
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment	107.6	*107.6	107.2	106.8	106.8	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.5	105.4	105.2	105.2	104.9	103.7
Other miscellaneous products	130.7	*130.1	129.4	128.8	127.2	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.3	126.1	125.4	125.1	124.7	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	
	Oct.[1]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
All commodities	117.7	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	114.3	110.7
Crude materials for further processing	95.3	97.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	96.5	97.1	96.7	96.7	97.4	96.6	94.9	95.0	95.0	94.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	86.1	*87.3	90.3	90.4	89.1	86.9	88.0	86.5	85.9	86.3	85.0	83.4	84.4	84.0	85.7
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	109.9	112.6	115.0	115.2	115.0	112.0	111.6	113.4	114.2	115.8	115.9	114.3	112.6	114.2	110.1
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	108.5	111.5	114.1	114.3	114.2	110.9	110.5	112.5	113.3	115.1	115.5	113.7	111.9	113.6	109.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.6	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.6	124.9
Crude fuel	119.0	*118.6	118.0	118.0	118.1	119.3	120.0	119.9	121.7	120.8	120.4	116.5	116.0	113.3	105.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing	118.7	*118.4	117.8	117.9	117.9	119.2	119.8	119.6	121.3	120.4	120.0	116.3	115.8	113.0	105.4
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry	119.4	*118.9	118.2	118.3	118.3	119.6	120.2	120.5	122.3	121.4	121.0	116.8	116.2	113.7	106.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	125.2	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	124.7	125.0	124.9	125.1	124.8	124.2	123.8	123.6	122.1	117.0
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.4	125.9	125.7	125.6	123.7	118.2
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.1	99.2	98.5	99.0	99.6	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.8	98.3	98.0	97.7
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.3	102.7
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	154.2	*154.3	154.7	153.8	151.6	152.0	152.5	152.5	152.6	152.1	151.1	151.1	151.9	148.5	139.7
Components for manufacturing	148.7	*149.4	148.8	148.3	147.7	148.0	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.9	146.7	142.9	130.9
Materials and components for construction	133.0	*133.1	133.4	133.3	132.6	132.6	132.8	132.7	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.4	132.0	125.6
Processed fuels and lubricants	111.2	*112.0	112.6	112.7	113.3	114.3	115.2	114.7	114.7	112.2	109.9	106.4	107.1	106.7	103.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	109.7	*110.3	111.0	110.9	111.3	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	110.4	108.5	105.4	105.9	105.3	102.2
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry	113.9	*114.9	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.9	118.6	118.3	118.2	115.2	112.3	108.3	109.2	109.1	105.7
Containers, nonreturnable	135.3	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.1	134.1	132.8	132.9	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.3	131.1	128.5	119.8
Supplies	112.3	*112.6	112.5	111.7	110.9	112.0	113.1	113.3	113.4	113.8	113.0	112.7	111.3	111.3	108.5
Supplies for manufacturing	140.0	*138.5	136.9	137.0	136.7	136.7	136.8	136.1	135.9	135.4	135.3	135.3	135.1	132.9	127.3
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry	99.6	*100.9	101.5	100.2	99.1	100.8	102.4	103.0	103.3	104.0	102.9	102.5	100.5	101.6	100.0
Manufactured animal feeds	62.6	66.0	67.9	65.6	63.6	67.8	71.7	73.1	73.7	75.7	73.6	72.6	68.3	72.9	76.7
Other supplies	121.4	121.3	121.1	120.4	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.9	119.3	118.2	113.4
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	118.9	118.8	118.6	118.5	117.6	117.4	117.4	116.9	117.0	116.7	116.2	116.2	115.6	114.0	110.9
Consumer finished goods	111.7	*111.6	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.2	109.9	109.3	109.4	109.1	108.0	106.4
