# Monthly <br> <br> Labor <br> <br> Labor Review 

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Democracy and Trade Unionism-

1. Efforts at Democratic Union Participation
2. Requirements for Union Democracy
3. Use of the Law to Obtain Union Democracy Wages, Prices, and Inflation in Great Britain

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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## Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Lawrence R. Klein, Editor-in-Chief
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## Reports on Labor Developments in 1958-

The Monthly Labor Review covers the entire labor field. Each issue of 120 or more pages contains factual, informed articles by specialists on labor problems and labor economics, as well as summaries of studies and reports.

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## The Labor Month in Review

Rising unemployment and the weakening general economic situation accented much of the labor news during March. Announcement on March 11 that unemployment in February had exceeded 5 million and that a rising number of workers were exhausting unemployment insurance benefits coincided with the opening of a 3-day AFL-CIO economic and legislative conference of 1,000 trade union leaders in Washington.
Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, representing the President, analyzed the economy and outlined the legislative and administrative steps which the President is urging or taking "to hasten the full recovery of our economy." He warned against "ill-advised action" and "farreaching money spending which . . . will not provide the needed jobs . . . now." In brief, the program included speeded-up defense spending, especially in industries and areas where unemployment is most severe; acceleration and extension of Federal highway and other public works programs; stimulation of housing construction and home buying through easing of credit and cash requirements, plus more funds for urban renewal projects; easier general credit for business and consumer purchases; depressed area redevelopment legislation; extension of the Trade Agreements Act to bolster foreign trade; and extension of duration of benefits for recipients of unemployment insurance.

Should the recession persist, the Secretary said, other measures may be necessary, including "a major and substantial cut in personal and business taxes."

President George Meany, in outlining the AFLCIO proposals for recovery, listed several which differed from the Secretary's only in timing, emphasis, or extent. These related to public works and housing, increased defense spending, long-range help to depressed areas, extension of unemployment benefits, and the tax cut. In addition, he proposed general wage increases and
boosting the Federal minimum wage to $\$ 1.25$ an hour.

Mr. Meany declared that it was a "time for bold, decisive actions" by the Government, but "not the time to indulge ourselves in partisan name-calling or partisan blame-tossing."

On March 13 he led a group of seven trade union officials who conferred with the President on the AFL-CIO views.

Negotiation with the major automobile companies relative to shortened work schedules was sought by the United Automobile Workers, whose members have severely felt curtailed production schedules and hours of work for several months. The union, consequently, has requested layoffs for all workers not required for a full 40 hours a week so that they might become eligible for unemployment insurance and company-financed supplemental unemployment benefits. It claims that such benefits would about equal what most workers receive in wages for a 24 -hour week.

Chrysler management on March 3 acceded to the request, which has also been made to General Motors and Ford. At Chrysler, however, revision of work schedules was tied in with a means for settlement of a long-standing dispute over production standards. Strikes over work pace (permissible under the contract) and company disciplinary action over refusal to accept production quotas have been sporadic for more than a year. Agreement was reached to establish the January 19 performance rates plus "improvements . . . since that date" as a temporary standard pending a joint union-management examination of situations "where the facts demonstrate the performance is out of line." (Interestingly, for the first time in over 20 years, a UAW Pontiac local rejected a strike in a dispute over production standards, citing current economic conditions.)

Negotiations on contract changes for the auto industry were to commence March 25 with General Motors, whose 3-year agreement with the union expires May 29. Discussions with Ford were scheduled for March 31. In preparation, the General Motors and Ford departments of the union have held conferences at which, in the main, the bargaining demands of the union's recent special convention (see p. 270) were endorsed. The union's skilled trades conference
rejected a recommendation for an hourly minimum of $\$ 3.25$, but endorsed efforts to wipe out skilled rate differentials between captive and independent jobbing shops. Under the UAW constitution, skilled workers have rights to vote separately on contract terms affecting them and to strike independently, provided the international executive board consents. The union has been concerned with recent defectionist sentiment among the 250,000 of its members who are craftsmen.

A 9-State strike of 105,000 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union dressmakers (first in 25 years), was virtually settled after 7 days. A 3 -year pact called for an 8 -percent direct wage increase, severance pay, improved minimum and overtime rates, and stricter contract enforcement by the union.

The long-awaited inquiry by the McClellan committee into the strike and boycott by the United Auto Workers against the Kohler Co. began on February 26, after considerable delay while members of the committee disagreed over procedural matters. Testimony was acrimonious, with company and union witnesses echoing the charges each side has been making since the strike began about 4 years ago. At one point in the hearing, a suggestion by the union that the committee itself arbitrate the dispute was rejected by the company. UAW President Walter P. Reuther, waiting to testify, had pleaded that the hearing not "deteriorate into a political brawl and name-calling contest."

Two witnesses who had testified before the same committee concerning use of union funds for personal benefit made news again in late February. Dave Beck, former president of the Teamsters, was sentenced to prison in Seattle for stealing $\$ 1,900$ from the union; he has appealed. James R. Hoffa, his successor, addressing a meeting of the International Longshoremen's Associated, expelled from the AFL several years ago for racketeering, promised them Teamster support. The ILA will be opposing the AFLCIO Great Lakes drive (see below). "Your problems are ours," he said. However, he did not reiterate his 1956 offer of a formal working alliance, possibly to keep the way clear for ultimate readmittance of the Teamsters to the AFLCIO. Three officers of the Carpenters, including Maurice A. Hutcheson, its president and a
member of the AFL-CIO executive council, were indicted in Indiana on charges of bribing a State official in connection with right-of-way deals.

Seven AFL-CIO maritime unions in midFebruary united to organize Great Lakes shipping workers. About 25,000 eligible workers are involved, with about 10,000 more expected by 1960 as a result of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development.

Action by the AFL-CIO forced the merger on February 24 of the former AFL and CIO State federations in Michigan, the 35th State merger achieved since December 1955. About 700,000 are represented by the new organization. Some building trades unions, especially those under Hoffa influence in the Detroit area, boycotted the merger. A court case is in the offing concerning transfer to the new organization of the funds of the former Michigan AFL group.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen called a special meeting for April 8 to consider the report of a Canadian special commission which would eliminate firemen on diesel locomotives in yard and freight service. The commission was established last year to consider dispute with the Canadian National Railway on the need for the firemen. The finding is expected to have an effect on negotiations with American carriers.

A Federal judge, on February 20, on appeal by the Government, ruled that strike benefits constitute taxable income. The case involved benefits received during the Kohler strike. A jury last November had ruled in favor of the taxpayer.

On February 26, the National Labor Relations Board general counsel formally warned building trades unions and contractors' associations that after June 1 any existing closed shop practices would draw severe penalties. Closed shops are illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act, but enforcement has not been severe or general in the construction industry, mainly because of the long history of such agreements between builders and unions. On the basis of a previous case, the NLRB could order restitution of all dues, fees, and assessments collected under the agreement.

Dr. Jonas Salk, developer of the antipolio vaccine, on February 19 received the 1957 MurrayGreen award offered annually for public service. The award carries a $\$ 5,000$ prize, which the winner dedicated to further medical research.

## Democracy and Trade Unionism


#### Abstract

Editor's Note.-The following articles were excerpted from papers presented at a session on Democracy and Trade Unionism at the 17th annual meeting of the American Economic Association which was held in Philadelphia, Pa., on December 30, 195\%. Titles have been altered, minor word and style changes and transpositions have been made without notation, and ellipsis marks have not been used to indicate unused portions of the papers.


## Efforts at Democratic Union Participation

Benjamin D. Segal*

One of the obstacles to union democracy is the decline in membership participation in decisionmaking, with which many unions are genuinely concerned. The problem of getting more than a small percentage of the members to attend meetings is most serious where locals are large and membership is scattered over a wide area in different locations. The three cases cited subsequently illustrate, but do not necessarily typify, union efforts to increase membership participation in decisionmaking.

## The Representative Assembly

A representative assembly was set up when the American Newspaper Guild's New York Local 3 was born. It was deliberately patterned after the representative assembly idea used by Congress, and for like reasons. Assembly delegates are elected by units ${ }^{1}$ on the basis of 1 delegate and 1 alternate for each 25 unit members.

Each unit has as many votes in the assembly as it has members in good standing on the first day of the month in which the assembly meets. Each unit's votes are divided equally among its delegates, and if delegates and alternates are absent, the unit's votes are absent, without proxy. The local executive board members have no votes in the assembly unless they are given votes by their respective units. The assembly elects its own officers-a chairman and a vice chairman. Neither may be a member of the local executive board in
another capacity; they become board members by virtue of their election as assembly officials.

Ordinarily, the assembly of Local 3 has more than 300 delegates. It meets once a month. The local's executive board may order special meetings, and any 16 assembly members also may call a meeting, on at least 3 days' notice. Attendance is seldom as much as 150 , less than half of the assembly. This is, however, a better percentage than most local unions have. A controversial issue will of course attract more members.

The assembly functions to review or to request board decisions, including salary payments. The assembly may authorize a strike, subject to unit approval. It seldom alters executive board decisions, but has the power to do so by referendum which is mandatory upon a petition of at least 10 percent of the members in good standing. Instead of a referendum, the assembly may refer a matter to a local meeting.

There is a sizable turnover among assembly delegates-about 20 percent a year-which increases membership participation. Tradition holds that every department within a unit should have at least one assembly delegate if possible.

## Convention Procedures

Moving on beyond the local level, we next consider an international union convention. The case

[^0]chosen is the convention of the Communications Workers of America (CWA), where all of the delegates are rank-and-file members instead of staff members.

The CWA leadership has developed a number of procedures to encourage greater membership participation as well as democratic competition. To generate interest in the convention, the union devotes from 4 to 8 hours at its week-long educational institutes to convention procedures. Attending these institutes are 1,000 or so local union officers and shop stewards-a significant portion of the local leadership. In addition, 2 hours are spent on CWA government and convention procedures at each of its 2-day schools, which reach some 4,000 local union officers.

At the convention itself, the most interesting innovation is a combination telephone and microphone system set up on the convention floor to facilitate and speed up delegate participation in debate. (The CWA is, I believe, the only organization using such a system.) There are five sets of microphones: privilege (for motions to adjourn, to recess, to raise a question of special privilege, to call for orders of the day, or to raise a point of order), questions, motions, "for" debate, "against" debate. Next to each microphone is a telephone, and each telephone leads to a separate parliamentarian seated on the convention platform. A delegate wishing to use a mike must first discuss it with a parliamentarian to determine priority and timing. This prevents loss of time for out-oforder motions or questions which the chairman might be asked needlessly. If a delegate disagrees with the parliamentarian's ruling, he may appeal to the convention chairman. Delegates are recognized in order as they arrive at the telephone.

## Education

In the long run, I am convinced that many headaches unions have could be solved by a wellrun and adequately financed education program among local union officers, stewards, and members. While a growing number of unions have education programs, not many of them are adequately staffed or financed. Probably the most intensive and extensive education program by any union is that of the United Automobile Workers (UAW), whose current "Heart of the Union" program is defined
as a "core training program designed to present the history, theory, method, aims, and goals of the labor movement to UAW members."

By next summer, it is planned to reach a total of 150,000 members, more than 10 percent of the average membership, in a third of the union's nearly 1,300 locals. The purpose is to develop 5,000 new discussion leaders, and already nearly 1,000 union members have volunteered to lead classes for the first time. There also will be 18 summer schools, with some 4,000 students; 500 weekend institutes, with about 50,000 participating; and some 500 additional classes conducted in cooperation with university systems to reach approximately 5,000 persons.

## Summary

The difficulties of finding cure-all methods of stimulating democracy are apparent when we note some of the suggested remedies. Even the apparent effectiveness of the two-party system in the International Typographical Union does not appear to lend itself to application to unions in larger industries with different structures, traditions, and operations-such as the mass-production industries. Likewise, the suggestion that the number of years a union officer could hold office should be limited does not have validity in the union framework. The competency and the integrity of the man should be the chief criteria.

The argument that unions are too large and should be cut down to size or decentralized further has no validity and little to do with union democracy. A study of labor history will show that unions tend to follow the organization patterns set by industry-this was as true when companies operated in small single-plant units as during the present multiplant corporation pattern.

Perhaps the most important and basic requirement for union democracy is that the leadership sincerely believe in the democratic method and want to encourage membership to "take hold of democracy." In turn, the membership must have the functioning desire to be democratic and act responsibly. There are encouraging signs that a growing number of the union leadership recognize these needs, for the major burden of achieving more widespread and greatly needed union democracy rests upon the trade unions themselves.

## Requirements for

 Union DemocracyJoel Seidman*

What concept of democracy is appropriate in a trade union context? It must be granted that some discipline is necessary to permit effective functioning; that unrestrained democracy borders on anarchy, just as excessive discipline results in dictatorship; and that there is a border area where the values of discipline, efficiency of administration, or collective bargaining effectiveness appear to conflict with democracy.

Granted that authority must be vested in leaders if contracts are to be negotiated and union affairs administered, democracy is achieved if the members can make their will felt, if they can replace the leaders and change the policies that they dislike. Their ability to do this, however, is diminished by the low level of membership participation found in most local unions. ${ }^{1}$

## The Role of the Union Leader

In all of this, the position of the union leader is an interesting one. He has a vested interest in preferring discipline to democracy, in order to ensure his own tenure of office. His reputation as a labor leader in his own union, as elsewhere, depends largely upon his ability to match, if not exceed, the collective bargaining gains obtained by rival unions. If he fails in this, his own members will become dissatisfied and likely support an opposition candidate or become an easy prey to rival unions, while his organizers can expect little success in enrolling new members. His own interests, therefore, drive him in the direction of wage and related gains for his mem-bers-most of whom are likely to care far more for such advances than for the exercise of abstract democratic rights.

It should be noted that union posts vary enormously in their appeal, with their material benefits as well as psychological rewards increasing as one mounts the scale. At the local level, the unpaid posts of steward may be difficult to fill, because of the unrewarding nature of the steward's duties, combined with the lack of compensation. At the level of the local-wide officers,
headed by the president, the prestige and power that go with the office make the posts attractive, even where no money or only a nominal sum is involved. Such unpaid jobs, however, tend to turn over frequently even where there is widespread satisfaction with the incumbent. Its duties crowd into his spare time, disrupt his family life, and after a time he usually prefers to leave both the prestige and the headaches of the office to someone else.

The situation of the full-time, paid local union officer is entirely different. He does not superimpose additional duties on a working day in the plant or at the trade. Instead, he works at a desk like any other executive, and enjoys a larger income than he could earn in the shop. It rarely, if ever, happens that one gives up all these advantages voluntarily to return to the trade. These rewards, both in economic and psychological terms, are enormously increased as one moves up to the important jobs at the national union level. Measured by any test-salary, economic power, political influence, or publicitythe heads of the important national unions are part of the power elite of the Nation. Only men with great personal drive are likely to win their way to such posts, and only rarely does one relinquish his office voluntarily. The question rather is why so few aspirants contest for such desirable posts, why the heads of important unions tend to be reelected for successive terms without opposition.

## Political Advantages of Officeholders

The political advantages of the holder of union office may be divided into three groups: (1) control over channels of communication, (2) opportunity to build a political machine, and (3) elements of power over the rank and file. In a small local union, the incumbent has little advantage in terms of communication. The larger the local, however, the greater advantage he enjoys over any challenger. Particularly is

[^1]this true where members work on scattered jobs as in building or many service industries. Here, the business agent is known to all on the jobs he services and forms the communications link between the member and the organization.

In the national union, moreover, these advantages are vastly increased. The publicity that an important national head receives in the daily press, the union journal that functions as a press organ for him, the flow of communications in his name to all the local unions, the spotlight that plays on him at the national convention, the expense account that permits him to visit locals throughout the country-all these are political advantages of the first order, impossible of matching by a rival candidate. Best of all, these activities, so vital to a reelection campaign, are carried on throughout his term of office, and at the union's expense. An opposition candidate, in contrast, needs large sums of money just to bring his name and program to the attention of the membership.

Supplementing his control over communication is the power of the union head to build a political machine. The head of a small local union has few favors at his disposal. If the local is large enough to support several paid officers, these become political plums worth striving for. The question there is whether the head of the organization has enough influence with the membership to carry to election those whom he puts upon his slate. It is highly unlikely that an independent candidate will outvote any of the business agents and other officers who run as a slate for reelection; and the ambitious member is more likely to bide his time, support the incumbent groups, and hope for a place on the slate when a vacancy occurs.

The head of a large national union, of course, typically has dozens of desirable positions, most of them appointive, around which a political machine can be built. Posts of organizer or international union representative, usually at the disposal of the union president or under his effective control, can be used to reward supporters or to placate ambitious men heading large locals who might otherwise seek high elective office. If the international vice presidents or general executive board members are elected by majority vote of the convention, then the head of the union who enjoys the support of most of the delegates may control the entire election. Ambitious men therefore tend to wait their turn for administration support, mean-
while showing their faithfulness and value to the head and building up popular support in their own right so that they will bring strength to the administration slate.

The more desirable the union post, the more effective it is as a reward for political support and, by the same token, the more its threatened loss is an effective punishment. Here the crucial factor is the desirability of the union post in financial as well as psychological terms, as compared with working at the trade. In professional and some white-collar occupations, where work is interesting, fairly well paid, and of prestige value in the community, the union job is of no great value and its loss is relatively unimportant. In the skilled trades, except for the printers, the difference both in terms of pay and prestige is greater, and consequently the union job is the foundation of the political machine. In less skilled work, it is even more effective; it is very rare for the factory worker who loses his union post to return to his old occupation. The result is not only that the political machine is built and kept intact but that the former official is not back in the plant and in the union to provide experienced leadership to an opposition group.

In addition to all these advantages, the union head often possesses power over rank-and-file members that may be used to crush dissent. Although this power is not generally abused, the machinery is faulty precisely at the point where the political process within the union is involved.

The chief weaknesses of the judicial process from this point of view are: (1) members may be subject to charges based on vague provisions in the union constitution, such as "conduct unbecoming a member" or "insubordination or just and sufficient cause"; (2) the union executive and judicial machinery typically is merged, so that officers sit in judgment on or review cases in which their factional opponents are defendants; (3) the right of appeal to a disinterested body of judges is available only in several unions, such as the Upholsterers' International Union and the United Automobile Workers; and (4) many unions permit too easy revocation of the charters of locals, without requirement for the reestablishment of autonomous rights within a specified period of time.

If union officers abuse their authority, why do union members submit? The answer is, I think, twofold: (1) the great majority, concerned with
economic benefits rather than with internal union political life, tend to support an administration that produces wage gains and other benefits; and (2) the sanctions that can be imposed upon recalcitrants are very effective. Expulsion from a union, where a union-shop clause exists, resulted in the loss of one's job until the Taft-Hartley Act effected a modification. In industries such as the building trades, where jobs are typically of short duration and where, to all practical purposes, the closed shop still operates, loss of union membership means banishment from the unionized portion of the industry. Where jobs are filled under a hiring hall or other employment system under union control, political opponents may be discriminated against without depriving them of union membership. Even where a threat to one's job is not involved, loss of union membership may cost a worker a pension, insurance, rights under a health or welfare plan, or other important benefits. As a result, workers submit, except where dissatisfaction is so widespread that they can replace the disliked union with another-provided that their jobs are not lost in the process.
Because of all the political advantages possessed by national union heads, the political life of the national union tends to develop at best into a one-party political structure and at worst into a personal dictatorship. A functioning democracy, as opposed to a single political machine or a benevolent dictatorship, is likely to emerge in a large organization only where the formation and activity of opposition political groups are considered legitimate. For such activity to be effective, in turn, nonadministration groups must be able to meet, raise funds, print literature, and reach the membership by circularizing the locals and by having space in the union publications. All of this will far from equal the political advantages of the administration; in their absence, these advantages will prove insurmountable.

## Current Status of Union Democracy

It seems clear, from this brief review of problems and practices, that the state of democracy within unions, particularly at the national level, leaves much to be desired. Besides making it possible
for opposition groups to form and to function effectively, it is necessary to improve the disciplinary machinery of the union, particularly by providing for prompt review by an impartial body, and to reduce the power of union heads over the members and the locals, as by specifying the reasons for which receiverships may be imposed and limiting their length. Equally obvious are the needs to hold regular and frequent local meetings and national conventions, to protect the right of members to participate freely, and to see that meetings are properly conducted and that ballots are counted honestly. The right of applicants to be admitted to unions without discrimination because of religion, national origin, race, or other arbitrary grounds also needs protection.

Among the ethical practices codes developed by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is one on union democratic processes. Observance of its provisions would prevent gross abuses of democracy, though without striking at many of the factors responsible for the erection of one-party political structures in so many unions. Yet the code represents very substantial progress, even though nonaffiliates of the AFL-CIO are not subject to it. Beyond this, three ways in which Government might intervene could be listed: (1) it could establish further rights of action at law for aggrieved members; (2) it could give regulatory powers to an administrative agency such as the National Labor Relations Board; and (3) it could weaken the coercive power of unions over members by modifying unionsecurity provisions.

None of these approaches is without its problems. Legal remedies are too expensive and too long delayed to afford much relief to the individual member, and the two other approaches may be seized upon by those interested in reducing the bargaining strength of unions. The type of action that I would support, by Government as well as by the labor movement, would be designed to strengthen democratic procedures and controls without injuring collective bargaining effectiveness. Indeed it is possible that strengthening of internal democracy, by improving morale, may increase membership loyalty and therefore bargaining strength.

# The Usefulness of the Law in Obtaining Union Democracy 

Clyde W. Summers*

How effective can the law be in protecting the union members' basic democratic rights of participation, due process, accountability, and equal protection? The law at present gives only halting protection to these rights. Legal relief comes erratically, giving too little, too late, and costing too much. This compels a closer scrutiny of these weaknesses to determine whether they are inherent or subject to correction.

## Legal Protection of Members' Rights

The first and most critical weakness is that open recognition of these rights is blocked by threadbare legal doctrines which equate labor unions with sewing circles. Union members, it is mechanically repeated, have only those rights provided by the union constitution; and constitutional clauses which prohibit distribution of circulars, organizing groups within the union, and creating dissension or causing disruption, are notoriously common. Few courts frankly repudiate oppressive use of these clauses, but use elastic contract logic to covertly protect individual rights. The veil of doctrine and legal logic conceals the results. Democracy draws little strength from such deviousness, for the myth that a union is a voluntary association is perpetuated in the minds of union members and leaders, and even in the minds of unperceptive lawyers and judges.

The law need not be so obtuse. These basic democratic rights are capable of explicit recognition and statement as legal principles. They are the rights of a union member as a citizen in his industrial government and can be broadly stated as a bill of rights for union members. Like any bill of rights, they are not self-defining absolutes but are qualified by the union's right to survive. Their application to specific fact situations is exceedingly difficult, and the wavering boundary lines must be pricked out case by case. Simplicity and certainty cannot be achieved, but explicit declaration of these rights will clear away clouds of doubt and confusion. Problems can be faced squarely and legal remedies made more effective.

The second major weakness of the law is its delay. The main stumbling block is the wellthumbed rule that courts will not intervene until all appeals within the union are exhausted. This rule is solidly based, for unions should have first opportunity and responsibility to correct their mistakes. However, the protracted process of appealing through the hierarchy of officials, ending with the union convention, may take years. Dissenters will have been silenced, opposition groups disintegrated, corruptly elected officials entrenched in power, and union treasuries plundered. The judges, inwardly aware of the dangers of such delay, have created multiple exceptions which allow easy circumvention whenever necessary. However, constant repetition of the rule discourages the union member, misleads the lawyers, and frequently trips the harried judge who does not see the paths of avoidance.

This barrier need not be so high or so deceptive. Two changes in the law could enable it to fulfill its constructive purpose and reduce its destructive consequences. A simple statutory rule could require exhaustion of all appeals available within the union in a short period of time, perhaps 6 months. Unions thus could correct themselves and would be encouraged to provide prompt internal appeals. In addition, the law could, in appropriate cases, protect the rights of members by giving interim relief until those appeals were exhausted. Such measures would not only protect against the dangers of delay but would also reduce if not eliminate the need for debilitating exceptions.

The third weakness of legal remedies is the high cost of litigation. A simple expulsion case may cost several thousand dollars in transcripts, printing charges, and lawyers' fees. The very prospect of such financial burdens discourages members from asserting their rights, and lawyers are reluctant to take such cases knowing that they will receive little or no pay. Those in power, with the whole union treasury to draw on, can extend litigation and multiply legal costs until those who protest are financially crushed.

Two devices could be used to give some help. When individuals are forced to seek legal protection for democratic rights, they might well be considered as protecting rights belonging to all

[^2]members equally. If their claims are upheld, they should be entitled to full repayment of all legal costs incurred in protecting these rights. This is no more than minority stockholders or beneficiaries of trusts are now given when they assert rights held in common. The other method is to place enforcement of democratic rights in an administrative agency which then carries the burden of investigation and prosecution. This would give to the rights of union citizenship the same aid as has been given to the right to join unions for 20 years under the National Labor Relations Act.

None of these three weaknesses which now hobble the courts in protecting democratic rights is wholly incurable. Significant strengthening could be gained by relatively simple changes. The inquiry, however, cannot end here, for the goal is not legal victories or judicial proclamations but more effective democratic rights. These rights, particularly in the one-party system characteristic of unions, are primarily instruments of protest. The ultimate test is whether the law helps or hinders dissenters in making effective protest against existing policies or established leaders.

## Encouraging Democratic Institutional Practices

Using the law to strengthen the working elements of active self-government, which make union democracy a practicing reality, poses much more difficult problems. These elements cannot be framed as legal commands, for they grow out of institutional structures and mechanisms within the union organization. The law cannot decree that the union create open channels of communications, provide leadership training, or eliminate its monolithic bureaucracy. These must be achieved, if at all, by indirection. Furthermore, these working elements are the sum total of an intricate network of devices and practices which may exist in an infinite variety of combinations.
The most stubborn problem is the oligarchic structure which provides those in power with a
powerful political machine composed of subordinate officers, staff members, and field representatives, none of whom dare to question established policies or entrenched leadership. Legal recognition of the right of union employees to organize might possibly provide political independence to these secondary leaders. Instead of dutifully echoing the official line, they might stimulate debate on critical issues, provide channels of communication, and give leadership to a more vital functioning democracy.
The law can potentially strengthen the focal point of union democracy by protecting local unions from total domination by the international union. The law cannot decree local autonomy, for centralized power, particularly in collective bargaining, is largely compelled by economic necessity.

## Conclusion

The primary responsibility for strengthening union democracy lies not on the law but on the labor movement. On union leaders rests the duty to develop the institutional mechanisms and practices which can give life and meaning to the forms of democracy. On union members rests the obligation to assert their rights of citizenship and to exercise their instruments of self-government. The law ought not remove from the labor movement its responsibility to keep its own house in order but should only reinforce the efforts of those forces within who work to achieve these ideals.
The law could not decree union democracy, for apathetic members cannot be compelled to action, nor can indifference be transformed to interest. The most that the law can do is to safeguard the basic rights essential for the life of union democracy, and to contribute where possible to encouraging those institutions which give it vitality. The law has fallen far short of this limited goal primarily because it has not explicitly recognized it as a goal.

# Wages, Prices, and Economic Policy in Great Britain, 1954-57 

H. M. Douty*

On September 19, 1957, the Bank of England raised the interest rate charged commercial banks for loans from 5 to 7 percent. This action may prove to be the climax to a series of measures over a period of almost 3 years designed to arrest the upward spiral of domestic prices and wages and to safeguard Britain's external economic position. Although in a number of important respects the British and American economic situations differ decidedly, an examination of the efforts of the British Government to achieve economic stability may not be without relevance for the long-run problems of wage-price-profit relationships faced in this country. ${ }^{1}$

## Efforts To Reduce Inflationary Pressures

The present phase of the inflationary process in Great Britain dates from about mid-1954. ${ }^{2}$ The initiating factor appears to have been an increase in the already high rate of domestic investment. After allowing for price changes, fixed investment in 1955 increased 7.5 percent over its 1954 level. Furthermore, national income and expenditure rose much more than production; aggregate wages and salaries in 1955 increased 8.5 percent, partly from a rise in employment and in hours of work, but mainly from higher wage and salary rates; property income (rent, dividends, and interest) received by individuals rose by 8 percent; and consumer prices advanced by about 3.5 percent. ${ }^{3}$ The economy was overstrained and the balance of payments suffered.

Beginning in early 1955, the British Government sought through a series of measures to ease the strain to which the economy was being sub-
jected. The principal lines of action may be classified broadly as follows:

1. Reduction in general demand for goods and services through higher interest rates. The Bank of England discount rate was 3 percent at the beginning of the period; it was increased to 3.5 percent in January 1955, to 4.5 percent in February 1955, to 5.5 percent in February 1956, and after a reduction to 5 percent in February 1957, to 7 percent in September, the highest rate in 37 years.
2. Reduction in domestic demand through increased taxation. The principal action involved substantial increases in October 1955 in purchase tax (in effect a sales tax based on wholesale prices) on a wide range of consumer goods. At the same time, the tax on distributed profits was raised. In February 1956, tighter controls over instalment purchases of automobiles, appliances, and other consumer durable goods were instituted.
3. Direct restraints on capital investment. In February 1956, a cut in planned capital expenditures of the nationalized industries was announced. At the same time, the investment allowance provided in 1954 to encourage fixed capital expansion in private industry was suspended and curtailments were made in the Government's own capital expenditures. It is now planned to limit for the next 2 years the investment of all public authorities, in money terms, to the fiscal 1957-58 level.
4. Exhortation, in several forms. There have been numerous appeals to labor and management to exercise restraint in wage and price actions, including a White Paper on full employment. ${ }^{4}$ Supplementing increases in the bank rate have been appeals and virtual direction to the commercial banks to limit credit advances.
5. The establishment on August 13, 1957, of a Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes, with the following terms of reference: "Having regard to the desirability of full employment and in-

[^3]creasing standards of life based on expanding production and reasonable stability of prices, to keep under review changes in prices, productivity, and the level of incomes (including wages, salaries, and profits) and to report thereon from time to time." The initial membership of the council is composed of an eminent jurist, a distinguished economist, and a well-known accountant.

These various measures represent a determined effort to achieve stability in costs and prices within a framework of freedom of economic decision. They were intended, of course, largely to influence private decisions; it was hoped, in particular, that the upward spiral of wages and prices could be brought to an end. In general, the various monetary and fiscal measures were expected to reduce pressure on resources, thus lessening pressurefor, and stiffening resistance to, wage increases; a dampening of wage increases would, it was believed, restrain price increases designed to cover higher wage costs and to maintain or increase profits. A correlative goal was to increase exports relative to imports and thus to improve the precarious British balance of international payments.

## The Wage-Price Spiral

As the September 1957 action increasing the discount rate to 7 percent suggests, the previous measures had at best only limited effectiveness in containing inflation. Prices and wages had continued to advance. The accompanying chart shows that wage rates rose by 24 percent between January 1954 and November 1957. During the same period, retail prices increased on the average by 18 percent. The gain in real wage rates over this period of almost 4 years was about 5 percent. ${ }^{5}$

The change in wage rates and retail prices from June to June of each year beginning with 1954 is shown in the following tabulation:

Percentage increase inWage rates Retail prices
$\qquad$ 6. 9
4. 9

1955-56
7. 3
4. 7

6. 0
3. 6

For both wages and prices, the rate of increase in the 1956-57 period was somewhat lower than in the two earlier periods, but not sufficiently so as to suggest that the pressures on the wage-price

[^4]Table 1.-Increases in weekly wage rates, selected industries and occupations, Great Britain, 1954-57

| Industry and occupation | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |  | 1957 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building: s. d. $^{\text {a }}$ - d. s. d. ${ }^{\text {s. d. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricklayers. | 92 | 110 |  |  | 9 |
| Laborers.-- | 92 | 74 |  |  | 9 |
| Engineering: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laborers. | 66 | 80 |  |  | 90 |
| Local authorities: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bus drivers and conductors |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Laborers-..-........-- | 56 | 106 |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: Laborers...- | 170 | 180 |  |  | 90 |

${ }^{1}$ Granted in January of following year.
NOTE: At the current official rate of exchange, 1 shilling (s.) $=14$ cents, and 1 penny (d.) $=1.166$ cents.
SOURCE: Ministry of Labor Gazette, various issues.
structure had significantly relaxed. Insofar as wages are concerned, this maintenance of pressure is shown also by table 1 , which sets forth in money terms the wage-rate increases for the calendar years 1954-57 for a number of major occupational groups.

## "Hard" Collective Bargaining, 1957

To a greater extent than in the United States, changes in basic wage rates in Great Britain are arrived at through collective bargaining or, for some large groups of workers such as agricultural laborers, through the decisions of statutory boards. Bargaining tends to take place on an industry basis and, in some cases, for very large industry aggregations. Bargaining (with the right to strike) occurs in nationalized as well as private industry. The unions typically formulate their demands in the fall; negotiations with the appropriate employer bodies may extend over varying periods of time; settlements tend to be bunched in the late winter or spring. This "seasonal" behavior of wage rates is shown for recent years quite clearly in the accompanying chart.

By mid-1956, the Government's disinflationary policies had produced a "hard bargaining" climate. The largest single wage bargain in Great Britain, affecting upwards of 3 million workers, is between the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation. The same union group negotiates also with the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Following a wage increase made effective in March 1956, the engineering employers' federation took the unusual step of announcing that further increases in wages would

## Indexes of Wase Rates and Cost of Living, Great Britain, January 1954-November 1957


be resisted. Nevertheless, the union confederation, at its annual conference in August 1956, resolved to press for a substantial wage advance, which later was defined as 10 percent.

Two separate but closely related disputes subsequently developed. In both shipbuilding and engineering, negotiations extending from October 1956 to March 1957 failed to dent employer opposition to a wage increase. The shipyards were struck on March 16. With respect to the much larger engineering industry, the unions decided on a "rolling" strike: workers were first called out on March 23 in selected districts throughout the country. At this point, some $1,200,000$ workers were reported on strike- 200,000 in shipbuilding and the remainder in engineering.

On March 25, the Minister of Labor intervened in both disputes. A series of separate conferences relating to the stoppages were held. In shipbuilding, the employers offered an increase of 5 percent, contingent upon union acceptance of a document providing for (1) no further wage claim for at least a year ${ }^{6}$ and (2) union effort to end a variety of practices tending to inhibit production. Negotiations were broken off when the unions
insisted on a higher increase, whereupon the Minister of Labor on March 29 appointed a Court of Inquiry. In engineering, the employers offered a wage increase of 3.5 percent if the unions would agree to a document similar to that presented in shipbuilding. Again, there was failure to agree, and on March 30, the engineering strike was extended to the London district, affecting an additional half million workers. A Court of Inquiry was appointed on April 1. In both shipbuilding and engineering, the strikes were called off as of April $4 .{ }^{7}$

The Courts of Inquiry held speedy hearings and recommended in both disputes that the parties consider as alternatives (1) a wage increase of approximately 5 percent or (2) a somewhat larger increase (about 6.5 percent), with agreement in written form for a wage "standstill" for a year and other provisions designed to increase efficiency. ${ }^{8}$ The larger increase was agreed to in both engineering and shipbuilding. ${ }^{9}$ The settlements were the outcome of 5 months of negotiation and stoppages idling more workers than any others since the general strike of 1926 . The new contracts represented a signal victory of union power. ${ }^{10}$

The outcome of those disputes was at least partially determined by increases won earlier in other industries, notably on the railroads. Rather than face a strike by the National Union of Railwaymen, the British Transport Commission agreed to a 5 -percent increase after the shipbuilding

[^5]stoppage had begun. ${ }^{11}$ This action tended to undermine the employers' position. When the government intervened in the engineering and shipbuilding stoppage on March 25, the employers, as noted previously, offered 5 percent in shipbuilding and 3.5 percent in engineering. With reference to the 3.5 -percent increase, the Court of Inquiry in the engineering dispute remarked:

We can appreciate the unwillingness of the unions to accept this offer, having the knowledge that in other industries which were not profitable or much less profitable than the engineering industry appears to be, wage increases of 5 percent had been made. We make this point even while we recognize that a general rise of wages of 5 percent over the greater part of the economy was out of proportion to the change in the general index of production and that it might well have inflationary implications. ${ }^{12}$

Toward the end of its report, the Court of Inquiry broadened its frame of reference to include comment on the dilemma that free economies face in the wage-price-profits spiral. The court stated:

The wages problem in recent years has become an integral part of an inflationary situation which confronts the whole economy. Employers see in the recurring annual demands for wage increases a form of pressure which raises their production costs and which is so general that it cannot be associated with the economic condition of a particular industry. Unions, on the other hand, feel impelled to press for higher wages to compensate for the upward movement in retail prices which is anticipated. Both sides of industry are anxious that the inflationary process should be terminated but are unable to agree upon the appropriate measures to attain that end. In each industry, it is perhaps inevitable that each party should take a sectional view of its own interest though on both sides of industry as a whole there are to be found spokesmen who have a consciousness of the larger issues which are involved and who have a genuine desire to meet them. ${ }^{13}$

[^6]
## Condition of the Labor Market

There is no settled definition of "full employment." At one extreme clearly is the Beveridge conception that full employment means an excess of job vacancies over job seekers. ${ }^{14}$ On the other hand, Robbins suggests that the aim of policy should be "the provision of as many jobs as there are applicants, provided that they are willing to go to them." ${ }^{15}$ In the United States, the Employment Act of 1946 declares that it is Federal policy to create conditions "under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work . . ." In fact, during the 12 years, 1946-57, unemployment in the United States has ranged from 2.5 percent (1953) to 5.5 percent (1949) of the civilian labor force.

Except for 1946 and 1947, average annual unemployment in postwar Great Britain has remained below 2 percent of the labor force. Vacancies registered at the employment exchanges have typically outnumbered the registered unemployed, often in the ratio of 2 to 1 or better. As of any particular time during the past decade, the demand for labor at existing wage rates has tended to exceed the supply. In this fulfillment of the Beveridge objective, there has been inevitably, and quite apart from the institutional force of trade unionism, upward pressure on the level of wages. Employer competition for labor in postwar Britain has been keen and persistent and has been reflected in the upward "wage

Table 2.-Percentages of national unemployment and wage rate increase in manufacturing, Great Britain and the United States, 1954-57

| Year | Percentage unemployed |  | Percentage wage rate increase |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain ${ }^{1}$ | United <br> States ${ }^{2}$ | Great Britain ${ }^{3}$ | United States ${ }^{4}$ |
| 1954. | 1.3 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 2.1 |
| 1955 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 4.4 |
| 1956 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 5. 9 |
| 1957 (10 months) | 1.4 | ${ }^{3} 4.2$ | 6.1 | 3.8 |

[^7]drift"-the divergence between the actual level of earnings and the level of wage rates established through collective bargaining. It has been reflected also, until 1957, in the willingness of employers with comparatively little overt friction to come to agreement with the unions on annual wage claims.

It may be instructive to look broadly at the condition of the labor market in Great Britain and the United States during the 1954-57 period with which we are dealing. Table 2 shows annual rates of national unemployment and of wage increase in manufacturing in the two countries. In 1954, for example, the percentage of unemployed in Great Britain was 1.3 as compared with 5 in the United States. The relative increase in manufacturing wage rates was substantially more than twice as great in the former country. In each of the 4 years, unemployment was lower in Great Britain than in the United States, and in 3 of these years, factory wage rates advanced more sharply. It must be remembered that British productivity experience is substantially less favorable than our own ${ }^{16}$-a fact which has a bearing on the relative increases in prices in the two countries. During the 4 -year period beginning January 1954, the level of retail prices increased about 8 percent in the United States and 18 percent in Great Britain.

An experienced British observer of labor market conditions has recently suggested that "the rise in incomes could be kept to more manageable proportions by a restriction in demand which would involve unemployment rising to 3 percent, the level that was at the end of the war widely accepted as the right figure to aim at in a full employment policy." ${ }^{17}$ But he also points out that "to change from an annual increase in wages of 6 or 7 percent to one of 2 to 3 percent may not . . . be achieved without an increase in industrial unrest" and a change in the postwar government policy of intervention in industrial disputes. Any policy for the dampening down of the rate of wage increase must, to be viable, have a similar effect on profits, for the wage-price spiral is basically a struggle over the distribution of income under conditions of excessive demand on the resources of the community. ${ }^{18}$

## The Problem of Policy

It would not be correct to conclude from the foregoing analysis of selected aspects of recent British economic experience that the disinflationary effort since 1955 has been entirely without effect. This by no means has been the case. One prime objective was to improve the British balance of international payments, which had worsened alarmingly in 1955. The dampening of internal consumption permitted exports to rise relative to imports and, despite the adverse effects of the Suez adventure, particularly on "invisible" transactions, the British external economic position appears to have been strengthened. ${ }^{19}$ There has been a slight softening in the labor market, and it can perhaps be argued that costs and prices rose somewhat less than they might have risen in the absence of the measures that were taken.

Inflation is a complex phenomenon; it is probable that in most peacetime situations a neat assignment of initiating and sustaining factors cannot be made. The control of inflation presents immense difficulties, especially in view of the variety of goals that modern economic policy seeks to achieve: price level stability, full employment, economic growth. These goals are not necessarily incompatible, but their joint realization within a framework of freedom in job choice, consumption, saving, and investment represents a challenge of the first order.

The British experience is worth close attention, for it represents a determined effort primarily through monetary and fiscal measures to achieve reasonable stability in costs and prices at a high level of economic activity. It would appear that the effectiveness of such measures will depend in part on institutional factors, including trade union and business policy.

[^8]
# Labor Ideology and Practice in Europe and the U.S. 

Morris Weisz*

European and American labor movements view each other from differing backgrounds which must be appreciated by persons who wish to understand the current relations between the two groups. Characteristics of the European scene which distinguish their labor movements ${ }^{1}$ from the American counterpart are briefly these:

First, the social stratification of the population, a remnant of feudalism in most European countries. Characteristic of this stratification is a lack of class mobility. Even when a worker has improved his economic status he cannot easily change his social status.

Second, the ideological background, pervading all aspects of the workers' lives. The vast majority of the working class think of themselves as Socialists, Communists, anarchists, or members of a religious labor group. These ideological identifications do not apply alone to political activities: they also govern the trade union and social activities of Europeans.

Third, the lower standard of living, resulting from the general complex of economic, political, and social conditions. In the United States, the industrial machine developed in a situation of opportunity for acquisition of land at relatively little cost. As a result, our developing industry constantly competed with the attractiveness of the frontier for the services of a relatively short supply of labor, thus bidding up the price of labor and encouraging technological improvements requiring less labor. In Europe, on the other hand, workers did not have the advantage of a relatively
close frontier and found themselves competing for jobs. Land hunger thus bred low wages; and these, in turn, failed to provide the needed spur to improved industrial efficiency.

Fourth, the political system which limited the basic rights of workers as citizens, thus directing their aspirations toward the attainment of political freedom as a necessary part of the fight for economic advantages.

Each of these characteristics of the European labor background serves as the basis for a particular European criticism of the trade unions of the United States.

The social stratification in Europe results in European labor's charge that United States unions lack class consciousness. The charge reflects a feeling that, somehow or other, greater class consciousness on the part of American labor would have beneficial economic or political results. ${ }^{2}$

European unions criticize their American counterparts for their lack of ideology. The pragmatism of American trade unionists is attacked as the antithesis of ideology; while it may put bread and butter-and meat-on the table of the American worker, Europeans are disturbed by the ideological void which they claim exists. This may be in part a psychological compensation for a relative lack of economic well-being, or it may be a genuinely troubled reaction to the emphasis on "more" in the American trade unionist's vocabulary. The ideological nature of labor activity in Europe-especially in countries such

[^9]as France and Italy which have anarcho-syndicalist traditions-sometimes confuses the industrial relations picture. A strike in those countries is frequently called without relation to a particular economic issue under attack; it is then stopped without settlement of the specific issue. This is reminiscent of the situation as Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, found it in France in 1910:

On the occasion of such general strikes, the men asked to walk out sometimes do so merely for the sake of sentiment. Thus, workmen are subjected to loss, the community is made uneasy, the employers are disgusted, and the newspapers given a sensation, with good cause to laugh or to sneer at the follies of the workingman. After the strikers have satisfied the demands of their sanguine temperament, demonstrated liberty, equality, and fraternity, and sung the Marseillaise, they renew the long day, the low wage level, and the toilsome existence against which they rebelled. ${ }^{3}$
While agreeing that the standard of living in Europe is lower than that in the United States, European labor (with decreasing fervor, it is true) tends to ascribe this deficiency almost fatalistically to "the system"- to a poor economic organization, which essentially can be corrected only by basic changes in the economic system. Most American unionists feel that, without waiting for such basic changes, a more aggressive economic policy on the part of European labor would tend both to increase wages and improve the operations of the economy. In this respect especially, there are important differences among the European countries, but it is safe to say that all their labor movements place some degree of stress-in public statements at least-upon the need for a radical change in the nature and functioning of the whole economic system. ${ }^{4}$

On the question of political activity, there seems to be a mutual misunderstanding of almost staggering proportions. Americans tend to underestimate the political problems that have faced the European labor movements. They seem to ignore the fact that European workers were pushed in the direction of radical political philosophies because they lacked the right to vote. The American laborer generally had that right, and could devote full time to the economic fight, even utilizing the right to vote for achieving economic objectives. For their part, European unionists underestimate the full extent to which American
labor has participated in political activities, as well as the advantages that have accrued to it from such participation; they characterize the American trade unions as politically naive, taken in by "capitalist" political parties. Europeans also tend to underestimate the advances which have been made on the United States political scene in recent years, caused at least in part by the political pressure of trade unions.

## Tactics-Collaboration versus Militancy

A strange paradox in European views of American labor exists with respect to the issue of trade union militancy. Until Europeans have actually seen our labor movement in action, United States labor is considered "class collaborationist." Few Europeans have read one authoritative statement on this subject by Samuel Gompers, certainly not a revolutionary trade unionist; and the few who have read it do not believe it serves as any guide to current United States trade union practice. While Gompers did not accept a class struggle philosophy, he recognized some conflicting interests of labor and management in his day:

From my earliest understanding of the conditions that prevail in the industrial world, I have been convinced and I have asserted that the economic interests of the employing class and those of the working class are not harmonious. That has been my position ever since-never changed in the slightest. There are times when, for temporary purposes, interests are reconcilable; but they are temporary only. ${ }^{5}$

Europeans are more apt to read such statements as the following:

My philosophy is that we most benefit our membership through cooperation of our unions with our industries in seeking solutions of problems. We try to prevent stoppages in our industry.

You cannot take from business what business does not have. You cannot take something out of a bucket unless it is first in the bucket. You cannot do by magic what you cannot do by reason; there is no mystery in either business or labor.

[^10]If you drive business to the wall, you destroy the jobs of your fellows and both you and they have nothing. ${ }^{6}$

Now, the paradox which exists is this: While they feel that American trade unionists are naive on the political front and not class conscious, many European trade unionists at the same time criticize their American colleagues for being irresponsible in economic terms because they demand higher wages without considering whether the firm or the economy generally can afford such rises in costs. European labor has talked "radical" in general political terms, but the fear of poverty which characterizes the atmosphere in which most collective bargaining in Europe is carried out has caused European labor to act in a much less "radical" manner in carrying out its economic functions. ${ }^{7}$

Thus, we have the average class-conscious European trade unionist bargaining collectively on the basis of what the marginal producer can afford to pay. This is in contrast to American practice, where the modern trade unionist may speak of the community of interest between labor and management, while in the actual collective bargaining process, he brashly demands all he can get, and even more, from the firm with which he bargains. The French intellectual, Michel Collinet, has forcefully sided with American trade unionists in this matter:

As a result both of its direct contacts with employers and its increasingly effective political action, the trade union movement has already become a dominant force in American society. Its pragmatism, to which European Marxists object, is not only an Anglo-Saxon heritage (in actual fact, the movement includes representatives of every race on earth!) but a consequence of its social maturity.

By making a sacrosanct dogma of the "class war" and other formulas, the revolutionaries of the Old World have so clearly demonstrated their inability to comprehend the

[^11]real trend of modern society that the American trade union movement can afford to laugh at their criticisms.

It has not reached its present position without what has sometimes been a bloody struggle, but it has been able to adapt its methods to the tremendous changes which have taken place in American society during the twentieth century and to give the working class a position that is almost without parallel in other industrialized countrieslet alone those which are under the heel of Communism, of course! ${ }^{8}$

Immediately after the end of the war, the economic situation in Europe was such that in Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Belgiumin fact, wherever European labor had some measure of political strength, and especially where it was represented in the government-collective bargaining was carried out in an atmosphere of trade union "responsibility." Until their governments were on their feet economically, most trade unionists in northern Europe felt they could not afford to take, through collective bargaining, everything that their political and economic strength might get for them. The policy of "wage restraint" was characteristic of the late forties and lasted well into the fifties with respect to some of the countries, especially the Netherlands and Germany.

## Structural Differences

European and American labor leaders are shocked by each other's methods of organizing workers into trade unions. Here, again, the setting of these differences must be examined. Most European trade unionists do not have the same relationship to their unions as do their American counterparts. A member of a European trade union generally is tied to his labor movementpolitical party as well as trade union-by other than job considerations. He is a member of a "Catholic" trade union, a "Socialist" trade union, or a "Communist" trade union, and he is not likely to change that affiliation as he changes from job to job. The American's trade union affiliation is more often job oriented. If he is an industrial worker, he feels free to go from one union to another, depending upon the plant or industry in which he works. If he is a craftsman, he will generally retain membership in his union while he remains a member of the craft, but here, again,
his fellow craftsman beside him at the bench will be a member of the same union.

In the United States, the trade unions have generally advocated-and in a large measure have achieved-acceptance of the concept of the exclusive collective bargaining agent, under which the majority union represents all the workers in the bargaining unit. A multiplicity of trade union affiliation has dominated the character of European collective bargaining. In many countries of Europe, this multiplicity presents an employer the opportunity of playing one union against another in the collective bargaining process. In England, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries, unions are too strong to permit this to happen; while workers may belong to various different unions, they generally bargain together, especially since the unions are members of the same national trade union federation. In other countries, such as the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland, the democratic unions are strong, but their ability to bargain successfully is limited somewhat by the varying degrees to which the Socialist- and Catholic-oriented unions are willing to cooperate fully with one another. In Austria, there has devloped a remarkably successful form of cooperation between groups which had been associated with the prewar Socialist and Christian labor movements. The current structure of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions permits adherents of the prewar Christian trade unions to affiliate to the Christian international trade union federation (CISC), with the AFTU paying dues to that organization based upon an estimate of the numerical strength of these adherents. The AFTU as a whole is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. At the conventions of the AFTU, both international organizations are invited and are represented. This ideological compromise has strengthened political and economic cohesion of Austria's labor movement. The free trade union movements of France and Italy suffer from the fact that the strongest trade union centers are Communist dominated, and the antiCommunist trade unions have found it difficult to establish themselves firmly.

## Recent Changes in Europe and the United States

During the past decade, a combination of factors has contributed to a gradual adjustment of out-
look on the part of leading groups of European trade unionists. The generally improved economic situation and the weakening of Communist strength in most countries have been the most important of these factors. While it is not yet possible to evaluate fully the effect of the United States aid programs-governmental as well as those initiated by the American trade unionsupon the European labor movements, there is no doubt that the exchange of trade union leaders and even of rank-and-file members between European countries and the United States has created an atmosphere in which important trade union policies on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean have been subjected to reappraisal.

Whatever changes have come about in trade union collective bargaining psychology in Europe have been adopted gradually and without any specific reference to American procedures or the advisability of following American techniques. They have been adopted, in fact, without any formal rejection of any ideology of the past. In European trade union circles, there simply seems to be less and less talk about who is to own a machine, and more about how the machine can be operated more efficiently, and how workers could profit from resulting increases in productivity. This is similar to a development in the United States. Here, without explicitly stating it, the AFL (and, more recently, the AFL-CIO) has gradually departed from Gompers' theses on voluntarism and accepted more programs which involve governmental intervention in the workers' economic situation. ${ }^{9}$

While in many European countries ideological self-examination is taking place, the developments in Austria have been especially interesting. For many years the home of leftwing democratic socialism, Austria has recently seen a reexamination of socialist ideology which promises to be far reaching. In a draft program currently being considered by member organizations of the Austrian Socialist Party, one sees such statements as the following: "Modern economy has evolved en-

[^12]tirely otherwise than Marx forecast . . . "; or "trade unions should be independent of the state and political parties, and union membership should be voluntary."

It would seem, then, that the two labor movements, that is, the single trade union movement in the United States and the complex of labor movements in Europe, are moving closer together in day-to-day practice, in many cases without explicitly denying either Gompers or Marx. But such observations have been made before. In describing some new developments in German trade union thought of more than 30 years ago, Professor Perlman concluded:

Thus socialism, in the sense in which intellectuals understand it-a mechanical change in the ownership of industry, rather than a change in its functional control, regardless of the legal forms of ownership-gets quietly shelved as an issue for the present and, in all probability, as an issue for the future as well. ${ }^{10}$

Gompers also noticed, during a trip to Europe in 1910, a similar turning away from the shibboleths of the past:

The idea of a crusade springing from the doctrines of a "savior of society" is to some extent yet fostered on the European Continent at the big mixed headquarters of "the party," the voluntary cooperative societies, and the unions. It usually finds visual expression in a portrait of Marx on the wall, perhaps flanked by others-in Germany, Lassalle; in France, Louis Blanc; in Italy, Mazzini-together with local philosophers or poets having a place in the hearts of the people. But everywhere I
found the leaders at headquarters occupied, not with speculative philosophies, but the live questions of the hour. ${ }^{11}$

If the European labor movement had been turning away from its socialist concepts almost a half century ago, why have not the two movements arrived closer together ideologically at the present point? True, the type of legislative activity Gompers found in Europe was closer to his idea of desirable legislative activity. He was happy to note the interest in laws guaranteeing workers' rights, rather than prescribing certain specific desirable conditions of labor. (Gompers feared that favorable conditions, if gained through legislative rather than trade union action, would weaken the unions.) But events in Europe since Gompers made his observations did not permit his hopes to be realized. Instead, two world wars and a depression forced workers to continue to rely upon an essentially legislative approach to meeting their economic needs. Today's situation is different. While the European trade unionists have lost none of their interest in constructive labor political action, there is now the prospect that they will adopt new collective bargaining techniques which may result in solidifying the labor movement as an economic force in Europe.

[^13]Economists and sociologists who are familiar with the subject say that labor organizations are formed because there is a class struggle in society. To the men of science, "class struggle" means something specific, something concrete. To the everyday man, unless he has had the advantage of a working class education, it has no particular meaning; it is an abstract term. But he knows the substance of the class struggle. There are the problems that we are confronted by every day of our lives, that have all the meaning for us; and if we understand those problems, we know what we are organizing for.

[^14]
## Summaries of Studies and Reports

## The 1958 Bargaining Programs for the Automobile Workers

Two major actions occupied the special convention of the United Automobile, Aircraft \& Agricultural Implement Workers which was held January 22 through January 24, 1958, in Detroit. The first was approval of separate bargaining programs for the automobile industry ${ }^{1}$ and for aircraft and missiles plants. Approval of a temporary dues increase to help build a strike fund of $\$ 50$ million by June 1 constituted the second. The meeting was authorized by and, in practical effect, was a continuation of the regular biennial convention held April 7-12, 1957. ${ }^{2}$ The delegates to the 1957 convention remained accredited, ${ }^{3}$ and members of the various committees retained their posts.

## The Model Change in Bargaining Demands

Bargaining goals formulated 9 months earlier, however, did not carry over in toto. The shorter workweek with increased take-home pay was abandoned as a prime objective for 1958 bargaining in the automobile industry, although it was retained in subordinate parts of the principal collective bargaining resolution ${ }^{4}$ and in a general call to the AFL-CIO to study the matter.

The Automobile Demands. As finally adopted on January 23, the main bargaining program resolution for the auto industry was unchanged from the form in which it was presented to the convention. It was in two parts: minimum basic and supplementary economic demands. Its purpose was to help provide "a massive injection of purchasing power into our economy in order to establish a dynamic balance between productive power and purchasing power."
The supplementary proposal was for a profitsharing plan, and its boldness and virtually
unheralded announcement ${ }^{5}$ tended to obscure the elements of the minimum basic demands. Profit sharing was proposed in the following language:

We propose, as the basis of the supplementary economic demands, that the corporations first meet the minimum costs of doing business, that they pay the basic wages due their workers and the basic salaries of executives, and retain for basic dividends to stockholders 10 percent of net capital before taxes.

We propose that one-half of [the] profits above 10 percent on net capital before taxes be retained by the corporation for stockholders and executives.

We propose that one-fourth be allocated to wage earners and to those salaried employees who do not participate in executive bonus plans.

We recommend that the remaining one-fourth be allocated in the form of a price rebate to consumers.

The rebate to consumers is a recommendation rather than a formal collective bargaining demand, in line with management's insistence that prices are not subject to collective bargaining.

This allocation of profits above 10 percent would be made at the end of each year, when the volume of profit would be a known and not a conjectural quantity.

The workers' share of the supplementary package would be used for such purposes as the workers in each section of our union themselves decide through the democratic processes of the UAW.

Chief elements of the basic economic demands included:

1. A percentage wage increase based on productivity presently attainable "under conditions of full employment and full production."
2. Elimination of wage-rate inequities within and among companies for all wage classifications.

[^15]3. "Factoring" of existing cost-of-living allowances into basic rates.
4. Changing the supplementary unemployment benefits formula to provide, among other things, for 52 (instead of 26) weeks; 65 percent of gross pay plus $\$ 2$ a week for each dependent up to 6; an unlimited ceiling on benefits; a daily rather than weekly basis for benefits for "protection against short workweeks." (Earnings amounting to less than the daily benefit would be supplemented accordingly.)
5. On shifts of plant location due to changes in technology or market requirements, workers would have transfer privileges with full seniority (for multiplant companies, an areawide seniority system would be in force), pension, and other vested rights; the union and existing wage rates would be recognized in the new plant; workers transferring would receive moving allowances, with nonmovers receiving severance pay.
6. Establishment of joint labor-management committees "in every major corporation" to study the impact of technological advances. (It was at this juncture that the shorter workweek would enter the lists.)
7. Increases of retirement and disability benefits to $\$ 2.75$ and $\$ 5.50$ per month of service; periodic escalation of pension benefits; reduction of service requirements for vesting rights and disability retirement.
8. Inclusion of worker representatives among pension fund trustees to work toward investment of funds in low-cost housing.
9. Comprehensive prepaid medical and hospital care, with union participation in administration of the program.

In line with admonitions by the union's president, Walter P. Reuther, and repeated references in the overall resolution regarding the need in the 1958 negotiations for "flexibility," the list of demands closed with a renunciation of firm longterm contracts. ${ }^{6}$ Pointing to a possible "drastic change in the international situation," as well as rapid domestic economic change, the resolution stipulated that 1958 contracts "must be of short duration or must provide for reopening of all economic provisions at appropriate intervals."

The Aircraft Program. Because of problems peculiar to the aircraft and missiles industry and its collective bargaining pattern, a separate set of demands was proposed for it. For one thing, the resolution claimed that all but 15 percent of the industry's business originated with the Government and was dependent in large part on the shifts in national and international developments; thus "in a real sense, it [the union] bargains with the

[^16]Federal Government itself." Moreover, in such matters as shift differentials, sick leave, rest period pay, job evaluation schemes, union security, and seniority, the contracts differ widely from those in the auto industry. Finally, union influence in the industry is shared with the International Association of Machinists (IAM) which has contracts in plants with about two-thirds of total employment. Both unions had worked out in a "harmony of purpose" a joint basic program for 1958 negotiations, which were already under way in some plants at convention time.

The aircraft program did not include a profitsharing plan. It did contain the following:

1. In addition to a basic wage increase, extension of escalator clauses to all contracts. (Generally, IAM contracts did not contain these, and the variance led to a proposed 13-cents-an-hour "catchup" increase for such situations.)
2. An extensive "economic security" plan providing severance pay and relocation allowances.
3. Jointly administered apprentice training programs to supply the increasing requirements for skilled labor in the industry and to halt "pirating from other industries."
4. Elimination of "abuses of the job evaluation wage plan system, including the multigrade structure."
5. Extension of the union shop.

Other Bargaining Resolutions. Noneconomic demands and their relation to local unions were the subject of two additional resolutions.

One gave cognizance to the role of local unions in handling day-to-day problems at the shop level. It proclaimed that "management judges . . . a union . . . not by its persuasiveness in top negotiations alone, but by its vigilance and its energy on the floor of the shop. Our contracts must provide all the scope required to permit our local union and plant leadership to carry out their full responsibilities to our members."

The second was devoted to production schedules and work pace. The union, the resolution contended, "grew out of the workers' rebellion against speedup." It "continues to regard the fight against excessive production standards as a central task." ${ }^{7}$ Rejecting the principle of using "objective criteria" for setting work pace, the resolution reaffirmed the union's policy of reserving the right to strike in disputes over production standards. It denied management's right to discipline workers "who, despite reasonable effort, fail to meet production standards while a dispute is pending."

## The Debate on the Auto Program

As the official UAW newspaper ${ }^{8}$ itself described the discussion preceding the vote on the collective bargaining resolution for the automobile industry, it was a "dandy debate, little dispute." More than 40 individuals took the floor to speak on the matter over the better part of 2 days, but the discussion was somewhat desultory.

No solid opposition developed to either the basic or supplementary proposals, although many of the speakers echoed arguments for the shorter workweek heard in April 1957. The resolution was overwhelmingly adopted, yet specific support for profit sharing per se during the discussion did not appear to be enthusiastic, especially among delegates representing members who would be unlikely to benefit directly by the plan. ${ }^{9}$

The issue of the shorter workweek had been drawn very clearly by President Reuther during the debate: "If you are for the shorter workweek as a top basic demand, then you are against this resolution" and the tactical approach the program contains. He reiterated that the union had changed its tactics, not its mind.

## Industry Reaction

On the opening day of the convention, the union's executive board invited Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors Corp., to address the convention and provide the delegates "with whatever information you believe will be helpful to them in drafting a collective bargaining program that is sound and realistic." The letter of invitation was one in a series of public communications issued by the union and automobile corporation officials following publication of the union's proposed bargaining program on January 13. Company reaction had been swift and in flat opposition, characterizing the proposals-especially the profitsharing portion-as inflationary, unrealistic, and basically inimical to the free enterprise system. ${ }^{10}$

Mr. Curtice, in answer to the invitation, sent a letter to the delegates on January 22 in which he stated the company's position. He pointed to the current economic uncertainties and suggested that "prospects for an upturn would be vastly improved if the UAW adopted a program tailored to the economic facts of life instead of publicizing
plans for super strike funds . . ." In addition, he advised the union to keep itself "sufficiently flexible so that [it would] not be in a frozen position at the bargaining table . . . Such a position would impede the possibility of peacefully resolving our differences." He then suggested extending the present agreement for a period of 2 years. Such a settlement, among other advantages, "would immediately allay fears of costly strikes."

On January 23, Ernest R. Breech, chairman of the board of the Ford Motor Co., in a speech in Nashville, Tenn., presented his company's position on the union's bargaining proposals. He had hoped that the union (personified by its president) "would realistically avoid complicating the already serious problems facing our country today by maintaining the status quo in the new automobile contracts . . . or at least not taking so extreme a position as seriously to threaten a wave of industrial discord.
"Make no mistake about this: industry cannot submit to further excessive demands or sit back and passively watch the unbridled growth of union power. Free industry begins to see its very existence threatened by that power, and it will have no choice but to fight as effective a defense as it can . . .
"For many years now, time and economic conditions have been kind to the Reuthers of this country . . . Unfortunately for them, they are today working against the economic tide. Yet in the inexorable law of union politics, the ante must be raised and reraised."

Acknowledging "the social irresponsibility of oldtime owners of industry," he warned that the same public opinion which corrected the old abuses "cannot help but see in growing union monopoly power a new threat . . ." He expected "labor's thoughtful friends . . . to protect and perpetuate the good things that organized labor has done for the people of this country."

[^17]He did not want, he said, "union busting," but rather "curbing the abuses that threaten our prosperity and our free economy."
Thus, both industry leaders made a first offer and expressed a willingness to bargain. But both also indicated an adamant opposition to profit sharing and other economic demands which, in their opinion, were not consonant with economic conditions and suggested that a strike situation might be avoided by taking these matters into account.

## The Strike Assistance Program

On the last day of the convention, the union revised its constitution to provide means for increasing its strike fund, which totaled about $\$ 24$ million at the end of 1957 , to $\$ 50$ million. This will be accomplished by a temporary $\$ 5$ a month increase in dues during March, April, and May 1958 , and by authority to borrow up to $\$ 10$ million. The increase in dues would not apply to members earning less than $\$ 150$ a month and would be only 50 percent applicable to those earning between $\$ 150$ and $\$ 250$. There was also a provision for a pro rata credit or rebate to locals if the bargaining demands of "all substantial segments of the international have been achieved" and approved, and if the strike fund has a balance of $\$ 25$ million and is considered adequate to remaining needs. Former members who during active membership contributed to the surplus would also be eligible for their share of the rebate or credit.
Subsequent to May 1958, if 50,000 or more members are engaged in a stoppage, the $\$ 5$ increase in dues may be reestablished for as long as 50,000 are out and until the strike fund totals at least $\$ 25$ million. If at any other time the fund falls below the $\$ 20$ million or $\$ 15$ million levels, dues may be raised by $\$ 1$ or $\$ 2$, respectively, until the fund reaches par again.
Oddly enough, the joint constitution-resolutions committee split on the issue of the rebate provision of the dues increase. The majority of the committee was opposed to rebating. The minority reflected the position of the union administration and was supported by the convention.

Strike assistance was established as a matter of right, commencing the third week on a sliding scale of benefits as follows:
Family

status $\quad$\begin{tabular}{r}
Sd-yth <br>
weeks

 

8th-11th <br>
weeks

 

12th and <br>
subsequent <br>
weeks
\end{tabular}

Additional strike benefits will be used to continue members' group life and medical-hospital insurance premiums. To meet emergency situations, each striking local will receive an extra fund, over and above the fixed rate of benefits, equal to $\$ 1$ per member beginning the 3 d week, $\$ 2$ for the 8 th through the 11th, and $\$ 3$ from the 12th on. Strike kitchen funds of about 31 cents per member will also be furnished striking local unions.

The union estimated its costs of strikes of varying duration in any of the three major companies as follows:

|  | General Motors | Ford | Chrysler |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of members. - | 350, 000 | 140, 000 | 95, 000 |
| $3 \mathrm{~d}-7 \mathrm{th}$ <br> weeks $\qquad$ | \$41, 370, 000 | \$16,520, 000 | \$11, 314, 000 |
| 8th-11th weeks.-- | 38, 696, 000 | 15,546, 000 | 10,571, 000 |
| Per week after 11th week. | 11, 389, 000 | 4,550, 000 | $3,108,000$ |

Despite the extraordinarily large strike fund, the union was apparently not entering negotiations in a spirit of belligerence. It was also aware that the economic setting was especially unfavorable. President Reuther in his closing remarks to the convention pointed out that "we ought to get people to understand that we have adopted this strike relief program not because we are strikehappy, not because we want a strike in any company, large or small, in 1958 . .
"We pray that when we approach the bargaining table in 1958, labor and management can sit there . . . in the knowledge that [both] have responsibilities to the whole community which . . . transcend their separate responsibilities.
". . . We are going to the bargaining table. We are not going there flexing our muscles. We are not going there with a chip on our shoulders. We are not going there saying 'Let's get it over with and get on the bricks . . .'"
On the basis of the economic realities, he admonished repeatedly on the adverse circumstances surrounding the union's position in bargaining. "We are," he said at one point, "carrying a heavy
pack." In his opening remarks, he made the point that "We can all agree that in collective bargaining the transition from theory to practice is very abrupt. You can have a perfect theoretical position and then you go to the bargaining table and the boss says 'no.' That is the end of the theory, and then you are up against the practical aspects of it.
"We have a problem. It is a serious tactical problem and tactics and timing in collective bargaining are decisive. Collective bargaining takes place in the real world where these factors that affect the decisions have to be looked at sanely and sensibly. They have to be evaluated and then you make a decision.
"I think we need to understand that we are going to the bargaining table at a time when there are many negative factors that complicate our problems
"This means that we have to recognize these factors and try to formulate an approach which still gets us where we have to go . . ."

## Other Actions

The convention took note of only 4 resolutions other than those related to collective bargaining demands and the strike fund, although 95 resolutions (most of them variants on a few basic themes) had been received. In addition to the appeal for the AFL-CIO study committee ${ }^{11}$ mentioned previously, separate resolutions pledged full aid to labor political action in the 1958 elections and gave conditional support to the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. The full employment resolution presented an omnibus economic program for the Nation, the States, and municipalities, which ranged from a proposed national full employment conference to mortgage payment moratoriums, tax reductions, school construction, increased minimum wages, farm relief, aid to small business, and publication of car inventory data.

With the exception of the Governor of Michigan, no outside speaker addressed the delegates. Auto union representatives from Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Mexico, and India attended as guests.

-Lawrence R. Klein

[^18]
## Earnings in Footwear Manufacturing, April 1957

Production workers in the footwear manufacturing industry of the United States earned an average of $\$ 1.47$ an hour in April 1957, exclusive of premium pay for overtime or for work on holidays, weekends, and late shifts. A survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics disclosed that earnings of the nearly 195,000 production workers within the scope of the study were widely dispersed, with the largest concentration (19 percent) earning from $\$ 1$ to less than $\$ 1.05$ an hour. ${ }^{1}$ For the middle 50 percent of the workers, earnings ranged from $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.70$ an hour. Five percent of the workers earned $\$ 2.50$ or more an hour. Women in production jobs averaged $\$ 1.30$ an hour, while men workers, who accounted for 43 percent of the labor force, averaged $\$ 1.70$ an hour.

In the four regions ${ }^{2}$ having the largest concentration of workers, hourly earnings for production workers averaged $\$ 1.39$ or more. Nationwide averages ranged from $\$ 1.52$ an hour in 3 of the 9 product branches of the industry studied to $\$ 1.33$ in the misses' and children's cement-process and stitchdown shoe branches.

The study also provided information on straighttime hourly earnings for office workers and for selected job classifications of production workers by branch of industry, as well as data on certain establishment practices including hours of work, paid vacations, paid holidays, and on health, insurance, and pension benefits.

## Industry Characteristics

The shoe manufacturing industry in the United States produced approximately 585 million pairs of shoes in $1957,{ }^{3}$ more than 3 pairs for every man,

[^19]woman, and child in the Nation. Shoes are made in a wide variety of sizes, styles, shapes, and materials and by many different methods of construction. Classification by type of shoe refers basically to the means by which the outsole is attached to the other parts of the shoe. Thus, shoes are referred to as sewed, cemented, or nailed. Within each of these groups, there are a number of distinctive methods such as Goodyear-welt, McKay-welt, and stitchdown (sewed shoes), and conventional-lasted and slip-lasted (cemented shoes). Measured in terms of production-worker employment in April 1957, major types of shoe construction were women's cement-process (con-ventional-lasted), 71,000 workers, and men's Good-year-welt dress shoes, 43,000 workers. Among 7 other selected types, employment ranged from about 14,000 to 7,000 (table 1). Plants primarily engaged in producing women's shoes of all types accounted for slightly more than half of the industry's labor force; employment in men's shoe plants accounted for more than a fourth, with misses' and children's and infants' shoe plants accounting for the remainder of the total.

The product mix varied from region to region. Whereas employment in women's shoe plants exceeded that in men's shoe plants by 3 to 1 in the Middle Atlantic and Middle West regions and by 2 to 1 in New England, nearly equal numbers were employed in producing men's and women's shoes in the Great Lakes region. Among these major producing regions, only in the Middle Atlantic region did employment in plants producing misses', children's, and infants' shoes exceed that in men's shoe plants.

New England shoe plants accounted for a third of the production workers in the industry. About 20 percent of the total were employed in the Middle Atlantic region, 16 percent in the Great Lakes, and 14 percent in the Middle West. Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, and Pennsylvania are the leading footwear manufacturing States; together, they accounted for more than half of the industry's work force.

Employment in individual plants within the industry averaged about 250 in April 1957. More than 70 percent of the workers, however, were in plants employing more than 250 workers. By branch of industry, the concentration of employment in these larger factories ranged from nearly 85 percent in the men's Goodyear-welt dress shoe
plants to slightly more than 50 percent in the misses', children's, and infants' stitchdown shoe plants.

Nearly 30 percent of the employment was in communities of 100,000 or more population; among the 4 major regions, the proportion of workers in these communities ranged from nearly 40 percent in New England to less than 20 percent in the Middle West. By branch of industry, the proportion employed in the larger cities ranged from about 45 percent in the women's Goodyearwelt shoe branch to less than 5 percent in establishments primarily manufacturing misses' and children's cement-process shoes (conventionally lasted). Less than 20 percent of the workers in plants producing misses', children's, and infants' stitchdown and women's McKay shoes were employed in the larger communities.

The complexities of shoe manufacturing are such that as many as 200 distinct operations are frequently carried on in a single establishment. Occupations range from those requiring only a brief period of training for the worker to highly skilled jobs involving the cutting and trimming of leather parts. Women outnumber men in the industry by a ratio of 4 to 3 and are employed largely on stitching operations. Men, on the other hand, account for most of the employment in the cutting and lasting operations as well as in the maintenance work in the factory.

Incentive systems of wage payment applied to 71 percent of the production and related workers in the study. The proportion of incentive workers was 38 percent in the Pacific region and from 69 to 74 percent in the other 6 regions for which separate data were compiled. Although a few plants reported production bonus plans, about 95 percent of all incentive workers were paid on a straight piecework basis, with earnings computed on the basis of their individual output. With the exception of maintenance mechanics, janitors, inspectors (crowners), and floor boys or girls, workers in the jobs studied in this survey were generally paid on a piecework basis.
Establishments in which a majority of the production workers were covered by terms of labor-management agreements employed slightly more than half of the industry's workers. Among the four major regions, the proportion of workers covered by agreements ranged from three-fourths in the Great Lakes region to slightly more than a
third in the Middle Atlantic region. Two-thirds of the workers in the Middle West and slightly more than half the workers in New England were employed in establishments with labor-management agreements. The two major unions in the
industry are the United Shoe Workers of America and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, both affiliated with the AFL-CIO. Nonaffiliated unions also have representation in the footwear industry.

TABLE 1. Number and average straight-time hourly earnings 1 of nonsupervisory office and production workers in footwear manufacturing establishments, by selected characteristics, United States and selected regions, ${ }^{2}$ April 1957

| Item | U. S. ${ }^{3}$ |  | New England |  | Middle Atlantic |  | Border States |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | Average hourly earnings 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage } \\ & \text { hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Number of workers | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |
| All nonsupervisory workers | 206, 300 | \$1.46 | 70,460 | \$1. 55 | 40, 456 | \$1.48 | 7,253 | \$1.27 |
| Office workers Production workers | 11,778 | 1.30 | 3,202 | 1.24 | 1,912 | 1.33 | 370 | 1.18 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 194,522 \\ & 83,136 \\ & 111,386 \end{aligned}$ | 1.471.701.1.30 | $\begin{aligned} & 67,258 \\ & 29,532 \\ & 37,726 \end{aligned}$ | 1. 57 <br> 1. 84 <br> 1.36 <br> 1 |  | 1.48 <br> 1.73 <br> 1.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,883 \\ & 2,693 \\ & 4,190 \end{aligned}$ | 1. 281. 411.19 |
| Wen-.-- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38,544 \\ & 18,828 \\ & 19,716 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Establishment size: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $20-250$ workers.....- | $\begin{array}{r} 54,018 \\ 140,504 \end{array}$ | 1.461.47 | 20,76746,491 | 1. 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,613 \\ & 21,931 \end{aligned}$ | 1. 1.45 | 1,4525,431 | 1. 27 |
| Community size: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 100,000 100,000 or more. | $\begin{array}{r} 140,170 \\ 54,352 \end{array}$ | 1. 1.64 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{41,784}{25,474} \end{aligned}$ | 1. 1.62 | 27,19211,352 | 1.37.1.77 | 6,425 | 1. 27 |
| Predominant type of sioe: ${ }^{\text {Men's }}$ Gody |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's Goody ear-welt dress shoes.-- | 42,947 8,042 | 1.52 <br> 1.45 <br> 1.5 | $\begin{gathered} 15,931 \\ 1,966 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1.65 \\ 1.53 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Women's cement-process (conventional-lasted) shoes.------------------1.- | $\begin{array}{r} 70,929 \\ 14,178 \\ 7,363 \\ 8,748 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women's cement-process (silip-lasted) shoes. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.52 \\ & 1.56 \\ & 1.44 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | 31,733 | 1.56 | $\begin{gathered} 11,240 \\ 6,786 \\ 1,231 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } 70 \\ & \text { 1.29 } \\ & 1.35 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Women's Goodyear-welt shoes |  |  | 1,261 | 1. 51 |  |  |  |  |
| Women's McKay shoes (including Littleway) --- |  |  | 6,247 | 1.45 |  |  |  |  |
| tional-lasted) shoes, | $\begin{array}{r} 7,083 \\ 10,877 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } 33 \\ & \text { 1. } 52 \end{aligned}$ | 1,675 | 1.48 | $2,041$ | 1.38 |  |  |
| Misses', children's, and infants' stitehdown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| shoes... | 13, 928 | 1.33 |  |  | $5,355$ | 1.44 |  |  |
|  | Great Lakes |  | Middle West |  | Southwest |  | Pacific |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | Average hourly earnings 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | A verage hourly earnings 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | Average hourly hourly earnings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { orkers } \end{aligned}$ | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | 34, 021 | \$1.45 | 30,633 | \$1. 39 | 5,267 | \$1. 25 | 2,762 | \$1. 58 |
| Office workers. Production workers: Total | 1,994 | 1.29 | 3,595 | 1.37 | 233 | 1.18 | 97 | 1.75 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 32,027 \\ & 11,542 \\ & 20,485 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.46 } 46 \\ & \text { 1.711 } \\ & 1.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,038 \\ & 11,070 \\ & 15,968 \end{aligned}$ | 1.391.561.281 | 5,0341,9211,913 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.26 \\ & 1.38 \\ & 1.18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 665 \\ \mathbf{r} \\ 1,710 \\ \hline 105\end{array}$ | 1. 571. 881.39 |
| Men-..-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Establishment size: |  |  |  |  | 3,113 |  |  |  |
| $20-250$ workers | $\begin{array}{r} 7,063 \\ 24,964 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.38 \\ & 1.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,754 \\ 23,284 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.35 \\ & 1.40 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3,773}^{1,261}$ | 1.15 | $1,921$ | 1.511.73 |
| Community size: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 100,000-- 100,000 or more | 23,9388,089 | 1.411.60 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,169 \\ 4,869 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.35 \\ & 1.59 \end{aligned}$ | 4,632 | 1.26 |  |  |
| Predominant type of shoe: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,665 | 1. 57 |
|  | 11, 124 | 1.53 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9, 851 | 1.42 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,035 \\ 2,92 \\ 1,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.41 \\ & 1.36 \\ & 1.35 \end{aligned}$ | ------..- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,244 \\ 776 \end{array}$ | 1.711.65 |
| Women's Goodyear-welt shoes...-- | 2,137 | 1.54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women's McKay shoes (including Littleway)--. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Misses' and children's Goodyear-welt shoes-...- | $\begin{aligned} & 1,703 \\ & 2,473 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 1. } 29$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Misses', children's, and infants' stitchdown shoes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^20]${ }_{4}^{3}$ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
${ }^{1}$ Establishments were classified on the basis of the major type of shoe produced during the preceding year. The production-worker total includes data for establishments predominantly producing types of shoes other than those shown separately (e. g., nailed shoes, Goodyear turn shoes, and prewelt shoes). Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing house slippers or rubber footwear were excluded from the study.
Nore: Dashes indicate no data reported or data inadequate to meet publlcation criteria.

