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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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The Labor Month in Review

MID-APRIL was a period of suspended activity for many of the more important matters of domestic labor interest. Bargaining between the United Auto Workers and the Big Three auto manufacturers had begun, but were expected to continue for at least another month before the outcome would be known. The Easter recess of Congress had just ended, with action expected on some of the more critical anti-recession proposals and other legislation affecting labor. The McClellan committee paused between its inquiry into strike violence by the Auto Workers and its renewed investigation of Teamster officials' malpractices; the committee had already issued a report and some legislative recommendations.

OVERSEAS, however, there have been a number of significant strikes, mainly over wages, but occasionally, motivated by political considerations.

West Germany.—The Trade Union Federation led a demonstration against nuclear weapon bases in the country, and threats of a general strike were made. Earlier, a 1-day protest strike of 225,000 municipal employees took place over wage matters. In addition, there were walkouts for wage increases by textile, transport, and metal workers. On April 11, 180,000 steelworkers by a margin of only 369 votes accepted a wage offer and avoided a strike.

France.—All three trade union centers, with unusual cooperation, joined in support of 24-hour strikes of Government workers and employees of nationalized communications and mining industries for wage increases to meet recent inflationary trends. Although the widely emulated Renault agreement, with its semiannual escalation of wages, was renewed, the "improvement factor" feature was considered by many unionists as too small in relation to current price rises.

Spain.—Inflation and working conditions lay behind partially successful strikes and slow-

downs of coal miners and factory workers in northern areas of the country, but the actions also brought suspension of certain constitutional guarantees limiting police power. These suspensions brought protests from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the United Nations and to the International Labor Organization.

Japan.—The spring strikes (by now conducted with an almost ceremonial regularity) affected about a half million workers in several industries, including transportation, mining, and post offices. Small monthly wage increases were granted.

Argentina.—Bank workers struck for 50 days to win an interim wage increase pending the May 1 inauguration of the country's president-elect. About 8,000 of the strikers were freed after their arrests when the 40,000 bank workers were mobilized into the army. Other recent strikes of oil, construction, and rail workers for wage increases were unsuccessful in the face of Government opposition, although the unions were anti-Communist and anti-Peron.

Cuba.—Caught up in the political maelstrom which threatens the security of the Batista government, labor is divided in its allegiance. Officials of the Confederation of Cuban Workers proclaim a neutrality as between Batista and the revolutionist, Fidel Castro, but some observers feel that a substantial portion of the membership is opposed to Batista. Castro, without open support of trade union leaders, has been unable to mount the general strike necessary to his bid for power.

(In mid-March, the \$24 million Habana Hilton Hotel, owned by the Cuban Culinary Workers' pension fund, opened for business. Cuban law requires investment of pension reserves. The Hilton interests guarantee payment of \$1 million annually for 20 years, plus two-thirds of annual profits over \$300,000. Casino rental of \$1 million a year also goes to the pension fund. Success of the venture waits upon early resolution of the national political crisis.)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING in the United States, carried on amidst uncertain economic conditions, was circumspect and hard. For example: American Motors asked the UAW for a 2-year wage freeze. Electric Auto-Lite asked the same union for lower minimum scales, departmental rather than plantwide seniority, and a 5-year contract among other alternatives to "the beginning of the

end" of its Toledo operations. The Detroit Fenestra Co. asked pay and fringe benefit cuts which the UAW says amounts to 62 cents an hour.

In the aircraft industry, the UAW rejected North American's offer of a 1-year contract which would incorporate escalator increases into basic wage rates and liberalize fringe benefits. However, the union settled with Chance Vought for 8 to 11 cents an hour increases (no cost-of-living escalator clause was in force), liberalized vacation and sick benefits, and a 1-year reopener in a 2-year contract. The Machinists rejected an offer by Lockheed Aircraft, but on April 7 accepted a 2-year contract with Republic Aviation which granted a 10 to 14 cents an hour increase (the previous contract had no cost-of-living escalator clause), with another 10 cents in April 1959. (The Machinists, on second try, approved a referendum raising dues to create a special fund from which strike benefits of \$35 a week would be paid after the fund accumulates \$2 million.)

ANNOUNCEMENT ON APRIL 9 that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.7 to 7.0 percent preceded resumption in Congress of consideration of the Administration's unemployment insurance benefit extension bill. Previously Congress had approved and the President signed a bill to provide \$1.5 billion (matched by \$300 million in State money) to speed up highway construction. The President also approved a \$1.8 billion housing bill and ordered down payments eliminated from home purchases under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

Legislative remedies, in the main following certain of those earlier recommended by the Administration, were suggested by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, to regulate and control union finances and funds, strengthen and insure democratic practices within unions, and curb activities of middlemen in labor-management disputes. Legislation apart, the committee's report, issued March 24, was criticized severely by AFL-CIO President George Meany as using the misdeeds of a few labor leaders "to smear the trade union movement." Senator Pat McNamara, who dissented from the report, later withdrew as a committee member.

In another legislative development, the United

Mine Workers helped defeat a bill, supported by the Kentucky Medical Association, which, according to testimony before the Kentucky legislature, would have seriously crippled the medical and hospital program of the miners' welfare and retirement fund in the State. In essence, the bill would have required any medical and hospital program to provide "freedom of choice" of physician to its beneficiaries. The UMW hospitals, like Veterans Administration institutions, provide their own staffs.

The National Labor Relations Board on March 27 explained how a union hiring hall may be legally operated. So long as union membership is not a factor in a union's referral of a worker to an employer, no infraction of the Taft-Hartley Act takes place. Any other legal selective standard may be applied, the Board ruled, adding that the employer must always have the right to reject any applicant referred.

ONE MERGER of former State AFL and CIO organizations took place late in March—Florida—the 36th thus to be achieved. In Michigan, a court held that funds of the old Michigan Federation of Labor must go to the new merged State organization rather than remain with a rump group sympathetic to Teamster President James R. Hoffa.

Election in mid-March of George Baldanzi, once known as the William Jennings Bryan of labor, as president of the former AFL United Textile Workers was a surprise at a special cleanup election held by the union, which is on probation by the AFL-CIO for corruption. Several years ago Baldanzi led a secessionist movement from the CIO textile union, and more recently has been a Teamster representative. The AFL-CIO had expressed hope for unity between the two organizations.

Labor's Daily, established in September 1952 by the International Typographical Union, suspended publication on March 29. The union originally had started the paper as stop-gap competition for publishers with whom it had disputed. Later developed into a national publication, it achieved an objectivity in news treatment unique in its field. A special AFL-CIO committee was unable to rally support for it when the ITU announced it was for sale to the labor movement.

Papers from the AMA Personnel Conference

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The three articles which follow are excerpts from papers presented at the annual Mid-Winter Personnel Conference of the American Management Association in Chicago, February 17-19, 1958. The selection of papers was based on the probable interest of Review readers and in no way reflects on the value of others presented at the 20-odd conference sessions. Minor changes in wording and titles have been made without notation, and suspension marks to denote deletions have been eliminated in the interest of readability.*

Job Evaluation for Nonproduction Employees

HERBERT V. W. SCOTT*

JOB EVALUATION as a tool of management for the administration of wages and salaries was developed several years ago. The earlier methods of evaluation were initially applied to production or direct labor jobs and were designed for this purpose. With no other method available than that designed for production jobs, management started to use this method for the evaluation of indirect labor jobs and then for clerical jobs and later for technical and supervisory positions. No one method is adequate to evaluate jobs in all levels of production, staff, and executive management. Needless to say, positions at the level of corporate administrative management must be given additional consideration with relation to other forms of compensation, such as profit sharing.

Statistical job analysis, combined with psychological analysis of the incumbent in the respective job, shows that the most effective job and salary evaluation plan is one of relatively few job factors. This applies not only to hourly rate production jobs but to salaried staff jobs as well. Our salary job evaluation technique as applied to clerical, technical, and supervisory positions makes use of only four factors.

Job Evaluation Factors

Training. The first factor we consider is called the T factor, which symbolizes training. It was discovered that what industry pays in added salary for the added ability that can be developed by 1 year of training is a percentage figure that varies by remarkably small amounts from one company to another regardless of industry or city and type of training. For example, this percentage is the same for a shop apprentice just out of high school as for a graduate engineer. Astonishingly, it is the same rate by which doctors, dentists, and lawyers increase their earnings during their first year of private practice. Similarly, an analysis of what is paid for these jobs of varying skill in each successive year indicated a uniform percentage of increased value in each type of position. Therefore, we were able to develop a law which could be interpreted mathematically in terms of percentages or ratios for each year of preparation.

As a result of this analysis, a few simple rules became apparent:

1. For any individual it takes more time to get more ability.
2. More time does not always result in more ability.
3. Equal amounts of training time produce unequal (diminishing) increments of ability.

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4. For any one individual, there is a ceiling beyond which he cannot develop any increase in ability from a specified course of training no matter how long it is extended. (He may acquire more ability if the training conditions are changed.)

Rule 4 has great significance in job evaluation because, in many cases, the only form of training that is available is practice doing the work on the job.

Our system of job evaluation seeks to measure the "ceiling" of increased ability which can be attained by continued work on a specified job. If the time to reach that ceiling is short, there is little increase in ability, and hence there should be correspondingly little increase in salary for those who remain on the job—no salary increase after the ceiling has been reached (except where the company has a policy of paying for length of service without relation to any increase in ability).

On the other hand, if the time to reach the ceiling is long (on some higher jobs, it may be so long that few reach it before retirement age), then there should be a job maximum salary sufficiently above the minimum so that the man on the job may receive many salary increases as his ability increases year after year.

Aptitude. [An additional rule substantiated by the studies is:] When several persons receive the same course of training (attend the same classes, or work on the same job), some will develop more ability than others in the same length of time.

Since the training opportunity is the same, the difference must be caused by differences in the individuals themselves. This difference in persons which causes one to get more benefit than another from identical training opportunity we call aptitude.

Once the value of T was found, it was not difficult to isolate the percentage which employers pay extra to get more than average of the two aptitude factors, D and P. Therefore, we were able to adopt the rule that the increases in salaries that result from a specified amount of extra aptitude are not an added amount in dollars but rather are a fixed percentage. This means that the job value is obtained by multiplying the factor value instead of adding points as other systems do.

The second factor we consider is the D aptitude factor. This is symbolic of decisions. Both our statistical and psychological analyses of people

and job data indicate that all people are alike in the kinds of abilities they possess. They differ only in the amounts and the proportion of these identical abilities. All people have some D aptitude; hence they can make wise decisions within the scope of their experience.

The D aptitude produces the ability to perceive cause and effect relationships. As the number of alternatives increases and the variety of possible results increases and the certainty of any one result becomes less, there is need for higher D aptitude to reach the best decision. While at this point, we are speaking in general terms regarding the D factor, we have developed many subsidiary definitions that are used in the evaluation process. For instance, the evaluator must determine to what extent this job requires the ability to think analytically, to make sound judgments, and to work creatively.

The need for D aptitude is evident when it is seen that the process of management is made up of deciding what should be done and seeing that others do what they are expected to do. Therefore, the first function of management depends almost wholly on D aptitude properly developed by training time, T.

The next factor is the P aptitude factor. This might be symbolic of people. It covers the function of control, getting people to do what it was planned that they should do. It has been found helpful to divide the P factor into two separate aptitudes. P-1 supplies consideration for the feelings of others, tact, ability to win friends, salesmanship that persuades people to buy, conciliation that soothes antagonism. P-2 supplies the "drive," the motive power to get things done in spite of opposition, the determination to succeed. The first subfactor is "soft" without the supplement of P-2. The second may be ruthless without P-1. The combination of the two produces high value throughout many jobs.

The last factor is the S aptitude which is symbolic of special requirements for the job. This is seldom needed, but in some rare cases it explains salary differentials not explainable by the other three factors. A special aptitude is not a different kind of ability but rather an unusual amount of ability that all persons have to some degree. For example, all people can learn to sing but only a few can become successful concert soloists. It is required in jobs which call for artistic ability or

certain other highly developed skills in a narrow class of work such as the glassblower who makes complicated laboratory equipment, the jet airplane test pilot who must possess certain aptitudes beyond those of the ordinary pilot.

On all of these factors, we are not evaluating the person. We are evaluating the attributes required to perform the job.

A Job Evaluation System

I shall not attempt to describe the complete statistical process by which the grades of each factor were defined and numerical values determined for each grade representing salary differentials. These values were determined as the result of analyzing thousands of jobs in many industries and determining what differentials were being paid. When these grades and factor values are properly applied, we develop what becomes known as the J value, the minimum value or job ratio for the job or position under consideration. For instance, if the factor values resulted in $T=1.40$, $D=1.21$, $P=1.15$, $S=1.13$, the J value, by multiplying these together would be 2.20. As stated previously, these J values are now applied to the base salary, the minimum hiring rate of the company, to obtain the minimum salary of each job.

It has become almost general practice today for a company to have established its policy for the minimum hiring rate. This rate is often that of the file clerk, which is the equivalent of a base wage in clerical work. When installing a formal plan of job evaluation such as I have described, it is desirable to reconfirm this policy through the use of an area survey and to make whatever adjustment seems necessary. The area survey is also helpful in establishing some benchmark jobs to assist the evaluator as he approaches various points throughout the evaluation scale. I recommend caution in the use of area surveys and the interpretation of the job content from the job titles that are published. The wage and job data should be carefully investigated before making them a part of the base structure of a new evaluation plan.

In the case of the J value of 2.20 mentioned before, if the base salary of the company is \$45 per week, then the salary is \$45 times 2.20, or \$99 per week.

Since these J values can result in a infinite number of values, there is no lumping of job salaries into job levels as is the case in many other systems. Thus the exact value of the job is established and the equity for which job evaluation was designed has been preserved.

With the establishment of a base rate policy and equitable J ratios, the plan becomes operative and yet flexible should the job requirements change or our economy necessitate a change in the base rate.

Next we must consider the spread from minimum to maximum salary for a single job. This is intended to provide salary increases commensurate with growing ability resulting from experience on the job. Job evaluation research has resulted in the establishment of two rules affecting the maximum salary:

1. On the lower grade jobs, there is small opportunity for growth. The work is largely routine and is usually learned in a few weeks. Nothing more can be learned except perhaps how to handle unusual cases that occur only at infrequent intervals. Consequently, there should be few salary increases on the job. Offsetting this is the fact that opportunity for promotion is frequent at this level.

2. On the higher grade jobs, increased experience brings additional ability for many months, even years. It takes a long time to learn all that is to be learned on the job. On the other hand, the opportunity for promotion is not frequent. Consequently, there should be a provision for several salary increases on the job which means a reasonably wide spread between the minimum and the maximum. Our formula, developed through statistical research, provides just this pattern, with a 25-percent spread at the bottom and with an increasing amount at the top of the scale.

Since all job grades are in ratios to base, a change in salary scale does not require any recomputation of job evaluations. Also, the same evaluation J values hold true in several plants located in different cities; hence the benefit of comparing the values of similar jobs in a multiplant company.

Our technique in arriving at our evaluations is to work directly with the next higher level of management than the position being evaluated. Salary evaluation is essentially building a structure of job requirements which everyone in the com-

pany management can agree is an equitable and fair statement of what pay differentials should be. It is a judgment of job requirements by individual supervisors whose judgments are reviewed by their supervisor, etc. In this manner, individual differences which may make one person's judgments distorted in some way tend to get balanced out. The more people entering into the evaluation of any one job, because of familiarity with its requirements, the more reliable and valid the final evaluation of the job will be. In fact, before accepting the final evaluation, there is a review of all jobs ranked within the department from the highest to the lowest by each individual factor and by total job value. Further reviews are made by comparing jobs of different departments or major divisions of the company.

While job descriptions are a necessary part of the company organization manual, they are not necessary in the evaluation of jobs of this nature. Our evaluation process for salaried jobs is based on the ability required to perform and not merely the physical performance itself. Considerable time and expense may be saved when job descriptions are not made a part of the salary job evaluation procedure.

When this job evaluation method is used as it is intended, to integrate the entire salary administration process—selection, salary standardization, salary revision, training and selection for promotion, and de-skilling of task—it yields benefits far in excess of those obtained when job evaluation is used merely to put price tags on jobs, as is too often the case.

A Closer Look at College Recruiting

RUDOLPH CORVINI*

HOW EFFECTIVE is college recruiting? In order to get an answer to this question, I sent a brief questionnaire in November 1957 to the placement officers of 60 of the better known public and private colleges and universities and asked them for major criticisms of recruiters and recruiting procedures; and for suggestions as to how recruiters could make campus recruiting more effective and facilitate the work of the college placement staff.

The consensus of the 46 placement officers was that their criticisms were minor and directed at a very few recruiters. Most of the criticisms have to do with the mechanics of recruiting and relate to practices obviously not businesslike, which are being used by inexperienced, unqualified, or inconsiderate recruiters. For example, placement officers are justifiably critical of recruiters who fail to supply adequate information in advance concerning the company and its job opportunities, who do not follow up campus visits either with students or placement officers for an unreasonably long time, or who fail to keep the placement officer informed of their negotiations with students.

Recruiting Needs and Practices

Industry's real need for engineers, scientists, and outstanding nontechnical graduates was very large during the Korean conflict, but the demand was magnified still further by large organizations which began to stockpile these men who were in short supply. It became quickly apparent that in order to get one's share of high-talent men, it was necessary to go to the campus to compete for them.

College recruiting in the past 3 or 4 years has involved hordes of company representatives swarming over campuses—in some cases outnumbering the students whom they came to interview. In this atmosphere the emphasis, particularly in engineering and the physical sciences, has been on enticing men to accept offers rather than on selection.

It probably would not be an exaggeration to describe the campus recruiting of the "era of

enticement" as a rough screening of men on a wholesale, assembly-line basis. Because of the large number of company recruiters involved and the limited college placement staffs and facilities, the screening has been accomplished all too frequently solely on the basis of a 20-minute interview and a 2- or 3-minute perusal of a personal data sheet. The competent recruiter usually makes an effort after the interview to get additional information from the placement officer or professors about the few men who stand out among those interviewed, but no further information is sought, in most cases, concerning the 80 or 90 percent of nontechnical men who are turned down.

During the era of enticement, the college recruiter's job has involved making arrangements to visit colleges and universities, visiting educational institutions to interview applicants, and following up the visits with the further screening of likely candidates at company headquarters. If the emphasis in college recruiting can be shifted from enticement to selection, these duties should not require more than 50 percent of a college recruiter's time. The other 50 percent should be devoted to personnel research of two types: (1) The determination of critical job requirements and the individual qualities and traits necessary to meet the requirements and (2) the identification of criteria of success on the job to evaluate the selection program and the recruiter himself.

The first step in the determination of critical job requirements and the traits necessary to meet the requirements calls for a job analysis designed to point up the principal duties and responsibilities. A way to arrive at the personal trait specifications for the job is to study successful and unsuccessful incumbents of the job in a two-step procedure: First, identification of criterion groups, and next, statistical analysis of personal history items such as those which occur on most application blanks. The object is to find the items which discriminate significantly between successful and unsuccessful employees at the point of hiring.

The second type of personnel research with which a college recruiter should be concerned, has to do with the evaluation of the selection program

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and the determination of his own batting average. The way to improvement is through followup studies of new hires.

The chief problem in both types of personnel research advocated is the development of valid and reliable criteria of success on the job. The solution of this problem will represent a major breakthrough in the field of personnel administration.

Selection and placement can be thought of as the process of matching men and jobs through analysis of men and jobs, and eventual evaluation to determine the adequacy of the matching process. Selection and placement can also be thought of as an attempt to predict behavior. Every time we choose one individual over several other applicants we are predicting that the performance of the individual hired will be better than the performance of the other applicants had they been hired.

The procedures available to us for collecting information to assess an applicant are interviewing, biographical data analysis (including application blanks), psychological testing, reference checking, and physical examination.

As we have already stated, a vast number of men have been turned down and some have been hired solely on the basis of a 20-minute interview—the selection procedure that some experts rate as the least scientific of the selection procedures at our disposal.

Because interviewing is subjective, it can be no more effective than the interviewer who does it. Even the best interviewer, however, should be able to do a much better job of selecting when, in addition to the impression gained from the interview, he has such other aids as a personal history form completed by the applicant, psychological test data, and frank appraisals from previous employers, teachers, etc.

A company cannot change overnight the recruiting conventions which have grown up at this or that institution. But it can subscribe to the scientific approach to selection and begin to implement this policy by making certain that the job of its college recruiter is rated in proportion to its importance and that it includes responsibility for research into worker trait requirements and evaluation of selection procedures; and that the man in the job is the most qualified person available.

Considering the conditions under which company recruiters and college placement officers have had to operate, both have done a comparatively good job during the past 3 or 4 years, but the cost to the firm, the college, and the student is much too high. It ought not to be necessary, in the non-technical areas, for a firm to visit a dozen or more colleges and talk to 100 or more men in order to hire 1 person, nor should it be necessary for individual students to take 50 or more interviews in search of a job. While these figures are admittedly extreme, this already high cost is further compounded when one considers the turnover which takes place among newly hired college graduates.

In this situation, school officials have not been altogether blameless. Understaffed and ill-equipped, they have succumbed to the pressure of company recruiters until the function of the placement officer has been reduced to that of a traffic clerk whose basic job has been one of logistics. He has appraised his work in terms of the number of companies that visit his campus and the total number of student interviews held—the higher the numbers, the more effective the operation.

During the hectic recruiting period just behind us, the placement part of the vocational counseling and placement service in some schools expanded until it became in many instances much larger than the parent service. In a number of institutions without formal counseling services, new and elaborate facilities were provided and the placement service set up as a separate entity.

A Scientific Recruitment Program

With these conditions prevailing, I cannot agree with those who feel that college recruiting is on a sound basis. We must have a reappraisal of basic policy by both industry and education, with the aim of moving toward an era of vocational counseling and selection. Both industry personnel and college officials must recognize that they are dealing with the psychology of individual differences and not a commodity. The employment manager's objective is to fill a job with the most qualified person available. The vocational counselor's objective is to help the student make an occupational adjustment which will maximize his talents and afford him the greatest satisfaction. Like the personnel recruiter, the vocational counselor

should be concerned with followup studies to evaluate his work.

During the breather which 1958 may provide them, the industry placement representatives might start emphasizing to their superiors the need for, and the advantages to be gained from, a more scientific approach to the problems of manpower selection, utilization, and development based on long-range planning.

At the same time, the college placement officers might start reminding themselves and their colleagues in industry that while colleges and universities have a responsibility for providing adequately trained personnel for the other institutions in our society, their primary responsibility is the education of students. One element of this responsibility is occupational orientation or vocational guidance from admission to commencement, a process which includes placement counseling to assist the student in taking the next step beyond graduation whether this be a job or advanced training.

If industry will make long-range plans for manpower, employ competent specialists to determine job specifications in terms of individual traits unrelated to race, creed, or color, do a good job

of frankly communicating its needs to colleges and universities, and cooperate with colleges and universities in setting up mutually advantageous programs such as summer work for students and exchange programs for faculty members and industry personnel wherever feasible; and if colleges and universities will use information provided by industry along with similar information from government, the professions, and health, welfare, and education agencies to set up pertinent curricula, realistic standards of admission, and effective counseling and placement services—then, in time, the following benefits should result: (1) More effective screening by business and professional schools of applicants for admission; (2) more self-screening by applicants in job hunting; (3) more selective placement by college placement officers; (4) fewer school visits and fewer interviews for each person hired; (5) more attention to the individual by both placement officers and company recruiters; (6) elimination of stockpiling and hand-to-mouth procurement; (7) elimination of distortion in the manpower demand-supply situation; and (8) elimination of unnecessary competition which raises the market price for high-talent manpower.

Advance Planning for Plant Relocation

FRANCIS J. RODERICKS*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Rodericks discussed four groups of factors—community, personnel, operating, and financial—which the Chilton Greetings Co., Inc., had considered important in planning for the recent relocation of a plant where employment was highly seasonal. The material which follows covers only two of the factors affecting personnel.

THE PERSONNEL POLICIES that are decided upon in connection with the relocation of the company could easily affect the decision of employees to move or to end their service with the company.

Most companies have found it advantageous to give employees ample notice of an impending move in order to stop disruptive rumors. This also allows the employees plenty of time to get accustomed to the idea and make plans of their own in connection with the move.

Depending on the distance involved in the move, many companies allow at least one trip to the new community for the employees and their families and possibly a second trip to look for living quarters. The policies followed by companies in such matters vary a great deal.

In most cases, companies assist employees in their search for new housing by having a qualified representative in the new community. This representative may be a real estate broker or an employee assigned full time to furnish help and counsel to the employees during the moving period.

Some companies reimburse employees for losses incurred through unexpired leases or in selling their old homes. Some furnish direct loans to employees to help them purchase new homes. Other companies will simply make a lump sum allowance to cover interim resettlement expenses.

Most companies provide for termination payments graduated according to the employee's

length of service to the company. An important objective of termination pay is to prevent or ease any hardships. Another consideration, of course, is to keep as many employees as possible so that production may be maintained up to the time of moving.

There is another cost that should be considered in the relocation of a plant. That is the recruitment and training costs for new employees to replace the employees who have decided not to move with the company.

Investigation should be made of the potential labor pool within areas 5 to 15 miles (ready commuting distance) from the community under consideration. The labor pool should be broken down into age groups, since some jobs require that employees stand up most of the day, other jobs require a high degree of finger dexterity, and some require excellent eyesight.

Although there may be an adequate supply of labor in surrounding areas, there must also be sufficient incentive for this labor to travel to the community you might be considering.

In our investigations, I found some interesting statistics relating to the quality of the labor supply when I checked the percentage of pupils graduated from high school and college. It was really amazing to note the relationship between communities considered desirable and those considered undesirable and the percentage of high school graduates.

It is possible to obtain the employee turnover rate for many communities from State governmental agencies. This rate can be indicative of several things. It might show that the labor force is steadily employed. This would indicate that your company would have to take employees away from companies already in the area or that you would have to recruit from surrounding areas. On the other hand, it might show that the labor supply in the area can be utilized for peak season work. It is well to check the employee turnover figures and reasons for at least the past 5 years for the community.

*Director of Industrial Relations, Chilton Greetings Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

Major Wage Developments in 1957

DONALD L. HELM AND RICHARD G. SEEFER*

WAGE INCREASES went into effect in 1957 for almost 7½ million workers covered by major collective bargaining agreements.¹ A substantial majority of these workers—about 4.9 million—received increases provided for in long-term agreements concluded in earlier years.² The remaining increases were actually negotiated during 1957.

The number of workers receiving wage increases under major collective bargaining contracts during 1957 was somewhat larger than in 1956,³ and the wage increases going into effect in 1957 were appreciably greater than in 1956. (See table 1.) The most common increase going into effect in 1957, affecting almost 3 out of 10 workers receiving increases during the year, amounted to 15 but under 17 cents an hour. In 1956, the most common increase averaged 9 but less than 11 cents. Wage advances amounting to at least 11 cents went into effect for about 3 out of every 5 workers in 1957, compared with 2 out of 5 in 1956. The greater magnitude of wage rate increase in 1957 was primarily traceable to the fact that the first cost-of-living escalator increases under a number of major contracts went into effect during that year, notably for workers in meatpacking, basic steel, aluminum, and railroads.

Negotiations in 1957

Only about 3 million workers in major bargaining situations were affected by negotiations concluded in 1957, compared with about 5.7 million in 1956 (table 2). This decline in bargaining activity was simply a reflection of the fact that many long-term agreements providing for deferred wage increases to go into effect in 1957 were negotiated in 1956.

Wage Changes. There was also less uniformity in the wage increases negotiated in 1957 than in 1956. Although the most commonly negotiated increases averaged 9 but less than 11 cents an hour in both years, the proportion of workers affected by such adjustments fell to 21 percent, from 44 percent in 1956. The proportion of workers with increases amounting to at least 9 cents declined to about 60 percent from almost 80 percent in 1956. On the other hand, the proportion of workers averaging at least 15 cents increased to 21 percent compared with 12 percent in 1956, while the number of workers who obtained pay advances of 8 cents and less rose to about 30 percent compared to 18 percent a year earlier.

In 1957, the proportion of workers whose wages were the subject of bargaining during 1957, but who received no advance in rates of pay, amounted to 7 percent⁴ compared with less than 1 percent in 1956. Most of these workers were in the textile and men's apparel industries; in certain other major collective bargaining situations, wages were not bargained upon during the year, nor were they governed by long-term contracts providing for deferred wage increases.⁵

The pattern of negotiated increases in 1957 differed somewhat between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries (table 3). In manufacturing, the most common increases averaged 9 or 10 cents an hour and affected 24 percent of the workers; in nonmanufacturing, the most frequent average was 7 but less than 9 cents and covered 22 percent of the workers. On the other hand, raises amounting to at least 19 cents affected 19 percent of the workers in nonmanufacturing com-

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¹ For purposes of this summary, a major collective bargaining settlement is defined as one affecting 1,000 or more workers. This section of the summary, which is based on settlements in the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report on Current Wage Developments, includes all major industry groups except construction, the service trades, finance, and government. Where increases differ among occupations, changes shown are averages for all workers affected by a settlement. A separate section discusses changes in union scales in the construction industry.

² For details on deferred increases scheduled to go into effect in 1958, see *Deferred Wage Increases in 1958 and Wage Escalator Clauses* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1957, pp. 1464-1467).

³ See *Major Wage Developments in 1956* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1957, pp. 447-452).

⁴ Most of these agreements, however, did provide for liberalization or establishment of one or more supplementary practices.

⁵ In addition, there was some decrease in the number of unorganized workers receiving wage adjustments during the year. For example, during 1956 approximately a half million southern textile workers received wage increases, but no widespread general wage increases were reported in the textile industry in 1957.

TABLE 1. *Wage increases effective in 1956 and 1957*¹

Amount of hourly increases	Settlements				Workers			
	Number		Percent		Approximate number (thousands)		Percent	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Total.....	1,485	1,468	100	100	7,507	7,640	100	100
Under 5 cents.....	33	40	2	3	55	132	1	2
5 and under 7 cents.....	196	195	13	13	562	635	7	8
7 and under 9 cents.....	248	273	17	19	891	1,028	12	13
9 and under 11 cents.....	395	247	27	17	2,624	932	35	12
11 and under 13 cents.....	290	245	20	17	2,046	1,391	27	18
13 and under 15 cents.....	102	138	7	9	334	699	4	9
15 and under 17 cents.....	89	191	6	13	279	2,235	4	29
17 and under 19 cents.....	42	29	3	2	212	99	3	1
19 cents and over.....	33	48	2	3	316	340	4	4
Not specified or not computed ²	57	62	4	4	189	178	3	2

¹ For industry coverage, see footnote 1, table 3. Includes increases in these years regardless of when negotiated.

² Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.

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

pared with 2 percent in manufacturing. This latter disparity was due largely to the fact that negotiations begun in 1956 for most railroad operating brotherhoods⁶ and for the East Coast longshoring industry were not concluded until 1957 and resulted in two increases during the year—one retroactive to the fall of 1956 and the other effective in 1957.

The trend toward special wage increases for skilled workers continued during 1957 as in previous years. In 1957, approximately 3 out of 8 agreements—about the same proportion as in 1956—dealt with wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers. As the following tabulation shows, some agreements maintained percentage wage differentials among occupations by providing uniform percentage adjustments, some widened the cents-per-hour increment among labor grades, and others dealt with the problem of differentials through extra increases to skilled workers.

Type of increase	Percent of agreements	Approximate number of workers covered by agreements
Across-the-board cents-per-hour increases, plus widening of cents increment among labor grades.....	8	468,000
Across-the-board cents-per-hour increases, plus extra increases for skilled workers.....	8	192,000
Across-the-board percentage increase ¹	21	459,000

¹ Includes a few agreements that also provided additional increases for skilled workers.

Many contracts, including some represented in the tabulation immediately preceding, provided special job classification adjustments or eliminated or narrowed differences in pay among geographic areas or plants. In contrast, uniform cents-per-hour increases were provided in 36 percent of the settlements.

Supplementary Benefits. Supplementary benefits were changed by about the same proportion of agreements negotiated in 1957 as in 1956, with 3 out of 4 settlements changing such benefits (table 4). Health and welfare plans, as in the past 3 years, were liberalized or introduced more often than any other type of benefit and involved 4 out of 10 settlements affecting a total of about 1.2 million workers.

Vacations and holiday provisions were each liberalized in about a third of the agreements. Vacation changes consisted most frequently of reducing eligibility requirements for a third week of vacation (generally from 15 to 10 or 12 years of service) or adding a fourth week of vacation after 20 or 25 years. Most often, the holiday provisions granted one additional paid holiday. In about one-fourth of these situations, the changes brought the total number of days off to 7, and in about the same number, to 8.

Pensions were established or increased in almost a fifth of the contracts; those agreements accounted for over 500,000 workers. In most instances, benefits paid upon retirement were liberalized, and in others, provision was made for the vesting of pension rights and for increasing disability benefits.

Deferred Increases and Wage Escalation

Provisions Effective After 1957. Long-term contracts specifying increases for 2 or more years were negotiated less frequently in 1957 than in 1956. Of the contracts coming up for negotiation in 1957, three-tenths (almost 250), covering 28 percent of the workers (about 830,000), contained such provisions. In 1956, two-fifths of the contracts, affecting 50 percent of the workers, provided such increases. The total number of workers thus scheduled to receive increases in 1958 amounts to

⁶ The nonoperating brotherhoods negotiated their contracts in 1956.

nearly 3.4 million,⁷ which includes those under contracts negotiated in 1956 and earlier years. Cost-of-living escalator clauses were established or renewed in 1957 in about 75 situations; these affected over 400,000 workers, as compared with about 2 million in 1956.