Consumer foods	106.2	106.0	106.2	106.2	104.2	103.1	102.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	101.8	102.7	103.0	101.0	101.1
Consumer crude foods	106.8	98.6	96.1	94.9	88.1	88.4	91.1	86.3	88.7	91.0	94.6	97.2	96.5	96.2	96.4
Consumer processed foods	106.3	107.6	108.2	108.4	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.1	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.9	104.3	102.1	102.2
Consumer other nondurable goods	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.0	112.5	112.8	112.7	112.9	111.8	111.0	110.3	110.3	109.9	107.8
Consumer durable goods	123.1	*123.0	123.1	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.9	123.0	122.9	122.4	122.3	120.7	119.7	115.9
Producer finished goods	147.9	*147.8	147.2	146.4	145.5	145.5	145.3	145.1	144.7	144.3	144.0	143.8	141.9	138.1	128.5
Producer goods for manufacturing industries	152.3	*152.3	151.9	151.1	150.1	150.1	150.0	149.7	149.2	148.8	148.5	148.2	146.2	142.2	130.9
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries	144.2	*144.1	143.2	142.6	141.6	141.6	141.4	141.2	140.9	140.5	140.2	140.0	138.3	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	
	Oct.[1]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1956	1955
All foods	105.4	105.2	105.4	105.7	103.7	102.8	102.4	101.0	101.5	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.3	100.8	101.0
All fish	119.3	120.0	116.0	119.9	117.2	117.0	119.4	119.4	115.3	121.8	116.1	118.4	112.5	114.1	105.4
Special metals and metal products	146.4	147.4	148.1	147.5	146.2	145.8	145.9	146.5	146.8	147.3	147.3	147.1	146.3	143.3	132.9
Metalworking machinery	178.2	177.9	177.8	176.0	175.0	174.9	174.5	174.1	173.6	173.0	172.4	172.2	172.0	165.0	146.8
Machinery and equipment	153.9	*153.5	152.4	151.7	150.9	150.7	150.6	150.2	149.8	149.1	148.6	148.3	146.7	142.1	131.4
Agricultural machinery (including tractors)	133.9	*133.4	132.6	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.2	131.6	131.1	130.7	129.2	127.4	122.9
Total tractors	142.5	*142.5	141.5	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.0	139.0	138.7	138.0	137.2	137.2	136.5	132.5	124.7
Steel-mill products	183.2	183.0	183.0	182.9	175.6	175.7	175.3	175.3	174.5	172.1	169.9	169.9	169.8	163.2	150.7
Building materials	130.3	130.9	131.2	131.4	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	131.0	130.6	125.5
Soaps	107.2	*107.0	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.4	102.9	100.9	100.4	100.2	100.2	99.7	97.8
Synthetic detergents	101.0	101.0	98.2	98.2	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	95.1	91.7
Refined petroleum products	123.0	124.1	124.0	125.0	127.3	129.0	129.7	130.0	130.3	124.6	120.6	116.8	117.6	117.5	111.2
East Coast petroleum	117.2	117.2	118.6	121.2	123.7	125.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	120.6	117.5	114.3	116.8	114.6	107.6
Mid-continent petroleum	120.7	121.8	121.2	121.7	126.2	128.4	128.4	129.4	130.2	121.9	119.7	118.3	118.3	118.3	109.4
Gulf Coast petroleum	126.7	126.7	126.7	127.9	129.2	131.0	133.6	133.6	133.6	130.1	121.2	117.2	119.1	118.8	117.1
Pacific Coast petroleum	130.5	135.9	135.9	135.9	135.2	135.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	127.0	127.0	116.2	114.6	117.4	109.6
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	130.6	129.9	129.6	129.2	128.6	128.6	128.3	128.5	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.6	127.8	127.0	119.1
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes	124.0	*123.2	121.2	119.1	117.2	116.1	116.5	121.4	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	122.9	115.4	110.2
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	116.0	116.3	117.2	118.0	118.4	118.5	119.0	118.9	119.6	120.3	120.0	120.5	121.1	124.9	122.9
All commodities except farm products	122.1	122.5	122.6	122.4	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.7	121.5	120.9	120.6	120.1	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: 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
August [2]	350	575	140,000	220,000	1,600,000	.16
September [2]	300	525	270,000	315,000	1,670,000	.18
October [2]	300	500	100,000	185,000	1,350,000	.13

