## Monthly <br> Labor Review

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Hours and Overtime in Union Contracts
New Housing Demand, 1957-65
Highlights of the AFL-CIO Convention
Wages in the Motor Vehicle Parts Industry, 1957

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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# Monthly Labor Review 

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Lawrence R. Klein, Editor-in-Chief<br>Mary S. Bedell, Executive Editor

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# The Labor Month in Review 

James R. Hoffa, president-elect of the Teamsters since last October, finally took office on January 23 following a compromise which ended a Federal court injunction trial proceeding brought by 13 Teamster members to contest his right to the post. The settlement called for a court-appointed board of three monitors to insure democratic procedures in the union and protection of its funds. At the end of a year Hoffa may petition for discharge of the monitors.

Naming of the monitors took place on February 3, the day the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations opened its winter meeting in Miami. The Hoffa ascendancy could hardly be said to lighten the council's burden. His influence was especially strengthened in the merger stalemate between the Michigan Federation of Labor and the CIO State Industrial Union Council. The MFL has adamantly refused to expel the Teamsters or to meet the CIO without Teamster representation. This has forced the council to approve revocation of the charters of both groups; it will attempt on February 24 to establish a new merged State group on its own initiative. However, the council deferred action on the application of a number of dissident Teamster locals for direct affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

Some other problems faced the Miami meeting: (a) The council established machinery to settle jurisdictional disputes between industrial and building trades unions and strengthened the noraiding agreement. The disputes settlement formula was essentially that proposed by President George Meany last June: all new construction at industrial plants goes to the building trades; day-to-day maintenance work to the industrial union in the plant. Work not clearly fitting into these categories will be performed on the basis of past practice; if there is dispute, adjusting teams will intervene. On the no-raid pact, even nonsignatories will now be required to submit unresolved interunion raiding cases to the im-
partial umpire who currently arbitrates such disputes for signers of the agreement, but his decision cannot be binding on nonsigners. However, if his recommendation is disregarded, the council itself "will make such decision as is necessary." (b) The Flight Engineers asked suspension of the Air Line Pilots Association on grounds that it was a professional society rather than a union, raided other unions, and refused to respect picket lines. (c) The council was embroiled in a dispute with an organization of staff members over economy reductions in force; the organization has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election, with the AFL-CIO as employer claiming that staff organizers are really representatives of management. (d) The Ethical Prac tices Committee was investigating activities of the Jewelry Workers and the Operating Engineers, especially testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field in which officers of the latter union were charged with following the familiar pattern set by the Teamsters, Bakers, and Textile Workers in regard to undemocratic methods and misuse of unions funds for personal gain. (On February 6, William E. Maloney, 77 -year-old president of the union, resigned on grounds of "ill health.") (e) The council was about to set up a new international union of Laundry Workers to replace the group expelled last December.

Currently, the Building Trades and the National Constructors Association announced a construction cost-cutting program which resulted from 3 years of joint study. Among the items was elimination of work quotas and resistance to labor-saving tools.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' and a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, on the eve of the council meeting, departed from the viewpoint of many of his colleagues to support the recommendation of President Eisenhower for legislation creating a new Federal office with wide authority to compel proper reporting of union finances as well as certain stipulated democratic procedures in union affairs. A few days earlier, Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California and a noted labor economist, had made some additional pertinent suggestions in a report on Unions and

Union Leaders of Their Own Choosing. His proposals included increased professional leadership training of union officers, changes in union constitutions to encourage local union autonomy, easier procedures for stripping an unwelcome union of its exclusive bargaining rights, and better means of ousting entrenched union leaders who no longer hold membership confidence.

With only a scant showing of negative votes, the United Automobile Workers, at its special convention in Detroit January 22 to 24, approved a lengthy list of demands for its bargaining with automotive manufacturers next spring. They were designed, the union said, to give the economy a "massive injection of purchasing power." Included was the profit-sharing scheme against which the industry has taken an exceptionally strong stand. A separate set of bargaining aims, coordinated with those of the International Association of Machinists, was adopted for the aircraft and missiles industry. Another important action of the convention was sanction to raise dues temporarily to help increase the UAW strike fund, then at $\$ 24$ million, to $\$ 50$ million by June 1. The strike fund approval, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the convention, did not mean that the union was "strike happy" or approaching negotiations "with a chip on our shoulders." He warned that economic conditions in 1958 were not favorable. Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors, suggested in a letter to the convention that the union in the interests of industrial peace not place itself in a "frozen position" in relation to bargaining. He offered a 2-year renewal of the present contract.

Shortly after the convention, Mr. Reuther testified before a Senate committee investigating prices. He suggested that large companies be required to rationalize their price increases at a public hearing. Joseph A. Bierne, president of the Communications Workers of America, on the other hand, suggested a public board appointed by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell to review the union's wage demands prior to its negotiations with Southern Bell in March. The board, Mr. Bierne said, could guide the union on "paring down [demands] if . . . they should be pared."

Production schedules at the Chrysler Corp. rather than overall economic demands were the
immediate problem of the UAW. Early in February nearly 14,000 workers from 5 different Detroit area Chrysler plants were idle in a dispute over work pace, an issue which has plagued the company during much of the past year.

On February 1, the month and a half strike of the American Newspaper Guild against the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press was settled with a 2-year contract calling for total weekly increases for Guild members ranging up to $\$ 9.25$. The Mailers and Printers, who also had struck, agreed to contracts of 27 and 24 months, with ultimate wage increases of $\$ 8$ a week and 24 cents an hour.

In the airline field, a Presidential fact-finding board met February 10 to consider disputes between pilots and flight engineers and Eastern Air Lines. The 600 engineers have been negotiating for a wage increase and a place for an engineer in the pilot's cabin of jet aircraft. It is this issue which is at the heart of the union's quarrel with the pilots' organization, which wants instead a third pilot on such craft. Earlier, National Airlines became the first carrier to establish a higher scale of pay for pilots on turboprop and jet passenger planes. Top pay by 1959 will be almost $\$ 27,000$ a year.

A unanimous decision by the United States Supreme Court on February 3, in a case involving the United Mine Workers' District 50, held that the National Labor Relations Board went too far in ordering Bowman Transportation, Inc., to withdraw recognition from the UMW. The NLRB had charged an unfair labor practice due to collusion between the parties to prevent organization by the Teamsters. It ordered recognition withheld until the UMW was certified as the employees' choice in an election. The union, however, could not qualify for certification since it had not complied with Taft-Hartley Act eligibility requirements. The Court ruled the Board could nevertheless hold an election without certifying or could arrange for another agency to hold the election; it stipulated that an election would have to precede recognition.

On the same day the Court in a 5-4 ruling said that an injured seaman under the Jones Act might recover damages if a statute or regulation was violated by a shipowner in causing the injury, even though employer negligence is not shown.

# Hours of Work and Overtime Provisions in Union Contracts 

Harry P. Cohany and Dena G. Weiss*

An 8 -hour workday and a 40 -hour workweek were the predominant work schedules established through collective bargaining, according to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics analysis of 1,813 major collective bargaining contracts in effect in the latter part of 1956 and in 1957. Of the 1,508 agreements providing for standard weekly schedules, 1,266 established a 40-hour workweek. Only 126 agreements fixed the normal weekly schedule at less than 40 hours, but plant supplements to multiplant agreements (as in rubber manufacturing) and the language of multiemployer agreements (as in men's clothing) indicated that shorter workweeks were somewhat more frequent in major collective bargaining situations than this study revealed.

Although there were noteworthy exceptions, the work schedules provided in agreements generally defined the straight-time workday or workweek. Premium pay for work in excess of 8 hours (or less in some cases) in any one day was provided by the vast majority of agreements. Virtually all agreements established a 5-day week.

Scheduled hours of work, as the term is used in this study, define the number of hours which constitute the normal, standard, or regular workday or workweek. Such provisions do not guarantee the stipulated hours of work, nor do they, as a rule, fix a ceiling on the number of hours that may be worked. Hours of work provisions in agreements tend to serve two major purposes:
(1) to safeguard against unilateral decisions significantly affecting work patterns and (2) to establish a framework for defining overtime. Paid time allowances for preparatory activities related to the job such as checking out tools, paid rest periods, paid washup time, where these practices are in effect, ${ }^{1}$ are normally included in the standard daily or weekly schedule.

Each of the agreements studied covered 1,000 or more workers, and related in total to more than 8 million workers, or almost half of all the workers estimated to be under agreements in the United States, exclusive of railroads and airlines. ${ }^{2}$ The vast majority of the 1,813 contracts studied contained clauses which, in varying degree of detail, listed the hours to be worked per day, the number of days to be worked per week, and the total number of hours that constitute a week's work. Among the contracts which did not list work schedules were a significant number negotiated by multiplant companies, particularly in the rubber and transportation-equipment industries. In these instances, matters pertaining to hours of work were covered in local plant supplements (excluded from this study). On the other hand, relatively few agreements failed to define overtime. ${ }^{3}$

## Weekly Hours of Work

Nearly 85 percent of the agreements with weekly work schedules, covering about 80 percent of the workers, provided for a 40 -hour week. (See table 1.) Weekly schedules of less than 40 hours were found to apply to approximately 588,000 workers, or about 10 percent of all workers under agreements defining weekly hours. Nearly 290,000 workers in the apparel industries, plus an addi-

[^0]Table 1. Scheduled weelly hours of work in major collective

| Industry | Number studied |  | Number without provisions for weekly hours |  | Scheduled weekly hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Less than 35 | 35 |  | Over 35 and lessthan $371 / 2$ |  | 371/2 |  |
|  | Agreements | Workers (thousands) |  |  | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thoulsands) |
| All industries | 1,813 | 8,024.6 | 305 | 2,035.0 | 4 | 20.6 | 77 | 455.4 | 19 | 58.0 | 26 | 54.3 |
| Manufacturing | 1,187 | 5, 074.4 | 195 | 1,345. 6 | 1 | 2.5 | 54 | 328.4 | 19 | 58.0 | 16 | 32.1 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 14 | 28.1 | 4 | 12.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products | 118 | 384.2 33.3 | 31 1 | 84.5 2.2 |  |  | 2 | 6.7 |  |  | 2 | 10.0 |
| Textile-mill products. | 53 | 128.9 | 4 | 2.2 |  |  | 2 | 12.8 |  |  | 2 | 2.8 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products...-- | 54 | 488.4 |  |  |  |  | 40 | 286.1 | 1 | 1.5 |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture)-- | 17 | 44.2 | 3 | 8.0 | 1 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and fixtures | 23 | 37.4 | 4 | 6.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products | 54 36 | 124.7 70.2 | 16 | 27.4 |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products ...........- | 60 | 127.5 | 10 | 24.9 |  |  | 8 | 20.6 | 15 | 31.5 | 9 | 10.3 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | ${ }_{23}^{26}$ | 78.6 130.4 | 7 8 | 29.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather and leather products | 23 | 130.4 78.5 | 8 | 104.3 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 3.0 | 3 | 9.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 40 | 120.7 | 13 | 46.9 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 22.0 | 3 | 9.0 |
| Primary metal industries.. | 119 | 720.8 | 24 | 71.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products | 68 | 187.5 | 2 | 9.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 149 | 410.3 | 22 | 110.9 |  | ------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment | 1145 | 1,324.1 | 9 32 | 776.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instruments and related products. | 27 | r 60.1 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. | 12 | 23.4 | 2 | 2.2 |  |  | 2 | 2.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmanufacturing | 626 | 2,950.2 | 110 | 689.5 | 3 | 18.1 | 23 | 127.1 |  |  | 10 | 22.2 |
| Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural-gas production. | 18 | 264.8 | 7 | 209.0 |  |  | 1 | 30.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation ${ }^{\text {S }}$ - | 114 76 | 587.7 571.5 | 41 5 | 195.0 81.6 | 1 | 15.0 | 5 | 35.0 |  |  | 7 | 14.0 |
| Utilities: electric and gas | 77 | 201.2 | 3 | 12.8 |  |  |  | 35.0 |  |  | 7 | 14.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 14 | 26.7 | 3 | 8.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade...... | 86 | 254.0 | 11 | 31.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels and restaurants. Services | 30 58 | 161.4 | 2 18 | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 6.8 |
| Construction | 149 | 1889.5 | 17 | 66.2 77.4 | 2 | 3.1 | 16 | 61.1 |  |  | 1 | 1.4 |
| Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing | 4 | 6.5 | 3 | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Contains agreements providing for $50-, 54$-, and 60 -hour workweeks.
${ }^{2}$ Includes agreements which establish the scheduled workweek on the basis of geographical location, and some which vary hours by department. Also in this group are contracts in which the length of the workweek is optional
with the employer; others in which hours are to be mutually agreed upon; and some which specify scheduled hours for some employees and make no reference to hours for others.

The regular hours of work for all employees may be 8 hours in any one day, from Monday to Friday inclusive. . . . The 36 -hour week for all manufacturing operations in which it has been heretofore established shall be maintained.

Scheduled weekly hours in excess of 40 applied to only about 60,000 workers, mainly in transportation, hotel, and service industries. Almost twice as many workers were under agreements in which scheduled hours of work were permitted to vary according to occupation and 105,000 workers, according to seasonal requirements. In these circumstances, however, a 40 -hour week

[^1]bargaining agreements by industry, 1956-57

${ }^{3}$ Most of these agreements are in the food processing and packing industries. 4 The national agreement for the men's clothing industry defines the regular workweek as 8 hours per day, 5 days a week; however, it stipulates that operations already on a 36 -hour week shall maintain that schedule.
may be standard for large groups of workers or for long periods of the year. The following excerpts from agreements in the hotel and food processing industries illustrate seasonal and occupational variations.

Non-tip receiving employees exclusive of dining room department employees. The hours of work for male and female employees shall be 40 hours per week.

Dining room department employees. Male-The workweek shall be 48 hours per week. . . . Female-The workweek shall be 44 hours per week.

Bellmen and doormen. . . . The hours of work shall be 48 hours per week.

An "exempt" week is a workweek of not more than 48 hours at straight time in which work of preparing, or placing in containers, or cooking or freezing of perishable products is being conducted.

All weeks other than
${ }^{5}$ Excludes railroad and airline agreements.
Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

Table 2. Scheduled daily hours of worl in major collective bargaining agreements by industry, 1956-57

| Industry | Number without provisions for daily hours |  | Scheduled work hours per day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Less than 7 |  | 7 |  | 71/2 |  | 8 |  | Split shift ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ |  | Vary by occupation |  | Other ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | Agreements | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | Agreements | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ |
| All industries. <br> Manufacturing. | 258 | 1,271.5 | 7 | 31.4 | 73 | 423.1 | 26 | 54.3 | 1,324 | 5, 408. 7 | 27 | 93.0 | 20 | 303.5 | 78 | 439.5 |
|  | 175 | 888.4 | 3 | 7.3 | 50 | 296.0 | 16 | 32.1 | 902 | 3,601.4 |  |  | 4 | 12.5 | 37 | 236.9 |
| Ordnance and accessories. <br> Food and kindred products <br> Tobacco manufactures <br> Textile-mill products. <br> Apparel and other finished tex- <br> tile products. | 2 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 25.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 31 | 85.0 |  |  | 2 | 6.7 | 2 | 10.0 | 76 | 266.1 |  |  | 1 | 6.3 | 6 | 10.1 |
|  | 1 | 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 31.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | 5.2 |  |  | 2 | 12.8 | 2 | 2.8 | 44 | 106.5 |  |  | 1 | 1.7 |  |  |
|  | 2 | 28.2 |  |  | 36 | 253.7 |  |  | 9 | 31.7 |  |  |  |  | 7 | ${ }^{3} 174.8$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) <br> Furniture and fixtures | 3 | 8.0 | 1 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  | 13 | 31.7 33.7 |  |  |  |  | 7 | 174.8 |
|  | 3 | 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 | 29.1 |  |  | 1 | 2.5 | 1 | 1.3 |
| Paper and allied products <br> Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 13 | 20.8 | 1 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  | 36 | 96.3 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 5.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 48 | 20.6 | 49 | 10.3 | 4 | 7.8 |  |  |  |  | 15 | 31.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products...- | 9 | 18.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | 108.4 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1.1 |
| Products of petroleum and coal.-- Rubber products. | 5 8 | 18.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 | 59.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather and leather products. | 8 | 106.0 | 1 | 3.0 |  |  | 3 | 9.0 | 14 | 21.4 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.-. | 18 | 74.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 | 46.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metal industries...-.-.--- | 14 | 39.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104 | 679.7 |  |  | 1 | 2.0 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products | 1 | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67 | 184.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical | 19 | 69.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 130 | 341.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery -.....-.-.-.--- | 8 | 15.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 | 453.6 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 5.2 |
| Transportation equipment-.-.-.- | 29 | 380.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 115 | 938.1 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 5.2 |
| Instruments and related products- | 3 | 6.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24 | 53.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dustries.. | 2 | 2.2 |  |  | 2 | 2.2 |  |  | 7 | 17.0 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 83 | 383.1 | 4 | 24.1 | 23 | 127.1 | 10 | 22.2 | 422 | 1,807.3 | 27 | 93.0 | 16 | 291.0 | 41 | 202.7 |
| Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural-gas production.......... Transportation $s$ | 2 32 | 3.2 165.1 |  |  | 1 | 30.0 |  |  | 14 | 31.6 291.4 |  |  | 1 | 200.0 |  |  |
| Communications. | 32 5 | 165.1 72.4 | 1 | 15.0 | 5 | 35.0 | 7 | 14.0 | 45 | 291.4 319.4 | 22 | 53.7 16.4 |  | 45.7 | 14 9 | 62.6 68.7 |
| Utilities: electric and ga | 3 | 12.8 |  |  | 5 | 35.0 | 7 | 14.0 | 72 | 184.2 | 2 | 16.4 | 5 | 45.7 2.5 | 9 1 | 68.7 1.8 |
| Wholesale trade. | 4 | 9.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 13. 5 |  |  | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 2.5 |
| Retail trade.- | 12 | 33.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 | 197.7 |  |  | 2 | 7.9 | 7 | 14.7 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 1 | 1.2 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 6.8 | 21 | 93.5 | 2 | 21.2 | 2 | 22.2 | 2 | 16.6 |
| Services | 17 | 64.2 |  |  | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 1.4 | 28 | 74.8 | 1 | 1.8 | 4 | 11.5 | 6 | 32.5 |
| Construction | 4 | 15.8 | 3 | 9.1 | 16 | 61.0 |  |  | 125 | 600.2 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 3. 5 |
| Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing- | 3 | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes 22 transportation agreements, 19 of which provide that daily scheduled hours are to be worked within spread-time ranging from 10 to 13 hours, and 3 in which specified percentages of employees are required to complete their runs within different spread limits.
${ }^{2}$ Includes 5 agreements in transportation and services, 4 of which provide for an $81 / 2$ - or 9 -houc day, and 1 in which the day is to consist of "not more than 9 hours of straight time"; 15 agreements in the printing industry which provide for $71 / 4$-hour workdays; agreements in the food processing and packing industries which detail 8-hour workdays during the nonprocessing season, but make no reference to hours of work during the processing season; mari-

Reference has already been made to the existence of master agreements which leave the determination of work schedules to local negotiations. However, as indicated later in this article (table 5), many agreements without provisions for weekly hours contained weekly overtime clauses. It is reasonable to assume that in many instances the overtime provisions also were intended as definitions of the standard hours of work.

[^2]time agreements in which length of working days depends on whether the employees are on port or sea duty; agreements which vary hours of work by city, area, department, and sex; and contracts which designate specific hours for 1 group and make no reference to hours for others.
${ }_{3}$ See footnote 4, table 1 .
415 agreements providing for a $71 / 4$-hour day are classified as "other."
s Excludes railroad and airline agreements.
Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

## Daily Hours of Work

An 8-hour day was the standard in 85 percent of the agreements which specified daily schedules (table 2). Nearly half of the workers under a less than 8 -hour schedule were employed in the ladies' garment industry under a 7 -hour day schedule. A 6-hour day applied to Pacific Coast longshoremen. ${ }^{5}$

Included in a retail trade agreement was a provision in which the hours differed daily, i. e., a scheduled 45 -hour week was divided into 8 -, $8 \frac{1122}{}$-,
and $91 / 2$-hour days, varying by the day to be worked. Daily hours of work based on type of store were provided for in an areawide retail trade agreement. In a number of States, a maximum limit on the hours of work of women and minors is established by law. Such restrictions were reflected in agreements which specified shorter daily hours for women, or specified that daily hours for such workers were to be in accordance with State law.

## Number of Workdays

Five out of six agreements designated the number of scheduled workdays within the workweek (table 3). The 5 -day week was the normal schedule in almost 95 percent of these agreements.

No agreement in the survey provided for less than 5 workdays. Seasonal variations were again encountered in the food processing industry, and sea or port duty determined schedules for maritime personnel. A tour of duty which may extend over 4 full days and 2 half days was prescribed in a considerable number of telephone agreements.

## Daily and Weekly Overtime

Pay at the rate of time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours a week is required by the Fair Labor Standards Act for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce. Of more limited

Table 3. Scheduled workdays per week in major collective bargaining agreements by industry, 1956-57


[^3][^4]Table 4. Overtime premium pay provisions in major

| Industry | Number studied |  | Number without overtime provisions |  | Daily overtime only |  |  |  |  |  | Weekly overtime only |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | After less than 8 hours ${ }^{1}$ | After 8 hours |  | For work outside daily schedule ${ }^{2}$ |  | After 40 hours |  | Other ${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agree- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | Workers (thousands) |  |  | Agrecments | Workers (thou sands) | Agreements | Workers (thou sands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | A greements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thotrsands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) |
| Ali maustries. | 1,813 | 8,024.6 | 106 | 412.1 | 29 | 201.9 | 279 | 1,467.9 | 233 | 956.8 | 34 | 93.5 | 4 | 5.3 |
|  | 1, 187 | 5,074.4 | 35 | 155.2 | 25 | 177.4 | 187 | 1,113.6 | 106 | 451.0 | 13 | 23.9 |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories .-.-.--- | 14 | 28.1 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 8.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products...-.-.-- | 118 | 384.2 | 7 | 14.0 | 1 | 8.0 | 9 | 23.2 | 3 | 7.0 | 2 | 3.4 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures | 12 | 33.3 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 14.2 | 2 | 10.1 | 1 | 2.2 |  |  |
| Textile-mill products.......-.-.-.-.-. | 53 | 128.9 | 1 | 1.5 |  |  | 2 | 6.3 | 1 | 7.0 | 2 | 2. 7 | ------- |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 54 | 488.4 | 4 | 67.5 | 22 | 167.1 | 3 | 8.8 | 10 | 181.6 | 2 | 4.4 | ------- |  |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 17 | 44.2 | 2 | 4.5 |  |  | 2 | 12.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23 | 37.4 |  |  |  |  | 5 | 8.0 | 4 | 10.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products <br> Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 54 | 124.7 | 2 | 2.5 |  |  | 4 | 9.4 | 2 | 4.1 | 1 | 1.5 | ------- | ------ |
|  | 36 | 70.2 | 1 | 1.0 | 2 | 2.4 | 1 | 1. 6 | 27 | 56.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products | 60 | 127.5 | 1 | 1.1 |  |  | 6 | 11.1 | 2 | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coalRubber products....------Leather and | 26 | 78.6 | 2 | 11.7 |  |  | 1 | 4. 6 | 3 | 5. 7 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23 | 130.4 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 4. 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather and leather products....--- | 23 | 78.5 | 1 | 2.5 |  |  | 4 | 23.5 | 3 | 12.0 | 1 | 1.1 |  |  |
|  | 40 | 120.7 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 33.3 | 1 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 119 | 720.8 |  |  |  |  | 15 | 31.2 | 2 | 3.2 | 2 | 2.1 |  |  |
|  | 68 | 187.5 | 2 | 6. 0 |  |  | 15 | 62.1 | 8 | 19.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products | 149 | 410.3 | 1 | 2.5 |  |  | 28 | 108.1 | 10 | 55.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery | 114 | 473.8 | 4 | 9.9 |  |  | 39 | 200.8 | 15 | 36.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 145 | 1,324. 1 | 5 | 28.4 |  |  | 29 | 533.1 | 11 | 36.4 | 1 | 3.0 |  |  |
| Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 27 | 60.1 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 8.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | 23.4 | 2 | 2.2 |  |  | 1 | 1.8 | 2 | 2.2 | 1 | 3.5 |  |  |
| Nonmanufacturing---.------- | 626 | 2,950.2 | 71 | 256.9 | 4 | 24.5 | 92 | 354.3 | 127 | 505.8 | 21 | 69.7 | 4 | 5.3 |
| Mining, crude-petroleum, and nat-ural-gas production <br> Transportation ${ }^{6}$ | 18 | 264.8 | 1 | 1.3 |  |  | 1 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114 | 587.7 | 21 | 85.8 | 1 | 15.0 | 25 | 78.0 | 18 | 80.3 | 3 | 3.0 | 2 | 2.2 |
|  | 76 | 571.5 201.2 | 1 | 18.5 9.5 | 1 | 2.4 | 2 | 27.0 | 10 | 76.2 | 5 | 15.8 | 1 | 1. 7 |
|  | 14 | 201. 2 | 2 | 9.5 |  |  | 7 | 11.3 6.5 | 22 1 | 46.7 1.2 | 1 | 2.7 |  |  |
|  | 86 | 254.1 | 4 | 7.4 |  |  | 8 | 20.0 | 9 | 21.4 | 7 | 33.1 |  |  |
|  | 30 | 161.4 | 4 | 19.3 |  |  | 5 | 23.4 | 2 | 5.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 58 | 187.1 | 16 | 54.0 |  |  | 4 | 6.4 | 4 | 13.6 | 4 | 10.6 | 1 | 1.4 |
| Construction .-.-.-.-...............--- | 149 | 689.5 | 20 | 57.9 | 2 | 7.1 | 36 | 180.9 | 61 | 260.9 | 1 | 4.5 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing --- | 4 | 6.5 | 2 | 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Agreements provide for premium pay after completion of 6 -, 7 -, and $71 / 2$ hour workdays. Included in this group are 22 agreements in the garment industry providing for 7 -hour workdays. In 12 of these, daily premium pay starts upon completion of one-half hour overtime at straight pay.
starts upon completion of one-half hour overtime at straight pay.
${ }^{2}$ Work outside daily schedule refers to any time worked before or after the daily scheduled (clock) hours.
${ }^{3}$ Agreements provide for premium pay for time worked in excess of $37 \frac{1}{2}$,
application, the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act of 1936, which applies to work performed on United States Government contracts in excess of $\$ 10,000$, also calls for time and one-half rates for work in excess of 8 hours a day. Relatively few of the major agreements studied did not liberalize the overtime pay requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act (table 4). The chief methods, as revealed by this study, provided for daily overtime rates or premium overtime rates for all work outside of the normal schedule. In addition, union agreements frequently define "hours worked" for overtime pay purposes more liberally

45 , and 48 hours; also included is a hospital agreement providing for compensatory time after working more than 80 hours within a 2 -week period, or for premium pay, at the employer's option.

4 Agreements provide for premium pay after 8 or 48, 9 or 45, and after 10 or 40 hours. Also included is an agreement providing for premium pay after a 48 -hour week but basing daily overtime on sex. This group also includes 3 agreements which provide premium pay after 812 and 9 hours daily.
than the law requires (for example, by counting holidays as working time). Another common practice, but not covered in this study, is the payment of premium overtime rates for all work performed on Saturday or Sunday. ${ }^{6}$

Notwithstanding the Federal requirements, all but 106 of the 1,813 agreements studied contained specific provisions covering overtime payments. With few exceptions, the agreements provided for

[^5]collective bargaining agreements by industry, 1956-57

${ }^{5}$ Includes some agreements in the garment industry in wbich overtime provisions for pieceworkers and for hourly workers differ. In other agreements, premium pay was based on salary, the sex of the employee, or the location of premium pay performed. In some instances, premium pay applied to some groups of employees, and no reference was made to otber groups receiving sroups of emplo.
premium rates for work in excess of 8 hours (or less in some cases) in any one day. On a 5-day week schedule, daily overtime, perhaps with provisions for premium pay for Saturday and Sunday, normally governs weekly overtime as well; thus, many agreements contained no reference to weekly overtime (in terms of number of hours). ${ }^{7}$

[^6]-Excludes railroad and airline agreements.
Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.
were incorporated in 16 agreements in the food processing industry, as in the following example:

The company, being engaged in canning fresh fruits and vegetables at certain times of the year, is exempted from the overtime provisions of this agreement as follows:
(a) For a period of 14 weeks in canning perishable fruits and vegetables.
(b) Exempt from the overtime provisions of this agreement up to 12 hours in any one workday and up to 56 hours in any one workweek for an additional period of 14 weeks when such work is directly related to the processing of perishable fruits and vegetables.

In a number of trucking agreements, the overtime provisions in effect at the starting point of
the run determined the hours after which overtime was to be paid. In addition, different eligibility requirements were set forth for local delivery and over-the-road drivers. Contracts in the maritime industry specified different overtime provisions for port or sea duty.

As a rule, scheduled weekly hours are identical with the hours after which overtime is to be paid. However, a few agreements scheduling a less than 40 -hour week provided for overtime only after 40 hours have been worked (table 5). Several contracts providing a schedule of more than 40 hours started overtime compensation after 8 hours daily or 40 hours weekly. In these

Table 5. Relation of overtime premium pay provisions to scheduled weekly hours of work in major collective bargaining agreements, 1956-57

| Scheduled weekly hours of work | Number studied |  | Number without overtime provisions |  | Daily overtime only |  |  |  |  |  | Weekly overtime only |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | After less than 8 hours | After 8 hours |  | For work outside daily schedule |  | After 40 hours |  | Other ${ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agree- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thour } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agree- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | Workcrs sands) | Agreements | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { (ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | Agree- | Workers sands) | Agree- ments | Workers sands) | Agree- | Workers sands) | Agree- | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Work- } \\ \text { ers } \\ \text { (thou- } \\ \text { sands) } \end{array}$ |
| Total | 1,813 | 8, 024.6 | 106 | 412.1 | 29 | 201.9 | 279 | 1,467.9 | 233 | 956.8 | 34 | 93.5 | 4 | 5.3 |
| Weekly hours not specified. <br> Less than 35 hours <br> 35 hours. <br> Over 35 and less than $371 / 2$ hours <br> 371/2 hours <br> 40 hours <br> Over 40 and less than 48 hours. <br> 48 hours <br> Over 48 hours <br> Other ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 305 \\ 47 \\ 77 \\ 19 \\ 26 \\ 1,266 \\ 5 \\ 14 \\ 66 \\ 91 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,035.0 \\ 20.6 \\ 455.4 \\ 55.4 \\ 58.0 \\ 54.3 \\ 4,75.0 \\ 7.4 \\ 38.4 \\ 15.7 \\ 585.1 \end{array}$ | 59 | 225.7 2.5 | 1 | 6.0 | 43 | 545.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 2 \\ 21 \\ 14 \\ 7 \\ 161 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91.7 \\ 3.1 \\ 76.1 \\ 27.8 \\ 10.1 \\ 554.0 \end{array}$ | 6 | 22.6 |  | -------- |
|  |  |  | 6 | 63.9 | 23 | 168.2 | 2 | 2.6 |  |  | 1 | 1.4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1.0 | 4 | 12.8 | 2 | 7.5 |  |  |  | 1.4 | 1 | 1.7 |
|  |  |  | 32 | 88.7 | 4 | 12.8 | 222 | 882.5 |  |  | 19 | 59.2 | 1 | 1.4 |
|  |  |  | 1 | 1.1 |  |  | 4 | ${ }_{8.5}^{1.5}$ | 1 | 3.0 |  |  | 1 | 1.2 1.0 |
|  |  |  | 3 | 11.3 12.0 |  |  | 5 | 20.1 | 11 | 191.2 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | 2.0 5.8 |  |  |
|  | Daily and weekly overtime |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Overtime varies by- |  |  |  | Other overtime provisions ${ }^{4}$ |  |
|  | After 7 or 35 hours |  | After $71 / 2$ or 3712/2 hours |  | After 8 or <br> 40 hours |  | Other ${ }^{3}$ |  | Occupation |  | Season |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agree- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agree- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | Agreements | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | Agree- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | Agreements | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ | Agree- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work- } \\ & \text { ers } \\ & \text { (thou- } \\ & \text { sands) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 13 | 76.0 | 6 | 10.4 | 990 | 3, 969.3 | 19 | 62.0 | 32 | 342.9 | 18 | 102.6 | 50 | 324.4 |
| Weekly hours not specified |  |  |  |  | 152 | 775.9 | 6 | 18.5 | 9 | 211.4 | 1 | 3.3 | 12 | 135.1 |
| ${ }^{35}$ Svers. 35 and less than 3712 hours | 13 | 76.0 |  |  | 5 3 3 | 35-0 | 2 | 5.2 | 1 | 12.0 |  |  | 5 | 20.3 |
| 371, hours.------------ 40 hours |  |  | 6 | 10.4 | 3 | 4.5 |  | 5.2 |  | 5.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Over 40 and less than 48 hours |  |  |  |  | 807 1 | 3,079.1 |  | ${ }^{8.1}$ | 6 | 32.7 | 2 | 3.9 | 12 | 45.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ - |  |  |  |  | 18 | 47.7 | 1 | 9.5 | 15 | 81.9 | 15 | 95.4 | ${ }_{20}^{1}$ | 121.5 |

[^7][^8]Table 6. Relation of overtime premium pay provisions to scheduled daily hours of work in major collective bargaining agreements, 1956-57

| Scheduled daily hours of work | Number studied |  | Number without overtime provisions |  | Daily overtime only |  |  |  |  |  | Weekly overtime only |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | After less than 8 hours | After 8 hours |  | For work outside daily schedule |  | After 40 hours |  | Other ${ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Agreements | Workers (thousands) |  |  | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands) |
| Total <br> Daily hours not specified <br> Less than 7 hours <br> 7 hours. <br> 71/2 hours <br> 8 hours <br> Split shift <br> Vary by occupation. <br> Other ${ }^{2}$. | 1,813 | 8,024. 6 | 106 | 412.1 | 29 | 201.9 | 279 | 1,467.9 | 233 | 956.8 | 34 | 93.5 | 4 | 5.3 |
|  | 258 | 1,271.5 | 55 | 206. 1 | 1 | 26.0 21.0 | 24 | 88.2 | 8 | 34.6 3.1 | 13 | 33.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
|  | 73 | 423.1 | 6 | 63.9 | 21 | 139.8 | 2 | 2. 6 | 20 | 73.9 | 1 | 1. 4 |  |  |
|  |  | 54.3 | 1 | 1.0 | 4 | 12.8 | 2 | 7 7.5 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10.1 | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | 1. 7 |
|  | 1,324 27 | $5,408.7$ 93.0 | 37 1 | 112.0 9.2 |  |  | 241 | 1,330.4 | 168 | 12.9 5.7 | 17 |  | 1 |  |
|  | 20 | 303.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 22 | 1.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78 | 439.5 | 5 | 17.5 | 1 | 2.4 | 3 | 16.5 |  | 215.5 | 2 | 2.7 | 1 | 1.2 |
|  | Daily and weekly overtime |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Overtime varies by- |  |  |  | Other overtime provisions |  |
|  | After 7 or 35 hours |  | After $71 / 2$ or $371 / 2$ hours |  | After 8 or 40 hours |  | Other ${ }^{3}$ |  | Occupation |  | Season |  |  |  |
|  | Agreements | Work-(thousands) | Agreements | Work-(thousands) | Agreements |  | Agreements | Workers (thou- sands) | Agreements | Work-(thousands) | Agreements | Workers (thou- sands) | Agreements | Workers (thousands |
| Total | 13 | 76.0 | 6 | 10.4 | 990 | 3, 969.3 | 19 | 62.0 | 32 | 342.9 | 18 | 102.6 | 50 | 324.4 |
| Daily hours not specified |  |  |  |  | 132 | 722.5 | 4 | 6.3 | 8 | 12.0 | 4 | 11.5 | 8 | 130.4 |
| 7 hours | 13 | 76.0 |  |  | 5 | 35.0 |  |  | 1 | 12.0 |  |  | 4 | 18. 5 |
| $71 / 2$ hours |  |  | 6 | 10.4 | 3 | 4.5 |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{5}$ | 5.0 30.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 hours-- |  |  |  |  | 828 | 3, 127.0 | 3 | 9.9 14.7 | 5 | 30.2 | 9 | 83.7 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 46.5 4.9 |
| Vary by occupation |  |  |  |  | 2 | 5.7 |  |  | 15 | 274.7 |  |  | 2 | 21.9 |
| Other ${ }^{4}$-...---- |  |  |  |  | 10 | 34.2 | 7 | 31.1 | 2 | 9.1 | 5 | 7.4 | 20 | 102.3 |

1 See table $\frac{4}{2}$, footnote 3 .
2 See table 2, footnote 2 .
3 See table 4, footnote 4 .
situations, the regular working schedule includes "built in" overtime hours. Among the 305 contracts which contained no scheduled weekly hours, 152 agreements provided overtime premium pay after 8 hours daily or 40 hours weekly. An additional 43 agreements based overtime payments on an 8-hour day.

4 See table 4, footnote 5.
Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

The practice of establishing overtime provisions without defining work schedules was again noted in comparing such provisions with daily schedules (table 6). Of the 258 agreements which did not specify the length of the workday, all but 55 contained overtime provisions, chiefly after 8 or 40 hours.

# Housing Demand in the United States, 1957-65 

Arnold E. Chase*

Improvements in housing standards should be a a major goal of the American people between now and 1965, when housing demands will turn sharply upward because of population pressures. In the meantime, basic physical need for additional dwelling units (to provide one for each household and support population mobility) will probably average somewhat less than for the past 7 years, while social and economic pressures will be even more influential than in the past. Under these circumstances, a general and accelerated upgrading of the housing supply can be achieved. This would greatly benefit the American public and prepare the construction industry as a wholeemployers and labor force-for the huge demands that will be placed upon it after 1965. One way in which substantial progress in this direction could be made is through reduced costs to bring quality housing within reach of a larger proportion of families and enable housing to compete more effectively with other consumer goods and services.
Major factors generally recognized as contributing to the demand for new housing include: (1) An increase in households; (2) demolitions, abandonments, and other losses from housing supply; (3) migration and mobility of the population; (4) popular desire for improved housing standards; and (5) existence of a favorable relationship between housing expense and income, in competition with other consumer goods and services. Another influence in recent years is the need to raise vacancy rates to support population mobility (factor 3 above). The first three factors have
played significant roles in the housing market during the postwar period to date, but the first factor will be less important between now and 1965. Factor (4) is ever present, if not articulate and effective, and, in conjunction with factor (5), it can determine whether this country will have only a moderate or a high rate of new homebuilding during the next 7 years.

## Physical Factors

Household Formation. The net increase in households will average about 755,000 annually between 1957 and 1965, according to a Census Bureau projection. ${ }^{1}$ (See table 1.) This will be about 100,000 less than the annual average increase in households from 1950 to $1957,{ }^{2}$ reflecting the low birthrate of the 1930's and early 1940's. Beginning about 1965, annual net additions to households will begin to exceed the average of the past 7 years by a wide margin.
In view of the high marriage rate that has prevailed for a number of years, it is surprising to note a net increase of less than 3 million in the number of married couples with their own households from March 1950 to March 1957. ${ }^{3}$ (See tabulation, p. 143.) Adding married couples who moved to establish their own households (undoubled) during this period, there was a net increase of $3,636,000$ in husband-wife households. Since this represents only 60 percent of the nearly 6 -million increase in all households, it is apparent that household formation has stemmed to a considerable extent from establishment and maintenance of households by family heads other than husbands, and by unrelated individuals.

[^9]Total households, March 1950


43, 554, 000
5, 989, 000
$49,543,000$

Total households, March 1957 $\qquad$

$$
\square
$$

Prosperity and the desire of widowed or divorced persons, many of the elderly, and numerous single working people to have their own households, have contributed to the past high rate of increase in the total number of households. Continuation of these trends, as well as the number of young persons who may reach marriageable age, underlie the projection of household formation.

Table 1. Households in the United States, 1950-70

| Item | Number of households (in thousands) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total, all types | Husband- wife | Other family | Unrelated individuals |
| Actual |  |  |  |  |
| 1950 | 43, 4954 | 34, 711 | 5,499 | 6, 333 |
| Average annual increase, 1950-57- | 49,856 | ${ }^{519}$ | 105 | -231 |
| Census Bureau Series II projection ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51, 573 | 38,527 | 5,758 | 7,288 |
| A verage annual increase, 1957-60 | 677 | ${ }^{272}$ | 86 | 318 |
|  | 55, 579 | 41, 070 | 5,915 | 8,594 |
| A verage annual increase, 1960-65. | 801 755 | 509 420 | 31 52 | 283 |
|  | r 60,762 | 44,449 | 6, 123 | 10,190 |
| Average annual increase, 1965-70. | 1,037 | 676 | 42 | 319 |

${ }^{1}$ See text footnote 1.
Source: Households and Families, by Type: 1950 to 1957, and Projections of the Number of Households and Families, 1960 to 1975, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Nos. 76 and 69. U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The increase in households was made possible by the availability of housing, which had resulted from the high rate of new homebuilding and to a large extent, also, from conversion of existing structures and other additions to the housing supply. The National Housing Inventory shows that more than 9 million dwelling units were added to our housing supply between April 1, 1950, and the end of $1956 .{ }^{4}$

[^10]Losses from Housing Supply. Demolitions reduced the housing supply by an average of about 170,000 dwelling units annually between 1950 and 1956; disasters and other factors, including mergers (usually, combination of 2 or more separate dwelling units within a structure), accounted for losses of more than 300,000 units per year. ${ }^{4}$ To the degree that the demolitions affected unoccupied units (including units unfit for human habitation), they did not increase the demand for new housing. To some extent, the availability of better housing may lead to the demolition of existing substandard units. Of course, some previously occupied, good quality dwellings were demolished to make way for street improvements and to permit other changes in land use. These did require replacement, and such losses are likely to increase moderately in the future. Disasters hit occupied and unoccupied, high-quality and low-quality homes alike, of course, and the great majority of losses from these causes probably result in a direct increase in the demand for new housing. There is no reason to expect any significant change in the volume of such losses in the next few years.

Migration and Mobility. Economic and social developments during and since World War II have resulted in a high degree of mobility among our population. For example, one-fifth of the population moved during the year ending in March 1956.5 As a result, the need for additional housing has been much greater in some areas than in others. Outmigration appears not to have resulted in an excessive increase in vacant dwelling units in any section of the country, however, but merely in a smaller number of additional dwelling units being required in the slower growing sections. It is apparent, therefore, that while migration and mobility have been important factors in determining where new housing should be built, they have not added to the overall national demand for additional housing.

The most persistent migration has been from farms to nonfarm areas. Construction of new farm houses has averaged less than 100,000 per year since $1950,{ }^{6}$ while the demand for nonfarm homes has been strengthened by this migration.

Table 2. Income and housing cost data, 1950 and 1956

| Item | 1950 | 1956 | Percent increase, 1950-56 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Median income of nonfarm families | \$3,497 | \$5, 049 | 44.4 |
| Median selling price, new nonfarm 1-family houses |  |  |  |
| Construction costs: | \$10, 200 | \$14, 500 | 42.1 |
| Boeckh index ( $1947-49=100$ ) | 107.7 | 129.4 | 20.1 |
| Average for nonfarm 1 -family houses..-- | \$8,675 | \$12, 225 | 40.9 |
| Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100): <br> All items | 102.8 | 116.2 | 13.0 |
| Rents. | 108.8 | 132.7 | 22.0 |
| Median monthly housing expense, FHA Sec. 203, new homes. | \$75. 41 | \$104.60 | 38.7 |

Sources: Median income-Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Series P-60, Nos. 24 and 26, U. S. Bureau of the Census. Median selling price-Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Series P-60, Nos. 9, 24, and 26, U. S. Bureau of the Census. Construction coosts-E. H. Boeckh and Associates (Washington, D. C.) cost index for residences, and BLS average for nonfarm 1-family houses (published monthly in Construction Review). Consumer Price Index-BLS. Housing expense-Ninth and tion Revieer). Consumer Price Index-BLS. Housing expense-Ninth and and 1956, pp. 133 and 117, respectively).

Migration and mobility will probably continue at a high rate, but they are not expected to add to the overall national demand for additional housing any more than they have in the past. Relatively more new nonfarm than farm houses will be needed, and the western and southern areas of greatest immigration may continue to have higher homebuilding rates than the rest of the country. Likewise, building in the suburbs is likely to continue to exceed that in central cities. ${ }^{7}$

The normal movement of the population was restricted by the critical housing shortage that existed at the end of World War II and for some time thereafter. The margin between dwelling units added to the housing stock and the increase in households between 1950 and 1956 has substantially increased the stock of vacant units. It appears that, except possibly in a few areas, the population now has adequate freedom to move, insofar as housing availability is concerned, and that no further significant increase in the overall vacancy rate is required. Vacant, year-round dwelling units (not dilapidated) for rent or for sale comprised 2.4 percent of the housing stock during the third quarter of $1957 .{ }^{8}$

## Social and Economic Factors

Desire and Need for Improved Housing Standards. A desire for better housing undoubtedly exists in almost all our population. Growth in family or household size has occasioned some of the current requirements for more space. The
quality of housing presently occupied also may not be commensurate with other aspects of many families' standard of living. A significant growth in the number of "two house" families could develop, given favorable economic conditions. The market problem, as suggested earlier, is to make better housing available at prices which not only are within reach of families of all income levels, but which also could compete with other goods and services offered to consumers. This is essentially a problem of construction costs-or selling prices and rents-as related to incomes.

Housing Costs Versus Incomes. ${ }^{9}$ The median income of nonfarm families rose by about 44 percent between 1950 and 1956 (table 2). The median selling price of new nonfarm 1-family houses increased by 42 percent or more during the same period. It appears from these data, therefore, that the ability of families to buy new houses was not improved by the rise in incomes.

The increase in selling prices of new houses was caused in part by an advance in construction costs. Another factor was the rise in the price of land and costs of land development (extension of utilities, etc.). Significantly larger and more fully equipped houses also were being built in 1956 , on the average, than in 1950.

Many families were prompted to buy homes during the past 7 years, if they could qualify for mortgage loans, when downpayments were low and monthly housing expense was considered to be less than rent. ${ }^{10}$ A comparison of rent increases (as measured by the Consumer Price Index) with the rise in housing expense (as measured by data on FHA Sec. 203 insured loans ${ }^{11}$ ) indicates that this situation probably no longer favors prospective buyers of new homes. While rents were advancing by 22 percent, which was more than the

[^11]13 -percent increase in the Consumer Price Index (all items), housing expense for new homes with FHA-insured loans rose by 39 percent.

Another approach suggests that the pricing of new houses was better fitted to incomes in 1950 than in 1956. When distribution of family incomes (nonfarm and farm) is matched with a distribution of selling prices for new nonfarm houses (table 3), there appears to be no overbuilding in the higher price range in 1950, using the rule of thumb that purchase price should not exceed an amount about $21 / 2$ times a house purchaser's annual income. In 1956, however, 44 percent of the new houses were priced at $\$ 15,000$ or more, whereas only 33 percent of the families had incomes of $\$ 6,000$ and up, which would qualify them to buy houses in that price class. ${ }^{12}$

Table 3. Distribution of family incomes and selling prices of new 1-family houses, 1950 and 1956 ${ }^{1}$

| Family incomes | Percent of total |  | Selling prices of new nonfarm 1-family houses ${ }^{1}$ | Percent of total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { All }}{\text { families }}$ | Nonfarm families |  |  |
| All income groups. <br> Under $\$ 3,500$ <br> $\$ 3,500$ to $\$ 4,999$ <br> $\$ 5,000$ and over. | 1950 |  | All price groups Under $\$ 9,500$. $\$ 9,500$ to $\$ 12,499$ $\$ 12,500$ and over | 1950 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 54 \\ 23 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 50 \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ |  | 100 |
|  |  |  |  | 40 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}$ |
|  | 1956 |  |  | 1956 |
| All income groups. Under \$4,500 <br> $\$ 4,500$ to $\$ 5,999$ <br> $\$ 6,000$ and over | 100462133 | (2)(2)(2)(2)(2) | All price groups Under $\$ 12,000$ $\$ 12,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ $\$ 15,000$ and over | 100 |
|  |  |  |  | 27 |
|  |  |  |  | 27 |
|  |  |  |  | 44 |

${ }^{1}$ Percentage distribution for 1956 does not add to 100 because selling prices on 2 percent of the houses were not determined. Data for 1950 cover houses completed in the 4th quarter in 10 selected metropolitan areas. Data for 1956 cover houses started in the 1st quarter in nonfarm areas (urban and 1956 cover houses started in the 1 fo quarter in nonfarm areas (urban and the proportion in the lower price classes.
the proportion in the lower price classes. distribution of incomes for nonfarm families separately. Such data probably would show a slightly larger percent in the higher income brackets than the data for all families in 1956, as in 1950 .

Sources: Family income-Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Series P-60, Nos. 9, 24, and 26, U. S. Bureau of the Census. Selling prices-New Housing in Metropolitan Areas, 1949-51 (BLS Bull. 1115, 1952) and Characteristics of New 1-Family Houses, 1954-56 (in Construction Review, April 1957, pp. 4-10).

## Conclusions

Pressure on housing demand from the physical factors appears destined to be less during the period from 1957 until 1965 than it has been during the past 7 years, primarily as a result of the expected smaller increase in households but also because no further significant increase in the overall vacancy rate appears to be needed. Whether the Nation will maintain or increase the rate of new homebuilding in the years immediately ahead will depend to a larger extent, therefore, upon social and economic factors.

It seems likely that the new housing market will be expanded and housing standards will be improved appreciably only if ways are found to hold down construction costs and, at the same time, maintain a quality product. This would call for a concerted effort on the part of building tradesmen, homebuilders, and materials suppliers. Lower costs per dwelling unit can be achieved, of course, through construction of a larger proportion of multifamily structures. A trend toward more rental-type housing already is in evidence.
Progress in cost-cutting and acceleration in homebuilding activity are imperative during the period immediately ahead, and before 1965 , when a sharp upturn in household formation can be expected to strain the resources of the homebuilding industry. If efforts to expand the new-house market are successful during this interim period, industry and labor will be in a much better position to meet the greatly increased requirements for housing after 1965.

[^12]
# The Second Biennial Convention of the AFL-CIO 

Joseph W. Bloch*

The optimism and high expectations that had prevailed at the 1955 merger convention were not much in evidence at the Second Biennial Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which met in Atlantic City, N. J., December 5-12, 1957. The convention carried through the unpleasant job of expelling the Teamsters, the Bakers, and the Laundry Workers on charges of domination by corrupt influences and failure to comply with Executive Council directives aimed at removing these influences; but a reckoning of the gains (e. g., a stronger public position) and the possible costs (e. g., Teamster retaliation) remained for the future to determine. The organizing fervor unleashed by the merger convention appeared to be substantially dampened by the absence of notable achievements over the 2-year interval and by the expectation that the circumstances contributing to this lack of success would continue. The rival State federations (formerly AFL) and councils (formerly CIO) in the major industrial States remained stubbornly unmerged, despite a constitutional directive imposing a 2 -year time limit. Thorny jurisdictional issues continued to divide the Building Trades and the Industrial Union Departments. The Federation viewed the domestic economy and international affairs and found few of the prospects pleasing.

The 1957 convention provided the first critical test of the authority vested in the Executive Council by the AFL-CIO constitution and the delegation of substantial responsibility to the Ethical Practices Committee. Although challenged during the debate on the expulsions and the ethical practices resolutions, the council's
interpretation and exercise of its constitutional authority were in no ways circumscribed by the convention. That the 2 -year-old Federation survived major self-surgery in good shape, without more scars than were necessary, was widely attributed to the forceful leadership of President George Meany.

## Disciplinary Actions

Four unions-the Teamsters, Bakers, Laundry Workers, and United Textile Workers-had been suspended by the Executive Council on charges of domination by corrupt influences prior to the convention, and each appealed the council's action to the convention. An Appeals Committee of the convention ${ }^{1}$ held hearings at which each union was given an opportunity to present its case-to refute the charges in the hope of reversing the council's action, to forestall convention action on procedural or constitutional grounds, or to agree to the specific acts of compliance demanded by the council. A fifth union-the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' Union-had, under probation, agreed to comply with Executive Council's directives and did not appeal to the convention; thus it remained on probation.

The Appeals Committee recommended, and the convention adopted by a legal majority (at least two-thirds of the vote cast), ${ }^{2}$ the expulsion of the Teamsters, Bakers, and Laundry Workers. The United Textile Workers, upon a satisfactory showing of the will to comply, was restored to good standing, and its delegates were seated on the final day of the convention.

Although behind-the-scenes attempts on the part of the accused unions to avoid the final verdict and on the part of President Meany and the Executive Council to obtain a last-minute pledge of compliance continued up to the eve of the convention vote (and beyond in the case of

[^13]the Bakers), the delegates, the general public, and the record were not spared the details of the crimes against the labor movement charged to these unions. Expulsion is the most drastic action within the power of the convention to take, and such proceedings are not entered into lightly, particularly in view of the historic antipathy to expulsion shared by many of the Federation's affiliates. Apparently, strong feelings about the degree of authority vested by the constitution in the Executive Council were still latent. The case against the accused had to be presented, with President Meany reluctantly cast in the role of chief prosecutor, despite the unfavorable light such exposure might reflect upon the labor movement. Debate on the convention floor, which ranged from lofty constitutional issues to strong recriminations directed against the Executive Council, was most vigorous in opposition to the explusion of the Teamsters, but it tapered off, as did the "nay" votes, when the charges against the Bakery Workers and the Laundry Workers were reviewed before the convention.

There appeared to be no inclination to hide the fact that expulsion of the Teamsters would not be without cost to the Federation and to the affiliates that depend on Teamster support. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, according to the general report of the Executive Council, the 3 expelled unions had paid per capita taxes and assessments of about $\$ 970,000$, which would cover an average annual dues-paying membership of 1.6 million. Total membership claims of the expelled unions for 1956, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, ${ }^{3}$ were as follows: Teamsters, $1,368,082$; Bakers, 160,000 ; Laundry Workers, 90,000 . (The United Textile Workers claimed 100,000 members; the Distillers, 25,000 .)
The Teamsters' Case. Based upon the report of the Ethical Practices Committee which indicted the top leadership of the Teamsters on a number of grounds and the failure of the Teamsters to take sufficient corrective action at its recent convention, ${ }^{4}$ the Executive Council had suspended the union on October 24, 1957. The conditions set forth for lifting the suspension and for avoiding

[^14]a council recommendation for expulsion were (1) removal from office of officials held responsible for certain abuses, and (2) acceptance of a special committee, appointed by the council, with authority to supervise a cleanup in the union. The Teamsters' appeal to the convention, consistent with the position the union had taken with regard to the charges of the Ethical Practices Committee and the council, did not challenge the specific findings; rather, it raised procedural and constitutional issues and charged the council with acting arbitrarily in refusing to grant time to "seek out, review, and modify those practices and situations which might require adjustment." These were also the major issues stressed by the opponents of ouster in convention debate on the Appeals Committee's recommendation for expulsion.

The rollcall found 82 percent of the votes cast in favor of expulsion; abstentions accounted for less than 0.5 percent of eligible votes. ${ }^{5}$ The larger unions voting against expulsion were the Carpenters, Hod Carriers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Meat Cutters, and Typographers. Neither President Meany, speaking bluntly for expulsion, nor Teamster officials Einar O. Mohn and John F. English, who appealed to the convention to withhold an expulsion order, appeared to view the act of expulsion as a declaration of war, a hope presumably shared by the Federation as a whole. There was, for example, no followup during the convention to the expulsion such as abrogating the mutual assistance agreements to which the Teamsters and a number of AFL-CIO affiliates were parties. "The door is open," President Meany said, but it was quite evident that this invitation did not include Teamster President-elect Hoffa.

The Bakers' Case. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union had been suspended by the council on November 15, upon failure to comply with a council directive to (1) convene a special convention to elect new officers at which President James G. Cross and others accused of improper conduct in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee would be barred from seeking office, (2) take the steps necessary to eliminate other corrupt influences and to comply with the AFLCIO Codes of Ethical Practices, and (3) promptly reinstate Curtis Sims as secretary-treasurer.

The Appeals Committee acknowledged that the union had taken some steps to eliminate improper practices and had agreed to call a special convention not later than June 1958, but the committee took the refusal to bar Cross and to reinstate Sims as evidence of a continued domination by corrupt influences. Accordingly, it recommended expulsion, with a proviso, however, that expulsion would be effective on or before March 15, 1958, if the union, by that time, had not demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Executive Council its will and ability to comply. The rollcall showed 87 percent of the votes approving the committee's recommendation; abstentions accounted for less than 1 percent of eligible votes.

The subsequent expulsion of the Bakers before the convention had adjourned was executed by the Executive Council. (The convention's acceptance of the Appeals Committee's report had put the responsibility of actual expulsion in the hands of the Executive Council.) In his appeel to the convention, Cross had indicated that he had no intention of resigning or barring himself from office or of reinstating Sims, which prompted President Meany to remark "If . . . this group is not going to comply, then the Executive Council, for my part, isn't going to take 90 days to actthey are going to act in about 90 minutes." Three days after the convention action, upon the refusal of Bakery Union officials to attend a special meeting of the Executive Council, the union was expelled by the council.

An important element in the Bakers' case, which differentiated it from the other expulsions, was the existence of a substantial organized opposition in the union, then holding its own convention in Atlantic City. In supporting the Appeals Committee report and, later, in explaining the Executive Council's action, President Meany referred in detail to claims of reprisals and acts of intimidation visited upon dissident groups by Bakery Union officials. Within a few hours after the convention adjourned, on December 12, the Executive Council chartered the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, an organization which subsequently established temporary headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The Laundry Workers' Case. As in the case of the Bakers, the Laundry Workers had taken steps to comply with an Executive Council directive, but
had stopped short of satisfying the council that all corrupt influences had been removed. The union had been suspended on May 23, 1957. A proposal offered to the union a few days prior to the convention set forth the conditions for compliance, which included (1) a special convention within 90 days, chaired by a representative appointed by President Meany, at which all officers would stand for election (none of the present officers were barred) ; (2) the reading of the report of the Ethical Practices Committee at the special convention; and (3) removal of Eugene C. James (former secretary-treasurer) from any connection with the union while instructing newly elected officers to institute court proceedings to recover "any or all monies converted by" James. According to the Appeals Committee, the union had refused to accept the proposal for a special convention, claiming that its smaller locals could not raise the necessary funds and that such a convention would be inconsistent with the union's constitution. The committee rejected these reasons and recommended expulsion.

In a long appeal to the convention, Laundry Workers President Ralph T. Fagan, who, as President Meany pointed out, came out of James' local in Chicago, outlined the steps taken by the union to set its house in order, but reiterated the reasons already mentioned in defense of the union's position against calling a special convention with the accompanying council requirements. However, when President Meany, in another withering attack on a carefully prepared defense, offered to explore the possibility of financing the participation of the small unions in a special convention in exchange for an agreement on the part of Laundry Workers to accept the Federation's recommendations, there was no response from Mr. Fagan. The vote: for expulsion, 99 percent of the votes cast; abstaining, about 5 percent of eligible votes.

## The United Textile Workers. Upon agreement to

 comply with all of the conditions laid down by the Executive Council, the United Textile Workers, suspended on December 4, 1957, for failing to comply in good faith with council directives, was restored to good standing (on probation) by the convention on the recommendation of the Appeals Committee. The terms of the agreement, signed by a committee representing the UTW, included(1) calling a special convention within 90 days, at which all present officers would stand for election (to be supervised by an AFL-CIO representative); (2) barring Anthony Valente (former president), Lloyd A. Klenert (former secretary-treasurer), and Joseph Jacobs (former southern director) from office, and severing all connections, financial or otherwise, between the UTW and Valente and Klenert ; (3) adoption of ethical practices codes and reading the report of the Ethical Practices Committee at the special convention; and (4) election by secret ballot of delegates to the convention and of international union officers.

On the occasion of seating the delegates from the United Textile Workers following the removal of the suspension order, President Meany suggested that the United Textile Workers and the Textile Workers Union of America explore the possibility of merger. He pledged the full cooperation of the AFL-CIO, but repeatedly emphasized that no compulsion was involved. President William Pollock of the TWUA invited the UTW to join with his union in a new attempt to arrive at a merger.

Ethical Practices Resolutions. The meaning of the disciplinary actions taken by the convention and the previous work in this area by the Executive Council was summed up in a series of four resolutions presented to the convention on its final day. The first outlined the constitutional principles that had been put into play by the Executive Council in the cases discussed above; in the second resolution, the convention adopted the 6 Codes of Ethical Practices ${ }^{6}$ and authorized the council to formulate other codes as required; the third clarified and reaffirmed the Executive Council's stand on the use of the Fifth Amendment; and the fourth pledged cooperation "with all proper investigations of criminal and corrupt influences in labor or management which are pursued with objectivity and fairness" and expressed concern that the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field "may allow itself to be used for political retali-

[^15]ation, and as a forum for the display of antiunion propaganda." The adoption of these resolutions, in effect, put the convention stamp of approval on 2 years of intensive work by the Executive Council.