Table 2.-Percent distribution of production workers in footwear manufacturing establishments, by average straight-time hourly earnings, ${ }^{1}$ United States and selected regions, ${ }^{2}$ April 1957

| A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ (in cents) | U. S. ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | New England | Middle Atlantic | Border States | Great <br> Lakes | Middle W est | Southwest | Pacific |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Men | Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 100 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |  |
| 100 and under 105 | 19.3 | 10.9 | 25.6 | 16.7 | 20.2 | 31.9 | 12.6 | 22.2 | 38.7 | 17.8 |
| 105 and under 110 | 6. 0 | 3. 5 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 5.1 9.1 | 5.7 7.3 | 5. 6 | 2.0 4.8 |
| 110 and under 115 | 7.0 | 4. 7 | 8.8 | 6. 4 | 7.1 | 7. 6 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 5.9 | 4.8 3 |
| 115 and under 120..............- | 5.3 4.7 | 3.6 3.4 | 6.5 5.7 | 4.3 | 5. 4 | 6.1 5.1 | 5. 6 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 6.6 |
| 120 and under 125 | 4.7 | 3. 4 | 6. 3 | 3.8 5.0 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5. 8 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| 130 and under 135 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 5. 1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| 135 and under 140 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| 140 and under 145 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3. 6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2. |
| 145 and under 150 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3. 7 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| 150 and under 160 | 6.5 | 7. 0 | 6.0 | 6. 5 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 7.4 | 6.6 5.3 | 5.2 4.0 | 6.1 |
| 160 and under 170 | 5.2 | 6. ${ }_{5} 1$ | 4.5 | 5.2 4.7 | 4.9 4.3 | 2. 7 | 6.0 4.9 | 4. 6 | 3.6 | 5.8 |
| 170 and under 180 | 4.4 <br> 3 | 5. 5 | 3. 2.4 | 4.7 4.3 | 4.3 3.1 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 4.1 |
| 180 and under 190 and under 200 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 3.4 |
| 200 and under 210 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 3.1 |
| 210 and under 220 | 2.2 | 4.0 | . 9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | . 9 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| 220 and under 230 | 1.7 | 3.3 | . 6 | 2.3 | 2. 0 | . 7 | 1.8 | 1.3 | .4 | 2.4 |
| 230 and under 240 | 1.4 | 2.8 | . 4 | 2.0 | 1. 5 | . 4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | . 4 | 2.3 |
| 240 and under 250 | 1.2 | 2. 4 | .3 | 1. 6 | 1.3 | .5 | 1.1 | . 6 | . 1 | 1.9 |
| 250 and under 260 | 1.0 | 2.1 | . | 1.7 | 1.1 | . 1 | .4 | . 4 | . 1 | 1.7 |
| 260 and under 270 | . 8 | 1.4 | .1 | 1.1 | . 8 | .1 | .4 | . 3 | .1 | 1.2 |
| 280 and under 290 | . 5 | 1.1 | .1 | + 3.8 | 2. ${ }^{6}$ | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 | . 21 | 2.1 |
| 290 and over...- | 1.8 | 4.0 | . 2 | 3.2 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  | 2.1 |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of production workers Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 194,522 \\ \$ 1.47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,136 \\ \$ 1.70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,386 \\ \$ 1.30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 67,258 \\ \$ 1.57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,544 \\ \$ 1.48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,883 \\ & \$ 1.28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,027 \\ \$ 1.46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,038 \\ \$ 1.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,034 \\ & \$ 1.26 \end{aligned}$ | 2,665 $\$ 1.57$ |

[^21]
## Average Hourly Earnings

Footwear employees engaged in nonsupervisory factory jobs averaged $\$ 1.47$ an hour in April 1957, or 12 percent more than in April 1953 when the Bureau last made a comprehensive study of earnings in the industry. ${ }^{4}$ The Federal minimum wage was increased from 75 cents to $\$ 1$ an hour, effective March 1, 1956. In April 1957, 19 percent of the workers were in the $\$ 1$ and under $\$ 1.05$ earnings interval. In April 1953, about 8 percent of the workers were at or near the 75 -cent minimum then in effect. As illustrated in the following tabulation, the degree of clustering at or just above the existing minimum wage varied among regions studied:

|  | Percent of production workers whose average hourly earnings were- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$ 1$ but less than $\$ 1.05$ in April 1957 | 75 but less than 80 cents in April 1953 |
| NewEngland. | 16. 7 | 5. 9 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 20.2 | 7. 3 |
| Border States_ | 31.9 | 13. 8 |
| Great Lakes | 12. 6 | 5. 6 |
| Middle West. | 22. 2 | 9.7 |
| Southwest. | 38. 7 | 21.9 |
| Pacific.- | 17. 8 | 5 |

${ }^{3}$ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately. Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

Although the proportion of workers in 1957 at or near the $\$ 1$ Federal minimum wage was smallest in the Great Lakes region, average hourly earnings for all production workers in that region were exceeded in the New England, Pacific, and Middle Atlantic regions.

Other than the concentration of workers at the entry-level wage, individual earnings in the industry were widely dispersed (table 2). Earnings of the middle half of the workers ranged from $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.70$ an hour. Five percent earned $\$ 2.50$ or more an hour. This comparatively wide dispersion is to be expected in an industry that employs most of its workers on a piecework basis, is widely distributed geographically, and employs a wide variety of production operations with attendant variations in skill and training requirements.

Women averaged \$1.30 an hour, compared with a $\$ 1.70$ average for men. Nearly half the women but less than a fourth of the men had average earnings of $\$ 1$ but less than $\$ 1.20$ an hour. Men's averages were usually 25 to 45 cents higher than

[^22]women's averages in each region and industry branch for which separate data were available. Although averages for women were generally lower than for men employed in the same jobs, the overall differences in average wages noted also were accounted for to a significant extent by differences in the occupational distributions of men and women.

Among the 4 major regions (together accounting for 85 percent of the industry's production workers), average pay levels ranged from $\$ 1.57$ an hour in New England to $\$ 1.39$ in the Middle West. Averages of $\$ 1.48$ and $\$ 1.46$ were recorded for the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, respectively. Averages were lower in the other regions except the Pacific (\$1.57).

Among the 9 selected product branches, nationwide averages ranged from $\$ 1.52$ an hour in plants primarily manufacturing women's conventionally lasted cement-process shoes, men's Goodyear-welt dress shoes, and misses' and children's Goodyearwelt shoes to $\$ 1.33$ in misses' and children's cement-process and stitchdown shoes. Pay relationships among industry branches differed somewhat from region to region.
Nationwide, workers employed in communities of less than 100,000 population averaged $\$ 1.40$ an hour as compared with average earnings of $\$ 1.64$ for workers in larger communities. Within each of the 4 major regions, earnings were higher in communities of 100,000 or more population, by amounts ranging from 13 cents in New England to 40 cents in the Middle Atlantic region.

Earnings comparisons by size of establishment revealed that, in 5 regions, workers in plants with more than 250 workers averaged from 5 to 22 cents more than did workers in smaller plants. In the Middle Atlantic region, however, the average for the "small plant" group was 9 cents above the average for all workers in plants with more than 250 workers. Nationwide and in the Border States, averages for the two plant-size groups differed by only 1 cent.

The foregoing comparisons of production worker earnings do not, of course, isolate the influence of each factor such as product, occupational staffing, size of community, and size of establishment as a determinant of wages. The interrelationship of some of the variables has been suggested in the discussion of industry characteristics.

Office employees accounted for about 5 percent of the industry's employment and averaged $\$ 1.30$ an hour on a nationwide basis. Regionally, averages ranged from $\$ 1.18$ in the Southwest and Border States to $\$ 1.75$ in the Pacific region.

## Occupational Earnings

Average earnings are presented in table 3 for selected plant jobs, grouped according to the general sequence of operations in shoe manufacturing. The first of these, cutting of shoe uppers and linings, is carried on both by hand and machine methods. Average earnings of machine cutters on vamp and whole shoe-numerically the most important men's occupation studied-ranged from $\$ 1.85$ an hour in misses', children's, and infants' stitchdown shoe plants to $\$ 2.18$ in the men's Goodyear-welt dress shoe industry branch, based on national averages.

The several parts of the upper and lining are progressively assembled and stitched, making a completed shoe upper. The majority of the women in the shoe industry were employed as sewing-machine operators on fitting operations. The numerically important group of women sewing decorative designs on shoe uppers (fancy stitchers) had hourly averages ranging from $\$ 1.23$ in plants producing stitchdown shoes to $\$ 1.45$ in plants producing women's cement-process, conventional-lasted shoes. Women top stitchers (sew lining to upper part of shoe) and vampers (sew together the forepart of the upper and the two quarters of the shoe) usually averaged slightly higher pay. Substantial numbers of women were also employed as pasters, backers, or fitters and as floor girls; nationwide averages in the 9 product branches were mostly at the $\$ 1.15-\$ 1.20$ level for these two job categories.

Attachment of the shoe upper and lining to the insole is accomplished by a series of lasting operations, many of them requiring skilled operators. Average hourly earnings for men workers employed as pullover machine operators, bedmachine operators, and side lasters varied widely among product groups and regions. Although nationwide averages for these jobs were mostly at the $\$ 1.60-\$ 2$ level, higher averages were not uncommon, particularly in the women's cementprocess (conventional-lasted), women's McKay,

TABLe 3. Average straight-time hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ of workers in selected production occupations, by selected branches of the footwear manufacturing industry, United States and selected regions, ${ }^{2}$ April 1957

and misses' and children's Goodyear-welt shoe branches.

In the bottoming department, the outsole is permanently attached to the shoe. The means employed to accomplish this identifies the type of shoe made. Men Goodyear stitchers averaged $\$ 1.93$ and $\$ 1.88$ in men's dress and work shoe plants, respectively, and slightly less in other branches. McKay stitchers averaged $\$ 1.57$ in women's McKay shoe plants. Men sole attachers in women's conventional-lasted cement-process shoe manufacture averaged higher earnings than workers in either of the above classifications.

Men employed as edge trimmers were among the highest paid in the industry, with average earnings ranging from $\$ 1.64$ an hour in the misses' and children's cement-process shoe branch to $\$ 2.24$ in the men's Goodyear-welt dress shoe branch.

Earnings of individual workers varied greatly within the same job, branch of industry, and labor market. ${ }^{5}$ The widespread use of incentive pay systems and individual worker differences in output were reflected in the fact that, in many instances, hourly earnings of the highest paid
worker exceeded those of the lowest paid worker in the same job, type of plant, and area by $\$ 1$ or more. Moreover, some workers in comparatively low-paid jobs (as measured by average earnings for all workers) earned more than some workers employed in jobs for which higher averages were recorded.

## Establishment Practices

Data were also obtained on certain establishment practices: minimum entrance and job rates ${ }^{6}$; work schedules; and selected supplementary benefits including paid holidays, paid vacations, retirement plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and hospitalization and surgical benefits (table 4).

[^23]Table 4.-Percent of production workers employed in footwear manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits, ${ }^{1}$ United States and selected regions, ${ }^{2}$ April 1957

| Selected benefits 1 | U. S. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { England } \end{gathered}$ | Middle Atlantic | Border States | Great Lakes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Middle } \\ & \text { West } \end{aligned}$ | Southwest | Pacific |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paid vacations: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Total | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 98 \\ 94 \\ 94 \\ 98 \\ 20 \\ 75 \\ 98 \\ 20 \\ 44 \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 98 \\ 93 \\ 98 \\ 36 \\ 35 \\ 98 \\ 96 \\ 54 \\ 54 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 99 \\ 95 \\ 99 \\ 23 \\ 72 \\ 99 \\ 21 \\ 70 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| After 1 year of service. |  |  |  | ${ }_{92}^{98}$ | 10010096 | 1009999 | 10010091 | 100100 |
| 1 week. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| After 5 years of service 1 week ---------- |  |  |  | 92 98 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 10010016 |
| 2 weeks---------------1. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | 94 | ${ }_{98}^{18}$ | ${ }_{70}^{26}$ |  |
| After 15 years of service. |  |  |  | 9824244 | $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 4 \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | 99 | 1002615 | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 84 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{1}$ weekks-.------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1001684 |
| 3 weeks.------------- |  |  |  |  | 27 69 | 19 79 | 15 60 |  |
| Paid holidays - | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 4 \\ 11 \\ 52 \\ 19 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 9061224399 | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 3 \\ & 23 \\ & 45 \\ & 21 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 4 \\ & 45 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 81 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ \hline 94 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 2 \\ 26 \\ \text { (8) } 60 \end{array}$ | 88 |
| 1-4 days. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{5}$ days...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| 78 days...----- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health, insurance, and pension plans: 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Life insurance---.-.-...........-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 17 83 | 15 69 | 11 | 15 87 | 10 | 3 |
| Hospitalization insurance--..------------ | ${ }_{79}$ | ${ }_{73}$ | 83 <br> 82 | 69 82 | 57 79 | 87 87 | 66 |  |
| Surgical insurance--- | 77 | 71 | 77 | 74 | 79 | 87 |  | 76 |
| Catastrophe insurance. |  |  | 39 | 61 |  | 80 |  |  |
| Retirement pension plan-- |  |  | 38 | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| No health, insurance, or pension plan | 13 | 20 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 28 | 24 |

[^24]do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 15 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 15 years.
$\circ$ Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal
totals. totals.
${ }^{6}$ Less than 0.5 percent.
${ }^{7}$ Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security.

Minimum Rates. Established minimum rates of $\$ 1$ an hour for inexperienced production workers were reported by virtually all of the establishments visited. A few establishments, largely in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, reported higher entrance rates-up to $\$ 1.10$. In about three-fourths of the establishments, $\$ 1$ was also the minimum for workers who had acquired experience on the job. In most of the remaining establishments, $\$ 1.05$ an hour was reported as the minimum job rate; 5 percent of the establishments reported rates of $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.25$.

Scheduled Hours. Work schedules of 40 hours a week were applicable in April 1957 to 95 percent of the production workers within the scope of the survey. Individual plant schedules ranged from 32 to 54 hours a week. About 1 percent of the workers were employed on second shifts, and a few were paid a differential over first-shift rates.

Paid Holidays. Nine-tenths of the production workers were employed in establishments providing paid holidays. Over half of the workers in the industry received 6 days annually, with about a fifth and a tenth receiving 7 and 5 days, respectively.

Regionally, the most common practice in New England and on the Pacific Coast was 7 days a year; 5 days in the Border States; and 6 days in all other regions.

Paid Vacations. Virtually all workers in the industry received paid vacations after qualifying periods of service. Vacation payments in establishments employing 70 percent of the total work force were
determined on the basis of the employee's average earnings for a specified length of time (i. e., 1 week, 2 weeks, etc.). In the remainder of the establishments, payments were based on a stipulated percent of annual earnings; for purposes of presentation, these payments were converted to an equivalent time basis. Nearly 95 percent of the production workers were provided a week's vacation with pay after 1 year of service. With only a few exceptions, a 1 -week vacation also applied to workers with up to 5 years of service. Two weeks' vacation was provided after 5 years of service in establishments employing three-fourths of the workers. Nearly a third of the workers were employed in establishments providing 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years of service.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance benefits, paid wholly or in part by employers, were available to slightly more than three-fourths of the production workers. Sickness and accident and medical insurance benefits were available to two-thirds and half of the workers, respectively. Accidental death and dismemberment insurance was available to a fourth of the workers.

Retirement pension plans were reported in establishments with a sixth of the production workers. These benefits were available to nearly two-fifths of the workers in the Middle Atlantic region and to a fourth in the Great Lakes region. Such plans were in addition to benefits available under Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.
-L. Earl Lewis
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Union Conventions, April 16 to May 15, 1958

| Date | National and international unions | Place |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 12 | United Furniture Workers of America | New York, N. Y. |
| May 12 | Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Am | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| May 12 | United Textile Workers of America | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| May 15 | United Railroad Operating Crafts (Ind | Chicago, Ill. |
| Date | State federations | Place |
| April 20. | Mississippi Labor Council | Jackson |
| May 9. | Colorado Labor Council | Colorado Springs |
| May 14. | Georgia State AFL-CIO | Savannah |

# A New Approach to Collective Bargaining 

Editor's Note.-The following article was excerpted from a paper presented by Harold $J$. Ruttenberg, president of Stardrill-Keystone Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., before the 382d meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board in January 1958. No ellipsis marks have been used to indicate unused portions of the text.

The unions' collective bargaining program [in basic industry] has validity only in the face of industry failure. The 1930's was a period when industry's failures gave birth to the widespread growth of unions in the basic industries. These newly formed or reborn unions formulated a collective bargaining program to fill in the void created by the failure of industry to raise wages to increase purchasing power, reduce hours to spread the work, eliminate wage inequities, modernize working conditions, stop indiscriminate hiring and firing, and correct the other abuses that had developed through unilateral labor policies and actions of management.

This was the unions' collective bargaining program in the thirties, and it still is their basic approach to every new collective bargaining contract [although increased emphasis has been placed on fringe benefits]. Evidence of this conclusion was the revival last year of the 30 -hour week proposal and recent talk about a 3-month vacation program.

There is no single, magic formula for modernizing collective bargaining contracts, nor are strongly held, vested interests or rights easily or quickly yielded or changed.

My premise is that management's acts and deeds, policies and principles, are the basic determinants of union actions and policies. After all, unions came into being as a reaction against management policies, and necessarily their whole orientation is influenced by what management does and says.
[Management, as well as organized labor, has failed to change its basic policy since the 1930's. During that decade, management came to rely on automation as the sole answer to increased wage costs, as the more efficient use of underutilized capacity greatly offset the rising costs.

Since the end of the war, however, automation has proved to be insufficient for controlling price increases.]

The continuous and growing inflationary gap in America's economy is the fundamental development that has rendered obsolete management's sole reliance on automation. In 1957, the inflationary gap was almost 20 percent of our gross national product: $\$ 38$ billion for defense, $\$ 38$ billion for capital expenditures, and a $\$ 6$-billion export-import trade deficit. All of the money paid out in wages, salaries, and dividends to produce 100 percent of the gross national product can be spent to buy only four-fifths of it.

The meaning of the inflationary gap is that automation as the sole answer to increased wage costs is inadequate because the resulting increased productivity is not enough, nor does it come fast enough, to absorb more than a third of the increase in employment costs, [as has been the experience of the United States Steel Corp.] As a consequence, so much of the higher employment costs are passed on in higher prices that the resulting price increases are intolerable.

It therefore follows that the first step is for management to cease relying primarily, if not solely, upon its original concept of automation as the means for increasing productivity.

It is irresponsible for the leaders of industry to make speeches and issue press releases in which they complain about the unions forcing up wage costs faster than productivity is increasing and, at the same time, to deny their employees and the unions the opportunity to participate fully with management in the job of increasing productivity.

The leaders of industry should propose the following collective bargaining program to their employees and their collective bargaining agencies, the unions:

We are continually interested in raising the real income of our employees, no less than you and your unions are interested in raising your real plane of living. We can only do this in the future by joining hands to increase productivity.

We are unable to increase productivity fast enough through automation alone. We are compelled to pass on in higher prices that portion of increased wage costs that cannot be absorbed through higher productivity. You are insulated against these compulsory price increases by having your wages increased automatically as the cost of living goes up. This places both of us in an untenable position with other Americans. We, therefore, propose:

1. To pay higher wages for more production.
2. To provide the maximum capital that our resources permit for the purchase and installation of equipment to increase production.
3. To provide the best management that we can develop.
4. To organize practical means for all employees to cooperate with management to increase production.
5. To enlarge existing, and create new, training schools for the dual purpose of (a) operating and maintaining new equipment at maximum production and (b) retraining for new positions those managerial and operating employees whose old positions have been replaced by new equipment or methods.
6. To negotiate, through collective bargaining agencies, a practical measurement of increased production so that we can pay productivity wage increases semiannually to the extent that production has been increased. This measurement of production shall give the proper weight to the components of increased production, namely: (a) The physical and mental performance of employees; (b) the investment of capital; (c) the contributions of management through improved methods and practices and other managerial skills; (d) the contributions of employees resulting from their cooperation with management to increase production; (e) the effect of the volume of production or the percentage of capacity operations; (f) the product mix; (g) the effect of new materials and the quality of raw materials; and (h) the effect of increases or decreases in the amount of purchased goods and services.
7. To pay one-half of the semiannual productivity wage increases in direct wages, and to place the other half in a separate fund to increase fringe benefits as shall be negotiated annually with collective bargaining agencies.
[You must recognize that] output per man-hour does not measure all of the components of productivity, and this limited measurement reflects much more than just the performance of employees. Your unions cannot claim for you the full benefit of productivity, as these benefits should be distributed equitably to our stockholders who supply the capital, our managers who provide management, and our customers who support our business.

One of the biggest brakes on increased productivity is the pegging of production, which is condoned, if not encouraged, by too many union representatives in far too many places. We recognize that management policies and actions are a factor in employees' pegging output at arbitrary levels. This is obviously among the first problems that will receive our joint attention under this proposal.

We shall approach the negotiation of this proposal with an open mind and in a fair spirit of cooperation. The one fundamental on which we cannot compromise is that money wage increases shall be tied to increased production.
In the administration of this fundamental, we propose to give every employee the fullest opportunity to contribute toward higher productivity, so that he can earn more money by producing more goods.

In my speech before the National Industrial Conference Board in 1956, I said:

I do not believe that the productivity rate for manufacturing and all the services is going to rise fast enough to provide (1) higher living standards for 2.5 million more people every year and also (2) the wherewithal to maintain our military establishment and win the economic war in which we are engaged with the Soviet Union. When the leaders of industry and labor begin to realize that their chariot needs more horsepower than the automationists can put out, they will turn to be "humanationists."

Humanation is the next major development in American industry, and it will naturally result in the current patterns of industrial relations undergoing some major alterations.
Management is willing and well prepared for this second revolution in industrial relations. When the unions won the first revolution in the thirties, the great universities and management organizations began to sow the seeds for this second revolution.

All that is needed now is for the leaders of industry to open the door for management. The labor leaders will quickly adjust themselves to management setting the pace and pattern of collective bargaining and industrial relations. And they will do it with less pain than management [experienced during the] revolution of the thirties.

The progress in management growth and capabilities in the field of human relations since the thirties is a revolution in itself. Management is now breaking through as the dominant partner in the collective bargaining relationship, and the gap with the labor leaders is no longer of serious magnitude.

The gap which I am trying to bridge is the larger one that still persists between the leaders of industry and the labor leaders. There is no denying the competency of labor leaders in conducting group activities. They have much to contribute to the art and effectiveness of management, and have been doing so indirectly and negatively. The time has come for a direct and positive program of cooperation between management and unions to increase productivity.

From my earliest contacts with the men and women who work in our mines, mills, and factories, I have always felt that the greatest single force for increased production lies locked up in their untapped, inherent creativeness. The key to unlocking this great force for greater production is to bring America's workers and their unions into full participation in the creative work of management.

## Union Wage Scales of Local-Transit Operating Employees, 1957

Hourly wage scales of unionized local-transit operating employees in cities of 100,000 or more population rose an average of 8.5 cents, or 4.3 percent, during the 12 months ending July 1, 1957, according to the 37 th annual study of union wage scales in the local-transit industry by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. ${ }^{1}$

Scales were advanced during the year for 98 percent of the workers covered by the survey. Hourly increases of 5 to 7 cents were applicable to slightly more than a fourth of the workers, of 10 to 12 cents for approximately the same proportion, and of 14 cents or more for a seventh. As a result of these widespread wage changes, union hourly scales on July 1, 1957, averaged $\$ 2.08$ for all operators of local-transit equipment. ${ }^{2}$ Negotiated rates of $\$ 2.05$ to $\$ 2.15$ an hour were in effect for slightly more than two-fifths of the operators.

Straight-time weekly work schedules were reported for 94 percent of the operating employees surveyed. They varied from 40 hours to more than 48 , and averaged 41.1 hours. For 3 of every 4 operators, the standard workweek was 40 hours; about 1 of every 12 had a straight-time schedule of 48 hours or more.

Pension program provisions were incorporated in labor-management contracts affecting 96 percent of the transit workers studied. Health and insurance plans were reported for slightly more than 90 percent of the workers included in the study.

## Scale Increases

Of the contracts in effect on July 1, 1957, in the 52 cities surveyed, approximately half were negotiated for 2 years and about a fourth for a longer period. Such multiyear contracts usually provided for one or more interim increases. However, only those scale changes that actually became effective between July 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957, were included in the current survey even though they might have been in contracts negotiated prior to July 1, 1956. The scale changes presented in this report do not reflect the total
wage advances negotiated in individual agreements during the survey year.

The Bureau's index of union hourly wage scales for local-transit operating employees on July 1, 1957, was 52.1 percent above the level of the years 1947-49 (table 1). During the 12 months preceding July 1, 1957, union hourly wage scales of transit operators increased 4.3 percent. The rate of advance was the greatest annual gain registered since the year ending July 1, 1954, when a rise of 5.0 percent was recorded.

Between July 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957, union hourly scales advanced 4.3 percent for operators of 1-man cars and buses; 5.2 percent for those on 2 -man surface cars; and 3.7 percent for elevated and subway operators. In terms of cents per hour, union rates for operators of 1-man cars and buses, who represented 88 percent of all workers studied, advanced 8.5 cents on the average. Motormen and conductors on 2 -man cars and operating employees on elevated and subway cars increased their averages 10 and 7 cents, respectively.

Pay scales were raised during the 12 months ending July 1, 1957, for 98 percent of the 1-man car and bus operators, for 86 percent of those on 2-man cars, and for all of the elevated and subway

[^25]operating employees. Although wage adjustments ranged from 3 cents to more than 18 cents an hour for operators of 1-man cars and buses, approximately half of the operators of such vehicles had their hourly scale advanced at least 8 cents. Scale increases of 5 to 7 cents affected threetenths of these workers; of 10 to 12 cents, a fifth; and of 14 cents or more, a seventh. All of the motormen and conductors of 2-man cars affected by scale revisions had advances of 10 to 15 cents. Among the elevated and subway operators, who are concentrated in 5 major cities, scales increased 3 cents for slightly more than half of the workers and 11.5 cents for 3 of every 10.

On a percentage basis, the increases typically represented gains of 3 to 6 percent for operators on 1-man cars and buses. The gains ranged from 5 to 8 percent for all operators of 2 -man cars and, for elevated and subway operators, from 2 to 3 percent for a third and from 6 to 7 percent for a somewhat larger proportion.

## Current Wage Scales

Negotiated pay scales for local-transit operators generally provided for length of service differ-entials-an entrance rate, one or more intermediate rates, and a maximum or top rate. ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Al}-$ though the time intervals between rate steps varied among cities, 3 or 6 months of employment was the typical period during which the entrance or beginning rate applied. The maximum or top rate was usually reached after 1 year's service. Length of service was not a determining factor in a few cities, as only a single rate was specified.

Hourly entrance or starting rates for operators of 1-man cars and buses on July 1, 1957, ranged from a low of $\$ 1.40$ in Charlotte, N. C., to a high of $\$ 2.24$ in San Francisco, Calif. Maximum or top rates for these operators varied from $\$ 1.50$ an hour in Charlotte to $\$ 2.46$ an hour in Boston for multiunit car operators. In half of the cities surveyed, the top rate for some workers was $\$ 2$ or more an hour. Such top rates were reported for all but 1 of the cities with 500,000 or more population and for almost half of those studied in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group.

[^26]Table 1. Index of union hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees, 1929-57
$[1947-49=100]$

| Date | Index | Date | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929: May 15 | 52.4 | 1944: July 1. | 69.1 |
| 1930: May 15 | 52.9 | 1945: July 1 | 69.9 |
| 1931: May 15 | 52.9 | 1946: July 1 | 81.9 |
| 1932: May 15 | 51.9 | 1947: Oct. 1 | 92.4 |
| 1933: May 15 | (1) | 1948: Oct. 1 | 101. 7 |
| 1934: May 15 | 50.4 | 1949: Oct. 1 | 105. 9 |
| 1935: May 15 | 52.3 | 1950: Oct. 1 | 110.9 |
| 1936: May 15 | 52.7 | 1951: Oct. 1 | 118. 2 |
| 1937: May 15 | 55.2 | 1952: Oct. 1 | 127.0 |
| 1938: June 1 | 56.8 | 1953: July 1 | 129.9 |
| 1939: June 1 | 57.2 | 1954: July 1 | 136.4 |
| 1940: June 1 | 57.9 | 1955: July 1 | 140.4 |
| 1941: June 1 | 60.0 | 1956: July 1 | 145.9 |
| 1942: July 1 | 64.4 | 1957: July 1.... | 152.1 |
| 1943: July 1 | 68.6 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Information not available.
Union scales in effect on July 1, 1957, for localtransit operating employees in cities of 100,000 or more population averaged $\$ 2.08$ an hour. Operators of 1 -man cars and buses averaged $\$ 2.07$, and those on 2 -man cars and on elevated and subway operations, $\$ 2.11$.

Hourly rates of $\$ 2.05$ to $\$ 2.15$ were specified in labor-management contracts for slightly more than two-fifths of the operators of 1 -man cars and buses, and of $\$ 2.15$ to $\$ 2.25$ for a sixth. Rates of $\$ 2.25$ or more affected a tenth, approximately the same proportion as for those with rates of less than $\$ 1.85$ an hour. For motormen and conductors on 2 -man cars, rates ranged from $\$ 1.95$ to $\$ 2.10$ for half of the workers and from $\$ 2.15$ to $\$ 2.25$ for the other half. Among operating employees on elevated and subway systems, a fifth had negotiated scales of $\$ 1.95$ to $\$ 2$; a fourth, of $\$ 2.10$ to $\$ 2.15$; three-eighths, of $\$ 2.15$ or more; and an eighth had scales of less than $\$ 1.95$ an hour.

## City and Regional Rate Differences

City and regional averages, designed to show current rate levels, are of course affected not only by the wide variation of scales which exists among the individual cities, but also by variations in the proportions of union members at each of the graduated scales within cities. These differences are reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of workers employed. Therefore, even though all rates in two areas may be identical, the averages for the two may differ.

On a city basis, average rates on July 1, 1957, varied from $\$ 1.50$ in Charlotte, N. C., to $\$ 2.33$ in Boston, Mass. Scales averaged $\$ 2$ or more in 26 of the 52 cities studied; except for Houston, Tex., all cities with a half million or more population had such averages. Levels of $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2$ prevailed in 18 cities.

During the 12 months ending July 1, 1957, pay scales were adjusted upward for some transit operating employees in all but one of the cities studied. Hourly increases ranged from 3 cents for bus drivers in Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn., and for some operators in New York City, to 37 cents in Omaha, Nebr. Most of the rise in Omaha resulted from a reduction in weekly straight-time hours with no reduction in weekly earnings. The most frequent increases were 5,6 , and 10 cents; each of these increases occurred for some transit workers in 8 or 9 cities. Advances of more than 10 cents were registered by some or all of the operators in 10 cities.

Grouping the cities according to population size showed that average hourly scales on July 1, 1957, were virtually the same for the 2 largest size groups- $\$ 2.14$ in cities of $1,000,000$ or more and $\$ 2.15$ for those of 500,000 to $1,000,000$ population. The average rate for the group with 250,000 to 500,000 population was $\$ 1.98,15$ cents higher than the average for the group with 100,000 to 250,000 population, the smallest size studied.

Table 2. Average union hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees, by region, ${ }^{1}$ July 1, 1957

| Region ${ }^{1}$ | Average rate per hour |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All workers | Operators of 1-man cars and buses | Motormen and conductors of 2-man cars | Elevated and subway operators |
| United States | \$2.08 | \$2. 07 | \$2.11 | \$2.11 |
| New England. | 2.10 | 2.09 |  |  |
| Middle Atlantic | 2.09 | 2. 09 | 2.03 | 2.08 |
| Border States | 2.02 | 2.02 |  |  |
| Great Lakes | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.17 | 2.12 |
| Middle West | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.17 | 2.12 |
| Southwest | 1.85 | 1.84 | 2.03 |  |
| Mountain | 1.83 | 1.83 |  |  |
| Pacific..- | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.12 |  |

[^27]Average rates varied widely among the individual cities in each population group. The range was widest ( 61 cents) in the smallest size group and narrowest ( 12 cents) for the cities of $1,000,000$ or more population. Overlapping of average scales existed among cities in the various population groups. For example, the average hourly rate for Seattle (\$2.24) in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group was higher than all but 2 of the 18 cities with a population of a half million or more: Boston and Milwaukee had levels of $\$ 2.33$ and $\$ 2.24$, respectively.

On a regional basis, scales for local-transit operators averaged highest (\$2.17) in the Great Lakes region and lowest (\$1.68) in the Southeast. Three other regions-New England, \$2.10, Middle Atlantic, \$2.09, and the Pacific, \$2.14-also had average scales in excess of the national level (table 2).

## Related Wage Practices

Standard Workweek. Straight-time weekly work schedules as of July 1, 1957, were reported for local-transit operating employees in 45 of the 52 cities studied. Such weekly schedules affected 94 percent of the local-transit operating employees covered by the survey. The average straighttime workweek for these workers was 41.1 hours, compared with 41.3 hours on July 1, 1956. Reductions in standard weekly straight-time hours were indicated for 5 cities.
Typically, the standard workweek continued to be 40 hours, as it was in the previous year. This schedule, which was in effect in about threefifths of the cities studied, was applicable to all of the operating employees on elevated and subway systems, to two-thirds of those on 2 -man cars, and to about three-fourths of the 1-man car and bus operators. Workweeks of 48 or more hours were reported for 9 percent of the operators on 1-man cars and buses and for 14 percent of the motormen and conductors on 2 -man cars.

Insurance and Pension Plans. Coverage of negotiated health, insurance, and pension plans ${ }^{4}$

[^28]incorporated in labor-management contracts for local-transit operating employees remained virtually unchanged during the year ending July 1, 1957. Negotiated agreements applicable to slightly more than 90 percent of the workers included in this study contained provisions for health and insurance plans. Pension-plan clauses were in contracts applying to 96 percent of the
transit workers studied. Plans financed jointly by workers and employers were in effect for about 4 of every 5 workers provided health and insurance protection, and for 3 of every 5 of those covered by pension programs.

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

# AFI-CIO Meeting on Industrial and Labor Force Changes by 1965 

Changes in labor force participation rates, population size and distribution, plant location, and industrial technology, during the years 195565 , will have many implications for trade unionism, reports presented at the AFL-CIO Conference on the Changing Character of American Industry indicated. ${ }^{1}$ The conference heard forecasts of demographic, industrial, occupational, and regional shifts expected in the Nation's labor force and considered trade union activities in light of the various trends.

## The Labor Force

The size of the labor force will be dependent, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics said, upon population growth (a 25 -million increase is predicted between 1955 and 1965), a rising standard of living, and a high level of production. ${ }^{2}$ Moreover, the part-time job market would condition the labor force activity of married women and young people.

Changes in Characteristics. The population, as projected by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, was expected to rise sharply in the age group 14 to 24 . The age group 25-44 would show almost no change, but there would be substantial growth in the age group 45 and over. Labor force participation rates, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, ${ }^{3}$ were expected to increase among women-particularly among married women over age 35 whose children are of school age or older-and to decline
among young persons (aged 14-24) and men 65 years of age or more. The Nation's labor force would increase by 10.5 million, or nearly 17 percent. Most of the increase in the labor force, thus, would occur among women aged 35 and over and among workers aged $14-24-4$ million in each of these two categories or, together, about four-fifths of the total increase. The number of part-time workers would also increase by 3.7 million.

Possible effects of automation were noted. The large increase in women workers will come at a time when changing technology is restricting some of the traditional areas of job opportunities for women, the Commissioner observed. In the subsequent discussion, Mr. Jacobs contended that the projections underestimated the possible adverse effects of the rapidly growing office technology on white-collar workers.

Shifts in the industrial and occupational distribution of employment would probably accompany the 1955-65 increase in the labor force. Mr. Clague noted particularly that agricultural employment would continue to decline (falling by

[^29]about 1 million, or 11 percent, to 5.7 million) and that the number of nonfarm wage and salary workers would expand by about 19 percent above the 1956 figure of 51.9 million. Among nonfarm wage and salary workers, the increase will be most rapid for white-collar workers.

Wage and salary employment would increase in all major industry divisions. A rise of about one-third was forecast for finance, insurance, and real estate and of almost one-fourth for contract construction. In trade, a 20 -percent rise in employment by 1965 was predicted, and a larger rise in the service industries. An employment gain of more than a sixth was projected for the mining division and about that for government. Transportation and public utilities would show about a 10-percent gain.

A 15 - to 20 -percent rise in manufacturing employment was predicted by 1965, with the rise for durable-goods industries (about 22 percent) approximately twice that for nondurable-goods industries. Within the durable-goods group, metalworking industries would show the largest increases. Among the nondurables, chemicals and paper would have the largest relative increases in employment. There may be declines of more than 10 percent in leather, and of 5 to 10 percent in both the textile and tobacco industries.

Employment would increase more rapidly among white-collar workers than among bluecollar workers, the total increases being 6.7 and 3.3 million, respectively. Also, each of the whitecollar groups is expected to grow faster than the labor force as a whole. Clerical and kindred workers, the most numerous group, would increase about one-fourth by 1965. Professional, technical, and kindred workers were expected to expand approximately 43 percent. The sales and managerial groups would show the smallest riseabout one-fifth.

A continuing rise in skill level will characterize the blue-collar group, and there will be divergent trends. Skilled workers may increase by more than 1.5 million-or at a somewhat faster rate than the total labor force-with the large increase in construction employment and the growing need for skilled maintenance and repair men.

Operatives (e. g., single-machine operators, assembly workers, truckdrivers) would expand by 1.7 million, or about 13.5 percent. In past
decades, mechanization had greatly increased the number of operatives, but recent advances can permit great production gains without commensurate increases in the number of semiskilled workers. However, Mr. Clague reminded the conference that the introduction of automatic machinery and equipment has been and is expected to continue to be gradual. Moreover, he said, the extension of mechanization in many plants will require additional semiskilled workers in large numbers.

Employment of laborers has remained relatively stable in recent years and little change in the number employed was expected.

The service group of workers is expected to expand by about 1.5 million, reflecting the anticipated rise in population and levels of income.

Regional Shifts. Some indications of the future locational pattern of industry were presented by Professor Isard. In a future peacetime economy, he suggested, the Pacific and Gulf Coast States and their adjoining "satellite" States are likely to show higher relative employment gains than the Nation as a whole. Areas showing less than the national rate of change would likely include areas in New England (exclusive of Connecticut), the Pittsburgh area and other interior parts of the Middle Atlantic States, the Youngstown and Detroit areas, and some other areas in the East North Central region. Analysis of expenditures for new construction suggested that the Northeast would continue to show relative losses in manufacturing employment, and that the West South Central and Pacific regions would show the major gains. Other factors affecting regional trends included the changes in utilization of coal and other natural resources, sources of cheap power, decentralization of the auto industry, suburbanization, and expansion of the tourist industry, as well as past trends.

The conclusions were based largely on an analysis of regional rates of growth in population and nonagricultural employment ${ }^{4}$ (total and by industry division) in the periods 1939-56 and 1947-

[^30]$56 .^{5}$ Differences between actual regional rates of growth and the rates which would have prevailed had each region grown at the national rate were used as a measure of regional "shifting," but Professor Isard cautioned that such "shifting" did not imply that any physical movement across regional boundaries had actually taken place. Manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade revealed relatively the most "shifting"-in terms of number of jobs. On the basis of the proportion of jobs affected by "shifting," mining ranked first, with finance, insurance, and real estate second. The least relative "shifting" occurred in transportation and public utilities and in service and miscellaneous industries. ${ }^{6}$

Manufacturing made great shifts from the Northeast (New England's heaviest losses occurred in this field) and, following 1947, by far the greatest gains occurred in the Pacific, West South Central, and South Atlantic regions. In wholesale and retail trade, there was considerable shifting, especially away from the West North Central and Middle Atlantic regions, and toward the three Southern regions. Other trends, in summary, were that mining employment lost heavily in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East South Central regions. Finance, insurance, and real estate experienced relatively large declines in the Middle Atlantic and very significant gains in the South Atlantic and Mountain regions. Govern-

[^31]ment employment had large declines in the Middle Atlantic and significant gains in the West and South. The Pacific region was the fastest growing over the whole period 1939-56, though, except in manufacturing, the gains slowed considerably after 1947. During 1947-56, the Mountain region surpassed others in rate of growth.

## Implications for Unions

To meet the problems raised by the occupational, industrial, and geographic shifting of the labor force, the conference discussion suggested a four-pronged approach-organizing, bargaining, training, and legislation. Moreover, it underscored the necessity for resolving conflicts that may develop within and between unions, especially jurisdictional disputes.

As devices for encouraging discussion and compromise prior to formal bargaining or other concrete action, Mr. Taylor cited the practice of forming departmental groupings within the Federation and the needle trades plan, capped by a Joint Wage Board. Stronger bargaining roles have been assigned to professional, technical, and office workers, as well as to skilled workers, Mr . Jacobs indicated, referring to UAW convention action in $1957 .{ }^{7}$

Interunion jurisdiction has been complicated by the industrial changes, Professor Taylor pointed out. He observed that it has become virtually impossible to obtain a definition of exclusive jurisdiction that will be operative automatically and self-effectuating. He cited the CIO jurisdictional disputes plan as a notable adjustment to changed circumstances, though the approach would not, he thought, apply to job jurisdiction. Mr. Jacobs suggested that some very interesting jurisdictional questions would show up within the industrial union structure if the process, rather than the job, became the definitive factor.

The principal collective bargaining approaches to coping with plant relocation were reviewed by Mr . Brandwein. Lengthy discussion of this problem dealt with the needs of workers at both new and abandoned locations. A union may try to get the company to maintain operations where it is, Mr. Brandwein said. For example, in the garment, millinery, and shoe industries, characterized by small plants, unions have negotiated
contract pledges that the plant will remain in its present location. A union may also cooperate in efforts at modernization, so as to avoid a move. Also, unions have sought to eliminate geographical differentials in wages and other conditions, particularly in multiplant companies. If a plant does move, the union may try to get the affected workers transferred to jobs at the new place at comparable pay with full retention of accumulated rights, and to secure financial aid (e. g., severance pay and compensation for accrued rights) for workers who do not want to move. ${ }^{8}$ In addition, the union usually attempts to spread the move over an extended period to permit the cutback in work force to occur through attrition and normal retirements. Unions have sought and obtained payment of all moving expenses for the worker, as well as some extra adjustment expenses.

Also with regard to collective bargaining, Mr. Taylor suggested the desirability of reviewing policies regarding such matters as adjustment of wage rates to reflect increased productivity; job seniority-formerly designed primarily to apply to promotions; and job evaluation, where fringe benefits and other gains have increased the value of a worker's job.

In unions' review of their policies in the light of the labor force changes, Mr. Henle suggested that consideration be given to the following points:

What is the best method for organizing groups of workers which include a large proportion of youngsters or older women? To what extent is it necessary to develop new techniques to better organize clerical and technical workers?

How can unions with a broader membership base make effective provision for minority groups of clerical and technical workers? Are any changes necessary to adapt union methods to the increasing number of women workers?

What policies on such issues as wages and seniority provide the best balance between full-time and part-time workers? Does the increased emphasis on skill require any change in attitudes toward wage differentials for skilled workers? Are special approaches to wages and grievances required to meet the needs of white-collar workers?

What educational methods can be utilized to provide newcomers to the labor movement an understanding of its

[^32]history, objectives, and programs? What measures can be taken more effectively to gain general public understanding and support of the need for trade unions for all types of workers?

* Union organizing might be more difficult, some conference speakers believed. "During the next 10 years," Mr. Henle advised, "American unions will find in the labor market a steadily increasing proportion of workers who have . . . not been exposed to the hardships around which unionism has traditionally been built, and whose jobs will largely be those in which unions have generally not been accepted." Mr. Boggs summed up by saying that the problem will be accentuated in areas where labor is least organized and least troublesome in areas best organized.

Union training programs would require review. Current UAW bargaining demands, Mr. Jacobs indicated, include a proposal to lift the maximum age of 25 for apprentices in order to channel displaced production workers into skilled trades. Mr . Boggs suggested the expansion or inauguration of training and educational programs, including apprenticeships and on-the-job training, that would enable workers to meet the higher standards anticipated. "There is still urgent need," Mr. Clague said, "for a more skilled, more versatile, and a better trained labor force. Labor, management, educational institutions, and government at all levels must cooperate on this problem."

To control plant closings and provide funds with which to aid communities and individuals, Mr. Barkin recommended, as a legislative approach: (1) Revision of the Internal Revenue Code to discourage purchase of enterpriseswith subsequent plant closings-by buyers primarily interested in the tax advantages of the loss carryover provisions contained in sections 381-382; and (2) creation of a special fund for direct financing of benefits to the individuals and communities affected. He also stated that to assist individual workers affected by plant closings, legislation should provide for extended unemployment benefits, severance pay, maintenance and vocational and educational training during adjustment, food distribution programs, assistance to workers moving to a new area, job placement assistance through the United States Employment Service, and earlier retirement under the Federal social security system.

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases* 

Labor Relations

Discretionary Licensing of Union Organizers. The United States Supreme Court invalidated ${ }^{1}$ on constitutional grounds a city ordinance which made the licensing of membership solicitors for dues-collecting organizations contingent on the discretion of city officials, and reversed a conviction of a union organizer for failure to register under this ordinance before soliciting union membership.

The nine-section municipal ordinance provided that, before any person solicited members for any organization or union to which such members were required to pay dues or other fees, the solicitor must obtain a permit from city officials. In passing upon any application under the ordinance, the city officials were to consider the character of the applicant, the nature of the business of the organization, and the effect of the organization upon the "general welfare of the citizens" of the city. The ordinance also provided that if the person desiring the license received compensation of any sort for obtaining members, a fee of $\$ 2,000$ per year and $\$ 500$ for each member obtained must be paid to the city. Criminal penalties were provided for soliciting members without a permit.

The union organizer convicted of soliciting members without a permit in this case had been in the city "going around talking to some of the women to organize the factory workers" employed in a nearby town and had held meetings at the houses of some of these women. She had told the workers that membership dues in the union would be 64 cents per week but would not be payable until the employees were organized. No money was accepted. Blank membership cards were given out and the organizer explained that the immediate objective was to "have enough cards signed to petition" the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election. The organizer had made no application for a license under the statute.

On appeal of the conviction in a lower court, a State appellate court had refused to consider the organizer's attack on the unconstitutionality of the statute, on the grounds that she had not properly raised the constitutional question because she had made no attempt to comply with the ordinance and had not challenged the ordinance by section but in total. ${ }^{2}$

In reversing the decision of the State court, the United States Supreme Court, with two justices dissenting, rejected the contention that the constitutionality of the statute was not properly raised. It held that the organizer had properly challenged the ordinance in total as all parts of it related to her activities and all sections of the ordinance were interrelated. Consequently, the Court found that it had jurisdiction to consider the constitutional question.
The Court held that the ordinance, which contained no definite standards for the granting of a permit, made the enjoyment of the freedom of speech protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution dependent solely upon the will of the city officials. Consequently, the ordinance was an unconstitutional prior restraint upon the exercise of liberty protected by the Constitution.

## Employer Liability After Business Disposal. A

 Federal court of appeals held ${ }^{3}$ that an employer who sold a part of his business in which discriminatively discharged employees had been employed was liable for their loss of employment after the sale and that he must reinstate them in employment in his remaining business.In this case, a common carrier for hire had maintained an intrastate shuttle-bus line as well as an interstate (long-line) bus operation. Shortly after a union attempted to organize the carrier's employees, the employer discharged, ostensibly for cause, two of his drivers-a shuttle-bus driver and a long-line bus driver. A few months later, the employer sold his shuttle line to a competitor and terminated the employment of those em-

[^33]ployees engaged in that operation. Subsequently, the union filed charges of unfair labor practices with the National Labor Relations Board.

The NLRB had found ${ }^{4}$ that the two employees had been discharged because of union activities and that the employer had disposed of the shuttlebus route and had discharged the other shuttlebus drivers for discriminatory reasons in violation of the National Labor Relations Act. It ordered the discharged employees for whom jobs were not available in the employer's interstate line placed on a preferential hiring list and ordered the employer to compensate these drivers for all loss of earnings.

The court distinguished the decision in this case from another ${ }^{5}$ in which it refused to enforce a Board order imposing liability on an employer after the date he had sold his entire enterprise and in which it had held that the employer's motive in selling was immaterial. It found that the present Board order was not based on any control by the employer of the portion of the business sold, but was directed only to reinstatement in the employer's existing business. Consequently, the court found that the Board's remedy was proper and enforceable.

Enforcement of Arbitration Awards. A Federal district court found ${ }^{6}$ that it had jurisdiction under section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act to enforce an arbitration award which made an employer liable for the vacation pay of his union employees.

In this case, the employer and the union submitted the issue of the former's liability for vacation pay to an arbitrator. Upon the employer's failure to comply with the arbitrator's decision, the union moved for summary judgment in the district court. The employer contended, in moving for dismissal on jurisdictional grounds, that the action was, in effect, one to recover accrued wages and that the Federal district court only had jurisdiction if the action was collective in character and not "uniquely personal.""

The court, distinguishing this case from a Supreme Court decision ${ }^{8}$ on which the employer had based his contention, found that, although the arbitration award specified certain amounts were due to individual employees, the claims were not uniquely personal rights of the individual employees so as to deny the court jurisdiction under
section 301. According to the court, the arbitration provisions of the collective bargaining agreement made the enforcement of vacation pay awards a collective right of the union. Relying upon another Supreme Court decision ${ }^{9}$ which upheld a union's rights to compel an employer to arbitrate under section 301, the court held that it had jurisdiction to enforce an arbitration award already made.

Voluntary Adjustment in Union Jurisdiction. The NLRB dismissed a complaint ${ }^{10}$ against an international union and one of its locals, which attempted to force an employer to assign work to their members instead of members of another union, on the grounds that an agreed upon method existed for settling the dispute despite the fact that they refused to comply with it. The Board based its decision on its present procedural rules, although it found that these rules were erroneous and contrary to the provision and purpose of the National Labor Relations Act. It announced that the rules will be changed.

In this case, the Lathers had struck to compel the employer to assign certain work to their members instead of those of a Carpenters union. The strike was discontinued, as a result of an agreement in a Federal district court injunction proceeding, prior to the issuance of the complaint against the Lathers unions' alleged violation of section 8 (b) (4) (D) of the National Labor Relations Act. The complaint also stated that the unions involved were bound by an agreement to settle jurisdictional disputes under the procedures of the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Industry as they were members of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations which had set up that board. Thereafter, the joint board issued a decision awarding the disputed work to the Carpen-

[^34]ters union. The Lathers unions denied that they were bound by the joint board decision and refused to abide by it. The NLRB regional director had brought the unfair labor practice charge without instituting a hearing proceeding under section $10(\mathrm{k})$, which empowers the Board to determine the nature of a jurisdictional dispute unless satisfactory evidence that the parties have adjudicated or agreed upon methods for voluntary adjustment of the complaint is presented, and which provides that upon "voluntary adjustment of the dispute, such charge shall be dismissed."

The NLRB found that the Lathers unions were bound by the determination of the joint board, despite their contentions, because they continued to belong to the AFL-CIO department, and that an agreed upon method for settling the dispute existed. Construing the present NLRB rules to require dismissal of a complaint where such an agreed upon method existed, even though the machinery for resolving the dispute had broken down, the Board, with one member dissenting, held that the Administrative Procedure Act and "the elementary matter of fairness in the administration of the [National Labor Relations] Act" required that these rules be followed even though they were "inconsistent with the statutory scheme and intent."

However, the Board construed the NLRA to permit the institution of an unfair labor practice complaint proceeding under section 8 (b) (4) (D) without the prerequisite of a hearing and determination under section $10(\mathrm{k})$ "if it appears that there exists an agreed upon method of voluntary adjustment which has broken down in settling an underlying jurisdictional dispute." According to the Board, section $10(\mathrm{k})$ should be interpreted to allow an unfair practice charge to remain alive until a final settlement of a dispute is made, so that unfair labor practice action may be immediately taken against a party that resorts to a jurisdictional strike despite the existence of an agreed method of adjustment.

## Unemployment Compensation

Disqualification for Misconduct. A Michigan circuit court held ${ }^{11}$ that misconduct which will

[^35]disqualify a claimant for benefits under the unemployment compensation law does not include all forms of immoral or illegal conduct, but only conduct of such a nature and severity as to give real concern to the employer. In this case, the claimant was observed in the act of accepting and pocketing a can of apple juice which had been stolen from the employer, and was discharged. A referee found that claimant's actions constituted misconduct within the meaning of section 29 (1) (a) (2) of the Michigan Employment Security Act and sustained the disqualification for benefits, but was reversed by the Michigan appeal board. On appeal, the circuit court ruled that equating criminal and civil penalties was incorrect, and that the basic legal question involved was whether the claimant's actions, considered in the light and purpose of the unemployment compensation act, were of sufficient import and seriousness to be defined as misconduct "for the purposes of this statute."

Basing its decision on the dissenting opinion in Cassar v. Employment Security Commission, ${ }^{12}$ the court stated: "There is no question but what the action of the claimant in receiving the can of apple juice and putting it in his pocket was wrong. There is no question but what such action cannot be justified either morally or legally. But such a finding does not in and of itself establish such misconduct in connection with his employment as to give rise to the serious consequences that will follow the interpretation of the statute sought by the appellants." Concluding that the misconduct contemplated by the statute must be of a nature and severity to give "real concern," the court held that the de minimis doctrine was applicable in the instant case and affirmed the finding of the appeal board which had awarded benefits to the claimant.

## Veterans' Reemployment

Reinstatement of Construction Laborer. A recent decision of a United States district court ${ }^{13}$ dealt with the reemployment rights of a veteran who worked as a laborer on construction projects of a contractor before military service. The veteran in this case had worked for the employer during 6 months before his military service. During that period, breaks of a day or two had occurred in his work after completion of one project and before
commencement of another. On October 31, 1951, he had stopped work, telling his employer that he intended to enlist. He did not enlist at once but did do so on November 19, 1951. When he applied for reinstatement on November 16, 1953, the construction job on which he had last worked was finished. The employer told him that work was slow and he would see what he could do.

After requesting work several times, the veteran refused a position which the employer offered on April 16, 1954, and for which the veteran would have needed transportation. In his preservice job, the veteran neither needed nor was paid for transportation. No other work was offered and the veteran was unemployed until May 15, 1954. During the period of the veteran's postservice unemployment, only one employee-a union shop steward-was employed continuously; from time to time during that period, however, other laborers had been employed. The veteran sued the employer for damages and recovered.

The court disallowed the employer's first defense, that because of the gap between his resignation and his enlistment the veteran did not leave his position to enter military service, finding as a fact that he had done so.

In rejecting the second defense, that the position of laborer in the construction industry was a "temporary" position which could not be a foundation for reemployment rights, the court's ruling for the veteran proceeded on the following reasoning: the employer had proved that, because of the nature of the construction industry, his need for common labor was uneven and all such labor was hired "by the job"; but because the employer employed many laborers, holding their positions to be "temporary" would "do violence to the congressional purpose, removing, by a simple contrivance, a large segment of his employees from the purview of the act." The court held that such positions must not be considered "temporary" where there was either a right or a custom of reemployment when the position was not continuous. In this case, it found that there was
a custom, not a right. "The important matter is whether plaintiff was consistently treated by defendant as employable for regularly available common labor."

The existence of several short breaks in the 6 months of preinduction employment was consistent with a position "other than temporary," according to the court. The conclusion did not depend on whether the laborer was "transferred" or "rehired" on the next construction projects after these breaks. In this connection, the court noted that the only seniority recognized was priority for a regular union steward, a priority which the court held applicable even in fixing statutory rights. The court remarked, however, that among common laborers employed by a contractor, the absence of seniority might even mean a certain amount of preference for the veteran.

The court also concluded that the veteran was not required to accept the position offered. The absence of need for transportation in his preservice position implied that his position was within the territorial jurisdiction of the local laborers' union. The employer, therefore, did not offer a "like" position and the veteran properly refused it.

The court further held that the veteran was not entitled to work in his former or a "like" position while the only person working was the regular union steward, because of the special priority attached to that office. On the other hand, though no work was available when the veteran applied for restoration, his rights were violated whenever the employer thereafter called on the union to supply laborers instead of assigning the work to the veteran.

Finally, the court decided that the employer's bona fide belief that the veteran had no statutory right to reemployment was no defense. Damages were awarded, in terms of pay with interest from the date of suit, for all hours when any person except the shop steward was employed in a laborer's position.

## Chronology of Recent Labor Events

January 3, 1958

An order of the Oregon State Wage and Hour Commissioner went into effect, raising the minimum hourly wages for women and minor workers in the laundry and dry cleaning industry from 60 to 75 cents immediately and to 80 cents on July 3, and providing for time and one-half rates for work in excess of 8 hours daily or 44 hours weekly.

On January 24, the Pennsylvania Secretary of Labor and Industry promulgated orders setting new minimum wage rates for women and minor workers in the State's restaurants, hotels, and motels, effective May 12, 1958, ranging from 58 cents to $\$ 1.05$, depending on whether the workers receive tips and/or meals. The orders also increased the ratio of learners to total employment from 1 in 10 to 1 in 3 , and lengthened the learner period from 480 to 600 hours, or 3 months.

## January 4

A Federal district court in Washington, D. C., acting on the request of three Massachusetts locals of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.), which claimed they had been denied a hearing before the Subversive Activities Control Board, issued a temporary restraining order holding up the Justice Department's efforts to have the Board declare the UE Communist-infiltrated. (See Chron. item for Aug. 24, 1954, MLR, Oct. 1954.) Ten days later, the order was extended indefinitely, pending further preliminary hearings before the Board.

## January 8

John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio), labor racketeer and former union official, was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions of New York City to serve 15 to 30 years in prison for extorting money from employers by the use of pickets. (See Chron. item for July 25, 1957, MLR, Sept. 1957.)

## January 9

Representatives of the Teamsters Central Conference locals ratified two 3 -year contracts providing for hourly wage increases of 10 cents on February 1 and 7 cents in each subsequent year, incorporation into the base rate of the 10 -cent hourly increase over the last 3 years, and other improvements for approximately 160,000 road and local cartage drivers in 13 midwestern States.

## January 10

Announcement was made by the Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses of an agreement with the Trans-World Airlines, providing for a union shop and dues checkoff, wage increases of $\$ 43$ to $\$ 58$ a month, and other improvements for 1,500 hostesses and flight pursers. It was the union's first union-shop pact with a major airline.

## January 11

The Communications Workers and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. signed a 16 -month contract providing for weekly wage increases for 25,000 employees$\$ 2$ to $\$ 4$ for long distance operators and $\$ 1$ to $\$ 5$ for maintenance men in 42 States and the District of Columbia. (See also p. 298 of this issue.)

## January 13

The U. S. Supreme Court, in Staub v. City of Baxley, laid aside a union organizer's conviction under an ordinance of the city of Baxley, Ga., forbidding solicitation of members for dues-collecting organizations without a license issuable by the city authorities at their discretion, and declared the statute unconstitutional as abridging free speech guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments. (See also p. 291 of this issue.)

The United Hatters ended their first nationwide strike by agreeing with the industry's representatives on a contract calling for wage increases and other improved benefits for 22,000 workers. (See also p. 298 of this issue.)

## January 16

Announcement was made that, in order to save jobs for 100 workers scheduled for layoff, Local 101 of the United Rubber Workers in Detroit agreed with the United States Rubber Co. on a shorter workweek ( 32 instead of 40 hours) for employees in some departments, with resulting reduction in pay. The step was taken after 410 employees were laid off and 645 others were scheduled to go soon thereafter.

## January 17

The National Labor Relations Board, in a policy revision, decided it will take up future unfair labor practice complaints in jurisdictional disputes in cases where voluntary dispute-adjustment machinery exists "if it appears that [the machinery] has broken down in settling an underlying jurisdictional dispute." The case was Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union and Acoustical Contractors Association of Cleveland. (See also p. 292 of this issue.)

## January 20

Painters District Council No. 14 and the Painting and Decorating Contractors Association of Chicago agreed
upon a 2 -year contract covering 14,000 workers, providing hourly wage increases totaling $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour and employer contributions of 10 cents per man-hour to a pension fund. (See also p. 299 of this issue.)

The Court of General Sessions of New York City sentenced James T. Atkins, international president of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, to 1 year in jail for taking a $\$ 100$ bribe from a union member to get him a job on a ship.

## January 21

President Eisenhower, acting under the Railway Labor Act, created an emergency board to study a dispute between Eastern Air Lines, Inc., and the Flight Engineers union. A week later, the President established a similar board to study the company's dispute with the Air Line Pilots Association. An issue in both disputes is whether jet airliners should carry a flight engineer or a third pilot.

## January 23

President-elect James R. Hoffa and other newly elected officers of the Teamsters took office, after the suit challenging the validity of the union's last convention (see Chron. item for Nov. 4, 1957, MLR, Jan. 1958) was halted indefinitely by a consent decree of the Federal district court in Washington, D. C., giving effect to the convention's decisions but appointing a 3 -member board to monitor union activities for 1 year or until the next Teamster convention. (See also p. 300 of this issue.)

The New York State Court of Appeals upheld an arbitrator's award enjoining a union from continuing a slowdown in violation of a collective bargaining agreement, since the agreement stipulated speedy arbitration of disputes and nothing short of an injunction could satisfy this provision. The case was In re Ruppert.

## January 24

A spectal 3-day convention of the United Auto Workers ended in Detroit, having adopted bargaining goals for the union's forthcoming contract negotiations with the automobile industry, including a profit-sharing plan proposed by President Walter P. Reuther. (See also p. 270 of this issue.)

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers, recently expelled from the AFL-CIO (see Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958), failed to obtain a New York State supreme court temporary injunction to prevent officers of locals 50 and 51 in New York City from representing
their organizations as having seceded from the international and to deprive them of control over their locals' funds. The petitioners, on behalf of the international, claimed the locals' announced disaffiliation was invalid under the international's constitution and that the constitution gives the international control over funds of locals in case of secession. The court questioned the constitutional authority of the specially appointed petitioning officials themselves and said that an injunction would harm the locals' interests in their funds.

## January 27

E. R. Souibb \& Sons, a pharmaceutical manufacturer, and 2 Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers locals announced agreements on new contracts, later ratified by union members, calling for an average 11-cent hourly package for 3,500 workers in the company's Brooklyn, N. Y., and New Brunswick, N. J., plants. (See also p. 299 of this issue.)

The U. S. Supreme Court denied review in A. H. Bull Steamship Co. v. Seafarers' Union, thereby in effect affirming a decision of the Federal court of appeals in New York City (see Chron. item for Nov. 21, 1957, MLR, Jan. 1958) that the Norris-LaGuardia Act bars Federal district courts from issuing antipicketing injunctions under the Taft-Hartley Act, in order to specifically enforce nostrike agreements.

## January 29

The U. S. Senate, approving the continuation of the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field until January 31, 1959, increased the committee's authorized expenditures for the coming year $\$ 20,000$ over last year's $\$ 500,000$. (See Chron. item for Jan. 30, 1957, MLR, Mar. 1957.)

On January 31, the committee wound up its 9-day investigation of the Union of Operating Engineers, having received evidence and heard testimony charging abuses of the union's funds and other malpractices by its local and international officials, including President William E. Maloney. The committee's chairman referred to Maloney as controlling the union "through his association with mobsters and racketeers." (See also p. 301 of this issue.)
The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court announced its decision upholding the right of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor to discipline longshoremen found guilty of misconduct in waterfront strikes. The case stemmed from the longshoremen's prolonged strike in 1954 (see Chron. item for Apr. 1, 1954, MLR, June 1954).

## Developments in Industrial Relations*

## Bargaining Proposals and Wage-Cost Issues

On January 13, the United Automobile Workers international executive board made public its 1958 collective bargaining proposals for the automobile industry, which in addition to "basic minimum" economic demands also called for a profit-sharing plan. ${ }^{1}$ According to Walter P. Reuther, president of the union, the UAW's basic wage demands would "realistically reflect the increase in national productivity possible with our present day economy . . . [and] would add nothing to unit costs of production and would be noninflationary." He noted that "the rate of productivity advance in the economy as a whole, as calculated from Bureau of Labor Statistics data, was 3.9 percent per year during the entire postwar period, 1947 through $1956 \ldots{ }^{2}$ Other proposals included elimination of wage-rate inequities, a liberalized cost-of-living escalator provision, a "substantial increase in supplemental unemployment benefits," and pension and hospitalmedical insurance improvements.
"Unless," Mr. Reuther declared, "a substantial portion of excessive profits is diverted into consumer purchasing power through higher wages and lower profits, the existing imbalance between productive power and purchasing power will continue, creating the danger that the already serious present recession will spiral into one of much more serious proportions."
The union also advanced a proposal that major automobile companies, after meeting basic wage and salary costs and after setting aside basic dividends for payment to stockholders, share their profit above 10 percent on net capital before taxes. Distribution of such profits would be made on the following basis: One-half of the excess profits to go to stockholders and executives; one-fourth to wage and salary workers; and
one-fourth to consumers through a year-end rebate. Spokesmen for the major auto companies immediately charged that the union's bargaining proposals were inflationary and unrealistic. ${ }^{3}$

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America, announced on January 24 , following a meeting of the CWA's 57 -member policy committee, that, as an aid in shaping the union's bargaining demands, he would "ask the CWA executive board to authorize me to ask the Secretary of Labor to appoint a fact-finding board of eminent Americans to hear our beliefs and guide us in our demands."

The policy committee had met to hear reports on economic trends and the problems of telephone rate regulations before drafting 1958 demands. Mr. Beirne explained that the purpose of the committee (established by a CWA constitutional change in 1957) was to seek attainable objectives based on recognition that the Bell System is a public utility depending on rates fixed by Federal and State regulatory bodies.

Negotiations with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. begin this spring, at which time the union plans to ask for "an equitable and substantial general wage increase" and liberalized vacation benefits. Mr. Beirne denied any suggestion that the present "softness" of the economy made wage and price rises inadvisable; on the contrary, he asserted that higher wages would "bolster consumer purchasing power, which is the key to an urgently needed upswing in the economic cycle."

In a speech before the third annual forecasting luncheon of the Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank, the vice president and general counsel of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Leland Hazard, declared that management must call a halt to

[^36]"creeping inflation" by refusing wage increases, even if the refusals resulted in strikes. Mr. Hazard warned against the "vicious cycle" of "higher wages, higher prices," and advocated an open conference between top-level officials of labor, management, and Government to discuss the problem of wages and prices.

Against this background of conflicting views regarding wage-rate increases and their effect on the current economic situation, President Eisenhower in his economic report to the Congress of the United States noted the responsibility of management, labor, and Government regarding the wage-cost-price spiral. "Business managements," the President cautioned, "must recognize that price increases that are unwarranted by costs . . . not only lower the buying power of the dollar, but also may be self-defeating by causing a restriction of markets, lower output, and a narrowing of the return on capital investment. The leadership of labor must recognize that wage increases that go beyond overall productivity gains are inconsistent with stable prices, and that the resumption of economic growth can be slowed by wage increases that involve either higher prices or a further narrowing of the margin between prices and costs. Government, for its part, must use its powers to help keep our economy stable and to encourage sound economic growth with reasonably stable prices." ${ }^{4}$

As a means of reducing operating costs and thereby stimulating railroad passenger business, Guy L. Brown, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, advocated that the union eliminate certain "outmoded" working conditions in the railroad industry. In a letter addressed to the union's business agents and State legislative representatives, Mr. Brown declared that the union "should be willing to recognize that some of our agreements are outmoded and be willing to give serious consideration to proposed changes."

Theodore Short, chairman of the labor relations committee of the Association of Western Railways, replied that the industry would "welcome any considerations the engineer union . . . will give to eliminate any of the burdens imposed by any uneconomic working agreements." He added that the "financial condition of the railroad industry demands the sympathetic attention of everyone, including that of all its labor organizations."

## Wage Settlements

Communications. On January 11, the Communications Workers of America and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. concluded negotiations for about 25,000 long distance telephone employees with a 16 -month contract providing weekly wage increases of from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 4$ for operators and $\$ 1$ to $\$ 5$ for maintenance men. The agreement, effective February 10 and subject to ratification by union members, averted a threatened nationwide strike.

Apparel. The first nationwide strike in the millinery industry, and one that was unusual in that it involved an entire needle trade, was ended on January 13 when negotiators for the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers and representatives of the millinery industry agreed upon new 2 -year contracts for 22,000 workers. Terms included pay increases of $\$ 5$ for weekworkers and of 5 percent for pieceworkers on a 35 -hour week. In addition to extending paid holidays to pieceworkers and liberalizing their overtime provisions, the settlement also included a 2 percent increase in employer contributions to the vacation fund to provide a second week's paid vacation; an increase in employer contributions to both the retirement and welfare funds; and in areas where the 40 -hour week prevailed, a reduction of the workweek to $37 \frac{1}{2}$ hours at no loss in pay. Some of these supplementary benefits were not to become effective until 1959.

In late December, representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agreed upon new contracts for its members employed by various associations engaged in the manufacture of children's clothes. Affecting 25,000 workers in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the 3 -year pacts provided a $\$ 3$ wage increase for all weekworkers (except for cutters, who received \$5), a $6 \frac{1}{2}$ percent advance for pieceworkers, and a $\$ 3$ a week increase in the minimum wage rates for all craft workers (except floor workers, whose minimum rates were raised by $\$ 4$ ). Employers will increase their contributions to the pension fund by 0.5 percent beginning January 1 , 1959, and a like amount the following year, thus bringing their contributions to a total of 2 percent of payroll by 1960 ; other contract changes included

[^37]liberalized overtime provisions and an additional paid holiday for pieceworkers.

Toward the end of January, the Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association and the ILGWU agreed upon a 5 percent wage increase effective April 14 for 7,500 workers employed in the Philadelphia, Pa., area. Negotiated under a wage reopener of a contract signed in October 1955, the agreement was further extended to July 1, 1960, with a provision for another wage reopening in July 1959. The contract also raised the minimum hourly pay from $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.15$ and provided for premium pay after $371 / 2$ hours effective July 1, 1958, and after 35 hours beginning on April 1, 1959. The 35 -hour week had become the normal workweek in 1955 when premium pay applied after 40 hours per week.

Metalworking. A week-old strike was ended on January 22 when members of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers agreed to accept a $\$ 5$ weekly pay advance offer by the New York Lamp and Shade Manufacturers Association, Inc. Affecting 3,000 workers in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx, the settlement provided for a further $\$ 3$ raise in December 1958 and improved vacation and welfare benefits. The minimum starting rates of $\$ 1.05$ and $\$ 1.10$ were increased to $\$ 1.25$.

In early January, the United Automobile Workers and the Scovill Manufacturing Co. signed a 22 -month contract affecting about 3,800 employees in the firm's Waterbury and Waterville, Conn., plants. Retroactive to December 15, 1957, wages were increased by 3 percent, with an additional 1 percent for the top 5 labor grades, including skilled trades employees. Other contractual changes included revised shift differentials, $\$ 40$-a-week sickness and accident benefits for all employees (formerly $\$ 35$ a week for employees earning $\$ 1.315$ or less and $\$ 40$ for those earning more), and vested pension rights for employees with 10 years or more of service. Expiring October 15, 1959, the contract carries provision for reopening on any economic issue on December 1, 1958; the pension agreement was extended to December 31, 1959.

Chemicals. On January 24, E. R. Squibb \& Sons and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers agreed on new contract terms after only 2 hours of bargaining talks. The settlement, offered by
management at a preliminary negotiating session, was reached about $31 / 2$ months in advance of the expiration of the old contracts, as the pharmaceutical concern was celebrating its 100th anniversary. Rates of pay for the 3,500 workers in Brooklyn, N. Y., and New Brunswick, N. J., were raised by 5 percent (averaging about 11 cents an hour) effective February 1, 1958; other changes included 3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 15 years' service and a reclassification program for some jobs.

Construction. A 2 -year contract for $14,000 \mathrm{Chi}$ cago area painters was reached on January 20 by the Painting and Decorating Contractors Association of Chicago and the Painters District Council No. 14. Under the contract the painters were scheduled to receive a $21 / 2$-cent-an-hour wage increase, effective April 1, 1958, and beginning on the same date, the employers will contribute 10 cents a man-hour into a pension fund. On April 1,1959 , an additional 10 cent wage advance will go into effect, bringing the painters' regular hourly scales to $\$ 3.60$.

Raises amounting to 45 cents over a 2 -year period were agreed upon in early January by 8 craft unions and the Southwest Louisiana Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America for 6,000 construction workers. Rates were increased by 20 cents retroactive to January 1, 1958, by another 5 cents on July 1, 1958, and by 20 cents more on January 1, 1959.

Other Industries. On January 9, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees concluded bargaining talks with the Long Beach and Orange County (California) Hotel and Restaurant Association. Negotiated under a reopening clause of a contract expiring in 1961, the agreement provided for a 3 -step wage increase totaling approximately 10 percent in 1958 and 1959 and improved "fringe" benefits. The settlement, affecting over 6,000 culinary workers and bartenders, also included a reopening on wages and other issues on February 1, 1960.

In Detroit, Local 101 of the United Rubber Workers and the United States Rubber Co. agreed upon a share-the-work plan under which workers in some of the company's departments will work a minimum of 32 hours instead of the normal 40 hours. Peter Bommarito, president of
the local, reported that the plan would save the jobs of about 100 workers.

## Other Developments

Legislative Proposals. In a special message to Congress, President Eisenhower on January 23 proposed labor legislation to stop "corruption, racketeering, and abuse of trust and power in labor-management relations." The proposals, which had been outlined by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell in December, ${ }^{5}$ called for detailed public reporting of employee health and welfare funds and of union finances to a Commissioner of Labor Reports, election of union officials by secret ballot, punishment under Federal law for embezzlement of union funds, and curbs on secondary boycotts as well as on certain types of organizational picketing.

Reaction of labor to these proposals was generally wary. ${ }^{6}$ However, David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU and an AFL-CIO vice president, said that evidence of corruption in the Teamsters (Ind.), the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), and other unions demonstrated the need for some sort of Government investigative machinery with the right of subpena and other legal sanctions. Mr. Dubinsky praised the steps labor had taken to correct some of these abuses, but predicted that labor would ultimately accept Government regulatory bodies to insure honest trade unionism.

Teamsters. The trial of the rank-and-file suit to void the election of James R. Hoffa as president of the Teamsters union ended on January 21 with a surprise compromise that permitted Hoffa to take office. The settlement (in the form of a consent decree issued by the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia) lifted the preliminary injunction that had prevented Hoffa from taking office and set up a special "board of monitors" (who will serve as officers of the court and will at all times be subject to removal by it) to oversee affairs of the union. This board will consist of 3 members- 1 to be named by each of the respective factions, and a neutral chairman, subject to court approval, nominated by the first 2. ${ }^{7}$ The monitors' term will be 1 year and thereafter until a convention is held to elect new officers, provided, however, that after 1 year
either the monitors or the union may petition for their discharge. Under the plan, the board will help insure democratic elections, aid the union's executive board in setting up adequate procedures and controls over union funds, and draft a model code of local union bylaws. In addition, the order bars Hoffa and other officers from having a financial interest in companies with which the union has collective bargaining contracts, and directs the union's executive board to "examine and review the status and conditions of affiliated local unions' trusteeship to the end that trusteeships be removed and self-government restored with all deliberate speed . . ."

A few days after Hoffa took office, the Teamster president announced that collection of the Teamster defense fund ${ }^{8}$ had "been held up temporarily" pending meetings with officials of the regional conferences scheduled for this spring. Mr. Hoffa denied an earlier report that he had ordered the return of all payments.

Teamsters were also in the news with regard to State mergers. In Michigan, efforts to merge the AFL and CIO State bodies broke down after the AFL group reportedly insisted on retaining the Teamsters as members of the negotiating committee. On February 4, the AFL-CIO Executive Council revoked the Michigan AFL and CIO charters, and issued a convention call for February 24-28 to set up a new State federation.

In other parts of the country, the truck drivers' union was expelled by the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council and by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Among the relatively few groups that had dropped the Teamsters from their merged ranks by the end of January were State labor organizations in Massachusetts, Maine, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Bakers and Laundry Workers. The newly chartered AFL-CIO American Bakery and Confec-

[^38]tionery Workers' International Union ${ }^{9}$ continued to grow in membership during January, while efforts continued within the Bakery Workers' Union, ousted by the Federation in December, to remove its president. By the end of January, 76 locals representing about 50,000 workers reportedly had voted to switch affiliation from the ousted union. These included locals in Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., and Wisconsin. The new union also announced that industry representatives had agreed to transfer coverage under the jointly operated welfare and pension funds to assure the newly chartered locals of further protection of these benefits.