[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
	Nov.[2]	Oct.*	Sept.*	Aug.*	July*	June*	May*	Apr.*	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
Total new construction [1 3]	4,114	4,467	4,567	4,561	4,361	4,308	4,025	3,657	3,295	3,007	3,198	3,544	3,964	46,060	44,581
Private construction	2,950	3,057	3,104	3,124	3,046	2,971	2,808	2,603	2,405	2,226	2,324	2,654	2,922	33,242	32,620
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,474	1,528	1,565	1,571	1,547	1,489	1,396	1,301	1,162	1,043	1,137	1,362	1,521	17,632	18,705
New dwelling units	1,085	1,125	1,140	1,140	1,115	1,070	985	940	870	790	885	1,045	1,140	13,490	14,990
Additions and alterations [3]	338	355	378	387	392	379	374	327	258	217	214	277	339	3,695	3,376
Nonhousekeeping	51	48	47	44	40	40	37	34	34	36	38	40	42	447	339
Nonresidential buildings [4]	802	806	802	805	778	786	747	713	709	704	722	772	804	8,817	7,611
Industrial	251	256	260	266	262	270	270	271	269	270	269	274	276	3,084	2,399
Commercial	332	332	322	319	311	309	287	263	264	257	269	305	329	3,631	3,218
Office buildings and warehouses	179	177	168	167	156	153	146	135	133	135	143	157	165	1,684	1,311
Stores, restaurants, and garages	153	155	154	152	155	156	141	128	131	122	126	148	164	1,947	1,907
Other nonresidential buildings	219	218	220	220	205	207	190	179	176	177	184	193	199	2,102	1,994
Religious	78	80	81	80	75	73	68	64	63	65	67	71	74	768	734
Educational	46	47	47	47	42	43	40	39	40	41	43	46	47	536	492
Hospital and institutional [5]	49	48	48	47	41	43	40	38	36	34	33	32	32	328	351
Social and recreational	28	27	28	29	27	26	24	23	23	23	24	26	27	275	239
Miscellaneous	18	16	16	17	20	22	18	15	14	14	17	18	19	195	178
Farm construction	114	133	159	173	169	159	146	126	112	102	97	97	111	1,560	1,600
Public utilities	539	570	560	556	535	518	501	448	409	365	357	413	475	5,113	4,543
Railroad	37	42	41	41	41	40	38	37	35	31	32	36	43	427	374
Telephone and telegraph	97	97	87	89	95	90	101	94	94	86	75	88	107	1,066	805
Other public utilities	405	431	432	426	399	388	362	317	280	248	250	289	325	3,620	3,364
All other private	21	20	18	19	17	19	18	15	13	12	11	10	11	120	161
Public construction	1,164	1,410	1,463	1,437	1,315	1,337	1,217	1,054	890	781	874	890	1,042	12,818	11,961
Residential buildings [6]	55	53	52	48	40	40	38	34	30	31	29	30	31	292	266
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities)	361	403	413	414	389	406	383	375	345	302	339	324	344	4,072	4,218
Industrial	32	34	34	38	36	43	42	42	41	37	44	45	45	453	721
Educational	234	262	261	259	249	254	233	233	215	191	214	201	210	2,549	2,442
Hospital and institutional	24	26	29	29	28	32	33	31	27	23	24	23	26	298	322
Administrative and service	34	40	45	44	38	39	38	36	32	27	30	29	33	362	331
Other nonresidential buildings	37	41	44	44	38	38	37	33	30	24	27	26	30	410	402
Military facilities [7]	110	132	134	138	117	110	103	89	84	80	93	98	117	1,395	1,313
Highways	405	555	580	550	505	520	445	330	230	195	225	239	326	4,470	4,050
Sewer and water systems	105	118	127	129	120	121	117	113	105	93	100	100	110	1,275	1,085
Sewer	67	73	77	77	68	67	64	63	59	53	56	56	60	701	615
Water	38	45	50	52	52	54	53	50	46	40	44	44	50	574	470
Public service enterprises	32	38	44	43	38	38	35	30	26	21	24	27	32	384	233
Conservation and development	87	100	102	103	94	89	83	72	61	53	57	65	73	826	701
All other public	9	11	11	12	12	13	13	11	9	6	7	7	9	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 building 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 housekeeping 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).