## New Labor Legislation

That the Federation's cleanup campaign would receive help in the form of Federal legislation, whether or not such assistance was wanted, had been in prospect before the merger (in large part as a consequence of the revelations of the Senate Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds ${ }^{7}$ ) and had become virtually a certainty as the hearings of the Senate Select Committee gained momentum. The Federation had long urged and supported legislation designed to protect health and welfare funds. In a statement issued on January 28, 1957, the Executive Council had acknowledged other Government responsibilities in eliminating racketeering and corruption; but the Federation was fearful that the disclosures before the Senate Select Committee would be made "the pretext for the enactment of broadside antiunion measures irrelevant to the disclosed abuses."

In an address delivered on the first day of the convention, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell assured the delegates that "this administration will not permit those who have never approved of organized labor or collective bargaining to use labor's present difficulties as a club to suppress unionism. . . . this administration will not propose and in fact will vigorously oppose any legislation designed to bust unions. . . . we will not recommend a so-called national right-to-work law and we will oppose such legislation if it is proposed. . . . this administration is not proposing any move to extend antitrust laws to unions." Secretary Mitchell then unveiled the two sets of proposals which he said the administration would submit to Congress in January 1958. ${ }^{8}$

The first set of administration proposals dealt principally with disclosure measures designed to "open to public view and inspection some of the areas of union and management affairs which are now hidden and in which crooks and racketeers have operated." Briefly, the Secretary of Labor recommended the enactment of legislation requiring (1) registration, reporting, and public
disclosure of the operations of all health, welfare, and pension plans; (2) filing by all labor organizations of annual financial reports and copies of their constitutions and bylaws with the Department of Labor (only organizations desiring to use the services of the National Labor Relations Board presently file such reports); (3) reports by all unions showing that members have the right to elect local officers directly by secret vote and national officers either by secret vote or through delegates elected by secret vote; (4) annual reports by employers on payments not specifically authorized by law made to employee representatives; and (5) annual reports by union officers on any financial dealings with employers. All of the required reports would be open to public inspection; the Secretary of Labor would have broad powers to investigate the accuracy of these reports, with the right to subpena witnesses and evidence. Secretary Mitchell described the new bureau in the Department of Labor, headed by a Commissioner of Labor Reports, which would be established if these proposals are enacted.

The convention's reaction to these proposals, as reflected in discussion at a General Board meeting ${ }^{9}$ on the following day and in a resolution later adopted, appeared to be wary and noncommittal, but by no means hostile. President Meany expressed concern over the possible ramifications of the secret vote proposal, and the resolution warned against Government intervention or supervision of union elections and internal procedures. The resolution stated that the Federation would have no objection to making public the union financial reports required by the Taft-Hartley Act, but did not explicitly support the extension of this requirement to all labor organizations. According to the resolution, the AFL-CIO "will also be prepared to support such other legislative measures as may be necessary to strengthen the ability of the American trade union movement to fulfill its responsibility and to achieve its proper and legitimate objectives."

The second set of administration proposals announced at the convention by Secretary Mitchell consisted of a number of amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, some of which had been recommended to the Congress in previous years. The convention's long resolution on the act reviewed the Federation's grievances in connection with it and its administration, but did not deal specifically
with the proposals made by Secretary Mitchell. At the General Board meeting, where some immediate reactions were expressed, objection appeared to center on the proposed limitations on secondary boycotts and organizational picketing. It is expected that the stand of the Federation will be determined later by the Executive Council when faced with specific legislative proposals, as reflected in President Meany's words: "I am very skeptical about some of the proposals made by Secretary Mitchell. . . . I am going to have a very good look at any of the legislation which is drawn to carry out these proposals."

## The Economic Front

The Federation's appraisal of the economy at the beginning of 1958 was decidedly pessimistic, even after allowing for an increase in defense expenditures. The AFL-CIO analysis of this situation was set forth in a lengthy resolution on the national economy and in a major address by Vice President Walter P. Reuther. Translating the outlook into immediate collective bargaining objectives, the Federation held to this position: "The period ahead poses a serious challenge for union collective bargaining efforts. The general economic climate has been deteriorating as we enter 1958, and a decline in business activity is often reflected in tighter bargaining conditions. But the very fact of an economic slackening makes it doubly imperative that unions gain sizable wage increases to bolster consumer purchasing power and thereby provide a needed stimulating force for an upturn in the economy."

Mentioned among the benefits which should accrue from advancing technology was a reduction in hours of work with no reduction in take-home pay. However, there was no indication, either in Vice President Reuther's address or in the resolutions, that the shorter workweek might be an important issue in 1958 negotiations. Anticipation of some of the possible repercussions of a defense crisis led to this insertion in the resolution on collective bargaining objectives: "While Ameri-

[^16]can labor will cooperate wholeheartedly in the national defense effort, no need has been demonstrated for any wage freeze or for any nationwide extension of the statutory [40-hour] workweek."

As usual, a number of resolutions on legislative matters, designed to gain the attention of the public, Congress, and Federal agencies, as well as the delegates, were presented to the convention. Included were AFL-CIO policy statements on housing, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, distressed areas, atomic energy, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, Federal aid to education, women workers, Government statistics programs, Government employees' pay standards, taxation, and civil rights.

## International Affairs

The international ties and concerns of the AFL-CIO were on continuous display during the convention, beginning with President Meany's opening address which dealt mainly with the Soviet threat. Nearly 400 foreign visitors attended the convention; a large number were introduced from the platform; many spoke to the convention. The resolutions on international matters, in addition to advancing numerous suggestions regarding American foreign policy, pledged the Federation's continued support to the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

Rumblings of disagreement in the ICFTU reached the convention floor when AFL-CIO Vice President A. Philip Randolph took the platform to decry the "abandonment" of an AFL-CIO scholarship program for selected African trade unionists for an ICFTU-sponsored training center in Africa. President Meany, in response, denied abandonment, emphasizing that the ICFTU program would be more effective in reaching a larger number of African students, but he also referred to differences of opinion between the AFL-CIO and the ICFTU on the role and effectiveness of each organization in the matter of aid to other countries. For the AFL-CIO, President Meany announced a number of personnel changes in the Federation's Department of International Affairs, including the appointment of

Michael Ross as director and the transfer of Jay Lovestone, formerly director of the Free Trade Union Committee (a carryover from the old AFL), to the Department.

## Other Business

What President Meany had termed the "hue and cry about labor political activity" in the press at the time of the merger convention was apparently no more than a whisper in December 1957. A resolution on political action, which reaffirmed "dedication to the principle of nonpartisan political education designed to protect and secure the legitimate economic and political aspirations of America's working men and women," was passed without fanfare or discussion.

Thirty-three State bodies were represented at the convention; in the other 15 States, which included the major industrial areas, the rival organizations had failed to comply with the constitutional requirement that merger be effectuated by December 5, 1957. In a resolution presented to the convention, the Executive Council authorized the president to revoke the charters of unmerged State and local bodies, in accordance with the constitution. President Meany, however, stated that the Executive Council had rejected forced mergers as a solution, and that it would continue to work with the State groups in the role of mediators attempting to achieve voluntary agreements. No time limit was set.

The convention agreed to raise the per capita tax paid by affiliates to the Federation from 4 cents (established in the 1955 constitution) to 5 cents, effective January 1, 1958. Since affiliates had been paying a 1 -cent per capita assessment since July 1, 1956 (this was not renewed), the change was not expected to increase the income of the Federation. The resolution pointed out that during the first full year of the assessment, income of the Federation exceeded expenditures by approximately $\$ 900,000$. Although not mentioned in the resolution, this excess would scarcely cover the loss of per capita revenue occasioned by the expulsions voted at the convention, assuming that the three expelled unions remain outside the Federation for as long as a year.

The expulsion of the Teamsters and Bakery Workers removed from the Executive Council two officers of these unions-John F. English and

Herman Winter, respectively. They were replaced by Peter T. Schoemann and Paul L. Phillips. The 27 vice presidents constituting, with President Meany and Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler, the new Executive Council are: Harry C. Bates (Bricklayers), Joseph A. Beirne (Communications Workers), William C. Birthright (Barbers), L. S. Buckmaster (Rubber Workers), James B. Carey (International Union of Electrical Workers), Joseph Curran (Maritime Union), William C.Doherty (Letter Carriers), David Dubinsky (Garment Workers), Karl F. Feller (Brewery Workers), George M. Harrison (Railway Clerks), A. J. Hayes (Machinists), Maurice A. Hutcheson
(Carpenters), Joseph D. Keenan (Brotherhood of Electrical Workers), O. A. Knight (Oil Workers), Charles J. MacGowan (Boilermakers), David J. McDonald (Steelworkers), William L. McFetridge (Building Service Employees), Lee W. Minton (Glass Bottle Blowers), James C. Petrillo (Musicians), Paul L. Phillips (Papermakers and Paperworkers), Jacob S. Potofsky (Clothing Workers), A. Philip Randolph (Sleeping Car Porters), Walter P. Reuther (Automobile Workers), Emil Rieve (Textile Workers Union), Peter T. Schoemann (Plumbers), James A. Suffridge (Retail Clerks), and Richard F. Walsh (Stage Employes).

While the early wage philosophy of the Federation dismayed the classical economists, it must, I think, be recognized that the bargaining philosophy of wages proved effective in the early days of recruiting the armies of labor. It was perhaps fortunate that the labor leaders were indifferent to productivity theory. For with the rousing call, "The cry of the Toilers is for more," there was ample hope for making the workers fall into line. But had the slogan been "Work harder, if you want more wages," the enrollment might have been considerably smaller. In counseling the labor movement to abandon its militant techniques and to trust employers to reward workers in proportion to their efficiency, the classical economists were displaying a lamentable ignorance or an astounding naiveté concerning the basic assumption of their own theory-free competition. More realistic union economists knew that such free competition existed only in textbooks, that in the actual workaday world the rewards of increased productivity did not drop like manna from the heavens. Confronted with the demand that they abandon their interest in the distributive process, they quite naturally returned a curt refusal.

[^17]
# Workmen's Compensation in Belgium 

Oscar Weigert*

Among the many national programs providing compensation for employment injuries, the Belgian scheme of accident compensation seems particularly close to the prevalent programs of workmen's compensation in the United States, but not their minor scheme covering occupational diseases. There are principles common to practically all accident compensation schemes within the United States and abroad, such as "liability without fault" and "standardization of the indemnities." ${ }^{1}$ However, in their basic philosophy, the Belgian as well as most American programs deviate from that of most other countries, among them pioneers of accident compensation such as Germany, France, and Great Britain. These countries consider employment injuries as social risks rather than as incidents in the execution of an employment contract and handle their compensation schemes as a branch of their social security systems. Insurance is compulsory in these countries and the insurance car-riers-mostly public and in no case profitmaking institutions-are established by statute.

In variance with these principles, the Belgian Accident Compensation Program, and also the American programs, are not part of the social security system. Their basic tenet is the liability of the individual employer, who carries the whole financial burden of the program. Insurance is not compulsory, but the predominant practice is insurance with a private carrier, commercial or mutual, freely chosen by the employer among a major number of such carriers which have been admitted to this branch of insurance.

There are, on the other hand, important features through which the Belgian compensation program
differs from the typical American approach, such as the broad coverage, prescribed by the Belgian legislation, and its liberal benefit scheme. Their combination with characteristics familiar to the American student of workmen's compensation presents a rewarding subject for a comparative analysis.

Belgium is one of the most industrialized countries of the world and one of the leading nations in foreign trade. In 1954, only 11 percent of the labor force were employed in agriculture and related activities, but 42.1 percent in mining and manufacturing. Belgium has a high ratio of small shops in industry and trade. However, more than half of the wage earners work in establishments with 100 or more employees.

A centuries-old tradition of individual freedom, of political and social democracy, and of laissezfaire has shaped the Belgian labor legislation. ${ }^{2}$ This tradition is evident in the law of 1903 that is still the basis of accident compensation, in features such as the voluntary character of insurance and the absence of a specialized government agency. After half a century of changes, this program is characterized by Belgian jurists as "belonging to civil law," although "conceived in a particularly social spirit." ${ }^{3}$ The special legislation for occupational diseases, which requires insurance with a single public fund (Fonds de Prévoyance en Faveur des Victimes des Maladies Professionnelles), also creates, according to Belgian jurisprudence, a civil law liability of the individual employer. ${ }^{4}$

## Coverage and Benefits Under Belgian Schemes

Coverage under both programs is compulsory. The Accident Compensation Program covers every enterprise, private or public, that employs regularly 1 or more persons during at least 2 months of the year, in agriculture as well as in mining, manufacture, trade, and transportation, and also in all categories of services, including domestic

[^18]services. Not covered are maritime enterprises, for which special legislation exists, and small farmers who produce exclusively for the maintenance of their family. Beneficiaries of the program are manual and white-collar workers, without income limit, and apprentices, even if they do not receive remuneration.

Coverage under the Occupational Diseases Program is limited to occupations listed in schedules issued by royal decrees. Beneficiaries are manual workers, handicraft men, and apprentices. White-collar workers at all salary levels are also covered provided they are exposed to the same danger as the manual workers.

In 1950, the accident program covered more than 135,000 employers of manual workers and, partly identical with them, almost 40,000 employers of white-collar workers, while in 1954, almost 13,500 employers were subject to the program for occupational diseases. ${ }^{5}$ Also in 1954, the number of persons protected by the two programs was estimated at more than two million, equal to more than four-fifths of all wage and salary earners. ${ }^{6}$ In 1955, the accident program had an income of almost 3.3 billion Belgian francs ${ }^{7}$ and expenditures of almost 3.6 billion, while the occupational diseases program received 22.2 million francs and spent 26.2 million. ${ }^{8}$ The deficit of the accident program was absorbed by the insurance carriers, while the Occupational Diseases Program was balanced by government loans.

Injuries Compensated; Damages Indemnified. Because of the two separate programs, the American concept of "employment injuries"-which includes both injuries from industrial accidents and injuries from occupational diseases-has no parallel in Belgium.

A work accident, according to Belgian jurisprudence, is a sudden and unexpected event, resulting from the sudden action of an exterior force, that takes place while the worker carries out his employment contract, and that is caused by this activity. An accident occurring in the course of work is assumed to be caused by this work. The nullity of an employment contract does not exclude compensation, even if nullity results from a violation of protective labor laws, such as the nonauthorized employment of a minor. The various terms which constitute the definition of "work accidents" have been interpreted in a
most liberal way by a large body of court decisions. ${ }^{9}$ Belgium has extended compensation to injuries from accidents that occur on the worker's way to and from the place of work, but only when the accident is "inherent" in the "means of traveling."

Injuries are compensated also if a work accident is not their only cause, e. g., in cases where the victim is predisposed for the injury because of congenital or acquired weaknesses or because of an earlier accident. Injuries from occupational diseases, however, must be their "direct and exclusive result."

Compensation is due not only for fatal injuries, for permanent disability (partial and total), and for temporary total disability but, in cases of accidents, also for temporary partial disability, down to very small degrees, and in the form of medical treatment even for injuries that do not; cause any loss of earning capacity.

The damages to be indemnified are, in the case of disability, the reduction of earning capacity and of physical or mental health, and, where necessary, the costs of prostheses and other appliances; in the case of death, funeral costs and the loss of support which the victim previously gave or owed to close relatives. Nonmaterial damages are not compensated, not even disfigurement if it does not reduce earning capacity.

The Belgian statutes do not contain or allow any schedule of impairment for specific injuries. Instead, it must be determined in each case how much the victim is still able to earn.

Temporary disability is defined by the victim's earning capacity in his old or in some related occupation, while permanent disability depends upon earning capacity on the general labor market. In both cases, the earning capacity left to the victim counts, not what the victim actually earns after he is injured.

Temporary disability comes to an end when the victim has regained his earlier earning capacity or when the permanent character of the injury,

[^19]the degree of permanent disability, and the date of its beginning have been established by an approved agreement between the two parties or by a final court decision.

With the exception of travel accidents only, where the victim's negligence excludes compensation, both Belgian programs compensate injuries caused even by gravest negligence on the part of the victim, such as his conscious and willful violation of safety regulations. Only when the accident or disease is intentionally caused by the victim is the injury not compensated.

If the employer, a supervisor, or a coworker has caused the accident or the disease intentionally, the employer is liable for damages under general civil law provisions as well as under the compensation statutes.

Where a third person is responsible for the injury, and there is any link between the incident and the execution of the victim's employment contract, the victim can claim workmen's compensation from the employer and the part of his damages which is not covered by this compensation from the third person, or all his damages from the third person.

Cash Benefits of the Compensation Programs. In their scheme of disability benefits, the Belgian programs differ strikingly from the American ones. Of all the factors making up the "basic formula" in the United States, only one, a statutory percentage of the worker's earnings, is basic also to the Belgian scheme. However, while this factor has been "virtually submerged" in the American programs by other qualifications ${ }^{10}$ such as maximum money amounts, maximum duration, and, for injuries from accidents, a waiting period, no such qualifications are contained in the Belgian formula.

The percentages of earnings prescribed for disability benefits in Belgium have gradually been raised to 80 percent for the first 28 days and to 90 percent thereafter in the case of temporary total disability, and to 100 percent in the case of permanent total disability. They may reach 150 percent if the victim "absolutely needs" continuous assistance by another person. In the case of partial disability, temporary or permanent, the victim receives the full difference between his

[^20]former earnings and the amount he is still able to earn.

Wage percentages prescribed for survivors' pensions have not been raised to the same degree. They amount to 30 percent for a widow or widower, 15 percent for a child, or 20 percent for a child if both parents are dead. Total pensions of all surviving children may not exceed 45 percent, and, in the second case, 60 percent. Similar limits apply to pensions due, under certain conditions, to parents, brothers and sisters, and other relatives. But no money limits are set for any of these pensions, and no limits of duration, although descendants, brothers, and sisters receive pensions only up to the age of 18 .

All benefits are computed from the victim's annual remuneration earned prior to the injury. A detailed jurisprudence provides a "hypothetical remuneration" for periods of illness, temporary layoffs, or strikes and lockouts. Other rules, with similar liberal tendencies, deal with seasonal unemployment, work hours, and intermittent work. Benefits of apprentices and youthful workers must be computed from legally defined minimum earnings, which in cases of permanent disability or death equal the average earnings of adult workers in identical occupations. An overall ceiling for basic earnings, recently fixed at 120,000 francs (U. S. $\$ 2,400$ per annum), has practical meaning only for some categories of white-collar workers.

Legislation initiated in 1926 provides supplementary allowances from tax money for accident victims and their survivors who have been awarded lifelong pensions which do not reach certain minimum amounts established by government decrees. Victims whose permanent disability is less than 30 percent, and survivors other than widows or orphans, receive allowances only if they pass a test of need. A decree of 1957 not only raised the minimums but also tied their future development to the cost-of-living index. Supplementary allowances are also paid to the victims of occupational diseases or their survivors "if their benefits have been calculated on the basis of earnings which were lower than the average earnings of able-bodied workers."

Lump-sum payments, which are so frequent in this country, are rare under the Belgian program. If the degree of permanent disability has been definitely fixed at 5 percent or less, the capi-
talized value of the pension is paid to the victim. In all other cases, the capital payment depends upon a demand by the victim or by a survivoron which the employer or insurance carrier may be consulted-and is limited to one-third of the capitalized value. The decision lies in the discretion of the judge or, in the case of an occupational disease, the president of the public fund.

Medical Services, Prostheses, and Appliances. Under the accident program, everything must be done to assure "the most complete possible restoration of the victim's working capacity." ${ }^{11}$ The victim of an occupational disease can claim only the reimbursement of his expenditures for nonspecialized treatment, unless the president of the fund considers a specialized treatment as necessary and the case as "intéressant" (significant).

The employer or his insurance carrier can either maintain a "medical, pharmaceutical, and hospital service" for victims of accidents or reimburse their medical expenditures. The victim must use a service approved by the Ministry for Labor and Social Welfare and announced in company rules or stipulated in employment contracts. The employer must name at least three physicians from whom the victim can choose his attendant doctor. The victim has no choice of the hospital. No such services are provided for the victims of occupational diseases.

Where no company service exists, the victim is free to choose his doctor, pharmacist, and hospital. His expenditures are reimbursed in the limits of tariffs fixed by government decrees, which may give him less than he actually pays. When the victim has the free choice of doctor and hospital, the employer or the insurance carrier can designate a physician to control the treatment. The victim has the same right when he is treated by the employer's service.

The accomplishments of these employers' or carriers' services have been severely criticized by the Belgian Christian Trade Union Confederation. ${ }^{12}$ They complain about the frequent lack of occupational orientation in surgery, the scarcity of installations for occupational therapy and physical rehabilitation, and the absence of programs for retraining and placement.

When prostheses or orthopedic appliances are needed, the employer or the insurance carrier has to reimburse the victim for their cost and,
in addition, pay a "supplementary indemnity" for their maintenance and renewal. A "Service National de Prothèse" guides the victim in the use of this indemnity and, if requested, administers the moneys which are not yet needed. According to official complaints, this opportunity is not sufficiently utilized. ${ }^{13}$

The cost of medical services and supplies under the accident program has grown continuously in recent years, from 240 million francs in 1951 to 384 million in 1953. The ratio of medical cost to indemnity expenditures, however, remained practically the same, amounting to something more than 19 percent. ${ }^{14}$ It was only 3.7 percent under the compensation program for occupational diseases.

## Insurance for Compensation

Self-insurance is not admitted under the Occupational Diseases Program. In accident compensation, it is treated in the wording of the law as the primary form of security, and genuine insurance as an exception. Actually, however, self-insurance is used only by a few major or large enterprises- 63 in 1950-with less than 3 percent of all insured workers. Self-insured employers are bound to contribute to a public Guarantee Fund and to deposit securities equal to the capitalized value of all life-long pensions which they owe, but can under certain conditions be freed from these obligations.

The Guarantee Fund pays benefits for a selfinsured employer who is in default and recovers the moneys from him like taxes. The fund seems to act rarely and only "after a very protracted procedure." ${ }^{15}$

When the employer takes out insurance, the carrier steps into all his obligations. There are two categories of carriers: "Caisses Communes," numbering 15 in 1953, similar in character to our mutuals, and 55 commercial carriers corresponding to our stock companies. They all need approval

[^21]by the government which is given only if they satisfy detailed conditions.

In applying for approval, a carrier must submit, among other documents, a description of the methods used for ratemaking, and the tariff of rates itself. The information must be repeated at regular terms to allow continuous supervision by the Ministry. How effective this supervision is cannot be judged from the available information. It seems that the Ministry rarely interferes with the rating practice of the insurance carriers and that this practice is far from being uniform. The overall average of employers' premiums has been estimated at 3 percent of their payroll. ${ }^{16}$
More than 80 percent of all enterprises covered were in recent years insured with commercial companies. Expressed, however, in workers employed, the share of the mutuals was much higher- 45 percent of manual workers in 1950and the percentage of accidents which they compensated exceeded the percentage compensated by the stock companies, primarily because of the high frequency of accidents in mining which is mostly insured by special mutuals. ${ }^{17}$

Although the mutuals use a higher percentage of their premium income for compensation than the commercial carriers- 89 percent in 1953, compared with 82 percent for the stock com-panies-their income continually exceeds their expenditures, while the reverse is true for the commercial carriers. The apparent cause of this situation is the difference in costs of administration ( 2 percent of total contributions with mining mutuals, 11 percent with other mutuals, 16 percent with stock companies, in 1953), and in the agents' commissions paid by the stock companies which amounted to 12 percent of their income in 1953.

The public fund which operates the Program for Occupational Diseases is financed by employers' contributions and by supplementary loans from the government in case of a deficit. Under the

[^22]law, the contribution rates should be fixed every year by government decree on the basis of expenditures made during the preceding year but, according to official reports, this is done as a rule with considerable delay. To keep up its current payments, the fund has had to liquidate its reserves and is now dependent upon the government loans which also suffer undesirable delays. ${ }^{18}$ The financial difficulties of the fund are increased by the continuous growth of its expenditures-almost 32 million francs in 1956, compared with an income in 1955 of not quite 14 million.

The contribution rates differ in accordance with the diseases to which employees in the various enterprises are exposed. No contributions have to be paid by an employer whose protective installations eliminate any risk for his workers.

## Administration and Litigation

No special agency has been established in Belgium to administer the Accident Compensation Program. The Minister for Labor and Social Welfare is responsible for the program, prepares legislation, controls the activities of the insurance carriers and of the Guarantee Fund, and is responsible for basic decisions such as the approval of the carriers and of the company-furnished medical services. The Minister is assisted by an advisory committee whose members include representatives of employers, labor unions, and insurance carriers.

As in most American States, compensation was left in the early stages of the program to settlement by the parties. A special procedure was provided only for contested cases. These are in the jurisdiction primarily of the judges of peace or, in their stead, of arbitration committees which can be established under the bylaws of mutuals, with a judge of peace as president and labor and management representatives as assessors. In the course of time, however, important administrative functions were assigned to the courts and committees, so that the Belgian scheme can no longer be considered as "court administration" as the term is used in this country. ${ }^{19}$ Most important of these functions is the examination of any settlement between the employer or insurance carrier and a claimant. Without approval by the judge or the arbitration committee no agreement on indemnity benefits is valid.

The second important administrative function results from the power given to the justice of peace-not to the arbitration committee-to make a preliminary investigation of all cases in which an accident reduces the victim's ability to work, but in which indemnities have not yet been determined by approved settlement or judgment. The judge can undertake such an investigation on his own initiative or on the request of one of the parties, and may attempt to bring about an accord between the parties. He may also inform the parties about their rights and duties and "take all measures necessary to assure the compensation."

The basis for such spontaneous inquiries is given in the reports of all work accidents which the employers are obliged to send to the clerk of the court and to the inspection service of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. The victim or, in case of his death, his survivors, may make a report also.

While the procedure in contested cases follows the general rules to be observed by the justices of peace or, in the case of the arbitration committees, by the Belgian labor courts, some special devices reflect the social character of the compensation program.

Both the judge of peace and arbitration committee can adjudge preliminary payments when it is clear that some benefits are due under the law but all the facts are not yet assembled for their determination. Definite decisions can be executed while an appeal against them is pending if they do not award a life-long pension or the payment of capital settlement. But even in these cases, judge or committee can assign to the claimant provisory payments.

The judge of peace may be asked by one of the parties to call in as assessors an employer and a worker who are familiar with the type of enterprise and occupation in which the accident occurred, to advise the judge in determining the degree of permanent disability. Among the reasons given for this device is the fear that too much weight might be assigned to a purely physiological evaluation of the disability if only medical experts are consulted. ${ }^{20}$

The costs of all actions based upon the compensation program are borne by the employer or the insurance carrier, with the exception only of claims which are adjudged "rash and annoying."

The Occupational Diseases Program is administered by the public fund which is its insurance carrier. Before a decision is made about a compensation claim, a technical committee is consulted, composed in equal numbers of physicians and representatives of employers and workers. The fund's decision is at first provisory only. The claimant and the last employer can appeal it to a committee composed of three medical specialists; after they have given their opinion, the fund officials make their definite decision. The claimant can appeal this decision to the judge of peace, and the members of the technical committee have the same prerogative. If the matter is not ripe for a decision, the judge can adjudicate provisory daily allowances to the claimant.

## Prevention of Accidents

An imposing body of laws, decrees, and regulations deal with safety and industrial health in Belgium. Their application is controlled by inspectors with technical or medical training who are officials of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. In addition, "safety and hygiene services" and "safety and hygiene committees" have been established according to government regulations within individual establishments, designed to "seek out all the general or accidental causes of danger attaching to the undertaking, to study ways and means of eliminating those causes, and to develop safety consciousness among the workers." ${ }^{21}$

A number of private associations are also promoting safety and are operating their own inspection services. Among their members are insurance carriers, while other carriers have developed separate inspection services. Legal amendments have been proposed but not adopted under which carriers would be approved only if they are active in preventing accidents or include in the premium an amount reserved for such activities. ${ }^{22}$ It is generally assumed that the carriers have in individual premium rating an important instrument for the reduction of accidents. Critics of the present insurance arrangements contend, however,

[^23]that"such rating is difficult in Belgium because of the strong competition between the carriers.

There seems to be widespread disappointment in Belgium with the fact that the frequency of accidents has only slightly declined since prewar times. The opinion prevails that the answer lies not primarily in premium rating or in improved technical safety measures, but in a changed attitude of employers and workers which might be attained by systematic training.

## Proposals for Basic Reforms

Certain aspects of the Belgian Accident Compensation Program, particularly its security arrangements, have been controversial since its inception. The discussion became particularly lively at the end of World War II when many social institutions underyent important changes, among them the Belgian social security system. Prior to the war, most social insurance programssickness, invalidity, and unemployment insur-ance-were of voluntary character, although subsidized by the government; only old-age and survivors' insurance was compulsory. The Social Security Act of December 28, 1944, extended compulsion to the other programs and gave in this way a new argument to advocates of compulsory insurance for work accidents.

A movement developed for the "incorporation" of workmen's compensation by adding the contributions for this program to the unified payments for social security, either as uniform rates, to assure the highest degree of administrative simplification, or as graded premiums, to support the prevention of accidents. All advocates of "incorporation" conceded that such proposals could be carried out only if the present Accident Compensation Program were basically revised. Most opponents of "incorporation" also proposed basic reforms in the security arrangements.

In January 1953, the government addressed itself to the National Labor Advisory Board ${ }^{23}$ with the question whether it recommended the "incorporation" into social security of the Accident Compensation Program. The board rejected this proposal unanimously "for the time being."

[^24]Instead, the board proposed-with the votes of the employers' and Christian labor representa-tives-to change the composition of the existing advisory committee and to broaden its functions. The committee should become a strictly labor and management body. It should, in addition to its present functions, study and supervise all operations in accident compensation, prevention, and rehabilitation, and give special attention to the cost of insurance and to the improvement of statistics. The committee should be authorized to make, on its own initiative, proposals to the Minister for Labor and Social Welfare. Whenever these proposals were made unanimously, the committee could request that the Minister give them binding power by royal decree.

In a separate opinion, the Labor Advisory Board rejected the "incorporation" of the Program for Occupational Diseases into the social security system but unanimously proposed changes in the program, among them (1) a bipartite body for its administration; (2) the extension and coordination of all preventive measures; (3) the listing of additional occupational diseases; and (4) an annual government subsidy. ${ }^{24}$

The list of occupational diseases has been further expanded recently. With this exception, the government has not yet acted on the board's proposals to both programs. It seems that changes in workmen's compensation are considered by all groups concerned as less urgent than a reform of various branches of social security, particularly sickness and invalidity insurance which has been suffering for some time already from serious financial difficulties.

## Balance Sheet of the Belgian Programs

A summary of the preceding sections will confirm the initial statement that the Belgian Accident Compensation Program has important features in common with most American programs. Among these features, we find (1) the segregation of accident compensation from the social security system; (2) the admission of self-insurance; (3) the choice allowed the employer among approved private insurance carriers, stock companies as well as mutuals; (4) government concern not only with contested cases but also with the speedy and fair settlement of noncontested claims; (5) highly developed medical services; and (6) a drive for
improved safety and, with less success, for the rehabilitation of victims.

Significant features of the Belgian program that differ from the prevailing American pattern include (1) its broad coverage which extends to small enterprises, farm labor, and domestic servants and does not allow self-elected exemption; (2) the compensation of travel accidents; (3) indemnities for temporary partial disability, and the absence of a waiting period; (4) the rejection of injury schedules; (5) the restriction of capital payments; and (6) the assignment to the employer (or carrier) of all costs for actions in contested cases.
The most outstanding feature of the Belgian Accident Compensation Program is the high level of its benefit rates-up to the full loss of earning power-and the absence of any money
or time limits for cash benefits. Factors which make this liberal policy possible include the high percentage of premium income which the carriers use for indemnities, and an average premium rate much higher in Belgium than in the United States.

While the same benefit rates apply also under the Occupational Diseases Program, that program is much more restrictive in many other points. It covers only listed diseases and occupations, excludes temporary partial disability, prescribes a waiting period, limits the medical services, provides for no administrative interventions by the judge of peace, and holds the premiums at such a low level that they cover only part of the necessary expenditures. It should not be forgotten, however, that most of these gaps are filled by the Belgian program of compulsory health insurance.

Workmen's compensation laws had their beginning [in the United States] about 50 years ago. The Federal Government led the way with the passage of an act in 1908 covering civil employees. In 1911, 10 States adopted such laws. Others followed, and by 1920, 42 States and all the Territories had workmen's compensation laws, and Federal employees were covered under a new act passed in 1916. Between 1920 and 1948, the remaining six States adopted such legislation and another Federal law was passed-the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, which was made applicable also, by a separate act, to the District of Columbia.

The main purpose of workmen's compensation laws was to eliminate the uncertainties of getting damages for injuries at common law or under employers' liability laws. Before workmen's compensation laws were adopted, the employee who lost an arm or was otherwise injured on his job got little or nothing in recompense. To recover damages against his employer he had to file suit and to prove that the injury was due to the employer's negligence. The employer, even though he had been negligent, could avail himself of three common law defenses: "assumption of risk," "fellow servant rule," and "contributory negligence." That is, the employer could defeat recovery if it was proved that the employee's injury was due to the ordinary risks of his work, if it was caused by the negligence of a fellow worker, or if the employee by his own negligence in any way contributed to the injury.
-State Workmen's Compensation Laws, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1957, Bull. 161 (Revised), p. 1.

## Summaries of Studies and Reports

## Wages in Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacture, 1957

The production of motor vehicles and their component parts in the United States is largely carried on by two distinct groups of firms-the passenger car producers and the independent automotive parts producers. ${ }^{1}$ The five companies assembling passenger cars in 1957 also account for the bulk of truck assembly, and manufacture such major components as engines, bodies, and transmissions, as well as minor parts. Excluding employment in one establishment producing heavy-duty trucks anda small number of establishments manufacturing automotive parts sold extensively to other producers, these five companies employed 490,000 production and related workers in their automotive operations in April $1957 .{ }^{2}$

The independent automotive parts producing branch comprises hundreds of plants, many of which specialize in the production of a particular item for delivery to motor vehicle assemblers and for the replacement market. In recent years, this branch of the industry has experienced considerable change. Body manufacturing by independent producers has all but disappeared. Also, product and market diversification by some parts makers is said to have been developed to a point where automotive production accounts for a sharply reduced proportion of their gross sales. ${ }^{3}$ Such a shift can occur through purchase or the building of new plants for the production of nonautomotive items or by introducing or expanding nonautomotive operations at an established automotive parts facility. (For industrial classification purposes, such plants would be classified in the motor vehicle parts industry only if more than half their production is automotive parts and accessories.)
This article deals with wages and supplementary benefits in motor vehicle parts plants. More specifically, the wage survey related to establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of metal

[^25]parts (except personal convenience accessories) for motor vehicles. ${ }^{4}$ In addition to independent parts producers, the study included a small number of motor vehicle company operated plants manufacturing automotive parts sold extensively to other producers. An estimated 389 establishments and 226,000 production and related workers were within the scope of the study. ${ }^{5}$ Comparisons are provided with the motor vehicle industry on characteristics of the work force, wage structure, and supplementary benefits.

## Characteristics of Parts Manufacture

F The manufacture of the great variety of motor vehicle parts involves, in the composite, most if not all of the processes developed in the metalworking field. Depending upon particular product or products made and degree of integration of operations, individual plants may be engaged in casting, forging, stamping, machining, or other forming operations. Heat treating, plating, painting, assembling, and welding are among the numerous fields of work represented in motor vehicle parts production. Substantial employment is required in testing and inspection, plant custody and maintenance, material stocking and handling, and toolroom activities. The homogeneity of occupational staffing found within many other industries is thus lacking within the product group studied.

[^26]Parts production, like motor vehicle production, is largely concentrated in the North Central region. Of the 226,000 production and related workers employed by the 389 establishments in the scope of the study, 78 percent were in the North Central region (12 percent in Detroit) and most of the remainder were in the Northeast. Plants in the South and West together accounted for less than 3 percent of total employment. Nationwide, employment was nearly equally divided between plants in cities of 100,000 or more population and those in smaller communities. Although twothirds of the plants employed from 100 to 500 workers, the one-sixth of the plants with 1,000 or more employees accounted for fully three-fifths of total employment.

Women accounted for a larger proportion of the production worker total in the parts branch (about 15 percent) than in the motor vehicle branch (about 7 percent). Large numbers of them were employed in routine and repetitive work in assembling, inspection, punch press, and drill press operations. Among the selected jobs studied, women were also reported in resistance welding operations and in janitorial work.

The wages of 72 percent of the production workers in parts plants (as compared with over 98 percent in motor vehicle plants) were on a time basis. Formalized wage systems with single rates or rate ranges for each job applied to all except 3 percent of the workers paid on a time basis; individual rate determination (primarily with reference to the qualification of the individual workers) applied to about a tenth of the workers outside the North Central region. Employmentwise, formalized wage structures were divided in a 2 to 1 ratio between single-rate plans and rate-range plans. Single-rate plans with special provision for rate ranges for skilled maintenance or toolroom employees were reported by establishments that employed somewhat more than half of the workers classified under single-rate plans.

Incentive wage systems were used to at least a limited extent in slightly more than half of the 389 establishments. More than a fourth of the production workers were eligible for incentive payments. The proportion of workers on incentivepaid jobs ranged from more than a third in the Northeast to a fifth in Detroit. Nationwide and within each region, straight piecework systems of
payment outnumbered bonus plans by more than 2 to 1.

Collectively bargained agreements covered 95 percent of the production and related workers within scope of the study. ${ }^{6}$ A sixth of the establishments, widely distributed geographically and relatively small in size, did not have union agreements covering a majority of their workers. A majority of the workers are represented for collective bargaining purposes by the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America. About a score of other national unions, however, had one or more agreements, either covering a majority of the plant workers or particular departments or occupations such as guards, machinists, molders, patternmakers, polishers and buffers, tool and die makers, or truckdrivers. A majority of the workers in a few establishments were represented by singleplant unions.

## Distribution of Workers by Hourly Earnings

Straight-time average hourly earnings of production workers in motor vehicle parts manufacture amounted to $\$ 2.26$ in July 1957 (table 1). ${ }^{7}$ Averages were $\$ 2.42$ in Detroit, $\$ 2.25$ in the remainder of the North Central region, and $\$ 2.23$ in the Northeast.

Earnings of indiviual workers ranged from $\$ 1$ an hour to more than $\$ 3.50$ an bour. In sharp contrast to the 63 -percent concentration of motor vehicle workers within a 20 -cent range ( $\$ 2.20$ and under $\$ 2.40$ ), earnings of workers in the parts branch were so dispersed that the largest cluster within any 20 -cent range amounted to 30 percent (in the $\$ 2.05$ and under $\$ 2.25$ bracket). A fifth of the workers earned less than $\$ 2$ an hour and nearly a fourth earned $\$ 2.50$ or more.

Detroit not only had a generally higher pay level than other geographic groupings but individual earnings were less dispersed. Again selecting the 20 -cent range with the greatest concentration, 37 percent were at the $\$ 2.15$ and under

[^27]Table 1. Percent distribution of production workers in motor vehicle parts manufacture, by straight-time average hourly earnings, ${ }^{1}$ United States and selected areas, July 1957

| ${ }_{\text {Averase }}^{\text {haurly earrings }{ }^{1} \text { (in }}$ | United | North- | North Central |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | To | Detroit | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { Deftroit }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |
| mber of morkers ${ }^{\text {rabigs }}$ |  | , |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
${ }^{2}$ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately. The Northeast region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The North Central region includes nlinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and W isconsin.
${ }^{3}$ Less than 0.05 percent but greater than 0 .
Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.
$\$ 2.35$ level. In the Detroit area, less than 3 percent earned under $\$ 2$ and 30 percent earned $\$ 2.50$ or more.

As indicated earlier, the survey covered the manufacture of three broad categories of motor vehicle parts-body parts, engine parts, and chassis parts. Production worker employment and hourly averages were as follows: body parts, 41,400$\$ 2.25$; engine parts, $100,200-\$ 2.17$; and chassis parts, 84,600-\$2.37 (table 2). The earnings relationships among the product groups varied

[^28]among regions. In the Northeast, for example, the highest average was recorded in body parts plants, but in the North Central region, the average was highest in chassis parts plants.

Community size wage comparisons indicated a higher average earnings level in the larger cities. Nationwide, the hourly averages for cities of 100,000 or more population and smaller cities were $\$ 2.32$ and $\$ 2.21$, respectively. Averages for the larger and the smaller cities were $\$ 2.25$ and $\$ 2.21$ in the Northeast, and $\$ 2.33$ and $\$ 2.23$ in the North Central region; excluding Detroit, however, the differential in the latter region narrowed to 6 cents.

Size of establishment comparisons indicated a fairly consistent pattern. Establishments with over 1,000 workers paid $\$ 2.35$ an hour, on the average, or 15 cents more than establishments with $501-1,000$ workers and 30 cents more than average pay in establishments with 101-500 workers.
The influence of such variables as product, size of community, size of establishment, and geographic location on the wage structure is suggested by the foregoing data. The comparisons do not isolate the influence of each factor as a determinant of wages. Many of the larger plants, for example, were located in large cities.

## Occupational Earnings

Average hourly earnings are presented in table 3 for 57 job categories selected for study. ${ }^{8}$ About 65 percent of the production and related workers

Table 2. Production worker employment and straight-time average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ in motor vehicle parts manufacture, by product, United States and selected areas, July 1957

| Product group ${ }^{2}$ | United States ${ }^{3}$ | Northeast | North Central |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Detroit | Other than Detroit |
| Body parts: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of workers | 41,355 | 10,929 | 29,071 | 9,434 | 19, 637 |
| Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$-.- | \$2.25 | \$2.46 | \$2. 22 | \$2. 34 | \$2.16 |
| Engine parts: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of workers | 100, 203 | 17,847 | 78,115 | 2,559 | 75,556 |
| Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$... | \$2.17 | \$2.11 | \$2.19 | \$2. 29 | +2.19 |
| Chassis parts: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of workers. |  |  |  | 15,780 | 52,980 |
| Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$..-- | $\$ 2.37$ | $\$ 2.22$ | \$2.41 | + $\mathbf{1}$ 2,50 | 52, \$28 |

[^29]were employed in these jobs. Considering the variety of products encompassed in the study, it is not surprising that variation occurred in the incidence of employment by field of work. Whereas inspection and toolroom workers were found in over 90 percent of the plants, assembling and punch-press operators were reported in threefourths of the plants, machining and hand welding
operations in two-thirds, and heat treating in less than half the plants.

Occupational averages in July 1957 ranged from $\$ 1.93$ an hour for janitors, porters, and cleaners to $\$ 3.02$ for die sinkers (drop forge dies). Tool and die makers, numerically the largest skilled category, averaged $\$ 2.83$. Except for carpenters, who averaged $\$ 2.51$, hourly averages for the

Table 3. Straight-time average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ for selected production occupations in motor vehicle parts manufacture, United States and selected areas, July 1957

| Occupational classification | United States ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ |  | Northeast |  | North Central |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Detroit |  | Other than Detroit |  |
|  | Number of workers | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Number of workers | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ | Number of workers | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { workers } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |
| Assemblers, class A. | 452 | \$2.54 | 79 | \$2. 24 | 318 | \$2.75 |  |  | 318 | \$2. 75 |
| Assemblers, class A | 17,750 | 2.23 | 3, 384 | 2.31 | 13, 855 | 2.23 |  |  | 13,773 | 2.23 2.06 |
| Assemblers, class C | 19, 817 | 2. 07 | 4,501 | 2.08 | 14, 579 | 2.09 | 2,034 46 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$2. } \\ \text { 2 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,545 203 | 2.06 |
| Carpenters, maintenance | , 334 | 2. 51 | 75 410 | 2.48 2.00 | 1. 249 | 2.54 2.14 |  | 2.69 2.24 | 203 876 | 2.50 2.12 |
|  | 1,516 182 | 2.09 3.02 | 410 | 2.00 | 1. 672 | 2.14 3.54 | 196 | 2.24 | $\begin{array}{r}876 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3. 27 |
| Die sinkers, drop forge | 1, 936 | 3. 2.66 | 413 | 2.63 | 1, 486 | 2. 2. 1. | 290 | 2.81 | 1, 196 | 2. 64 |
| General foundry laborers | 1, 604 | 1. 98 | 122 | 2.12 | 478 | 1.95 | 66 | 2.18 | 412 | 1.91 |
| Guards .-.-.----.-.-. | 1,075 | 2. 00 | 192 | 1. 94 | 871 | 2.02 | 212 | 2.21 | 59 | 1. 95 |
| Heat treaters, class A | + 439 | 2. 40 | 59 | 23 | 874 1.327 | 2.44 2.28 | 120 | 2. 32 | 1,107 | 2.27 |
| Heat treaters, class B .......- | $\begin{array}{r}1,398 \\ 253 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 2.26 | 152 70 | 2. 19 1.90 | 1, 165 | 2. 01 | 120 | 2.32 | 1, 161 | 2.00 |
| Helpers, trades, maintenanc | 1,116 | 1. 2.42 | 242 | 2.44 | 862 | 2.42 | 53 | 2.73 | 809 | 2.40 |
| Inspectors, class A Inspectors, class B | 3,713 | 2. 24 | 488 | 2.10 | 3,123 | 2.27 | 551 | 2.38 | 2,572 | 2.24 |
| Inspectors, class C | 9,999 | 2.09 | 1,747 | 2.00 | 8, 080 | 2.11 | 960 | 2.22 | 7, 120 | 2.10 |
| Janitors, porters, or cleaners | 4,431 | 1.93 | 1.609 1.245 | 1.86 | 3,743 5,782 | 1.95 1.99 | 1,665 | 2.06 2.14 | 3, 4,770 | 1.95 |
| Laborers, material handling | 7,165 | 1.98 | 1,245 490 | 1.95 | 5, 2,316 | 1.99 | 1, 531 | 2.82 | 1,785 | 2.61 |
|  | 2, 3,493 | 2.67 | 379 | 2.40 | 3,042 | 2. 71 | 287 | 2. 74 | 2,755 | 2. 70 |
|  | - 607 | 2.72 | - 29 | 2. 27 | - 576 | 2.74 |  |  | 2, 526 | 2. 74 |
| Drill-press operators, single-or multiple-spindle. | 148 | 2.67 | 73 | 2. 28 | 74 | 3. 06 |  |  | 70 | 3.03 |
| Engine-lathe operators --- | 114 | 2. 51 | 24 49 | 2. 28 | 867 | 2.57 2.72 |  |  | 817 | 2.72 |
| Grinding-machine operators | 944 106 | 2.69 2.61 | 49 33 | 2.28 2.29 | 867 | 2.72 2.77 |  |  | 62 | 2.78 |
| Milling-machine operators,.......-. | 106 291 | 2.61 2.61 | 63 | 2.29 2. 66 | 222 | 2.61 | 37 | 2.63 | 185 | 2.61 |
| Turret-lathe operators, including hand screw machine | 291 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 210 | 2.45 | 38 | 2.38 | 149 | 2.48 |  |  | 6, 1242 | 2.42 2. 50 |
| Machine-tool operators, production, class B ${ }^{8}$------- | 9,806 | 2.45 2.48 | 1,611 | 2.31 2.13 | 8,132 1,536 | 2.49 2.49 | 1,290 | 2.40 | 6,842 1,009 | 2.50 2.53 |
|  | 1,608 905 | 2.48 2.31 | 200 | 2.21 | 1, 684 | 2.36 |  |  | 1,653 | 2.37 |
| Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spinde- | 675 | 2.31 | 167 | 2.25 | -506 | 2.33 |  |  | 474 | 2. 33 |
| Grinding-machine operators | 1,985 | 2, 47 | 239 | 2.38 | 1,731 | 2.49 | 276 | 2. 41 | 1,455 | 2. 50 |
| Milling-machine operators. | , 583 | 2. 37 | 79 | 2.16 | 504 | 2. 40 | 106 79 | 2.29 | 398 676 | 2.43 2.62 |
| Screw-machine operators, automatic. Turret-lathe operators, including hand screw | 1,002 | 2.53 | 242 | 2.31 | 755 | 2.60 | 79 | 2.49 | 676 | 2,62 |
|  | 666 | 2. 49 | 46 | 2.43 | 606 | 2. 52 | 153 | 2.41 | - 453 | 2.55 |
| Machine-tool operators, production, class $\mathrm{C}^{3}$ | 11, 926 | 2. 21 | 1,050 50 | 2.08 1.63 | 10,491 | 2.25 | 714 | 2. 25 | 9,777 | 2.25 2.40 |
|  | 544 3,496 | 2.29 2.19 | 50 266 | 1.63 2.02 | 456 3,183 | 2. 22 | 589 | 2. 23 | 2, 594 | 2. 22 |
| Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spinde. | 3, 766 | 2.24 | 14 | 2.20 | - 752 | 2. 24 |  |  | , 746 | 2.24 |
| Grinding-machine operators | 1, 336 | 2.25 | 29 | 2.24 | 1, 258 | 2. 27 | 22 | 2. 34 | 1, 236 | 2.27 |
| Milling-machine operators. | 671 | 2.18 | 68 | 1.96 | 603 | 2. 20 | 51 | 2. 33 | 552 | 2. 19 |
|  | 741 | 2.49 | 114 | 2.28 | 627 | 2. 53 |  |  | 627 | 2.53 |
| Turret-lathe operators, including hand screw machine | 501 | 2.25 |  |  | 491 | 2.26 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}467 \\ \hline 817\end{array}$ | 2. 26 |
| Machine-tool operators, toolroo | 3,149 | 2.67 | 690 | 2. 47 | 2, 416 | 2.75 | 599 | 2.95 | 1,817 | 2. 68 |
|  | 494 | 2.30 |  |  | . 491 | 2.30 |  |  | 191 | 2. 08 |
| Millwrights.-.--- | 1, 777 | 2.60 | 361 | 2.58 | 1,413 | 2. 61 | 217 | 2.76 | 1,196 | 2.58 |
| Molders, machine-.- | 514 | 2. 55 | 29 | 2.67 | 485 | 2.54 | 130 | 2.42 | 355 | 2.58 |
|  | 45 | 2.95 |  | 2.62 | 740 | 3.01 2.64 | 174 | 3.06 2.78 | 23 | 2. 61 |
| Polishing-and-buffing machine operators | 981 3,858 | 2.64 2.46 | 230 363 | 2.62 2.29 | 3,203 | 2.47 | 671 | 2. 50 | 2,532 | 2.46 |
|  | 3,858 14,208 | 2.46 2.13 | 363 1,989 | 2.29 2.14 | 11,782 | 2.15 | 3, 033 | 2.25 | 8,749 | 2.11 |
| Punch-press operators, light or medium | 14,208 | 2.13 | 1,989 | 2.14 | 11,78 | 2.15 | 3,033 |  |  |  |
| Punch-press operators, heavy (double crank or toggle) | 2,857 | 2.48 | 707 | 2. 66 | 2, 111 | 2.42 | 710 | 2.44 | 1,401 | 2. 40 |
| Sheet-metal workers, maintenance (tinsmiths) | - 367 | 2. 64 | +105 | 2.66 | 262 4.554 | 2.64 2.88 | 26 856 | 2.78 3.06 | 3,698 | 2. 2.84 |
| Tool and die makers | 6, 100 | 2.83 2.14 | 1, 429 | 2.08 | 4, 732 | 2. 2.17 | 221 | 3.28 2.28 | - 511 | 2.12 |
|  | + 892 | 2.14 2.11 | 559 | 2.08 | 2,677 | 2.12 | 635 | 2.21 | 2,042 | 2.09 |
| Truckers, power <br> Welders, hand <br> Welders, machine (resistance) | 3,295 3,896 | 2.11 2.53 | 559 522 | 2.08 2.49 | 2, 3,377 | 2.54 | 1,056 | 2.77 | 2, 281 | 2. 43 |
|  | 3,896 <br> 3,170 | 2.53 2.20 | 444 | 2.49 2.19 | 2,688 | 2.21 | 1,801 | 2.25 | 1,887 | 2.19 |
|  | 3,170 | 2.20 | 444 |  | 2,688 |  |  |  |  |  |

[^30][^31]Table 4. Straight-time average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ for selected occupations in motor vehicle parts manufacture, by method of wage payment, United States and selected areas, July 1957

| Occupation | United States ${ }^{2}$ |  | Northeast |  | North Central |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of workers | Average hourly earn- ings 1 | Num. ber of workers | Average hourly earns ${ }^{1}$ ings 1 | Number of workers | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |
| Assemblers, class B: Time | 13, 721 | \$2.10 | 2,062 | \$2.06 |  |  |
| Incentive | 4,029 | 2.67 | 1, 322 | 2.68 | 12,569 | 2. 68 |
| Assemblers, class C: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timentive | 7,115 | 1.81 | 4, 314 | 1.40 | 6,279 | 1.86 |
| Incentive...-- Inspectors, class | 12, 702 | 2.21 | 4,187 | 2.13 | 8,300 | 2.26 |
| Time.........- | 8,851 | 2.07 | 1,694 | 1. 99 | -6, 985 | 2.10 |
| Incentive | 1,148 | 2. 20 | 53 | 2.09 | 1,095 | 2.21 |
| Machine-tool operators, class B: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time | 4,929 | 2. 38 | 138 | 2. 00 | 4, 728 | 2. 40 |
| Incentive- | 4,877 | 2.52 | 1,473 | 2.34 | 3, 404 | 2.61 |
| Machine-tool operators, class C: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time | 7,216 | 2.11 | 537 | 2.07 | 6,294 | 2. 15 |
| Incentive | 4,710 | 2.36 | 513 | 2. 10 | 4,197 | 2. 39 |
| Punch-press operators, light or medium: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time ........- | 8,424 | 2.04 | 1,134 | 2.07 | 6, 926 | 2.07 |
| Incentive | 5,784 | 2.26 | 855 | 2. 22 | 4,856 | 2.27 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
${ }^{2}$ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately. For definition of regions, see footnote 2, table 1.
skilled maintenance trades represented in the survey were bracketed at $\$ 2.60-\$ 2.66$.

A sixth of the estimated 226,000 workers were employed as assemblers and more than a tenth were machine-tool operators engaged in production work. Among subgroupings of assemblers according to level of duties and responsibilities, averages ranged from $\$ 2.07$ for class $C$ (more than half of all assemblers) to $\$ 2.54$ for a relatively small group of class A assemblers. Similarly, machinetool operator averages ranged from $\$ 2.21$ for class C workers to $\$ 2.67$ for class A.

Occupational averages in the North Central region generally exceeded those in the Northeast. Among numerically important jobs, North Central averages were from 17 to 31 cents higher in the machine tool categories and 21 cents higher for tool and die makers. The smallest differences (from 1 to 4 cents) were found for class C assemblers, laborers, punch-press operators on lighter work, and machine welders. Within the North Central region, averages for Detroit exceeded those for the remainder of the region with the major exception of the machine-tool operators.
Incentive workers generally had higher average hourly earnings than time-rated workers in the same job. Job averages for time and incentive workers combined were thus directly influenced
by the proportion of workers paid on an incentive basis. The six job classifications for which employment and average earnings are shown in table 4 accounted for slightly more than half of all incentive workers. Although incentive workers' averages were higher than time-rated workers' averages in all of these jobs, differentials were substantially larger in assembling work than in the other categories.

Nearly all establishments studied had specified minimum entrance rates for inexperienced workers in unskilled occupations (other than watchmen). An eighth of the establishments reported entrance rates of less than $\$ 1.25$ and about half started inexperienced workers in unskilled occupations at rates of less than $\$ 1.70$ an hour. Entrance rates varied widely within the Northeast and North Central regions; in Detroit, however, 30 of 32 plants had entrance rates of $\$ 1.70$ or more. Established minimum rates for experienced workers in unskilled occupations were generally 5 to 10 cents higher than the entrance rates.

## Supplementary Wage Practices

Data were also obtained in the survey on certain supplementary benefits for both production and office workers that add to earnings, leisure, or the security of workers.

Shift Differentials. Nearly all establishments had provisions for paying a differential over first-shift rates to workers when employed on extra shifts. Nationwide, the most common differentials for the second shift were: 5 percent, 7 or $7 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, 10 percent, and 10 cents. More common third-shift premiums in order of incidence (as measured by employment) were 10 percent, 10 cents, and 12 or $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. Provisions for uniform cents-perhour differentials were somewhat more common but also more varied than percentage additions to first-shift rates.

During the spring of 1957, a fourth of the production workers were employed on late shifts, with more than four-fifths of the shift workers reported on the second shift.

Paid Vacations. All workers were eligible for vacations after 1 year of service, and establishments employing over a fourth of the workers granted vacations to plant workers after 6 months'
employment. Most office workers (84 percent) were eligible for vacations after 6 months.

Office workers generally received longer vacations ( 2 weeks as compared to 1 week) for periods of service up to 5 years, but after 5 years of service, plant workers had vacation provisions either equal to or exceeding those for office workers. After 10 years of service, 78 percent of plant workers would be eligible for over 2 weeks' vacation, as compared to 69 percent of office workers. After 15 years of service, 81 percent of plant workers and 87 percent of office workers
would be eligible for 3 weeks' or more vacation, and after 25 years of service, 1 out of 10 plant and office workers would be eligible for 4 weeks' or more vacation.

Paid Holidays. Two-thirds of both plant and office workers were provided 6 full holidays plus 1 or 2 additional half-day holidays (table 5). A fourth of the workers received 7 or more full holidays. When 2 half holidays were counted as the equivalent of a full holiday, nine-tenths were eligible for the equivalent of 7 or more holidays.

Table 5. Percent of workers employed in motor vehicle parts establishments having provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits, United States and selected areas, July 1957

${ }^{1}$ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately. For
definition of regions, see footnote 2, table 1.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 0.5 percent but greater than 0 .

Plants located in the Northeast generally had the most liberal holiday provisions.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Nearly all plant and office workers in the industry were eligible for life insurance at least partially paid for by their employer. A vast majority were also covered by some type of sickness insurance and were protected by hospitalization and surgical insurance. Three-fourths of the workers also were eligible for medical insurance.

Insurance benefits were as prevalent for plant workers as for office workers except for catastrophe (major medical) insurance which was provided for only a few plant workers but covered a fifth of office workers. Sick leave at full pay and without a waiting period was provided for 60 percent of office workers but virtually none of the plant workers. Retirement plans, supplementing social security benefits, were reported in establishments employing 85 percent of the plant workers and 88 percent of the office workers.

Supplemental unemployment benefit plans, which originated in the motor vehicle assembling branch, have spread to parts manufacture. Sixty percent of the production workers were in establishments having such plans. Most of the plans were of the type found in the motor vehicle plants, i. e., companywide pooled funds which supplemented unemployment insurance payments to provide up to 65 percent of a worker's regular take-home pay for limited periods of unemployment. Such plans were most common in the Detroit and Northeast areas (about 70 percent) but were also prevalent in other areas.

Comparison of supplementary wage practices in motor vehicle parts manufacture and the motor vehicle plants indicates a high degree of similarity. Some of the benefits that were provided for workers in motor vehicle manufacture were not universally provided in the parts branch and greater variation in specific provisions was characteristic of this industry segment. The most common individual practices relating to shift premiums, number of paid holidays, and amount of vacation pay were, however, virtually the same in both segments of this broad and important industry.

-Toivo P. Kanninen and James F. Walker Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Union Wage Scales in Local City Trucking

The upward trend in the wage scales ${ }^{1}$ of organized local motortruck drivers and helpers in cities of 100,000 or more population continued during the 12 months ending July 1, 1957. The average rate for drivers and helpers engaged in local city trucking advanced to $\$ 2.29$ an hour. ${ }^{2}$ This advance represented an increase of 12 cents or 5.4 percent for the year.

Higher pay scales were reported for 91 percent of the workers included in the 22d annual survey of union wage scales in local trucking by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Increases typically ranged from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to $17 \frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour; 1 of every 8 workers had scale advances of $17 \frac{1}{2}$ cents or more.

The wage adjustments resulted in raising the average hourly scale to $\$ 2.32$ for drivers and to $\$ 2.05$ for helpers. On July 1, 1957, approximately half of the drivers had scales of $\$ 2.10$ to $\$ 2.45$; a similar proportion of helpers had rates of $\$ 1.90$ to $\$ 2.15$.

[^32]Straight-time weekly work schedules averaged 40.5 hours on July 1, 1957, for both drivers and helpers and thus maintained the trend toward a shorter workweek for these categories of employees. The most common schedule, 40 hours, applied to about 7 of every 8 drivers and helpers. Pension plan provisions were incorporated in labor-management contracts covering 60 percent of the workers surveyed, and health and insurance programs were applicable to slightly more than 85 percent.