In a move designed to oust James G. Cross as international president, rank-and-file members of a New York local of the expelled Bakery Workers' Union succeeded in having all their candidates elected as delegates to a special convention for the election of international officers scheduled for early March. AFL-CIO officials had indicated that the union could reaffiliate if Cross were ousted from office.

In the case of the expelled Laundry Workers International Union, the AFL-CIO announced in early January that it would call an "exploratory meeting" to determine how many locals would accept direct affiliation with the Federation. Following the meeting, the AFL-CIO revealed that a Laundry and Cleaning Trades International Council had been formed. Peter M. McGavin, special assistant to George Meany, reported that 17 former LWIU locals had seceded and had been chartered by the AFL-CIO to form the nucleus of the new council.

Senate Investigations. Beginning its second year of hearings into alleged union corruption, the U. S. Senate Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field turned its attention to activities of the International Union of Operating Engineers. Testimony during the first days of the hearings centered on Victor S. Swanson, former business manager of Local 3 in San Fran-

[^39]cisco. In September 1957, the international's executive board had found him guilty of corruption and barred him from holding any union office for 5 years. ${ }^{10} \mathrm{Mr}$. Swanson was charged by the congressional committee with ordering false entries in the local's books, profiting from a California union real estate deal, and other financial irregularities. Mr. Swanson denied that he had received any "kickback" on the sale of union property. Additional testimony involving Local 3 officials included charges of illegal counting of ballots and conversion of dues money, and of falsified meeting records.

The committee also charged officials of Long Island, N. Y., Local 138 of the Operating Engineers with payroll padding and other questionable practices. Peter Batalias testified that six "strong arm men" had beaten him because he had offered a motion at a union meeting in 1955 to allow more members to vote. He further testified that of a total membership of about 2,000 workers in the local, only 550 members were allowed to vote; these, the witness said, included at least 169 men who had employer status and with whom the union had collective bargaining contracts. William DeKoning Jr., president of Local 138, acknowledged that there were different classes of mem-bers-a majority of them with no voting rights.

The committee disclosed evidence of alleged beatings to keep certain union officials in power in other locals of the union. Joseph S. Fay, convicted extortionist, ex-business agent for Newark Local 825, and former trustee of a Philadelphia local, said that his wife was put on the Newark local payroll while he served time in prison from 1948 to 1956, and that he is now receiving a yearly "pension" of some $\$ 12,600$. In answer to charges that his men beat members who opposed his management of a Philadelphia local, Fay denied that he ever used "goons, tough guys, or body guards."

Committee investigators also charged William E. Maloney, the union's international president, with fraudulent tax returns and personal use of a yacht bought and operated from union funds. Mr. Maloney sent a physician's certificate that he was too ill to testify. ${ }^{11}$

Other Actions. In January it was revealed that the AFL-CIO was abolishing the jobs of about 125 field and headquarters employees. About half of the men affected were transferred to other

Federation jobs, including a new speakers bureau; some were retired and a "substantial number" discharged. The retrenchment was effective February 1 , and workers affected were to receive severance pay of 2 weeks for each year of service. Reportedly the reduction in force was due to a lack of success in organizing campaigns, a reduction in income resulting from the Teamsters' expulsion, and a shift in emphasis to public relations. Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler said the cutbacks were for reasons of economy and efficiency.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen announced it had canceled its 1958 convention in an attempt to reduce expenses; the last previous convention, held in 1954, cost the union $\$ 2.5$ million. In 1957, employment on class I railroads dropped
below 1 million for the first time in 18 years; in mid-November, it stood at 943,471.

On January 13, a city ordinance requiring organizers for groups whose members are required to pay dues to obtain licenses before soliciting members was ruled unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The decision arose from a law passed by the city of Baxley, Ga., which vested in the mayor and city council the authority to issue such permits but did not stipulate standards to be followed. In the 7 -to-2 decision, the Court declared that the "uncontrolled discretion" exercised by the mayor and the city council under the law placed "a forbidden burden upon the exercise of liberty protected by the Constitution." ${ }^{12}$

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## Conferences and Institutes, April 16 to May 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 17-18 | 16th Annual Industrial Relations Conference. Sponsor: Twin Cities Chapter, Society for the Advancement of Management and the Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota. | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| April 10-25 | National Industrial Health Conference. Sponsors: Industrial Medical Association, American Association of Industrial Hygiene, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, and American Association of Industrial Dentists and Nurses. | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| April 23-25 | Seminar on Preparation for Collective Bargaining and Negotiating the Union Contract. Sponsor: American Management Association. | San Francisco, Calif. |
| April 24-25 | 21st Annual Tennessee Industrial Personnel Conference. Sponsor: University of Tennessee. | Knoxville, Tenn. |
| April 24-25 | 13th Management Engineering Conference. Sponsor: Society for Advancement of Management. | New York, N. Y. |
| April 28-30 | Seminar on Work Standards and Incentives to Increase Production. Sponsor: American Management Association. | San Francisco, Calif. |
| May 7-9 | Seminar on the Role of the Production Manager in Labor Relations. Sponsor: American Management Association. | New York, N. Y. |
| May 8-9 | Annual Meeting. President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Sponsor: Office of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. | Washington, D. C. |

## Book Reviews and Notes

Editor's Note.-Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

## Special Reviews

The Economics of Underdeveloped Countries. By Peter T. Bauer and Basil S. Yamey. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1957. 271 pp. $\$ 2.25$.
Economic Backwardness and Economic Growth: Studies in the Theory of Economic Development. By Harvey Leibenstein. New York, John Wiley \& Sons, Inc., 1957. 295 pp . $\$ 6.75$.
The Administration of Technical Assistance: Growth in the Americas. By Philip M. Glick. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1957. 390 pp. $\$ 5.50$.
The Economics of Communist Eastern Europe. By Nicolas Spulber. Cambridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1957. 525 pp. $\$ 12.50$, John Wiley \& Sons, Inc., New York.
Political developments since the end of World War II have brought to the fore the economic problems of underdeveloped countries (or, as they are now more frequently called, countries in the process of development). The four volumes here reviewed provide insight into the economic problems of these countries now and in the future.

The Bauer-Yamey study is the latest of the Cambridge Economic Handbooks series. Perhaps the most important contribution made by the authors is in the first part of the volume, where they subject to analysis the economies of countries during the period preceding the inauguration of development programs, avoiding the more frequently studied aspects of such economies during their process of growth. Persons interested in the labor aspects of these economies would do well to
review the authors' description of the issues involved in measuring the labor force and obtaining statistics on occupational distribution where economies have not yet developed to the point of devoting significant proportions of their efforts to industrial enterprise.

The second part of the Bauer-Yamey volume evaluates the proper role of government in the economic development and growth of these countries. While the authors are convinced that governments of underdeveloped countries do have some important functions to perform in this connection, they feel that "government has only a limited role as an active propulsive agent in economic development . . ." "They prefer an economic system in which "decisionmaking is widely diffused and coordinated by the market mechanism . . ." The rationale for this view, here stated more thought-provokingly than elsewhere, will be familiar to readers of Hayek.

The volume by Leibenstein is a theoretical work containing some empirical information gathered by scholars all over the world, including a small amount of statistical data on the characteristics of backward economies. The author attempts to study an abstract problem, warning us that the empirical data he cites should not mislead the reader into believing that the volume is anything but "a venture in the art of speculation." The abstract problem to which the author addresses his attention is the formulation of a theory which will explain why some countries develop advanced industrial economies while others remain more or less industrially stagnant. The theory that is developed explains economic backwardness as a state of quasi-equilibrium. Countries in such a state have certain common characteristics-economic (disguised unemployment, low volume of trade, etc.), demographic (high fertility and mortality rates, low life-expectancy, etc.), cultural, political, and technological. The author's thesis is that a "critical minimum effort" in the form of a stimulant to development is needed as a shock to the economy before it can be pushed out of the orbit in which it moves in a state of quasiequilibrium. Anything less than the critical minimum effort will have no ultimate result on the economy; a greater effort will destabilize the economy, giving it a chance to develop further.
Among the specific aspects of the quasi-equilibrium state considered by Leibenstein is the rela-
tionship between wages and productivity in underdeveloped countries. He selects the device of dividing the wage-productivity relationship into two parts: First, the relationship between income and nutrition; second, the relationship between nutrition and productivity. Using economic models and careful reasoning, the author comes to the conclusion that "up to some point, the effective work units are increased as wages are increased."

The Glick volume came out of a National Planning Association project on technical cooperation in Latin America. It is an excellently written case study of the administration of technical assistance, as well as a critique of the various policies followed by the United States Government in administering its aid program. There is also a valuable discussion of the relationship between bilateral and multilateral programs, and the place that each has in achieving the common goal of raising living standards in the less developed areas of the world.

After examining the history of 15 years' effort by our Government in carrying out its economic programs in Latin America, Glick reviews the operating problems of aid programs: the choice of the instruments to be used for effective cooperation; the structure needed for program planning; the measures necessary to secure competent technicians; and the type of organization that can best serve the objectives of the program, including the requirements of United States foreign policy.

On the question of personnel, a broad view is taken as to the use of United States technicians in foreign programs. The point is well made that such technicians can sometimes be too highly specialized for ready adaptation to their tasks; it is more important to make certain that they understand the general objectives of the United States program and can easily fit into the scheme of things in a foreign country. Glick recommends that an aid program must achieve some permanent status for its personnel in order to attract competent staff. A "core" career service must be developed, and this group's efforts must be supplemented by specialists selected carefully.

Glick shows a keen appreciation of the problems faced by administrators of foreign aid located thousands of miles from Washington. The conflict between the operator in the field and the backstopper in Washington are delineated with appreciation for the validity of the point of view
of each. Similarly, the difficulties encountered in Washington between the area specialists and the subject-matter specialists are outlined with an appropriate diffidence as to the possibility of arriving at a perfect solution to what is essentially an insoluble problem. By advocating administrative compromises rather than theoretical conclusions, Glick serves his readers well.

In a sense, the Spulber study covers for the Soviet bloc of countries somewhat the same material that the other books under review cover for the rest of the world. It describes the theoretical framework of the economic systems of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, and reviews Soviet efforts to industrialize these countries and to "develop" them so that they can better serve the political and economic objectives of the Soviet Union. There is also some excellent discussion of the economic relationships between the Soviet Union and the satellite countries. Spulber stresses the fact that the bulk of the data contained in his study are, necessarily, taken from official Sovietcontrolled sources. Nevertheless, he feels that, with some reservations, these official data can be used to advantage in order to understand the economic systems under study.

As far as manpower is concerned, Spulber finds that the basic prewar pattern has not been significantly changed. Czechoslovakia is still the only country with less than 30 percent of her total population dependent upon agriculture; Poland and Hungary each have about half their populations dependent upon agriculture; the other three countries have over 70 percent so occupied. Nevertheless, in absolute numbers, there have been significant increases in the number of workers employed in mining and manufacturing, especially in Poland, Hungary, and Rumania. With respect to Poland, the author quotes an official Polish source as saying, "The growth of industrial output in recent years has been determined only partially by increased labor productivity. It was mainly due to the significant growth in the numbers employed in industry."

Soviet "aid" to satellite countries is described rather thoroughly by Spulber, and serves as good background material to what has since become known about the extent of Soviet economic activities behind the Iron Curtain. The recent State Department survey-The Soviet Bloc Economic

Offensive in Less Developed Areas-supplements the data contained in this volume. It is the Spulber study, however, which supplies valuable information as to the theoretical background of these aid programs. It also describes the "technical assistance" given in terms of supplying Soviet-trained experts to the satellite countries. As distinguished from the American aid effort, however, Spulber concludes that the Soviet Union has used its program to gain price advantages for itself and to milk the satellite countries of many products.

In his concludingremarks, Spulber refers torecent political developments in Poland and Hungary. There is some comfort to the West in the author's conclusion that "the falling outputs of these two countries indicate that, instead of diminishing, the orbit conflicts are deepening and increasing in scope. The saddling of countries and peoples with a stifling bureaucratic regime, and the reluctance of Russia to concede even limited political freedom to her satellites, are bound to initiate new and even more powerful centrifugal tendencies in the Soviet bloc. Neither the passage of time nor the lessons of the past are likely to alleviate these conflicts."
-Morris Weisz Bureau of Labor Statistics

Three Essays on the State of Economic Science. By Tjalling C. Koopmans. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1957. 231 pp. $\$ 6.50$.
What is the state of economic science? Koopmans is both optimistic and skeptical. He deals hardly at all with questions of general economic stability but thinks, in this connection apparently, that economics as a practical art is ahead of economics as a science. The longest of the essays deals with optimality propositions and the postulates of competitive equilibrium. For questions centering around allocation of resources, Koopmans' attitude is that the results so far, although quite elegant, are in large part unrealistic. "The theories that have become dear to us can very well stand by themselves as an impressive and highly valuable system of deductive thought, erected on a few premises that seem to be well chosen first approximations to a complicated reality." But the reader is left to judge what the
consequences of such simplified models are for public policy in an imperfectly competitive economy.

The essays deal in considerable part with the implications for economics of recent developments in linear programming and activity analysis, input-output analysis, theory of games, sample surveys, statistical inference, econometrics, and computing techniques. Promising as these developments are, Koopmans thinks they have not yet paid off in terms of greater realism in economic theory. Too often the new tools, in their early applications at least, suggest their own assumptions rather than the other way around. He himself demonstrates the usefulness of linear activity analysis in improving the theory of competitive equilibrium-showing that a pricing system is possible and that we can make certain valid optimality statements. If this seems like "kicking at an open door," Koopmans responds that greater precision in the formulation of postulates and propositions makes the lack of realism stand out more clearly and invites a succession of models incorporating additional elements of reality. But these, it should be noted, may not generally be consistent with competitive equilibrium.

The essays do not purport to be a comprehensive appraisal of the present condition of economics as a science. Their purpose in part is to reduce the mysteries that separate specialists and divide mathematical and nonmathematical economists. Essentially they represent a plea for more rigorous methods, incorporating facts and reasoning, deriving from logic and mathematics. The explicit formulation thus required will facilitate communication between specialists, in the author's view. The essays, however, go only part way in satisfying the plea of nonmathematical economists for the mathematical economists to tell them what they have been doing. This may remain the case until beginning economists get a basic training in the logic of mathematics. Koopmans obviously believes economic theory has relevance for economic policy, but how this advice is communicated to the public and made useful for public policy purposes was not intended to be answered by the essays.

-Charles D. Stewart<br>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Research and Development, U. S. Department of Labor

## Arbitration

Essentials of Labor Arbitration: A Handbook for the Guidance of Management. New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., 1957. 21 pp. $\$ 1$.

Techniques and Procedures in Labor Arbitration. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, January 1958. 4 pp. (Selected References 79.) 30 cents.

Labor Arbitration in State Courts. By William J. Isaacson. (In Arbitration Journal, New York, Vol. 12, No. 4, 1957, pp. 179-190. \$1.50.)

Fifty Years of Grievance Arbitration: The Anthracite Experience. By Stanley Young. (In Labor Law Journal, Chicago, October 1957, pp. 705-713. \$1.)

## Automation

Automation: A Study of its Economic and Social Consequences. By Frederick Pollock. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1957. 276 pp., bibliography. $\$ 5$.

Technology and Social Change. By Francis R. Allen and others. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1957. 529 pp., bibliography. $\$ 7$.

Automation and Recent Trends. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the [Congressional] Joint Economic Committee, 85th Congress, 1st session, pursuant to sec. 5 (a) of Public Law 304, 79th Congress. Washington, 1957. 100 pp. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Trade Union Movement Faces Automation. By Alfred Braunthal. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, December 1957, pp. 540-557. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Some Social Factors in Job Placement and Community Life of the Handicapped as Seen in Several Settings and Services in Relation to Long Island Industry: Second Interim Report, June 15, 195\%. Garden City, N. Y., Adelphi College, 1957. 243 pp., bibliography.

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Highlights in State Unemployment Insurance Legislation, 1957. By Albert B. Ratcliff. (In Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, December 1957, pp. 1-6, 18. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

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An Analysis and Re-evaluation of Picketing in Labor Relations. By Morris D. Forkosch. (In Fordham Law Review, New York, Autumn 1957, pp. 391-440. \$1.)

State Intervention in Public Utility Labor-Management Relations. By Edward Sussna. (In Labor Law Journal, Chicago, January 1958, pp. 35-42. \$1.)

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Older People and the Industrial Community: A Report of the 1957 Spring Meeting of the National Committee on the Aging of the National Social Welfare Assembly. Edited by Elma Phillipson. New York, The Committee, 1957. $46 \mathrm{pp} . \$ 1$.

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Diagnosis of Management Problems. By Edward T. P. Watson. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, January-February 1958, pp. 69-76. \$2.)

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How to Prepare a Sound Pay Plan. By Keith Ocheltree. Chicago, Public Personnel Association, 1957. 41 pp., bibliography. (Personnel Report 527.) $\$ 2 ; \$ 1.50$ to PPA members.

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Planning Ahead in Personnel. By James Menzies Black. (In Dun's Review and Modern Industry, New York, February 1958, pp. 36-37, 62, et seq. 75 cents.

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Vocational and Professional Monographs: The Coal Industry. By M. Edmund Speare (No. 89, 32 pp., bibliography); The Iron and Steel Industry. By Tom Campbell (No. 26, 40 pp., bibliography); Teaching. By William H. Burton (No. 12, 40 pp., bibliography). Cambridge, Mass., Bellman Publishing Co., 1957. \$1 each.

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|  | Bull. No. | Pages | Price (cents) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Architects | 1215-33 | 4 | 5 |
| Automobile Industry | 1215-15 | 12 | 15 |
| Automobile Mechanics | 1215-48 | 4 | 5 |
| Biological Sciences | 1215-5 | 9 | 15 |
| Boilermaking Occupations. | 1215-52 | 4 | 5 |
| Bookkeepers | 1215-34 | 2 | 5 |
| Building Trades | 1215-7 | 57 | 40 |
| Business Machine Servicemen $\qquad$ | 1215-53 | 6 | 10 |
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| Psychologists | 1215-44 | 4 | 5 |
| Physical and Earth Sciences_ | 1215-4 | 21 | 20 |
| Social Workers | 1215-46 | 4 | 5 |
| Teaching | 1215-1 | 9 | 15 |
| Watch Repairmen-.-.-.-.--- | 1215-64 | 3 | 5 |

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The World of David Dubinsky. By Max D. Danish. Cleveland, Ohio, World Publishing Co., 1957. 347 pp. $\$ 4.75$.

Britons in American Labor: A History of the Influence of the United Kingdom Immigrants on American Labor, 1820-1914. By Clifton K. Yearley, Jr. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1957. 332 pp. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series LXXV, No. 1, 1957.) \$4.

Inflation in Perspective. By G. L. Bach. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, January-February 1958, pp. 99-110. \$2.)

The Prestige Evaluation of Occupations in an UnderDeveloped Country: The Philippines. By Edward A. Tiryakian. (In American Journal of Sociology, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, January 1958, pp. 390-399. \$1.75.)

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## E.-Work Stoppages

363 Table E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

## F.-Building and Construction

364 Table F-1. Expenditures for new construction
365 Table F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction
366 Table F-3. Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building
366 Table F-4. Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region
367 Table F-5. Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State
368 Table F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost

## G.-Work Injuries

Table G-1. Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries ${ }^{2}$

[^42]
## A.-Employment and Payrolls

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

| Employment status | Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1958 | 19572 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
|  | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. ${ }^{3}$ | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1957 | 1956 |
|  | Total, both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total labor force | 69,379 | 70,458 | 70,790 | 71,299 | 71,044 | 71,833 | 73, 051 | 72,661 | 70, 714 | 69, 771 | 69, 562 | 69,128 | 68,638 | 70,746 | 70,387 |
| Civilian labor force | 66, 732 | 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, 946 | 67, 530 |
| Unemployment | 4,494 | 3,374 | 3,188 | 2,508 | 2, 552 | 2, 609 | 3,007 | 3,337 | 2,715 | 2,690 | 2,882 | 3,121 | 3,244 | 2,936 | 2,551 |
| Unemployed 4 weeks or | 2,007 | 1,593 | 1,724 | 1, 272 | 1, 438 | 1,386 | 1,582 | 2,028 | 1,398 | 1,251 | 1,167 | 1,335 | 1,645 | 1,485 | 1,214 |
| Unemployed 5-10 weeks. | 1, 187 | 857 297 | 1,699 | 1, 538 | 1, 448 | 1, 506 | - 731 | 2, 620 | 1, 520 | 1, 507 | -684 | - 883 | - 808 | - 650 | - 594 |
| Unemployed 11-14 weeks | 435 | 297 | 240 | 175 | 210 | 247 | 201 | 182 | 161 | 224 | 368 | 288 | 292 | 240 | 211 |
| Unemployed 15-26 weeks.-.-.---- | 556 | 380 | 280 | 268 | 263 | 238 | 234 | 261 | 377 | 439 | 410 | 390 | 312 | 321 | 301 |
| Unemployed over 26 weeks | 309 62 | - 246 | - 243 | ${ }_{66} 255$ | 65 193 | - 232 | 67 | 66 247 | - 260 | -267 | - 253 | - 227 | $\begin{array}{r}188 \\ \hline 688\end{array}$ | ${ }^{239}$ | ${ }_{-}^{232}$ |
| Employment --..... | 62,238 | 64, 396 | 64, 873 | 66, 005 | 65, 674 | 66, 385 | 67, 221 | 66, 504 | 65, 178 | 64, 261 | 63, 865 | 63, 190 | 62, 578 | 65, 011 | 64, 979 |
| Nonagricultural | 57, 240 | 59, 012 | 59, 057 | 59, 168 | 59, 156 | 59, 562 | 59, 449 | 58,970 | 58, 519 | 58, 506 | 58, 431 | 57, 996 | 57, 643 | 58, 789 | 58, 394 |
| Worked 35 hours or mor | 44, 764 | 46, 579 | 42,170 | 47, 051 | 47,652 | 45, 992 | 44, 272 | 46,988 | 47, 116 | 47, 230 | 46, 989 | 46, 183 | 46, 638 | 46, 238 | 46, 062 |
| Worked 15-34 hours. | 7, 317 | 7,343 | 11, 558 | 6,784 | 6, 207 | 5, 637 | 5,969 | 6,241 | 6,576 | 6,671 | 6,699 | 7, 134 | 6, 612 | 6,953 | 6,715 |
| W orked 1-14 hours | 3, 147 | 3,188 | 3,090 | 2,934 | 2, 664 | 2, 110 | 2,345 | 2,498 | 2,942 | 2, 920 | 3,065 | 2,894 | 2, 672 | 2,777 | 2, 648 |
| With a job but not at work ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 2,007 | 1,901 | 2,239 | 2,399 | 2, 632 | 5, 823 | 6,863 | 3,243 | 1,886 | 1,684 | 1,678 | 1,787 | 1,721 | 2,821 | 2,969 |
|  | 4,998 | 5, 385 | 5,817 | 6,837 | 6. 518 | 6, 823 | 7,772 | 7,534 | 6,659 | 5,755 | 5, 434 | 5,195 | 4,935 | 6,222 | 6,585 |
| Worked 35 hours or more...- | 2, 896 | 3, 266 | 3,586 | 4,893 | 4,318 | 4,918 | 5,742 | 5,402 | 4,616 | 3,851 | 3, 492 | 3,254 | 3,032 | 4,198 | 4,577 |
| Worked 15-34 hours.-.------- | 1,303 | 1,301 | 1, 427 | 1,383 | 1,633 | 1, 364 | 1,514 | 1,622 | 1, 523 | 1,411 | 1, 352 | 1,264 | 1,162 | 1,413 | 1,399 |
| Worked 1-14 hours ..........-- | 510 | 557 | 548 | - 390 | 421 | 317 | 366 | - 396 | , 351 | 1, 356 | - 364 | 454 | -471 | 1,416 | 416 |
| With a job but not at work |  | 260 | 256 | 172 | 146 | 224 | 150 | 115 | 170 | 137 | 225 | 222 | 270 | 196 | 192 |
|  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47,801 | 48, 096 | 48,286 | 48,503 | 48, 620 | 49, 745 | 50,307 | 50, 160 | 48,657 | 48,214 | 48,006 | 47,692 | 47, 498 | 48,649 | 48,579 |
| Civilian labor forc | 45, 186 | 45,440 | 45, 589 | 45,751 | 45, 835 | 46, 940 | 47, 517 | 47,375 | 45,870 | 45, 428 | 45, 223 | 44,908 | 44, 714 | 45,882 | 45,756 |
| Unemployment | 3,141 | 2,392 | 2, 041 | 1,594 | 1,565 | 1,596 | 1, 803 | 2,054 | 1,665 | 1,809 | 1,950 | 2,095 | 2, 150 | 1,893 | 1,608 |
| Employment | 42, 045 | 43, 047 | 43, 548 | 44, 156 | 44, 270 | 45, 344 | 45, 713 | 45,321 | 44, 205 | 43, 620 | 43, 273 | 42, 813 | 42,564 | 43, 989 | 44, 148 |
| Nonagricultural | 37,646 | 38, 413 | 38, 713 | 38, 865 | 39, 155 | 39, 953 | 39, 738 | 39, 647 | 38, 982 | 38, 747 | 38,635 | 38, 331 | 38, 244 | 38, 952 | 38, 870 |
| Worked 35 hours or | 31, 093 | 32, 096 | 29, 402 | 32, 773 | 33, 371 | 32,992 | 31,823 | 33, 713 | 33, 251 | 33,027 | 33, 046 | 32, 439 | 32, 619 | 32,546 | 32, 536 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 3, 788 | 3,680 | 6,471 | 3,317 | 2,992 | 2,711 | 2,891 | 2,984 | 3,165 | 3,350 | 3,260 | 3,424 | 3,291 | 3,461 | 3,388 |
| Worked 1-14 hours...-.-.-.-- | 1,437 | 1,375 | 1,381 | 1,240 | 1,162 | -950 | 1,010 | 1,096 | 1, 309 | 1,248 | 1,218 | 1,228 | 1,143 | 1,197 | 1,135 |
| With a job but not at work | 1,325 | 1,262 | 1,458 | 1,534 | 1, 630 | 3,299 | 4,015 | 1, 854 | 1,257 | 1,122 | 1,111 | 1,240 | 1, 190 | 1,748 | 1,810 |
| Agricultural | 4,399 | 4,634 | 4, 834 | 5,292 | 5, 115 | 5,391 | 5,975 | 5,674 | 5, 222 | 4,872 | 4,638 | 4, 482 | 4,320 | 5, 037 | 5, 278 |
| Worked 35 hours or | 2, 740 | 3, 075 | 3,264 | 4, 111 | 3, 779 | 4, 221 | 4,862 | 4,499 | 4, 006 | 3, 560 | 3,279 | 3, 076 | 2,854 | 3, 716 | 3, 993 |
| W orked 15-34 hours | 2, 976 | 876 | -952 | 758 | 925 | 741 | - 754 | 820 | 815 | - 912 | 856 | 867 | -825 | - 842 | 806 |
| Worked 1-14 hours | 411 | 444 | 393 | 270 | 282 | 231 | 238 | 260 | 249 | 282 | 309 | 354 | 400 | 309 | 308 |
| With a job but not at work ${ }^{4}$ | 271 | 239 | 226 | 153 | 128 | 198 | 121 | 96 | 152 | 118 | 194 | 185 | 240 | 171 | 171 |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,578 | 22, 362 | 22,506 | 22,796 | 22, 424 | 22, 088 | 22,745 | 22, 500 | 22,056 | 21, 556 | 21,557 | 21,436 | 21, 140 | 22,097 | 21,808 |
| Civilian labor force <br> Unemployment $\qquad$ <br> Employment <br> Nonagricultural <br> W orked 35 hours or more <br> W orked 15-34 hours $\qquad$ <br> W orked 1-14 hours $\qquad$ <br> With a job but not at work <br> Agricultural <br> Worked 35 hours or more <br> Worked 15-34 hours $\qquad$ <br> Worked 1-14 hours. $\qquad$ <br> With a job but not at work 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,546 \\ 1,353 \\ 20,193 \end{array}$ | 22, 330 | 22,473 | 22,763 | 22, 390 | 22, 054 | 22, 711 | 22,467 | 22, 023 | 21, 523 | 21, 524 | 21, 403 | 21, 107 | 22, 0 of | 21,774 |
|  |  | 22,981 | 1,147 | 21,914 | 22, 986 | 1,013 | 1,203 | 1,283 | 1,050 | 21, 882 | 21, 932 | 1, 026 | 1,094 | 1, 043 | 21,943 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21,349 \\ & 20.598 \end{aligned}$ | 21, 326 | 21,849 | 21, 404 | 21, 041 | 21, 508 | 21, 183 | 20, 974 | 20,641 | 20, 592 | 20, 377 | 20, 013 | 21,021 | 20,831 |
|  |  |  | 21,34312,768 | 20,30314,278 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,001 \\ & 14,281 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,609 \\ & 12.999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,711 \\ & 12,449 \end{aligned}$ | $19,323$ |  |  |  | $19,665$ | 19, 399 | $19,837$ | 19, 524 |
|  | 19, 594 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,598 \\ & 14,483 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $13,275$ | $13,865$ | $14,203$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,943 \\ 3,439 \end{array}$ | 13,745 | 14,018 | 13, 692 | 13,5263,327 |
|  | 13, 672 | 14,483 3,663 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,768 \\ 5,086 \end{array}$ | 3,4671,694 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,215 \\ & 1,502 \end{aligned}$ | 2,926 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,078 \\ & 1,335 \end{aligned}$ | 3,2571,402 | 3,411 | 3.322 |  | 3,710 | 3,321 | 3, 491 |  |
|  | 1,711 | 1,813 | 1, 709 |  |  | 1,159 |  |  | 1, 632 | 1,672 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,439 \\ & 1,847 \end{aligned}$ | 1, 666 | 1, 529 | 1,580 | 3, 327 1,513 |
|  |  |  | 780 | 1,864 | 1,002 | 2, 524 | 2, 849 | 1,389 | 1,628 | 1, 562 | - 567 | - 544 | 531 | 1,073 | 1,158 |
|  | 681 509 | $751$$191$ | 982322 | 1,546 | 1, 403 | 1, 433 | 1,797 | 1,860 | 1, 437 | 883 | 796 | 712 | 614 | 1,184 | 1, 307 |
|  | 599 |  |  | 782 | 539 | 697 | 879 | 902 | 609 | 291 | 213 | 178 | 178 | 482 | 585 |
|  | 156 | 425 | 476 | 625 | 708 | 623 | 760 | 802 | 708 | 499 | 496 | 398 | 337 | 571 | 594 |
|  | 327 | 113 | 155 | 120 | 139 | 86 | 129 | 137 | 101 | 74 | 56 | 100 | 71 | 107 | 108 |
|  | 99 18 | 22 | 30 | 19 | 17 | 26 | 29 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 31 | 36 | 30 | 25 | 21 |

[^43]February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 176).
Survey week contained legal holiday.
-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
[In thousands]

| Industry | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. ${ }^{2}$ | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1957 | 1956 |
| Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 621.8 | 648.1 | 670.3 | 691.9 | 699.5 | 713.5 | 713.7 | 729.7 | 708.1 | 680.0 | 660.9 | 657.4 | 662.9 | 685.9 | 741.4 |
| Logging camps and contr |  | 77.4 | 83.4 | 91.2 | 88.4 | 94.7 | 101. 6 | 110.9 | 100.6 | 83.2 | 75. 4 | 72.0 | 71.4 | 87.3 | 104.0 |
| Sawmills and planing mills |  | 342.5 | 354.0 | 361.8 | 368.9 | 376.8 | 373.0 | 377.3 | 368.4 | 359.5 | 349.4 | 349.4 | 353.5 | 360.9 | 388.1 |
| Millwork, plywood, and pref structural wood products. |  | 126.4 | 129.5 | 133.3 | 135.0 | 135.5 | 132.7 | 131.9 | 129.2 | 127.2 | 126.4 | 125.9 | 127.2 | 130.1 | 135.8 |
| Wooden containers.......... |  | 48.0 | 48.8 | 50.1 | 50.8 | 50.0 | 50.1 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 52.2 | 52.0 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 51.0 | 55.0 |
| Miscellaneous wood |  | 53.8 | 54.6 | 55.5 | 56.4 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 57.1 | 57.4 | 57.9 | 57.7 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 56.6 | 58.5 |
| Furniture and fi | 358.1 | 367.7 | 373.4 | 378.1 | 379.8 | 378.2 | 369.6 | 371.8 | 368.6 | 372.5 | 373.1 | 373.9 | 373.0 | 373.2 | 379.0 |
| Household furnitu |  | 261.9 | 266.2 | 267.9 | 267.9 | 266.6 | 259.1 | 261.0 | 259.1 | 263.2 | 263.1 | 263.1 | 261.5 | 263.3 | 266.4 |
| Office, public-building, and professional furniture. |  | 43.9 | 44.9 | 46.2 | 47.4 | 47.7 | 47.0 | 47.5 | 7.1 | 6 | 47.4 | 47.9 | 47.4 | 46.8 | 48.1 |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures. |  | 37.0 | 37.0 | 38, 4 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 37.9 |
| Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures. |  | . 9 | 25.3 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 25.0 | 26.6 |
| Paper and | 565.9 | 575.9 | 578.8 | 580.4 | 580.6 | 576.0 | 569.7 | 578.7 | 573.1 | 575.0 | 574.6 | 573.1 | 575.7 | 575.9 | 569.9 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboa |  | 277.3 | 277.4 | 277.1 | 277.8 | 278.4 | 276.0 | 281.5 | 277.8 | 278.8 | 279.1 | 279.6 | 280.9 | 278.3 | 278.0 |
| Paperboard containers and |  | 161.7 | 164.6 | 164.1 | 163.5 | 159.4 | 156.6 | 158.8 | 157.1 | 157.1 | 156.7 | 155.9 137.6 | 157.6 | 159.5 | 156. 7 |
| Other paper and allied produ |  | 136.9 | 136.8 | 139.2 | 139.3 | 138.2 | 137.1 | 138.4 | 138.2 | 139.1 | 138.8 | 137.6 | 137.2 | 138.1 | 135.2 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 866.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 874.7 \\ & 324.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 869.9 | 859.5 | 860.3 | 861.7 | 859.5 | 863.8 | 864.4 | 861.0 | 862. 2 | 865.8 | 852.5 |
|  |  |  | 876.1 324.3 | 872.5 32.8 | 321.6 | 317.9 | 320.0 | 321.8 | 320.5 | 320.0 | 319.5 | 318.8 | 317.3 | 320.7 | 862.5 313.7 |
| Periodicals |  | ${ }_{62}^{62.0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.3 \\ & 53.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.7 \\ & 53 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 60.9 53 | $58.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.1 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.5 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | $59.2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.7 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.5 \\ 55.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.0 \\ & 54.7 \end{aligned}$ | 61.5 54.4 | 53.8 | 64.253.1 |
| Books. |  | 53.6 |  | 53.6231.4 | 53.6229.3 |  |  |  | 53.4227.0 | 227.6 | 227.9 | 225.8 | 228.1 |  |  |
| Commercial pr |  | 233.0 | 231.2 62.8 |  |  | 53.4 228.9 | 228. 6 | 227.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 228.8 | 222.4 63.1 |
| Lithographing |  | 16.6 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 18.846.0 |
| Bookbinding and related industries. Miscellaneous publishing and printing services |  | 44.878.0 | 45.3 | 46.7 | 47.1 | 45.8 | 45.4 | 46.1 | 45.9 | 46.4 | 45.9 | 45.9 | 46.2 | 46.0 |  |
|  |  | 77.8 | 77.3 | 7 | 75.1 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 74.8 | 77.1 | 76.6 | 76.5 | 75.3 | 76.2 | 71.2 |  |
| Ohemicals and allied products Industrial inorganic chemicals $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Industrial organic chemicals. $\qquad$ <br> Drugs and medicines. $\qquad$ <br> Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations. | 815.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 823.1 \\ & 103.8 \\ & 308.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 828.6 \\ & 104.5 \\ & 309.2 \end{aligned}$ | 832.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 833.9 \\ & 107.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 832.5 \\ & 107.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 829.4 \\ & 107.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 831.8 \\ & 108.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 837.8 \\ & 108.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 841.8 \\ & 107.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 840.1 \\ & 107.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 835.7 \\ & 107.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 834.5 \\ & 107.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 833.5 \\ & 106.9 \end{aligned}$ | 830.6108.4315.7 |
|  |  | 105.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 309.3 |  |  | 313.3 | 315.1 | 316.0 | 315.8 | 314.7 | 316.4 | 317.1 | 317.4 | 318.8 | 314.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 108.0 | 107.6 | 106.2 | 105.7 | 105. 5 | 104.4 | 102.6 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 100.9 | 100.3 | 103.8 | 97.7 |  |
|  |  | 49.6 | 50.5 | 51.0 | 51.3 | 51.2 | 50.6 | 50.7 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 50. 2 | 50.7 | 50.3 |  |
|  |  | 75.5 | 50.5 75.8 | 77.0 | 77.9 | $78.6$ | $79.0$ | 77.9 | 77.5 | 77.0 | 76.68.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 76.6 \\ 8.6 \end{array}$ | $\text { 76. } 4$ | 77.28.5 | 76.28.4 |  |
| Gum and wood chemicals |  | 8.1 | 8. 0 |  |  | $8.8$ | $8.8$ |  | 8. 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fertilizers |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32.4 \\ & 40.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.6 \\ & 42.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.9 \\ & 41.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.3 \\ & 39.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.0 \\ & 36.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.5 \\ & 35.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.5 \\ & 36.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.5 \\ & 37.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.9 \\ & 38.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.0 \\ & 39.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.7 \\ & 40.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.4 \\ & 41.2 \end{aligned}$ | 35.639.037 | $\begin{array}{r} 36.0 \\ 40.5 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ |  |
| Vegetable and animal oils Miscellaneous chemicals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal $\qquad$ Petroleum refining Coke, other petroleum and coal products $\qquad$ | 251.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 253.6 \\ & 203.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 256.6 \\ & 204.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 257.9 \\ & 205.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 261.3 \\ & 208.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 261.3 \\ & 208.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 259.9 \\ & 207.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 259.1 \\ & 206.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 257.2 \\ & 205.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 256.8 \\ & 205.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255.6 \\ & 204.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255.9 \\ & 204.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253.0 \\ & 203.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 257.3 \\ & 205.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 254.3 \\ & 202.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 49.7 | 51.8 | 52.9 | 53.2 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 52.8 | 51.8 | 51.3 | 51.2 | 51.4 | 49.1 | 51. 7 | 51.7 |  |
| Rubber product | 263.7 | 267.5 | 269.3 | 269.9 | 266.9 | 264.7 | 259.7 | 255.7 | 262.1 | 249.7 | 269.8 | 271.1 | 274.5 | 264.7 | 269.2 |  |
| Tires and inner t |  | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 111.3 | 110.6 | 104.5 | 110.7 | 97.5 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 109.8 | 111.5 |  |
| Rubber footwear |  | 22.0 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 24.1 |  |
| Other rubber produ |  | 134.1 | 135.6 | 136.2 | 133.2 | 131.4 | 127.5 | 129.4 | 129.8 | 130.5 | 134.7 | 135.9 | 138.3 | 132, 9 | 133.6 |  |
| Leather and leather produc | 371.1 | 374.5 | 374.9 | 375.4 | 378.0 | 382.9 | 372.5 | 373.9 | 366.3 | 375.3 | 382.3 | 381.3 | 376.6 | 376.1 | 381.5 |  |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. |  | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 42.7 |  |
| Industrial leather belting and packing.- |  | 5.5 | 5. 4 | 5.3 | 5. 2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5. 2 | 5. ${ }^{5}$ | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 19 | 5.2 |  |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.-- |  | 20. 1 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 19.9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 19.7 | 19.9 | ${ }^{20.4}$ | 20.5 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 20.0 246 |  |
| Footwear (except rubber) |  | 243.3 16.7 | 239.1 17.2 | 239.5 17.5 | 242.6 17.3 | 246.8 17.6 | 243.2 17.0 | 243.6 17.1 | 238.4 16.8 | 243.7 16.6 | 248.2 16.8 | 246.5 16.5 | 245.8 15.9 | 243.2 | 246.3 16.6 |  |
| Hand bags and small leather goods |  | 35.1 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 35.1 | 34.7 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 29.2 | 32.6 | 34.0 | 35.0 | 33.0 | 33.4 | 33.7 |  |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods. |  | 13.9 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 16 | 16.6 | 16. 8 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 17.0 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass produc | 504.8 | 530.3 | 543.7 | 551.3 | 556.8 | 555.3 | 538.2 | 555.2 | 550.4 | 549.0 | 545.5 | 543.0 | 545.6 | 547.0 | 561.5 |  |
| Flat glass. |  | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.6 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 31.5 | 32.3 | 33.4 | 34. 2 | 32.0 | 34.2 |  |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown- |  | 93.1 | 96. 4 | 97.2 | 98.5 | 98. 2 | 94.3 | 97.7 | 96.0 | 94.8 | 94.1 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 95.6 | 95.0 |  |
| Glass products made of purchased glass. |  | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.9 ${ }_{4}$ | 16.5 | 16.6 41.6 | 16.3 29 | 16.5 <br> 41.5 | 16.5 42.6 | 16.7 42.2 | 16.9 42.4 | 16.9 42.3 | 17.2 42.4 | 16.6 41.2 | 17.5 43.4 |  |
| Cement, hydraulic-...-- |  | 42.1 <br> 78 | 42.5 80.9 | 42.5 82.4 | 43.1 83.6 | 41.6 <br> 83.9 | $\begin{array}{r}29.7 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41.5 83.3 | 42.6 80.7 | 42.2 80.5 | 42.4 79.3 | 42.3 78 | 42. 80.5 | 41.2 <br> 81.4 | 43.4 86.9 |  |
|  |  | 78.3 49.5 | 80.9 50.3 | 82.4 50.3 | 83.6 <br> 50.9 | 83.9 50.2 | 83.5 4 | 83.3 <br> 51.4 | 80.7 52.0 | 80.5 53.4 | 79.3 54.0 | 54.6 | 80.0 54.0 | 81.4 51.7 | 86.9 54.6 |  |
| Pottery and related products...------- |  | 49.5 | 50.3 | 50.3 | 50.9 | 50.2 | 49.7 | 51.4 | 62.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ucts... |  | 111.1 | 115.6 | 118.8 | 120.9 | 120.9 | 121.5 | 122.2 | 120.2 | 117.6 | 114.8 | 113.3 | 112.9 | 117.3 | 117.6 |  |
| Cut-stone and stone products.-.-.-.--- |  | 18.6 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19. | 18.9 | 19.1 | 9. | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 19. | 19.5 |  |
| Miscellaneous nonmetalic mineral |  | 88.5 | 90.2 | 91.3 | 92.5 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 93.0 | 92.6 | 93.1 | 92.8 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 92.8 |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Industry | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. ${ }^{2}$ | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1957 | 1956 |
| Manufacturing-Continued Primary metal industries | 1,177.5 | 1,231.3 | 1,255.3 | 1,276.9 | 1,289.4 | 1,306. 5 | 1,302.7 | 1,318.9 | 1,318.7 | 1,328.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills |  | $\begin{aligned} & 599.3 \\ & 217.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 616.4 \\ & 218.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 629.7 \\ & 222.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1,289.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 648.4 \\ & 225.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1,302.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 652.1 \\ & 229.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1,318.7 | 1,328.0 | 1,338.2 | 1,348.8 | 1,350.4 | 1,305. 4 | 1,311.0 |
| Iron and steel foundries |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 641.7 \\ & 218.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 648.9 \\ & 224.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 651.5 \\ & 229.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 654.6 \\ & 231.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 639.5 \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 642.2 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 661.8 \\ & 241.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 643.7 \\ & 227.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 630.6 \\ & 241.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals |  | 64.3 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 66.0 | 66.9 | 67.1 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 68.9 | 68.9 | 68.5 | 70.3 | 67.2 | 67.5 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. |  | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.5 |  | 14.2 | 14.3 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 107.7 \\ 72.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.4 \\ 74.1 \end{array}$ | 107.876.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 109.0 \\ 76.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111.6 \\ 76.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.8 \\ 75.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112.3 \\ 77.0 \end{array}$ | $112.2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112.4 \\ 79.6 \end{array}$ | 109.7 | 112.282.6 | 115. 8 |  | 116.979.6 |
| Nonferrous ioundries.-.-....- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.3 |  | 83.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 110.7 \\ 77.9 \end{array}$ |  |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industries. |  | 156.4 | 158.5 | 161.3 | 163.9 | 163.9 | 163.1 | 166.5 | 165.5 | 166.6 | 168.5 | 168.4 | 167.4 | 163.9 | 161.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tin cans and other tinware |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,109.6 \\ & 51.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,127.0 \\ 52.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,129.1 \\ 55.4 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 1,118.8 \\ 58.9 \end{array}$ | $1,118.2$ 60.6 | 59.9 | 58.4 | 142.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,128.2 \\ 57.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 55.4 | $1,138.8$ 54.7 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 137.8 \\ 53.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,124.7 \\ 56.3 \end{array}\right.$ | 57.7149.2 |
|  |  | 146.6 | 147.2 | 145.2 | 140.5 | 138.4 | 136.6 | 140.9 |  | 144.4 | 147.8 | 150.1 | 152.3 | 144.3 |  |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108.8 \\ & 329.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.8 \\ & 332.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.9 \\ & 336.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.8 \\ & 337.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.8 \\ & 335.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.7 \\ & 332.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.4 \\ & 334.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.7 \\ & 327.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.7 \\ & 323.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.4 \\ & 322.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.6 \\ & 320.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.3 \\ & 317.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.7 \\ & 328.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.4 \\ & 303.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Fabricated structural metal products.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ing |  | $\begin{array}{r} 225.1 \\ 5.5 \\ 58.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 231.0 \\ 54.6 \\ 58.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228.5 \\ 54.6 \\ 58.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 219.1 \\ 53.5 \\ 59.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220.1 \\ 51.9 \\ 59.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 222.6 \\ 50.8 \\ 59.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228.7 \\ 51.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 230.4 \\ 51.2 \\ 60.6 \end{array}$ | 236.052.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 240.6 \\ 52.7 \\ 62.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 244.1 \\ 53.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 246.3 \\ 53.2 \\ 65.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 231.2 \\ 53.0 \\ 60.7 \end{array}$ | 234.350.861.9 |
| Lighting fixtur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Febricated wire produc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60.4 |  | 62.1 |  | 63.8 |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous fabricated ucts. |  | 136.7 | 139.4 | 140.3 | 140.4 | 139.5 | 136.8 | 140.5 | 140.4 | 141.2 | 141.2 | 140.9 | 139.9 | 139.8 | 137.9 |
| Machinery (except | 2.7 | 1,585.9 | 1,608.2 | 1,635.9 | 1,657.0 | 1,658.7 | 1,686. 4 | , 714.6 | 1,728.4 | 1,750. 1 | 1,764.0 | 1,763.6 | 1,752 | 1,693.4 | 1,716.4 |
| Engines and turbines |  | 82.1 | 81.7 | 81.8 | 81.7 | 82.6 | 81. 6 | 83.9 | 84.1 | 85.0 | 85.5 | 86. 5 | 85.8 | 83.5 | 79.6 |
| Agricultural machinery and tract |  | 137.0 | 137.7 | 142.5 | 142.5 | 142.4 | 143. 2 | 146. 6 | 147.7 | 154.2 | 157.3 | 154.7 | 149.4 | 147.2 | 148.5 |
| Construction and mining machin |  | 134.9 | 139.1 | 144. 0 | 148.3 | 149.6 | 151.2 | 152.1 | 153.9 | 155. 2 | 155.4 | 156.9 | 154. | 149. | 151.9 |
| Metaiworking machinery ------- |  | 255.6 | 260.3 | 267.6 | 275.2 | 277.3 | 283.5 | 289.1 | 290.9 | 292.3 | 293.5 | 291.7 | 290. | 280.7 | 282.5 |
| special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) |  | 172 | 174.6 | 177.2 | 177.6 | 176.3 | 179.9 | 183.7 | 183.6 | 183.8 | 185. | 185.8 | 187 | 180.9 | 188.1 |
| General industrial machinery |  | 255.4 | 257.1 | 260.6 | 263.7 | 262.6 | 267.7 | 267.3 | 266.7 | 268. 2 | 269.8 | 269.2 | 288.3 | 265.1 | 259.6 |
| Office and store machines and devices.- |  | 122.0 | 126.3 | 129.2 | 131.5 | 132.2 | 131.3 | 134.9 | 135.2 | 136.0 | 136.4 | 136.0 | 134.5 | 132.0 | 124.7 |
| Service-industry and household machines |  | 163.1 | 163.3 | 163.0 | 165.0 | 163.5 | 174.1 | 179.6 | 187.3 | 192.9 | 196.7 | 199.6 | 198.5 | 178.9 |  |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts. |  | 263.4 | 268.1 | 270.0 | 271.5 | 272.2 | 273.9 | 277.4 | 279.0 | 282.5 | 284.0 | 283.2 | 282.7 | 275.5 | 274.9 |
| Electrical machiner | 1,160.5 | 1,192.9 | 1,221. 4 | 1,239.2 | 1,251.3 | 1,232.8 | 1,219.7 | , 222.0 | 1,211.2 | 1,216.2 | 1,228. 2 | 1,232.0 | 1,236. 2 | 1,225.0 | 1, 202.9 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus. |  | 403.3 | 407.0 | 409.5 | 415.0 | 410.5 | 413.7 | 417.6 | 419.6 | 424.1 | 428.6 | 430.1 | 433.0 | 417.5 | 415.9 |
| Electrical appllances |  | 47.4 | 49.2 | 49.7 | 49.0 | 47.2 | 47.9 | 47.4 | 48.1 | 50.4 | 51.5 | 52.6 | 52.4 | 49.4 | 52.6 |
| Insulated wire and cab |  | 25.1 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 26. 2 | 26. 2 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.8 | 27.0 | 27.5 | 26.3 | 26.1 |
| Electrical equipment for |  | 75.0 | 75.6 | 75.1 | 74.8 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 73.6 | 71.8 | 75.3 | 79.1 | 79.4 | 79.6 | 75.3 | 73.9 |
| Electric lamps. |  | 28.1 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28. | 27.1 |
| Communication equipmen |  | 566.3 | 585.2 | 600.2 | 606.2 | 596.9 | 580.9 | 578.6 | 568.0 | 562.4 | 564.9 | 565.5 | 566.1 | 578.3 | 557.7 |
| Miscellaneous electrical pro |  | 47. | 50.4 | 50.2 | 51.5 | 51.2 | 50.0 | 50.3 | 49. | 49. | 48.9 | 48.8 | 49. | 49.8 | 49.6 |
| Transportatio | 1,745.5 | 1,831.5 | 1,837.4 | 1,822.1 | 1,787.4 | 1, 876.5 | 1,888.3 | 1,925.9 | 1,941.4 | 1,950.8 | 1,980.1 | 1,984.7 | 1,977.3 | 1,904.9 | 1, 830,5 |
| Motor vehicles and equ |  | 830.8 | 811.8 | 753.7 | 694.3 | 772.5 | 762.9 | 793.9 | 812.7 | 823.4 | 853.1 | 863.6 | 872.7 | 807.1 | 815.2 |
| Aircraft and parts.....-- |  | 787.2 | 806.2 | 847.2 | 868.5 | 885.8 | 902.0 | 905. 6 | 906.9 | 909.1 | 908.6 | 904.8 | 891.5 | 878.1 | 814.4 |
| Aircraft |  | 476.9 | 489.0 | 516.7 | 529.5 | 542.4 | 553.9 | 556.2 | 558.3 | 557.0 | 557.2 | 554.9 | 546.8 | 537.5 | 499.1 |
| Aircraft engines and parts |  | 155.1 | 158.2 | 165.5 | 169.7 | 173.0 | 176.9 | 178.9 | 179.7 | 183.3 | 184.2 | 183.8 | 181.0 | 174.3 | 165.6 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts |  | 20.3 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 20.5 | 16.9 |
| Other alrcraft parts and equipme |  | 134.9 | 138.9 | 144. 4 | 148.7 | 149.9 | 150.2 | 149.9 | 148.5 | 148.2 | 146. 8 | 146.0 | 144.0 | 145. 8 | 132.8 |
| Ship and boat building and re |  | 145.6 | 147.1 | 145.8 | 146.9 | 146.5 | 146.6 | 148.7 | 146.5 | 143.6 | 145. 2 | 142. 3 | 139.6 | 145.4 | 128.9 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing |  | 128.7 | 130.4 | 129.7 | 131. 2 | 130.7 | 129.8 | 129.9 | 127.1 | 124.0 | 125.5 | 122.7 | 120.7 | 127.5 | 110.0 |
| Boatbuilding and repairing |  | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 18.9 |
| Railroad equipment |  | 59.4 | 62.5 | 64.8 | 67.0 | 61.1 | 67. 2 | 67. 7 | 65. 6 | 65.3 | 64.0 | 65.0 | 65.2 | 64.7 | 62.1 |
| Other transportation equipment |  | 8.5 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 10.0 |  | 9.4 | 2 | 9.0 |  | 9.6 | 9.9 |
| Instruments and related products | 325.7 | 331.6 | 334.9 | 336.9 | 338.8 | 340.5 | 335.2 | 338.0 | 339.0 | 342.3 | 342.2 | 341.2 | 341.7 | 338.3 | 335.9 |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments |  |  | . 1 | . 6 | . 2 | 75.4 | 75.6 | 75.1 |  | 75.6 | 73.9 | 73.8 | 72.7 | 73. | 67.3 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 3 |
| instruments.....-...-.-. |  | 81.3 | 82.8 | 84. 1 | 84. 4 | 84.6 | 84. 6 | 85.4 | 85.5 | 86.4 | 87.3 | 86.3 | 87.5 | 85.0 | 85.5 |
| Optical instruments and lenses-.......- |  | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| Surgical, medical, and dental Instruments |  | 41.9 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.0 |
| Ophthalmic goods. |  | 24.1 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.2 | 25.7 |
| Photographic appara |  | 69.1 | 69.5 | 69. 2 | 70.0 | 70.4 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 68.5 | 68.6 | 68.8 | 69.0 | 69.2 | 69.2 | 68.1 |
| Watches and clocks |  | 31.9 | 31.8 | 32.1 | 31.8 | 31.2 | 26.2 | 28.1 | 30.3 | 31.2 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 31.9 | 30.7 | 34.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing fndustries | 454.5 | 468.4 | 494.3 | 505.5 | 507.7 | 494.8 | 468.0 | 485. 0 | 480.6 | 480.1 | 479.4 | 477.6 | 475.5 | 484.9 | 499.3 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..- |  | 49.2 | 50.0 | 50.6 | 50.4 | 48.5 | 45.9 | 47.2 | 47.2 | 47.7 | 48.8 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 48.9 | 50.8 |
| Musical instruments and parts |  | 17.2 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 16. 5 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 18.3 |
| Toys and sporting goods |  | 74.5 | 89.1 | 96. 1 | 97.5 | 94.3 | 83.8 | 88.9 | 88.2 | 84.9 | 80.8 | 79.1 | 76.1 | 86.4 | 93.2 |
| Pens, pencils, other office supplie |  | 32.1 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 31.9 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, not |  | 59.2 | 60.5 | 61.4 | 63.4 | 62. 5 | 57.4 | 59.5 | 58.1 | 59.0 | 60.3 | 60.4 | 60.8 | 60.2 | 63.8 |
| Fabricated plasties products |  | 86.2 | 88. 6 | 89.9 | 90.4 | 88.6 | 86. 0 | 88.8 | 88.0 | 87.9 | 89.9 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 88.6 | 86.5 |
| Other manufacturing industri |  | 150.0 | 156.0 | 157.4 | 155.9 | 151.4 | 147.0 | 151.8 | 150.9 | 152.3 | 151.1 | 149.7 | 149.2 | 151.7 | 154.8 |

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

| Industry | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. ${ }^{2}$ | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1957 | 1956 |
| Transportation and | 4,0022,596 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,100 \\ & 2,693 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,123 \\ & 2,713 \\ & 1,082.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,159 \\ 2,747 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 4,206 \\ 2,783 \\ 1,136.5 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,215 \\ 2,776 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,199 \\ 2,760 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $4,181$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,156 \\ 2,749 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,153 \\ 2,747 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,147 \\ 2,746 \end{gathered}$ | 4,120 | 2, 733 | 4,155 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,157 \\ 2,768 \end{array}$ |
| Transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interstate railr |  |  |  | 1,115. 0 |  | 1,148.6 |  |  | 1,137. 1 | 1, 136. 0 | 1, 132.0 | 1, 132.5 | 1, 139.0 | $1,126.2$ |  |
| Class I railroad |  | 105.8 |  | 975.2 107.4 | 107.6 | 1, 007.2 107 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,007.7 \\ 107.7 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,011.9 \\ 108.0 \end{array}\right.$ | $1,004.4$ <br> 108.4 | 108.4 | 1988.0 | 988.7 | 71996.1 | 986.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,190.5 \\ & 1,042.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Trucking and warehousing |  | 847.2 | 105.4 | 107.4 855.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 854.1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{838.3}^{107 .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.7 \\ & 833.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.0 \\ & 829.2 \end{aligned}$ | 108.4 | 108.4 | 820.2 |  | 108.2 817.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 107.1 \\ & 833 \end{aligned}$ | 807.5 |
| Other transportation and ser |  | 674.343.7 | 670.5 | 669.4 | 684.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 681.0 \\ 46.2 \end{array}$ | 678.845.7 | 679.8 <br> 45.1 | 682.6 <br> 44.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 681.4 \\ 43.2 \end{array}$ | 685.242.6 | $662,3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 817.0 \\ & 669.0 \end{aligned}$ | 676.3 | 658.9 |
| Buslines, except local |  |  | 144.6 |  | $\begin{gathered} 45.8 \\ 147.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | + $\begin{array}{r}42.3 \\ 141.8\end{array}$ | 42.5 | $\begin{array}{r}44.2 \\ 144.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42.4130.5 |
| Air transportation (common carrier) - |  | 145.2 |  | 141.5809 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 46.2 \\ & 147.6 \\ & 824 \end{aligned}$ | 45.7 147.0 | 45.1 146.1 | 145. 2 | 144.7 | 143.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 805 | 763.8 |  |  | 771.8 |  | 781.6 | 770.0 | 767.1 | 766.3 | 763.8 | ${ }^{803} 76$ | $\begin{aligned} & 799 \\ & 756.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 810 \\ & 768.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 795 \\ & 751.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Telephone |  |  | 766.740.3 | 766.8 |  | 782.041.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telegraph |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40 . \\ 602 \end{array}$$577.7$ |  | 41.0 |  |  | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.7 |  |  | 41.5 | 42.6 |
| Other public utilities | 01 |  | 602577.9 | 603578.2 | 609584.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 615 \\ & 589.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 815 \\ \hline 889.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 606 \\ 681.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 597 \\ & 573 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 597 \\ 572.5 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 5 & 595 \\ 570.7 \end{array}\right]$ | 594 | 593 |  |  |
| Gas and electric utilitie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 569.9 | 569.6 | 577.9 | 570.1 |
| Electric light and power |  | 251.2 | 251.3 | 145.1 | 254. 414 | 147.5 | 147.7 | 253.0 | 143.7 | 143.6 | 247.9143.1 | 247.1 | 246.6 | 251.2 | 247.8144.2 |
| Gas utilities_-...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 143.4 | 143.8 | 145.1 |  |
| Electric light and gas utilities combined |  | 181.424.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 181.5 \\ 24.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181.8 \\ 24.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 183.4 \\ 24.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 185.4 \\ 24.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 185.3 \\ 24.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 182.4 \\ 24.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180.3 \\ 23.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180.1 \\ 24.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179.7 \\ 24.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179.4 \\ 23.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179.2 \\ 23.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181.6 \\ 24.2 \end{array}$ | 178.123.9 |
| Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale and retai | 11,497 | 12,354 | 11, 840 | 11,664 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,62 \\ & 3,180 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 11,499 \\ 3,179 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left(\begin{array}{c} 11,493 \\ 3,166 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 11,505 \\ 3,140 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 11,411 \\ 3,113 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 11,428 \\ 3,114 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 11,265 \\ & 3,117 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,225 \\ & 3,114 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 11,298 \\ 3,106 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 11,543 | $\begin{gathered} 11,292 \\ 3,032 \end{gathered}$ |
| Wholesale trade | 3,166 | 3,209 <br> $1,855.5$ | 3,210 | 3,200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,154 \\ & 1,821.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| function. |  |  | 1, 854.4 | 1, 844.8 | 1,837. 71 | 1, 831.2 | 1,825.3 | 1,807. 9 | 1,795.8 | 1,796. 3 | 1,800.9 | 1,800.6 | 1,803. 21 |  | 1,767. 5 |
| Automotive |  | 126.2 | 125.8 | 126.2 | 126.3 | 125.8 | 125.1 | 123.7 | 121.6 | 121.6 | 120.3 | 119.8 | 119.5 | 123.5 | 118.8 |
| Groceries, food specialties, wines, and liquors |  | 328.3 | 328.9 | 324.7 | 324.6 | 320.6 | 321.2 | 319.3 | 315.2 | 318. | 319.2 | 317.8 | 316.4 | 321.1 | 310.2 |
| Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment. |  | 463.1 | 465.3 | 466.0 | 465.7 | 467.4 | 466.3 | 464.4 | 460.9 | 461. | 462.8 | 462.7 | 462.4 |  | 456.9 |
| Other full-service and limited-func- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 \times 12}$ |  |
| tion wholesalers |  | 1, 9353.8 | 1.355.44 | 1,354.9 | 1.921.1 | 1, 917.4 | 1, 917.2 | 1900.5 | 898.1 ${ }^{817.3}$ | 1, 894 |  | 900.3 1 313 | 904.9 | 912 | 881.6 |
| Retail trade | 8,331 | 9,145 | 8,630 | 8,464 | 8,440 | 8,320 | 8,327 | 8,365 | 8,298 | 8,314 | 8,148 | 8,111 | 8,192 | 8,389 | 8,260 |
| General merchandise stor | 1,388.2 | 1,899.4 | 1, 555. 7 | 1,447.4 | 1,419.2 | 1,351.6 | 1,346.9 | 1,379.8 | 1,382.2 | 1,401.9 | 1,343.0 | 1,333.2 | 1,387. 7 | 1,437.7 | 1,450.7 |
| Department stores and general mailorder houses. |  | 1,220.2 | 1, 014.3 | 932.7 | 909.3 | 874.1 | 871.1 | 888. | 885.0 | 890.5 | 862.0 | 859.2 | 899.4 | 925.4 | 938.8 |
| Other general merchandise |  | 679.2 | 541.4 | 514.7 | 509.9 | 477.5 | 475.8 | 491.4 | 497.2 | 511.4 | 481.0 | 474.0 | 488.3 | 512.3 | 511.9 |
| Food and liquor stores $\qquad$ Grocery, meat, and vegetable mar- | 1,633. | 1,666.0 | 1, 649.5 | 1,622.1 | 1,613.7 | 1,599.7 | 1,605.8 | 1,606.9 | 1,600.7 | 1,602. 6 | 1,590.8 | 1,586.8 | 1, 575. 2 | 1,609.5 | 1,553.6 |
| kets |  | 1,190.9 | 1, 181.5 |  |  | 1, 120.9 | 1, 126.5 |  |  | 1,124.7 | 1,123.5 | 1,118.5 | 1, 113. 3 | 1,137. 5 | 1,086.4 |
| Dairy product |  | 228.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 230.3 | 227.3 | 226.7 | 234.3 | 231.9 |
| Other food and liquor store |  | 247.0 | 239.3 | 235.3 | 236.0 | 234.4 | 233.9 | 237.4 | 237.2 | 243.8 | 237.0 | 241.0 | 235.2 | 237.7 | 235.3 |
| Automotive and accessories de | 798. 2 | 823.0 | 809. 7 | 801.6 | 801. 1 | 805.2 | 806.5 | 803.6 | 798. 2 | 795.8 | 796.0 | 793.2 | 794.1 | 801.1 | 808.7 |
| Apparel and accessories sto | 607.7 | 734.2 | 644.3 | 625.9 | 614.7 | 571.6 | 580. 7 | 619.8 | 621.7 | 657.9 | ${ }^{592.4}$ | 581. 2 | 608.2 | 619.6 | 616.0 |
| Other retail trade | 3, 903.2 | 4, 022.0 | 3, 970.9 | 3, 967.0 | 3, 991. 1 | 3, 992.2 | 3, 987.4 |  | 3, 895. 5 | 3, 855.6 | 3, 826.1 | 3,816. 2 | 3, 827.1 | 3, 921.3 | 3,831.0 |
| Furniture and appli |  | 414.6 | 402.3 | 397.6 | 392.5 | 392.4 | 392.6 | 392.8 | 392.2 | 394.7 | 395.3 | 395.1 | 394.2 | 396.2 | 395.8 |
| Drug stores_ |  | 407 | 381.1 | 380.2 | 373.5 | 374.1 | 376. | 372.4 | 360. | 364.2 | 354.7 | 352.2 | 360 | $370.8$ | 345.6 |
| Finance, insurance, and real est | 2,338 | 2,348 | 2,355 | 2,356 | 2,361 | 2,389 |  | 2,359 | 2,329 | 2,320 | 2,310 | 2,301 | 2, 293 | 2,343 | 2,306 |
| Banks and trust companies.. |  | 627.2 | 626.2 | 623.4 | 621.7 | 629.6 | 626.0 | 614.4 | 606.7 | 606.9 | 605.2 | 602.3 | 596.5 | 615.6 | 581.9 |
| Security dealers and exchange |  | 83.8 | 83.9 | 83.8 | 84. 2 | 85.6 | 85.3 | 83.8 | 82.8 | 83.0 | 83.6 | 82.7 | 82.6 | 83.7 | 82.4 |
| Insurance carriers and agents |  | 886.6 | 865.2 | 861.6 | 861.8 | 867.7 | 865.0 | 853.1 | 845.8 | 845.6 | 842.5 | 837.0 | 830.3 | 853.5 | 821.7 |
| Other finance agencies and real estat |  | 770.5 | 779.9 | 787.1 | 793.5 | 805.8 | 814.0 | 807.8 | 793. | 784.3 | 779.1 | 779.1 | 783.1 | 790. | 820.1 |
| Service and miscellaneous | 6,400 | 6,474 | 6,512 | 6,547 | 6,541 | 6,509 | 6,524 | 6,551 | 6,520 |  | 6,317 | 6, 273 | 6,239 | 6,457 | 6,231 |
| Hotels and lodging |  | , | 479.5 | 487.9 | 527.1 | 597.7 | 598.0 | 539.7 | 512.6 |  | , | 480.7 | 473. | 517 | 518.0 |
| Personal services: Laundries |  |  |  |  | 329.5 | 333.2 | 337.9 | 336.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing |  | 158.7 | 161.7 | 163.6 | 160.6 | 156.1 | 162.7 | 167.6 | 168.0 | 164.0 | 160.3 | 158.9 | 160. | 162.0 | 164.8 |
| Motion pictures.. |  | 210.5 | 218.3 | 226.6 | 232.1 | 30. | 229.3 | 228.9 | 227.0 | 224.1 | 216.5 | 212.3 | 211.6 | 222.5 | 226.6 |
| Govern |  |  |  |  | 7,381 | 7,15 | 7,157 | 7,343 |  |  | 7,360 | 7,33 | ,302 | 7,380 | 7,178 |
| Federal | 2,138 | 2, 422 | 2, 148 | 2, 156 | 2,179 | 2,212 | 2,219 | 2,211 | 2,202 | 2, 205 | 2, 203 | 2,200 | 2,196 | 2, 214 | 2, 209 |
| State and local | 5,327 | (2) 338 | 5,350 | 5,317 | 5,202 | 4,945 | 4,938 | 5,132 | 5,185 | 5,171 | 5,157 | 5, 134 | \%, 106 | 5,166 | 4, 869 |

${ }^{1}$ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data for 1955-56 shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previousissues. 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 subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.
These series are based on establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, selfemployed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are ex cluded.

## ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

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 (excep nance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery ents and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

- Nondurable goods include: Food and kindred products; tobacco manu. lactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chem. icals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.
${ }^{\delta}$ 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
[In thousands]

| Industry | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. ${ }^{2}$ | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1957 | 1956 |
| Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products. | 455.4 | 465. 5 | 468.6 | 470.4 | 468.9 | 465.1 | 459,0 | 468.9 | 464.9 | 467.1 | 466.5 | 465.5 | 467.8 | 466.4 | 465.2 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  | 228.5 | 229.2 | 228.6 | 228.6 | 229.1 | 226.6 | 232.8 | 230.0 | 231.1 | 231.1 | 231.5 | 232.0 | 229.8 | 230.4 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes |  | 130.5 | 133. 1 | 132.8 | 131.3 | 128.2 | 125.6 | 128.0 | 126. 7 | 126.6 | 126.5 | 126.1 | 127.8 | 128.6 | 128.0 |
| Other paper and allied products |  | 106.5 | 106.3 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 107.8 | 106.8 | 108.1 | 108. 2 | 109.4 | 108.9 | 107.9 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 106.8 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 557.9 | 565.2 | 565.7 | 566.8 | 563.3 | 553.1 | 552.2 | 556.0 | 554.9 | 559.2 | 558.7 | 555.3 | 557.1 | 558.9 | 551.1 |
| Newspapers |  | 162.5 | 161.5 | 160.4 | 159.8 | 156. 4 | 157.1 | 159.3 | 159.3 | 158. 7 | 158.5 | 157.8 | 157. 4 | 159.0 | 156.0 |
| Periodicals |  | 26.0 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.2 | 27.7 |
| Books...- |  | 34.0 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 34. 2 | 34.8 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 34.2 | 33.1 |
| Commercial |  | 188. 8 | 187.5 | 188. 2 | 186.9 | 185.0 | 184.4 | 184.1 | 183.4 | 184. 2 | 184. 1 | 182.0 | 183.9 | 185.3 | 180.6 |
| Lithography |  | 47.6 | 47.9 | 48.1 | 47.6 | 47.2 | 47.0 | 47.4 | 47.1 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 47.2 | 47.3 | 47.5 | 47.6 |
| Greeting cards |  | 11.4 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11. 2 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 13.6 |
| Bookbinding and related industries.... |  | 35.4 | 36.0 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 36.9 | 37.2 |
| Miscellaneous publishing and printing services |  | 59,5 | 59.8 | 59.1 | 58.7 | 57.8 | 57.3 | 57.2 | 57.5 | 59.7 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 58.7 | 58.6 | 55.3 |
| Chemicals and allied produ | 516.4 | 524.7 | 528.0 | 532.3 | 533.1 | 529.5 | 528.8 | 534.7 | 544.3 | 549.1 | 550.0 | 547.9 | 548.5 | 538.0 | 551.6 |
| Industrial inorganic chemica |  | 69.4 | 70.2 | 71.4 | 71.7 | 72.1 | 72.0 | 73.0 | 73.2 | 73.2 | 73.5 | 73.6 | 73.8 | 72.4 | 75.0 |
| Industrial organic chemical |  | 197.0 | 196. 6 | 196.9 | 200.4 | 200.9 | 203.3 | 205.8 | 206.7 | 208.4 | 210.7 | 212.1 | 214.4 | 204. 7 | 215.6 |
| Drugs and medicines..-...............- |  | 62.5 | 62.3 | 61.4 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 59.9 | 59.2 | 58.8 | 58.7 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 59.1 | 60.0 | 57.8 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations. |  | 30.4 | 31.1 | 31.5 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 30.6 | 31.0 | 30.4 |
| Paints, pigments, and fille |  | 45. 2 | 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 |
| Gum and wood chemica |  | 6. 7 | 6. 6 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7. 2 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| Fertilizers. |  | 23.5 | 23.5 | 24.9 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 21.6 | 24.4 | 33.3 | 35.8 | 33.1 | 27.8 | 25.7 | 26.7 | 27.3 |
| Vegetable and animal o |  | 28.7 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 27.3 | 24.7 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 24.9 | 25.9 | 27.5 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 27.0 | 28.3 |
| Miscellaneous chemical |  | 61.3 | 62, 5 | 62.7 | 62.2 | 62.3 | 61.4 | 62.3 | 62.2 | 61.8 | 61.2 | 61.4 | 61.5 | 61.9 | 62.8 |
| Products of petroleum | 167.2 | 168.9 | 171.4 | 173.0 | 175.0 | 175.1 | 174.8 | 175.3 | 174.0 | 173.4 | 172.8 | 173.4 | 171.8 | 173.1 | 173.8 |
|  |  | 130.1 | 130.6 | 131.2 | 132.8 | 133.4 | 133.0 | 133.3 | 132.9 | 132.7 | 132.0 | 132.3 | 132.8 | 132.2 | 132.2 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal products |  | 38.8 | 40.8 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 39.0 | 40.9 | 41.6 |
| Rubber produ | 203.2 | 207.4 | 209.0 | 209.5 | 206.4 | 204.3 | 199.8 | 196.8 | 204.2 | 191.3 | 211.4 | 212.6 | 216.0 | 205. 6 | 211.1 |
| Tires and inner t |  | 83. 7 | 84.0 | 84.4 | 84.4 | 84.2 | 83.9 | 78.2 | 84.9 | 71.1 | 86.9 | 86.8 | 87.4 | 83.4 | 85. 2 |
| Rubber footwear |  | 17.9 | 18.0 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 19.8 |
| Other rubber product |  | 105.8 | 107.0 | 107.4 | 104.4 | 102.9 | 99.1 | 101.2 | 102.0 | 102.7 | 106.7 | 108.0 | 110.3 | 104.6 | 106.1 |
| Leather and leather products | 329.4 | 332.6 | 333.0 | 333.6 | 336.1 | 341.1 | 331.6 | 332.7 | 324.8 | 333.6 | 340.8 | 340.1 | 335.5 | 334.6 | 340.8 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. |  | 35.5 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 36.4 | 38.4 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing - |  | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4. 0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4. 0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4. 0 | 4.0 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings. |  | 17.9 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 18. 2 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 17. 7 | 18.0 |
| Footwear (except rubber) |  | 218.5 | 214.5 | 215.1 | 217.8 | 221.8 | 218.9 | 219.0 | 213.8 | 218.9 | 223.4 | 221.8 | 221.2 | 218.6 | 221.5 |
| Luggage. |  | 13.8 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14. 1 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 14.2 |
| Handbags and small leather goods |  | 30.7 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 30.6 | 30.3 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 29.8 | 30.8 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.7 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods. |  | 11.9 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 12.6 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 410.9 | 435.6 | 448.3 | 455.5 | 460.8 | 459.3 | 442. 6 | 459.3 | 456.2 | 455.2 | 451.4 | 449.0 | 453.3 | 452.2 | 469.6 |
| Flat glass.. |  | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 28.0 | 27.5 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 28.9 | 30.0 | 30.9 | 28.5 | 30.6 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown - |  | 78.3 | 81.9 | 82.5 | 84.0 | 83.8 | 79.9 | 83.0 | 81.7 | 80.5 | 79.6 | 78.4 | 79, 1 | 81.0 | 80.4 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass. |  | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14. 5 | 13.9 | 14.8 |
| Cement, hydraulic. |  | 35.2 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 36.1 | 34.8 | 23.0 | 34.6 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35. 7 | 34.3 | 36.5 |
| Structural clay products |  | 68.3 | 70. 6 | 72.1 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 73.4 | 73.3 | 70.8 | 70.5 | 68.9 | 68.1 | 70.4 | 71.3 | 77.0 |
| Pottery and related product |  | 42.7 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 44.2 | 43.5 | 42.8 | 44.5 | 45.3 | 46.7 | 47.2 | 47.8 | 47.3 | 44.9 | 48.1 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products |  | 88.9 | . 1 | 6. 4 | . 0 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 9.1 | 97. | 4.8 | 5 |  |  | 4.9 |  |
| Out-stone and stone products |  | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 17.0 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products. |  | 63.3 | 64.5 | 65.4 | 66.5 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 66.9 | 68.9 |
| Primary metal industries. | 957.61 | 1,005. 6 | 1, 028.5 | 1,049.2 | 1,061.0 | 1, 077.3 | 1,075.3 | 1,092. 5 | 1,092, 61 | 1,101, 0 | 1,112.0 1 | 1,123.7 | , 132. 7 | 1,078.9 1 | 1,096.0 |
| Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills |  | 493.6 | 509.1 | 523.2 | 534.1 | 540.6 | 542.5 | 546.6 | 546.4 | 548.9 | 553.7 | 558.7 | 559.0 | 537.9 | 532.9 |
| Iron and steel foundries. |  | 186.5 | 187.5 | 190.8 | 187.6 | 194.1 | 193.1 | 197.9 | 198.4 | 199.9 | 203.3 | 208.3 | 210.4 | 196.4 | 210.0 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. |  | 50.5 | 50.9 | 50.7 | 52.0 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 53.5 | 53.9 | 54.7 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 56.5 | 53.1 | 54.2 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals |  | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10. 4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals. |  | 82. 8 | 84.7 | 83.0 | 84.1 | 86.6 | 85.1 | 87.4 | 87.2 | 87.5 | 85.5 | 87.2 | 91.1 | 85.9 | 92.6 |
| Nonferrous foundries...- |  | 58.4 | 60.5 | 62.9 | 62.1 | 62.3 | 61.5 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 65.6 | 68.0 | 68.3 | 69.7 | 63.9 | 65.8 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industries. $\qquad$ |  | 124.0 | 125.9 | 128.2 | 130.6 | 130.7 | 130.0 | 133.4 | 132.7 | 133.6 | 136.1 | 135.9 | 135.2 | 131.1 | 129.8 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) $\qquad$ | 837.2 | 870.3 | 887.4 | 889.4 | 878.1 | 878.4 | 868.6 | 886.5 | 882.9 | 889.4 | 898.0 | 902.4 | 903.7 | 886.2 | 888.4 |
| Tin cans and other tinware. |  | 44.3 | 45.6 | 48.1 | 51.5 | 53.1 | 52.5 | 51.0 | 49.3 | 50.2 | 48.3 | 47.5 | 46.8 | 49.1 | 50.5 |
| Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.... |  | 117.2 | 117.6 | 115.6 | 111.3 | 109.0 | 107. 2 | 111.4 | 113. 4 | 114.9 | 118.5 | 121. 2 | 123.2 | 114.9 | 120.3 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies. |  | 82.6 | 85.0 | 83.8 | 84.0 | 86.7 | 83.7 | 85.2 | 85, 3 | 85.1 | 84.5 | 84.5 | 83.5 | 84.4 | 94.1 |
| Fabricated structural metal products.- |  | 244.6 | 247.5 | 251.2 | 252.0 | 249.7 | 247.7 | 249.7 | 243.4 | 239.5 | 239.6 | 237.6 | 235.5 | 244.7 | 226.1 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.- |  | 184.4 | 190.2 | 187.8 | 177.2 | 179.7 | 181.0 | 187.8 | 189.1 | 193.9 | 199.6 | 202.6 | 205. 2 | 189.9 | 193.9 |
| Lighting fixtures. |  | 42.4 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.0 | 40.7 |
| Fabricated wire products |  | 46.8 | 47. 4 | 47.3 | 47.7 | 48.1 | 48.1 | 48.8 | 49.2 | 50.7 | 51.3 | 52.5 | 53.6 | 49.3 | 51.2 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products |  | 108.0 | 110.7 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 111.2 | 108.6 | 112.4 | 112.6 | 113.7 | 114.2 | 113.8 | 113. 2 | 111.9 | 111.6 |

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

| Industry | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. ${ }^{2}$ | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1957 | 1956 |
| Manufacturing-Continued <br> Machinery (except electrical) <br> Engines and turbines. <br> Construction and mining machinery <br> Metalworking machinery................... <br> Special-industry machinery (except <br> metalworking machinery) <br> General industrial machinery $\qquad$ <br> Service-industry and household machines <br> Miscellaneous machinery parts.-..................................... | 1,112.4 |  |  | 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 | 1,221.4 | 1,267.9 |
|  |  | 1,122.0 57 | 1,141.3 57 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 57.4 | 56.9 | 59.2 | 1, 59.5 | 10.5 | 1, 61.3 | , 62.3 | 61.9 | 58.8 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 95.3 \\ 93.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.0 \\ & 97.0 \end{aligned}$ | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 101.4 | 104.3 | 106.5 | 111.8 | 114.3 | 112.4 | 107.8 | 105.0 | 108.0 |
|  |  |  |  | 101.6 | 105.7 | 106.2 | 107.7 | 109.1 | 110.8 | 112.5 | 112.6 | 114.4 | 112.6 | 107.1 | 111.1 |
|  |  | 189.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 97.0 \\ 193.6 \end{array}$ | 200.0 | 207.2 | 207.9 | 213.9 | 220.2 | 222.6 | 224.3 | 225.7 | 224.4 | 223.5 | 212.9 | 217.2 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 118.6 \\ 164.5 \\ 84.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120.4 \\ 165.9 \\ 88.7 \end{array}$ | 122.3 | 122.7 | 121.0 | 124.3 | 127.9 | 128.0 | 128.4 | 129.7 | 130.2 | 132.0 | 125.6 | 133.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 168.7 | 170.7 | 169.2 | 172.6 | 174.1 | 174.5 | 175.8 | 178.3 | 178.6 | 178.7 | 172.8 | 174.3 |
|  |  |  |  | 92.0 | 93.3 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 97.2 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 100.2 | 101.2 | 100.5 | 95.0 | 94.2 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 119.5 \\ & 203.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.0 \\ & 205.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.4 \\ & 208.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.4 \\ & 207.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.4 \\ & 209.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.4 \\ & 213.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140.6 \\ & 214.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146.4 \\ & 217.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149.6 \\ & 219.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152.0 \\ & 218.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150.8 \\ & 219.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.9 \\ & 211.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157.4 \\ & 214.3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery-- | 796.0 | 82 | 851 | 869.1 | 878.9 | 861.1 | 847.5 | 854.9 | 847.3 | 853.0 | 869.4 | 876.7 | 884.4 | 860.1 | 871.3 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.- |  | 273.1 | 276.3 | 278.437.8 | 283.537.1 | 278.935.3 | 280.935.9 | 286.7 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 294.2 \\ 38.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 299.2 \\ 39.9 \end{array}$ | $301.8$ | $\text { 304. } 9$ | 287.537.7 | 297.341.8 |
| Electrical appliances |  | 35.7 | 37.5 |  |  |  |  | 35.6 | 290.1 36.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insulated wire and cab |  | 19.3 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 20.1 | 20.8 |
| Electrical equipment for |  | 58.9 | 59.4 | 58.9 | 58.2 | 56.3 | 56.5 | 57. 6 | 55.8 | 59.5 | 63. 2 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 59.3 | 59.0 |
| Electric lamps. |  | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 23.9 |
| Communication equipmen |  | 380.4 | 398.0 | 413.0 | 417.9 | 409.2 | 393.7 | 394.2 | 384.6 | 380.3 | 386. 5 | 389.0 | 392.3 | 394.9 | 392.0 |
| Miscellaneous electrical produ |  | 33.9 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 37.5 | 37.1 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 35. 2 | 35.4 | 36.0 | 36.5 |
| Transportation equipment. | 1,269.7 | 1,351.2 | 1,349.9 | 1,321. 3 | 1,277.8 |  |  | 1, 415. 2 |  |  |  |  | 1,480.8 |  | 1,358.3 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment |  | $\begin{aligned} & 667.8 \\ & 508.7 \end{aligned}$ | 649.7 | + 590.2 | 531.2560.6 | 1,610.3 | 1,302.688585 | +632.4 | 1, 651.8 | 663.0601.6 | $1,474.3$689.2603.1 | $1,482.2$699.8602.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,400.8 \\ 709.7 \\ 595.2 \end{array}$ |  | 651.8540.8 |
| Aircraft and parts |  |  | 519.4 |  |  | 573.5351.4 |  |  | 598.3366.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft. |  | 309.593.4 | 315.4 | 334.8 | 341.0 |  | 585.0 357.8 | 593.9 363.2 |  | 601.6 366.5 | 603.1 367.2 | 602.6 367.3 | 362.6 | 350.9 | 540.8 329.8 |
| Aircraft engines and parts |  |  | 95.4 13 | 100.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 341.0 \\ 102.9 \\ 14.0 \end{array}$ | 104.5 | 109.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 112.3 \\ 14.2 \end{array}$ | 113. 2 | 116. 8 | 117.9 | 111.6 | 116.013.3 | 108.2 | 104.4 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts. |  | 13.9 |  | 14.199.5 |  | 113.9 | $\begin{array}{r}14.4 \\ 103.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14.1 \\ 104.2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 14.0101.5 |  |
| Other aircraft parts and equipmen |  | $\begin{array}{r} 91.9 \\ 123.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.7 \\ 94.9 \\ 125.3 \end{array}$ |  | 14.0 12. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14.2 \\ & 104.2 \end{aligned}$ | 13.9 104.4 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13.9 \\ 104.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.6 \\ 104.1 \end{array}$ | 103.3 |  | 11.3 95.3 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 124,1 \\ & 110.6 \end{aligned}$ | 125.4 | 124.7 | 125.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 104.2 \\ & 128.0 \\ & 111.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.4 \\ & 125.8 \\ & 109.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.2 \\ & 123.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.1 \\ & 124.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.1 \\ & 122.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.8 \\ & 119.8 \\ & 103.5 \end{aligned}$ | 124.4 | 911. 5 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 108.7 \\ 14.7 \\ 44.5 \\ 6.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.3 \\ & 111.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 112.3 \\ 13.1 \\ 51.5 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111.6 \\ 13.1 \\ 45.6 \\ 8.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111.4 \\ 14.1 \\ 52.0 \end{array}$ |  |  | 106.3 | 107.817.1 | 105.416.9 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 109.1 \\ 15.3 \\ 49.6 \end{array}$ | 94.116.447.08.2 |
| Boatbuilding and repairing |  |  | 11.214.147.48.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 13.5 \\ 49.5 \\ 8.8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 111.9 \\ 16.1 \\ 5.7 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.7 \\ 50.8 \\ 8.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.9 \\ 16.9 \\ 50.5 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 103.5 \\ 16.3 \\ 49.5 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Railroad equipment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49.6 | 50.1 |  |  |  |
| Other transportation equipmer |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.9 |  |  | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 7.9 |  |
| Instruments and related products | 212.2 | 219 | 221.8 | 223.4 | 225.1 | 225.2 | 220.6 | 224.0 | 226.1 | 229.5 | 230.6 | 230.2 | 231.4 | 225.4 | 230.3 |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| instruments.- |  | 54.6 | 55. 8 | 56.9 | 57.6 | 57.7 | 57.7 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 60.6 | 59.5 | 61.0 | 58.0 | 59.9 |
| Optical instruments and lenses |  | 10 | 10. | 10 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| Surgical, medical, and dental instruments. |  | 28.5 |  |  |  | 28.0 |  | 29. | 29. | 29.4 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 8.5 |
| Ophthalmic goods |  | 18.8 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 20.3 |
| Photographic appara |  | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 43.1 | 43.9 |
| Watches and clocks |  | 26.0 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 26.4 | 25.8 | 20.5 | 22.1 | 24.3 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 24.9 | 28.0 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries_- | 354.9 | 368.7 | 394.1 | 405.4 | 407.3 | 394.9 | 369.4 | 386.1 | 382.7 | 382.3 | 382.0 | 380.7 | 379.0 | 386.1 | 403.5 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.-- |  | 38.7 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 38.0 | 35. 7 | 36. 8 | 36. 7 | 37. 1 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 38.3 | 40.6 |
| Musical instruments and parts |  | 14.7 | 15. 1 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 15.5 |
| Toys and sporting goods |  | 60.5 | 75.4 | 81.8 | 82.9 | 79.6 | 69.7 | 74.5 | 73.4 | 70.1 | 66. 2 | 64.7 | 62.1 | 72.0 | 78.3 |
| Pens, pencils, other o |  | 24.1 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 23.8 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions |  | 46.9 | 48.1 | 49.0 | 51.0 | 50.5 | 45.7 | 47.6 | 46.6 | 47.5 | 48.5 | 48.5 | 48.9 | 48.3 | 51.7 |
| Fabricated plastics produ |  | 66.6 | 68.9 | 70.2 | 70.5 | 68.3 | 65.8 | 69.2 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 71.2 | 71.4 | 71.4 | 69.2 | 69.8 |
| Other manufacturing in |  | 117.2 | 123.0 | 124.8 | 123.5 | 119.3 | 115.3 | 120.0 | 119.7 | 121.1 | 119.9 | 118.4 | 118.3 | 119.9 | 124.1 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 nonsuperFlsory 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.
${ }^{2}$ See footnote 3, table A-2.
SSee footnote 4, table A-2.
"Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.
Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

| Period | Employ. ment | Weekly payrolls | Period | Employment | Weekly payrolls | Period | Employment | Weekly payrolls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939: Average | 66.2 | 29.9 | 1950: Average | 99.6 | 111.7 | 1957: March | 105.8 | 164.3 |
| 1940: Average | 71.2 | 34.0 | 1951: Average | 106. 4 | 129.8 | April. | 104.8 | 161.5 |
| 1941: Average | 87.9 | 49.3 | 1952: Average | 106.3 | 136.6 | May | 104. 2 | 161.0 |
| 1942: Average | 103.9 | 72.2 | 1953: Average | 111.8 | 151.4 | June | 104.7 | 163.8 |
| 1943: Average | 121.4 | 99.0 | 1954: Average | 101.8 | 137.7 | July | 103.4 | 160.5 |
| 1944: Average | 118.1 | 102.8 | 1955: Average | 105. 6 | 152.9 | August | 105. 3 | 164.7 |
| 1945: Average | 104.0 | 87.8 | 1956: Average | 106.7 | 161.4 | September | 105.0 | 164.7 |
| 1946: Average | 97.9 | 81.2 | 1957: Average. | 104. 5 | 162.7 | October.. | 104.2 | 162.6 |
| 1947: Average | 103.4 | 97.7 |  |  |  | November | 102.7 | 160.9 |
| 1948: Average | 102.8 | 105.1 | 1957: January | 106.8 | 165.5 | 1958. December ${ }^{2}$ | 100.9 | 157.7 |
| 1949: Average | 93.8 | 97.2 | February | 106.0 | 165.0 | 1958: January ${ }^{2}$ | 97.4 | 149.5 |

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

Note: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).
Source: J. 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1957 | 1956 |
| Total civilian employment ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 7, 760 | 7,498 | 7,473 | 7,381 | 7,157 | 7,157 | 7,343 | 7, 361 | 7,351 | 7, 335 | 7,334 | 7,302 | 7, 589 | 7,380 | 7, 178 |
| Federal employment Executive | $\begin{aligned} & 2,422 \\ & 2,395.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,148 \\ & 2,120.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,156 \\ & 2,128.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,179 \\ & 2,152.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,212 \\ & 2,184.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,219 \\ & 2,192.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,211 \\ & 2,184.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,202 \\ & 2,175.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,205 \\ & 2,178.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,203 \\ & 2,176.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,200 \\ & 2,173.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,196 \\ & 2,170.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,483 \\ & 2,456.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,214 \\ & 2,187.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,209 \\ & 2,183.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Department of De- fense | 954.5 | 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, 007.6 | 1,034. 1 |
| Post Office Department $\qquad$ | 816.8624.322.14.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 533.8 \\ 625.9 \\ 22.1 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 526.6 \\ 630.8 \\ 22.0 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 523.7 \\ 633.7 \\ 22.1 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 521.9 \\ 644.7 \\ 22.3 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 521.4 \\ 647.2 \\ 22.3 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 518.7 \\ 642.7 \\ 22.3 \\ 4.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 522.3 \\ 632.4 \\ 21.9 \\ 4.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 521.9 \\ 625.9 \\ 22.0 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 535.3 \\ 613.7 \\ 21.9 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ |
| Other agencies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 521.8 \\ 631.6 \\ 21.9 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 520.4 \\ 621.3 \\ 21.9 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 519.1 \\ 617.6 \\ 21.8 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 805.3 \\ 616.1 \\ 22.0 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 548.6 \\ 631.4 \\ 22.0 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ |  |
| Legislative |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Judicial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| District of Columbia Executive | $\begin{aligned} & 232.3 \\ & 211.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230.4 \\ & 209.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.0 \\ & 210.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.5 \\ & 210.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235.4 \\ & 214.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237.0 \\ & 215.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236.3 \\ & 215.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232.1 \\ & 211.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232.8 \\ & 212.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232.9 \\ & 212.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232.5 \\ & 211.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232.2 \\ & 211.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239.4 \\ & 218.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 233.1 \\ & 212.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.2 \\ & 210.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Department of Defense | 78.5 | 83.6 | 84.3 | 85.3 | 87.3 | 88.3 | 88.2 | 87.0 | 87.3 | 87.4 | 87.5 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 86.1 | 88.6 |
| Post Office Department $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.4 \\ 116.6 \\ 20.1 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.2 \\ 116.7 \\ 20.2 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.1 \\ 116.8 \\ 20.1 \\ \hline .7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.0 \\ 116.3 \\ 20.2 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 118.1 \\ 20.4 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.8 \\ 118.8 \\ 20.4 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 118.1 \\ 20.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 115.4 \\ 20.1 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.0 \\ 115.7 \\ 20.1 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 115.7 \\ 20.2 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 115.2 \\ 20.2 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 114.5 \\ 20.1 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.8 \\ 113.7 \\ 20.2 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.6 \\ 116.5 \\ 20.2 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.3 \\ 112.4 \\ 20.2 \\ .7 \end{array}$ |
| Other agencies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legislative |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Judicial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State and local employment | 5,338 <br> 1,369. 7 <br> 3, 968.1 <br> 2, 470.8 $2,867.0$ | 5, 350 <br> 1,367. 6 <br> 3, 982.0 <br> $2,484.8$ $2,864.8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,317 \\ & 1,359.8 \\ & 3,957.1 \\ & 2,448.9 \\ & 2,868.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,202 \\ & 1,322.8 \\ & 3,878.9 \\ & 2,296.5 \\ & 2,905.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,945 \\ & 1,288.7 \\ & 3,656.3 \\ & 1,988.9 \\ & 2,956.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,938 \\ & 1,298.5 \\ & 3,639.8 \\ & 1,982.3 \\ & 2,956.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,132 \\ & 1,340.3 \\ & 3,791.3 \\ & 2,216.5 \\ & 2,915.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,159 \\ & 1,394.7 \\ & 3,814.2 \\ & 2,342.6 \\ & 2,816.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,146 \\ & 1,340.7 \\ & 3,804.9 \\ & 2,350.8 \\ & 2,794.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,132 \\ & 1,333.4 \\ & 3,798.6 \\ & 2,351.0 \\ & 2,781.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,134 \\ & 1,328.5 \\ & 3,805.9 \\ & 2,345.5 \\ & 2,788.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,106 \\ & 1,323.9 \\ & 3,782.3 \\ & 2,313.9 \\ & 2,792.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,106 \\ & 1,106.5 \\ & 3,784.7 \\ & 2,314.3 \\ & 2,791.9 \end{aligned}$ | 5, 166 <br> 1,335. 6 <br> 3, 830.7 <br> 2, 301. 2 <br> 2,865. 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,969 \\ & 1,281.5 \\ & 3,687.3 \\ & 2,178.6 \\ & 2,790.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| State |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Educatio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total military personne | 2, 647 | 2,690 | 2, 729 | 2,789 | 2, 819 | 2,839 | 2,826 | 2,820 | 2,821 | 2, 821 | 2, 817 | 2,816 | 2, 809 | 2, 786 | 2, 848 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 918.1 \\ 872.7 \\ 629.5 \\ 190.7 \\ 30.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 935.9 \\ 89.9 \\ 639.1 \\ 193.5 \\ 30.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 955.3 \\ 902.1 \\ 646.8 \\ 194.9 \\ 30.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 980.3 \\ 916.7 \\ 663.1 \\ 198.0 \\ 30.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 992.4 \\ 922.2 \\ 674.7 \\ 199.1 \\ 30.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,001.3 \\ 920.8 \\ 685.5 \\ 20.7 \\ 30.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 998.0 \\ 919.8 \\ 677.1 \\ 200.9 \\ 29.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000.2 \\ 916.4 \\ 675.9 \\ 197.4 \\ 29.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,001.1 \\ 914.8 \\ 678.0 \\ 197.7 \\ 29.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,001.2 \\ 914.2 \\ 678.3 \\ 198.1 \\ 29.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 997.3 \\ 915.3 \\ 676.4 \\ 198.9 \\ 29.1 \end{array}$ | 993. 4 <br> 918.4 <br> 676.0 <br> 199.6 <br> 29.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 992.3 \\ 914.6 \\ 673.1 \\ 200.8 \\ 28.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 981.2 \\ 910.9 \\ 666.7 \\ 197.5 \\ 29.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,030.1 \\ 916.1 \\ 672.7 \\ 200.4 \\ 28.8 \end{array}$ |
| Air Force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Navy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marine Corp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coast Guard |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.
Data for Federal establishments relate to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Those for State and local government relate to employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month.
Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.
${ }^{8}$ Data refer to the continental United States only
a Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Ares (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

TABLE A-6. Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States ${ }^{1}$
[In Thousands]

| State | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | 1956 | 1955 |
| Alabama ${ }^{2}$ | 741.8 | 737. 2 | 742.1 | 743.8 | 743.1 | 736. 9 | 741.0 | 742.7 | 739.1 | 736.4 | 734.9 | 735.9 | 749.7 | 723.0 | 690.8 |
| Arizona | 275.8 | 273.0 | 270.9 | 268. 2 | 264.9 | 265.7 | 265. 7 | 265.5 | 266.7 | 265.8 | 262.5 | 259.6 | 262.8 | 246.4 | 221.2 |
| Arkansas | 331.8 | 332.3 | 337.1 | 338.5 | 333.7 | 332.2 | 332.5 | 331.1 | 328.0 | 326.1 | 321.6 | 322.5 | 333.8 | 327.9 | 317.5 |
| California | 4,536. 3 | 4,492. 4 | 4,541.2 | 4,576.8 | 4, 541.4 | 4, 494.7 | 4,511.0 | 4,461.6 | 4,434.9 | 4,403.3 | 4,392.3 | 4,387. 0 | 4,548.2 | 4,348.0 | 4, 087.5 |
| Colorado ${ }^{2}$ | 467.5 | 469.7 | 475.4 | +479.2 | 479.4 | 476.3 | 467.8 | 457.2 | - 453.6 | 453.1 | 1, 450.3 | 453.7 | 467.2 | 457.8 | 433.2 |
| Connecticu |  | 924.9 | S29.0 | 931.2 | 913.3 | 918.5 | 929.7 | 922.1 | 917.9 | 909.9 | 904.9 | 901.9 | 930.3 | 903.8 | 869.3 |
| Delaware | 150.3 | 149.6 | 151.1 | 152.4 | 153.8 | 151. 2 | 154.3 | 150.8 | 150.2 | 148.6 | 147.5 | 148.5 | 155, 4 | 153.8 | 141.4 |
| District of | 517.3 | 506.6 | 505.7 | 506.0 | 508.5 | 509.7 | 509.5 | 504.9 | 505.2 | 503.0 | 501.0 | 499.6 | 516.2 | 501.0 | 494.6 |
| Florida ${ }^{2}$ | 1,187.3 | 1, 148. 6 | 1, 122.3 | 1,110.7 | 1,097.0 | 1,092.8 | 1,106.8 | 1,120.6 | 1,150. 1 | 1, 155. 2 | 1,154.2 | 1,145. 0 | 1,139.8 | 1,045.6 | 951.0 |
| Georgia | 985.1 | 1, 978.2 | 1978.5 | 979.3 | 1977.9 | 970.1 | 1970.6 | 971.4 | 974.8 | 968.1 | 967.8 | 1,970.9 | - 995.9 | 971.1 | 936.7 |
| Idaho | 144.4 | 145.0 | 149.9 | 151.4 | 149.3 | 149.7 | 148.1 | 142.8 | 139.9 | 136.0 | 134.6 | 137.3 | 145.4 | 144.3 | 137.5 |
| Illinois | 3, 502. 0 | 3, 494. 6 | 3, 514.8 | 3, 530, 4 | 3, 514.2 | 3, 487. 7 | 3, 514.5 | 3, 495, 1 | 3,500. 2 | 3,481.9 | 3, 470.3 | 3, 466.3 | 3,579.9 | 3, 498.8 | 3,392.7 |
| Indiana ${ }^{2}$ | 1,412.1 | 1, 413.7 | 1, 428.7 | 1, 428.5 | 1,423.1 | 1, 415.9 | 1, 421.3 | 1,415. 7 | 1,412.7 | 1,408. 1 | 1,398.8 | 1,401. 5 | 1,439. 5 | 1,420.2 | 1,393.2 |
| Iowa | 656.0 | 654.6 | 659.0 | 663.7 | 656.2 | 655.7 | 660.4 | 655.5 | 654.9 | 648.3 | 644.1 | 644.2 | 664.5 | 653.5 | 641.3 |
| Kansas ${ }^{2}$ | 552.8 | 553.2 | 563.7 | 568.3 | 565.8 | 564.3 | 558.4 | 554.9 | 550.7 | 544.6 | 537.7 | 535.0 | 559.2 | 552.3 | 547.5 |
| Louisian | 790.8 | 785.4 | 781.8 | 783.9 | 783.0 | 778.8 | 781.1 | 771.6 | 775.5 | 768.3 | 767.3 | 767.3 | 787.8 | 756.1 | 711.1 |
| Maine | 273.9 | 275.3 | 279.5 | 283.7 | 289.2 | 288.6 | 287.0 | 273.8 | 266.2 | 268.0 | 271.6 | 273.3 | 284, 4 | 281.7 | ${ }^{3} 274.4$ |
| Maryland | 883.0 | 880.2 | 880.8 | 886.3 | 878.6 | 878.2 | 884, 0 | 873.5 | 866.7 | 871.3 | 863.2 | 862.1 | 897. 1 | 863.0 | 824.6 |
| Massachus | 1,853.1 | 1,825.7 | 1, 840.1 | 1,850.5 | 1,852. 1 | 1,842.9 | 1,859.7 | 1,845. 6 | 1,842.3 | 1,822.7 | 1,817.0 | 1,817. 5 | 1,893. 5 | 1,845. 5 | 1,800.3 |
| Michigan | 2,388. 2 | 2, 363.1 | 2, 338.2 | 2,287.9 | 2, 338, 0 | 2,334.0 | 2, 365.6 | 2,393. 4 | 2,409.9 | 2,423.0 | 2, 432.0 | 2, 441. 4 | 2, 514.5 | 2,437.9 | 2,479.2 |
| Minnesota | 915.3 | 926.7 | 939.8 | 951.8 | 939.4 | 933.9 | 918.3 | 909.6 | 892.6 | 876.0 | 873.3 | 874.2 | 917.4 | 899.7 | 872.0 |
| Mississippi | 373.0 | 370.0 | 372.8 | 373.2 | 364.6 | 363.3 | 361.7 | 364.3 | 366.2 | 363.5 | 363.2 | 364.7 | 376.7 | 366.9 | 355.5 |
| Missouri | 1, 295.0 | 1, 289.6 | 1, 291.0 | 1,296.8 | 1,287.0 | 1,287.5 | 1,289.4 | 1,283.9 | 1,285. 2 | 1,287. 5 | 1,280.0 | 1, 279.3 | 1,322.7 | 1,293.1 | 1,277.6 |
| Montan | 161.4 | 165.4 | 170.0 | 175. 2 | 176.8 | 176.9 | 174.8 | 168.6 | 163.0 | 158.6 | 157.8 | 159.0 | 165.2 | 166.7 | 159.8 |
| Nebrask | 351.9 | 354.2 | 357.6 | 358.7 | 355.3 | 355.8 | 358.3 | 353.5 | 352.1 | 349.0 | 346.1 | 343.0 | 358.4 | 356.9 | 355.5 |
| Nevada | 82.2 | 83.5 | 86. 5 | 90.0 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 90.4 | 87.7 | 84.7 | 84.2 | 82.7 | 82.6 | 84.1 | 85.2 | 84.0 |
| New Hamps | 184. 0 | 183.3 | 186.5 | 188.8 | 191.4 | 188.8 | 188.9 | 182.9 | 182.5 | 180.8 | 180.1 | 180.1 | 184.7 | 183.6 | 180.2 |
| New Jersey | 1,883.1 | 1, 894. 0 | 1, 905,5 | 1,926.2 | 1,934. 3 | 1,928.8 | 1,928.6 | 1,913.1 | 1,904.1 | 1,904.0 | 1,893. 7 | 1,895. 3 | 1,957. 7 | 1,918.4 | 1,863.7 |
| New Mexico | 1, 214.8 | 1, 213.7 | 1,213.8 | -212.7 | 1, 213.1 | 211.6 | 1, 212.0 | 1, 207.7 | 204.8 | 201. 3 | 1, 198.8 | 199.2 | 1, 202.6 | 196. 0 | 1, 181.6 |
| New York. | 6, 088.7 | 6, 064.3 | 6,076.9 | 6,096.1 | 6,070. C | 6, 032.6 | 6, 045.0 | 6,023.8 | 6, 019.6 | 5, 989.5 | 5, 961.4 | 5, 986.2 | 6, 233. 2 | 6,063.8 | 5, 942.0 |
| North Carol | 1, 102. 4 | 1,096.8 | 1, 104. 8 | 1,108. 3 | 1, 092.4 | 1, 074.9 | 1, 079.2 | 1,080.6 | 1, 083.7 | 1, 080.8 | 1, 082.2 | 1, 090. 4 | 1,117.4 | 1,091.5 | 1, 049.1 |
| North Dakot | 118.6 | 120.2 | 123. 2 | 124.3 | 1,122.9 | 122.4 | 121.2 | 1, 119.3 | 115.3 | 111.1 | 110.3 | 111.4 | 116.7 | 1, 116.5 | 113.5 |
| Ohio ${ }^{2}$ | $3,152.2$ | 3, 148. 1 | 3, 175. 7 | 3,185.3 | 3,169.3 | 3, 162.9 | 3, 182.1 | 3, 174.8 | 3, 160.4 | 3,158.0 | 3, 140.7 | 3, 144.5 | 3,249.6 | 3,174.0 | 3, 086.4 |
| Oklahoma | 580.1 | 575.9 | 576.2 | 579.2 | 578.9 | 576.7 | 576.8 | 571.2 | 568.2 | 565.7 | 563.2 | 564.0 | 576.4 | 573.6 | 559.8 |
| Oregon ${ }^{2}$ | 465.0 | 471.1 | 487.0 | 502.1 | 499.7 | 495.2 | 495.6 | 480.2 | 471.0 | 458.3 | 453.5 | 455.4 | 479.8 | 489.0 | 472.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 3, 797. 0 | 3, 779.4 | 3, 803.6 | 3,811.8 | 3, 802.7 | 3,792.5 | 3, 826. 2 | 3,800.5 | 3, 796.4 | 3,771.3 | 3, 763.6 | 3,765. 7 | 3,895. 7 | 3,777. 2 | 3,700. 7 |
| Rhode Island | 281.7 | 280, 4 | 282, 5 | 285.9 | 284.4 | 283.4 | 285. 2 | 283.0 | 285.3 | 283.3 | 282.6 | 286.1 | 296.3 | 294.7 | 293.9 |
| South Carolina | 538.5 | 530.6 | 530.7 | 533.5 | 532.2 | 527.9 | 528.0 | 531.8 | 534.5 | 532.1 | 531.8 | 531.4 | 542.8 | 534.1 | 524.7 |
| South Dakota | 126.4 | 130.0 | 131.6 | 130.8 | 131.0 | 132.8 | 131.3 | 127.6 | 125.0 | 121.8 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 127.4 | 129.2 | 124.4 |
| Tennessee. | 853.5 | 849.8 | 854.8 | 856.9 | 852.4 | 850.8 | 853.6 | 854.5 | 854.5 | 850.1 | 845.9 | 849.2 | 874.8 | 859.8 | 3847.2 |
| Texas | 2, 514.4 | 2, 479.7 | 2, 487.0 | 2,494.0 | 2,489.1 | 2, 486. 8 | 2, 482.6 | 2,461.1 | 2, 456.4 | 2,445.6 | 2,437.4 | 2, 431.3 | 2,497.4 | 2,412. 2 | 2,302.7 |
| Utah | 240.9 | 241.6 | 246.2 | 250. 2 | 244.8 | 243.5 | 239.2 | 237.9 | 234.6 | 231.6 | 227.6 | 228.5 | 239.1 | 233.9 | 223.3 |
| Vermont | 101. 0 | 100.8 | 103.2 | 104.7 | 109.2 | 108.1 | 105. 0 | 103.2 | 102.3 | 102.1 | 102. 1 | 102.7 | 105. 2 | 105.0 | 101.9 |
| Virginia ${ }^{2}$ | 1, 014.4 | 1, 008.7 | 1.010.9 | 1,010.8 | 1,001.4 | 995.8 | 999.8 | 993.8 | 989.6 | 976.7 | 967.3 | 970.3 | 997.9 | 970.5 | 920.4 |
| W ashington ${ }^{2}$ | 781.5 | 1,788.8 | 810.0 | 822. 6 | 816.6 | 816.4 | 811.2 | 793.0 | 777.9 | 766.9 | 750.7 | 754.5 | 784.7 | 773.2 | 756.4 |
| West Virginia ${ }^{2}$ | 503.5 | 509.5 | 512.3 | 513.9 | 510.0 | 503.6 | 506.5 | 507.0 | 502.8 | 496.4 | 492.2 | 492.7 | 512.0 | 496.1 | 473.3 |
| W isconsin | 1, 139.4 | 1,135.9 | 1,142.0 | 1,162.6 | 1,162. 1 | 1, 161.4 | 1, 144. 4 | 1, 135.7 | 1,129.7 | 1,122.9 | 1,121.0 | 1, 119.6 | 1,158. 6 | 1, 136.4 | 1,103. 5 |
| W yoming | 85.2 | 87.2 | 89.6 | 92.6 | 96.9 | 195.9 | 93.1 | 85.5 | 82.8 | 81.5 | 80.1 | 80.8 | 85.8 | 87.8 | 85.8 |

[^44]Table A-7. Employees in manufacturing industries by States ${ }^{1}$
[In thousands]

| State | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1956 \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. |  | 1956 | 1955 |
| Alabama | 238.4 | 240.0 | 244.0 | 245.5 | 247.9 | 243.5 | 245.5 | 244.7 | 242.6 | 243.5 | 243.7 | 245.6 | 246.7 | 241.2 | 235.4 |
| Arizona | 38.9 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 35. 9 | 31.3 |
| Akansas | 84.1 | 85.8 | 88.6 | 88.9 | 88.4 | 87.7 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 87.9 | 86.3 | 85.6 | 85.9 | 87.0 | 89.5 | 85.7 |
| California | 1,180.2 | 1,207. 4 | 1,254.7 | 1,290.8 | 1,303.8 | 1,259.4 | 1,246. 8 | 1,238. 4 | 1,236. 0 | 1,229.6 | 1,222.7 | 1,219.1 | 1,233.8 | 1,202. 6 | 1,121.0 |
| Colorado ${ }^{2}$ | 72.9 | 1, 74.7 | 75.7 | 75.0 | 73.4 | 73.2 | 69.7 | 69.6 | 69.8 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 71.2 | 73.2 | 70.7 | 67.1 |
| Connecticu |  | 416.7 | 422.1 | 427.4 | 413.7 | 419.5 | 430.6 | 430.8 | 434.6 | 436.5 | 436.5 | 437.4 | 438.3 | 434.0 | 419.2 |
| Delaware | 60.6 | 60.7 | 61.4 | 61.9 | 63.0 | 61.5 | 62.2 | 61.3 | 60.4 | 60.2 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 60.5 | 60.1 | 58.3 |
| District of | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 16.2 |
| Florida ${ }^{2}$ | 171.2 | 166.1 | 159.4 | 156.4 | 154.4 | 153.3 | 158.0 | 159.7 | 162.7 | 164.5 | 165. 6 | 164.7 | 162.3 | 148.4 | 138.5 |
| Georgia | 323.7 | 326.1 | 325.4 | 329.2 | 328.9 | 326.3 | 326.4 | 327.7 | 329.9 | 331.4 | 332.0 | 334.8 | 337.2 | 335.3 | 331.7 |
| Idaho. | 24.4 | 25.0 | 27.5 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 26.2 | 24.1 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 24.2 | 25.8 | 27.0 | 25. 2 |
| Illinois | 1,205. 7 | 1,235.9 | 1,255. 3 | 1,266. 5 | 1,263.0 | 1,245.5 | 1,259.6 | 1,256. 1 | 1,272. 1 | 1,282. 1 | 1,284.9 | 1,286. 8 | 1,294.9 | 1,291.2 | 1,257.9 |
| Indiana 2 | 584.7 | 595. 4 | 607.5 | 608.2 | 610.5 | 605. 1 | 608.4 | 1607.5 | 611.7 | 616.1 | 615.0 | 616.4 | 619.7 | 614.2 | 620.2 |
| Iowa | 160.4 | 162.4 | 165.4 | 166.9 | 167.6 | 165.7 | 166.0 | 164.6 | 166.9 | 168.8 | 167.7 | 168.0 | 169.5 | 169.0 | 167.4 |
| K | 125.0 | 126.1 | 129.1 | 131.5 | 132.4 | 130.9 | 129.3 | 128.5 | 128.1 | 127.7 | 126.7 | 126.2 | 127.6 | 124.2 | 126.2 |
| Kentucky | 169.1 | 160.7 | 163.2 | 166.4 | 168.5 | 165.0 | 166.5 | 165.4 | 164.5 | 166.9 | 168.2 | 172.5 | 175.7 | 170.3 | 165.7 |
| Louisiana | 148.1 | 151.6 | 149.3 | 150.3 | 149.1 | 147.8 | 149.7 | 147.5 | 147.2 | 146.5 | 147.7 | 146.6 | 152.6 | 149.6 | 149.5 |
| Maine | 101.7 | 104.1 | 106.1 | 108.3 | 110.9 | 109.8 | 110.6 | 102.0 | 99.6 | 103.3 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 108.3 | 110.1 | 107.4 |
| Maryland | 259.7 | 265.2 | 270.2 | 274.0 | 274.8 | 272.1 | 275.3 | 272.5 | 274.4 | 275.0 | 275.4 | 274.6 | 276.4 | 269.9 | 259.7 |
| Massachuset | 672.2 | 677.4 | 685.8 | 689.3 | 685.0 | 676.1 | 694.4 | 693.3 | 700.6 | 704.6 | 707.8 | 705.3 | 715.1 | 710.6 | 691.8 |
| Michigan. | 1,010.7 | 1,008. 1 | 982.0 | 929.3 | 992.9 | 988.3 | 1,007.4 | 1,034.1 | 1,057.3 | 1,087.5 | 1,102. 7 | 1,110.2 | 1,116.0 | 1,081.0 | 1,164.2 |
| Minnesota | 214.4 | 1,218.2 | 223.6 | 236.6 | 233.5 | 232.4 | 222.7 | 221.0 | 219.8 | 219.0 | 219.0 | 218.1 | 222.1 | 220.0 | 210.2 |
| Mississippi | 105.6 | 106.1 | 107.6 | 108.3 | 107.2 | 106.6 | 105. 6 | 103.8 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.2 | 105. 6 | 106.8 | 104.7 |
| Missouri | 381.4 | 386.5 | 387.4 | 393.4 | 393.9 | 394.3 | 394.5 | 390.2 | 391.0 | 395.5 | 393.2 | 392.5 | 393.8 | 389.4 | 383.4 |
| Monta | 19.7 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 21.7 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 20.4 |
| Nebraska | 56.7 | 57.8 | 58.5 | 57.5 | 57.7 | 57.1 | 57.0 | 56.3 | 55.7 | 55.7 | 55. 3 | 56.1 | 57.8 | 57.9 |  |
| Nevada | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5. 6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5, 5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| New Hampshi | 82.3 | 82.5 | 82.7 | 83.4 | 83.8 | 82.1 | 83.9 | 82.3 | 84.8 | 84.4 | 84.3 | 83.6 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 82.2 |
| New Jersey | 768.3 | 780.9 | 784.8 | 801.6 | 803.0 | 794.6 | 803.2 | 797.2 | 794.7 | 815.9 | 818.0 | 814.2 | 821.4 20.4 | 817.8 | 800.5 |
| New Mexico ${ }^{2}$ | 21.2 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 20.7 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 9 | 20.4 | 20.0 |  |
| New York. | 1,824.5 | 1,869.9 | 1,893. 3 | 1,918. 7 | 1,899.7 | 1,847.8 | 1,862. 8 | 1,860.3 | 1,887.8 | 1,912.4 | 1,911.2 | 1,913. 4 | 1,956. 9 | 1,929.2 | 1,913.0 |
| North Carolin | 468.1 | 471.9 | 480.6 | 484.4 | 475.6 | 457.7 | 460.6 | 458.8 | 463.0 | 464.3 | 467.3 | 471.7 | 476.8 | 471.3 | 460.4 |
| North Dako | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6. 5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6. 3 | 6.3 | ${ }^{6.2}$ | 6.1 | 6. 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 $1,370.4$ | 6.4 1.346 .8 |
| Ohio ${ }^{2}$ | 1,286.0 | 1,307.6 | 1,327.0 | 1,331.2 | 1,328.3 | 1,324. 6 | 1,338.9 | 1,344.7 | 1,351.2 | 1,374.6 | 1,379.5 | 1,385. 7 | 1,393. 0 | 1,370. 4 | 1,346.8 |
| Oklahoma ${ }^{2}$ | 85.9 | 87.0 | 86.8 | 87.1 | 86.5 | 86.2 | 86.2 | 86.0 | 84.9 | 88.3 | 88.6 | 89.4 | 90.3 | 90.7 | 87.9 |
| Oregon ${ }^{2}$ - | 122.9 | 131.1 | 140.4 | 146. 5 | 151.5 | 148.3 | 148.9 | 139.4 | 133.2 | 126.5 | 123.7 | 123.5 | 131.1 | 144.9 | 143.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,461.0 | 1,481. 6 | 1,496.0 | 1, 509.5 | 1, 513.7 | 1, 501.7 | 1,516.0 | 1, 509.3 | 1, 512.0 | 1,516. 5 | 1,522.3 | 1,522.5 | 1,532.9 | 1,503.3 | 1,480.9 |
| Rhode Island | 112.8 | 114.7 | 118.2 | 120.3 | 118.8 | 115.9 | 118.6 | 117.6 | 118.3 | 119.9 | 121.2 | 125.0 | 126.3 | 127.8 | 130.2 |
| South Carolina | 223.7 | 223.4 | 224.9 | 227.5 | 228.4 | 224.4 | 224.9 | 226.4 | 228.1 | 228.5 | 229.4 | 229.9 | 229.8 | 231.3 | 229.8 11.6 |
| South Dakota | 11.7 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.6 |
| Tennessee | 283.8 | 287.4 | 290.4 | 292.3 | 293.7 | 290.0 | 291.8 | 292.9 | 294.2 | 294.8 | 293.5 | 294.9 | 297.6 | 299.6 |  |
| Texas | 473.6 | 479.7 | 481.5 | 485.9 | 489.0 | 488.8 | 487.8 | 486.0 | 484.3 | 484.5 | 483.8 | 480.1 | 479.3 | 471.9 | 446. 4 |
| Utah 2 | 36.1 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 38.0 | 38.8 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 34.0 | 33.6 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 33.4 |
| Vermont | 33.8 | 34.0 | 35.4 | 36.2 | 36.9 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.8 | 39.0 | +38.6 | 250.7 |
| Virginia ${ }^{2}$ | 259.5 | 262.9 | 265.7 | 264.1 | 261.2 | 256.5 | 258.2 | 256.4 | 257.8 | 257.1 | 257.2 | 258.0 | 261.1 | 258.2 | 250.7 |
| Washington ${ }^{2}$ | 206.8 | 214.2 | 230.3 | 238.0 | 237.1 | 238.6 | 235.2 | 224.8 | 213.7 | 211.0 | 204.0 | 202.9 | 206.8 | 208.0 | 202.4 |
| West Virginia | 125.3 | 130.5 | 132.7 | 133.9 | 133. 2 | 128. 6 | 131. 9 | 130.5 | 130.5 | 128.2 | 128.1 | 130.5 <br> 458.5 | 132.0 462.6 | 130.7 463.8 | 1280. 5 |
| Wisconsin | 439.3 | 444.9 | 449.8 | 466.1 | 465.6 | 467.0 | 452.0 | 450.3 6.3 | 454.0 6.2 | 457.7 6.0 | 457.9 6.1 | 458.5 6.3 | 462.6 6.9 | 463.8 6.7 | 6.5 |

1 Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor
Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make avail-

## Cooperating State Agencies

ALABAMA-Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
ARIZONA-Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Secur-
ARKANSAS-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA-Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
COLORADO-U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2
CONNECTICUT-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15
DELAWARE-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25
FLORIDA-Industrial Commission, Tallahassee
GEORGIA-Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor
IDAHO-Employment Security Agency, Boise. ment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6
INDIANA-Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.
IOWA-Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8
KANSAS-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka,
KENTUCKY-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
MAINE-Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
MARYLAND-Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
MASSACHUSETTS-Division of Statisties, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8
MIC HIGAN-Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA-Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI-Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
$\qquad$
able more detailed industry data.
2 Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.
MISSOURI-Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City
MONTANA-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena
NEBRASKA-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
NEVADA-Employment Security Department, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE-Department of Employment Security, Concord
NEW JERSEY-Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
NEW MEXICO-Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK-Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18. NORTH CAROLINA-Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA-Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
OHIO-Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
OKLAHOMA-Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2. OREGON-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
PENNSYLVANIA-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
RHODE ISLAND-Division of Statisties and Census, Department of RHODE Providence 3.
SOUTH CAROLINA-Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1. SOUTH DAKOTA-Employment Security Department, Aberdeen. SOUH DAKO-DA-Employment Securty Deparity, Nashville 3. TEXAS-Employment Commission, Austin 19.
UTAH-Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier. VIRGINIA-Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.
WASHINGTON-Employment Security Department, Olympia.
WEST VIRGINIA-Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5. WISCONSIN-Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3 WYOMING-Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-8. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees, ${ }^{1}$ by geographic division and State
[In thousands]

${ }^{1}$ A verage of weekly dats 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Dec. |
| Employment service: <br> New applications for work <br> Nonfarm placements. | 810 360 | $\begin{aligned} & 819 \\ & 406 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 813 \\ & 540 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 713 \\ & 561 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 672 \\ 536 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 738 \\ 533 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 832 \\ & 528 \end{aligned}$ | 740 <br> 534 | 709 480 | 691 425 | 747 387 | 898 433 | 612 410 | $\begin{aligned} & 602 \\ & 431 \end{aligned}$ |
| State unemployment insurance programs ? <br> Initial claims ${ }^{3}$ - $\qquad$ <br> Insured unemployment 6 (average weekly volume) <br> Rate of insured unemployment ${ }^{-}$- <br> Weeks of unemployment compensated. <br> Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment. <br> Total benefits paid. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,024 \\ 2,112 \\ 5.1 \end{array}$ |  | 1,193 | 1,032 | 842 | 1,267 |  | 1,001 |  | 897 | 1,002 | 1,565 | 1,229 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,193 |
|  |  | 1,513 | 1,237 | 1,167 | 1,151 | 1,285 | 1,251 | 1,350 | 1,475 | 1,592 | 1,730 | 1,737 | 1, 285 | $1,144$ |
|  |  | 1, 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 7,211 | 4,814 | 4,693 | 4,095 | 4, 497 | 4,883 | 4,686 | 5,517 | 5,766 | 6,302 | 6, 118 | 6,680 | 3,950 | 3,787 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 29.75 \\ & \$ 207,110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 29.44 \\ \$ 136,627 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 29.20 \\ \$ 131,832 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 28.64 \\ \$ 113,325 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.87 \\ \$ 121,333 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.59 \\ \$ 130,130 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.44 \\ \$ 123,540 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.47 \\ \$ 145,657 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.72 \\ \$ 154,329 \end{array}\right\| \$$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.72 \\ \$ 168,841 \end{array}\right\| \$$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.85 \\ \$ 164,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.73 \\ \$ 177,598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.43 \\ \$ 104,245 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 26.10 \\ & \$ 95,153 \end{aligned}$ |
| Unemployment compensation for veterans: ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> Initial claims : <br> Insured unemployment 4 (average weekly volume) <br> Weeks of unemployment compensated <br> Total benefits paid | 2841170$\$ 4,574$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | 31 | 23 | 32 |
|  |  | 21 | 18 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 24 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 23 | 31 | 23 | 32 |
|  |  | 30 | 24 | 29 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 39 | 47 | 49 | 45 | 35 | 47 |
|  |  | 115 $\$ 3,104$ | 112 $\$ 3,013$ | 142 $\$ 3,793$ | 165 $\$ 4,406$ | $\begin{array}{r} 165 \\ \$ 4,539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138 \\ \$ 3,710 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ \$ 4,222 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191 \\ \$ 5,155 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 218 \\ \$ 5,886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 207 \\ \$ 5,594 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{206}{\$ 5,572}$ | 145 <br> Q <br> 8 <br> , 883 | $\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ \$ 5,230 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | \$3,104 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rallroad unemployment insurance: <br> Applications ${ }^{8}$ - $\qquad$ <br> Insured unemployment (average weekly volume). <br> Number of payments. <br> A verage amount of benefit payment ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> Total beneints paid io | $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 103 \\ 227 \\ \$ 64.22 \\ \$ 14,498 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 79 \\ 142 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 59 \\ 119 \end{array}$ | 16 | 18 | 54 | 33 | 16 | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 60 \\ 151 \end{array}$ | 1167138 | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 68 \\ 165 \end{array}$ | 1759119 | 2147107 |
|  |  |  |  | 45 | 43 | 50 | 36 86 | 42 109 | 53 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 92 | 113 | 4 | 86 |  | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$62. 59 | \$62. 20 | \$62.01 | $\$ 58.62$ | $\$ 53.50$ | $\$ 60.86$ $\$ 5,109$ | $\$ 57.68$ $\$ 6,211$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 58.14 \\ & \$ 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 59.68$ $\$ 8,973$ | $\$ 60.01$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 58.65 \\ & \$ 9,772 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 58,08 \\ & \$ 6,868 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 54.82$ |
|  |  | \$8,852 | \$7,332 | \$5, 689 | $\$ 6,660$ | $\$ 4,960$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All programs: 11 <br> Insured unemployment ${ }^{6}$ - | 2,256 | 1,623 | 1,314 | 1,240 | 1,228 | 1,368 | 1,319 | 1,424 | 1,565 | 1,700 | 1,846 | 1,851 | 1,379 | 1,238 |

${ }^{1}$ A verage weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items Include them.

3 Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.
${ }_{3}$ An finitial clatm is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemplovment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.
plovment which of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.
ployment. ${ }_{\text {s }}$ 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, U OFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.

7 Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at $\$ 26$.
${ }^{8}$ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemploymont in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.

- Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpsyments.
${ }^{10}$ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.
it Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UOFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.
Source: U. 8. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. 8. 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 | 6. 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 |
| 1953 | 4.4 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 4 4 | 3.7 | 3. 8 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5. 9 | 5. 6 | 5. 2 | 4.0 | 3. 3 | 4. 4 |
| 1954. | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 2.4 | 2.7 | 5. 5 | 4.1 2.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3. 3 | 2. 7 | 2.15 | 3. 9 |
| 1955. | 3.3 | 3. 2 | 3. 6 | 3. 5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 3. 4 | 3. 4.1 | 3.3 3.3 | 2. 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 | 2.2 | ${ }^{2} 1.6$ |  |
|  | Total separations ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948. | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| 1950 | 4.6 | 4.1 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 5. 2 | 4.3 | 3. 8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4. 1 | 4.0 | 3. 2 | 4.3 |
| 1951. | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5. 3 | 4. 5 | 4.3 | 3.8 4.3 | 3.6 3.5 3 | 3.5 4.4 |
| 1952 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3. 5 | 3.4 | 4. 41 |
| 1953 | 3.8 | 3. 6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5. 2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| 1954 | 4.3 | 3. 5 | 3.7 | 3. 8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3. 1 | 3. 5 | 3. 9 | 3. 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| 1955. | 2.9 3.6 | 2.5 3.6 | 3. 0 | 3.1 | 3. 2 | 3. 2 | 3.4 | 4. 0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| 1957 | 3. 3 | 3.6 3.0 | 3.5 3.3 | 3.4 3.3 | 3.7 3.4 | 3.4 3.0 | 3. ${ }^{\text {3. }} 1$ | 3.9 4.0 | 4. 4 4.4 | 3.5 4.0 | 3.3 4.0 | 2.8 23.6 | 3.5 3.5 |
|  | 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 |
| 1950. | 1.7 | 1. 1.4 | 1. 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1. 5 | 1. 4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1. 5 | 1.2 | . 9 | 1.5 |
| 1951. | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1. 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 2.8 | 1.7 2.5 | 1.8 | 2. 9 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1. 7 | 1.9 |
| 1952 | 1. 9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2. 2.2 | 2. 2.4 | 3.1 3.0 | 3. 11 | 2.5 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2. 4 |
| 1953. | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2. 9 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2. 3 |
| 1954. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1. 1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.19 | 2.1 1.1 |
| 1955. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1. 5 | 1.5 | 1. 5 | 1. 6 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| 1956 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1. 4 | 1. 5 | 1. 6 | 1. 6 | 1. 5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| 1957. | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | . 9 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
|  | Discharges |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948.1949195019511952.1953195419551956.1957. | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0.4 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .4 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | 0.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .4 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .4 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ .2 \\ .4 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .4 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ .2 \\ .4 \\ .4 \\ .4 \\ .4 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.4 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.3 \\ .2 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | 0.4.2.3.3.3.4.2.3.3.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\cdot 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | .3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | .3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Layoff's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.4 \\ & .9 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.2 <br> 2.3 2.8 <br> 1.7 1.4 <br> .8 .8 <br> 1.3 1.1 <br> .8 .8 <br> 2.2 2.3 <br> 1.1 1.3 <br> 1.8 1.6 <br> 1.4 1.4 |  | 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.0 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 1.2 & 1.0 \end{array}$ |  | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 1.3 |  |
| 1949 |  |  |  | 2.8 | 3. 3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| 1951 |  |  |  | 1.2 | 1.1 | $\begin{array}{r}.9 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | . 6 | .$^{6}$ | . 7 | . 8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 1952. |  |  |  | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| 1953 |  |  |  | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1. 5 | 1.7 | 2. ${ }^{7}$ | 1. 0 | 1.1 |
| 1954. |  |  |  | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1. 7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1. 7 | 1.3 |
| 1955. |  |  |  | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1. 2 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| 1957. |  |  |  | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
|  |  |  |  | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 22.6 | 1.7 |
|  | Miscellaneous separations, including military |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ .7 \\ .4 \\ .4 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ .6 \\ .4 \\ .4 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ .5 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} 0.1 \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ .5 \\ .3 \\ .3 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 1 | .1 | .1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | .4 | . 1 | .2 | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 4$ | . 4 | .3 | .3 | . 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 4 | .4 | $\stackrel{.4}{ }$ | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\cdot{ }^{4}$ | $\cdot 4$ | . 3 | . 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | .3 | $\stackrel{.}{3}$ | $\stackrel{.3}{.3}$ | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | .2 | .2 | . 2 | . 3 | .3 | . | .1 | $\stackrel{.2}{2}$ | $\cdot 3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | . 2 | .2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | .2 | .2 | . 2 | .2 | .2 | . 2 | .2 | -2 | .2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 3 | . 2 | .2 | . 3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | 2.2 | .2 |

${ }^{1}$ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:
(1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
(2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing (3) Tustry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
(3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample: and
(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.
${ }^{2}$ Preliminary.
8 Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

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

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

| Industry | Total accessions |  | Separations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Discharges |  | Layoff's |  | Miscellaneous, including military |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dee. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1957 | Dec. 1957 | Nov. 1957 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1957 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1957 | Dec. $1957$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing. | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Durable goods 2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | . 6 | . 8 | . 2 | . . | 2.9 | 3.0 | . . | .2 .2 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 8 | 1.1 | . 1 | . 2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | . 1 | 2 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 1.8 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Food and kindred products. | 1. 8 | 3. 0 | 3. 6 | 4.9 | . 6 | 1.1 | . 1 | . 3 | 2. 7 | 3.4 | 2 | . 2 |
| Meat products | 1. 6 | 3. 0 | 4.3 | 4.4 | . 3 | . 5 | . 1 | . 3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Grain-mill products | 1. 9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.8 | . 5 | . 8 | . 1 | .2 | 1. 6 | 2.7 | .1 | . 1 |
| Bakery products | 1.4 | 2. 5 | 2.9 | 4.7 | . 8 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | . 1 | 2 |
| Beverages: <br> Malt liquors | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 2.8 | ${ }^{(4)}$ | 4.8 | ${ }^{(4)}$ | . 4 | (4) | . 1 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 4.1 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | . 2 |
| Tobacco manufactures | . 6 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | . 7 | 1.3 | . 1 | . 2 | 1.5 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Cigarettes | . 4 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 7 | . 5 | . 5 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | (5) | . 1 | . 1 |
| Cigars_-.......- | . 9 | 1.5 | 4. 4 | 3. 2 | 1.1 | 2.4 | . 1 | . 3 | 3. 2 | . 5 | ${ }^{(8)}$ | . 1 |
| Tobacco and snuff | . 3 | . 7 | 1. 6 | 1. 7 | . 2 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 | . 7 | . 7 | . 6 | 4 |
| Textile-mill products. | 1. 6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | . 9 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | . 1 | , |
| Yarn and thread mills.-. | 1. 7 | 2. 5 | 2.9 | 3. 5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 2 | 1. 6 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills----.- Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber | 1. 9 | 2. 8 | 2. 9 | 3.1 | . 9 | 1.2 | .2 | . 2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber. Woolen and worsted. | 1. 7 | 2. 6 | 2.1 | 2. 3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 8 | . 8 | . 1 | 1 |
| Woolen and worsted.-.- Knitting mills | 3.6 | 4. 9 | 9.4 | 8.9 | . 7 | 1.1 | . 1 | . 1 | 8.4 | 7.6 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Knitting mills_......... | 1. 2 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | . 2 | .2 | 4.0 | 2.5 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Full-fashioned hosiery | 1. 0 | 2. 3 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | . 3 | .2 | 6. 7 | . 6 | (8) 1 | . 1 |
| Seamless hosiery Knit underwear. | 1.0 .8 | 2.1 1.8 | 2.7 3.8 | 3.7 2.9 1 | 1.2 | 1. 5 | (5) .1 | .1 | 1. 3 | 2. 0 | (5) | (5) |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 1.2 | 1.8 | 3.8 3.2 | 1.8 | . 8 | 1. 2 | ${ }^{(5)} .1$ | . 1 | 2. 2. 4 | 1.6 .8 | ${ }^{(5)} .2$ | (8) .1 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..-- | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 1.8 | (4) | 5.9 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | . 8 | (4) | .2 | (4) | 4.7 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)^{2}$ | . 2 |
| Apparel and other finished textile prod- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.2 | 2. 8 | 4. 3 | 4. 2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | . 1 | .2 | 2.8 | 2.1 | . 1 | 1 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats $\qquad$ Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing | 4.5 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | . 1 | . 1 | 3.0 | 4.7 | . 1 | 1 |
|  | 1.4 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 2 | 2.9 | 1.4 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | . 1 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.3 | 2.8 | 5. 2 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Logging camps and contractors Sawmills and planing mills. | 4.2 | 7. 6 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | . 1 | . 4 | 6. 5 | 3. 6 | . 3 | .1 |
|  | 2.0 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | . 8 | 1.1 | . 3 | . 2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products. | . 9 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 3.0 | . 6 | 1.0 | . 2 | . 3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Furniture and fixtures.. | 1. 7 | 2.1 | 3. 6 | 4.3 | . 7 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3. 7 | 3. 9 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Other furniture and fixt | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3. 2 | 5.2 | . 5 | . 9 | .1 | . 3 | 2.5 | 3.9 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Paper and allied products $\qquad$ <br> Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills <br> Paperboard containers and boxes $\qquad$ | 1. 5 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | . 6 | . 9 | . 2 | . 2 | 1. 5 | 1.6 | 2 | 1 |
|  | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1. 8 | 1. 8 | . 4 | . 5 | . 1 | .1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .2 | . 2 |
|  | 1.1 | 2. 2 | 2. 7 | 3.3 | . 8 | 1. 4 | . 3 | . 4 | 1. 5 | 1.4 | .2 | . 1 |
| Chemicals and allied products.------------ | . 9 | 1. 0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | . 4 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | . 1 |  |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals.-.------- | .9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.9 | .4 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .2 | .2 |
| Industrial organic chemicals Synthetic fibers | . 6 | . 7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | .2 | .3 | ${ }_{(5)} .1$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 1.4 | $\stackrel{.}{ } \times$ | . 1 | . 1 |
| Synthetic fibers.- Drugs and medicines | .6 .9 | 1.7 | 2. 6 1.2 | 1.7 1.0 | . 2 | . 2 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 2.3 | 1.3 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  | . 7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.5 | .4 | . 6 | .1 | .1 | . .5 | 1.7 | .1 | . 1 |
|  | . 6 | . 5 | 1. 3 | 1. 6 | . 3 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 7 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Products of petroleum and coal_ Petroleum refining | . 5 | . 3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | . 3 | .2 | (5) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (5) | . 4 | . 6 | .2 | . 3 |
|  | 1.0 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 | . 5 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2 |  |
|  | . 7 | . 8 | 1.2 | 1. 3 | . 2 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 | . 7 | . 7 | .2 | . 2 |
|  | 1.6 | 3.1 | 3. 6 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 1. 6 | . 2 | . 3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Other rubber products | 1.1 | 1. 6 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 1. | . 9 | .2 | .2 | 3. 7 | 1.9 | .2 | . 2 |
| Leather and leather productsLeather: tanned, curried, and finished.Footwear (except rubber) | 3.1 | 3. 6 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2 | . 4 |
|  | 1. 4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 2 | . 1 | 1.2 | 2.6 | .2 | .2 |
|  | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3. 9 | 1.6 | 1. 8 | .2 | .4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | .2 | .5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products $\qquad$ <br> Glass and glass products. <br> Cement, hydraulic. <br> Structural clay products. <br> Pottery and related products. | 1.3 | 1. 5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | . 4 | . 7 | . 1 | . 2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 3 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | .4 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | 1. 6 | 1.4 | .1 | . 1 |
|  | + 3 | . 9 | 4. 8 | 2.0 | . 3 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | 4.1 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 2 |
|  | 2. 2 | 1.8 | 5. 2 | 4.2 | . 6 | . 9 | . 1 | . 6 | 4.3 | 2.2 | (5) 2 | . 6 |
|  | . 7 | 1.3 | 1. 9 | 2.8 | . 5 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 1 |
| Primary metal industries. Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills. | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | . 3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | . 2 | . 2 |
|  | . 8 | . 7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | . 3 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Iron and steel foundries | 1. 5 | 1. 8 | 2. 8 | 3.4 | .4 | .6 | .2 | .2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | .2 | . 2 |
| Gray-iron foundries <br> Malleable-iron foundries <br> Steel foundries | 1.5 | 1. 7 | 2.2 | 2. 8 | .4 | . 6 | . 1 | .2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | .2 | .2 |
|  | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2. 8 | 2.7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 1 | .2 | 1. 7 | 1.4 | . 2 | .2 |
|  | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 4.3 | . 4 | . 4 | . 2 | . 2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | .2 | .2 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals: <br> Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.-.-......-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.4 | . 5 | . 5 | . 2 | . 2 | 1.3 | . 5 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ferrous metals:Rolling, drawing, and alloying ofcopper |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 9 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 | . 2 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Nonferrous foundries Other primary metal industries: Iron and steel forgings. | 1.8 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 6.2 | . 6 | . 8 | . 2 | . 2 | 4.2 | 5.1 | . 2 | . 2 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 5.8 | . 4 | . 6 | . 1 | . 2 | 2.6 | 4.8 | . 2 | . 2 |

## See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Industry | Total accessions |  | Separations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Discharges |  | Layoffs |  | Miscellaneous, in. cluding military |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 1957 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 1957 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1957 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $1957$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 1957 \end{gathered}$ |
| Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabrleated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.8 | ${ }_{2.6}^{2.6}$ | 3.9 3.0 | 4.3 2.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | $\begin{array}{r}0.2 \\ .3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.3 .3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.2 .1 | ${ }^{0} .1$ |
|  | 1.1 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 3.2 | 7 4 | .8 8 8 | ${ }^{1} .1$ | $\stackrel{.}{2}$ | 2.2 1.4 1.4 | 2.5 | . 1 | .1 |
| Handtools-.-------- | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 8 | 1.1 | $\stackrel{.3}{3}$ | . 4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | . 1 | .1 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies | 1.8 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | . 6 | . 8 | . 2 | . 3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | . 2 | 1 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' | 2.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 1.8 | . 6 | . 7 | . 3 | . 4 | 3.2 | . 6 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Oil burners, nonelectric heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified | 1.7 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 6.0 | . 5 | . 9 | . 2 | . 3 | 3.2 | 4.6 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Fabricated structural metal products. | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 4.1 | . 6 | . 9 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.8 | 2.7 | . 2 | 2 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and en- | 2.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 | . 7 | . 9 | . 2 | .4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Machinery (except electrical) ----------------1-1-- | 1.3 | 1. 6 | 2. 6 | 3.9 | . 4 | . 6 | -1 | .$^{2}$ | 1.8 | 2.9 | ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{4}$ |
| Engines and turbines...-.....-.-..-- | ${ }_{2.5}^{1.5}$ | 2.3 2.5 | 1.5 | 4.8 | . 4 | . 6 | . 1 | . 2 | . 3 | S. ${ }^{3.7}$ | . 4 | . 4 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors--- Construction and mining machinery-- | 2.5 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 2.9 | 4.8 | . 4 | . 6 | . 1 | . 2 | 2.1 | ${ }_{3.8}^{\text {5 }}$ | . 2 | . 2 |
| Metawworking machinery ------------- | $\begin{array}{r}1.7 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.9 \\ \hline 7\end{array}$ | 2.8 | 4.5 5.1 | $\stackrel{.3}{3}$ | . 4 | . 1 | : 11 | 2.2 | 3.6 4.2 | .$_{3}$ | . 2 |
| Machine tools | . 6 | . 7 | 3.2 | 5.1 | . 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| machine tools) | . 5 | . 7 | 2.2 | 3.1 | . 4 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | . 2 | . ${ }^{2}$ |
| Machine-tool accessories-.------7-1 | . 9 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 5.1 | . 3 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 | 2.3 |  | . 3 | 2 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) | .9 | 1.2 | 2.2 |  |  | . 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General industrial machinery----------- | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | .5 | . 78 | . 1 | $\stackrel{.2}{2}$ | 1.5 | 2.1 2.0 | . 21 | . 1 |
| Office and store machines and devices-- Service-industry and household ma- | . 9 | 1.6 | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ehines ........ | 2.5 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | . 5 | . 7 | . 1 | .$^{3}$ | 3.5 | 3.0 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | . 4 | . 5 | . 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery- | 1.4 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | . 7 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | . 2 | 2 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial ap- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4 | ${ }_{2.0}^{1.6}$ | 2.4 4.9 | 3.0 4.8 | . 6 | .7 1.6 | .1 | . ${ }^{2}$ | 1.5 3.5 | 2.0 2.5 | .2 | .2 |
| Communication equipment Radios, phonographs, television |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.8 | 4.0 | 3 | . 3 |
| sets, and equipment_...-_la- | 1.5 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 2.1 | . 3 | .4 | 5.8 | 4.0 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Teleputpment.-.-........ated | . 5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | . 6 | . 8 | . 2 | . 5 | . 8 | . 6 | . 1 | 2 |
| Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products | 2.1 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 4.5 | . 6 | 1.0 | . 3 | .3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3 | . 3 |
| Transportation equipment. | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 5.0 | . 6 | . 9 | . 2 |  |  |  | .$^{2}$ |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment* Aircraft mid parts. | 2.2 | 4.0 .9 | 5.2 2.9 | 3.7 <br> 5.1 | .4 | 1.6 ${ }^{6}$ | .1 | . 1 | ${ }_{2.0}^{4.2}$ | 2.3 3.8 | .1 |  |
| Aircraff Aircraft. | 1.9 | . 8 | 2.7 | 49 | .7 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.8 | 3.6 | . 1 |  |
| Aircraft engines and parts. | 1.0 | 1.1 | 4. 1 | 5. 3 | . 7 | $\cdot 9$ | . 1 | $\stackrel{.}{2}$ | 3.1 | $\begin{array}{r}4.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .1 | . 1 |
| Alrcraft propellers and parts- ${ }^{\text {Other }}$ aircratt parts and equip- | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 1 |  | . 2 |  |  |  |
| ment. |  | 1.8 |  | 7.5 |  | 1.0 |  | . 3 | 3.6 | 6.1 |  |  |
| Ship and bout building and repairing. | ${ }^{(4)}{ }_{4} 7$ | 8.8 | ${ }^{(4)} 5$ | 10.0 8.0 | ${ }^{(4)} 3$ | 2.0 .4 | (4) 2 | . 2 | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{4.6}$ | 7.3 7.1 | ${ }^{(1)}{ }^{4}$ | . 2 |
|  | (4) ${ }^{4.7}$ | 4.0 3.0 | (4) ${ }^{5.4}$ | 8. ${ }_{2} .3$ | (4) ${ }^{3}$ | . 7 | (4) ${ }^{2}$ | . 1 | (4) ${ }^{4.6}$ | 1.0 | (4) ${ }^{4}$ | . |
| Railroad and street cars.-.-. | 5.6 | 4.5 | 6. 3 | 10.7 | ${ }^{\text {. }} 3$ | . 3 |  | . 3 | ${ }^{5.5}$ | 9.9 |  | . 2 |
| Other transportation equipment.----- | . 7 | . 5 | 12.7 | 10.5 | . 7 | 1.4 | . 2 | 1.0 | 11.8 | 8.0 | 1 | . 1 |
| Instruments and related products. | 1.1 | 1.3 | ${ }^{2} 4.4$ |  |  | . 7 |  | . 1 | ${ }^{1.6}$ | 1.9 | (4) 1 | . 1 |
| Photographic apparatus-..------ | ${ }^{(4)} 1.2$ | 2.6 | ${ }^{(4)} 4$ |  | ${ }^{(4)} .6$ | . 9 |  | .3 | 3.9 | 2.0 | ${ }^{(9)} 2$ |  |
| Professional and scientific instru- ments | 11 | 1.1 | 23 | 3.4 | 6 | 7 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1 | . |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .-- | 1.8 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7 | 1.3 | . 2 | .$^{3}$ | 5.0 | 5.0 | 2 |  |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware- | . 8 | 1. 6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | . 7 | 1.1 | 1 | . 2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2 | . 1 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal mining-... | ${ }^{(4)}$ |  | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 2 |
| Iron mining Copper mining | (4) | 1.9 ${ }^{1}$ |  | ${ }_{3.6}^{1.2}$ | (4) | 1.9 | (4) |  | (4) | 1.1 | (4) |  |
| Lead and zine mining- | (4) | 1.0 | (4) | 1.8 | (4) | . 8 | (4) | . 1 |  | . 6 |  | . 3 |
| Anthracte mining. | . 6 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 2.3 | . 6 | . 7 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | (6) | 3.3 | 1.4 | . 3 | . |
| Bituminous-coal mining... | . 6 | . 7 | 1.1 | 2.5 | . 4 | . 3 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | (5) | . 6 | 2.0 | . 1 | . |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { (4) } \\ \text { (4) }\end{array}\right.$ | 1.1 | (4) | 1.3 2.1 | $\left({ }^{(4)}\right.$ | 1.0 .9 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}4 \\ (4) \\ 4\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{(5)} .1$ | (4) | . 8 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { (4) } \\ (4)\end{array}\right.$ | : 3 |

1 See footnote 1 and Nore, table B-1
For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2
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 fertilizer.