* Includes revised data for public utilities.

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)														
	1957									1956				1956	1955
	Sept.	Aug.*	July*	June*	May*	Apr.*	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
Total public construction	732.1	865.3	1,132.8	1,315.9	1,119.3	971.6	1,107.2	768.1	923.3	823.9	769.4	837.9	769.5	10,372.2	9,000.5
Federally owned	49.8	53.3	145.1	385.9	218.5	309.7	345.2	217.3	210.2	176.4	119.0	151.9	134.1	2,037.4	1,556.0
Residential buildings	1.5	1.4	60.3	30.6	64.5	21.5	115.4	19.3	30.2	19.9	1.2	8.9	19.6	128.1	61.4
Nonresidential buildings	14.0	13.9	30.9	205.8	69.7	58.4	71.7	67.3	87.1	50.8	57.3	97.6	37.4	909.4	885.5
Educational	.2	(2)	2.1	7.6	1.0	8.7	4.0	1.5	20.5	1.4	.9	6.7	.3	23.7	21.6
Hospital and institutional	.7	.1	.3	29.1	1.4	.4	4.6	2.0	16.1	1.1	.5	6.8	.5	43.9	77.5
Administrative and service	1.7	4.8	10.1	64.5	11.2	7.4	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.1	87.3	66.7
Other nonresidential buildings	11.4	9.0	18.4	104.6	56.1	41.9	59.6	62.3	46.0	44.5	52.9	79.0	32.5	754.5	719.7
Airfield buildings	2.3	.8	14.0	23.3	11.5	7.4	11.6	9.3	5.6	3.0	6.4	1.8	5.6	72.1	103.8
Troop housing	1.1	(2)	.2	9.2	7.7	9.8	7.7	16.4	5.6	11.7	4.7	20.3	7.2	122.7	54.1
Warehouses	.3	.5	.9	11.3	5.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	3.5	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.8	63.2	84.0
All other	7.7	7.7	3.3	60.8	31.0	22.0	36.3	30.8	31.3	26.2	40.6	54.9	15.9	496.5	477.8
Airfields	3.1	1.8	(2)	26.4	24.8	34.7	49.7	27.0	7.9	28.0	21.6	4.7	5.2	155.7	157.4
Conservation and development	14.5	14.4	42.1	73.5	31.3	143.0	83.1	49.7	52.8	62.6	26.5	27.9	55.7	511.0	271.9
Highways	8.6	7.5	9.0	12.1	6.8	15.8	4.1	3.4	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.3	10.0	91.9	58.5
Electric power	.9	2.4	1.1	6.0	5.7	23.4	2.9	25.6	7.9	3.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	177.5	43.5
All other federally owned	7.2	11.9	1.7	31.5	15.7	12.9	18.3	25.0	15.0	4.1	1.5	1.9	4.6	63.8	77.8
State and locally owned	682.3	812.0	987.7	930.0	900.8	661.9	762.0	550.8	713.1	647.5	650.4	686.0	635.4	8,334.8	7,444.5
Residential buildings	20.4	44.3	38.8	27.5	21.7	14.7	7.4	31.4	21.8	13.8	17.6	23.0	31.7	253.2	210.1
Nonresidential buildings	278.1	305.5	267.0	337.8	345.2	256.2	300.8	256.1	252.8	272.2	253.5	252.8	259.8	3,202.8	2,842.0
Educational	201.0	223.2	183.0	231.9	237.6	191.6	234.9	175.9	184.9	211.5	189.3	175.0	173.7	2,289.0	2,107.2
Hospital and institutional	15.5	19.6	22.2	35.8	43.6	17.4	15.8	27.4	12.6	13.9	15.3	28.2	43.4	278.9	185.9
Administrative and service	31.7	36.8	28.7	34.2	23.3	20.1	25.0	29.2	23.3	22.9	21.0	27.7	16.1	320.8	263.0
Other nonresidential buildings	29.9	25.9	33.1	35.9	40.7	27.1	25.1	23.6	32.0	23.9	27.9	21.9	26.6	314.1	285.9
Highways	272.3	293.5	540.8	414.7	306.7	289.5	349.6	186.2	317.1	240.5	278.1	269.1	223.6	3,211.6	2,933.5
Sewer and water systems	69.8	75.1	80.7	103.7	172.6	67.7	75.4	55.4	68.9	80.8	65.2	93.7	84.6	1,100.0	895.5
Sewer	47.8	53.5	55.5	74.4	94.4	44.1	43.6	16.6	37.3	49.1	36.2	50.3	54.7	658.9	501.9
Water	22.0	21.6	25.2	29.3	78.2	23.6	31.8	38.8	31.6	31.7	29.0	43.4	29.9	441.1	393.6
Public service enterprises	26.6	74.7	38.7	33.3	27.3	18.8	17.4	11.7	33.1	31.2	25.2	26.0	17.6	336.5	378.0
Electric power	10.1	61.6	14.7	23.7	9.0	9.0	7.7	8.2	17.1	11.2	17.9	17.8	9.0	227.2	247.4
Other	16.5	13.1	24.0	9.6	18.3	9.8	9.7	3.5	16.0	20.0	7.3	8.2	8.6	109.3	130.6
Conservation and development	7.8	10.8	12.3	4.8	20.3	8.6	4.5	5.1	12.0	4.1	5.8	12.9	12.1	139.3	117.2
All other State and locally owned	7.3	8.1	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	6.9	4.9	7.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	6.0	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).

[2] Less than $50,000.

*Includes revisions for federally owned components.