## Scale Changes and Trend

Wage scale adjustments for local trucking workers reported in this study were achieved primarily through negotiations on contract expirations or reopenings. In recent years, there has been a tendency to negotiate labor-management contracts of more than a year's duration. Of the contracts in effect July 1, 1957, many were for 2 or 3 years, some for longer periods. Multiyear contracts usually provide for wage reopenings or for interim deferred increases. Only those scale changes which actually became effective between July 1 , 1956, and July 1, 1957, were included in the survey. Thus, the scale changes presented in this report do not reflect the total wage adjustments negotiated in individual contracts during the survey year.

The Bureau's index of union wage scales for motortruck drivers and helpers as of July 1, 1957, was 63.9 percent above the level for the years 1947-49 (table 1). For the 12-month period ending July 1, 1957, the rise amounted to 5.4 percent, as compared with a $4.9-$ percent gain recorded in the previous year and a 5.7 -percent advance registered in the 12 months ending July $1,1955$.

Average rates for drivers increased 5.3 percent and those for helpers, 5.8 percent during the year ending July 1, 1957. The advance, in terms of cents-per-hour, amounted to 12 cents for drivers and 11 cents for helpers.

Rate revisions were extensive during the 12 month period for both drivers and helpers. Approximately nine-tenths of the workers in each of these classifications had their scale adjusted upward between July 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957. Scale advances varied from 5 to 10 cents an hour for a fifth of the truckdrivers and of the helpers; from 10 to 15 cents for a third; and from 15 to 20

Table 1. Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours for motortruck drivers and helpers, 1936-57
[A verage 1947-49=100]

| Date | Drivers and helpers |  | Drivers |  | Helpers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wage rates | Hours | Wage rates | Hours | Wage rates | Hours |
| 1936: May 15 | 50.6 | 109.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1937: May 15 | 53.9 | 108.1 | 54.3 | 108. 4 | 51.3 | 106.8 |
| 1938: June 1. | 55.9 | 108.1 | 56.3 | 108. 4 | 53.1 | 106.8 |
| 1939: June 1 | 57.1 | 107.1 | 57.5 | 107.5 | 54.5 | 105. 5 |
| 1940: June 1 | 58.3 | 106.1 | 58.7 | 106. 6 | 55.6 | 104. 2 |
| 1941: June 1 | 60.6 | 105.5 | 60.9 | 105.9 | 58.3 | 103. 5 |
| 1942: July 1 | 64.9 | 105.8 | 65.0 | 106. 0 | 63.4 | 105. 5 |
| 1943: July 1 | 68.4 | 105. 6 | 68.5 | 105. 8 | 67.0 | 105. 3 |
| 1944: July 1 | 70.0 | 105.5 | 70.1 | 105. 7 | 69.1 | 105. 3 |
| 1945: July 1 | 71.5 | 105.3 | 71.6 | 105. 4 | 70.7 | 105. 2 |
| 1946: July 1 | 79.6 | 103.1 | 79.6 | 103.3 | 79.3 | 102.9 |
| 1947: July 1 | 91.9 | 100.7 | 91.9 | 100.6 | 90.9 | 101.1 |
| 1948: July 1 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.7 | 99.7 |
| 1949: July 1 | 108.1 | 99.5 | 108.1 | 99.5 | 108. 4 | 99.2 |
| 1950: July 1 | 111.9 | 98.8 | 111.7 | 98.9 | 113.2 | 98.5 |
| 1951: July 1 | 118.2 | 98.7 | 117.9 | 98.8 | 119.6 | 98.2 |
| 1952: July 1 | 124.7 | 98.3 | 124.1 | 98.4 | 127.7 | 97.7 |
| 1953: July 1 | 134.5 | 96.4 | 133.8 | 96.5 | 137.9 | 95.6 |
| 1954: July 1 | 140.2 | 95.6 | 139.3 | 95.8 | 145.0 | 94.2 |
| 1955: July 1 | 148.2 | 95.1 | 147.2 | 95.3 | 153.4 | 93.6 |
| 1956: July 1 | 155.5 | 94.3 | 154.4 | 94.5 | 161.8 | 92.8 |
| 1957: July 1. | 163.9 | 93.9 | 162.6 | 94.2 | 171.2 | 92.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Information not computed separately.
cents for a fourth. Slightly less than a tenth of the workers had their scale advanced 20 cents or more. Percentagewise, the increase represented a gain of 4 to 6 percent for a fourth of the drivers and a similar proportion of helpers; of 6 to 8 percent for a third and a fourth of the drivers and helpers, respectively; and of 8 to 9 percent for a fifth of the helpers and for a twelfth of the drivers. Rates were raised 9 percent or more for a ninth of the drivers and helpers.

Average scale advances for drivers engaged in local city trucking ranged from 7 to 13 cents in all regions except the Southeast and Southwest where they were 18 and 17 cents, respectively. The rate of gain was 9.5 percent in each of the two southern regions, and from 3.7 to 6.5 percent in the other regions. Among drivers' helpers, the greatest advance was in the Southwest region where average hourly scales increased 17 cents, or 9.8 percent; in other regions, the increase ranged from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to 13 cents. Percentagewise, the gain varied from 3.4 to 7.1 percent except in the Southeast, where it was 9.3 percent.

Pay scales were adjusted upward for some truckdrivers in each of the 52 cities included in the study. Among individual cities, the increase in average hourly rates for motortruck drivers varied from 7 cents in Denver and San FranciscoOakland to 24 cents in Birmingham, and ranged from 11 to 16 cents in 3 of every 5 cities. Bir-
mingham and Atlanta were the only cities in which the rise in average scales exceeded 20 cents. Part of the advance in each of these and other cities resulted from provisions of contracts negotiated on a broad regional basis. These contracts, which cover a period of several years, provide for rate increases and reductions in weekly hours at stated intervals until the previously determined uniform rates and workweeks are attained. For helpers, hourly rates increased in all but 1 of the 49 cities for which information for truckers' helpers was reported. These advances varied from 8 to 12 cents in 23 cities and from 12 to 16 cents in 12 others.

Hourly rates in effect on July 1, 1957, for drivers engaged in local motortrucking ranged from $\$ 1.06$ to $\$ 3.61$ and averaged $\$ 2.32$ an hour for all drivers combined. A fifth of all motortruck operators had hourly scales of $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.20$; a third, $\$ 2.20$ to $\$ 2.40$; and a fourth, $\$ 2.40$ to $\$ 2.60$. Scales of $\$ 2.60$ to $\$ 2.80$ an hour prevailed for a twelfth of the drivers; the same proportion had rates of less than $\$ 2$ an hour. Helpers' rates averaged $\$ 2.05$ an hour and ranged from $\$ 1.03$ to $\$ 2.82$. Negotiated scales of $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.20$ were stipulated for two-fifths of the helpers on trucks, of $\$ 1.80$ to $\$ 2$ for a fifth, and of $\$ 2.20$ to $\$ 2.40$ for another fifth. Rates of less than $\$ 1.80$ an hour were applicable to a tenth of the helpers.

## City and Regional Scale Levels

Although broad regional agreements were negotiated for some types of local trucking, negotiations for most of the labor-management contracts were conducted on a locality basis. Wage scales in this study, therefore, varied widely among the individual cities. In addition to differences occasioned by geographic locations, wage scales were affected by size and type of truck and the kind of commodities hauled within individual cities. Because of varying classifications and terminology used in individual cities, it is impossible to present separate averages by type of commodity, industry, or type and size of truck. Hence, the city and regional averages shown in this report relate to all drivers and/or all helpers, combined. They are designed to show current levels of rates and do not measure differences in union scales among areas. The city and regional averages are influenced not only by the differences

[^33]in rates among cities and regions, but also by differences in the proportion of organized workers in the various groupings. These differences are reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of union members at the rate. Thus, even though rates for various trucking categories in two areas may be identical, the average for all categories combined in each of the areas may differ.

Average hourly scales for motortruck drivers varied among the individual cites surveyed from $\$ 1.77$ in New Orleans to $\$ 2.52$ in San FranciscoOakland. Rates averaged $\$ 2.40$ or more in 11 cities; between $\$ 2.20$ and $\$ 2.40$ in 16 ; and between $\$ 2$ and $\$ 2.20$ in 19. Scales for helpers averaged highest (\$2.33) in San FranciscoOakland and Spokane, and lowest (\$1.13) in Birmingham. Helpers' averages were $\$ 2.20$ or more in 10 cities, and ranged from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.20$ in 17 and from $\$ 1.80$ to $\$ 2$ in 11 of the cities studied; of the 11 cities showing averages of less than $\$ 1.80$ an hour, only 3 had levels below $\$ 1.50$.

When the individual cities were grouped according to population, the group averages showed comparatively little variation. Drivers in the 5 cities comprising the largest size population group ( $1,000,000$ or over) averaged highest ( $\$ 2.40$ ), and those in the smallest size group ( 100,000 to 250,000 ) had the lowest average ( $\$ 2.17$ ). In the two intermediate groups ( 250,000 to 500,000 and 500,000 to $1,000,000$ ), the averages were $\$ 2.30$ and $\$ 2.33$, respectively.

Table 2. Average union hourly wage rates of motortruck drivers and helpers, by region, ${ }^{1}$ July 1, 1957

| Region | A verage rate per hour |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Drivers and helpers | Drivers | Helpers |
| United States | \$2.29 | \$2. 32 | \$2.05 |
| New England. | 2.13 | 2.17 | 1.98 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2.31 | 2. 36 | 2.05 |
| Border States Southeast | 2.08 2.05 | 2.12 2.06 | 1. 91 |
| Great Lakes | 2.38 | 2.40 | 2. 17 |
| Middle West. | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2.12 |
| Southwest.- | 1.98 | 1. 99 | 1. 90 |
| Mountain.- | 2. 05 | 2. 09 | 1. 72 |
| Pacific-...-.--- | 2.42 | 2. 43 | 2.25 |

[^34]Average scales for helpers showed practically no variation by population groups. Scales for cities of $1,000,000$ or more and for those of 500,000 to $1,000,000$ population averaged the same- $\$ 2.07$ an hour- 2 cents more than in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group, and 7 cents more than the average for the smallest sized city group studied. Scale levels for both drivers and helpers overlapped among cities in the different size population groups. To illustrate the overlapping of scales among cities in the different size groupings, the average scale for truckdrivers in Peoria, Ill. (\$2.44), highest in the smallest city size group, was exceeded by only 4 of the 33 cities in the 3 larger size groups.

Hourly scales for local city truckdrivers on a regional basis averaged highest (\$2.43) in the Pacific region and lowest (\$1.99) in the Southwest. The Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions also had scales averaging in excess of the $\$ 2.32$ national level. Among helpers, average scales varied from $\$ 1.45$ in the Southeast to $\$ 2.25$ on the Pacific Coast. Five of the geographic regions had levels of $\$ 1.90$ to $\$ 2.12$, inclusive (table 2); the average hourly rate was $\$ 2.05$ nationally.

## Standard Workweek

Straight-time weekly hours for all local truckdrivers and helpers studied in cities of 100,000 or more population averaged 40.5 on July 1, 1957, as compared with 40.6 on July 1, 1956; 40.9 on July 1, 1955; 41.1 on July 1, 1954; and 48.1 on May 15, 1936. The Bureau's index of straighttime workweeks for drivers and helpers has shown
a steady decline since May 1936, except during World War II.

On July 1, 1957, 86 percent of the local trucking workers were covered by labor-management contracts which provided for a 40-hour workweek. Workweeks of 48 or more hours prevailed for about 1 of every 35 workers. In 1936, however, weekly work schedules of 40 hours were applicable to 1 of every 10 workers and of 48 hours or more to 8 of every 10 .

## Insurance and Pension Plans

The coverage of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs for local motortruck drivers and helpers continued to increase. Between July 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957, the proportion of workers covered by health and insurance plans increased by about 2 percent. Pension-plan coverage rose slightly more than 25 percent. ${ }^{3}$ On July 1, 1957, provisions for health and insurance plans were incorporated in labor-management agreements affecting about seven-eighths of the truckdrivers and helpers; pension plan provisions were applicable to three-fifths of the workers. Plans wholly financed by employers prevailed for approximately 95 percent of the workers covered by each type of program.

-John F. Laciskey and Aloysius R. Pfeffer Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

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## Union Wage Scales in Building Trades, 1957

Wage scales continued upward between July 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957, to a new high for union building-trades workers in cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Construction activity during this period was maintained at relatively high levels. Union hourly rates advanced an average of 16 cents, or 5.2 percent, according to the 51st annual survey of union scales in the building trades by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. ${ }^{1}$ Most of the 33 trades surveyed showed advances of 14 to 18 cents during the 12 months ending July 1, 1957.

Increased scales resulting from labor-management negotiations affected 96 percent of the union workers in the building trades included in the study. The advances typically varied from 10 to 20 cents an hour; for 1 of every 7 workers, however, scales advanced 25 cents or more.

As a result of these extensive rate revisions, union hourly scales on July 1, 1957, averaged $\$ 3.20$ for all building-trades workers studied, $\$ 3.39$ for journeymen, and $\$ 2.45$ for helpers and laborers. ${ }^{2}$ Negotiated rates of $\$ 3.10$ to $\$ 3.60$ an hour were in effect for 56 of every 100 journeymen, and of $\$ 2.20$ to $\$ 2.70$ for a like proportion of helpers and laborers.

Straight-time weekly work schedules for all building-trades workers averaged 39.4 hours, unchanged from the previous year. The most common schedule, 40 hours, applied to seveneighths of the workers.

Health and insurance program provisions were contained in labor-management contracts applicable to two-thirds of the surveyed workers. Pension plans developed through collective bargaining were reported for about three-tenths of the building-trades workers.

## Trend and Scale Changes, 1956-57

The 5.2 -percent rise in union wage rates for building-trades workers in the 12 months ending July 1, 1957, advanced the Bureau's index of union hourly rates to 155.3 percent of its 1947-49 level. ${ }^{3}$ (See table 1.) The rate of advance during the year exceeded the gain registered in each of
the 3 preceding 12 -month periods and equaled the rate of increase for the year ending July 1, 1953. Reflected in the year's increase were advances of 5.0 percent for journeymen and 5.9 percent for helpers and laborers.

Scale changes in the building industry result primarily from negotiations between labor and management representatives. Many of the contracts currently in effect were negotiated for 2 years; a few were for longer periods. The multiyear contracts frequently provide for increases at stated intervals. Although provisions of individual contracts may become effective at various times throughout the year, many contracts are negotiated in the spring and early summer months. Only those scale changes that actually became effective during the 12 months ending July 1, 1957, were included in the current survey. Thus, the scale changes presented in this report do not reflect the total wage advances negotiated in individual contracts during the survey year.

Between July 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957, union building-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population advanced their wage scales an average of 16 cents an hour, to record their greatest yearly gain, in terms of cents-per-hour, since

[^36]Table 1. Indexes of union scales of hourly wages and weekly hours in the building trades, selected years, 1907-57
[Average 1947-49=100]

| Date | Minimum hourly wage rates |  |  | Maximum weekly hours |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { trades }}{\text { All }}$ | Jour-neymen | Helpers and laborers | $\underset{\text { trades }}{\text { All }}$ | Jour-neymen | Helpers and la. borers |
| 1907: May 15 | 18.2 | 19.0 | 14.5 | 124.1 | 122.6 | 129.6 |
| 1913: May 15 | 22.5 | 23.5 | 16.9 | 118.0 | 116.8 | 121.5 |
| 1918: May 15 | 28.2 | 29.3 | 22.7 | 116.1 | 115.0 | 119.5 |
| 1919: May 15 | 32.3 | 33.4 | 26.2 | 115.5 | 114.6 | 118.4 |
| 1920: May 15 | 43.6 | 44.7 | 38.1 | 115.0 | 114.1 | 117.6 |
| 1921: May 15 | 44.4 | 45.6 | 38.4 | 114.9 | 114.0 | 117.6 |
| 1922: May 15 | 41.7 | 42.9 | 35.0 | 114.9 | 114.1 | 117.3 |
| 1926: May 15 | 55.0 | 56.6 | 45.2 | 114.8 | 114.0 | 117.0 |
| 1931: May 15 | 60.6 | 62.4 | 49.4 | 108.4 | 107.4 | 111.1 |
| 1933: May 15 | 50.3 | 51.9 | 40.3 | 106.1 | 105.1 | 108.1 |
| 1939: June 1. | 62.3 | 63.8 | 53.2 | 99.9 | 99.0 | 102.7 |
| 1940: June 1 | 63.3 | 64.7 | 54.3 | 99.8 | 99.0 | 102.1 |
| 1941: June 1 | 65.6 | 67.0 | 56.9 | 100.2 | 99.5 | 102.4 |
| 1945: July 1 | 72.2 | 73.0 | 67.0 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 100.8 |
| 1946: July 1 | 80.5 | 80.9 | 77.9 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100. 1 |
| 1947: July 1 | 92.1 | 92.3 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.1 |
| 1948: July 1 | 101.8 | 101.7 | 102.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1949: July 1 | 106.1 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.0 |
| 1950: July 1 | 110.7 | 110.5 | 112.2 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.0 |
| 1951: July 1 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 119.9 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 99.9 |
| 1952: July 1 | 125.1 | 124.6 | 127.7 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.0 |
| 1953: July 1 | 131.6 | 130.7 | 136.5 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.1 |
| 1954: July 1 | 136.4 | 135.4 | 142.4 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.1 |
| 1955: July 1 | 141.2 | 140.0 | 148.5 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.1 |
| 1956: July 1 | 147.7 | 146.2 | 157.4 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.1 |
| 1957: July 1. | 155.3 | 153.6 | 166.6 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.1 |

1948. The gain during the year was 3 cents more than in the preceding 12 -month period and 6 cents more than in each of the years ending on July 1 of 1954 and 1955. Average hourly scales for journeymen rose 16 cents during the year while those for helpers and laborers increased 14 cents.

Regionally, average scale advances for journeymen were generally uniform. They ranged from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to 16 cents in all regions except the Middle Atlantic and Mountain States. In these regions, average scales rose 21 and 19 cents, respectively. The advances represented gains of 5.9 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 6.4 percent in the Mountain States, and from 4.3 to 5.1 percent in the other regions. Among helpers and laborers, the greatest gain ( 16.5 cents or 7.0 percent) was in the Pacific region. In all other regions, the increase ranged from 8 to 15 cents; percentagewise, the gain varied from 4.8 to 5.9 , except in the Southeastern region where it was 6.8 percent.

Average scale increases for the individual journeymen trades studied varied from 10 cents for stonemasons to 20 cents for boilermakers. Plumbers and marble setters advanced their average scale 19 cents during the year. Gains of 14 to 18 cents, inclusive, were registered by 18 of the 24 crafts.

Among the nine helper and laborer classifications included in the study, average scale advances ranged from 10 cents for elevator constructors' helpers to 16 cents for terrazzo workers' helpers. Four of the classifications advanced their average rate 13 cents. The numerically important group of building laborers advanced their average 14 cents.

Percentagewise, the increase amounted to 5.0 percent for all journeymen combined and among individual crafts varied from 2.9 percent for stonemasons to 6.3 percent for paperhangers. Half of the journeymen crafts showed gains ranging from 4.5 to 5.5 percent. The higher paid trades generally registered the lower rate of advance. All the trades having an average hourly rate of less than $\$ 3.35$ on July 1, 1957, showed a gain of at least 5 percent. Hourly scales rose 5.9 percent for all helpers and laborers as a group and by trade classification, from 4.0 for elevator constructors' helpers to 7.0 for composition roofers' helpers. Six of the nine groups showed gains of more than 5 percent.

Wage rates were raised during the 12 months ending July 1, 1957, for 96 percent of the unionized journeymen building-trades workers and for a like proportion of the helpers and laborers. At least nine-tenths of the workers in 24 of the 33 trades studied had their hourly scale adjusted upward during the year. The increases ranged from 10 to 20 cents for nearly three-fifths of the workers. The most frequent increase was 15 cents; almost a fifth of the journeymen and a fourth of the helpers and laborers had such raises. Advances of 10 cents affected an eighth of the journeymen and slightly more than a sixth of the helpers and laborers. Raises of 20 cents or more were applicable to a greater proportion of journeymen (34 percent) than of helpers and laborers (18 percent); on the other hand, those of less than 10 cents were more common for helpers and laborers than for journeymen, 12 percent as compared with 8 percent.

Although the amount of increase in terms of cents per hour was greater for journeymen than for helpers and laborers, the rate of increase was usually higher for helpers and laborers. Advances of 4 to 6 percent affected 38 of every 100 journeymen and 25 of every 100 helpers and laborers. However, with respect to gains of 6 to 8 percent, these proportions were reversed. An eighth of
the journeymen and a fourth of the helpers and laborers showed an improvement of 8 to 10 percent in their scale.

## Current Hourly Wage Scales

Union hourly rates in effect on July 1, 1957, for journeymen building-trades workers showed wide variation. They ranged from $\$ 1.75$ for glaziers, painters, and paperhangers in Charlotte to $\$ 4.46$ for boilermakers in Newark and $\$ 4.50$ for crane and derrick operators on steel erection in New York City. Scales of $\$ 3.10$ to $\$ 3.60$ an hour were stipulated in labor-management contracts for 55 percent of the journeymen included in the study. Scales of $\$ 3.60$ to $\$ 4$ affected 22 percent, twice the proportion of those having rates of less than $\$ 3$ an hour. Almost 5 percent of the journeymen had hourly pay scales of $\$ 4$ or more. Such scales were negotiated for at least 14 percent of the bricklayers, plasterers, and plumbers, and for some workers (generally 8 to 10 percent) in 12 other crafts. Rates of less than $\$ 2.50$ an hour were in effect for small groups of workers in 7 crafts; composition roofers was the only trade in which the proportion exceeded 7 percent.

For all journeymen crafts combined, the average scale was $\$ 3.39$ an hour. All 24 of the individual trades studied had rates averaging in excess of $\$ 3$ an hour. Bricklayers were the highest paid craft with an average hourly scale of $\$ 3.76$; plasterers and stonemasons followed with average rates of $\$ 3.63$ and $\$ 3.62$, respectively. The lowest average (\$3.09) was recorded for glaziers. Painters, roofers, and paperhangers were the only other crafts to average less than $\$ 3.25$ an hour.

Individual rates for helpers and laborers varied from $\$ 1.20$ for building laborers in Jacksonville to $\$ 3.688$ for plasterers' laborers in Los Angeles. Hourly scales of $\$ 2.10$ to $\$ 2.60$ prevailed for a majority ( 53 percent) of the helpers and laborers and those of $\$ 2.60$ to $\$ 3$ affected 20 percent. The proportion of helpers and laborers with scales of $\$ 3$ or more was only slightly smaller than the proportion of those with rates of less than $\$ 2$ an hour- 11.9 percent as compared with 12.6 percent.

Union scales on July 1, 1957, averaged $\$ 2.45$ for all helpers and laborers as a group and, by trade classification, from $\$ 2.02$ for composition roofers' helpers to $\$ 2.76$ for terrazzo workers'
helpers. All other classifications averaged in excess of $\$ 2.50$ an hour except building laborers, the largest group numerically, which had scales averaging $\$ 2.37$.

## City and Regional Variations

In the building industry, scale negotiations are generally conducted on a locality basis. Among the factors affecting the pay scales of buildingtrades workers are the variations in local building activity, the demand for skilled construction workers, the extent of unionization, and the general level of wages in individual localities. These factors are reflected in the relatively wide variations in scales negotiated for individual crafts within a locality, as well as in the differences in scales among cities and regions. The variations in negotiated rates among individual trades can be illustrated by the wage scales for plasterers. The scales for this craft on July 1, 1957, ranged from $\$ 2.50$ in Charlotte to $\$ 4.25$ in Newark. The range of rates among the 24 journeymen trades in 6 typical cities is shown in the following tabulation:

|  | Scale range | Difference Amount Percent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta | \$2. $00-\$ 3.35$ | \$1. 35 | 68 |
| Boston | 2. $775-4.35$ | 1. 575 | 57 |
| Chicago | 3. $40-4.075$ | . 675 | 20 |
| Dallas | 2. $50-3.775$ | 1. 275 | 51 |
| New York | $3.00-4.30$ | 1. 30 | 43 |
| San Francisco-Oak- |  |  |  |
| land | 3. $05-4.036$ | . 986 | 32 |

The difference between the lowest and highest scales for the nine helper and laborer classifications was smaller than for the journeymen in each of the above cities. The difference ranged from 41 cents in Boston to $\$ 1$ in San FranciscoOakland.

City and regional averages presented in this survey are designed to show current levels of rates. They do not measure differences in union scales of the various crafts among areas. As indicated previously, scales for individual crafts differ from one city to another. The city and regional averages are influenced not only by the differences in rates among cities and regions, but also by differences in the proportion of organized workers in the various crafts. For example, a particular craft or classification may not be organized in some areas or may be organized less intensively in some areas than in others. In
addition, certain types of work are found in some areas but not in others or are found to a greater extent in some areas than in others. These differences are reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of union members at the rate. Thus, even though rates for all individual crafts in two areas are identical, the average for all crafts combined in each of the areas may differ.

On a city basis, average hourly wage scales for construction trades workers showed a wide variation among the 52 cities surveyed. Scales averaged highest in Newark, and lowest in Charlotte both for journeymen and for helpers and laborers. The respective hourly averages for these groups of workers were $\$ 3.96$ and $\$ 3.17$ in Newark and $\$ 2.76$ and $\$ 1.28$ in Charlotte. Journeymen scales averaged $\$ 3$ or more an hour in all but 6 of the 52 cities surveyed. Averages ranged from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.25$ in 19 cities and from $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 3.50$ in 20 cities. Newark and New York were the only cities to have scales averaging in excess of $\$ 3.75$ an hour. For all helpers and laborers combined, 3 of every 4 cities studied had scale levels of $\$ 2$ or more. Half of the 30 cities with an hourly level of $\$ 2.25$ an hour had scales averaging at least $\$ 2.50$.

A grouping of the cities by population size shows that average hourly scales for building-trades workers differed for the various size population groups. Scales for journeymen and for helpers and laborers averaged highest in the group of cities with a million or more population and lowest in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group, the smallest size studied. The respective average hourly scales were $\$ 3.59$ and $\$ 3.15$ for journeymen and $\$ 2.73$ and $\$ 2.26$ for helpers and laborers. The spread between the average rates for journeymen and for helpers and laborers was smallest ( 86 cents) for the cities with a million or more population, and greatest ( $\$ 1.01$ ) for the group of cities with a population of 250,000 to 500,000 .

Average hourly scales for both classifications of workers showed considerable variation among the cities within each population size grouping. The range of average scales was wider for helpers and laborers than for journeymen in each of the city-size groups. The difference between the highest and lowest city averages was greatest in cities having populations of 250,000 to $500,000-$ $\$ 1$ for journeymen and $\$ 1.67$ for helpers and laborers. In the other size groups, the spread for helpers and laborers was about double that for

Table 2. Average union hourly wage scales in the building trades, by region, ${ }^{1}$ July 1, 1957

| Region | All trades | Journeymen | Helpers and laborers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | \$3.20 | \$3. 39 | \$2.45 |
| New England. | 2.99 | 3.23 | 2.36 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3.50 | 3.72 | 2.71 |
| Border States | 2.95 | 3.28 | 2.05 |
| Southeast. | 2.70 | 2.97 | 1.65 |
| Great Lakes | 3.29 | 3.45 | 2. 63 |
| Middle West | 3.11 | 3.29 | 2.36 |
| Southwest | 2.88 | 3.08 | 1.77 |
| Mountain. | 2.92 | 3. 16 | 2. 20 |
| Pacific... | 3.16 | 3.30 | 2.54 |

${ }^{1}$ The regions used in this study include: New England-Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middlé Atlantic-New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Border StatesDelaware, 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-CCalifornia, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.
journeymen. There was an overlapping of average scales among cities in different size groups for both classifications of workers. For example, the average scale for helpers and laborers in Toledo, while second highest to Newark in the 250,000 to 500,000 group, was higher than the average for all but one city in the next larger size group and for all but New York and Chicago in the million or more group.

Union hourly scales for building constructiontrades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population on a regional basis averaged highest in the heavily populated and industrialized Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, $\$ 3.50$ and $\$ 3.29$, respectively, and lowest in the Southeast and Southwest regions where the respective levels were $\$ 2.70$ and $\$ 2.88$. In the other regions, levels varied from $\$ 2.92$ to $\$ 3.16$ (table 2).

Average hourly rates for journeymen ranged from $\$ 2.97$ in the Southeast to $\$ 3.72$ in the Middle Atlantic States. With the exception of painters and paperhangers, all journeymen trades in the Middle Atlantic region averaged in excess of $\$ 3.40$ an hour; in the Southeast region, only three trades-bricklayers, stonemasons, and marble setters-had such levels. Hourly scales averaged $\$ 3$ or more for each journeymen craft in the Great Lakes, Middle West, and Pacific regions. The only regions in which more than 3 trades had averages of less than $\$ 3$ an hour were the Southeast and Southwest.

The highest (\$2.71) and the lowest (\$1.65) levels for helpers and laborers were in the Middle At-
lantic and Southeast regions, respectively. Scales averaged in excess of $\$ 2.50$ an hour for 8 of the 9 helper and laborer classifications in the Middle Atlantic region and for 7 of those in the Great Lakes region. Elevator constructors' helpers was the only classification with average rates exceeding $\$ 2$ an hour in the 2 southern regions. Plasterers' laborers in the Pacific region and terrazzo workers' helpers in the Middle Atlantic States were the only groups of workers with scales averaging more than $\$ 3$ an hour. The respective levels were $\$ 3.38$ and $\$ 3.04$.

## Standard Workweek

Straight-time weekly hours remained virtually unchanged during the 12 months ending July 1 , 1957. Changes that occurred had no effect on the average straight-time workweek which has remained at 39.4 hours for all building-trades workers for the past 5 years.

The predominant standard workweek consisted of 40 hours. This schedule prevailed for 87 percent of the journeymen and for 91 percent of the helpers and laborers. Labor-management contracts specifying a 35 -hour workweek were applicable to 1 of every 8 journeymen and to 1 of every 13 helpers and laborers. Such work schedules affected a fifth of the bricklayers and a fourth or more of the painters and bricklayers' tenders. Negotiated straight-time workweeks of 30 hours were reported for approximately a fifth of the plasterers and a tenth of the plasterers' laborers.

## Insurance and Pension Plans

Health, insurance, and pension plans incorporated in labor-management contracts covering building-trades workers have increased in recent years. The development of such plans on a widespread basis has perhaps been less rapid than in industries where problems of seasonal operations and casual employment are not as extensive. Also, most construction-trades unions have operated their own programs providing their members with one or more types of benefits (e. g., death, old-age, sickness, or disability). The development
of negotiated insurance and pension programs undoubtedly has been affected by these factors.

A substantially greater proportion of the organized construction-trades workers were included in negotiated health and insurance plans than in pension programs. During the year ending July 1, 1957, the proportion of workers covered by each type plan increased slightly. ${ }^{4}$ On July 1, 1957, slightly over two-thirds of the buildingtrades workers were covered by labor-management contracts providing for health or insurance plans, and approximately three-tenths were covered by pension plan provisions.

Of the workers provided health and insurance protection, more than 95 percent were covered by programs financed entirely by employer contributions. Such programs were incorporated in contracts applicable to a majority of the union members in many crafts. Included among these trades were asbestos workers, boilermakers, lathers, painters, pipefitters, plumbers, rodmen, sheetmetal workers, and structural-iron workers.

Pension programs financed by employers affected about nine-tenths of the workers covered by negotiated agreements providing for such plans. Pension-plan provisions occurred more frequently in contracts covering electricians than in those for any other trade. Bricklayers, carpenters, cement finishers, lathers, pipefitters, plasterers, plumbers, sheet-metal workers, structural-iron workers, tile layers, and bricklayers' tenders were also among the trades in which substantial proportions of workers were covered by pension programs.
-John F. Laciskey
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

[^37]
## Wage Chronology No. 4: Bituminous Coal Mines ${ }^{1}$

Supplement No. 4-1956-57

A tentative agreement providing for increased wage rates and changes in supplementary benefits reached by international officers of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and officials of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association was announced on October 3, 1956, to delegates to the 42 d constitutional convention of the union. The amendment to the 1950 agreement containing the new contract terms was signed on October 4 by the union and the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association and the Southern Coal Producers' Association, while other groups, including the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, the Indiana

Coal Operators' and Coal Producers' Association, as well as individual coal companies, signed subsequently.

The agreement became effective October 1, 1956, and is the fourth amendment to the basic National Wage Agreement of 1950; either party may terminate it on or after September 30, 1957, by 60 days' written notice. Daily wage increases, effective October 1, 1956, and April 1, 1957, were provided for in amounts identical to those under the August 1955 amendment; in addition, improvements were made in holiday and paid vacation provisions.

The following tables bring the bituminous coal mines wage chronology up to date, including the wage increase that became effective in April 1957.

[^38]Table 1. Changes in basic wages and hours in bituminous coal mines in the Appalachian area

| Effective date | Normal schedule of work ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ |  |  |  |  | Amount of wage change | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Days per week | Daily hours paid for- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Work | Travel | Lunch ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| OUTSLDE DAYWORKERS 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 1, 1956 (by amendment of October 1956). | 5-6 | 71/4 | 68/4 Not applicable.-.------ |  | $1 / 2$$1 / 2$ | \$1.20 a day increase.... <br> \$0.80 a day increase.... | Flat amount added to previous $71 / 4$ hours' pay. <br> Flat amount added to previous 71/4 hours' pay. |
| Apr. 1, 1957 (by amendment of October 1956). | 5-6 | 71/4 |  |  |  |  |  |



INSIDE TONNAGE AND PIECE-RATE WORKERS 8

Oct. 1, 1956 (by amendment of October 1956).

Apr. 1, 1957 (by amendment of October 1956).


[^39]${ }^{1}$ Data pertain to motormen, rock drillers, drivers, brakemen, spraggers, trackmen, wiremen, bonders, timbermen, bottom cagers, coal drillers, snappers, pumpers, trackmen helpers, wiremen helpers, greasers, trappers, inside labor not classified
${ }^{6}$ Data pertain only to pick mining, machine loading, cutting (short wall), and dead-work (yardage).

Table 2. Changes in related wage practices in bituminous coal mines in the Appalachian area

| Effective date | Provision | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HOLIDAY PAY |  |  |
| Oct. 1, 1956 (by amendment of October 1956). | Changed to: Double time or double rates for work on holidays specified in district agreements. |  |
| PAID VACATIONS |  |  |
| Oct. 1, 1956 (by amendment of October 1956). | Increased vacation pay from $\$ 140$ to $\$ 180$ and vacation period from 12 to 14 calendar days. ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| 1 The contract also provided for $\$ 40$ add ance of December 24, 26, and 31, 1956, as va | vacation pay for 1956 and observ- observed as a vac | n period in 1957; $\$ 180$ was paid in vacation benefits |

1 The contract also provided for $\$ 40$ added vacation pay for 1956 and observ-
ance of December 24,26 , and 31,1956 , as vacation days. These days were not 1957

Table 3. Full-time daily and weekly earnings and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations in bituminous coal mines, Appalachian area (1956-57) ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Full-time daily and weekly earnings reflect gross pay for scheduled hours shown in table 1, including premium pay in the case of work on the sixth day. These rates and earnings are based on the National Agreement and do not
take account of variations among districts. Shift premium pay is excluded from all figures.

## Wage Chronology No. 30: Anthracite Mining Industry

Supplement No. 2-1956

Members of the Anthracite Operators' Wage Agreement Committee and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) met at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on November 27, 1956, and signed the first amendment to the basic hard coal contract since November 1952. ${ }^{1}$ The settlement was reached after the committee agreed to the request of the union that the 60-day contract re-
opening notice be waived. Almost 2 months earlier, a settlement had been reached in the bituminous coal industry. ${ }^{2}$

Terms of the anthracite agreement became effective on December 1, 1956; it can be terminated by either party on or after December 1, 1957, provided at least 60 days' written notice has been given. In addition to general wage increases, improved premiums for work on weekends and higher vacation and holiday pay were also negotiated, as indicated in the following tables.

[^40]$$
\text { A-Changes in Basic Wages in Anthracite Mines, } 1956
$$

| Effective date | Normal schedule of work |  |  |  | Amount of wage change | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Days per week | Daily hours paid for- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total |  | the site |  |  |
| Outside Company Workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 1, 1956 (agreement of Nov. 27, 1956). | 5 |  | 7 | 7 | 21.4 cents an hour increase: $\$ 1.50 \text { a day. }$ |  |
| Inside Company Workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Effective date | Normal schedule of work |  |  |  | Amount of wage change | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
|  | Days per week | Daily hours paid for- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | In the mine | Travel |  |  |
| Dec. 1, 1956 (agreement of Nov. 27, 1956). | 5 | 7 | 7 |  | 21.4 cents an hour increase: $\$ 1.50$ a day. |  |
| Contract Workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 1, 1956 (agreement of Nov. 27, 1956). | 5 | 7 |  | 7 | $\$ 2$ increase per start, or 28.5 cents an hour. | Flat amount, which together with earlier increases now totals $\$ 8.117$, added to daily tonnage or piece-rate earn ings as previously computed. |

B-Changes in Provisions for Overtime in Anthracite Mines, 1956
Overtime Pay

| Effective date | Inside company workers | Outside company workers | Contract workers |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 1, 1956 (agreement of Nov. 27, <br> 1956). | Added: Time and one-half for work performed on Saturday as such, double time for work performed on Sunday as such; <br> excludes continuous service employees. |  |  |

C-Changes in Related Wage Practices in Anthracite Mines, 1956

| Effective date | Provision | Applications, exceptions, and other related matters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Holiday Pay |  |  |
| Dec. 1, 1956 (agreement of Nov. 27, 1956).- | Changed to: Double time for work on specified holidays.- | Excludes continuous service employees. |
| Paid Vacations |  |  |
| Dec. 1, 1956 (agreement of Nov. 27, 1956) .- | Payment increased from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 140$ annually ..........- | Vacation period increased from 10 to 14 calendar days. Eliminated provision requiring work in at least 6 semimonthly pay periods for vacation pay eligibility. |

## Foreign Labor Briefs* ${ }^{*}$

## Council of Trade Union Federations in the Netherlands

On June 21, 1957, the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions (NVV-Socialist) announced willingness to resume cooperation with the Netherlands Catholic Workers' Movement (KAB) and the Christian National Trade Union Federation (CNV) in a revived Council of Trade Union Federations (Raad van Vakcentralen). By this move, it opened the way for the resumption of unified trade union action which had ended when the NVV withdrew from the council and the latter was dissolved in July 1954.

Since the NVV announcement, leaders of the three federations have met to establish functions for a new council in the light of the economic and political changes that have taken place in the Netherlands since the old council disbanded.

Although favored by the NVV, the unification of the Dutch labor movement has traditionally been prevented by the confessional unions (the KAB and CNV) which have opposed it on ideological and doctrinal grounds. Although during the German occupation renewed merger efforts failed, the three labor groups in 1945 formed the Council of Trade Union Federations in which the individual federations fully retained their autonomy.

From 1945 until the termination of its activities in 1954, the council, representing a total of about 80 percent of the Dutch organized labor, served as a united labor front for the purpose of collective bargaining and otherwise promoting labor's social and economic interests. The prewar dissension between the three unions was for the most part eliminated through constant association and deliberation, and the council was given consider-
able credit for creating and maintaining the good will that characterized Dutch labor-management relations after World War II.

On July 17, 1954, the NVV announced its withdrawal from the council. Its decision did not result from any serious disharmony in the council but from a directive issued by the Catholic bishops on May 31, 1954, forbidding membership of Catholics in certain social and political organizations and placing limitations on their association with other groups. The directive reaffirmed the 1919 ban on membership in the Socialist NVV and strongly disapproved membership in the Labor Party. The NVV was greatly disturbed when the Catholic trade union federation fully endorsed the document. When, in addition, President Ruppert of the Protestant CNV took advantage of the mandate to warn against Christian membership in the NVV, the latter withdrew from the Council of Trade Union Federations, stating that, under the circumstances, it could no longer maintain close formal relations with the other two federations.

As a result, the prewar antagonism between the confessional unions and the NVV was renewed. The ideological differences, which were submerged during the resistance and reconstruction periods, were again brought to the surface.

The discontinuance of trade union cooperation was regretted on all sides-by the unions as well as the government and the employers, the latter two groups fearing the extent to which disunity in the trade union movement could create instability in industrial relations.

Prominent Catholic leaders finally succeeded in arranging a series of conferences between NVV leaders and Archbishop B. Alfrink. Although the latter emphasized that the Catholic Church was not able to reverse its decision, he agreed to a new interpretation of certain phrases in the mandate which had been particularly objectionable to the NVV.

[^41]
## German Bundestag Elections and Organized Labor

The national elections in the Federal Republic of Germany on September 15, 1957, confirmed the trend, evident in 1953, toward a stronger appeal of the Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian affiliate, the Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU), to the "labor" vote. On that date, the greatest number of voters in the history of the Republic registered an overwhelming victory for incumbent Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and his middle-of-the-road Christian Democrats.

Analysts of the election results noted also a strong new tendency toward a two-party system. Of the four parties elected to govern, the CDU/ CSU obtained 50.2 percent of the votes cast, the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) 31.8 percent, the Free Democratic Party (FDPconservative) 7.7 percent, and the German Party (DP-conservative) 3.4 percent. The remaining votes were cast for a number of splinter parties, none of which met the necessary qualifications ${ }^{1}$ to obtain a seat in the Bundestag.

The 497 elected deputies included 38 factory owners and managers, 67 small businessmen, 71 farmers and officials of farmers' organizations, 49 trade unionists, 42 other manual and white-collar workers, 15 housewives, 126 civil service officials (including teachers and clergymen), and 89 professional men. The CDU/CSU obtained 270 seats in the Bundestag, the SPD 169, the FDP 41 , and the DP 17.

Despite an obvious sympathy for the SPD displayed by individual unionists, the $6,124,500-$ member German Trade Union Federation (DGB) and its constituent unions were, in theory, politically neutral and, in fact, less committed to the SPD than during previous elections. In an election appeal dated August 14, 1957, the DGB Executive Board called for "the election of candidates from whom, without regard for party affiliation, sympathy for the just interests of all workers, pensioners, and war victims is to be expected." An Adenauer-controlled Bundestag had been expected, but the absolute majority achieved by the CDU/CSU came somewhat as a
surprise to the Social Democratic majority in the DGB. The main reasons offered by many labor leaders and SPD supporters for the overwhelming CDU/CSU victory were (1) Germany's economic health, (2) the tremendous personal appeal of Adenauer, (3) the absence of an important issue that would have enabled the SPD to offer a dramatic and effective opposition to the CDU/ CSU, and (4) the greater wealth of the CDU/CSU, making for a more elaborate campaign.

Commenting on the election results at a press conference on September 16, 1957, Chancellor Adenauer stated that a structural change was taking place in German politics. The CDU/CSU had made considerable gains among the working people, he said, and had thus succeeded in invading the traditional territory of the SPD. A change in voting habit was particularly noticeable among the younger people, he stated, which was a sign that the detrimental class distinction, which had produced so much internal disunity, was beginning to be less pronounced.

Reflecting on Adenauer's evident satisfaction at having made inroads in the labor vote, the weekly DGB periodical Welt der Arbeit of September 20, 1957, wondered whether desire for further inroads in this vote would induce the Christian Democrats to make greater concessions to labor during their next term of office. The paper further called on the victorious Christian Democrats to be fully aware of their responsibilities to the population as a whole and to refrain from using their strength to make life difficult for persons of other political ideologies. It concluded that in the next 4 years, German foreign and rearmament policies would probably remain unchanged, and the third Adenauer government would continue to face the question of who will pay for their implementa-tion-labor or business.

In an interview for the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung toward the end of September, the then incumbent Minister of Labor, Anton Storch (CDU), stated that the election outcome might influence future trade union policy in that it might force the DGB to cater to a growing union

[^42]element with Christian Democratic sentiments. He felt firmly convinced that the Christian Democratic element would continue to grow.

Storch went on to say that both he and Economic Minister Ludwig Erhard were agreed that the government should make every effort to maintain its present neutral attitude toward labormanagement relations. With this statement he tried to allay one of organized labor's main fears: that the new government would legislate compulsory arbitration. In its issue of December 27,

1957, the Welt der Arbeit again reiterated the widespread feeling in labor circles that, although employers' organizations have officially come out against compulsory arbitration, their frequent statements that the state should have the power to intervene in critical situations show they wish to arrive at the same result via the back door. Along with compulsory arbitration, labor worries most over the question of what attitude the new government will take toward persistently rising prices.

## Conferences and Institutes, March 16 to April 15, 1958

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

| Date | Conference and sponsor | Place |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar. 17-19. | Seminars on (1) Preparation for Collective Bargaining and Negotiating the Union Contract; (2) Building an Effective Communications System; (3) Selecting, Interviewing, and Orienting the New Employee; (4) Planning for a Sound Industrial Relations Program; and (5) Supervisory Development Methods. Sponsor: | Chicago, Ill. |
| Mar. 24-26 | Seminar on Problems in Administering Personnel Benefit Plans. Sponsor: American Management Association. | New York, N. Y. |
| Mar. 30-Apr. 25_- | Seminar on Human Relations in Administration. Sponsor: New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University. | Ithaca, N. Y. |
| Mar. 31-Apr. 2 | Seminars on (1) Job Evaluation-An Instrument of Management Control; and (2) Establishing and Operating a Sound Wage and Salary Program. Sponsor: American Management Association. | New York, N. Y. |
| Mar. 31-Apr. 3 | Annual Convention: The Individual in a Changing Culture. Sponsor: American Personnel and Guidance Association. | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Apr. 9 | Seminars on (1) Planning, Organizing, and Conducting a Personnel Program; and (2) Techniques of Supervisory Training. Sponsor: American Management Association. | New York, N. Y. |
| Apr. 11-12_ | Eighth Annual Labor-Management Conference. Sponsor: Institute of Industrial Relations, West Virginia University. | Morgantown, W. Va |
| Apr. 14-16 | Seminars on (1) How to Improve your Grievance Procedure; How to Prepare and Present Arbitration Cases and (2) Installation and Operation of Management Development Program. Sponsor: American Management Association. | New York, N. Y. |
| Apr. 14 | 6th Annual Conference. Sponsor: Suggestion Plans Association. | Hollywood, Calif. | Association.

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases* 

## Labor Relations

Picketing-State Court Jurisdiction, No. 1. The Supreme Court of the United States held ${ }^{1}$ that a State court can enjoin intimidation, threats of violence, and violence, including the abusive use of otherwise innocuous words, committed by strikers and union representatives but cannot enjoin peaceful picketing of an interstate employer's premises because this matter is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

In this case, the employer had refused to reinstate the employees who had been replaced while on strike to compel the employer to recognize the union and who had not returned to work after the employer had notified them of his intent to replace them if they did not return to work within a few days. During the initial strike and before the reestablishment of the picket line (in protest against the employer's failure to recognize the union and to reinstate the strikers), strikers damaged the property of both the employer and a member of the family of a nonstriking employee. On one occasion, nails were strewn over the company's parking lot and, on another, the entire lot was covered with roofing tacks. The plant manager was threatened with violence and harrassed at his home and tacks were scattered in the driveway of his home. When the second picket line was established, the strikers would congregate daily at their headquarters across the street from the plant entrance and shout abusive language consisting mainly of the word "scabs" in a boisterous manner at the employees entering and leaving the plant at recess time. In the main, however, the picketing was peaceful and there was little, if any, conduct designed to exclude those who desired to return to work.

The employer filed a complaint in the local chancery court in which it described the conduct of
the strikers and alleged that such conduct amounted to unlawful acts for the unlawful purpose of intimidating and coercing respondent's employees into joining the union. The trial court found that the picketing employees had resorted to violence, coercion, intimidation, and other unlawful conduct calculated to cause a breach of the peace; it permanently enjoined the threatening and intimidation of the employees of the employer by the strikers and also prohibited all picketing and patrolling of the employer's premises by the strikers and all other persons in sympathy or acting in concert with them. The Supreme Court of Arkansas affirmed the decree. ${ }^{2}$

The U. S. Supreme Court, with three justices dissenting, upheld the State court's finding that the conduct and language of the strikers was likely to cause physical violence and rejected the position of the strikers and union that the abusive language was protected under the National Labor Relations Act. In so holding, the Court stated that "if a sufficient number yell any word sufficiently loudly showing an intent to ridicule, insult, or annoy, no matter how innocuous the dictionary definition of that word, the effect may cease to be persuasion and become intimidation and incitement to violence." However, the Court reversed the injunction of the State court insofar as it prohibited all picketing which did not involve the threatening or provoking of violence and the obstructing or attempting to obstruct the free use of the streets adjacent to the employer's place of business and the free ingress to and egress from that property.
Picketing-State Court Jurisdiction, No. 2. The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals upheld ${ }^{3}$ the constitutionality of a State statute making the picketing of a struck employer by any person who is not or was not an employee immediately prior to the strike a misdemeanor. The court held that

[^43]the statute was neither an abridgement of the rights of free speech and assembly protected by the Federal Constitution or a deprivation of the picketing rights protected by the National Labor Relations Act. ${ }^{4}$

This case arose upon the conviction of two members of the union's regional council who had assisted in the organization of the union at establishments of two employers. The defendants, who had never been employed by these employers, had participated daily in the picketing activities, occasionally marched in the picket line, and one defendant had carried a sign on one occasion during picketing while the union was on strike for a lawful purpose. At all times, the picketing was peaceful, free from violence, threats, or other lawlessness.
Interpreting the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States ${ }^{5}$ to be that peaceful picketing may be enjoined by a State in the enforcement of some public policy when it is aimed at preventing that policy's effectuation, the court found that if the defendants were "allowed to freely join the picket line, then other strangers to the controversy would have the same right and numbers could thus be added with sufficient strength to turn peaceful picketing into picketing by force with its accompanying coercion and power." Therefore, according to the court, the statute's limitation of picketing to those persons directly involved in the issue that caused the picketing bad a direct relation to the prevention of disorder and coercion. Consequently, the present statute in prohibiting peaceful picketing was held valid under the Federal Constitution.

The court further held that the picketing activities by defendants were not protected by the National Labor Relations Act, because the pertinent provisions of that act were concerned with and limited to relations between employers and employees. As the defendants in this case had never been employees of the establishment, the court said that the protection of the act could not be applicable to them.

## Breach-of-Contract Injunction. A Federal court

 of appeals held ${ }^{6}$ that the Norris-LaGuardia Act deprived a Federal district court of jurisdiction to issue a preliminary injunction, in an action brought by an employer under section 301 of the National Labor Relations Act, to restrain a union'scontinuation of a peaceful strike, even if the strike constituted a breach of a no-strike clause in a collective bargaining contract.

In this case, the union and the employer had entered into a collective bargaining agreement which was to expire in September 1958 and which provided that no strikes were to be called while its provisions were in effect. After the union sought unsuccessfully to renegotiate wages, it called a strike, contending that the matter of these wage renegotiations was not within the scope of the agreement. Thereafter, the employer sought to enjoin the strike under section 301 of the NLRA, which provides that suits for violation of contracts between an employer and a labor organization representing its employees may be brought in any Federal district court. The district court found that the strike was in violation of the collective bargaining agreement and granted the injunction. ${ }^{7}$

In reversing the lower court, the court of appeals held that section 4 of the Norris-La Guardia Act, which deprives Federal courts of jurisdiction to enjoin peaceful strikes in cases involving or growing out of any labor disputes, was not repealed by implication by section 301 of the NLRA. In distinguishing this case from a 1957 Supreme Court decision ${ }^{8}$ which allowed a union injunctive relief to compel an employer to arbitrate, the court reasoned that the Supreme Court in that case had found that refusal to arbitrate was not the conduct that gave rise to the abuse of injunctive power prohibited by section 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. The appellate court held that the activity enjoined by the district court in this case was clearly within section 4 of that act. In analyzing the legislative history of the NLRA, it found no manifestation inconsistent with an interpretation that Congress had intended only to provide employers under section 301 with a monetary recovery for a union's breach

[^44]of a no-strike agreement and to impose certain sanctions against employees such as loss of status for violations of such agreements.

## "Hot Cargo" Clause—Interstate Commerce Act.

 The Interstate Commerce Commission held ${ }^{9}$ that a common carrier's refusal to accept goods of another carrier in compliance with a "hot cargo" clause in a labor contract violates a carrier's duty to serve the public.This case arose out of the refusal of nine common carriers to handle the interline shipments of a truckline company from which a union was seeking an agreement. When an impasse in the negotiations was reached, the union notified the company that picketing would begin and notified the nine other carriers that the company had been declared "unfair" and that the union expected them to enforce the hot cargo clauses contained in their respective agreements with it. Thereafter, the nine carriers did not handle the company's interline shipments. The company filed charges with the ICC against the other truckers, alleging violations of the Interstate Commerce Act and the terms, conditions, and limitations of their ICC certifications.

The Commission, in ordering the nine carriers to cease and desist from refusing to perform their duties as common carriers, referred to a recent NLRB decision ${ }^{10}$ which held that "at least where common carriers for hire are involved, the kind of 'hot cargo' clauses here before us are invalid at their inception and can be given no operative cognizance so far as administration of [the TaftHartley Act] is concerned." It held that the carriers' fears of a systemwide strike by their own employees were unfounded in view of the TaftHartley prohibitions against union-inspired secondary boycotts and its findings that (1) no serious dispute between the carriers and their employees existed and (2) the individual employees of the carriers appeared to have little, if any, real interest in the basic dispute between the union and the complaining company. Even if these fears had a basis in fact, the Commission held, the

[^45]carriers' "obligation to continue to render service to all without undue discrimination," which is almost an absolute duty and for which a common carrier must be held strictly accountable, must be regarded as paramount to their own potential labor difficulties.

Union Shop for Subcontractor's Employees. The NLRB held ${ }^{11}$ that an employers' association and a union discriminated against the employees of a subcontracting employer in violation of the NLRA, the latter by causing a work stoppage to secure their discharge and the former by securing their discharge in compliance with the union's demands. It further held, however, that the enforcement of a union-shop contract between the union and the employers' association, which would require employees of the subcontractor to join the union, was valid.

For several years, the collective bargaining agreement between an employer association representing 90 building contractors and a union contained a provision that the contract would apply to any work subcontracted by association members. While the contract was in force, several members of the association engaged a subcontractor whose technical employees were organized by another union as exclusive bargaining representative. The union representing the employer association's employees, in protest over the association's failure to enforce the provision in question, called a work stoppage at the project on which the subcontractor was working. Consequently, the subcontractor's work was canceled but was resumed as a result of an NLRB consent order. Shortly thereafter, the union and the association negotiated a new contract which contained a provision that all employees covered by the agreement must become members of the union within 31 days following the beginning of their employment or the effective date of the contract and that the association provide in all subcontracts that the subcontractor would comply with all the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement during work on a subcontract. Later, the subcontractor in this case submitted a bid to a member of the employer association and, in response, was informed that the subcontract would be awarded if he agreed to comply with all of the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement between the association and the union. The sub-
contractor declined to accept on those terms, stating that he could not compel his employees to become members of the union which represented the association's employees because he had a collective bargaining agreement with another union.

A majority of the Board held that both the union and the employer association had committed unfair labor practices in discriminating against the employees of the subcontracting company in the initial work stoppage. Two members of the majority held that section 8 (a) (3) of the NLRA precludes any employer from discriminating against any employee regardless of the fact that they are not his employees. The other majority member also held that a specific contract of employment is not necessary where, in all practical effect, the employees of the subcontractor were the employees of the association.

On the other hand, a majority of the Board, consisting of different members, held that the new agreement between the union and the association was valid and that its enforcement by the association through its refusal to contract work to the subcontracting company, unless the subcontractor agreed to the union-shop provision notwithstanding its own collective bargaining agreement, was not a discriminatory practice under the act. The Board stated that Congress did not intend that an employer who discriminated against another employer by refusing to do business with it because its employees were not members of a particular union should be charged with committing an unfair labor practice under the NLRA.

## Veterans' Reemployment

Denial of Union Intervention. A Federal district court rejected ${ }^{12}$ a union's effort to become a defendant along with a railroad in a reemployed veteran's action to correct his seniority date.

The veteran in this case had been employed by a railroad as a laborer before his military service; he was reinstated as a carman helper with a seniority date which fell within his military service, but was later changed to the date of his reemployment after military service. The veteran asserted that the employer's consistent practice was to recognize the position of carman helper as above that of laborer in a line of promotion and to
advance laborers to vacant carman helper positions in strict order of their seniority as laborers. In his suit, he sought to recover the seniority date to which he would have been promoted if not in military service, in accordance with the alleged practice of the employer. ${ }^{13}$. The railroad failed earlier to have the action dismissed on the ground that rights depending on practice are not within the protection of the reemployment statutes.

Following the court's refusal to dismiss the case, the union attempted to intervene as a defendant, in opposition to the veteran's claim. It contended that the court should permit it to intervene because (1) its collective bargaining agreement will or may have to be interpreted in the court proceedings and (2) the employees who would be adversely affected (nonveterans who moved ahead of the veteran because of his military service) should be represented in the case.

The court ruled that the union had no legal right to intervene because such a right exists only where an intervenor stands to gain or lose by direct legal operation of the judgment in the case; the union was not found to be in that position. The court further considered that the absence of the union did not affect the case "since no agreement between the [union] and the defendant railroad can impair the service adjustment benefits secured to a veteran under the act here in question."

Since the court had found that practice, rather than the union contract, was the basis of the veteran's statutory claim and that the union's contentions had failed to show that any provision of an agreement would play a part in deciding the case, it rejected the first ground for intervention. Moreover, the court pointed out that, in deciding whether to permit intervention on a discretionary basis, a court must consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties. In this case, the court held, the union merely underscored the issues raised by the original parties and presented no new questions; intervention could only cause undue delay; in

[^46]such a situation, the third party could generally help best and always help most quickly by filing a brief as a friend of the court.

As to the second reason for intervention, the court pointed out that other employees who might be adversely affected by the seniority adjustment claimed by the veteran were not, under the decision, indispensable parties in his action. It concluded that no purpose would be served, so far as these employees were concerned, by the union's
intervention that would not be served by the railroad's defense of the action. The union had contended that the railroad's only interest in seniority rosters was to know the order it should follow in layoffs and that, therefore, it might not present an adequate defense for the nonveterans. This argument was rejected because the railroad, if it lost the case, might be required to pay the veteran damages and could be expected for that reason to make an energetic defense.

What's the origin of the word "strike" as applied to a work stoppage?
The first recorded use of "strike" dates from the year 1200. It meant "to make one's way," as in "strike out for home." Over the next 500 years it got other meanings: "to strike a person a blow," etc. In 1707, the London Gazette, reporting a battle, said, "The enemy struck their tents and formed in line."

The next step came a few years later when the official English chronicles, describing an event at Bath involving a masters' guild, stated: "This day the whole body of chairmen . . . struck their poles and proceeded in a mutinous way to Guildhall, respecting the granting of their licenses." Presumably the masters kept shop in tents.

The Annual Register of Britain reported in 1768 that "this day (May 9) the hatters struck and refused to work till their wages are raised." Less than 50 years later the word was first heard in America when the Society of Cordwainers of New York-the shoemakers' union-ordered a "general strike" of its members.
-Origin of Word "Strike." (In The Carpenter, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, September 1956, p. 11.)

## Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## December 2, 1957

The Supreme Court of Virginia ruled, in Dougherty v. Commonwealth of Virginia, that the State's law forbidding picketing by persons who are not employees of the struck employer, is constitutional. (See also p. 183 of this issue.)

## December 4

Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corp. and the Machinists signed a 2 -year contract providing for pay-rate increases of 9 to 14 cents an hour, effective December 1, a wage reopener, and improved hospitalization benefits for 23,000 hourly rated employees in the Hartford, Conn., area. (See also p. 194 of this issue.)

## December 5

The AFL-CIO opened its second convention at Atlantic City, N. J., during which it expelled the Teamsters, Bakers, and Laundry Workers on charges of corrupt leadership and for failing to comply with previously issued orders to rid themselves of these influences. (See Chron. items for Oct. 24, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957; Nov. 15, 1957, MLR, Jan. 1958; and May 20, 1957, MLR, July 1957.) Two other unions-the Distillery Workers and the United Textile Workers (see Chron. items for Nov. 2 and 26, 1957, MLR, Jan. 1958)-were put on probation for similar reasons until they clean up under AFL-CIO supervision. Immediately following the convention the Federation issued a charter to the newly formed American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. (For an account of the convention's activities, see p. 146 of this issue.)

## December 6

The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field began hearings on strongarm tactics of Teamster organizers in Tennessee.