4 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 ${ }^{1}$


## yitized for FRASER

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

| Year and month | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Aㄱg. hrly. earnings | Avg. <br> wkly. <br> earn- <br> ings | 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. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | AVg. <br> hrly. earnfngs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Food and kindred products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Meat products ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  | Meatpacking, wholesabe |  |  | Sausajes and casings |  |  | Dairy products ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |  | Condensed and evaporated milk |  |  | Ice cream and ices |  |  |
| 1956: A verage | \$84.03 | 41.6 | \$2.02 | \$92. 00 | 42. 2 | \$2.18 | \$85. 08 | 41.5 | \$2. 05 | \$74. 47 | 42. 3 | \$1. 74 | \$75.95 | 43.9 | \$1. 73 | \$77. 46 | 42.1 | \$1.84 |
| 1957: Average. | 87.14 87.08 | 41.3 | 2.11 <br> 2.15 | ${ }_{96.84}^{96.87}$ | 42.3 | 2.29 | 87.35 | 41.4 | 2. 11 | 75. 54 | 42. 2 | 1.79 | 76. 01 | 42.7 | 1.78 | 78. 47 | 41.3 | 1.90 |
| 105. January | 87.10 | 40.7 | 2.14 | 97.25 | 42.1 | 2.31 | 85.01 | 40.1 | 2.12 | 75.66 | 41.8 | 1.81 | 78.12 | 43.4 | 1.85 1.80 | 81. 71 78 | 40.7 | 1.95 |
| February | 85. 57 | 39.8 | 2.15 | 94. 71 | 41.0 | 2.31 | 84.77 | 39.8 | 2.13 | 75.06 | 41.7 | 1.80 | 76. 68 | 42.6 | 1.80 | 78. 66 | 41.4 | 1.90 |
| March | 83.71 | 39.3 | 2.13 | 92. 52 | 40.4 | 2.29 | 83.71 | 39.3 | 2.13 | 76.02 | 42.0 | 1.81 | 78.51 | 42.9 | 1.83 | 79.07 | 41.4 | 1.91 |
| April | 84.99 | 39.9 | 2.13 | 93.15 | 40.5 | 2.30 | 87.08 | 40.5 | 2.15 | 75.84 | 41.9 | 1.81 | 78.14 | 42.7 | 1.83 | 79. 27 | 41.5 | 1.91 |
| May | 86.28 | 40.7 | 2.12 | 95.17 | 41.2 | 2.31 | 88. 97 | 41.0 | 2.17 | 77.53 | 42. 6 | 1.82 | 79.24 | 43.3 | 1.83 | 82. 60 | 42.8 | 1. 93 |
| June | 87.13 | 41.1 | 2.12 | 95.87 | 41.5 | 2.31 | 91.12 | 41.8 | 2. 18 | 78.87 | 43. 1 | 1.83 | 79.92 | 43.2 | 1.85 | 83.89 | 42.8 | 1.96 |
| July- | 87.31 | 40.8 | 2.14 | 95.76 | 41.1 | 2.33 | 91.10 | 41.6 | 2.19 | 80.85 | 43.7 | 1.85 | 80.66 | 43.6 | 1. 85 | 86.29 | 43.8 | 1. 97 |
| August | 85.22 | 40.2 | 2.12 | 94. 19 | 40.6 | 2.32 | 88.73 | 40.7 | 2.18 | 77.83 | 42.3 | 1. 84 | 78.57 | 42.7 | 1. 84 | 81.51 | 41.8 | 1.95 |
| Septemb | 89. 60 | 41.17 | 2. ${ }_{2} 18$ | 100.08 | 41.7 | ${ }_{2}^{2.40}$ | 89. 95 | 40.7 | 2. 21 | 78.91 | 42.2 | 1. 87 | 80.41 | 43.0 | 1.87 | 82.37 | 41.6 |  |
| October <br> Novemb | 89.13 90.83 | 40.7 | 2. 2.19 | 99.29 101.82 | 41.2 41.9 | 2.41 2.43 | 90.72 92.89 | 40.5 41.1 | 2.24 2.26 | 77.38 77.00 | 41.6 <br> 41.4 | 1.86 | 77.61 77.68 | 41.5 41.1 | 1.87 | 82.59 <br> 81.39 <br> 8 | 41.5 40 40 | 1. 1.99 |
| December----- | 89.54 | 40.7 | 2.20 | 99.12 | 41.3 | 2. 40 | 92.66 | 41.0 | 2.26 | 78.58 | 41.8 | 1.88 | 78. 69 | 41.2 | 1.91 | 82.37 | 41.6 | 1.98 |
|  | Canning and preserving ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | Seajood, canned and cured |  |  | Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups |  |  | Grain-mill products ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | Flour and other grain-mill products |  |  | Prepared feeds |  |  |
| 1956: A verage | \$62. 02 | 39.5 | \$1.57 | \$50.66 | 30.7 | \$1. 65 | \$65. 99 | 41.5 | \$1. 59 | \$80. 97 | 43.3 | \$1.87 | \$84. 73 | 43.9 | \$1.93 | \$76.83 | 43.9 | \$1.75 |
| December | 61.02 | 37.9 | 1. 61 | 54.87 | 31.9 | 1.72 | 65.01 | 39.4 | 1. 65 | 83.14 | 43.3 | 1.92 | 88.70 | 44.8 | 1.98 | 78.99 | 43.4 | 1.82 |
| 1957: Average | 63.41 | 38.9 | 1.63 | 52.19 | 30.7 | 1.70 | 66. 66 | 40.4 | 1. 65 | 85. 50 | 43.4 | 1.97 | 88.68 | 43.9 | 2.02 | 79.97 | 43.7 | 1.83 |
| January | 61.99 | 37.8 | 1. 64 | 50.49 | 29.7 | 1.70 | 65.18 | 38.8 | 1.68 | 83.38 | 43.2 | 1.93 | 91.00 | 45.5 | 2.00 | 79.17 | 43.5 | 1.82 |
| February | 61.78 | 37.9 | 1.63 | 46. 31 | 27.4 | 1.69 | 65.63 | 39.3 | 1.67 | 82.60 | 42.8 | 1.93 | 87.32 | 44.1 | 1.98 | 77.47 | 42.8 | 1.81 |
| March. | 61.59 | 37.1 | 1. 66 | 53.15 | 30.9 | 1. 72 | 65. 66 | 38.4 | 1.71 | 82.03 | 42.5 | 1. 93 | 84.87 | 43.3 | 1.96 | 77.29 | 42.7 | 1.81 |
| April | 62.83 | 37.4 | 1. 68 | 53.69 | 31.4 | 1.71 | 66. 47 | 38.2 | 1.74 | 82.22 | 42.6 | 1. 93 | 84. 91 | 43.1 | 1.97 | 79. 06 | 43.2 | 1.83 |
| May | 62.75 | 37.8 | 1. 66 | 53.80 | 31.1 | 1. 73 | 66.64 | 39.2 | 1.70 | 83.61 | 43.1 | 1. 94 | 85. 50 | 43.4 | 1.97 | 79.17 | 43.5 | 1.82 |
| June | 61.18 | 38.0 | 1.61 | 50.24 | 32.0 | 1. 57 | 64.08 | 38.6 | 1. 66 | 83.66 | 43.8 | 1.91 | 86.17 | 43.3 | 1.99 | 80.10 | 44.5 | 1.80 |
| July. | 64.17 | 41.4 | 1.55 | 54.77 | 33.6 | 1.63 | 67.32 | 44.0 | 1. 53 | 86.72 | 44.7 | 1.94 | 89.49 | 44.3 | 2.02 | 81.99 | 45.3 | 1.81 |
| August | 65. 93 | 40.7 | 1.62 | 51.34 | 30.2 | 1. 70 | 69.14 | 41.9 | 1. 65 | 87.56 | 44.0 | 1. 99 | 90. 20 | 44.0 | 2.05 | 81.35 | 44.7 | 1.82 |
| Septembe | 66.01 | 41.0 | 1.61 | 58.13 | 33.6 | 1.73 | 68. 30 | 41.9 | 1.65 | 90.74 | 44.7 | 2.03 | 95. 10 | 45.5 | 2.09 | 82.40 | 44.3 | 1.86 |
| October | 62.65 | 38.2 | 1.64 | 50.66 | 29.8 | 1.70 | 65. 90 | 39.7 | 1.66 | 88.24 | 43.9 | 2.01 | 90.64 | 44.0 | 2.06 | 82.21 | 44.2 | 1.86 |
| November----- | 60.26 | 37.2 | 1. 62 | 47.08 | 26. 6 | 1. 77 | 63.73 | 39.1 | 1. 63 | 85.85 | 42.5 | 2.02 | 89.63 | 43.3 | 2.07 | 80.33 | 42.5 | 1.89 |
| December----- | 63.88 | 37.8 | 1. 69 | 50.51 | 28.7 | 1.76 | 67.77 | 39.4 | 1. 72 | 87.90 | 43.3 | 2.03 | 91.49 | 44.2 | 2.07 | 82. 84 | 43.6 | 1. 90 |
|  | Bakery products ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Bread and other bakery products |  |  | Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels |  |  | Sugar ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Cane-sugar refining |  |  | Beet sugar |  |  |
| 1956: Average | \$73. 08 | 40.6 | \$1.80 | \$74. 89 | 40.7 | \$1.84 | \$66. 08 | 40.0 | \$1. 65 | \$79.98 | 43.0 | \$1.86 | \$86. 94 | 41.8 |  | \$78.12 | 43.4 | \$1.80 |
| 1957. December | 73.75 | 40.3 | 1.83 | 75. 52 | 40.6 | 1.86 | 66. 81 | 39.3 | 1.70 | 83.60 | 47.5 | 1.76 | 86.71 | 40.9 | 2. 12 | 85.80 | 48.2 | 1.78 |
| 1957: Average | 75.76 | 40.3 | 1. 88 | 77.76 | 40.5 | 1.92 | 68.34 | 39.5 | 1.73 | 84. 20 | 43.4 | 1. 94 | 92.18 | 41.9 | 2.20 | 79.42 | 42.7 | 1.86 |
| January | 73.23 | 39.8 | 1.84 | 74.99 | 40.1 | 1.87 | 66.18 | 38.7 | 1. 71 | 78.80 | 39.4 | 2.00 | 88.78 | 41.1 | 2.16 | 71.23 | 37.1 | 1.92 |
| February | 74. 00 | 40.0 | 1.85 | 75. 76 | 40.3 | 1.88 | 66.52 | 38.9 | 1. 71 | 81.61 | 40.6 | 2.01 | 85.75 | 39.7 | 2.16 | 83.07 | 42.6 | 1.95 |
| March | 73. 23 | 39.8 | 1.84 | 75.39 | 40.1 | 1.88 | 65. 96 | 38.8 | 1.70 | 83.23 | 40.8 | 2.04 | 88.75 | 40.9 | 2.17 | 79.98 | 39.4 | 2.03 |
| April | 74.37 | 40.2 | 1.85 | 76.55 | 40.5 | 1.89 | 66. 69 | 39.0 | 1.71 | 81.16 | 39.4 | 2.06 | 87.64 | 40.2 | 2. 18 | 78.39 | 39.0 | 2.01 |
| May- | 75. 55 | 40.4 | 1.87 | 77. 55 | 40.6 | 1.91 | 67.72 | 39.6 | 1. 71 | 83.62 | 40.2 | 2.08 | 91.10 | 41.6 | 2. 18 | 74.40 | 37.2 | 2.00 |
| June. | 76. 89 | 40.9 410 | 1.88 | 78. 53 | 40.9 | 1.92 | 70. 35 | 40.9 | 1. 72 | 92. 48 | 43.4 | 2.13 | 102. 38 | 45.3 | 2. 26 | 81.61 | 40.2 | 2.03 |
| August | 76.33 | 40.6 | 1.88 1.88 | 78.14 | 40.9 40.7 | 1.93 1.92 | 71.97 69.37 | 41.6 40.1 | 1.73 1.73 | 87.78 80.94 | 42.0 39.1 | 2.09 | 96. 78 <br> 90 <br> 86 | 43.4 41.3 | 2.23 | 79. 79 | 40.3 | 1. 98 |
| Septembe | 76.57 | 40.3 | 1.90 | 78. 57 | 40.5 | 1.94 | 68.11 | 39.6 | 1.72 | 86.11 | 41.8 | 2. 06 | 92.80 | 41.8 | 2. 22 | 83. | 3. | 1.98 |
| October | 76.40 | 40.0 | 1.91 | 78.59 | 40.3 | 1.95 | 68.64 | 39.0 | 1.76 | 78.81 | 41.7 | 1. 89 | 93.91 | 42.3 | 2.22 | 72.80 | 41.6 | 1.75 |
| Necember----- | 77. 60 | 40.0 | 1.94 | 79. 19 | 40.2 | 1.97 | 70.20 | 39.0 | 1. 80 | 87. 65 | 49.8 | 1. 76 | 91.84 | 41.0 | 2.24 | 8691 | 49.1 | 1. 77 |
|  | 77. 59 | 40.2 | 1.93 | 79.38 | 40.5 | 1.96 | 70.80 | 38.9 | 1.82 | 90.75 | 50.7 | 1. 79 | 94.30 | 42.1 | 2.24 | 91.26 | 49.6 | 1. 84 |
|  | Confectionery and related products s |  |  | Confectionery |  |  | Beverages ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  | Bottled soft drinks |  |  | Malt liquors |  |  | Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors |  |  |
| 1956: A verage | \$61. 85 | 39.9 | \$1. 55 | \$59.70 | 39.8 | \$1. 50 | \$35. 41 | 40.1 | \$2. 13 | \$64. 68 | 41.2 | \$1. 57 | \$103. 08 | 39.8 | \$2. 59 | \$81. 90 | 30.0 | \$2. 10 |
| 1957. December | 63.02 | 40. 4 | 1.56 | 61. 26 | 40. 3 | 1.52 | 86.18 | 39.9 | 2.16 | 66.98 | 41.6 | 1. 61 | 104. 28 | 39.5 | 2. 64 | 82.35 | 38.3 | 2.15 |
| 1957: Average | 64. 48 | 39.8 | 1. 62 | 62.17 | 39.6 | 1. 57 | 88.18 | 39.9 | 2.21 | 67.23 | 41.5 | 1.62 | 107. 44 | 39.5 | 2.72 | 84.20 | 38.1 | 2.21 |
| January | 62.09 | 39.3 | 1.58 | 59.67 | 39.0 | 1.53 | 84. 67 | 39.2 | 2.16 | 63.99 | 40.5 | 1. 58 | 102. 18 | 39.0 | 2. 62 | 80.59 | 36.8 | 2.19 |
| February | 63.84 | 39.9 | 1.60 | 61.78 | 39.6 | 1. 56 | 85.72 | 39.5 | 2.17 | 64.31 | 40.7 | 1. 58 | 103. 49 | 39.2 | 2.64 | 84.42 | 38.2 | 2.21 |
| March. | 64.32 | 40. 2 | 1. 60 | 62.40 | 40.0 | 1. 56 | 86. 29 | 39.4 39 | 2. 19 | 64. 96 | 40.6 | 1. 60 | 103. 74 | 39.0 | 2. 66 | 83.76 | 37.9 | 2. 21 |
| April | 63.60 63.57 | 39.5 39.0 | 1.61 | 61.54 | 39.2 38.7 | 1. 57 | 87.16 | 39.8 | 2. 19 | 65. 19 | 41.0 | 1. 59 | 105. 86 | 39.5 | 2. 68 | 85.09 | 38.5 | 2.21 |
| May. | 63.57 65.85 | 39.0 40.4 | 1.63 | 61.15 | 38.7 <br> 40 | 1.58 | 88. 62 | 40.1 | 2.21 | 67.23 | 41.5 | 1. 62 | 108. 13 | 39.9 | 2. 71 | 83.54 | 37.8 | 2.21 |
| July- | 64.22 | 39.4 | 1.63 | 61.62 | 39.0 | 1.58 | 92.74 | 41.4 | 2.24 | 70. 98 | 42.5 | 1.67 | 111. 74 | 40.2 40.7 | 2.77 | 84.42 | 38.2 | 2. 21 |
| August | 65.77 | 40.6 | 1.62 | 63.99 | 40.5 | 1. 58 | 89.95 | 40.7 | 2.21 | 69. 28 | 42.5 | 1. 63 | 109. 73 | 39.9 | 2.75 | 85. 69 | ${ }_{38} 38$ | 2. 212 |
| September | 66. 67 | 40.9 | 1.63 | 64.87 | 40.8 | 1. 59 | 89. 42 | 40.1 | 2. 23 | 69. 21 | 42.2 | 1.64 | 108. 08 | 39.3 | 2.75 | 84.52 | 37.9 | 2. 23 |
| October- | 64.15 | 39.6 | 1. 62 | 62.09 | 39.3 | 1. 58 | 87.47 | 39.4 | 2.22 | 65. 61 | 40.5 | 1.62 | 106.15 | 38.6 | 2.75 | 84.97 | 38.8 | 2. 19 |
| November- | 64.15 | 39.6 | 1. 62 | 61. 70 | 39.3 | 1. 57 | 86. 80 | 39.1 | 2.22 | 65. 36 | 40.1 | 1.63 | 105. 49 | 38.5 | 2.74 | 86.19 | 39.0 | 2.21 |
| December | 64. 24 | 39.9 | 1.61 | 62.09 | 39.8 | 1. 56 | 88.48 | 39.5 | 2.24 | 67.16 | 40.7 | 1. 65 | 109. 30 | 39.6 | 2. 76 | 82.19 | 37.7 | 2. 18 |

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.


See footnotes at end of table.

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


[^45]TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$-Con.


[^46]Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$ - Con.

| Year and month | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |  | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chemicals and allied products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total: Chemicals and allied products |  |  | Industrial inorganic chemicals ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Alkalies and chlorine |  |  | Industrial organic chemicals ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Plastics, except synthetic rubber |  |  | Synthetic rubber |  |  |
| 1956: A verage | \$87. 14 | 41.3 | \$2. 11 | \$95. 12 | 41.0 | \$2. 32 | \$93. 20 | 40.7 | \$2. 29 | \$92. 89 | 41.1 | \$2. 26 | \$93. 88 | 42.1 | \$2. 23 | \$103. 50 | 41.4 | \$2. 50 |
| December | 89. 86 | 41.6 | 2.16 | 98. 12 | 41.4 | 2. 37 | 95. 94 | 41.0 | 2. 34 | 95. 40 | 41.3 | 2. 31 | 98.09 | 42.1 | 2. 33 | 107. 33 | 41.6 | 2. 58 |
| 1957: Average | 91. 24 | 41. 1 | 2.22 | 99. 55 | 40.8 | 2. 47 | 97.20 | 40.5 | 2. 40 | 96. 93. | 40.9 | 2.37 2.31 | 99. 66 | 41.7 41.8 | 2.39 2.31 | 107. 57 | 40.9 41.2 | 2. 63 2.58 |
| January | 89.21 89.40 | 41.3 41.2 | 2.16 2.17 | 96.93 97.34 | 40.9 40.9 | 2. 37 | 94. 371 | 40.5 40.9 | 2. 33 | 94.94 94.89 | 41.1 | 2.31 2.32 | 96. 56 | 41.8 | 2. 31 | 106. 30 | 41.2 40.7 | 2.58 2.56 |
| March. | 89. 40 | 41.2 | 2.17 | 97.51 | 40.8 | 2. 39 | 95. 24 | 40.7 | 2. 34 | 95.06 | 40.8 | 2.33 | 98. 28 | 42.0 | 2. 34 | 104.86 | 40.8 | 2. 57 |
| April | 89.40 | 41.2 | 2.17 | 97. 99 | 41.0 | 2. 39 | 95. 65 | 40.7 | 2. 35 | 95. 30 | 40.9 | 2.33 | 97.86 | 42.0 | 2.33 | 103. 94 | 40.6 | 2. 56 |
| May | 90.64 | 41.2 | 2. 20 | 98.33 | 40.8 | 2. 41 | 95.41 | 40.6 | 2.35 | 96.35 | 41.0 | 2.35 | 98.41 | 41.7 | 2.36 | 105. 93 | 40.9 | 2.59 |
| June | 91.88 | 41.2 | 2. 23 | 99. 63 | 41.0 | 2. 43 | 96.80 | 40.5 | 2. 39 | 97.82 | 41.1 | 2.38 | 99. 60 | 41.5 | 2.40 | 103. 88 | 39.8 | 2. 61 |
| July. | 92. 25 | 41.0 | 2. 25 | 100.53 | 40.7 | 2. 47 | 99.31 | 40.7 | 2. 44 | 98.16 | 40.9 | 2. 40 | 101.16 | 41.8 | 2.42 | 108.75 | 41.2 | 2. 64 |
| August | 92. 25 | 41.0 | 2.25 | 101. 18 | 40.8 | 2. 48 | 99. 63 | 40.5 | 2.46 | 98.40 | 41.0 | 2.40 | 101.64 | 42.0 | 2. 42 | 109.34 | 40.8 | 2. 68 |
| Septemb | 92.70 | 41.2 | 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 |
| October | 91.84 | 41.0 | 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 |
| Novem | 92.66 | 41.0 | 2.26 | 102.00 | 40.8 | 2. 50 | 99.88 | 40.6 | 2.46 | 98. 74 | 40.8 | 2.42 | 101. 75 | 41.7 | 2.44 | 112.75 | 41.3 | 2. 73 |
| December----- | 93.34 | 41.3 | 2.26 | 103.75 | 41.5 | 2.50 | 101.19 | 41.3 | 2.45 | 99.22 | 41.0 | 2.42 | 101.02 | 41.4 | 2.44 | 112. 20 | 41.1 | 2. 73 |
|  | Synthetic fibers |  |  | Explosives |  |  | Drugs and medicines |  |  | Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Soap and glycerin |  |  | Paints, pigments, and fillers ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |
| 1956: Average | \$77. 81 | 39.9 | \$1.95 | \$87.08 | 40.5 | \$2. 15 | \$78. 55 | 40.7 | \$1.93 | \$90. 64 | 41.2 | \$2. 20 | \$98. 16 | 40.9 | \$2. 40 | \$86. 11 | 41.6 | \$2. 07 |
| December | 79.38 | 40.5 | 1. 96 | 91.96 | 41.8 | 2. 20 | 81.19 | 40.8 | 1. 99 | 92.93 | 41.3 | 2.25 | 100. 28 | 41.1 | 2. 44 | 88. 18 | 41.4 | 2.13 |
| 1957: Average | 82.21 | 40.3 | 2. 04 | 93.75 | 41.3 | 2. 27 | 82.82 | 40.8 | 2.03 | 96.17 | 41.1 | 2.34 | 104. 90 | 41.3 | 2.54 | 89.16 | 40.9 | 2. 18 |
| January | 79.79 | 40.5 | 1.97 | 91.05 | 41.2 | 2.21 | 81.60 | 40.8 | 2.00 | 94. 16 | 41.3 | 2.28 | 102. 92 | 41.5 | 2. 48 | 87. 54 | 41.1 | 2. 13 |
| February | 80.00 | 40.2 | 1. 99 | 91.24 | 41.1 | 2. 22 | 82. 00 | 41.0 | 2. 00 | 93.94 | 41.2 | 2.28 | 101. 93 | 41.1 | 2. 48 | 87.53 | 40.9 | 2. 14 |
| March. | 79. 60 | 40.0 | 1. 99 | 92. 29 | 41.2 | 2. 24 | 82.01 | 40.8 | 2. 01 | 95. 04 | 41.5 | 2. 29 | 102.84 | 41.3 | 2. 49 | 87.31 | 40.8 | 2. 14 |
| April | 80.80 | 40.4 | 2.00 | 92. 25 | 41.0 | 2.25 | 81.61 | 40.4 | 2.02 | 94. 30 | 41.0 | 2.30 | 102.66 | 40.9 | 2.51 | 88. 78 | 41.1 | 2. 16 |
| May | 81.61 | 40.4 | 2.02 | 94.89 | 41.8 | 2.27 | 82.01 | 40.4 | 2.03 | 94.19 | 40.6 | 2.32 | 102.97 | 40.7 | 2. 53 | 88.75 | 40.9 | 2.17 |
| June | 83.03 | 40.5 | 2.05 | 93.94 | 41.2 | 2. 28 | 82.62 | 40.7 | 2.03 | 96. 41 | 41.2 | 2.34 | 105. 06 | 41.2 | 2.55 | 90.69 | 41.6 | 2.18 |
| July | 83.42 | 40.3 | 2.07 | 95. 68 | 41.6 | 2. 30 | 82.42 | 40.6 | 2.03 | 95. 53 | 41.0 | 2.33 | 103. 73 | 41.0 | 2.53 | 90.67 | 41.4 | 2. 19 |
| August | 83.22 | 40.4 | 2.06 | 96. 10 | 41.6 | 2. 31 | 81.81 | 40.3 | 2.03 | 97.47 | 41.3 | 2.36 | 107. 43 | 41.8 | 2. 57 | 91.08 | 41.4 | 2. 20 |
| Septemb | 82.41 | 40.2 | 2.05 | 96.87 | 42.3 | 2. 29 | 83.64 | 40.8 | 2.05 | 97.70 | 41.4 | 2.36 | 106. 91 | 41.6 | 2.57 | 89, 76 | 40.8 | 2. 20 |
| October | 83.01 | 40.1 | 2.07 | 94.48 | 40.9 | 2.31 | 84.05 | 41.0 | 2.05 | 97.34 | 40.9 | 2.38 | 106. 30 | 41.2 | 2. 58 | 90.13 | 40.6 | 2. 22 |
| November | 83.41 | 40.1 | 2.08 | 91.66 | 40. 2 | 2. 28 | 85.08 | 41. 3 | 2.06 | 97. 92 | 40. 8 | 2. 40 | 107. 27 | 41.1 | 2. 61 | 89. 47 | 40.3 | 2. 22 |
| December----- | 84.24 | 40.5 | 2.08 | 91.66 | 40.2 | 2.28 | 84.05 | 41.2 | 2.04 | 100.12 | 41.2 | 2. 43 | 110. 35 | 41.8 | 2.64 | 89.47 | 40.3 | 2.22 |
|  | Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels |  |  | Gum and wood chemicals |  |  | Fertilizers |  |  | Vegetable and animal oils and fats ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Vegetable oils |  |  | Animal oils and fats |  |  |
| 1956: Average | \$84. 04 | 41.4 | \$2.03 | \$75. 33 | 42.8 | \$1.76 | \$67. 68 | 42.3 | \$1. 60 | \$74. 42 | 45.1 | \$1. 65 | \$67. 95 | 45.0 | \$1. 51 | \$85. 43 | 45. 2 | \$1. 89 |
| December | 86.11 | 41.4 | 2.08 | 76. 08 | 42.5 | 1. 79 | 70. 72 | 42. 6 | 1. 66 | 75. 33 | 46. 5 | 1. 62 | 69. 24 | 47.1 | 1. 47 | 85. 54 | 45. 5 | 1.88 |
| 1957: Average. | 87. 33 | 41.0 | 2.13 | 78.63 | 42.5 | 1.85 | 71.66 | 42.4 | 1.69 | 78. 50 | 44.6 | 1. 76 | 71. 36 | 44.6 | 1. 60 | 89. 20 | 44.6 | 2.00 |
| January | 85. 28 | 41.0 | 2. 08 | 77. 25 | 43. 4 | 1. 78 | 70.22 | 42.3 | 1.66 | 75. 24 | 45. 6 | 1. 65 | 69.60 | 46.4 | 1. 50 | 84.86 | 44.2 | 1.92 |
| February | 85. 69 | 41.0 | 2. 09 | 76. 32 | 42.4 | 1.80 | 69.63 | 42. 2 | 1. 65 | 75. 10 | 44.7 | 1. 68 | 68.40 | 45. 3 | 1. 51 | 85. 89 | 43. 6 | 1.97 |
| March. | 85. 06 | 40.7 | 2.09 | 75.60 | 42.0 | 1.80 | 70.91 | 43.5 | 1. 63 | 76. 64 | 44.3 | 1.73 | 69. 26 | 44.4 | 1.56 | 87. 32 | 44.1 | 1.98 |
| April | 86. 93 | 41.2 | 2. 11 | 77.35 | 42.5 | 1.82 | 70.63 | 43.6 | 1.62 | 76. 74 | 43. 6 | 1. 76 | 69.17 | 43. 5 | 1. 59 | 87. 60 | 43.8 | 2. 00 |
| May | 86.92 | 41.0 | 2.12 | 79.49 | 43.2 | 1.84 | 75.04 | 44.4 | 1.69 | 78. 55 | 43.4 | 1.81 | 71.05 | 42.8 | 1. 66 | 87.96 | 44.2 | 1.99 |
| June | 88.61 | 41.6 | 2.13 | 78.07 | 42.2 | 1.85 | 71.06 | 41.8 | 1.70 | 80.78 | 43.9 | 1.84 | 73. 53 | 43.0 | 1. 71 | 89.55 | 45.0 | 1.99 |
| July | 88.81 | 41.5 | 2.14 | 80.91 | 43.5 | 1.86 | 71.80 | 41.5 | 1. 73 | 82.47 | 44.1 | 1.87 | 76.46 | 43.2 | 1. 77 | 89. 951 | 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 |
| Septemb | 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 | 79.37 | 40.7 | 1.95 | 71. 21 | 41.4 | 1. 72 | 79.00 | 45.4 | 1. 74 | 71.91 | 45.8 | 1. 57 | 91.39 | 44.8 | 2. 04 |
| December----- | 87.45 | 40.3 | 2. 17 | 78.58 | 41.8 | 1.88 | 72. 49 | 41.9 | 1.73 | 78.82 | 45.3 | 1.74 | 72.84 | 46.1 | 1. 58 | 89.32 | 44.0 | 2.03 |
|  | Chemicals and allied products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Products of petroleum and coal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miscellaneous chemicals ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Essential oils, per- <br> fumes, cosmetics |  |  | Compressed and liquefied gases |  |  | Total: Products of petroleum and cosl |  |  | Petroleum refining |  |  | Coke,other petroleum, and coal products |  |  |
| 1956: A verage | \$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 |
| 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: Average | 84.24 | 40.5 | 2. 08 | 69. 21 | 39. 1 | 1.77 | 96.14 | 41.8 | 2. 30 | 108. 79 | 40.9 | 2. 66 | 112.61 | 40.8 | 2. 76 | 95. 76 | 41.1 | 2. 33 |
| January- | 82.42 | 40.4 | 2. 04 | 66. 99 | 38.5 | 1. 74 | 94.08 | 42.0 | 2.24 | 106. 45 | 41.1 | 2. 59 | 110.68 | 41.3 | 2. 68 | 93. 38 | 40.6 | 2.30 |
| February | 83. 03 | 40.9 | 2. 03 | 67.25 | 39.1 | 1. 72 | 95. 18 | 42. 3 | 2.25 | 104. 45 | 40.8 | 2. 56 | 107.86 | 40. 7 | 2. 65 | 93. 52 | 41.2 | 2. 27 |
| March | 83.23 | 40. 8 | 2. 04 | 68.03 | 39. 1 | 1. 74 | ${ }^{94.50}$ | 42. 0 | 2.25 | 104. 60 | 40.7 | 2. 57 | 108. 26 | 40.7 | 2. 66 | 92. 57 | 40.6 | 2. 28 |
| April | 83.03 | 40.7 | 2. 04 | 68.78 | 39.3 | 1. 75 | 95.37 | 42.2 | 2. 26 | 106. 71 | 41.2 | 2. 59 | 110.95 | 41.4 | 2.68 | 92. 57 | 40.6 | 2.28 |
| May | 83.22 | 40.4 | 2.06 | 68.64 | 39.0 | 1.76 | 94.81 | 41.4 | 2.29 | 106.75 | 40.9 | 2.61 | 110.84 | 40.9 | 2.71 | 93.02 | 40.8 | 2.28 |
| June. | 84.03 | 40.4 | 2. 08 | 69.45 | 38.8 | 1. 79 | 96. 83 | 42.1 | 2. 30 | 108. 79 | 40.9 | 2. 66 | 113.70 | 40.9 | 2. 78 | 94.30 | 41.0 | 2. 30 |
| July. | 83.21 | 40. 2 | 2. 07 | 67.94 | 38.6 | 1.76 | 96.79 | 41.9 | 2.31 | 111.64 | 41.5 | 2.69 | 115.92 | 41.4 | 2.80 | 98.41 | 41.7 | 2.36 |
| August | 83.82 | 40.3 | 2.08 | 69.42 | 39.0 | 1.78 | 95.08 | 41.7 | 2.28 | 109. 21 | 40.6 | 2.69 | 111.60 | 40.0 | 2. 79 | 101.39 | 42.6 | 2.38 |
| September-- | 85. 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 | 113.38 | 40.2 | 2.82 | 99. 66 | 41.7 | 2. 39 |
| Novemb | 85. 22 | 40.2 | 2.12 | 68.85 | 38.9 | 1. 77 | 99.25 | 41.7 | 2. 38 | 111. 11 | 40. 7 | 2. 73 | 115.87 | 40.8 | 2. 84 | 95.51 | 40.3 | 2. 37 |
| December. | 86.48 | 40.6 | 2. 13 | 71.86 | 39.7 | 1. 81 | 96. 52 | 40.9 | 2.36 | 110. 70 | 40.7 | 2. 72 | 115. 62 | 41. 0 | 2. 82 | 94.16 | 39.9 | 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 | A Vg . <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. earn. ings | 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |  |  | M1scellaneous nonmetallic mineral products ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | Abrasive products |  |  |
| 1956: A verage..- | \$72. 20 | 37.8 | \$1. 91 | \$81. 88 | 44.5 <br> 43 | \$1. 84 | \$78.75 | 45.0 | \$1.75 | \$69.87 |  | \$1. 70 | \$83.03 | 40.7 <br> 41 | $\$ 2.04$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 88.18 \\ 99 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.9 428 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.21 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1957: Deceraber | 74.88 74.07 | 38.4 37.6 | 1.95 1.97 | 81.03 82.56 | 43.8 43.0 | 1.85 1.92 | 7779 79.86 | 44.2 43.4 | 1.76 1.84 | 71.40 71.15 | 408 40.2 | 1.75 1.77 | 88 86.46 | 419 40.4 | $\left.\begin{array}{lll} 2 & 11 \\ 2 . & 14 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 99.72 90.29 | 42.8 39.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.33 \\ & 2.28 \end{aligned}$ |
| January | 71. 20 | 36.7 | 1.94 | 77.75 | 41.8 | 1.86 | 74.16 | 41.9 | 1.77 | 68.16 | 39.4 | 1.73 | 86.72 | 41. 1 | 2.11 | 91. 76 | 40.6 | 2. 26 |
| Februar | 74.10 | 38.0 | 1. 95 | 79.98 | 43.0 | 1.86 | 77.25 | 43.4 | 1.78 | 69. 65 | 39.8 | 1.75 | 87.77 | 41.4 | 2.12 | 91.13 | 405 | 2. 25 |
| March | 74.69 | 38.3 | 1. 95 | 81.08 | 42.9 | 1. 89 | 78.01 | 43.1 | 1.81 | 70.00 | 40.0 | 1.75 | 87.34 | 41.2 | 2.12 | 92.89 | 41.1 | 2. 26 |
| April | 73. 91 | 37.9 | 1.95 | 80.51 | 42. 6 | 1. 89 | 78.62 | 43. 2 | 1.82 | 70.05 | 39.8 | 1. 76 | 85. 67 | 40. 6 | 2. 11 | 91. 35 | 40.6 | 2. 25 |
| May | 73. 11 | 37.3 | 1.96 | 83. 28 | 43.6 | 1.91 | 81.07 | 44.3 | 1. 83 | 72.62 | 40.8 | 1. 78 | 86. 92 | 41.0 | 2. 12 | 91.30 | 40.4 | 2. 26 |
|  | 72.07 | 36.4 | 1.98 | 85.55 | 44.1 | 1.94 | 83.59 | 44.7 | 1.87 | 72. 22 | 40.8 | 1. 77 | 87. 74 | 41.0 | 2. 14 | 91.71 | 40. 4 | 2. 27 |
| July | 71.87 | 36.3 | 1. 98 | 84.39 | 43.5 | 1. 94 | 81.47 | 43.8 | 1. 86 | 71.56 | 40.2 | 1.78 | 85. 79 | 39. 9 | 2. 15 | 88. 98 | 39.2 | 2. 27 |
| August | 74. 27 | 37.7 | 1. 97 | 87.02 | 44.4 | 1. 96 | 83.78 | 44.8 | 1.87 | 72.67 | 40.6 | 1.79 | 87. 26 | 40.4 | 2. 16 | 88. 53 | 39.0 | 2. 27 |
| Septemb | 74.84 | 37.8 | 1. 98 | 86. 29 | 43. 8 | 1.97 | 82.72 | 44.0 | 1.88 | 73. 21 | 40.9 | 1. 79 | 87.67 | 40.4 | 2.17 | 88. 55 | 38.5 | 2. 30 |
| Octob | 75. 20 | 37.6 | 2. 00 | 85. 06 | 43.4 | 1. 96 | 83.35 | 44.1 | 1.89 | 72.62 | 40.8 | 1.78 | 87. 85 | 40.3 | 2.18 | 90.94 | 39.2 | 2. 32 |
| December.-.-- | 75.78 73.73 | 37.7 36.5 | 2.01 2.02 | 82.29 <br> 81.51 | 42.2 41.8 | 1.95 | 79.10 78.58 | 42.3 41.8 | 1.88 1.88 | 70.84 70.84 | 39.7 39.8 | 1.78 | 85.50 | 39.4 39.4 | 2.17 | 81.80 | 39.4 | 2.33 |
|  | Stone, clay and glass products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Primary metal industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Asbestos products |  |  | Nonclay rejractories |  |  | Total: Prlmary metal industries |  |  | Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products |  |  | Electrometallurgical products |  |  |
| 1956: A vera | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 84.65 \\ & 88 \\ & 89.66 \\ & 85 \\ & 88.49 \\ & 88.41 \\ & 88 \\ & 80 \\ & 89.46 \\ & 92.24 \\ & 92.88 \\ & 89.84 \\ & 92.18 \\ & 91.76 \\ & 91 \\ & 87.80 \\ & 86.69 \end{aligned}$ | 41.7 | \$2.03 | \$88. 24 | 38.7 $\$ 2.28$ |  | \$96.52 $40.9 \quad \$ 2.36$ |  |  | \$102. 06 | 40.5 | \$2. 52 | \$102. 47 | 40.5 $\$ 2.53$ |  | \$88. 44 | 40.2 | 22. 202.25 |
| December |  | 42.4 | 2.08 | 91.41 | 39.4 | 232 | 100.94 | 41.2 | 2.45 | 107. 16 | 409 | 2.62 | 107. 57 | 409 | $2{ }^{6} 3$ | 9113 | 40.5 |  |
| 1957: Average. |  | 41.7 | 2.15 | 89.49 | 37.6 | 2.38 | 99,00 | 39.6 | 2.50 | 104.40 | 39.1 | 2.67 | 104. 79 | 39.1 | 2.68 | 93. 43 | 40.1 | 2. 33 |
| January |  | 41.5 | 2.06 | 96.56 | 40.4 | 2.39 | 101.27 | 41.0 | 2.47 | 108. 79 | 40.9 | 2. 66 | 109. 20 | 40.9 | 2. 67 | 92.21 | 40.8 | 2. 26 |
| Februar |  | 42.1 | 2. 10 | 100.45 | 41.0 | 2. 45 | 99.14 | 40.3 | 2. 46 | 105. 06 | 40.1 | 2.62 | 105. 46 | 40. 1. | 2. 63 | 90.85 | 40.2 | 2. 26 |
| March |  | 418 | 2.11 | 94.49 | 39.7 | 2.38 | 98.65 | 40.1 | 2. 46 | 104. 01 | 39.7 | 2.62 | 104. 41 | 39.7 | 2.63 | 90.80 | 40.0 | 27 |
| April |  | 42.0 | 2.13 | 85.98 | 36.9 | 2. 33 | 97.91 | 39.8 | 2. | 103. 89 | 39. | 2.63 | 104. 28 | 39. | 2.64 | 91. 25 | 40. | 7 |
|  |  | 42.9 | 2.15 | 86.30 | 37.2 | 2. 32 | 97. 42 | 39.6 | 2. 46 | 102.31 | 39.2 | 2. 61 | 102. | 39 | 2 | 90. |  | 38 |
| June |  | 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 39 | 2.64 2.73 | 92. 00 | 40.0 | 2. 30 |
| July |  | 41.4 | 2.17 | 85. 79 | 36.2 <br> 38 | 2.37 | 100.44 | 39.7 39.3 | 2.53 <br> 2.54 <br> 1 | 107.17 | 39.4 38.7 | 2.72 | 107.04 | 38.7 | 2. 74 | 95.34 | 39.1 40.4 | 2. 36 |
| August |  | 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 |  | 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 |
| December...-- |  | 40. 5 | 2.17 | 86. 87 | 36.5 | 2. 38 | 97.41 | 38. 2 | 2.55 | 102. 54 | 37.7 | 2.72 | 102.65 | 37.6 | 2. 73 | 96. 24 | 40.1 | 2. 40 |
|  |  | 40.3 | 2.15 | 83.78 | 35.2 | 2.38 | 97.41 | 38.2 | 2.55 | 101.73 | 37.4 | 2.72 | 101.83 | 37.3 | 2.73 | 95.76 | 39.9 | 2. 40 |
|  | Iron and steel foundries ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | Gray-iron foundries |  |  | Malleable-iron foundries |  |  | Steel foundries |  |  | Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc |  |  |
| 1956: Average | \$87.34 | 41.2 | \$2. 12 | \$83.84 | 40.7 | \$2. 06 | $\$ 83.84$ <br> 86.07 | $40.5 \$ 2.07$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|} \hline \$ 91.46 & 41.2 & \$ 2.22 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | \$89.02 41.6 |  |  |
| December | 91.32 | 41.7 | 2.19 | 84.15 | 41.3 | 2.15 |  | 40.6 | 2. 12 | $\$ 95.63$99.1095.88 | 42.98 | 2. 31 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 91.46 \\ 93.43 \\ 95.41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 41.2 & \$ 2.22 \\ 40.8 & 2.29 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 89.02 \\ 89.38 \end{array}$ | 40.6 | $\$ 2.12$ 2.28 |
| 1957: Average. | 87.64 | 39.3 | 2.23 |  | 38.6 | 2.18 | 84.63 | 39.0 | 2.17 |  | 40.8 | 2.35 |  | 40.6 | 2.35 | 90.13 |  | 2. 22 |
| January | 88.7387.78 | 40.7 | 2.18 | 84. 99 | 39.9 | 2.13 | 86. 24 | 40.3 | 2. 14 | 95.88 98.18 | 42.5 | 2. 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 95.41 \\ & 94.76 \end{aligned}$ | 41.2 | 2.30 | 90. 64 | 41.2 | 2. 20 |
| Februar |  | 39.9 | 2. 20 | 84. 07 | 39.1 | 2. 15 | 85. 39 | 39.9 | 2. 14 | 96. 28 | 41. 5 | 2. 32 | 93. 43 | 40.8 | 2. 29 | 88, 94 | 40.8 | ${ }_{2} .18$ |
| March | 87.12 | 39.6 | 2.20 | 82. 99 | 38.6 | 2. 15 | 83. 50 | 39.2 | 2. 13 | 97.86 | 42.0 | ${ }_{2}^{2.33}$ | 93.61 | 40.7 | ${ }_{2} 2.31$ | 89. 79 | 41.8 | 2.19 |
| April. | 86. 68 | 39.4 | 2. 20 | 82. 78 | 38.5 | 2. 15 | ${ }_{84.01}^{82.01}$ | 38. 3 | 2.13 | 96.98 | 41.8 | 2.32 | 94. 89 | 40.9 | 2. 32 | 90. 20 | 41.0 | 2. 20 |
|  | 86.85 88.53 | 39.3 39.7 | 2.23 21 | 82.94 85.24 | 38.1 39.1 | 2.18 | 84.10 84.89 | 39.3 39.3 | 2.16 | 96.41 | 41.2 | 2.34 | 95.53 | 41.0 | 2.33 | 90.83 | 41.1 | 2. 21 |
| July | 88.53 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 | 87.5889.04 | 39, 1 | 2.24 | 84.97 | 38.8 | 2.19 | 83.33 | 38.4 | 2.17 | 95. 27 | 40.2 | 2.37 | 96. 96 | 40.4 | 2.40 | 90.45 | 40.2 | 2. 25 |
| September |  | 39.4 | 2.26 | 85. 80 | 39.0 | 2. 20 | 87.47 | 39.4 | 2.22 | 96.32 | 40.3 | 2. 39 | 97.53 | 40.3 | 2. 42 | 91.94 | 40.5 | 2. 27 |
| October. | 86.64 <br> 85.58 | 38.0 | 2.28 | 83.85 | 37.6 | 2. 23 | 84. 29 | 37.8 | 2. 23 | 93.21 | 39.0 | 2.39 | 97.04 | 40.1 | 2. 42 | 89.50 | 39.6 | 2. 26 |
| Novemb |  | 37.7 | 2.27 | 83.18 | 37.3 | 2. 23 | 85.57 | 38.2 | 2.24 | 91.63 | 38.5 | 2.38 | 96.00 | 40.0 | 2. 40 | 89.15 | 39.8 | 2.24 |
| December | 87.25 | 38.1 | 2.29 | 83.93 | 37.3 | 2.25 | 86.69 | 38.7 | 2.24 | 94.17 | 39.4 | 2.39 | 96.24 | 40.1 | 2. 40 | 88.75 | 39.8 | 2.23 |
|  | Primary refining of aluminum |  |  | Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals |  |  | Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals 8 |  |  | Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper |  |  | Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum |  |  | Nonferrous foundries |  |  |
| 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 $\$ 2.18$ |  |
| December | 100.86 | 41.0 | 2.46 | 87. 78 | 41.6 | 2.11 | 95.82 | 41.3 | 2. 32 | 96. 28 | 41.5 | 2. 32 | 94. 42 | 40.7 | 2. 32 | 94.02 | 41.6 | 2. 26 |
| 1957: A verage | 103. 68 | 40.5 | 2.56 | 87.53 | 40.9 | 2.14 | 94.87 | 40.2 | 2.36 | 94.30 | 40.3 | 2.34 | 96. 24 | 40.1 | 2.40 | 91.60 | 40.0 | 2.29 |
| January. | 103.68 100.21 | 40.9 | 2. 45 | 87.35 | 41.4 | 2.11 | 94.71 | 41.0 | 2.31 | 94. 53 | 41.1 | 2. 30 | 94. 60 | 40. 6 | 2.33 | 91.13 | 40.5 | 2. 25 |
| February | 100.94 | 40.7 | 2. 48 | 86. 51 | 41.0 | 2. 11 | 92. 86 | 40.2 | 2. 31 | 91. 77 | 39.9 | 2. 30 | 95. 34 | 40.4 | 2. 36 | 91.35 | 40.6 | 2. 25 |
| March | 100.35 | 40.3 | 2. 49 | 87. 57 | 41.7 | 2. 10 | 93. 32 | 40.4 | 2. 31 | 93.32 | 40.4 | 2. 31 | 94.24 | 40. 1. | 2. 35 | 91.58 | 40.7 | 2. 25 |
| April. | 10125 | 40.5 | 2. 50 | 87.56 | 41.3 | 2. 12 | 94. 30 | 40.3 | 2. 34 | 92. 40 | 40.0 | 2. 31 | 95.99 | 40.5 | 2. 37 | 89. 95 | 39.8 | 2. 26 |
| May | 102.16 102.82 | 40.7 | 2. 51 | 86. 09 | 40.8 | 2. 11 | 94.54 | 40.4 | 2. 34 | 93. 96 | 40.5 | 2. 32 | 95.27 | 40.2 | 2.37 | 90. 63 | 40.1 40.3 | 2. 26 |
| June |  | 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 39.9 | 2. 28 |
| July-.- | 101.66 | 40.5 | 2. 51 | 85. 44 | 40.3 | 2. 12 | 94. 24 | 40.1 39 | 2. 35 | 95.18 93.13 | 40.5 39.8 | 2. 35 | 93.69 97.57 | 39.7 39.5 | 2. 2.47 | 91.77 92.06 | 39.9 40.2 | 2. 29 |
| August | 106. 93 | 40.2 39.9 | 2.66 2.66 | 90.94 89.86 | 42.18 | 2.16 | 95.52 98.01 | 39.8 40.5 | 2. 2.42 | 93.13 95 | 39.8 40.5 | 2.34 2.37 | 97.57 100.75 | 39.5 40.3 | 2. 2.50 | 92.06 93.26 | 40.2 40.2 | 2. 31 |
| Septembe | 106. 13 | 39.9 40.6 | 2. 26.65 | 89.86 <br> 87.67 | 41.6 40.4 | 2.16 | 98.01 97.28 | 40.5 40.2 | 2. 242 | ${ }_{97}^{95.03}$ | 40.6 | 2.39 | $\begin{array}{r}108.56 \\ 98.46 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.7 | 2. 48 | 91.64 | 39.5 | 2.32 |
| Novemb | 107.59 105.20 | 40.0 | 2.63 | 89.76 | 40.8 | 2. 20 | 96.32 | 39.8 | 2. 42 | 96.24 | 40.1 | 2. 40 | 97.07 | 39.3 | 2.47 | 90.94 | 39.2 | 2. 32 |
| Decembe | 106. 13 | 40.2 | 2.64 | 89.82 | 41.2 | 2.18 | 97.20 | 40.0 | 2. 43 | 96.64 | 40.1 | 2.41 | 98.06 | 39.7 | 2.47 | 90.48 | 39.0 | 2.32 |

See footnotes at end of tabie.

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. <br> earnings | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Avg. } \\ \text { wkly. } \\ \text { earn- } \\ \text { ings } \end{array}\right\|$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Avg. } \\ \text { wkly. } \\ \text { earn- } \\ \text { ings } \end{array}\right\|$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Avg. } \\ \text { wkly. } \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | A Fg . <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> lngs | Avg. wkly. earn- ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Primary metal industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscellaneous } \\ & \text { pri- } \\ & \text { mary metal } \\ & \text { dustries }{ }^{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Iron and steel forgings |  |  | Wire drawing |  |  | Welded and heapyriveted pipe |  |  | Total: Fabricated metal products |  |  | Tin can and othertinware |  |  |
| 1956: Average | \$99.90 | 41. 8 | \$2. 39 | \$105. 42 | 42.0 | \$2. 51 | \$97. 06 | 42.2 | \$2. 30 | \$94. 66 | 40.8 | \$2. 32 | \$85. 28 | 41.2 | \$2. 07 | \$91.78 | 42.1 | \$2. 18 |
| 57: Decerabe | 102.83 | 41.8 | 2. 46 | 108.88 | 42.2 | 2. 58 | 99. 58 | 42. ${ }^{2}$ | 2. 36 | 96. 32 | 40.3 | 2.39 | 90.09 | 42.1 | 2.14 | 95.15 | 42.1 | 2. 26 |
| 7: Average | 101. 25 103.91 | 40.5 41.9 | 2. 20 | 105. 71 112.66 | 40.5 43.0 | 2.61 2.62 | 96.63 97.53 | 41.6 | 2.38 2.35 | 99.94 97.20 | 40.3 40.5 | 2. 48 | 89. 16 | 40.98 | 2.18 2.13 | 96. 64 | 4.13 | 2. 34 |
| February | 102. 92 | 41.5 | 2. 48 | 109.62 | 42.0 | 2.61 | ${ }_{97.70}^{97.53}$ | 41.4 | 2. 36 | 97.25 98.25 | 40.5 40.6 | 2. 2.42 | 86.90 87.33 | 40.8 41.0 | 2.13 2.13 | 90.17 91.98 | 39.9 40.7 | 2. 26 |
| March | 102.18 | 41.2 | 2. 48 | 109. 36 | 41.9 | 2.61 | 96.76 | 41.0 | 2. 36 | 96.56 | 39.9 | 2. 42 | 87.74 | 41.0 | 2.14 | 92.84 | 40.9 | 2. 27 |
| April | 100. 12 | 40.7 | 2. 46 | 105. 52 | 40.9 | 2. 58 | 96. 52 | 40.9 | 2. 36 | 96. 80 | 40.0 | 2. 42 | 87.94 | 40.9 | 2.15 | 97. 25 | 42.1 | 2. 31 |
|  | 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 40.1 | 2. 52.5 | 104.52 | 40.2 39.5 | 2. 60 2.63 | 98.09 97.36 | 40.7 40.4 | 2. 2.41 | 102.91 102.87 | 41.0 40.5 | 2. 51 | 90. 20 | 41.0 | 2. 20 | 99.64 97 | 42.4 | 2. 35 |
| October | - 99.57 | 39.2 | 2. 2.54 | 102.43 | 39.5 38.8 | 2.63 2.64 | ${ }_{96.56}^{97.36}$ | 40.4 39.9 | 2. 212 | 102.87 97.27 | 40.5 38.6 | 2. 24 | 91.91 <br> 90 <br> 8 | 41.4 | 2.22 | 97.34 96.00 | 41.6 | 2. 34 |
| December----- | 98.16 | 38.8 | 2. 53 | 99.68 | 37.9 | 2.63 | 95.68 | 39.7 | 2.41 | 97. 02 | 38.5 | 2. 52 | 90.32 | 40.5 | 2.23 | 98.17 | 40.4 | 2. 43 |
|  | 99.57 | 39.2 | 2.54 | 102.96 | 39.0 | 2.64 | 98.00 | 40.0 | 2.45 | 96.64 | 38.5 | 2.51 | 88.84 | 40.2 | 2.21 | 99.80 | 40.9 | 2. 44 |
|  | Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | Cutlery and edge tools |  |  | Hand tools |  |  | Hardware |  |  | Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies |  |  |
| 1956: A verage | \$81. 60 | 40.8 | \$2.00 | \$72.62 | 40.8 | \$1. 78 | \$82. 62 | 40.9 | \$2. 02 | \$83. 44 | 40.7 | \$2. 05 | \$80. 19 | 39.7 | \$2. 02 | \$82. 68 | 39.0 | \$2. 12 |
| December | 88.41 | 42.1 | 2. 10 | 75. 58 | 41.3 | 1. 83 | 85. 90 | 41.3 | 2.08 | 92.87 | 42.6 | 2. 18 | 81.99 | 39.8 | 2.06 | 83.21 | 38.7 | 2. 15 |
| 1957: A verage | 85.86 | 40.5 | 2.12 | 74. 59 | 40.1 | 1.86 | 83.53 | 39.8 | 2.10 | 89.35 | 40.8 | 2. 19 | 83.74 | 39.5 | 2.12 | 86.19 | 39.0 | 2. 21 |
| February | ${ }_{84}^{83.62}$ | 40.2 | 2. 08 | 74.30 | 40.6 | 1. 83 | 83.01 | 40. 1 | 2.07 | 86.03 | 40.2 | 2. 14 | 81.95 | 39.4 | 2.08 | 83.76 | 38.6 | 2.17 |
| March. | 83.82 | 40.3 | 2.08 | 75.07 | 40.8 | 1.83 1.84 | 82. 89 | 39.9 | 2.08 | 86.67 86.86 | 40.5 | 2.15 | 83.39 82.56 | 39.9 <br> 39.5 | 2.09 2.09 | 84. 63 | 39.0 | 2.17 |
| April | 83.21 | 40.2 | 2.07 | 74. 34 | 40.4 | 1.84 | 82. 58 | 39.7 | 2.08 | 85. 84 | 40.3 | 2. 13 | 81.93 | 39.2 | 2.09 | 84. 53 | 38.6 | 2.19 |
| May | 84. 44 | 40.4 | 2. 09 | 74.40 | 40.0 | 1.86 | 82.99 | 39.9 | 2. 08 | 87.91 | 40.7 | 2. 16 | 82.11 | 39.1 | 2.10 | 84. 53 | 38.6 | 2.19 |
| June | 84.63 | 40.3 | 2.10 | 74.77 | 40.2 | 1.86 | 82.97 | 39.7 | 2.09 | 88. 10 | 40.6 | 2.17 | 83.77 | 39.7 | 2.11 | 85.97 | 38.9 | 2.21 |
| July. | 84.19 | 39.9 | 2.11 | 73. 42 | 39.9 | 1.84 | 80.47 | 38.5 | 2.09 | 88.48 | 40.4 | 2.19 | 81.90 | 39.0 | 2.10 | 85.53 | 38.7 | 2. 21 |
| August | 85.65 | 40.4 | 2.12 | 73.82 | 39.9 | 1.85 | 84.19 | 39.9 | 2.11 | 89.35 | 40.8 | 2.19 | 84.56 | 39.7 | 2.13 | 88. 36 | 39.8 | 2.22 |
| Septemb | 90.27 | 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 |
| October | 89. 38 | 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 | 39.5 | 2.22 |
| December-..-- | 89.16 | 40.9 | 2.18 | 76. 38 | 40.2 | 1.90 | 85.39 | 39.9 | 2. 14 | 93.98 | 41.4 | 2.27 | 85.06 | 39.2 | 2.17 | 90.06 | 39.5 | 2. 28 |
|  | 83.74 39.5 2.12 <br> Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified |  |  | 76.97 | 40.3 | 1.91 | 85.81) | 40.1 | 2.14 | 84.63 | 39.0 | 2.17 | 86.15 | 39.7 | 2.17 | 90.29 | 39.6 | 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 |  |  |
| 1956: A verage. | \$79.00 | 39.9 | \$1. 98 | \$87. 57 | 41. 5 | \$2. 11 | \$87. 57 | 41.5 | \$2. 11 | \$84. 85 | 40.6 | \$2. 09 | \$87. 98 | 41.5 | \$2. 12 | \$90. 52 | 42.3 | \$2. 14 |
| 1957: Average.. | 81.81 82.58 | 40.3 39.7 | 2. 23 | 92. 21 | 42.3 | 2. 18 | ${ }^{92}{ }^{94} 21$ | 42. 3 | 2. 18 | 90.09 | 41.9 | 2. 15 | 92. 00 | 42.2 | 2. 18 | 93. 94 | 42.7 | 2. 20 |
| January | 80.99 | 39.7 | 2.04 | 90.47 | 41.5 | 2.18 | 90.89 | 41.5 | 2. 19 | 86.07 | 40.6 | 2.12 | ${ }_{91.56}$ | 42.0 | 2.18 | 91.12 | 41.8 | 2. 218 |
| 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 | 91.98 | 42.0 | 2.19 | 91.96 | 41.8 | 2. 20 |
| March | 82. 19 | 39.9 | 2.06 | 91.76 | 41.9 | 2. 19 | 93.28 | 42.4 | 2. 20 | 87.51 | 40.7 | 2.15 | 92. 40 | 42.0 | 2. 20 | 91.94 | 41.6 | 2. 21 |
| April | 80.77 | 39.4 | 2.05 | 91.96 | 41.8 | 2. 20 | 93.93 | 42.5 | 2.21 | 87.91 | 40.7 | 2. 16 | 91.54 | 41.8 | 2.19 | 90.61 | 41.0 | 2. 21 |
| May | 80. 96 | 39.3 | 2.06 | 93.04 | 42.1 | 2.21 | 94. 57 | 42.6 | 2. 22 | 89. 42 | 41.4 | 2. 16 | 92.40 | 42.0 | 2. 20 | 93. 18 | 41. 6 | 2. 24 |
| June | 82. 80 | 40.0 | 2.07 | 93.68 | 42. 2 | 2.22 | 95. 67 | 42.9 | 2. 23 | 90.25 | 41.4 | 2. 18 | 91. 10 | 41.6 | 2.19 | 94.92 | 42.0 | 2.26 |
| July.- | 80.55 | 39.1 | 2.06 | ${ }^{93.63}$ | 41.8 | 2. 24 | 95.37 | 42.2 | 2. 26 | 90.67 | 41.4 | 2. 19 | 92.35 | 41.6 | 2.22 | 94.85 | 41.6 | 2.28 |
| August | 82.97 85.46 | 39.7 4 | 2. 29 | 94.89 95.99 | 41.8 | 2.27 | 97. 10 | 42.4 | 2. 29 | 92.51 | 41.3 | 2. 24 | 93.15 | 41.4 | 2. 25 | 94.62 | 41.5 | 2. 28 |
| October | 85.46 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 | 41.3 | 2.31 |
| Novem | 82.68 | 39.0 | 2.12 | 93.02 | 41.4 40.8 | 2. 2.28 | 96.37 93.89 | 41.9 | 2.30 | 89.82 | 40.1 | 2. 24 | 94. 85 | 41.6 | 2. 28 | 94.12 | 41.1 | 2. 29 |
| Decemb | 84.38 | 39.8 | 2.12 | 93.71 | 41.1 | 2.28 | 93.89 | 41.3 | 2.29 2.29 | 91. 02 | 41.0 | 2. 2.22 | 92.80 <br> 93.48 | 40.7 41.0 | 2. 28 | 92.97 | 40.6 | 2. 29 |
|  | Metal st ing, an | d engra | coat- ving s | Vitreo | ous enat roducts |  | Stampe | ed and $p$ al produ | ressed ccts | Lig | ng fix |  | Fabr | icated roducts |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Misce } \\ \text { cate } \\ \text { ucts } \end{gathered}$ | laneou metal | fabri-prod- |
| 1956: A verage | \$87. 34 | 41.2 | \$2. 12 | \$66. 64 | 39.2 | \$1.70 | \$91. 30 | 41.5 | \$2. 20 | \$76. 40 | 40.0 | \$1.91 | \$80. 75 | 41.2 | \$1.96 | \$36.09 | 42.2 | \$2. 04 |
| 1957. December | 89. 95 | 40.7 | 2. 21 | 70.84 | 39.8 | 1.78 | 94. 07 | 40.9 | 2. 30 | 79. 80 | 39.7 | 2. 01 | 84.65 | 40.1 | 2. 05 | 89.01 | 41.4 | 2.15 |
| 1957: Average | 94. 15 | 42.6 | 2. 21 | 67.83 | 39.9 | 1. 70 | 99.13 | 43.1 | 2. 30 | 82. 60 | 41.3 | 2.00 | 82.21 | 41.7 | 2. 03 | 90.52 | 42.7 | 2. 12 |
| February | 87.91 | 40.7 | 2. 16 | 70. 07 | 40.5 | 1.73 | 91.62 | 40.9 | 2. 24 | 78.80 | 39.8 | 1. 98 | 82. 22 | 40.5 | 2. 03 | 89. 25 | 42.1 | 2.12 |
| February | 87.51 87.89 | 40.7 | 2.15 | 69. 25 | 39.8 | 1. 74 | 90. 98 | 40.8 | 2. 23 | 78. 41 | 39.8 | 1.97 | 81. 20 | 40. 2 | 2. 02 | 89. 68 | 42.3 | 2.12 |
| March. | 87.89 88.29 | 40.5 40.5 | 2.17 ${ }_{2}^{2.18}$ | 74. 39 | 43.0 37 | 1.73 | 92.89 | 41.1 | 2. 26 | 78. ${ }^{41}$ | 39.8 | 1. 97 | 82. 42 | 40.6 | 2. 03 | 89.89 | 42.2 | 2. 13 |
| April. | 88.29 89.32 | 40.5 40.6 | 2. 18 | 64. 90 | 37.3 36 | 1. 74 | ${ }^{91.76}$ | 40.6 | 2. 26 | 78. 21 | 39.7 | 1.97 | 81.20 | 40. 2 | 2. 02 | 89. 24 | 41.7 | 2. 14 |
| June- | 89.32 91.21 | 40.6 40.9 | 2. 20 | 68. 68 | 36.8 38.9 | 1.77 | 93.25 96.00 | 40.9 | 2. 28 | 78.80 | ${ }^{39} 89$ | 1. 99 | 80. 40 | 39.8 | 2. 02 | 88.18 | 41.4 | 2. 13 |
| July. | 88.80 | 40.0 | 2.22 | 72.86 | 41.4 | 1.76 | 92.86 | 40.2 | 2.31 | 80.19 | 39.7 | 2.00 | 82.42 | 40.4 | 2.04 | 89. 02 | 41.6 | 2.14 |
| August | 89.91 | 40.5 | 2.22 | 74.34 | 41.3 | 1.80 | 93.38 | 40.6 | 2.30 | 80.00 | 40.0 | 2.00 | 82.40 | 40.0 | 2.06 | 88. 99 | 41.3 | 2.16 2.18 |
| September | 92.29 | 41.2 | 2.24 | 75.12 | 41.5 | 1.81 | 97.11 | 41.5 | 2.34 | 82. 62 | 40.3 | 2.05 | 84.03 | 40.4 | 2.08 | 89.82 | 41.2 | 2.19 |
| October- | 90.72 | 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 | 89.79 | 41.0 | 2.19 |
| Novemb | 92.62 | 40.8 | 2.27 | 69.36 | 37.9 | 1.83 | 97. 64 | 41.2 | 2. 37 | 82.80 | 40.0 | 2.07 | 82. 39 | 39. 8 | 2.07 | 88.91 | 40.6 | 2. 19 |
| December | 89. 78 | 39.9 | 2.25 | 70.25 | 38.6 | 1.82 | 93.60 | 40.0 | 2.34 | 77.18 | 38.4 | 2.01 | 82.78 | 39.8 | 2.08 | 87.23 | 40.2 | 2.17 |

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 ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$


[^47]Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ${ }^{1}$ - Con.


[^48]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. <br> earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnIngs | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnlngs | Avg. <br> wkly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnIngs | Avg. wkly. ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earning: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pens, pencils, other office supplies |  |  | Costume jewelry, buttons, notions |  |  | Fabricated plastic products |  |  | Other manufacturing industries |  |  | Class I rallroads ${ }^{7}$ |  |  | Local rallways and buslines |  |  |
| 1956: Average.- | \$56. 58 | 41.1 | \$1.62 | \$62.49 | 39.3 | \$1. 59 | \$75.35 | 41.4 | \$1.82 | \$74.37 | 40.2 | \$1.85 | \$88.40 | 41.7 | \$2.12 | \$84.48 | 43.1 | \$1.9 |
| 1957. December | 69. 22 | 41. 7 | 1. 667 | 64. 64 | 39.9 | 1. 62 | 78. 21 | 416 | 1.88 | 75. 17 | 40.2 | 1.87 | 90.61 | 41.0 | 2. 21 | 86.80 | 43.4 | 2.1 |
| 1957: A verage | 67. 64 | 40.5 41.0 | 1.67 | 65.24 | 39.3 39.3 | 1. 66 | 78.31 | 41.0 | 1. 91 | 74.82 | 39.8 | 1.88 |  |  |  | 88.56 | 43.2 |  |
| January | 67.24 <br> 67.89 | 41.0 40.9 | 1. 1.64 | 84. 06 | 39.3 <br> 39.8 | 1.63 | 78.06 78.25 | 41.3 | 1.89 | 74.84 | 39. 6 | 1.89 | 93. 08 | 42. 5 | 2. 19 | 86.86 | 43.0 | 2.02 |
| March | 67. 49 | 40.9 | 1. 65 | 65.67 | 39.8 | 1.65 | 79.65 | 41.7 | 1.91 | 76. 14 | 39 <br> 40.5 | 1.89 1.88 | 94.53 89.98 | 42.2 | 2. 24 | 86.25 | 42.7 | 2.02 |
| April | 67.23 | 40.5 | 1. 66 | 64. 19 | 38.9 | 1.65 | 76. 92 | 40.7 | 1.89 | 74.82 | 39.8 | 1.88 | 92.82 | 42.0 | 2. 21 | 87. | 43.0 | 2.0 |
| May | 68.88 | 41.0 | 1. 68 | 64. 57 | 38.9 | 1.66 | 76. 36 | 40.4 | 1.89 | 75. 01 | 39.9 | 1.88 | 94.55 | 42.4 | 2. 23 | 88.71 | 43.7 | 2.0 |
| June | 68.64 | 41.1 | 1. 67 | 63.41 | 38.9 | 1.63 | 78.12 | 40.9 | 1.91 | 75.39 | 40.1 | 1.88 | 93.07 | 41.0 | 2. 27 | 89.96 | 44.1 | 2. |
| July | 65.86 | 39.2 | 1. 68 | 64.35 | 39.0 | 1.65 | 80. 10 | 41.5 | 1.93 | 75. 05 | 39.5 | 1.90 | 95. 63 | 42.5 | 2. 25 | 90.02 | 43.7 | 2.0 |
| August | 66.50 | 40.3 | 1. 65 | 64. 12 | 39.1 | 1. 64 | 78.47 | 41.3 | 1.90 | 74.82 | 39.8 | 1.88 | 95.60 | 42.3 | 2. 26 | 89.40 | 43.4 | 2. |
| Septemb | 66.80 | 40. 0 | 1. 67 | 66.17 | 40.1 | 1.65 | 79.10 | 41.2 | 1.92 | 74.82 | 39.8 | 1.88 | 93. 71 | 41.1 | 2. 28 | 90.05 | 43.5 | 2. 07 |
| October | 67.09 | 39.7 | 1. 69 | 66.76 | 39.5 | 1. 69 | 78.53 | 40. 9 | 1. 92 | 73. 30 | 39.2 | 1.87 | 94.95 | 42.2 | 2. 25 | 89. 01 | 43.0 | 2. 07 |
| Nove | 69.19 | 40.7 | 1. 70 | 67.42 | 39.2 | 1. 72 | 76. 97 | 40.3 | 1.91 | 73.12 | 39.1 | 1.87 | 98.16 | 40.9 | 2. 40 | 88.80 | 42.9 | 2.07 |
| Dece | $67 . \mathrm{C3}$ | 39.2 | 1. 71 | 64.96 | 38.9 | 1.67 | 77.76 | 40.5 | 1.92 | 75.84 | 39.5 | 1.92 | 8.10 | 4.9 | 2. 40 | 89.65 | 43.1 | 2.0 |
|  | Transportation and public utilities-Contlnued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Communication |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other public utilities |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Telephone ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Switchboard operating employees |  |  | Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | Telegraph |  |  | Total: Gas and electric utilities |  |  | Electric light and power utilities |  |  |
| 1956: Average | \$73. 47 | 39.5 | \$1.86 | \$50.70 | 37.7 | \$1.61 | \$101.36 | 43.5 | \$2. 33 | \$32.74 | 42.0 | \$1.97 | \$91.46 | 41.2 | \$2.22 | \$93.38 | 41. 5 | \$2.2 |
| 1057. December | 75. 46 | 39. 3 | 1.92 | 60. 92 | 36.7 | 1. 66 | 104. 01 | 437 | 2.38 | 84.03 | 41.6 | 2.02 | 93. 94 | 41.2 | 2. 28 | 95. 45 | 41.5 | 2. 30 |
| 1957: Average | 76. 05 | 39.2 | 1. 94 | 63.21 | 37.4 | 1. 69 | 102. 48 | 42.7 | 2. 40 | 87.36 | 41.8 | 2.09 | 95.53 | 41.0 | 2.33 | 97.06 | 41.3 | 2.3 |
| January | 73.92 | 38.7 | 1. 91 | 60.26 | 36.3 | 1.66 | 99.88 | 42.5 | 2.35 | 86. 32 | 41.7 | 2. 07 | 92. 84 | 40.9 | 2. 27 | 94.12 | 41.1 | 2. 29 |
| February | 74.88 | 39.0 | 1. 92 | 61.79 | 37.0 | 1. 67 | 100. 58 | 42. 8 | 2. 35 | 86. 94 | 41.8 | 2.08 | 92.62 | 40.8 | 2. 27 | 94. 12 | 41.1 | 2. 2 |
| March | 74.30 | 38.7 38.7 | 1.92 | 60.62 60.45 | 36.3 36.2 | 1.67 1.67 | 99.88 101.91 | 43.5 | 2. 35 | 87. 87 | 41.9 | 2. 09 | 93.02 | 40.8 | 2. 28 | 94. 76 | 41.2 | 2. 30 |
| May | 75.66 | 39.0 | 1.94 | 63.27 | 37.0 | 1.71 | 101.63 | 42.7 | 2. 38 | 89. 21 | ${ }_{42} 41.5$ | 2.10 | ${ }_{93}^{94.61}$ | 40.7 | 2. 30 | 95. 82 | 41.3 | 2. 32 |
| June | 76.44 | 39.2 | 1.95 | 63.21 | 37.4 | 1.69 | 103.20 | 43.0 | 2.40 | 88.62 | 42.2 | 2.10 | 95.30 | 40.9 | 2.33 | 98. | 41.6 | 2.3 |
| July | 76. 63 | 39.5 | 1.94 | 64.05 | 37.9 | 1. 69 | 103. 63 | 43.0 | 2.41 | 88.62 | 42.2 | 2. 10 | 96.41 | 41.2 | 2.34 | 98.41 | 41.7 | 2.3 |
| August | 75.47 | 38.9 | 1.94 | 62.50 | 37.2 | 1. 68 | 101. 76 | 42.4 | 2. 40 | 87.99 | 41.9 | 2. 10 | 95.94 | 41.0 | 2.34 | 97.88 | 41.3 | 2. 37 |
| Septemb | 75. 66 | 38.8 | 1.95 | 62.87 | 37.2 | 1.69 | 101. 40 | 41.9 | 2. 42 | 87.99 | 41.9 | 2. 10 | 96. 93 | 40.9 | 2.37 | 98.47 | 41.2 | 2.3 |
| October | 77.22 | 39.2 | 1.97 | 63.41 | 37.3 | 1. 70 | 104.00 | 42.8 | 2. 43 | 87.15 | 41.5 | 2. 10 | 97. 58 | 41.0 | 2.38 | 98. 64 | 41.1 | 2.40 |
| November---- | 79. 20 | 40.0 | 1. 98 | 66. 86 | 39.1 | 1.71 | 104. 92 | 43.0 | 2. 44 | 85. 69 | 41.0 | 2.09 | 97.99 | 41.0 | 2. 39 | 99.29 | 41.2 | 2.41 |
| December----- | 77.18 | 38.4 | 2.01 | 61.02 | 36.0 | 1.72 | 105. 72 | 42.8 | 2.47 | 85.89 | 40.9 | 2.10 | 98.88 | 41.2 | 2.40 | 99.95 | 41.3 | 2.42 |
|  | Transportation and public utilities-Con. |  |  |  |  |  | Wholesale and retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other public utilities-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Wholesale trade |  |  | Retall trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gas utilities |  |  | Electric light and gas utilities combined |  |  |  |  |  | Retall trade (except eating and drinking places) |  |  | General merchandise stores |  |  | Department and general order houses |  |  |
| 1956: Average | \$86. 30 | 40. 9 | \$2. 11 | \$92. 89 | 41.1 | \$2. 26 | \$81. 20 | 40.4 | \$2.01 | \$60. 60 | 386 | \$1. 57 | \$43.40 | 35.0 | \$1. 24 | \$48.77 | 35.61 | \$1.37 |
| 1957: Average | 89.40 | 41.2 | 2. 17 | 95. 47 | 40.8 | 2. 34 | 83. 84 | 40.7 | 2.06 | 59.83 | 38. 6 | 1. 55 | 43. 80 | 36.2 | 1.21 | 50. 09 | 37.1 | 1.35 |
| 1957: Average | 90.76 90.25 | 40.7 41.4 | 2. 23 | 97.10 94.13 | 40.8 40.4 | 2. 38 | 84.42 82.81 | 40.2 | 2.10 2.06 | 62. 87 | 38.1 | 1. 65 | 44.85 | 34.5 | 1. 30 | 50.75 | 35.0 | 1.45 |
| Februar | 87.67 | 40.4 | 2.17 | 95.08 | 40.4 40.8 | 2.33 | 82. 81 | 40.2 | 2.06 | 61.50 61.50 | 38. 31 | 1.61 1 | 43.94 43.90 | 34.6 34.3 | 1. 27 | 49.07 | 34.8 | 1.41 |
| March | 86.83 | 40.2 | 2. 16 | 95.41 | 40.6 | 2.35 | 83.01 | 40.1 | 2.07 | 61.56 | 38.0 | 1.62 | 43. 65 | 34.1 | 1.28 | 48.99 | 34.5 | 1.42 |
| April | 87.23 | 40.2 | 2. 17 | 96. 52 | 40.9 | 2.36 | 82.80 | 40.0 | 2.07 | 61.56 | 38.0 | 1.62 | 44.38 | 34.4 | 1.29 | 49.76 | 34.8 | 1.43 |
| May | 88.04 | 40. 2 | 2. 19 | 95.18 | 40. 5 | 2. 35 | 83.81 | 40.1 | 2. 09 | 62.32 | 38.0 | 1.64 | 44.54 | 34.0 | 1.31 | 50.32 | 34.7 | 1.45 |
| June | 89.42 | 40.1 | 2. 23 | 96.05 | 40.7 | 2.36 | 84. 82 | 40.2 | 2.11 | 63.41 | 38.2 | 1.66 | 45.75 | 34.4 | 1.33 | 51.30 | 34.9 | 1.47 |
| July | 90.72 | 40.5 | 2. 24 | 97. 58 | 41.0 | 2.38 | 85.65 | 40.4 | 2.12 | 64.46 | 38.6 | 1. 67 | 45.67 | 34.6 | 1.32 | 51.01 | 34.7 | 1.47 |
| August | 90.09 | 40.4 | 2. 23 | 97.99 | 41.0 | 2.39 | 85. 24 | 40.4 | 2.11 | 64. 63 | 38.7 | 1. 67 | 45. 72 | 34.9 | 1.31 | 50.95 | 34.9 | 1.46 |
| Septemb |  |  |  |  | 40.9 | 2. 42 | 86. 05 | 40.4 | 2.13 | 64.01 | 38.1 | 1.68 | 44.80 | 34.2 | 1.31 | 50.66 | 34.7 | 1. 46 |
| October | 93. 07 | 41.0 | 2.27 | 99. 80 | 40.9 | 2.44 | 85.63 | 40.2 | 2.13 | 62. 79 | 37.6 | 1.67 | 44.48 | 33.7 | 1. 32 | 49.93 | 34.2 | 1. 46 |
| Novem |  | 40.9 | 2. 28 | 99.80 | 40.9 | 2. 44 | 85. 60 | 40. 0 | 2.14 | 62.25 | 37.5 | 1. 66 | 44.15 | 33.7 | 1.31 | 49.39 | 34.3 | 1. 44 |
| Dece |  | 41.3 | 2. 29 | 100.21 | 40.9 | 2. 45 | 86.27 | 40.5 | 2.13 | 62.43 | 38.3 | 1.63 | 46.21 | 36.1 | 1.28 | 52.82 | 37.2 | 1. 42 |
|  | Wholesale and retail trade-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. wkly. earnings |  |  |
|  | Retall trade-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Finance, insurance, and real estate 10 |  |  |
|  | Food and liquor stores |  |  | Automotive and accessories dealers |  |  | Apparel and accessories stores |  |  | Other retail trade |  |  |  |  |  | Banks and trust companies | Secu- <br> rity <br> dealers <br> and ex- <br> changes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Insur- } \\ \text { ance } \\ \text { car- } \\ \text { riers } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Furniture and appliance stores | Lumber and hardware supply stores |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 956: Average | \$63.38 | 37.5 | \$1. 69 |  |  |  | \$81. 28 | 43.7 | \$1.86 | \$47. 54 | 34.7 | \$1.37 | \$69.30 | 42.0 | \$1.65 | \$72.68 | 42.5 |  | \$1.71 | \$61.97 | \$97. 56 |
| December | 63. 27 | 37.0 | 1. 71 | 81.91 | 43.8 | 1.87 |  |  |  | 50.04 | 36.0 | 1. 39 | 73.19 | 42.8 | 1. 71 | 73.08 | 42.0 | 1.74 | 62. 86 | 99.68 | +78.89 |
| 57: A verage | 64. 96 | 36.7 | 1.77 | 83. 66 | 43.8 | 1.91 | 49.27 | 34.7 | 1,42 | 71.06 | 41.8 | 1. 70 | 74.52 | 42.1 | 1. 77 | 64. 27 | 98.67 | 80. 69 |
| January | 63. 66 | 36.8 | 1.73 | 82. 34 | 43. 8 | 1.88 | 48. 65 | 34.5 | 1.41 | 70.81 | 41.9 | 1. 69 | 72. 21 | 41.5 | 1.74 | 63.82 | 101.46 | 79. 43 |
| February | 63. 86 | 36.7 | 1. 74 | 82. 53 | 43. 9 | 1. 88 | 48. 44 | 34. 6 | 1. 40 | 68.81 | 41.7 | 1. 65 | 72. 73 | 41.8 | 1.74 | 83. 74 | 100. 57 | 79.95 |
| March. | 63. 68 | 36.6 | 1.74 | 82. 78 | 43. 8 | 1. 89 | 47. 75 | 34. 6 | 1.38 | 69.81 | 41.8 | 1. 67 | 72.73 | 41.8 | 1. 74 | 63. 89 | 98. 38 | 80. 03 |
| pril | 63.86 64.59 | 36.7 <br> 36.7 | 1.74 | 83.22 | 43.8 | 1.90 | 47. 74 | 34. 1 | 1. 40 | 69.81 | 41.8 | 1.67 | 73.85 | 42.2 | 1.75 | 63.78 | 97.45 | 80. 32 |
| ne | 65.67 | 37.1 | 1.77 | 85.17 | 43.9 | 1.94 | 50.05 | 35.0 | 1.43 | 71.65 | 41.9 | 1.71 | 75.23 | 42.5 | 1.77 | 63. 67 | 101.21 | 80.47 |
| y | 67.46 | 37.9 | 1.78 | 84.73 | 43.9 | 1.93 | 50.77 | 35.5 | 1.43 | 71.14 | 41.6 | 1.71 | 76.01 | 42.7 | 1.78 | 64. 52 | 101.44 | 81. 33 |
| sust | 67.11 | 37.7 | 1.78 | 84. 73 | 43.9 | 1.93 | 49.77 | 35.3 | 1.41 | 72. 41 | 42.1 | 1.72 | 76. 01 | 42.7 | 1.78 | 64.31 | 96.84 | 81. 43 |
|  | 66. 06 | 36.7 | 1.80 | 84. 10 | 43.8 | 1.92 | 49.82 | 34.6 | 1.44 | 71.90 | 41.8 | 1.72 | 76.32 | 42.4 | 1.80 | 64. 48 | 95.44 | 81.13 |
| ber | 65.34 | 36.1 | 1.81 | 82. 84 | 43.6 | 1. 90 | 49.30 | 34.0 | 1.45 | 71.72 | 41.7 | 1.72 | 75.90 | 42.4 | 1.79 | 64. 74 | 97.70 | 80.77 |
|  | 65.52 | 36.0 | 1.82 | 82. 65 | 43.5 | 1. 90 | 49.25 | 34.2 | 1. 44 | 71. 65 | 41.9 | 1.71 | 74.46 | 41.6 | 1. 79 | 64.64 | 98.99 | 81.02 |
|  | 65.16 | 36.0 | 1.81 | 82.53 | 43.9 | 1. 88 | 50.91 | 35.6 | 1.43 | 74.55 | 42.6 | 1.75 | 74.40 | 41.8 | 1.78 | 65. 22 | 96.83 | 81.88 |

notes 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { hrly. } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ | Avg. <br> wkly. earnings | Avg. wKly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. <br> wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { hrly. } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ | Avg. wkly. earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Service and miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hotels, year-round ${ }^{11}$ |  |  | Personal services |  |  |  |  |  | Motion picture production and distribution 10 |
|  |  |  |  | Laundries |  |  | Cleaning and dyeing plants |  |  |  |
| 1956: Average | \$42.13 | 40.9 | \$1. 03 | \$42. 32 | 40.3 | \$1.05 | \$49. 77 | 39.5 | \$1. 26 | \$91. 75 |
| 1957: Average.. | 43. 52 | 40.3 | 1.08 | 43.38 | 39.8 | 1.09 | 50.44 | 38.8 | 1. 30 | 99.93 |
| 1007. January. | 42. 42 | 40.4 | 1.05 | 42. 59 | 39.8 | 1. 07 | 49. 92 | 38.7 | 1. 29 | 94.14 |
| February | 42. 32 | 40.3 | 1.05 | 42.59 | 39.8 | 1.07 | 48. 90 | 38.2 | 1. 28 | 99.00 |
| March | 42. 63 | 40. 6 | 1.05 | 42.69 | 39.9 | 1.07 | 49. 54 | 38.7 | 1.28 | 99.13 |
| April | 42.21 | 40.2 | 1.05 | 43. 20 | 40.0 | 1. 08 | 52. 26 | 40.2 | 1. 30 | 94.09 |
| May. | 43.23 | 40.4 | 1.07 | 43.93 | 40.3 | 1.09 | 52.79 | 40.3 | 1.31 | 97.61 |
| June.. | 43. 42 | 40.2 | 1.08 | 44.04 | 40.4 | 1. 09 | 52.40 | 40.0 | 1.31 | 101.03 |
| July.- | 43. 93 | 40.3 | 1.09 | 43. 38 | 39.8 | 1. 09 | 49. 91 | 38.1 | 1. 31 | 100.30 |
| August | 44. 25 | 40.6 | 1.09 | 43. 34 | 39.4 | 1. 10 | 48. 88 | 37.6 | 1. 30 | 100. 79 |
| September | 44. 11 | 40.1 | 1.10 | 43. 96 | 39.6 | 1.11 | 51.35 | 39.2 | 1.31 | 98.48 |
| Octoher | 44. 00 | 40.0 | 1. 10 | 43. 73 | 39.4 | 1.11 | 51. 35 | 38.9 | 1. 32 | 102.94 |
| November- | 44. 40 44.46 | 40.0 39.7 | 1.11 1.12 | 43.29 43.85 | 39.0 30.5 | 1.11 | 49. 78 50.44 | 38.0 38.5 | 1.31 | 100.71 |
| December. | 44. 46 | 39.7 | 1.12 | 43.85 | 30.5 | 1. 11 | 50.44 | 38.5 | 1.31 | 104. 53 |

${ }^{1}$ For coverage of these series, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.
For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, dats refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining and working supervisors.
Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation.
: For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.
E Averages shown for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