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)														
	1957									1956				1956	1955
	Sept.	Aug.	July*	June	May	Apr.*	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.*	Total	Total
All building construction	1,543.3	1,623.6	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,534.3	1,218.9	1,111.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,439.3	18,760.7	18,939.0
Private	1,413.6	1,460.4	1,518.9	1,484.9	1,643.8	1,530.4	1,373.6	1,053.9	976.3	925.5	1,192.8	1,483.0	1,307.4	16,884.7	17,264.3
Public	129.6	163.2	174.5	263.7	185.9	184.0	160.7	165.0	134.7	127.4	147.6	169.8	131.9	1,876.0	1,674.7
New residential building	812.0	884.2	847.6	893.7	954.1	909.6	819.6	599.5	542.9	528.7	682.6	878.5	771.4	10,280.6	11,696.1
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	795.7	870.1	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	803.2	588.2	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	760.1	10,138.5	11,535.1
Privately owned	784.0	850.3	807.6	823.2	918.5	884.0	801.5	571.7	528.0	514.0	667.8	836.6	745.3	9,962.1	11,386.4
1-family	696.5	749.0	724.6	734.1	818.6	794.8	710.5	504.7	465.5	454.0	609.3	774.9	690.0	9,211.3	10,643.1
2-family	20.1	18.7	19.6	20.3	20.3	21.5	20.2	17.1	12.7	11.8	15.7	17.8	16.4	214.8	208.4
3- and 4-family	9.2	8.7	9.3	10.0	11.9	11.4	10.4	7.5	8.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	7.6	87.9	84.0
5-or-more family	58.2	73.8	54.1	58.8	67.7	56.3	60.5	42.3	41.9	42.8	35.5	34.1	31.2	448.1	451.0
Publicly owned	11.7	19.8	24.8	58.7	17.4	12.3	1.7	16.5	7.2	5.9	6.9	26.9	14.8	176.4	148.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings	16.3	14.1	15.1	11.8	18.2	13.3	16.4	11.3	7.7	8.9	7.9	14.9	11.3	142.2	161.1
New nonresidential buildings	562.8	556.6	656.5	663.4	676.8	624.6	556.5	490.5	449.0	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	6,649.7	5,593.7
Commercial buildings	[2] 203.4	[2] 167.1	[2] 203.3	[2] 183.5	[2] 231.7	[2] 197.6	[2] 167.3	[2] 155.6	[2] 124.4	135.7	153.0	177.1	[2] 170.4	2,078.0	1,858.7
Amusement buildings	[2] 10.5	[2] 8.8	[2] 11.9	[2] 13.8	[2] 13.4	[2] 15.5	[2] 11.0	[2] 5.9	[2] 7.2	5.7	10.6	8.9	[2] 10.2	113.4	99.4
Commercial garages	4.9	4.0	5.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.7	5.8	3.6	60.0	66.7
Gasoline and service stations	14.1	13.9	14.8	13.8	15.5	15.0	14.0	12.2	12.5	10.3	13.9	17.2	15.4	165.5	140.0
Office buildings	[2] 102.1	[2] 69.1	[2] 76.2	[2] 66.8	[2] 106.1	[2] 73.6	[2] 56.6	[2] 75.3	[2] 46.1	57.6	56.1	44.0	[2] 63.0	734.4	553.4
Stores and other mercantile buildings	71.7	71.2	95.1	82.2	89.6	86.2	81.9	58.5	54.2	58.2	67.8	101.2	78.1	1,004.7	999.1
Community buildings	[2] 198.3	[2] 213.1	[2] 224.4	[2] 253.5	[2] 241.6	[2] 218.5	[2] 215.9	[2] 153.4	[2] 170.8	145.2	175.6	208.5	[2] 181.3	2,225.7	1,946.2
Educational buildings	131.4	119.7	123.5	123.1	155.7	139.9	138.2	101.4	110.9	99.6	120.6	125.0	106.6	1,407.1	1,242.3
Institutional buildings	[2] 29.0	[2] 50.9	[2] 60.4	[2] 83.2	[2] 36.4	[2] 31.8	[2] 37.2	[2] 22.3	[2] 32.9	16.3	24.4	41.5	[2] 32.6	367.8	307.7
Religious buildings	37.9	42.6	40.5	47.2	49.5	46.8	40.5	29.7	27.0	29.2	30.6	42.0	42.1	450.8	396.2
Garages, private residential	24.2	23.1	21.6	22.7	23.1	19.8	14.5	6.7	5.2	6.4	13.8	23.4	22.4	201.9	187.6
Industrial buildings	[2] 81.6	[2] 87.2	[2] 124.9	[2] 101.9	[2] 90.5	[2] 109.0	[2] 99.0	[2] 87.1	[2] 87.9	59.8	105.5	122.9	[2] 96.2	1,260.5	830.4
Public buildings	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	23.1	29.1	26.7	[3]	326.9	306.6
Public utilities buildings	[2] 34.2	[2] 37.0	[2] 49.5	[2] 37.7	[2] 45.8	[2] 37.8	[2] 22.5	[2] 51.7	[2] 35.0	28.4	27.5	29.9	[2] 23.2	326.7	273.1
All other nonresidential buildings	[2] 21.0	[2] 29.2	[2] 32.7	[2] 64.1	[2] 44.0	[2] 41.9	[2] 37.5	[2] 36.1	[2] 25.7	15.9	21.8	19.1	[2] 31.9	229.9	191.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	168.5	182.8	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.2	128.9	119.0	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.6	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.