On December 17, the committee heard testimony on a Chattanooga, Tenn., Teamster local's alleged payoff in connection with an acquittal, directed by Judge Raulston Schoolfield, of 13 teamsters charged with dynamiting, arson, and other acts of violence. Later in the month, the Governor of Tennessee started an investigation of the case. (See also p. 190 of this issue.)

## December 9

The U. S. Supreme Court upheld an Arkansas State court antipicketing injunction, in a dispute affecting interstate
commerce, to the extent that it was directed at acts of intimidation, violence, and threats of violence, but overruled it insofar as it prohibited peaceful picketing, over which NLRB has exclusive jurisdiction. The case was Youngdahl and Amalgamated Clothing Workers v. Rainfair, Inc. (See also p. 183 of this issue.)

The U. S. Supreme Court denied review in Olyphant v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and thus in effect upheld a lower court decision that a union certified as bargaining agent under the Railway Labor Act is not required by the Fifth Amendment's due process clause to admit Negroes to membership, and that the certification is not a sufficient Federal action to change the union's private character. (See MLR, Dec. 1957, p. 1492.)

## December 10

Acting on recommendations of the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurement, the Atomic Energy Commission lowered by two-thirds the permissible level of radiation exposure for atomic workers and populations outside atomic facilities. (See Chron. item for May 18, 1957, MLR, July 1957.)

The Civil Service Commission announced salary raises, effective later in the month, for certain physical scientists and engineers on the Federal payroll, which were designed to hold and attract critically needed specialists. (See also p. 195 of this issue.)

## December 13

President Eisenhower named John H. Fanning, a Government career lawyer, to the National Labor Relations Board to replace Abe Murdock, whose term expired December 16.

Eugene C. James, former secretary-treasurer of the Laundry Workers (recently expelled from the AFL-CIO, see item for Dec. 5), was indicted by a Federal grand jury in Chicago on charges of income tax evasion in the years 1951-54. James was ousted from his position in 1956 (see Chron. item for Dec. 3, 1956, MLR, Feb. 1957) for alleged misappropriation of $\$ 700,000$ in union welfare funds.

## December 14

Teamster President Dave Beck was convicted of embezzling $\$ 1,900$ received from the sale of an automobile owned by the Western Conference of Teamsters. (See Chron. item for Aug. 28, 1957, MLR, Oct. 1957; see also p. 190 of this issue.)

## December 16

The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled, in Galveston Truck Line Corp. v. ADA Motor Lines, Inc., that, under the Interstate Commerce Act, common carriers have a "clear and unmistakable duty" to transport goods offered in accordance with their published tariffs; and that this
duty is "almost an absolute one" which, if the public is to be protected, may not be "bargained away" through "hot cargo" clauses in labor agreements. (See also p. 185 of this issue.)

The National Labor Relations Board reopened the case of Darlington Manufacturing Co., Darlington, S. C., which was permanently closed after the Textile Workers Union won a bargaining election among its employees. The Board ordered further hearing on the union's charge that the mill was one of a chain whose operations and labor relations were controlled by Deering, Milliken \& Co., Inc. (See Chron. item for Nov. 6, 1957, MLR, Jan. 1958.)

The NLRB ruled that a provision of a union-shop agreement between a contractors' association and a union which required that employees of subcontractors join the union was legal and enforceable. However, the Board held, both the union and the association discriminated illegally by actions to enforce the agreement which effected the discharge of subcontractor employees who were members of another union. The case was Northern California Chapter, the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. and St. Maurice, Helmkamp \& Musser; Operating Engineers, Local $\mathcal{S}$ and Same. (See also p. 185 of this issue.)

The Federal court of appeals in Boston ruled that, in actions brought under the Federal Arbitration and the Taft-Hartley acts for specific performance of arbitration clauses in collective bargaining contracts, the Federal district courts must themselves determine whether a given grievance is arbitrable and any term in the agreement violated, before ordering arbitration. The case was Local 149, American Federation of Technical Engineers v. General Electric Co.

The 8-day New York City strike by the Motormen's Benevolent Association for craft bargaining ended without resolving the issue, as the 1,500 motormen and other craftsmen involved voted to resume work. On the same day, in a union representation election recommended by a factfinding panel earlier in the month, New York City Transit Authority employees voted ( 10,029 to 2,328 ) to retain the Transport Workers Union as their representative on the subways and certain bus lines. (See also p. 193 of this issue.)

On December 31, the Transport Workers reached a 2 -year settlement with the authority, calling for an increase of over 30 cents an hour for 31,000 city transit workers who were scheduled to strike on New Year's Eve. The terms included the authority's agreement to set aside $\$ 21 / 2$ million for inequity adjustments between skilled and unskilled workers. (See also p. 193 of this issue.)

## December 18

The Federal court of appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio, upheld an NLRB decision (see Chron. item for July 12, 1956, MLR, Sept. 1956), based on the rarely invoked section

502 of the Taft-Hartley Act, that a company's employees had the right to walk out because of abnormally dangerous work conditions, and that such a move was not in violation of a no-strike clause in their union contract. The case was $N L R B$ v. Knight Morley Corp.

## December 19

In New York City, the Federal court trial of James R. Hoffa, Teamster president-elect, and two codefendants on charges of conspiring to wiretap illegally subordinates' office telephones in the Detroit Teamsters headquarters, ended in a deadlocked jury. (See Chron, item for May 14, 1957, MLR, July 1957; see also p. 190 of this issue.)

## December 23

Announcement was made that the Steamship Office Workers, Local 1809 of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), signed an 18-month contract-its first for ship line office workers-with the French Line in New York City, providing for wage increases averaging 30 cents an hour, a 35 -hour week with overtime provisions, and other benefits, including free trips to Europe for employees and their families every 3 years, subject to some limitations.

## December 26

The United Auto Workers Public Review Board, in its first decision since it was created last April (see MLR, June 1957, p. 699), ruled that 10 ex-Communists who had invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had the right under the AFL-CIO ethical practices code and the UAW constitution to hold union office. (See also p. 192 of this issue.)

## December 29

The Honest Ballot Association reported that members of the National Maritime Union, in a recent referendum, approved 17 actions of the union's convention in October 1957, including a $\$ 20$-a-year increase in dues. (See also p. 192 of this issue.)

## December 31

A New York supreme court ruled that an employer was entitled to an injunction restraining a union from violating a strike settlement which provided that neither the company nor the union would engage in acts of reprisal or disciplinary action against any employee for his conduct during a strike. The case was Republic Aviation Corp. v. Lodge 1987, International Association of Machinists.

The United Shoe Workers reached a 1-year agreement with various eastern Massachusetts shoe manufacturers affecting about 10,000 workers and providing a 5 -cent hourly wage increase and other benefits.

## Developments in Industrial Relations*

## Union Activities

Labor news during December centered on the second biennial convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and on ensuing developments.

Measures taken at the convention of the AFLCIO to eliminate corruption within the ranks of organized labor included expulsion of 3 unions and placing 2 others on probation. ${ }^{1}$ On December 6 , the Federation, by a majority of nearly 5 to 1 , voted to oust the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and on December 9 the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union was expelled. A few days later, the Laundry Workers' Union was also dropped from the Federation ranks. The AFL-CIO subsequently ordered that locals of these expelled unions be dropped from State and local councils. The United Textile Workers avoided expulsion by compliance with cleanup directives. The Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union, under threat of expulsion, accepted Federation cleanup orders under which a special convention is to be held to elect officers by secret ballot. ${ }^{2}$ An AFL-CIO representative is to manage the convention to assure a fair vote.

Teamsters. The Teamsters union, as well as some of its top officials, faced other problems during the month. On December 14, Teamster President Dave Beck was found guilty of embezzling $\$ 1,900$ from the sale of a union-owned automobile in 1956. The case was tried in a King County (Wash.) Superior Court and followed an indictment issued in July 1957. ${ }^{3}$ Attorneys for Mr. Beck said they would ask for a new trial.

In New York City at the trial of James R. Hoffa, president-elect of the Teamsters, and two codefendants (Owen B. Brennan and Bernard Spindel), ${ }^{4}$ the jury was unable to reach a verdict 190
concerning charges of conspiring to tap telephones illegally in the Detroit Teamsters offices. At issue in the trial was whether the installation of listening and recording devices was intended to "bug" the offices (that is, equip with hidden microphones), which in itself is not illegal, or, as the prosecution contended, to wiretap telephone talks by union officials. A new trial is scheduled to begin on February 3.

In Washington, D. C., trial of the suit instituted by 13 rank-and-file members of the Teamsters union, charging the election at the Teamsters convention was "rigged," ${ }^{5}$ began early in December. Testimony coming before the court charged that in many instances delegates were chosen in violation of the union's constitutional procedures.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field continued its investigation into Tennessee Teamster activities. Testimony coming before the committee included charges against Teamster members of shooting nonunion truckdrivers in an organizing campaign, pouring syrup into truck crankcases, slashing tires, and dynamiting trucks. Paul L. Andrews, former president of B \& S Motor Lines in Nashville, Tenn., testified that between December 9, 1954, and November 21, 1955, acts of violence occurred after he rejected contract demands of Teamster Local 327. He told the committee that, in his opinion, only "in the very minority of cases" were law enforcement officials "vigorous" in their investigation of the acts of violence.

The committee also heard evidence of an alleged payoff by a Chattanooga, Tenn., Teamster local to "fix" charges growing out of vandalism in a labor dispute. Witnesses testified that in 1951 Judge Raulston Schoolfield dismissed an indictment against 13 Teamster defendants and later directed a verdict of not guilty. Raymond Hixson, a deputy State fire marshal, said that an official of Teamster Local 515 in Chattanooga told him that " $\$ 18,500$ had been passed to quash the indictments."

[^47]Later, in reply to a Tennessee Bar Association recommendation that he step down from his Criminal Court bench, Judge Schoolfield stated that he would not do "anything which might lead some people to believe me . . . guilty of any wrongdoing."

Bakery Workers. Shortly after expulsion of the Bakery Workers' International Union from the AFL-CIO on December 12, it was revealed that AFL-CIO President George Meany had, under power granted to him by the Executive Council, issued a charter to the newly formed American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. On December 16, officers of the expelled union announced that five leaders of the new union had been suspended for "dual unionism." On December 17, six locals that were supporting the new union were placed under trusteeship by the unaffiliated Bakery Workers officials.

The president of the expelled union, James G. Cross, as well as two other union officials, faced other problems, as they were indicted on charges of embezzling union funds to buy automobiles, jewelry, and other personal items. The indictment was based substantially on testimony before the McClellan Committee during the early summer of $1957 .{ }^{6}$ Mr. Cross said he was glad that "sneers and inferences from the McClellan Committee and elsewhere" would be tried "where they belong-in a court of law."

Other Union Activities. Just prior to the AFLCIO convention, three Federation departmentsthe Building and Construction Trades, the Maritime Trades, and the Metal Trades Departmentsheld their conventions. Richard J. Gray, head of the Building and Construction Trades Department, advocated that unions affiliated with the department forego wage increases in 1958 to help combat inflation. In addition, Mr. Gray proposed the full use of laborsaving tools, machinery, and material that would help cut production costs. Mr. Gray contended that inflation was of paramount importance to labor and expressed the belief that a wage-increase moratorium would relieve increasing unemployment

[^48]in the construction industry. In response, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, appeared before the department and charged that Mr. Gray's proposal was akin to the "big business" argument that higher wages were responsible for higher prices. Mr. Meany contended that, with a downturn in the economy, higher wages were needed in order to increase consumer purchasing power.

On the question of longstanding jurisdictional problems, Mr. Meany declared to the construction delegates that renewed labor warfare would not resolve the dispute over work on major repairs in factories. Recalling " 20 years of dog fighting," Mr. Meany pointed out that if the labor movement wants to fight, it should fight to organize the unorganized. "This problem [of jurisdiction] can be solved," Mr. Meany went on, "by intelligence and faith and determination and devotion to the ideals of the trade union movement. I know it cannot be solved by labor fighting labor."

The threat of secession from the Federation was shelved, at least temporarily, on the following day when the delegates passed a compromise resolution calling for the Federation "to condemn any activity on the part of any affiliated industrial union which would tend to encroach and usurp . . . collective bargaining contracts" of the construction unions. The resolution also directed the department's negotiating committee to meet again with representatives of the Industrial Union Department; if no agreement could be reached by February 28, 1958, a meeting of the presidents of the 19 building trades unions was to be called to make a "final decision on the future steps to be taken . . . with respect to this controversy."

Speaking before the Maritime Trades Department convention on December 3, Mr. Meany admitted that efforts to merge the department (initially representing former AFL unions but now including the former CIO Marine Engineers) ${ }^{7}$ with the Maritime Committee (composed of 4 former CIO international unions) had been unsuccessful to date. However, the AFL-CIO chief said that "some concessions have been made . . ." Mr. Meany reported that an understanding had been reached in late November by which two traditional maritime rivals-the Seafarers' International Union and the National Maritime Union ${ }^{8}$ -will first meet with him to try to work out any disputes that arise before taking action against
one another. In recent years, the groups have engaged in jurisdictional quarrels which sometimes have ended up before the National Labor Relations Board.

The NMU revealed in late December that its members had ratified a resolution adopted at the union's convention in October, ${ }^{9}$ raising dues $\$ 20$ a year to finance a $\$ 10$-million, 10 -year program for construction of new union halls in 24 port cities. The program includes a building in New York to house the NMU national offices and port facilities, which is expected to cost over $\$ 5$ million.

On December 26, the Public Review Board of the United Automobile Workers union ${ }^{10}$ upheld rulings that 10 UAW officials should not be barred from office because they admitted they were former Communists or because they refused to answer certain inquiries by a congressional subcommittee concerning past or current affiliation with the Communist Party. For 5 of the persons involved, the cases had been previously heard by the UAW's Executive Board, and for the others by the members' respective local unions. In a written decision, the board declared that "There is nothing in the said [AFL-CIO ethical practices] code nor in the international constitution barring former Communists from office." 11 'The cases had been referred to the review board by the union's top Executive Board on August 28.

The review board's action was criticized by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, who said that union leaders should be as strict with union personnel who plead the Fifth Amendment in response to queries about Communist connections as with those who refuse to testify about corruption. Al Zack, a press officer of the AFLCIO, replied that the Auto Workers "has abided in complete accordance with the AFL-CIO practice in the use of the Fifth Amendment." The Federation's constitution, he went on to say, does not condone either communism or corruption, nor the use of the Fifth Amendment to hide subversive or corrupt practices; the Federation does maintain as proper, however, use of the amendment for personal protection. ${ }^{12}$

## Rulings and Decisions

"Hot cargo" clauses in collective bargaining contracts received a further setback ${ }^{13}$ when the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled on De-
cember 16 that common carriers must serve everyone regardless of such clauses in their union agreements. The ICC declared that Federal laws impose on common carriers "the clear and unmistakable duty to provide adequate service, equipment, and facilities for the transportation of property in interstate or foreign commerce . . . and . . . they are obligated to accept and transport all freight offered to them in accordance with the provisions of their published tariffs."

The U. S. Supreme Court on December 9 upheld the right of State courts to bar strikers from "threatening, intimidating, or coercing" nonstriking employees. The ruling arose from a 1955 dispute between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Rainfair, Inc., at Wynne, Ark., in which a county court issued an injunction barring picketing. The Supreme Court noted, however, that the subsequent State court ruling barring peaceful picketing had gone too far. In the majority opinion, Justice Harold H. Burton said that the field of peaceful picketing in such cases was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

## Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

Announcement of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for November presaged automatic cost-of-living increases in pay for over a million workers. Under semiannual adjustment provisions in existing contracts, more than 680,000 workers in basic steel and related industries received 5 -cent increases in January; 100,000 employees in the aluminum and metal container manufacturing industries were scheduled to receive the same amount in February or later, and a 4-cent

[^49]adjustment went into effect in January for more than 120,000 meatpacking workers.

Nonmanufacturing. Within hours of a threatened strike deadline on New Year's Eve, representatives of the Transport Workers Union and the New York City Transit Authority reached agreement on a 2 -year contract providing for a "package" valued in excess of 30 cents an hour. The settlement, affecting 31,000 employees, called for a wage increase of 15 cents an hour on January 1, 1958 , and another wage advance of 10 cents an hour effective January 1, 1959; in addition, the authority agreed to set aside $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ million for inequity adjustments between skilled and unskilled workers, averaging about 3 cents an hour for the skilled workers. Other improvements in the agreement proposed payment for the first day of sick leave for employees who have either more than 7 years' service or 50 days of accumulated sick leave (estimated to cost about 3 cents an hour) ${ }^{14}$ and, effective January 1959, a fourth week of vacation after 20 years' service (valued at approximately $11 / 2$ cents). The TWU and representatives of privately owned New York City buslines a few hours later agreed on "package" increases of from 18 to 24 cents an hour over a 2 year period; approximately 8,200 workers were affected.

Earlier in the month, an 8-day strike had idled about 1,500 New York subway motormen and other workers. Precipitated by a factfinding board's recommendation for "the continuance of the present type of union representation" among hourly rated Transit Authority employees on a systemwide rather than a craft basis, ${ }^{15}$ the strike ended on December 16 after the Motormen's Benevolent Association and allied craft groups were assured by Mayor Wagner, Governor Harriman, and Republican leaders of the State Legislature that their efforts to obtain separate craft recognition and bargaining rights would be given a fair hearing. Before the return of the striking workers, assurances were given that a Republican-sponsored bill to be introduced in the State Legislature would provide for the first time

[^50]a statutory right for transit employees to organize and bargain collectively with the Transit Autbority and give the State Labor Relations Board the power to decide whether bargaining should be on a general or craft basis. Strikers were also assured by Mayor Wagner that there would be no summary dismissals of striking employees; that charges against returning strikers would be passed on by Simon H. Rifkind, formerly a Federal judge; and that a special wage fund would be established to correct inequities in pay rates for motormen and other skilled workers.

Tentative agreement on a settlement was reached on December 29, 1957, by Teamster union leaders and negotiators for trucking companies in 13 midwestern States. Ratified on January 9, 1958, by union officials, the settlement provided for wage advances of 10 cents an hour effective February 1, 1958, and 7 cents more in both 1959 and 1960; incorporation of the current 10-cent cost-of-living allowance into base rates; and continuation of the existing escalator clause. Other changes included an increase in the employers' weekly contributions to the pension fund from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 4$ by 1960 , and a 25 -cent weekly increase in contributions to the health and welfare plan beginning in 1958. The settlements, negotiated under reopening clauses of 6 -year contracts due to expire in 1961, affected about 160,000 over-the-road and local cartage drivers and were expected to set a pattern for negotiations in other areas.

Early in December, 6 locals affiliated with the Painters District Council 22 of Detroit and the Wayne (County) Association of Painting and Decorating Contractors, Inc., announced that beginning January 1, 1958, a 4-day workweek would be put into effect in an effort to avoid any drastic layoffs among the 5,000 workers. Provision for the shorter workweek is contained in a contract negotiated earlier in 1957 providing that if there were " $a$ large number of qualified members unemployed," the workweek should be reduced to 4 days during the months of January and February so as to "stabilize the industry."
The Retail Clerks International Association and chain food stores in the Chicago, Ill., area reached a tentative agreement on a 2 -year contract affecting approximately 12,000 workers. Effective November 21, 1957, full-time weekly rates of pay were to be increased by $\$ 6$ and $\$ 5$ for men and
women respectively, while part-time employees were scheduled to receive pay advances of 10 and 15 cents an hour. Deferred raises of $\$ 5$ weekly for assistant managers and produce department heads, $\$ 4$ for other full-time and 10 cents an hour for part-time workers, will become effective in November 1958. Eligibility for 3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 12 years' service was also included in the settlement.

Manufacturing. The United Aircraft Corp., Pratt and Whitney Division, and the International Association of Machinists announced on December 4 that they had agreed upon a new 2-year contract for 23,000 employees in the Hartford, Conn., area. Hourly rates of pay were increased by 9 to 14 cents effective December 1, and a wage reopening clause was provided for the second contract year. The agreement also raised group hospitalization benefits from $\$ 12$ to $\$ 15$ daily. The company also announced that, effective December 1, it would raise by 4 percent the pay of its 11,000 salaried employees who are not organized.

A wage increase averaging 10.1 cents an hour for about 15,000 employees of Western Electric Co. was negotiated in mid-December by representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The agreement, reached under a wage reopening clause of a contract expiring in 1959, affected employees in the firm's Hawthorne and other Chicago area plants.

Wage advances and improved pension and insurance benefits were provided in an agreement signed by the Corning Glass Works and the American Flint Glass Workers Union in early December. Retroactive to November 25, wage rates of approximately 6,300 workers at the company's plants in Corning and Horseheads, N. Y., and Wellsboro, Pa., were raised by $31 / 2$ percent or $7 \frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour, whichever was greater. Beginning December 1, 1957, the daily hospital room allowance was upped by $\$ 2.50$ to a new maximum of $\$ 13.50$, and effective January 20,1958 , monthly pension benefits were increased from $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.50$ for each year of service for workers already retired as well as for those retiring in the future. Other contract changes included double time and one-half instead of double time for work on Labor Day and New Year's Day and extension of a funeral-leave clause to include parents-in-law.

In mid-December, Charles Pfizer \& Co. announced an 8 -cent hourly pay raise for 5,700 employees in Groton, Conn., Brooklyn, N. Y,. and Terre Haute, Ind. Effective December 16, the increase applied to both hourly- and weeklypaid workers and reportedly brought the average hourly rate to $\$ 2.13$. Workers at plants of this drug firm are not unionized.

About 10,000 employees of various shoe manufacturing companies in the eastern Massachusetts area were affected by the signing of a new $1-$-year contract. Reached on December 31, 1957, the agreement with the United Shoe Workers union called for a 5 -cent-an-hour wage increase and increased the minimum rate for employees with 3 months' service from $\$ 1.05$ to $\$ 1.13$ an hour.

A retirement plan covering approximately 5,000 employees of members of the Specialty Shoe Manufacturers Association of St. Louis was negotiated by the Boot and Shoe Workers in November. Under the agreement, which is generally similar to the one negotiated in the summer of 1957 for the International Shoe Co. ${ }^{15}$ employers will pay $5 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per man-hour to provide monthly pension benefits of $\$ 1.25$ for each year of service up to a total of 30 years; eligibility for benefits is established after 15 years' seniority. The plan also provides for transfer of credit in the event an employee moves from 1 employer to another within the 11 -member association. Negotiations were conducted in accordance with a provision of a 3year contract agreed to in late 1955 providing for termination in 1957 unless agreement was reached on a pension plan.

In mid-November, protracted negotiations between the John B. Stetson Co. and the Hatters Union eventuated in a new contract, retroactive to May 1957, for approximately 1,450 workers in the company's Philadelphia plant. Under the agreement providing for a package worth at least 7 cents an hour to the workers over a 2 -year period, workers received a 2 -cent-an-hour wage advance retroactive to May 16, 1957, and another 2 cents effective November 15, 1957. An additional 2cent increase is scheduled for November 1958, with the provision that if the cost of living rises sufficiently to warrant further wage advances, the contract may be reopened on wages, in which event workers may receive additional amounts up to 3

[^51]cents an hour. Inequity wage adjustments and special adjustments for maintenance department employees were also provided. Additional contract changes included an improved hospitalization and medical plan and a $\$ 5$ increase in monthly pension allowances. Eligibility requirements for pensions were also liberalized to provide benefits after 15 instead of 25 years' service. The company further agreed to participate in a national men's hat promotion campaign currently being initiated by several other hat firms. Under the plan, the company will contribute 1 percent of its payroll to the fund.

In Milwaukee, Wis., a local of the Brewery Workers reportedly became the first union to negotiate 5 weeks of vacation for its members with 20 years' service. The agreement, reached with 3 malt brewing companies, also included increased wages which will rise by November 1958 to a minimum of $\$ 3$ an hour for powerhouse employees,
$\$ 2.90$ for maintenance workers, and $\$ 2.77 \frac{1}{2}$ for production workers. The contract was praised by the secretary of the local, John Schmidt, as being "one answer to the problem [of] winter layoffs . . ." About 250 workers were affected by the agreement.

Government. The U. S. Civil Service Commission announced in December that the rates of all Federal engineers and certain physical scientists in General Schedule grades 6 and 8 through 17 would be increased to the top regular salary step of their grades. The increases were mandatory upon all Federal agencies, and affected about 19,800 employees not already at the top of their respective grades. In 1956, Government engineers and certain physical scientists in specified grades received pay advances bringing their pay either to the top or to about the midpoint of their grade; about 35,500 employees were affected at that time.

Union Conventions, March 16 to April 15, 1958

| Date | National and international unions | Place |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 19... | National Union United Welders of America (Ind.) | Hawthorne, Calif. |
| March 28 | International Die Sinkers' Conference (Ind.)- | Lansing, Mich. |
| $a$ | State federations | Place |
| March 19 | North Carolina State AFL-CIO | Charlotte |
| March 27 | South Carolina Labor Council. | Charleston |
| April 14 | Arizona State AFL-CIO | Tucson |
| April 14.... | Louisiana State Labor Council | Baton Rouge |

# Book Reviews and Notes 

## Special Reviews

## Printers and Technology: A History of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. By Elizabeth Faulkner Baker. New York, Columbia University Press, 1957. xviii, 545 pp., bibliography. $\$ 7$.

Documentary histories of unions rarely have the attribute of being timely, a distinction achieved by Professor Baker's volume on the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. This feature is neatly packaged in the introductory "Setting" which analyzes the impact of technology on an industry and unions with a long history of exposure to change. In this section, the author sets the stage for clarifying the maze of jurisdictional conflicts, union personalities and union politics, and various union and employer agreements which are the essence of any union history.

At first, wisely disregarding a strict chronological approach, Professor Baker discusses each broad building block. These include the nature of the printing industry; employer organizations and their divergent views on foremen, which significantly influenced employer-employee relations; the shift from union concern over technological unemployment to the matter of job control; and finally, the origins of discontent with compositor rule in the mother of all printing unions, the International Typographical Union (ITU), which ultimately led to the secession of printing pressmen and other groups of craftsmen. In dealing with technological developments, the author carefully points up the gradualness of changes which blunted job displacement problems in the printing industry. At the same time, she makes a note-
worthy reference to other technological advances "that came with a sudden impact-such as the introduction of recorded music and of the printing telegraph, which displaced many musicians and telegraphers "
Having set guide lines, the author's major emphasis shifts to a more formal chronological accounting of the Printing Pressmen's history. Because of her long interest and background as a researcher in this complicated subject matter field, Professor Baker raises interesting speculation along the way. For example, at the 1883 convention of the Typographical Union, 6 years before the withdrawal of the pressmen, the latter requested that the union's name be changed to the Internationa] Typographical and Pressmen's Union of North America. The author surmises that had the ITU accepted this proposal, it might have allayed the printing pressmen's distrust of ITU motives and altered the pattern of conflict in the years ahead. In the crucial matter of job control, it is made clear that the Pressmen's struggle to grow had to be waged on three fronts-with employers, with other printing unions, and with divisive elements within the Pressmen's Union itself. In their relations with employers, although at times stormy, the Pressmen's enviable record of conciliation and arbitration is underscored. It is "still the only printing trade union to arrive at an arbitration agreement with organized employing printers on a national scale." Regarding other unions, the Pressmen are found in the incongruous position of, on the one hand, fending off ITU thrusts for pressmen members, and on the other, seeking agreement with the ITU to regulate the use of the union label-long recognized as a defensive weapon against antiunion employers. A significant chapter, worthy of close scrutiny by the practical trade unionist, deals with the Pressmen's unionization of the relatively new printing specialty workers in plants where printing is supplementary to production. In this area, the Pressmen, convinced that rigid application of craft unionization principles would hamper organizing efforts, successfully adopted a policy of organizing along industrial (vertical) lines.

The vision of printing union leadership in shaping a purposeful structure during its formative years increases in dimension as technology becomes more complex. Thus, Professor Baker relates how in the early 1900's the late Printing

Pressmen's president George L. Berry pressed for a technical trade school run by the union to teach members how to master new printing techniques. A few years later, the union also established a statistical department which became an expanded "Service Bureau" whose factfinding services are vital today in the union's collective bargaining activities. While paying tribute to Berry's foresight in most matters, the author presents a full discussion of events surrounding the congressional hearings in 1949 on the Printing Pressmen's Union, which led the investigating committee chairman to state that "the evidence disclosed misconduct upon the part of the deceased president of this union." A final chapter raises key questions on the future of all printing trade unionism. These questions could be construed as an appeal by the author for printing trade unions to lay aside partisan considerations and to weigh the merits of a return to one all embracing printing union in light of possible technological thrusts in the future.

This book is a mine of detailed information about events, perhaps familiar in broad outline to those interested in industrial relations. Although the copious footnotes indicate references mainly to union sources, a bibliography shows many others were used as well. Moreover, the views of employing printing organizations receive adequate attention throughout the text. At least part of this book, the introductory setting, is recommended to the observers in many fields who may be interested in an overview of how technology affected an industry, its jobs, and its unions. This book undoubtedly fulfills the author's intended purpose, and will serve as a valuable reference source for practical and academic students of industrial relations.

## -William Paschell

 Bureau of Labor StatisticsThe International Protection of Trade Union Freedom. By C. Wilfred Jenks. London, London Institute of World Affairs, 1957. xl, 592 pp., bibliographical notes. \$15, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York.
In acquainting the reader with the theory and practice of the international protection of trade union freedom, the author presents a comprehensive handbook of the structure of the Inter-
national Labor Organization (ILO), of the existing international procedures for the protection of freedom of association, and of the procedural adjustments made in the light of the growing international awareness of the vital role which free and independent trade unions are called upon to play within the national and international society. References to inquiries made by the ILO into the status of trade unions within the member countries, as well as case histories of complaints brought before the $\amalg O$ concerning infringement of trade union rights, make the book indispensable to those government officials, employers, or workers who are assigned to deal with international labor affairs.
The student of international law will also find a study of the material contained in the book useful and inspiring. In evaluating the progress made internationally in promoting and protecting freedom of association for trade union purposes, the author emphasizes "the significance of the international recognition of freedom of association as an element in the contemporary transformation of the scope and character of international law"; and calls it "the legal counterpart of its political significance as the deathknell of a monolithic conception of the State."

One notes with interest the author's implied suggestion that the experience with "the integrating forces" in the ILO tripartite system may be applied to future world bodies of international organization, without, however, fully sharing this opinion.
-Arnold L. Steinbach Office of International Labor Affairs

## Incentive Payment Systems: A Review of Research and Opinion. By R. Marriott. London, Staples Press, Ltd., 1957. 232 pp., bibliography. 21s.

The author, who is affiliated with the Medical Research Council's Group for Research in Industrial Psychology at University College, London, states that his main objective in writing this book is "to provide an outline of the present state of knowledge on incentive payment systems." This sizable task is approached through comparison and evaluation of views (many divergent) expressed in some of the literature and conferences on the subject. The review concentrates on
weekly wage incentive plans but delves also into longer term systems including profit sharing, bonus plans based on attendance, length of service, or quality, and even merit rating.

Following a brief recording of periods in which production incentives have been widely introduced and of some problems of research on incentives, the second chapter is devoted to definition and classification of the multiplicity of original and modified schemes in use.

Advantages and disadvantages of specific systems are reviewed in chapter III. The author found no reliable investigation which clearly establishes any general superiority or inferiority. Marriott concludes, however, that the general view that individual workers and small groups are more efficient than large groups in achieving desired results, is confirmed by studies reviewed. A few statistics on use of incentives (largely from International Labor Office reports) permit some international comparisons.

The setting of time and work standards, with special attention to methods, merits, and defects of time study, are reviewed next. Perhaps of major interest to the reader is a chapter on the effectiveness of incentive systems. Marriott states that in spite of the evidence in favor of incentive payment systems, many questions are left unanswered. A careful perusal of the opinion, case, and experimental studies suggests that the incentive payment system has perhaps less to offer, in itself, than is commonly supposed. Though it is an additional spur to effort by the workers, it is perhaps an equal or greater spur to management to provide the right type of human and technical organization, with all that those terms mean.

Failures and restriction of output, the influence of the "total factory situation," and a general appraisal round out this comprehensive study. It is evident that there is a growing acceptance of greater participation by workers and their representatives in the institution and operation of incentive systems.

This fully documented volume will serve well as a reference book on this controversial subject.

-Toivo P. Kanninen<br>Bureau of Labor Statistics

Executives for Government: Central Issues of Federal Personnel Administration. By Paul T. David and Ross Pollock. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1957. 186 pp. , bibliography. $\$ 1.50$.
Although this monograph is directed to Federal officials and to students of Government, it may serve to inform a more general audience of some of the complexities and issues surrounding the executive staffing problems of the Federal Government. Politics is treated amply and frankly, and it is this feature, perhaps, that holds the reader's interest through a long list of alternative proposals for obtaining, developing, and holding a sufficient supply of qualified executives for the Federal Government.

A framework for discussion is established by stating four questions: (1) How can a sufficient supply of competent, qualified, and politically loyal executives be developed and recruited for the positions through which the President and his political party attempt to control and direct the executive branch? (2) What relative emphasis should be given to alternative staffing concepts in filling the higher nonpolitical posts under conditions of peace, war, national emergency, and political transition? (3) What should be done to provide a more effective career service system for the upper levels of the Federal civil service? (4) Should there be a clear line of demarcation between the political and nonpolitical appointive positions in the upper levels of the Federal service; and if so, where should the line be drawn?

Those seeking pat answers will be disappointed because little effort is made to give a preferred answer to any of these questions. Instead, the pros and cons of alternative answers are discussed. While practically all the proposals have been advanced before, it is helpful to have them assembled side by side and critically analyzed so that informed judgments may be made on controversial policy issues.

One of the recent and most publicized series of proposals dealing with staffing Federal executive positions is the report of the second Hoover Commission which appeared in 1955. Certain of the commission's proposals, therefore, are prominent in this monograph. Like other proposals dis-
cussed, however, they are treated in a pro and con fashion so that those who wish a critical analysis of some of the Hoover Commission's recommendations will find it here.

The monograph is easy to read-it is well organized, concisely expressed, and free of the abstract jargon sometimes found in writing on management topics. The final chapter contains a compact summary of the volume and is followed by a bibliography and index. The authors, both of whom have had Government experience, have, through a clear understanding of how the Government operates, produced a penetrating analysis of an important policy issue.

-R. R. Mortimer<br>Bureau of Labor Statistics

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## A.-Employment and Payrolls

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

| Employment status | Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | Annual average |  |
|  | Dec. | Nov. ${ }^{3}$ | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1957 | 1956 |
|  | Total, both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total labor force. | 70,458 | 70,790 | 71,299 | 71,044 | 71, 833 | 73, 051 | 72, 661 | 70, 714 | 69, 771 | 69,562 | 69, 128 | 68,638 | 69,855 | 70,746 | 70,387 |
| Otvilian labor force | 67, 770 | 68, 061 | 68,513 | 68,225 | 68, 994 | 70,228 | 69,842 | 67, 893 | 66, 951 | 66, 746 | 66, 311 | 65, 821 | 67, 029 | 67, 946 | 67, 530 |
| Unemployment | 3,374 | 3,188 | 2, 508 | 2,552 | 2,609 | 3, 007 | 3,337 | 2, 715 | 2,690 | 2,882 | 3,121 | 3, 244 | 2,479 | 2,936 | 2, 551 |
| Unemployed 4 weeks or less | 1,593 | 1,724 | 1, 272 | 1,438 | 1,386 | 1,582 | 2,028 | 1,398 | 1,251 | 1,167 | 1,335 | 1,645 | 1,231 | 1,485 | 1, 214 |
| Unemployed 5-10 weeks_-.-.-.-.- | 857 297 | 699 240 | 538 175 | 448 210 | 506 247 | 731 201 | 620 182 | 520 161 | 507 | 684 <br> 368 | 883 288 | 808 | 580 | 650 | 594 |
| Unemployed 15-26 weeks | 380 | 280 | 268 | 263 | 238 | 234 | ${ }_{261}$ | 1377 | 243 | 310 410 | 288 390 | 312 | 183 238 | 240 | $\stackrel{211}{301}$ |
| Unemployed over 26 weeks.------- | 246 | 243 | 255 | 193 | 232 | 260 | 247 | 260 | 267 | 253 | 227 | 188 | 247 | 239 | 232 |
| Employment...-.- | 64, 396 | 64, 873 | 66, 005 | 65, 674 | 66, 385 | 67, 221 | 66, 504 | 65, 178 | 64, 261 | 63, 865 | 63, 190 | 62, 578 | 64,550 | 65, 011 | 64,979 |
| Nonagricultural .............- | 59, 012 | 59, 057 | 59, 168 | 59, 156 | 59, 562 | 59, 449 | 58, 970 | 58, 519 | 58, 506 | 58, 431 | 57, 996 | 57, 643 | 59, 440 | 58,789 | 58, 394 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 46,579 7,343 | [11, $\begin{aligned} & 42,170 \\ & 11\end{aligned}$ | 47,051 6,784 | 47,652 6,207 | 45,992 5,637 | 44, 272 | 46, 988 | 47, 116 | 47, 230 | 46, 989 | 46, 183 | 46, 638 | 48,309 | 46, 238 | 46, 062 |
| Worked 1-14 hours. | 3,188 | - | 6, 234 | 2, 664 | 2, 110 | 5, ${ }^{\text {2, }} 345$ | 6, 2498 | 6, 2,942 | 6,671 2,920 | 6, 699 3,065 | 7, 134 | $\stackrel{6}{6,612}$ | 6,555 <br> 2,804 | 6,953 | 6,715 2 |
| With a job but not at work | 1,901 | 2,239 | 2, 399 | 2, 632 | 5,823 | 6,863 | 3,243 | 1,886 | 1, 684 | 1,678 | 1,787 | 1,721 | 2,804 | 2, 2771 | 2,648 2,969 |
| Agricultural | 5, 385 | 5, 817 | 6,837 | 6, 518 | 6,823 | 7,772 | 7,534 | 6,659 | 5,755 | 5, 434 | 5,195 | 4,935 | 5,110 | 6,222 | 6, 585 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 3, 266 | 3,586 | 4,893 | 4,318 | 4, 918 | 5,742 | 5,402 | 4, 616 | 3, 851 | 3, 492 | 3, 254 | 3,032 | 3,245 | 4,198 | 4,577 |
| Worked 15-34 hours.-.-. | 1,301 | 1,427 | 1,383 | 1,633 | 1, 364 | 1,514 | 1,622 | 1,523 | 1,411 | 1,352 | 1,264 | 1,162 | 1,175 | 1,413 | 1,399 |
| With a job but not at work | 557 | $548$ | + 390 | ${ }^{421}$ | 317 | 366 | 396 | 351 | 1, 356 | - 364 | 1, 454 | 1471 | 460 | ${ }_{4} 16$ | ${ }^{416}$ |
|  | 260 |  | 172 | 146 | 224 | 150 | 115 | 170 | 137 | 225 | 222 | 270 | 229 | 196 | 192 |
|  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total labor force. | 48, 096 | 48, 286 | 48, 503 | 48, 620 | 49,745 | 50,307 | 50, 160 | 48,657 | 48, 214 | 48,006 | 47,692 | 47, 498 | 47, 927 | 48,649 | 48,579 |
| Civilian labor force | 45,440 | 45, 589 | 45, 751 |  | 46,940 | 47,517 | 47,375 | 45, 870 | 45, 428 | 45, 223 | 44, 908 | 44, 714 | 45, 135 | 45, 882 | 45, 756 |
| Unemployment Employment. | 2, 392 | 2, 041 | 1,594 44,156 | 1,565 44,270 | 1, 1,596 | 1, 803 | 2,054 45,321 | 1,665 | 1,809 43 | 1,950 | 2,095 | 2, 150 | 1,665 | 1,893 | 1,608 |
| Empoyment Nonagricultural | 48, 413 | 43, 448 | 44,156 38,865 | - $\begin{aligned} & 44,270 \\ & 39,155\end{aligned}$ | 4. <br> 39,944 | $\xrightarrow{45,713}$ | 49,647 | 44, 205 38,982 | 43, 620 38,747 | 48, 4 3, 273 | 42,813 | 42, 564 | 43, 470 39,112 | 43,989 38,952 | 44,148 38,870 |
| Worked 35 hours or m | 32, 096 | 29,402 | 32, 773 | 33, 371 | 32, 992 | 31, 823 | 33, 713 | 33, 251 | 33, 027 | 33, 046 | 32, 439 | 32,619 | 33, 620 | 32,546 | 32, 536 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 3,680 | 6,471 | 3, 317 | 2,992 | 2,711 | 2, 891 | 2, 984 | 3,165 | 3,350 | 3, 260 | 3,424 | 3, 291 | 3, 080 | 3,461 |  |
| Worked 1-14 hours.........-- | 1,375 | 1,381 | 1,240 | 1. 162 | 950 | 1,010 | 1,096 | 1, 309 | 1,248 | 1,218 | 1,228 | 1,143 | 1,219 | 1,197 | 1,135 |
| With a job but not at work | 1,262 | 1,458 | 1,534 | 1, 630 | 3,299 | 4, 015 | 1, 854 | 1,257 | 1,122 | 1,111 | 1,240 | 1,190 | 1,193 | 1,748 | 1,810 |
| Agricultural .-.-.-...-.......---- | 4, 634 | 4, 834 |  | 5, 115 | 5,391 | 5, 975 | 5,674 | 5, 222 | 4, 872 | 4,638 | 4,482 | 4, 320 | 4,358 | 5, 037 | 5,278 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 3,075 | 3, 264 | 4, 111 | 3,779 | 4, 221 | 4, 862 | 4,499 | 4,006 | 3,560 | 3, 279 | 3, 076 | 2,854 | 2, 998 | 3,716 | 3,993 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 876 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 815 |  | 856 | 867 | 825 | 773 | 842 | 806 |
| Worked 1-14 hours. | 444 | 393 | 270 | 282 | 231 | 238 | 260 | 249 | 282 | 309 | 354 | 400 | 378 | 309 | 308 |
| With a job but not at work - | 239 | 226 | 153 | 128 | 198 | 121 | 96 | 152 | 118 | 194 | 185 | 240 | 210 | 171 | 171 |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total labor force | 22, 362 | 22,506 | 22,796 | 22, 424 | 22,088 | 22,745 | 22, 500 | 22,056 | 21,556 | 21, 557 | 21,436 | 21, 140 | 21,928 | 22, 097 | 21,808 |
| Civilian labor force | 22, 330 | 22, 473 | 22, 763 | 22, 390 | 22, 054 | 22,711 | 22,467 | 22,023 | 21, 523 | 21, 524 | 21, 403 | 21,107 | 21,894 | 22,084 | 21,774 |
| Unemploymen | 1981 | 1,147 | 22,914 | 286 | 1,013 | 1,203 | 1,283 | 1,050 | 21,82 | 932 | 1,026 | 1,094 | 21,814 | 1,043 | ${ }^{943}$ |
| Employment --...- | 21,349 | 21, 326 | 21, 849 | 21, 404 | 21,041 | 21, 508 | 21,183 | 20,974 | 20,641 | 20, 592 | 20, 377 | 20,013 | 21,080 | 21, 021 | 20, 831 |
| Nonagricultural | 20, 598 | 20, 343 | 20, 303 | 20, 001 | 19,609 | 19, 711 | 18, 323 | 19.537 | 19,758 | 19,796 | 19, 685 | 19,399 | 20, 327 | 19, 837 | 19,524 |
| Worked 35 hours or | 14, 483 | 12,768 | 14, 278 | 14, 281 | 12,999 | 12. 449 | 13,275 | 13, 865 | 14, 203 | 13, 943 | 13, 745 | 14, 018 | 14, 689 | 13, 692 | 13, 526 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 3, 683 | 5, 086 | 3,467 | 3,215 | 2,926 | 3, 078 | 3,257 | 3,411 | 3.322 | 3,439 | 3,710 | 3, 321 | 3,475 | 3,491 | 3,327 |
| Worked 1-14 hours. | 1, 813 | 1,709 | 1,694 | 1,502 | 1,159 | 1,335 | 1,402 | 1,632 | 1,672 | 1,847 | 1,666 | 1,529 | 1,585 | 1,580 | 1,513 |
| With a job but not at work 4 | 639 | 780 | 864 | 1,002 | 2, 524 | 2,849 | 1,389 | -628 | - 562 | 567 | 544 | 531 | 579 | 1,073 | 1,158 |
| Agricultural | 751 | 982 | 1,546 | 1, 403 | 1, 433 | 1,797 | 1,860 | 1,437 | 883 | 796 | 712 | 614 | 752 | 1, 184 | 1, 307 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 191 | 322 | 782 | - 539 | 697 | -879 | -902 | . 609 | 291 | 213 | 178 | 178 | 248 | 482 | 585 |
| Worked 15-34 hours. | 425 | 476 | 625 | 708 | 623 | 760 | 802 | 708 | 499 | 496 | 398 | 337 | 403 | 571 | 594 |
| Worked 1-14 hours. | 113 | 155 | 120 | 139 | 86 | 129 | 137 | 101 | 74 | 56 | 100 | 71 | 82 | 107 | 108 |
| With a job but not at work ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 22 | 30 | 19 | 17 | 26 | 29 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 31 | 36 | 30 | 20 | 25 | 21 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 (Ourrent Population Reports, Labor Force, Serles P-57, No, 176).
${ }^{3}$ Survey week contained legal holiday.
${ }^{6}$ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

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

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ${ }^{1}$
[In thousands]
 See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ${ }^{1}$ - Continued

| Industry | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1956$ <br> Dec. | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. ${ }^{2}$ | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. |  | 1956 | 1955 |
| Manufacturing-ContinuedLumber and wood products (except |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79.5 | 91.2 | 88.4 | 94.7 | 101.6 | 110.9 | 100.6 | 88.2 | 660.9 75.4 | 672.0 | 662.9 71.4 | 696.9 89.0 | 741.4 104.0 | 746.6 103.0 |
| Sawmills and planing mills...-......-. |  | 353.5 | 361.8 | 368.9 | 376.8 | 373.0 | 377.3 | 368.4 | 359.5 | 349.4 | 349.4 | 353. 5 | 366.9 | 388.1 | 393.1 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products |  | 129.8 | 133.3 | 135.0 | 135. 5 | 132.7 | 131.9 | 129.2 | 127.2 | 126.4 | 349.4 125.9 | 127.2 | 129.2 | 388.1 135.8 | 1393.8 |
|  |  | 48.5 | 50.1 | 50.8 | 50.0 | 50.1 | 52.5 | 52. 5 | 52.2 | 12.4 52.0 | 125.9 52.6 | 127.2 | 129.2 53.6 | 135.8 55.0 | 139.8 55.3 |
| Miscellaneous wood product |  | 54.7 | 55.5 | 56.4 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 57.1 | 57.4 | 57.9 | 57.7 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 58.2 | 58.5 | 55.4 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 367.4 | 373.7 | 378.1 | 379.8 | 378.2 | 369. 6 | 371.8 | 368.6 | 372.5 | 373.1 | 373.9 | 373.0 | 380.4 | 379. 0 | 368.2 |
| Household furniture --..-.......... |  | 266.3 | 267.9 | 267.9 | 266.6 | 259.1 | 261.0 | 259.1 | 263.2 | 263.1 | 263.1 | 261.5 | 267.4 | 266.4 | 259.3 |
| Office, public-building, and professional furniture |  | . 9 | 6. 2 | 47.4 | 47.7 | 47.0 | 47.5 | 47.1 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 47.9 | 47.4 | 48.0 | 48.1 |  |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.5 |  | 47.6 | 47.4 | 47.8 | 47.4 | 48.0 | 48.1 | 44.2 |
| Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous |  |  | 38.4 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 37.9 | 37.7 |
| furniture and fixtures.- |  | 25.3 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 27.0 |
| Paper and allied products | 574.6 | 578.3 | 580.4 | 580.6 | 576.0 | 569.7 | 578.7 | 573.1 | 575.0 | 574.6 | 573.1 | 575.7 | 580.1 | 569.9 | 550.0 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard |  | 276.8 | 277.1 | 277.8 | 278.4 | 276.0 | 281.5 | 277.8 | 278.8 | 279.1 | 279.6 | 280.9 | 282.5 | 278.0 | 271.2 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes |  | 164. 7 | 164. 1 | 163.5 | 159.4 | 156.6 | 158.8 | 157.1 | 157.1 | 156.7 | 155.9 | 157.6 | 160.5 | 156.7 | 148.3 |
| Other paper and allied products |  | 136.8 | 139.2 | 139.3 | 138.2 | 137.1 | 138.4 | 138.2 | 139.1 | 138.8 | 137.6 | 137.2 | 137.1 | 135.2 | 130.5 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 875.5 | 876.1 | 875. 5 | 869.9 | 859.5 | 860.3 | 861.7 | 859.5 | 863.8 | 864.4 | 861.0 | 862.2 | 874.8 | 852.5 | 823.6 |
| Newspapers |  | 324.2 | 322.8 | 321.6 | 317.9 | 320.0 | 321.8 | 320.5 | 320.0 | 319.5 | 318.8 | 317.3 | 321.0 | 313.7 | 302.1 |
| Periodicals |  | 62.3 | 61.7 | 60.9 | 58.9 | 59.1 | 58.5 | 59.2 | 59.7 | 60.5 | 61.0 | 61.5 | 66.5 | 64.2 | 64.0 |
| Books.... |  | 53.5 | 53.6 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 53.6 | 53.3 | 53.4 | 54.0 | 55.0 | 54.7 | 54.4 | 54.4 | 53.1 | 51.1 |
| Commercial prin |  | 231.1 | 231.4 | 229.3 | 228.9 | 228.0 | 227.2 | 227.0 | 227.6 | 227.9 | 225. 8 | 228.1 | 228.9 | 222.4 | 214.2 |
| Lithographing |  | 62.8 | 63.1 | 62.6 | 62.2 | 62.1 | 62.5 | 62.1 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 62.1 | 62.2 | 64.0 | 63.1 | 62.0 |
| Greeting cards .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- |  | 19.0 45.3 | 18.9 <br> 46.7 | 47.18 | 17.3 45.8 | 17.2 45.4 | 17.6 | 16.6 4.9 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16. 2 | 17.2 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.9 |
| Miscellaneous publishing and printing |  |  | 46.7 | 47.1 | 45.8 | 45.4 | 46.1 | 45.9 | 46.4 | 45.9 | 45.9 | 46.2 | 46.5 | 46.0 | 42.9 |
| services.- |  | 77.9 | 77.3 | 76.7 | 75.1 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 74.8 | 77.1 | 76.6 | 76.5 | 75.3 | 74.8 | 71.2 | 68.4 |
|  | 824.6 | 827.6 | 832.2 | 833.9 | 832.5 | 829.4 | 831.8 | 837.8 | 841.8 | 840.1 | 835.7 | 834.5 | 834.4 | 830.6 | 810.5 |
|  |  | 104.5 | 105. 8 | 107.0 | 107. 6 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 107. 7 | 107. 6 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 108.4 | 105.0 |
|  |  | 309.6 | 309.3 | 313. 3 | 315. 1 | 316.0 | 315.8 | 314.7 | 316.4 | 317.1 | 317.4 | 318.8 | 318.0 | 315.7 | 308.6 |
|  |  | 107.6 | 106.2 | 105. 7 | 105.5 | 104.4 | 102.6 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 100.9 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 97.7 | 93.2 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations. |  | 50.5 | 51.0 | 51.3 | 51.2 | 50.6 | 50.7 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75.8 | 77.0 | 77.9 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 77.9 | 77.5 | 77.0 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 76.4 | 76. 2 | 50.3 76.2 | 49.8 73.8 |
|  |  | 8.0 | 8. 6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8. 4 | 8.0 |
| Fertilizers............- |  | 32.5 | 33.9 | 33.3 | 31.0 | 30.5 | 33.5 | 42.5 | 44.9 | 42.0 | 36.7 | 34.4 | 33.3 | 36.0 | 36.7 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats Miscellaneous chemicals |  | 41.4 | 41.8 | 39.0 | 36.3 | 35.5 | 36.5 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 39.4 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 40.5 | 41.5 |
|  |  | 97.7 | 98.6 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 96.9 | 98.2 | 97.7 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 93.9 |
| Products of petroleum Petroleum refining | 252.8 | 256.3 | 257.9 | 261.3 | 261.3 | 259.9 | 259.1 | 257.2 | 256.8 | 255.6 | 255.9 | 253.0 | 255.2 | 254.3 |  |
|  |  | 204.6 | 205.0 | 208.1 | 208.5 | 207.2 | 206.3 | 205.4 | 205. 5 | 204.4 | 204. 5 | 203.9 | 203.9 | 202.6 | 201.3 |
| Petroleum refining <br> Coke, other petroleum and coal products. |  | 51.7 | 52.9 | 53.2 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 52.8 | 51.8 | 51.3 | 51.2 | 51.4 | 49.1 | 51.3 | 51.7 | 51.5 |
| Rubber products | 263.0 | 268.9 | 269.9 | 266.9 | 264.7 | 259.7 | 255.7 | 262.1 | 249.7 | 269.9 | 271.1 | 274.5 | 274.3 | 269.2 | 271.9 |
| Tires and inner tub |  | 111.1 | 111. 6 | 111.6 | 111.3 | 110.6 | 104.5 | 110.7 | 97.5 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 111.5 | 115. 4 |
| Rubber footwear --. |  | 22.3 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 24.1 | 22. 5 |
| Other rubber produ |  | 135.5 | 136.2 | 133.2 | 131. 4 | 127.5 | 129.4 | 129.8 | 130.5 | 134.7 | 135.9 | 138.3 | 137.8 | 133.6 | 134.0 |
|  | 373.0 | 374.9 | 375.4 | 378.0 | 382.9 | 372.5 | 373.9 | 366. 3 | 375.3 | 382.3 | 381.3 | 376.6 | 378.9 | 381.5 | 382.9 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. |  | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 44.6 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.-- |  | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5. 1 | 5. 2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
|  |  | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 18.3 |
| Footwear (except rubber) .-...-- -- |  | 238.9 | 239.5 | 242.6 | 246.8 | 243.2 | 243.6 | 238.4 | 243.7 | 248.2 | 246.5 | 245.8 | 244.2 | 246.3 | 248. 4 |
|  |  | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17. 6 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 16.8 |
| Handbags and small leather goods.-.---Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods. |  | 36.0 | 36.0 | 35.1 | 34.7 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 29.2 | 32.6 | 34.0 | 35.0 | 33.0 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 33.1 |
|  |  | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 16.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products...---.-.-- | 531.9 | 543.5 | 551.3 | 556.8 | 555.3 | 538.2 | 555.2 | 550.4 | 549.0 | 545.5 | 543.0 | 545.6 | 558.0 | 561.5 | 548.1 |
|  |  | 32.8 | 32.6 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 31.5 | 32.3 | 33.4 | 34.2 | 34.9 | 34.2 | 33.5 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown. Glass products mede of purchased slass |  | 96. 3 | 97.2 | 98.5 | 98. 2 | 94.3 | 97. 7 | 96.0 | 94.8 | 94.1 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 95.5 | 95.0 | 93.7 |
|  |  | 16.3 | 16.9 | 16. 5 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 17.3 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass. C ement, |  | 42.5 | 42.5 | 43.1 | 41.6 | 29.7 | 41.5 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 42.6 |
| ${ }^{\text {S truetural }}$ tray products |  | 80.9 50.4 | 82.4 50.3 | 83.6 50 | 83.9 50 | 83.5 | 83.3 | 80.7 | 80.5 | 79.3 | 78.1 | 80.5 | 83.2 | 86.9 | 82.5 |
| P ottery and related products Concrete, |  | 50.4 | 50.3 | 50.9 | 50.2 | 49.7 | 51.4 | 52.0 | 53.4 | 54.0 | 54.6 | 54.0 | 55.1 | 54.6 | 53.9 |
| Cut-stone and stone products. |  | 115.3 | 118.8 | 120.9 | 120.9 | 121.5 | 122.2 | 120.2 | 117.6 | 114.8 | 113.3 | 112.9 | 116.1 | 117.6 | 111.7 |
|  |  | 18.6 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 19.8 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic products. |  | 90.4 | 91.3 | 92.5 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 93.0 | 92.6 | 93.1 | 92.8 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 93.0 | 92.8 | 03.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ${ }^{1}$-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ${ }^{1}$-Continued
[In thousands]


[^54]-Nondurable goods include: Food and kindred products; tobacco manu factures; 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
d 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
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]