Provisions Effective in 1957. As a result of provisions in contracts negotiated in earlier years, approximately 4.9 million workers in 1957 received deferred increases, automatic cost-of-living increases, or most commonly both.⁸ Although some workers in practically every major industry group

⁷ In addition, an estimated 584,000 construction workers were covered by contracts specifying the size of increase to go into effect during 1958. Since the summary cited in text footnote 2 was prepared, the Bureau has recorded 37 additional agreements providing deferred wage increases in 1958 for 66,000 workers.

⁸ In addition, it is estimated that more than 350,000 construction workers were covered by agreements providing for deferred wage increases in 1957.

TABLE 2. *Wage changes provided by selected collective bargaining settlements negotiated in 1956 and 1957*¹—Con.

Industry and type of wage action	Settlements				Workers covered			
	Number		Percent		Approximate number (thousands)		Percent	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
<i>Selected nonmanufacturing industries</i>								
All actions ²	276	264	100	100	2,303	1,394	100	100
No wage change.....	2	1	1	(3)	10	2	(3)	(3)
Increases in wages.....	274	263	99	100	2,292	1,393	100	100
Amount per hour:								
Under 5 cents.....	2	2	1	1	5	3	(3)	(3)
5 and under 7 cents....	26	23	9	9	103	162	4	12
7 and under 9 cents....	59	42	21	16	251	311	11	22
9 and under 11 cents....	77	50	28	19	1,151	242	50	17
11 and under 13 cents....	40	48	14	18	228	151	10	11
13 and under 15 cents....	14	26	5	10	67	75	3	5
15 and under 17 cents....	11	14	4	5	36	70	2	5
17 and under 19 cents....	9	8	3	3	86	19	4	1
19 cents and over.....	9	23	3	9	246	263	11	19
Not specified or not computed ⁴	27	27	10	10	120	97	5	7
Decreases in wages.....								

¹ For industry coverage, see asterisk footnote, table 3.
² Does not include 13 settlements affecting 93,000 employees in 1956, and 17 settlements affecting 159,000 employees in 1957, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or liberalized.
³ Less than 0.5 percent.
⁴ Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.
⁵ Does not include 12 settlements affecting 87,000 employees in 1956, and 13 settlements affecting 59,000 employees in 1957, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or liberalized.
⁶ Does not include 1 settlement affecting 6,000 employees in 1956, and 4 settlements affecting 100,000 employees in 1957, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or liberalized.

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

TABLE 2. *Wage changes provided by selected collective bargaining settlements negotiated in 1956 and 1957*¹

Industry and type of wage action	Settlements				Workers covered			
	Number		Percent		Approximate number (thousands)		Percent	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
<i>All industries studied</i>								
All actions ²	1,191	828	100	100	5,708	2,961	100	100
No wage change.....	8	28	1	3	32	209	1	7
Increases in wages.....	1,183	800	99	97	5,676	2,753	99	93
Amount per hour:								
Under 5 cents.....	12	18	1	2	22	27	(3)	1
5 and under 7 cents....	128	79	11	10	387	295	7	10
7 and under 9 cents....	194	140	16	17	641	567	11	19
9 and under 11 cents....	359	181	30	22	2,507	613	44	21
11 and under 13 cents....	206	117	17	14	1,024	273	18	9
13 and under 15 cents....	86	79	7	10	265	230	5	8
15 and under 17 cents....	80	79	7	10	206	285	4	10
17 and under 19 cents....	37	17	3	2	151	34	3	1
19 cents and over.....	25	36	2	4	290	288	5	10
Not specified or not computed ⁴	56	54	5	7	183	139	3	5
Decreases in wages.....								
<i>Manufacturing</i>								
All actions ⁵	915	564	100	100	3,406	1,567	100	100
No wage change.....	6	27	1	5	22	207	1	13
Increases in wages.....	909	537	99	95	3,384	1,360	99	87
Amount per hour:								
Under 5 cents.....	10	16	1	3	16	25	(3)	2
5 and under 7 cents....	102	56	11	10	284	133	8	8
7 and under 9 cents....	135	98	15	17	390	256	11	16
9 and under 11 cents....	282	131	31	23	1,356	371	40	24
11 and under 13 cents....	166	69	18	12	796	122	23	8
13 and under 15 cents....	72	53	8	9	198	156	6	10
15 and under 17 cents....	69	65	8	12	170	215	5	14
17 and under 19 cents....	28	9	3	2	65	15	2	1
19 cents and over.....	16	13	2	2	45	26	1	2
Not specified or not computed ⁴	29	27	3	5	63	42	2	3
Decreases in wages.....								

See footnotes at end of table.

(except petroleum refining and tobacco manufacturing) received deferred wage increases, the bulk of the workers affected were concentrated in metalworking, transportation, food, and mining. Roughly half of those who received deferred increases were in the automobile, farm equipment, aircraft, primary metals (steel, aluminum, and other nonferrous metals), electrical equipment, or other metalworking industries. More than a fifth were in transportation, notably railroads and trucking.

Measured in terms of number of workers affected, the most common increases going into effect in 1957, as a result of deferred and cost-of-living adjustments, were 12 to 12½ cents, affecting automobile and farm equipment and meatpacking employees, and 15 to 16 cents, including basic steel and the railroad nonoperating brotherhoods. In many situations, the rise in the BLS Consumer Price Index resulted in the cost-of-living increases being about equal to the deferred increases. Thus, of the 12.1-cent rise in auto workers' average

TABLE 3. Changes in wages and supplementary practices provided by selected collective bargaining settlements negotiated in 1957*

Industry and type of wage action	Wage actions				Number of settlements										
	Settlements		Workers covered		Establishing or liberalizing supplementary practices								Not changing supplementary practices	Reducing supplementary practices	
	Number	Per cent	Approximate number	Per cent	Total ¹	Premium pay	Shift differentials	Holidays	Vacations	Pensions ²	Health and welfare plans ²	Supplemental unemployment benefit plans			Other practices ³
<i>All industries studied</i>															
All actions ⁴	828	100	2,961,000	100	622	102	109	261	281	151	330	9	228	206	(5)
No wage change ⁶	28	3	209,000	7	23	1	1	7	5	3	19		11	5	
Increases in wages.....	800	97	2,753,000	93	599	101	108	254	276	148	311	9	217	201	(5)
Amount per hour:															
Under 5 cents.....	18	2	27,000	1	11	2		4	1	3	7		2	7	
5 and under 7 cents.....	79	10	295,000	10	55	5	6	14	18	10	34		18	24	
7 and under 9 cents.....	140	17	567,000	19	105	12	14	38	40	30	70	2	47	35	
9 and under 11 cents.....	181	22	613,000	21	123	18	22	59	56	30	63	2	41	58	(7)
11 and under 13 cents.....	117	14	273,000	9	89	17	19	38	43	24	49		34	28	
13 and under 15 cents.....	79	10	230,000	8	66	18	24	19	35	14	28	2	22	13	
15 and under 17 cents.....	79	10	285,000	10	64	4	9	45	47	15	24		27	15	
17 and under 19 cents.....	17	2	34,000	1	12	2	4	7	4	4	4		2	5	(5)
19 cents and over.....	36	4	288,000	10	26	10	4	12	16	8	14	3	9	10	
Not specified or not computed ⁹	54	7	139,000	5	48	13	6	18	16	10	18		15	6	
Decreases in wages.....															
<i>Manufacturing</i>															
All actions ¹⁰	564	100	1,567,000	100	433	48	88	205	200	114	240	8	158	131	(11)
No wage change ⁶	27	5	207,000	13	23	1	1	7	5	3	19		11	4	
Increases in wages.....	537	95	1,360,000	87	410	47	87	198	195	111	221	8	147	127	(11)
Amount per hour:															
Under 5 cents.....	16	3	25,000	2	9	1		4		3	7		2	7	
5 and under 7 cents.....	56	10	133,000	8	39	2	4	12	14	7	24		11	17	
7 and under 9 cents.....	98	17	256,000	16	77	9	12	33	34	27	53	2	34	21	
9 and under 11 cents.....	131	23	371,000	24	89	10	20	48	39	26	45	2	25	42	(11)
11 and under 13 cents.....	69	12	122,000	8	56	8	16	28	27	14	32		24	13	
13 and under 15 cents.....	53	9	156,000	10	46	10	19	14	25	11	19	2	16	7	
15 and under 17 cents.....	65	12	215,000	14	53	1	6	37	40	8	18		21	12	
17 and under 19 cents.....	9	2	15,000	1	6	1	2	4	3	2	2		1	3	
19 cents and over.....	13	2	26,000	2	10	3	3	6	5	5	6	2	4	3	
Not specified or not computed ⁹	27	5	42,000	3	25	2	5	12	8	8	15		9	2	
Decreases in wages.....															
<i>Selected nonmanufacturing industries</i>															
All actions ¹²	264	100	1,394,000	100	189	54	21	56	81	37	90	1	70	75	(7)
No wage change.....	1	(13)	2,000	(13)											
Increases in wages.....	263	100	1,393,000	100	189	54	21	56	81	37	90	1	70	74	(7)
Amount per hour:															
Under 5 cents.....	2	1	3,000	(13)	2	1			1						
5 and under 7 cents.....	23	9	162,000	12	16	3	2	2	4	3	10		7	7	
7 and under 9 cents.....	42	16	311,000	22	28	3	2	5	6	3	17		13	14	
9 and under 11 cents.....	50	19	242,000	17	34	8	2	11	17	4	18		16	16	(5)
11 and under 13 cents.....	48	18	151,000	11	33	9	3	10	16	10	17		10	15	
13 and under 15 cents.....	26	10	75,000	5	20	8	5	5	10	3	9		6	6	
15 and under 17 cents.....	14	5	70,000	5	11	3	3	8	7	7	6		6	3	
17 and under 19 cents.....	8	3	19,000	1	6	1	2	3	1	2	2		1	2	(5)
19 cents and over.....	23	9	263,000	19	16	7	1	6	11	3	8	1	5	7	
Not specified or not computed ⁹	27	10	97,000	7	23	11	1	6	8	2	3		6	4	
Decreases in wages.....															

¹ This total is smaller than the sum of the individual items since some settlements affected more than 1 item.

² Includes settlements in which agreement provided for increased contributions to maintain existing benefits.

³ The most commonly reported were paid funeral leave in 44 manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing settlements; supplemental jury-duty pay in 35 manufacturing and 10 nonmanufacturing settlements; severance pay in 17 manufacturing and 5 nonmanufacturing settlements; call-in or reporting pay in 21 manufacturing and 1 nonmanufacturing settlements; and paid sick leave in 5 manufacturing and 16 nonmanufacturing settlements.

⁴ Does not include 17 settlements affecting 159,000 employees in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased; in 8 of these situations 75,000 workers received deferred and/or automatic cost-of-living adjustments.

⁵ 3 settlements that liberalized some benefits reduced other benefits.

⁶ Includes 2 settlements affecting 4,000 workers which provided no general wage change but increased minimum rates or provided inequity adjustments for relatively few workers.

⁷ 2 settlements that liberalized some benefits reduced other benefits.

⁸ 1 settlement that liberalized some benefits eliminated prorata vacation pay for employees resigning or discharged.

⁹ Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.

¹⁰ Does not include 13 settlements affecting 59,000 employees in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased; in 6 of these situations 21,000 workers received deferred and/or automatic cost-of-living adjustments.

¹¹ 1 settlement that liberalized some benefits discontinued company provided lunches under certain conditions.

¹² Does not include 4 settlements affecting 100,000 employees in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased; in 2 of these situations 54,000 workers received deferred and/or automatic cost-of-living adjustments.

¹³ Less than 0.5 percent.

* This tabulation relates to settlements involving 1,000 or more workers concluded during the 12-month period. It includes all wage changes negotiated during the January-December period that are scheduled to go into effect during the contract year; i. e., the 12-month period following the effective date of the agreement. In summarizing percentage increases, it has been necessary to estimate their value in terms of cents, on the basis of available information on wage levels in the industry. This tabulation excludes: settlements involving fewer than 1,000 workers; settlements in construction, the service trades, finance, and government; instances in which contract reopenings privileges were not exercised; and wage increases and changes in supplementary practices that went into effect during the period but that were negotiated earlier (for example, deferred wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, or annual improvement factor increases). All changes in supplementary benefits negotiated during the year are included regardless of when they become effective.

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

hourly pay, 6 cents represented a rise in the cost-of-living allowance. Of the 15-cent rise in hourly rates for railroad nonoperating workers, 8 cents was a cost-of-living adjustment; 7 cents of the 15 to 16 cents average advance in hourly pay of basic steel workers was a result of cost-of-living escalation.

Significant Wage Settlements, 1957

Although the bulk of employees receiving wage increases in 1957 were covered under previously negotiated long-term contracts, among the nearly 3 million workers who obtained increases as a result of negotiations concluded in 1957 were those in the longshore and maritime industries, in the petroleum refining, rubber, stone, clay, and glass industry groups, in women's clothing, and in the communications field.

The settlements in the East Coast longshoring industry, concluded in mid-February after a dispute that led to a Taft-Hartley injunction, provided for a 3-year contract increasing wage rates by 18 cents retroactive to October 1, 1956, and 7 cents more in October of both 1957 and 1958. Provision for a further wage adjustment in October 1958 was made if the Consumer Price Index rises more than 6 points between October 1956 and August 1958.

During June, West Coast longshore employees obtained wage increases of 8 and 13 cents. The agreement affects 15,000 workers represented by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and employed by members of the Pacific Maritime Association. It provided for pay raises of 8 cents for longshoremen (bringing their straight-time pay to \$2.53 an hour) and 13 cents for truckdrivers, gang bosses, and ship clerks. In 1956, these workers received increases totaling 18 cents an hour during the year.

A 6-percent wage increase went into effect in the same month for 46,000 seamen and officers represented by 4 maritime unions and employed by East and Gulf Coast ship operators. The settlement, negotiated under wage reopeners, also eliminated certain war-risk bonuses. Rates of pay were increased by approximately the same amount (6 percent) in 1956.

Pay raises ranging from \$18.50 to \$37 a month (about 5½ percent) were negotiated in September for 20,000 unlicensed seamen in dock, engine

TABLE 4. Changes in supplementary practices provided by selected collective bargaining settlements negotiated in 1956 and 1957¹

Type of practice	Percent of settlements					
	All industries studied ²		Manufacturing ³		Selected nonmanufacturing industries ⁴	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
All settlements.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total establishing or liberalizing one or more supplementary practices ⁵	78	75	78	77	78	72
Health and welfare plans ⁶	45	40	46	43	41	34
Vacations.....	39	34	40	35	33	31
Holidays.....	32	32	35	36	22	21
Pensions ⁶	25	18	28	20	17	14
Shift differentials.....	21	13	24	16	12	8
Premium rates.....	14	12	12	9	21	20
Paid funeral leave.....	4	7	5	8	2	5
Jury-duty pay.....	10	5	12	6	1	4
Paid sick leave.....	4	3	3	1	7	6
Supplemental unemployment benefits.....	8	1	10	1	-----	(7)
Other practices.....	11	13	10	13	16	13
Settlements not changing supplementary practices.....	22	25	22	23	22	28
Settlements reducing supplementary practices.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Number of settlements.....	1, 191	828	915	564	276	264

¹ For coverage, see footnote 1, table 3.
² Does not include 13 settlements affecting 93,000 employees in 1956, and 17 settlements affecting 195,000 employees in 1957, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or liberalized.
³ Does not include 12 settlements affecting 87,000 employees in 1956, and 13 settlements affecting 59,000 employees in 1957, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or liberalized.
⁴ Does not include 1 settlement affecting 6,000 employees in 1956, and 4 settlements affecting 100,000 employees in 1957, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or liberalized.
⁵ This total is smaller than the sum of the individual items since some settlements affected more than 1 item.
⁶ Includes settlements in which agreement provided for increased contributions to maintain existing benefits.
⁷ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals

room, and stewards' departments represented by 3 maritime unions and employed on dry cargo and passenger ships of the Pacific Maritime Association. The settlement also increased overtime and penalty rates. In the fall of 1956, raises of approximately 7 percent went into effect.

By mid-June of 1957, a 6-percent wage increase pattern (no minimum specified) had been established in the petroleum industry. Certain fringe benefits, such as an additional paid holiday, and improved vacations, were also generally included in the settlements. In 1956, raises in this industry also generally amounted to 6 percent—but with a 15-cent minimum.

In July, the first of the year's wage settlements in the rubber industry was negotiated when the Rubber Workers and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. agreed upon terms of a 15-cent "package"; similar agreements with other members of the "Big 4" quickly followed. Except at the U. S.

TABLE 5. *Percentage distribution of changes in union wage scales in 7 construction trades in major cities,¹ 1956 and 1957*

Type of wage action	Percent of scales in—	
	1957	1956
All scales.....	100	100
Increases in scales.....	89	87
<i>Cents per hour</i>		
Under 5.0.....	1	1
5.0 and under 10.0.....	7	12
5.0.....	2	5
7.5.....	2	5
10.0 and under 15.0.....	30	30
10.0.....	17	17
12.5.....	10	9
15.0 and under 20.0.....	26	24
15.0.....	18	19
20.0 and under 25.0.....	12	9
20.0.....	8	7
25.0 and over.....	13	11
25.0.....	10	8
No change in scales.....	12	13

¹ The 7 trades studied were bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, painters plasterers, plumbers, and building laborers.

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

Rubber Co., where a general 15-cent-an-hour increase went into effect, the basic rate increases varied among plants, with part of the package going for inequity adjustments and night-shift bonuses. Rates of pay for workers in the rubber industry had been increased by about 6 cents an hour in 1956, plus an additional 3 cents an hour for establishment of supplemental unemployment benefit plans.

A basis for ending a nationwide cement strike was established in late July when representatives of the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union and the Universal Atlas Cement Co. (a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp.) reached an agreement valued at approximately 16.5 cents an hour. The "package" included an 11-cent across-the-board wage increase (of which 10 cents was retroactive to May 1), plus an average 2.6 cents for classification adjustments and increased shift differentials, vacation benefits, and premium pay for Sunday work. In the previous contract year, the industry and union had signed contracts providing wage advances of about 18 cents an hour and establishing or liberalizing other fringe benefits.

Approximately 500,000 telephone workers received wage increases as a result of bargaining concluded during the year. Pay advances gen-

erally ranged from \$2 to \$5 a week; most traffic and clerical employees received increases of \$2 to \$3, while plant department workers obtained wage hikes of from \$2 to \$5. A majority of the workers who received such increases were represented by the Communications Workers of America. Weekly pay raises during 1956 also ranged from around \$2 to \$5.

The continuing difficulties of the soft-goods industries were reflected in a scarcity of wage advances, although rates were increased in a number of the women's and children's garment industries under cost-of-living wage reopenings. Agreements in northern cotton, rayon, and wool textiles left pay rates unchanged, but did liberalize some welfare benefits. In independent dyeing and finishing plants, however, wage increases generally amounted to 6 cents an hour.

In the men's and boys' tailored clothing field, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States signed a 3-year industrywide agreement for about 150,000 workers, in which wage scales were not changed. Some supplementary benefits were, however, liberalized and annual wage reopenings were provided. In 1956, however, the Clothing Workers negotiated 12½- and 13.9-cent-an-hour wage increases in the men's and boys' clothing industry.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) negotiated wage increases generally ranging from \$3 to \$5 a week for over 100,000 workers during the year; many of these settlements were negotiated under contract clauses permitting wage negotiations in the event of changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index; rates of pay for most ILGWU members were not a negotiable issue during 1956.

Union Scales in the Construction Trades

Widespread increases in union scales occurred in the construction trades during 1957 (table 5). During the year, scales in these trades rose an average of approximately 15 cents an hour compared with 14 cents in 1956. Approximately one-half of these scales were increased at least 15 cents an hour, compared with about two-fifths of

the scales in 1956. The most common increases amounted to 15 cents in both years. Raises amounting to 10 cents an hour were also frequent.

The summary of the construction trades is based on information obtained quarterly by the Bureau on all union scales in the major cities studied, whether or not these scales were renegotiated during the year. In addition, the construction data relate to changes effective during 1957, regardless of when they were negotiated. The wage data shown in tables 2 and 3 relate only to changes negotiated during the year.

Selected Minimum Wage Developments

Provisions for increasing minimum rates of pay for specified workers in various industries were made in a number of States during the past year.⁹ In New York State, the minimum rates of pay for about 340,000 service workers were raised

during the year. Included were workers in the laundry, cleaning, and dyeing industries, restaurant workers, and employees in the nonresort hotel industry. Minimum rates of pay in these industries were raised to levels ranging from 62 to 90 cents an hour; in 1958 they will be raised again to 70 cents to \$1.

In other areas of the country, the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California raised the minimum hourly wage to \$1 for women and to 85 cents for minors.¹⁰ In Oregon, the minimum hourly wage for women and minors employed in laundry and dry cleaning establishments was to be raised to 80 cents by July 1958.¹¹

⁹ For information on State minimum wage legislation, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1957, pp. 1472-1473.

¹⁰ The 85-cent rate can apply to only 10 percent of an employer's work force; the remaining minors must be paid at the adult rate. The order covers all private industry except for domestic and farm workers.

¹¹ This order was actually issued on January 3, 1958.

Salaries of City Public School Teachers, 1955-57

RUTH W. BENNY AND HELEN M. CANNING*

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES of urban public school teachers increased 10.2 percent or \$480 from the 1955 to the 1957 school year (table 1).¹ This gain was greater than that which took place in the preceding 2 years but was well below the record 22 percent advance reported from 1947 to 1949. (See table 2.) Average salaries of urban teachers in the 1956-57 school year were 132 percent above their level in 1938-39 and 163 percent above the level prevailing in the school term ending in June 1925.

From the school year 1954-55 to 1956-57, teachers' average salaries increased much more sharply than the Consumer Price Index, about as much as the average hourly earnings of factory workers, and slightly less than the hourly pay of a major group of office employees—those employed by the Nation's railroads. From the 1938-39 to the 1956-57 school year, teachers' average salaries increased more than the Consumer Price Index, but much less than the pay of factory wage earners and railroad office workers.²

Changes from 1955 to 1957

By Amount. Almost 3 out of 4 urban teachers were in cities that raised pay at least 7.5 percent from 1955 to 1957. Three out of 5 were in school systems where average salaries rose 7.5 but less than 15 percent, and 1 teacher in 8 was employed where increases were 15 percent or more. (See table 3.) By contrast, presumably because of changes in average length of service, earnings declined in 8 cities, employing 4 percent of all teachers surveyed.

Pay increases were less uniform measured in dollars than in percentage terms. Dollar gains ranged from below \$100 to more than \$900, with about a fifth of the teachers being employed in communities where salaries increased by at least \$800. Another fifth were employed where salaries advanced by \$500 but less than \$600. For the most part, the greatest dollar increases occurred where pay levels were already above average.

The rise in average salaries of urban teachers from the 1954-55 to the 1956-57 school year was probably somewhat smaller than the increase in their salary scales. The communities surveyed expanded their teaching forces by about 23,000, or 8.5 percent, during this interval and, since newly hired teachers are frequently paid the minimum of a salary scale, this expansion would tend to hold the rise in average salaries below the increase in scales.

By Size of City. In contrast with most earlier periods and with the whole period since 1925, the greatest proportionate increases in teachers' pay were recorded in the largest cities—those with at least half a million inhabitants. One-third of the teachers in these large communities were in school systems where average pay advanced 12.5 but under 15 percent. Although the average increase in pay was smaller in cities of 250,000 but less than a half million, 15 percent of the teachers in this community size group were em-

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¹ Salary data relate to elementary- and secondary-school classroom teachers, excluding supervisors and principals, and are representative of all cities of 50,000 or more population with salary data for these communities obtained from Special Salary Tabulations, published by the National Education Association of the United States. Indexes of change were compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. School years are referred to either by the calendar year in which the term ends or in terms of both calendar years included. Thus, the 1957 school year refers to the school period beginning in the fall of 1956 and ending in 1957. Data refer to the average rise in salaries for all teachers in a school system. For a description of the methods used in compiling these indexes, see *City Public-School Teachers; Salary Trends, 1925-49*, BLS Wage Movements Bulletin, Series 3, No. 50, pp. 2-5. For a discussion of trends in teachers salaries from 1925 to 1955, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1951, pp. 286-288; February 1952, pp. 175-176; February 1955, pp. 195-198; and April 1956, pp. 425-428.

² From September 1954 to September 1956, the beginning of the 1955 and 1957 school years, the average hourly earnings of factory wage earners rose by 10.5 percent and their weekly pay by 13.3 percent. Pay of railroad office employees rose 11.8 percent while the Consumer Price Index advanced 2.1 percent.

During the period from September 1938 to September 1956, weekly earnings of factory workers increased 258 percent and hourly earnings by 227 percent. Hourly pay of railroad office employees increased 178 percent and the BLS Consumer Price Index advanced 95 percent.

TABLE 1. *Increases in average annual salaries of public school teachers, by type of school, size of city, and region, 1955 to 1957¹*

City-size group and region	Increases in average annual salaries, 1955 to 1957, for—					
	All teachers		Elementary-school teachers ²		Secondary-school teachers ³	
	Dol-lars	Per-cent	Dol-lars	Per-cent	Dol-lars	Per-cent
Total.....	480	10.2	485	10.7	470	9.6
<i>City-size group</i>						
500,000 or more.....	612	11.7	601	11.8	629	11.5
250,000 and under 500,000.....	393	8.7	402	9.2	376	7.9
100,000 and under 250,000.....	391	9.2	416	10.2	353	8.0
50,000 and under 100,000.....	399	9.3	407	9.9	387	8.4
<i>Region⁴</i>						
New England.....	358	8.0	381	8.8	324	6.8
Middle Atlantic.....	665	12.7	627	12.2	725	13.3
Border States.....	493	11.6	514	12.6	466	10.4
Southeast.....	315	8.9	332	9.6	286	7.7
Great Lakes.....	509	10.3	523	10.9	480	9.1
Middle West.....	451	10.4	464	11.1	426	9.2
Southwest.....	197	4.8	208	5.1	179	4.2
Mountain.....	368	8.1	413	9.4	303	6.3
Pacific.....	546	10.7	569	11.7	512	9.5

¹ In computing average salaries and salary increases, all teachers in each system were classified according to the average salary in that system.

² Changes in average salaries exclude the effects of period-to-period changes in the proportions of teachers among city-size groups, among regions, and between elementary and secondary schools.

³ Includes regular elementary school teachers, kindergarten teachers, and teachers of atypical children.

⁴ Includes junior and senior high school teachers.

⁵ The regions used in this study are: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

employed where increases were 17.5 percent or more. In each of the two community-size groups of under 250,000 population, more than 2 out of 5 teachers were employed by school systems where pay advanced by 7.5 but under 12.5 percent. More than one-fourth of the teachers in the smallest cities studied—those with 50,000 but less than 100,000 population—were in school districts where pay rose an average of 10 but less than 12.5 percent.

Some school districts within each size group advanced salaries by as much as \$800, but only in the largest cities (with 500,000 or more inhabitants) did such increases affect substantial proportions of the teachers; in school systems with more than two-fifths of the teachers in this population group, pay advanced by an average of at least this amount. In the other groups of cities, average salaries typically increased from \$200 to less than \$600, although substantial

numbers of teachers in communities of 250,000 but below 500,000 were employed where pay rose \$100 but less than \$200.

By Region. The greatest proportionate gains in pay were recorded in the Middle Atlantic and Border States (table 1). Salaries of Middle Atlantic high school teachers increased more than did those in any other region, but in elementary schools, proportionately the highest gain (12.6 percent) occurred in the Border States.

Salaries of teachers in the Southwest rose less than in any other region—4.8 percent over the 2-year period. In the previous 2-year interval, this region ranked second highest in terms of the proportionate gain in pay.

By Type of School. The long-term trend for salaries to rise proportionately more in elementary than in secondary schools continued during 1955 to 1957. The dollar increase was slightly higher in elementary schools as well. The widest differences in pay raises between elementary and

Percent Distribution of Public-School Teachers in Selected City-Size Groups, by Average Annual Salary, 1957

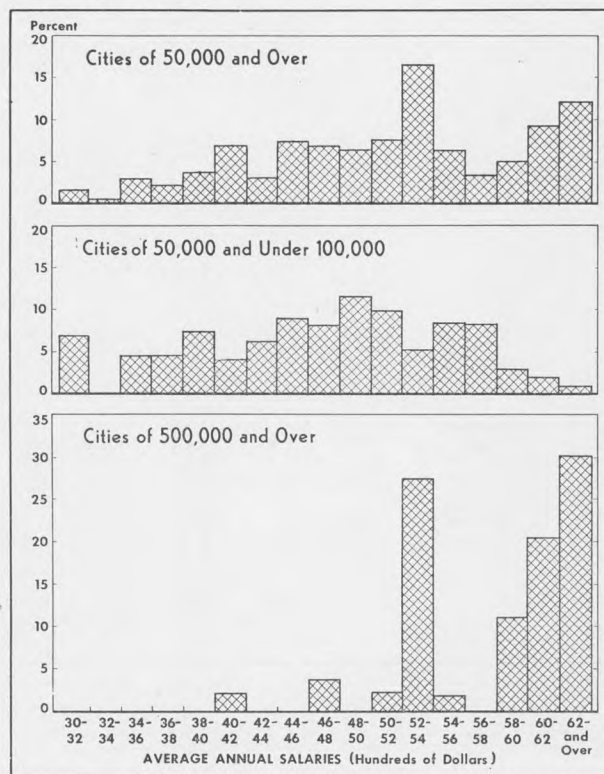


TABLE 2. *Indexes of average annual salaries of public-school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more, by type of school, size of city, and region, biennially, 1925-57*¹

[1947-49=100]

School year ending in June	All teachers	Type of school		Size of city				Region ⁴								
		Elementary ²	Secondary ³	500,000 or more	250,000 and under 500,000	100,000 and under 250,000	50,000 and under 100,000	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
1925	60	59	61	64	58	57	55	62	64	53	52	61	59	54	58	53
1927	62	61	63	64	62	60	57	64	65	58	56	62	62	58	62	57
1929	65	63	66	67	65	63	60	66	69	61	58	65	65	60	65	59
1931	67	66	68	71	67	64	62	67	73	62	61	66	66	61	65	63
1933	63	63	63	69	58	59	59	65	73	59	51	58	62	50	60	59
1935	60	60	61	65	55	56	55	62	68	57	48	55	58	51	58	57
1937	64	64	65	69	60	60	60	68	72	60	49	60	61	54	62	61
1939	68	68	68	73	65	64	64	70	76	63	56	63	64	58	68	65
1941	69	70	69	74	66	65	66	71	77	65	57	64	65	59	69	66
1943	73	73	73	77	72	69	69	76	79	69	63	70	70	63	73	70
1945	79	79	78	80	79	78	77	80	82	77	76	79	75	73	78	76
1947	90	89	91	92	88	88	88	88	94	87	88	88	88	86	93	88
1949	110	111	109	108	112	112	112	112	106	113	112	112	112	114	107	112
1951	117	118	116	114	118	121	122	120	112	123	126	121	119	123	110	116
1953	133	134	131	130	134	136	139	136	129	139	142	135	138	137	125	134
1955	143	146	139	139	146	149	150	146	139	148	153	147	147	150	139	143
1957	158	162	152	155	159	163	164	158	157	165	167	162	162	157	150	158

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² Includes regular elementary school teachers, kindergarten teachers, and teachers of atypical children.³ Includes junior and senior high school teachers.⁴ For composition of regions, see footnote 4, table 1.TABLE 3. *Percent distribution of public-school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more by change in average annual salary,¹ 1955 to 1957*

Change in average annual salary	Percent of teachers employed in school systems with specified average annual salary changes				
	All cities	Cities of—			
Percent	500,000 or more	250,000 and under 500,000	100,000 and under 250,000	50,000 and under 100,000	
Increases:					
Under 2.5	4.3	0	10.9	5.8	5.6
2.5 and under 5.0	5.1	2.4	8.2	5.1	7.7
5.0 and under 7.5	13.6	5.1	21.0	19.3	17.5
7.5 and under 10.0	22.8	26.3	25.2	23.3	14.5
10.0 and under 12.5	19.9	19.4	9.6	20.1	27.6
12.5 and under 15.0	17.7	33.3	0	7.8	13.0
15.0 and under 17.5	7.8	11.2	4.4	5.2	7.1
17.5 and under 20.0	7	0	3.4	0	1.0
20.0 and over	3.8	0	12.2	8.2	0
Decreases²	4.2	2.2	5.0	5.2	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dollars					
Increases:					
Under 100	3.1	0	3.1	5.8	5.6
100 and under 200	6.6	2.4	16.0	5.6	8.6
200 and under 300	10.9	2.8	14.6	21.1	11.3
300 and under 400	12.1	6.1	17.4	18.2	12.3
400 and under 500	15.1	13.2	14.3	13.9	20.6
500 and under 600	20.8	28.8	14.0	12.1	21.0
600 and under 700	4.1	3.1	0	6.0	6.7
700 and under 800	4.2	0	7.0	7.8	5.6
800 and under 900	17.0	41.4	0	1.5	2.2
900 and over	2.0	0	8.6	2.7	0
Decreases³	4.2	2.2	5.0	5.2	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of teachers ⁴	295,500	115,200	44,900	71,700	63,700

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² Decreases ranged from 0.1 to 1.1 percent.³ Decreases ranged from \$3 to \$46.⁴ Excludes approximately 7,000 teachers of atypical classes, which are included in computation of the data presented in tables 1 and 2.

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

secondary teachers occurred in communities of 100,000 to 250,000 population, where the respective increases averaged 10.2 percent (\$416) and 8.0 percent (\$353), and in the Mountain region where salaries of secondary teachers went up 6.3 percent and those of elementary teachers 9.4 percent. Only in the Middle Atlantic region did secondary school pay rise proportionately more than elementary pay.

Long-Term Trends

As indicated earlier, average salaries of city public school teachers rose 132 percent between the 1938-39 and the 1956-57 school years. This average increase, however, conceals real differences in trends among various communities. Table 4 shows the extent of this variation for the period from the 1940-41 to the 1956-57 school year.³ Increases in individual school systems ranged from 79 percent to about 248 percent. Cities with almost 45 percent of their teachers had raised average salaries by 120 but less than 160 percent. About 85 percent of the teachers were in communities where average salaries in 1957 were at least twice their 1941 level.