[2] Includes data for some buildings previously classified as public buildings. See Note.

[3] No longer available. See Note.

* Revised.

NOTE: For current months and the corresponding months of 1956, buildings formerly included in the public buildings category have been reclassified, according to function, into other categories (e. g., office, industrial, or institutional buildings). Revised statistics for periods before January 1956 will not be prepared, and revisions for certain intervening months are not yet available, but the effect on comparability for any one type of building would be minor for most months.

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)														
	1957									1956				1956	1955
	Sept.	Aug.	July*	June	May	Apr.*	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.*	Total	Total
All building construction [2]	1,543.3	1,623.6	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,534.3	1,218.9	1,111.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,439.3	18,760.7	18,939.0
Northeast	346.8	370.1	344.1	338.4	439.2	353.0	338.9	235.8	196.6	243.9	291.2	346.8	337.7	4,047.8	4,129.6
North Central	479.9	504.1	516.8	558.5	542.1	536.5	446.5	320.6	242.8	258.0	387.0	537.3	448.4	5,670.7	5,715.4
South	380.3	387.3	439.6	465.6	425.7	404.6	354.9	360.7	339.7	272.0	317.0	386.3	331.9	4,462.6	4,667.7
West	336.4	362.1	393.0	386.2	422.7	420.3	394.0	301.8	331.9	279.1	345.2	382.4	321.4	4,579.7	4,426.2
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	795.7	870.1	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	803.2	588.2	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	760.1	10,138.5	11,535.1
Northeast	157.4	198.2	162.3	183.7	195.5	190.4	160.4	96.6	86.9	118.0	151.2	192.6	168.5	2,196.6	2,500.1
North Central	247.6	267.3	257.7	277.6	283.0	266.7	240.0	146.1	106.7	127.1	193.9	267.2	257.2	3,137.0	3,488.5
South	199.4	203.6	223.4	220.3	232.2	210.6	185.5	177.9	172.5	132.6	149.9	202.5	168.4	2,347.1	2,700.9
West	191.3	201.0	189.0	200.3	225.2	228.7	217.3	167.6	169.1	142.1	179.7	201.2	166.0	2,457.9	2,845.7
New nonresidential buildings	562.8	556.6	656.5	663.4	676.8	624.6	556.5	490.5	449.0	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	6,649.7	5,593.7
Northeast	144.8	129.3	139.8	112.3	189.2	124.1	141.0	114.1	83.2	99.2	111.4	115.9	133.8	1,431.6	1,233.8
North Central	177.5	181.3	202.2	230.6	202.1	216.5	164.8	140.3	110.7	99.0	157.5	213.2	146.8	1,991.4	1,748.7
South	137.1	129.8	155.8	183.1	136.1	139.6	118.0	137.0	131.0	108.4	130.1	138.6	125.1	1,591.5	1,455.4
West	103.4	116.2	158.7	137.4	149.4	144.5	132.8	99.2	124.1	107.8	127.5	140.0	119.6	1,635.2	1,155.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	168.5	182.8	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.2	128.9	119.0	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.6	1,830.4	1,649.1
Northeast	42.4	40.4	39.8	40.3	51.6	36.8	35.0	24.0	24.8	24.1	27.5	34.1	33.4	394.1	364.9
North Central	47.4	52.5	54.6	48.0	55.0	51.1	39.6	32.8	24.8	30.1	34.0	53.2	40.6	510.2	449.2
South	39.9	49.1	52.2	57.4	48.6	50.1	43.3	39.7	35.3	29.4	34.8	41.6	36.0	481.9	451.1
West	38.7	40.8	42.7	45.9	43.7	42.2	40.3	32.4	34.0	26.2	35.2	37.8	32.5	444.2	383.9