Table A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ${ }^{1}$ - Continued

| Industry | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. ${ }^{2}$ | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1956 | 1955 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products... | 464.7 | 467.5 | 470.4 | 468.9 | 465.1 | 459.0 | 468.9 232.8 | 464.9 230.0 | 231.1 | 466.5 231.1 | 465.5 231.5 | 467.8 232.0 | 472.2 233.9 | 465.2 230.4 | 452.5 227.4 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mi |  | 132.9 | 132.8 | 131.3 | 128.2 | 125.6 | 128.0 | 126.7 | 126.6 | 126.5 | 126.1 | 127.8 | 130.7 | 128.0 | 121.7 |
| Other paper and allied products |  | 106.3 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 107.8 | 106.8 | 108.1 | 108.2 | 109.4 | 108.8 | 107.9 | 108.0 | 107.6 | 106.8 | 103.4 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 564.7 | 565.5 | 566.8 | 563.3 | 553.1 | 552.2 | 556.0 | 554.9 | 559.2 | 558.7 | 555.3 | 557.1 | 565.9 | 551.1 | 529.1 |
| Newspapers |  | 161.5 | 160.4 | 159.8 | 156. 4 | 157.1 | 159.3 | 159.3 | 158.7 | 158.5 | 157.8 | 157.4 | 160.8 | 156.0 | 150.4 |
| Periodicals |  | 25.5 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 24. 2 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 26.7 |
| Books |  | 33.8 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 34. 1 | 34.2 | 34.8 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 34. 5 | 33. 1 | 31.0 |
| Commercial p |  | 187.4 | 188.2 | 186.9 | 185.0 | 184.4 | 184.1 | 183.4 | 184. 2 | 184. 1 | 182.0 | 183.9 | 185.0 48 | 180.6 | 173.8 46.9 |
| Lithography |  | 47.9 | 48. 1 | 47.6 | 47. 2 | 47.0 | 47.4 | 47.1 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 47.2 | 47.3 | 48.9 13 3 | 47.6 13 | 46.9 13.9 |
| Greeting cards |  | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.9 37.6 | 13.3 37.8 | 13.6 37.2 | 13.9 34.3 |
| Bookbinding and related industries.... Miscellaneous publishing and printing |  | 36.0 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 34.3 |
| services |  | 59.6 | 59.1 | 58.7 | 57.8 | 57.3 | 57.2 | 57.5 | 59.7 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 58.7 | 58.1 | 55.3 | 521 |
| Chemfeals and allie | 526.9 | 529.4 | 532.3 | 533.1 | 529.5 | 528.8 | 534.7 | 544.3 | 549.1 | 550.0 | 547.9 | 548.5 | 547.4 | 551.6 | 546.0 |
| Industrial inorganic chemi |  | 70. 5 | 71.4 | 71.7 | 72.1 | 72.0 | 73.0 | 73.2 | 73.2 | 73.5 | 73.6 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 75.0 | 74.1 |
| Industrial organic chemical |  | 198.6 | 196.9 | 200.4 | 200. 9 | 203.3 | 205.8 | 206.7 | 208.4 | 210.7 | 212.1 | 214.4 | 213.5 | 215.6 | 56.6 |
| Drugs and medicines. <br> Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations. |  | 2 | 61.4 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 59.9 | 59.2 | 58.8 | 58.7 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 59.1 | 58.6 | 57.8 |  |
|  |  | 31.1 | 31.5 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.1 |
|  |  | 45.4 | 46.5 | 47.4 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 47.7 | 47.5 | 47.2 | 46.9 | 47.2 | 47.3 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 46.6 |
| Gum and wood chemica |  | 6. 6 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7. 3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 |
| Fertilizers |  | 23. 6 | 24.9 | 24.2 | 22. 2 | 21.6 | 24.4 | 33.3 | 35.8 | 33.1 | 27.8 | 25.7 | 24.6 | 27.3 | 27.8 |
| Vegetable and animal oils |  | 29.3 | 62.7 | 27.3 | 62.3 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 24.9 | 25.9 | 27.5 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 29.8 | 28.3 | 28.7 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals. |  | 62.1 |  | 62.2 |  | 61.4 | 62.3 | 62.2 | 61.8 | 61.2 | 61.4 | 61.5 | 62.6 | 62.8 | 60.3 |
| Products of petroleun | 168.0 | 171.5 | 173.0 | 175.0 | 175.1 | 174.8 | 175.3 | 174. 0 | 173.4 | 172.8 | 173.4 | 171.8 | 174.3 | 173.8 | 173.8 |
| Petroleum refining. |  | 131.0 | 131.2 | 132.8 | 133.4 | 133.0 | 133.3 | 132.9 | 132.7 | 132.0 | 132.3 | 132.8 | 133.1 | 132.2 | 132.2 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal ucts |  | 40.5 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 39.0 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.6 |
| Rubber product | 204.4 | 208.6 | 209.5 | 206.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 204.3 \\ 84.2 \\ 17.2 \end{array}$ | 199.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 196.8 \\ 78.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 204.2 \\ 84.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191.3 \\ 71.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 211.4 \\ 86.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 212.6 \\ 86.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 216.0 \\ 87.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 215.8 \\ 87.3 \end{array}$ | 211.185.2 | 214.788.618.2107.9 |
| Tires and inner t |  | 83.8 | 84.4 | 84.4 |  | 83.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber footwear |  | 18.0 | 17.7 | 17.6 |  | 16.8 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 19.8 |  |
| Other rubber prod |  | 106.8 | 107.4 | 104.4 | 102.9 | 99.1 | 101.2 | 102.0 | 102.7 | 106.7 | 108.0 | 110.3 | 109.9 | 106.1 |  |
| Leather and leather products.-..........- | 331.3 | 333.436.1 | 333.636.0 | 336.136.3 | 341.136.8 | 331.6 | 332.7 | 324.8 |  | 36.5 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 340.1 \\ 37.1 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 335.537.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 337.8 \\ 378 \end{array}$ | 340.838.4 | 342.0 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 36.0 \\ 3.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36.7 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36.0 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40.1 \\ 3.8 \\ 16.3 \end{array}$ |
| Industrial leather belting and packing - |  | 4. 2 | 4. 0 | 4.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 36.8 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 36.3 \\ 4.0 \end{array}$ | 4.018.2 | 4.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.0 \\ 48.1 \end{array}$ | 4.0 | 4.0 |  |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings..- |  | 17.3 | 215.1 | 217.8 | 221. 8 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17. 6 | 218.9 |  | 18.3221.8 |  | 18.3219.5 | $\begin{array}{r}18.0 \\ 221.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Footwear (except rubber) --- |  | 214.6 |  |  |  | 218.9 | 219.0 | 213.8 |  | 18.2 223.4 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18.1 \\ 221.2 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 223.6 \\ 14.4 \\ 29.4 \\ 14.4 \end{array}$ |
| Luggage. |  | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.9 |  | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.0 |  | 14.0 | 28.9 | 29.8 | 14.2 |  |
| Handbags and small leather goods |  | 31.7 | 15.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 30.6 \\ & 15.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.3 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.7 \\ & 15.2 \end{aligned}$ | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 29.8 14 | 30.8 |  |  | 29.7 |  |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather good |  | 14.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.8 | 14.1 | 12.6 | 6 14.6 15.0 14.4 |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....-...-- | 437.6 |  | 455. 5 | 460.8 | 459.3 | 442.6 | 459.3 | 456. 2 | 455.2 | 451.4 | 449.0 | 453.3 | 464.5 | 469.6 | 460.6 |
|  |  | 448 29 | 29.0 | 28.0 | 27.5 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 28.9 | 30.0 | 30.9 | 31.3 | 30.6 | 30.1 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown - |  | 81.7 | 82.5 | 84.0 | 83.8 | 79.9 | 83.0 | 81.7 | 80.5 | 79.6 | 78.4 | 79.1 | 81.0 | 80.4 | 79.6 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass. |  | 13.5 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 15. 1 | 14.8 | 14.9 |
| Cement, hydraulic. |  | 35.5 | 35. 6 | 36.1 | 34.8 | 23.0 | 34.6 | 35. 7 | 35. 3 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35. 7 | 36. 4 | 36.5 | 35. 8 |
| Structural clay products |  | 70.6 | 72.1 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 73.4 | 73.3 | 70.8 | 70.5 | 68.9 | 68.1 | 70.4 | 72.9 | 77.0 | 73.7 |
| Pottery and related products |  | 43.8 | 43.7 | 44.2 | 43.5 | 42.8 | 44.5 | 45.3 | 46. | 47.2 | 47.8 | 47.3 | 48. | 48.1 | 47.6 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products. |  | 92.8 | 96. 4 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 97.3 | 94.8 | 92.5 | 90.7 | 91.0 | 93.8 | 96.3 | 91.7 |
| Cut-stone and stone products. |  | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 18 | 1. | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16. | 17.0 | 17.4 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products |  | 8 | 5.4 | 6 5 | . 0 | . 0 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 68. | 68. | 68.0 | 68.0 | 68.9 | 68.9 | 69.8 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,004.1 | 1,027.7 | 1,049.2 | 1,061.0 | 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, 096.0 | 1,084, 8 |
| Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills. |  | 507.8 | 523.2 | 534.1 | 540.6 | 542.5 | 546. 6 | 546.4 | 548.9 | 553.7 | 558.7 | 559.0 | 562.5 | 532.9 | 544.6 |
| Iron and steel foundries.-.- |  | 187.7 | 190.8 | 187.6 | 194.1 | 193.1 | 197.9 | 198.4 | 199.9 | 203.3 | 208.3 | 210.4 | 211.1 | 210.0 | 202.2 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals |  | . 0 | 50.7 | 2.0 | 52. | 52.6 | 53.5 | 53.9 | 54.7 | 54.6 | 4.5 | 56.5 | 56.5 | 4. 2 | 51.1 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. |  | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10. | 10.7 | 0.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10. | 10.7 | 9.8 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals |  | 84.8 | 83.0 | 84.1 | 86.6 | 85.1 | 87.4 | 87.2 | 87.5 | 85.5 | 87.2 | 91.1 | 90.6 | 92.6 | 91.2 |
| Nonferrous foundries. |  | 60.7 | 62.9 | 62.1 | 62.3 | 61.5 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 65. | 68.0 | 68.3 | 7 | 69.3 | 65.8 | 64.4 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industries. |  | 125.4 | 128.2 | 130.6 | 130.7 | 130.0 | 133.4 | 132.7 | 133.6 | 136.1 | 135.9 | 135.2 | 134.5 | 129.8 | 121.5 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) | 873.5 | 887.6 | 889.4 | 878.1 | 878. 4 | 868. 6 | 886.5 | 882.9 | 889.4 | 898. 0 | 902.4 | 903.7 | 907.8 | 888.4 | 893.6 |
| Tin cans and other tinware |  | 45.6 | 48.1 | 51.5 | 53.1 | 52.5 | 51.0 | 49.3 | 50.2 | 48.3 | 47.5 | 46.8 | 46.2 | 50.5 | 51.0 |
| Cutlery, handtools, and hardware |  | 116.8 | 115.6 | 111.3 | 109.0 | 107.2 | 111.4 | 113.4 | 114.9 | 118.5 | 121.2 | 123.2 | 124.1 | 120.3 | 126.5 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies. |  | 85. 5 | 83.8 | 84.0 | 86.7 | 83.7 | 85. 2 | 85.3 | 85.1 | 84.5 | 84.5 | 83.5 | 86.4 | 94.1 | 98. 9 |
| Fabricated structural metal products.- |  | 246.9 | 251.2 | 252.0 | 249.7 | 247.7 | 249.7 | 243.4 | 239.5 | 239.6 | 237.6 | 235. 5 | 235.8 | 226.1 | 209.0 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.- |  | 190.0 | 187.8 | 177.2 | 179.7 | 181.0 | 187.8 | 189. 1 | 193.9 | 199. 6 | 202.6 | 205. 2 | 206. 0 | 193.9 | 203. 5 |
| Lighting fixtures.- |  | 44.3 | 43.5 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 40.2 48 | 40.6 | 41.4 50 | 42.0 51.3 | 42.7 52.5 | 42.7 53 | ${ }_{54.1}^{43.2}$ | 40.7 51.2 | 41.7 |
| Fabricated wire products |  | 111.5 | 47.3 | 112.1 | 111. 2 | 48.1 108.6 | 48.8 112.4 | 112.6 | 113.7 | 114. 2 | 113.8 | 113. 2 | 112.0 | 111.6 | 112.1 |

Table A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ${ }^{1}$-Continued
[In thousands]

| Industry | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1956$ <br> Dec. | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. ${ }^{2}$ | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. |  | 1956 | 1955 |
| Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 1,123.2 | 1,144. 1 | 1,166. 4 | 1,185. 8 | 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 | 1,267.9 | 1,178. 6 |
| Engines and turbines |  | 57.1 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 57.4 | 56.9 | 59.2 | 59.5 | 1, 60.5 | 1, 61.3 | 62.3 | 61.9 | 62.8 | 1, 57.9 | 53.4 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors.-- |  | 95.3 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 101. 4 | 104. 3 | 106. 5 | 111. 8 | 114.3 | 112.4 | 107.8 | 103. 2 | 108.0 | 114.4 |
| Construction and mining machinery--- |  | 97.6 | 101.6 | 105.7 | 106. 2 | 107. 7 | 109.1 | 110.8 | 112.5 | 112. 6 | 114. 4 | 112.6 | 112.4 | 111.1 | 96.2 |
|  |  | 194.6 | 200.0 | 207.2 | 207.9 | 213.9 | 220.2 | 222.6 | 224.3 | 225. 7 | 224. 4 | 223.5 | 222.5 | 217.2 | 200.9 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) |  | 120.7 | 122.3 | 122.7 | 121.0 | 124.3 | 127.9 | 128.0 | 128.4 | 129.7 | 224.4 130.2 | 132.0 | 222.5 132.5 | 217.2 133.5 | 200.9 127.0 |
| General industrial machinery |  | 166.3 | 168.7 | 170.7 | 169.2 | 172.6 | 174.1 | 174.5 | 175.8 | 178.3 | 178. 6 | 178. 7 | 178.5 | 174.3 | 127.0 159.6 |
| Office and store machines and devices.- |  | 89.0 | 92.0 | 93.3 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 97.2 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 100.2 | 101. 2 | 100.5 | 98.5 | 94.2 | 85.4 |
|  |  | 119.4 | 119.0 | 120.4 | 118.4 | 127.4 | 133.4 | 140.6 | 146.4 | 149.6 | 152.0 | 150.8 | 148. 2 | 157.4 | 143.7 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts |  | 204.1 | 205.2 | 208.5 | 207. 4 | 209.5 | 213.2 | 214.4 | 217.8 | 219.4 | 218.9 | 219.6 | 218.6 | 214.3 | 198.0 |
|  | 824.5 | 852.7 | 869.1 | 878.9 | 861.1 | 847.5 | 854.9 | 847.3 | 853.0 | 869.4 | 876.7 | 884.4 | 900.1 | 871.3 |  |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus |  | 276.5 | 278.4 | 878.9 283.5 | 278.9 | 280.9 | 854.9 286.7 | 897.3 290.1 | 294.2 | 809.4 299.2 | 876.7 301.8 | 884.4 304.9 | 900.1 307.4 | 871.3 297.3 | 822.0 270.1 |
| Electrical appliances |  | 37.5 | 37.8 | 37.1 | 35.3 | 35.9 | 35. 6 | 36. 6 | 38.7 | $\begin{array}{r}29.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 297.8 41.8 | 37.3 |
| Insulated wire and cable |  | 19.7 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 18.2 |
| Electrical equipment for |  | 59.5 | 58.9 | 58.2 | 56.3 | 56.5 | 57.6 | 55.8 | 59.5 | 63.2 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 63. 6 | 59.0 | 65. 6 |
| Communication equipment |  | 24.3 | 24.4 413.0 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24. 7 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 23.9 | 23.2 |
| Miscellaneous electrical product |  | 398.6 36.6 | 413.0 36.5 | 417.9 37.5 | 409.2 37.1 | 393.7 36.1 | 394,2 36,4 | 384.6 35.6 | 380.3 35.7 | 386.5 35.3 | 389.0 35.2 | 392.3 35.4 | 404.5 36.5 | 392. 0 | 371.5 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,362. 3 | 1,364.3 | 1,321.3 | 1,277. 8 | 1,363.0 | 1,373.0 | 1, 415. 2 | 1, 434.8 | 1,446.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment* | 1,362.3 | 1, 664.7 | 1, 590.2 | 1, 531.2 | 1, 610.3 | 1, 602.6 | $1,415.2$ 632.4 | $1,434.8$ 651.9 | $1,446.0$ 663.0 | $1,474.3$ 689.2 | 1, 482.2 | 1, 480.8 | $1,477.8$ 714.6 | 1, 358.3 | 1, 407. 7 |
| Aircraft and parts...-. |  | 519.6 | 548.7 | 560.6 | 573.5 | 585.0 | 593.9 | 598.3 | 601.6 | 603.1 | 699.8 602.6 | 709.7 595.2 | 714.6 589.2 | 651.8 540.8 | 746.4 506.6 |
| Aircraft |  | 316.4 | 334.8 | 341.0 | 351.4 | 357.8 | 363.2 | 366. 8 | 366. 5 | 367.2 | 367.3 | 362.6 | 358. 0 | 329.8 | 319.3 |
| Aircraft engines and parts |  | 95.2 | 100.3 | 102.9 | 104.5 | 109.0 | 112.3 | 113.2 | 116.8 | 117.9 | 117.6 | 116.0 | 115. 1 | 104.4 | 95.3 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts |  | 13.7 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 13. 9 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13. 2 | 11.3 11.3 | 95.3 9.4 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment. |  | 94.3 124.5 | 99.5 124.1 | 102. 7 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 104. 4 | 104. 2 | 104. 1 | 104. 1 | 103.3 | 102. 9 | 95.3 | 82.6 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing |  | 124.5 | 124.1 | 125.4 | 124. 7 | 125.5 | 128.0 | 125.8 | 123.2 | 124.9 | 122.3 | 119.8 | 118.2 | 110.5 | 105.7 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing |  | 110.5 14.0 | 110.6 | 112.3 | 111.6 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 109.1 | 106.3 | 107.8 | 105.4 | 103.5 | 102.6 | 94.1 | 86.6 |
| Railroad equipment --..-- |  | 14.0 47.3 | 13.5 49 | 13.1 | 13. 1 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 19.1 |
| Other transportation equipmen |  | 8.2 | 8.8 | 51. 9.1 | 45.6 8.9 | 52. 7.9 | 52.7 8.2 | 50.8 8.0 | 50.5 7.7 | 49.6 7.5 | 50.1 7.4 | 49.5 6.6 | 48.7 7.1 | 47.0 8.2 | 41.7 7.3 |
| Instruments and related products.-.-..-- | 216.5 | 222, 8 | 223.4 | 225.1 | 225. 2 | 220.6 | 224.0 | 226.1 | 229.5 | 230.6 | 230.2 | 231.4 | 233.3 | 230.3 |  |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments |  | 39.5 | 39.4 | 225.1 40.0 | 220.2 41.0 | 42, 4 | 42.2 | 226.1 42.3 | 229.6 44.3 | 230.6 42.3 | 230.2 42.6 | 231.4 | 233.3 | 230.3 | 223.8 |
| Mechanical measuring and controliing instruments |  | 55.9 |  | 40.0 | 41.0 | 57.7 | 42. 2 | 42.3 | 44.3 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 42. 2 | 41.9 | 39.1 | 34.0 |
| Optical instruments and lenses |  | 10.3 | 10.2 | 57. | 57.7 | 57.7 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 58. 5 | 60.6 | 59.5 | 61.0 | 61.6 | 59.9 | 58.5 |
| Surgical, medical, and dental instru- |  | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| ments ......... |  | 28.8 | 28.4 | 28.3 | 28.0 | 28.4 | 29.0 | 29, 1 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.5 |  |
| Ophthalmic goods |  | 19.3 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 18. 7 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 28.5 20.3 | 27.6 20.0 |
| Photographic appara |  | 42.7 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 43. 9 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43. 2 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 43.3 |
| Watches and clocks. |  | 26.3 | 26.6 | 26.4 | 25.8 | 20.5 | 22.1 | 24.3 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 26.9 | 28.0 | 29.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries_- | 369.9 | 392.9 | 405.4 | 407.3 | 394.9 | 369.4 | 386.1 | 382.7 | 382.3 | 382.0 | 380.7 | 379.0 | 401.0 | 403.5 | 395.9 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..- |  | 39.4 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 38.0 | 35. 7 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 41.1 | 403.6 | 395. 0 |
| Musical instruments and parts |  | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15. 2 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 15.1 |
| Toys and sporting goods ------- |  | 74.7 | 81.8 | 82.9 | 79.6 | 69.7 | 74.5 | 73.4 | 70.1 | 66. 2 | 64.7 | 62.1 | 70.8 | 78.3 | 73.0 |
| Pens, pencils, other office supplies |  | 24.0 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 23. 5 | 24.0 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 23. 0 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 23.8 | 22.8 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions |  | 48.1 | 49.0 | 51.0 | 50.5 | 45.7 | 47.6 | 46. 6 | 47.5 | 48.5 | 48.5 | 48.9 | 50.1 | 51.7 | 53.9 |
| Fabricated plastics products |  | 68. 8 | 70.2 | 70.5 | 68.3 | 65.8 | 69.2 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 71.2 | 71.4 | 71.4 | 72.8 | 69.5 | 66.4 |
| Other manufacturing industries. |  | 122.8 | 124.8 | 123.5 | 119.3 | 115.3 | 120.0 | 119.7 | 121.1 | 119.9 | 118.4 | 118.3 | 126.2 | 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 nonsuperFisory 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.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.
${ }^{3}$ See footnote 3, 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 ${ }^{1}$

| Period | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ | Weekly payrolls | Period | Employment | Weekly payrolls | Period | Employment | Weekly payrolls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939: A verage | 66.2 | 29.9 | 1950: A verage. | 99.6 | 111.7 | 1957: January . | 106.3 | 165. 5 |
| 1940: Average | 71.2 | 34.0 | 1951: A verage | 106.4 | 129.8 | February | 106.0 | 165.0 |
| 1941: A verage | 87.9 | 49.3 | 1952: A verage | 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: A verage | 121.4 | 99.0 | 1954: A verage | 101.8 | 137.7 | May | 104.2 | 161.0 |
| 1944: A verage | 118.1 | 102.8 | 1955: Average | 105. 6 | 152.9 | June | 104.7 | 163.8 |
| 1945: A verage | 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 <br> 102.8 | 97.7 105.1 | 1956: December. | 107.9 | 171.4 | September | 105.0 104.2 | 164.7 162.6 |
| 1949: Average | 93.8 | 97.2 |  |  |  | November ${ }^{2}$ | 102.8 100.9 | 161.1 158.1 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{2}$ Issues priminary.

Notr: 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | 1956 | 1955 |
| Total civilian employment ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 7,499 | 7,473 | 7,381 | 7, 157 | 7,157 | 7,343 | 7,361 | 7,351 | 7, 335 | 7, 334 | 7,302 | 7,589 | 7,334 | 7,178 | 6,914 |
| F'ederal employment Executive | $\begin{aligned} & 2,148 \\ & 2,120.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,156 \\ & 2,128.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,179 \\ & 2,152.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,212 \\ & 2,184.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,219 \\ & 2,192.0 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,211 \\ & 2,184.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 2 0 2} \\ & 2,175.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,205 \\ & 2,178.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,203 \\ & 2,176.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,200 \\ & 2,173.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,196 \\ & 2,170.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 2,483 \\ 2,456.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,201 \\ & 2,174.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,209 \\ & 2,183.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,187 \\ & 2,161.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Department of Defense | 961.2 | 971.5 | 995.3 | 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 | 1,034. 1 | 1,027.9 |
| Post Office Department | 533.8 | 526.6 | 523.7 | 521.9 | 521.4 | 518.7 | 522.3 | 521.8 | 521.9 | 520.4 | 519.1 | 805. 3 | 518.9 | 535.3 | 530.0 |
| Other agencies-------- | 625.9 | 630.8 | 633.7 | 644.7 | 647.2 | 642.7 | 632.4 | 631.8 | 625.9 | 621.3 | 617.6 | 616.1 | 618.3 | 613.7 | 603.8 |
| Legislative | 22.1 4.6 | 22.0 4.6 | 22.1 4.6 | 22.3 4.6 | 22.3 4.6 | 22.3 4.6 | 21.9 4.5 | 21.9 4.5 | 22.0 4.5 | 21.9 4.5 | 21.8 4.5 | 22.0 4.4 | 22.0 4.5 | 21.9 4.3 | 21.6 4.1 |
| District of Columbia ${ }^{8}$ - | 230.4 | 231.0 | 231.5 | 235. 4 | 237.0 | 236.3 | 232.1 | 232.8 | 232.9 | 232.5 | 232.2 | 239.4 | 231.4 | 231.2 210.3 | ${ }_{209.1}^{230.1}$ |
| Executive <br> Department of Defense | 209.5 83.6 | 210.2 84.3 | 210.6 85.3 | 214.3 87.3 | 215.9 88.3 | 215.2 88.2 | 211.3 87.0 | 212.0 87.3 | 212.0 87.4 | 211.6 87.5 | 211.4 88.0 | 218.5 88.0 | 210.4 88.1 | 210.3 88.6 | 209.6 89.3 |
| Post Office Department $\qquad$ | 9. 2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 115.4 | 9.0 | 8. 9 | 8.9 | 8. 9 | 16.8 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| Other agencies...----- | 116.7 | 116.8 | 116.3 | 118.1 | 118.8 | 118.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legislative.-. | 20.2 | 20.1 | 20.2 |  | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 19.8 |
| Judicial |  |  |  |  |  | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | . 7 |
| State and local employment 4 <br> State <br> Local <br> Education. <br> Other | 5,351 | 5,317 | 5,202 | 4,945 | 4,938 | 5,132 | ${ }^{5,159}$ | ${ }^{5,146} 1$ | ${ }_{5}^{5,132} 1$ | 5,134 | ${ }^{5,106} 1$ | 5,106 | ${ }^{5,133} 1$ | 4,969 $1,281.5$ | 4,727 $1,215,4$ |
|  | $1,371.4$ $3,979.9$ | $1,359.8$ $3,957.1$ | $1,322.8$ $3,878.9$ |  | 1, $1,298.5$ | 1,340.3 | 1,344.7 | 1, ${ }^{1,840.7}$ | 1, 333. 4 | 1,328.5 | $\frac{1,782.3}{}$ | 3, 784.7 | 1,810.2 | 3,687.3 | 1,215. 4 |
|  | 2, 489.9 | 2, 448.9 | 2, 296. 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, 178.6 | 2, 060.8 |
|  | 2, 861.4 | 2,868.0 | 2,905. 2 | 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 | 2,790.2 | 2,665.8 |
| Total military personnel ${ }^{\text {s }}$.-- | 2,689 | 2, 729 | 2,789 | 2, 819 | 2,839 | 2,826 | 2, 820 | 2,821 | 2, 821 | 2, 817 | 2,816 | 2,809 | 2, 827 | 2,848 | 3, 024 |
| Army | $\begin{array}{r} 935.9 \\ 889.8 \\ 639.2 \\ 193.5 \\ 30.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 955.3 \\ 902.1 \\ 646.8 \\ 194.9 \\ 30.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 980.3 \\ 916.7 \\ 663.1 \\ 198.0 \\ 30.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 992.4 \\ 922.2 \\ 674.7 \\ 199.1 \\ 30.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,001.3 \\ 920.8 \\ 685.5 \\ 200.7 \\ 30.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 998.0 \\ 919.8 \\ 677.1 \\ 200.9 \\ 29.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000.2 \\ 916.4 \\ 675.9 \\ 197.4 \\ 29.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 1,001.1 \\ 914.8 \\ 678.0 \\ 197.7 \\ 29.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,001.2 \\ 914.2 \\ 678.3 \\ 198.1 \\ 29.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 997.3 \\ 915.3 \\ 676.4 \\ 198.9 \\ 29.1 \end{array}$ | 993.4 <br> 918. 4 <br> 676.0 <br> 199.6 <br> 29.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 992.3 \\ 914.6 \\ 673.1 \\ 200.8 \\ 28.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 1,002.4 \\ 918.3 \\ 675.0 \\ 202.1 \\ 28.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,030.1 \\ 916.1 \\ 672.7 \\ 200.4 \\ 28.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,165.8 \\ 955.3 \\ 668.8 \\ 205.9 \\ 28.6 \end{array}$ |
| Air For |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Navy. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marine Corp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coast Guar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^55][^56]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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | 1956 | 1955 |
| Continental United States. | 1, 513, 1 | 1, 236.9 | 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 | 1,225.2 | 1,269.4 |
| New England..........-.-. | 128.7 | 104.6 | 195.0 | 98.2 | 110.1 | 98.3 | 113.7 | 122.9 | 125.4 | 136.1 | 145.9 | 109.3 | 1, 80.7 | 1,86.7 | 100.9 |
| Maine ... | 14. 1 | 10.3 | 8. 8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 10.6 |
| New Hampshir | 5. 7 | 4. 9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6. 6 | 7. 0 | 5. 6 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 5. 9 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Vermont ....... | 3. 6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 19 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3. 2 | 2.6 | 2. 2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| Massachusett | 63.0 | 50.9 | 47.6 | 45.9 | 53.4 | 50.2 | 57.2 | 59.8 | 64.7 | 72.1 | 79.9 | 59.4 | 42. 8 | 41.7 | 47.3 |
| R hode Island | 14.5 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 13.8 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 12.8 | 8.9 | 12.0 | 12.5 |
| Connecticut. | 27.9 | 23.7 | 20.4 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 18. 8 | 19.5 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 24.5 | 25.9 | 19.0 | 14.7 | 16.5 | 21.1 |
| Middle Atlantic | 423.7 | 358.9 | 326.7 | 343.7 | 405.2 | 390.3 | 411.6 | 429.4 | 441.6 | 481.6 | 511.9 | 377.9 | 292.7 | 370.8 | 403.5 |
| New York. | 184.2 | 147.8 | 132.4 | 140.7 | 183.1 | 183.8 | 190.5 | 191.7 | 195. 2 | 217.8 | 231.5 | 176.3 | 125.6 | 165.4 | 185. 5 |
| New Jersey. | 75. 6 | 69.4 | 63.0 | 66.7 | 77.1 | 71.2 | 77.2 | 81.1 | 83.1 | 91.3 | 101.5 | 68.2 | 57.1 | 67. 6 | 67.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 163.9 | 141.8 | 131.2 | 136.3 | 145.1 | 135.3 | 143.9 | 156.5 | 163.3 | 172.6 | 178.9 | 133.4 | 110.0 | 137.8 | 150.9 |
| East North Central | 295. 0 | 256.9 | 277.8 | 234.4 | 248.7 | 252.3 | 254.8 | 272.3 | 283.8 | 304.2 | 308.5 | 228.3 | 193.0 | 257.5 | 221.1 |
| Ohio. | 79.6 | 57.3 | 52.3 | 50.7 | 52. 6 | 54.0 | 55.3 | 62.4 | 65.8 | 70.7 | 69.1 | 51.4 | 38.4 | 47.5 | 48.9 |
| Indiana | 33.9 | 26.5 | 26.9 | 26.5 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 31.8 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 41.6 | 43.8 | 29.3 | 24.4 | 31.3 | 23.7 |
| Illinois. | 61.5 | 53.8 | 52.7 | 61.1 | 63.1 | 70.5 | 67.0 | 68.1 | 74.9 | 79.6 | 85.3 | 56.0 | 51.4 | 59.6 | 78.3 |
| Michigan | 94.2 | 101.5 | 129.8 | 79.2 | 87.1 | 81.2 | 81.4 | 84.8 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 80.4 | 67.8 | 58.9 | 100.0 | 51.8 |
| Wisconsin | 25.8 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 19.3 | 23.3 | 26.7 | 29.5 | 30.0 | 23.9 | 19.8 | 19.0 | 18.4 |
| West North Centra | 71. 7 | 55.0 | 46.5 | 45. 2 | 51.1 | 58.8 | 69.6 | 96.0 | 110.8 | 126. 6 | 120.0 | 83.6 | 60.0 | 71.9 | 75.9 |
| Minnesota | 18.9 | 12. 4 | 9.8 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 18.7 | 32.1 | 37.2 | 38. 1 | 34.8 | 23.1 | 14. 2 | 19.8 | 22.3 |
| Iowa. | 7. 1 | 5. 2 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 15.5 | 14.2 | 9.5 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 6.7 |
| Missouri | 30.6 | 27.7 | 22.9 | 19.8 | 23.1 | 28.3 | 29.9 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 37.8 | 38.7 | 29.4 | 26.0 | 27.9 | 29.3 |
| North Dakota | 1. 8 | . 5 | . 3 | . 4 | .4 | . 5 | 1.0 | 3. 4 | 5. 6 | 6. 0 | 5. 4 | 3.4 | 1. 5 | 2. 2 | 2.7 |
| South Dakota | 1.1 | +. 5 | . 4 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 8 | 2. 1 | 3. 7 | 4.5 | 4. 0 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1. 6 | 1.5 |
| Nebraska | 3. 9 | 2. 6 | 2. 4 | 2. 6 | 3. 0 | 3. 1 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 8.9 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.2 |
| Kansas. | 8. 2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5. 8 | 6. 6 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 8.8 | 6. 5 | 7.6 | 9.2 |
| South Atlantic | 147.1 | 136. 7 | 139.8 | 145.6 | 166.1 | 148.8 | 148.3 | 146.5 | 154.3 | 163.2 | 162.6 | 116.4 | 100.8 | 123.3 | 133.8 |
| Delaware | 2. 7 | 2. 7 | 2.9 | 2. 5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3. 0 | 3.7 | 4. 2 | 3. 7 | 2. 6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Maryland. | 19.4 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 15.5 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 12.2 | 8. 7 | 12.2 | 16.5 |
| District of Columbis | 5. 2 | 4. 6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5. 1 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Virginia | 11.9 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 14.2 | 16. 9 | 15. 9 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 14. 2 | 15.5 | 13. 9 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 12.9 |
| West Virginia. | 16. 2 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 15.7 | 15. 0 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 17.2 |
| North Carolina | 33.4 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 30.5 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 44.5 | 44.9 | 45.8 | 45. 9 | 43. 9 | 30.1 | 25. 2 | 31.3 | 30.8 |
| South Carolin | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 16.7 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15. 3 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 12. 7 | 12. 4 | 13.0 | 11.5 |
| Florida | 25.8 | 26.0 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 29.8 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 26.5 | 27.2 | 27.6 | 30.1 | 21.6 | 19.1 | 21.9 | 21.1 |
| Florida. | 18.0 | 22.9 | 26.0 | 25.3 | 24.1 | 16.3 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 16.6 |
| East South Centra | 107. 6 | 91.8 | 87.6 | 90.6 | 102.7 | 101.8 | 109. 2 | 119.8 | 125.7 | 133.3 | 127.0 | 97.7 | 85.8 | 98.5 | 95.9 |
| Kentucky | 29.3 | 27.2 | 26.1 | 28.9 | 30.8 | 31.9 | 34.5 | 37.4 | 38.5 | 40.4 | 35.6 | 29.6 | 27.3 | 30.1 | 31.0 |
| Tennessee | 37.2 | 31.6 | 31.9 | 32.7 | 38. 6 | 37.3 | 38. 6 | 43. 5 | 45.0 | 49.7 | 50.4 | 36.4 | 32. 1 | 36.1 | 35.6 |
| Alabama... | 27. 1 | 22.5 | 19.8 | 17.7 | 19.7 | 18. 9 | 20.5 | 22.1 | 23.8 | 24. 1 | 22. 6 | 17. 5 | 15.6 | 20.8 | 17.9 |
| Mississippi | 13.9 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 11. 2 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 18.4 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.3 |
| West South Central | 73.0 | 54.7 | 50.3 | 53.4 | 58.5 | 62.5 | 72.6 | 81.5 | 85.7 | 94.2 | 86.5 | 65.3 | 51.7 | 57.9 | 63.6 |
| Arkansas. | 13.2 | 8. 7 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 11. 4 | 14.3 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 15.0 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 11.8 |
| Louisiana | 11.8 | 8. 7 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 14. 2 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 12. 4 | 16.4 |
| Oklahoma | 12.9 | 9. 6 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 11. 4 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 17.4 | 15.8 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 11.3 |
| Texas. | 35.1 | 27. 7 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 25. 9 | 27.4 | 31.0 | 33.5 | 34.7 | 36.0 | 32.7 | 26.8 | 22.5 | 23.5 | 24.1 |
| Mountain. | 38.1 | 23.1 | 18.3 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 26.8 | 37.8 | 49.6 | 56.9 | 49.4 | 33.0 | 21.5 | 26.5 | 28.3 |
| Montan | 6.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2. 9 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Idaho. | 6. 0 | 2. 7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 5. 4 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 90 | 6. 5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4. 7 |
| W yoming | 1.4 | . 7 | . 4 | . 5 | . 6 | . 9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1. 7 | . 9 | 1. 4 | 1.6 |
| Colorado.... | 5. 6 | 3. 2 | 2. 8 | 3. 2 | 3. 5 | 3. 7 | 4.5 | 5. 7 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 6. 6 | 4. 7 | 3. 4 | 3. 6 | 3. 5 |
| New Mexico | 3. 6 | 2. 4 | 2. 0 | 2.4 | 2. 7 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4. 0 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 2. 7 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| A rizona | 6. 4 | 5. 1 | 4. 5 | 4. 5 | 4. 2 | 4.0 | 4. 6 | 5. 6 | 6. 4 | 6.8 | 6. 0 | 4.2 | 3. 5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Utah | 4. 3 | 2. 2 | 1. 9 | 2. 2 | 2. 5 | 2. 8 | 3. 6 | 4. 9 | 6. 7 | 8.1 | 7. 8 | 4.8 | 3. 1 | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Neveda | 4.0 | 2. 7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1. 8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2. 7 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Pacific | 228.1 | 155. 2 | 124.7 | 120.1 | 122.3 | 118.0 | 143.1 | 169.1 | 215.5 | 234.2 | 225. 4 | 173.5 | 127.3 | 132. 2 | 146.5 |
| Washington | 46.1 | 31.2 | 23.9 | 20.0 | 16.4 | 13.3 | 18.3 | 26.6 | 38.8 | 51.4 | 52.2 | 41.8 | 30.6 | 28.1 | 30.9 |
| Oregon-- | 29.3 | 20.8 | 15.6 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 9.1 | 13.1 | 20.7 | 30.0 | 35. 6 | 37.5 | 28.8 | 19.3 | 16.2 | 17. 1 |
| California. | 152.7 | 103. 2 | 85.3 | 88.2 | 94.7 | 95.7 | 111. 7 | 121.8 | 146.6 | 147.2 | 135.8 | 102.9 | 77.5 | 87.8 | 98.4 |

${ }^{1}$ A verage of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | Mry | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Nov. |
| Employment service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New applications for work | 819 | 813 | 713 | 672 | 738 | 832 | 740 | 709 | 691 | 747 | 898 | 612 | 674 | 656 |
| State unemployment insurance programs ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insured unemployment 4 (average weekly volume) | 1,513 | 1,237 | 1,167 | 1,151 | 1,285 | 1,251 | 1,350 | 1,475 | 1,592 | 1,730 | 1,737 | 1,285 | 1, 013 | 881 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weeks of unemployment compensated. | 4,814 | 4,693 | 4,095 | 4,497 | 4,883 | 4,686 | 5,517 | 5,766 | 6,302 | 4.3 6,118 | 4.4 | 3.2 3,950 | 3. 503 | 2.3 3,015 |
| for total unemployment <br> Total benefits paid. | 4,814 $\$ 29.44$ | \$29.20 | 4,095 $\$ 28,64$ | 4,497 $\$ 27.87$ | 4,883 $\$ 27,59$ | 4, 686 $\$ 27.44$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,517 \\ \$ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,766 827.72 | 6,302 | $\begin{array}{r}6,118 \\ \hline 827\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,680 \\ \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | 3,950 | 3. 503 | 3,015 |
|  | \$136, 627 | \$131, 832 | $\$ 28,64$ $\$ 113,325$ | $\$ 27,87$ $\$ 121,333$ | $\$ 27.59$ $\$ 130,130$ | $\$ 27.44$ $\$ 123,540$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.47 \\ \$ 145,657 \end{array}$ | $\$ 27.72$ $\$ 154,329$ | $\$ 27.72$ $\$ 168,841$ | $\$ 27.85$ $\$ 164,860$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.73 \\ \$ 177,598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.43 \\ \$ 104,245 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.26 \\ \$ 91,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 25.85 \\ \$ 74,674 \end{array}$ |
| Unemployment compensation forveterans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pensated | 115 | 112 | 142 | 165 | 165 | 138 | 156 | 191 | 218 | 207 | 206 | 145 | 118 | 156 |
|  | \$3, 104 | \$3, 013 | \$3, 793 | \$4,406 | \$4, 539 | \$3,710 | \$4, 222 | \$5,155 | \$5,886 | \$5, 594 | \$5, 572 | \$3, 883 | \$3, 168 | \$4,132 |
| Railroad unemployment insurance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |
| Insured unemployment (average weekly volume) | 79 | 59 | 45 | 43 | 50 | 36 | 42 | 53 | 60 | 11 67 | 19 68 | 17 59 | 49 | 17 37 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total benefits paid ${ }^{10}$ | \$8,852 | \$7, 332 | \$5,689 | \$6,660 | \$ $\$ 4.960$ | $\$ 60.86$ $\$ 5,109$ | $\$ 57.68$ $\$ 6,211$ | $\$ 58.14$ $\$ 7,227$ | $\$ 59.68$ $\$ 8,973$ | $\$ 60.01$ $\$ 8,252$ | $\$ 58,65$ $\$ 9,772$ | $\$ 58.08$ $\$ 6,868$ | $\$ 5804$ $\$ 5.637$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 55.59 \\ & \$ 3.917 \end{aligned}$ |
| All programs: ${ }^{11}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insured unemployment ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1,623 | 1,314 | 1,240 | 1,228 | 1,368 | 1,319 | 1,424 | 1,565 | 1,700 | 1,846 | 1,851 | 1,379 | 1,090 | 956 |

${ }^{1}$ A verage weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them
${ }^{2}$ Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensa. tion for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1855
${ }^{1}$ 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.

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

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.
' Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UOFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.
${ }^{7}$ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other prograrms. 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.
${ }^{-}$Payments are for unemployment in 14 -day registration perions; 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 onvared by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Source: U. 8. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railrosd 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 |
| ${ }_{1954}^{1953}$ | 4.4 | 4. 2 | 4. 4 | 4.3 | 4. 1 | 5. 1 | 4.1 2.9 | 4. 3 3 3 | 4. ${ }^{4} 4$ | 3.3 3.6 | 2.7 <br> 3.3 | 2.1 2.5 | 3.9 3.0 |
| 1955 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3. 5 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3. 4 | 4. 5 | 4. 4 | 4.1 | 3. 3 | 2.5 | 3.0 3.7 |
| 1957 | 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 |
|  | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 22.1 |  |  |
|  | Total separations : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 4.4 4 | 3. 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 ${ }^{3} 5$ |
| 1956 | 2.9 3.6 | 2.5 3.6 | 3. 3. 3 | 3. 3. 4 | 3.2 3.7 3 | 3. 2 3.4 3 | 3. 4 | 4.0 3.9 | 4.4 4.4 | 3.5 | 3. 1 | 3.0 2.8 | 3.3 3.5 |
| 1957 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 | ${ }^{2} 3.9$ |  |  |
|  | Quits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1. 7 | 2.8 |
| 1949 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1. 5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1. 5 | 1.2 | . 9 | 1. 5 |
| 1950 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2. 7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 1951 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3. 1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1. 9 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| 1952 | 1. 9 | 1.9 | 2. 0 | 2. 2 | 2. 2 | 2. 2 | 2. 2 | 3. 0 | 3. 5 | 2. 8 | 2.15 | 1.7 | 2. 3 |
| 1953 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2. 7 | 2.7 1.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 1.1 | 2.9 1.4 | 3.1 1.8 | 1. 12 | 1.5 1.0 | 1.1 .9 | 2.3 1.1 |
| 1955 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | $\begin{array}{r}1.1 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 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 | 1.3 | 2.9 |  |  |
|  | 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 |
| 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 | $\stackrel{.}{ } \cdot$ | $\stackrel{.}{3}$ | .$_{3}^{2}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | . 3 | ${ }^{3}$ | . 3 | . 3 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.3 \\ . \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .3 3 3 | ${ }^{-2}$ | $\xrightarrow{.3}$ |
| 1956 | . 3 | .3 .2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | .3 <br> . | . 2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | .3 2.2 | . 2 | . 3 |
|  | Layoffs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948 | 1.2 |  | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |  | 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 | 1.7 | . 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. 6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1. 6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 22.6 |  |  |
|  | 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 |
| 1952. | . 7 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | .4 | . 3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 5 |
| 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 | ${ }^{2} .2$ |  |  |

1 Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing indus tries 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 mdustry 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.
${ }^{9}$ Preliminary.
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 | Separations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total accessions |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Discharges |  | Layoffs |  | Miscellaneous, including military |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 1957 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 1957 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing.-.......... | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4. 0 | 0.9 | 1. 3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ | 2.1 <br> 2.2 <br> 1 | 2.9 <br> 2.9 | 4.3 <br> 3.3 | 4.4 <br> 3.2 | $\begin{array}{r}.8 \\ 1.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.2 1.4 | . 2 | .3 <br> .2 | 3. 0 <br> 1.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.8 \\ 1.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | . 2 | $\begin{array}{r}.2 \\ .2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Ordnance and accessories. | 1.4 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Food and kindred products. | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | . 3 | . 3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2 | . 2 |
| Meat products.......- | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | . 5 | . 6 | . 3 | . 1 | 2.7 | 2. 0 | 3 | . 2 |
| Grain-mill products | 1. 9 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | . 9 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | $\cdot 1$ | . 3 |
| Bakery products... | 2.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | . 3 | . 4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | . 3 | . 1 |
| Beverages: Malt liquors. | ${ }^{(4)}$ | 2.0 | ${ }^{(4)}$ | 4.9 | ${ }^{(4)}$ | . 4 | (4) | . 1 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 4.1 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | . 2 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | . 2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | .1 | . 1 |
| Cigarettes...-.-.-- | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 7 | 2. 0 | . 5 | +.9 | . 2 | . 3 | ${ }^{(5)} .5$ | . 7 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Cigars..... | 1.2 | 3.4 | 2. 9 | 2.8 | 2. 1 | 2.2 | . 3 | $\stackrel{2}{.3}$ | . .9 | . .3 | . 4 | . 4 |
| Tobacco and snuff | . 8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | . 5 | 1.0 | . 2 | . 3 | . 9 |  | .4 |  |
| Textile-mill products. | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | . 2 | . 3 | 2. 0 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Yarn and thread mills | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2. 9 | 3. 6 | 1. 1 | 1.5 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.4 | 1. 1.9 | . 1 | .1 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills | 2. 5 | 3.5 3.4 4 | 2. 9 | 4. 0 | 1.1 | 1.7 1.8 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | .1 | . 1 |
| Ootton, silk, synthetic fiber Woolen and worsted.-.-- | 2.2 4.0 | 3.4 4.0 | 2.2 | 3.2 10.0 | 1. 1.2 | 1.8 | . .2 | . 2 | 6.2 | 8.2 | .2 | . 2 |
| Knitting mills....-...-.-- | 2.3 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | .1 | .2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | . 1 | (5) |
| Full-fashioned hosiery | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1. 3 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 2 | . 7 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Seamless hosiery | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 1. 6 | 2.1 | . 1 | . 3 | 2.2 | . 9 | (5) |  |
| Knit underwear. | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | . 1 | .1 | 1. 6 | 2.8 | (5) |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | (4) 8 | . 9 | (4) 2 | . 2 | ${ }_{(4)}^{1.1}$ | .9 3.1 | ${ }_{(4)} \cdot 1$ | . 2 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..- | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 2.4 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 4.4 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 1.0 | ${ }^{(4)}$ | . 2 |  |  | (3) |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile prod- |  |  |  |  |  | 2.3 |  | . 2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 1.8 | 3.1 2.1 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | . 1 | . 1 | 4.7 | 3.2 | . 1 | 1 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing $\qquad$ | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.4 | . 2 | . 2 | 1.2 | . 7 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Lumber and wood products (except fur- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3 |  | 2 |
| niture) <br> Logging camps and contractors. | 2.4 5.8 | 3.4 6.5 | 5.4 10.0 | 5.7 9.8 | 1.3 2.5 | 1.9 2.8 | .2 .5 | . .3 | 6. 8 | 6.5 | . 1 | 2 |
| Sawmills and planing mills .-.-.-.--- | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.8 4.8 | 5. 2 | 1.1 | 1.8 | .2 | . 3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | . 2 | 2 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products. | 1.3 | 2.4 | 4.8 3.5 | 3.2 3.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | . 2 | . 3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | . 1 | 1 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 1.9 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | . 3 | . 4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | .2 | . 2 |
| Household furniture .-........------- | 1. 8 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | . 3 | .4 | 2.4 4.0 | $\stackrel{1.9}{5.3}$ | $\stackrel{.2}{2}$ | . 2 |
| Other furniture and fixtures.--------- | 2.2 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | . 4 | .3 | 4.0 |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products...-------1.-... | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | . 9 | 1.1 | . 3 | . 3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...- | 1.1 | 1. 6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | . 5 | . 7 | . 1 | . 2 | 1.6 | . 8 | $\stackrel{.}{1}$ | . 1 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes...-. | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | . 5 | . 4 | 1.6 | . 8 |  | . 1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 2 | . 1 | 1.0 | . 7 | 1 | . 1 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | . 5 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | . 7 | .4 | . 2 | . |
| Industrial organic chemicals.. | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | . 4 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | . 9 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Synthetic fibers...--.-. | . 7 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.6 | . 3 | . 3 | (5) | ${ }^{(5)}$ | . 5 | 1.2 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Drugs and medicines. | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | . 9 | . 8 | . 4 | . 1 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers. | . 7 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | .8 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Products of petroleum and coal. | . 6 | . 7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | . 2 | . 6 | (5) 1 | . 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Petroleum refining -- | . 3 | . 5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | . 2 | . 4 | $\left.{ }^{5}\right)$ | (5) | 6 | . 8 | . 4 | . 2 |
| Rubber products. | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | . 8 | . 9 | . 1 | . 2 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Tires and inner tubes. | . 7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | . 4 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 | . 7 | . 6 | . 2 | ${ }^{2}$ |
| Rubber footwear | 3.7 | 3. 4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 1 | . 3 | + 7 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Other rubber products. | 1. 7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Leather and leather products.---.--- | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | .2 | . 2 | 1.2 |  |  |  |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. Footwear (except | 1.6 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2. ${ }^{.} 1$ | 1.1 | .1 | . 2 | 1. 9 | 2.1 1.4 | . 2 | . 5 |
| Footwear (except rubber)------------ | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | . 2 | . 2 | 1.2 |  |  | . 5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | . 6 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Glass and glass products.- | 1.7 | 3.3 | 1. 9 | 2.8 | . 5 | 1.0 | . 2 | .2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | . 1 | . 3 |
| Cement, hydraulic.... | . 3 | 1. 4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | . 2 | . 6 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | . 2 | . 8 | 1.3 | . 5 | .3 |
| Structural clay products. | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | . 9 | 1.2 | .3 | . 2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | . 1 | .1 |
| Pottery and related products....---..- | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.8 | 1.4 |  | . 1 |
| Primary metal industries.-..-- | 1.1 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | . 4 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | 2.8 | 2.3 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills | . 7 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 3.0 | . 3 | . 5 | ${ }^{5}$ ) | . 1 | 3. 0 | 2.2 | . 3 | . 3 |
|  | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3. 5 | 4. 1 | . 5 | . 9 | . 2 | . 2 | 2.5 | 2. 8 | .2 | .$^{2}$ |
| Gray-iron foundries | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3. 4 | . 6 | 1. 0 | . 2 | . 2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Malleable-iron foundries. | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2. 6 | 4. 0 | . 7 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.4 3.8 | 2.4 3.6 | .3 .2 |  |
|  | 1.4 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | . 4 | . 8 | . 3 | . 3 | 3.8 |  |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of non ferrous metals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 | . 5 | . 9 | . 3 | . 2 | . 4 | . 7 | . 1 | . 3 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 1 | . 1 | 1.6 | . 9 | . 2 | 2 |
| Nonferrous foundries | 2.4 | 1. 6 | 5. 4 | 5. 6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | . 2 | . 4 | 4.0 | 3.5 | . 2 | . 5 |
| Other primary metal industries: | 2. | , | 5. | . 6 |  |  | , | 2 | 4.3 | 2.4 | . 2 | . 3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries ${ }^{1}$ - Continued
[Per 100 employees]

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1.
3 For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.
${ }^{1}$ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2, except that the labor turnover series excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industriesgroup, and the following industries : canning and preserving; women's. misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizet

- Not available.
- Less than 0.05 .
- 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 ${ }^{1}$


[^57]Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$-Con.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$ - Con.


See footnotes at end of table

Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$ - Con.


Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$-Con.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$ - Con.


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. whly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chemicals and allied products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total: Chemicals and allied products |  |  | Industrial inorganic chemicals ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Alkalies and chlorine |  |  | Industrial organic chemicals ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Plastics, except synthetic rubber |  |  | Synthetic rubber |  |  |
| 1955: | \$8 | 41.4 | \$1. 99 | \$89. 98 | 40.9 | \$2. 20 | \$87. 67 | 40.4 | \$2. 17 | \$87. 33 | 41.0 | \$2.13 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42.3 \\ & 42.3 \end{aligned}$ | \$2. 09 | \$97.81 | 41.841.4 | $\$ 2.34$2.50 |
| 1956: Average. | 87. 14 | 41.3 | 2. 11 | 95.1297.00 | 41.0 | 2.32 | 93. 20 | 40.7 | 2. 29 | 92.89 | 41. 1 | 2. 26 |  |  | 2. 23.3 | 103.50 |  |  |
| Novembe | $89.23 \quad 41.5$ |  | 2. 15 |  | 41.1 |  | 93.96 | 40.5 | 2. 32 | 94. 76 | 41.2 | 2. 30 | $\begin{array}{r} 93.88 \\ 97.44 \end{array}$ | 42.1 42.0 |  |  | 41.4 41.1 | 2. 52 |
| December | $\begin{aligned} & 89.86 \\ & 89.21 \end{aligned}$ | 41.5 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 | 41.641.2 | 2.58 |
| 1957: January |  | 41.3 41.2 | 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 |  | 2. 58 |
| February | 89.4089.40 |  | 2.17 | 97.34 | 40.9 | 2. 38 | 95. 71 | 40.9 | 2. 34 | 94. 89 | 40.9 | 2.32 | 97.21 | 41.9 9 | 2. 32 | 104. 19 | 40.7 | 2. 56 |
| March |  | 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 89.40 | 41.241.2 | 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 |  | 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 |  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 91.00 \\ & 92.25 \\ & 92.25 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  | 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 |
| Septemb | $\begin{aligned} & 92.25 \\ & 92.70 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2. 25 | 102. 09 | 41.0 | 2. 49 | 98.98 | 40.4 | 2.45 | 98.81 | 41.0 | 2.41 | 101. 50 | 41. 6 | 2. 44 | 108. 40 | 40.6 | 2. 67 |
| Octob | 91.8492.66 | 41.241.041.0 | 2.24 | 101. 50 | 40.6 | 2. 50 | 98.09 | 40. 2 | 2.44 | 98. 33 | 40.8 | 2.41 | 101.99 | 41.8 | 2. 44 | 108. 14 | 40.5 | 2. 67 |
| Novemb |  |  | 2.26 | 102.661 | 40.9 | 2.51 | 100.94 | 40.7 | 2.48 | 98.74 | 40.8 | 2.42 | 101.50 | 41.6 | 2.44 | 113.71 | 41.5 | 2.74 |
|  | Synthetic fibers |  |  | Explosives |  |  | Drugs and medicines |  |  | Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | Soap and glycerin |  |  | Paints, pigments, and fillers ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |
| 1955: Average.......- | \$75. 36 | 40.3 | \$1.87 | \$81. 40 | 40.1 | \$2. 03 | \$75. 07 | 40.8 | \$1.84 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 85.07 \\ 90.64 \end{array}$ | 40.9 | \$2. 08 | \$91.88 |  | \$2. 28 | $\$ 84.18$ <br> 86.11 | $\begin{aligned} & 42.3 \\ & 41.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1.99$2.07 |
| 1956: Average. | 78. 99 | 39.9 | 1. 95 | 87.08 | 40.5 | 2.15 | 80.78 | 40.7 | 1.931.98 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41.2 \\ & 41.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2. } 20 \\ & \text { 2. } 23 \end{aligned}$ | 98. 16 |  | 2. 40 |  |  |  |
| November |  | 40.3 | 1.96 | 91.30 | 41.5 | 2. 20 |  | 40.8 |  | 91.65 |  |  | 99, 39100.28 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.9 \\ & 40.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 86.11 87.35 | $41.4$ |  |
| 1957: January | 79.38 | 40.5 | 1. 96 | 91.96 | 41.8 | 2. 20 | 81.19 | 40.8 | 1. 99 | 92. 93 | 41.3 | 2. 25 |  | 41.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.70 \\ & 2.44 \end{aligned}$ | 88.18 | 41.4 | 2.11 2.13 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 79.79 \\ & 80.00 \end{aligned}$ | 40.5 | 1. 97 | 91. 05 | 41.2 | 2. 21 | 81. 60 | 40.8 | 2. 00 | 94. 16 | 41.3 | 2. 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.28 \\ & 102.92 \end{aligned}$ | 41.5 | 2. 48 | 87.5487.53 | 41.1 | 2. 13 |
| Februar |  | 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 |  | 40.9 |  |
| March | 80.00 <br> 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 | 80.8081.61 | 40.440.4 | 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 |  |  | 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 |
|  | 81.61 83.03 | 40.4 | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 80.00 \\ & 83.42 \\ & 8.22 \end{aligned}$ | 40.5 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 |  | 40.440.2 | 2.06 | 96.10 | 41.6 | 2.31 | 81.81 | 40.3 | 2.03 | 97. 47 | 41.3 | 2.36 | 107. 43 | 41.8 | 2.572.57 | 91. 08 | 41.4 2.20 <br> 40.8 2.20 |  |
| Septemb | 82.41 <br> 83.01 <br> 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.05 \\ & 2.07 \\ & 2.08 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.87 \\ & 94.48 \\ & 94.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.3 \\ & 40.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.29 \\ & 2.31 \\ & \text { 2. } 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.64 \\ & 84.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.8 \\ & 41.0 \\ & 41.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.05 \\ & 2.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.70 \\ & 97.34 \end{aligned}$ | 41.4 | 2. 36 | 106. 91 | 41.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| October |  | 40.240.140.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.9 | 2.38 | 106.30 | 41.2 | 2.58 | 90.13 | 40.6 | 2.22 |
| November...- | 83.41 |  |  |  | 40.9 | 2.32 | 85.28 | 41.4 | 2.06 | 97.92 | 40.8 | 2.40 | 107. 53 | 41.2 | 2.61 | 89.47 | 40.3 | 2.22 |
|  | Paints lacquers, | ts, varnis s, and en | shes, namels | $\mathrm{Gum}$ | n and w bemicals |  |  | ertilizer |  | Vegetab oils | ble and and fat | $\begin{aligned} & \text { animal } \\ & \text { ts }{ }^{5} \end{aligned}$ |  | getable o |  | Anima | al oils | d fats |
| 1955: A verage | \$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: A verage | 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 |
| Novembe | 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 |
| 57: January | 85.28 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 |
| Septembe | 87.72 | 40.8 | 2.15 | 80.97 | 43.3 | 1.87 | 72.91 | 41.9 | 1. 74 | 78.85 | 44.8 | 1. 76 | 71.65 | 44.5 | 1.61 | 89. 95 | 45. 2 | 1. 99 |
| October | 87.70 | 40.6 | 2.16 | 77.98 | 41.7 | 1.87 | 72.14 | 41.7 | 1.73 | 78.32 | 45.8 | 1.71 | 72.07 | 46.2 | 1.56 | 89.75 | 45.1 | 1.99 |
| November. | 87.45 | 40.3 . | 2.17 | 78.98 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 70.97 | 41.5 | 1.71 | 78.82 | 45.3 | 1.74 | 71.75 | 45.7 | 1.57 | 92.35 | 44.4 | 2.08 |
|  |  |  | emical | and alli | lied pro | ucts | ontin |  |  |  |  |  | nets of | tro | an | Oal |  |  |
|  | Miscell | laneous icals ${ }^{8}$ | chem- | Essen sume | tial oils, kes, cosme | , peretics |  | pressed uefied ga | and <br> ses | Total petrol | : Produ leum and | cts of d cosl | Petrol | leum r | fining | Coke, ot and | therpet coal pro | roleum, lucts |
| 1955: A verage | \$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 |
| 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 |
| Septemb | 85.47 | 40.7 | 2.10 | 71. 06 | 39.7 | 1.79 | 98. 09 | 42.1 | 2.33 | 113.30 | 41.5 | 2. 73 | 117. 01 | 41.2 | 2.84 | 101.81 | 42.6 | 2. 39 |
| October | 84.82 | 40.2 | 2.11 | 68.71 | 38.6 | 1.78 | 96.70 | 41.5 | 2.33 | 110.03 | 40.6 | 2.71 | 113.36 | 40.2 | 2.82 | 99.66 | 41.7 | 2.39 |
| November. | 85.41 | 40.1 | 2.13 | 69.60 | 39.1 | 1.78 | 98.77 | 41.5 | 2.38 | 110.57 | 40.5 | 2.73 | 115.30 | 40.6 | 2.84 | 94.87 | 40.2 | 2.36 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$ - Con.