6 Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.
6 Data beginning with Jsnuary 1957 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.
i Figures for Class I railroads (exclnding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay
during the month, except executives, officlals, and staff assistants (ICO Grond I).
${ }_{8}$ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and
psy-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
${ }^{\circ}$ 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 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establish-
ments reporting hours and earnings data.
${ }^{10}$ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not svallable.
${ }_{11}$ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tipy 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).
Gounce: U. 8. Department of Labor, Buresu of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I rallroads (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 | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 492 \end{gathered}$ | Current | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 492 \end{gathered}$ | Ourrent | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 493 \end{gathered}$ |  | Cur. rent | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 492 \end{gathered}$ | Current | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 492 \end{gathered}$ | Current | $\begin{gathered} 1947- \\ 492 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1939: A ver8g | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 23.86 \\ 25.20 \\ 29.58 \\ 36.65 \\ 43.14 \\ 46.08 \\ 44.39 \\ 43.82 \\ 49.97 \\ 54.14 \\ 54.92 \\ 59.33 \\ 64.71 \\ 67.97 \\ 71.69 \\ 71.86 \\ 76.52 \\ 79.99 \\ 82.39 \end{array}$ | \$40.17 | \$23.58 | \$39.70 | \$23.62 | \$39, 76 | 1956: $\begin{array}{r}\text { D } \\ \text { 1957: } \\ \text { F } \\ \mathrm{M} \\ \text { A } \\ \mathrm{M} \\ \mathrm{J} \\ \mathrm{Ju} \\ \mathrm{Ju} \\ \mathrm{A}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 84.05 \\ 82.41 \\ 82.41 \\ 82.41 \\ 81.59 \\ 81.78 \\ 82.80 \\ 82.18 \\ 82.80 \\ 82.99 \\ 82.56 \\ 82.92 \\ 82.74 \end{array}$ | $\$ 71.23$69.72 69.43 69.14 68.3968.38 68.89 68.0368.43 68. 53 68.1868.19 68.04 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 69.10 \\ 67.58 \\ 67.58 \end{array}$ |  |  | \$64.86 |
| 1940: A verage. |  | 42.07 | 24.69 | 41. 22 | 24.95 | 41.65 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 58.56 \\ 57.17 \end{array}$ |  | 63.4463.18 |
| 1941: A verage. |  | 47.03 | 28. 05 | 44. 59 | 29. 28 | 46. 65 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 74.99 \\ 74.99 \end{array}$ |  |
| 1942: A verage. |  | 52.58 | 31.77 | 45. 58 | 36. 28 | 52.05 |  |  |  | 67.42 | 56. 70 | 74.82 | $\begin{aligned} & 62.93 \\ & 62.29 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1943: A verage |  | 58.30 | 36. 01 | 4866 | 41.39 | 55.93 |  |  |  | 66.93 | 56. 09 | 74.47 |  |
| 1944: A verage |  | 61.28 | 38. 29 | 50.92 | 44. 06 | 58. 59 |  |  |  | 67.08 |  |  | 62.2762.65 |
| 1945: A verage |  | 57.72 | 36. 97 | 48.08 | 42. 74 | 55.58 |  |  |  | 67.9067.40 | 56.4955.79 | 75.3174.80 |  |
| 1946: A verage. |  | 5. 52 | 3.72 | 45.23 | 43. 20 | 51.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.9162.24 |
| 1947: A verage. |  | 52.32 | 42.76 | 44.77 | 48.24 | 50.51 |  |  |  | 67.9068.05 | 56.1256.19 | 75. 31 |  |
| 1948: A versge. |  | 52.67 | 47. 43 | 46.14 | 53.17 | 51.72 |  |  |  |  |  | 75.11 | 62.24 62.31 |
| 1949: A verage |  | 63. 91 | 48.09 | 4. 24 | 53.83 | 52.88 |  |  |  | 67.7067.99 | 55.9055.91 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 62.02 \\ & 62.01 \\ & 61.89 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1950: A verage. |  | 57.71 | 51.09 | 4970 | 57.21 | 55. 65 |  |  |  |  |  | 75. 26 |  |
| 1951: A verage. |  | 58.30 | 54. 04 | 48.68 | 61.28 | ${ }_{56}^{55.21}$ |  |  |  | 67.85 | 55.80 |  |  |
| 1952: A verage |  | 69. 67 | 55.66 58.54 | 48.04 | 66.58 | 58.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1953: Average |  | 62.60 | 59.55 | 51.87 | 66.78 | 58.1761.53 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1955: Average |  | 66.83 | 63.15 | 55.15 | 70.45 <br> 73 <br> 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956: Average |  | 68.84 | 65.86 | 5668 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 63.01 \\ & 62.37 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957: Average |  | 68.54 | 67.57 | 56.21 | $\begin{aligned} & 7322 \\ & 74.97 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| et spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, |  |  |  |  |  |  | adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pendents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. <br> The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Table C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity ${ }^{1}$

$(1947-49=100)$

| Industry | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | Annus] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb | Jan | Dec. | 1957 | 195 |
| tal 8 | $\begin{array}{r} 101.4 \\ 81.2 \\ 122.9 \\ 99.6 \\ 105.8 \\ 296.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.5 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 73.5 \\ & 101.2 \\ & 108.1 \\ & 109.1 \\ & 295.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107.5 \\ 83.2 \\ 149.6 \\ 103.1 \\ 109.6 \\ 300.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 109.9 \\ 86.5 \\ 153.9 \\ 105.1 \\ 110.8 \\ 315.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.6 \\ & 88.8 \\ & 15.7 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 112.4 \\ & 12.3 \\ & 325.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.1 \\ & 86.8 \\ & 154.1 \\ & 102.9 \\ & 110.6 \\ & 320.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.5 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 151.5 \\ & 104.9 \\ & 114.7 \\ & 333.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.0 \\ & 83.8 \\ & 141.4 \\ & 103.7 \\ & 114.0 \\ & 337.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106.5 \\ 84.0 \\ 131.1 \\ 104.5 \\ 11.5 \\ 350.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.0 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 12.3 \\ & 103.0 \\ & 106.3 \\ & 116.8 \\ & 355.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.2 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 119.8 \\ & 106.8 \\ & 117.7 \\ & 300.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.4 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 112.0 \\ & 107.0 \\ & 117.9 \\ & 366.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.5 \\ & 87.7 \\ & 135.9 \\ & 110.8 \\ & 122.0 \\ & 380.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.1 \\ & 84.5 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 12.9 \\ & 329.7 \end{aligned}$ | 110.384.713.0108.1117.2375.3 |
| ning division- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mupacturing division. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| urable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accesso |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| furniture).. | $\begin{array}{r} 74.1 \\ 101.4 \\ 98.0 \\ 94.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77.0 \\ 102.4 \\ 101.8 \\ 90.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81.9 \\ 108.7 \\ 104.6 \\ 99.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80.5 \\ 107.9 \\ 106.4 \\ 103.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86.6 \\ 106.8 \\ 106.4 \\ 104.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83.3 \\ 10.5 \\ 101.2 \\ 105.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.8 \\ 102.1 \\ 106.2 \\ 108.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84.0 \\ 99.7 \\ 105.4 \\ 10.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80.1 \\ 102.2 \\ 104.1 \\ 108.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77.0 \\ 104.0 \\ 103.9 \\ 109.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76.3 \\ 104.0 \\ 103.2 \\ 111.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76.2 \\ 10.9 \\ 102.3 \\ 10.3 \\ 14.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81.8 \\ 109.3 \\ 108.2 \\ 108.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80.3 \\ 103.4 \\ 103.6 \\ 105.1 \end{array}$ | 88.8107.410.410.510.5 |
| Furniture and fixtures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metal industries .-.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ordinance, machiner | 111.2 | 114.3 | 115.2 | 115. 5 | 114.4 | 112.5 | 116.0 | 114.7 | ${ }_{115.5}^{114.5}$ | 116.9116.5 | 117.6117.2 | ${ }_{116.2}^{117.2}$ | 121.4 | 115.1 | 116.3115.6120. |
| Machinery (except electrical) |  | 97.9 | 101.2 | 104.3 | 103.1 | 106.0 | 109.8 | 111.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery-.. | 127.5136.318 | 131.0137.2 | 133.7130.4 | 137.712612 | 134.8136.718 | ${ }_{131}^{131.1}$ | 134.5141.7 | 132.4 | 133.9146.5 | ${ }^{137.2}$ | 138.7153.8 | ${ }_{154.1}^{139.2}$ | ${ }_{161.0}^{144}$ | 134.3141.9 | 138.6139.0121.1 |
| Instruments and related produc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 94. | $\begin{array}{r}10.5 \\ 92.9 \\ \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 105.0 | 1106.418898.4 | 10.1102.497.3 | 11.894.493.8 | $\begin{array}{r}110.0 \\ 93.0 \\ \hline 9 .\end{array}$ | 117.1 98.7 081 | 120.098.991.9 | 121.0 100.5 0.5 | 12.599.409.4 | 12.498.394.0 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}117.2 & 121.1 \\ 100.1 \\ 105.5\end{array}$ |  |
| durable good | ${ }^{92.2}$ |  | 95.4 |  |  |  |  | 91.4 |  | 78.872.0 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}86.7 & 9.7 \\ 78.6 & 8.7\end{array}$ |  |
| d kindred | $\begin{aligned} & 83.9 \\ & 81.1 \\ & 72.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.0 \\ & 72.5 \\ & 72.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.4 \\ & 74.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 97.1 \\ 75.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.8 \\ & 86.2 \\ & 75.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.1 \\ & 69.5 \\ & 72.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.5 \\ & 70.2 \\ & 74.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.1 \\ & 70.6 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.2 \\ & 67.2 \\ & 74.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 79.280.0 | 81.685.0 | 87.991.9 |  |  |  |
| Tobse manuacture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Text and other finished ter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76. | 76.8 | 77.0 | 80. | 74 |  |
|  | 114.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.9 \\ & 115.2 \end{aligned}$ | 102.8 <br> 117.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 105.7 \\ & 118.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.1 \\ & 116.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.4 \\ 114.0 \end{array}$ | 99.6116.2 | 114.6 6 | 101.6115.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 106.7 \\ & 115.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 115.8 \end{aligned}$ | 102.6116.3 | 105.5119.1 | 102.4115.7 | 104.5116.9 |
| allied produc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 115.4 \\ 102.6 \\ 91.2 \\ 104.4 \\ 91.8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113.5 \\ 102.6 \\ 9.4 \\ 10.4 \\ 89.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.9 \\ 103.4 \\ 93.0 \\ 105.6 \\ 90.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115.3 \\ 104.0 \\ 96.3 \\ 10.4 \\ 92.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112.7 \\ 102.9 \\ 94.2 \\ 105.1 \\ 95.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111.7 \\ 102.7 \\ 96.0 \\ 103.8 \\ 93.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 112.8 \\ 104.2 \\ 95.0 \\ 101.1 \\ 92.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112.7 \\ 106.1 \\ 94.2 \\ 102.7 \\ 86.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113.8 \\ 107.1 \\ 94.7 \\ 9.7 \\ 90.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.5 \\ 107.3 \\ 93.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 95.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.8 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 93.9 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 95.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112.6 \\ 107.2 \\ 93.6 \\ 111.1 \\ 94.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116.8 \\ 107.8 \\ 94.6 \\ 112.3 \\ 93.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113.5 \\ 10.8 \\ 9.8 \\ 90.8 \\ 10.8 \\ 92.3 \end{array}$ | 113.0107.994.6106.794.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ucts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| leather produ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## th the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not $\therefore$ those published in previous issues. See footnote 1 ,

[^49]${ }^{2}$ Preliminary
rncludes only the divisions shown.
Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manu facturing, by major industry group ${ }^{1}$

| Year and month | Gross | Ex- <br> cluding <br> over- <br> time? | Gross | Ex. cluding overtime ${ }^{2}$ | Gross | Excluding overtime ${ }^{3}$ | Gross | Excluding overtime ${ }^{2}$ | Gross | Excluding overtime ${ }^{2}$ | Gross | Excluding overtime ${ }^{2}$ | Gross | Excluding overtime ${ }^{2}$ | Gross | Ex. cludin overtime ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total: manufacturing |  | Total: Durable goods |  | Ordnance and accessories |  | Lumber and wood products (except furniture) |  | Furniture and fixtures |  | Stone, clay, and glass products |  | Primary metal industries |  | Fabrlcated metal products |  |
| 1956: Average-...--- | \$1.98 | \$1. 91 | \$2. 10 | \$2. 03 | \$2. 19 | \$2. 12 | \$1. 76 | \$1. 69 | \$1.69 \$1.64 |  | \$1.96 \$1.88 |  | \$2. 36 | \$2. 29 | \$2. 07 | \$1.8 |
|  | 2.05 1.98 <br> 2.07 2.01 |  | $2.18 \quad 2.09$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 27 \\ 2 & 27\end{array}$ |  | $174 \quad 1.68$ |  | $1.73 \quad 1.67$ |  | $2.01 \quad 1.93$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.45 \\ & 2.50 \end{aligned}$ | 237 <br> 2.44 | 2.14 2.06 <br> 2.18 2.11 |  |
| 1957: Average..- |  |  | 2.182.10 |  | 2.28 2.21 |  | 1.81 1.74 <br> 1.72 1.66 |  | 1.74 1.69 <br> 1.72 1.67 |  | $2.05 \quad 1.97$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2.05 \quad 1.98$ |  |  |  | $1.72 \quad 1.67$ | 2.02 2.01 |  |  | 1. 95 | 2.50 247 |  | $2.13 \quad 2.08$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2.05 \quad 1.99$ | $2.05 \quad 1.99$ | 2.18 2. 17 | 2. 2.11 2.11 |  |  | 2. 28 | 2 2 2 23 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.72 \\ & 1.73 \end{aligned}$ | 1.67 1.71 | 1.73 1.68 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.01 \\ & 2.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.94 \\ & 1.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.46 \\ & 2.46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239 \\ & 2.39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2.13 & 2.06 \\ 2.14 & 2.07\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 2.05 | 2. 000 | 2.18 | 2.112.12 | 2.31 | 2. 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.80 \\ & 1.82 \end{aligned}$ | 1.741.761.76 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.72 & 1.68\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.02 \\ & 2.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.95 \\ & 1.94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.46 \\ & 2.46 \end{aligned}$ | 2.40 | $\begin{array}{ll}2.15 & 2.08 \\ 2.15\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 2.06 |  |  |  |  | 2.25 |  |  | 1.73 <br> 1.69 |  | 2.02 | 1.95 | 2. 46 | 2. 40 | $2.16 \quad 2.09$ |  |
|  |  | 2.01 | 2. 20 | 2.13 | 2.33 | 2.28 | 1.84 | 1.771.76 | 1.741. 74 | 1.701.69 | 2.04 | 1.96 | 2. 48 | 2.41 | $2.17 \quad 2.16$ |  |
|  | 2.07 2.07 | 2.01 |  | 2.14 | 2.342.34 | 2. 29 | 1.82 <br> 1.84 <br> 18 |  |  |  |  |  | 2. 532.542. | 2. ${ }^{\text {2. }} 48$ | $2.19 \quad 2.11$ |  |
|  | 2.07 | 2.02 | 2.22 | 2.14 |  | 2. 29 |  | 1.77 | 1.74 1.69 <br> 1.76 1.70 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.202.22 $\quad 2.12$ |  |
|  | 2.08 <br> 2.09 |  |  | 2.162.16 | 2. 37 <br> 2. 38 | 2.32 | 1.841.841.84 |  | 1.787  <br> 1.77 1.71 <br> 1.77 1.71 |  | 2.06 2.08 | 1.98 1.99 | 2.57 | 2. 50 |  |  |
|  |  | 2.03 | 2.23 |  |  | 2.35 |  | 1.77 1.78 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.09 \\ & 2.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2. } 01 \\ & \text { 2. } 03 \end{aligned}$ | 2.552.55 | 2. 2.50 | 2.22 2.14 <br> 2.23 2.16 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.11 \\ & 2.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.05 \\ & 2.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.24 \\ & 2.24 \\ & 2.24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.18 \\ & 2.18 \\ & 2.19 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.36 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.84 \\ & 1.82 \end{aligned}$ | $1.78$ | 1.75 1.71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\text { 2. } 42$ | 2.38 |  | $1.77$ | $1.77 \quad 1.72$ |  | 2.09 | 2.02 | 2.55 | 2.51 | 2.21 | 2.16 |
|  | Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Machinery (except electrical) |  | Electrical machinery |  | Trabsportation equipment |  | Instruments and related products |  | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  | Total: Nondurable goods |  | Food and kindred products |  | Tobseco manufactures |  |
| 1956: Average | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2.21 \\ 2.27 \\ 2.30 \\ \text { 2. 27 } \\ \text { 2. 27 } \\ 2.28 \\ \text { 2.28 } \\ 2.28 \\ 2.30 \\ 2.30 \\ 2.30 \\ \text { 2.32 } \\ \text { 2. } 33 \\ \text { 2. } 34 \\ \text { 2. } 34 \end{array}$ | \$2. 12 | \$1.98 | \$1. 92 | \$2. 31 | \$2. 23 | \$2. 01 | \$1. 96 | \$1.75 \$1.69 |  | \$1. 80 | \$1.75 | \$1. 83 | \$1.76 | \$1. 45 | \$1. 43 |
| December |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.17 \\ & 2.23 \\ & 2.18 \\ & 2.19 \\ & 2.20 \\ & 2.20 \\ & 2.21 \\ & 2.23 \\ & 2.23 \\ & 2.23 \\ & 2.26 \\ & 2.27 \\ & 2.28 \\ & 2.29 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.98 | 2. 43 | 2. 30 | 2.07 | 2.01 | 1.79 | 1. 73 | 1.86 | 1.80 | 1. 90 | 1.82 | 1. 48 | 1. 45 |
| 1957: Average |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.07 \\ & 2.05 \end{aligned}$ | 2.02 | 2. 2.32 | 2.35 2.29 | 2.11 2.08 | 2.06 2.03 | 1.81 1.81 | 1.76 1.76 | 1.89 1.86 | 1.83 1.81 | 1.93 1.92 | 1.86 1.86 | 1.53 1.49 | 1. 1.47 |
| January |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.05 \\ & 2.05 \end{aligned}$ | 1. 29 2.00 | 2.38 2.37 | 2.29 | 2.08 2.09 | 2.03 | 1.81 | 1.76 | 1.86 | 1.81 | 1.93 | 1.86 | 1.49 | 1.48 |
| March |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.00 } \\ & 2.06 \end{aligned}$ | 2.01 | 2.38 | 2.30 | 2.10 | 2.04 | 1.81 | 1. 76 | 1.87 | 1.81 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 1. 53 | 1. 51 |
| April. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.00 \\ 2.06 \end{array}$ | 2.01 | 2.37 | 2.31 | 2. 10 | 2.04 | 1.81 | 1.76 | 1. 87 | 1. 82 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 1.55 | 1.54 |
| May |  |  | $\text { 2. } 05$ | 2.01 | 2.37 | 2.32 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 1.81 | 1. 76 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 1.94 | 1.87 | 1. 58 | 1. 56 |
| June |  |  | $2.06$ | 2.02 | 2.40 | 2.35 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 1. 80 | 1. 76 | 1.89 | 1.83 | 1.93 | 1.85 | 1.58 | 1. 65 |
| July |  |  | $\text { 2. } 05$ | 2. 01 | 2.41 | 2. 35 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 1.81 | 1. 77 | 1.89 | 1.84 | 1.91 | 1.83 | 1.61 | 1. 57 |
| August |  |  | $2.06$ | 2.01 | 2. 43 | 2. 37 | 2. 10 | 2. 06 | 1. 80 | 1.75 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 1. 90 | 1.83 | 1. 49 | 1. 47 |
| September. |  |  | $\text { 2. } 07$ | 2.02 | 2. 46 | 2. 39 | 2.14 | 2.08 | 1.81 | 1. 75 | 1.90 | 1.84 | 1.92 | 1.84 | 1.46 | 1.43 |
| October-.. |  |  | $2.08$ | 2.04 | 2.47 | 2. 40 | 2.14 | 2.09 | 1.81 | 1. 75 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.94 | 1.87 | 1. 47 | 1. 45 |
| November-- |  |  | $2.10$ | 2.06 | 2. 50 | 2. 41 | 2.14 | 2. 09 |  | 1. 77 | 1.92 1.92 | 1.86 1.86 | 1.96 1.98 | 1.89 1.90 | 1. 1.57 | 1. 52 |
| December ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | $2.11$ | 2.07 |  | 2.41 |  | 2.10 | 1.84 | 1. 79 |  | 1.86 |  | 1.90 | 1. 57 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nondu | able goo | ds-Con | inued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Texti prod | le-mill lucts | Appar other textile p | land nished roducts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper } \\ & \text { allied pr } \end{aligned}$ | and roducts | Prin publ and indu | ting, shing, allied stries | Chemi allied | als and products | Prod petrol co | cts of $1 m$ and al |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ober } \\ & \text { ucts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leath } \\ \text { leat } \\ \text { prod } \end{gathered}$ | $r$ and her ucts |
| 1956: Average..-...- | \$1. 45 | \$1. 40 | \$1. 45 | \$1. 43 | \$1.94 | \$1. 84 | \$2. 43 |  | \$2. 11 | \$2. 05 | \$2. 54 | \$2. 47 | \$2. 17 | \$2. 09 | \$1.49 | \$1. 47 |
| December. | 1. 50 | 1.45 | 1. 50 | 1.47 | 1. 99 | 1.88 | 2. 46 |  | 2. 16 | 2. 10 | 2. 57 | 2. 52 | 2. 24 | 2.15 | 1. 52 | 1.49 |
| 1957: Average | 1. 50 | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 2.04 | 1.94 | 2.51 |  | 2.22 | 2.16 | 2.66 | 2.60 | 2.26 | 2.18 | 1.54 | 1. 52 |
| January | 1. 50 | 1. 45 | 1. 49 | 1.47 | 1.99 | 1.89 | 2.46 |  | 2. 16 | 2. 11 | 2. 58 | 2. 54 | 2. 23 | 2.15 | 1. 52 | 1. 50 |
| February------ | 1. 50 | 1. 48 | 1. 49 | 1.47 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 2. 48 |  | 2.17 | 2.11 | 2. 56 | 2. 51 | 2. 22 | 2.15 | 1. 53 | 1. 50 |
| March | 1. 50 | 1. 46 | 1. 50 | 1. 47 | 2. 00 | 1.91 | 2. 49 |  | 2.17 | 2.12 | 2. 57 | 2. 52 | 2. 21 | 2. 14 | 1. 54 | 1. 51 |
| April | 1. 50 | 1. 46 | 1. 48 | 1.46 | 2. 00 | 1. 91 | 2. 49 |  | 2.17 | 2.12 | 2. 59 | 2.52 | 2. 19 | 2. 13 | 1. 54 | 1. 52 |
| May. | 1. 50 | 1. 46 | 1.48 | 1. 46 | 2. 01 | 1. 91 | 2. 51 |  | 2. 20 | 2. 14 | 2.61 | 2. 54 | 2. 22 | 2.16 | 154 | 1. 52 |
| June.- | 1. 50 | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.46 | 2.03 | 1.94 | 2.51 |  | 2.23 | 2.17 | 2. 66 | 2. 60 | 2. 23 | 2.15 | 1.54 | 1. 52 |
| July | 1. 50 | 1.46 | 1. 50 | 1.48 | 2.06 | 1.95 | 2.51 |  | 2.25 | 2. 19 | 2. 69 | 2.62 | 2. 28 | 2.18 | 1.53 | 1. 51 |
| August | 1. 50 | 1. 46 | 1.50 | 1.48 | 2.06 | 1. 95 | 2.51 |  | 2.25 | 2. 19 | 2. 69 | 2.63 | 2. 27 | 2.18 | 1.54 | 1. 51 |
| September | 1.51 | 1.46 | 1.51 | 1.48 | 2. 08 | 1.97 | 2.53 |  | 2.25 | 2. 19 | 2. 73 | 2. 66 | 2. 29 | 2. 21 | 1. 55 | 1. 52 |
| October--- | 1.51 | 1. 47 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 2. 08 | 1.98 | 2. 53 |  | 2.24 | 2.18 | 2. 71 | 2. 65 | 2. 32 | 2.23 | 1. 55 | 1. 53 |
| November | 1. 51 | 1. 47 | 1. 50 | 1. 48 | 2.08 | 1.99 | 2.53 |  | 2.26 | 2.20 | 2. 73 | 2. 67 | 2. 33 | 2.25 | 1. 57 | 1. 54 |
| December ${ }^{3}$ - | 1. 50 | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.48 | 2.08 | 1.99 | 2.55 |  | 2.26 | 2. 20 | 2. 72 | 2.67 | 2.31 | 2.24 | 1.55 | 1. 53 |

[^50]- Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately for the printing, publishing, and sllied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay sleniffcantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

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

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


[^51]Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ${ }^{1}$

| Year and month | Alabama |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Arizona |  |  |  |  |  | Arkansas |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | State |  |  | Birmingham |  |  | Mobile |  |  | State |  |  | Phoenix |  |  | State |  |  |
|  | Avg. <br> wkly. <br> earn- <br> ings | 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. <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. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings |
| 1955: A verage <br> 1956: A verage | $\$ 60.34$ <br> 64.15 | 40.5 39.6 | $\$ 1.49$ 1.62 | $\$ 78.34$ 82.82 | 40.8 40.4 | $\$ 1.92$ 2.05 | $\$ 69.55$ 76.95 | 40.2 40.5 | $\$ 1.73$ 1.90 | $\$ 83.62$ 90.09 | 41.6 | \$2. 2.14 2 | $\$ 80.60$ 87.78 | 40.5 41.6 | \$1. 99 2.11 | \$53. 56. 50 | 41.4 40.5 | $\$ 1.29$ 1.39 |
| 1956: December $\qquad$ <br> 1957: January $\qquad$ <br> March <br> April <br> May. <br> June. <br> July. $\qquad$ <br> August <br> September <br> October $\qquad$ <br> November <br> December. <br> --.- | 68.57 | 40.1 | 1.71 | 86.67 | 40.5 | 2.14 | 87.31 | 42.8 | 2.04 | 94.33 | 42.3 | 2.23 | 91.57 | 42.2 | 2.17 | 57.20 | 40.0 | 1.43 |
|  | 68.68 | 39.7 | 1.73 | 89.10 | 40.5 | 2.20 | 83, 60 | 41.8 | 2.00 | 93.66 | 42.0 | 2.23 | 91.32 | 41.7 | 2.19 | 57.02 | 39.6 | 1. 44 |
|  | 67.25 | 39.1 | 1.72 | 87.42 | 40.1 | 2.18 | 86. 50 | 42.4 | 2.04 | 90. 64 | 41.2 | 2.20 | 88.10 | 40.6 | 2.17 | 57.02 | 39.6 | 1.44 |
|  | 67.34 | 38.7 | 1.74 | 87.20 | 40.0 | 2.18 | 86. 53 | 41.6 | 2.08 | 89.06 | 40.3 | 2.21 | 87.26 | 40.4 | 2.16 | 57. 31 | 39.8 | 1. 44 |
|  | 67.34 | 38.7 | 1.74 | 88.40 | 40.0 | 2.21 | 85. 28 | 41.4 | 2.06 | 89. 69 | 40.4 | 2.22 | 86. 22 | 40.1 | 2.15 | 57.31 | 39, 8 | 1.44 |
|  | 67. 55 | 38.6 | 1.75 | 87.82 | 40.1 | 2. 19 | 84.87 | 41.0 | 2.07 | 90.35 | 40.7 | 2.22 | 86.76 | 39.8 | 2.18 | 57.28 | 39.5 | 1.45 |
|  | 68.85 | 38.9 | 1.77 | 88.84 | 40.2 | 2.21 | 84. 19 | 39.9 | 2.11 | 89. 20 | 40.0 | 2.23 | 86.46 | 39.3 | 2. 20 | 57.38 | 39.3 | 1.46 |
|  | 69.45 | 38.8 | 1.79 | 92.06 | 40. 2 | 2.29 | 79.42 | 38.0 | 2.09 | 91.21 | 40.9 | 223 | 88.04 | 40.2 | 2.19 | 58.03 | 40.3 | 1.44 |
|  | 71.82 | 39.8 | 1.80 | 81.53 | 40.5 | 2.25 | 91. 65 | 41.1 | 2.23 | 91.30 | 40.4 | 2.26 | 88.98 | 39.9 | 2.23 | 58.15 | 40.1 | 1.45 |
|  | 72.25 | 39.7 | 1.82 | 92.69 | 40.3 | 2. 30 | 90.54 | 40.6 | 2. 23 | 91.94 | 40.5 | 2.27 | 89.82 | 40.1 | 2. 24 | 59.71 | 40.9 | 1.46 |
|  | 70.35 | 39.3 | 1. 79 | 88.43 | 39.3 | 2. 25 | 93. 21 | 41.8 | 2. 23 | 90.90 | 40.4 | 2. 25 | 88.70 | 39.6 | 2.24 | 59.54 | 40.5 | 1. 47 |
|  | 68.92 | 38.5 | 1.79 | 89.83 | 394 | 2. 28 | 82.43 | 38.7 | 2.13 | 87.30 | 39.5 | 2.21 | 86. 29 | 39.4 | 2.19 | 57. 22 | 38.4 | 1.49 |
|  | 69.84 | 38.8 | 1. 80 | 90.85 | 39.5 | 2.30 | 82. 89 | 39.1 | 2.12 | 89.20 | 40.0 | 2.23 | 87.16 | 39.8 | 2.19 | 58.11 | 39.0 | 1.49 |
|  | Arkansas-Con. |  |  | California |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Little Rock-North Little Rock |  |  | State |  |  | Fresno |  |  | Los Angeles-Long Beach |  |  | Sacramento |  |  | San Bernardino-Riv-erside-Ontario |  |  |
| 1955: Averag | \$52. 20 | 41.1 | \$1.27 | \$85. 24 | 40.5 | \$2. 11 | \$73.45 | 38.1 | \$1.93 | \$85. 60 | 40.9 | \$2. 09 | \$80. 88 | 39.2 | \$2.06 | \$81.09 | 40.0 | \$2. 03 |
| 1956: Average <br> 195e: December | 54.94 | 40.4 | 1.36 | 89.83 | 40.6 | 2.22 | 77.20 | 38.8 | 1.99 | 89.90 | 40.9 | 2. 20 | 92.59 | 41.5 | 2. 23 | 87.86 | 40.4 | 2.18 |
|  | 57.11 | 40.5 | 1.41 | 93.17 | 40.8 | 2.28 | 76.64 | 38.1 | 2.01 | 94.01 | 41.5 | 2.28 | 94.34 | 40.0 | 2.36 | 91.62 | 40.6 | 2. 26 |
| 1957: January | 56.80 | 40. 0 | 1.42 | 92. 39 | 40.4 | 2. 29 | 77.53 | 37.8 | 2.05 | 93.31 | 41.1 | 2.27 | 93. 66 | 38.8 | 2.41 | 90.24 | 39.8 | 2.27 |
| February | 57.23 | 40.3 | 1. 42 | 93.15 | 40.6 | 2. 30 | 77. 92 | 37.6 | 2. 07 | 93.86 | 41.2 | 2.28 | 94.58 | 39.3 | 2.41 | 90, 74 | 39.8 | 2. 28 |
| March | 57.92 | 40.5 | 1.43 | 92. 90 | 40.4 | 2.30 | 83.09 | 38.8 | 2.14 | 93.86 | 41.0 | 2.29 | 95. 22 | 39.4 | 2.41 | 90.66 | 39.9 | 2. 27 |
| April. | 58.32 | 40.5 | 1. 44 | 93. 51 | 40.5 | 2. 31 | 81.55 | 38.1 | 2.14 | 94. 40 | 41.1 | 2. 30 | 96. 79 | 41.7 | 2. 32 | 90.68 | 40.0 | 2. 27 |
| May | 58. 58 | 40.4 | 1.45 | 91.82 | 39.8 | 2.31 | 78.66 | 37.4 | 2.10 | 92.54 | 40.3 | 2. 30 | 94.32 | 40.2 | 2.35 | 90. 66 | 39.7 | 2. 28 |
| June | 58.58 | 40.4 | 1.45 | 93.42 | 40.1 | 2.33 | 79.66 | 38.0 | 2.10 | 93.59 | 40.5 | 2.31 | 87.15 | 35.7 | 2.44 | 93.32 | 40.5 | 2.31 |
| July | 58.87 | 40.6 | 1.45 | 92.38 | 39.8 | 2.32 | 77.64 | 37.1 | 2.09 | 93.32 | 40, 4 | 2.31 | 95. 26 | 38.7 | 2.46 | 93.30 | 40.2 | 2. 32 |
| August | 58.32 | 40.5 | 1. 44 | 92.89 | 40.3 | 2. 30 | 81.57 | 39.5 | 2.07 | 92.96 | 40.2 | 2.31 | 90.75 | 39.4 | 2.30 | 93.39 | 40.1 | 2.33 |
| Septemb | 58.61 | 40.7 | 1. 44 | 93.14 | 40.1 | 2. 32 | 78.81 | 38.1 | 2.07 | 92.68 | 39.8 | 2.32 | 105. 28 | 44.9 | 2.35 | 92.96 | 39.7 | 2.34 |
| October | 58.58 | 40.4 | 1.45 | 91.91 | 39.4 | 2.33 | 80.02 | 38.5 | 2.08 | 92.35 | 39.7 | 2.33 | 92. 93 | 39.4 | 2.36 | 93.72 | 39.4 | 2. 38 |
| Novemb | 56.84 | 39.2 | 1. 45 | 93.14 | 39.3 | 2.37 | 72.90 | 35.1 | 2.08 | 93.30 | 39.7 | 2.35 | 94.02 | 37.7 | 2.50 | 93.35 | 39.4 | 2. 37 |
| December | 58.98 | 40.4 | 1.46 | 94.07 | 39.5 | 2.38 | 74.82 | 36.0 | 2.08 | 94.77 | 40.1 | 2.36 | 94.18 | 37.8 | 2. 49 | 97.01 | 40.4 | 2. 40 |
|  | California-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | San Diego |  |  | San FranciscoOakland |  |  | San Jose |  |  | Stockton |  |  | State |  |  | Denver |  |  |
| 1955: A verage <br> 1956: Average | \$86. 72 | 40.7 | \$2.13 | \$86. 98 | 39.6 | \$2. 20 | \$82.19 | 40.7 | \$2. 02 | \$77.75 | 39.4 | \$1.97 | \$76.92 | 40.7 | \$1.89 | \$77.74 | 40.7 | \$1.91 |
|  | 92.31 | 41.6 | 2.22 | 92.12 | 39.7 | 2. 32 | 87.92 | 41.3 | 2.13 | 83.93 | 40.3 | 2.08 | 82.21 | 40.9 | 2.01 | 82.21 | 40.7 | 2.02 |
| 1956: December <br> 1957: January. <br> February <br> March_ <br> April <br> May <br> June. <br> July. $\qquad$ <br> August <br> September <br> October. <br> November <br> December | 99.11 | 43.6 | 2.27 | 95. 35 | 39.5 | 2. 41 | 93.54 | 40.5 | 2.31 | 83.67 | 38.8 | 2.16 | 86.11 | 41.6 | 2.07 | 85.28 | 41.2 | 2. 07 |
|  | 96. 99 | 42.7 | 2.27 | 95.02 | 39.2 | 2.42 | 91. 36 | 39.8 | 2.30 | 83. 42 | 37.8 | 2.21 | 84.84 | 40.4 | 2.10 | 84.04 | 40.6 | 2.07 |
|  | 94.49 | 42.0 | 2.25 | 94.94 | 39.1 | 2.43 | 96. 32 | 41.3 | 2.33 | 83. 55 | 38.1 | 2. 19 | 84.85 | 40.6 | 2.09 | 84.44 | 40.4 | 2.09 |
|  | 93.56 | 41.4 | 2. 26 | 94.49 | 39.0 | 2. 42 | 90.22 | 39.7 | 2.27 | 85.40 | 38.7 | 2. 20 | 84. 61 | 40.1 | 2.11 | 84.63 | 40.3 | 2. 10 |
|  | 96.05 | 4.0 | 2.28 | 94.49 | 3.0 | 2. 42 | 90.59 | 3.8 | 2.27 | 84.89 | 39.3 | 2.16 | 85. 44 | 40.3 | 2.12 | 84.44 | 40.4 | 2. 09 |
|  | 92.61 | 40.7 | 2.27 | 96.50 | 39.6 | 2.43 | 94.66 | 40.4 | 2.34 | 83.92 | 38.5 | 2.18 | 88.18 | 42.0 | 2.13 | 85. 48 | 40.5 | 2. 11 |
|  | 92.38 | 40.4 | 2.29 | 96. 01 | 39.1 | 2.46 | 88.22 | 40.5 | 2.18 | 87.44 | 40.5 | 2.16 | 88.80 | 41.3 | 2.15 | 88.56 | 41.0 | 2.14 |
|  | 93.67 | 40.5 | 2.31 | 96.51 | 39.8 | 2. 42 | 91.75 | 43.6 | 2.11 | 88.35 | 42.7 | 2.07 | 89.01 | 41.4 | 2.15 | 88. 58 | 41.2 | 2.15 |
|  | 94.10 | 40.5 | 2.32 | 97.99 | 40.2 | 2.44 | 91.09 | 42.8 | 2.13 | 86.86 | 40.7 | 2.13 | 89.13 | 40.7 | 2.19 | 90. 20 | 41.0 | 2.20 |
|  | 92.42 | 39.8 | 2.32 | 95. 66 | 38.9 | 2. 46 | 84. 53 | 37.5 | 2.26 | 85. 09 | 39.9 | 2.13 | 85. 24 | 39.1 | 2.18 | 88.44 | 40.2 | 2. 20 |
|  | 92.41 | 39.5 | 2.34 | 96.10 | 38.3 | 2. 51 | 96.32 | 40.4 | 2.39 | 87.12 | 38.9 | 2.24 | 88. 78 | 41.1 | 2.16 | 90.20 | 41.0 | 2. 20 |
|  | 95.89 | 40.4 | 2.37 | 96. 10 | 38.3 | 2.51 | 92. 48 | 39.0 | 2.37 | 88.04 | 38.7 | 2.27 | 88.78 | 41.1 | 2.16 | 89.76 | 40.8 | 2. 20 |
|  | Connecticut |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | State |  |  | Bridgeport |  |  | Hartford |  |  | New Britain |  |  | New Haven |  |  | Stamford |  |  |
| 1955: Average. <br> 1956: Average. | \$78.21 | 41.6 | \$1.88 | \$81. 51 | 41.8 | \$1.95 | \$81. 90 | 42.0 | \$1. 95 | \$77. 56 | 41.7 | \$1.86 | \$72.50 | 40.5 | \$1.79 | \$81.40 | 40.1 | \$2. 03 |
|  | 82. 57 | 41.7 | 1.98 | 86.52 | 42.0 | 2.06 | 88.17 | 42.8 | 2.06 | 80.75 | 41.2 | 1.96 | 78.31 | 41.0 | 1.91 | 85.88 | 40.7 | 2.11 |
| 1956: Decembe | 86. 51 | 42.2 | 2.05 | 91.16 | 42.4 | 2.15 | 94.82 | 43.9 | 2.16 | 81.59 | 41.0 | 1. 99 | 82.35 | 41.8 | 1.97 | 87.91 | 40.7 | 2.16 |
|  | 84.87 | 41.4 | 2.05 | 91.58 | 42.4 | 2.16 | 92. 45 | 43.0 | 2.15 | 81.40 | 40.7 | 2.00 | 81.18 | 41.0 | 1.98 | 86.43 | 40.2 | 2.15 |
|  | 85.49 | 41.5 | 2.06 | 89.44 | 41.6 | 2.15 | 93. 10 | 43.1 | 2.16 | 81.61 | 40.6 | 2.01 | 82.00 | 41.0 | 2.00 | 87.29 | 40.6 | 2.15 |
|  | 85.91 | 41.5 | 2. 07 | 89. 64 | 41.5 | 2.16 | 93.31 | 43.2 | 2.16 | 82.82 | 41.0 | 2.02 | 82.41 | 41.0 | 2.01 | 88.15 | 41.0 | 2.15 |
|  | 85. 49 | 41. 1 | 2. 08 | 88.56 | 41.0 | 2. 16 | 93.10 | 43.1 | 2.16 | 83.64 | 41.0 | 2.04 | 83.02 | 41.1 | 2.02 | 85.41 | 40.1 | 2.13 |
|  | 83.84 | 40.7 | 2. 06 | 87.29 | 40.6 | 2.15 | 88. 61 | 41.6 | 2. 13 | 84.45 | 41.4 | 2.04 | 81.20 | 40.4 | 2.01 | 84.99 | 39.9 | 2.13 |
|  | 84.45 | 40.6 | 2. 08 | 87.89 | 40.5 | 2. 17 | 87. 34 | 41.2 | 2.12 | 82.82 | 40.6 | 2.04 | 81.41 | 40.5 | 2.01 | 85.60 | 40.0 | 2.14 |
|  | 84.45 | 40.6 | 2. 08 | 87.89 | 40.5 | 2. 17 | 87.76 | 41.2 | 2.13 | 82.01 | 40.2 | 2.04 | 80.60 | 40.1 | 2.01 | 87.67 | 40.4 | 2.17 |
|  | 83.84 | 40.5 | 2. 07 | 87. 26 | 40.4 | 2. 16 | 84. 23 | 40. 3 | 2. 09 | 81.00 | 39.9 | 2.03 | 80.60 | 40.1 | 2.01 | 92.80 | 41.8 | 2. 22 |
|  | 84.24 | 40.5 | 2. 08 | 88.54 | 40.8 | 2.17 | 85. 44 | 40.3 | 2. 12 | 80. 99 | 39.7 | 2.04 | 80.80 | 40.0 | 2.02 | 92.35 | 41.6 | 2.22 |
|  | 84.42 | 40.2 | 2. 10 | 87.20 | 40.0 | 2.18 | 84. 99 | 39.9 | 2.13 | 80.78 | 39.6 | 2.04 | 80.18 | 39.5 | 2.03 | 90.58 | 40.8 | 2. 22 |
|  | 83.79 | 39.9 | 2. 10 | 86.72 | 39.6 | 2. 19 | 85. 39 | 39.9 | 2. 14 | 79.13 | 38.6 | 2.05 | 80.78 | 39. 6 | 2. 04 | 91.39 | 40.8 | 2. 24 |
|  | 84.40 | 40.0 | 2.11 | 87.81 | 40.1 | 2.19 | 85.28 | 39.3 | 2.17 | 81.30 | 39.7 | 2.05 | 81.37 | 39.5 | 2.06 | 90.54 | 40.6 | 2.23 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ${ }^{1}$-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ${ }^{1}$ Continued

| Year and month | Louisiana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Maine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | State |  |  | Baton Rouge |  |  | New Orleans |  |  | State |  |  | Lewiston |  |  | Portland |  |  |
|  | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. <br> hrly. <br> earn- <br> ings | A $\nabla \mathrm{g}$. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earn- $\qquad$ | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1955: Average <br> 1956: Average | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 69.55 \\ 74.98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.9 \\ & 41.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1.66$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 95.47 \\ 103.79 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.8 \\ & 40.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2.34 \\ 2.55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 68.40 \\ 73.57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 40.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.71 \\ 1.83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 58.98 \\ 63.43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.6 \\ & 40.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.45 \\ 1.56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 52.25 \\ 54.41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.0 \\ & 37.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1.37$ 1.45 | $\$ 63.19$ 68.60 | 41.2 41.5 | $\$ 1.53$ |
| 1956: December <br> 1957: January <br> February-..... <br> March $\qquad$ <br> April <br> May $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> July <br> August $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Oct <br> October $\qquad$ <br> November December $\qquad$ | 76.73 | 41.7 | 1.84 | 103.83 | 40.4 | 2.57 | 75.98 | 40.2 | 1. 89 | 66. 40 | 41.3 | 1.61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77.11 | 40.8 | 1.89 | 104. 09 | 40.5 | 2. 57 | 75. 43 | 39.7 | 1.90 | 66.22 | 40.9 | 1.62 | 55.22 56.56 | 38.0 38.1 | 1.45 | 71. 99 | 42.1 | 1.71 |
|  | 77.14 | 40.6 | 1. 90 | 100. 55 | 39.9 | 2. 52 | 77.78 | 40.3 | 1. 93 | 66.93 | 41.8 | 1.60 | 57.24 | 38.7 | 1.48 | 70.98 | 41.5 |  |
|  | 77. 57 | 40.4 | 1. 92 | 99.79 | 39.6 | 2. 52 | 77.62 | 39.6 | 1.96 | 65. 76 | 41.0 | 1. 60 | 56.87 | 38.2 | 1.49 | 71.57 | 41.7 | 1.71 |
|  | 77.57 78.36 | 40.4 40.6 | 1. 192 | 101. 56 | 40.3 | 2. 52 | 78. 39 | 40.2 | 1.95 | 64.85 | 40.1 | 1.62 | 54.96 | 36.8 | 1.50 | 71.57 | 41.5 | 1.73 |
|  | 78.36 <br> 78.55 | 40.6 40.7 | 1.93 1.93 | 102. 26 | 40.1 40.4 | 2. 2.55 | 79.40 79.90 | 40.1 | 1.98 | 63. 40 | 39.7 | 1. 60 | 52.97 | 35.4 | 1. 50 | 68.64 | 40.5 | 1. 70 |
|  | 80.16 | 40.9 | 1.96 | 103. 74 | 49.0 30 | 2. 266 | 81.18 | 41.0 | 1.93 | 63. 74 | 40.0 | 1.60 | 55.00 | 37.5 | 1. 47 | 69.06 | 40.6 | 1. 70 |
|  | 79.76 | 40.9 | 1.95 | 104. 55 | 41.0 | 2. 55 | 81. 41 | 40.5 | 2.01 | 66.34 | 41.2 | 1.61 | 56.98 | 38.7 | 1.46 | 69. 74 | 40.9 | 1. 71 |
|  | 79.37 | 40.7 | 1.95 | 107. 59 | 40.6 | 2.65 | 79.00 | 39.9 | 1.98 | 66.17 | 40.8 | 1.62 | 56. 45 | 37.8 | 1.47 1.49 | 70. 34 | 41.6 | 1.70 |
|  | 80.36 | 41.0 | 1.96 | 107.07 | 40.1 | 2.67 | 79.80 | 40.1 | 1.99 | 66.40 | 40.7 | 1. 63 | 55.60 | 37.0 | 1.50 | 72.32 | 42.0 40.5 | 1.72 |
|  | 80.12 | 41.3 | 1.94 | 110. 16 | 40.5 | 2. 72 | 78.40 | 39.2 | 2.00 | 61.91 | 38.0 | 1.63 | 53.06 | 35.6 | 1.49 | 67.32 | 39.1 | 1.72 |
|  | 81.12 | 41.6 | 1.95 | 110.98 | 40.8 | 2. 72 | 78.80 | 39.6 | 1.99 | 65.99 | 39.9 | 1.61 | 54.79 | 36.8 | 1. 49 | 69.66 | 39.9 | 1.72 1.74 |
|  | Maryland |  |  |  |  |  | Massachusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | State |  |  | Baltimore |  |  | State |  |  | Boston |  |  | Fall River |  |  | New Bedford |  |  |
| 1955: Ave | \$74, 52 | 40.9 | \$1. 82 | \$78.89 | 41.1 | \$1. 92 | \$69.09 | 40.4 | \$1. 71 | \$71.48 | 40.0 | \$1. 79 | \$54. 96 | 38.8 | \$1. 42 | \$58. 53 | 9.5 | \$1.48 |
| 1956: December <br> 1957: January $\qquad$ <br> February <br> March. $\qquad$ <br> April. $\qquad$ <br> May. $\qquad$ <br> July <br> August <br> September $\qquad$ <br> October. $\qquad$ <br> November $\qquad$ | 82.64 | 40.8 |  | 8.8 | 41.1 | 2.04 |  |  |  |  | 40.0 | 1.88 | 54. | 37.1 | 1.46 | 57.71 | 37.8 | 1.53 |
|  | 81.34 | 40.1 | 2.03 | 85. 36 | 40.4 | 2.12 | 73.47 | 40.5 | 1.86 | 79.38 | 40.5 | 1. 96 | 55.88 | 37.5 | 1. 49 | 60.37 | 38.7 | 1. 56 |
|  | 81. 58 | 40.1 | 2.04 | 85. 80 | 40.5 | 2.12 | 74.40 | 40.0 | 1.86 | 79.00 | 4.0 | 1.96 | 54.21 | 35.9 | 1.51 | 59.35 | 37.8 | 1.57 |
|  | 81.36 | 40.0 | 2.04 | 85. 21 | 40.3 | 2.12 | 74.61 | 39.9 | 1.87 | 78. 60 | 39.9 | 1.97 | 54.15 | ${ }_{36} 7$ | 1.50 | 60.14 | 38.8 | 1. 55 |
|  | 81.11 | 39.7 | 2.04 | 85.04 | 40.0 | 2.13 | 74.05 | 39.6 | 1.87 | 78.41 | 39.8 | 1.97 | 52.60 | 35.3 | 1.51 | 59.90 | 38.4 | 1.56 |
|  | 81.20 | 40.0 | 2.03 | 85.41 | 40.3 | 2.12 | 73.88 | 39.3 | 1.88 | 78.21 | 39.5 | 1.98 | 53.76 | ${ }_{35}{ }^{3} 6$ | 1.51 | 58.13 | 37.9 | 1.56 |
|  | 83.64 | 40.7 | 2.05 | 88.54 | 41.2 | 2.15 | 74.82 | 39.8 | 1.88 | 79.60 | 40.0 | 1.99 | 54.15 | 36.1 | 1.50 | 59.66 | 37.5 38.0 | 1.55 |
|  | 80.90 | 39.4 | 2.06 | 85. 48 | 39.6 | 2.16 | 74.26 | 39.5 | 1.88 | 79. 00 | 39.5 | 2.00 | 54.83 | 36.8 | 1.49 | 60.92 | 38.8 | 1. 57 |
|  | 81.43 | 39.5 | 2.06 | 86. 71 | 39.9 | 2. 17 | 74.45 | 39.6 | 1.88 | 79.00 | 39.7 | 1. 99 | 59.90 | 38.4 | 1. 56 | 60.60 | 38.6 | 1.57 |
|  | 81.96 | 39.4 | 2.07 | 88.08 | 40.0 | 2.18 | 75. 05 | 39.5 | 1.90 | 79.80 | 39.7 | 2.01 | 59,03 | 37.6 | 1.57 | 61.44 | 38.4 | 1. 60 |
|  | 83.45 | 39.9 | 2.09 | 87.95 | 40.0 | 2.20 | 72.58 | 38.0 | 1.91 | 78. 58 | 39.3 38.3 | 2.03 | 57.13 | 37. 1 | 1. 54 | 61.66 | 38.3 | 1.61 |
|  | 84.18 | 39.8 | 2.11 | 88.31 | 40.0 | 2.21 |  | 38.0 39.2 | 1.91 19 | 78.52 81.56 | 38.3 | 2. 05 | 51. 28 | 33.3 | 1.54 | 60.64 | 37.2 | 1. 63 |
|  | Massachusetts-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Springfield-Holyoke |  |  | Worcester |  |  | State |  |  | Detroit |  |  | Flint |  |  | Grand Rapids |  |  |
| 1955: Averag | \$75.31 | 41.1 | \$1, 33 | \$78.45 | 41.3 | \$1.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956: Average | 79.00 | 41.1 | 1.92 | 82. 37 | 40.9 | 2.01 | +94.98 | 40.8 | +2.24 | $\$ 97.64$ 100.98 | 41.8 | \$2.34 | \$105. 94 | 44. 7 | \$2. 37 | \$84. 82 | 41.6 | \$2. 04 |
| 1956: December <br> 1957: January <br> February <br> March. <br> April. $\qquad$ <br> May. <br> June. <br> July <br> August <br> September <br> October. $\qquad$ <br> November $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 83.00 | 41.5 | 2.00 | 83. 64 | 40.6 | 2.06 | 106. 03 | 43.4 | 2.44 | 112. 52 | 43.8 | 2. 57 | 121,45 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 82.21 | 40.7 | 2. 02 | 82. 41 | 40.2 | 2.05 | 98.36 | 41.0 | 2. 40 | 105. 16 | 41.4 | 2,54 | 96.20 | 39.8 | 2.42 | 86. 29 | 39.8 |  |
|  | 81.20 | 40.6 40.6 | 2. 00 | 83. 03 | 40.5 | 2.05 | 97.52 | 40.7 | 2. 40 | 103. 94 | 41.1 | 2. 53 | 94.43 | 39.1 | 2.42 | 87.11 | 40.2 | 2.17 2.17 |
|  | 80.20 | 40.3 | 1.99 | 83.03 <br> 81.80 | 40.5 39.9 | 2.05 2.05 | 97.16 94.84 | 40.4 39 | 2. 41 | 102. 55 | 40.5 | 2. 53 | 91.91 | 37.9 | 2. 43 | 88.06 | 40.3 | 2.19 |
|  | 80.20 | 401 | 2.00 | 80.99 | 39.7 | 2.04 | 95. 64 | 39.6 | 2.41 | 98.90 10129 | 39.2 | 2. 52 | ${ }^{93.86}$ | 38.8 | 2. 42 | 87.54 | 40.1 | 2.18 |
|  | 80.40 | 40.2 | 2.00 | 83.23 | 41.0 | 2.03 | 97. 56 | 3399 | 2. 41 | 101. 29 | 39.8 | 2. 55 | 90.86 | 37.3 | 2. 44 | 88. 72 | 40.4 | 2.20 |
|  | 81.20 | 40.4 | 2.01 | 81.41 | 40.3 | 2.02 | 96.97 | 39.5 | 2.46 | 100. 33 | 38.5 | 2. 60 | 98. 63 | 39, 2 | 2. 52 | 88.70 | 40.1 | 2.21 |
|  | 81.00 | 40.3 | 2. 01 | 82.82 | 40.4 | 2.05 | 98. 57 | 40.3 | 2.45 | 103. 06 | 38.7 | 2. 61 | 101. 46 | 39.6 | 2. 56 | 88.45 | 39.7 | 2.23 |
|  | 81.20 | 40.4 | 2.01 | 81. 99 | 39.8 | 2.06 | 100.25 | 40.1 | 2.50 | 105. 58 |  | 2.67 | 111.04 | 40.3 | 2.55 | 89.20 | 40.2 | 2.22 |
|  | 80.80 | 40.2 | 2.01 | 82, 59 | 39.9 | 2. 07 | 98. 45 | 39.6 | 2. 49 | 103. 49 | 39.2 | ${ }_{2}^{2 .} 64$ | 11.94 | 40.9 | 2. 74 | 91.55 | 40. 6 | 2.26 |
|  | 79.58 | 39.2 | 2.03 | 77.58 | 37.3 | 2.08 | 100.25 | 40.1 | 2. 50 | 106. 43 | 40. 3 | 2. 2.64 |  | 40.7 | 2. 64 | 91.02 | 40.4 | 2.25 |
|  | 81.00 | 39.9 | 2.03 | 82. 29 | 39.0 | 2.11 | 99.32 | 40.0 | 2. 48 | 103.57 | 39.5 | 2. 2.64 | 113.91 | 43.0 | 2. 65 | 87.90 | 39.4 | 2.23 |
|  | Michigan-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Minnesota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Lansing |  |  | Muskegon |  |  | Saginaw |  |  | State |  |  | Duluth |  |  | Minneapolis-St. Paul |  |  |
| 1955: A verag | \$106. 76 | 45.2 | \$2.36 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 88.11 \\ 88.96 \end{array}$ | 41.0 |  | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 92.09 \\ 88.66 \end{array}$ | 42.4 | \$2. 17 | \$78. 30 |  |  | $\$ 79.00$ | 39.3 $\$ 2.01$ |  | \$80. 59 | 40.9 | \$1.97 |
| 1956: A verage | 98.31 | 41.1 | 2. 39 |  | 40.0 | 2. 22 |  | 40.3 |  |  |  | \$1.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956: December- | 115.80 | 45.5 | 2. 55 | 96. 58 | 41.9 | 2.31 | 100. 55 |  | 2. 23 | 81.01 84.65 | 40.8 | 1.99 |  | 39.4 |  | 86.24 | 40.6 | 2.05 |
| 1957: January | 97.2897.89 | 40.1 | 2. 43 | 93.96 | 40.8 | 2.30 | 94.82 | 41.3 | 2.30 | 84.72 | 41.2 | 2. 05 | 85.54 |  | 2. 18 |  | 40.8 | 2.11 |
| February |  | 40.3 | 2.43 | 93.96 | 40.8 | 2.30 | 90. 56 | 40.0 | 2.26 | 84.16 | 40.5 | 2.08 | 90.85 | 40.2 | 2. 26 | 86.80 | 40.8 | 2.13 |
| March. | 97.04 | 40.1 | 2. 42 | 92. 50 | 40.2 | 2.30 | 90. 56 | 40.0 | 2.26 | 84.20 | 40.5 | 2.08 | 89.57 | 39.2 | 2. 29 | 85.44 | 40.5 | 2.11 |
| April. | 96. 15 | 39.7 | 2.42 | 91. 16 | 39.6 | 2. 30 | 88, 82 | 39.3 | 2.26 | 84.01 | 40.2 | 2.09 | 88. 40 | 39.3 39 | 2.25 | 86. 54 | 40. 4 | 2. 14 |
| May |  | 36.5 | 2.42 | 89.19 | 39.0 | 2. 29 | 90. 65 | 39.9 | 2.27 | 84.05 | 40.2 | 2.09 | 89.93 | 38.8 | 2.32 | 85.76 85.39 | 40.3 | ${ }_{2}^{2.13}$ |
| June | $\begin{aligned} & 88.40 \\ & 96.30 \end{aligned}$ | 38.8 | 2. 48 | 88.67 | 38.5 | 2. 30 | 93. 19 | 40.1 | 2.32 | 84.37 | 40.4 | 2.09 | 88. 70 | 38.5 | 2.31 | 86.20 | 40.3 | 2.14 |
| July Angust | 101. 22 | 39.5 40.2 | 2. 2.51 | 90.90 91.72 | 39.3 39.4 3 | 2. 31 | 92. 74 | 39.7 | 2.34 | 83. 31 | 41.0 | 2.03 | 88. 44 | 38.3 | 2. 31 | 86.21 | 39.9 | 2.16 |
| September. | 103.01 | 39.3 | 2. 62 | 94.37 | 39.8 | 2. 37 | ${ }_{93.61}$ | 40.2 39.8 | +2.32 | 82. 74 | 40.2 | 2. 06 | 82. 23 | 35. 5 | 2. 32 | 86. 49 | 40.1 | 2.16 |
| October- | 99.07108.50 | 38.4 | 2. 59 | 91.99 | 38.8 | 2.37 | 98.36 | 40.9 | 2.41 | 84.46 | 39.9 | 2.07 2.12 | 80. 92 | 35.4 | 2. 28 | 87.87 | 40.5 | 2. 17 |
| November.- |  | 41.3 | 2.63 | 8696 | 36.8 | 2. 36 | 94.21 | 39.7 | 2.37 | 81.14 | 39.5 | 2.13 | 83.20 | ${ }_{35.7} 7$ | 2. 29 | 86. 00 | 39.5 | 2. 18 |
| Decem | 108.50 | 39,8 | 2. 55 | 94. 20 | 39.3 | 2. 40 | 94.84 | 40.1 | 2.37 | 85.95 | 39.9 | 2.15 | 83.71 | 35.7 35.8 | 2.33 | 86.73 87.61 | 39.5 40.0 | 2.19 2.19 |

## See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ${ }^{1}$-Continued

| Year and month | Mississippl |  |  |  |  |  | Missouri |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Montana <br> state |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | State |  |  | Jackson |  |  | State |  |  | Kansas City |  |  | St. Louis |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Avg. wkly. earnings | A $\mathrm{\nabla g}$. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earn- | Avg. wkly. bours | Avg. hrly. earn- | Avg. wkly. earn- | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | Avg. wkly. ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. brly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| 1955: A verage <br> 1956: Average | $\$ 49.80$ 51.73 | 41.5 40.1 | $\$ 1.20$ 1.29 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 54.25 \\ 59.78 \end{array}$ | 41.1 42.1 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.32 \\ 1.42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 71.24 \\ 75.50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.9 \\ & 39.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 1.79 \\ 1.90 \end{array}$ | $\$ 80.71$ <br> 81.58 <br> 87. | $\begin{aligned} & 40.9 \\ & 40.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1.97$ 2.02 | $\$ 78.20$ <br> 83.19 | 40.1 40.2 | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 1.95 \\ 2.07 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 85.66 \\ 91.30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.3 \\ & 41.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2.08 \\ 2.21 \end{array}$ |
| 1956: December | 53.04 | 39.0 | 1.36 | 60.76 | 41.9 | 1.45 | 78.67 | 39.9 | 1.97 | 87.12 | 41.2 | 2. 10 | 87.35 | 40.8 | 2.14 | 87.71 | 40.1 | 2.19 |
| 1957: January | 53.57 | 39.1 | 1.37 | 59.86 | 41.0 | 1. 46 | 78.28 | 39.9 | 1.96 | 84.00 | 39.9 | 2. 09 | 87.16 | 40.6 | 2. 15 | 84.81 | 38.6 | 2.20 |
| February | 54.80 | 40.0 | 1.37 | 61.30 | 41.7 | 1. 47 | 78.02 | 39.8 | 1.96 | 83.44 | 39.7 | 2.09 | 86.81 | 40.5 | 2. 14 | 87.11 | 39.4 | 2.21 |
| March | 54.25 | 39.6 | 1.37 | 60.49 | 40.6 | 1. 49 | 78. 14 | 39.8 | 1. 96 | 82. 39 | 39.3 | 2.10 | 87.21 | 40.6 | 2.15 | 86.91 | 39.5 | 2.20 |
| April. | 54.49 | 39.2 | 1.39 | 62.01 | 41.9 | 1. 48 | 77.39 | 39.5 | 1. 96 | 82.75 | 39.2 | 2.11 | 86.27 | 40.2 | 2. 15 | 88.87 | 40.3 | 2.21 |
| May. | 55. 18 | 39.7 | 1. 39 | 61, 98 | 41.6 | 1. 49 | 77.12 | 39.2 | 1. 97 | 84.22 | 39.7 | 2.12 | 85. 81 | 39.8 | 2.16 | 85. 36 | 38.6 | 2.21 |
| June | 55.46 | 39.9 | 1.39 | 61. 76 | 40.9 | 1.51 | 78.39 | 39.5 | 1. 98 | 85.25 | 39.9 | 2.14 | 87.29 | 40.0 | 2. 18 | 88. 09 | 39.2 | 2.25 |
| July. | 56. 52 | 39.8 | 1. 42 | 62.93 | 41.4 | 1. 52 | 77.43 | 39.3 | 1.97 | 84. 30 | 39.2 | 2.16 | 86. 17 | 39.7 | 2. 17 | 83.21 | 37.3 | 2.23 |
| August | 57.51 | 40.5 | 1. 42 | 64.48 | 41. 6 | 1. 55 | 78.00 | 39.4 | 1.88 | 85. 63 | 39.4 | 2.17 | 85.72 | 39.6 | 2.17 | 86. 66 | 39.1 | 2.22 |
| Septemb | 57.23 | 40.3 | 1. 42 | 64.41 | 42.1 | 1. 53 | 78. 57 | 39.3 | 2. 00 | 86. 43 | 39.5 | 2.19 | 87.20 | 39.8 | 2. 19 | 86. 43 | 38.7 | 2.23 |
| October- | 56.66 | 39.9 | 1. 42 | 65. 21 | 41.8 | 1. 56 | 77.75 | 38.9 | 2. 00 |  |  |  | 86.79 | 39.4 | 2. 20 | 85. 39 | 39. 3 | 2.17 |
| November | 56.45 | 39.2 | 1. 44 | 65. 36 | 41.9 | 1. 56 | 79.44 | 39.1 | 2.03 |  |  |  | 88. 64 | 39.8 | 2.23 | 86.83 | 39.6 | 2.19 |
| December | 57.13 | 39.4 | 1. 45 | 66.41 | 42.3 | 1. 57 | 79.93 | 39.2 | 2.04 |  |  |  | 89.94 | 40.1 | 2.24 | 86. 12 | 39.2 | 2. 20 |
|  | Nebraska |  |  |  |  |  | Nevada |  |  | New Hampshire |  |  |  |  |  | New Jersey |  |  |
|  | State |  |  | Omaha |  |  | State |  |  | State |  |  | Manchester |  |  | State |  |  |
| 1955: Average | \$71. 83 | 42.2 | \$1.70 | \$76. 68 | 42, 8 | \$1.79 | \$86. 97 | 39.0 | \$2. 23 | \$60. 12 | 40.9 | \$1. 47 | \$55. 87 | 38.8 | \$1. 44 | \$79. 16 | 40.7 | \$1. 94 |
| Averag |  | 41.8 | 1.80 | 80.36 | 42.2 | 1.90 |  | 37.9 | 2.43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956: December <br> 1957: January <br> February $\qquad$ <br> March <br> April $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> May. $\qquad$ <br> June. <br> July. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> August <br> Sentember <br> October. $\qquad$ <br> November $\qquad$ <br> December $\qquad$ | 78.92 | 42.0 | 1.88 | 83.34 | 42.0 | 1. 99 | 96. 50 | 38.6 | 2. 50 | 64.78 | 41.0 | 1. 58 | 59.58 | 39.2 | 1. 52 | 86.50 | 40.9 | 2.12 |
|  | 78. 33 | 41.0 | 1. 91 | 84. 51 | 42.0 | 2. 01 | 93. 84 | 38.3 | 2.45 | 64. 46 | 40. 8 | 1. 58 | 59. 58 | 39.2 | 1. 52 | 85. 27 | 40. 3 | 2. 12 |
|  | 77.98 | 41.2 | 1.90 | 82.18 | 41.4 | 1.98 | 94.43 | 38.7 | 2. 44 | 65. 25 | 41.3 | 1. 58 | 61.20 | 40.0 | 1. 53 | 85. 07 | 40.3 | 2.11 |
|  | 76. | 40.6 | 1.88 | 80.16 | 40.6 | 1.97 | 94. 46 | 38.4 | 2. 46 | 64. 94 | 41.1 | 1.58 | 61. 20 | 38.0 | 1.53 | 85. 81 | 40.4 | 2.11 |
|  | 77.32 | 41.3 | 1.87 | 82. 26 | 41.4 | 1.99 | 98. 78 | 39.2 | 2. 52 | 63. 84 | 39.9 | 1.60 | 57.07 | 37.3 | 1.53 | 84. 26 | 39.8 | 2.12 |
|  | 79.35 | 42.6 | 1.86 | 84.35 | 42.1 | 2.01 | 96.01 | 38.1 | 2. 52 | 65.44 | 40.9 | 1. 60 | 59.98 | 39.2 | 1.53 | 85. 61 | 40.1 | 2.14 |
|  | 78.17 | 42.0 | 1.86 | 83.19 | 41.4 | 2.01 | 95. 76 | 37.7 | 2. 54 | 63.92 | 40.2 | 1. 59 | 59. 52 | 38.9 | 1.53 | 85. 08 | 39.7 | 2. 14 |
|  | 78.01 | 42.0 | 1.86 | 81.24 | 40.7 | 2.00 | 101. 52 | 39. 5 | 2. 57 | 64.32 | 40.2 | 1. 60 | 58.45 | 38.2 | 1. 53 | 85.40 | 40.0 | 2. 13 |
|  | 78.33 | 41.5 | 1.89 | 83.16 | 40.8 | 2.04 | 101. 25 | 39. 4 | 2. 57 | 65.37 | 40.6 | 1.61 | 59. 68 | 38.5 | 1. 55 | 86.05 | 40.1 | 2.15 |
|  | 77.92 | 41.4 | 1,88 | 82. 52 | 40.4 | 2.04 | 99. 58 | 38.3 | 2.60 | 64.08 | 39.8 | 1.61 | 58.90 | 38.0 | 1. 55 | 84.65 | 39.3 | 2.15 |
|  | 79. 59 | 41.4 | 1.92 | 83.75 | 40.6 | 2.06 | 98. 94 | 38.5 | 2.57 | 63.67 | 39.3 | 1. 62 | 59.35 | 37.8 | 1.57 | 85.85 | 39.6 | 2.17 |
|  | 79.98 | 41.7 | 1.92 | 82.93 | 40.4 | 2.05 | 97.90 | 37.8 | 2. 59 | 64.71 | 39.7 | 1. 63 | 59.82 | 38.1 | 1.57 | 85.67 | 39.3 | 2.18 |
|  | New Jersey-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | New Mexico |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Newark-Jersey City ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Paterson ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Perth Amboy ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Trenton |  |  | State |  |  | Albuquerque |  |  |
| 1955: Averag | \$80.02 | 40.6 | \$1.97 | \$79.07 | 41.4 | \$1.91 | \$81. 22 | 41.0 | \$1.98 | \$78.32 | 40.9 | \$1. 91 | \$80. 78 | 40.8 | \$1.98 | \$76 36 | 40.4 | \$1.89 |
| 1956: A verage.......- | 84.33 | 40.6 | 2.08 | 83.31 | 41.1 | 2.03 | 84.85 | 40.5 | 2.10 | 81.41 | 40.3 | 2. 02 | 85. 70 | 41.2 | 2. 08 | 83.84 | 41.3 | 2.03 |
| 1956: December $\qquad$ <br> 1957: January $\qquad$ <br> February $\qquad$ <br> March <br> April $\qquad$ <br> June $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> July <br> August $\qquad$ <br> Sentember <br> October $\qquad$ <br> November <br> December | 88.37 | 41.2 | 2. 14 | 86.77 | 41.4 | 2. 10 | 88.22 | 40.9 | 2. 16 | 85. 19 | 40.7 | 2. 09 | 88.60 | 41.4 | 2.14 | 88. 20 | 42.2 | 2. 09 |
|  | 86.89 | 40.3 | 2. 16 | 85. 19 | 40.7 | 2.09 | 88.75 | 40.9 | 2.17 | 82.37 | 39.6 | 2. 08 | 88 | 40.8 | 2.17 | 83.41 | 40.1 | 2. 08 |
|  | 86.15 | 40. 2 | 2.14 | 85. 32 | 40.9 | 2.09 | 86.77 | 40.3 | 2.15 | 8436 | 40.4 | 2.09 | 88.97 | 41.0 | 2.17 | 86.73 | 41.3 | 2. 10 |
|  | 86.71 | 405 | 2. 14 | 84.991 | 40.8 | 2. 08 | 86.89 | 40.3 | 2. 16 | 84. 61 | 40.6 | 2. 08 | 88. 36 | 41.1 | 2. 15 | 84.46 | 41.0 | 2. 06 |
|  | 85. 80 | 40.0 | 2.15 | 84.81 | 40.5 | 209 | 87.06 | 40.7 | 2.17 | 88.94 | 40.7 | 2. 210 | 89.44 | 41.6 | 2.15 | ${ }_{89} 896$ | 42.9 | 2. 09 |
|  | 84.60 | 40.0 | 2.16 | 85, 97 | 40.9 | 210 | 8706 | 40.1 | 2.17 | 84. 60 | 40.0 | 2.11 | 90. 45 | 41.3 | 219 | ${ }_{92} .01$ | 424 | 2.17 |
|  | 86.57 | 39.8 | 2.17 | 85.15 | 40.3 | 2.11 | 88.22 | 39.9 | 221 | 8243 | 387 | 2.13 | 87.45 | 40.3 | 217 | 90.52 | 42.3 | 2. 14 |
|  | 87.04 | 40.0 | 2.18 | 85. 04 | 40.4 | 210 | 86.74 | 395 | 220 | 84.07 | 39.9 | 2.11 | 89. 79 | 41.0 | 219 | 9039 | 40.9 | 2. 21 |
|  | 8682 | 39.9 | 2.18 | 85. 66 | 40.5 | 2.11 | 87.78 | 399 | 220 | 8814 | 409 | 2.16 | 9289 | 41.1 | 2. 26 | 9485 | 41.6 | 2. 28 |
|  | 86. 19 | 39.5 | 2.18 | 84.52 | 39.7 | 213 | 865 | 39.1 | 222 | 8385 | 392 | 214 | 9234 | 40.5 | 228 | 9394 | 41.2 | 228 |
|  | 8690 | 39.7 | 219 | 86. 59 | 40.2 | 2.15 | 87.11 | 394 | 221 | 88.53 | 40.5 | 219 | 9223 | 40.1 | 230 | 9433 | 39.8 | 237 |
|  | 87.56 | 39.6 | 2.21 | 85.45 | 39.8 | 2.15 | 87.51 | 39.4 | 2.22 | 81.21 | 38.0 | 2.14 | 9352 | 41.2 | 2.27 | 95.88 | 416 | 2.30 |
|  | New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | State |  |  | Albany-Schenectady-Troy |  |  | Binghamton |  |  | Buffalo |  |  | Elmira |  |  | Nassau and Suffolk Counties ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| 1955: Average | \$75. 17 | 39.5 | \$1.90 | \$81.66 | 40.5 | \$2. 02 | \$70. 02 | 392 | \$1. 79 | \$89. 39 | 41.2 | \$2. 17 | \$76. 10 | 40.5 | \$1. 88 | \$83. 56 | 40.6 | \$2. 06 |
| 1956: Average. | 78.96 | 39.6 | 1.99 | 86.95 | 40.6 | 2.14 | 73.98 | 39.7 | 1.86 | 93.84 | 41.1 | 2.28 | 78.43 | 40.6 | 1. 94 | 90.07 | 41.7 | 2. 16 |
| 1956: December | 82.19 | 40.0 | 2. 05 | 92.46 | 41.7 | 2. 22 | 75. 43 | 40. 2 | 1.88 | 98.60 | 41.7 | 237 | 8278 | 41.9 | 1. 98 | 97. 14 | 43.1 | 2. 26 |
| 1957: January | 80.87 | 39.3 | 2.06 | 87.83 | 40.1 | 2. 19 | 75. 19 | 39.7 | 1.89 | 95.86 | 406 | 236 | 78.15 | 39.6 | 1. 98 | 9353 | 418 | 2. 24 |
| February | 81.34 | 39.5 | 206 | 91.45 | 41.0 | 223 | 75. 93 | 39.7 | 191 | 94.92 | 40.3 | 2.35 | 78.15 | 395 | 1.98 | 93. 79 | 42.4 | 2. 21 |
| March ... | 81.69 | 39.6 | 2.06 | 90.74 | 41.1 | 221 | 76. 14 | 40.0 | 1. 20 | 95. 43 | 40.5 | 2.36 | 7755 | 395 | 1.96 | 93. 83 | 42.3 | 2.22 |
| April | 80.44 | 39.0 | 206 | ${ }^{89} .10$ | 40.5 | 220 | 7438 | 39.7 | 1. 87 | 95.13 | 403 | 2. 36 | 7894 | 399 | 1. 98 | 91. 25 | 41. 3 | 2. 21 |
| May | 80.31 | 390 | 206 | 8833 | 399 | 221 | 75. 56 | 39.5 | 1. 91 | 94.40 | 40.0 | 236 | 7831 | 39.6 | 1.98 | 8629 | 397 | 2. 17 |
| June | 81.49 | 392 | 208 | 90.79 | 39.9 | 227 | 75. 00 | 39.6 | 1. 89 | 9663 | 40.4 | 239 | 8110 | 403 | 2. 01 | 8794 | 40.0 | 2. 20 |
| July | 8181 | 39.0 | 210 | 8038 | 400 | 226 | 7407 | 391 | 1. 90 | 97.51 | 40.3 | 242 | 80.81 | 402 | 2. Cl | 87.14 | 395 | 2. 21 |
| August | 8233 | 39.3 | 2.69 | 91.34 | 40.4 | 2.26 | 75.34 | 392 | 1. 92 | 9877 | 40.6 | 243 | 8116 | 40.2 | 2.02 | 8768 | 39.6 | 2. 22 |
| September | 8249 | 394 | 2.09 | 91.49 | 40.5 | 226 | 76.43 | 393 | 1. 95 | 9799 | 403 | 243 | 7741 | 378 | 205 | 88.17 | 40. 2 | 2. 20 |
| October. | 8169 | 389 | 210 | 91.61 | 40.1 | 228 | 7657 | 390 | 1.96 | 9774 | 398 | 2.46 | 82.05 | 398 | 206 | 8718 | 397 | 220 |
| Novem | 82.40 | 39.0 | 211 | 9307 | 40.3 | 231 | 7905 | 397 | 1. 99 | 9905 | 403 | 2.46 | 8123 | 39.1 | 208 | 8641 | 39.3 | 220 |
| December | 81.96 | 38.6 | 2.12 | 94.78 | 40.7 | 2.33 | 77.81 | 39.7 | 1.96 | 96.95 | 398 | 2.44 | 8507 | 40.1 | 2.12 | 86.72 | 39.1 | 2. 22 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ${ }^{1}$-Continued