[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)														
	1957								1956					1956	1955
	Aug.	July*	June	May	Apr.*	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.*	Aug.	Total	Total
All States	1,623.6	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,534.3	1,218.9	1,111.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,439.3	1,744.5	18,760.7	18,939.0
Metropolitan areas [2]	1,259.3	1,302.5	1,350.6	1,423.9	1,322.4	1,203.8	964.7	864.7	841.6	1,032.0	1,294.1	1,100.1	1,362.1	14,667.4	15,108.9
Nonmetropolitan areas	364.3	390.9	398.1	405.8	392.0	330.5	254.2	246.3	211.4	308.4	358.7	339.2	382.4	4,093.3	3,830.1
Alabama	13.8	18.7	15.4	19.9	20.0	14.1	15.2	14.3	11.0	14.7	14.3	14.2	14.4	173.1	166.5
Arizona	20.1	19.3	20.3	18.4	22.8	18.1	13.6	26.8	11.4	16.3	19.7	12.4	18.0	189.7	165.8
Arkansas	5.4	8.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	9.0	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.3	57.4	54.3
California	250.2	273.4	263.8	301.4	301.1	279.7	212.3	229.4	203.5	242.0	255.6	205.7	291.7	3,163.2	3,065.1
Colorado	18.1	25.3	24.0	21.0	22.1	21.9	21.8	19.7	20.2	23.0	41.2	16.8	23.7	279.2	280.6
Connecticut	40.5	43.7	33.2	41.2	35.8	42.0	22.3	21.1	22.6	37.1	33.0	29.8	34.6	375.1	359.1
Delaware	7.4	8.5	9.3	4.9	5.2	3.2	5.4	6.1	3.4	6.5	7.8	3.2	6.2	66.0	62.0
District of Columbia	2.9	13.0	14.4	6.3	8.4	3.9	2.8	5.3	2.4	4.4	17.9	5.7	3.6	70.2	87.7
Florida	81.4	88.9	86.6	88.3	79.4	76.0	72.2	70.3	57.8	65.7	77.5	61.7	79.3	834.8	746.9
Georgia	18.9	21.9	16.7	19.3	27.5	20.6	22.1	20.2	12.8	17.4	19.2	20.2	23.7	250.2	276.7
Idaho	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.7	39.6	36.5
Illinois	103.9	109.0	120.1	115.9	142.0	111.7	93.2	61.5	75.2	92.6	118.8	106.9	117.3	1,333.8	1,261.6
Indiana	49.0	37.8	42.2	34.9	33.0	51.3	20.7	23.2	20.5	30.7	40.1	34.1	51.2	432.0	381.0
Iowa	14.7	18.2	18.5	16.4	17.3	11.2	6.0	4.3	7.6	13.0	21.6	16.7	15.6	181.9	180.1
Kansas	17.9	15.8	10.6	12.3	9.9	10.8	10.0	5.8	8.7	14.2	13.3	11.4	10.3	151.9	195.4
Kentucky	14.5	16.1	18.8	22.4	16.1	16.8	13.6	6.5	10.1	10.6	11.2	13.9	15.6	168.2	189.3
Louisiana	20.9	23.2	27.2	24.6	17.9	17.4	20.4	19.3	18.6	14.9	21.7	19.7	24.2	273.1	292.6
Maine	1.8	3.3	3.4	4.9	3.7	2.5	1.0	.6	.8	2.7	2.7	3.9	2.8	33.9	29.8
Maryland	32.5	40.7	53.2	44.6	36.0	30.8	38.0	27.3	28.5	28.0	36.4	26.5	49.3	429.8	494.4
Massachusetts	42.6	50.9	45.5	42.3	39.0	51.2	28.4	18.5	25.9	39.5	42.5	47.2	40.0	470.0	445.1
Michigan	87.5	91.1	107.8	97.6	99.4	74.2	48.2	45.2	38.9	72.8	114.2	82.7	115.1	1,084.6	1,130.4
Minnesota	35.2	42.1	47.4	53.7	43.1	20.1	18.3	10.4	15.0	22.5	30.8	40.2	38.0	376.2	403.3
Mississippi	4.4	4.4	7.8	3.2	6.0	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.2	4.1	52.5	50.3
Missouri	29.4	35.0	29.1	16.8	25.8	24.7	18.6	16.7	15.3	19.4	29.9	22.4	30.3	306.7	336.4
Montana	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.1	3.0	2.3	1.3	.9	2.3	3.2	5.9	3.2	41.5	41.7
Nebraska	8.3	7.0	6.6	15.2	6.1	5.6	4.7	2.4	2.6	5.6	8.7	6.4	8.3	82.0	100.0
Nevada	4.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	5.7	3.0	45.5	75.3
New Hampshire	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.8	37.8	41.2
New Jersey	71.8	60.3	68.4	71.8	72.3	58.8	50.4	40.3	55.6	54.1	73.6	62.8	68.8	810.5	832.3
New Mexico	5.5	6.7	10.4	7.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	9.0	5.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	77.2	85.7
New York	112.1	101.2	105.6	198.0	117.8	114.1	80.7	73.3	86.9	100.8	120.8	129.6	149.9	1,470.0	1,489.9
North Carolina	17.6	16.9	15.5	18.5	21.5	16.2	15.2	16.1	11.9	14.9	16.7	14.4	20.4	221.4	216.4
North Dakota	5.4	5.7	4.1	5.4	2.9	1.6	.5	.3	.9	1.8	3.5	4.0	6.0	40.5	35.6
Ohio	108.1	101.3	125.7	123.9	99.1	94.7	73.6	53.4	53.5	78.8	111.1	83.8	116.1	1,202.0	1,216.0