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. earn- ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earn. Ings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stone, clay, and glass products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pottery and related products |  |  | Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Concrete products |  |  | Cut-stone and stone products |  |  | Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | Abrasive products |  |  |
| 1955: A | \$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 | $41.6{ }^{\text {4 }}$ \$1.95 |  | \$86. 73 | 41.3 |  |
|  | 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 | $\$ 2.10$2.212.29 |
|  | 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 | 41.341.9 | 2.10 2.11 | 99.8999.72 | 41.0 |  |
|  | 74.8871.20 | 38.4 | 1.95 | 81.03 | 43.8 | 1. 85 | 77.79 | 44.2 | 1.76 | 71.4068.16 | 40.8 | 1. 75 | 88.41 |  |  |  | 42.8 | 2. 29 2. 33 |
| 1957: Dace $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu } \\ & \text { Febr } \\ & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { April } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sept } \\ & \text { Octa } \\ & \text { Nov }\end{aligned}$ |  | 36.738.0 | 1.951.95 | 79.9881.08 | 41.843.042.9 | 1.86 | 77.2578.0178.02 | 41.9 | 1.781.81 |  | 39.839.8 | 1.73 | 87.7787.34 | 41.1 | 2.11 | 91.13 <br> 91.89 | 40.6 | 2.262.252.26 |
|  | 74.10 |  |  |  |  | 1.861.891.8 |  | 43.4 |  | 68. 65 |  | 1.751.751.75 |  | 41.441.2 | 2.122.12 |  | 40.5 |  |
|  |  | 38.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70.00 | 40.0 |  |  |  |  | 91.35 | 41.1 | 2. 26 |
|  | 74.69 <br> 73.91 | 37.937.3 | 1.951.96 | 80.5183.28 | 42.643.6 | 1. 89 | 78.6281.07 | 43.244.3 | 1.821.83 | 70.05 | 39.8 | 1.76 | 85.67 | 40.6 | 2. 11 |  | $40.6 \quad 2.25$ |  |
|  | 73.11 |  |  |  |  | 1.91 |  |  |  | 72.62 | 40.8 | 1. 78 | 86. 92 | 41.0 | 2.12 2.14 | 91. 30 | 40.6  <br> 40.4 2.26 |  |
|  | 73.11 <br> 72.08 | 36.4 | 1.98 <br> 1.98 | 83.2885.5584.39 | 44.143.5 | 1.94 | 81.0783.5981.47 | 44.3 44.7 | 1.83 1.87 1.8 | 72.22 <br> 71.56 <br> 1.8 | 40.840.2 | 1.78 | 87.7485.79 | 41.039.9 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}91.71 & 40.4 & 2.27\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 71.8774.27 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.94 \\ & 1.96 \end{aligned}$ |  | 43.844.8 | 1.86 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.15 | 88. 98 | $\begin{array}{lll}39.2 & 2.27\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 37.7 | 1.97 | 84.39 87.02 | 43.5 44.4 |  | 81.47 83.78 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 72.67 \\ & 73.21 \\ & 72.62 \\ & 70.27 \end{aligned}$ | 40.6 | 1.79 | 87.26 | 40.4 | 2. 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 88.53 \\ & 88.55 \\ & 90.94 \\ & 87.93 \end{aligned}$ | 39.0 | 2. 27 |
|  | 74.27 <br> 74.84 <br> 7.20 | 37.837.638.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.98 \\ & 2.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.29 \\ & 85.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.8 \\ & 43.4 \\ & 42.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } 97 \\ & 1.96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.72 \\ & 83.35 \\ & 78.68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.0 \\ & 44.1 \\ & 42.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.88 \\ & 1.89 \\ & 1.86 \end{aligned}$ |  | 40.940.839.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.79 \\ & 1.78 \\ & 1.77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.67 \\ & 87.85 \\ & 85.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 40.7 \\ & 40.4 \\ & 40.3 \\ & 39.4 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.17 \\ & 2.18 \\ & 2.17 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38.5 \\ & 39.2 \\ & 37.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.30 \\ & 2.32 \\ & 2.32 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 74.84 <br> 75.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 76.58 |  | 2.01 | 82.29 |  | 1.95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stone, clay and glass products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Primary metal industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Asbes | stos prod | ucts | Noncla | ay refrac | ories | Total: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rimary } \\ & \text { dustrie } \end{aligned}$ | metal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Blast fu } \\ & \text { works } \\ & \text { mills } \end{aligned}$ | furnaces <br> s, and | , steel rolling | Blast work mills meta ucts | furnaces, <br> 8 , and except llurgical | steel olling electro-prod- | Electr | ometallu products | gical |
| 1955: A verage | \$84.67 | 43.2 | \$1.96 | \$81. 75 | 38.2 $\$ 2.14$ |  | \$92. 29 | 41.2 |  | \$95.99 | 40.5 $\$ 2.37$ |  | \$96.39 | 40.5 $\$ 2.38$ |  | \$87. 14 | 41.3 | \$2.11 |
| 1956: A verage....... | 84.6587.14 | 41.742.3 | 2. 03 | 88. 2496.52 | 38.740.9 | 2. 28 | 96.5299.06 | 40.940.6 | 2.36 | 102.06 | 40.5 | 2. 52 | 102.47 | 40.5 | \$2.38 |  | 40.240.340 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.20 \\ & 2.24 \end{aligned}$ |
| Novemb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2. 44 | 105. 18 | 40.3 | 2.61 | 105. 59 | 40.3 | ${ }_{2}^{2.62}$ | $90.27$ |  |  |
| December | 88.1985.49 | 42.4 | 2.08 | 91. 41 | 39.4 | 2.32 | 100.94 | 41.2 | ${ }_{2}^{2.45}$ | 107.16 | 40.9 | 2. 62 | ${ }^{107.57}$ | 40.9 40.9 | 2.63 2.67 | ${ }_{92}^{91.21}$ | 40.5 40.8 | 2. 2.25 |
| 1957: January- |  | 41.5 42.1 | 2.06 2.10 | 96.56 100.45 | 40.4 | 2.39 2.45 | 101. 27 | 41.0 40.3 | 2.47 2.46 | 108.79 105.06 | 40.9 40.1 | 2. 266 | 109. 20 | 40.9 40.1 | 2.67 2.63 | 92.21 90.85 | 40.8 40.2 | 2. 26 |
| Februa | 88.41 88.20 | 42.1 41.8 | 2.11 | 100.45 94 | 39.7 | 2.45 | 99.14 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 |
| Septemb | 91.76 | 41.9 | 2.19 | 89.86 | 37.6 | 2.39 | 101. 26 | 39.4 | 2.57 | 107. 09 | 38.8 | 2. 76 | 107. 48 | 38.8 | 2. 77 | 96. 39 | 40.5 | 2. 38 |
| October | 91.30 | 41.5 | 2.20 | 87.12 | 36.3 | 2.40 | 98.18 | 38.5 | 2. 55 | 103. 74 | 38.0 | 2. 73 | 103.85 | 37.9 | 2. 74 | 95. 76 | 39.9 | 2.40 2.40 |
| Novemb | 87.67 | 40.4 | 2.17 | 87.45 | 36.9 | 2.37 | 97.16 | 38.1 | 2.55 | 101.46 | 37.3 | 2.72 | 101.56\| | 37.2 | 2.73 | 97.44 | 40.6 | 2.40 |
|  | Iron an | ad steel ries ${ }^{8}$ | found- | Gray- | $n$ fou | Iries | Mallea | ble-iron ries | found- |  | found |  | Primar and $r$ ferro | refining us meta | elting of nons ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Primar } \\ & \text { refini } \\ & \text { lead, } \end{aligned}$ | ry smel ing of and zi | ng and opper, $\qquad$ |
| 1955: A vera | \$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 |
| 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 |
| Decembe | 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 2.30 | 89. 38 90.64 | 41.0 | 2. 20 |
| 1857: 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 93.43 | 41.2 40.8 | 2.30 2.29 | 90.64 88.94 | 41.2 40.8 | 2.20 2.18 |
| February | 87.78 87.12 | 39.9 39.6 | 2. 20 | 84.07 82.99 | 39.1 38.6 | 2.15 2.15 | 85.39 83.50 | 39.9 39.2 | 2.14 21 | 96.28 97.86 | 41.5 | 2. 32 | ${ }_{93.61}^{93.43}$ | 40.8 40.7 | 2.29 2.30 | 88.94 89.79 | 40.8 41.0 | 2.18 2.19 |
| March | 87.12 86.68 | 39.6 39.4 | 2. 20 | 82. 98 | 38.6 38.5 | ${ }_{2}^{2.15}$ | 83.50 82.01 | 39.2 38.5 | 2.13 | 96. 98 | 4 | 2.32 | ${ }_{94.02}$ | 40.7 | 2.31 | 89.57 | 40.8 | 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 |
| Jun | 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 | ${ }_{91} 9.45$ | 40.5 | ${ }_{2}^{2.25}$ |
| Septembe | 89.04 | 39.4 38 | 2. 28 | 85.80 | ${ }_{37}^{39.6}$ | 2. 20 | 87. 47 | 39.4 37.8 | 2.22 | ${ }_{93.21}^{96.32}$ | 40.3 39.0 | 2. 39 | 97.53 | 40.3 40.1 | 2. 2.42 | 89.50 | 40.5 39.6 | 2. 26 |
| Novembe | 85.58 | 37.7 | 2.27 | 83.18 | 37.3 | 2.23 | 85.73 | 38.1 | 2.25 | 91. 63 | 38.5 | 2.38 | 96.24 | 40.1 | 2.40 | 89.38 | 39.9 | 2. 24 |
|  | Primar | y refini luminu | g of | Second and nonf | dary sm refinin errous | elting g of metals | Rollin and non |  | wing, ing of metals | Rolline alloyi | g,drawin ing of co | $n \theta$, and opper | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rolling } \\ & \text { alloying } \end{aligned}$ | d, drawoi of alu | ng, and $\operatorname{minum}$ | Nonfe | rous! | dries |
| 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 |
| 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 | ${ }_{91}^{94.02}$ | 41.6 40.5 | 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 40.4 | 2. 236 | ${ }_{91.35}^{91.13}$ | 40.5 40.6 | 2. 25 |
| February | 100. ${ }^{104}$ | 40.7 40.3 | 2. 48 | 86.51 87.57 | 41.0 | 2.11 | 92.86 93.32 | 40.2 40.4 | 2.31 2.31 | 91.77 93.32 | 39.9 40.4 | 2. 301 | 95. 24. | 40.4 40.1 | 2.36 2.35 | 91.35 91.58 | 40.6 40.7 | 2. 25 |
| March | 100.35 | 40.3 40.5 | 2.49 2.50 | 87.57 87.56 | 41.7 41.3 | 2.10 | 93.32 94.30 | 40.4 40.3 | 2.31 2.34 | 92. 40 | 40.4 40.0 | 2.31 2.31 | 94. 24 | 40.5 | 2.37 | 89.95 | 39.8 | 2. 26 |
| April. | 101. 25 | 40.5 40.7 | 2. 5151 | 87.56 86.09 | 41.3 40.8 | 2.11 | ${ }_{94} 94$ | 40.3 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 <br> 40 | 2. 27 | 92.06 93.26 | 40.2 40.2 | 2. 29 |
| September | 106. 13 | 39.9 | 2. 66 | 89.86 | 41.6 | 2. 16 | ${ }_{97}^{98.01}$ | 40.5 | 2.42 | 95.99 97.03 | 40.5 40.6 | 2.37 2.39 | 100.75 98.46 | 39.7 | 2. 2.48 | ${ }_{91.64}^{931}$ | 40.2 39.5 | 2. 32 |
| October- | 107.59 | 40.6 | 2.65 | ${ }_{8}^{87.67}$ | 40.4 40.8 | 2.17 2.20 | 97.28 96.32 | 40.2 39.8 | 2.42 21 | 97.03 96.00 | 40.6 40.0 | 2.40 | 97.32 | 39.4 | 2.47 | 91.34 | 39.2 | 2.33 |
| Novembe | 105.20 | 40.0 | 2.63 | 89.76 | 40.8 | 2.20 | 96.32 | 39.8 | 2.42 | 96.00 | 40.0 | 2.40 | 97.32 | 39.4 | 2.47 | 91.34 | 39.2 | 2.33 |

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 | A Vg . wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnIngs | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | 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 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | Iron and steel forgings |  |  | Wire drawing |  |  | Welded and heavyriveted pipe |  |  | Total: Fabricated metal products |  |  | Tin can and other tinware |  |  |
| 1955: Average <br> 1956: A verage | \$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 $\$ 1.98$ |  |  |  |  | \$2.05 |
|  | 99.90 | 41.8 | 22.39 | 105.42 | 42. 0 | 2. 51 | 97.06 98.06 | 42.2 | 2. 2.30 |  | 40.8 | \$2. 2.32 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 82.37 \\ 85.28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.6 \\ & 41.2 \end{aligned}$ | \$1.98 | \$85.69 | 41.8 42.1 |  |
| December <br> 1957: January | 101.26 102.83 | 41.5 | 2.44 2.46 | 108.71 | 42.3 | 2. 57 | 98. 28 | 42.0 | 2. 34 | 94. 64 | 40.1 | 2. 36 | 87. 56 | 41.3 | 2.07 2.12 | 90.80 | 40.9 | 2. 22 |
|  | 102.83 | 41.8 41.9 | 2. 46 | 108.88 | 42. 2 | 2.58 2.62 | 99.59 97.53 | 42.2 | 2.36 | 96. 32 | 40.3 | 2. 39 | 90.09 | 42.1 | 2.14 | 95.15 | 42.1 | 2. 26 |
| Febru | 102. 92 | 41.5 | 2. 48 | 109. 62 | 42.0 | 2. 61 | 97.70 | 41.5 | 2.35 | 97. 20 | 40.5 | 2. 40 | 86.90 | 40.8 | 2. 13 | 90.17 | 39.9 | 2. 26 |
| March | 102.18 | 41.2 | 2. 48 | 109.36 | 41.9 | 2.61 | 96.76 | 41.4 41.0 | 2.36 | 98.25 | 40.6 39.9 | 2. 42 | 87.33 87.74 | 41.0 | 2.13 2.14 | 91.98 | 40.7 | 2. 26 |
| Apri | 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. 271 |
| 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 |
| Septem | 101.45 | 40.1 | 2. 53 | 103. 89 | 39.5 | 2. 63 | 97.36 | 40.4 | 2.41 | 102.87 | 40.5 | 2. 54 | 91.91 | 41.4 | 2.22 | 97.34 | 41.6 | 2.34 |
| October_ <br> Navemb | 99.57 | 39.2 | 2. 54 | 102. 43 | 38.8 | 2. 64 | 96.56 | 39.9 | 2.42 | 97.27 | 38.6 | 2. 52 | 90.35 | 40.7 | 2.22 | 96.00 | 40.0 | 2. 40 |
| Novembe | 98.42 | 38.9 | 2. 53 | 100.20 | 38.1 | 2.63 | 95.68 | 39.7 | 2.41 | 97.02 | 38.5 | 2.52 | 90.32 | 40.5 | 2.23 | 97.04 | 40.1 | 2. 42 |
|  | Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware |  |  | Cutlery and edge tools |  |  | Hand tools |  |  | Hardware |  |  | Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies |  |  |
| 1955: Average. | \$79.30 | 41.3 | \$1.92 | \$69.87 | $\begin{aligned} & 41.1 \\ & 40.8 \end{aligned}$ | \$1.70 | \$77.95 40.6 \$1.92 |  |  | \$82.78 | 41.6 | \$1.99 | \$78. 18 | 40.3 | \$1.94 | \$82. 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.3 \\ & 39.0 \end{aligned}$ | \$2. 04 |
| 1956: Average | 81.60 | 40.8 | 2.00 | 72. 62 |  | 1.78 | $82.62$ | 40.9 | 2.02 | 83.44 | 40.7 | 2.05 | 80.19 | $\begin{aligned} & 39.7 \\ & 39.2 \end{aligned}$ | 2.02 | $\begin{aligned} & 82.68 \\ & 81.70 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Novembe Decembe | 85.70 88.41 | 41.4 | 2. 07 | 75. 53 | 41.5 | 1.82 | 84.05 | 40.8 | 2.06 | 88. 61 | 41.6 | 2.13 | 80.36 |  | 2.05 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39.0 \\ & 38.0 \end{aligned}$ | 2.12 2.15 |
| 1957: January | $\begin{aligned} & 88.41 \\ & 83.62 \end{aligned}$ | 42.1 | 2. 10 | 75.58 74.30 | 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 |
| Februar | 83.6284.0383.82 | 40.4 | 2.08 | 74.12 | 40.5 | 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 |
| March |  | 40.3 | 2.08 | 75.07 | 40.8 | 1.84 | 82.99 | 40.1 39.9 | 2.07 2.08 | 86.67 86.86 | 40.5 | 2. 14 | 83. 39 | 39.9 | 2.09 | 84. 63 | 39.0 | 2.17 |
| April | $\begin{aligned} & 83.82 \\ & 83.21 \end{aligned}$ | 40.2 | 2.07 | 74.34 | 40.4 | 1.84 | 82.58 | 39.7 | 2. 08 | 86.86 85.84 | 40.4 4 | 2. 15 | 82. 56 | 39.5 39.2 | 2.09 2.08 | 83. 55 | 38.5 | 2. 17 |
| 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. 83 | 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 | 84.1985.65 | 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 |  | 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 |
| Septem | $\begin{aligned} & 90.27 \\ & 89.38 \\ & 89.35 \end{aligned}$ | 41.6 | 2. 17 | 75.39 | 40.1 | 1.88 | 85. 60 | 40.0 | 2.14 | 95.85 | 42.6 | 2.25 | 86.24 | 40.3 | 2.14 | 88.58 | 39.9 | 2. 22 |
| November.-.-- |  | 41.0 | 2.18 | 76.17 | 40.3 | 1.89 | 84.96 | 39.7 | 2.14 | 94. 02 | 41.6 | 2.26 | 86.03 | 40.2 | 2.14 | 87.69 | 39. | 2.22 |
|  |  | 40.8 | 2.19 | 75.62 | 39.8 | 1.90 | 85.39 | 39.91 | 2.14 | 93.75 | 41.3 | 2. 27 | 84, 46 | 39.1 | 2.16 | 97.06 | 39.5 | 2. 28 |
|  | Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified |  |  | Fabricated structural metal products ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  | Structural steeland 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 $41.3 \quad \$ 2.01$ |  |  | \$83.00 41.5 $\$ 2.00$ |  |  | \$82.82 $41.0 \quad \$ 2.02$ |  |  | \$81. 40 |  |  | \$84.85 41.8 |  |  |
| 1956: Average | 79.00 | 39.8 | 1.98 | 87.57 | 41.5 | 2.11 | $\$ 83.00$ 41.5 $\$ 2.00$ <br> 8.5 41.5 2.11 |  |  | 84.85 | 40.6 | 2. 09 | 87.98 | 41.5 | 2.12 | $\$ 84.85$ <br> 90.52 | 41.8 42.3 | $\$ 2.03$ 2.14 |
| November | 79.80 | 39.7 | 2. 01 | 89. 42 |  | 2.16 | 90.69 | 41. 6 | 2.18 | 81.93 | 39.2 39.6 | 2. 09 | 81.98 91.14 | 41.5 42.0 | 2.12 2.17 |  | 42.3 42.0 | 2.14 2.18 |
| 1957: January | 81.81 | 40.3 | 2. 03 | 92. 21 | 42.3 | 2. 18 | 92. 21 | 42.3 | 2.18 | 81.93 90.09 | 41.9 | 2.15 | -91. 14 | 42.0 42,2 | 2.17 | 91.56 | 42.0 | 2. 28 |
|  | 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 | 42.7 41.8 | 2. 20 |
| Februar | 83. 02 | 40.3 | 2. 06 | 91.12 | 41.8 | 2. 18 | 91.98 | 42. 0 | 2.19 | 86. 48 | 40.6 | 2. 13 | 91.56 | 42.0 42.0 | 2. 18 | 91.12 91.96 | 41.8 41.8 | 2. 18 |
| March |  | 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 | 41.8 | 2. 21 |
| April | 80.77 | 39.4 | 2.05 | 81. 96 | 41.8 | 2.20 | 93.93 | 42.5 | 2. 21 | 87.91 | 40.7 | 2. 16 | 91.54 | 41.8 | 2. 19 | 91.94 | 41.0 | 2. 21 |
| May | $\begin{aligned} & 80.96 \\ & 82.80 \end{aligned}$ | 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. 21 |
| June |  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 82.80 \\ & 80.55 \end{aligned}$ | 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. | 2. 28 |
| Septemb | 85.46 | 40.5 | 2.11 | 95.99 | 42.1 | 2.28 | 97.98 | 42.6 | 2.30 | 94.02 | 41.6 | 2. 26 | 94.95 | 42.2 | 2.25 | 95.40 | 41. | 2. 31 |
| November.-.-- | 85.4682.08 | 40.5 | 2.11 | 94.39 | 41.4 | 2.28 | 96. 37 | 41.9 | 2.30 | 89.82 | 40.1 | 2.24 | 94.85 | 41.6 | 2. 28 | 94.12 | 41.1 | 2. 29 |
|  |  | 38.9 | 2.11 | 93.02 | 40.8 | 2.28 | 93.89 | 41.0 | 2.29 | 90.54 | 40.6 | 2. 23 | 92. 57 | 40.6 | 2.28 | 92.75 | 40.5 | 2. 29 |
|  | Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | Vitreous enameled products |  |  | Stamped and pressed metal products |  |  | Lighting fixtures |  |  | Fabricated wire products |  |  | Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |
| 1955: Average | \$86.10 $42.0 \quad \$ 2.05$ |  |  | \$65. 11 | 39.7 | \$1.64 | \$89. 25 | 42. 3 | \$2.11 | \$78.72 41.0 \$1. 92 |  |  |  | $41.2 \quad \$ 1.89$ |  | \$84. 08 | 42.9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \$1.96 |  |
| 1956: A verage | 87.34 |  |  | 66.64 | 39.2 | 1. 70 | 91.3096.25 | 41.5 | 2. 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 76.40 \\ & 80.57 \end{aligned}$ | 40.0 | 1. 91 | $\$ 77.87$ 80.75 | 41.2 41.2 | 1.96 | 86. 09 | 42.22 .04 |  |
| November | 91. 78 | 42.1 | 2.18 | 67.83 | 40.6 | 1. 73 |  | 42. 4 | 2. 27 |  | 40.9 | 1. 97 | $82.81$ | 41.2 | 2.01 | 88. 20 | $42.0 \quad 2.10$ |  |
| 1957: January | $\begin{aligned} & 94.15 \\ & 87.91 \end{aligned}$ | 42.6 | 2. 21 |  | 39.9 | 1.70 | 99.13 | 43.1 | 2.30 | 82. 60 | 41.3 | 2. 00 | 84.65 | 41.7 | 2. 03 | $\begin{array}{llll}90.52 & 42.7 & 2.12\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 1957: January.. |  | 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 40.5 | 2.15 2.17 | 69. 25 74.39 | 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 |
| April | 87.89 | 40.5 | 2.17 2.18 | 74.39 64.90 | 43.0 37.3 | 1.73 | 92.89 91.76 | 41.1 40.6 | 2. 2.26 | 78. 41 | 39.8 | 1. 97 | 82. 42 | 40.6 | 2. 03 | 89. 89 | 42.2 | 2.13 |
| May | 89.32 | 40.6 | 2. 20 | 65.14 | 36.8 | 1. 77 | 93.25 | 40.9 | 2. 28 | 78. 21 | 39.7 | 1.97 | 81. 20 | 40.2 | 2.02 | 89. 24 | 41.7 | 2. 14 |
| June | 91.21 | 40.9 | 2. 23 | 68.85 | 38.9 | 1. 77 | 96.00 | 41.2 | 2.33 | 78. <br> 78 <br> 80 | 39.6 | 1.99 | 80.40 | 39.8 | 2. 02 | 88. 18 | 41.4 | 2.13 |
| July. | 88.801 | 40.0 | 2.22 | 72.86 | 41.4 | 1. 76 | 92.86 | 40.2 | 2.31 | 80.19 | 39.4 | 2.00 | 82.42 | 40.4 | 2.04 | 89. 02 | 41.6 | 2.14 |
| August |  | 40.5 | 2.22 | 74.34 | 41.3 | 1.80 | 93.38 | 40.6 | 2.30 | 80.00 | 39.7 | 2.02 | 81. | 39.6 | 2.05 | 89. 21 | 41.3 | 2.16 |
| September | 89.91 92.29 | 41.2 | 2.24 | 75.12 | 41.5 | 1.81 | 97.11 | 41.5 | 2.34 | 80.00 82.62 | 40.0 40.3 | 2.00 2.05 | 82.40 84.03 | 40.0 40.4 | 2.06 2.08 | 88. 89 | 41.2 | 2. 18 |
| October | 90.7292.84 | 40.5 | 2.24 | 76.31 | 41.7 | 1.83 | 94.42 | 40.7 | 2.32 | 82.19 | 39.9 | 2.06 | 82.16 | 39.5 | 2.08 | 89.82 89.79 | 41.2 41.0 | 2.19 2.19 |
| November..- |  | 40.9 | 2. 27 | 69.17 | 37.8 | 1.83 | 97.88 | 41.3 | 2.37 | 84.02 | 40.2 | 2.09 | 82.18 | 39.7 | 2.07 | 88.91 | 40.6 | 2.19 2.19 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE ${ }^{7}$ 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. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Machinery (except electrical) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails |  |  | Steel springs |  |  | Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets |  |  | Screw-machine products |  |  | Total: Machinery (except electrical) |  |  | Enginesand turbines ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |
| 1955: A vera | \$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 |  | $\$ 2.09$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 91.08 \\ 95.45 \end{array}$ | 41.4$41.5$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2.20 \\ 2.30 \end{array}$ |
| 1956: A verage- | 97.1695.30 | 42.840.9 | 2.272.33 | 90.1792.11 | 40.8 | 2.212.28 | $\begin{aligned} & 88.20 \\ & 89.88 \end{aligned}$ | 42.242.0 | 2.09 2.14 | $\begin{aligned} & 85.63 \\ & 86.94 \end{aligned}$ | 42.6 | 2.01 2.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 93.26 \\ & 93.83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.2 \\ & 41.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 40.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.08 |  |  | 2.25 | 97.00 | 41.1 | 2.36 2.40 |
| 1957: Jecember | $\begin{aligned} & 97.58 \\ & 97.06 \end{aligned}$ | 41.3 | 2.34 | 98.94 | 42.1 | 2.35 | $\begin{aligned} & 89.88 \\ & 92.66 \end{aligned}$ | 42.0 | 2.16 | $\begin{aligned} & 89.66 \\ & 90.08 \end{aligned}$ | 43.1 42.9 |  | 96. 70 | $\begin{array}{ll} 96.70 & 42.6 \\ 95.11 & 41.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.27 \\ & 2.27 \end{aligned}$ | $100.32$ | 41.8 | 2.2. 49 |
|  | 96.05 | 40.7 | 2.36 | 95.94 93.50 | $\begin{aligned} & 41.0 \\ & 40.3 \end{aligned}$ | 2. 34 | $\begin{aligned} & 90.72 \\ & 91.58 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42.9 \\ & 43.1 \end{aligned}$ | 2. 09 | $\begin{aligned} & 95.11 \\ & 95.11 \end{aligned}$ | $41.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.27 \\ & 2.27 \end{aligned}$ | 99.12 | 41.3 |  |
| March | 98. 65 | 41.8 | 2.36 | 96.17 | 41.1 | 2. 32 | 91. 14 | 42.4 42.0 | 2.16 2.17 2.17 | 89.66 | 42.9 | 2.09 | 95. 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 41.8 \\ & 41.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2. 28 | 99.36 | 41.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.40 \\ & 2.39 \end{aligned}$ |
| April | 97.64 | 41.2 | 2. 37 | 94.6093.32 | 40.640.4 | 2.33 | 90. 27 | 41.641.3 | 2.17 2.17 | 89. 25 | 42.5 | 2. 10 | 94. 39 |  | 2.28 |  | 41.141.2 |  |
| May | 96. 70 |  | 2.33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41.941.6 | 2.102.10 |  |  | 2. 28 | 100. 53 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.39 \\ & 2.44 \end{aligned}$ |
| June | 103.53 | 43.5 | 2.38 | 97. 94. | 41.540.3 | 2.362.35 | 89.82 | 41.2 | 2.18 | 87.36 |  |  | 94. 53 | $\begin{aligned} & 41.1 \\ & 41.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 41.3 | 2. 44 |
| July | $\begin{aligned} & 103.58 \\ & 102.55 \end{aligned}$ | 42.8 | 2. 42 |  |  |  | 90.39 | 41.340.9 | 2. 19 | 86. 52 | 41.2 | 2.10 | ${ }_{93.61}^{93.61}$ | 40.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.30 \\ & 2.30 \end{aligned}$ | 100.28 99.29 |  |  |
| Augus |  | 40.5 | 2. | 99.82 | $\begin{aligned} & 41.0 \\ & 40.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.36 \\ & 2.36 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2.21 23 | 87. | 41.2 | 2.12 | 94.42 | 40.7 | 2. 32 | 99.29 101.00 | $40.4 \quad 2.50$ |  |
| Sept |  |  | 2. 2.43 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.37 \\ & 2.37 \end{aligned}$ |  | 41.2 | 2.25 | 87.53 | 40.9 | 2.14 | 93, 67 | 40.2 | 2.33 | 101.45 | 40.1 | 2. 53 |
| Novembe | 96. 23 | $\begin{array}{r} 39.1 \\ 39.6 \end{array}$ | 2. 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 93.85 \\ & 92.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.6 \\ & 39.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 41.2 | 2.26 | 86.46 | 40.4 | 2.14 | 92.66 | 39.6 | 2.34 | 102.97 | 40.7 | 2.53 |
|  | Steam bine wh | and | ater | Diesel tern not sifi | and oth <br> combr elsewher | er in stion. clas- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agricul } \\ & \text { ery ar } \end{aligned}$ | tural m nd trac | $\begin{aligned} & \text { chin- } \\ & \text { rs } \end{aligned}$ |  | ractors |  | Agricu ery (ex | ltersal ccept t | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cachin- } \\ & \text { ciors) } \end{aligned}$ | Cons mining | truction | and |
| 1955: A | \$91. 86 | 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: A verage | 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 |
| Novemb | 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 |
| Decembe | 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 |
| Tebruar | 110. 85 | 42.8 | 2. 59 | 91. 66 | 40.8 | 2. 32 | 89. 89 | 39.6 | 2. 27 | 92.73 | 39.8 | 2. 33 | 86. 07 | 39.3 40.3 | 2.19 2.2 | 93.86 93.86 | 41.9 41.9 | 2.24 2.24 |
| Mareh | 113.71 | 43. 4 | 2. 62 | ${ }_{93}^{94.02}$ | 40.7 40.4 | 2.31 2 | ${ }_{90}^{91.57}$ | 40.1 39.9 | 2. 2.28 | 93.20 91.64 | 40.0 39.5 | 2.33 | 89.47 89.28 | 40.3 40.4 | 2. 221 | 93. 96 | 41.6 | 2. 24 2. 26 |
| April | 111. 11 | 42.9 43.2 | 2. 59 | 93. 32 | 40.4 <br> 40.4 | 2.31 2.35 | 90.57 91.25 | 39.9 40.2 | 2. 2.27 | 91. 64 | 39.5 39.6 | 2.32 2.31 | 89.28 90.58 | 40.4 <br> 40.8 | 2. 22 | 92. 25 | 41.0 | 2.25 |
| Jun | 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 |
| Augus | 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 |
| Septemb | 109. 59 | 41.2 | 2.66 | 97. 44 | 40.1 | 2. 43 | 93.37 | 39.9 | 2.34 | 94.95 | 39.4 | 2.41 | 91. 71 | 40.4 | 2.27 | 93.84 | 40.8 | 2.30 |
| October | 112.75 | 41.3 | 2.73 | 96.62 | 39.6 | 2.44 | 92.83 | 39.5 | 2.35 | 95. 59 | 39.5 | 2.42 | 89.44 | 39.4 | 2. 27 | 91. 25 | 39.5 | 2.31 |
| Novemb | 116.60 | 42.4 | 2.75 | 97. 20 | 40.0 | 2. 43 | 92. 28 | 39.1 | 2.36 | 93.90 | 38.8 | 2. 42 | 90.23 | 39.4 | 2. 29 | 89.70 | 39.0 | 2.30 |
|  | Constru ing cept f | uction an machiner for oilfiel | ex- |  | ld mach and tools |  | Meta | orkin Inery |  |  | hine |  | Metalu chine chine | working ery (exce tools) | $\begin{aligned} & m a- \\ & t ~ m a- \end{aligned}$ |  | achine ccessor |  |
| 1955: A verage | \$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 | ${ }_{9}^{97.63}$ | 43.2 | 2. 26 | ${ }_{110.74}^{115}$ | 45.6 43.6 | 2. 23 |
| November | 91.08 | 41.4 | 2. 20 | 93.46 | 42.1 | 2. 22 | 107. 12 | 43.9 | 2. 44 | 107.81 | 45.3 | 2. 28 | 97.25 100.89 | 43.1 | 2. 33 | 116. 28 | 45.6 | 2.55 |
| 1957: January | 94. 535 | 42.4 41.9 | 2.23 2.23 | 94.57 92.62 | 42.6 42.1 | 2. 222 | 111.44 11. | 45.3 44.6 | 2. 2.47 | 106.83 | 44.7 | 2.39 | $\begin{array}{r}108.98 \\ \\ \hline 18.98\end{array}$ | 42.3 | 2.34 | 116.68 | 45.4 | 2. 57 |
| Februar | ${ }_{93.41}$ | 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 | 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 | 102. 72 | 42.1 | 2.44 | 107.68 | 41.9 | 2. 57 |
| Septemb | 92.46 89.93 | 40.2 39.1 | 2.30 | 97.02 94.13 | 42.0 40.4 | 2.31 23 | 103.75 100.19 | 41.5 40.4 | 2. 2.48 | 97.61 96.24 | 40.5 40.1 | 2.41 | 102.72 97.69 | 42.1 40.2 | 2.44 | 107.38 | 40.7 | 2.54 |
| Novem | 88.62 | 38.7 | 2. 29 | 91.64 | 39.5 | 2.32 | 98.85 | 39.7 | 2.49 | 94.08 | 39.2 | 2.40 | 96.14 | 39.4 | 2.44 | 102. 26 | 40.1 | 2.55 |
|  | Specia met chin |  | y mag ma- $\qquad$ |  | od-produ machinet |  | Texti | le machi |  |  | $r-i n d u s t$ achiner | ies | Printi chin men | ng-trade ery and | ${ }^{3} \text { ma- }$ | Gener | ral indu achiner | strial |
| 1955: A verage | \$83. 58 | 42.0 | \$1.99 | \$84.86 | 41.6 | \$2. 04 | \$74. 11 | 41.4 | \$1. 78 | \$89.40 | 44.7 | \$2.00 | \$92. 60 | 41.9 | \$2.21 | \$86. 11 | 41.88 | \$2.06 |
| 1856: A verage. | 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 43.8 | 2.35 2.40 | 92.87 | 42.6 42.5 | 2.18 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 48.4 | 2, 15 | 105.12 103.10 | 43.8 43.5 | 2.40 2.37 | 94.78 | 42.5 | 2.23 2.24 |
| 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 | 101. 101 | 43.5 | 2.37 | 93.44 | 41.9 | 2. 23 |
| 1957: January | 90. 73 | 42.2 | 2. 15 | 88.75 | 40.9 | 2.17 | 78. 47 | 41.3 | 1.90 | 102. 87 | 47.4 | 2.17 | 101.91 | 43.4 | 2. 20 | 93. 44 | 41.9 | 2. 23 |
| February | 90.73 90.72 | 42.8 | 2.15 | 91. 94 | 41.6 | 2.21 | 77.68 | 41.4 <br> 41 | 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 | 90.23 | 41.2 | 2. 19 | 92.48 | 41.1 | 2.25 | 76. 21 | 39.9 | 1. 91 | 94.83 | 43.5 | 2. 18 | 97.10 | 40.8 41.3 | 2. 38 | ${ }_{93}^{94.98}$ | 41.3 40.6 | 2.30 |
| October | 90. 64 | 41.2 | 2. 20 | 91.80 | 40.8 | 2.25 | 78.74 | 40.8 | 1.93 | 94.18 91.78 | 43.2 | 2.18 2.18 | 99.60 | 41.5 | 2.40 | 92.17 | 39.9 | 2.31 |
| November-.-- | 89.28 | 40.4 | 2. 21 | 89.78 | 39.9 | 2.25 | 76.81 | 39.8 | 1.93 | 91.78 | 42.1 | 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 | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | $\mathrm{A} \nabla \mathrm{g}$. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | AV. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnIngs | Avg. wkly. hours | Aㄱ․ hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | A $\nabla \mathrm{g}$. 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 powertransmission equipment |  |  | Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens |  |  |
| 1955: Aver | \$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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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: Janus $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru } \\ & \text { March } \\ & \text { April } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { June. } \\ & \text { July. } \\ & \text { Augus }\end{aligned}$ | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 89.18 | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 88.88 92.74 | 40.4 | 2.20 2.24 | 99.29 100.02 | 41.2 | 2. 41 | 86. 67 | 40.5 <br> 40.9 | 2.14 | 90. 90 | 40.4 | 2. 25 | 93. 89 | 41.0 | 2. 29 | 94. 39 | 41.4 | 2.28 |
|  | 92.74 | 4.4 | 2.24 2.24 | 100.02 98.64 | 41.5 | 2.41 2.40 | 91.21 88.44 | 40.9 40.2 | 2.23 2.20 | 92.69 90.46 | 40.3 39.5 | 2.30 2.29 | 94.71 93.96 | 41.0 40.5 | 2.31 2.32 | 99.64 98.00 | 42.4 41.7 | 2.35 2.35 |
|  | 87.42 | 39.2 | 2.23 | 96.00 | 40.0 | 2. 40 | 87.07 | 39.4 | 2. 21 | 88.85 | 38.8 | 2. 29 | 94.07 | 40.2 | 2.34 | 94.66 | 40.8 | 2.32 |
|  | Office and store mschines and devices ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Computing machines and cash registers |  |  | Typewriters ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | Service-industry and household machines s |  |  | Domestic laundry equipment |  |  | Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines |  |  |
| 1955: | \$82.81 40.2 \$2.06 |  |  | \$89.06 $40.3 \quad \$ 2$. |  |  | \$76.00 $\quad 40.0 \quad \$ 1.90$ |  |  | \$83.64 $40.8 \quad \$ 2.05$ |  |  | \$85.28 $41.0 \quad \$ 2.08$ |  |  | \$78.06 41.3 |  |  |
| 1956: A | $\begin{array}{llll}90.23 & 41.2 & 2.19\end{array}$ |  |  | 96.05 41.4 2.32 |  |  | 82.20 $41.1 \quad 2.00$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}86.24 & 40.3 & 2.14\end{array}$ |  |  | 89.32 $\quad 40.6 \quad 2.20$ |  |  | 81.34 | 41.3 | \$1.89 |
|  | 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 | 40.8 | 2.26 | 80.34 | 41.2 | 1.95 |
|  | 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: Januar ${ }^{\text {Febru }}$ March | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 89.89 89.78 | 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 |
|  | 89.78 89.72 | 39.9 39.7 | 2.25 2.26 | 99.14 97.28 | 40.8 40.2 | 2. 43 | 74.31 75.66 | 38.5 39 38 | 1. 93 | 86. 51 | 39.5 | 2.19 | 89.60 | 40.0 | 2.24 | 86. 52 | 42.0 | 2.06 |
|  | 91.43 | 40.1 | 2. 28 | 97.28 99.38 | 40.2 40.4 | 2. 246 | 75.66 75.27 | 39.0 38.6 | 1.94 | 87.07 89.42 | 39.4 | 2. 21 | 87.98 99.78 | 39.1 | 2. 25 | 83. 43 | 40.5 | 2. 06 |
|  | 91.54 92.73 | 39.8 | 2. 30 | 98.95 | 39,9 | 2. 48 | 78.01 | 39.8 3 | 1.96 | 80.12 97.4 | 39.7 | 2.27 | 98. 65 | 41.8 | 2. 2.36 | 87.99 87.57 | 41.9 41.7 | 2.10 2.10 |
|  | 92.73 | 39.8 | 2. 33 | 100.00 | 40.0 | 2.50 | 78.41 | 39.6 | 1.98 | 87.46 | 38.7 | 2.26 | 89.77 | 38.2 | 2.35 | 86.30 | 40.9 | 2.11 |
|  | Sewing machines |  |  | Refrigetators and airconditioning units |  |  | Miscellaneous machinery parts ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves |  |  | Ball and roller bearings |  |  | Machine shops (job and repair) |  |  |
| 1955: A | \$83.22 |  |  |  |  |  | $\$ 85.88$ 42.1 $\$ 2.04$ |  |  | $\$ 83.03$ 40.9 $\$ 2.03$ |  |  | $\$ 90.92 \quad 43.5$ <br> $\$ 2.09$ |  |  | \$85.45 $42.3{ }^{\text {a }}$ \$2.02 |  |  |
| 1956: A ve Nov Dece | $88.97 \quad 41.0$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}86.22 & 40.1 & 2.15\end{array}$ |  |  | 89.66 $\quad 41.7 \quad 2.15$ |  |  | 88.99 $\quad 41.2 \quad 2.16$ |  |  | $\$ 8.01$ 41.4 $\$ 2.09$ <br> 89.015   |  |  | \$85. 45 | 42.2 | 2.14 |
|  | 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 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 88.44 \\ & 86.46 \end{aligned}$ | 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: Janu |  | 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 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 86.46 \\ & 86.11 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
|  | 87.7888.80 | 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 |
|  |  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 89.42 90.27 | 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 |
|  | 90.2790.72 | 40.3 40.5 | 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 |
|  |  | 40.5 40.0 | 2. 24 | 87. 64 | 39.3 <br> 39 | 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 |
|  | 88.40 88.09 | 40.0 39.5 | 2.21 2.23 | 88.48 89.93 | 39.5 39.1 | 2.24 2.30 | 91. 53 | 40.5 40.3 | 2.26 | 91. 71 | 40.4 398 | 2. 27 | 89.27 | 39.5 | 2. 26 | 92.43 | 40.9 | 2. 26 |
|  | 93.43 | 40.8 | 2. 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 89.93 \\ & 86.94 \end{aligned}$ | 38.3 38.1 | 2.27 | 91.88 | 49.6 39 | 2. 29 | 91. 92.17 | 39.8 39.9 | 2.31 2.31 | 88.76 87.94 | 39.1 38.4 | 2.27 2.29 | 93.30 90.97 | 41.1 39.9 | 2.27 2.28 |
|  | Electrical machinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total: Electrical machinery |  |  | Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Wiring devices and supplies |  |  | Carbon and graphite products (electrical) |  |  | Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments |  |  | Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets |  |  |
| 1955: A verage .-.....- | \$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: A verage......-- | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 84.46 \\ & 82.82 \end{aligned}$ | 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: Janua |  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 83.43 \\ & 83.02 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
| May | 82.21 | 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 |
| June | 83.02 | 40.3 | 2.06 | 89.13 | 40.7 | 2. 19 | 77. 43 | 39.6 | 1. 93 | 84. 40 | 40. 0 | 2.11 | 81.20 | 40.2 | 2. 02 | 91.25 | 40.2 | 2. 27 |
| July. | 81.39 | 39.7 | 2.05 | 88.91 | 40.6 | 2.19 | 77.03 | 39.9 | 1.94 | 84. 23 | 40.3 | 2.09 | 83.03 | 40.9 | 2.03 | 93.79 | 40.6 | 2. 31 |
| August | $\begin{aligned} & 82.81 \\ & 83.21 \end{aligned}$ | 40.2 | 2. 06 | 89.32 | 40.6 | 2. 20 | 75, 46 | 39.1 | 1.93 | 84. 20 | 39.8 | 2.13 | 81.81 | 40.3 | 2.03 | 94.48 | 40.9 | 2. 31 |
| September |  | 40.2 | 2.07 | 90.13 | 40.6 | 2.22 | 76.83 | 39.4 | 1.95 | 84.35 | 40.6 | 2. 13 | 81.80 | 4.1 | 2.04 | 95. 76 | 41.1 | 2.33 |
| October | 83.21 81.95 82. | 39.4 | 2.08 | 89.20 | 40.0 | 2. 23 | 76.44 | 38.8 | 1.97 | 82. 68 | 38. | 2.13 | 82. 61 | 40.1 | 2.06 | 96.29 | 40.8 | 2.36 |
| November | 82.95 | 39.5 | 2. 10 | 89.78 | 39.9 | 2.25 | 78. 01 | 39.2 | 1. 99 | 84.50 | 39.3 | 2.15 | 83.21 | 40.2 | 2.07 2.07 | 97.03 96.32 | 40.6 40.3 | 2.39 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 | A $\nabla \mathrm{g}$. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | $\mathrm{A} \nabla \mathrm{g}$. 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.6 \\ & 39.9 \end{aligned}$ | \$1.95 | \$77.04 | 42.1 | $\$ 1.83$1.97 | $\$ 83.64$ | 41.240.2 | $\$ 2.03$2.10 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}92.62 & 42.1 & 2.20\end{array}$ |  |  | 90. 30 | 42.0 | 2.15 | 101. 20 | 44.0 | 2. 30 | 80.60 |  | 2.02 | 84. 32 | 42.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
| Februar | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 91.94 \\ & 92.80 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  | 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 |
| Septem | $\begin{aligned} & 92.92 \\ & 91.25 \end{aligned}$ | 40.4 | 2. 30 | 94.39 | 41.4 | 2. 28 | 95.91 | 41.7 | 2. 30 | 83.10 | 39.2 | 2.12 | 86.31 | 42.1 | 2.05 | 87.91 | 39.6 | 2.22 |
| October |  | 39.5 | 2. 31 | 92. 52 | 40.4 | 2. 29 | 94.37 | 40.5 | 2.33 | 83. 74 | 39.5 | 2.12 | 84. 26 | 41.1 | 2.05 | 86.58 | 39.0 | 2.22 |
| November | 92.80 | 40.0 | 2.32 | 92.80 | 40.0 | 2.32 | 92. 50 | 39.7 | 2.33 | 84.32 | 39.4 | 2. 14 | 83.63 | 40.4 | 2.07 | 87.19 | 39.1 | 2.23 |
|  | Electric lamps |  |  | Communication equipment ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment |  |  | Radio tubes |  |  | Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment |  |  | Miscellaneous electrical products ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| 1955: Ave | \$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 |
| 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 77.74 \\ & 78.12 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  | 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 |
| Februar | 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 | 39.8 | 1.92 | 69. 63 | 38.9 | 1.79 | 97.75 | 42.5 | 2.30 | 80.79 | 40.6 | 1. 99 |
| May | 74.86 <br> 75.65 | 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 |  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 75.84 \\ & 78.20 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
| Septen |  | 39.9 | 1. 96 | 78. 40 | 40.0 | 1.96 | 76. 02 | 39.8 | 1.91 | 74.59 | 40.1 | 1. 86 | 91.76 | 40.6 | 2.26 | 83.23 | 40.8 | 2.04 |
| October-....-- | 78.4179.00 | 39.6 | 1. 98 | 76. 44 | 39.0 | 1.96 | 74.30 | 38.9 | 1. 91 | 71. 80 | 38.6 | 1. 86 | 90. 12 | 39.7 | 2. 27 | 83. 22 | 40.4 | 2.06 |
|  |  | 39.5 | 2. 00 | 77.81 | 39.1 | 1.99 | 75.66 | 39.0 | 1.94 | 69.74 | 37.9 | 1.84 | 93.38 | 40.6 | 2. 30 | 82.82 | 40.4 | 2.05 |
|  | Electrical machinery-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transportation equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Storage batteries |  |  | Primary batteries <br> (dry and wet) |  |  | $X$-ray and nonradio electronic tubes |  |  | Total: Transportation equipment |  |  | Motor vehicles and equipment ${ }^{b^{*}}$ |  |  | Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories |  |  |
| 1955: Average.------ | $\$ 84.86$87.1294.3096.1189.1089.5488.4486.9486.9489.4287.8692.2593.9494.3591.03 | 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 | \$2.3 |
| 1956: A verage |  | 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 |
| November |  | 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. 5 C |
| December |  | 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 |  | 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 | 2.40 |
| February |  | 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. |  | 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. $4{ }_{6}^{\text {E }}$ |
| April |  | 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 | 2.38 | 95.11 | 39.3 | 2. 42 |
| May |  | 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. 48 |
| June |  | 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 | 2.48 |
| July |  | 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 | 2.58 |
| August |  | 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 |
| Septemb |  | 41.2 | 2.28 | 67.49 | 39.7 | 1. 70 | 89.60 | 40.0 | 2.24 | 97.66 | 39.7 | 2. 46 | 99.43 | 39.3 | 2. 53 | 100. 74 | 39.2 | 2. 57 |
| October-.....- |  | 41.2 | 2.29 | 67. 82 | 39.2 | 1.73 | 90.97 | 39.9 | 2.28 | 97. 57 | 39.5 | 2. 47 | 99.31 | 39.1 | 2. 54 | 100.49 | 39.1 | 2. 57 |
| November...- |  | 40.1 | 2.27 | 67.64 | 39.1 | 1.73 | 92.11 | 40.4 | 2. 28 | 101.75 | 40.7 | 2. 50 | 108. 36 | 42.0 | 2. 58 | 110.83 | 42.3 | 2. 62 |
|  | Truck and bus bodies |  |  | Trailers (truck and automobile) |  |  | Aircraft and parts ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Aircraft |  |  | Aircraft engines and parts |  |  | Aircraft propellers and parts |  |  |
| 1955: A verage | \$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 |  | \$90.47 | 41.5 | \$2.18 |
| 1956: A verage | 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 |
| November- |  | 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.- | $\begin{aligned} & 84.85 \\ & 81.35 \end{aligned}$ | 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 -- |  | 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 |
| Februar | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 83.37 \\ & 83.35 \end{aligned}$ | 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. |  | 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 | 83.35 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 |
| Septembe | 85.79 | 39.9 | 2.15 | 85.28 | 41.0 | 2.08 | 95. 68 | 40.2 | 2.38 | 94.80 | 40.0 | 2.37 | 95.11 | 39.3 | 2. 42 | 97. 23 | 41.2 | 2. 36 |
| October-.. | $\begin{aligned} & 82.94 \\ & 83.21 \end{aligned}$ | 38.4 | 2.16 | 85. 68 | 40.8 | 2. 10 | 95.84 | 40.1 | 2. 39 | 95.20 | 40.0 | 2.38 | 96.78 | 39.5 | 2.45 | 98. 77 | 41.5 | 2. 38 |
| November |  | 38.7 | 2.15 | 75.89 | 37.2 | 2. 04 | 96.64 | 40.1 | 2.41 | 96.00 | 40.0 | 2.40 | 97.42 | 39.6 | 2.46 | 98.77 | 41.5 | 2.38 |

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. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earntngs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Transportation equipment-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other aircraft parte and equipment |  |  | Ship and boat building and repairing ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Shipbuilding and repairing |  |  | Boatbuilding and repairing |  |  | Rallroad equipment ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Locomotives and parts |  |  |
| 1955: A verag | \$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. | 2 | \$2. 25 | \$94. 28 | 41.9 | \$2. 25 |
| 1956: Average | 98. 24 | 42.9 | 2. 28 | 89.10 | 39.8 | 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 |
| Novembe | 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 |
| Decembe | 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 |
| Februar | 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 |
| Jun | 100.06 99 | 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 |
| Augus | 99.30 | 41.8 | 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 |
| Septe | 99.84 | 41.6 | 2.40 | 96. 53 | 39.4 | 2. 45 | 98. 50 | 39.4 | 2.50 | 77.82 | 39.5 | 1.97 | 103.86 |  | 2. 5 |  |  |  |
| October | 97.75 | 40.9 | 2. 39 | 95.55 | 39.0 | 2.45 | 97. 50 | 39.0 | 2. 50 | 77.41 | 38.9 | 1.99 | 99.46 | 38.7 | 2. 57 | 102. 94 | 49.8 31 | 2. 60 |
| November.-.-- | 98.09 | 40.7 | 2.41 | 90.28 | 37.0 | 2. 44 | 92.00 | 36.8 | 2. 50 | 75.25 | 38.2 | 1.97 | 102.82 | 39.7 | 2. 59 | 100.73 | 39.51 | 2.55 |
|  | Transportation equipment-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Instruments and related products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Railroad and street carg |  |  | Other transportation equipment |  |  | Total: Instruments and related products |  |  | Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments |  |  | Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments |  |  | Optical instruments and lenses |  |  |
| 1955: A verage | \$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 |
| 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 | 98.03 | 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 | 88.72 | 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 |
| Septemb | 102. 56 | 39.6 | 2. 59 | 82.82 | 40.6 | 2.04 | 86.46 | 40.4 | 2.14 | 96.72 | 40.3 | 2.40 | 86.86 | 49.4 | 2.15 | 86.24 | 40.3 | 2.14 |
| October | 98. 43 | 38.3 | 2.57 | 81. 18 | 39.6 | 2.05 | 85.39 | 39.9 | 2.14 | 95.68 | 39.7 | 2.41 | 86. 65 | 40.3 | 2.15 | 86.00 | 40.0 | 2.15 |
| Novemb | 103.88 | 39.8 | 2.61 | 77.29 | 37.7 | 2.05 | 85.81 | 40.1 | 2.14 | 99.22 | 41.0 | 2.42 | 85.79 | 39.9 | 2.15 | 85.41 | 40.1 | 2.13 |
|  | 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 ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
| 1955: A verage | \$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 |
| 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 |
| 1057. 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 1.86 | 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 75.92 | 40.1 40.6 | 1.86 1.87 | 68.40 69.08 | 40.0 40.4 | 1.71 | 92.75 97.20 | 40.5 40.5 | 2. 29 | 71. 97 | 38.9 40.3 | 1.85 | 72. 00 | 40.0 | 1.80 | 75. 67 | 40.9 | 1.85 |
| October | 76.17 | 40.3 | 1.89 | 67. 49 | 39.7 | 1.70 | 95.76 | 39.9 | 2.40 | 73.10 | 39.3 | 1.86 | 72.40 | 40.0 | 1.81 | 76.41 | 41.3 | 1.85 |
| November...- | 75.05 | 39.5 | 1.90 | 65.80 | 39.4 | 1. 67 | 97.61 | 40.5 | 2. 41 | 74.24 | 39.7 | 1.87 | 72.25 | 39.7 | 1.82 | 77.00 | 41.4 | 1.86 |
|  | Jewelry and findings |  |  | Silverware and plated ware |  |  | Musical instruments and parts |  |  | Toys and sporting goods ${ }^{56}$ |  |  | Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles |  |  | Sportino and athletic joods ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |
| 1955: Average | \$67.04 $\quad 41.9 \quad \$ 1.60$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\$ 75.44$ 41.0 $\$ 1.84$ |  |  | $\$ 60.52$ 39.3 $\$ 1.54$ |  |  | $\$ 60.28$ 39.4 $\$ 1.53$ |  |  | $\$ 60.92$ 39.3 $\$ 1.55$ |  |  |
| 1956: A verage | 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 |
| 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 |
| 1957. 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 | $2.0 n$ | 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 68.68 | 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 69.60 | 39.7 40.0 | 1.73 1.74 | 84.23 80.20 | 41.7 40.1 | 2.02 2.00 | 83. 44 | 40.7 <br> 40.4 | 2.05 2.04 | 66. 59 | 39.4 | 1.69 | 63. 80 | 38.9 | 1.64 | 70.98 | 40.11 | 1. 77 |
| June- | 70.88 | 40.5 | 1.75 | 80.20 80 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 82.42 | 40.4 40.0 | 2.05 | 65.74 64.96 | 38.9 38.9 | 1.67 | 63.69 62.53 | 38.6 38.6 | 1.65 | 69.17 6 | 39.3 | 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 |
| Septembe | 72.38 | 41.6 | 1.74 | 89.67 | 42.7 | 2.10 | 84. 87 | 41.0 | 2.07 | 65.97 | 39.5 | 1. 67 | 64.55 | 39.6 | 1. 63 | 68.78 | 39.3 | 1.75 |
| October. | 70.99 | 40.8 | 1. 74 | 88.41 | 42.3 | 2.09 | 85. 70 | 41.2 | 2.08 | 65.90 | 39.7 | 1.66 | 64.31 | 39.7 | 1.62 | 69.65 | 39.8 | 1.75 |
| November. | 72.51 | 41.2 | 1.76 | 86.73 | 41.9 | 2.07 | 85.08 | 41.1 | 2.07 | 65.57 | 38.8 | 1. 69 | 64.24 | 38.7 | 1.66 | 68.46 | 38.9 | 1.76 |

Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$ - Con.

| Year and month | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Avg. } \\ \text { hrly. } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}$ | Avg. wkly. esrnings | Avg. wkly. hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { hrly. } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { hrly. } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ | Avg. wkly. earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Service and miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hotels, year-round ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Personal services |  |  |  |  |  | Motion picture production and distribution ${ }^{10}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Laundries |  |  | Cleaning and dyeing plants |  |  |  |
| 1955: A verage | \$41.09 | 41.5 | \$0. 99 | \$40.70 | 40.3 | \$1.01 | \$47. 40 | 39.5 | \$1. 20 | \$93. 78 |
| 1956: Average.... | 42.13 42.63 | 40.9 40.6 | 1.03 1.05 | 42.32 42.29 | 40.3 39.9 | 1.05 <br> 1.06 | 49.77 50.56 | 39.5 39.5 3.5 | 1.26 1. 28 1 | 91.75 95.73 |
| December. | 43.14 | 40.7 | 1.06 | 42.91 | 40.1 | 1.07 | 50.05 | 39.5 39.1 | 1. 28 | 95.73 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 |
|  | 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 43.42 | 40.4 40.2 | $\begin{array}{r}1.07 \\ 1.08 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 43.93 44 | 40.3 | 1.09 | 52.79 | 40.3 | 1. 31 | 97.61 |
| July | 43.42 43.93 | 40.2 40.3 | 1.08 1.09 | 44.04 43.38 | 40.4 <br> 39.8 | 1.09 1.09 | 52.40 49.91 | 40.0 | 1. 31 | 101.03 |
| August | 44.25 | 40.6 | 1.09 | 43.34 | $\begin{array}{r}39.8 \\ 39.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.10 | 49.91 | 38.1 37.6 | 1. 31 | 100.30 100.79 |
| September. | 44.11 | 40.1 | 1.10 | 43.96 | 39.6 | 1.11 | 51.35 | 39.2 | 1. 31 | 100.79 98.48 |
| October | 44. 00 | 40.0 | 1.10 | 43. 73 | 39.4 | 1.11 | 51.35 | 38.9 | 1.32 | 102.94 |
| November. | 44.40 | 40.0 | 1.11 | 43.29 | 39.0 | 1.11 | 49. 52 | 37.8 | 1.31 | 100.58 |

[^58]pay-station attendants. In 1956 , such amployees made up 40 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
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 Dats on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not avallable.
${ }^{11}$ 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 Etatistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 7).

Table C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars

| Year | Gross average weekly earnings |  | Net spendable average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Year and month | Gross average weekly earnings |  | Net spendable average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Worker with no dependents |  | Worker with 3 dependents |  |  |  |  | Worker with no dependents |  | Worker with 3 dependents |  |
|  | Current | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 49^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Current | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 49 \text { 2 } \end{gathered}$ | Cur- <br> rent | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 49^{2} \end{gathered}$ |  | Current | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 492 \end{gathered}$ | Cur- <br> rent | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 492 \end{gathered}$ | Current | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 49 \mathrm{~g} \end{gathered}$ |
| 1939: Average | \$23.86 | \$40.17 | \$23. 58 | \$39.70 | \$23.62 | \$39.76 | 1956: November | \$82. 22 | \$69.80 | \$67.63 | \$57.41 | \$75.04 | \$63.70 |
| 1940: Averrge | 25. 20 | 42. 07 | 24.69 | 41.22 | 24.95 | 41.65 | 1957. December | 84.05 | 71.23 | 69.10 | 58.56 | 76.54 | 64.86 |
| 1941: Average | 29. 58 | 47.03 | 28.05 | 44.59 | 29.28 | 46. 55 | 1957: January | 82.41 | 69.72 | 67.58 | 57.17 | 74.99 | 63.44 |
| 1942: A verage | 36. 65 | 52.58 | 31.77 | 45.58 | 36.28 | 52. 05 | February | 82.41 | 69.43 | 67.58 | 56.93 | 74.99 | 63.18 |
| 1943: Average. | 43.14 | 58.30 | 36.01 | 48. 66 | 41.39 | 55.93 | March | 82.21 | 69.14 | 67.42 | 56.70 | 74.82 | 62.93 |
| 1944: Average. | 46.08 | 61.28 | 38.29 | 50.92 | 44. 06 | 58.59 | April | 81.59 | 68.39 | 66.93 | 56.10 | 74.31 | 62. 29 |
| 1945: Average | 44.39 | 57.72 | 36, 97 | 48. 08 | 42. 74 | 55. 58 | May | 81.78 | 68.38 | 67.08 | 56.09 | 74. 47 | 62. 27 |
| 1946: Average | 43.82 | 52.54 | 37.72 | 45. 23 | 43. 20 | 51.80 | June. | 82.80 | 68.89 | 67.90 | 56.49 | 75.31 | 62.65 |
| 1947: Average | 49.97 | 52.32 | 42. 76 | 44. 77 | 48. 24 | 50.51 | July | 82.18 | 68.03 | 67.40 | 55. 79 | 74.80 | 61.91 |
| 1948: Average | 54.14 | 52.67 | 47. 43 | 46. 14 | 53.17 | 51.72 | August | 82. 80 | 68. 43 | 67.90 | 56. 12 | 75. 31 | 62.24 |
| 1949: A verage. | 54.92 | 53.95 | 48.09 | 47. 24 | 53.83 | 52.88 | Septembe | 82.99 | 68.53 | 68.05 | 56. 19 | 75.46 | 62.31 |
| 1950: Average | 59.33 | 57.71 | 51.09 | 49.70 | 57.21 | 55. 65 | October- | 82.56 | 68.18 | 67.70 | 55.90 | 75.11 | 62.02 |
| 1951: Average | 64.71 | 58.30 | 54.04 | 48. 68 | 61.28 | 55.21 | November ${ }^{3}$ | 82.92 | 68.19 | 67.99 | 55.91 | 75.40 | 62.01 |
| 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: A verage | 79.99 | 68.84 | 65.86 | 56.68 | 73.22 | 63.01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^59]primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.
: 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 ${ }^{1}$ <br> $(1947-49=100)$

| Industry | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. ${ }^{2}$ | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | 1956 | 1955 |
| Total ${ }^{3}$ | 103.5 | 107.5 | 109.9 | 110.6 | 108.1 | 109.5 | 107.0 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 106.4 | 112.5 | 112.6 | 110.3 | 108.4 |
| Mining division | 79.5 | 83.2 | 86.5 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 88.1 | 83.8 | 84.0 | 84.3 | 85.3 | 85.1 | 87.7 | 85.2 | 84.7 | 81.1 |
| Oontract construction di | 130.9 | 149.6 | 153.9 | 157.4 | 154. 1 | 151. 5 | 141.4 | 131.1 | 123.0 | 119.8 | 112.0 | 135.9 | 144.2 | 138.0 | 125. 9 |
| Manufacturing division | 101.2 | 103.1 | 105.1 | 105. 4 | 102.9 | 104.9 | 103.7 | 104. 5 | 106.3 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 110.8 | 109.9 | 108.1 | 107.7 |
| Durable goods | 108.2 | 109.6 | 110.8 | 112.3 | 110.6 | 114.7 | 114.0 | 115.1 | 116. 8 | 117.7 | 117.9 | 122.0 | 120.2 | 117.2 | 116.3 |
| Ordnance and accessories .............. | 295.2 | 300.1 | 315.5 | 325.5 | 320.3 | 333.9 | 337.0 | 350.9 | 355.6 | 360.9 | 366.3 | 380.4 | 371.9 | 375.3 | 413.2 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 76.5 | 81.9 | 80.5 | 86.6 | 83.3 | 87.8 | 84.0 | 80.1 | 77.0 | 76.3 | 76.2 | 81.8 | 85.8 | 88.8 | 91.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 102.2 | 106.7 | 107.9 | 106.8 | 100.5 | 102.1 | 99.7 | 102. 2 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 102.9 | 109.3 | 107.3 | 107.4 | 106.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass prod | 101.8 | 104.6 | 106.4 | 106.4 | 101. 2 | 106.2 | 105.4 | 104.1 | 103. 9 | 103.2 | 103.3 | 108. 2 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 108. 2 |
| Primary metal industries | 96.3 | 99.5 | 103.0 | 104.3 | 105.2 | 108.1 | 106.6 | 108.0 | 109.7 | 111.6 | 114.3 | 115.3 | 113.3 | 110.5 | 110.1 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) | 114.3 | 115.2 | 115.5 | 114.4 | 112.5 | 116.0 | 114. 7 | 115.5 | 116.9 | 117.6 | 117.2 | 121.4 | 119.7 | 116.3 | 118.0 |
| Machinery (except electrical) --.-------- | 97.8 | 101.2 | 104.3 | 103.1 | 106.0 | 109.8 | 111.4 | 114.0 | 116.5 | 117.2 | 116.3 | 117.4 | 113.7 | 115.6 | 106.4 |
| Electrical machinery | 131.3 | 133.7 | 137.7 | 134.8 | 131.1 | 134.5 | 132.4 | 133.9 | 137.2 | 138.7 | 139.2 | 144.7 | 145.8 | 138.6 | 130.6 |
| Transportation equipment | 138.7 | 130.4 | 126.9 | 136.7 | 135.6 | 141.7 | 142.9 | 146.5 | 151.3 | 153.8 | 154.1 | 161. 0 | 151.6 | 139.0 | 147.2 |
| Instruments and related products .....-- | 115.1 | 114.9 | 117.2 | 116.1 | 113.8 | 117.0 | 117.1 | 120.0 | 121.0 | 121.5 | 121.4 | 123.3 | 123.2 | 121.1 | 117.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries_ | 101.1 | 105.0 | 106. 4 | 102.4 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 100.5 | 89.4 | 98.3 | 105.6 | 109.4 | 105. 5 | 104. 2 |
|  | 92.9 | 95.4 | 98.4 | 97.3 | 93.8 | 93.2 | 91.4 | 91.9 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 97.4 |
| Food and kindred prod | 87.1 | 92.0 | 100.4 | 97.8 | 93.1 | 86.5 | 81.1 | 79.2 | 78.8 | 79.2 | 81.6 | 87.9 | 92.9 | 90.7 | 90.5 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 78.8 | 89.4 | 97.1 | 86.2 | 69.5 | 70.2 | 70.6 | 87.2 | 72.0 | 80.0 | 85.0 | 91.9 | 92.4 | 85.6 | 90.3 |
| Textile-mill products. | 72.5 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 72.8 | 74.7 | 73.7 | 74.8 | 76.0 | 76.9 | 77.0 | 80.3 | 80.8 | 80.6 | 83.1 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. | 100.8 | 102.8 | 105.7 | 106.1 | 98.4 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 101.6 | 106.7 | 106.3 | 102.6 | 105. 5 | 104.9 | 104.5 | 104.9 |
| Paper and allied products.-.-.........----- | 114.8 | 117.2 | 118.1 | 116.2 | 114.0 | 116.2 | 114.6 | 115. 6 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116.3 | 119.1 | 117.9 | 116.9 | 114.4 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 113.4 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 112.7 | 111.7 | 112.8 | 112.7 | 113.8 | 114.5 | 112.8 | 112.6 | 116.8 | 115. 1 | 113.0 | 108.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 102.9 | 103.4 | 104.0 | 102.9 | 102.7 | 104.2 | 106.1 | 107.1 | 107. 3 | 106. 9 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 107.3 | 107.9 | 107.0 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 92.0 | 93.0 | 96.3 | 94.2 | 96.0 | 95.0 | 94.2 | 94.7 | 93.1 | 93.8 | 93.6 | 94.6 | 95.2 | 94.6 | 94.5 |
| Rubber products. | 104.6 | 105.6 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 103.8 | 101.1 | 102.7 | 96.2 | 107.2 | 109.2 | 111.1 | 112.3 | 98.8 | 106.7 | 112.4 |
| Leather and leather products | 89.6 | 90.5 | 92.2 | 95.8 | 93.1 | 92.7 | 86.8 | 90.7 | 95.6 | 95.9 | 94.0 | 93.8 | 91.1 | 94.4 | 95.5 |

[^60][^61]Table C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group ${ }^{1}$


[^62]4 Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as gradnated overtime ratas are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay signifleantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total bas little effoct.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisties.