| Year and month | New York-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New York-Northeastern New Jersey |  |  | New York City ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Rochester |  |  | Syracuse |  |  | Utica-Rome |  |  |
|  | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. ings | Avg. wkly. earn- | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earn- | 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 |
| 1955: Average | $\$ 75.26$ 78.79 | 39.2 39.2 | $\$ 1.92$ 2.01 | $\$ 71.65$ 74.76 | 38.0 38.0 | $\$ 1.89$ 1.97 | $\$ 81.00$ 85.67 | 40.6 40.8 | $\$ 1.99$ 2.10 | $\$ 80.08$ 83.61 | 41.3 41.4 | $\$ 1.94$ 2.02 | $\$ 73.44$ 78.42 | 40.7 41.2 | $\$ 1.80$ 1.90 |
| 1956: December <br> 1957: January <br> February $\qquad$ <br> March. $\qquad$ <br> April $\qquad$ <br> May $\qquad$ <br> June. $\qquad$ <br> July <br> August $\qquad$ <br> September $\qquad$ <br> October <br> November <br> December. | 82.18 | 39.7 | 2.07 | 77.07 | 38.3 | 2. 01 | 87.93 | 40.8 | 2.15 | 86.60 | 41.6 | 2. 08 | 82.20 | 41.9 | 1.96 |
|  | 81.12 | 39.0 | 2.08 | 76.15 | 37.7 | 2.02 | 87.14 | 40.3 | 2.16 | 84.45 | 40.8 | 2. 07 | 79.06 | 40.2 | 1.97 |
|  | 81.12 | 39.0 | 2.08 | 76. 81 | 37.8 | 2.03 | 87. 89 | 40.5 | 2.17 | 84.98 | 41.1 | 2.07 | 79.49 | 40.4 | 1.97 |
|  | 81.74 | 39.3 | 2.08 | 77.72 | 38.2 | 2.03 | 87.58 | 40.2 | 2.18 | 85.64 | 41.1 | 2.08 | 78.22 | 40.3 | 1. 94 |
|  | 80.50 | 38.7 | 2.08 | 76.06 | 37.4 | 2.03 | 86.07 | 39.6 | 2.17 | 84.36 | 40.6 | 2.08 | 79.32 | 40.6 | 1.95 |
|  | 79.90 | 38.6 | 2.07 | 76.02 | 37.6 | 2.02 | 86.74 | 39.9 | 2.17 | 82.55 | 39.9 | 2.07 | 79.30 | 40.5 | 1.96 |
|  | 81.51 | 39.0 | 2.09 | 76.80 | 37.8 | 2.03 | 87.07 | 40.0 | 2.18 | 84.52 | 40.5 | 2.09 | 80.64 | 40.6 | 1.99 |
|  | 81.45 | 38.6 | 2.11 | 77.52 | 37.5 | 2. 07 | 87.34 | 40.2 | 2. 18 | 84.58 | 40.0 | 2.12 | 81.83 | 40.6 | 2.01 |
|  | 82.08 | 38.9 | 2.11 | 78.34 | 38.0 | 2.06 | 86.63 | 39.8 | 2.18 | 86.23 | 40.5 | 2. 13 | 79.91 | 40.4 | 1.98 |
|  | 82.11 | 39.1 | 2.10 | 78.68 | 38.3 | 2.05 | 88.98 | 40.0 | 2.22 | 86.80 | 40.6 | 2.14 | 80.71 | 40.4 | 2.00 |
|  | 80.85 | 38. 5 | 2.10 | 77. 45 | 37.7 | 2.05 | 87.53 | 39.1 | 2.24 | 86. 40 | 40.1 | 2.16 | 80.84 | 40.0 | 2.02 |
|  | 81.66 | 38.7 | 2.11 | 77.53 | 37.7 | 2.05 | 89.88 | 40.1 | 2.24 | 86. 61 | 40.1 | 2.16 | 81.96 | 40.3 | 2.04 |
|  | 81.15 | 38.1 | 2.13 | 76.86 | 36.9 | 2.08 | 88.87 | 39.5 | 2.25 | 95.92 | 39.9 | 2.15 | 81.40 | 40.0 | 2.04 |
|  | New York-Continued |  |  | North Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | North Dakota |  |  |
|  | Westchester County ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | State |  |  | Charlotte |  |  | Greensboro-High Point |  |  | State |  |  |
| 1955: A verage | \$74. 24 | 40.0 | \$1. 85 | \$51. 46 | 40.2 | \$1. 28 | \$55. 89 | 41.4 | \$1. 35 | \$50.42 | 38.2 | \$1. 32 | ${ }^{3} \$ 68.45$ | ${ }^{3} 44.4$ | 3 \$1. 54 |
| 1956: Average | 79.92 | 40.4 | 1.98 | 54.26 | 39.9 | 1. 36 | 58.61 | 40.7 | 1.44 | 53.24 | 38.3 | 1.39 | 75.53 | 43.7 | 1. 73 |
| 1956: Decem | 87.16 | 41.8 | 2.09 | 57.51 | 40.5 | 1. 42 | 61.84 | 41.5 | 1.49 | 57.60 | 40.0 | 1.44 | 76. 68 | 42.7 | 1. 80 |
|  | 81.60 | 40.1 | 2.04 | 55. 66 | 39.2 | 1. 42 | 60.25 | 39.9 | 1. 51 | 55. 44 | 38.5 | 1.44 | 77. 85 | 42.8 | 1.82 |
|  | 80.08 | 39.8 | 2.01 | 55.81 | 39.3 | 1.42 | 59.80 | 39.6 | 1. 51 | 56. 55 | 39. 0 | 1.45 | 76.57 | 42.1 | 1.82 |
|  | 80.02 | 40.0 | 2.00 | 56. 06 | 39.2 | 1.43 | 60.70 | 40.2 | 1.51 | 56.21 | 38.5 | 1.46 | 75. 38 | 42.0 | 1. 80 |
|  | 80. 08 | 39.7 | 2.02 | 55.77 | 39.0 | 1.43 | 63.04 | 41.2 | 1. 53 | 54.75 | 37.5 | 1.46 | 74.97 | 42.0 | 1. 79 |
|  | 79.93 | 39.4 | 2.03 | 55.48 | 38.8 | 1.43 | 61.97 | 40. 5 | 1.53 | 53.07 | 36.6 | 1.45 | 78. 95 | 435 | 1.82 |
|  | 86. 97 | 41.3 | 2.11 | 55.20 | 38.6 | 1.43 | 61.97 | 40.5 | 1.53 | 54. 09 | 37.3 | 1.45 | 78.27 | 42.8 | 1.83 |
|  | 82.77 | 39.9 | 2.08 | 55.34 | 38.7 | 1.43 | 60.89 | 39.8 | 1. 53 | 53.57 | 37.2 | 1.44 | 82.16 | 44.8 | 1.83 |
|  | 82.93 | 40.3 | 2.06 | 55. 95 | 39.4 | 1.42 | 60.74 | 39.7 | 1.53 | 56.55 | 39.0 | 1.45 | 79.00 | 43.0 | 1.84 |
|  | 82. 52 | 39.6 | 2. 08 | 55. 95 | 39.4 | 1.42 | 62.22 | 40.4 | 1. 54 | 54.96 | 37.9 | 1.45 | 79.83 | 43.0 | 1.86 |
|  | 82.28 | 39.2 | 2.10 | 56.91 | 39.8 | 1. 43 | 62.68 | 40.7 | 1.54 | 56.26 | 38.8 | 1.45 | 84.89 | 44.1 | 1.93 |
|  | 87.90 | 40.4 | 2. 18 | 56.02 56.16 | 38.9 39.0 | 1.44 1.44 | 61.45 | 39.9 40.4 | 1.54 1.54 | ${ }^{55.68}$ | 38.4 38 | 1.45 | 79. 04 | 41.5 | 1. 90 |
|  | 82.14 | 38.2 | 2.15 | 56.16 | 39.0 | 1.44 | 62.22 | 40.4 | 1. 54 | 55.92 | 38.3 | 1.46 | 77.58 | 41.3 | 1.88 |
|  | North Dakota-Con. |  |  | Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fargo |  |  | State |  |  | Arkon |  |  | Canton |  |  | Cincinnati |  |  |
| 1955: Average | \$77. 65 | 44.9 | \$1. 71 | \$86. 74 | 41.1 | \$2. 11 | \$88. 98 | 39.2 | \$2. 27 |  |  |  | \$80. 60 | 41.2 | \$1.96 |
| 1956: Average | 80.94 | 43.3 | 1.87 | 90.81 | 41.0 | 2.21 | 91.73 | 38.9 | 2. 36 | \$90.81 | 40.3 | \$2. 25 | 84.62 | 41.6 | 2. 03 |
| 1956: December <br> 1957: January <br> February <br> March <br> April $\qquad$ <br> May $\qquad$ <br> June <br> July. <br> August $\qquad$ <br> September. <br> October <br> November $\qquad$ | 80.30 | 41.5 | 1. 93 | 95. 70 | 41.7 | 2. 29 | 98.77 | 40.5 | 2. 44 | 94.61 | 40.4 | 2. 34 | 88.69 | 42.2 | 2. 10 |
|  | 80.65 | 41.4 | 1. 95 | 93.65 | 40. 9 | 2. 29 | 95.81 | 39.7 | 2. 41 | 95. 40 | 40. 3 | 2. 37 | 87. 01 | 41.3 | 2.11 |
|  | 84.70 | 43.0 | 1.97 | 93. 38 | 40. 8 | 2. 29 | 95.84 | 39.6 | 2. 42 | 93.11 | 39.5 | 2. 36 | 86. 99 | 41.2 | 2. 11 |
|  | 79. 83 | 41.6 | 1. 92 | 92. 26 | 40.5 | 2. 28 | 92. 33 | 38.5 | 2. 40 | 91.79 | 39.1 | 2. 35 | 86. 48 | 41.0 | 2. 11 |
|  | 78.53 | 41.7 | 1. 88 | 91. 30 | 40.0 | 2.28 | 95. 22 | 39.5 | 2.41 | 89.66 | 38.4 | 2. 33 | 85. 52 | 40.4 | 2.12 |
|  | 84. 60 | 43.8 | 1.93 | 91.59 | 40.0 | 2. 29 | 97.42 | 39.8 | 2.45 | ${ }_{92 .} 27$ | 37.8 | 2.36 | 85. 55 | 40.4 | 2. 12 |
|  | 87.42 | 45.6 | 1.92 | 93. 98 | 40.2 | 2. 34 | 100. 44 | 40.5 | 2.48 | 90.35 | 39.8 38.1 | 2.37 | 84.70 | 39.9 39.5 | 2. 14 |
|  | 82.94 | 42.6 | 1.95 | 93.31 | 40.0 | 2.33 | 97.98 | 39.4 | 2.49 | 93.90 | 39.1 | 2.40 | 85.82 | 40.1 | 2. 14 |
|  | 81.73 | 41.9 | 1.95 | 95. 44 | 40.4 | 2. 36 | 99. 64 | 39.8 | 2. 50 | 94.94 | 39.1 | 2. 43 | 86.30 | 40.2 | 2.15 |
|  | 83.42 | 41.4 | 2.01 | 95. 30 | 40.2 | 2. 37 | 98.67 | 38.6 | 2.56 | 90.95 | 37.8 | 2.41 | 86.50 | 40.1 | 2.16 |
|  | 80.77 | 39.5 | 2.04 | 94.14 | 39.6 | 2. 38 | 97. 66 | 38.7 | 2. 52 | 90.20 | 37.4 | 2.41 | 86.50 | 40.0 | 2.16 |
|  | 80.89 | 40.5 | 2.00 | 92.94 | 39.4 | 2. 36 | 96.77 | 38.6 | 2. 51 | 91.80 | 37.9 | 2. 42 | 87.04 | 40.2 | 2.17 |
|  | Ohio-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cleveland |  |  | Columbus |  |  | Dayton |  |  | Toledo |  |  | Youngstown |  |  |
| 1955: Average | \$90. 37 | 41.7 | \$2. 17 |  |  |  | \$94. 26 | 42.1 | \$2. 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956: Average | 95.13 | 41.7 | 2. 28 | \$85. 03 | 40.7 | \$2. 09 | 97.14 | 41.3 | 2.35 | \$92.04 | 40.1 | \$2. 30 | \$101. 19 | 40.8 | \$2.48 |
| 1956: Decembe | 100.33 | 42.5 | 2.36 | 88. 20 | 40.9 | 2.16 | 101.17 | 41.7 | 2. 43 | 96. 70 | 40.7 | 2.38 | 107. 76 | 41.7 | 2. 58 |
|  | 97.24 | 41.5 | 2. 34 | 86. 28 | 40.2 | 2. 15 | 99. 21 | 40.9 | 2. 43 | 91.14 | 38.7 | 2.36 | 108. 58 | 42.0 | 2. 59 |
|  | 97.48 | 41.5 | 2.35 | 87.34 | 40.5 | 2. 16 | 98. 91 | 40.8 | 2. 42 | 92.76 | 39.4 | 2.35 | 105. 28 | 40.8 | 2. 58 |
|  | 95. 69 | 41.0 | 2. 33 | 88. 82 | 40.9 | 2. 17 | 98. 65 | 40.7 | 2. 42 | 93.46 | 39.6 | 2. 36 | 104. 74 | 40.6 | 2. 58 |
|  | 95. 54 | 40. 8 | 2. 34 | 86.95 | 40.1 | 2.17 | 94.93 | 39.0 | 2.43 | 94.98 | 39.7 | 2.39 | 103. 44 | 40.2 | 2. 57 |
|  | 95.61 | 40.8 | 2. 34 | 87.42 | 40.3 | 2. 17 | 96.02 | 39.3 | 2.44 | 94.32 | 39.7 | 2.38 | 99. 26 | 38.7 | 2. 56 |
|  | 95.35 | 40.3 | 2. 37 | 88.75 | 40.6 | 2. 19 | 100. 01 | 40. 2 | 2. 49 | 96.49 | 40. 4 | 2. 39 | 102. 18 | 39.0 | 2. 62 |
|  | 97.57 | 40.9 | 2. 39 | 90.49 | 41.2 | 2. 20 | 101.47 | 40.6 | 2. 50 | 95.13 | 39.4 | 2.41 | 108. 62 | 41.1 | 2. 64 |
|  | 96. 65 | 40.5 | 2. 39 | 90.12 | 40.9 | 2. 20 | 100. 39 | 40.5 | 2. 48 | 96. 58 | 39.8 | 2.43 | 104. 24 | 39.1 | 2. 67 |
|  | 98.05 | 40.6 | 2. 42 | 93. 37 | 41.8 | 2. 23 | 101. 35 | 40. 4 | 2. 51 | 99.63 | 40.7 | 2. 45 | 109. 51 | 40.2 | 2. 72 |
|  | 99.87 | 40.9 | 2. 44 | 93. 52 | 41.4 | 2. 26 | 101. 14 | 40. 2 | 2. 52 | 100. 26 | 40.6 | 2.47 | 104. 81 | 38.8 | 2. 70 |
|  | 98. 98 | 40.6 | 2. 44 | 91.87 | 40.6 | 2. 26 | 100. 57 | 39.9 | 2. 52 | 98.25 | 39.8 | 2.47 | 101.48 | 37.7 | 2. 69 |
|  | 94. 30 | 39.4 | 2.39 | 90.75 | 40.5 | 2.24 | 100.05 | 39.9 | 2.51 | 97.08 | 39.8 | 2.44 | 100.63 | 37.2 | 2. 71 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ${ }^{1 .}$-Continued

| Year and month |  | Oklahoms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oregon |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | State |  |  | Oklahoma City |  |  | Tulsa |  |  | State |  |  | Portland |  |  |
|  |  | A vg . wkly. ings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earn- | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earn- ings | Avg. <br> wkly. <br> earn- <br> ings | Avg. <br> wkly. <br> 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 |
| 1955: | A verage A verage | $\$ 73.87$ 78.66 | 41.5 41.4 | $\$ 1.78$ 1.90 | $\$ 70.47$ 74.98 | 42.2 42.6 | \$1.67 1.76 | $\$ 81.54$ 85.07 | 41.6 40.9 | $\$ 1.96$ 2.08 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 88.25 \\ 89.98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.1 \\ & 38.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2.26 \\ 2.31 \end{array}$ | $\$ 82.00$ 86.07 | 38.9 39.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2.11 \\ 2.21 \end{array}$ |
| 1956: December <br> 1957: January <br> February <br> March <br> April <br> May $\qquad$ <br> June $\qquad$ <br> July <br> August <br> September <br> October <br> November <br> December |  | 81.09 | 41.8 | 1.94 | 77.35 | 42.5 | 1.82 | 88.60 | 41.4 | 2.14 | 87.10 | 38.0 | 2. 29 | 87.49 | 38.9 | 2.25 |
|  |  | 80.54 | 41.3 | 1.95 | 76.50 | 42.5 | 1.80 | 89. 03 | 41.8 | 2.13 | 87.25 | 38.0 | 2.30 | 84.52 | 37.9 | 2. 23 |
|  |  | 80.12 | 41.3 | 1.94 | 75.96 | 42.2 | 1.80 | 89.86 | 41.6 | 2.16 | 87.48 | 38.1 | 2. 29 | 84.88 | 38.2 | 2.22 |
|  |  | 78.38 | 40.4 | 1.94 | 76.08 | 41.8 | 1.82 | 87.51 | 40.7 | 2.15 | 86.75 | 37.8 | 2.30 | 85.23 | 38.1 | 2.24 |
|  |  | 78.98 | 40.5 | 1.95 | 76.86 | 42.0 | 1.83 | 88.51 | 40.6 | 2.18 | 88.43 | 38.0 | 2.33 | 84.22 | 37.2 | 2.26 |
|  |  | 78.60 | 40.1 | 1.96 | 77.10 | 41.9 | 1.84 | 86.62 | 40.1 | 2.16 | 92.71 | 39.2 | 2.37 | 88.55 | 38.5 | 2. 30 |
|  |  | 80.98 | 40.9 | 1.98 | 79.85 | 42.7 | 1.87 | 87.60 | 40.0 | 2.19 | 92.04 | 39.4 | 2.34 | 88.34 | 38.9 | 2.27 |
|  |  | 81.39 | 40.9 | 1.99 | 78.54 | 42.0 | 1.87 | 87.85 | 40.3 | 2.18 | 87.85 | 37.8 | 2.32 | 87.02 | 37.9 | 2.30 |
|  |  | 81.80 | 40.9 | 2.00 | 79.71 | 42.4 | 1.88 | 88.22 | 40.1 | 2. 20 | 90. 48 | 39.1 | 2. 31 | 88.55 | 38.5 | 2. 30 |
|  |  | 83.02 | 41.1 | 2.02 | 79.80 | 42.0 | 1.90 | 89.47 | 40.3 | 2. 22 | 85.35 | 36.9 | 2. 31 | 86.94 | 38.1 | 2. 28 |
|  |  | 80.80 | 40.4 | 2.00 | 79.42 | 41.8 | 1. 90 | 87.47 | 39.4 | 2. 22 | 89.66 | 38.3 | 2. 34 | 86. 44 | 37.6 | 2. 30 |
|  |  | 79.40 | 39.7 | 2.00 | 78.66 | 41.4 | 1.90 | 87.64 | 39.3 | 2.23 | 89.63 | 37.9 | 2. 37 | 85.74 | 37.1 | 2.31 |
|  |  | 81.20 | 40.2 | 2.02 | 77.38 | 41.6 | 1.86 | 89.33 | 39.7 | 2.25 | 91.50 | 38.3 | 2.39 | 88.58 | 38.0 | 2.33 |
|  |  | Pennsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | State |  |  | Allentown-BethlehemEaston |  |  | Erie |  |  | Harrisburg |  |  | Lancaster |  |  |
| 1955: | Averag | \$75. 20 | 40.0 | \$1.88 | \$71. 59 | 38.8 | \$1.85 | \$80. 62 | 41.6 | \$1.94 | \$65. 93 | 39.2 | \$1.68 | \$66. 91 | 41.2 | \$1. 62 |
| 1956: | Average | 80.20 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 78.41 | 39.4 | 1.99 | 86.51 | 42.2 | 2.05 | 72.47 | 39.6 | 1.83 | 70.35 | 40.9 | 1.72 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1956: } \\ & \text { 1957: } \end{aligned}$ | December | 84.03 | 40.4 | 2. 08 | 83.79 | 39.9 | 2. 10 | 89.67 <br> 89.03 | 42.1 | 2.13 2.13 | 75.24 75.26 | 39.6 39.2 | 1.90 1.92 | 72.39 70.62 | 40.9 39.9 | 1.77 1.77 |
|  | January | 84.84 | 40.4 | 2.10 | 84.53 79.99 | 39.5 39.0 | 2. 2.14 | 89.03 87.97 | 41.8 | 2.13 | 74.24 | 39.7 39.7 | 1.87 | 72.45 | 40.7 | 1.78 |
|  | Februar | 83.20 83.60 | 40.0 40.0 | 2.09 | 78.99 80.17 | 39.3 39.3 | 2.04 | 88.17 | 41.2 | 2.14 | 74.84 | 39.6 | 1.89 | 72.80 | 40.9 | 1.78 |
|  | April. | 82.97 | 39.7 | 2.09 | 83. 56 | 40.4 | 2.07 | 86.69 | 40.7 | 2.13 | 78.34 | 40.8 | 1.92 | 72.62 | 40.8 | 1.78 |
|  | May | 82.37 | 39.6 | 2.08 | 83.56 | 40.0 | 2.07 | 87.33 | 41.0 | 2.13 | 75.65 | 39.4 | 1.92 | 71.91 | 40.4 | 1.78 |
|  | June | 83.18 | 39.8 | 2.09 | 79.13 | 38.6 | 2.05 | 87.54 | 41.1 | 2.13 | 75.83 | 39.7 | 1.91 | 71.91 | 40.4 | 1.78 |
|  | July | 83.98 | 39.8 | 2.11 | 78. 07 | 37.9 | 2.06 | 86.80 | 40.0 | 2.17 | 77.81 | 39.9 | 1.95 | 71. 20 | 40.0 | 1.78 |
|  | August | 83. 56 | 39. 6 | 2.11 | 82.53 | 39.3 | 2. 10 | 88.56 | 41.0 | 2.16 | 78.00 | 40.0 | 1.95 | 71. 33 | 40.3 | 1.77 |
|  | Septemb | 84.14 | 39.5 | 2.13 | 82.14 | 39.3 | 2. 09 | 90.69 | 41.6 | 2.18 | 76.63 | 39.5 | 1.94 | 73.62 | 40.9 | 1.80 |
|  | October | 82. 29 | 39.0 | 2. 11 | 79. 21 | 37.9 | 2. 09 | 87.67 | 40.4 | ${ }_{2}^{2.17}$ | 75.46 | 39.1 | 1.93 | 73. 62 | 40.9 | 1.80 |
|  | Novemb | 82.86 | 38.9 38.5 | 2.13 <br> 2.13 | 80.01 78.58 | 38.6 | 2.10 2.09 | 87.20 86.51 | 40.0 39.5 | 2.18 2.19 | 73.14 <br> 70.68 | 38.7 <br> 37.2 | 1.89 <br> 1.90 | 74.48 72.40 | 40.7 <br> 40.0 | 1.83 <br> 1.81 |
|  |  | Pennsylvania-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Philadelphia |  |  | Pittsburgh |  |  | Reading |  |  | Scranton |  |  | Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton |  |  |
| 1955: | Average | \$78. 15 | 40.2 | \$1. 94 | \$89. 99 | 40.5 | \$2. 22 | \$68. 36 | 39.7 | \$1.72 | \$55. 57 | 38.3 | \$1. 45 | \$52.03 | 37.7 | \$1.38 |
| 1956: | Average | 83.22 | 40.4 | 2.06 | 95.99 | 40.5 | 2.37 | 72.94 | 40.3 | 1.81 | 60.14 | 38.8 | 1.55 | 55. 58 | 37.3 | 1. 49 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1956: } \\ & \text { 1957: } \end{aligned}$ | December | 85.86 | 40.5 | 2.12 | 101.02 | 40.9 | 2. 47 | 73.60 | 40.0 | 1.84 | 62.25 | 39.4 | 1.58 | 57.30 | 37.7 | 1. 52 |
|  | January | 85.20 | 40.0 | 2.13 | 100.85 | 40.5 | 2. 49 | 74.00 | 40.0 | 1.85 | 61.85 | 38.9 | 1. 59 | 57.99 | 37.9 | 1. 53 |
|  | February | 85.03 | 40.3 | 2.11 | 100. 19 | 40.4 | 2.48 | 74.19 | 40. 1 | 1.85 | 62.81 | 39.5 | 1. 59 | 57. 99 | 37.9 | 1. 53 |
|  | March | 84.80 | 40.0 | 2.12 | 99.94 | 40.3 | 2.48 | 73.82 | 39.9 | 1.85 | 61.46 | 38.9 | 1. 58 | 58.59 | 37.8 | 1. 55 |
|  | April. | 84.74 | 39.6 | 2.14 | 100.75 | 40.3 | 2.50 | 73.28 | 39. 4 | 1.86 | 61. 50 | 38.2 | 1. 61 | 57.04 | 36.8 | 1. 55 |
|  | May. | 85.39 | 39.9 | 2.14 | 98.95 | 39.9 | 2.48 | 74.24 | 39.7 | 1. 87 | 61.44 | 38.4 | 1.60 | 57. 13 | 37.1 | 1. 54 |
|  | June | 86.00 | 40.0 | 2.15 | 101. 05 | 40.1 | 2.52 | 74.21 | 39.9 | 1.86 | 61.66 | 38.3 | 1.61 | 58.13 | 37.5 | 1. 55 |
|  | July. | 85.97 | 39.8 | 2.16 | 102. 11 | 40.2 | 2.54 | 72. 89 | 39.4 | 1.85 | 61.50 | 38.2 | 1.61 | 59. 09 | 37.4 | 1. 58 |
|  | August | 86.18 | 39.9 39 | 2. 16 | 102. 54 | 39.9 39.9 | 2.57 2.60 | 73. 47 74.61 | 39.5 39.9 | 1.86 <br> 1.87 <br> 1 | 61.28 | 38.3 37.6 | 1.60 | 58. 44 57. | 37.7 36.9 | 1. 55 |
|  | Septembe | 86. 58 | 39.9 38.9 | 2.17 2.17 | 103.74 101.79 | 39.9 39.0 | 2.60 2.61 | 74. 61 <br> 73.84 | ${ }_{39} \mathbf{7 9} 7$ | 1.86 | 61.34 | 38.1 38.1 | 1.61 | 56.52 | 36.7 36.7 | 1.54 |
|  | November | 86.43 86.33 | 39.6 | 2.18 | 101. 79 | 39.0 | 2.61 | 75.36 | 40.3 | 1.87 | 61.50 | 38.2 | 1.61 | 56.94 | 36.5 | 1. 56 |
|  | December. | 86.72 | 39.6 | 2.19 | 100. 75 | 38.6 | 2.61 | 71.98 | 38.7 | 1.86 | 60.91 | 37.6 | 1.62 | 55.80 | 36.0 | 1.55 |
|  |  | Pennsylvania-Con. |  |  | Rhode Island |  |  |  |  |  | South Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | York |  |  | State |  |  | Providence |  |  | State |  |  | Charleston |  |  |
| 1955: | Average | \$65. 15 | 40.9 | \$1. 59 |  |  | \$1. 55 | \$63. 33 | 40.6 | \$1. 56 | \$53.30 | 41.0 | \$1.30 | \$56. 56 | 40.4 | \$1. 40 |
| 1956: | Average. | 68.88 | 41.0 | 1.68 | 66.00 | 39.7 | 1.66 | 66.17 | 40.1 | 1. 65 | 55. 61 | 40.3 | 1.38 | 60, 95 | 40.1 | 1. 52 |
| 1956: Decembe |  | 72.04 | 41.4 | 1.74 | 68.51 | 40.3 | 1. 70 | 68.85 | 40.5 | 1. 70 | 58. 49 | 40.9 | 1.43 | 62.80 | 40.0 | 1.57 |
|  |  | 70.41 | 40.7 | 1.73 | 65. 58 | 38.9 | 1. 68 | 66. 92 | 39.6 | 1.69 | 57. 63 | 40.3 | 1. 43 | 60.68 | 38.9 | 1. 56 |
|  |  | 70.41 | 40.7 | 1. 73 | 67.04 | 39.3 | 1. 71 | 67. 32 | 39.6 | 1. 70 | 57. 31 | 39.8 | 1.44 | 61.07 | 39.4 | 1. 55 |
|  |  | 70.12 | 40.3 | 1. 74 | 67.16 | 39. 1 | 1. 72 | 68.23 | 39.9 | 1. 71 | 56. 59 | 39.3 39 | 1.44 | 63.92 64.24 | 40.2 39.9 | 1. 1.61 |
|  |  | 68.85 | 39.8 | 1. 73 | 66. 63 | 39.1 | 1. 70 | 68. 06 | 39.8 | 1.71 | 56. 59 | 39.3 39.0 | 1.44 | 64.24 65.04 | 39.9 40.4 | 1. 1.61 |
|  |  | 70.24 | 40.6 | 1.73 | 67.26 | 39.4 | 1. 71 | 67. 66 | 39.8 40.0 | 1.70 1.72 | 55.77 56.45 | 39.0 39.2 | 1.43 1.44 | 65.41 | 40.4 39.5 | 1. 1.58 |
|  |  | 69. 03 | 39.7 40.1 | 1.73 1.71 | 68. 51 | 40.0 39.2 | 1.71 1.72 | 68.80 | 40.0 39.5 | 1.72 | 56.45 56.16 | 39.2 39.0 | 1.44 | 66.91 | 40.8 | 1.64 |
|  |  | 68.57 70.52 | 40.1 41.0 | 1.71 1.72 | 67.51 66.11 | 39.2 38.4 | 1.72 | 67.55 67.64 | 39.5 39.1 | 1.73 | 56.06 | 39.2 | 1. 43 | 68.47 | 41.0 | 1.67 |
|  |  | 70.58 | 40.8 | 1.73 | 67.91 | 39.5 | 1. 72 | 68.80 | 40.0 | 1. 72 | 56. 88 | 39.5 | 1. 44 | 66.74 | 41.2 | 1. 62 |
|  |  | 72.09 | 40.5 | 1.78 | 68.87 | 39.6 | 1. 74 | 69.08 | 39.7 | 1. 74 | 56.59 | 39.3 | 1. 44 | 65.27 | 39.8 | 1. 64 |
|  |  | 72. 45 | 40.7 | 1.78 | 67.05 | 37.7 | 1. 78 | 67. 79 | 38.3 | 1.77 | 56.98 | 39.3 39 | 1.45 | 66.13 | 39.6 40 | 1. 67 |
|  |  | 71. 78 | 40.1 | 1. 79 | 68.54 | 39.1 | 1.75 | 69. 77 | 40.1 | 1.74 | 57.17 | 39.7 | 1.44 | 69.08 | 40.4 | 1.71 |

[^52]Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ${ }^{1}$-Continued

| Year and month | South Dakota |  |  |  |  |  | Tennessee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | State |  |  | Sioux Falls |  |  | State |  |  | Cbattanooga |  |  | Knoxville |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { wkly. } \\ & \text { earn- } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Avg. }}{\text { wkly. }}$ hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { hrly. } \\ & \text { earn- } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { wkg. } \\ & \text { earn- } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | Avg. hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { hrly. } \\ & \text { earn- } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { wkly. } \\ & \text { earn. } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\mathrm{wkg}}^{\mathrm{Avg}}$. hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { hrly, } \\ & \text { earg- } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { wkly. } \\ & \text { earr- } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | Avg. hours | Avg. Ary. ings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \text { wkly. } \\ & \text { eang. } \\ & \text { ings. } \end{aligned}$ | Avg. hours | Avg. earn. ings |
| 1955: A verage <br> 1956: A verage | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 72.49 \\ & 76.64 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45.3 \\ 44.8 \end{array}$ | $\$ 1.60$ 1.71 | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 80.55 \\ 84.59 \\ 85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.9 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.68 \\ 1.79 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 60.64 \\ 63.20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.7 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1.49$ <br> 1.58 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 62.37 \\ & 65.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.5 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1.54 \\ 1.63 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 69.20 \\ 73.66 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 39.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.73 \\ 1.86 \end{array}$ |
| 1956: December $\qquad$ <br> 1957: January $\qquad$ <br> February <br> April <br> May $\qquad$ <br> June. <br> July.. $\qquad$ <br> August <br> September <br> November <br> December $\qquad$ | 81.17 | 44.8 | 1.81 | 95. 67 | 49.5 | 1.93 | 65.60 | 40.0 | 1.64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 81. 38 | 45.1 | 1. 80 | 89.09 | 47.7 | 1.87 | 65.11 | 39.7 | 1.64 | 67.15 | 39.5 | 1.70 | 76.24 76.63 | 39.5 39.5 | 1.93 |
|  | 77.76 | 43.0 | 1.81 | 84. 10 | 44.6 | 1. 89 | 65.11 | 39.7 | 1.64 | 67.83 | 39.9 | 1.70 | 77. 22 | 39.2 | 1. 97 |
|  | 76.62 73.75 | 42.6 41.6 | 1. 80 | 83. 52 | 44.1 | 1.89 | 65.67 | 39.8 | 1.65 | 68.97 | 40.1 | 1.72 | 77. 42 | 39.5 | 1.96 |
|  | ${ }^{73} \mathbf{7 5}$ | 41.3 44 | 1. 81 | 78.93 | 41.9 | 1.88 | 65.34 | 39.6 | 1.65 | 69.14 | 40.2 | 1.72 | 77. 22 | 39.4 | 1. 96 |
|  | ${ }_{80}^{80} 16$ | 44.8 | 1. 79 | 89.09 | 47.1 | 1. 89 | 65. 34 | 39.6 | 1.65 | 68. 23 | 39.9 | 1.71 | 77. 03 | 39.3 | 1. 96 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}80.20 \\ 80.05 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44.9 45.1 | 1.79 | 87.43 86.72 | 46.1 | 1. 90 | 65. 76 | 40.1 | 1.64 | 68.17 | 40. 1 | 1. 70 | 77. 22 | 39.2 | 1.97 |
|  | ${ }_{78.77}^{80.05}$ | ${ }_{43.8}^{45.1}$ | 1.77 | 86.72 85.06 | 45.8 44.3 | 1. 1.82 | 66.33 65.93 | 40.2 40.2 | 1. 1.65 | 68.23 69.43 | 39.9 40 | 1.71 | 77.42 | 39.1 | 1. 98 |
|  | 78.97 | 42.3 | 1.87 | 87. 27 | 44.1 | 1.98 | 66.80 | 40.0 | 1.67 | 69.32 | ${ }_{40}{ }_{4} 3$ | 1.72 | 79. 39 | 39.6 39.3 | 2. 02 |
|  | 84. 50 | 45.4 | 1. 86 | ${ }^{93.12}$ | 47.2 | 1. 97 | 66. 97 | 40.1 | 1. 67 | 70. 18 | 40.1 | 1.75 | 79.39 | ${ }_{39} 3$ | 2.02 |
|  | 83.71 82.40 | 44.9 43.6 | 1. 1.86 | ${ }_{90}^{93 .} 71$ | 46.9 45.6 | 1. 1.99 | 66. 25 66.59 | 39.2 39.4 | 1. 1.69 | 69.52 70.80 | 39.5 40.0 | 1. 76 | 78.92 79.95 | 38.5 | 2.05 |
|  | Tennessee-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Memphis |  |  | Nashville |  |  | State |  |  | Dallas |  |  | Fort Worth |  |  |
| 1955: Average | \$69.01 | 42.6 | \$1. 62 | \$62.02 | 40.8 | \$1. 52 | \$75. 78 | 42.1 | \$1.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956: Average |  | 41.1 | 1.72 | 65.37 | 40.6 | 1. 61 | 80. 32 | 41.4 | 1. 94 | \$75. 58 | 41.3 | \$1.83 | \$89. 67 | 42.1 | \$2.13 |
| 1956: Decem | 72.98 71.02 | 41.0 39.9 | 1.78 | ${ }_{66.82}^{66}$ | 40. 5 | 1.65 | 84.00 | 42.0 | 2.00 | 79.76 | 42.2 | 1.89 | 97.01 | 43.5 |  |
|  | ${ }_{72.00}^{71.02}$ | 40.0 | 1. 80 | 66. 40 | 40.0 | 1.65 | 83. 97 | ${ }_{41}^{41.6}$ | 2.00 | 79.76 | ${ }_{41}^{42.2}$ | 1.89 | 91. 32 | 41.7 | 2. 19 |
|  | ${ }^{72.54}$ | 40.3 | 1.80 | 67.13 | 40.2 | 1.67 | 82.81 | ${ }_{41.2}^{41.4}$ | 2.01 | 78.02 | ${ }_{41.5}^{41.5}$ | 1.88 | 88.91 | 40.8 40.6 | 2.17 2.19 |
|  | ${ }_{7}^{72} 36$ | 40.2 | 1.80 | 66. 63 | 39. 9 | 1.67 | 82.82 | 41.0 | 2.02 | 77. 27 | 41.1 | 1.88 | 89.13 | 40.7 | 2.19 |
|  | 72. 36 | 40. 2 | 1.80 | 66. 30 | 39.7 | 1. 67 | 82.01 | 40.6 | 2.02 | 76.54 | 40.5 | 1.89 | 88. 66 | 40.3 | 2. 20 |
|  | ${ }_{73.57}^{72.58}$ | 40.1 | 1.81 | 67. 03 | 39.9 | 1. 68 | 85. 28 | 41.6 | 2.05 | 77. 93 | 40.8 | 1. 91 | 94.75 | 42.3 | 2.24 |
|  | 71.38 | 40.2 40.1 | 1.83 | 67. ${ }^{64}$ 67 | 40.2 40.1 | 1.68 1.69 | 86.11 85.28 | 41.4 | - ${ }_{2}^{2.08}$ | 76.89 <br> 77 <br> 804 | ${ }_{41}^{40} 9$ | 1.88 | 92. 51 | 41. 3 | 2. 24 |
|  | 75. 21 | 41.1 | 1.83 | 67. 32 | 39.6 | 1.70 | ${ }_{86.53}$ | 41.8 | 2.07 | 78.09 | 41.1 | 1.90 | 94. 28 | ${ }_{41.9}^{42.1}$ | 2. 26 |
|  | 74.30 | 40.6 | 1.83 | 68.23 | 39.9 | 1.71 | 84. 25 | 40.7 | 2.07 | 77. 16 | ${ }_{40.4}^{41}$ | 1.91 | ${ }_{93.02}$ | 41.9 40.8 | 2.28 |
|  | 76. 52 | 40.7 | 1.88 | 68. 28 | 39.7 | 1. 72 | 84.65 | 40.5 | 2.09 | 77.18 | 40.2 | 1.92 | 95.65 | 40.7 | ${ }_{2.35}$ |
|  |  | 40.2 | 1.87 | 69.20 | 40.0 | 1.73 | 86.11 | 41.2 | 2.09 | 78.91 | 41.1 | 1.92 | 95.06 | 40.8 | 2. 33 |
|  | Texas-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Utah |  |  |  |  |  | Vermont |  |  |
|  | Houston |  |  | San Antonio |  |  | State |  |  | Salt Lake City |  |  | State |  |  |
| 1955: A Average |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$77. 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$91. 53 | 41.8 | \$2. 19 | \$58.46 | 40.6 | \$1.44 | 83.01 | 40.1 | ${ }_{2} 8.07$ | 83.23 | 40.8 41.0 | ${ }_{2.03}{ }^{1.90}$ | ${ }_{67.36}{ }^{63}$. | ${ }_{42.1}^{42.1}$ | $\$ 1.51$ 1.60 |
| 1956: Decemb1957: JanauryFebranMarchAprch.May.-.Jun-.Jul.-.JulyAugustSeptembOctoberNovembDecemb |  | 42.4 |  |  | 40.9 |  | 87.91 | 40.7 | 2.16 | 84.66 | 40.7 |  | 69. 25 | 42.1 |  |
|  | 93.63 | 41.8 | 2.24 | 60.38 | 40.8 | 1.48 | 88.22 | 40.1 | 2.20 | 85.90 | 41.1 | 2.09 | 67. 63 | 41.2 | 1.64 |
|  | 92. 29 | ${ }_{41.2}$ | 2.24 | 60.09 | 40.6 | 1.48 | 88.98 | 39.9 | 2.23 | 84.44 | 40.4 | 2. 09 | 68.44 | 41.4 | 1.65 |
|  | 92.93 | ${ }^{41.3}$ | 2.25 | 60.45 | 40.3 | 1.50 | 87. 52 | 39. 6 | 2.21 | 84.00 | 40.0 | 2. 10 | 68.14 | 41.2 | 1.66 |
|  | ${ }^{94.21}$ | 41.5 | 2. 27 | 60. 59 | 39.6 | 1. 53 | 89.44 | 39.4 | 2.27 | 86.05 | 40.4 | 2. 13 | 67.58 | 40.9 | 1.65 |
|  |  | 40.6 | 2. 28 | 60.40 | 40.0 | 1.51 | 88.93 | 39.7 | 2. 24 | 86.90 | 40.8 | 2. 13 | 67.88 | 40.7 | 1.67 |
|  | 97. 86 | ${ }_{4}^{42.0}$ | 2. 33 | ${ }^{60.79}$ | 40.8 | 1. 49 | 90.85 | 40.2 | 2. 26 | 88. 58 | 41.2 | 2.15 | 69.02 | 41.3 | 1. 67 |
|  | -98.36 |  | 2.37 | 62. 36 | 41.3 | 1. 51 | 89.44 | 41.6 | 2.15 | 84.40 | 40.0 | 2. 11 | 67.53 | 40.5 | 1.67 |
|  | 97.70 | 41.4 | ${ }_{2}^{2.36}$ | 63.88 | 41.7 | 1. 52 | 89.28 | 40.4 | 2.21 | 88.58 | 41.2 | 2.15 | 67.97 | 40.7 | 1. 67 |
|  | 10.46 | 42.1 | ${ }_{2}^{2.41}$ | 64.37 | 41.8 | 1.54 | 37. 82 | 40.1 | 2. 19 | 39.79 | 41.0 | 2. 19 | 68.36 | 41.1 | 1.67 |
|  | ${ }^{96.08}$ | 402 | 2.39 2.39 | 62. 33 | 41.1 39.7 | 1.54 <br> 1.57 | 84.67 85.63 | 37.8 38.4 | +2.24 ${ }_{2}^{2.23}$ | 85.14 85.97 | 39.6 39.8 | 2.15 ${ }_{2}^{2.16}$ | 68.21 66.41 | 40.8 394 | 1. 67 |
|  | 99. 22 | 41.0 | 2. 42 | 63.96 | 41.0 | 1.56 | -89.55 | 38.6 38.6 | 2. 32 | ${ }_{87.64}$ | 39.8 40.2 | ${ }_{2.18}$ | 6\%. 31 | 39.4 39.8 |  |
|  | Vermont-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Virginia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Burlington |  |  | Springfield |  |  | State |  |  | Norfolk-Portsmouth |  |  | Richmond |  |  |
| 1955: Ave | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 58.95 \\ 60.79 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.1 \\ & 40.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.47 \\ 1.48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 78.01 \\ 84.20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.1 \\ & 43.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.81 \\ & 1.94 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 59.30 \\ 61.81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.9 \\ & 40.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1.45 \\ 1.53 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 66.56 \\ 67.47 \end{gathered}$ | 41.6 40.4 | \$1.e0 | $\$ 65.19$ 68.47 | 41.0 41.0 | \$1.69 |
|  | 68.4464.1765.9564.8764.5764.2364.656467.4966.5166.2568.0469.0469.87 |  | 1.57 | 84.66 | 42.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 40.7 | 1.58 | 84.04 | 42.4 | 198 | 63.52 | 39.7 | 1. 60 | 69. 20 | 40.0 | 1.73 | 71. 10 | ${ }_{41.1}^{42.1}$ | 1.73 |
|  |  | 41.2 | ${ }_{1}^{1.60}$ | 83.48 | 42.1 | 1.98 | 63. 84 | 39. 9 | 1.60 | 69.37 | 40.1 | 1.73 | 70. 58 | 40.8 | 1.73 |
|  |  | 40. 8 | 1. 59 | 80.54 | 40.9 | 1.97 | 64.00 | 40.0 | 1.60 | ${ }^{7} 0.76$ | 40.9 | 1.73 | 69.77 | 40.1 | 1.74 |
|  |  | ${ }_{40}^{40.2}$ | 1.61 | ${ }^{78.83}$ | 40.2 | 1. 96 | 64. 64 | 40.4 | 1. 60 | 72. 49 | 41.9 | 1. 73 | 70.35 | 40.2 | 1.75 |
|  |  | ${ }_{39}{ }^{40.4}$ | ${ }^{1.61}$ | 80.22 | 40.1 | 2.00 | 64.40 | 40.0 | 1.61 | 69.03 | 39.9 | 1.73 | 72.92 | 41.2 | 1.77 |
|  |  | 39.9 | 1.62 | 76.23 | ${ }^{40.5}$ | ${ }^{\text {2. }}$. 00 | ${ }_{65}^{64.88}$ | 40.3 | 1.61 | 71.05 | 40.6 | 1.75 | 73.21 | 40.9 | 1. 79 |
|  |  | 40.2 | 1.68 | 76. 40 | 38.4 | 1.99 | 64.48 | 40.3 | 1.60 | 70.75 | 39.8 40.2 | 1.76 | 72. 22 | 41.8 40.8 | 1.78 |
|  |  | 49.5 | 1.64 | 77. 77 | 39. 1 | 1. 99 | 64. 30 | 40.0 | 1.62 | 71.33 | 40.3 | 1.77 | 71.51 | 40.4 | 1. 77 |
|  |  | 40.3 39.8 | 1.69 1.73 | 78. 38 78.06 | 39.2 38.6 | 2.00 2.03 | 64.88 64.87 | 40.3 39.8 | 1. 1.61 | 73.85 78.17 | 40.8 41.8 | 1.81 | 71.60 | 40.0 | 1. 78 |
|  |  | 40.0 | 1.75 | 78. 92 | 39.1 | 2.02 | 64.45 | 39, 3 | 1. 64 | 73.75 | 14.8 | 1.83 | ${ }_{73.71}^{74.52}$ | 40.5 40.5 | 1.84 |

Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ${ }^{1}$

| Year and month |  | Washington |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | West Virginia <br> State |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | State |  |  | Seattle |  |  | Spokane |  |  | Tacoma |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Avg. wkly. earn- | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earn- ings | Avg. wkly. ours | Avg. hrly. earn- |
| 1955: | A verage A verage | $\$ 84.68$ 88.77 | 39.1 39.1 | $\$ 2.17$ 2.27 | $\$ 82.20$ 86.87 | 38.6 38.9 | $\$ 2.13$ 2.23 | $\$ 87.62$ 91.82 | 40.7 39.9 | $\$ 2.16$ 2.30 | $\$ 82.23$ 84.89 | 38.9 38.3 | $\$ 2.12$ 2.22 | $\$ 75.45$ 80.18 | 39.5 39.5 | $\$ 1.91$ 2.03 |
| 1956: December <br> 1957: January <br> February <br> March <br> April $\qquad$ <br> May $\qquad$ <br> June $\qquad$ <br> July $\qquad$ <br> August <br> September <br> October <br> November $\qquad$ <br> December. $\qquad$ |  | 91.28 | 39.3 | 2.32 | 91.34 | 39.8 | 2.30 | 95.18 | 39.7 | 2, 40 | 88.21 | 39.3 | 2.24 | 82.37 | 39.6 | 2.08 |
|  |  | 90.45 | 38.9 | 2.32 | 92.32 | 39.9 | 2.32 | 94.47 | 39.6 | 2.39 | 87.97 | 38.4 | 2. 29 | 84.84 | 40.4 | 2.10 |
|  |  | 89.25 | 38.7 | 2.31 | 90.30 | 39.3 | 2.30 | 92.76 | 38.9 | 2.38 | 85. 52 | 38.0 | 2.25 | 80.50 | 38.7 | 2.08 |
|  |  | 91.28 | 39.0 | 2.34 | 92.41 | 39.9 | 2.32 | 90.94 | 38.1 | 2.39 | 85.58 | 37.7 | 2.27 | 82.55 | 39.5 | 2.09 |
|  |  | 91.90 | 39.2 | 2.34 | 91.70 | 39.6 | 2.32 | 93.23 | 38.9 | 2.40 | 88.73 | 38.4 | 2.31 | 81.69 | 38.9 | 2.10 |
|  |  | 89.82 | 38.6 | 2.33 | 86.16 | 37.6 | 2.29 | 93.68 | 38.7 | 2.42 | 88. 86 | 38.0 | 2.34 | 82.32 | 39.2 | 2.10 |
|  |  | 90.28 | 38.8 | 2.33 | 87.39 | 37.8 | 2.31 | 94. 52 | 39.5 | 2.39 | 89.97 | 39.2 | 2.29 | 81.90 | 39.0 | 2.10 |
|  |  | 89.39 | 38.4 | 2.33 | 88.13 | 38.0 | 2.32 | 94. 73 | 39.4 | 2.40 | 86.89 | 37.8 | 2. 30 | 84.71 | 39.4 | 2.15 |
|  |  | 91.34 | 39.0 | 2.34 | 89.19 | 38.6 | 2.31 | 96.79 | 38.9 | 2.48 | 88.07 | 38.5 | 2.29 | 84.67 | 39.2 | 2.16 |
|  |  | 88.02 | 37.8 | 2.33 | 88.02 | 37.9 | 2.32 | 98.61 | 39.1 | 2. 52 | 89. 28 | 38.5 | 2.32 | 84.67 | 39.2 | 2.16 |
|  |  | 89.17 | 38.2 | 2.33 | 88.78 | 38.1 | 2.33 | 94.83 | 38.7 | 2.45 | 86.79 | 37.5 | 2. 32 | 84.06 | 39.1 | 2.15 |
|  |  | 89.13 | 37.6 | 2.37 | 87.32 | 37.4 | 2.34 | 94. 69 | 38.3 | 2.47 | 86.45 | 37.3 | 2.32 | 83.37 | 38.6 | 2.16 |
|  |  | 92.64 | 38.8 | 2.39 | 91.87 | 38.9 | 2.36 | 93.96 | 38.0 | 2.48 | 89.90 | 38.4 | 2.34 | 83.49 | 38.3 | 2.18 |
|  |  | West Virginia-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | W isconsin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Charleston |  |  | Wheeling-Steubenville |  |  | State |  |  | Kenosha |  |  | La Crosse |  |  |
| 1955: | Average | \$93.09 | 40.3 | \$2. 31 |  |  |  | \$80. 61 | 42.0 | \$1.92 | \$87.90 | 41.2 | \$2. 13 | \$78. 92 | 40.0 | \$1.97 |
| 1956: | A verage | 97.85 | 40.6 | 2.41 | \$87. 24 | 38.6 | \$2.26 | 84.25 | 41.7 | 2.02 | 82.19 | 37.8 | 2.17 | 80.80 | 40.3 | 2.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1956: } \\ & 1957: \end{aligned}$ | December | 101.11 | 41.1 | 2.46 | 90.56 | 38.7 | 2.34 | 88.32 | 42.0 | 2.10 | 93. 94 | 41.4 | 2. 27 | 85.30 | 41.2 | 2.07 |
|  | January | 100.03 | 40.5 | 2.47 | 92.20 | 38.1 | 2.42 | 87.50 | 41.5 | 2.11 | 87.77 | 39.4 | 2. 23 | 85.12 | 40.6 | 2.09 |
|  | February | 98.95 | 39.9 | 2.48 | 88.97 | 37.7 | 2.36 | 86.33 | 41.1 | 2.10 | 88.09 | 39.7 | 2.22 | 85.22 | 40.7 | 2.10 |
|  | March | 99.14 | 40.3 | 2. 46 | 88.83 | 37.8 | 2.35 | 86.64 | 41.1 | 2.11 | 86.84 | 38.9 | 2.23 | 85.56 | 40.3 | 2.12 |
|  | April | 99. 63 | 40.5 | 2.46 | 89.86 | 38.4 | 2.34 | 85. 90 | 40.8 | 2.11 | 86.74 | 38.9 | 2.23 | 84.44 | 39.3 | 2.15 |
|  | May | 100.37 | 40.8 | 2.46 | 87.61 | 37.6 | 2.33 | 85.59 | 40.7 | 2.10 | 85, 41 | 38.4 | 2.23 | 84.81 | 39.5 | 2.15 |
|  | June. | 99.88 | 40.6 | 2.47 | 87.18 | 37.1 | 2.35 | 86.53 | 41.1 | 2.11 | 88.77 | 39.1 | 2.27 | 89.24 | 40.8 | 2.19 |
|  | July. | 102.34 | 41.1 | 2.49 | 91.14 | 36.9 | 2.47 | 85. 49 | 42.1 | 2.03 | 86.25 | 38.1 | 2.26 | 85.37 | 39.3 | 2.18 |
|  | August | 104.19 | 40.7 | 2. 56 |  | 37.8 |  | 84. 64 |  | 2.08 | 90.04 | 39.3 |  | 89. 20 | 40.4 |  |
|  | September | 104. 19 | 40.7 | 2. 56 | 93.12 | 37.7 | 2.47 | 85.50 | 40.9 | 2.09 | 89.41 | 38.8 | 2.31 | 88. 83 | 39.8 | 2.23 |
|  | October- | 104.23 | 40.4 | 2. 58 | 92.12 | 37.6 | 2.45 | 86. 02 | 40.4 | 2.13 | 90.55 | 39.1 | 2. 32 | 87.74 | 39.2 | 2. 24 |
|  | November | 104. 66 | 40.1 | 2.61 | 89.67 | 36.9 | 2.43 | 85.85 | 40.0 | 2.14 | 90.44 | 39, 1 | 2. 31 | 87.26 | 39.0 | 2.24 |
|  | December | 105.18 | 40.3 | 2.61 | 87.36 | 36.1 | 2. 42 | 87.34 | 40.5 | 2.15 | 91.44 | 39.4 | 2.32 | 86.21 | 38.6 | 2.24 |
|  |  | Wisconsin-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | W yoming |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Madison |  |  | Milwaukee |  |  | Racine |  |  | State |  |  | Casper |  |  |
| 1955: | Average | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 83.66 \\ 91.63 \end{array}$ | 40.3 | \$2.07 | 3\$87. 42 | 341.2 | $3 \$ 2.12$ | \$84. 55 | 41.2 | \$2.05 | \$83. 23 | 41.0 | \$2. 03 | \$99.80 | 40.9 | \$2. 44 |
| 1956: | Average |  | 41.2 | 2. 22 | 92.81 | 41.4 | 2. 24 | 85.77 | 40.4 | 2.12 | 89.73 | 40.6 | 2.21 | 106.52 | 40.5 | 2. 63 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1956: } \\ & \text { 1957: } \end{aligned}$ | December | $\begin{array}{r} 102.09 \\ 97.33 \\ 93.92 \\ 93.82 \\ 94.38 \\ 93.16 \\ 94.25 \\ 92.35 \\ 92.00 \\ 93.59 \\ 95.16 \\ 94.37 \\ 94.48 \end{array}$ | 43.3 | 2.36 | 96.19 | 41.6 | 2.31 | 87.72 | 40.3 | 2.18 | 91.12 | 41.8 | 2.18 | 104.02 | 39.4 | 2.64 |
|  | January |  | 41.4 | 2.35 | 95. 91 | 41.3 | 2.32 | 88.72 | 40.3 | 2.20 | 90.68 | 39.6 | 2.29 | 107. 87 | 40.4 | 2.67 |
|  | February |  | 40.6 | 2.31 | 94.39 | 40.8 | 2.31 | 88.28 | 40.0 | 2.21 | 90.29 | 39.6 | 2.28 | 102. 05 | 39.4 | 2. 59 |
|  | March |  | 40.5 | 2.32 | 94. 53 | 40.8 | 2.32 | 89.70 | 40.4 | 2.22 | 91.37 | 39.9 | 2. 29 | 102.70 | 39.5 | 2.60 |
|  | April |  | 41.0 | 2.30 | 93.88 | 40.5 | 2.32 | 89.62 | 40.2 | 2.23 | 91.98 | 40.7 | 2. 26 | 107. 45 | 40.7 | 2.64 |
|  | May |  | 40.3 | 2.31 | 93.65 | 40.3 | 2.32 | 88. 49 | 39.8 | 2.22 | 93.03 | 40.1 | 2.32 | 105. 34 | 39.6 | 2. 66 |
|  | June. |  | 40.8 | 2.31 | 94.87 | 40.7 | 2.33 | 88. 24 | 39.6 | 2.23 | 93.12 | 38.8 | 2. 40 | 115. 42 | 40.5 | 2.85 |
|  | July. |  | 40.9 | 2.26 | 94.95 | 40.8 | 2.33 | 87.14 | 39.3 | 2.22 | 90.52 | 39.7 | 2.28 | 119.56 | 42.7 | 2.80 |
|  | August |  | 39.8 | 2.31 | 95. 32 | 40.7 | 2.34 | 88.09 | 39.7 | 2.22 | 90.80 | 40.9 | 2.22 | 112.03 | 40.3 | 2.78 |
|  | September |  | 39.7 | 2.36 | 95.50 | 40.4 | 2.37 | 89, 96 | 40.0 | 2.25 | 94.09 | 39.7 | 2.37 | 117. 70 | 41.3 | 2.85 |
|  | October- |  | 40.0 | 2.38 | 93.13 | 39.4 | 2.36 | 89. 26 | 39.6 | 2.25 | 88.24 | 38.7 | 2.28 | 113.14 | 39.7 | 2.85 |
|  | November |  | 40.0 | 2.36 | 92. 56 | 39.5 | 2.35 | 90.44 | 39.8 | 2.27 | 93.90 | 40.3 | 2.33 | 115. 24 | 39.6 | 2.91 |
|  | December. |  | 39.8 | 2.37 | 93.80 | 39.9 | 2.35 | 89.58 | 39.7 | 2.25 | 98.95 | 41.4 | 2.39 | 121. 76 | 41.7 | 2.92 |

${ }^{1}$ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor
Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

## 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 | Transportstion | Medical care | Personal care | Reading and recreation | Other goods and services |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947: | Average- | 95.5 | 95.9 | 95.0 | 97.1 | 90.6 | 94.9 | 97.6 | 95. 5 | 96.1 |
| 1948: | Average | 102.8 | 104.1 | 101.7 | 103.5 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 101.3 | 100.4 | 100.5 |
| 1949: | Average | 101.8 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 99.4 | 108.5 | 104.1 | 101.1 | 104.1 | 103.4 |
| 1950: | Average | 102.8 | 101.2 | 106.1 | 98.1 | 111.3 | 106.0 | 101.1 | 103.4 | 105.2 |
| 1951: | Average | 111.0 | 112.6 | 112.4 | 106.9 | 118.4 | 111.1 | 110.5 | 106.5 | 109.7 |
| 1952: | Average | 113.5 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 105.8 | 126.2 | 117.2 | 111.8 | 107.0 | 115.4 |
| 1953: | Average | 114.4 | 112.8 | 117.7 | 104.8 | 129.7 | 121.3 | 112.8 | 108.0 | 118.2 |
| 1954: | Average. | 114.8 | 112.6 | 119.1 | 104.3 | 128.0 | 125.2 | 113.4 | 107.0 | 120.1 |
| 1955: | Average. | 114.5 | 110.9 | 120.0 | 103.7 | 126.4 | 128.0 | 115.3 | 106.6 | 1202 |
| 1956: | Average | 116.2 | 111.7 | 121.7 | 105.5 | 128.7 | 132.6 | 120.0 | 108.1 | 122.0 |
| 1953: | January | 113.9 | 113.1 | 116.4 | 104.6 | 129.3 | 118.4 | 112.4 | 107.8 | 115.9 |
|  | February | 113.4 | 1115 | 116. 6 | 104. 6 | 129.1 | 119.3 | 112.5 | 107.5 | 115.8 |
|  | March.-- | 113.6 | 111.7 | 116.8 | 104.7 | 129.3 | 119.5 | 112.4 | 107.7 | 117.5 |
|  | April.- | 113.7 | 111. 5 | 117.0 | 104. 6 | 129.4 | 120. 2 | 112.5 | 107.9 | 117.9 |
|  | May... | 114.0 | 112.1 | 117.1 | 104.7 | 129.4 | 120.7 | 112.8 | 108.0 | 118.0 |
|  |  | 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 | 118.6 |
|  | October--- | 115.4 | 113.6 | 118.7 | 105. 5 | 130.7 | 122.8 | 113. 2 | 108.6 | 119.7 |
|  | November. | 115.0 | 112.0 | 118. 9 | 105.5 | 130.1 128.9 | 123.3 | 113.4 | 108. 9 | 120.2 |
|  | December | 114.9 | 112.3 | 118.9 | 105.3 | 128.9 | 123.6 | 113.6 | 108.9 | 120.3 |
| 1954: | January | 115.2 | 113.1 | 118.8 | 104.9 | 130.5 | 123.7 | 113.7 | 108.7 | 120.3 |
|  | February | 115.0 | 112.6 | 118.9 | 104. 7 | 129.4 | 124. 1 | 113.9 | 108. 0 | 120.2 |
|  | March | 114.8 | 112.1 | 119.0 | 104.3 | 129.0 | 124.4 | 114.1 | 108.2 | 120.1 |
|  | April | 114.6 | 112.4 | 118.5 | 104.1 | 129.1 | 124. 9 | 112.8 | 106. 5 | 120.2 |
|  | May. | 115.0 | 113.3 | 118.9 | 104.2 | 129.1 | 125. 1 | 113.0 | 106.4 | 120.1 |
|  | June. | 115.1 | 113.8 | 118.9 | 104.2 | 128.9 | 125.1 | 112.7 | 106.4 | 120.1 |
|  | July. | 115.2 | 114.6 | 119.0 | 104.0 | 126. 7 | 125. 2 | 113.3 | 107.0 | 120.3 |
|  | August | 115.0 | 113.9 | 119.2 | 103.7 | 126.6 | 125. 5 | 113.4 | 106.6 | 120.2 |
|  | September | 114.7 | 112.4 | 119.5 | 104.3 | 122. 4 | 125.7 | 113.5 | 106. 5 | 120.1 |
|  | October. | 114.5 | 111.8 | 119.5 | 104.6 | 125.0 | 125.9 | 113.4 | 106. 9 | 120.1 |
|  | November | 114.6 | 111.1 | 119.5 | 104. 6 | 127.6 127.8 | 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 | 119.8 |
| 1955: | January | 114.3 | 110.6 | 119.6 | 103.3 | 127.6 | 126.5 | 113.7 | 108.9 | 119.9 |
|  | February | 114.3 | 110.8 | 119.6 | 103.4 | 127.4 | 126.8 | 113.5 | 106.4 | 119.8 |
|  | March. | 114.3 | 110.8 | 119.6 | 103.2 | 127.3 | 127.0 | 113.5 | 106. 6 | 119.8 |
|  | April | 114.2 | 111.2 | 119.5 | 103.1 | 125.3 | 127.3 | 113.7 | 106. 6 | 119.8 |
|  | May -- | 114.2 | 111.1 | 119.4 | 103.3 | 125.5 | 127.5 | 113.9 | 106.5 | 119.9 |
|  |  | 114.4 | 111.3 | 119.8 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 127.8 | 115. | 100.2 | 119.8 |
|  | July-- | 114.7 | 112.1 | 119.9 | 103.2 | 125.4. | 127.9 | 115.8 | 108.3 | 120.3 |
|  | August | 114.5 | 111.6 | 120.4 | 104.6 | 125.3 | 128.2 | 116.6 | 106.3 | 120.4 |
|  | Oeptember | 114.9 | 110.8 | 120.8 | 104.6 | 126.6 | 128.7 | 117.0 | 106.7 | 120.6 |
|  | November | 115.0 | 109.8 | 120.9 | 104.7 | 128. 5 | 129.8 | 117.5 | 106.3 | 120.6 |
|  | December-- | 114.7 | 108.5 | 120.8 | 104.7 | 127.3 | 130.2 | 117.9 | 106.8 | 120.6 |
| 1956: | January | 114.6 | 109.2 | 120.6 | 104.1 | 126.8 | 130.7 | 118.5 | 107.3 | 120.8 |
|  | February | 114.6 | 108.8 | 120.7 | 104.6 | 126. 9 | 130.9 | 118.9 | 107. 5 | 120.9 |
|  | March | 114.7 | 109.0 | 120.7 | 104.8 | 126.7 | 131.4 | 119.2 | 107.7 | 121.2 |
|  | April. | 114.9 | 109.6 | 120.8 | 104.8 | 122. 4 | 131.6 | 119.5 | 108. 2 | 121.4 |
|  | May . | 115.4 | 111.0 | 120.9 | 104.8 | 127.1 | 131.8 | 119.6 | 108. 2 | 121.5 |
|  | June. | 116.2 | 113.2 | 121.4 | 104.8 | 128.8 | 132.0 | 119.9 | 107.6 | 121.8 |
|  | July. | 117.0 | 114.8 | 121.8 | 105.3 | 127.7 | 132.7 | 120.1 | 107.7 | 122.2 |
|  | August | 116.8 | 113.1 | 122.2 | 105. 5 | 128.5 | 133.3 | 120.3 | 107.9 | 1221 |
|  | September. | 117.1 | 113.1 | 122.5 | 106. 5 | 128.6 | 134.0 | 120.5 | 108.4 | 122.7 |
|  | October- | 117.7 | 113.1 | 122.8 | 109.8 | 132.6 | 134.1 | 120.8 | 108. 5 | 123.0 |
|  | November. | 117.8 | 112.9 | 123. 0 | 107.0 | 133. 2 | 134.5 | 121.4 | 109.0 | 123.2 |
|  | December | 118.0 | 112.9 | 123. 5 | 107.0 | 133.1 | 134.7 | 121.8 | 109.3 | 123.3 |
| 1957 : | January | 118.2 | 112.8 | 123.8 | 106.4 | 133.6 | 135.3 | 122.1 | 109.9 | 123.8 |
|  | February | 138.7 | 113.6 | 124. 5 | 106.1 | 134. 4 | 135. 5 | 122.6 | 110.0 | 124.0 |
|  | March. | 118.9 | 113. 2 | 124.9 | 106.8 | 135. 1 | 136.4 | 122.9 | 110.5 | 124.2 |
|  | April | 119.3 | 113.8 | 125.2 | 106. 5 | 135.5 | 136. 9 | 123.3 | 111.8 | 124.2 |
|  | May | 119.6 | 114.6 | 125.3 | 106. 5 | 135.3 | 137.3 | 123.4 | 111.4 | 124.3 |
|  | June.- | 120.2 | 116. 2 | 125.5 | 100.6 | 135.3 | 137.9 | 124.2 | 111.8 | 124.6 |
|  | July.- | 120.8 | 117.4 | 125. 5 | 106.5 | 135.8 | 138.4 | 124.7 | 112.4 | 126.6 |
|  | August | 121.0 | 117.9 | 125.7 | 106. 6 | 135. 9 | 138.6 | 124.9 | 112.6 | 126.7 |
|  | September-- | 121.1 | 117.0 | 126.3 | 107.3 | 135.9 | 139.0 | 125.1 | 113.3 | 126.7 |
|  | October-...- | 121.1 | 116.4 | 126.6 | 107.7 | 135.8 | 139.7 | 126.2 | 113.4 | 126.8 |
|  | November | 121.6 | 116.0 | 126.8 | 107.9 | 140.0 | 140.3 | 126.7 | 114.4 | 126.8 |
|  | December | 121.6 | 118.1 | 127.0 | 107.6 | 138. 9 | 140.8 | 127.0 | 114.6 | 126.8 |
| 1958: | January | 122.3 | 118.2 | 127.1 | 106.9 | 138.7 | 141.7 | 127.8 | 116.6 | 127.0 |

[^53]Nowx: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Pcepariag Major BLS Statistical 8eries, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954)

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

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

| Group | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1956 | 1955 |
| Food ${ }^{3}$ | 118.2 | 116.1 | 116. 0 | 116.4 | 117.0 | 117.9 | 117.4 | 116. 2 | 114.6 | 113.8 | 113.2 | 113.6 | 112.8 | 111.7 |  |
| Food at home-a-.......- | 116.7 | 114.3 | 114. 1 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 116.6 | 116.1 | 114.7 | 113.0 130.4 | 112.1 | 111.4 129.8 | 112.0 | 111.1 | 110.2 125.6 | 109.7 123.9 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 132.5 | 131.8 | 131.6 | 131.4 | 131. 2 | 131.0 | 130.8 109.5 | 130.6 106.9 | 130.4 | 130.1 | 129.8 100.6 | 129.1 | 128.0 99.0 | 125.6 97.1 | 123.9 |
| Deairy products. | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 113.1 | 111.5 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 111.1 | 111. 2 | 108.7 | 105.9 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 121.9 | 113.9 | 114.6 | 114.5 | 114.8 | 121.3 | 126.9 | 126.8 | 122.5 | 118.7 | 116.1 | 116.5 | 116. 9 | 119.0 | 113.5 |
| Other foods at home ${ }^{3}$ | 113.1 | 114.9 | 115.6 | 116.2 | 115.0 | 113.8 | 111.7 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 111.5 |
| Housing ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 127.1 | 127.0 | 126.8 | 126.6 | 126.3 | 125.7 | 125. 5 | 125. 5 | 125.3 | 125.2 | 124.9 | 124.5 | 123.8 | 121.7 | 120.0 |
| Rent. | 136.8 | 136.7 | 136.3 | 136.0 | 135.7 | 135.4 | 135. 2 | 135. 0 | 134.7 | 134.5 | 134.4 | 134. 2 | 134. 2 | 132.7 | 130.3 |
| Gas and electricity | 115.7 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 113.8 | 113.7 | 113.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.3 | 111.8 | 110.7 |
| Solid fuels and fuel | 138.4 | 138.3 | 138.0 | 137.6 | 136.8 | 135.7 | 135.9 | 135. 3 | 135.4 | 138.1 | 139.2 | 139.3 | 138.9 | 130.7 | 125.2 |
| Housefurnishings. | 104.2 | 104.9 | 104. 5 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 104. 2 | 105.1 | 104. 9 | 105. 0 | 104. 0 | 103. 0 | 104.1 |
| Household operation | 129.7 | 129. 6 | 129.4 | 128.7 | 128.3 | 128.0 | 127.9 | 127.6 | 127.3 | 126.4 | 126.2 | 125.6 | 125. 4 | 122.9 |  |
| Apparel | 106.9 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 107.3 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 106. 5 | 106.8 | 106. 1 | 106.4 | 105. 5 | 103.7 |
| Men's and boys' | 109.0 | 109.5 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 109.1 | 109.0 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108. 6 | 108.4 | 107. 4 | 105.7 |
| Women's and gir | 98.8 | 100.1 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 99.8 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 99.3 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 98.7 | 98.0 |
| Footwear .-... | 129.3 | 129. 1 | 129.0 | 128.3 | 128.1 | 128.3 | 128.1 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 127.3 | 127.6 | 127.2 | 126.7 | 123.8 | 117.7 |
| Other apparel ${ }^{5}$ | 91.9 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 92.5 | 92.3 | 92.0 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 90.6 |
|  | 138. 7 | 138.9 | 140.0 | 135.8 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 135.8 | 135.3 | 135. 3 | 135. 5 | 135. 1 | 134.4 | 133.6 | 128. 7 | 126.4 |
| Private. | 128.4 | 128.6 | 129.7 | 125.4 | 125.5 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 125.4 | 125. 4 | 125.5 | 125. 2 | 124. 5 | 123.8 | 118. 8 | 117.1 |
| Public | 182.4 | 182.4 | 182.8 | 181.6 | 181.1 | 180.6 | 180.2 | 176.8 | 176.8 | 176.8 | 175.8 | 175.8 | 174.9 | 172. 2 | 165.7 |

See footnote 1, table D-1.
I In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.
${ }^{8}$ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonslcoholic). and other miscellaneous foods.

- In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase
price of homes and other homeowner costs.
${ }^{5}$ 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

| Year and month | All iterns less food | All items less shelter | All commodities | All commodities less food | Durable commodities ${ }^{3}$ | Nondurable commodities less food ${ }^{3}$ | All services ${ }^{4}$ | All services less rent ${ }^{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947: A verage | 95.1 | 95.6 | 96.3 | 95.7 | 94.9 | 95.7 | 94. 5 | 94.7 |
| 1948: A verage | 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 | 108.3 108.1 |
| 1950: Average | 104.2 110.8 | 102.0 | 110.3 | 101.3 108.9 | 112.4 | 108.5 | 114.1 | 114.6 |
| 1951: Average | 110.8 | 112.7 | 111.7 | 109.8 | 113.8 | 109.1 | 119.3 | 120.1 |
| 1953: Average | 115.7 | 113.1 | 111.3 | 110.0 | 112.6 | 110.1 | 124.2 | 124. 6 |
| 1954: Average | 116.4 | 113.0 | 110.2 | 108.6 | 108.3 | 110.6 | 127.5 | 127.7 |
| 1955: Average | 116.7 | 112.4 | 109.0 | 107.5 | 105.1 | 110.6 | 129.8 | 130.1 |
| 1956: Average | 118.8 | 114.0 | 110.1 | 108.9 | 105.1 | 113.0 | 132.6 | 133.0 |
| 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 | 112.8 113.0 | 112.1 | 108.8 108.3 | 115.8 | 136.7 137.2 | 138.1 |
| May.. | 122.5 | 117.8 | 113.7 | 111.9 | 108.4 | 115.8 | 137.5 | 138.4 |
| July- | 122.8 | 118.5 | 114.4 | 112.2 | 108.2 | 116.3 | 137.9 | 138.9 |
| Angust | 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 | 123.7 124.6 | 118.6 119.2 | 114.3 114.7 | 112.8 113.8 | 108.6 110.9 | 117.0 | 139.2 139.8 | 140.3 140.9 |
| December.- | 124.5 | 119.2 | 114.7 | 113.6 | 110.3 | 117.3 | 140.0 | 141.1 |
| 1958: January | 124.7 | 120.0 | 115.4 | 113.5 | 110.5 | 117.0 | 140.5 | 141.7 |

## ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.

${ }^{1}$ Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.
${ }^{3}$ Includes solid fuels, fuel oll, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe tepairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.

- Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,
auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, elevision repairs, motion picture admisslons, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.
- 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 distributhon of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

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

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


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

| Commodity | Average ${ }^{2}$ price, Jan. 1958 | Indexes ( $1947-49=100$, unless otherwise specified) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual average |  |
|  |  | Jan. | Dec $\dagger$ | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1956 | 1955 |
| Other foods at home: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partially prepared foods: Unit | Cents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12.4 14.9 | r99.1 | 98.5 104.6 | 98.3 104.4 | 98.5 104.1 | 98.7 103.6 | 99.6 104.2 | 99.9 104.1 | 99.7 104.3 | 99.5 103.3 | 99.6 103. 5 | 99.1 103.1 | 98.9 | 98. 2 | 98. 3 | 98.7 103.9 |
| Condiments and sauces: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104.1 |  |  |  |
|  | 27.0 | 100.1 | 99.8 | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99. 5 | 99.8 | 100.2 | 99.3 | 98.8 | 99.4 |
| Catsup, tomato ${ }^{\text {c }}$-.....-. $14 \mathrm{oz}_{\text {-- }}$ | 22.3 | 98.2 | 97.4 | 96. 9 | 96.3 | 95.7 | 96. 0 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 102.7 | 102.6 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 102.4 | 101.6 | 98.1 |
|  |  | 184.8 | 183.8 | 183.9 | 184.7 | 188.0 | 192.5 | 192.6 | 194.7 | 194. 6 | 196.5 | 199.5 | 200.8 | 201. 3 | 194.0 | 185. 6 |
| Coffee- | ${ }^{(17)}$ | 175.2 | 173.9 | 174. 2 | 175.4 | 180.1 | 186.5 | 186. 9 | 190.3 | 190.3 | 193. 3 | 197.7 | 199. 7 | 201. 0 | 192.0 | 180.7 |
| Tea bags ${ }^{\text {8 }}$--...-package of 16. | 23.9 | 123.8 | 123.2 | 122.7 | 123.3 | 123. 5 | 123.2 | 123. 3 | 123. 0 | 122.9 | 122.7 | 122.6 | 122.4 | 122. 2 | 121. 2 | 122.5 |
| Oola drink ${ }^{8}$......carton, $36 \mathrm{oz}_{\text {- }}$ | 27.3 | 120.4 | 120.2 | 120.1 | 119.8 | 119.4 | 119.1 | 118.7 | 117.8 | 117.5 | 117.1 | 116.5 | 116.3 | 115.0 | 113.0 | 111.9 |
| Fats and oils |  | 86.3 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 86.5 | 86.6 | 86.5 | 86.7 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 87.8 | 88.6 | 83.1 | 81.8 |
| Shortening, hydrogenated 3-1b. can.- | 96.3 | 91.5 | 91.3 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 92.0 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 93.6 | 94.0 | 94.3 | 95.3 | 95.4 | 94.1 | 90.5 |  |
| Margarine, colored.-.-.....-lb. | 29.8 | 78.1 | 78.0 | 77.7 | 78.0 | 77.9 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 78.1 | 78.5 | 79.2 | 80.3 | 80.0 | 79.0 | 75.6 | 75.0 |
|  | 22.4 | 82.6 | 83.2 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 84.9 | 84.5 | 83.1 | 82.3 | 83.6 | 84.1 | 84.7 | 84.5 | 81.9 | 73.1 | 76.0 |
| Salad dressing. | 37.7 | 100.7 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99. 8 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 97.0 | 94.3 | 92.8 |
| Peanut butter ${ }^{1}$ | 54.1 | 110. 5 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 109. 9 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 109.7 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.4 | 109. 6 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 110.4 |
| Gugar and sweets...................- |  | 113.7 | 113.4 | 113. 4 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 113.3 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 112.1 | 111. 5 | 109.6 | 112.2 |
| Sugar-.....-.-.--------- 5 lbs.- | 55.6 | 115.8 | 115.6 | 115. 5 | 115. 4 | 115.5 | 115. 5 | 114.9 | 114.2 | 114. 2 | 114.0 | 113.9 | 113.8 | 112.8 | 109.8 | 108. 0 |
|  | 25.1 | 107.3 | 106. 9 | 106. 6 | 106. 6 | 106. 6 | 106. 3 | 106.3 | 106.2 | 105.8 | 105.7 | 105. 5 | 105.3 | 104.5 | 101. 8 | 100.9 |
| Grape jelly : | 27.6 | 115.4 | 115. 0 | 115.0 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 114.7 | 114.8 | 114.7 | 114.8 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 113.6 | 113.2 | 111. 4 | 1078 |
|  | 4.5 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100. 0 | 100.0 | 112.6 |
| Eggs, grade A, large--...-.-.doz-- | 61.1 | 87.6 | 95.5 | 98.1 | 99.6 | 93.0 | 85.4 | 77.5 | 68.8 | 69.9 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 76.9 | 77.0 | 86.3 | 86.8 |
|  | 8.9 | 103.8 | 103.6 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 102.8 | 103.4 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 102. 7 | 102.3 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 99.3 | 98.8 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.
${ }^{2}$ Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request. Not strictly comparable with prices published for months prior to January 1958 becanse of revision of outlet weights. For explanation, see Retail Food Prices by Cities, January 1958.
${ }^{3}$ December $1952=100$.
${ }^{4}$ Specification changed from 20 oz . to 18 oz . effective January 1958.
${ }^{5}$ Specification changed from 20 oz . to 18 oz . effective January 1958.
S Not available.
6
7 May $1953=100$.
${ }_{8}^{8}$ Priced only in season

- January $1953=100$.

107 months' average.
11 July $1953=100$.
123 months' average.
13 A pril $1053=100$.
144 months' average.
${ }_{16} 5$ June 1953 average.
${ }^{17}$ Price of $1-\mathrm{lb}$. can 95.3 cents. Price of $1-\mathrm{Ib}$. bag 77.9 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).
$\dagger$ Prices collected the 9 th, 10 th, and 11th instead of the week containing the
15 th as usual. 15 th as usual.