³ The comparison on a city basis extends from 1940-41, rather than from 1938-39, because the detailed data necessary for these comparisons are not readily available for the earlier period. The change in average salaries over the 1939-41 period was less than 2 percent.

TABLE 4. *Percent distribution of public-school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more by salary increases, size of city, and region, 1941 to 1957*¹

Increase in average annual salary	Percent of teachers employed in school systems with specified average salary increases												
	All teachers	Size of city				Region ²							
		500,000 or more	250,000 and under 500,000	100,000 and under 250,000	50,000 and under 100,000	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain
<i>Percent</i>													
Under 80	0.3				1.2		1.1						
80 and under 100	13.2	30.2	9.6				51.9		9.0				
100 and under 120	14.4	17.5	21.4	13.8	4.3	42.8	20.7	8.4		9.4	19.8		38.8
120 and under 140	25.2	35.6	21.8	15.4	20.0	33.2	20.7	25.2	6.8	33.0		8.6	56.7
140 and under 160	18.9	16.7	25.1	19.9	17.5	19.4	5.5	37.9	14.3	24.4	25.1	47.3	8.7
160 and under 180	10.4		9.9	18.3	20.7	4.6		20.9	11.9	13.4	38.7	8.5	9.6
180 and under 200	8.5		7.4	15.5	16.8			7.6	30.6	10.5		16.7	7.1
200 and under 220	6.4		4.8	12.3	12.3				22.2	2.7	16.4	18.9	2.9
220 and under 240	1.5				7.2					4.9			19.1
240 and over	1.2			4.8					5.2	1.7			7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Dollars</i>													
Under \$2,000	0.9				4.1				7.5				
\$2,000 and under \$2,500	11.2	2.2	16.7	17.9	16.0	14.6	1.2	33.3	44.3				
\$2,500 and under \$3,000	39.0	24.1	47.3	58.8	37.6	76.6	33.4	13.5	48.2	25.0	51.9	74.3	22.3
\$3,000 and under \$3,500	41.9	67.0	33.1	19.3	28.3	8.9	65.4	49.7		49.9	44.2	5.4	71.3
\$3,500 and under \$4,000	6.9	6.7	2.9	4.0	13.4			3.5		23.9			26.8
\$4,000 and over	.1				.5					.5			6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Changes in average salaries for individual school systems were affected by shifts in the proportion of elementary- and secondary-school teachers between 1941 and 1957. The proportion of elementary teachers increased from about 56 to about 61½ percent of all urban teachers by 1955; since then there has been no appreciable change. Because average salaries of elementary school teachers

are frequently lower than those of secondary school teachers, the average increases shown here are smaller than the rise that would be shown if the proportions had remained constant.

² See footnote 4, table 1, for composition of regions.

Most of the cities where salaries had not doubled were in the Middle Atlantic States, where salaries in 1941 were relatively high; the remainder were in the Southeast. However, in the Southeast region, average salaries for all teachers combined had risen proportionately more than elsewhere; five-sixths of the southeastern city teachers were employed in school systems that had raised salaries by at least 140 percent and almost three-fifths, at least 180 percent. Considering the country as a whole, a third of the teachers in cities of 50,000 but fewer than 250,000 population were in school systems where pay had risen at least this amount.

In dollar terms, average increases ranged from slightly less than \$2,000 to \$4,000. Salaries in communities with almost half of all city public school teachers had increased by an average of at least \$3,000 between the 1941 and the 1957 school years.

Levels of Pay in 1957

Pay increases have tended to be proportionately greatest in the communities where salaries were lowest in 1941. Consequently, the variation in salary levels among school systems was appreci-

ably smaller in 1957 than in 1941. Thus, average salaries in cities employing about three-fourths of the urban teachers ranged from about \$1,600 to about \$3,400—a difference of about 110 percent—in 1941 compared with \$4,200 to about \$6,200, or about 50 percent, in 1957.

In 1956–57, for the first time, teachers' average salaries exceeded \$3,000 a year in every school system studied (chart). Pay was highest in the large communities; nine-tenths of the teachers in areas of more than 500,000 population worked where pay averaged \$5,200 or more; one-half were employed where salaries amounted to an average of at least \$6,000 in 1957.⁴ In communities with less than a half million population, more than one-half of the teachers were employed in school systems where average pay fell below \$5,000. Average salaries varied widely among these smaller cities. Only in communities of 250,000 to 500,000 was there any significant concentration: there, about 1 in 6 teachers was employed in cities where salaries averaged \$4,400 but less than \$4,600, and an equal number was employed where salaries averaged \$5,200 but less than \$5,400.

⁴ The highest average—\$6,555—was reported for New York City.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Since 1947

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article was excerpted from the Tenth Annual Report of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service for the Fiscal Year 1957, published in 1958. For easier reading, suspension marks to denote unused portions of the report have not been indicated.*

Origin and Responsibilities of the Service

IN 1913, the need for Federal conciliation in industrial disputes substantially affecting interstate commerce had found expression in the organic act that created the Department of Labor. That act provided:

That the Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done.

As the fundamental national concept of free collective bargaining became more clearly defined and established, the role of voluntary governmental mediation and conciliation was recognized as the only proper participation of Government in the collective bargaining process that was effective and yet consonant with the basic principle of bargaining freedom.

The Congress, in enacting the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, determined that the mediation and conciliation function could best be performed by a wholly independent governmental agency—the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The multiphase aspect of the problems inherent in labor relations emphasizes the [following] responsibilities of the Service, which implement the statute by policy and action: (1) to assist parties to labor disputes to settle them with the help of

mediation and conciliation; (2) to assist in preventing labor-management discord or disputes; and (3) to encourage the voluntary use of arbitration.

The act represents a search by the Congress for the solution to the many serious problems involving labor and management that arose at the conclusion of the war years, with their restrictions and governmental controls. Mediation, the essence of voluntarism, seems to have met the test of protecting the public interests and demonstrating that, in general, governmental control in collective bargaining is neither needed nor desirable.

1948-57: In Quest of Industrial Peace

[The 1948-57] decade of activity has seen much modernization in labor-management joint relationships as well as in their respective fields of operation. The experience of the Service supports the positive observation that labor-management relations have progressively become more stable throughout these 10 years. There has been a steadily increasing acceptability of collective bargaining, mediation, and voluntary arbitration as means of improving these relations.

There has been a real national quest for industrial peace and recognition of its importance to world peace. Practically every civic organization has to some extent become industrial relations minded, including the churches, universities, and colleges, with their labor-management institutes, seminars, and other programs. The daily press, news, and trade magazines, in general, give more realistic treatment to affairs of industry and labor through writers expert in this field. There has been a wealth of research, by these interested parties and by the many labor and management organizations themselves, into the causes of industrial strife. Both labor and industry are placing more emphasis on proper training of their respec-

tive representatives, with greater recognition of their responsibilities in the public interest.

While the Service will not attempt to prognosticate activity for the next 10 years, the collective knowledge of representatives of the Service, along with that of the influential contacts they maintain in this field, forecasts a very active 1958. Among the major issues foreseen are demands for expanded pension provisions and increased supplemental unemployment benefits. With the expiration of numerous 3- and 2-year contracts in 1958, the activity of the Service is expected to increase substantially over recent years.

Long-Term Trends and Mediation

A great variety of forces—economic, social, political, psychological—all impinge upon the labor relations environment in which the need for mediation arises and likewise affect its ultimate success or failure.

A review of developments over the past 10 years brings to light several possible environmental factors which have undoubtedly affected the number of work stoppages and serious labor disputes. Moreover, it can reasonably be expected that some of these will continue in varying degrees to affect the future. For convenient analysis, these developments affecting labor relations can be grouped into the following discernible areas: (1) Changes in collective bargaining practices; (2) changes within the labor movement itself; (3) legislation—actual and potential; and (4) geographical shifts of industry.

During the past decade, there has developed a group of capable negotiators for both unions and companies, whose maturity in the collective bargaining relationship and experience in the use of mediation have tended to lessen the number of strikes. Several fundamental changes have taken place in collective bargaining itself which have also, undoubtedly, contributed to such an end result. There is general recognition that the objective of the parties is to achieve a mutually satisfactory agreement rather than the defeat of the other team.

Noteworthy during the decade has been the number of long-term contracts, many without reopening clauses. Agreements in many key industries, extending for 2-, 3-, and even 5-year terms, often of a "pattern setting" nature, have lessened the number of negotiations taking place in any 1

TABLE 1. *Industries involved in cases closed after formal mediation by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, fiscal year 1957*

Industry	Cases		Employees			
	Number	Per cent	In bargaining unit		In establishment	
			Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	6,069	100.0	2,999,579	100.0	6,850,569	100.0
Manufacturing.....	4,223	69.6	2,064,015	68.8	4,166,278	60.8
Services.....	500	8.2	188,078	6.3	491,418	7.2
Construction.....	449	7.4	315,982	10.5	945,102	13.8
Wholesale trade.....	355	5.8	45,101	1.5	114,006	1.7
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	221	3.6	267,809	8.9	818,579	11.9
Retail trade.....	180	3.0	57,163	1.9	152,021	2.2
Mining.....	103	1.7	28,447	1.0	71,299	1.1
Miscellaneous.....	38	.7	32,984	1.1	91,866	1.3

¹ Includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, finance, insurance, and real estate.

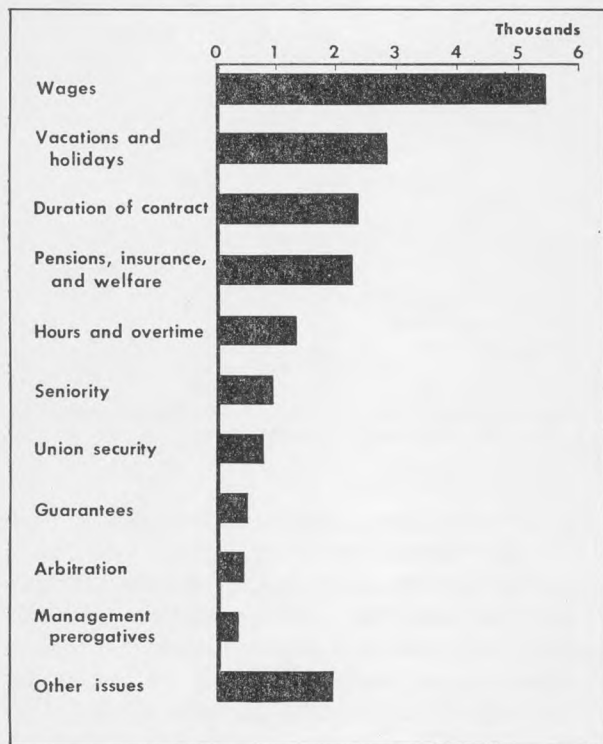
year. [Table 1 shows industries involved in cases closed after formal mediation in fiscal year 1957.]

Another development affecting the need for mediation has been the growing tendency towards multiunit bargaining on a companywide, areawide, or industrywide basis. [The sizes of bargaining units involved in disputes formally mediated in fiscal year 1957 are shown in table 2.] While such developments have been especially noticeable on the West Coast—where labor unions are reported now to refer to employer associations as "employer unions"—the movement toward larger units has been universal in negotiations throughout the country.

The past decade has seen a change in the type of issues discussed in collective bargaining. [See chart for the frequency of issues in disputes formally mediated in fiscal year 1957.] The controversy over whether employers had to bargain over pensions and welfare benefits has abated, and most unions have achieved at least their minimal goals in this area. The practice of "package settlements," whereby a certain proportion of a wage-cost increase is allocated for various welfare benefits and the cost of certain fringes, has become more common and has made settlement on such terms more palatable to employers. As for employees, the fact that welfare benefits are tax free has been an inducement on their part to accept such settlements.

The continuing increase in the cost of living has served to narrow bargaining on wages. The automatic wage increases under long-term contracts,

Frequency of Issues Appearing in Cases Closed After Formal Mediation, Fiscal Year 1957



counting both improvement factors and substantial cost-of-living adjustments, have established a high floor for wage bargaining. With most fringes already initiated, a bargaining climate has resulted where the wide give-and-take that usually accompanies negotiations involving numerous issues has not been present. Economic forces, such as general prosperity, a sustained and increasing demand for products, and a labor scarcity, have served to make substantial wage increases more acceptable to employers. The "productivity" concept of annual wage increases has undoubtedly helped minimize wage controversies.

Changes in collective bargaining practices which have occurred in the last 10 years seem to have been in the direction of lessening the frequency of need for mediation but making the work more difficult and the requirements of the job more time consuming. Of late, a desire has become evident on the part of some negotiators to have the mediator enter the negotiations earlier so that he can thoroughly understand the complex issues and be able to mediate effectively when deadlocks

develop. [For disposition of cases processed in fiscal year 1957, see table 3.]

There is one recent development which could constitute the exception to the trend toward fewer numerical disputes. That is the situation which may develop from the pressure within large industrial-type unions to establish a preferred and separate collective bargaining status for skilled workers, engineers, technicians, and office workers.

The past decade has seen the merger of the two big labor federations and a determined effort to lessen jurisdictional problems.

Moreover, great changes have taken place in the objectives of the American labor movement. Formerly devoted to "bread and butter" unionism whose chief demands were wages, union security, overtime, and improved working conditions, there has been a transformation to "social institutionalism" which seeks protection from all life's hazards for the employee and his family. While many of these programs are sought in the political arena, a series of new concepts has also been injected into collective bargaining.

During the past decade, there have been several noticeable shifts in industry which have affected collective bargaining. For those operations that moved, there was a change or elimination of collective bargaining pressures. For those that remained, competition and pools of labor surplus resulted in efforts to remove costly labor restrictions through changing contract language. Major shifts in industry location upset collective bargaining equilibrium and result in new demands upon mediators.

The general climate of labor-management relations has steadily improved over the past 10 years. This has been the result of many factors

TABLE 2. *Employees involved in cases closed after formal mediation by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, fiscal year 1957*

Employees	Cases		Employees			
	Number	Percent	In bargaining unit		In establishment	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	6,069	100.0	2,999,579	100.0	6,850,569	100.0
1,000 or more.....	1,111	18.3	2,279,023	76.0	5,693,830	83.1
500 through 999.....	703	11.6	265,188	8.8	471,095	6.9
100 through 499.....	2,654	43.7	394,087	13.1	598,655	8.7
50 through 99.....	948	15.6	47,367	1.6	66,258	1.0
1 through 49.....	653	10.8	13,914	.5	19,831	.3

apart from the efforts of the Service. Where union status has been generally established and accepted, the parties can direct their efforts more toward making their relationship mutually advantageous. The increase of arbitration clauses in contracts and the wider acceptance of arbitration has undoubtedly contributed to peaceful relations. There has also been a greater acceptance of union responsibility. Unions which formerly would strike at the "drop of a hat" are more likely now to be amenable to mediation.

This period has encompassed a time when goods were in short supply and money plentiful. Today, there is talk in many quarters about an overabundance of productive facilities and a tightness of money. Many employers are finding themselves in a cost-price squeeze with profits falling. When present labor contracts expire and new demands are made, many employers will need to review their costs carefully, including labor; and the question of wages and other cost items will be a serious one in collective bargaining.

Preventive Mediation

One of the major responsibilities imposed on the Service by the act is the prevention of labor-management disputes. As the result of a decade of study, trial, and experience, the Service has developed a 3-phase approach to effective preventive activities: (1) Improvement of dispute mediation with modified procedures to enhance its direct preventive effect; (2) case-by-case preventive mediation; and (3) informational-educational activities to improve the skills and attitudes of bargainers.

The Service believes that the basic industrial relations policy of the United States (as expressed in sec. 201 of the act) can be effectuated only if, in addition to dispute mediation, the mediators of the Service make an active effort to identify and help solve disruptive labor relations situations when the parties are not engaged in crisis bargaining, when tempers may be cooler, and the advantage of industrial peace can be more readily seen by both parties.

An important arm of preventive mediation is the audio-visual discussion technique. This program consists of the showing by a mediator of one or more of several sequences which dramatize

TABLE 3. *Disposition of cases processed by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, fiscal year 1957*

Item	Number of cases
Total cases processed.....	81,624
Received during year.....	77,973
Pending at close of previous year.....	3,651
Total cases reviewed and closed without assignment to mediator.....	57,920
Lack of jurisdiction.....	10,053
Consolidated ¹ and other reasons.....	47,867
Total cases closed after initial inquiry by mediator.....	6,950
Lack of jurisdiction.....	1,262
No need for mediation.....	5,201
Consolidated and other reasons.....	487
Total cases closed after mediation assignment.....	13,311
Formal mediation ²	6,069
Informal mediation ³	7,148
Other reasons.....	94
Total cases pending end of year.....	3,443

¹ Case consolidation occurs most frequently when individual employers bargain together as one association with the same union.

² Formal mediation includes situations where the mediator contributes to the settlement of a dispute through advice, consultation, arrangement of meetings, or by actually participating in conferences with the parties.

The 6,069 cases formally closed in 1957 were settled as follows: 94.3 percent resulted in agreements between the parties, 3.1 percent required no further mediation, 1.3 percent were referred to other agencies, and 1.3 percent were withdrawn.

³ Informal mediation refers to the mediator's activity of maintaining liaison between the parties without actually participating in conferences.

various grievance situations. The handling of grievances was selected as the subject matter of the slides, because the proper handling of grievances is generally regarded as a foundation stone of harmonious labor relations. The showing of the slides and recorded narrative serve as a lead-in to a discussion of the issues depicted with an experienced mediator as a discussion leader. The objectives of the discussion program are to (1) sensitize the parties to their mutual problems; (2) help them become aware of their mutual responsibilities for disruptive situations; (3) aim for an attitude of reasonableness through frank discussion and an exchange of opinion; and (4) assist the parties toward maturity in their labor-management relationship.

The Service cooperates with universities throughout the country by participating in conferences and seminars designed to promote a better understanding between labor and management. The long-range effect of such a cooperation program is to implement preventive mediation by assisting in the building of sound labor-management relations; the immediate effect is to provide an educational service in the field of industrial relations.

Arbitration

The Labor Management Relations Act, in addition to directing the Service to provide gov-

ernmental facilities for voluntary arbitration, declares the national policy to be that arbitration is the desirable method for settling grievances arising out of labor contracts.

The governmental facilities for voluntary arbitration, as provided by the Service, are limited to (1) maintenance of a roster of carefully screened and qualified arbitrators and (2) assistance by the Service in helping the parties select an impartial arbitrator or arbitration chairman to decide the issues in dispute. These arbitrators are employees of the parties, not the Government.

The present increased use of arbitration and of the Service roster of arbitrators appears to be a true growth, fostered by the inherent value of arbitration as an effective, equitable, and useful means of final adjustment of labor disputes. During the postwar fiscal years 1945 to 1947, inclusive, the number of arbitrators (both public and private) designated by the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor averaged 1,039; in the fiscal year 1957, 1,270 arbitrators were furnished. Apparently the policy of not providing free Government arbitrators has not, in the long run, adversely affected the use of arbitration.

A major legal obstacle to the use of arbitration as a means of avoidance of strikes, lockouts, and other coercion has been removed in industrial disputes affecting interstate commerce. [In 1957,] the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Textile Workers v. Lincoln Mills*,¹ held that section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act not only enabled the Federal courts to order specific performance of executory (contract) agreements to arbitrate labor disputes but also provided a body of substantive law for the courts to apply because "industrial peace can best be obtained only in that way."

There can be no question but what management and labor are almost unanimous in their desire to remove most labor disputes from the judicial forum and to settle them by other means. It is anticipated that this important and far-reaching decision of the United States Supreme Court will make it easier to induce the parties to labor disputes affecting interstate commerce to substitute arbitration for economic coercion.

¹ 353 U. S. 448.

Earnings in the Philadelphia Knitted-Outerwear Industry, 1956

EMPLOYMENT and workers' earnings in the knitted-outerwear industry in Philadelphia experienced considerable growth from 1954 through 1956. In 1956, the workers averaged more weeks of work and higher straight-time hourly, gross weekly, and annual earnings than in the previous 2 years, despite a reduction in scheduled weekly hours from 37½ to 35 in October 1955, according to a study made by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The segment of the knitted-outerwear industry located in Philadelphia marked in 1957 its 20th anniversary of successful collective bargaining uninterrupted by a single strike. During the 3-year period studied, practically all of the knitted-outerwear manufacturers in the city operated under agreements with the Knit-Goods Workers Union, Local 190, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. All but a handful of the unionized concerns were members of the Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association, Pennsylvania District, covering the Philadelphia area. Members of the association operated under a master agreement with the union and nonassociation firms had individual agreements that followed the terms of the master contract. The BLS study, made at the request of the association and the union, was made possible under the master agreement which stipulated that employers shall furnish the union with transcripts of payroll records for each employee, by occupation. The union posted the figures from these payroll transcripts to individual-member record cards, so that hours of work and weekly earnings, straight-time and premium, were listed for each entire year.

The nature of the union records did not permit the exclusion of all learners and handicapped workers from the occupational data as is usually done in Bureau wage studies. As a result, the occupational wage levels may be slightly lower than would otherwise be the case. In addition, occupational classifications were not always up to date. Moreover, vacation pay was omitted from gross annual earnings. Despite these qualifications, the data provide substantial insight into

TABLE 1. *Average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ average weekly hours, gross average weekly earnings, and average annual earnings of production workers in the Philadelphia knitted-outerwear industry, selected dates, 1948-56*

Item	1948	1951	1954	1955	1956
All workers.....	4,419	6,078	7,358	8,330	9,313
Average straight-time hourly earnings ¹	\$1.15	\$1.30	\$1.45	\$1.47	\$1.56
Average weekly hours.....	36.9	36.0	35.8	36.3	36.4
Average gross weekly earnings.....	\$43.40	\$47.57	\$53.65	\$55.42	\$59.18
All employees who worked 46 weeks or more.....	1,716	2,051	2,241	2,943	3,606
Average annual earnings ²	\$2,397	\$2,586	\$2,979	\$3,067	\$3,246

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

² Excludes vacation pay; for workers employed 46 hours or more, vacation pay would amount to about 2 percent of gross annual earnings.

patterns of employment and earnings in the Philadelphia segment of the industry.

The data summarized in this report relate to all union plants in the industry located in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. All of the establishments operated full-process plants in that they knitted their own fabrics and manufactured finished products, such as men's and women's bathing suits and sweaters and sportswear, including men's knitted golf shirts. A few purchased no yarn on their own account but instead worked on a contract basis, the yarn being provided by the jobber. During the period studied, however, there was a noticeable change in the marketing of products: many firms were found to be operating their own sales departments and selling directly to retailers instead of through jobbers.

Labor Force and Wage Practices

Women comprised about 84 percent of the labor force of the knitted-outerwear industry in Philadelphia during 1956. Except for cutters, knitters (both circular and full-fashioned), and pressers, who were nearly all men, the other occupations were staffed largely by women. Between 1954 and 1956, the number of full-fashioned knitters and toppers has increased; moreover, the occupation of spreader has become more important numerically in the industry's labor force as a result of the growing practice of having a worker spread the material for the cutter. A trend away from paying on an hourly rate basis has developed; in

¹ For data on employment and earnings in 1948, see Annual Earnings of Knitted-Outerwear Workers in 1951 (in Monthly Labor Review, March 1953, pp. 249-253).

1956, approximately two-thirds of the workers in the industry were paid on a piece-rate basis.

The plants were operated in 1956 on a 5-day weekly schedule of 35 hours, and workers were paid time and a half for all work in excess of 8 hours in any 1 day or 40 hours in any 1 week. Employees were also granted 6 paid holidays per year. One year of continuous service with a minimum of 1,200 hours worked entitled an employee to a full week of paid vacation, while those having from 500 to 1,200 hours received a prorated amount of vacation pay from the employer. Under the terms of the union agreement, all employers contributed 6 percent of their payrolls to health and welfare and retirement funds.

Industry Trends, 1954-56

Employment in the industry increased from 7,358 in 1954 to 9,313 in 1956, or almost 1,000 workers a year. The 1956 employment figure is more than double the 1948 figure of 4,419.¹ The number of establishments has remained fairly con-

TABLE 2. *Average annual earnings,¹ average weekly hours, and premium overtime pay of production workers employed 46 weeks or more in the Philadelphia knitted-outerwear industry, selected occupations,² 1955 and 1956*

Occupation ²	Average annual earnings ¹				Average weekly hours	
	1955		1956		1955	1956
	Gross	Percent earned at premium rate	Gross	Percent earned at premium rate		
All workers ³	\$3,067	4.0	\$3,246	4.6	37.7	37.4
Bundlers and pln ticketers.....	\$2,831	3.9	\$2,695	4.2	38.8	37.8
Cutters.....	5,363	5.4	5,750	6.1	42.3	42.8
Examiners, trimmers, folders, and hand sewers.....	2,118	3.0	2,361	3.6	36.8	36.6
General help.....	2,463	4.4	2,663	5.0	38.2	38.5
Knitters, circular.....	4,627	7.0	4,964	8.3	44.3	44.2
Knitters, full-fashioned.....	4,762	3.7	5,187	5.5	37.5	38.8
Loopers.....	3,686	3.4	3,687	4.2	35.8	35.3
Menders.....	2,998	4.6	3,222	5.4	39.3	39.2
Marrow operators.....	2,840	2.4	2,992	3.1	35.1	35.2
Pressers, machine.....	3,932	5.5	3,876	4.8	39.8	38.2
Sewing-machine operators, single needle.....	2,708	2.5	2,917	2.8	35.3	35.2
Sewing-machine operators, special.....	2,759	2.6	2,924	3.6	34.7	35.1
Spreaders.....	2,761	3.1	2,920	3.8	38.5	39.0
Toppers, full-fashioned.....	3,489	3.1	3,689	4.0	34.8	33.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Knitters (full-fashioned), loopers, marrow operators, pressers (machine), sewing-machine operators (single needle and special), and toppers (full-fashioned), are all or predominantly pieceworkers; most of the other occupations also have considerable numbers of pieceworkers, especially examiners, trimmers, folders, and hand sewers.

³ Includes occupations not shown separately.

TABLE 3. Distribution of production workers in the Philadelphia knitted-outerwear industry, by number of weeks worked, selected occupations, 1956

Weeks of work	All workers ¹	Bundlers and pin ticketers	Cutters	Examiners, trimmers, folders, and hand sewers	General help	Kniters, circular	Kniters, full-fashioned	Loopers	Menders	Merrow operators	Pressers, machine	Sewing-machine operators, single needle	Sewing-machine operators, special	Spreaders	Toppers, full-fashioned
1 to 5 weeks.....	568	2	10	137	80	24	3	20	3	57	11	110	18	15	3
6 to 10 weeks.....	695	2	6	152	124	21	3	23	18	63	18	124	32	31	-----
11 to 15 weeks.....	660	4	3	117	116	17	1	29	11	71	14	105	28	23	8
16 to 20 weeks.....	544	11	2	120	70	36	7	27	7	52	17	92	21	19	6
21 to 25 weeks.....	510	5	2	123	63	22	8	26	6	59	15	80	22	13	5
26 to 30 weeks.....	553	3	4	121	88	21	11	33	5	69	10	68	27	14	6
31 to 35 weeks.....	554	2	4	102	67	18	10	27	11	79	9	96	41	8	5
36 to 40 weeks.....	729	6	9	141	74	31	16	48	12	103	10	132	54	11	6
41 to 45 weeks.....	894	5	6	170	76	46	21	52	17	141	22	147	65	11	16
46 weeks and over.....	3,606	29	141	720	342	294	85	239	97	486	117	384	184	62	48
Total.....	9,313	69	187	1,903	1,100	530	165	524	187	1,180	243	1,338	492	207	103
Yearly average (weeks).....	34.0	34.9	43.6	33.3	30.4	39.1	40.8	37.0	37.9	36.0	36.3	31.1	35.8	28.4	38.7

¹ Includes occupations not shown separately.

stant over the 3-year period, with 59 in 1954, 63 in 1955, and 59 in 1956. Size of plant has thus increased. In 1954, the plants in the industry employed from 5 to 357 workers; 26 had fewer than 50 employees, 19 from 50 to 100, 6 from 101 to 200,

and 8 had over 200 employees. In 1956, the smallest plant had 6 employees and the largest 633, with 16 plants having fewer than 50 employees, 22 from 50 to 100, 10 from 101 to 200, and 11 plants with over 200 employees.

TABLE 4. Distribution of production workers employed 46 weeks or more in the Philadelphia knitted-outerwear industry, by annual earnings,¹ selected occupations,² 1956

Annual earnings ¹	All workers ³	Bundlers and pin ticketers	Cutters	Examiners, trimmers, folders, and hand sewers	General help	Kniters, circular	Kniters, full-fashioned	Loopers	Menders	Merrow operators	Pressers, machine	Sewing-machine operators, single needle	Sewing-machine operators, special	Spreaders	Toppers, full-fashioned
\$1,200 and under \$1,400.....	4	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
\$1,400 and under \$1,600.....	16	-----	-----	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
\$1,600 and under \$1,800.....	77	-----	-----	36	11	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	9	-----	-----	-----
\$1,800 and under \$2,000.....	266	2	-----	116	45	1	-----	2	-----	1	22	3	-----	-----	-----
\$2,000 and under \$2,200.....	386	5	-----	171	69	2	-----	6	-----	4	35	4	25	-----	-----
\$2,200 and under \$2,400.....	386	3	-----	146	47	-----	-----	5	-----	7	48	3	19	7	-----
\$2,400 and under \$2,600.....	312	3	-----	84	36	2	-----	14	-----	4	49	4	17	7	-----
\$2,600 and under \$2,800.....	295	5	-----	53	18	-----	-----	15	12	66	11	53	19	5	-----
\$2,800 and under \$3,000.....	228	3	-----	39	21	10	-----	1	17	17	42	3	27	15	-----
\$3,000 and under \$3,200.....	232	2	-----	20	25	11	-----	1	22	10	53	4	41	19	-----
\$3,200 and under \$3,400.....	189	1	-----	20	12	8	-----	3	20	8	34	6	33	20	-----
\$3,400 and under \$3,600.....	148	2	-----	8	4	8	-----	5	17	7	30	10	25	11	-----
\$3,600 and under \$3,800.....	135	2	2	4	10	11	-----	2	21	6	25	9	12	2	-----
\$3,800 and under \$4,000.....	110	1	-----	6	8	17	-----	1	15	3	17	5	9	2	-----
\$4,000 and under \$4,200.....	101	-----	-----	10	5	11	-----	1	12	7	17	6	9	6	-----
\$4,200 and under \$4,400.....	91	7	-----	5	2	16	-----	1	15	5	14	13	7	2	-----
\$4,400 and under \$4,600.....	79	9	-----	1	5	20	-----	3	10	2	3	8	8	-----	-----
\$4,600 and under \$4,800.....	76	8	-----	1	5	27	-----	4	9	1	7	5	3	-----	-----
\$4,800 and under \$5,000.....	74	10	-----	2	2	25	-----	3	7	2	7	3	1	-----	-----
\$5,000 and under \$5,200.....	55	12	-----	1	13	7	-----	7	-----	-----	3	4	2	-----	-----
\$5,200 and under \$5,400.....	52	6	-----	-----	3	15	-----	6	3	-----	3	3	2	-----	-----
\$5,400 and under \$5,600.....	53	4	-----	-----	2	19	-----	11	6	1	3	4	-----	-----	-----
\$5,600 and under \$5,800.....	48	12	-----	1	2	12	-----	10	4	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----
\$5,800 and under \$6,000.....	42	11	-----	-----	2	8	-----	13	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$6,000 and under \$6,200.....	18	6	-----	-----	1	2	-----	2	4	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----
\$6,200 and under \$6,400.....	18	9	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$6,400 and under \$6,600.....	13	4	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$6,600 and under \$6,800.....	23	4	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$6,800 and under \$7,000.....	16	8	-----	-----	2	11	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,000 and under \$7,200.....	12	4	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,200 and under \$7,400.....	5	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,400 and under \$7,600.....	10	2	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,600 and under \$7,800.....	10	2	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$7,800 and under \$8,000.....	9	2	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$8,000 and over.....	17	8	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total number of workers.....	3,606	29	141	720	342	294	85	239	97	486	117	384	184	62	48
Average annual earnings.....	\$3,246	\$2,695	\$5,750	\$2,361	\$2,663	\$4,964	\$5,187	\$3,687	\$3,222	\$2,992	\$3,876	\$2,917	\$2,924	\$2,920	\$3,689

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 2.³ Includes occupations not shown separately.