Table C-5. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group ${ }^{1}$


[^63]
## 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: A verage | 95.5 | 95.9 | 95.0 | 97.1 | 90.6 | 94.9 | 97.6 | 95.5 | 96.1 |
| 1948: A verage. | 102.8 | 104.1 | 101.7 | 103. 5 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 101.3 | 100.4 | 90. 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: A verage..-.-. | 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: A verage | 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: A verage | 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. 8 | 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.- | 115.0 114.9 | 112.0 | 118.9 | 105.5 | 130.1 | 123.3 | 113.4 | 108.9 | 120.2 |
| December.-- | 114.8 | 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. 2 | 113.8 114.6 | 118.9 119.0 | 104.2 104.0 | 128.9 | 125.1 | 112.7 | 106. 4 | 120.1 |
| August | 115. 0 | 113.9 | 119.2 | 103.7 | 126.6 | 125.2 | 113.3 | 107.0 106.6 | 120.3 |
| September | 114.7 | 112.4 | 119.5 | 104.3 | 126.4 | 125.7 | 113. 5 | 106.5 | 120.2 |
| 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 | 128.8 | 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 | 114.9 114.9 | 111.6 110.8 | 120.4 | 104. 6 | 125.3 | 128.2 | 116.6 | 106.7 | 120.6 |
| November. | 114.9 115.0 | 110.8 109.8 | 120.8 120.9 | 104. 6 | 126.6 | 128.7 | 117.0 | 106.7 | 120.6 |
| December | 114.7 | 109.5 | 120.8 | 104.7 | 127.3 | 129.8 130.2 | 117.5 | 106.8 106.8 | 120.6 120.6 |
| 1956: Janusry | 114.6 | 109.2 | 120.6 | 104.1 | 126.8 | 130.7 | 118.6 | 107.3 | 120.8 |
| February | 114.6 | 108.8 | 120.7 | 104. 6 | 126.9 | 130.9 | 118.9 | 107.5 | 120.8 |
| 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 August | 117.0 116.8 | 114.8 113.1 | 121.8 | 105.3 | 127.7 | 132.7 | 120.1 | 107.7 | 122.2 |
| September. | 117.1 | 113.1 | 122.2 | 105.5 106.5 | 128.5 128.6 | 133.3 134.0 | 120.3 | 107.9 | 122.1 |
| October | 117.7 | 113.1 | 122.8 | 106.8 | 132.6 | 134.1 | 120.8 | 108.5 | 122.7 |
| 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 | 109.8 | 123.8 |
| February .-. - | 118.7 | 113.6 | 124.5 | 106.1 | 134. 4 | 135.5 | 122. 6 | 110.0 | 124.8 |
| 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 <br> June | 119.6 120.2 | 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 | 117.4 117.9 | 125. 5 | 106.5 | 135.8 | 138.4 | 124.7 | 112.4 | 126.6 |
| September. | 121.1 | 117.0 | 126.3 | 107.6 | 135.9 135.9 | 138.6 139.0 | 124.9 | 112.6 | 126.7 |
| October-- | 121.1 | 116.4 | 126.6 | 107.7 | 135.8 | 139.7 | 126.2 | 113.3 113.4 | 126.7 126.8 |
| November. | 121.6 | 116.0 | 126.8 | 107.9 | 140.0 | 140.3 | 126.7 | 114.4 | 126.8 126.8 |
| December.- | 121.6 | 116.1 | 127.0 | 107.6 | 138.9 | 140.8 | 127.0 | 114.6 | 126.8 |

[^64][^65]Table D-2. Consumer Price Index ${ }^{1}$ - United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups
$[1947-49=100$

| Group | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1956 \\ & \hline \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. |  | 1956 | 1955 |
| Food ${ }^{2}$ | 116.1 | 116.0 | 116.4 | 117.0 | 117.9 | 117.4 | 116.2 | 114.6 | 113.8 | 113.2 | 113.6 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 111.7 | 110.9 |
| Food at home | 114.3 | 114.1 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 116.6 | 116.1 | 114.7 | 113.0 | 112. 1 | 111.4 | 112.0 | 111.1 | 111.2 | 110.2 | 109.7 |
| Cereals and bakery pro | 131.8 | 131.6 | 131.4 | 131.2 | 131.0 | 130.8 | 130.6 | 130.4 | 130.1 | 129.8 | 129.1 | 128.0 | 127.4 | 125.6 | 123.9 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish | 106. 0 | 104.6 | 106.3 | 110.3 | 111.9 | 109. 5 | 106.9 | 103.7 | 102. 0 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 99.0 | 98.0 | 97.1 | 101.6 |
| Dairy products | 114.6 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 113.1 | 111.5 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 110. 0 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 111.1 | 111.2 | 111.3 | 108.7 | 105.9 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 113. 9 | 114. 6 | 114.5 | 114.8 | 121.3 | 126. 9 | 126.8 | 122.5 | 118.7 | 116.1 | 116. 5 | 116. 9 | 117.4 | 119.0 | 113.5 |
| Other foods at home ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 114.9 | 115.6 | 116.2 | 115.0 | 113.8 | 111.7 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 114.2 | 112.8 | 111.5 |
| Housing ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 127.0 | 126.8 | 126.6 | 126.3 | 125.7 | 125. 5 | 125. 5 | 125. 3 | 125. 2 | 124.9 | 124.5 | 123.8 | 123.5 | 121.7 | 120.0 |
| Rent. | 136.7 | 136.3 | 136.0 | 135.7 | 135.4 | 135. 2 | 135. 0 | 134.7 | 134. 5 | 134.4 | 134.2 | 134. 2 | 134.2 | 132.7 | 130. 3 |
| Gas and electricity | 114.3 | 114.3 | 113.8 | 113.7 | 113.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 111.8 | 110.7 |
| Solid fuels and fuel oil | 138.3 | 138.0 | 137.6 | 136.8 | 135.7 | 135.9 | 135.3 | 135.4 | 138. 1 | 139.2 | 139.3 | 138.9 | 136.1 | 130.7 | 125. 2 |
| Housefurnishings. | 104.9 | 104.5 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 104. 6 | 104. 2 | 105. 1 | 104.9 | 105. 0 | 104. 0 | 104.1 | 103.0 | 104. 1 |
| Household operation. | 129.6 | 129.4 | 128.7 | 128.3 | 128.0 | 127.9 | 127.6 | 127.3 | 126.4 | 126.2 | 125.6 | 125. 4 | 124.8 | 122.9 | 119.1 |
| Apparel | 107.6 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 107.3 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 106. 6 | 106. 5 | 106. 5 | 106.8 | 106.1 | 106.4 | 107.0 | 105. 5 | 103.7 |
| Men's and boys' | 109.5 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 109.1 | 109.0 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108. 4 | 108.6 | 107.4 | 105. 7 |
| Women's and gir | 100.1 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 99.8 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 99.3 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 100.3 | 98.7 | 98.0 |
| Footwear....- | 129.1 | 129.0 | 128.3 | 128.1 | 128.3 | 128.1 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 127.3 | 127.6 | 127.2 | 126.7 | 126. 4 | 123.9 | 117.7 |
| Other apparel ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 92.3 | 92.6 | 92.5 | 92.3 | 92.0 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 91.9 | 92.2 | 91.4 | 90.6 |
| Transportation | 138.9 | 140.0 | 135.8 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 135.8 | 135.3 | 135.3 | 135. 5 | 135.1 | 134.4 | 133.6 | 133.1 | 128.7 | 126.4 |
| Private | 128.6 | 129.7 | 125.4 | 125. 5 | 125. 6 | 125.6 | 125.4 | 125. 4 | 125. 5 | 125.2 | 124.5 | 123.8 | 123.3 | 118.8 | 117.1 |
| Public | 182.4 | 182.8 | 181.6 | 181.1 | 180.6 | 180.2 | 176.8 | 176.8 | 176.8 | 175.8 | 175.8 | 174.9 | 174.1 | 172.2 | 165.7 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table D-1.
${ }^{1}$ In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.
${ }^{\text {s }}$ 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.
in in cludes 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 | All commoditles | All commodities less food | Durable commodities ${ }^{2}$ | Nondurable commodities less food ${ }^{3}$ | All services 4 | All services less rent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: A verage | 110.8 | 110.5 | 110.3 | 108. 9 | 112.4 | 108.5 | 114.1 | 114.6 |
| 1952: A verage | 113.5 | 112.7 | 111.7 | 109.8 | 113.8 | 109.1 | 119.3 | 120.1 |
| 1953: A verage | 115.7 | 113.1 | 111.3 | 110.0 | 112.6 | 110.1 | 124.2 | 124.6 |
| 1954: A verage. | 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: A verage | 118.8 | 114.0 | 110.1 | 108.9 | 105.1 | 113.0 | 132.6 | 133.0 |
| 1956: 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 | 113.0 113.7 | 111.8 | 108.3 108.4 | 115.6 115.8 | 137.2 137.5 | 138.1 |
| 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 |
| November | 124.6 | 119.2 | 114.7 | 113.8 | 110.9 | 117.4 | 139.8 | 140.9 |
| December. | 124.5 | 119.2 | 114.7 | 113.6 | 110.3 | 117.3 | 140.0 | 141.1 |

[^66]auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical serviees, 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 ${ }^{2}$ —United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods


Table D-4. Consumer Price Index ${ }^{1}$-United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods-Continued

| Commodity | Average ${ }^{2}$ price, Dec. 1957 | Indexes (1947-49 $=100$, unless otherwise specified) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | Annual average |  |
|  |  | Dec $\dagger$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1956 | 1955 |
| Other foods at home: <br> Partially prepared foods: <br> Unit <br> Soup, tomato $\qquad$ 11-0z. <br> Beans with pork..-.16-oz. can _- | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 12.3 \\ 14.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.5 \\ 104.6 \end{array}$ | 98.3104.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 98.5 \\ 104.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.7 \\ 103.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.6 \\ 104.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.9 \\ 104.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.7 \\ 104.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.5 \\ 103.3 \end{array}$ | 99.6103.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 99.1 \\ 103.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.9 \\ 104.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.2 \\ 104.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97.8 \\ 103.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.3 \\ 103.0 \end{array}$ | 98.7103.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pickles, sweet ${ }^{\text {8 }}$--------71/2 oz-- | 27.122.1 |  |  | 100.5 | 100.195.7 | 100.2 | 100.397.2 | 100.097.8 | 99.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 99.5 \\ 102.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.8 \\ 102.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 102.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.3 \\ 102.4 \end{array}$ | 99.0 | 98.8 | 99.498.1 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 96.9 \\ 183.9 \end{array}$ | 96.3184.7 |  |  |  |  | 102.7 |  |  |  |  | 102.4201.6 | 101.6 |  |
| Beverages | $\begin{aligned} & (15) \\ & 23.7 \\ & 27.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97.4 \\ 183.8 \\ 173.9 \\ 123.2 \\ 120.2 \\ 86.1 \end{array}$ |  |  | 188.0180.1 | 192.5186.518.5 | 192.6188.9 | 194.7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 102.6 \\ & 196.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.5 \\ & 199.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.5 \\ & 200.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.4 \\ & 201.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 185.6180.7 |
|  |  |  | 174.2 122.7 | 175.4 123.3 |  |  |  | 190.3 | 190.3 | 193.3 | 197. 7 | 189.7 | 201. 0 | 201.8 | 192.0 |  |
| Cola drink |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 120.1 \\ 86.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120.8 \\ 119.8 \\ 86.1 \end{array}$ | 123.5119.486.5 | 123.2119.186.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 118.7 \\ 86.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.8 \\ 86.7 \end{array}$ | 122.9 | 122.7 | 122.6 | 122.4 116.3 | 112. 2 | 121.9 114.3 | 121.2 | 122. 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 117.5 \\ 87.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.1 \\ 87.4 \end{array}$ | 116.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 116.3 \\ 87.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115.0 \\ 86.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.3 \\ 85.3 \end{array}$ | 113.083.1 | 111.981.3 |
| Shortoning, hydrogenated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-lb. can | $\begin{aligned} & 96.1 \\ & 29.7 \\ & 22.5 \\ & 37.3 \\ & 53.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91.3 \\ 78.0 \\ 83.2 \\ 99.7 \\ 110.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.9 \\ & 77.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.9 \\ & 78.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.0 \\ & 77.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.7 \\ & 77.7 \end{aligned}$ | 92.8 | 93.6 | 94.178.5 | 94.379.2 | 95.380.3 | 95.4 | 94.1 | 92.6 | 90.5 | 84.7 |
| Margarine, colored.-.-.-.-.-Ib-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77.7 | 78.1 |  |  |  | 84. 5 | 79.081.9 | 77.379.2 | 75.673.1 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 84.1 \\ & 99.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.3 \\ & 99.7 \end{aligned}$ | 84.999.8 | 84.599.7 | 83.199.8 | 82.399.3 | 83.699.8 | 84.199.3 | 84.799.0 |  |  |  |  | 76.076.892.8 |
| Salad dressing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 97.7 | 97.0 | 96.4 | 94.3 |  |
| Sugar and sweets |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113.4 \\ & 115.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.4 \\ & 115.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.3 \\ & 115.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.4 \\ & 115.5 \end{aligned}$ | 113.3 | 109.7 113.0 | 112.5 | 112.7 | 109.7 | 109.4 112.4 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 110.4 |
|  | 55.6 |  |  |  |  | 106.3114.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 114.9 \\ & 106.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.2 \\ & 106.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.2 \\ & 105.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.0 \\ & 105.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.9 \\ & 105.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.8 \\ & 105.3 \end{aligned}$ | 111.5112.8104.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 110. } 9 \\ & 111.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.6 \\ & 109.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.2 \\ & 108.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Corn syrup 8------------24 0z-- | 25.0 | 106.9 | 106.6115.0 | 106.6114.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 110.6 \\ & 115.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 103.7 | 109.8 108.0 <br> 101.5 100.9 |  |
| Grape jelly ${ }^{\text {8 }}$-......-.-.-. 12 oz- | 27.4 | 115.0 |  |  |  |  | 114.8 | 114.7 | 114.8 | 114.3 | 114.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 113.6 \\ 100.1 \\ 76.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113.2 \\ 100.0 \\ 77.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113.4 \\ 100.0 \\ 83.8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 27.4 \\ 46.5 \\ 6.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110.0 \\ 100.4 \\ 95.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 98.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 99.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 93.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ 85.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ 77.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ 68.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ 69.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 72.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.3 \\ 72.4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 107.8112888.8 |
| Eggs, grade A, large.......-. doz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gelatin, flavored ${ }^{\text {i }}$.......3-4 $\mathbf{o z}_{\text {... }}$ | 8.9 | 103.6 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 102.8 | 103.4 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 102.7 | 102.3 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 101.3 | 99.3 | 98.8 |

1 See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.
${ }^{2}$ Based on prices in the 46 cities used in complifing the Consumer Price
Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities isted in table D-5 are
a vailable upon request.
8. December 1952.

- May $1953=100$.

6 Priced only in season.

- January $1953=100$.
${ }^{7} 7$ months' average.
'July $1953=109$.
- 3 months' average.

10 April $1953=100$.
11 Not avallable.
is Not available.
is 4 months' average.
is 8 months' average.
if June $1953=100$.
is Price of $1-1 \mathrm{lb}$. can 95.0 cents. Price of $1-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bag 76.8 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).
$\dagger$ Prices collected the 9th, 10th, and 11th instead of the week containing the 15th as usual
Source: U. S. Depertment of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table D-5. Consumer Price Index ${ }^{1}$-All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[^67][^68]Table D-6. Consumer Price Index ${ }^{1}$-Food and its subgroups, by city
$[1947-49=100]$

| Ofly | Total food ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Food at home |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total food at home |  |  | Cereals and bakery products |  |  | Meats, poultry, and fish |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1957 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \mathbf{1 9 5 7} \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1957 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 1956 |
| United States city average ${ }^{8}$ | 116.1 | 116.0 | 112.9 | 114.3 | 114.1 | 111.2 | 131.8 | 131.6 | 127.4 | 106.0 | 104.6 | 98.0 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 113.6 | 113.2 | 111.1 | 112.2 | 111.7 | 109.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 125.3 \\ & 12.4 \\ & 130.6 \\ & 124.5 \\ & 132.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.7 \\ & 127.3 \\ & 130.6 \\ & 124.5 \\ & 131.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.2 \\ & 126.6 \\ & 126.3 \\ & 121.3 \\ & 124.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108.7 \\ 105.8 \\ 105.1 \\ 99.4 \\ 106.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106.3 \\ 105.4 \\ 103.6 \\ 98.7 \\ 105.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.7 \\ & 99.3 \\ & 97.0 \\ & 90.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Baltimore, Md | 117.4 | 117.1 | 114.8 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 111.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston, Mass. | 115.3 | 115.8 | 111.9 | 112.9 | 113.6 | 109.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago, Ill | 113.9 117.6 | 114.1 117.3 | 109.8 113.9 | 111.4 | 111.7 115.6 | 107.6 112.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland, Ohi | $\begin{aligned} & 113.5 \\ & 117.4 \\ & 113.5 \\ & 112.5 \\ & 119.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.7 \\ & 117.1 \\ & 112.6 \\ & 112.3 \\ & 118.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.8 \\ & 114.7 \\ & 111.4 \\ & 109.2 \\ & 11.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.4 \\ & 115.2 \\ & 111.3 \\ & 110.2 \\ & 115.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.6 \\ & 115.0 \\ & 110.2 \\ & 111.0 \\ & 115.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 112.7 \\ & 109.6 \\ & 107.1 \\ & 112.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.0 \\ & 125.0 \\ & 121.0 \\ & 126.9 \\ & 139.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.1 \\ & 125.2 \\ & 121.0 \\ & 126.7 \\ & 140.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.7 \\ & 120.2 \\ & 119.8 \\ & 123.8 \\ & 131.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.7 \\ & 103.0 \\ & 101.2 \\ & 103.4 \\ & 107.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ 10.2 \\ 98.9 \\ 10.5 \\ 106.9 \end{array}$ | 95.795.193.393.8100.5 |
| Detroit, Mich. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houston, Tex. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas City, Mo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles, Calif |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis, Minn | $\begin{aligned} & 115.1 \\ & 115.8 \\ & 118.8 \\ & 111.9 \\ & 117.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.0 \\ & 1116.0 \\ & 119.0 \\ & 116.8 \\ & 116.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.3 \\ & 112.6 \\ & 115.2 \\ & 114.6 \\ & 115.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.7 \\ & 113.6 \\ & 116.3 \\ & 115.3 \\ & 111.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.6 \\ & 113.7 \\ & 116.6 \\ & 111.1 \\ & 115.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.1 \\ & 111.0 \\ & 113.4 \\ & 112.9 \\ & 113.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.6 \\ & 136.7 \\ & 133.5 \\ & 129.6 \\ & 135.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.1 \\ & 135.9 \\ & 132.9 \\ & 129.5 \\ & 135.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.2 \\ & 131.1 \\ & 130.6 \\ & 125.0 \\ & 130.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 107.1 \\ & 108.5 \\ & 105.4 \\ & 106.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.6 \\ 105.6 \\ 107.4 \\ 104.0 \\ 106.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.2 \\ 10.6 \\ 100.6 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ |
| New York, N. Y. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia, Pa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh, Pa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portland, Oreg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.3 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | $\begin{aligned} & 117.5 \\ & 119.5 \\ & 113.0 \\ & 117.3 \\ & 116.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.2 \\ & 118.5 \\ & 112.2 \\ & 116.4 \\ & 116.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.5 \\ & 116.3 \\ & 110.0 \\ & 115.5 \\ & 113.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.4 \\ & 117.3 \\ & 112.4 \\ & 116.3 \\ & 114.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.5 \\ & 111.6 \\ & 111.5 \\ & 11.3 \\ & 114.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.4 \\ & 114.9 \\ & 109.2 \\ & 114.3 \\ & 111.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.6 \\ & 140.8 \\ & 131.4 \\ & 141.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.1 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 131.3 \\ & 140.9 \\ & 129.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.7 \\ & 138.2 \\ & 124.9 \\ & 136.7 \\ & 127.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.0 \\ & 108.9 \\ & 106.7 \\ & 106.1 \\ & 105.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.8 \\ 107.3 \\ 102.9 \\ 104.4 \\ 103.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94.6 \\ 103.5 \\ 97.7 \\ 97.7 \\ 96.5 \end{array}$ |
| San Francisco, Calif |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scranton, Pa .- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seattle, Wash |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington, D. C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Food at home-Continued

| Oity | Dairy produets |  |  | Fruits and vegetsbles |  |  | Other foods at home |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. 1957 | Nov. 1957 | Dec. 1956 | Dec. 1957 | Nov. 1957 | Dec. 1956 | Dec. 1957 | Nov. 1957 | Dec. 1956 |
| United States city average | 114.6 | 114.5 | 111.3 | 113.9 | 114.6 | 117.4 | 114.9 | 115.6 | 114.2 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 111.3 | 111.1 | 112.5 | 114.6 | 114.5 | 119.8 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 107.4 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 117.2 | 114.8 | 112.5 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 112.1 | 114.3 | 115.5 | 114.2 |
| Boston, Mass | 120.6 | 120.6 | 116.5 | 107.1 | 112.1 | 111.8 | 108.3 | 109.9 | 105.8 |
| Chicago, Ill | 112.7 | 112.7 | 111.2 | 115.1 | 116.1 | 114.1 | 119.5 | 121.5 | 119.2 |
| Cincinnati, Ohlo. | 117.5 | 117.6 | 114.2 | 115.1 | 115.8 | 114.3 | 118.7 | 119.7 | 119.6 |
| Cleveland, Ohio_ | 110.3 | 110.2 | 108.3 | 107.7 | 110.7 | 110.0 | 117.6 | 118.3 | 118.2 |
| Detroit, Mich | 113.1 | 111.9 | 112.8 | 124.5 | 125.9 | 128.1 | 115.9 | 117.2 | 116.4 |
| Houston, Tex | 112.9 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 115.4 | 113.8 | 120. 9 | 113.7 | 113.4 | 113.7 |
| Kansas City, Mo- | 111.5 | 111.4 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 110.1 | 114.5 | 108. 9 | 109.1 | 107.0 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 110.1 | 109.9 |  |  | 114.8 | 122.1 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 114.0 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 107.9 | 107.8 | 108.5 | 121.3 | 121.2 | 120.9 | 122.9 | 123.6 | 121.5 |
| New York, N. Y | 117.4 | 117.4 | 109.7 | 106.1 | 107.6 | 113.7 | 113.0 | 115.0 | 113.6 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 119.9 | 119.9 | 116.1 | 113.4 | 116.9 | 118.2 | 113.7 | 114.4 | 112.8 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 114.4 | 114.2 | 113.8 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 118.6 | 124.2 | 125.2 | 123.0 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 117.4 | 117.3 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 111.0 | 118.8 | 116.5 | 116.0 | 117.3 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 103.3 | 105.6 | 102.4 | 121.0 | 121.1 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 122.4 | 122.9 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 116.6 | 116.6 | 113.2 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 121.4 | 114.6 | 113.9 | 112.7 |
| Scranton, Pa | 113.3 | 113.4 | 108.8 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 112.3 | 111.9 | 113.0 | 111.1 |
| Seattle, Wash.... | 118.5 | 118.5 | 116.4 | 117.8 | 116.9 | 123.5 | 112.8 | 111.3 | 114.5 |
| Washington, D. C. | 119.3 | 119.3 | 116.0 | 108.8 | 109.7 | 111.9 | 115.2 | 117.0 | 114.3 |

[^69]4 See footnote 3, table D-2.
Sounce: 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |
| 1856 | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Februar | 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 | 1191 | 1163 | 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 | 93.4 | 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 |
| A pril | 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 | 122.2 | 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 | 122.4 | 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- | 117.8 | 91.5 | 105.5 | 125.8 | 95.1 | 100. 4 | 115.8 | 110.4 | 146.2 | 117.3 | 130.9 | 150.8 | 147.7 | 122.6 | 135. 3 | 127.7 | 87.7 |
| November- | *118.1 | 91.9 | 106.5 | *125.9 | 95.0 | *100. 3 | ${ }^{*} 115.7$ | 110.3 | 144.7 | *116.9 | 130.9 | 150.4 | *149.2 | ${ }^{*} 122.7$ | ${ }^{*} 135.4$ | 127.8 | 86.8 |
| December ${ }^{1}$ - | 118.4 | 92.6 | 107.4 | 126.0 | 94.9 | 99.8 | 115.7 | 110.5 | 145.7 | 116.4 | 131.0 | 150.3 | 149.3 | 123.3 | 135.7 | 128.0 | 87.2 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 ${ }^{1}$

| Comamodity group | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | Annual avg. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | Msy | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1956 | 1956 |
| All commo | 118.4 | *118.1 | 117.8 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 118.2 | 117.4 | 117.1 | 117.2 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 116.9 | 116.3 | 114.3 | 110.7 |
| Farm prod | 92.6 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 91.0 | 93.0 | 92.8 | 90.9 | 89.5 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 88.8 | 89.3 | 88.9 | 88.4 | 89.6 |
| Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables | 108.3 | 106.3 | 107.7 | 98.9 | 106.3 | 108.0 | 105.4 | 109.0 | 103.0 | 94.1 | 96.1 | 100.7 | 102.6 | 104.2 | 104. 1 |
| Grains | 80.5 | 80.9 | 80.6 | 81.2 | 82.4 | 82.7 | 83.9 | 85.4 | 87.3 | 87.5 | 87.0 | 89.5 | 88.8 | 87.0 | 87.0 |
| Livestoek and live poul | 82.7 | 79.3 | 78.4 | 81.5 | 86.7 | 86.5 | 83.5 | 78.7 | 79.3 | 76.6 | 75.0 | 73.9 | 71.7 | 71.3 | 75.8 |
| Plant and animal fibers | 103.7 | 104.7 | 103.3 | 102.9 | 104.0 | 105. 0 | 104.8 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104. 0 | 103.9 | 102.9 | 101.3 | 102.8 | 102.4 |
| Fluid milk | 98.9 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 96.9 | 94.9 | 93.1 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 95.0 | 95.6 | 97.5 | 98.1 | 99.0 | 94.5 | 91.5 |
| Eggs | 93.4 | 100.1 | 103.5 | 91.2 | 79.7 | 76.2 | 61.0 | 57.5 | 68.5 | 63.8 | 66.3 | 65.7 | 74.3 | 81.9 | 85.7 |
| Hay, hayseeds, | 78.6 | 77.6 | 77.3 | 78.0 | 81.3 | 82.4 | 83.3 | 84.4 | 85.2 | 85.1 | 84.7 | 86.6 | 85.4 | 82.6 | 84.9 |
| Other farm prod | 142.5 | 144.1 | 141.5 | 143.2 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 145.7 | 144.1 | 144.7 | 146.0 | 148.2 | 148.8 | 147.9 | 146.9 | 142.5 |
| Processed foo | 107.4 118.3 | 106. 5 | 105.5 117.3 | 106.5 | 106.8 | 107.2 117.7 | 106.1 | 104.9 116.5 | 104.3 | 103.7 116.7 | 103.9 115.9 | 104.3 | 103.1 | 101.7 | 101.7 |
| Cereal and bakery pro Meats, poultry, and fi | 118.3 | 117.6 93.6 | 117.3 91.6 | 116.7 95.7 | 116.7 97.7 | 117.7 99.2 | 117.0 96.6 | 116.5 91.5 | 116.8 88.2 | 116.7 84.6 | 115.9 83.9 | 115.8 84.8 | 115.4 | 115.2 81.6 | 116.2 84.8 |
| Dairy products and ice cre | 114.7 | 114.5 | 113.7 | 112.4 | 110.3 | 108.2 | 108.1 | 110.7 | 111.4 | 84.6 111.3 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 81.5 | 81.6 108.6 | 84.8 106.1 |
| Canned and frozen fruits and | 104. 6 | 103.8 | 103.6 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 101.9 | 103.5 | 104.9 | 105. 9 | 105.9 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 107.9 | 105. 5 |
| Sugar and confectionery | 114.3 | 114.4 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 113.8 | 114.3 | 113.5 | 112.8 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 113.1 | 112.3 | 109.8 | 110.8 |
| Packaged beverage mate | 172.9 | 172.9 | 172.9 | 178.3 | 183.7 | 183.7 | 183.7 | 183.7 | 183.7 | 190.9 | 194.5 | 198.3 | 196.3 | 192.7 | 180.1 |
| Animal fats and oils | 70.4 | 71.1 | 74.0 | 78.3 | 74.4 | 76.2 | 72.1 | 70.3 | 73.3 | 78.8 | 83.4 | 84.3 | 84.5 | 69.8 | 67.7 |
| Crude vegetable oils | 67.1 | *65. 2 | 61.5 | 61.3 | 62.3 | 65.3 | 63.8 | 62.9 | 65.4 | 67.6 | 71.7 | 73.8 | 72.0 | 68.5 | 62.2 |
| Reflned vegetable oils | 70.9 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 64.5 | 66.1 | 66.9 | 65.5 | 65.4 | 70.1 | 78.2 | 78.5 | 78.5 | 73.9 | 73.4 | 71.2 |
| Vegetable oll end prod | 85.5 | *84. 7 | 84.7 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 84.9 | 85.2 | 86.1 | 89.2 | 90.2 | 89.6 | 89.4 | 85.3 | 81.4 |
| Other processed foods | 96.3 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.2 | 95.1 | 95.7 | 95.0 | 95.7 | 96.8 | 99.6 |
| All commodities other than | 126.0 | *125.9 | 125.8 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 125.7 | 125.2 | 125.2 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 125.5 | 125.2 | 124.7 | 122.2 | 117.0 |
| Textile products an | 94.9 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 95.8 | 95. 6 | 95.3 | 95.3 |
| Cotton products | 90.2 | 89.8 | 89.9 | 90.0 | 90.2 | 90.5 | 90.6 | 90.7 | 90.8 | 91.1 | 91.9 | 92.3 | 92.7 | 93.0 | 91.5 |
| Wool products | 105.8 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 110.3 | 111. 2 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 110.9 | 109.9 | 109.0 | 109.5 | 109.1 | 107.7 | 103.7 | 104.7 |
| Manmade fiber | 82.1 | 82.3 | 82.3 | 82.3 | 82.1 | 81.9 | 81.9 | 81.8 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 82.0 | 82.1 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 86.6 |
| Silk products. | 119.5 | 119.6 | 120.0 | 121.1 | 122.0 | 121.5 | 122.4 | 124.7 | 124.8 | 123.0 | 123.2 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 121.9 | 123.8 |
| Apparel Other te | 99.6 75.8 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 98.5 |
| Other te | 75.8 | 76.7 | 77.2 | 77.2 | 75.7 | 75.8 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 75.9 | 76.1 | 75.9 | 76.8 | 78.7 | 72.8 | 74.5 |
| Hides, skins, leather, and leather products. | 99.8 | ${ }^{*} 100.3$ | 100.4 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 100. 7 | 99.9 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 93.8 |
| Hides and skins | 50.3 90.8 | *53.8 | 56.8 | 58.2 | 61.5 | 62.1 | 59.4 | 55.8 | 51.8 | 51.0 | 50.1 | 52.1 | 53.8 | 59.2 | 56.6 |
| Leather | 90.8 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 91.6 | 91.6 | 92.2 | 21.1 | 88.8 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 87.8 | 88.2 | 90.9 | 91.2 | 84.6 |
| Footwe | 122.7 | 122.6 | 122.4 | 121.6 | 121.3 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 121.1 | 121.5 | 120.9 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 119.3 | 112.3 |
| Other leat | 98.8 | *98.9 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 98.5 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.4 | 97.9 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 95.9 |
| Fuel, p | 115.7 | *115.7 | 115.8 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 116.4 | 117.2 | 118.5 | 119.5 | 119.2 | 119.6 | 116.3 | 114.0 | 111.2 | 107.9 |
| Coal | 126.3 | 125.8 | 125.6 | 124.8 | 124.4 | 124.0 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 124.0 | 124.1 | 123.5 | 114. 5 | 104.8 |
| Cok | 161.9 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 161.9 | 162.2 | 159.1 | 156.3 | 149.7 | 135. 2 |
| Gas | 116.0 | *116. 0 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 111.1 | 111.8 | 113.0 | 116.5 | 118.4 | 118. 4 | 122.3 | 119.9 | 119.9 | 115.1 | 111.6 |
| Electricity | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 95.5 | 96.6 | 95.5 | 94.3 | 94.9 | 96.6 | 94.9 | 94.3 | 94.9 | 94.3 | 115. 9 | 11.6 97.0 |
| Petroleum | 123.5 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 125.6 | 125. 5 | 126.4 | 128.4 | 129.8 | 130.4 | 130.7 | 131.0 | 124.9 | 120.9 | 118.2 | 112.7 |
| Ohemicals and allied | 110.5 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.2 | 109.8 | 109.5 | 109.3 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.7 | 108.3 | 107.2 | 106.6 |
| Industrial chemical | 123.9 | 123.6 | 123.6 | 123.5 | 123.6 | 123.5 | 124.0 | 123.6 | 123.6 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 123.5 | 122.5 | 121.4 | 118.1 |
| Prepared paint | 128.5 | 128.1 | 128.1 | 128.1 | 128.1 | 128.1 | 125.5 | 124.7 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124. 1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 120.0 | 114.5 |
| Paint materials | 101.7 | 101.6 | 102.2 | 101.5 | 100.5 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 100.6 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 96.8 |
| Drugs and pharm | 93.5 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.5 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 93.2 | 93.1 | 92.6 | 92.5 | 92.1 | 92.8 |
| Fats and oils, ine | 65. 4 | *65. 2 | 64.8 | 64.5 | 63.4 | 61.0 | 60.2 | 59.2 | 58.2 | 57.9 | 58. 0 | 58.7 | 59.4 | 56.2 | 56.6 |
| Mixed fertilizer | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 112.0 | 110.5 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 108.5 | 109.3 | 110.2 | 109.3 | 108.7 | 108. 7 |
| Fertilizer materials | 107.8 | 107.7 | 107.6 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 106.3 | 106. 3 | 107.2 | 107.5 | 106.8 | 105. 9 | 105. 9 | 105.7 | 108.4 | 112.6 |
| Other chemicals and allied p | 106.8 | 106.6 | 106.8 | 106.7 | 105.5 | 105.4 | 105.0 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.1 | 104.5 | 104. 4 | 103.2 | 106.0 |
| Rubber and rubber prod | 145.7 | 144.7 | 146.2 | 146.5 | 146.9 | 144.9 | 145.1 | 144.7 | 144.5 | 144.3 | 143.9 | 145.0 | 147.9 | 145.8 | 143.8 |
| Orude rubber-..-.-.-.-. | 135.7 | 131.6 | 138.1 | 140.3 | 144.3 | 145.0 | 145.9 | 144.0 | 143.2 | 142.0 | 140.2 | 145.4 | 151.1 | 146.7 | 156.8 |
| Tires and tubes. | 153.5 | 153.6 | 153.5 | 153.5 | 153.5 | 149.0 | 149.0 | 149.0 | 149.0 | 149.0 | 149.0 | 148.8 | 153.4 | 152.2 | 144.9 |
| Other rubber pro | 142.7 | 142.3 | 142.5 | 142.2 | 140.8 | 140.0 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 139.7 | 138.0 | 134.4 |
| Lumber and | 116.4 | *116.9 | 117.3 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 119.3 | 119.7 | 119.7 | 120.2 | 120.1 | 120.7 | 121.3 | 121.0 | 125.4 | 123.6 |
| Lumber-- | 116.5 | *117. 1 | 117.5 | 118.3 | 119.4 | 120.0 | 120.4 | 120.6 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 121.9 | 122. 6 | 122. 5 | 127.2 | 124.4 |
| Millwork | 127.7 | 128.0 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.5 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.7 | 128.7 | 128.7 | 128.5 | 129.1 | 128.7 |
| Plywood | 95.6 | 96.4 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 95. 2 | 96.9 | 97.7 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 94.6 | 101.7 | 105. 4 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied prod | 131.0 | 130.9 | 130.9 | 130.1 | 129.9 | 129.5 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 128.7 | 128.5 | 128.6 | 128.0 | 127.2 | 119.3 |
| Woodpulp | 121.2 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 117.7 | 112.8 |
| Wastepape | 88.5 | 88.5 143.3 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 74.7 | 68.0 | 66.1 | 66.1 | 68.6 | 75.4 | 76.4 | 77.3 | 78.3 | 112.3 | 110.7 |
| Paper | 143.2 | 143.3 | 143.2 | 143.2 | 143. 2 | 142.8 | 142.4 | 142. 4 | 140.7 | 140.1 | 139.2 | 139.2 | 139.2 | 137.3 | 129.8 |
| Paperboard Converted paper and paperboard | 136.6 | 136.6 | 136.6 | 136.2 | 136.2 | 136.2 | 136.2 | 136.2 | 136.2 | 136. 2 | 136.2 | 136.2 | 136.2 | 134.8 | 127.1 |
| ucts. | 127.1 | 127.0 | 127.0 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.1 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 125.2 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 124.5 | 123.1 | 113.9 |
| Building paper and board | 141.7 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 141.1 | 141.1 | 141.1 | 138.1 | 136.9 | 130.9 |
| Metals and metal | 150.3 | 150.4 | 150.8 | 152.2 | 153.2 | 152.4 | 150.6 | 150.0 | 150.1 | 151.0 | 151.4 | 152.2 | 152.3 | 148.4 | 136.6 |
| Iron and steel.. | 166.5 | 166.5 | 167.8 | 170.2 | 171.2 | 170.3 | 165.4 | 162.9 | 161.9 | 163.8 | 163.9 | 164.3 | 163.3 | 154.7 | 140.6 |
| Nonferrous m | 130.6 | 130.8 | 129.9 | 131.7 | 134.6 | 134.1 | 138.1 | 139.9 | 142.5 | 143.2 | 145.4 | 148.7 | 149.6 | 156.1 | 142.7 |
| Metal conta | 153.1 | 153.1 | 153.1 | 153.1 | 153.1 | 152.8 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 147.4 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 141. 6 | 132.9 |
| Hardware | 167.6 | 167.4 | 167.4 | 167.2 | 165.9 | 164.5 | 164.3 | 164.3 | 163.5 | 162.2 | 162.0 | 161.5 | 160.2 | 155.9 | 146.4 |
| Plumbing equipmen | 128.5 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 128.9 | 129.0 | 129.1 | 129.1 | 130.1 | 131.6 | 132.0 | 133.4 | 133.4 | 133.8 | 133.9 | 125.4 |
| Heating equipment. | 121.5 | *122. 1 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.8 | 121.9 | 121.4 | 121. 6 | 121.6 | 122.8 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 119.0 | 115.0 |
| Fabricated structural metal product | 134.6 | 134.6 | 134.6 | 134.9 | 135.6 | 134.5 | 131.7 | 132.2 | 132.8 | 133.4 | 133.3 | 133.7 | 137.5 | 132.6 | 122. 5 |
| Fabricated nonstructural metal prod | 147.0 | *147.0 | 147.1 | 147.1 | 146.6 | 145.3 | 143.1 | 143.3 | 143.3 | 142.8 | 142. 0 | 141. 6 | 141.8 | 132.6 | 128.2 | See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ${ }^{1}$ - Continued

| Commodity group | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1256}{\text { Dec. }}$ | Annual avg. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. |  | 1856 | 1958 |
| Machinery and motive products. | 149.3 | *149.2 | 147.7 | 146.9 | 146.2 | 145.8 | 145. 2 | 145.1 | 145.0 | 144.8 | 144. 5 | 143.9 | 143.6 | 137.8 | 128.4 |
| Agricultural machinery and equipment | 137.9 | *137.4 | 136. 2 | 133.4 | 132.5 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.1 | 132.2 | 132.0 | 131.8 | 131. 2 | 127.6 | 123.2 |
| Construction machinery and equipment-- | 165.2 | 165.2 | 164.9 | 162.9 | 161.4 | 157.9 | 157.6 | 157.6 | 157.5 | 156.7 | 156.3 | 156.2 | 155.9 | 148.6 | 137.1 |
| Metalworking machinery and equipment- | 171.3 | *171.3 | 170.6 | 168.9 | 167.0 | 166.1 | 165.6 | 165.6 | 165.3 | 164.9 | 163.8 | 163.4 | 163.3 | 156.4 | 142.5 |
| General purpose machinery and equip- | 160.7 | *160.8 | 159.5 | 158.5 | 158.0 | 157.4 | 156.5 | 156.0 | 156.2 | 155.9 | 155.8 | 155. 5 | 154. 6 | 147.5 | 134.0 |
| Miscellaneous machinery | 148.5 | *148.3 | 147.7 | 147.3 | 146.3 | 144.5 | 143.9 | 143.8 | 143.7 | 143.3 | 143.0 | 142.5 | 142.2 | 137.0 | 129. 2 |
| Electrical machinery and equipmen | 150.8 | *150.9 | 150.7 | 150.8 | 149.6 | 149.5 | 148.2 | 148.2 | 147.8 | 147.5 | 147.1 | 146.0 | 145.4 | 138.4 | 128.2 |
|  | 138.8 | *138.7 | 135.5 | 134.8 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 134.6 | 134.6 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 129.8 | 122.9 |
| Furniture and other household durables | 123.3 | *122.7 | 122.6 | 122.3 | 122.4 | 122.2 | 121.7 | 121.6 | 121.5 | 121.9 | 121.9 | 121.9 | 121.2 | 119.1 | 115.9 |
| Household furniture. | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.6 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 122.8 | 122.4 | 122.4 | 122.4 | 122. 2 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 121.2 | 119.0 | 114.0 |
| Commercial furnitur | 153.9 | 153.8 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 147.3 | 147.3 | 147.3 | 146.9 | 146.9 | 146.9 | 146.9 | 141.8 | 132.0 |
| Floor covering ... | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 135.1 | 131.9 | 131.1 | 126.4 |
| Household appliances | 104.8 | *105.1 | 105.4 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 105.2 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106. 5 | 105.9 | 105.5 | 106.8 |
| Television, radlo receivers, and phonographs | 95.5 | *95. 6 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 94.8 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.3 | 93.1 | 93.0 |
| Other household dursble goods .............- | 152.7 | *149.5 | 148.8 | 148.3 | 148.2 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.7 | 147.0 | 147.0 | 147.0 | 146.8 | 146.7 | 140.8 | 133.5 |
| Nonmetallic minerals-st | 135.7 | *135.4 | 135.3 | 135.2 | 135.3 | 135.2 | 135.1 | 135.0 | 134. 6 | 133.2 | 132.7 | 132.0 | 131.3 | 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 ingredien | 136.9 | 136.9 | 136.9 | 136.7 | 136.5 | 136.4 | 135.8 | 135.7 | 135.7 | 135.1 | 134.8 | 134. 6 | 131.7 | 130.6 | 124.8 |
| Concrete products | 127.2 | *126.7 | 126.5 | 126.3 | 126.4 | 126.4 | 126.7 | 126.7 | 126. 6 | 125.7 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 125.3 | 123.0 | 118.6 |
| 8tructural clay pro | 155.1 | 155.1 | 155. 1 | 155. 0 | 155.0 | 155.1 | 155.1 | 155.0 | 155. 0 | 150.8 | 150.7 | 150.6 | 150.5 | 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 | 124.6 | 124.6 | 125.8 | 125.8 | 125.8 | 125.8 | 121. 6 | 118.2 | 115.3 | 111.2 | 114.4 | 111.7 | 108. 1 |
| Other nonmetallic miner | 131.1 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 128.6 | 128.4 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 127.5 | 126.0 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 123.4 | 121.2 |
| Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages | 128.0 | 127.8 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 124.7 | 124. 8 | 124. 5 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.0 | 123.6 | 122.3 | 121.6 |
|  | 134.8 | 134.8 | 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 |
| Cigars. | 105. 1 | 105.1 | 105. 1 | 105. 1 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105. 1 | 105. 1 | 105. 1 | 104.2 | 104. 2 | 104. 2 | 103.8 |
| Other tobacco manufac | 144.3 | 144.3 | 144.3 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 134.9 | 127.7 | 126.9 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126. 0 | 126.0 | 122.8 | 121.8 |
| Alcoholic beverages.... | 120.3 | 119.8 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 118.1 | 115.8 | 114. 6 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | 149.3 | 149.3 | 149.3 | 149.3 | 149.3 | 149.3 | 149.3 | 149.3 | 149.3 | 149.0 | 148.7 | 148.7 | 148.7 | 148.3 | 148.1 |
|  | 87.2 | 86.8 | 87.7 | 89.4 | 90.1 | 88.8 | 87.3 | 89.4 | 91.4 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 93.2 | 91.7 | 91.0 | 92.0 |
| Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and smmunition | 118.0 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 118.2 | 117.8 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 116.9 | 116.1 | 113. 8 |
| Manufactured animal feeds | 62.1 | 61.4 | 63.2 | 66.4 | 68.2 | 66.0 | 63.4 | 67.2 | 71.0 | 72.0 | 72.8 | 74.4 | 72.6 | 72.0 | 75.7 |
| Notions and accessories. | 97.8 | *97.8 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 95.3 | 92.1 |
| Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment $\qquad$ | 107.7 | *107. 7 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.2 | 106. 8 | 106.8 | 107.6 | 107. 6 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 107.5 | 105.4 | 104. 8 | 103.7 |
| Other miscellaneous products | 130.9 | *130.9 | 130.7 | 130.1 | 129.4 | 128.8 | 127.2 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.5 | 126.3 | 126.1 | 125.4 | 124.1 | 121.6 |

1 See Note, table D-7.
${ }^{2}$ Preliminary.

## ${ }^{\bullet}$ Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistios.

Table D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors
[1947-49=100]


Table D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings

| Commodity group | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. ${ }^{1}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1956 | 1953 |
| All foods. | 106. 7 | 106.1 | 105.4 | 105. 2 | 105. 4 | 105. 7 | 103.7 | 102.8 | 102. 4 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 102.1 | 101.6 | 100.8 | 101 |
|  | 126.6 | 121.2 | 119.3 | 120.0 | 116.0 | 119.9 | 117. 2 | 117.0 | 119.4 | 119.4 | 115.3 | 121.8 | 116.1 | 114. 1 | 105. |
| Special metals and metal pro | 147.3 | *147.3 | 146. 7 | 147.4 | 148. 1 | 147.5 | 146. 2 | 145.8 | 145.9 | 146.5 | 146.8 | 147.3 | 147.3 | 143. 3 | 132.8 |
| Metalworking machinery | 178.7 | 178.7 | 178.3 | 177.9 | 177.8 | 176.0 | 175.0 | 174.9 | 174.5 | 174.1 | 173.6 | 173.0 | 172. 4 | 165. 0 | 146.8 |
| Machinery and equipment | 154.9 | *154.9 | 154.3 | 153. 5 | 152.4 | 151. 7 | 150.9 | 150.7 | 150.6 | 150. 2 | 149.8 | 149.1 | 148.6 | 142. 1 | 131.4 |
|  | 146.8 | *146. 2 | 145.1 | 133. 71 | 132.6 141.5 | 132.4 139.3 | 132.5 139.3 | 132.5 139.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132. ${ }^{138}$ | 131.6 | 131. 1 | 127. 4 | 122.8 |
| Steel-mill products. | 183. 2 | 183.2 | 183.2 | 183.0 | 183.0 | 139.3 182.9 | 175.3 | 175.3 7 | 175.2 3 | 139.0 175.3 | 138.7 | 138.0 | 137.2 | 132.5 | 124.7 |
| Building materials. | 130.1 | *130.1 | 130.2 | 130.9 | 131.2 | 131.4 | 130. 7 | 130.7 | 130.7 130 | 175.3 130.5 | 174.5 130.5 | 172.1 130.5 | 169.9 130.5 | 163.2 | 150.7 125.5 |
| Soops .-.............. | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103. 6 | 103. 6 | 1036 | 103.4 | 102.9 | 100.9 | 100. 4 | 99.7 | 125.5 97.8 |
| Synthetic detergents...-.-. Refined petroleum products | 101. 0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 98.2 | 98. 2 | 97.9 | 197.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 197.9 | $\begin{array}{r}197.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 95.7 | 97.8 |
| Refined petroleum products | 121.5 | 121.6 | 123.0 | 124. 1 | 124. 0 | 125.0 | 127.3 | 129.0 | 129. 7 | 130,0 | 130.3 | 124.6 | 120.6 | 117.5 | 111.2 |
| East Coast petroleum <br> Mid-continent petroleum | 116.7 | 117.2 120.7 | 117.2 120.7 | 117.2 | 118. 6 | 121. 2 | 123. 7 | 125.0 | 128.8 | 128.8 | 128. 8 | 120.6 | 117.5 | 114.6 | 107.6 |
| Mid-continent petroleum | 120.7 123.0 | 120.7 123.0 | 120.7 7 | 121.8 126.7 | 121. 2 | 121.7 127.9 | 126. 2 | 128.4 | 128.4 133.6 | 129.4 133.6 | 130.2 133.6 | 121.9 | 119.7 | 118.3 | 109.4 |
| Pacific Cosst petroleum----------- | 130. 5 | 130.5 | 126. 7 | 135.9 | 126.7 | 127.9 135.9 | 129.2 | 131.0 | 133.6 130.2 | 133.6 | 133.6 130.2 | 130.1 127.0 | 121.2 | 118.8 | 117.1 109.6 |
| Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. pa | 130.7 | 130.7 | 130.6 | 129.9 | 129.6 | 129.2 | 128.6 | 128.6 | 128.3 | 128. 5 | 128. 2 | 128.3 | 127.7 | 127.0 | 119.1 |
| Bituminous coal, domestic sizes .-...-.-. | 125.6 | *125.0 | 124.0 | 123. 2 | 121.2 | 119.1 | 117.2 | 116. 1 | 116. 5 | 121. 4 | 124. 1 | 124. $]$ | 123.9 | 115. 4 | 110.2 |
| Lumber and wood products, excl. millwo | 114.7* | *115. 4 | 115.7 | 116. 3 | 117.2 | 118.0 | 118. 4 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 118.9 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 120.0 | 124.9 | 122.8 |
| All commoditles except farm products | 122.4 | *122.8 | 122.2 | 122.5 | 122.6 | 122.4 | 121.8 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 121.6 | 121.7 | 121.5 | 120.9 | 118.6 | 114.3 |

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary
${ }^{*}$ Revised.