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

| Oity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1957 | $\underset{1957}{\text { Aug. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1957}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J}_{1957} \end{aligned}$ | Annual average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | 1955 |
| United States city average ${ }^{2}$ - | 122.3 | 121.6 | 121.6 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.0 | 120.8 | 120.2 | 119.6 | 119.3 | 118.9 | 118.7 | 118.2 | 116.2 | 114. 5 |
| Atlanta, Ga | (3) | 122.4 | (3) | (3) | 122.2 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (2) | 121.2 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (1) | 120.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 118.1 |  |
| Baltimore, Md | (3) | 122.1 | (3) | (3) | 121.7 | (3) | (3) | 121.2 | (2) | (2) | 119.9 | (3) | (3) | 116.9 | 115.2 |
| Boston, Mass | 123.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 122.0 | (3) | (3) | 122.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 120.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 119.0 | 117.1 | 113.8 |
| Ohtcago, Il 1. | 126.1 | 125. 6 | 125.6 | 124.7 | 124.3 | 124. 1 | 124.1 | 122.9 | 122.2 | 122.0 | 121.6 | 121.5 | 121.0 | 119.5 | 117.9 |
| Olncinnati, Ohio | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 120.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 120.9 | ${ }^{(8)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 119.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 118.1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 116.0 | 113.7 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 123.3 | (3) | ${ }^{(8)}$ | 122.8 | (3) | (3) | 121.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (1) | 120.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 118.0 | 115.6 |
| Detroit, Mich | 123.7 | 123.3 | 123.5 | 122.7 | 122.8 | 123.0 | 123.1 | 122.5 | 121.9 | 121.4 | 121.0 | 121.0 | 120.5 | 118.7 | 116.5 |
| Houston, Tex | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 122.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | 122.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (8) | 121.1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | 120.5 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 117.8 | 115. 9 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 122.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | 121.8 | (8) | (3) | 121.7 | (3) | (8) | 120.4 | (3) | (3) | 119.8 | 117.5 | 115.7 |
| Los Angeles, Cali | 123.7 | 122.9 | 122.9 | 122.2 | 122.0 | 121.2 | 121.1 | 121.0 | 120.8 | 120.6 | 120.4 | 120.3 | 119.6 | 117.4 | 115.6 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 123.2 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 122.2 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(8)}$ | 121.6 | (8) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 119.8 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 119.4 | 117.0 | 116.8 |
| New York, N. Y | 120. 0 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 118.3 | 118.7 | 118.4 | 117.9 | 117.2 | 116. 9 | 116.0 | 115.9 | 115.6 | 113.9 | 112.2 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 122.2 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.0 | 121.9 | 12.6 | 121.2 | 120.1 | 119.8 | 119.7 | 120.0 | 119.7 | 118.8 | 117.0 | 115.5 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 122.6 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 121.1 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 120.7 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | 118.8 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 118.8 | 116.5 | 113.8 |
| Portland, Oreg | 123.3 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 121.9 | (3) | (3) | 122.2 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | 121.6 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 120.1 | 118.0 | 115.1 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 122.5 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | 122.1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (8) | 121.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 120.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 117.2 | 116.0 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | (3) | 124.8 | (3) | (3) | 123.5 | (3) | (8) | 122.8 | (2) | (2) | 122. 3 | (3) | (2) | 118.4 | 115.6 |
| Scranton, Pa | (3) | (3) | 117.8 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 117.8 | (8) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 116.4 | (3) | (8) | 115.5 | (2) | 112.9 | 111.4 |
| Seattle, Wash | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | 123.9 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 123.7 | (8) | (3) | 122.8 | (3) | (3) | 122.2 | (3) | 118.1 | 116.7 |
| Washington, D. O. | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 119.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 119.1 | (3) | (3) | 117.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (3) | 117.5 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 114.9 | 113.6 |

## 'See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to time

changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
${ }_{2}$ Av erage of 46 cities.

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


[^54]:A verage of 46 cities.
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]

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

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Note: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major
BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954)

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

| Commodity grou | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | nuual avg. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 118. | 18.4 | 118.2 | 117. | 117. |  | 116.9 | 117.0 | 116.9 | 14.3 |  |
| Farm products <br> Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables. Grains. <br> I./vestock and live poultry <br> Plant and animal fibers <br> Fluid milk <br> Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds. Other farm products | 18.793.6121.679.186.5103.097.973.979.5143.6 | 108.3 <br> 80.5 <br> 782.6 <br> 103.7 <br> 999.0 <br> 93.4 <br> 78.6 <br> 142.5 | 91.910.370.979.3104.79.410.177.6144.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 91.5 \\ 107.7 \\ 80.6 \\ 78.4 \\ 103.3 \\ 98.8 \\ 103.5 \\ 77.3 \\ 141.5 \end{array}$ | 18.091.098.981.281.5102.996.991.278.0143.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 93.0 \\ 106.3 \\ 82.4 \\ 86.7 \\ 10.0 \\ 94.9 \\ 79.7 \\ 81.3 \\ 142.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92.8 \\ 108.0 \\ 82.7 \\ 86.8 \\ 10.8 \\ 93.0 \\ 76.2 \\ 82.4 \\ 142.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90.9 \\ 105.4 \\ 83.9 \\ 83.5 \\ 104.8 \\ 92.0 \\ 61.0 \\ 83.3 \\ 145.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89.5 \\ 109.0 \\ 85.4 \\ 78.7 \\ 104.3 \\ 92.2 \\ 57.5 \\ 84.4 \\ 144.1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 103 |  |  | 100.7 | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104 | 104 | 103 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68. | 63.8 | 66. |  | 81 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{144.7}^{85}$ | 85.1 |  | 86.6 |  |  |
| Processed foods $\qquad$ <br> Cereal and bakery products Meats, poultry, and fish Dairy products and ice cream. Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables Sugar and confectionery Packaged beverage materials $\qquad$ Animal fats and oils Rune vegetable oils. Vegetable oll end products Other processed foods | 108.8 <br> 118.0 <br> 100.5 <br> 1141 <br> 105.0 <br> 114.2 <br> 173.3 <br> 68.5 <br> 67.8 <br> 7.9 <br> 89.3 <br> 95.4 | 107.4118.395.5114.7104.6114.34173.37.467.1707585.59.3 | 106.5117.693.6114.5103.8114.4172.97.16.16.268.589.796.6 | 105.5117.39.6113.713.713.617.817.974.061.568.589.796.0 | 106.5116.79.7112.410.4113.5178.917.368.366.364.58.196.0 | 106.8116.79.7110.310.313.118.818.774.466.366.184.195.1 | $\begin{gathered} 107.2 \\ 117.7 \\ 99.2 \\ 108.2 \\ 108 \\ 102.3 \\ 114.3 \\ 183.7 \\ 76.2 \\ 66.3 \\ 66.9 \\ 84.3 \\ 94.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106.1 \\ 117.0 \\ 96.6 \\ 108.1 \\ 101.9 \\ 113.5 \\ 183.7 \\ 72.1 \\ 63.8 \\ 65.5 \\ 84.9 \\ 95.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}104.9 \\ 116.5 \\ 91.5 \\ 110.7 \\ 103.5 \\ 112.8 \\ 183.7 \\ 70.3 \\ 62.8 \\ 65.4 \\ 85.2 \\ 95.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.3 \\ & 116.8 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 11.2 \\ & 11.4 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 112.9 \\ & 18.1 \\ & 73.3 \\ & 76.4 \\ & 70.4 \\ & 80.1 \\ & 85.2 \end{aligned}$ | 103.7116.78.611.311.311.919.3190.978.878.689.289.295.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83.9 | 84. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 112. | 112. 5 | 108 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 194.5 <br> 83 <br> 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ll commodities other th | 126.0 | *126. 1 |  | 125.8 | 126.0 | 12. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 122. |  |
| Textile products and apparel Cotton products. Wool products. Manmade fiber textile products silk products. Apparel Other textile products | $\begin{array}{r} 90.1 \\ 105.2 \\ 88.2 \\ 11.2 \\ 9.4 \\ 9.4 \\ 74.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 9.9 \\ 90.2 \\ 10.8 \\ 80.8 \\ 8.1 \\ 119.5 \\ 99.6 \\ 95.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.0 \\ 89.8 \\ 107.4 \\ 182.3 \\ 119.6 \\ 99.6 \\ 76.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.1 \\ 89.9 \\ 108.3 \\ 82.3 \\ 120.0 \\ 9.6 \\ 77.2 \end{array}$ | 95.490.010.382.312.399.777.27 | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline \hline 95.4 \\ 90.2 \\ 111.2 \\ 88.2 \\ 12.1 \\ 19.0 \\ 99.6 \\ 75.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.4 \\ 90.5 \\ 111.3 \\ 81.9 \\ 121.5 \\ 99.5 \\ 75.8 \end{array}$ | 95.590.6911.581.912.999.576.87 | 4 |  |  | 95.7 | 5.8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110. | 109. | 109 | 109 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 124. | 124. | 123. | 123 | 122 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76. |  | 76. |  |  |  |  |
| Hides and skins <br> Leather <br> Footwear <br> Other leather products | $\begin{array}{r} 99.5 \\ 50.2 \\ 90.7 \\ 12.7 \\ 98.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 99.5 \\ 50.3 \\ 59.8 \\ 9.2 .8 \\ { }^{122.0} \\ * 98.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.3 \\ 53.8 \\ 91.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 98.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 56.8 \\ 9.8 \\ 92.2 \\ 12.4 \\ 98.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.3 \\ 58.2 \\ 91.6 \\ 121.6 \\ 98.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 91.6 \\ 12.6 \\ 98.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.7 \\ 62.1 \\ 92.2 \\ 121.2 \\ 98.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.9 \\ 59.4 \\ \text { 99.1 } \\ 121.2 \\ 1.2 \\ 97.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.0 \\ 65.8 \\ 8.8 \\ 8.8 \\ 12.1 \\ 97.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.8 \\ 51.8 \\ 8.8 \\ 8.6 \\ 12.5 \\ 97.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.4 \\ 51.0 \\ 88.6 \\ 120.9 \\ 97.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.0 \\ 50.1 \\ 58.8 \\ 120.8 \\ 120.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.4 \\ 5.1 \\ 58.2 \\ 10.2 \\ 120.8 \end{array}$ | 99.359.291.2119.398.611.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel, power, and lighting materials <br> Coal <br> Coke <br> Gas <br> Electricity <br> Petroleum and products | $\begin{aligned} & 115.9 \\ & 126.0 \\ & 1619 \\ & 120.7 \\ & 96.1 \\ & 122.9 \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.7 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 16.8 \\ & 116.9 \\ & 96.0 \\ & 123.5 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.8 \\ & 125.6 \\ & 16.1 .9 \\ & 112.2 \\ & 196.1 \\ & 124.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116.1 \\ 124.8 \\ 161.9 \\ 112.2 \\ 9.5 \\ 125.6 \end{array}$ | 116.3 <br> 124.4 <br> 161.9 <br> 96. 6 <br> 125.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 116.4 \\ & 12.4 \\ & 16.0 \\ & 111.9 \\ & 195.8 \\ & 125.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.2 \\ 123.3 \\ 161.9 \\ 113.0 \\ 94.3 \\ 128.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.5 \\ & 123.3 \\ & 111.9 \\ & 116.5 \\ & 94.9 \\ & 129.8 \end{aligned}$ | 119.5 <br> 123.2 <br> 161.9 <br> 118. 4 <br> 130.4 |  | 119.6 | 116.3 | 111.2 | \%. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | , |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 118. | 122. | 119. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products <br> Industrial chemicals. <br> Prepared paint. <br> Drugs and pharmaceuticals. <br> Fats and oils, inedible <br> Mixed fertilizer <br> Fertlizer materials <br> Other chemicals and allied products. | $\begin{array}{r} 110.6 \\ 123.9 \\ 128.4 \\ 10.4 \\ 19.6 \\ 93.5 \\ 12.0 \\ 112.2 \\ 110.5 \\ 106.9 \end{array}$ |  | 110.3123.612.110.110.693.465.2112.3107.7106.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 110.4 \\ 123.6 \\ 12.6 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.2 \\ 93.4 \\ 64.8 \\ 11.8 \\ 107.1 \\ 106.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110.2 \\ 123.5 \\ 128.1 \\ 101.5 \\ 93.5 \\ 64.5 \\ 64.5 \\ 112.0 \\ 106.4 \\ 106.7 \end{array}$ | 109.8123.6128.110.593.493.411.410.510.5105.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 109.5 \\ 123.5 \\ 123.1 \\ 99.9 \\ 93.4 \\ 6.4 \\ 60.0 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.3 \\ 105.4 \end{array}$ | 109.3124.0125.599.793.460.210.3106.3105.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 109.1 \\ 123.6 \\ 124.7 \\ 9.7 \\ 93.8 \\ 9.3 \\ 59.2 \\ 10.4 \\ 107.2 \\ 105.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.1 \\ 123.6 \\ 124.1 \\ 99.8 \\ 93.5 \\ 58.2 \\ 18.2 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.5 \\ 105.2 \end{array}$ | 108.8122.8124.1100.193.237.9108.5106.8105.2 |  | 123 | 107.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 124 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100. | 99 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93.1 | 92.6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 109. | 110 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber and rubber products. <br> Orude rubber <br> Tires and tubes <br> Other rubber products............ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.8 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 152.0 \\ & 143.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145.7 \\ & 135.7 \\ & 153 \\ & 152 \\ & 142.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.7 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 15.6 \\ & 142.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146.2 \\ & 138.1 \\ & 153.5 \\ & 142.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146.5 \\ & 140.3 \\ & 153.5 \\ & 14.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146.9 \\ & 14.9 \\ & 153.5 \\ & 140.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.9 \\ & 145.0 \\ & 149.0 \\ & 140.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145.1 \\ & 145.9 \\ & 149.0 \\ & 139.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.7 \\ & 144.0 \\ & 149.0 \\ & 139.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.5 \\ & 143.2 \\ & 149.0 \\ & 140.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.3 \\ & 142.0 \\ & 149.0 \\ & 140.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143.9 \\ & 140.2 \\ & 149.0 \\ & 140.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145.0 \\ & 145.4 \\ & 148.8 \\ & 140.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145.8 \\ & 146.7 \\ & 15.2 \\ & 138.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products Lumber Millwork Plywood | $\begin{gathered} 116.4 \\ 116.6 \\ 127.7 \\ 95.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 116.3 \\ { }^{*}+116.4 \\ 127.7 \\ 9.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116.9 \\ 117.1 \\ 128.0 \\ 96.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 117.3 \\ 117.5 \\ 128.3 \\ 96.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.8 \\ 118.3 \\ 128.3 \\ 94.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 118.6 \\ 119.4 \\ 128.3 \\ 19.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.3 \\ & 120.0 \\ & 129.3 \\ & 96.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.7 \\ & 120.4 \\ & 122.5 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.7 \\ & 120.6 \\ & 128.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.2 \\ & 121.2 \\ & 128.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.1 \\ & 12.1 \\ & 128.2 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.7 \\ & 121.9 \\ & 128.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.3 \\ & 122.6 \\ & 128.7 \end{aligned}$ | 125.4127.2129.1101.710 | 123.6124.4128.7105.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woodpulp. <br> Wastepsper <br> Paper. <br> Paperboard <br> Converted paper and paperboard products <br> Building paper and board | $\begin{aligned} & 130.9 \\ & 121.2 \\ & 83.5 \\ & 143.2 \\ & 136.4 \\ & 127.2 \\ & 141.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.0 \\ & 121.2 \\ & 88.5 \\ & 143.2 \\ & 136.6 \end{aligned}$ | 130.912.288.518.5136.313.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 130.9 \\ & 12.2 \\ & 18.2 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 136.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.1 \\ & 118.0 \\ & 88.5 \\ & 143.2 \\ & 13.2 \end{aligned}$ | 129.9118.074.7133.2136.2 | 129.5118.068.0142.8136.2 | 128.9118.066.1142.4136.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 128.9 \\ & 118.0 \\ & 66.1 \end{aligned}$$\begin{array}{r} 142.4 \\ 100.4 \end{array}$ | 128.6 |  | 128.5 | 128.6 | 127.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 111.3112.9110.7129.8127.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68.6 | 75.4 | 76. | 77. | 112 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 140.7 | 140.1 | 139.2 | 139. | 137 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 136. | 136 | 136.2 | 136 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|} { }^{*} 127.2 \\ 141.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.0 \\ & 141.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.0 \\ & 141.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126.6 \\ & 141.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126.5 \\ & 141.7 \end{aligned}$ | 126.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 125.3 \\ & 141.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.3 \\ & 141.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.2 \\ & 141.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.6 \\ & 141.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.6 \\ & 141.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.6 \\ & 141.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metals and meta | 150.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel. | 16. | 166.5 | ${ }_{1}^{166.5}$ | 16 | 170. | 171. | 170.3 | 165. | 162 | 161. | 163. | 163 | 164.3 |  |  |
| Metal cont | 152.7 | 153.1 | 153.1 | 123.1 | ${ }_{153}^{131 .}$ | ${ }_{153}^{134 .}$ | 152.8 | ${ }_{152}^{138}$ | ${ }_{152}^{139}$ |  | 143 | 145 |  |  |  |
| dware |  | *168 | 167.4 | 167. | 167 | 165 | 164. | 164 |  | 163 |  | 147 |  |  |  |
| Plumbing equip |  |  |  | 128 | 128 | 128 | 129.1 | 129. | 130. | 131 | 132.0 | 133 | 133 | 133.9 |  |
| Heating equipm | 12 | 121.5 | 12 |  | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122 | 121. | 121. | 121 | 121. 6 | 122. | 122 | 119 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^55]TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ${ }^{1}$-Continued $[1947-49=100]$

| Commodity group | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual avg. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. ${ }^{2}$ | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1956 | 1955 |
| Machinery and motive products <br> Agricultural machinery and equipment Oonstruction machinery and equipment Metalworking machinery and equipment. General purpose machinery and equipment <br> Miscellaneous machinery ....................... <br> Mlectrical machinery and equipment...... | 149.5 | *149.4 | 149.2 | 147.7 | 146.9 | 146.2 | 145.8 | 145.2 | 145.1 | 145.0 | 144.8 | 144. 5 | 143.9 | 137.8 | 128. 4 |
|  | 137.9 | -137.9 | 137.4 | 136.2 | 133.4 | 132.5 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.1 | 132. 2 | 132.0 | 131.8 | 127.6 | 123.2 |
|  | 165.4 | *165. 3 | 165.2 | 164.9 | 162.9 | 161.4 | 157.9 | 157.6 | 157.6 | 157.5 | 156.7 | 156.3 | 156. 2 | 148.6 | 137. 1 |
|  | 171.3 | 171.3 | 171.3 | 170.6 | 168.9 | 167.0 | 166.1 | 165.6 | 165.6 | 165.3 | 164.9 | 163.8 | 163.4 | 156.4 | 142.5 |
|  | 160.7 | *160.8 | 160.8 | 159.5 | 158.5 | 158.0 | 157.4 | 156.5 | 156.0 | 156. 2 | 155.9 | 155.8 | 155. 5 | 147.5 | 134.0 |
|  | 149.0 | 148.5 | 148.3 | 147.7 | 147.3 | 146.3 | 144.5 | 143. 9 | 143.8 | 143.7 | 143.3 | 143.0 | 142.5 | 137.0 | 129.2 |
|  | 151. 2 | 150.8 | 150.9 | 150.7 | 150.8 | 149.6 | 149.5 | 148. 2 | 148.2 | 147.8 | 147.5 | 147.1 | 146. 0 | 138.4 | 128. 2 |
|  | 139.1 | *139.1 | 138.7 | 135.5 | 134.8 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 134.6 | 134.6 | 134.3 | 129.8 | 122.9 |
| Furniture and other household durables. <br> Household furniture <br> Commercial furniture $\qquad$ <br> Floor covering. <br> Household appliances. $\qquad$ <br> Television, radio recelvers, and phonographs. <br> Other household durable goods.................-- | 123.4 | *123. 5 | 122.7 | 122.6 | 122.3 | 122.4 | 122.2 | 121.7 | 121.6 | 121.5 | 121.9 | 121.9 | 121.9 | 119.1 | 115.9 |
|  | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.6 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 122.8 | 122.4 | 122.4 | 122.4 | 122.2 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 119.0 | 114. 0 |
|  | 154.1 | *154. 1 | 153.8 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 147.3 | 147.3 | 147.3 | 146. 9 | 146. 9 | 146. 9 | 141.8 | 132.0 |
|  | 132.3 | ${ }^{*} 132.6$ | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 134.3 | 134. 3 | 135. 1 | 131.1 | 126.4 |
|  | 105.1 | *105. 4 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 105.2 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.5 | 105.5 | 06.8 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 94.8 \\ 153.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 95.6 \\ { }^{*} 153.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.6 \\ 149.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.6 \\ 148.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.6 \\ 148.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.6 \\ 148.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94.8 \\ 147.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.4 \\ 147.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.1 \\ 147.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.1 \\ 147.0 \end{array}$ |  |  | 93. 5 | 93.1140.9 | 93.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 147.0 | 147.0 | 146.8 |  | 133.5 |
| Nonmetallic minerals-structural.-.-.-.-. -- <br> Flat glass <br> Concrete ingredients <br> Concrete products <br> Struetural clay products <br> Gypsum products <br> Prepared asphalt roofing <br> Other nonmetallic minerals | $\begin{aligned} & 136.4 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 138.9 \\ & 127.5 \\ & 155.3 \\ & 127.1 \\ & 124.6 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.7 \\ & 135.7 \\ & 136.9 \\ & 12.2 \\ & 155.1 \\ & 12.1 \\ & 124.6 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.4 \\ & 135.7 \\ & 136.9 \\ & 126.7 \\ & 155.1 \\ & 127.1 \\ & 124.6 \\ & 128.5 \end{aligned}$ | 135.3 135.7 126.5 155.1 124.6 128.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 135.2 \\ & 135.7 \\ & 132.7 \\ & 126.3 \\ & 155.0 \\ & 127.1 \\ & 124.6 \\ & 128.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.3 \\ & 135.7 \\ & 136.5 \\ & 126.4 \\ & 155.0 \\ & 127.1 \\ & 125.8 \\ & 128.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.2 \\ & 135.7 \\ & 136.4 \\ & 126.4 \\ & 15.4 \\ & 127.1 \\ & 125.8 \\ & 128.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.1 \\ & 135.7 \\ & 135.8 \\ & 126.7 \\ & 155.1 \\ & 127.1 \\ & 125.8 \\ & 128.3 \end{aligned}$ | 135.0 | 134.6 | 133.2 | 132.7 | 132.0 | 129.6 | 124.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 135.7 | 135.7 | 135.7 | 135.7 | 135. 7 | 133.4 | 128.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 135.7 | 135.7 | 135.1 | 134.8 | 134.6 | 130.6 | 124.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 126.7 | 126.6 | 125.7 | 125. 6 | 125. 6 | 123.0 | 118.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 155.0 | 155.0 | 150.8 | 150.7 | 150.6 | 148.0 | 140.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 125.8 | 121.6 | 118.2 | 115.3 | 111.2 | 111.7 | 106.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 128.3 | 128.3 | 127.5 | 126.0 | 124.3 | 123.4 | 121.2 |
| Tobaceo manufactures and bottled beversges Oigarettes | $\begin{aligned} & 128.1 \\ & 134.8 \\ & 105.9 \\ & 144.3 \\ & 120.3 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.0 \\ & 134.8 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 144.3 \\ & 120.3 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.8 \\ & 14.8 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 144.3 \\ & 119.8 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 134.8 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 144.3 \\ & 119.6 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 134.8 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 143.8 \\ & 119.6 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 134.8 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 143.8 \\ & 119.6 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 134.8 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 143.8 \\ & 119.6 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.7 \\ & 124.0 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 134.9 \\ & 119.6 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.5 \\ & 124.0 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 127.7 \\ & 119.6 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.5 \\ & 124.0 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 126.9 \\ & 119.6 \\ & 149.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.1 \\ & 124.0 \end{aligned}$ | 124.1124.0 | $124.0$ | 122.3124.0 | 121.6124.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otgars. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105.1 | 105. 1 | 104. 2 | 104. 2 | 103.9 |
| Other tobacco m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 122.8 | 121.8 |
| Alcohollc beverage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 119.0 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 115.8 | 114.6 |
| Nonalcoholic bever |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 149.0 | 148.7 | 148.7 | 148 | 148 |
| Kiscellaneous | 88.2 | 87.2 | 86.8 | 87.7 | 89.4 | 90.1 | 88.8 | 87.3 | 89.4 | 91.4 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 93.2 | 91.0 | 920 |
| Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and mmunition | $\begin{array}{r} 117.9 \\ 64.1 \\ 97.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.0 \\ & 62.1 \\ & { }^{98.5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.9 \\ 61.4 \\ 97.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.9 \\ 63.2 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118.2 \\ 66.4 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.8 \\ 68.2 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.5 \\ 6.0 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.5 \\ 63.4 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.5 \\ 67.2 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.5 \\ 71.0 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.5 \\ 72.0 \\ 96.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.5 \\ 72.8 \\ 86.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.5 \\ 74.4 \\ 96.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116.1 \\ 72.0 \\ 95.3 \end{array}$ | 113578.792.1 |
| Manufactured animal feed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notions and accessories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment | $\begin{aligned} & 107.1 \\ & 131.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.7 \\ & 130.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.7 \\ & 130.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 130.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 130.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.2 \\ & 129.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.8 \\ & 128.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.8 \\ & 127.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 126.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 126.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 126.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.7 \\ & 126.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.5 \\ & 126.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.9 \\ & 124.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.7 \\ & 121.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other miscellaneous produ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^56][^57]Table D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors
[1947-48=100]


Table D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings
[1947-48=100]

| Commodity group | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annual sverage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. 1 | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1956 | 1955 |
| All foods. | 107.9 | 106. 7 | 106. 1 | 105. 4 | 105. 2 | 105. 4 | 105. 7 | 103.7 | 102.8 | 102.4 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 102.1 | 100.8 | 101.0 |
| All fish. | 122.1 | 126.6 | 121. 2 | 119.3 | 120. 0 | 116.0 | 119.9 | 117.2 | 117.0 | 119.4 | 119.4 | 115.3 | 121.8 | 114.1 | 105. 4 |
| Special metals and metal p | 147.1 | *147. 4 | 147.3 | 146. 7 | 147.4 | 148.1 | 147.5 | 146.2 | 145.8 | 145.9 | 146. 5 | 146.8 | 147.3 | 143.3 | 132.8 |
| Metaiworking machinery | 178.8 | 178.7 | 178.7 | 178.3 | 177.9 | 177.8 | 176.0 | 175.0 | 174.9 | 174.5 | 174.1 | 173.6 | 173.0 | 165.0 | 146.8 |
| Agricultural machinery (including tractor | 155.1 | 158.9 *138.3 | 154.9 137.8 | 154.3 | 153.5 | 152.4 | 151. 7 | 150.9 | 150.7 | 150.6 | 150.2 | 149.8 | 149.1 | 142.1 | 131.4 |
| Total tractors | 146.8 | ${ }^{+138.3} 1$ | 146.8 | 145.1 | 133. 4 | 132.6 | 132. 139 139 | 132.5 139.3 | 132.5 | 132.3 | 132.3 139.0 | 132.2 | 131.6 138.0 | 127.4 132.5 | 122.9 |
| Steel-mill products | 183.2 | 183.2 | 183. 2 | 183.2 | 183.0 | 183.0 | 182.9 | 175.6 | 175. 7 | 175.3 | 175.3 | 174.5 | 172. 1 | 163.2 | 124.7 150.7 |
| Building materials | 130.4 | 130.1 | 130.1 | 130.2 | 130.9 | 131.2 | 131.4 | 130.7 | 130.7 | 130.7 | 130.5 | 130.5 | 130.5 | 130.6 | 125.5 |
| Soaps -----.-.-.- | 107.0 | 107.2 | 107. 2 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103. 6 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.4 | 102.9 | 100.9 | $\begin{array}{r}139.7 \\ \hline 9.7\end{array}$ | 97.8 |
| Bynthetic detergents... | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 95.1 | 91.7 |
| Refined petroleum product | 120.9 | 121. 5 | 121.6 | 123.0 | 124. 1 | 124.0 | 125.0 | 127.3 | 129.0 | 129.7 | 130.0 | 130.3 | 124.6 | 117.5 | 111.2 |
| Mid-continent petroleum | 116.7 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 118.6 | 121.2 | 123.7 | 125.0 | 128.8 | 128.8 | 128. 8 | 120.6 | 114.6 | 107.6 |
| Gulf Cosst petroleum. | 122.7 | 120.7 | 120.7 | 120.7 126.7 | 121.8. 7 | 121.2 | 121.7 127.9 | 126. 2 | 128.4 | 128.4 | 129.4 | 130.2 | 121. 9 | 118.3 | 109.4 |
| Pscific Cosst petroleum | 127.5 | 130.5 | 130.5 | 130.5 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 135. 2 | 131.0 2 | 130.2 | 133.6 | 133.6 130.2 | 127.0 | 118.8 117.4 | 117.1 109.6 |
| Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. | 130.7 | *130.8 | 130.7 | 130.6 | 129.9 | 129.6 | 129.2 | 128.6 | 128.6 | 128.3 | 128.5 | 128. 2 | 128.3 | 127.0 | 109.6 |
| Bituminous coal, domestic sizes ......- | 125.5 | 125.6 | 125.0 | 124.0 | 123.2 | 121. 2 | 119.1 | 117.2 | 116.1 | 116.5 | 121.4 | 124. 1 | 124. 1 | 115.4 | 110.2 |
| Lumber and wood products, excl. millwor | 114.8 | 114.7 | 115.4 | 115.7 | 116.3 | 117.2 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 118.9 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 124.9 | 122.8 |
| All commodities except farm products | 123.0 | *122.8 | 122.8 | 122. 2 | 122.5 | 122.6 | 122.4 | 121.8 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 121.6 | 121.7 | 121.5 | 118.6 | 114.3 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Preliminary. <br> ${ }^{*}$ Revised. | Note: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## E.-Work Stoppages

Table E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ${ }^{1}$

| Month and year | Number of stoppages |  | Workers involved in stoppages |  | Man-days idle during month or year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Number | Percent of estimated working time |
| 1935-39 (average) | $\begin{aligned} & 2,862 \\ & 3,573 \\ & 4,750 \\ & 4,785 \\ & 3,693 \\ & 3,419 \\ & 3,606 \\ & 4,843 \\ & 4,737 \\ & 5,117 \\ & 5,091 \\ & 3,468 \\ & 4,320 \\ & 3,825 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1, 130, 000 |  | 16,900,000 | 0.27 |
| 1947-49 (average). |  |  | 2, 380,000 $3,470,000$ |  | $39,700,000$ | .46 .47 |
| 1945 |  |  | $3,470,000$ $4,600,000$ |  | 116, 000,000 | 1. 43 |
| 1946 |  |  | 2, 170, 000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34,600,000 \\ & 34,100,000 \end{aligned}$ | . 41 |
| 1948 |  |  | 1,960, 000 |  |  | - 59 |
| 1949. |  |  | 3, 030,000$2,410,000$ |  | 38, 800, 000 |  |
| ${ }_{1951} 195$ |  |  | 2, 220, 000$3,540,000$ |  |  | . 44 |
| 1952 |  |  |  |  | 22, 5900,100000 | . 57 |
| 1953 |  |  | $3,540,000$$2,400,000$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,600,000 \\ & 28,200,000 \end{aligned}$ | - 26 |
| 1954. |  |  | 1, 530, 000 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ .26 \\ .29 \end{array}$ |
| 1956 |  |  | 1, 9000000 |  | $33,100,000$ |  |
|  | 225 | 325 | 60,000 | 80,000 | 550,000 | $\begin{array}{r}06 \\ .09 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
| 1857: January ${ }^{\text {a }}$ February ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 350350375 | 60,00080,000 | $130,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 825,000 \\ & 775,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| March ${ }^{2}$ | 250400 |  |  |  |  | . 08 |
| Aprll $^{2}{ }^{\text {May }}$ |  | 525 650 | 80,000 150,000 | 190,000 | 1,380,000 | . 18 |
| May ${ }^{\text {J }}$ 2 | 400 475 | 600 | 190,000 140,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 260,000 \\ & 220.000 \end{aligned}$ | $1,850,000$ $1,850,000$ | . 20 |
| July ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | 400 400 |  | 160, 000 | 260,000 | 2, 500, 000 | . 25 |
| August ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 350300 | 575 | 140,000 270,000 | 220, 000 | $1,600,000$ 1. 670,000 | . 18 |
| September ${ }^{2}$ |  | 525500 | 100,000 | 315,000 185,000 | 1,350, 000 |  |
| October ${ }^{2}$--- | 300 150 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100,000 \\ 40,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 700,000 \\ 400,000 \end{array}$ | . 13 |
| Necember ${ }^{2}$ | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 325 \\ & 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,000 \\ & 20,00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | . 08 |
| 1958: Janu | 200 | 300 | 90, 000 | 110,000 | 750,000 | . 07 |

${ }_{1}$ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

2 Preliminary.
Note: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).
Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## F.-Building and Construction

Table F-1. Expenditures for new construction ${ }^{1}$
[Value of work put in place]


Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables $\mathrm{F}-3, \mathrm{~F}-4$, and $\mathrm{F}-5$ ) and the data on value of contract awards (table $\mathrm{F}-2$ ).

Preliminary.
Includes revisions in the series on residential additions and alterations, and data are not comparable with those published in issues preceding June 1907. See Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residentlal Additions
and Alterations, 1945-56, on page 973 of the August 1957 issue.
Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."
Sospital facilities under the contions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.
${ }^{6}$ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.
Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facllities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Oapehart program (which is included in publio residential building).

## *Revised.

Note: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistlcal Sertes, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).
Source: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ${ }^{1}$

| Ownership and type of construction | Value (in millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 <br> Dec. | 1957 <br> Total | $\frac{1956}{\text { Total }}$ |
|  | Dec. | Nov.* | Oct.* | Sept.* | Aug.* | July* | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. |  |  |  |
| Total public construction | 707.8 | 869.0 | 890.2 | 740.8 | 866.1 | 1,133.2 | 1,315.9 | 1,119.3 | 971.6 | 1,107.2 | 768.1 | 823.3 | 823.9 | 11,412.5 | 10,372.2 |
| Federally owned. | 47.3 | 123.8 | 140.0 | 58.5 | 54.1 | 145.5 | 385.9 | 218.5 | 309.7 | 345. 2 | 217.3 | 210.2 | 176.4 | 2, 256.0 | 2,037.4 |
| Residential buildings.- | 3.2 20.1 | ${ }_{39} .2$ | 56.5 45.8 | 3.5 17.7 | 1.4 14.3 | 60.3 31.2 | 30.6 205.8 | 64.5 69.7 | 21.5 58.4 | 115.4 | 19.3 67.3 | 30.2 87.1 | 19.9 50.8 | 406.6 728.6 | 128.1 909.4 |
| Educational ...... | ${ }^{20} .4$ | 2.0 | 45.8 .3 | 17. 2 | ${ }_{(2)}$ | 2.1 | 7.6 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 20.5 | 1.4 | 48.3 | 23.7 |
| Hospital and institutional | 2 | 20.0 | 3.7 | . 7 | . 1 | . 3 | 29.1 | 1.4 | . 4 | 4. 6 | 2.0 | 16.1 | 1.1 | 78.6 | 43.9 |
| Administrative and service | 9.9 | 2.9 | 23.7 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 10.2 | 64.5 | 11.2 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 145.9 | 87.3 |
| Other nonresidential buildings. | 9.6 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 15.0 | 9.4 | 18.6 | 104.6 | 56.1 | 41.9 | 59.6 | 62.3 | 46.0 | 44. 5 | 455.8 | 754.5 |
| Airfield buildings....-....-- | 1.2 | .$^{6}$ | 3.9 | 2.3 | (2) 8 | 14.0 | 23.3 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 11.6 | 9.3 | ${ }_{5} 5.6$ | 3.0 | 91.5 | 72.1 |
| Troop housing Warehouses | ${ }_{\text {(2) }}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{1.0}$ | (2) ${ }_{(2)}$ | 1.1 1 | ${ }^{(2)}{ }_{5}$ | . 2 | 9.2 11.3 | 7.7 5.9 | 9.8 2.7 | 7.7 4.0 | $\begin{array}{r}16.4 \\ 5.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.6 3.5 | 11.7 3.6 | 59.1 34.9 | 122.7 63.2 |
| Warehouses All other | ${ }^{(2)} 8$ | ${ }^{(2)} 13.0$ | ${ }^{(2)} 14.2$ | 11.3 11.3 | 8.5 | 3. 5 | 11.3 60.8 | 5.9 31.0 | 2.7 22.0 | 4.0 36.3 | $\begin{array}{r}5.8 \\ 30.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.5 31.3 | 3.6 26.2 | 34.9 270.3 | 63.2 496.5 |
| Atrfields....---- | 1.2 | ${ }^{13 .} 3$ | 14.2 3.5 | 11.3 | 1.8 | (2) | 26.4 | 24.8 | 34.7 | 49.7 | 27.0 | 7.9 | 28.0 | 181.0 | 155.7 |
| Conservation and deve | 12.0 | 21.2 | 22.7 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 42.1 | 73.5 | 31.3 | 143.0 | 83.1 | 49.7 | 52.8 | 62.6 | 560.6 | 511.0 |
| Highways.------.- | 3.7 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 12.1 | 6.8 | 15.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 90.6 | 91.9 |
| Electric power | 3.7 | 59.7 | . 8 | . 9 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 23.4 | 2.9 | 25.6 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 140.1 | 177.5 |
| All other federally owned. | 3.4 |  | 3.1 | 8. 8 | 12.3 | 1. 8 | 31.5 | 15.7 | 12.9 | 18.3 | 25.0 | 15.0 | 4. 1 | 148.5 | 63.8 |
| State and locally owned. | 660.5 | 745.2 | 750.2 | 682.3 | 812.0 | 887.7 | 930.0 | 900.8 | 661.9 | 762.0 | 550.8 | 713.1 | 647. 5 | 9, 156. 5 | 8,334. 8 |
| Residential buildings | 20.2 | 23.3 | 55.2 | 20.4 | 44.3 | 38.8 | 27.5 | 21.7 | 14.7 | 7.4 | 31.4 | 21.8 | 13.8 | 326. 7 | 853.2 |
| Nonresidential buildings. | 238.7 | 267.7 | 303.5 | 278.1 | 305.5 | 267.0 | 337.8 | 345.2 | 256.2 | 300.8 | 256.1 | 252.8 | 272.2 | 3, 409.4 | 3, 202.8 |
| Educational. --...-- | 163.7 | 207.4 | 215.4 | 201.0 | 223.2 | 183.0 | 231.9 | 237.6 | 191.6 | 234.9 | 175.9 | 184.9 | 211.5 | 2, 450.5 | 2, 289.0 |
| Hospital and institutional. | 19.8 | 15.8 | 41.6 | 15.5 | 19.6 | 22.2 | 35.8 | 43.6 | 17.4 | 15.8 | 27.4 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 287.1 | 278.9 |
| Administrative and service | 18.8 | 24.6 | 19.7 | 31.7 | 3 3 .8 | 28.7 | 34.2 | 23.3 | 20.1 | 25.0 | 29.2 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 315.4 | 320.8 |
| Other nonresidential buildings- | 36.4 | 19.9 | 26.8 | 29.9 | 25.9 | 33.1 | 35.9 | 40.7 | 27.1 | 25.1 | 23.6 | 32.0 | 23.9 | 356.4 | 314.1 |
|  | 272.1 | 334.6 | 248.0 | 272.3 | 293.5 | 540.8 | 414.7 | 306.7 | 289.5 | 349.6 | 186.2 | 317.1 | 240.5 | 3,825. 1 | 3,211.6 |
| Sewer and water systems. | 94.5 | 93.4 | 77.0 | 69.8 | 75.1 | 80.7 | 103.7 | 172.6 | 67.7 | 75. 4 | 55. 4 | 68.9 | 80.8 | 1,034.2 | 1, 100.0 |
| Sewer----------------- | 65.1 | 44.4 | 42.7 | 47.8 | 53.5 | 55.5 | 74.4 | 94.4 | 44.1 | 43.6 | 16. 6 | 37.3 | 49.1 | 619.4 | 658.9 |
| Water- | 29.4 | 49.0 | 34.3 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 25.2 | 29.3 | 78. 2 | 23.6 | 31.8 | 38.8 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 414.8 | 441.1 |
| Public service enterprises | 19.4 | 15.0 | 48.2 | 26. 6 | 74.7 | 38.7 | 33. 3 | 27.3 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 11.7 | 33.1 | 31.2 | 364.2 | 336.5 |
| Electric power | 9.4 | 5.3 | 24.3 | 10.1 | 61.6 | 14.7 | 23.7 | 9.0 18 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 17.1 | 11.2 | 200.1 | 227.2 |
| Other-......-....- | 10.0 | 9.7 | 23.9 8.4 | 16.5 7 7 | 13.1 | 24.0 | 9. 6 | 18.3 20 | 9.8 8.6 | 9.7 4.5 | 3. 5 | 16.0 | 20.0 4.1 | 164. 1 | 109.3 139.3 |
| Conservation and development.-.- All other State and locally owned.- | 11.2 4.4 | 6. 9 4.3 | 8.4 9.9 | 7.8 7.3 | 10.8 8.1 | 12.3 9.4 | 4. 8 | 20.3 7.0 | 8.6 6.4 | 4.5 6.9 | 5. 11 4.9 | 12.0 7.4 | 4.1 4.9 | 112.7 84.2 | 139.3 91.4 |

[^58]Table F-3. Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building

| Class of construction, ownership, and type of building | Valuation (in millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 <br> Dec.* | $-\frac{1957}{\text { Total }}$ | 1956 <br> Total* |
|  | Dec. | Nov.* | Oct.* | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jgn. |  |  |  |
| All building constru | $1,097.4$958.5139.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,217.9 \\ 1,054.5 \\ 163.4 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,642.7 \\ & 1,453.5 \\ & 189.2 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,551.7 \\ & 1,417.3 \\ & 134.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,626.1 \\ 1,462.7 \\ 163.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,693.4 \\ 1,518.9 \\ 174.5 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 1,748.7 \\ 1,484.9 \\ 263.7 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,829.7 \\ 1,643.8 \\ 185.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,714.4 \\ & 1,530.4 \\ & 184.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,534,3 \\ 1,373.6 \\ 160.7 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,218.9 \\ & 1,053.9 \\ & 165.0 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,111.0 \\ 976.3 \\ 134.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,055.0 \\ 927.4 \\ 127.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,041.2 \\ 15,935.0 \\ 2,106.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,787.8 \\ 16,903.4 \\ 1,884.4 \end{array}$ |
| Private |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New residential building $\qquad$ <br> Dwelling units (housekeeping only). <br> Privately owned $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 557.1 \\ & 535.7 \\ & 525.4 \\ & 451.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 645.2 \\ & 632.0 \\ & 600.8 \\ & 535.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 813.2796.9784.8 |  | 847.6832.4807.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 893.7 \\ & 881.9 \\ & 823.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 599.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 530.2 \\ & 521.4 \\ & 515.5 \end{aligned}$ | 9,370,8 | 10,291.9 |
|  |  |  | 895.7870.3825.6 |  | 885.9871.8852.0 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 954.1 \\ & 935.9 \\ & 918.5 \end{aligned}$ | 909.6896.3884.0 | 819.6 803.2 | 588.571. 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 542.9 \\ & 535.2 \\ & 528.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $9,186.7$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 801.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 825.6 73 | 696.720.1 | 748.818.8 | 724.619.6 | 734.120.3 | 818.620.3 | 794.821.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 710.5 \\ 20.2 \end{array}$ | 504.717.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 465.5 \\ 12.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 515.5 \\ & 455.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,929.3 \\ & 7,919.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,971.9 \\ & 9,221.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 -family | 17.1 | 16.5 | 22.29.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 455.1 11.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,919.8 \\ 226.5 \end{array}$ | 215.087.9 |
| 3 - and 4 -family | 6.5 | 8. 7 |  | 9.258.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.7 \\ 75.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.3 \\ 54.1 \end{array}$ | 10.058.8 | 11.9 | 21.5 11.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.2 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17.1 \\ 7.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.7 \\ 8.0 \end{array}$ | 5. 4 |  |  |
| 5-or-more family | 50.0 | 40.3 | 62.8 |  |  |  |  | 67.7 | 56. 3 | 60.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 42.3 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | 41.9 | 43.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 671.5 \\ & 257.3 \end{aligned}$ | 87.9 447.2 |
| Publicly owned. | 10.2 | 31.3 | 44.7 | 12.2 | 19.8 | 24.8 | 58.8 58.7 | 18.2 | 12.3 | 1.7 |  | 7.27.7 | 5. 9 |  | 177.7142.3 |
| Nonhousekeeping buildin | 21.5 | 13.2 | 25.4 | 16.3 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 11.8663.4 |  | 13.3 | 16.4 | 11.3 |  |  | 184.2 |  |
| New nonresidential buildings | 433.9 | 451.5 | 592.1 | 569.2 | 557.2 | 656.5 |  | 676.8231.7 | 624. 6 | ${ }^{556.5}$ | 490.5 | 449.0 | 414.8 |  | 6, ${ }^{142.3}{ }^{3}$ |
| Commercial buildings ${ }^{2}$ | 151. 4 | 147.3 | 203. 9 | 203.4 | 167. 3 | 11.9 | 183.5 |  | 197.6 | 167.3 | 155. 6 | 124. 4 | 141.9 | 6, 768.9 $2,175.0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,184.7 \\ 116.1 \\ 60.6 \\ 165.5 \\ 828.3 \end{array}$ |
| Amusement buildings | 11.6 | 18.2 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 8.8 |  | 13.8 | 13.4 | 15.5 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 139.8 |  |
| Commercial garages.---.-.....- | 2.1 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4. 0 | 5. 3 | 6. 9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 3. 7 | 3. 7 | 4. 5 | 4. 0 | 57.5 |  |
| Gasoline and service stations...- | 9.9 | 10.2 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 15. 5 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 159.0 |  |
| Office buildings ${ }^{2}$---.-.-.----- | 60.3163.3 | 60.3 | 92.2 | 102.1 | 69.1 | 76.2 | 66.8 | 106.1 | 73.6 | 56.6 | 75.3 | 46.1 | 63.3 | 929.5 |  |
| Stores and other mercantile buildings. |  | 55.7188.20.8 | 82.1219.512.5 | 71.7204.2124 | $\begin{array}{r}71.4 \\ 213.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}95.1 \\ 224.4 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 82.2253.5 | 89.6241.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 86.2 \\ 218.5 \end{array}$ | 81.9215.9 | 58. 515 | 54.2170.8 | 58.6149.2 | 889.2$2,468.7$ |  |
| Community buildings ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Educational buildings. | 108. 6 | 93.8 | 132.0 | 134.3 | 50.9 | 123.560.440.5 | 123.183.2 | 155.7 | 139.9 | 138.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 101.4 \\ 101.4 \\ 22.3 \end{array}$ | 110.932.9 | 103.416.3 | 1, 483.2 | $2,263.1$ $1,431.4$ |
| Institutional buildings | 27.3 | 60.7 | 46.9 | 32.037.9 |  |  |  | 36.4 | 31.8 | 37.2 |  |  |  |  | 380.3451.4 |
| Religious buildings. | 27.3 | 33.8 | 40.6 |  | 42.623.3 |  | 47.222.7 | 49.523.1 | 46.819.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.5 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | 29.76.7 | 27.0 | 29.5 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 403.4 } \\ 200.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Garages, private residentia | 6.3 | 12.1 | 21.9 | 24.281.7 |  | 21.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 5.2 | 6.4 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 401.4 \\ 201.9 \\ 1,273.3 \\ 328.4 \\ 413.0 \\ 1,831.4 \end{array}$ |
| Industrial buildings ${ }^{2}$ - | 63.8 | 58.6 | 92.0 |  | 87.2 | 124.9 | 101. 9 | 90.5 | 109.0 | 99.0 | 87.1 | 87.9 | 59.3 | 1,084. 4 |  |
| Public utilities buildings ${ }^{2}$ - | 22.1 | 24.7 | 25.3 | 34.2 | 37.0 | 49.5 | 37.7 | 45.8 | 37.8 | 22.5 | 51.7 | 35.0 | 28.4 | 423.1 |  |
| All other norresidential buildings ${ }^{2}$ | 26.9 | 20.6 | 29.7 | 21.5 | 29.4 | 32.7 | 64.1 | 44.0 | 41.9 | 37.5 | 36. 1 | 25.7 | 29.7 | 417.3 |  |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs.. |  | 121.2 | 154.8 | 169.2 | 183.0 | 189.3 | 191.6 | 198.9 | 180.2 | 158.2 | 128.9 | 119.0 | 109.9 | 1,901. 5 |  |

Dats relate to building construction authorized by local building permits In all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems-rural nonfarm for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered permit-ssuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on builang-permit applications) for privately owned projects; cofficials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit lissuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction
Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

2 Includes some buildings previously classified as public buildings, which no longer are shown separately. Beginning with data for January 1956, buildings formerly included in the public buildings category have been reclassified, according to function, into other categories (e. g., office, industrial, institutional). Revised statistics for periods before January 1956 will not be prepared, 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 Statisties.

Table F-4. Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region ${ }^{1}$

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Class of construction and geographic region} \& \multicolumn{15}{|c|}{Valuation (in millions of dollars)} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{1957} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1956 \\
Dec.*
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\frac{1957}{\text { Total }}
\]} \& 1956 \\
\hline \& Dec. \& Nov.* \& Oct.* \& Sept. \& Aug. \& July \& June \& May \& Apr. \& Mar. \& Feb. \& Jan. \& \& \& Total* \\
\hline All building construction \({ }^{2}\) \& 1, 097.4 \& 1,217.9 \& 1, 642.7 \& 1, 551.7 \& 1,626. 1 \& 1,693. 4 \& 1,748.7 \& 1,829.7 \& 1, 714.4 \& 1,534.3 \& 1,218.9 \& 1,111.0 \& 1,055.0 \& 18, 041.2 \& 18,787.8 \\
\hline North Ceast \& 319.2 \& 324.6 \& 489.3 \& 480.0 \& 504.5 \& 516.8 \& 558.5 \& 542.1 \& 536.5 \& 446.5 \& 320.6 \& 242.8 \& 258.0 \& \(3,805.6\)
\(5,280.2\) \& \(4,056.2\)
\(5,681.0\) \\
\hline South. \& 288.2 \& 324.3 \& 400.2 \& 381.1 \& 387.3 \& 439.6 \& 465.6 \& 425.7 \& 404.6 \& 354.9 \& 360.7 \& 339.7 \& 272.2 \& 4, 610.5 \& 5,
\(4,467.0\) \\
\hline West \& 270.6 \& 307.6 \& 400.3 \& 339.8 \& 362.5 \& 393.0 \& 386.2 \& 422.7 \& 420.3 \& 394.0 \& 301.8 \& 331.9 \& 279.1 \& 4, 344.9 \& 4, 583.5 \\
\hline New dwelling units (housekeeping only)- \& 535.7 \& 632.0 \& 870.3 \& 796.9 \& 871.8
199 \& 832.4 \& 881.9 \& 935. 9 \& 896.3 \& 803.2 \& 588.2 \& 5352 \& 521.4 \& 9, 186.7 \& 10, 149.6 \\
\hline Northeast....-....-.-.-...................- \& 102.1 \& 135.2
164.9 \& 178.2
253.1 \& 158.4
247.7 \& 199.8
267.3 \& 162.3
257.7 \& 183.7
277.6 \& 195.5
283.0 \& 190. 268 \& 160.4
240.0 \& 96.6
146.1

18 \& 86.9
106.7 \& 119.8 \& 1, 851.6
$2,642.9$ \& $2,200.4$
$3,144$. <br>
\hline South.. \& 155.9 \& 169.4 \& 210.0 \& 199.5 \& 203. 6 \& 223.4 \& 220.3 \& 232.2 \& 210.6 \& 185. 5 \& 177.9 \& 172.5 \& 132.4 \& 2, 361.6 \& 2, 346.0 <br>
\hline West. \& 146.0 \& 162.6 \& 229.0 \& 191.3 \& 201.1 \& 189.0 \& 200.3 \& 225.2 \& 228.7 \& 217.3 \& 167.6 \& 169.1 \& 142.1 \& 2, 330.6 \& 2, 458.5 <br>
\hline New nonresidential building \& 433.9 \& 451.5 \& 592.1 \& 569.2 \& 557.2 \& 656.5 \& 683.4 \& 676.8 \& 624.6 \& 556.5 \& 490. 5 \& 449.0 \& 414.8 \& 6, 768.9 \& 6,664. 5 <br>
\hline Northeast \& 89.7 \& 94.5 \& 126.0 \& 147.8 \& 129.4 \& 139.8 \& 112.3 \& 189. 2 \& 124.1 \& 141.0 \& 114. 1 \& 83.2 \& 99.2 \& 1, 491.7 \& 1,435.8 <br>
\hline North Cen \& 156.9 \& 128.4 \& 193.5 \& 177.6 \& 181. 7 \& 202.2 \& 230.6 \& 202.1 \& 216.5 \& 164.8 \& 140. 3 \& 110.7 \& 99.0 \& 2, 103.7 \& 1, 993.5 <br>
\hline South \& 91.8 \& 118.9 \& 144.5 \& 137.1 \& 129.8 \& 155.8 \& 183.1 \& 136.1 \& 139. 6 \& 118.0 \& 137.0 \& 131.0 \& 108.8 \& 1,660.4 \& 1,596.9 <br>
\hline West. \& 95.4 \& 109.7 \& 128.1 \& 106.8 \& 116. 4 \& 158.7 \& 137.4 \& 149.4 \& 144.5 \& 132.8 \& 99.2 \& 124.1 \& 107.8 \& 1,512.9 \& 1,638.3 <br>
\hline Additions, alterations, \& 106.4 \& 121.2 \& 154.8 \& 169.2 \& 183.0 \& 189.3 \& 191. 6 \& 198.9 \& 180.2 \& 158.2 \& 128.9 \& 119.0 \& 109.9 \& 1,901. 5 \& 1,831.4 <br>
\hline Northeast. \& 23.5 \& 28.1 \& 35.1 \& 42.5 \& 40.5 \& 39.8 \& 40.3 \& 51.6 \& 36.8 \& 35.0 \& 24.0 \& 24.8 \& 24.2 \& 422.7 \& 394. 5 <br>
\hline North Cen \& 25.5 \& 29.5 \& 38.9 \& 47.4 \& 52.5 \& 54.6 \& 48.0 \& 55. 0 \& 51.1 \& 39.6 \& 32.8 \& 24.8 \& 30.1 \& 499.8 \& 510.7 <br>
\hline South \& 30.4 \& 32.2 \& 41.5 \& 40.6 \& 49.1 \& 52.2 \& 57.4 \& 48. 6 \& 50. 1 \& 43.3 \& 39.7 \& 35.3 \& 29.4 \& 520.4 \& 481. 9 <br>
\hline West \& 27.1 \& 31.3 \& 39.3 \& 38.7 \& 40.9 \& 42.7 \& 45.9 \& 43.7 \& 42.2 \& 40.3 \& 32.4 \& 34.0 \& 26.2 \& 458.7 \& 444.3 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^59]
## ${ }^{-}$Revised.

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

TABLE F-5. Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 , table F-3.
: Oomprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.
*Revised.
Sourca: 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

| Perrod | mb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ton |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Privatels } \\ \text { owned }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Pabldy }}^{\substack{\text { owned }}}$ | Locat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tonnt } \\ & \text { poita } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Privataly }}^{\text {owned }}$ |  | Pabley Owned |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, traflers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.
Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

## 2 Not avaflable. <br> ${ }^{*}$ Revised.

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

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

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nts35
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1215-15 Automobile Industry ..... 15
1215-16 Banking Occupations ..... 15
1215-17 Department Store Occupations ..... 15
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1215-24 Men's Tailored Clothing Industry ..... 15
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1215-29 Restaurant Occupations ..... 15
1215-30 Telephone Occupations ..... 20
1215-31 Agricultural Occupations ..... 35
1215-32 Accountants ..... 5
1215-33 Architects_ ..... 5

## Bull. No.

## 1215-34

## 1215-35

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1215-37
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1215-39
1215-40
1215-41
1215-42
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## EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR-

Bookkeepers...................................... 5
Price,

Commercial Artists_............................. 5
Dietitians and Home Economists_....... 10

Foresters.................................................. 5
Interior Designers and Decorators....... 5
Lawyers...........................................- 5
Librarians_........................................... 5
Newspaper Reporters.......................... 5
Personnel Workers................................ 5

Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists_- 5
Social Workers_-.-.................................. 5
Statisticians_-.-.-........................................ 5
Automobile Mechanics........................ 5
Barbers_................................................ 5
Beauty Operators............................... 5

Boilermaking Occupations_-...........-. 5
Business Machine Servicemen_-............ 10
Diesel Mechanics_-.-.-.-.......................... 5
Dispensing Opticians and Optical Me-
Electronic Technicians_-........................ 10
Electroplaters_-.-...................................... 5
Industrial Machinery Repairmen.......... 5
Instrument Makers_.............................. 5
Jewelers and Jewelry Repairmen_-...... 5
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Millwrights_............................................
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Watch Repairmen................................ 5
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[^0]:    *Of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.
    ${ }^{1}$ A unit is a shop division; for example, the New York Times employees form one unit and the Saturday Review of Literature employees form another. Members of each unit elect their own officers, settle unit issues whenever possible, and ratify or reject contracts negotiated by the local union's negotiators for each unit. Units must meet every other month and their procedures must conform with the high standards of democracy set by the international. For example, observers are encouraged to attend negotiations and all strikes must be voted by a majority of the striking unit.

[^1]:    * Chairman, Social Science Staff, University of Chicago.
    ${ }^{1}$ Most studies have shown union meeting attendance at rather low levels. Sayles and Strauss, for example, found attendance usually ranging between 2 and 6 percent in a group of industrial locals of medium size: Leonard R. Sayles and George Strauss, The Local Union: Its Place in the Industrial Plant (New York, Harper \& Brothers, 1953), p. 173. A recent estimate places typical branch (local union) attendance in Britain between 3 and 15 percent, with a heavy concentration between 4 and 7: B. C. Roberts, Trade Union Government and Administration in Great Britain (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1956), p. 95.

[^2]:    *Professor of Law, Yale University Law School.

[^3]:    *Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    ${ }^{1}$ For a discussion of some of the factors pointing to the likelihood of longrun inflationary pressures in the United States, see John T. Dunlop, The Secular Outlook: Wages and Prices (Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1957).
    ${ }^{2}$ For an account of the situation through 1955, see Disinflationary Policy and Wages in Great Britain (in Monthly Labor Review, March 1956, pp. 269-273).
    ${ }^{3}$ Economic Survey, 1956 (London, H. M. Stationery Office, March 1956, Cmd. 9728).

    - The Economic Implications of Full Employment (London, H. M. Stationery Office, March 1956, Cmd. 9725).

[^4]:    - For a discussion of wage-price relationships in the United States, see Interrelationship of Prices, Wages, and Productivity, 1946-57 (in Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, pp. 14-22).

[^5]:    ${ }^{6}$ In Great Britain, union contracts typically have no fixed term; they can be reopened at any time.
    7 The 2 Courts of Inquiry had identical membership. The 2 disputes were heard separately and 2 reports were issued. See Report of a Court of Inquiry into a Dispute Between Employers Who Are Members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and Workmen Who Are Members of Trade Unions Affliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (London, H. M. Stationery Office, May 1957, Cmd. 159); and a similar report relating to the shipbuilding dispute (Cmd. 160).

    8 The provisions of the document suggest that labor discipline in this oldest of industrial countries may not be exactly rigorous. For example, one provision was to the effect that the unions "will issue to all their members a statement drawing their attention to the following matters: (a) the necessity of members starting work promptly at the recognized starting times; (b) the necessity of continuing to work until the recognized stopping times; (c) the fact that men must not stop work during working hours for the purpose of attending union meetings without permission of the management."
    ${ }^{0}$ Settlement was reached in engineering on May 23 with acceptance of the supplementary agreement, a portion of which is cited in footnote 8. In shipbuilding, negotiations were concluded on June 11, with acceptance of a 1-year standstill to wage demands, but with the remainder of the proposed supplementary agreement replaced by a general statement affirming the mutual desire of the parties to resolve the difficulties referred to at the hearing before the Court of Inquiry. The increases went into effect in both situations as of May 27. See Ministry of Labor Gazette (London, H. M. Stationery Offices, June and July 1957), pp. 219 and 262.
    ${ }^{10}$ See H. A. Clegg and Rex Adams, The Employers' Challenge (Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1957).

[^6]:    ${ }^{11}$ The circumstances of this case are worth summary. In January 1957, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen accepted an increase of 3 percent awarded by the railways' arbitration tribunal. The National Union of Railwaymen, the largest union on the nationalized railroads, rejected a similar offer in separate negotiations with the Transport Commission. The offer was then raised to about 3.5 percent. This offer was also rejected and consequently withdrawn, and the case went to arbitration. The arbitration tribunal awarded 3 percent. This award was rejected, a strike threatened, and the Transport Commission then agreed to 5 percent.
    ${ }^{12}$ Report of Court of Inquiry (in engineering dispute), op. cit., p. 17.
    ${ }^{13}$ Ibid., p. 19.
    ${ }^{14}$ Beveridge did not, of course, argue that full employment would mean zero unemployment. He suggested indeed that an unemployment rate of 3 percent probably would be necessary on account of seasonal and frictional factors. See William H. Beveridge, Full Employment in a Free Society (New York, W. W. Norton and Co., 1945), pp. 127-128. This does not negate his view that "the labor market should always be a seller's market rather than a buyer's market." Ibid., pp. 18-19.
    ${ }^{15}$ Lionel Robbins, The Economist in the Twentieth Century and Other Lectures in Political Economy (London, Macmillan and Company, 1954), p. 31. Italics in original.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Persons registered as unemployed as a proportion of estimated total number of employees.
    ${ }_{2}$ Unemployed as proportion of civilian labor force.
    3 Increase measured from January to January.
    ${ }_{4}{ }^{1}$ A verage hourly earnings excluding premium pay for overtime and the effects of interindustry employment shifts as measured from January to January.
    ${ }^{5}$ Beginning January 1957, a revised definition of "unemployed" had the effect of fractionally increasing the proportion of workers in this category; hence 1957 is not strictly comparable with the preceding years.
    Source: Columns 1 and 3-British Ministry of Labor Gazette; column 2-Bureau of the Census, Monthly Report on the Labor Force; column 4 Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^8]:    ${ }^{16}$ For example, see Marvin Frankel, British and American Manufacturing Productivity (Urbana, University of Illinois, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 1957).
    ${ }^{17}$ B. C. Roberts, Some Trends in the Labor Market (in London and Cambridge Economic Bulletin, September 1957).
    ${ }_{18}$ See A. J. Brown, The Great Inflation, 1939-51 (London, Oxford University Press, 1955), chapters 4-6.
    ${ }^{10}$ See Survey of Disinflation (in The Economist, April 6, 1957, pp. 57-61), and Britain's Payments Surplus Improves (in British Affairs, December 1957, pp. 141-144).

[^9]:    *Of the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This article is based on a speech presented by the author before a meeting of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the Industrial Relations Research Association on October 2, 1957.
    ${ }^{1}$ In using the term "labor movement" as applied to European countries, the author refers broadly to the composite movements comprising a political party, a trade union center, and a cooperative society, working together with varying degrees of cohesiveness and relative strength in each country.
    There are, of course, many differences among the labor movements of the individual European countries, but the differences among them are far less significant than the differences between them all, as a group, when compared with the trade unions of the United States. Therefore, while generalizations presented here cannot be taken as applicable equally to all European countries, they can be useful in differentiating certain characteristics in the labor movements of Europe and the United States.
    ${ }^{2}$ It is not only labor that is class conscious in Europe. The author recalls a conversation with management representatives in one European country during which he reviewed the benefits which could accrue to management were personnel relations improved. The management representative did not discuss the merits of this point of view, nor did he even attempt to judge its economic cost; instead, he later expressed his opinion privately to a third person that "this American is crazy if he wants us to grant benefits to our class enemy."

[^10]:    ${ }^{3}$ Samuel Gompers, Labor in Europe and America (New York, Harper \& Brothers, 1910), p. 251.

    4 Even the Catholic unions advocate "planned organization of the economy [requiring] that production, distribution, and investments should be controlled as far as primary consumer and producer goods are concerned: directed, as far as secondary goods or comfort articles are concerned; free as far as research and culture are concerned." (Labor, official publication of Inter* national Federation of Christian Trade Unions, Vol. II, No. 3, August 1957, p. 17.)
    ${ }^{5}$ Samuel Gompers, The American Labor Movement (Washington, D. C., American Federation of Labor, 1914, reissued in 1954), p. 23.

[^11]:    ${ }^{6}$ From My Labor Philosophy, an article originally written for the ScrippsHoward Newspapers by Dave Beck, who was, at that time, the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and widely distributed abroad. Of course, such statements have been made by many other United States leaders, and most Europeans interested in the American labor movement know that Mr. Beck's operations as a trade union leader were not typical of those of United States labor leaders as a whole. But Europeans sometimes raise the question as to whether the more sordid aspects of some recently revealed activities, as criticized by the AFL-CIO, are not a logical out-growth-if a monstrous one-of the "nonideological" (as they see it) approach adopted by the United States trade unions.
    ${ }^{7}$ Another factor which sometimes tends to inhibit aggressiveness is the political responsibility which many European unions have had to shoulder because of their relationships to political parties.
    ${ }^{8}$ American Unions Through French Eyes (in International Free Trade Union News, New York, AFL-CIO Free Trade Union Committee, August 1957, Vol. 12, No. 8).

[^12]:    - In Voluntarism in the American Labor Movement (Monthly Labor Review, September 1954, pp. 967-971), David J. Saposs reviews the changes in attitude of the AFL towards workers' reliance upon legislation and governmental administration. He finds that, from its earliest days until 1954, the AFL gradually advocated more governmental protection of conditions of work, without however expressly rejecting Gompers' voluntarism. Today, far from asking workers to rely exclusively on trade unions to promote and protect their interests, we find the AFL-CIO going so far as to advocate some measure of governmental regulation of trade union practices.

[^13]:    ${ }^{10}$ Selig Perlman, A Theory of the Labor Movement (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1928), p. 310.
    ${ }^{11}$ Samuel Gompers, Labor in Europe and America, op. cit., pp. 283-284.

[^14]:    -Joseph Schlossberg, Problems of Labor Organizations (New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated Educational Series, Pamphlet 2, 1921), p. 8.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ The farm-equipment industry, though not specifically mentioned, presumably was grouped with the automobile industry.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, pp. 697-701.
    ${ }^{3}$ In addition to the elected delegates at the Detroit convention, a number of local union presidents and bargaining committeemen sat in the convention with a voice but no vote.
    4 Actually, the president of the UAW had pointed out during the 1957 convention that "the timing of reduction in work hours is not an arbitrary decision that either management or labor can make," but rather is dependent on economic conditions as they relate to technology.

    - The details of both parts of the program were sent in an administrative letter to local unions and convention delegates only 10 days before the convention. The text of that letter was varied somewhat by the convention's joint constitution-resolutions committee, especially in relation to the letter's reference to temporary shelving of the shorter workweek.

[^16]:    - The 1957 convention had specifled no more than 2 years. Specific terms mentioned at the Detroit convention indicated 12 to 14 months.
    ${ }^{7}$ Disagreement over production schedules has been the cause of numerous, sometimes unauthorized, local strikes.

[^17]:    8 UAW Solidarity, January 27, 1958.

    - As a delegate from a Muncie, Ind., foundry somewhat skeptically put it in objecting to the profit-sharing plan: "So there won't be any profits over 10 percent!'
    10 The prebargaining skirmishing had really begun last August 18 when the union suggested to Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors that if the manufacturers would cut the price of cars by $\$ 100$, the union would take that fact into account in formulating its 1958 demands. The companies had contended that product pricing could not be a bargaining issue, that labor costs had risen faster than car prices, and that the proposal was specific only as to price cutting.

[^18]:    ${ }^{11}$ An interesting sidelight on changing attitudes wrought by the AFLr CIO merger appears in this resolution. It contains what is probably the first appeal by a UAW convention to the Gompers and AFL tradition.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ The study included establishments employing 20 or more workers and primarily engaged in manufacturing footwear except house slippers and rubber footwear. Data were obtained by personal visits to 514 establishments employing 70 percent of the workers estimated to be within the scope of the study.
    The term "production workers," as used in this study, includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice functions; "office workers" includes all nonsupervisory office workers.
    Additional detail will be published in Wage Structure: Footwear, A pril 1957, BLS Report 133.
    ${ }^{2}$ See table 1, footnote 2, for definition of regions.
    ${ }^{3}$ Wall Street Journal, December 26, 1957.

[^20]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
    ${ }^{2}$ 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 States-
    Delaware, District of Columbla, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West
    Virginia; 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;
    Pacific-California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

[^21]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
    ${ }_{2}$ For definition of regions, see table 1, footnote 2.

[^22]:    ${ }^{4}$ See Earnings of Shoe Workers, March 1953 (in Monthly Labor Review, January 1954, pp. 40-44).

[^23]:    ${ }^{5}$ The survey included a series of occupational earnings studies in selected labor markets. Separate data for these will also be included in BLS Report 133.

    A comparison of job performance by age for pieceworkers in 15 men's footwear establishments is summarized in the Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, pp. 1467-1471.
    ${ }^{6}$ Minimum entrance and minimum job rates for purposes of this study are defined as the lowest established rates for inexperienced and experienced workers, respectively, in unskilled occupations, except watchmen, apprentices, and handicapped and superannuated workers.

[^24]:    ${ }^{1}$ If formal provisions for supplementary benefits in an establishment were applicable to half or more of the workers, the benefits were considered applicable to all workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.
    ${ }_{2}$ For definition of regions, see table 1, footnote 2.
    3 Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

    - Vacation payments based on a percent of annual earnings were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and

[^25]:    $\$ 1$ Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between 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 70,000 local-transit operating employees in 52 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Trackmen and maintenance workers were excluded from the study. Operating employees of municipally owned transit systems were included if unions acted as the bargaining agents. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some instances, Burcau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the dosired information.
    The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales of localtransit operating employees in all eities 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 $100,0 n 0$ to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed widely throughout the United States. The data for some of the ciries included in the study 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.
    Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each city included in the survey. Detailed summary information is included in BLS Bull. 1229.
    ${ }^{2}$ Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, were based on all scales reported in effect on July 1, 1957. Individual scales were 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 the classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1957, were, however, based on comparable quotations for the various classifications in both periods, weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, was similarly constructed.
    Data from the 1956 survey appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, March 1957, pp. 347-349, and in BLS Bull. 1208.

[^26]:    :This so-called top rate becomes the employce's basic scale after a specified period of employment with the company. It is not a maximum rate in the sense that the company may not pay more.

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ The regions used in this study include: New England-Connecticut, Maine, Massachsetts, 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- Ilinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Middle West-Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Southwoest-Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain-Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Pacific-California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

[^28]:    4 The prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs ior local-transit operating employees 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 expenditures for such benefits.

[^29]:    ${ }^{1}$ At this conference, in Washington, D. C., January 16, 1958, the speakers were: Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Walter Isard, Professor of Economics, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, who presented a paper prepared in collaboration with Victor R. Fuchs, Assistant Professor of Economics, Columbia University: George W. Taylor, Professor of Industry, Wharton School: Solomon Barkin, Director of Research, Textile Workers Union; Maywood Boggs, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers; Samuel Jacobs, Washington office, United Automobile Workers; Peter Henle, Assistant Director of Research, AFLCIO; and Seymour Brandwein, Research Department, AFL-CIO.
    ${ }_{2}$ The estimated changes in the labor force, presented by Mr. Clague, assumed that gross national product by 1965 would total $\$ 560-\$ 570$ billion at 1955 price levels-about a 45 -percent increase over the decade. The estimates also assumed continuity of the present institutions and economic structure in the United States, continued technological advance over broad areas, relatively full employment, absence of war or natural catastrophe, and any economic recession that does occur, of brief duration, not significantly more severe than recessions that commenced in 1949 and 1953, and not seriously affecting the long-term rate of economic growth.
    ${ }^{3}$ See Labor Force Projections to 1975, by Sophia Cooper (in Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, pp. 1443-1450).

[^30]:    4 Whereas, Professor Isard observed, 2 out of 3 nonagricultural jobs in 1939 were in the North and the other was in the South or West, the proportion is currently $60-40$. If this trend continues, he said, the South and West will have over half the nonagricultural jobs by about 1975.

[^31]:    s The analysis, based on BLS State and industr data on nonagricultural employment, used U. S. Bureau of the Census geographic groupings, which are as follows:
    Northeast: New England-Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont: and Middle Atlantic- New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
    North Central: East North Central-Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin: and West North Central-Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
    South: South Atlantic-Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia: East South Central-Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and West South Central-Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
    West: Mountain-Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific-California, Oregon, and Washington.

    - The effect of differences in industrial structure would be apparent if the ealculations were in greater industrial detail, Professor Isard said. For example, if manufacturing were broken down, the employment losses in New England would be found related in part to a shift among specific industry groups and also in part to the fact that New England industries on the average did not grow as fast as others predominantly located in other regions.
    ${ }^{7}$ For a review of the UAW convention in April 1957, see Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, pp. 697-701. The convention had adopted a resolution to assure sizable groups of such workers in a plant direct representatives of their own choosing on local and national bargaining committees. They are now permitted to negotiate supplementary agreements dealing with their special problems. The workers affected have the right to vote on the ratification of these agreements, and also the master agreement, and the right to take independent strike action.

[^32]:    ${ }^{8}$ The plan-the 1936 Washington Job Protection Agreement-under which railroads have met such problems was cited as a case in point. For a discussion of this and other measures directed toward unemployment problems in the railroad industry, see Maintenance of Way Employment, by William Haber and Mark L. Kahn (in Monthly Labor Review, October and November 1957, pp. 1177-1182 and 1315-1320).

[^33]:    *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 jur isdictions 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.
    ${ }^{1}$ Staub v. City of Baxley (U. S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 13, 1958).
    ${ }^{2} 94$ Ga. App. 18, 93 S. E. 2d 375 (1956).
    ${ }^{8}$ NLRB v. Missouri Transit Co. (C. A. 8, Dec. 27, 1957).

[^34]:    4116 NLRB 587 (Aug. 14, 1956).
    ${ }^{5}$ NLRB v. New Madrid Manufacturing Co., 215 F. 2 d 908 (C. A. 8, 1954).
    ${ }^{6}$ Amalgamated Clothing Workers v. A. L. Kornman Co. (U. S. D. C., M. D., Tenn., Dec. 17, 1957).
    ${ }^{7}$ Amalgamated Clothing Workers v. A. L. Kornman Co. (U. S. D. C., M. D., Tenn., May 2, 1956).
    ${ }^{8}$ Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees v. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 348 U. S. 437 (1955); see Monthly Labor Review, June 1955, p. 679.

    - Textile Workers Union v. Lincoln Mills, 353 U. S. 448 (1957); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 956.
    ${ }^{10}$ Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union and Acoustical Contractors Association of Cleveland, 119 NLRB No. 166 (Jan. 17, 1958).

[^35]:    ${ }^{11}$ Parke, Davis \& Co. v. Michigan Employment Security Commission and John Ross. (Mich. Cir. Ct., Dec. 13, 1957).
    ${ }^{12} 343$ Mich. 380.
    ${ }^{13}$ Dame v. C. A. Batson Co. (U. S. D. C., Mass., Dec. 16, 1957).

[^36]:    *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 special convention which met to consider these proposals, see p. 270 of this issue.
    ${ }^{2}$ Estimated in terms of output per man-hour worked; in terms of output per man-hour paid, productivity increased at the average annual rate of 3.4 percent during this period. For periods covering several decades, productivity increased at the rate of about 2 percent per year. See Economic Report of the President, January 20, 1958, p. 107.
    8 While profit-sharing plans have become somewhat more popular in recent years, they are still relatively uncommon in American industry. A BLS study in 17 labor market areas in 1955-56 found that such plans covered only about 7 percent of the production workers and 13 percent of the office workers in these areas. See Supplementary Wage Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1956, pp. 1285-1287).

[^37]:    ${ }^{4}$ Economic Report of the President, January 20, 1958, p. v.

[^38]:    ${ }^{5}$ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, pp. 45-47.

    - Although favoring laws that would "aid the labor movement in combating racketeer infiltration," a resolution adopted at the AFL-CIO convention In December 1957 declared it "the responsibility of the labor movement to insure that union elections and internal procedures are fair and democratic ..." See Th eSecond Biennial Convention of the AFL-CIO (in Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, pp. 149-150).
    ${ }^{7}$ On January 31, Godfrey P. Schmidt and L. N. D. Wells, Jr. (attorneys for each group) were named as two members, and Nathan Cayton (former chief judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C.) was chosen from a list submitted to the court to act as chairman.
    ${ }^{8}$ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, p. 72.

[^39]:    - See The Second Biennial Convention of the AFL-CIO (in Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 148).
    10 See Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, p. 1383.
    ${ }^{11}$ In a letter dated February 6, Mr. Maloney announced his resignation as president of the union because of "physical impairment." Joseph J. Delaney, international secretary-treasurer, was named by Maloney as acting president.

[^40]:    ${ }^{12}$ See also p. 291 of this issue.

[^41]:    ${ }^{1}$ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

[^42]:    ${ }^{2}$ This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

[^43]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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,

[^44]:    1 Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[^45]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^46]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^47]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^48]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^49]:    Sec.and are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the and do not represent totals for the month. For mining dustries, data refer to production and related workers. wruction, the data relate to construction workers.

[^50]:    ${ }^{1}$ Beginning with the July 1257 issue, the data shown in this tsble are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1 , table A. 2 .
    ${ }^{3}$ Dorived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-5 are pald for at the rate of time and one-balf.
    ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary.

[^51]:    ${ }^{1}$ Beginnine with the July 1057 issue, the dsta shown in thls table are not comparghle with those published in previous lsvuee. See footnote 1, table A-2.
    ${ }^{\text {A }-2 .}$ Oovers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay nertod endtag nearest the 15th of the month. तvertime hours are those for which premitume were pald because the hours were in excess of the aumber of hours of efther the stralght-time workday or workweek. Weekend
    and hollday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazarr' 'ncentive, or other similar types of premiums were pald are excluded. These data are not avallable prior to prem.
    a Prelinitnary.
    SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^52]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^53]:    1 The Consumer Price Index measures the avarage ohange in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and elericsl-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities arn eombined for the Unitad States average.

[^54]:    ${ }_{2}$ See footnote 1, table D-1

[^55]:    Seef ootnotes at end of table.

[^56]:    1 See Note, table D-7.
    ${ }^{2}$ Prelliminary.

[^57]:    ${ }^{\bullet}$ Revised.
    Source: U. 8. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^58]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government ageney using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the ggency's own property)

    1 Less than $\$ 50.000$
    *Includes revisions in federally owned components.

[^59]:    1 Bee footnote 1, table F-3.
    Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not showa separately.