TABLE 5. *Distribution of production workers in the Philadelphia knitted-outerwear industry, by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected occupations,² 1956*

Straight-time average hourly earnings ¹	All workers ³	Bundlers and pin ticketers	Cutters	Exam- trimmers, folders, and hand sewers	General help	Knit- ters, circular	Knit- ters, full- fashioned	Loop- ers	Mend- ers	Mer- row operators	Press- ers, ma- chine	Sewing- machine operators, single needle	Sewing- machine operators, special	Spread- ers	Toppers, full- fashioned
Under \$1.00	225			92	45	2	1	2	1	12		23	7	8	1
\$1.00 and under \$1.05	1,747	27		621	403	18	2	28	7	90	28	178	42	69	4
\$1.05 and under \$1.10	836	5		317	150	5	3	15	11	40	11	81	32	23	4
\$1.10 and under \$1.15	599	4		199	103	8	1	11	11	47	20	65	18	21	3
\$1.15 and under \$1.20	464	7		138	63	5	1	19	8	57	5	73	21	5	
\$1.20 and under \$1.25	393	2		109	53	12		7	10	47	12	68	25	9	
\$1.25 and under \$1.30	401	5		87	53	10	4	18	11	64	12	63	17	4	1
\$1.30 and under \$1.35	379	1		56	25	7	4	18	15	53	7	84	23	7	
\$1.35 and under \$1.40	316	4		51	29	3	2	14	5	70	12	56	20	11	2
\$1.40 and under \$1.45	291	1		45	22	9	1	19	12	48	8	66	21	2	2
\$1.45 and under \$1.50	259			30	17	13	2	16	10	62	1	51	15	6	7
\$1.50 and under \$1.55	261	3		28	20	7	1	19	12	63	5	40	21	7	3
\$1.55 and under \$1.60	250	1		25	17	10	2	21	10	58	8	47	28	2	4
\$1.60 and under \$1.65	272		1	17	11	14	2	31	14	48	7	63	28	4	5
\$1.65 and under \$1.70	250	1	2	18	11	28		17	5	55	5	58	21	2	2
\$1.70 and under \$1.75	199		1	15	11	31	1	20	12	36	3	32	11	4	2
\$1.75 and under \$1.80	197	1	1	9	7	34		19	8	38	8	40	15	1	6
\$1.80 and under \$1.85	194		5	10	12	40	1	16	7	42	5	32	13	1	1
\$1.85 and under \$1.90	173		1	5	8	28	1	14	7	36	11	32	13	3	1
\$1.90 and under \$1.95	130	1		6	3	21	2	14	3	25	2	27	8	1	3
\$1.95 and under \$2.00	155	1	9	1	6	30		23		28	6	23	13	2	4
\$2.00 and under \$2.05	166		3	5		47	5	18	4	23	6	24	16	3	4
\$2.05 and under \$2.10	115	2	8	5	5	27	3	15		15	7	10	8		5
\$2.10 and under \$2.15	114	1	19	3	2	18	3	10	1	17	2	14	11	2	4
\$2.15 and under \$2.20	100		14	1	6	11	5	15	2	11	4	6	9	3	6
\$2.20 and under \$2.25	106		17	1	1	8	4	13		23	8	19	7	2	2
\$2.25 and under \$2.30	94	1	15	3	4	7	7	11		13	3	13	3	1	7
\$2.30 and under \$2.35	77		14	2	2	11	9	8		10	6	3	3	1	5
\$2.35 and under \$2.40	46		7	1	1	3	2	6		8	2	8		1	3
\$2.40 and under \$2.45	61	1	3		2	7	9	9		11	5	1	7		3
\$2.45 and under \$2.50	43		4		1	6	5	9		5	3	6	1		
\$2.50 and under \$2.60	85		6	1	2	15	17	9		10	3	7	6	1	3
\$2.60 and under \$2.70	76		12		1	15	13	9		3	5	8	3		4
\$2.70 and under \$2.80	54		5	1	1	3	13	5		5	7	5	2	1	
\$2.80 and under \$2.90	68		12	1	1	4	28	6		2	1	5	1		3
\$2.90 and under \$3.00	33		2			5	9	5	1	2	2	2	1		
\$3.00 and over	84		26		2	8	2	15		3	3	5	2		2
Total number of workers	9,313	69	187	1,903	1,100	530	165	524	187	1,180	243	1,338	492	207	103
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.56	\$1.31	\$2.48	\$1.21	\$1.25	\$1.97	\$2.44	\$1.90	\$1.52	\$1.62	\$1.78	\$1.55	\$1.60	\$1.37	\$2.03

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 2.³ Includes occupations not shown separately.

The average number of weeks worked per employee was 31.7 in 1954, 33.3 in 1955, and 34.0 in 1956, thus showing a slight trend toward more continuous employment in the industry. The percentage of wage earners working 46 weeks or more during a year also increased over the 3-year period. In 1954, 30.5 percent of the workers worked 46 weeks or more; in 1955, 35.3 percent; and in 1956, 38.7 percent. The increase in average number of weeks worked per employee, along with the growth in the industry's labor force, accounted for an increase in total hours actually worked from 8.3 million in 1954 to 10.1 million in 1955 and 11.5 million in 1956.

Average annual earnings² of workers employed 46 weeks or more increased about 9 percent between 1954 and 1956, from \$2,979 to \$3,246 (table 1). From 1954 to 1955, the increase in annual

² Exclusive of vacation pay.

earnings was \$88, or about 3 percent. Premium pay for overtime accounted for about 3.5 percent of the annual earnings in 1954, 4 percent in 1955, and 4.6 percent in 1956 (table 2). These increases in premium pay for overtime during the period studied were due primarily to the seasonal nature of the industry and the addition of 1 paid holiday and, to a lesser extent, to the reduction in the length of the standard workweek. Between 1948 and 1956, annual earnings for workers employed 46 weeks or more increased 35.4 percent, while the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for Philadelphia rose 13.7 percent.

Average straight-time hourly earnings for all workers increased from \$1.45 in 1954 to \$1.56 in 1956. Nine cents of the increase occurred between 1955 and 1956, partially because of a negotiated general wage increase (effective October 1955), a rise in the Federal hourly minimum wage

TABLE 6. Average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ average weekly hours, and gross average weekly earnings of production workers in the Philadelphia knitted-outerwear industry, by length of employment, selected occupations,² 1956

Item	Length of employment				Total
	1-15 weeks	16-25 weeks	26-45 weeks	46 weeks and over	
All workers:³					
Number of workers.....	1,923	1,054	2,730	3,606	9,313
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.19	\$1.26	\$1.48	\$1.67	\$1.56
Weekly hours.....	34.3	34.9	35.1	37.4	36.4
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$41.96	\$45.50	\$53.83	\$65.33	\$59.18
Bundlers and pin ticketers:					
Number of workers.....	8	16	16	29	69
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.03	\$1.08	\$1.28	\$1.39	\$1.31
Weekly hours.....	28.2	35.3	38.0	37.8	37.3
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$29.55	\$39.09	\$50.52	\$54.72	\$50.88
Cutters:					
Number of workers.....	19	4	23	141	187
Hourly earnings ¹	\$2.33	\$2.25	\$2.27	\$2.50	\$2.48
Weekly hours.....	52.8	37.1	40.9	42.8	42.7
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$130.36	\$87.65	\$99.08	\$114.01	\$112.46
Examiners, trimmers, folders, and hand sewers:					
Number of workers.....	406	243	534	720	1,903
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.02	\$1.10	\$1.18	\$1.25	\$1.21
Weekly hours.....	34.5	35.0	35.5	36.6	36.0
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$35.89	\$39.43	\$43.08	\$47.57	\$44.97
General help:					
Number of workers.....	320	133	305	342	1,100
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.08	\$1.11	\$1.22	\$1.32	\$1.25
Weekly hours.....	36.7	36.9	36.1	38.5	37.4
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$40.78	\$42.55	\$45.67	\$53.46	\$49.00
Knitters, circular:					
Number of workers.....	62	58	116	294	530
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.58	\$1.60	\$1.80	\$2.06	\$1.97
Weekly hours.....	38.4	39.0	42.3	44.2	43.4
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$63.66	\$65.72	\$81.21	\$99.10	\$92.67
Knitters, full-fashioned:					
Number of workers.....	7	15	58	85	165
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.26	\$1.74	\$2.34	\$2.55	\$2.44
Weekly hours.....	32.7	39.5	38.9	38.8	38.8
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$42.28	\$70.64	\$95.63	\$104.58	\$99.67
Loopers:					
Number of workers.....	72	53	160	239	524
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.36	\$1.44	\$1.76	\$2.03	\$1.90
Weekly hours.....	35.1	33.8	33.5	35.3	34.6
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$48.47	\$50.03	\$60.72	\$74.80	\$68.28
Menders:					
Number of workers.....	32	13	45	97	187
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.31	\$1.25	\$1.48	\$1.56	\$1.52
Weekly hours.....	34.5	38.5	37.2	39.2	38.5
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$46.99	\$50.23	\$57.62	\$64.50	\$61.62
Marrow operators:					
Number of workers.....	191	111	392	486	1,180
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.27	\$1.36	\$1.63	\$1.67	\$1.62
Weekly hours.....	32.4	33.6	33.3	35.2	34.4
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$41.86	\$46.69	\$55.99	\$60.59	\$57.54
Pressers, machine:					
Number of workers.....	43	32	51	117	243
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.35	\$1.27	\$1.57	\$1.92	\$1.78
Weekly hours.....	34.2	35.0	36.9	37.2	37.5
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$47.25	\$45.77	\$60.28	\$88.06	\$69.88
Sewing-machine operators, single needle:					
Number of workers.....	339	172	443	384	1,338
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.27	\$1.36	\$1.55	\$1.63	\$1.55
Weekly hours.....	33.4	32.4	33.5	35.2	34.2
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$42.89	\$45.05	\$53.37	\$58.91	\$54.54
Sewing-machine operators, special:					
Number of workers.....	78	43	187	184	492
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.23	\$1.41	\$1.63	\$1.63	\$1.60
Weekly hours.....	32.6	34.0	33.0	35.1	34.1
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$41.22	\$49.38	\$55.66	\$59.28	\$56.64
Spreaders:					
Number of workers.....	69	32	44	62	207
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.10	\$1.24	\$1.37	\$1.45	\$1.37
Weekly hours.....	38.4	36.3	36.9	39.0	38.1
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$43.48	\$46.82	\$52.70	\$58.86	\$54.35
Toppers, full-fashioned:					
Number of workers.....	11	11	33	48	103
Hourly earnings ¹	\$1.53	\$1.50	\$2.01	\$2.11	\$2.03
Weekly hours.....	32.1	33.9	32.2	33.8	33.3
Gross weekly earnings.....	\$51.52	\$51.34	\$67.34	\$74.53	\$70.23

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 2, table 2.

³ Includes occupations not shown separately.

to \$1 (effective March 1, 1956, under the Fair Labor Standards Act), and an increase in the minimum job rate to \$1.05 an hour after 13 weeks of work (effective May 1956, under a new union contract). Average weekly hours worked also increased from 35.8 in 1954 to 36.4 in 1956, thus accounting for part of the increase in gross average weekly earnings from \$53.65 in 1954 to \$59.18 in 1956. In 1956, knitted-outerwear workers in the United States averaged 38.2 hours per week and \$56.15 gross weekly earnings; employees in Philadelphia, therefore, worked fewer hours and earned more per week than the national average for this industry.

Employment Patterns and Earnings

During 1956, 9,313 wage earners were employed by the 59 union establishments in the Philadelphia knitted-outerwear industry. Because of turnover, seasonal factors, and other reasons, these workers averaged 34 weeks of employment (table 3). About one-fifth of those employed worked less than 16 weeks and almost two-fifths were employed for 46 or more weeks during the year.

Among the selected occupations shown in table 3, cutters, full-fashioned knitters, and circular knitters, jobs employing predominantly men, showed the greatest continuity of employment; on the average, employees in these occupations worked 43.6, 40.8, and 39.1 weeks, respectively, during 1956. Of the occupations employing predominantly women, toppers (full-fashioned) worked the greatest number of weeks during the year, 38.7, followed closely by menders and loopers with 37.9 and 37, respectively. Approximately three-fourths of the cutters worked 46 weeks or more, as did over one-half of the circular and full-fashioned knitters and the menders.

In contrast, the greatest turnover in 1956 was among spreaders, general help, and single-needle sewing-machine operators, with average weeks worked of 28.4, 30.4, and 31.1, respectively. About 33 percent of the spreaders, 29 percent of the general help, and 25 percent of the single-needle sewing-machine operators worked less than 16 weeks, while only about 30 percent of the workers in each of these occupations worked 46 or more weeks during 1956.

The average gross annual earnings³ of workers employed 46 weeks or more in 1956 in the knitted-outerwear industry in Philadelphia were \$3,246 (table 4). Although they ranged from less than \$1,400 for a few workers to \$9,850 for 1 cutter, over half the workers averaged between \$2,000 and \$3,200. Only a tenth of the employees averaged less than \$2,000 and over one-fourth averaged more than \$3,800 per year.

Cutters had the highest average annual earnings, \$5,750; full-fashioned knitters and circular knitters ranked next with \$5,187 and \$4,964, respectively. Almost 70 percent of the cutters and full-fashioned knitters averaged over \$5,000 per year. Workers in the examining, trimming, folding, and hand-sewing group, mostly women, had the lowest average annual earnings, \$2,361, with two-thirds earning less than \$2,400 per year. On the other hand, three-fourths of the combined sewing-machine group (merrow, single-needle, and special), also predominantly women, averaged over \$2,400 per year.

The average straight-time hourly earnings of the 9,313 wage earners who worked for varying periods in 1956 were \$1.56 (table 5). Some 225 short-term workers hired between October 1955 and March 1, 1956, averaged less than \$1 an hour.⁴ In 1954, on the other hand, 28 percent of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour and in 1955, about 24 percent. In 1956, 19 percent earned between \$1 and \$1.05, 42 percent between \$1.05 and \$1.50, and 14 percent over \$2 an hour.

³ Exclusive of vacation pay; for workers employed 46 weeks or more, vacation pay would amount to about 2 percent of gross annual earnings.

⁴ These workers had not met the requirement of 13 weeks of employment to qualify for the \$1 minimum wage under the existing contract.

Cutters and full-fashioned knitters were the highest paid employees, with average hourly earnings of \$2.48 and \$2.44, respectively. Only two of the selected occupational groups, both having mostly women workers, had average hourly earnings of less than \$1.30: examiners, trimmers, folders, and hand sewers at \$1.21 and general help at \$1.25. The sewing-machine group, who comprised about one-third of the wage earners and were predominantly women, averaged \$1.59 an hour; among the occupations in this group, merrow-operators averaged \$1.62, special sewing-machine operators, \$1.60, and single-needle sewing-machine operators, \$1.55. Toppers and loopers, also mostly women, averaged \$2.03 and \$1.90, respectively.

Continuity of employment in the Philadelphia knitwear industry was directly related to the earnings levels of the industry's workers in 1956. Table 6 compares straight-time hourly earnings, weekly hours, and gross weekly earnings of all workers with those working 1 to 15 weeks, 16 to 25 weeks, 26 to 45 weeks, and 46 weeks or more during 1956. In all occupations, wage earners working 46 weeks or more earned more per hour, averaged more hours per week, and had higher gross weekly earnings than all workers combined. Generally, those employees working from 1 to 15 weeks and those working from 16 to 25 weeks had considerably lower average hourly earnings and lower gross weekly earnings, reflecting the low skill level and productivity of new and inexperienced employees.

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Union Wage Scales in the Printing Industry, July 1, 1957

NEGOTIATED WAGE SCALES for organized printing-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population continued to advance between July 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957. Pay scales rose an average of 10 cents an hour, or 3.6 percent, during this 1-year period, according to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics 51st annual survey of union scales in the printing trades.¹ Labor-management contract provisions that became effective during the 12-month period raised the pay scales for 94 of every 100 printing tradesmen included in the survey. The upward adjustment varied from 6 to 9 cents for approximately three-eighths of the workers, 9 to 12 cents for a fifth, and 12 cents or more for a third.²

As a result of these widespread rate revisions, union hourly scales on July 1, 1957, averaged \$2.92 for all trades studied—\$2.77 for book and job (commercial) print shops and \$3.20 for newspaper establishments.³ Negotiated rates ranging from \$2.80 to \$3.30 an hour were in effect for half of the workers included in the study.

Weekly straight-time work schedules of printing-trades workers decreased slightly during the year and averaged 36.9 hours on July 1, 1957. Schedules of 37½ hours a week were applicable to somewhat more than half of the workers included in the survey. Straight-time workweeks of 36¼ hours were in effect for a fourth of the workers, and 35 hours prevailed for a ninth.

Negotiated health and insurance programs covered approximately two-thirds of the printing tradesmen. Pension plan provisions were reported for slightly more than a fourth of the included workers.

Wage Scale Changes, 1956-57

Changes in wage rates for organized printing-trades workers result almost exclusively from negotiations between labor and management representatives. Many of the contracts in effect on July 1, 1957, had been negotiated for 2 years—a few were for longer periods. Contracts of more than a year's duration frequently provided for wage reopenings or specified interim or deferred increases to become effective on stated dates.

Only those scale changes that actually became effective during the 12 months ending July 1, 1957, were included in the current survey. Thus, the scale revisions presented in this report do not reflect the total wage advances negotiated in individual contracts during the survey year.

Scale increases which became effective between July 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957, as provided in labor-management contracts, raised the level of union hourly scales for printing-trades workers 3.6 percent, as previously indicated. This rise—the greatest annual gain since the year ending July 1, 1953, when the increase was 4.0 percent—advanced the Bureau's index of union hourly wage scales to 138.9 (table 1). With gains of 3.7 percent in book and job shops and of 3.3 percent in newspaper establishments, the indexes for these industry branches advanced to 139.9 and 136.4, respectively.

The rate of advance during the year did not differ strikingly among the various geographic regions or among the individual printing trades in both branches of the industry. The regional advances ranged from 2.0 to 3.8 percent in newspaper establishments and from 2.4 to 4.3 percent in book and job print shops, except in the Moun-

¹ Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1957, and covered approximately 120,000 printing-trades workers in 53 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Data were obtained from local union officials primarily by mail questionnaire, but in some instances, by personal visit of BLS representatives.

The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales in the printing industry in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with 500,000 or more population were included, as were most cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group. The cities in the 100,000-250,000 group selected for study were distributed widely throughout the United States. Data for some of the cities included in the study in the two smaller size groups were weighted 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 study. Forthcoming BLS Bull. 1228 will contain more detailed information.

² For ease of reading, in this and subsequent discussions of tabulations, the limits of the class intervals are designated as 3 to 5 percent, 6 to 9 cents, etc., instead of using the more precise terminology, "3 and under 5 percent, 6 and under 9 cents," etc.

³ Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, are 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 job classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1956, to July 1, 1957, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

tain States, where the gain was 6.2 percent. On a trade basis, scale levels rose 5.5 percent for bindery women and from 3.2 to 3.9 percent for the other book and job crafts, and from 2.9 to 3.5 percent for day- and night-shift workers combined in the newspaper trades (table 2).

Among individual printing craftsmen, the advances represented gains of 3 to 5 percent for slightly more than half of the workers in each type of printing plant; of less than 3 percent for an eighth of those in book and job shops and for a fourth of those in newspaper work; of 5 percent or more to a fourth and a sixth, respectively, of the commercial and newspaper workers.

In the 12 months ending July 1, 1957, union printing-trades workers advanced their wage scales an average of 10 cents an hour in both commercial and newspaper printing establishments. This advance in average scales was approximately 3 cents more than in the preceding year.

Regionally, average scale advances were more uniform for newspaper work than for book and job shop printing. For newspapers, they ranged from 8.0 to 11.7 cents in all regions except the Border States. In this region, average scales rose 6.3 cents. Among book and job shop workers, the greatest gain (15.4 cents) was in the Mountain region and the lowest (5.6 cents) in the Southwest. In all other regions, the increase ranged from 6.6 to 11.2 cents.

Among the individual crafts in both book and job shops and newspaper establishments, the rise in average scales since July 1, 1956, was generally consistent. It ranged from 8.5 cents for bindery women to 11.4 cents for machine operators in commercial print shops and from 9.3 to 11.6 cents for stereotypers and pressmen-in-charge, respectively, in newspaper plants.

Wage scales were adjusted upward between July 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957, for approximately 94 percent of the unionized printing-trades workers in commercial shops and for a similar proportion of those engaged in newspaper printing. The proportion of workers benefiting from rate revisions varied slightly among the individual trades. Higher pay scales were reported for at least 9 of every 10 workers in each of the crafts studied except 2—platen pressmen in book and job shops and stereotypers on newspaper work. In these trades, 7 of every 8 craftsmen had their scales advanced.

TABLE 1. *Indexes of union wage scales and weekly hours in the printing trades, 1907-57*

[January 2, 1948-July 1, 1949=100]

Date	Index of wage scales			Index of weekly hours		
	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper
1907: May 15	(1)	15.0	19.4	(1)	144.8	123.5
1911: May 15	19.9	19.3	22.4	133.2	136.5	122.3
1916: May 15	21.4	20.8	23.7	132.9	136.4	121.5
1918: May 15	24.0	23.9	25.5	132.9	136.4	121.5
1919: May 15	29.4	29.4	30.8	132.9	136.3	121.7
1920: May 15	37.7	38.4	37.6	129.0	131.2	121.6
1921: May 15	41.3	42.2	40.9	121.2	120.7	121.3
1922: May 15	41.8	42.4	41.3	120.8	119.2	123.6
1926: May 15	46.8	47.4	46.1	119.6	118.4	121.6
1931: May 15	50.8	51.1	50.1	119.2	118.2	120.6
1932: May 15	50.5	50.6	50.0	115.2	113.6	117.5
1933: May 15	47.5	47.8	46.8	114.3	112.5	116.9
1936: May 15	51.5	51.6	51.0	106.2	107.0	104.5
1941: June 1	56.8	56.6	56.9	104.6	105.8	101.8
1942: July 1	59.3	59.1	59.4	104.3	105.8	101.7
1943: July 1	61.1	60.7	61.9	104.6	106.1	101.7
1944: July 1	62.6	62.3	63.3	104.6	106.1	101.7
1945: July 1	63.5	63.1	64.1	104.6	106.1	101.7
1946: July 1	74.3	74.2	74.5	102.0	102.4	101.3
1949: Jan. 2	94.3	94.3	94.3	100.1	100.1	100.3
1949: July 1	105.7	105.7	105.7	99.9	99.9	99.7
1950: July 1	107.9	108.2	107.4	99.8	99.8	99.5
1951: July 1	112.4	112.1	112.7	99.7	99.5	99.4
1952: July 1	118.8	119.3	117.6	99.5	99.2	99.3
1953: July 1	123.5	124.0	122.3	99.5	99.2	99.3
1954: July 1	127.1	127.6	125.9	99.4	99.1	99.2
1955: July 1	130.7	131.4	128.9	99.2	98.9	99.1
1956: July 1	134.1	134.9	132.1	99.1	98.7	99.0
1957: July 1	138.9	139.9	136.4	98.8	98.3	98.8

¹ Combined data for year 1907 not available.

Raises ranged from 6 to 14 cents an hour for about three-fourths of the printing tradesmen in each branch of the industry. In book and job shops, 14 percent of the workers had hourly scale advances of 6 to 8 cents, 33 percent of 8 to 10 cents, 12 percent of 10 to 12 cents, and 14 percent of 12 to 14 cents. The comparable percentages for newspaper workers were 23, 16, 13, and 23. Scales increased 14 cents or more for about 14 percent of the workers in each type establishment.

Rate Variations by Type of Work

Commercial print shops produce many different items in varying quantities; newspaper establishments, on the other hand, are geared to mass production of a single, recurring item at regular intervals. Because of these variations, the composition of the labor force differs materially in each type of printing establishment. A substantial proportion of the employees in commercial shops were bindery women, mailers, and press assistants and feeders who typically performed routine and less skilled tasks; in newspaper printing, however, relatively more journeymen were required to meet daily demands. These differ-

TABLE 2. Average union hourly wage rates in the printing trades, July 1, 1957, and increases in rates, July 1, 1956, to July 1, 1957

Trade	Average rate per hour, July 1, 1957	Amount of increase, July 1, 1956, to July 1, 1957	
		Percent	Cents per hour
All printing trades.....	\$2.92	3.6	10.0
Book and job.....	\$2.77	3.7	9.9
Bindery women.....	1.64	5.5	8.5
Bookbinders.....	2.83	3.7	10.0
Compositors, hand.....	3.07	3.7	10.9
Electrotypers.....	3.30	3.5	11.0
Machine operators.....	3.07	3.9	11.4
Machine tenders (machinists).....	3.05	3.7	11.0
Mailers.....	2.45	3.7	8.8
Photoengravers.....	3.56	3.2	11.0
Press assistants and feeders.....	2.49	3.7	8.8
Pressmen, cylinder.....	3.04	3.2	9.4
Pressmen, platen.....	2.74	3.9	10.3
Stereotypers.....	3.29	3.4	10.8
Newspaper.....	3.20	3.3	10.1
Daywork.....	3.08	3.3	10.0
Nightwork.....	3.31	3.2	10.3
Compositors, hand.....	3.22	3.2	10.1
Daywork.....	3.12	3.4	10.2
Nightwork.....	3.32	3.1	10.1
Machine operators.....	3.24	3.4	10.6
Daywork.....	3.14	3.5	10.7
Nightwork.....	3.33	3.3	10.6
Machine tenders (machinists).....	3.24	3.3	10.4
Daywork.....	3.16	3.4	10.4
Nightwork.....	3.33	3.2	10.4
Mailers.....	2.88	3.5	9.7
Daywork.....	2.75	3.5	9.4
Nightwork.....	2.99	3.4	9.9
Photoengravers.....	3.51	2.9	9.8
Daywork.....	3.41	3.0	10.0
Nightwork.....	3.61	2.8	9.7
Pressmen (journeymen).....	3.23	3.2	10.1
Daywork.....	3.09	3.2	9.7
Nightwork.....	3.40	3.2	10.6
Pressmen-in-charge.....	3.51	3.4	11.6
Daywork.....	3.36	3.5	11.3
Nightwork.....	3.68	3.4	12.1
Stereotypers.....	3.19	3.0	9.3
Daywork.....	3.07	2.9	8.6
Nightwork.....	3.36	3.1	10.2

ences in the composition of the work force were reflected in the average rates.

Hourly scales of union workers in the printing trades on July 1, 1957, averaged \$2.77 in commercial shops and \$3.20 in newspaper establishments, as previously indicated. Average rates for night-shift workers on newspapers were 23 cents higher than for day-shift workers, \$3.31 as compared with \$3.08. Because relatively few workers are normally employed on night-shift work in book and job shops, information for such workers was excluded from the survey.

Union hourly rates in effect on July 1, 1957, varied widely for printing-trades workers. Negotiated scales in book and job shops ranged from \$1.15 for bindery women in San Antonio to \$4.27 for some pressmen on color work in St. Louis. Hourly rates of \$2.50 to \$3 were applicable to 31 percent of the union printing craftsmen in commercial establishments. Rates of \$3 to \$3.50 an

hour were reported for 36 percent of these workers, and of \$3.50 or more for 8 percent. Scales of less than \$2 an hour affected 20 percent of the workers. Such rates prevailed for all of the bindery women, 35 percent of the mailers, and 7 percent of the press assistants and feeders. Half of the bindery women had negotiated rates ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.70, and a fourth had scales of \$1.70 to \$1.90 an hour. Nearly a fifth of the mailers had scales of less than \$1.70 an hour. All electrotypers and photoengravers had contract rates of at least \$2.70 an hour. Scales ranged from \$3.50 to \$3.70 an hour for a third of the electrotypers and an eighth of the photoengravers, and exceeded \$3.70 for two-fifths of the workers in the latter craft.

Individual rates for newspaper work ranged from \$1.975 for day-shift mailers in New Orleans to \$4.267 for compositors setting Hebrew-American text on the night shift in New York City. Rates of \$2.50 to \$3 were stipulated in labor-management contracts for a third of the dayworkers and for a ninth of the nightworkers; of \$3 to \$3.50 for three-fifths of the dayworkers and for almost the same proportion of nightworkers. Whereas only 1 of every 40 on the day shift had negotiated rates of \$3.50 or more, such scales were specified for 3 of every 10 on the night shift. Some workers in all crafts except mailers had scales of at least \$3.50 an hour; half of the photoengravers and almost as many pressmen-in-charge had such scales. Hourly rates of less than \$2.50 were reported for 6 percent of the mailers and for less than 1 percent of those in 4 other crafts.

Among the 12 trades studied in book and job print shops, average union hourly scales on July 1, 1957, were highest (\$3.56) for photoengravers and exceeded \$3 for 6 other crafts. The lowest average (\$1.64) was recorded by bindery women, the only trade that had scales averaging less than \$2.45 an hour. In newspaper printing, average scales ranged from \$2.88 for mailers to \$3.51 for photoengravers and pressmen-in-charge. No consistent pattern of rate differentials between newspapers and commercial shops was discernible among important jobs common to both. Scales for stereotypers and photoengravers in commercial shops averaged 22 and 15 cents, respectively, higher than for those on daywork in newspaper plants. Day-shift scales for hand compositors averaged 5 cents higher on newspaper work than on book and job shop work.

Nightwork scales on newspapers averaged 7.5 percent above daywork scales. Among individual trades the differential favoring night-shift workers ranged from 5.4 percent to 10.0 percent. In terms of cents-per-hour, the differences ranged from 17 to 32 cents.

City and Regional Variations

Scale increases became effective during the 12 months ending July 1, 1957, for some printing-trades workers in each of the 53 cities surveyed. The increase in average hourly scales for book and job printing ranged from 6 to 9 cents in 2 of every 5 cities and from 9 to 12 cents in 1 of every 3; for newspaper printing, such increments applied in 1 of every 3 and in 3 of every 10 cities, respectively.⁴

Average scales rose 12 cents or more for book and job work in an eighth of the cities and for newspaper work in a fifth. The advances represented gains of 2 to 4 percent for both commercial and newspaper printing in about three-fifths of the cities, and of 4 to 5 percent in nearly a fourth.

When the cities included in the survey were grouped according to population size, the average union hourly rate for book and job printing in the group of cities with 1,000,000 or more population was \$2.99, and in those with 100,000 to 250,000, \$2.55. The comparable averages for newspaper printing were \$3.37 and \$2.99. For both types of printing, the averages for the 2 intermediate groups (250,000 to 500,000 and 500,000 to 1,000,000) approximated each other—\$2.67 and \$2.62 for commercial work and \$3.16 and \$3.19 for newspaper work. Average scales overlapped among cities in the different population size groups for each type of printing. For example, in both commercial and newspaper printing, the average scale for Seattle in the 250,000 to 500,000 group was higher than that for any of the cities in the next larger size group

⁴ The city and regional averages presented in this report were designed to show current levels of rates; they do not measure differences in union scales among areas. Scales for individual crafts, of course, varied from city to city. The city and regional averages, however, were influenced not only by differences in rates among cities and regions but also by differences in the proportion of organized workers in the various crafts. Thus, a particular craft or classification may not be organized in some areas or may be organized less intensively in some areas than in others; and, also, certain types of work were found in some areas but not in others, or to a greater extent in some areas than in others. These differences were reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of union members at the rate. Hence, even though rates for all individual crafts in two areas may be identical, the average for all crafts combined in each area may differ.

and it was exceeded by only one of those in the 1,000,000 or more population group.

Regionally, average union hourly scales for all printing craft workers combined were highest (\$3.03) on the Pacific Coast and lowest (\$2.73) in the Southwest and Border States (table 3). The heavily populated and industrialized Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions were the only other regions where levels exceeded the national average of \$2.92. Average scales in book and job shops ranged from \$2.41 in the Southwest to \$2.91 in the Pacific region. For newspaper work, the lowest (\$2.90) and highest (\$3.30) averages were in the Southeast and Middle Atlantic regions, respectively.

Standard Workweek

Straight-time weekly schedules for printing-trades workers decreased slightly during the year. Standard weekly work schedules on July 1, 1957, averaged 36.9 hours compared with 37.0 hours on July 1, 1956, and 37.1 hours on July 1, 1955. Negotiated weekly schedules for dayworkers averaged 37.0 hours in book and job shops and 37.1 hours in newspaper establishments; night-shift workers on newspapers had an average schedule of 36.2 hours a week.

The most prevalent straight-time workweek consisted of 37½ hours; this schedule was stipulated for slightly more than half of the workers in both commercial and newspaper plants. Work-

TABLE 3. Average union hourly wage rates in the printing trades, by region,¹ July 1, 1957

Region	Average union hourly scales in—		
	All printing	Book and job printing	Newspaper printing
United States.....	\$2.92	\$2.77	\$3.20
New England.....	\$2.83	\$2.65	\$3.09
Middle Atlantic.....	2.97	2.81	3.30
Border States.....	2.73	2.49	3.15
Southeast.....	2.76	2.54	2.90
Great Lakes.....	2.95	2.82	3.24
Middle West.....	2.76	2.56	3.18
Southwest.....	2.73	2.41	2.98
Mountain.....	2.90	2.64	3.09
Pacific.....	3.03	2.91	3.25

¹ The regions referred to 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 Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

weeks of 36¼ hours were specified for nearly three-tenths of the book and job shop workers and for a fourth of those on newspapers; of 35 hours for a ninth of the workers in each type shop. Schedules of less than 35 hours, although virtually nonexistent for printing-trades workers in commercial shops, were in effect for about 5 percent of those in newspaper plants. Conversely, workweeks of more than 37½ hours prevailed for approximately 7 percent of the commercial shop workers and for practically none of the newspaper workers.

In newspaper plants, nightworkers frequently had shorter workweeks than dayworkers. Schedules of 35 hours or less affected about 28 percent of the workers on the night shift and about 7 percent of those on the day shift, and those of 36¼ hours prevailed for 32 and 20 percent of the night- and day-shift workers, respectively. Straight-time schedules of 37½ hours were specified for 38 percent of the nightworkers and for 71 percent of the dayworkers.

Insurance and Pension Plans

Negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs in the printing industry have increased in recent years, although less rapidly than in some other industries. The rate of development has undoubtedly been influenced by programs operated by a number of printing-trades unions for many years which provide members with one or more types of benefit (old-age, death, sickness, disability).

A substantially greater proportion of the organized printing-trades workers were included in

negotiated health and insurance plans than in pension programs. On July 1, 1957, approximately two-thirds of the tradesmen were covered by labor-management contracts providing for health and insurance programs, and slightly more than a fourth were affected by agreements containing provisions for pension plans.⁵ Health and insurance program coverage was more extensive for workers in commercial print shops than in newspaper establishments—about seven-tenths as compared with five-tenths. Pension plan provisions were applicable to almost a fourth of the book and job shop workers and to a third of those on newspapers.