Oklahoma	13.2	13.8	8.5	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.2	7.2	8.2	15.9	9.4	13.0	13.4	143.2	149.2
Oregon	13.7	14.6	13.2	14.0	12.1	11.4	7.9	12.8	7.2	11.9	13.4	16.3	17.5	182.0	157.2
Pennsylvania	93.3	75.8	74.1	72.0	74.3	64.1	49.6	39.9	47.2	48.6	65.5	55.1	67.2	780.7	871.9
Rhode Island	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.9	59.6	49.0
South Carolina	6.2	7.3	5.9	5.1	8.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.1	5.4	75.8	94.6
South Dakota	3.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	6.0	2.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	37.4	36.9
Tennessee	15.8	16.9	22.0	21.6	18.3	15.4	10.5	8.9	13.6	17.0	15.7	15.5	16.5	213.0	219.6
Texas	83.6	101.5	91.3	87.0	83.2	82.4	77.1	98.2	56.1	64.9	76.1	71.9	75.2	916.9	1,024.6
Utah	9.8	9.4	12.2	14.2	8.1	13.3	7.6	4.3	4.3	9.0	8.1	12.6	14.8	145.2	118.7
Vermont	.6	.6	.5	.9	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.2	.6	.6	2.8	.6	10.1	11.3
Virginia	34.0	32.4	51.5	36.4	33.8	29.6	36.4	24.7	23.2	24.8	40.7	31.2	36.1	452.4	475.2
Washington	31.3	31.8	28.9	32.5	28.5	30.5	25.7	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.8	32.7	37.4	390.6	381.0
West Virginia	14.8	6.9	16.4	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.2	3.1	2.8	5.2	6.2	5.1	5.8	64.4	67.4
Wisconsin	41.0	49.3	44.9	45.9	51.8	38.7	26.0	18.7	18.8	34.0	40.9	36.6	39.7	442.0	438.8
Wyoming	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	.8	.9	1.9	.8	3.4	2.0	2.7	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 cost [1]

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	Northeast	North Central	South	West			
1950	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	[e]1,021,600	374,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	$11,788,595	$11,418,371	$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
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	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	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	134,500	131,400	3,100	98,300	36,200	30,200	39,300	36,600	28,400	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,700	121,900	800	88,400	34,300	27,100	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	23,000	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	83,200	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	98,100	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	87,200	86,500	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	28,100	28,100	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	87,005	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	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,542,875	3,367,334	175,541
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	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,236,239	1,153,246	82,993
June	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,190,810	1,126,939	63,871
Third quarter [3]	284,900	274,500	10,400	188,900	96,000					3,401,249	3,285,686	115,563
July*	99,900	93,900	6,000	63,400	36,500	19,200	27,000	33,500	20,200	1,189,829	1,118,486	71,343
August [3]	95,000	92,600	2,400	65,600	29,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,136,620	1,111,200	25,420
September [3]	90,000	88,000	2,000	59,900	30,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,074,800	1,056,000	18,800
Fourth quarter												
October [3]	95,000	87,000	8,000	62,000	33,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,129,640	1,035,300	94,340

[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.
[e] Corrected.

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.

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