[^70]
## 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) | 2,8623,5734,7504,9853,6933,4193,6064,8434,7375,1175,0913,4684,3203,825 |  | 1,130,000 |  | 16,900,000 | 0.27 |
| 1947-49 (average) |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,380,000 \\ & 3,470,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $39,700,000$ $38,000,000$ |  |
| 1946 |  |  | 4, 600, 000 |  | 116, 000,000 | .47 1.43 |
| 1947 |  |  | 2, <br> 2, 170, <br> 1,960 |  | $34,600,000$$34,100,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.43 \\ .41 \\ .37 \end{array}$ |
| 1948 |  |  |  | $1,960,000$$3,030,000$ |  |  |
| 1849 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $50,500,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & .37 \\ & .59 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1950 |  |  | 2, 110,000 |  | $38,800,000$ | . 44 |
| 1951 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2}, 220,000 \\ & 3,540,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,900,000 \\ & 59,100,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1952 |  |  |  |  | . 23 |  |
| 1953 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,50,000 \\ & 2,530,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 28, 300,000 | .26 .21 |
| 1955 |  |  | 2, 650,000$1,900,000$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22, \\ & 28,200,000 \\ & 33,100,000 \end{aligned}$ | . 28 |
| 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956: November. | 242114 | 403240 | $\begin{array}{r} 158,000 \\ 29,000 \end{array}$ | 204,00053,000 | 1, 460,000 | . 15 |
| December. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957: January ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 225 \\ & 250 \\ & 400 \\ & 475 \\ & 400 \\ & 400 \\ & 350 \\ & 300 \\ & 300 \\ & 150 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325 \\ & 350 \\ & 375 \\ & 525 \\ & 650 \\ & 600 \\ & 625 \\ & 575 \\ & 525 \\ & 500 \\ & 325 \\ & 220 \end{aligned}$ | 60,000 <br> 60, 000 <br> 80,000 150,000 <br> 190, 000 <br> 140, 000 <br> 160,000 140,000 <br> 270, 000 <br> 100,000 50,000 <br> 20, 000 | $\begin{array}{r} 80,000 \\ 130,000 \\ 120,000 \\ 190,000 \\ 220,000 \\ 220,000 \\ 260,000 \\ 220,000 \\ 315,000 \\ 185,000 \\ 100,000 \\ 40,000 \end{array}$ | 550,000825,000775,000$1,380,000$$1,850,000$$1,850,000$$2,500,000$$1,600,000$$1,670,000$$1,350,000$700,000400,000 | .06.09.08.14.18.20.16.18.13.08.04 |
| February ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September $^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ 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 secondary effects on other estabishments or industri

## ${ }^{2}$ Prellminary.

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) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1957}{\text { Total }}$ | 1956 |
|  | Jan. ${ }^{2}$ | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. |  | Total |
| Total new construction ${ }^{18}$ $\qquad$ <br> Private construction | 3,285 | 3,667 | 4,112 | 4,495 | 4,569 | 4,561 | 4,361 | 4,308 | 4,025 | 3,657 | 3,295 | 3,007 | 3,198 | 47, 255 | 46, 060 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,361 \\ 1,116 \\ 860 \\ 207 \\ 49 \\ 704 \\ 240 \\ 267 \end{array}$ | 2, 705 | 2,942 | 3,059 | 3,100 | 3, 124 | 3,046 | 2,971 | 2, 808 | 2,603 | 2,405 | 2.226 |  | 33, 313 |  |
| Private construction Residential buildings (nonfarm) |  | 1, 345 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,535 \\ & 1,130 \end{aligned}$ | 1,561 | 1, 371 | 3, 1,547 1, | 2,971 1,489 | 1,396 | 1,301 | 1,162 |  |  | 16, 571 | 17,632 |
| New dwelling units-...-.--- |  | 1,005 |  |  | 1.140 | 1,140 | 1,115 | 1,070 | ,985 | -940 | 1, 870 | 1,043 | 1,137 |  |  |
| Additions and alterstions ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$ |  | 290 | 1,090 | $\begin{array}{r}357 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}374 \\ 47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38744 | 39240 | 37940 | $\begin{array}{r}374 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}327 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}258 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21736 | $\begin{array}{r}214 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 12,160 | 13,490 3,695 |
| Nonresidential buildings ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 764 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 51 802 | 48 806 | 47 802 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}, 499$ | - 447 |
| Industrial .............- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 248 \\ & 305 \end{aligned}$ | 251332 | $\stackrel{256}{332}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 322 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266 \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 262 \\ & 311 \end{aligned}$ | 786 270 | 747 270 | 713 | 709 | 704 | 722 | 9, 138 | 8,817 |
| Commercial-.--.......-...-......-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 309 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 287 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271 \\ & 263 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 269 \\ & 264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 257 \end{aligned}$ | 269 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,162 \\ & 3,570 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,084 \\ & 3,631 \end{aligned}$ |
| Office buildings and warehouses. <br> Stores, restaurants, and ga- | 161 | 172 | 179 | 177 | 168 | 167 | 156 | 153 | 146 | 135 | 133 | 135 | 143 | 1,864 | 1,684 |
| Other nonresidential buildings. | 106 | 133 211 | 153 219 | 155218 | 154 220 | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | 156 | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | 128 179 | $131$ | 122 | 126 | 1,706 | 1, 9472,102 |
|  | 198 | 74 <br> 44 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ |  | 205 75 | 207 |  | 179 |  |  |  | 2, 806 |  |
|  | 42 |  | 46 | 80 47 |  | 80 47 | 42 <br> 41 | 4343 | 40 <br> 40 | 39 <br> 38 | 40 |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 768536328 |
| Hospital and institutionsl ${ }^{5}$--- | 47 | 4827 | 49 | 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 48 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 47 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 41 | 43 33 | $\begin{aligned} & 519 \\ & 505 \\ & 309 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Social and recreational.-------- | 25 |  | 28 | 27 |  |  | 27 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 |  | 328 <br> 275 <br> 105 |
| Miscellaneous---------- | 15 | 18 | 18 |  | 16 | 17 | 20 | 159 | 146 | 126 | 112 | 14102 | 17 | 1.205 |  |
| Public utilities. | 101 | 100 | 114 | 133 | 159 | 173 | 169 |  |  |  |  |  | 97 |  | 1, 195 |
| Railrosd.- | 31 | 483 35 | 528 37 | 570 42 | 560 41 | 556 41 | 535 | 518 | 501 | 448 | 409 | 365 | 357 | 5,830 | 1,560 5,113 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 86 | 86 | 86 | $\stackrel{42}{97}$ | 87 | 41 89 | 95 | 90 | 101 | 37 94 | 35 94 | 31 86 | 32 75 | - 450 | 1, 427 |
| All Other public utilities... | 311 | 362 | 40514 | 43115 | 43218 | 42619 | 39917 | 38819 | 36218 | 31715 | 28013 | 248 | 250 | 1,080 4,300 | 1,066 3,620 |
| Public other private.. | 12 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 248 12 | 250 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,300 \\ & 184 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,620 \\ 12,818 \\ 292 \end{array}$ |
| Public construction Residential buildings | 924 58 | 962 57 | 1, 170 | 1, 436 | 1,469 | 1,437 | 1,315 | 1,337 | 1,217 | 1,054 | 890 | 781 | 874 | 13, 942 |  |
| Nonresidential buildings (other than | 58 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 414 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 510 |  |
| military facilities). |  |  |  |  | 416 |  | 389 | 40643 | $\begin{array}{r} 383 \\ 42 \\ 922 \end{array}$ | 375 | 345 | 302 | 339 |  |  |
| Eductrial...- | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 228 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 226 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 235 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35 | 35 261 | 38 | 36 |  |  | 42 | 41 | 37 | 44 | 4, 458 | 4,072 |
| Hospital and Institutional | 228 22 | $\begin{array}{r}226 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}235 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 262 27 | 261 | 259 | 249 | 254 |  | 233 | 215 | 191 | 214 | 2, 832 | 2. 549 |
| Administrative and service-... | 30 | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 29 \\ \hline 81\end{array}$ | 25 <br> 34 | 27 41 | 30 46 | 49 | 28 <br> 38 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31 <br> 36 | 27 <br> 32 | 23 <br> 27 | 24 <br> 30 | 333 434 | 298 362 |
| Other nonresidential buildings.-.-- | 31 | 31 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41 | 44 | 44 | 38 38 | 39 38 | 38 37 | 36 33 | 32 | 27 24 | 30 27 | 434 424 | 362 410 |
|  | 80 | 88 | 107 | 132 | 134 | 138 | 117 | 110 | 103 | $\stackrel{3}{89}$ | 84 | 24 80 | 27 93 | 1, 275 | 1,395 |
| Highways | 250 96 | 275 97 | 410 | 575 | 580 | 550 | 505 | 520 | 445 | 330 | 230 | 195 | 225 | 4, 840 | 4, 470 |
| Sewbr and water system Sewer.-........... | 96 58 58 | 97 61 | 107 | 118 73 | 127 | 129 | 120 | 121 | 117 | 113 | 105 | 93 | 100 | 1, 347 | 1,275 |
| Water | 58 38 | $\stackrel{61}{36}$ | 67 40 | 73 45 | 77 <br> 50 | 77 | 68 | 67 | 64 | 63 | 59 | 53 | 56 | 785 | 701 |
| Public service enterprises. | 26 | $\stackrel{3}{25}$ | 31 | 48 | 44 | 42 | ${ }_{38} 5$ | 54 <br> 38 | 53 | 50 | 46 | 40 | 44 | 562 | 574 |
| Conservation and developmen | 65 | 71 | 86 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 94 | 38 | 35 | 30 | 26 | 21 | 24 | 393 | 384 |
| All other public.....- | 8 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 619 | 53 6 | 57 7 | ${ }_{121}^{975}$ | 826 104 |

${ }^{1}$ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additlons 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 $\mathrm{F}-5$ ) and the data on value of contract awards (table $\mathrm{F}-2$ ).
${ }^{2}$ 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."
${ }^{\delta}$ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonproflt hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.
${ }^{\circ}$ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.
${ }^{9}$ Covers all building and nonbullding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Oapehart program (which is included in public residential building).
Nork: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing
Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).
Source: Joint estimates of the U. B. 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 |  | 1956Total | $\frac{1955}{\text { Total }}$ |
|  | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. |  |  |
| Total public construction | 865.7 | 879.4 | 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 | 10, 372.2 | 9,000. 5 |
| Federally owned. | 120.5 | 129.2 | 49.8 | 53.3 | 145.1 | 385.9 | 218.5 | 309.7 | 345.2 | 217.3 | 210.2 | 176.4 | 119.0 | 2, 037.4 | 1,556.0 |
| Residential buildings.-. | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 56.5 40.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 60.3 | 30.6 | 64.5 | 21.5 | 115.4 | 19.3 | 30.2 | 19.9 | 1.2 | 2, 128.1 | 1,61.4 |
| Educational | 36.7 1.5 | 40.3 .3 | 14.0 .2 | ${ }_{(2)}^{13.9}$ | 30.9 2.1 | 205.8 7.6 | 69.7 | 58.4 | 71.7 | 67.3 | 87.1 | 50.8 | 57.3 | 909.4 | 885.5 |
| Hospital and institutional. | 19.9 | 3.7 | . 7 | $\stackrel{ }{\text { (2) }} 1$ | 2. 3 | 7.6 29.1 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 4.0 4.6 | 1.5 | 20.5 | 1.4 | . 9 | 23.7 | 21.6 |
| Administrative and service | 2.9 | 23.7 | 1. 7 | 4.8 | 10.1 | 64.5 | 11.2 | 7.4 | 4.6 3.5 | 1.5 | 16.1 | 1.1 | .5 3.0 | 43.9 87.3 | 77.5 6 |
| Other nonresidential buildings. | 12.4 | 12.6 | 11. 4 | 9.0 | 18.4 | 104.6 | 56.1 | 41. 9 | 59.6 | 62.3 | 46.0 | 44.5 | 52.9 | 754.5 | 719.7 |
| Airfield bulldings | . 6 | 3.8 | 2.3 | (2) 8 | 14.0 | 23.3 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 72.1 | 103.8 |
| Troop housing | ${ }_{\text {(2) }} 1.0$ | ${ }_{(2)}$ | 1.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | . ${ }_{0}$ | 9.2 | 7.7 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 16.4 | 5.6 | 11.7 | 4.7 | 122.7 | 54.1 |
| Warehouses All other.-- | ${ }^{\text {(2) }} 10.8$ | ${ }^{(2)} 8$ | 7. 7 | 7.5 | .9 3 | 11.3 | 5. 9 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 3. 5 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 63.2 | 84.0 |
| Atrflelds..... | 1.2 | ${ }^{8.8}$ | 3.1 | 1.8 | (2) | 60.8 26.4 | 31.0 24.8 | 22.0 34.7 | 36.3 49.7 | 30.8 27.0 | 31.3 7.9 | 26.2 28.0 | 40.6 | 496. 5 | 477.8 |
| Conservation and dev | 21.1 | 18.6 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 42.1 | 73.5 | 31.3 | 143.0 | 83.1 | 49.7 | 52.8 | 62.6 | 21. 6 | 511.0 | 157.4 271.8 |
| Highways ------.- | 2.2 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 12.1 | 6.8 | 15.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 52.8 9.3 | 7.1 | 88.8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 91. } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 58.5 |
| Electric power--.- | 59.7 | . 8 | -9 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 23.4 | 2.9 | 25.6 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 8.8 2.1 | 177.5 | 58.5 43.5 |
| All other federally own | . 6 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 11.9 | 1.7 | 31.5 | 15.7 | 12.9 | 18.3 | 25.0 | 15.0 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 63.8 | 77.8 |
| State and locally owned. | 745.2 | 750.2 | 682.3 | 812.0 | 987.7 | 830.0 | 900.8 | 661.9 | 762.0 | 550.8 | 713.1 | 647.5 | 650.4 | 8, 334.8 | 7,444. 5 |
| Residential buildings.-. Nonresidential buildings | 23.3 267.7 | 55.2 303.5 | 20.4 | 44.3 305.5 | 38.8 267.0 | 27.5 337.8 | 21.7 345 | 14.7 | 7.4 300 | 31.4 | 21.8 | 13.8 | 17.6 | 8, 253.8 | , 210.1 |
| Educational .---... | 207.4 | 303.5 215.4 | 278.1 | 305.5 223.2 | 267.0 183.0 | 337.8 231.9 | 345.2 237.6 | 256.2 | 300.8 | 256.1 | 252.8 | 272.2 | 253.5 | 3, 202.8 | 2,842.0 |
| Hospital and institutional | 15.8 | 21.6 | 15.5 | 19.6 | 182.2 | 231.9 35.8 | 237.6 43.6 | 191.6 17.4 | 234.9 15.8 | 175.9 27.4 | 184.9 12.6 | 211.5 | 189.3 | 2, 288.0 | 2, 107.2 |
| Administrative and service | 24.6 | 19.7 | 31.7 | 36.8 | 28.7 | 34.2 34.2 | 43.3 23.3 | 17.4 20.1 | 15.8 25.0 | 27.4 29.2 | 12.6 23.3 | 13.9 22.9 | 15.3 21.0 | 278.9 320.8 | 185.9 263.0 |
| Other nonresidential buildings. | 19.9 | 26.8 | 29.9 | 25.9 | 33.1 | 35.9 | 40.7 | 27.1 | 25.1 | 23.6 | 32.0 | 23.9 23.9 | 27.9 | 320.8 314.1 | 283.0 28.9 |
| Highways | 334.6 | 248.0 | 272.3 | 293.5 | 540.8 | 414.7 | 306.7 | 289.5 | 349.6 | 186. 2 | 317.1 | 240.5 | 278.1 | 3,211.6 | 2,933. 5 |
| Sewer and water systems | 93.4 | 77.0 | 69.8 | 75.1 | 80.7 | 103.7 | 172.6 | 67.7 | 75.4 | 55.4 | 68.9 | 80.8 | 65.2 | 1, 100.0 | 2, 895.5 |
| Sewer- | 44.4 | 42.7 | 47.8 | 53.5 | 55.5 | 74.4 | 94.4 | 44.1 | 43.6 | 16.6 | 37.3 | 49.1 | 36.2 | 1658.9 | 501.9 |
| Water- | 49.0 | 34.3 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 25.2 | 29.3 | 78.2 | 23.6 | 31.8 | 38.8 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 29.0 | 441.1 | 393.8 |
| Public service enterprises | 15.0 | 48.2 | 26.6 | 74.7 | 38.7 | 33.3 | 27.3 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 11.7 | 33.1 | 31.2 | 25.2 | 336.5 | 378.0 |
| Electric power Other | 5.3 | 24.3 | 10.1 | 61. 6 | 14.7 | 23.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 7.7 |  | 17.1 | 11.2 | 17.9 | 227.2 | 247.4 |
|  | 9.7 6.9 | 23.9 8.4 | 16.5 7.8 | 13.1 10.8 | 24.0 12.3 | 9.6 4.8 | 18.3 28.3 | 9.8 8.6 | 9.7 4.5 | 3. 5 | 16.0 | 20.0 | 7.3 | 109.3 | 130.6 |
| Conservation and development.--- | 6.9 4.3 | 8.4 9.9 | 7.8 7.3 | 10.8 8.1 | 12.3 9.4 | 4.8 8.2 | 20.3 7.0 | 8.6 6.4 | 4.5 6.9 | 5.1 4.9 | 12.0 7.4 | 4.1 4.9 | 5.8 5.0 | 139.3 91.4 | 117.2 68.2 |

[^71]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 |
|  | Nov. | Oct. | Sept.* | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov.* | Total | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1, 054.2 | 1, 431.4 | 1, 417.3 | 1, 462.7 | 1, 518.9 | 1, 484.9 | 1, 643.8 | 1,530.4 | 1, 373.6 | 1,053.9 | 976.3 | 925.5 | 1,203.6 | 16, 884.7 | 17, 264.3 |
| Public. | 163.4 | 176.5 | 134.4 | 163. 4 | 174.5 | 1263. 7 | 185.9 | 184.0 | 160.7 | 165.0 | 134.7 | 127.4 | 147.7 | 1,876.0 | 1,674.7 |
| New residential building .-..........-.--- | 645.0 | 892.9 | 813.2 | 885.9 | 847.6 | 893.7 | 954.1 | 909.6 | 819.6 | 599.5 | 542.9 | 528.7 | 686.9 | 10,280.6 | 11, 696. 1 |
|  | 631.8 | 867.4 | 796.9 | 871.8 | 832.4 | 881.9 | 935.9 | 896.3 | 803.2 | 588.2 | 535.2 | 519.9 | 678.9 | 10, 138. 5 | 11, 535.1 |
| Privately owned.-..........-. -- | 600.5 | 825.0 | 784. 8 | 852.0 | 807.6 | 823.2 | 918.5 | 884. 0 | 801.5 | 571.7 | 528. 0 | 514.0 | 672.0 | 9, 962.1 | 11, 386. 4 |
| 1-family | 535.0 | 730.6 | 696. 7 | 748. 8 | 724.6 | 734.1 | 818.6 | 794. 8 | 710.5 | 504.7 | 465.5 | 454.0 | 612.7 | 9, 211. 3 | 10,643. 1 |
| 2 -family | 16.5 | 21.9 | 20.1 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 20.2 | 17.1 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 15.8 | 214.8 | 208.4 |
| 3- and 4-family | 8.7 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 5. 4 | 7. 2 | 87.9 | 84.0 |
| 5-or-more family | 40.3 | 62.5 | 58.8 | 75.6 | 54.1 | 58.8 | 67.7 | 56.3 | 60.5 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 36.3 | 448. 1 | 451.0 |
| Publicly owned.-. | 31.3 | 42.5 | 12. 2 | 19.8 | 24.8 | 58.7 | 17.4 | 12.3 | 1.7 | 16.5 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 176. 4 | 148. 7 |
| Nonhousekeeping buildin | 13.2 | 25.4 | 16.3 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 11.8 | 18.2 | 13.3 | 16.4 | 11.3 | 7.7 449 | 8. 9 | 7.9 5328 | 6.142. 2 | 161. 1 |
| New nonresidential buildings | 451.5 | 560.8 | 569.2 | 557.2 | 656.5 | 663. 4 | 676.8 | 624.6 | 556.5 | 490.5 | 449.0 | 414. 4 | 532.8 | 6, 649.7 | 5, 593.7 |
| Commercial buildings...-.-....-. -- | 2147.3 | ${ }^{2} 183.7$ | ${ }^{2} 203.4$ | ${ }^{2} 167.3$ | 2203.3 | ${ }^{2} 183.5$ | ${ }^{2} 231.7$ | 2197.6 | ${ }^{2} 167.3$ | ${ }^{2} 155.6$ | ${ }^{2} 124.4$ | 135. 7 | ${ }^{2} 162.6$ | 2, 078.0 | 1,858. 7 |
| Amusement buildings | 218.2 | 211.6 | 210.5 | 28.8 | 211.9 | ${ }^{2} 13.8$ | ${ }^{2} 13.4$ | 215.5 | 211.0 | ${ }^{2} 5.9$ | 27.2 | 5.7 | ${ }^{2} 13.0$ | 113.4 | 99.4 |
| Commercial garages. | 2.9 | 5. 1 | 4.9 | 4. 0 | 5.3 | 6.9 ${ }^{13}$ | 7.1 | 7.3 | 3. 7 | 3.7 12. | 4. 5 | 4. 0 10 | 4.7 | 60, 0 | 66. 7 |
| Gasoline and service | 10.2 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 13.9 | 165. 5 | 140.0 |
| Office buildings .-.-.-.-...------ | ${ }^{2} 60.3$ | 272.2 | ${ }^{2} 102.1$ | 269.1 | ${ }^{2} 76.2$ | ${ }^{2} 66.8$ | ${ }^{2} 106.1$ | 273.6 | ${ }^{2} 56.6$ | ${ }^{2} 75.3$ | ${ }^{2} 46.1$ | 57.6 | 259.7 | 734.4 | 553.4 |
| Stores and other mercantile buildings | 55. 7 | 82.0 | 71.7 | 71.4 | 95.1 | 82. 2 | 89.6 | 86. 2 | 81.9 | 58.5 | 54.2 | 58.2 | 71.2 | 1,004. 7 | 999.1 |
|  | 2188.2 | 2213.8 | 2204.2 | ${ }^{2} 213.1$ | 2224.4 | ${ }^{2} 253.5$ | ${ }^{2} 241.6$ | 2218.5 | 2215.9 | ${ }^{2} 153.4$ | 2170.8 | 145.2 | 2177.8 | 2,225. 7 | 1,946. 2 |
| Educational building | 93.8 | 127.2 | 134.3 | 119.7 | 123.5 | 123.1 | 155. 7 | 139.9 | 138.2 | 101.4 | 110.9 | 99.6 | 121.8 | 1, 407. 1 | 1, 242.3 |
| Institutional building | 260.7 | ${ }^{2} 46.1$ | 232.0 | ${ }^{2} 50.9$ | 260.4 | 283.2 | ${ }^{2} 36.4$ | 231.8 | 237.2 | ${ }^{2} 22.3$ | ${ }^{2} 32.9$ | 16.3 | 225.4 | 367.8 | 307.7 |
| Religious buildings. | 33.8 | 40.6 | 37.9 | 42.6 | 40.5 | 47.2 | 49.5 | 46.8 | 40.5 | 29.7 | 27.0 | 29.2 | 30.7 | 450.8 | 396.2 |
| Garages, private residentia | 12. 1 | 21.9 | 24.2 | 23.3 | 21.6 | 22.7 | 23.1 | 19.8 | 14.5 | 6.7 | 5. 2 | 6.4 | 13.8 | 201.9 | 187.6 |
| Industrial buildings..... | 258.6 | 291.9 | 281.7 | 287.2 | ${ }^{2} 124.9$ | ${ }^{2} 101.9$ | 290.5 | 2109.0 | 299.0 | 287.1 | 287.9 | 59.8 | ${ }^{2} 115.2$ | 1,260.5 | 830.4 |
| Public buildings. | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 23.1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 326.9 | 306. 6 |
| Public utilities buildings | 224.7 | ${ }^{2} 24.6$ | 234.2 | 237.0 | 249.5 | 237.7 | 245.8 | ${ }^{2} 37.8$ | 222.5 | ${ }^{2} 51.7$ | ${ }^{2} 35.0$ | 28.4 | 228.2 | 326.7 | 273.1 |
| All other nonresidential buildings.. | 220.6 | ${ }^{2} 24.9$ | 221.5 | ${ }^{2} 29.4$ | ${ }^{2} 32.7$ | 264.1 | 244.0 | 241.9 | ${ }^{2} 37.5$ | 236.1 | ${ }^{2} 25.7$ | 15.9 | ${ }^{2} 35.1$ | 229.9 | 191.0 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs....- | 121.2 | 154. 2 | 169.2 | 183.0 | 189.3 | 191.6 | 198.9 | 180.2 | 158.2 | 128.9 | 119.0 | 109.8 | 131.6 | 1,830. 4 | 1,649.1 |


#### Abstract

1 Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems-rural nontarm 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 cost of officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because or lapsed permits and the lak petween permi issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construetion, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarlly 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 institu tional 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 |
|  | Nov. | Oct. | Sept.* | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov.* | Total | Total |
| All building construction ${ }^{2}$ | 1,217.7 | 1,607.9 | 1,551.7 | 1,626.1 | 1,693.4 | 1, 748.7 | 1,829.7 | 714.4 | 1, 534.3 | 1,218.9 | 1,111.0 | 1,053.0 | 1,351.3 | 18,760.7 | 18, 939.0 |
| Northeast......-. | 261.5 | 330.0 | 350.8 | 371.8 | 344.1 | 338. $\frac{4}{5}$ | 439.2 | 353.0 | 338.9 | 235.8 | 196. 6 | 243.9 | 295.6 | 4, 047.8 | 4, 129.6 |
| North Central | 324.3 | 489.3 | 480.0 | 504.5 | 516.8 | 558.5 | 542.1 | 536.5 | 446.5 | 320.6 | 242.8 | 258.0 | 388.3 | $5,670.7$ | 5, 715. 4 |
| South | 324.3 | 400.0 | 381.1 | 387.3 | 439.6 | 465.6 | 425.7 | 404.6 | 354.9 | 360.7 | 339.7 | 272.0 | 322.1 | 4, 462.6 | 4,667.7 |
| West. | 307.6 | 388.6 | 339.8 | 362.5 | 393.0 | 386. 2 | 422.7 | 420.3 | 394.0 | 301.8 | 331.9 | 278.1 | 345.2 | 4,579.7 | 4, 426. 2 |
| New dwelling units (housekeeping only)- | 631.8 | 867.4 | 796.9 | 871.8 | 832.4 | 881.9 | 935.9 | 896.3 | 803.2 | 588.2 | 535.2 | 519.9 | 678.9 | 10, 138. 5 | 11, 535.1 |
| Northeast | 135.2 | 176.8 | 158.4 | 199.8 | 162. 3 | 183.7 | 195.5 | 190.4 | 160.4 | 96.6 | 86. 9 | 118.0 | 152.1 | 2,196.6 | 2,500. 1 |
| North Cent | 164.6 | 253.1 | 247.7 | 267.3 | 257.7 | 277.6 | 283.0 | 266.7 | 240.0 | 146.1 | 106. 7 | 127.1 | 195.1 | 3,137.0 | 3, 488. 5 |
| South.- | 169.4 | 210.4 | 199.5 | 203.6 | 223.4 | 220.3 | 232.2 | 210.6 | 185. 5 | 177.9 | 172.5 | 132.6 | 152.1 | 2,347. 1 | 2,700. 9 |
| West | 162.6 | 227.1 | 191.3 | 201.1 | 189.0 | 200. 3 | 225.2 | 228.7 | 217.3 | 167.6 | 169.1 | 142. 1 | 179.7 | 2, 457.9 | 2,845.7 |
| New nonresidential buildings | 451.5 | 560.8 | 569.2 | 557.2 | 656.5 | 663.4 | 676.8 | 624.6 | 556.5 | 490.5 | 449.0 | 414.4 | 532.8 | 6, 648.7 | 5, 593.7 |
| Northeast.-.-.-.---- | 94.5 | 105.0 | 147.8 | 129.4 | 139.8 | 112.3 | 189. 2 | 124. 1 | 141.0 | 114. 1 | 83. 2 | 99.2 | 114. 7 | 1, 431.6 | 1,233.8 |
| North Central | 128.4 | 193.5 | 177.6 | 181.7 | 202.2 | 230.6 | 202. 1 | 216.5 | 164.8 | 140.3 | 110.7 | 99.0 | 157.5 | 1, 991.4 | 1,748. 7 |
| South | 118.9 | 144. 0 | 137.1 | 129.8 | 155.8 | 183. 1 | 136.1 | 139.6 | 118. 0 | 137.0 | 131. 0 | 108. 4 | 133.1 | 1, 591. 5 | 1, 455.4 |
| West- | 109.7 | 118.4 | 106.8 | 116.4 | 158.7 | 137.4 | 149.4 | 144.5 | 132.8 | 99.2 | 124.1 | 107.8 | 127.5 | 1,635. 2 | 1,155.9 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs....- | 121.2 | 154.2 | 169.2 | 183.0 | 189.3 | 191.6 | 198.9 | 180.2 | 158.2 | 128.9 | 119.0 | 109.8 | 131.6 | 1, 830.4 | 1,649.1 |
|  | 28.1 | 34.7 | 42.5 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 51.6 | 36.8 | 35.0 | 24. 0 | 24.8 | 24.1 | 27.6 | 394.1 | 364.9 |
| North Central | 29.5 | 38.9 | 47.4 | 52. 5 | 54.6 | 48.0 | 55.0 | 51.1 | 39.6 | 32. 8 | 24.8 | 30.1 | 34.0 | 510.2 | 449.2 |
| Bouth...- | 32.2 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 49.1 | 52. 2 | 57.4 | 48.6 | 50.1 | 43.3 | 39.7 | 35.3 | 29, 4 | 34.8 | 481.9 | 451.1 |
| West. | 31.3 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 409 | 42.7 | 45.9 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 40.3 | 32.4 | 34.0 | 26.2 | 35.2 | 444.2 | 383.9 |

See footnote 1, table F-3.
${ }^{2}$ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.
${ }^{\bullet}$ Revised.
Source: U. S. Department of Lebor, 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 |
|  | Oct. | Sept.* | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Nov.* | Oct. | Total | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 13.0 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 18. 7 | 15.4 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 14.1 | 15. 2 | 14.3 | 11.0 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 173.1 | 166. 5 |
| Arizona. | 17.6 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 18.4 | 22.8 | 18.1 | 13.6 | 26.8 | 11.4 | 16.3 | 19.8 | 189.7 | 165.8 |
| Arkansas. | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 6. 2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 57. 4 | 54. 3 |
| California | 283.5 | 229.5 | 250.7 | 273.4 | 263.8 | 301.4 | 301.1 | 279.7 | 212.3 | 229.4 | 203.5 | 242.0 | 255.6 | 3,163. 2 | 3, 065.1 |
| Colorado. | 17.2 | 21.2 | 18.1 | 25.3 | 24.0 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 19.7 | 20.2 | 23.0 | 41.2 | 279.2 | , 280.6 |
| Connecticu | 25.2 | 36.3 | 40.5 | 43. 7 | 33.2 | 41.2 | 35.8 | 42.0 | 22.3 | 21. 1 | 22.6 | 37.1 | 33.0 | 375.1 | 359.1 |
| Delaware | 6.1 | 5. 9 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 5. 2 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 66.0 | 62.0 |
| District of Columbia | 9.1 | 13.2 | 2.9 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 6.3 | 8. 4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 2. 4 | 4.4 | 17.9 | 70.2 | 87.7 |
| Florida. | 77.6 | 74.5 | 81.4 | 88.9 | 86.6 | 88.3 | 79.4 | 76.0 | 72.2 | 70.3 | 57.8 | 65.7 | 77.5 | 834.8 | 746.9 |
| Georgia | 22.9 | 24.4 | 18.9 | 21.9 | 16.7 | 19.3 | 27.5 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 20.2 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 19.2 | 250.2 | 276.7 |
| Idaho. | 4. 7 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3. 3 | 3. 3 | 39.6 | 36.5 |
| Illinois | 108.9 | 105.7 | 103.9 | 109.0 | 120.1 | 115.9 | 142.0 | 111.7 | 93.2 | 61.5 | 75.2 | 92.6 | 119.3 | 1,333. 8 | 1,261.6 |
| Indiana | 44.1 | 43.9 | 49.0 | 37.8 | 42.2 | 34.9 | 33.0 | 51.3 | 20.7 | 23. 2 | 20.5 | 30.7 | 40.1 | 1, 432.0 | 1, 381.0 |
| Iowa...- | 16.6 | 17.1 | 14.7 | 18.2 | 18.5 | 16. 4 | 17.3 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 13.0 | 21.6 | 181.9 | 180.1 |
| Kansas | 10.8 | 12.6 | 17.9 | 15.8 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 14. 2 | 13.3 | 151.9 | 195.4 |
| Kentucky | 12.1 | 16.5 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 22.4 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 13.6 | 6. 5 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 168.2 | 189.3 |
| Louisiana | 23.0 | 20.1 | 20.9 | 23.2 | 27.2 | 24.6 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 18.6 | 14.9 | 21.7 | 273.1 | 292.6 |
| Maine.. | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1.0 | . 6 | 18.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 33.9 | 29.8 |
| Maryland | 55.3 | 29.9 | 32.5 | 40.7 | 53.2 | 44.6 | 36.0 | 30.8 | 38.0 | 27.3 | 28.5 | 28.1 | 36.5 | 429.8 | 494.4 |
| Massachusetts | 38.4 | 31.5 | 42.6 | 50.9 | 45.5 | 42.3 | 39.0 | 51.2 | 28.4 | 18.5 | 25.9 | 39.5 | 42.9 | 470.0 | 445.1 |
| Michigan | 82.1 | 82.6 | 87.9 | 91.1 | 107.8 | 97.6 | 99.4 | 74.2 | 48. 2 | 45.2 | 38.9 | 74.0 | 115.5 | 1,084. 6 | 1,130.4 |
| Minnesota | 35.2 | 40.1 | 35.2 | 42.1 | 47.4 | 53.7 | 43.1 | 20.1 | 18.3 | 10.4 | 15. 0 | 22. 5 | 30.8 | 376.2 | 403.3 |
| Mississipp | 5.8 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 3. 2 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 18.6 | 2.5 | 3. 0 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 52.5 | 50. 3 |
| Missouri. | 33. 5 | 27.7 | 29.4 | 35.0 | 29.1 | 16.8 | 25.8 | 24.7 | 18.6 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 19.4 | 29.9 | 306.7 | 336.4 |
| Montana | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | . 9 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 41.5 | 41.7 |
| Nebrask | 7. 5 | 5. 7 | 8.3 | 7. 0 | 6. 6 | 15.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 4. 7 | 2. 4 | 2.6 | 5. 6 | 8.8 | 82.0 | 100.0 |
| Nevads | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3. 9 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 3. 0 | 3. 6 | 2.3 | 3. 7 | 3.0 | 45.5 | 75.3 |
| New Hampshir | 1.9 | 1. 6 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2. 6 | 3.0 | 4. 5 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1. 6 | 3.1 | 4. 4 | 37.8 | 41.2 |
| New Jersey. | 70.1 | 65.0 | 71.8 | 60.3 | 68.4 | 71.8 | 72.3 | 58.8 | 50.4 | 40.3 | 55. 6 | 54.8 | 74.0 | 810.5 | 832.3 |
| New Mexico. |  | 7.6 | 5.5 | 6. 7 | 10.4 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 5. 4 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 77.2 | 85.7 |
| New York | 116.8 | 147.4 | 114.1 | 101. 2 | 105.6 | 198.0 | 117.8 | 114.1 | 80.7 | 73.3 | 86.9 | 103.8 | 122.0 | 1,470.0 | 1,489.9 |
| North Carolins | 14. 5 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 21.5 | 16.2 | 15. 2 | 16.1 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 16.7 | 221.4 | 216. 4 |
| North Dakota | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 4. 1 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 15. 5 | . 3 | 11.9 | 1.8 | 3. 5 | 40. 5 | 35. 6 |
| Ohio .-..- | 101.2 | 93.3 | 108.1 | 101. 3 | 125.7 | 123.9 | 99.1 | 94.7 | 73.6 | 53.4 | 53. 5 | 78.8 | 113.9 | 1, 202. 0 | 1, 216.0 |
| Oklahoma | 10.5 | 9.3 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 7. 2 | 8.2 | 15.9 | 9.4 | 143.2 | 149.2 |
| Oregon | 12.1 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 7.9 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 182.0 | 157.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 66.8 | 53.4 | 93.0 | 75.8 | 74.1 | 72.0 | 74.3 | 64.1 | 49.6 | 39.9 | 47.2 | 49.4 | 65.8 | 780.7 | 871.9 |
| Rhode Island. | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 5. 2 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 4. 6 | 3. 6 | 59.6 | 49.0 |
| South Carolina | 5. 0 | 5.3 | 6. 2 | 7.3 | 5. 9 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 4. 7 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4. 7 | 6. 8 | 75.8 | 94.6 |
| South Dakota. | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 1. 0 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1. 6 | 4.5 | 37.4 | 36.9 |
| Tennessee | 14.5 | 14.2 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 18.3 | 15.4 | 10.5 | 8.9 | 13.6 | 17.0 | 15. 7 | 213.0 | 219.6 |
| Texas | 89.6 | 88.0 | 83.6 | 101.5 | 91.3 | 87.0 | 83.2 | 82.4 | 77.1 | 98.2 | 56.1 | 649 | 76. 1 | 916.9 | 1, 024. 6 |
| Utah. | 11.6 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 12.2 | 14.2 | 8.1 | 13.3 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 145.2 | $1,118.7$ |
| Vermont | 1.8 | 7.0 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | . 9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 6 | . 6 | 10.1 | 11.3 |
| Virginia | 30.1 | 32.2 | 34.0 | 32.4 | 51.5 | 36.4 | 33.8 | 29.6 | 36.4 | 24.7 | 23.2 | 29.9 | 40.7 | 452.4 | 475.2 |
| Washington-. | 29.1 | 26.4 | 31.3 | 31.8 | 28.9 | 32.5 | 28.5 | 30.5 | 25.7 | 22.2 | 20.7 | 25.7 | 24.8 | 390.6 | 381.0 |
| West Virginia | 5. 2 | 4.5 | 14.8 | 6. 9 | 16.4 | 6. 8 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 5. 2 | 6. 2 | 64.4 | 67.4 |
| W isconsin. | 41.1 | 42.7 | 41.0 | 49.3 | 44.9 | 45.9 | 51.8 | 38.7 | 26.0 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 34.0 | 40.9 | 442.0 | 438.8 |
| W yoming | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | . 8 | . 9 | 1.9 | . 8 | 3.4 | 25.6 | 18.6 |

[^72]*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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Metropolitan places | Nonmetropolitan places | Northeast | North Central | South | West | Tots | Privately owned | Publicly owned |
| 195 | 1,396, 000 | 1,352, 200 | 43, 800 | 1,021,600 | 374, 400 | (2) | (8) | (2) | (8) | \$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, 088,300 | 35, 500 | 803, 500 | 300, 300 | (2) | (2) | (3) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 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, ก86, 118 | 12, 814, 776 | 271, 342 |
| 1957 | 1, 039, 200 | 987,700 | 49,500 | 699,300 | 339, 900 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 12, 304, 813 | 11, 692, 277 | 612, 536 |
| 1953: First quarter | 257, 100 | 238,100 | 19,000 | 184, 400 | 72,700 | ${ }^{(8)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 2, 346, 213 | 2,183,710 | 162, 503 |
| Second quarter | 324, 300 | 315, 000 | 9,300 | 238,100 | 86, 200 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (3) | 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 quarte | 237, 400 | 234,500 | 2,900 | 173, 200 | 64,200 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 2, 280, 927 | 2, 258, 087 | 22,840 |
| 1054: 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 quart | 332, 700 | 326,500 | 6,200 | 244, 000 | 88,700 | 67, 300 | 98, 400 | 90,900 | 76,100 | 3, 454, 571 | $3,398,898$ 3 528 | 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 quarte | 304, 900 | 303, 700 | 1,200 | 225, 800 | 79,100 69500 | 55,900 53,100 | 76,900 63,400 | 91,300 95,900 | 80,800 78,900 | $3,192,852$ $3,076,198$ | $3,182,385$ $3,043,959$ | 10,467 32,239 |
| 1055: First quarter | 291, 300 | 288, 000 | 3,300 | 221,800 | 19, 500 | 16,000 | 15,600 | 30,600 | 25,400 | 3, 892, 784 | -890, 092 | 32, 2,702 |
| January | 87,600 89,900 | 87,300 87,900 | 2,000 | 68, 600 | 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 qu | 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, 012 |
| Third qua | 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 63 | 1,283, 343 | 1,271,242 | 12,101 |
| Fourth quar | 271,200 105,800 | 266,700 104,800 | 4,500 1,000 | 195,800 76,500 | 75,400 29,300 | 55,500 23,500 | 68,000 29,400 | 84,000 28,500 | 63,700 24,400 | 3,026, $1,178,809$ | 2, 271,529 $1,168,229$ | 55,194 10,580 |
| October. November | 105,800 89,200 | 104,800 88,400 | 1,000 800 | 76,500 64,600 | 29,300 24,600 | 23,500 17 | 29,400 23,000 | 28,500 27,800 | 24,400 20,700 | 1,178, 8909 | 1,168, 985,891 | 10,580 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 quart | 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 qua | 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, 982 |
| 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 quar | 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 | 20, 700 | 3,200 | 62, 300 | 31,600 | 19,200 | 28,100 | 28, 100 | 18,500 | 1,106, 183 | 1, 070, 240 | 35,943 |
| Fourth quar | 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, 881 | 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 | $\begin{array}{r}740,873 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 733,218 $\mathbf{2} 51729$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,655 \\ 188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 1957: First quarter | 215, 800 | 202, 500 | 13,300 | 149, 100 | 66, 700 | 33, 800 | 46, 800 | 78,800 | 56, 400 | 2, 540, 016 | 2, 351, 729 | 188, 287 |
| January | 63,000 | 60, 100 | 2,900 | 44,000 | 19,000 | 9, 300 | 10,700 | 24,800 | 18, 200 | 718, 318 | 681,147 | 37,171 |
| February | 65, 800 | 63,100 | 2,700 | 46, 600 | 19, 200 | 9,700 | 14,000 | 24,600 | 17,500 | 762,871 | 727, 081 | 35,790 |
| March | 87,000 | 79, 300 | 7,700 | 58, 500 | 28, 500 | 14, 800 | 22, 100 | 29,400 | 20,700 | 1, 0588,827 | 943,501 3 | 115, 326 |
| Second quart | 296, 600 | 282, 800 | 13, 800 | 200,300 63,500 | 96, 300 | 60,700 | 77,200 23,700 | 92,800 28,100 | 65,900 22,000 | $3,542,875$ $1,115,826$ | 3, 367, $1,087,149$ | 175,541 |
| April | 103, 000 | 91,400 | 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 | 291, 800 | 280, 900 | 10,900 | 192, 600 | 99, 200 | 57, 900 | 79,300 | 93, 200 | 61,400 | 3, 452, 052 | 3, 333, 294 | 118,758 |
| 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* | 100, 000 | 96, 800 | 3,200 | 67, 700 | 32, 300 | 21, 800 | 27, 300 | 31, 000 | 19,900 | 1,169, 754 | 1,138, 891 | 30, 863 |
| September* | 91, 900 | 90, 200 | 1,700 | 61,500 | 30, 400 | 16,900 | 25,000 | 28, 700 | 21, 300 | 1, 092,469 | 1, 075,917 | 16,552 |
| Fourth quarte | 235, 000 | 223, 500 | 11,500 | 157, 300 | 77, 700 |  |  |  |  | 2, 769, 870 | 2, 639,920 | 129,950 |
| October ${ }^{3}$ | 95.000 | 87,000 | 8,000 | 62, 000 | 33, 000 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1, 129, 915 | $1,035,300$ 893,260 |  |
| November ${ }^{3}$ | 78, 000 | 75, 700 | 2,300 | 52, 900 | 25,100 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | 915, 820 | 893, 260 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,560 \\ & 13,050 \end{aligned}$ |
| December ${ }^{3}$ | 62, 000 | 60, 800 | 1,200 | 42, 400 | 19,600 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 724, 410 | 711, 360 | 13.050 |

[^73]> 2 Not available.
> : Preliminary.
> *Revised.

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

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

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#### Abstract

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[^0]:    *Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    ${ }^{1}$ See Paid Time for Washup, Cleanup, and Clothes Change, 1952-53, and Paid Rest-Period Provisions in Union Agreements, 1952-53 (in Monthly Labor Review, April 1954, pp. 420-423, and May 1954, pp. 531-535, respectively), or Bull. 1196 (1954), pp. 14-22.
    ${ }^{2}$ The Bureau does not maintain a file of railroad and afrline agreements, hence their omission from this study. For an analysis of the characteristics of major agreements as defined in this study, see Characteristics of Major Union Contracts (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1956, pp. 805-811).
    ${ }^{3}$ For purposes of analysis, a contract had to specify the scheduled hours of work per week. A provision for overtime after 40 hours a week was not used as a basis for assuming a 40 -hour schedule.

[^1]:    4 For trends in the workweek in the printing and building construction industries, see Union Wages and Hours: Printing Industry, July 1, 1956, and Trend, 1907-56 (BLS Bull. 1207, 1957), which was summarized in the Monthly Labor Review, April 1957, pp. 466-471; and Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades, 1957, on pp. 171-175 of this issue.

[^2]:    ${ }^{6}$ As previously explained, this study understates the prevalence of the short workday in the rubber and men's clothing industries.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes agreements in the food processing and packing industry in which the number of weekly workdays varies by season; agreements in the maritime industry which base number of days on sea or port duty; and other transportation contracts where the number of days are not specified. Also in this group are communications agreements which provide for weekly tours of 5 days or the equivalent thereof ( 4 full days and 2 half days), and agreements 5 days or the equivalent thereol (4 full days and 2 half days), and agreements

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ Excludes railroad and airline agreements.
    Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

[^5]:    ${ }^{6}$ See Premium Pay for Weekend Work, 1952 (in Monthly Labor Review, September 1953, pp. 933-939).

    Another study on premium pay provisions for Saturday and Sunday and the 6th and 7th day in the workweek is currently in progress.

[^6]:    ${ }^{7}$ Pyramiding of overtime, that is, paying for daily as well as weekly overtime hours, is generally prohibited.
    ${ }^{8}$ The Fair Labor Standards Act provides for both minimum wage and overtime exemptions. Among the workers exempt are those engaged in specified handling and processing activities of agricultural commodities within "the area of production." The Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions may also grant a 14 -week overtime exemption for employees in any seasonal industry.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ See table 4, footnote 3 .
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes 21 agreements in which the weekly hours vary by occupation and 20 , by season. For the remaining 50 agreements, see table 1, footnote 2.

[^8]:    ${ }^{8}$ See table 4, footnote 4.
    See table 4, footnote 5 .
    Note.-Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

[^9]:    *Of the Division of Construction Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    This article is an adaptation of a paper entitled "Outlook for Housing, Housefurnishings and Equipment in 1958," presented by the author before the Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington, D. C., November 20, 1957.
    ${ }^{1}$ Projections of the Number of Households and Familles, 1960 to 1975, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 69, U. S. Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau Series II projection was selected by the author. This projection assumes that the annual rates of change in age composition, and in marital and household status between 1950 and 1955 will continue to 1975.
    ${ }^{2}$ Households and Familles, by Type: 1950 to 1957, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 76, U. S. Bureau of the Census, table 1, p. 1.
    ${ }^{8}$ Op. cit., table 4, p. 4.

[^10]:    ${ }^{4}$ Components of Change in the Housing Inventory of the United States, U. S. Bureau of the Census press release dated November 23, 1957.
    ${ }^{5}$ Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1955 to 1956 , Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 73, U. S. Bureau of the Census.
    ${ }^{6}$ See text footnote 4.

[^11]:    ${ }^{7}$ For analysis of trends in suburbanization, see Building in Metropolitan Areas, 1954-56, by Dorothy K. Newman (in Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, pp. 689-696).
    ${ }^{8}$ Vacant Dwelling Units in the United States, Third Quarter of 1957, Housing and Construction Reports, Housing Vacancies, Series H-111, No. 10, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

    - These subjects are discussed primarily in relation to the nonfarm population, because many of the types of statistics used are not available for the farm population.
    ${ }^{10}$ See, for example, Monthly Cost of Owning and Renting New Housing, 1949-50, by M. Mead Smith (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1954, pp. 851-858, and September 1954, pp. 977-982).
    ${ }^{11}$ Loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration on new 1-family houses.

[^12]:    ${ }^{12}$ If data were available for 1956 on the distribution of incomes for nonfarm families separately, they probably would show a slightly higher proportion of nonfarm families than that for all famllies having incomes of $\$ 6,000$ and up. In 1950, 25 percent of the nonfarm families had incomes of $\$ 5,000$ and over, compared with 23 percent of all families (farm and nonfarm), as shown in table 3. It should be pointed out, at the same time, that a significant number of farm families have been in the market for nonfarm housing (not necessarily new housing) as a result of migration from farms.

[^13]:    *Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    ${ }^{1}$ The Appeals Committee for these cases consisted of 8 delegates under the chairmanship of President Alex Rose of the Hatters. An appeals committee, it should be noted, acts as an arm of the convention, the supreme constitutional authority in the Federation. Thus, in these instances the Appeals Committee had the authority to recommend acceptance, rejection, or modification of Executive Council recommendations. In turn, the convention voted on the recommendations of the Appeals Committee, allowing the unions involved an opportunity to oresent their cases on the convention floor. ${ }^{2}$ None of the suspended unions had the right to vate. Abstentions did not count.

[^14]:    ${ }^{3}$ See Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1957 (BLS Bull. 1222).
    4 See The 17th Convention of the Teamsters Union (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, pp. 1335-1338).
    ${ }^{5}$ If the suspended unions had had the privilege of voting, the margin in avor of expulsion would still have been large enough to carry.

[^15]:    ${ }^{6}$ See Codes of Ethical Practices of the Labor Movement and AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes 5 and 6 (in Monthly Labor Review, March and July 1957, pp. 350-353 and 838-840, respectively).
    ${ }^{1}$ A summary of the committee's final report appeared in the July 1956 Monthly Labor Review (pp. 812-815); its findings in a detailed study of 29 welfare plans were summarized in the April 1955 Review (pp. 424-427).

    - See Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, pp. 45-47, for the text of this portion of the Secretary's address.

[^16]:    - The General Board, consisting of the Executive Council and the principal officer of all affliated unions and departments, was convened for its annual meeting during the convention to consider Secretary Mitchell's address.
    In a rare act of nonconcurrence, the convention's Committee on the Constitution rejected an Executive Council's recommendation that the meeting of the General Board be required only in the year in which a convention is not held, rather than annually as presently provided in the constitution.

[^17]:    -Jean Trepp McKelvey, AFL Attitudes Toward Production, 1900-1932, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 1952, p. 11.

[^18]:    *Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics.
    ${ }^{1}$ For a review of common tendencies in the world's compensation programs, see Alexandre Berenstein, Les Tenđances actuelles dans la Réparation des Accidents du Travail, Rivista di diritto del lavoro (Cappelli, Bologna), Vol. II, April 1955.
    2 For the development of Belgian labor legislation, see Histoire de la Législation Sociale en Belgique, Bulletin of the Christian Trade Union Confederation (CSC) (Brussels, September 1953); Paul Horion, Législation Sociale, (Brussels, 1950), 2d ed., pp. 9 ff.
    ${ }^{3}$ Paul Horion, ibid., p. 155.
    4 Ibid.

[^19]:    ${ }^{8}$ Revue du Travail, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale de Belgique, Brussels, February 1956, pp. 196 ff.; May 1957, p. 564 . These are the latest official data available.

    - Yearbook of Labor Statistics (International Labor Office, Geneva, 1956), table 31, p. 398; table 4, p. 30.
    ${ }^{2}$ Since 1950, 1 U. S. dollar has been equal to 50 Belgian francs.
    ${ }^{8}$ Revue du Travail, op. cit., February 1957, pp. 189 ff.
    - Janssens-Brigode, Report on Belgian Workmen's Compensation (in Revue de Droit International et de Droit Comparé, Institut Belge de Droit Comparé, Brussels, Numéro Spécial, 1954, pp. 257-265).

[^20]:    ${ }^{10}$ Herman M. Somers and Anne R. Somers, Workmen's Compensation (J ohn Wiley \& Sons, New York, 1954), p. 60.

[^21]:    ${ }^{11}$ Official statement quoted by Y. Delaruwière and R. Bertrand (in La Réparation des Dommages Rêsultant des Accidents du Travail, Brussels, 1947, p. 266).
    ${ }^{12}$ Bulletin of the Confederation, op. cit., November-December 1954, pp. 586 ff .
    13 Revue du Travail, op. cit., April 1951, p. 387.
    ${ }^{14}$ Revue du Travail, op. cit., June 1955, p. 770.
    ${ }^{\text {is }}$ Paul Horion (in Problèmes, Federation Générale du Travail de Belgique. Brussels, 1948, p. 598).

[^22]:    ${ }^{16}$ Études et Conjoncture, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Économiques, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, March 1954, p. 280.
    ${ }^{17}$ For these and the following data, see Revue du Travail, op. cit., February 1956, pp. 196 ff.; Belgian Ministry of Labor Reports for 1951 to 1953, Brussels. ${ }^{18}$ Revue du Travail, op. cit., May 1957, pp. 559 fi.
    ${ }^{19}$ In the United States ". . . court administration of workmen's compensation is virtually nonadministration except in contested cases. . . . The major difficulties in court administration have been summed up as (1) delay, (2) cost, and (3) the unfitness of the courts for the settlement of compensation claims," Problems of Workmen's Compensation Administration, BLS Bull. 672, 1940, pp. 121 and 215. See also Somers and Somers, op. cit., pp. 148 ff .

[^23]:    ${ }^{20}$ Delaruwière and Bertrand, op. cit., pp. 503-504.
    ${ }^{21}$ A. Uydtenhoef (in International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1951, p. 274).
    ${ }^{22}$ F. Waleffe, Jr. (in Revue du Travail, op. cit., December 1948, pp. 1104-1105).

[^24]:    ${ }^{23}$ The National Labor Advisory Board, a semiofficial body established in 1952 to advise the government on important labor issues, is composed of a president and representatives in equal numbers of management and of the most representative trade union confederations.
    ${ }^{24}$ Revue du Travail, op. cit., October 1954, pp. 1129 ff.

[^25]:    452918-58-3

[^26]:    ${ }^{1}$ Relatively minor segments, employmentwise, are the independent producers of trucks and buses, and manufacturers of truck and bus bodies and truck and automobile trailers.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Wages in the Mator Vehicle Industry, 1957 (in Monthly Labor Roview, November 1957, pp. 1321-1329).
    ${ }^{8}$ W. G. Patton, Auto Parts Makers Go After Diverse Markets (in Iron Age, Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1957, pp. 107-109).

    - The study covered establishments, with more than 100 employees, primarily engaged in manufacturing (a) body parts, including stampings, trim, window and seat mechanisms, and hardware; (b) engine parts, including pistons, rings, carburetors, air cleaners, fuel pumps, exhaust, cooling and lubricating systems, friction bearings, instruments, and electrical engine parts; (c) chassis parts, including frames, wheels, steering mechanisms, shock absorbers, lights, horns, bumpers, springs, transmissions, differentials, and axles.
    - Wage data were collected only for production workers, but data on supplementary benefits were obtained for both production and office workers.

[^27]:    6 All such workers in an establishment were considered to be covered by agreements if the terms of one or more such agreements applied to a majority in the establishment studied.

    7 The employment data developed in the survey are representative of the April-May 1957 period, but the wage data were adjusted to reflect wage changes (including cost-of-living adjustments) through July 1957.

    Earnings figures exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[^28]:    ${ }^{8}$ Job descriptions used in classifying workers in the selected occupations studied are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^29]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
    ${ }^{2}$ For definitions, see text footnote 4.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes data for reglons in addition to those shown separately. For definition of regions, see footnote 2, table 1.

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, bolidays, and late shifts.
    ${ }_{2}$ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately. For definition of regions, see footnote 2, table 1.

[^31]:    ${ }^{8}$ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to thos shown separately.
    Note: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

[^32]:    ${ }^{1}$ Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.
    The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1957, in 52 cities with populations of 100,000 or more, and covered approximately 265,000 drivers and 37,000 helpers. Over-the-road drivers and local city drivers paid on a mileage or commission basis were excluded from the study. Data were obtained from local union officials primarily by mail questionnaire; in some cities, data were obtained from regional or local officials of the union by representatives of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    Forthcoming BLS Bull. 1230 contains detailed summary information. Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each city included in the survey.
    The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales of local motortruck drivers and helpers in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with 500,000 or more population were included, as were most cities in the population group of 250,000 to 500,000 . The cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed widely throughout the United States. The data from some of the cities in the two smaller size groups were weighted in order to compensate for cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.
    2 The averages computed on the basis of hourly scales are designed to show current rate levels in effect on July 1, 1957. Individual scales are weighted by the number of union members having each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons (e. g., see Union Scales in Local City Trucking, July 1, 1956, in Monthly Labor Review, February 1957, pp. 191-193) because of fluctuations in membership and in classifications studied. A verage cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1956, to July 1, 1957, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods, weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

[^33]:    452918-58-4

[^34]:    ${ }_{1}^{1}$ The regions used in this study include: New England-Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic-New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Border StatesDelaware, 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 W yoming; Pacific-California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

[^35]:    ${ }^{3}$ The prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs for local motortruck drivers and helpers was first studied by the Bureau in July 1951. Information for these plans was restricted to those financed entirely or in part by the employer. Plans financed by workers through union dues or assessments were excluded from the study. No attempt was made to secure information on the kind and extent of benefits provided or on the cost of plans providing such benefits.

[^36]:    1 Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales (excluding holiday and vacation payments made directly to the worker each pay period) or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

    The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1957, and covered approximately 665,000 journeymen and 165,000 helpers and laborers in 52 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some instances, Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information.

    Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each city included in the survey. BLS Bull. 1227 (forthcoming, 1958) contains detailed summary information.

    The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales in the building construction industry in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with 500,000 or more population were included, as were most cities in the population group of 250,000 to 500,000 . The cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed widely throughout the United States. The data for some of the cities included in the study in the two smaller size groups were weighted to compensate for the other cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.
    ${ }_{2}$ The averages computed on the basis of hourly scales are designed to show current rate levels in effect on July 1, 1957. Individual scales are weighted by the number of union members having each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons because of fluctuations in membership and in job classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1956, to July 1, 1957, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.
    ${ }^{3}$ For data as of July 1, 1956, see Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades, 1956 (in Monthly Labor Review, February 1957, pp. 186-190).

[^37]:    - The prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs for construction workers was first studied by the Bureau in July 1954. Information for these plans was restricted to those financed entirely or in part by the employer. Plans financed by workers through union dues or assessments were excluded from the study. No attempt was made to secure information on the kind and extent of benefits provided or on the cost of plans providing such benefits. In the current study, however, information was obtained on the amount of employer contribution in terms of cents-per-hour or percent of rate. Such information, although not summarized, is presented for the individual trades in each city in the mimeographed city listings and in BLS Bull. 1227. Although some employer payments are calculated on the basis of total hours or gross payroll, these variations in method of computation are not indicated.

[^38]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1949, pp. 303-309, June 1951, pp. 676678, September 1953, pp. 961-962, and February 1956, pp. 187-188, or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 4.

[^39]:    ${ }^{1}$ The schedule of mine operation provided in the National Wage Agreement of 1950 does not represent a guaranty of the stipulated hours or days of work. 2 Since April 1, 1945 , the contracts have provided that the lunch period be staggered without any interruption or suspension of operations throughout the day.
    ${ }_{3}$ Data pertain to bit sharpeners, car droppers, trimmers, car repairmen, dumpers, sand dryers, car cleaners, slate pickers, and other able-bodied labor, and do not necessarily cover other outside workers paid on a day basis.

[^40]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1952, pp. 528-534, and April 1954, pp. 425-426, or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 30.
    ${ }^{2}$ See pp. 176-177 of this issue.

[^41]:    *Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions. Based on United States Foreign Service reports and information from other American and foreign sources.

[^42]:    ${ }^{1}$ A party is eligible for seats in the Bundestag if it meets any of the following three requirements: (a) obtains more than 5 percent of the total vote; (b) obtains a plurality of the votes of 3 of the 247 electoral districts; or (c) is recognized as a party of a foreign minority in Germany, with enough votes to elect 1 deputy.

[^43]:    *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.
    ${ }^{1}$ Youngdahl and Amalgamated Clothing Workers v. Rainfair, Inc. (U. S. Sup. Ct., Dec. 9, 1957).
    ${ }_{2} 226$ Ark. 80, 288 S. W. 2d 589 (1956).
    ${ }^{2}$ Dougherty v . Commonwealth of Virginia (Va. Sup. Ct. of App., Dec. 2, 1957).

[^44]:    4 The court had previously held unconstitutional a similar statute which prohibited persons not employed or immediately prior to a strike not employed by the employer to picket the employer "with respect to such strike or such business or industry." Edwards v. Commonwealth, 191 Va. 272, 60 S. E. 2d 916 (1950).
    ${ }^{5}$ See International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. Vogt, Inc., 354 U. S. 284 (1956); also see Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 957.
    ${ }^{6}$ A. II. Bull Steamship Co. v. Seafarers' Union (C. A. 2, Nov. 21, 1957).
    ${ }^{7}$ A. H. Bull Steamship Co. v. Seafarers' Union (U. S. D. C., E. D., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1957).
    ${ }^{8}$ Textile Workers Union v. Lincoln Mills, 353 U. S. 448 (1957); see Monthly Labor Review, August_1957, p. 976.

[^45]:    - Galveston Truck Line Corp. v. ADA Motor Lines, Inc. (ICC, No. MCO 1922, Dec. 16, 1957).
    ${ }^{10}$ Local 728, International Brotherhood of Teumsters and Genuine Parts Co., 119 NLRB No. 53 (Nov. 8, 1957); see Monthly Labor Review, January 1957, p. 63.
    ${ }^{11}$ Associated General Contractors and Operating Engineers, 119 NLRB No. 133 (Dec. 16, 1957).

[^46]:    12 Wilson v. Illinois Central R. R. Co. (U. S. D. O., N. D., Ill., Nov. 20, 1957).
    ${ }^{13}$ Facts from opinion on earlier motion in the same court (147 F. Supp. 513); see_Monthly Labor Reriew, April 1957, p. 486.

[^47]:    *Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.
    ${ }^{1}$ For details of the convention, see pp. 146-152 of this issue.
    ${ }^{2}$ A November attempt to hold a convention under a monitor failed. See Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, p. 72.
    ${ }^{3}$ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1957, p. 1109.
    4 See Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, p. 73.
    ${ }^{5}$ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, p. 72.

[^48]:    - See Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, pp. 986-987.
    ${ }^{7}$ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, p. 73.
    The Seafarers belong to the Maritime Trades Department, while the NMU is affiliated with the Maritime Committee.

[^49]:    - See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1502.
    ${ }^{10}$ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, p. 699,
    ${ }_{11}$ The AFL-CIO ethical practice codes and the UAW international constitution bar Communist Party members from union office. See also Month1y Labor Review, August 1957, p. 988.
    ${ }_{13}$ The AFL-CIO Executive Council had adopted in January 1957, a statement outlining the Federation's position regarding the use of the Fifth Amendment recognizing "that any person is entitled, in the exercise of his individual conscience, to the protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment . . ." The Council declared, however, that if a "nnion official decides to invoke the Fifth Amendment for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny . . . into alleged corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union." See also Monthly Labor Review, March 1957, pp. 353 and 361.
    ${ }^{13}$ In November, the NLRB had ruled "hot cargo" clauses with common carriers to be in violation of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. See Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, p. 74.

[^50]:    ${ }_{14}$ In the spring of 1955, the State Rapid Transit Law was amended to eliminate pay for the first day of sick leave unless an employee was absent for 9 or more continuous days.
    ${ }^{15}$ The Transport Workers Union won the union representation election on December 16, 1957. The strike seriously affected transit service during its first days but reportedly became less effective as it continued.

[^51]:    ${ }^{15}$ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, pp. 1249-1250.

[^52]:    ${ }^{1}$ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

[^53]:    ${ }^{2}$ This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

[^54]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 levelsindicated by data from government social insurance programs. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request. Data for 1956 and 1957 are sublect to revision when new benchmarks become available.
    These series are based on establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural estabishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the or received pay for, any part or the pay period enderg nearest establishment month. Therefore, persons who worked in more nance. Proprietors, selfduring the reporting period are counted more than once. Propants are exemployed
    ${ }_{2}$ Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.
    ${ }^{\text {Durable goods include: Ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood }}$ 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.

[^55]:    ${ }_{1}$ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.
    Dats 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.
    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).

[^56]:    - Excludes, as nominal employees, elected offlicials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.
    - 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.

[^57]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^58]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

    Dats for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation.
    ${ }^{2}$ For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.
    : For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2.

    - Averages shown for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.
    ${ }^{i}$ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.
    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 relste to all employees who recelved pay during the month, except executives, officials, and stafl assistants (IOC Group I).
    Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and

[^59]:    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 debeen computed for 2 types of income-rece
    pendents; (2) \& 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 dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing indus-
    tries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The

[^60]:    Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1 , comparabl
    Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

[^61]:    2 Preliminary.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes only the divisions shown.
    Soubce: U. S. Department of Labor, Buraau of Labor Statistics.

[^62]:    1 Beginning with the July 1057 Lssue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with shose published in preplous issues. See footnote 1, table $\mathrm{A}-2$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-5 are paid for at the rate of time and one-hall. ${ }^{8}$ Preliminary.

[^63]:    ${ }^{1}$ Beginning with the July 1987 lssue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those publisized in previous issues. See footnote 1 , tabio A-2.
    : Covers premium overtime hoars of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were pald because the hours were in excess of the
    and holdday hours are incleded only if preminm wege rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differentisl, hazard, incentive, or other similsar types of premiums were patd are excluded. These data are not avallable prior to 3 P. number of hours of either the atraight-kime workday or workweek. Weekend

    Preliminary.
    Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^64]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Consumer Price Index xneasures the average ohange 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.

[^65]:    Note: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1984).

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

[^66]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.
    3 Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radto 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,

[^67]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 olerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
    ${ }^{2} \Delta$ verage of 46 cities.

[^68]:    ${ }^{8}$ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining citios.
    Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^69]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table D-1.
    2 See footnote 2, table D-2.

[^70]:    Note: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BL.8 Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954)
    Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^71]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 $\$ 50,000$.

[^72]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table F-3.
    ${ }^{2}$ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

[^73]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