Of the workers provided health and insurance protection, approximately 90 percent were covered by programs financed entirely by employers. Such plans were incorporated in contracts applicable to 95 and 82 percent, respectively, of the protected workers in commercial and newspaper plants. Pension plans financed by employers affected about four-fifths of the printing-trades workers covered by negotiated agreements providing for such plans. Included in such programs were seven-tenths of the covered workers in book and job shops and nine-tenths of those in newspaper plants.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

⁵ The prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs in the printing industry 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. No attempt was made to secure information on the kind and extent of benefits provided or on the cost of plans providing such benefits.

Absence and Overtime in Relation to Wage and Number of Dependents

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The article which follows was excerpted from *Absence from Work in Relation to Wage Level and Family Responsibility*, by R. D. Shepherd and J. Walker (in *British Journal of Industrial Medicine*, London, January 1958, pp. 52-61). The authors are associated with the Medical Research Council's Industrial Psychology Research Group at University College, London. Titles have been changed, minor word and style changes have been made without notation, and ellipsis marks (indicating unused portions) have been omitted.*

The authors' study was based on an analysis of absence records and overtime work estimates for a sample of 245 production workers employed throughout 1952 on 3-shift work in a modern and highly mechanized British iron and steel works.¹

Absence and Wage Level

The total absence figures show that, apart from the lowest paid group, both the average number of absences and shifts lost increase as rate of pay increases. The relatively high absence of the lowest paid group is due mainly to more absences without permission and more longer absences with permission. In general, absence without permission varies with wage level, although the association appears to break down in the highest and lowest wage groups. For absence with permission, there is little relationship although, taken together, there is slightly more in the three lower pay groups. For sickness absence, however, there is an increase, both in shifts lost and number of absences, with increasing wage level.

Thus, the increase in total shifts lost at higher wage levels is due chiefly to the increase in recorded sickness absence while the greater total number of absences is the result mainly of more absences without permission.

The association between wage level and sickness absence is very marked; its explanation, however, raises a number of problems. For example, does the association indicate that there is more illness among men at higher wage levels? To assist the

discussion of this problem it was decided to tabulate the medical category for each sickness absence, to calculate the absence for the previous year, 1951, and to examine the number of absences of different lengths in each wage group, taking all absences into account.

In January 1951, there was a widespread influenza epidemic. If equal exposure to infection is assumed, it is of interest to compare the incidence of influenza at higher and lower wage levels. All but 14 of the men had been employed on the same occupation throughout 1951. Thus, the wage groups were reasonably comparable during that period. On average, there were 7 cases of influenza per 100 men in 1951 and less than 1 per 100 in 1952. Of the 1951 cases, 75 percent were in the 3 lower wage groups with the lowest paid group having most of all. Also the average length of absence was slightly greater in these groups. While it is not known how much reliance can be placed upon the diagnosis, these figures suggest that men in the lower pay groups were more susceptible to infection.

The number of absences was mostly too small to allow any analysis by separate medical categories, but on examination there was nothing to suggest that the number of more serious illnesses was greater in the upper wage groups. In 1951, the association between sickness absence and wage

¹ From personnel records, the authors obtained data on number of absences and number of shifts lost for about 1,000 workers in the main production jobs, selecting every fourth person for whom records were available. The data covered sickness absences (certified or uncertified—the latter cases were few), absences due to injury (also few in number), and absences from all other causes (with or without permission). The occupations represented in this sample were then rated for heaviness of work, temperature of workplace, continuity of work, etc., and then the sample was limited to the workers who had worked continuously during 1952 on 3-shift work. The men were then divided into 6 groups, according to their normal hourly wage rate throughout 1952, exclusive of absence or overtime pay. The men in the 6 groups were matched as nearly as possible by income tax code number (indicating number of dependents). The pay intervals were arranged to provide approximately equal numbers in the groups, and the resulting groups were also relatively homogeneous with respect to the ratings on heaviness of work, etc. Men without dependents were then excluded from the sample for the analysis of absence as related to wage levels, because of the small number without dependents in the higher pay brackets.

The pay intervals, in shillings, were: 3.4-4.09, 4.1-4.29, 4.3-4.49, 4.5-4.89, 4.9-5.99, and 6.0 and over (1 s.=14 cents). The difference in average annual gross earnings received by the highest and lowest paid groups was £300; the wage rate of the highest paid group was nearly double that of the lowest.

The several mill departments represented in the sample averaged 48 hours weekly through all but a short interval of the year. Occupations and physical conditions of work were diverse, with few men employed on any one operation.

There was no paid sick leave plan. The firm had comprehensive medical service and sickness insurance which paid about £1 (\$2.80) a week after 14 days' absence on account of sickness. At the time of the study, the plant was having a labor shortage. A 4-percent absence rate at the time was not regarded as a problem.

level was present but was less marked than in 1952. For the 2-year period as a whole, the time lost through sickness absence was about three times greater in the highest as compared with the lowest paid group.

Further evidence is obtained by taking all absence and examining the number and relative frequency of absences of different duration or length. In most cases, it is difficult to obtain the true reason for an absence, or indeed any reason from the absence record, but the length of an absence provides some guide as to its cause, at least in general terms. For instance, of all single shift absences, 90 percent were "without permission." (This kind of absence accounted for over 70 percent of all absences.) The remaining 10 percent were mostly "with permission." For absences of over 3 shifts' duration, 60 percent were recorded as due to sickness or injury, 21 percent as with permission, and only 19 percent as without permission. Taking absences of over 7 shifts in length, 90 percent were recorded as due to sickness or injury. This suggests that as the length of an absence increases beyond one shift, there is a sharply increasing probability that the reason for it is either sickness (or injury) or one that would be accepted by management.

The main differences between the middle and upper wage levels are (i) the number of single shift absences, (ii) the number of long absences (10 shifts and over), and (iii) the distribution by length of absences of 2 to 9 shifts' duration, although the total number is approximately the same.

The distribution of lengths of absences in the middle and upper wage groups shows that the two distributions are quite different. The proportion of all absences of over 1 shift is much the same at both wage levels, i. e., 25 and 22 percent, but while the proportion of 2 and 4 to 9 shift absences is greater in the lower paid groups, there is a greater proportion of 3 and over 9 shift absences in the upper wage groups. These trends are sustained in the lowest paid group. To some extent, the changes in trend and distribution appear to be due to the National Insurance regulations regarding sickness benefit, but they also suggest that men at higher wage levels tend to take a longer absence for any given illness.

The number of sickness absences in the upper wage groups is twice as great as in the middle, and three times greater than in the lower wage group. These differences are partly associated with the number of long absences but not with corresponding differences in the number of absences of medium length, although many absences in this range are usually due to illness. To clarify the results, all absences were tabulated by length and within each length by category, for the three wage groups. Nearly all absences of over 9 shifts' duration were recorded as due to sickness or injury and the remainder as with permission. For absences of 1 to 3 shifts, there was much more absence without permission at higher wage levels and less sickness absence and absence with permission. The most striking differences, however, were found in the absences of 4 to 9 shifts.

The number of absences of 4 to 9 shifts decreases with increasing wage levels from 57 to 21, but the proportion recorded as due to sickness increases from 16 percent to 67 percent. Thus for absences of similar length, men at higher wage levels brought sickness certificates to work more often than those at lower pay levels, although it is difficult to see why this should be so. It may be noted that most absences of 4 to 9 shifts were recorded either as sickness or with permission and that while the absence in one category increased, that in the other decreased with wage level. Since the tendency to report illness, bring certificates, or seek permission for absence appears to vary with wage level, these results suggest that in some cases, it may be more instructive to analyze the total absence in terms of the length rather than the category of each absence, and that comparisons of sickness absence figures alone may prove misleading.

The relatively higher absence of the lowest paid group is of some interest although the reasons for it are unknown. This group works more overtime than any other and there may be some connection between this and the greater number of single shift absences. This group has many more 2-shift absences without permission and absences of 4 to 9 shifts both with, and without, permission, and it is these absences which chiefly account for the greater total shifts lost. In view of the tendency of the lower paid men not to

report illness or bring certificates, it seems probable that these absences were mainly due to illness.

To summarize, men at higher wage levels lost more time through absence both in terms of shifts lost and number of absences. The greater shifts lost were mainly due to more long absences (10 shifts and over) in the sickness category while the greater number of absences was the result of more single-shift absence without permission. For absences of intermediate length (2 to 9 shifts), there was no increase with wage level, although their distribution by length varied, and the proportion of absences of 4 to 9 shifts recorded as due to sickness was greater in the higher wage groups. On the question of whether men at higher wage levels experienced more illness, the available evidence was as follows: they did not have a greater number of more serious illnesses than those in lower pay groups; during an influenza epidemic they appeared least affected; they went absent more readily and appeared to take longer absences; lastly, they tended to report and bring evidence of illness more often.

Absence and Family Responsibilities

Reliable information about marital status and number and age of children is difficult to obtain. In this study, note was made of marital status from the firm's personnel card, and also of the man's income tax code number for the tax year 1952-53.²

The relationship between absence and family responsibilities is U-shaped. Absence is high for single men, falls to a minimum for men with two dependents, and then rises again. This is true for both pay groups although the level of absence differs. In general, it will be noted that the increase in absence at higher wage levels is present in all code number groups.

² The code number is only affected by children who are financially dependent on the parent; the family, however, may include other children now at work. A wife's earnings do not normally affect the husband's code number.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The code number provides a reasonable index of marital status and number of dependents, the authors said, if it can be assumed that the code number has not been "adjusted" in order to compensate for over or under deduction in the previous year, if the man has no appreciable taxable private income or special allowances other than those for a wife and dependent children, and if the man's circumstances do not change throughout the period.]

The higher absence of men with three or more dependents is of some interest. Absence with permission showed much the same relationship with family responsibilities, except that men with no dependents had very little absence in this category. Injuries appeared to follow the same U-shaped relationship, but their number was too small to allow any conclusion to be drawn. In the case of absence without permission, the U-shaped pattern of absence with family responsibilities is consistent at both pay levels. Also, absence is greater at the higher pay level.

Sickness absence also follows the same U-shaped pattern in the lower pay group but is not quite as regular in the higher one. When the number of men having one or more sickness absences in the year was examined, however, the relationship was found in both pay groups.

The U-shaped relationship is present in both the short absences, which are mainly without permission, and in the longer absences which are chiefly due to illness. The largest differences between groups are found in the number of single, and over-three shift absences, and the question arises whether the latter reflect genuine differences in the incidence and severity of illness.

To ensure that the U-shaped absence pattern was not due to the age differences between the groups, a 10-year age group was examined. The men in this restricted age range were grouped by their code number and the groups were matched for wage level. The absence pattern both for shifts lost and number of absences was maintained and is, therefore, not due to age.

Overtime Work

No cumulative record of actual hours worked or of overtime was kept, only the number of hours paid was recorded. These took into account special shift and overtime allowances. Thus 1 hour's work paid at time and a half would be recorded as 1½ paid hours. It was possible, however, to estimate the number of overtime paid hours for each man for a 9-month period and these were calculated for the men in each of the original 24 groups which divided the sample by wage level and family responsibilities. The overtime paid hours cannot be translated into actual

hours, but they provide some indication of the relative amounts of overtime worked.

On 3-shift systems there are few occasions on which overtime work is possible and it occurred mainly on rest days or, occasionally, when 2 consecutive shifts were worked. From the records available, it was impossible to discover whether opportunity for overtime was similar in different occupations. At any one wage level, however, men are mostly on the same range of jobs and should have equal opportunities for overtime working. It is, therefore, possible to compare the overtime of men with different numbers of dependents who are at the same wage level. Opportunity may not have been comparable, however, at different wage levels.

The relation between family responsibilities and the extent of overtime working depends upon wage level. At lower wage levels, there is a considerable increase in overtime working with increasing family responsibilities. In the higher pay groups, there is little or no relationship.

The variation in overtime working between different code number groups is as great as that between the wage levels. As wage level increases, the extent of overtime working diminishes; this trend is sustained in all code number groups. It seems unlikely that these trends merely reflect differences in opportunity for overtime but the possibility remains.

There are two further points of interest. Although men with over three dependents have more absence they also work more overtime. Similarly, the lowest paid group has the highest overtime figures as well as a higher absence rate. Thus in these groups, a higher absence rate does not necessarily indicate a lower overall attendance rate.³

Discussion

Some possible limitations must be considered. The results are based on data from one works and in an industry where there are wide pay differentials which are not always closely related to skill or responsibility. This situation is a favorable one for investigating the relation between wage level and absence but the results may not be applicable to situations where pay and responsibility are

closely linked. This qualification should not apply to the results relating to family responsibilities. It should also be remembered that the findings concern men on three-shift work.

Overtime and Family Responsibilities. At lower pay levels, overtime working increased markedly in groups with progressively greater family responsibilities; in the higher pay groups, there was little or no relationship. One interpretation of this result is that the higher paid men with dependents, unlike those with a lower income, felt no need to supplement their earnings by working overtime. The result, showing that as wage level increased the extent of overtime working decreased, must be treated with caution since opportunity may not have been comparable. There is no direct evidence that income tax or tax reliefs affected these results but they could partly account for the particular relationships found.

Sickness Absence and Wage Level. The association between sickness absence and wage level was very marked and the problem arises whether the greater absence reflects an increase in illness at higher wage levels. This raises the general question of the relation between illness and absence from work and between the incidence and severity of illness in a group and the amount of sickness absence. For the range of income under investigation, there appear to be no a priori grounds for suspecting a greater incidence of illness in the higher paid groups but the possibility cannot be ruled out.

Analysis showed that at lower wage levels some absences of medium length which were probably due to illness were either not reported or recorded as such. In these groups, there were few absences of 3 shifts but relatively many absences of 4 to 9 shifts and it might be expected that the men would

³ Two characteristics of income tax are relevant here, the authors believed, saying that (1) As taxable income increases, the rate at which the tax is levied increases by steps up to the standard rate. Thereafter, the amount of tax increases as a simple function of income. Thus, the value of an extra pound in wages, whether from overtime or other source, decreases as income level increases. (2) At a low rate of tax, any allowance against taxable income is of less value than at a higher rate. At lower gross income levels, men with several dependents derive less benefit from their income-tax allowances. Thus, for men at the same gross wage level and for the same attendance at work, the difference in net income between men with 1 and 4 dependents, respectively, is small at low income levels, but increases rapidly as wage level increases. Differences in income of similar magnitude appear to affect overtime working.

obtain sickness certificates and avail themselves of National Insurance benefit. Here it may be noted that the regulations are such that it is often necessary to obtain 2 certificates, or 1 and a note, if the man is both to claim benefit and bring evidence of illness. If he belongs to a private sick benefit club, a third certificate may be required. There was no paid sick leave scheme in the works, and for short-term absence, there was no great incentive, financial or otherwise, to bring a certificate. Thus whether one was brought may depend on many other factors beyond the scope of this study.

While no definite conclusion can be drawn, it seems likely that the greater recorded sickness absence of the highest paid groups was attributable more to a change in the response to illness than to any differences in the incidence of illness itself. If this is correct, the results showing an increase in absence at higher wage levels are best explained in terms of (a) a greater tendency to go absent for any given reason, illness or otherwise, (b) a tendency to stay away longer for any given illness, and (c) differences in the reporting of illness.

If the assumption of equal incidence and severity of illness is correct, the question arises whether the greater total shifts lost at higher wage levels were in any sense unnecessary. In this works, absence entailed a complete loss of wages and it might be argued that the sickness absences of all men, including the higher paid, were mainly due to their feeling unfit for work. If this was so, it may be asked whether the lower paid men were remaining at, or returning to work when they were unfit to do so. The results suggesting that during the influenza epidemic of 1951, men in the lower wage groups were most affected may have some bearing on this question.

The results of this study also suggest that comparison of sickness or other absence rates may be misleading unless the distribution of wage rates

and family responsibilities are fairly similar in the groups compared.

Previous work on the relation between wage level and absence is limited, although many authors mention the importance of pay. These studies⁴ show that factors other than the incidence and severity of illness play an important part in determining the amount of sickness absence although the latter must clearly have some limiting effect. The evidence suggests that a man's willingness to go absent when ill, or return to work when on the way to recovery, is to a large extent a function of his financial circumstances before and during the absence.

Absence and Family Responsibilities. The extent of a man's family responsibilities affects his total absence behavior rather than any particular category or length of absence.⁵ In comparing men with different numbers of dependents, there are some a priori grounds for suspecting systematic differences in the amount of illness. Men with several dependents may experience a greater degree of stress of various kinds than those with few dependents. There may also be differences in the exposure to infection. While great caution is necessary in interpreting differences in sickness absence figures, the results are consistent with the view that differences in family responsibilities are associated with differences in the incidence of illness. The underlying factors are complex and require further studies, probably of an interview nature. Among the many variables to be considered are differences in (i) financial status and security between groups due, for example, to income tax reliefs, family allowances, etc., or to differences in the number of wage earners per family unit; (ii) the care the individual receives when ill, which may also be determined by family composition, and (iii) the leisure habits and needs of men with differing family responsibilities.

Role of Individual Choice. The findings as a whole suggest that an absence from work may be considered as the result of a choice on the part of the individual. On most working days of the year, the question of whether to attend or not may never arise. In the case of many injuries

⁴ A Study of Absenteeism in a Group of Ten Collieries, by H. M. Vernon and T. Bedford (in Report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, No. 51, London, 1928); An Analysis of Absence Under a Scheme of Paid Sick Leave, by R. B. Buzzard and W. J. Shaw (in British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, October 1952, pp. 282-295); and Some Effects of Paid Sick Leave on Sickness Absence, by R. A. Denerley (in British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, October 1952, pp. 275-281).

⁵ The authors cited, also, Why Do Workers Stay Away, by E. William Noland (in Factory Management and Maintenance, New York, January 1946, pp. 131-132), and Sickness Absence Among Australian Workers, by M. Whitehead (in Bulletin of Industrial Psychology and Personnel Practice, Melbourne, Australia, September 1948, pp. 3-18).

and more serious illnesses, absence is inevitable, but these, relative to other absence, are rare events. The problem of absence from work may therefore be conceived as that of discovering the main factors which singly or together determine whether and when this "choice" situation will occur and those which determine the outcome. For example, slight indisposition may be thought of as an event which precipitates a "choice" situation, while wage level or a paid sick leave scheme are factors which may partly determine the outcome. Thus two broad groups of causal factors may be distinguished: (a) the more immediate and often highly specific factors or events which raise the question of whether to go absent or not; and (b) the more long-term and general factors which determine how heavily weighted is the initial balance towards attendance. The latter implies the concept of an individual absence threshold, the level being determined by both personal factors and by the general conditions of work.⁶

The specific events underlying an absence are usually commonplace and correspond most closely to a "reason" for it. However, events or potential "reasons" of one particular kind, or class, may occur more often in some groups than others, e. g., in groups with differing family responsibilities; they may also be associated more with some times of the day⁷ or days of the week, than with others.

One step toward understanding, predicting, and coping with absence lies in discovering such associations. Of the more general factors, the problem is to find the most important in determining how strongly the individual will strive to maintain full attendance at work. The evidence in this paper suggests that wage level may be one such factor. Family responsibilities may also act in this way but, in addition, it seems likely that the question of whether to go absent or not occurs more frequently in some family responsibility groups than in others.

⁶ Editor's Note.—See also *Sickness Absenteeism in the New York Telephone Co.* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1955, pp. 799-800).

⁷ In this connection, the authors found (1956) that on 3-shift work, three-quarters of the single-shift absences without permission occurred on the morning (6 a. m. to 2 p. m.) shift, and appeared to be associated with the early start.

Preliminary Estimates of Work Injuries in 1957

APPROXIMATELY 1,930,000 workers were disabled by on-the-job injuries in the year 1957, according to preliminary estimates.¹ About 14,200 of these injuries resulted in death. Another 83,800 left the workers with some permanent physical impairment, ranging from the amputation or partial loss of use of a finger or toe to complete inability to engage in any future gainful employment. Each of the remaining 1,832,000 injuries disabled the workers for 1 full day or more after the day of injury, but resulted in no permanent ill effects. On the average, these temporary cases each disabled the worker for 17 days.

Approximately 40 million man-days of disability resulted from the 1957 injuries during that year. This estimate included the full days of disability for temporary cases and an estimate of the current loss resulting from the deaths and permanent impairments. When the future effects of the deaths and permanent impairments are evaluated² and added to the immediate loss, the total ultimately attributable to the 1957 injuries will amount to approximately 174 million man-days³—equivalent to a year's full-time employment of about 560,000 workers.

The 1957 injury total was only slightly below the estimate of 1,950,000 for 1956 and was the

¹ These estimates of work injuries were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collaboration with the National Safety Council. They are based upon all available data from various Federal and State agencies and upon sample surveys in some industries. Data on the exact distribution of cases by type of disability are not available for some industries; in these, approximations of the breakdowns of cases have been made for inclusion in the grand totals, but have not been shown for the individual industries. See footnotes to table for specific sources and limitations.

A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of, and arising out of employment which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any 1 or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

² Each death and permanent impairment is assigned a standard time-charge, based on the average lost work-life expectancy or lost working efficiency, as established in the scale presented in the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standard Association, 1954.

³ Time losses for temporary disabilities are figured in terms of calendar days, thus this total does not represent total workdays lost.

Estimated number of disabling work injuries, by industry division, 1953-57

[Data for 1957 are preliminary; data for earlier years have been revised]

Industry division and type of disability	All workers ¹					Employees only				
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total disabling injuries.....	1,930,000	1,950,000	1,930,000	1,850,000	2,000,000	1,490,000	1,510,000	1,480,000	1,400,000	1,539,000
Agriculture ²	300,000	300,000	310,000	310,000	320,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
Mining ³	55,000	55,000	56,000	50,000	61,000	52,000	52,000	53,000	47,000	58,000
Contract construction ⁴	218,000	218,000	220,000	200,000	207,000	173,000	173,000	175,000	155,000	162,000
Manufacturing ⁵	392,000	420,000	418,000	390,000	480,000	382,000	410,000	408,000	380,000	470,000
Transportation ⁶	175,000	175,000	166,000	162,000	181,000	155,000	155,000	146,000	142,000	160,000
Public utilities ⁴	16,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	18,000
Trade ⁴	355,000	355,000	350,000	340,000	357,000	275,000	275,000	270,000	260,000	277,000
Finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries ⁶	419,000	411,000	394,000	380,000	376,000	379,000	371,000	354,000	340,000	336,000
Deaths ⁷	14,200	14,300	14,200	14,000	15,000	10,400	10,400	10,200	9,900	10,900
Agriculture ²	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mining ³	900	800	800	800	900	800	700	700	700	800
Contract construction ⁴	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,100	2,100	2,000	1,900	2,000
Manufacturing ⁵	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,400	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,300
Transportation ⁶	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,400	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,300
Public utilities ⁴	200	200	200	200	300	200	200	200	200	300
Trade ⁴	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,100
Finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries ⁶	2,500	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100
Permanent impairments ⁸	83,800	84,700	81,800	75,000	83,000	67,600	68,600	64,800	58,100	65,000
Contract construction ⁴	6,100	6,100	6,200	5,800	6,100	4,600	4,600	4,700	4,100	4,500
Manufacturing ⁵	22,800	24,500	23,300	20,400	25,400	22,300	24,000	22,800	19,900	24,900
Trade ⁴	7,800	7,800	7,200	6,800	7,200	6,000	6,000	5,400	5,000	5,400
Temporary-total disabilities ⁹	1,832,000	1,851,000	1,834,000	1,761,000	1,902,000	1,412,000	1,431,000	1,405,000	1,332,000	1,463,100
Contract construction ⁴	209,300	209,300	211,300	191,800	198,400	166,300	166,300	168,300	149,000	155,500
Manufacturing ⁵	367,300	393,500	392,700	367,600	452,200	357,900	384,100	383,300	358,200	442,800
Trade ⁴	345,900	345,800	341,400	331,900	348,400	268,000	267,900	263,500	254,000	270,500

¹ Includes proprietors, self-employed, and unpaid family workers as well as employees, but excludes domestic service workers.

² The total number of work injuries in agriculture is based on cross-section surveys by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1947 and 1948, with adjustments for changes in employment. These are considered to be minimum figures; injuries experienced in performing chores are excluded; and there are some indications of under-reporting.

³ Based largely on data compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior.

⁴ Based on small sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Based on comprehensive survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁶ Based on small sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for certain segments and on data compiled from other sources for other segments of the industry.

⁷ Based on sample surveys as indicated in footnotes 2 to 6 and on vital statistics reports.

⁸ Includes approximately 1,400 to 1,500 permanent-total impairments each year.

⁹ Includes data for industries not shown separately.

same as for 1955. (See table for revised totals—1953 to 1956.) It is significant, however, that injury totals have held at about the same level since 1945, despite steadily increasing employment. As a result, there has been a gradual decline in injury rates, from 39 per thousand workers in 1945 to 31 in 1956 and 1957.

Manufacturing was the only industry division to show a significant decrease in the volume of injuries during 1957. Decreases in employment and hours of work, coupled with a lower incidence of injuries, resulted in a decrease of about 7 percent in the volume of injuries from the previous year.

There was a slight increase in the volume of injuries in the finance, service, government, and miscellaneous group of industries. However, this increase was less than the increase in employment, indicating some net improvement in the injury rates in these industries.

In other industries, the volume of injuries was essentially the same as in 1956. In coal mining, there was a slight decrease in the volume of injuries, but deaths were more numerous, largely because of two mine explosions in the Virginia coal fields during 1957. Injuries in other types of mining increased slightly with increased employment, offsetting the decline in coal mining and resulting in no change in the total volume of injuries in mining. The number of injuries in construction, public utilities, and trade remained the same in 1957 as in 1956, though there were modest increases in employment in each of these industry divisions, indicating a slight improvement in injury rates. In the transportation industries, both employment and injuries remained about the same in 1957 as in 1956.

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Division of Industrial Hazards

Text of the AFL-CIO Resolution on Interunion Raids

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on February 6, 1958, which was designed to insure compliance with the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement¹ by all affiliates—nonsignatories as well as signatories.*

THE AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement, when it was first signed in 1953, provided the basis upon which the negotiations which resulted in organic unity between the two branches of the American labor movement in December 1955 were conducted.

In the period of its operation, both prior to the merger and thereafter, it has proved its value as a method of enforcing a basic minimum principle governing the relationships between affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

The basic principle underlying the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement was also expressed in the AFL-CIO constitution in article III, section 4, which provides that the integrity of each affiliate of this Federation shall be maintained and preserved and that each such affiliate shall respect the established collective bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and shall not raid any such established collective bargaining relationship.

With the establishment of this principle as a basic constitutional principle of the AFL-CIO in December 1955, the no-raiding agreement of 1953 no longer stands as the embodiment of a principle applicable only to its signatories but represents a procedural device to enforce a principle applicable to all AFL-CIO affiliates.

Under the AFL-CIO constitution, the basic no-raiding principle is applicable to all affiliates.

Those affiliates signatory to the no-raiding agreement have available, to effectuate this principle, the mechanisms established by the no-raiding agreement. Other unions, although bound by the same principle, proceed under the procedures specified in article III, section 4 of the constitution.

In the view of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, there remains no reason why this difference in procedures should continue to exist in enforcing the same basic principles.

In accordance with these views, the Executive Council resolves:

1. All disputes concerning charges of violation of the no-raiding principle expressed in article III, section 4 of the AFL-CIO constitution shall be processed under the provisions and procedures of the no-raiding agreement, referred to in article XVIII of the AFL-CIO constitution, provided that with respect to such disputes the impartial umpire shall issue recommendations for settlement in lieu of decisions or awards.

2. In the event a complaint is filed with the president by an affiliate alleging that another affiliate has refused to abide by a decision of the umpire administering the no-raiding agreement or the recommendations of the umpire administering the no-raiding provision of the constitution, the president of the AFL-CIO shall endeavor, by consultation with the appropriate officers of both affiliates, to secure forthwith compliance.

In the event compliance is not obtained, the president shall promptly report to the Executive Council. Upon such report being submitted, the Executive Council shall consider the same, shall hear the appropriate officers of the affiliates involved, and shall make such decision as is necessary to insure compliance with the decision or recommendation as the case may be.

¹ For the text of the no-raiding agreement, see *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1954, pp. 38-40.

Foreign Labor Briefs*

Organization of Common-Market Trade Unions

ON January 16 and 17, 1958, a new organization¹ to represent labor of the six European common-market countries² at the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), and the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was set up by those countries' affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)³ at a conference in Düsseldorf, Germany. Labor had been represented in the consultative committee attached to the High Authority of the ECSC⁴ since its inception in 1952, but the unions decided to evolve a central plan which would give them representation in all three organizations.

In a general resolution, the conference voiced hope that efforts to create a single headquarters for the three regional institutions would succeed, and that its site would be selected with consideration to the general European interests rather than those of any particular country. The conference also expressed regret that the trade unions' wishes for representation on the EEC and EURATOM had not yet been fulfilled. It further called on the governing bodies of the three institutions to consider the interests and recommendations of trade unions, inasmuch as the decisions of the regional organizations will seriously affect the unions as well as workers.

The new organization's executive committee and secretariat were instructed, in another resolution, to maintain close liaison with the administrations of the EEC, EURATOM, and ECSC, in order to keep them informed on the trade unions' attitude toward (a) their activities, (b) the problems that would arise from the original treaties, and (c) the probable effects of actions of the institutions on the living and working conditions of labor. In conclusion, the resolution declared that all free trade unions wish to coop-

erate as closely as possible with the three institutions, and that "A united Europe will not come into being without the active association of the free trade union movement, which has always stood at the head of the struggle for social and economic progress."

The new labor organization has a joint secretariat, established at the regional institutions' headquarters. If all three institutions are not located in the same place, branch offices of the secretariat may be established. Four subdivisions of the secretariat are to deal, respectively, with each of the three institutions plus the advisory Economic and Social Council of the EEC. There will also be 3 separate commissions, each to deal with 1 of the 3 institutions.

In addition to the secretariat and the 3 separate commissions, the new labor organization is to have a general assembly which selects an executive committee of 13 members. Of these, 9 will represent the national trade union federations (2 each for Germany, France, and Italy and 1 each for the Benelux countries), plus 1 ICFTU representative from the European Regional Organization (ERO), and 1 from each of the 3 commissions.

The executive committee held its first meeting on January 17 and elected Robert Bothereau of the Workers Force, France, president, and Willi Richter of the German Trade Union Federation and Antoine Krier of the Luxembourg General Confederation of Labor vice presidents of the organization.

The general assembly is to consist of 80 members, of which 68 will represent the national trade union federations of the 6 countries, 3 will come from the ICFTU-ERO, and 3 each from the 3 commissions of the organization. Provision is also made for observers from the various International Trade Secretariats.

*Prepared in the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Based on United States Foreign Service reports and information from other American and foreign sources except as otherwise indicated.

¹ No official name was adopted.

² Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

³ German Trade Union Federation (DGB), Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL) and Italian Union of Labor (UIL), French General Confederation of Labor—Workers' Force (CGT-FO), Belgian General Federation of Labor (FGTB), Netherlands Trade Union Federation (NVV), and the Luxembourg General Confederation of Labor (LAV).

⁴ Apparently the Committee of 21, which represents the ICFTU unions at the European Coal and Steel Community in Luxembourg but is entirely separate from the labor representation in the consultative committee attached to the High Authority, will be incorporated in the new organization.

Factors in Labor Peace in the Netherlands

THE 1957 strike statistics for the Netherlands—37 strikes involving the loss of 7,200 man-days of working time, or less than 0.01 percent of the total time available—represent a new low in the country's industrial disturbance. Numerous factors have contributed to the Netherlands' stability in labor-management relations during the entire postwar period. However, the Dutch unions' political power, as well as the Dutch people's cooperative spirit, social consciousness, and economic realism are the factors largely responsible for the country's current peace on the labor-management front.

Current labor-management cooperation had its origin during the German occupation of World War II, which strengthened the bonds of solidarity among all segments of Dutch society. Rival trade union leaders drew closer together, as well as closer to management leaders, and each acquired a more intimate understanding of the other's problems. Mutual cooperation came to be seen as an essential ingredient of individual as well as national survival. The Foundation of Labor, a voluntary labor-management deliberative body, was born in this period and has been given much of the credit for maintaining the postwar labor peace. Its periodic discussion meetings between representatives of the most important Dutch management and labor organizations have kept conflict at a minimum. Unity within the Foundation was enhanced by the fact that the three separate trade union federations were able to present a united front through their cooperation in the Council of Trade Unions.¹

Labor in the Netherlands has achieved a kind of proprietary interest, or equity, in the government and the country as a whole. This has bred not only a sense of conservatism but has put labor "on trial" along with the government with which it is identified. Many prominent labor leaders hold seats in both chambers of the parliament as members of the Catholic, Anti-Revolutionary (Protestant), or Labor Parties, and since 1952, labor representatives have also been appointed to cabinet posts. Furthermore, the trade unions

wield considerable power in Netherlands' politics as a result of their close association with and influence upon the major political parties mentioned. There are separate labor movements closely associated with these parties.

Dutch labor relies heavily upon its political influence to further its economic interests by means of additional legislation governing conditions of work, rather than on direct negotiations with employers. Conscious of its strength, organized labor has been able to afford acceptance of government's pledges and promises of improvements in lieu of striking for immediate wage increases or other concessions. In addition, its share in the government makes labor more responsive to official appeals for peaceful negotiations instead of strikes that would upset the frequently precarious economy.

The high degree of social consciousness exhibited by the Dutch in all walks of life is another major factor that has reduced the need for the strike weapon. To a remarkable extent, Dutch labor and management do not believe in advancing their particular interests at the possible expense of other groups or of the general welfare. This attitude results as much from external pressure of public opinion as from the basic social responsibility of these groups.

Public opinion is much more powerful in the Netherlands than in most other countries. The small size of the country, its extremely dense population, and the extensive influence of religion on everyday life, all contribute to its strength. The effectiveness of public opinion is further enhanced by the fact that press and radio in the Netherlands reflect political party viewpoints. As already mentioned, the worker usually belongs to the trade union that is closely associated with his party; he listens to the party radio programs and buys the newspaper which follows his party's line of thinking, and therefore is very susceptible to criticism from these public media.

The considerable sophistication of the average Dutch citizen in economic matters also has contributed to the peaceful postwar labor-management relations. The Dutch, not excepting union leaders and members, are educated to have a good

¹ See Council of Trade Union Federations in the Netherlands (in *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1958, p. 180).

understanding of the economic facts concerning their country and of the importance of such matters as "balance of payments" or "competitive economic position." If the need should arise for austerity (as it has in the past), Dutch labor is prepared for the required sacrifices.

Finally, the fact that membership in a union is voluntary and withdrawal easy, makes the unions

very vulnerable to the quick loss of members who find its conduct embarrassing to them as individuals. A default of dues payments is usually all that is necessary to sever a member's relations with his union. This tends to restrain the union from recklessness. Nevertheless, a somewhat larger percentage of Dutch than of American workers belong to unions.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Representation Rights of Noncomplying Unions. The Supreme Court of the United States held¹ that the National Labor Relations Board cannot direct an employer to withhold recognition from an employer-assisted union until it is certified by the Board, when the union officials have not complied with the filing requirements of the National Labor Relations Act, because to do so would amount to disestablishing completely the noncomplying union.

In this case, the officials of the union, which was affiliated with the United Mine Workers, had not filed non-Communist affidavits with the Board and certain financial and organizational data with the Labor Department—both required by the act as conditions of union eligibility for NLRB certification as a bargaining representative. In an NLRB decision, the employer was found to have committed an unfair labor practice by assisting the union in organizing, in an attempt to prevent the organization of its employees by a Teamster local. The NLRB then directed the employer to withdraw or withhold recognition from the Mine Workers union unless and until it received the Board's certification as the exclusive representative of the employees. An appellate court modified² the NLRB order so that the employer could recognize the union either upon Board certification or when the union "shall have been freely chosen" as the majority representative of the employees "after all effects of unfair labor practices have been eliminated."

The Supreme Court, on appeal, found that past Board policy had been to prohibit recognition of an employer-dominated union but merely to withhold recognition from an employer-assisted union until it had been certified. The theory of this distinction, according to the Court, was that a free choice by employees of an assisted but

undominated union is a reasonable possibility after the employer's unfair labor practices have been dissipated, while such a choice is not possible in the case of a dominated union. The Court stated that the significance of the distinction between the remedies "is not the formality of certification but an election, after a lapse of time and under proper safeguards, by which employees in 'the privacy and independence of the voting booth' . . . may freely register their choice whether or not they desire to be represented by the assisted union."

The Court found that, in the case of a union which has not complied with the filing requirements of the act, requiring the formality of Board certification has the same effect as disestablishment. Therefore, the certification requirement defeats the statutory right of the employees freely to choose their exclusive bargaining representatives. The Court held that, since a noncomplying union can readily serve the designated purposes of a collective bargaining representative without such certification, the Board cannot direct the withholding of recognition in order to enforce the filing requirements of the act. It quoted an alternative remedy suggested in the NLRB brief: "The Board might conduct an election among the employees and certify [the union] if it wins the election provided it is in compliance but otherwise certify only the arithmetical results."

Because the modifications of the court of appeals were beyond the permissible limits of judicial review, the Supreme Court remanded the case for proceedings consistent with its opinion.

Secondary Boycott Despite Common Ownership. A United States court of appeals held³ that a strike by union employees to force a construction company not to use nonunion products of a lumber corporation owned by the same individuals was an illegal secondary boycott under the National Labor Relations Act.

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

¹ *NLRB v. District 50, United Mine Workers* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Feb. 3, 1958).

² 237 F. 2d 585 (1956); see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1956, pp. 1445-1446.

³ *Roy & Sons Co. v. NLRB* (C.A. 1, Jan. 27, 1958).

The corporate stock of the employer construction company was owned by five brothers who also held all the corporate stock of a lumber company from which all the millwork requirements of the construction company were purchased. However, the construction company's purchases constituted less than 5 percent of the lumber company's annual sales, and less than 22 percent of its total purchases of building materials of the type sold by the lumber company were from that source. The companies maintained separate offices and records, followed separate labor relation policies, and had no joint employees.

The union employees of the construction company struck because the nonunion products of the lumber company were being purchased and used in violation of their existing contract. The National Labor Relations Board had found⁴ that the construction company was allied with the lumber company and the latter, consequently, could not be classified as a neutral employer wholly unconcerned in the dispute between the union and the construction company. Therefore, it held, no unfair labor practice was committed in violation of sections 8(b)(4)(A) and 8(b)(4)(B) of the NLRA, which prohibit a strike for the purpose of (1) forcing an employer not to use the products of another producer or not to do business with another person; and (2) forcing another employer to accept the union as bargaining representative of his employees unless the union has been certified as such.

In determining that the companies were allied, the Board had found that the activities were so integrated and interdependent as to constitute a single operational unit under the act, in that the lumber company was the sole source of supply of millwork lumber for the construction company—that is, the companies were engaged in “straight line operations.” It found, in addition, that the two companies were commonly owned and controlled and consequently were allied corporations.

⁴ *United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (J. G. Roy & Sons Co.)*, 118 NLRB No. 24 (June 24, 1957).

⁵ *National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (Irwin-Lyons Lumber Co.)* 87 NLRB 54 (1949).

⁶ *Textile Workers Union v. Bates Manufacturing Co.* (U.S.D.C., Maine, Jan. 29, 1959).

⁷ *Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees v. Westinghouse Electric Corp.*, 348 U. S. 437 (1955); see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1955, p. 679.

⁸ In *Westinghouse*, the wages sought were for 1 day's work and the collective bargaining contract involved did not provide that grievances concerning wages were subject to arbitration.

The court of appeals, in reversing the Board's order, held that the evidence did not substantiate what it determined to be a necessary finding that the lumber company's “operations were an absolutely essential and integral part of the primary employer's enterprise.” In arriving at this conclusion, the court found that the Board strained its previous test for “straight line operations” of an allied employer.⁵ According to the court, the transactions in millwork products were such a small percentage of the total sales and purchases of both companies that they did not constitute a unified production effort. The court further held that potential common control inherent in common ownership is not enough to make the secondary employer an “ally” of the primary employer in the absence of actual common control over labor policies or any other phase of the employer's business. It, therefore, remanded the case to the NLRB for further proceedings consistent with its decision.

Federal Jurisdiction in Wage Recovery Action. A Federal district court dismissed⁶ a union action which attacked the validity of the arbitrators' decision and sought enforcement of a provision in a collective bargaining agreement under which the employer was allegedly obligated to pay the workers covered by the contract a cost-of-living adjustment.

The collective bargaining agreement contained an escalator clause which provided that certain cost of living adjustments be paid. The effective date of this clause was in question. Pursuant to the arbitration provisions of the contract, the parties submitted the dispute to an arbitration board, which determined the issue in favor of the employer. The employer consequently refused to pay the increased wages demanded by the union. The union then filed suit attacking the arbitrators' decision as in excess of their jurisdiction.

The court rested its dismissal of the union's suit on the Supreme Court doctrine enunciated in the *Westinghouse* decision,⁷ which held that Federal district courts do not have jurisdiction under section 301 of the National Labor Relations Act to enforce “uniquely personal” rights of employees to receive compensation from employment by interpreting and enforcing collective bargaining agreements. Maintaining that the specific nature of the wages due was irrelevant,⁸ the court rejected the union's contention that the present

suit was distinguishable and within the holding of another recent Supreme Court decision⁹ which upheld a union's right under a collective bargaining agreement to compel an employer to arbitrate claims for unpaid wages. According to the court, the issue in the latter case involved the union's right to enforce the contract provisions requiring that the dispute be submitted to arbitration. The fact that arbitration had occurred in the present case illustrated that the union action was based on the mere refusal of the employer to pay wages, according to the court. The suit, therefore, was not one to enforce the arbitration provisions of the contract.

Damage Award for Peaceful Picketing. The California Supreme Court upheld¹⁰ an award of damages accruing to an interstate employer as a result of peaceful picketing of his establishment in violation of State law.

A union had picketed an interstate retail dealer in building materials who refused to sign a contract which included a union shop provision. The union was not the collective bargaining representative of the dealer's employees, who had indicated that they did not wish to be represented by any union and preferred to deal with their employer directly. The picketing, which was not accompanied by violence, resulted in a substantial loss of business to the dealer.

The dealer filed a petition requesting the National Labor Relations Board to resolve the question of representation. The Board refused to assert jurisdiction over the dispute because the employer's business failed to meet the Board's annual dollar volume requirements for interstate concerns. Concurrently, the employer brought suit in a State court for injunctive relief and damages, which were granted and affirmed by the California Supreme Court.¹¹ On appeal, the United States Supreme Court remanded the case,¹² on the grounds that no injunctive relief was permissible as the alleged facts constituted an unfair labor practice under the National Labor Relations Act which was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. It specifically did not pass on the question of damages as the California Supreme Court had applied Federal instead of State law to decide the suit.

With three justices dissenting, the California Supreme Court held that the picketing for a union

shop by a union which did not represent any employees of the employer violated the State policy of full freedom for the individual workingman to designate representatives of his own choosing and was, in addition, a jurisdictional strike prohibited by the California Jurisdictional Strike Act. As injunctive relief was not permissible under the U. S. Supreme Court remand and the National Labor Relations Board had refused to exercise jurisdiction, the court considered damages as the only possible remedy under State law.

Relying on the U. S. Supreme Court decision¹³ which upheld an award to an employer subject to the NLRA of damages resulting from picketing accompanied by violence, the California Supreme Court concluded that the NLRA did not preclude it from granting damages for peaceful picketing which was contrary to State law and which also allegedly constituted an unfair labor practice under the Federal act. It further held that the State policy prohibiting the peaceful picketing of an interstate employer was valid under another Supreme Court decision,¹⁴ which had affirmed a State court injunction against peaceful picketing of an intrastate employer, and consequently was not in violation of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Union Restriction of Subcontracting. The Federal Trade Commission dismissed¹⁵ a complaint in which 3 unions and 3 employer associations were charged with restricting competition in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act through the terms of a collective bargaining contract which required, among other things, that the associations recognize and deal only with contractors who had agreements with the unions.

The collective bargaining agreement between the unions and the associations, composed of jobbers, contractors, and manufacturers, provided

⁹ *Textile Workers Union v. Lincoln Mills*, 353 U. S. 448 (1957); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, pp. 976-977.

¹⁰ *J. S. Garmon v. San Diego Building Trades Council* (Calif. Sup. Ct., Jan. 16, 1958).

¹¹ *J. S. Garmon v. San Diego Building Trades Council*, 45 Cal. 2d 657, 291 P. 2d 1 (1955); see Monthly Labor Review, March 1956, p. 320.

¹² *San Diego Building Trades Council v. J. S. Garmon*, 353 U. S. 26 (1957); see Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, pp. 603-604.

¹³ *United Construction Workers v. Laburnum Construction Corp.*, 347 U. S. 656 (1954); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1954, pp. 897-898.

¹⁴ *International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. Vogt, Inc.*, 354 U. S. 284 (1957); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, pp. 977-978.

¹⁵ *In the Matter of the California Sportswear & Dress Association, Inc.* (FTC, Dec. 27, 1957).

a procedure whereby the jobbers and manufacturers were required to deal only with contractors who had agreements with the unions and were designated and approved by the unions to do contracting work, with any changes in designation status to be approved by the unions. Moreover, the contractors were to "agree to confine their work to manufacturers and jobbers who designate them except when they have no work." The agreements further provided that the prices paid by the manufacturers and jobbers to contractors must at least cover specified wages or earnings of the contractors' employees, together with a reasonable amount of overhead. Another provision required that certain accessories had to be manufactured or supplied by firms having a contract with one of the unions. The final provision restricted acquisition of interest in additional plants by members of the associations.

Referring to the statutory exemption of the acts of labor organizations from the antitrust laws, the Commission held that the fact that collective agreements impose restrictions on manufacturers and employers regarding use of contractors and on employers in other respects does not render such limiting agreements in themselves unlawful. The Commission adopted the hearing examiner's determination that the legality of the practices of the parties "turns on a factual determination of whether the clauses of limitation were adopted as a result of union demands and for the employees' primary benefit or whether the restrictive provisions resulted, instead, from employer conspiracy to restrict competition and to raise prices, with the union aiding and abetting the employer group."

The Commission distinguished a Supreme Court decision¹⁶ holding unlawful a union-employer combination between manufacturers, contractors, and the union to eliminate all competition and maintain high noncompetitive prices by restricting purchases and sales to those firms which had collective bargaining agreements with the union. In the present case, the Commission found that all of the provisions in the contract were initiated

and pressed upon the employer associations by the unions. There was no evidence that the provisions in question looked to price uniformity among contractors or conferred any price benefit on the employers. Instead, the evidence tended to show that different prices for the same products were prevalent among contractors. The activities of the unions in securing these provisions were reasonably related to the advancement of labor well-being because they were designed (1) to eliminate the possibility of substandard labor conditions in "runaway" shops—those located in outlying areas difficult for union policing—and in "outside shops"—in reality, agents of the manufacturer; and (2) to make the manufacturers assume some responsibility for labor conditions in the subcontractor shops.

Consequently, according to the Commission, the practices under consideration were "congressionally permitted union activities" and did not constitute unfair acts or practices or unfair methods of competition in commerce within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Veterans' Reemployment

Trade-Employer Liability Under Apprenticeship. A Federal district court held¹⁷ that an employer is liable for the reemployment of an apprentice under the veterans' reemployment law, even though the apprentice was jointly indentured, and awarded the veteran damages on the basis of its findings.

The veteran in this case was hired as an apprentice on June 14, 1950, and was indentured jointly to a joint apprenticeship committee and the trade employer. On December 29, 1950, he entered military service. Within 90 days of his release from service, on December 31, 1954, he applied for restoration. He was not reemployed, but the employer helped him to obtain a position, which began on July 6, 1955, with another employer.

The court ruled that the reemployment obligation nevertheless fell upon the trade employer, even though the veteran apprentice was jointly indentured. In awarding damages, representing loss of wages beginning with the first workday after the veteran's application, the court rejected the employer's contention that he was entitled to a reasonable time in which to reemploy the veteran. The employer's further defense, that he

¹⁶ *Allen Bradley Co. v. Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*, 325 U. S. 797 (1945); see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1945, pp. 288-289.

¹⁷ *Roy C. Yentz v. Heinritz Sheet Metal Works* (U. S. D. C., E. D. Wis., Oct. 15, 1957). No opinion was filed, and the facts are based on Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and the Judgment.

relieved himself of liability for damages after the veteran began working with another employer, also failed, since the other position paid less until October 11, 1955, at which time damages for loss of wages terminated. In addition, on proof that

the refusal to reemploy the veteran caused him to be ineligible for veterans' subsistence benefits which would have come with reinstatement in his preservice apprenticeship, the resulting loss was added to the damages.

Conferences and Institutes, May 16 to June 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.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
May 19-23---	Orientation Seminar on Workmen's Compensation—Medical and Legal Aspects of Controlling Compensation Costs. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
May 24-25---	Conference on Labor Leadership in a Free Society. <i>Sponsor:</i> Institute of Management and Labor, Rutgers University.	New Brunswick, N. J.
May 27-29---	Workshop on Training Aids (Advanced). <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 2-20----	Conference for Professional Workers on Developing Concepts in Community Rehabilitation Services. <i>Sponsor:</i> Institute for the Crippled and Disabled.	New York, N. Y.
June 9-11----	Orientation Seminar on Pension, Profit-Sharing, and Deferred Compensation Plans. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	Chicago, Ill.
June 11-13---	Orientation Seminar on Establishing and Operating a Sound Wage and Salary Program. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	Chicago, Ill.
June 12-13---	Orientation Seminars on Cost Reduction and Personnel Record Keeping. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

February 3, 1958

THE U. S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision (see Chron. item for Oct. 4, 1956, MLR, Dec. 1956) that the National Labor Relations Board had no power to punish an employer for illegally assisting a union by ordering recognition withheld from the union, which refused to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act's filing requirements, until it received Board certification. The case was *NLRB v. District 50, United Mine Workers*. (See also p. 414 of this issue.)

February 5

THE NLRB ruled, in *United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Wendnagel & Co.*, that the union, by striking a construction subcontractor to force him to assign his work to its members rather than his own employees, members of a coopers' union, violated the Taft-Hartley Act's bans on both jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts. The Board found that the union actually strove to have the subcontractor replaced if he refused to satisfy its demand. The Board further held that the two provisions are not mutually exclusive in application to the same dispute.

February 6

WILLIAM E. MALONEY resigned, on grounds of ill health, as president of the Operating Engineers, recently investigated by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (see Chron. items for Feb. 11, below, and for Jan. 22, 1958, MLR, Mar. 1958).

On February 14, the union's executive board, meeting in Miami Beach, by an 8-3 vote elected Secretary-Treasurer Joseph J. Delaney to succeed Maloney. The board also named Hunter P. Wharton, of Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer and Paul O. Larson, of St. Paul, Minn., a vice president. (See also p. 422 of this issue.)

THE Maryland General Assembly overrode the Governor's veto of a \$400 yearly increase in teacher salaries, to come from higher State contributions to localities. The Assembly also rejected a similar veto of a bill imposing a statewide tax of 3 cents a package on cigarettes to finance the raise. Both laws will become effective July 1.

February 7

TEAMSTERS Joint Council 53 of Philadelphia issued a charter to a group of 3,500 dairymen, formerly members

of the Tri-State Master Dairy Farmers Guild, establishing it as Milk Producers Local 69, with headquarters in Milford, Pa. The dairymen, mostly suppliers of milk to the New York City metropolitan area, joined the Teamsters in order to strengthen their position in dealing with milk companies.

February 8

A TEXTILE WORKERS UNION conference on this year's contract demands, held in New York and attended by 300 delegates from the Middle Atlantic and New England States, recommended a 1-year extension of existing contracts for 30,000 New England cotton-rayon workers and gave permission to locals representing 15,000 such workers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey to seek wage and other benefit improvements. Negotiators for about 20,000 woolen-worsted employees were advised to seek limited improvements if economic conditions permitted. (See also p. 425 of this issue.)

February 9

SECRETARY OF LABOR James P. Mitchell announced the appointment of Austin T. Foster, of Derby Line, Vt., as his consultant on international labor matters, including United States participation in the International Labor Organization. Mr. Foster retired last year as general counsel and director of the Socony Mobil Oil Co.

February 10

THE Navy Department announced wage increases averaging 9 cents an hour for its more than 31,000 civilian employees in the Hampton Roads, Va., area. (See also p. 426 of this issue.)

February 11

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council wound up its 9-day meeting in Miami Beach. Among other actions, the council ratified a procedure for settlement of jurisdictional disputes between craft and industrial unions in construction work (see Chron. item for July 1, 1957, MLR, Sept. 1957); approved a plan for settling jurisdictional disputes between affiliates regardless of whether they have signed the no-raiding agreement; approved investigation of the Operating Engineers and the Jewelry Workers by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee; revoked the charters of the Michigan State AFL-CIO labor bodies and chartered a merged organization to be formed at a special convention (see Chron. item for Feb. 24, p. 420); and decided for the time being not to charter Teamster locals wishing to secede from the international or act on mutual aid pacts between the Teamsters and AFL-CIO affiliates. (See also p. 421 of this issue.)

THE Teamsters and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, both recently ousted from the AFL-CIO (see Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958), renewed their jurisdictional and mutual aid agreement of 1955, including establishment of joint organizing campaigns and committees and financial and personnel assistance.

ELECTIONS in the New York City Teamsters Joint Council 16 brought victory to John R. O'Rourke, an associate of James R. Hoffa (see Chron. item for Feb. 12, below) and a vice president of the international, who became the council president, and to five of his running mates. (See also p. 423 of this issue.)

February 12

AN ARBITRATOR ruled that disputed representation rights for employees in a men's shirt plant organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which was sold to an employer under contract with the Ladies' Garment Workers and which was to be partially converted to the production of women's wear, should not be finally determined for 1 year. The unions had previously agreed that representation would remain with the ACW if men's shirts accounted for as much as 40 percent of the first year's output under the new owner and, if not, to the ILGWU. (See also p. 422 of this issue.)

DURING the Teamsters executive board meeting in Miami Beach, President James R. Hoffa announced that he was liquidating business interests which were in conflict with his union duties, and that he had ordered other officials of the union to do likewise. The move was in compliance with a recent court order (see Chron. item for Jan. 23, 1958, MLR, Mar. 1958) under which Hoffa had belatedly assumed office. Other board actions included approval of the appointment of Einar O. Mohn, who had been replaced by Harold J. Gibbons as the international's executive vice president, to succeed Frank W. Brewster (see Chron. item for June 26, 1957, MLR, Aug. 1957) as chairman of the Western Conference of Teamsters. (See also p. 423 of this issue.)

February 18

THREE HIGH OFFICIALS of the Brotherhood of Carpenters—President Maurice A. Hutcheson, Treasurer Frank M. Chapman, and Vice President O. William Blaier—were indicted by a Marion County grand jury in Indianapolis, Ind., on charges of conspiring to bribe and of bribing Harry Doggett, former State Highway Department official. (See also p. 423 of this issue.)

THE Utility Workers Union and the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., negotiated a 21-month contract providing a package increase of 38.5 cents an hour for 23,000 employees, subject to ratification by union members. (See also p. 425 of this issue.)

February 19

THE Federal district court in Cleveland sentenced 7 persons to 18 months in jail and fined them \$2,500 each for conspiring to falsify non-Communist affidavits filed with the NLRB by 2 of them—Fred Haug and his wife, Marie Reed. The two had been, respectively, officials of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the United Electrical Workers—unions expelled by the Congress of

Industrial Organizations in 1949 on grounds of Communist domination.

THE Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced it would invest \$20 million of its welfare and reserve funds in a nonprofit cooperative \$35-million housing project for low- and middle-income families—the ILGWU Houses—to be developed on a 6-block slum area in Manhattan, New York City. Additional financing would come from tenant-owners (for whom \$650 per room is the minimum investment) and banks. (See Chron. item for Sept. 26, 1956, MLR, Nov. 1956.)

AT CEREMONIES in New York City, the AFL-CIO gave the \$5,000 Murray-Green Award for 1957 to Dr. Jonas E. Salk, for developing a vaccine against poliomyelitis.

February 20

A FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE in Milwaukee, Wis., reversing a Federal court jury, held that strike benefits were subject to taxation. The case involved a Sheboygan, Wis., member of the United Auto Workers on strike against the Kohler Co. who had reported the benefits in his income tax return as a gift.

FORMER Teamster President Dave Beck was sentenced in the State superior court in Seattle, Wash., to a "maximum of 15 years" in prison for pocketing \$1,900 from the sale of an automobile belonging to the union (see Chron. item for Dec. 14, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958). His son, Dave, Jr., who had been convicted on a similar charge, was fined \$2,000, with further sentencing deferred for 3 years on condition he return the \$4,650 he was charged with stealing, and was ordered to sever all connections with labor organizations.

February 24

AT A SPECIAL CONVENTION in Grand Rapids, Mich., ordered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council (see Chron. item for Feb. 11), the Michigan State AFL and CIO organizations merged into the Michigan State AFL-CIO. A dissident group of AFL leaders, led by the AFL State body's president, George W. Dean, refused to participate in the merger and to give the funds and assets of the State AFL to the merged body. (See also p. 421 of this issue.)

February 26

THE NLRB General Counsel ordered construction employers and building trades unions to abandon, by June 1, their prevalent but illegal closed-shop hiring arrangements or face prosecution. (See also p. 422 of this issue.)

February 27

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, acting under the Railway Labor Act, created an emergency board to investigate a labor dispute between the major airlines and the International Association of Machinists over wages, severance pay, and health and welfare and other fringe benefits.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Union Developments

AFL-CIO Executive Council. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations opened its winter meeting in Miami Beach on February 3.

One of the issues facing the council was at least temporarily settled when the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Industrial Union Department agreed upon a plan to resolve jurisdictional disputes.¹ Under the agreement, whose terms were substantially those proposed last year by AFL-CIO President George Meany,² the construction unions will do all new plant construction, and regular maintenance work will be done by industrial unions. On disputed cases, provision is made for two-man investigating teams under the direction of the AFL-CIO, who will make on-the-site, nonbinding awards of job rights on the basis of prevailing practice in the plant, industry, or area. If the investigating team fails to resolve the dispute, the matter may be referred to a special AFL-CIO committee, and still further to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The AFL-CIO no-raiding pact was further implemented on February 6 when the Executive Council adopted a resolution which established authority for an impartial umpire to pass on charges of interunion piracy among all affiliates, whether or not they have signed the pact.³ The referee's decisions will be final and binding in cases involving signatory unions only, but will take the form of recommendations in cases involving non-signatories. The Executive Council, however, is empowered to force compliance by unions that refuse to agree of their own accord. The same procedure was also inaugurated to eliminate boycotts by members of one union against products made by members of another, such as that involved in the long-standing dispute between the Sheet Metal Workers and the Steelworkers over

products of the Burt Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio.⁴

In other actions, the Executive Council agreed to put off discussion of proposals to ban mutual assistance between affiliated unions and the expelled Teamsters union, and postponed decision on chartering local truck unions that might want to leave the Teamsters. Mr. Meany said the council's decision was based on the belief that it was better for certain locals to remain inside the giant truck drivers' union in the hope they could influence the whole union to clean house. In the case of the ousted Laundry Workers, however, the council agreed to issue a new international charter in the laundry industry, following the recent formation of the Laundry and Cleaning Trades International Council.⁵

Mergers and Union Jurisdiction. At a special convention of the former Michigan State Federation of Labor and the Industrial Union Council,⁶ held on February 24 in Grand Rapids on order of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the two groups were merged as the Michigan State AFL-CIO. However, a dissident group of AFL leaders, primarily from the building trades, declined to participate in the merger and State Federation President George W. Dean refused to hand over the Federation's funds and assets to the new organization. In spite of this, Peter McGavin—special assistant to Mr. Meany, who served as convention chairman—said he was confident that many of those who failed to attend would affiliate with the new group in the near future. The organization represents about 700,000 of an estimated 950,000 eligible members. Mr. Meany also warned 12 other States in which mergers had not been completed that they should regard

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

¹ At its December convention, the Building Trades Department passed a resolution directing the department's negotiating committee to meet with representatives of the Industrial Union Department to work out an agreement by February 28, 1958. See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1958, p. 191.

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1957, p. 1111.

³ Of approximately 105 affiliates to which the machinery would be applicable (some affiliates operate in industries where no other union is chartered), about 80 have signed the pact. The text of the pact appeared in the January 1954 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, pp. 38-40. For the text of the current resolution, see p. 410 of this issue.

⁴ See *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1957, p. 1251.

⁵ See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, p. 301.

⁶ On February 4, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had directed its officers to revoke the charter of both groups and directed that a new unified State group be chartered. See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, p. 287.

Michigan as an example of what could happen to them if they did not merge voluntarily. (Ohio State AFL and CIO bodies were reported to have agreed to merge at a convention scheduled for May 7.)

Later in the month, President Meany issued a call to leaders of the New York State AFL and CIO organizations to meet with him in early March to discuss unity terms. The combined membership of AFL-CIO affiliates in New York State totals over 1 million.

In other matters of union jurisdiction, an arbitration award provided a novel settlement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers. The dispute involved a plant that had been sold by a manufacturer under contractual relations with the ACWA to a manufacturer under contract with the ILGWU. Originally, the plant had been used to make men's shirts, but the new employer planned to use it partly for women's blouses and underwear and partly for men's knitted shirts. The two unions had agreed that if men's shirts made up 40 percent or more of the plant's output, the Clothing Workers would continue to represent the employees and, if not, the Garment Workers would get the contract, but local disputes arose over probable production. Under the award, which postponed final decision for 1 year, the plant will operate during that time under the Amalgamated's jurisdiction until production schedules are well established, but union dues are to be held in escrow. Meanwhile, wages and working conditions are to conform with the most favorable terms that either union has negotiated in local agreements.

Building Trades. The building trades unions were warned that the National Labor Relations Board would act to eliminate illegal hiring procedures in the construction industry, where closed-shop contracts are still prevalent despite a Taft-Hartley Act ban. The Board's general counsel, in letters to the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., the National Constructors Association, and the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, suggested that the parties concerned take "upon themselves to correct their illegal hiring arrangements [not only to] help effectuate the purposes of the [Taft-Hartley] Act, but [also to enhance] the

fundamental rights of employees." He warned that both employers and unions would face stiff monetary penalties for discrimination against nonmembers of unions if they did not conform to the law by June 1, 1958.

The Building Trades Department and the National Constructors Association adopted a 10-point "declaration of principles" designed to promote the full use of labor saving methods, materials, and machinery or tools.⁷ The agreement, which resulted from 3 years of joint study, was lauded by spokesmen for the contractors group as an "historic contribution" toward increased efficiency in building operations. Aimed at eliminating featherbedding and make-work policies, the code included provisions for an end to early quitting times, and for peaceful settlements of jurisdictional disputes; it also condemns "slowdowns, forcing of overtime, spread-work tactics, standby crews, and featherbedding practices . . ." The agreement will apply to heavy construction projects, principally oil refineries, public utilities, steel mills, and chemical plants.

Ethical Practices Committee. The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee in early February sought and obtained Executive Council approval to begin investigations of two unions—the Operating Engineers and the Jewelry Workers. In the case of the Jewelry Workers, the Ethical Practices Committee voted to investigate charges that the union had signed "sweetheart" contracts that resulted in the exploitation of Puerto Rican workers in the New York City area. The decision regarding the Operating Engineers came soon after hearings before the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field had led to charges of corruption in the union, including improper use of funds by the international's president, William E. Maloney.⁸ At about the time the Ethical Practices Committee revealed its plans, Mr. Maloney announced his resignation as president, and the president, treasurer, and recording secretary of local 3 in San Francisco, (which had received intensive attention during the select com-

⁷ A similar set of principles was proposed by Department President Richard J. Gray at its convention in December 1957. See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1958, p. 191.

⁸ See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, p. 301.

mittee's hearings) resigned from office.⁹ Newell J. Carmen, supervisor of the local since the international put it under receivership last summer, said that the local would continue its investigation into charges of improper local union activities. Joseph J. Delaney—secretary-treasurer of the international—was subsequently named by the union's executive board as president. Mr. Delaney said that top priority would be given to the correction of abuses made public by the hearings and that he would call upon the union's executive board to consider lifting long-standing trusteeships of two locals. Dissatisfaction with the selection of Delaney as international president and of Hunter P. Wharton as secretary-treasurer, was expressed in a letter sent by a Minneapolis local to Al J. Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee. The letter asked for a special convention to elect new officers.

Other Union Affairs. The executive board of the expelled Teamsters union also met in Miami Beach in early February to discuss various issues. During the meeting, the board reaffirmed its pledge to promote cooperation with the AFL-CIO; Teamster President James R. Hoffa announced he was liquidating some of his business interests in compliance with a recent court order,¹⁰ and that he had ordered Teamster aides to rid themselves of any financial interests that might conflict with their union duties. The board also approved the appointment of Einar O. Mohn to replace Frank Brewster as chairman of the Western Conference and relieved former president Dave Beck of his unsalaried job as chairman of the union's pension committee.

In New York City, John J. O'Rourke, a Hoffa ally, won a 5-year term as president of Teamsters Joint Council 16. (The council is composed of 58 locals in New York City, Long Island, and 7 New York counties north of the city.) The victory for O'Rourke and members of his slate represented a setback for forces that had campaigned to clean up the union, although one of the opposition candidates, who ran unopposed, was elected to a vice presidency. Investigators for the Senate

select committee immediately subpoenaed the ballots and other records, in order to scrutinize them for possible irregularities.

In another development, the independent International Longshoremen's Association invited Hoffa and other top officials of the Teamsters to meet with the ILA's executive board at a session in Miami in late February. Captain William V. Bradley, head of the ILA, said that although he didn't "know what could be worked out," he would "like to see some kind of alliance." In reply, Harold J. Gibbons, executive vice president of the Teamsters, said that he would attend the meeting not "for the purpose of discussing merger or anything else with them, but only to extend fraternal greetings." Speaking before the ILA's executive board, Hoffa reaffirmed his continuing friendship for the dock union, but did not renew his 1956 offer of a formal working alliance with the union.

In February, the Teamsters and the ousted Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union renewed their mutual assistance pact. Teamster president Hoffa stated that his union was simply continuing past practices and pledged "financial and physical" support to the Bakers "when it comes to a dispute with an employer or any other group."

On February 18, Carpenters union President Maurice A. Hutcheson, Vice President O. William Blaier, and Treasurer Frank M. Chapman were indicted by a Marion County, Ind., grand jury on charges of conspiring to commit bribery and bribing a State official in an Indiana land scandal. Harry Doggett (a former official of the Indiana State Highway Department) was indicted for taking the bribe.¹¹ Conviction on the charges carries a mandatory prison sentence of 2 to 14 years, with a maximum fine of \$10,000.

Congressional Hearings

In appearances before a Senate judiciary subcommittee investigating antitrust and monopoly activities, officials of the United Automobile Workers and of major automobile companies expressed widely different views on automobile prices.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW, charged the automobile industry with "monopolistic" pricing policies and called for the establishment of a public "independent office of consumers'

⁹ Patrick Clancy, Porter E. Vanderwark, and Clarence Matthews, respectively.

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, p. 300.

¹¹ In September 1957, a Lake County, Ind., grand jury had refused to indict all four men on similar charges. See Monthly Labor Review, August and November 1957, pp. 987 and 1383, respectively.

counsel" to hold hearings on proposed price increases by large corporations.

In reply, Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors, termed the proposal for hearings "the beginning of the end of the free enterprise system." He declared that aggregate increases in GM automobile prices were less than production cost increases, and cited figures to show that "for every dollar of increase in our known cost, the price has risen only 60 cents." Mr. Curtice denied that GM prices were "administered"; he said prices in the automobile industry were determined by the interaction of market demands, competition, and cost.

Theodore O. Yntema, a vice president of the Ford Motor Co., said that "the only price I know of in the automobile industry that might be called 'rigged' is the price of labor—wages and fringe benefits rigged by the monopoly power exercised by Mr. Reuther." L. L. Colbert, president of Chrysler Corp., who also appeared before the subcommittee, said that the automobile industry from its earliest days had been characterized by "intense competitiveness."

On the other hand, George Romney, president of the American Motors Corp., declared that "economic power in the automobile industry should be limited and divided," and suggested that the dominant companies be made to split off part of their operations to form new concerns. Mr. Romney also urged the control of "union monopolies" and proposed that the power to bargain with large firms in any basic industry be lodged with unions "representing [only] the employees of a single employer." He further suggested that a combination of local unions representing more than 10,000 employees be prohibited from bargaining with more than one company. Dispersal of union bargaining power, Mr. Romney contended, would restore the status at the bargaining table of "underdog" employers.

Wages and Collective Bargaining

Announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the January Consumer Price Index of 122.3 (1947-49=100) presaged automatic cost-of-living increases under agreements covering about 1,350,000 workers. Approximately a million—the majority of them in the automobile and related industries—were covered by escalator clauses

under which a 3-cent quarterly adjustment went into effect. About 200,000 workers in several farm equipment companies as well as employees of the Westinghouse Electric Co. and the Bell Aircraft Corp., were scheduled to receive advances of 2 cents an hour (1 percent in some cases). Wages of these latter workers were raised by 1 cent in the previous quarter when the auto workers' wage rates were not changed.

An understanding between top officials of the Chrysler Corp. and the United Automobile Workers was worked out in early March to resolve their dispute over production standards and layoffs. The company agreed to "try to schedule 40 hours a week." Adjustments in production schedules "will entail further layoffs," but when the new schedules are determined "the necessary employees will be recalled." The union had claimed that many Chrysler employees were working only 11 hours a week, whereas if some were laid off, they would be eligible to collect State and supplemental unemployment benefits. Concerning production standards, "the rates at which employees were producing on January 19, 1958, including improvements . . . since that date, will be used temporarily as a basis for resuming operations." The union agreed to "join with the company in an . . . effort to work out adjustments on jobs where the facts demonstrate the performance [or company standards are] out of line or on which changes in methods, products, or processing justify a reexamination." Both union and management officials expressed satisfaction with the agreement.

In late February, the Skilled Trades Council of the United Auto Workers submitted a series of resolutions to the union's annual skilled trades conference. Included among the proposals was a demand for a minimum wage of \$3.25 an hour for skilled workers, and elimination of pay differentials between comparable jobs of automobile plants and "job shops" doing work for the automotive industry. At the skilled trades conference, which met to vote on these resolutions, delegates rejected the minimum wage recommendation but endorsed the other proposals.¹²

In other wage conferences, representatives of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Ma-

¹² Under the UAW constitution, skilled tradesmen, office employees, technicians, and engineers have the right to act separately on elements of contract terms which affect them. See Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, p. 697.

chine Workers met during February to discuss forthcoming contract negotiations at several companies. Delegates to the Radio Corporation of America conference board adopted proposals calling for a supplemental unemployment benefit plan, "cents across-the-board" wage increases, and improvements in fringe benefits. The board was to meet again in late March to take a final vote on all proposals; negotiations with RCA were scheduled to begin in mid-April. The union's General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Corp. conference boards heard reports on increasing layoffs in the electrical equipment industry, as the union prepared to reopen contracts in the fall of 1958 with the two companies on the issue of employment security. Included among the conference boards' recommendations were proposals for a "guaranteed income of 65 percent of gross pay plus \$2 for each dependent, for 52 continuous weeks of unemployment . . ."; severance pay where a worker is permanently displaced; and protection of seniority in plant relocation. At a Washington meeting of the IUE General Motors conference board, a series of proposals were adopted including wage increases based on increased productivity, a profit-sharing plan (generally similar to that proposed by the UAW¹³), severance or termination pay for employees permanently displaced, and improved pension and health and welfare benefits.

In early February, the United Rubber Workers served notice on the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of intention to reopen their pension and insurance agreement. The union said it was asking for "substantial improvements" in benefits (including a demand for a company-paid comprehensive surgical and obstetrical plan). (Wages are covered by separate contracts with the "Big Four" rubber companies, normally negotiated in the summer.)

Later on in the month, the bargaining policy committee of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers announced a program for contract negotiations with oil companies this spring. Included among the proposals were demands for a wage advance equal to the rise in cost of living since the previous wage increase plus further raises of 3½ percent a year for increased productivity; greater protection against layoffs; and contracts

of longer duration—2 or 3 years—with automatic annual wage adjustments as proposed in the wage formula.

The offer of the Textile Workers Union of America, made on February 8, to extend existing contracts in the basic cotton-rayon industry for 1 year without change, was quickly accepted by 2 leading New England cotton textile firms—Bates Manufacturing Co. and Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc.; approximately 4,400 workers of Bates and 7,000 of Berkshire-Hathaway were affected. According to TWUA President William Pollack, the union offer was made because "we must face the [economic] facts of life . . ." The extension of contracts by these two companies was expected to set the pattern for other northern textile labor contracts.

On February 18, representatives of the Utility Workers Union and the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., agreed upon a 17.5-cent-an-hour wage increase for all manual and clerical workers, effective March 2, 1958. Affecting 23,000 employees in the 5 New York City boroughs and Westchester County, the agreement provided an additional 5 cents for manual workers effective November 30, 1958. On the same date, the company is to set aside \$600,000 to be used mostly for inequity adjustments and raising minimum rates of pay. Other provisions of the contract included a fourth week of vacation after 25 years' service, as well as additional days for those with 10–14 years' service. The contract is scheduled to expire on December 1, 1959. (Any new benefits under the next contract are to be retroactive to September 1, 1959.)

Increases of 7 cents an hour went into effect on February 1 for 6,200 operators and maintenance employees of Public Service Coordinated Transport in New Jersey. The agreement, negotiated with the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees Union, also provided for two further 5-cent raises to be effective February 1 and August 1, 1959.

In late January, representatives of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union concluded contract talks with the Restaurant-Hotel Employers Council of Southern California for 20,000 workers in the Los Angeles area. Negotiated under a reopening clause of a contract expiring in 1960, wages were scheduled to be increased by 7½ percent, effective March 15, 1958, with additional increases

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review March 1958, p. 270.

for waiters and waitresses on split shifts and for hotel service employees. The companies also agreed to an extra 2-cent-an-hour contribution, effective December 31, 1958, to provide increased pension benefits and other welfare improvements.

On February 10, the Industrial Relations Office of the Navy Department announced that more

than 31,000 civilian employees in the Hampton Roads, Va., area, would receive wage increases averaging 9 cents an hour beginning February 24. Increases consisted of 9 cents an hour for helpers, tool and pattern makers, and certain other trades, 10 cents for laborers, and 15 cents for maritime workers excluding pilots.

Union Conventions, May 16 to June 15, 1958

<i>Date</i>	<i>Union</i>	<i>Place</i>
May 19....	United Packinghouse Workers of America.....	New York, N. Y.
May 19....	International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America.	Boston, Mass.
June 2....	American Flint Glass Workers' Union.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 2....	American Federation of Musicians.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
June 3....	Independent Union of Plant Protection Employees in the Electrical and Machine Industry (Ind.).	Burlington, Vt.
June 8....	Communications Workers of America.....	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 9....	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union....	Chicago, Ill.
<i>State federation</i>		
May 19....	Virginia State AFL-CIO.....	Virginia Beach
June 5....	South Dakota State Federation of Labor.....	Sioux Falls

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

Trade Union Leadership—Based on a Study of Arthur Deakin. By V. L. Allen. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1957. 336 pp. \$6.

Mr. Allen has successfully accomplished an interesting undertaking: a study of trade union leadership based on the career of Arthur Deakin, the late general secretary of the British Transport and General Workers' Union. The story is worthy of attention by all Americans interested in the role of the leader in democratic organizations, particularly trade unions. Useful contrasts and comparisons with the American scene automatically come to mind throughout Allen's discussion of Deakin's activities, whether in relation to industrial or political action, unofficial strikes, amalgamations, or wartime restraints.

It is natural that in a study of this kind, which is not a biography, those of us who knew Deakin will miss the full flavor of his forthright personality. But the essential picture is conveyed: "His experiences as a manual worker gave him an understanding of the reactions and emotions of the workers he was to represent, and his activities in the community brought him into close social contact with them and widened his understanding of ordinary people. . . . He did not consider that at any stage he ceased to be a member of the working class."

The author tells how Deakin intelligently handled the difficult situation of succeeding such an

outstanding figure as Ernest Bevin, and of inheriting the pattern which Bevin had stamped on the union. There are sections dealing with trade union ethics, the anti-Communist struggle, and the continual search for efficient administration in an organization which has members in many different industries.

American readers will, I believe, be specially interested in those chapters in which Mr. Allen deals with what he calls, "The natural, though sometimes uncomfortable allegiance between the Labor Government and the trade union movement." In this connection, it was Deakin's profound loyalty to the labor movement as a whole which led him to say, "We are not prepared to accept the view that all the sense and judgment rests in the political movement of this country. . . . We have had experience; we are not mere theorists."

Deakin's role in the international trade union movement in both the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) is dealt with briefly but soundly. American delegates to meetings will recognize the justice of the description: "Deakin was an able exponent; he had a good command of words and a lively imagination. But he was sometimes goaded into losing his temper—which he did relatively easily—and occasionally he said things which he regretted later."

I remember one ICFTU Executive Board meeting at Brussels, at which Deakin objected (as was not unusual with the Trades Union Congress representatives) to the haste being urged by the American Federation of Labor delegate in dealing with one of the perennial problems before the board. His overimaginative flow of words led him into the malapropism: "You are rushing in like angels." The obvious retort came: "Where fools fear to tread."

Mr. Allen has succeeded in conveying to the reader the lovable personality of Arthur Deakin in relation to the many facets of his career, and at the same time has made an important contribution to the study of modern trade union practices.

—MICHAEL ROSS

Director, Department of International Affairs, AFL-CIO

Labor and the New Deal. Edited by Milton Derber and Edwin Young. Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1957. 393 pp., bibliography. \$6.

This symposium is a joint product of labor professors at the University of Wisconsin and the Industrial and Labor Relations School, University of Illinois. The purpose of the project, according to the editors, is to show the impact of the New Deal upon present-day labor institutions.

The volume is not a history of labor under the New Deal. The authors have selected 10 separate subjects covering significant developments during the decade of the thirties. The areas covered are as follows: Growth of unions (Milton Derber), formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (Edwin Young), leftwing influences (Bernard Karsh and Phillips L. Garman), Wagner Act (R. W. Fleming), factors affecting labor legislation (Murray Edelman), minimum wage legislation (Elizabeth Brandeis), social security (Edwin E. Witte), management policies (Richard C. Wilcock), collective bargaining (Doris E. Pullman and L. Reed Tripp), and a historical perspective of the period (Selig Perlman). The volume closes with a rather arbitrarily selected bibliography.

There is considerable divergence in the periods covered by the 10 contributions. Some of the authors have traced their subject matter for decades prior to the start of the New Deal, while others limit their discussion to events that transpired during the 6-year period between 1933 and 1939. There is also substantial duplication of material in the 10 essays.

Common to the several authors is the claim that the architects of the New Deal social legislation came from the ranks of government and from academic circles. The labor movement lacked technicians and played only a secondary role in the development of social security legislation. The American Federation of Labor opposed Federal minimum wage legislation up to 1932 and took only an inactive part in the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The authors are generally sympathetic toward the objectives of the New Deal. The volume lacks a critical appraisal of any possible adverse aspects of growing governmental regulation.

The volume is largely devoted to tracing the development of the formal aspects of New Deal

labor legislation, the quantitative growth of labor unions, and changes in the content of collective bargaining agreements. There is little discussion in the 10 essays dealing with the socioeconomic forces underlying these developments and their impact upon laboring people.

—SAR A. LEVITAN
Library of Congress

Collective Bargaining

The Labor Contract: Provision and Practice. By Milton Derber, W. E. Chalmers, Ross Stagner. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, January-February 1958, pp. 19-30. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

Getting Results in 1958 Labor Negotiations. By Edward C. Schleh. (In *Dun's Review and Modern Industry*, New York, February 1958, pp. 44-45, 103-107. 75 cents.)

Collective Bargaining—Institutional and Statutory Setting. By Mary L. Dooley. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, January 1958, pp. 63-70. \$1.)

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Group Leadership in Staff Training. By Eileen A. Blackey. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, 1957. 182 pp., bibliography. (Bureau of Public Assistance Report 29.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

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Education in the USSR. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1957. 226 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 1957, No. 14.) \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

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The Histadrut: The General Federation of Jewish Labor in Israel. By Margaret L. Plunkett. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1958, pp. 155-182. \$1.75.)

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Area Manpower Guidebook: 174 Metropolitan Labor Market Areas—Industrial Characteristics, Employment Trends, Labor Supply. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1958. xxxiii, 348 pp. (BES R-174.) \$1.75, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

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Personnel Panorama: I, The Civil Service of Canada. By A. D. P. Heeney; *II, Significant Developments in Federal Personnel Administration.* By Harvey Dean Brown; *III, State, Provincial, and Local Developments.* By Keith Ocheltree. (In *Public Personnel Review*, Chicago, January 1958, pp. 5-17. \$2.)

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<i>Telephone Occupations</i>	1215-30	16	20
<i>Welders and Orygen Cutters</i>	1215-65	5	10

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A.—Employment and Payrolls

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

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹														Annual average	
	1958		1957 ²										Annual average			
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956	
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	69,804	69,379	70,458	70,790	71,299	71,044	71,833	73,051	72,661	70,714	69,771	69,562	69,128	70,746	70,387	
Civilian labor force.....	67,160	66,732	67,770	68,061	68,513	68,225	68,994	70,228	69,842	67,893	66,951	66,746	66,311	67,946	67,530	
Unemployment.....	5,173	4,494	3,374	3,188	2,508	2,552	2,609	3,007	3,337	2,715	2,690	2,882	3,121	2,936	2,551	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,946	2,007	1,593	1,724	1,272	1,438	1,886	1,582	2,028	1,398	1,251	1,167	1,335	1,485	1,214	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	1,517	1,187	857	699	538	448	506	731	620	520	507	684	883	650	594	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	562	435	297	240	175	210	247	201	182	161	224	368	288	240	211	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	795	556	380	280	268	263	238	234	261	377	439	410	390	321	301	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	353	309	246	243	255	193	232	260	247	260	267	253	227	239	232	
Employment.....	61,988	62,238	64,396	64,873	66,005	65,674	66,385	67,221	66,504	65,178	64,261	63,865	63,190	65,011	64,979	
Nonagricultural.....	57,158	57,240	59,012	59,057	59,168	59,156	59,562	59,449	58,970	58,519	58,506	58,431	57,996	58,789	58,394	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	43,213	44,764	46,579	42,170	47,051	47,652	45,992	44,272	46,988	47,116	47,230	46,989	46,183	46,238	46,062	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,558	6,784	6,207	5,637	5,069	6,241	6,576	6,241	6,671	6,699	7,134	6,715	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,252	3,147	3,188	3,090	2,934	2,694	2,110	2,845	2,498	2,942	2,920	3,065	2,894	2,777	2,643	
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,476	2,007	1,901	2,239	2,399	2,632	3,823	3,243	3,883	3,243	1,684	1,678	1,787	2,821	2,969	
Agricultural.....	4,830	4,998	5,385	5,817	6,837	6,518	6,823	7,772	7,534	6,659	5,755	5,434	5,195	6,222	6,585	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,586	4,893	4,318	4,918	5,742	5,402	4,616	3,851	3,492	3,254	4,198	4,577	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,383	1,633	1,364	1,514	1,622	1,523	1,411	1,352	1,264	1,413	1,309	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	667	510	557	548	390	421	317	366	396	351	356	364	454	416	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	346	289	260	256	172	146	224	150	115	170	137	225	196	192	192	
Males																
Total labor force.....	47,944	47,801	48,096	48,286	48,503	48,620	49,745	50,307	50,160	48,657	48,214	48,006	47,692	48,649	48,579	
Civilian labor force.....	45,332	45,186	45,440	45,589	45,751	45,835	46,940	47,517	47,375	45,870	45,428	45,223	44,908	45,882	45,756	
Unemployment.....	3,632	3,141	2,392	2,041	1,594	1,565	1,803	2,054	2,054	1,809	1,809	1,950	2,095	1,893	1,608	
Employment.....	41,700	42,045	43,047	43,548	44,156	44,270	45,134	45,713	45,321	44,205	43,620	43,273	42,813	43,989	44,148	
Nonagricultural.....	37,429	37,646	38,413	38,713	38,865	39,155	39,953	39,738	39,647	38,982	38,747	38,635	38,351	38,952	38,870	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	29,833	31,093	32,096	29,402	32,773	33,371	32,992	31,823	33,713	33,251	33,027	33,046	32,439	32,546	32,536	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	4,326	3,788	3,680	6,471	3,317	2,992	2,711	2,891	2,984	3,165	3,350	3,260	3,424	3,461	3,388	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,494	1,437	1,375	1,381	1,240	1,162	950	1,010	1,096	1,309	1,248	1,118	1,228	1,197	1,135	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,458	1,534	1,630	3,299	4,015	1,854	1,257	1,122	1,111	1,240	1,748	1,810	
Agricultural.....	4,271	4,399	4,634	4,834	5,292	5,115	5,391	5,975	5,674	5,222	4,672	4,638	4,482	5,037	5,278	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	2,393	2,740	3,075	3,264	4,111	3,779	4,221	4,862	4,499	4,006	3,500	3,279	3,076	3,716	3,993	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	971	976	876	952	758	925	741	754	820	815	912	856	867	842	806	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	586	411	444	393	270	282	231	238	260	249	282	309	354	309	308	
With a job but not at work ⁴	321	271	239	226	153	128	198	121	96	152	118	194	185	171	171	
Females																
Total labor force.....	21,861	21,578	22,362	22,506	22,796	22,424	22,088	22,745	22,500	22,056	21,556	21,557	21,436	22,097	21,808	
Civilian labor force.....	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,473	22,763	22,390	22,054	22,711	22,467	22,023	21,523	21,524	21,403	22,034	21,744	
Unemployment.....	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	914	986	1,013	1,203	1,283	1,050	882	932	1,026	1,043	993	
Employment.....	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,849	21,404	21,041	21,608	21,183	20,974	20,641	20,592	20,377	21,021	20,831	
Nonagricultural.....	19,729	19,594	20,598	20,343	20,303	20,001	19,609	19,711	19,323	19,537	19,758	19,796	19,665	19,837	19,524	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,380	13,672	14,483	12,768	14,278	14,281	12,999	12,449	13,275	13,865	14,203	13,943	13,745	13,692	13,526	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,892	3,530	3,663	5,086	3,467	3,215	2,926	3,078	3,257	3,411	3,322	3,439	3,710	3,491	3,327	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,759	1,711	1,813	1,709	1,694	1,502	1,159	1,335	1,402	1,632	1,672	1,847	1,666	1,580	1,513	
With a job but not at work ⁴	700	681	639	780	864	1,002	2,524	2,849	1,389	628	527	567	544	1,073	1,158	
Agricultural.....	559	599	751	982	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,797	1,860	1,437	893	796	712	1,184	1,307	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	159	156	191	322	782	539	697	879	902	609	291	213	178	482	585	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	294	327	425	476	625	708	623	760	802	708	499	496	398	571	594	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	81	99	113	155	120	139	86	129	137	101	74	56	100	107	108	
With a job but not at work ⁴	25	18	22	30	19	17	26	29	19	18	19	31	36	25	21	

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

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

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

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

³ Survey week contained legal holiday.

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

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Total employees	50,314	50,987	53,084	52,789	53,043	53,152	52,891	52,605	52,881	52,482	52,270	51,919	51,704	52,543	51,878
Mining	793	807	825	829	837	853	862	857	858	835	833	831	833	840	816
Metal.....	96.6	100.6	103.3	104.5	105.7	110.1	112.2	113.4	112.4	111.9	110.8	110.2	110.2	109.7	108.3
Iron.....	33.2	35.4	36.9	36.9	38.1	39.6	40.1	39.3	38.9	38.2	36.1	34.8	34.9	37.4	34.6
Copper.....	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.3	32.0	32.0	32.8	33.4	33.0	33.0	33.5	33.9	33.7	32.5	33.3
Lead and zinc.....	15.0	15.2	14.7	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.9	16.8	17.5	17.4	18.2	18.3	18.3	16.7	17.4
Anthracite.....	23.4	26.1	24.1	27.3	28.4	27.2	31.0	30.6	26.6	28.5	30.4	30.8	28.3	29.7	
Bituminous-coal.....	225.1	230.3	234.2	235.5	237.3	237.0	237.9	231.3	241.9	238.7	239.0	240.1	242.9	238.1	230.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	341.4	345.1	346.0	346.8	356.3	363.1	362.0	354.8	340.0	339.8	338.8	338.7	346.7	330.8	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	205.7	206.4	205.2	206.8	213.3	217.6	217.6	212.0	203.6	204.0	202.3	201.8	207.2	196.4	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	108.2	111.3	115.8	118.7	120.1	121.2	121.3	119.2	118.7	118.2	115.3	111.8	110.0	116.8	116.2
Contract construction	2,391	2,610	2,850	3,059	3,224	3,285	3,305	3,275	3,232	3,082	2,906	2,756	2,673	3,025	2,993
Nonbuilding construction.....	501	574	652	715	750	738	728	714	663	672	614	496	631	606	
Highway and street.....	184.8	223.5	275.0	320.2	333.8	340.4	331.0	321.5	296.2	297.3	199.9	184.9	271.1	263.3	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	316.6	350.0	376.5	395.0	396.4	397.4	397.4	392.0	366.8	334.7	314.1	310.6	390.1	342.6	
Building construction.....	2,109	2,276	2,407	2,509	2,557	2,557	2,547	2,518	2,419	2,334	2,242	2,177	2,394	2,387	
General contractors.....	808.8	873.9	936.3	980.3	1,009.6	1,030.2	1,039.8	1,005.6	977.5	944.6	898.7	878.2	955.1	995.1	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,300.2	1,401.9	1,470.8	1,528.2	1,545.4	1,537.0	1,507.1	1,512.5	1,441.1	1,389.5	1,343.3	1,298.5	1,439.0	1,391.8	
Plumbing and heating.....	319.3	331.6	338.7	350.4	351.8	344.2	332.6	342.7	333.7	334.6	331.8	331.5	338.2	334.0	
Painting and decorating.....	161.9	181.6	198.6	211.8	223.0	226.6	226.5	205.2	190.5	176.5	159.0	148.9	191.8	179.5	
Electrical work.....	217.5	227.2	231.2	237.1	240.2	242.7	241.2	237.2	223.5	218.2	219.5	221.0	230.3	198.1	
Other special-trade contractors.....	601.5	661.5	702.3	728.9	730.4	723.5	706.8	727.4	693.4	660.2	633.0	697.1	678.7	680.2	
Manufacturing	15,586	15,880	16,316	16,573	16,783	16,905	16,955	16,710	16,852	16,762	16,822	16,933	16,945	16,800	16,905
Durable goods ³	8,859	9,113	9,405	9,584	9,687	9,710	9,802	9,750	9,913	9,895	9,927	9,976	9,992	9,808	9,825
Nondurable goods ⁴	6,727	6,767	6,911	6,989	7,096	7,195	7,153	6,954	6,939	6,867	6,895	6,957	6,953	6,992	7,080
Ordnance and accessories.....	117.8	116.7	116.9	117.8	119.8	123.6	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	129.4	130.0	130.6	125.5	130.6
Food and kindred products	1,400.4	1,419.2	1,477.9	1,518.1	1,591.8	1,673.6	1,654.6	1,578.9	1,510.7	1,451.8	1,433.1	1,430.8	1,429.2	1,517.9	1,552.0
Meat products.....	314.0	325.6	332.1	330.7	330.4	337.0	328.9	325.7	320.7	320.3	320.3	323.1	325.4	327.3	337.4
Dairy products.....	94.0	95.2	96.5	98.8	103.2	109.1	111.1	109.8	104.3	101.5	99.4	98.7	102.6	109.3	
Canning and preserving.....	157.0	175.9	193.7	261.5	347.5	326.7	253.9	197.1	168.2	166.1	158.0	159.5	214.3	231.1	
Grain-mill products.....	113.2	113.2	114.1	116.8	118.0	118.2	115.1	113.2	113.5	114.4	116.1	116.3	115.7	118.7	
Bakery products.....	285.8	288.1	289.5	290.7	290.9	292.4	292.2	289.5	287.6	286.5	285.9	285.2	288.8	289.1	
Sugar.....	34.1	43.0	47.9	43.3	29.8	25.7	27.9	27.1	25.0	25.4	25.2	25.2	32.0	31.8	
Confectionery and related products.....	78.3	84.6	85.8	85.6	83.7	78.8	71.3	73.8	73.5	75.6	77.4	79.1	78.9	79.3	
Beverages.....	207.1	215.6	218.6	222.1	226.8	229.9	234.4	229.4	218.8	207.4	209.0	202.7	218.4	215.3	
Miscellaneous food products.....	135.7	136.7	139.9	142.3	143.3	143.8	144.1	145.1	140.2	135.9	136.7	135.4	139.9	140.0	
Tobacco manufactures	86.8	92.0	96.3	95.7	103.8	108.3	100.0	80.1	82.5	81.9	82.8	85.9	92.6	92.8	97.3
Cigarettes.....	35.6	35.7	35.8	35.2	35.8	35.7	34.2	34.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	34.2	
Cigars.....	30.7	32.0	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.3	32.0	31.0	32.6	32.9	33.4	33.4	33.7	32.6	
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	19.3	22.2	20.8	29.3	33.6	25.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	9.0	12.1	18.5	17.8	21.6	
Textile-mill products	942.2	949.9	974.9	985.3	998.1	1,003.0	1,002.3	986.2	1,004.2	1,003.6	1,012.1	1,020.1	1,024.5	1,004.0	1,057.3
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.9	
Yarn and thread mills.....	113.9	116.1	116.1	117.2	118.2	116.1	114.9	117.7	118.1	118.5	119.2	120.5	117.8	123.0	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	411.7	419.0	418.9	424.1	426.4	427.5	423.1	428.4	429.2	434.5	437.4	441.5	429.7	457.2	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	27.8	28.3	29.7	29.3	29.3	29.1	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.2	29.8	
Knitting mills.....	193.9	204.0	212.0	215.7	216.5	217.2	211.2	216.2	213.2	211.7	212.6	209.6	212.5	220.6	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	85.3	86.7	87.9	88.3	88.5	87.9	86.1	88.1	88.0	88.9	89.1	89.3	88.2	91.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	47.6	48.7	48.9	50.3	50.3	49.9	49.0	49.4	51.1	52.8	54.3	55.2	51.1	54.2	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.2	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.9	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.3	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	53.7	56.0	57.2	57.1	57.7	58.0	56.8	57.9	58.2	59.2	60.0	60.4	58.6	61.6	
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,189.4	1,174.1	1,194.1	1,205.1	1,211.0	1,219.4	1,219.5	1,156.8	1,180.5	1,173.2	1,204.5	1,233.4	1,228.5	1,203.5	1,215.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	115.4	117.0	115.4	119.1	121.7	121.8	117.3	122.8	121.0	122.6	124.8	124.8	121.4	124.1	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	296.6	303.0	308.6	313.1	315.5	312.5	303.9	309.4	304.9	307.2	310.1	309.0	308.3	315.4	
Women's outerwear.....	354.0	357.0	353.3	346.8	354.2	358.4	328.4	336.1	337.2	357.9	372.6	372.1	353.6	356.4	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	118.9	121.5	124.1	124.3	124.2	122.0	115.8	119.2	121.1	123.8	124.8	123.6	122.0	121.6	
Millinery.....	17.0	16.4	15.4	16.6	19.7	19.7	16.1	14.1	15.3	20.5	22.4	21.9	18.4	18.7	
Children's outerwear.....	78.4	76.7	78.9	79.7	80.1	80.4	78.9	79.6	75.4	72.5	76.5	78.4	77.7	74.8	
Fur goods.....	11.7	11.9	12.6	12.8	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	9.8	9.8	9.5	11.6	11.6	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	60.8	62.9	64.5	64.8	64.2	63.5	60.9	61.7	60.3	61.2	62.7	61.1	62.3	63.4	
Other fabricated textile products.....	121.3	127.7	132.3	131.8	127.1	129.6	123.5	125.1	126.3	129.0	129.7	128.1	128.2	129.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	619.3	625.5	648.8	670.3	691.9	699.5	713.5	713.7	729.7	708.1	680.0	660.9	657.4	685.9	741.4
Logging camps and contractors.....	71.4	77.4	83.4	91.2	88.4	84.7	94.7	101.6	110.9	100.6	83.2	75.4	72.0	87.3	104.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	330.1	343.3	354.0	361.8	368.9	376.8	376.8	373.0	377.3	368.4	359.5	349.4	349.4	360.9	388.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	124.4	126.6	129.5	133.3	135.0	135.5	132.7	131.9	129.2	127.2	126.4	125.9	130.1	135.8	
Wooden containers.....	46.9	47.9	48.8	50.1	50.8	50.0	50.1	52.5	52.5	52.2	52.0	52.6	51.0	55.0	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	52.7	53.6	54.6	55.5	55.6	56.5	56.3	57.1	57.4	57.9	57.7	57.7	57.5	56.6	58.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	355.2	358.6	368.2	373.4	378.1	379.8	378.2	369.6	371.8	368.6	372.5	373.1	373.9	373.2	379.0
Household furniture.....	256.1	262.1	266.2	267.9	267.9	267.9	266.6	259.1	261.0	259.1	263.2	263.1	263.1	263.3	266.4
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	43.3	44.0	44.9	46.2	47.4	47.7	47.7	47.0	47.5	47.1	47.6	47.4	47.9	46.8	48.1
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	36.1	37.1	37.0	38.4	39.2	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.6	38.1	37.9	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	23.1	25.0	25.3	25.6	25.3	25.1	24.7	24.7	24.3	24.0	25.0	25.3	25.0	26.6	
Paper and allied products.....	558.9	566.2	575.6	578.8	580.4	580.6	576.0	569.7	578.7	573.1	575.0	574.6	573.1	575.9	569.9
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	275.0	277.1	277.4	277.1	277.8	278.4	278.0	281.5	277.8	278.8	279.1	279.6	278.3	278.0	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	157.0	161.9	164.6	164.1	163.5	159.4	156.6	158.8	157.1	157.1	156.7	155.9	155.9	156.7	
Other paper and allied products.....	134.2	136.6	136.8	139.2	139.3	138.2	137.1	138.4	138.2	139.1	138.8	137.6	138.1	135.2	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	861.1	865.5	874.3	876.1	875.5	869.9	859.5	860.3	861.7	859.5	863.8	864.4	861.0	865.8	852.5
Newspapers.....	320.1	324.3	324.3	322.8	321.6	317.9	317.9	320.0	321.8	320.5	319.5	319.5	318.8	320.7	313.7
Periodicals.....	61.9	62.0	62.3	61.7	60.9	58.9	59.1	58.5	59.2	59.7	60.5	61.0	60.5	64.2	
Books.....	53.6	53.3	53.4	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.4	53.6	53.3	53.4	54.0	55.0	54.7	53.8	53.1
Commercial printing.....	230.4	233.0	231.2	231.4	229.3	228.9	228.0	227.2	227.0	227.0	227.6	227.9	225.8	228.8	222.4
Lithographing.....	60.2	62.5	62.8	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.1	62.1	62.6	62.7	62.1	62.5	63.1
Greeting cards.....	15.9	16.6	19.0	18.9	18.1	17.3	17.2	17.6	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.2	17.3	18.8	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	44.4	44.8	45.3	46.7	47.1	45.8	45.4	46.1	45.9	46.4	45.9	46.0	45.9	46.0	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	79.0	77.8	77.8	77.3	76.7	75.1	74.9	74.7	74.8	77.1	76.6	76.5	76.2	71.2	
Chemicals and allied products.....	807.0	815.8	822.5	828.6	832.2	833.9	832.5	829.4	831.8	837.8	841.8	840.1	835.7	833.5	830.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	103.5	103.8	104.5	105.8	107.0	107.6	107.7	108.1	108.0	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.6	106.9	108.4
Industrial organic chemicals.....	305.1	308.2	309.2	309.3	313.3	315.1	316.0	315.8	314.7	316.4	317.1	317.4	317.4	314.3	315.7
Drugs and medicines.....	107.7	107.8	107.6	106.2	105.7	105.5	104.4	102.6	101.5	101.5	101.4	100.9	103.8	97.7	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	49.4	49.6	50.5	51.0	51.3	51.2	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.8	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.7	50.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.3	75.6	75.8	77.0	77.9	78.6	79.0	77.9	77.5	77.0	76.6	76.6	76.7	77.2	76.2
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4
Fertilizers.....	34.1	32.3	32.6	33.9	33.3	31.0	30.5	33.5	42.5	44.9	42.0	36.7	35.6	36.0	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	38.4	40.7	42.0	41.8	39.0	36.3	35.5	36.5	37.2	38.0	39.4	40.6	39.0	40.5	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	94.3	96.4	98.4	98.6	97.7	98.4	96.9	98.2	97.7	97.3	96.6	96.7	97.5	97.4	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	250.8	252.3	253.7	256.6	257.9	261.3	261.3	259.9	259.1	257.2	256.8	255.6	255.9	257.3	254.3
Petroleum refining.....	204.0	203.9	204.8	205.0	208.1	208.5	207.2	206.3	205.4	205.5	204.4	204.6	205.6	202.6	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	48.3	49.8	51.8	52.9	53.2	52.8	52.7	52.8	51.8	51.3	51.3	51.2	51.4	51.7	51.7
Rubber products.....	252.8	260.6	267.5	269.3	269.9	266.9	264.7	259.7	255.7	262.1	249.7	269.9	271.1	264.7	269.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	109.0	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.6	111.3	110.6	104.5	110.7	97.5	113.1	113.1	109.8	111.5	
Rubber footwear.....	21.8	22.1	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.0	24.1
Other rubber products.....	129.8	134.1	135.6	136.2	133.2	131.4	127.5	129.4	129.8	130.5	134.7	135.9	132.9	133.6	
Leather and leather products.....	377.4	370.9	374.0	374.9	375.4	378.0	382.9	372.5	373.9	366.3	375.3	382.3	381.3	376.1	381.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	39.5	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.9	41.5	40.8	42.7	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	20.2	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.4	20.5	19.9	20.0	
Footwear (except rubber).....	244.5	242.6	239.1	239.5	242.6	246.8	243.2	243.6	238.4	243.7	248.2	246.5	243.2	246.3	
Luggage.....	15.7	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.5	17.0	16.6	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	33.5	35.1	36.1	36.0	35.1	34.7	29.9	30.2	29.2	32.6	34.0	35.0	33.4	33.7	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	12.1	14.1	17.2	17.3	17.9	17.8	17.1	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.8	16.0	16.6	17.0	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	504.0	509.0	529.8	543.7	551.3	556.8	555.3	538.2	555.2	550.4	549.0	545.5	543.0	547.0	561.5
Flat glass.....	31.2	32.9	32.9	32.6	31.6	31.3	30.9	30.7	30.7	31.5	32.3	33.4	32.0	34.2	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	89.7	92.8	96.4	97.2	98.5	98.2	94.3	97.7	96.0	94.8	94.1	93.1	95.6	95.0	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	15.2	16.1	16.3	16.9	16.5	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.6	17.5	
Cement, hydraulic.....	40.1	41.8	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.6	29.7	41.5	42.6	42.2	42.4	42.3	41.2	43.4	
Structural clay products.....	73.1	78.3	80.9	82.4	83.6	83.9	83.3	80.7	80.5	80.5	79.3	78.1	81.4	86.9	
Pottery and related products.....	47.9	49.3	50.3	50.3	50.9	50.2	49.7	51.4	52.0	53.4	54.0	54.6	51.7	54.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	107.6	111.2	115.6	118.8	120.9	120.9	121.5	122.2	120.2	117.6	114.8	113.3	117.3	117.6	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	17.8	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.2	18.9	18.8	19.0	19.5	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	86.4	88.9	90.2	91.3	92.5	93.4	93.1	93.0	92.6	93.1	92.8	92.5	92.2	92.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Feb. 2	Jan. 2	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries.....	1, 120.9	1, 182.2	1, 230.9	1, 255.3	1, 276.9	1, 289.4	1, 306.5	1, 302.7	1, 318.9	1, 318.7	1, 328.0	1, 338.2	1, 348.8	1, 305.4	1, 311.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		569.6	599.9	616.4	629.7	641.7	648.4	648.9	652.1	651.5	654.6	659.5	662.2	643.7	630.6
Iron and steel foundries.....		212.7	217.9	218.4	222.6	218.6	225.4	224.3	229.0	229.8	231.5	234.9	240.4	227.8	241.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		62.7	64.2	64.6	64.6	66.0	66.9	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.9	68.9	68.5	67.2	67.5
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		13.4	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 non-ferrous metals.....		104.5	107.6	109.4	107.8	109.0	111.6	109.9	112.3	112.2	112.4	109.7	112.2	110.7	116.9
Nonferrous foundries.....		68.3	71.8	74.1	76.8	76.1	76.4	75.3	77.0	77.4	79.6	82.3	82.6	77.9	79.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....		151.0	155.7	158.5	161.3	163.9	163.9	163.1	166.5	165.5	166.6	168.5	168.4	163.9	161.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1, 039.7	1, 075.4	1, 108.4	1, 127.0	1, 129.1	1, 118.8	1, 118.2	1, 108.2	1, 125.6	1, 121.1	1, 128.2	1, 134.1	1, 138.8	1, 124.7	1, 116.6
Tin cans and other tinware.....		51.4	51.4	52.9	55.4	58.9	60.6	59.9	58.4	56.6	57.4	55.4	54.7	56.3	57.7
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....		140.3	146.3	147.2	145.2	140.5	138.4	136.6	140.9	142.7	144.4	147.9	150.1	144.3	149.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		108.9	108.9	110.8	109.9	109.8	112.8	109.7	111.4	111.7	111.7	111.4	111.6	110.7	121.4
Fabricated structural metal products.....		321.2	329.6	332.3	336.5	337.5	335.4	332.4	334.2	327.5	323.4	322.1	320.2	328.7	303.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		214.4	225.0	231.0	228.5	219.1	220.1	222.6	228.7	230.4	236.0	240.6	244.1	231.2	234.3
Lighting fixtures.....		50.2	52.6	54.6	54.6	53.5	51.9	50.8	51.1	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.4	53.0	50.8
Fabricated wire products.....		56.4	57.9	58.8	58.7	59.1	59.5	59.4	60.4	60.6	62.1	62.8	63.8	60.7	61.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....		132.6	136.7	139.4	140.3	140.4	139.5	136.8	140.5	140.4	141.2	141.2	140.9	130.8	137.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	1, 533.9	1, 565.0	1, 587.4	1, 608.2	1, 635.9	1, 657.0	1, 658.7	1, 686.4	1, 714.6	1, 728.4	1, 750.1	1, 764.0	1, 763.6	1, 693.4	1, 716.4
Engines and turbines.....		82.7	82.8	81.7	81.8	81.7	82.6	81.6	83.9	84.1	85.0	85.5	86.5	83.5	79.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		141.1	137.4	137.7	142.5	142.5	142.4	143.2	146.6	147.7	154.2	157.3	154.7	147.2	149.5
Construction and mining machinery.....		132.0	135.2	139.1	144.0	148.3	149.6	151.2	152.1	153.9	155.2	155.4	156.9	149.6	151.9
Metalworking machinery.....		247.7	254.4	260.3	267.6	275.2	277.3	283.5	289.1	290.9	292.3	293.5	291.7	280.7	282.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		169.9	172.6	174.6	177.2	177.6	176.3	179.9	183.7	183.6	183.8	185.4	185.8	180.9	188.1
General industrial machinery.....		253.1	256.6	257.1	260.6	263.7	262.6	267.7	267.3	266.7	268.2	269.8	269.2	265.1	259.6
Office and store machines and devices.....		118.6	122.5	126.3	129.2	131.5	132.2	131.3	134.9	135.2	136.0	136.4	136.0	132.0	124.7
Service-industry and household machines.....		163.1	162.6	163.3	163.0	165.0	163.5	174.1	179.6	187.3	192.9	196.7	199.6	178.9	205.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		256.8	263.3	268.1	270.0	271.5	272.2	273.9	277.4	279.0	283.5	284.0	283.2	275.5	274.9
Electrical machinery.....	1, 123.4	1, 154.9	1, 192.4	1, 221.4	1, 239.2	1, 251.3	1, 232.8	1, 219.7	1, 222.0	1, 211.2	1, 216.2	1, 228.2	1, 232.0	1, 225.0	1, 202.9
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		393.1	403.1	407.0	409.5	415.0	410.5	413.7	417.6	419.6	424.1	428.6	430.1	417.5	415.9
Electrical appliances.....		45.8	47.3	49.2	49.7	49.0	47.2	47.9	47.4	48.1	50.4	51.5	52.6	49.4	52.6
Insulated wire and cable.....		24.6	25.1	25.8	26.2	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.0	26.3	26.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		71.9	75.0	75.6	75.1	74.8	72.6	72.6	73.6	71.8	75.3	79.1	79.4	75.3	73.9
Electric lamps.....		27.6	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.4	28.6	28.4	27.1
Communication equipment.....		545.1	565.5	585.2	600.2	606.2	596.9	580.9	578.6	568.0	562.4	564.9	565.5	578.3	557.7
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		46.8	48.2	50.4	50.2	51.5	51.2	50.0	50.3	49.3	49.3	48.9	48.8	49.8	49.6
Transportation equipment.....	1, 682.1	1, 753.4	1, 823.6	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, 904.9	1, 830.5
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....		772.7	824.7	811.8	753.7	694.3	772.5	762.9	793.9	812.7	823.4	853.1	863.6	807.1	815.2
Aircraft and parts.....		774.2	785.8	806.2	847.2	868.5	885.8	902.0	905.6	906.9	909.1	908.6	904.8	878.1	814.4
Aircraft.....		469.0	475.4	489.0	516.7	529.5	542.4	553.9	556.2	558.3	557.0	557.2	554.9	537.5	499.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....		151.3	155.3	158.2	165.5	169.7	173.0	176.9	178.9	179.7	183.3	184.2	183.8	174.3	165.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		20.7	20.3	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.5	21.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.4	20.1	20.5	16.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		133.2	134.8	138.9	144.4	148.7	149.9	150.2	149.9	148.5	148.2	146.8	146.0	145.8	132.8
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		141.3	145.3	147.1	145.8	146.9	146.5	146.6	148.7	146.5	143.6	145.2	142.3	145.4	128.9
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		124.6	128.5	130.4	129.7	131.2	130.7	129.8	129.9	127.1	124.0	125.5	122.7	127.5	110.0
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		16.7	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.8	16.8	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.6	17.9	18.9
Railroad equipment.....		57.7	59.3	62.5	64.8	67.0	61.1	67.2	67.7	65.6	65.3	64.0	65.0	64.7	62.1
Other transportation equipment.....		7.5	8.5	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.6	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.9
Instruments and related products.....	313.7	325.1	331.6	334.9	336.9	338.8	340.6	335.2	338.0	339.0	342.3	342.2	341.2	338.3	335.9
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....		68.7	69.3	70.1	71.6	73.2	75.4	75.6	75.1	74.8	75.6	73.9	73.8	73.4	67.3
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		79.5	81.5	82.8	84.1	84.4	84.6	84.6	85.4	85.5	86.4	87.3	86.3	85.0	85.5
Optical instruments and lenses.....		13.7	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		41.6	41.9	42.2	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.0
Ophthalmic goods.....		23.4	23.9	24.6	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.7	24.2	25.7
Photographic apparatus.....		67.5	69.1	69.5	69.2	70.0	70.4	70.0	69.4	68.5	68.6	68.8	69.0	69.2	68.1
Watches and clocks.....		30.7	31.9	31.8	32.1	31.8	31.2	26.2	28.1	30.3	31.2	31.6	31.3	30.7	34.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	449.2	446.8	466.8	494.3	505.5	507.7	494.8	468.0	485.0	480.6	480.1	479.4	477.6	484.9	499.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		47.5	49.1	50.0	50.6	50.4	48.5	45.9	47.2	47.2	47.7	48.8	50.1	48.9	50.8
Musical instruments and parts.....		16.4	17.2	17.7	17.6	17.5	16.9	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.8	18.0	17.4	18.3
Toys and sporting goods.....		66.6	73.4	89.1	96.1	97.5	94.3	83.8	88.9	88.2	84.9	80.8	79.1	86.4	93.2
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....		31.0	31.8	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6	31.4	31.9	31.1	31.0	30.7	30.7	31.7	31.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		57.2	59.5	60.5	61.4	63.4	62.5	57.4	59.5	58.1	59.0	60.3	60.4	60.2	63.8
Fabricated plastics products.....		83.7	85.7	88.6	89.9	90.4	88.6	86.0	88.8	88.0	87.9	89.9	89.6	88.6	86.5
Other manufacturing industries.....		144.4	150.1	156.0	157.4	155.9	151.4	147.0	151.8	150.9	152.3	151.1	149.7	151.7	154.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958					1957								Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,962	3,997	4,100	4,123	4,159	4,206	4,215	4,199	4,181	4,156	4,153	4,147	4,120	4,155	4,157
Transportation.....	2,562	2,596	2,692	2,713	2,747	2,783	2,776	2,760	2,762	2,749	2,747	2,746	2,723	2,743	2,768
Interstate railroads.....	1,018.9	1,064.4	1,082.2	1,115.0	1,136.5	1,148.6	1,139.8	1,144.5	1,137.1	1,136.0	1,132.0	1,132.5	1,132.5	1,126.2	1,190.5
Class I railroads.....	886.0	918.7	943.5	975.2	994.8	1,007.2	1,007.7	1,011.9	1,004.4	992.4	988.0	988.7	986.3	1,042.6	
Local railways and buslines.....	105.6	105.7	105.4	107.4	107.6	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.4	108.6	108.5	107.1	110.6	
Trucking and warehousing.....	813.2	847.2	854.9	855.1	854.1	838.3	833.4	829.2	821.0	821.1	820.2	819.3	833.8	807.5	
Other transportation and services.....	657.8	674.2	670.5	669.4	684.9	681.0	678.8	679.8	682.6	681.4	685.2	662.3	676.3	658.9	
Buslines, except local.....	43.0	43.7	44.2	44.5	45.8	46.2	45.7	45.1	44.0	43.2	42.6	42.3	44.2	42.4	
Air transportation (common carrier).....	145.0	144.8	144.6	141.5	147.6	147.0	146.1	145.2	144.7	143.1	141.8	141.8	144.2	130.5	
Communication.....	801	800	806	808	809	814	824	824	813	810	809	806	803	810	795
Telephone.....	759.7	765.0	766.7	766.8	771.8	782.0	781.6	770.0	767.1	766.3	763.8	760.9	760.9	782.2	751.2
Telegraph.....	39.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.5	42.6
Other public utilities.....	599	601	602	603	609	615	615	606	597	597	595	594	602	594	
Gas and electric utilities.....	576.9	577.8	577.9	578.2	584.1	589.8	589.6	581.5	573.3	572.5	570.7	569.9	577.9	570.1	
Electric light and power utilities.....	251.3	251.2	251.3	251.3	254.4	256.6	256.6	253.0	249.3	248.8	247.9	247.1	251.2	247.8	
Gas utilities.....	144.4	144.9	145.1	145.1	146.3	147.5	147.7	146.1	143.7	143.6	143.1	143.4	145.1	144.2	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	181.2	181.7	181.5	181.8	183.4	185.4	185.3	182.4	180.3	180.1	179.7	179.4	181.6	178.1	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	23.9	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.9	24.9	24.4	24.4	23.9	24.0	23.6	24.2	23.9	
Wholesale and retail trade.....	11,302	11,456	12,365	11,840	11,664	11,620	11,499	11,493	11,505	11,411	11,428	11,265	11,225	11,543	11,292
Wholesale trade.....	3,135	3,165	3,214	3,210	3,200	3,180	3,179	3,166	3,140	3,113	3,114	3,117	3,114	3,154	3,032
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,825.7	1,857.3	1,854.4	1,844.8	1,837.7	1,831.2	1,825.3	1,807.9	1,795.8	1,796.3	1,800.9	1,800.6	1,821.6	1,767.5	
Automotive.....	125.5	126.3	125.8	126.2	126.3	125.8	125.1	123.7	123.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	119.8	118.8	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	325.1	329.2	328.9	324.7	324.6	320.6	321.2	319.3	315.2	318.4	319.2	317.8	321.1	310.2	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	459.6	463.6	465.3	466.0	465.7	467.4	466.3	464.4	460.9	461.4	462.8	462.7	464.2	456.9	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	915.5	938.2	934.4	927.9	921.1	917.4	917.2	900.5	898.1	894.9	898.6	900.3	912.8	881.6	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,339.5	1,357.0	1,355.4	1,354.9	1,342.2	1,347.7	1,340.3	1,332.0	1,317.3	1,317.6	1,316.9	1,313.6	1,332.8	1,264.9	
Retail trade.....	8,167	8,291	9,151	8,630	8,464	8,440	8,320	8,327	8,365	8,298	8,314	8,148	8,111	8,389	8,260
General merchandise stores.....	1,317.0	1,376.7	1,904.9	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	1,437.7	1,460.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	892.4	1,227.9	1,014.3	932.7	909.3	874.1	871.1	888.4	885.0	890.5	862.0	859.2	925.4	938.8	
Other general merchandise stores.....	484.3	677.0	541.4	514.7	509.9	477.5	475.8	491.4	497.2	511.4	481.0	474.0	512.3	511.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,642.7	1,635.0	1,663.8	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	1,609.5	1,553.6
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,175.6	1,190.4	1,181.5	1,156.6	1,140.1	1,120.9	1,126.5	1,127.6	1,126.2	1,124.7	1,123.5	1,118.5	1,137.5	1,086.4	
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	228.4	227.8	228.7	230.2	237.6	244.4	245.4	241.9	237.3	234.0	230.3	227.3	234.3	231.9	
Other food and liquor stores.....	233.0	245.8	230.3	235.3	236.0	234.4	233.9	237.4	237.2	243.9	237.0	241.0	237.7	235.3	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	782.6	794.4	822.0	809.7	801.6	801.1	805.2	806.5	803.6	798.2	795.8	796.0	801.7	808.7	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	572.3	600.5	739.9	644.3	625.9	614.7	571.6	580.7	619.8	621.7	657.9	592.4	619.6	616.0	
Other retail trade.....	3,852.0	3,884.7	4,020.0	3,970.9	3,967.0	3,991.1	3,992.2	3,987.4	3,855.1	3,855.5	3,826.1	3,816.2	3,921.3	3,831.0	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	396.5	414.2	402.3	397.6	392.5	392.4	392.6	392.8	392.2	394.7	395.3	395.1	396.2	395.8	
Drug stores.....	378.9	406.7	381.1	380.2	373.5	374.1	376.5	372.4	360.9	364.2	354.7	362.2	370.8	345.6	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,344	2,343	2,349	2,355	2,356	2,361	2,389	2,390	2,359	2,329	2,320	2,310	2,301	2,343	2,306
Banks and trust companies.....	627.6	627.6	627.2	628.2	623.4	621.7	629.6	626.0	614.4	608.7	608.9	605.2	602.3	615.6	581.9
Security dealers and exchanges.....	83.7	83.9	83.9	83.8	84.2	85.6	85.3	83.8	82.8	83.0	83.6	82.7	83.7	82.4	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	868.1	866.7	865.2	861.6	861.8	867.7	865.0	863.1	845.8	845.6	846.2	837.0	853.5	821.7	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	763.6	771.1	779.9	787.1	793.5	805.8	814.0	807.8	793.4	784.3	779.1	770.1	790.2	820.1	
Service and miscellaneous.....	6,398	6,393	6,473	6,512	6,547	6,541	6,509	6,524	6,551	6,520	6,432	6,317	6,273	6,457	6,231
Hotels and lodging places.....	457.8	471.3	479.5	487.9	527.1	597.7	597.7	598.0	539.7	512.6	499.0	482.3	480.7	517.0	518.0
Personal services.....	320.5	322.8	325.0	327.7	329.5	333.2	337.9	336.5	333.5	328.5	328.5	328.0	330.0	333.5	
Laundries.....	156.1	158.8	161.7	163.6	160.6	156.1	162.7	167.6	168.0	164.0	160.3	158.9	162.0	164.8	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	206.9	211.0	218.3	226.6	232.1	230.5	229.3	228.9	227.0	224.1	216.5	212.3	222.5	226.6	
Motion pictures.....	206.9	211.0	218.3	226.6	232.1	230.5	229.3	228.9	227.0	224.1	216.5	212.3	222.5	226.6	
Government.....	7,538	7,501	7,806	7,498	7,473	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,343	7,387	7,376	7,360	7,334	7,380	7,178
Federal ³	2,132	2,137	2,470	2,148	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,214	2,209
State and local ⁴	5,406	5,364	5,336	5,350	5,317	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	5,185	5,171	5,157	5,134	5,166	4,969

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

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

² Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

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

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

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

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

⁷ Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Mining		648	667	671	680	694	703	699	704	686	685	686	689	688	680
Metal.....		84.2	86.7	876	88.8	92.5	94.5	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.2	93.9	94.5	93.0	92.5
Iron.....		28.4	30.6	32.0	33.2	34.4	35.0	34.3	34.2	33.8	31.5	30.3	30.6	32.6	30.0
Copper.....		25.0	25.1	25.1	24.9	26.5	27.2	27.7	28.0	27.7	28.1	28.6	28.6	27.2	28.3
Lead and zinc.....		12.5	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.5	15.6	15.7	14.1	14.9
Anthracite.....		21.8	24.3	22.4	25.4	26.5	25.2	28.9	28.3	24.7	26.6	28.4	28.9	26.4	27.1
Bituminous coal.....		208.1	211.5	211.9	214.5	214.2	214.8	208.6	218.9	216.7	217.4	218.4	221.8	215.8	210.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas pro-															
duction.....		242.5	245.9	248.2	248.9	258.0	264.7	264.0	260.6	248.5	248.8	249.7	250.5	253.5	249.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production															
(except contract services).....		124.9	125.9	126.0	127.4	133.3	137.7	137.9	136.3	129.5	130.1	130.1	131.0	131.8	130.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		93.5	98.1	100.9	102.3	103.0	103.3	101.5	100.9	100.8	98.0	95.2	93.4	99.4	99.5
Manufacturing	11,780	12,050	12,458	12,703	12,893	12,992	13,024	12,788	12,955	12,894	12,960	13,085	13,114	12,925	13,196
Durable goods ³	6,628	6,860	7,136	7,305	7,889	7,997	7,476	7,432	7,603	7,600	7,635	7,693	7,721	7,517	7,659
Non-durable goods ⁴	5,152	5,190	5,322	5,398	5,004	5,095	5,548	5,356	5,352	5,294	5,325	5,392	5,393	5,408	5,537
Ordinance and accessories.....	68.8	66.2	67.2	68.3	69.5	72.7	75.0	74.0	75.8	76.5	78.3	79.0	79.4	74.7	83.0
Food and kindred products	960.1	976.7	1,031.9	1,072.8	1,143.2	1,218.0	1,194.3	1,120.2	1,056.4	1,004.2	989.8	988.8	987.1	1,068.9	1,105.3
Meat products.....		249.0	259.7	265.7	264.2	262.8	259.2	261.1	257.9	253.2	252.7	255.3	257.6	259.8	269.1
Dairy products.....		63.0	63.9	65.0	66.9	70.1	75.3	77.1	76.0	71.5	68.5	66.8	65.3	69.6	7.27
Canning and preserving.....		125.3	144.1	162.0	228.9	312.9	292.2	220.8	164.3	136.2	135.1	127.2	128.6	182.1	199.6
Grain-mill products.....		79.3	78.9	79.6	82.2	83.2	82.9	79.2	77.5	78.4	78.7	80.5	80.7	80.5	83.7
Bakery products.....		165.0	168.7	170.7	171.8	172.0	172.8	173.1	171.6	169.4	168.4	168.2	168.5	170.3	172.1
Sugar.....		29.0	37.6	42.4	37.9	24.5	23.6	22.7	22.0	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.9	26.8	26.5
Confectionery and related products.....		64.5	69.7	71.3	71.3	69.2	64.4	57.4	59.9	59.6	61.3	62.8	64.5	64.6	64.8
Beverages.....		109.3	116.6	120.2	122.3	124.9	125.2	130.0	127.1	120.9	113.0	114.8	109.2	119.8	120.8
Miscellaneous food products.....		92.3	92.7	95.9	97.7	98.4	98.7	98.8	100.1	95.2	91.8	93.0	91.8	95.4	96.0
Tobacco manufactures	76.8	82.0	86.6	85.9	94.0	98.4	90.4	70.8	73.2	72.8	73.6	76.5	83.7	82.2	88.7
Cigarettes.....		31.2	31.2	31.2	30.6	31.2	31.1	29.6	29.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.7
Cigars.....		29.0	30.3	30.9	31.1	30.6	30.3	28.4	30.9	31.2	31.7	31.6	32.0	30.9	32.8
Tobacco and snuff.....		5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.9
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		16.5	19.7	18.4	26.8	31.1	23.5	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	10.0	16.3	15.5	19.3
Textile-mill products	851.9	859.5	883.6	893.3	906.2	911.6	911.4	895.4	912.9	911.2	919.4	928.5	932.7	912.0	965.6
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.0	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.7	6.3
Yarn and thread mills.....		105.0	107.0	107.1	108.4	109.2	107.3	106.0	108.7	109.2	109.5	110.6	111.5	108.9	113.9
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		385.0	391.7	391.3	396.5	398.9	400.2	396.0	401.4	401.9	407.1	410.4	414.5	402.4	430.0
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		24.2	24.8	25.0	25.6	25.8	25.4	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	25.5	26.2
Knitting mills.....		173.7	183.7	191.7	195.3	196.5	197.2	191.2	196.7	193.2	192.7	189.5	192.4	200.7	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		74.2	75.6	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.0	75.2	76.7	76.5	77.4	77.5	77.8	76.9	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		39.1	40.0	40.0	41.4	41.4	41.1	40.3	40.2	41.9	43.7	45.3	46.2	42.2	45.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.2	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.3	10.8
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		44.1	46.4	47.6	47.6	48.1	48.3	47.1	48.2	48.2	49.3	50.1	50.8	48.7	62.0
Apparel and other finished textile pro-															
ducts.....	1,055.8	1,043.1	1,059.7	1,070.7	1,075.2	1,083.7	1,083.5	1,023.8	1,044.7	1,039.0	1,068.9	1,098.1	1,094.5	1,068.5	1,083.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		102.5	104.0	102.7	106.1	109.0	108.8	104.7	110.0	108.1	110.0	112.2	112.5	108.7	111.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work															
clothing.....		270.4	276.6	282.1	285.7	288.4	286.0	277.5	282.2	278.3	280.6	282.8	282.1	281.4	289.5
Women's outerwear.....		315.9	316.9	313.9	306.6	313.6	318.0	289.1	295.8	296.9	316.5	331.9	331.2	313.2	316.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....		106.6	108.5	111.1	111.3	111.1	108.9	102.6	106.0	107.9	110.5	111.9	111.0	109.0	108.9
Millinery.....		14.8	14.1	13.2	16.2	17.3	17.3	13.8	11.9	13.1	18.1	20.0	19.5	16.1	16.4
Children's outerwear.....		69.6	68.0	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.6	70.2	70.6	66.8	63.7	67.8	69.8	68.9	66.9
Fur goods.....		8.9	9.1	9.7	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	8.9	7.0	7.2	7.0	8.8	8.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		54.9	56.9	58.2	58.4	58.0	57.2	54.7	55.2	54.0	54.9	56.3	54.7	55.9	57.0
Other fabricated textile products.....		99.5	105.6	109.9	110.4	105.4	106.8	102.0	103.6	105.0	107.6	108.0	106.7	106.5	108.2
Lumber and wood products (except															
furniture).....	549.4	556.4	580.8	602.1	622.7	630.9	644.6	645.3	658.9	638.0	611.8	592.6	589.0	617.2	672.2
Logging camps and contractors.....		65.1	71.0	77.0	84.6	81.6	88.2	94.8	103.1	92.6	76.3	68.3	64.8	80.5	96.6
Sawmills and planing mills.....		299.4	312.7	323.4	330.9	338.5	346.1	342.6	345.5	337.6	329.2	318.9	318.9	330.3	358.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated															
structural wood products.....		103.5	106.2	109.1	112.6	114.5	114.8	112.1	111.5	108.8	107.1	106.5	106.1	109.7	115.0
Wooden containers.....		42.4	43.6	44.5	45.7	46.3	45.4	45.8	48.2	48.2	47.9	47.8	48.3	46.6	50.6
Miscellaneous wood products.....		46.0	47.3	48.1	48.9	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.6	50.8	51.3	51.1	50.9	50.1	52.0
Furniture and fixtures	294.5	297.2	306.8	311.6	316.9	318.9	316.6	308.6	311.0	307.5	311.5	312.3	312.8	312.3	318.5
Household furniture.....		219.0	225.4	228.9	231.2	231.6	229.9	222.9	225.0	222.5	226.9	226.6	226.5	226.9	230.4
Office, public-building, and professional															
furniture.....		33.9	34.5	35.3	36.6	37.8	38.0	37.4	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.0	38.5	37.3	38.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fix-															
tures.....		26.5	27.5	27.5	28.8	29.5	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.6	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.6
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous															
furniture and fixtures.....		17.8	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.0	19.5	19.2	19.3	18.9	18.7	19.6	19.8	19.6	20.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	449.0	456.3	465.8	468.6	470.4	468.9	465.1	459.0	468.9	464.9	467.1	466.5	465.5	466.4	465.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	226.3	228.6	228.6	229.2	228.6	228.6	229.1	226.6	232.8	230.0	231.1	231.5	229.8	230.4	230.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	125.7	130.9	133.1	132.8	131.3	131.3	128.2	125.6	128.0	126.7	126.6	126.5	126.1	128.6	128.0
Other paper and allied products.....	104.3	106.3	106.3	109.0	109.0	109.0	107.8	106.8	108.1	108.2	109.4	108.9	107.9	108.0	106.8
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	552.8	556.8	563.5	565.7	566.8	563.3	553.1	552.2	556.0	554.9	559.2	558.7	555.3	558.9	551.1
Newspapers.....	159.1	161.8	161.5	160.4	159.8	156.4	157.1	159.3	159.3	158.7	158.5	158.5	157.8	159.0	156.0
Periodicals.....	25.9	25.3	25.5	25.8	25.3	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.9	24.9	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.2	27.7
Books.....	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.9	34.0	33.5	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.2	33.1
Commercial printing.....	186.2	188.9	187.5	188.2	186.9	185.0	184.4	184.1	183.4	184.2	184.2	184.1	182.0	185.3	180.6
Lithography.....	45.2	47.5	47.9	48.1	47.6	47.2	47.0	47.4	47.1	47.7	47.9	47.9	47.2	47.5	47.6
Greeting cards.....	10.9	11.6	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.5	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	12.2	13.6
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.9	35.4	36.0	37.5	37.8	36.6	36.3	37.1	36.9	37.4	37.2	37.2	36.9	37.2	37.2
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	60.9	59.4	59.8	59.1	58.7	57.8	57.3	57.2	57.5	59.7	59.3	59.6	58.6	58.6	55.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	510.5	517.4	522.6	528.0	532.3	533.1	529.5	528.8	534.7	544.3	549.1	550.0	547.9	538.0	551.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	69.1	69.5	70.2	71.4	71.7	72.1	72.0	73.0	73.2	73.2	73.5	73.6	73.6	72.4	75.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....	193.7	195.3	196.6	196.9	200.4	200.9	203.3	205.8	206.7	208.4	210.7	212.1	204.7	215.6	215.6
Drugs and medicines.....	61.8	62.5	62.3	61.4	60.7	60.3	59.9	59.2	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	60.0	57.8
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	30.3	30.4	31.1	31.5	31.8	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	44.9	45.2	45.4	46.5	47.4	48.0	48.5	47.7	47.5	47.2	46.9	47.2	47.1	47.1	47.3
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1
Fertilizers.....	25.0	23.3	23.5	24.9	24.2	22.2	21.6	24.4	33.3	35.8	33.1	27.8	26.7	27.3	27.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	26.8	28.7	29.8	29.8	29.8	27.3	24.7	23.7	24.4	24.9	25.9	27.5	28.7	27.0	28.3
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	59.2	61.0	62.5	62.7	62.2	62.3	61.4	62.3	62.2	61.8	61.2	61.4	61.9	62.8	62.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	166.7	168.0	169.1	171.4	173.0	175.0	175.1	174.8	175.3	174.0	173.4	172.8	173.4	173.1	173.8
Petroleum refining.....	130.8	130.3	130.6	131.2	132.8	133.4	133.3	133.3	132.9	132.7	132.0	132.0	132.8	132.2	132.2
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	37.2	38.8	40.8	41.8	42.2	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.1	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.9	41.6	41.6
Rubber products.....	193.1	200.6	207.3	209.0	209.5	206.4	204.3	199.8	196.8	204.2	191.3	211.4	212.6	205.6	211.1
Tires and inner tubes.....	81.5	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.4	84.4	83.9	78.2	78.2	84.9	71.1	86.9	86.8	83.4	85.2
Rubber footwear.....	17.7	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.6	17.2	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.6	19.8
Other rubber products.....	101.4	105.3	107.0	107.4	104.4	102.9	99.1	101.2	102.0	102.7	106.7	108.0	104.6	106.1	106.1
Leather and leather products.....	334.8	329.5	332.0	333.0	333.6	336.1	341.1	331.6	332.7	324.8	333.6	340.8	340.1	334.6	340.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	35.1	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.1	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.5	37.1	36.4	38.4
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.1	4.2	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.....	18.0	17.9	17.4	17.3	17.1	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.3	17.7	18.0
Footwear (except rubber).....	220.0	217.8	214.5	215.1	217.8	221.8	218.9	219.0	213.8	218.9	223.4	221.8	218.6	221.5	221.5
Luggage.....	13.0	13.8	14.3	14.6	14.5	14.9	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.2
Handbags and small leather goods.....	28.9	30.7	31.7	31.4	30.6	30.3	25.7	25.8	24.7	28.1	29.8	30.8	29.0	29.7	29.7
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	10.4	12.0	15.0	15.2	15.8	15.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.1	14.6	15.0	15.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	409.5	415.0	435.0	448.3	455.5	460.8	459.3	442.6	459.3	456.2	455.2	451.4	449.0	452.2	469.6
Flat glass.....	27.7	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.0	28.0	27.5	27.2	27.1	27.4	28.3	28.9	30.0	28.5	30.6
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	75.2	78.0	81.9	82.5	84.0	83.8	79.9	83.0	81.7	80.5	79.6	78.4	81.0	80.4	80.4
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	12.5	13.4	13.5	14.1	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.8	14.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	33.1	34.9	35.5	35.6	36.1	34.8	23.0	34.6	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.4	34.3	36.5	36.5
Structural clay products.....	63.0	68.3	70.6	72.1	73.6	73.7	73.4	73.3	70.8	70.5	68.9	68.1	71.3	77.0	77.0
Pottery and related products.....	41.0	42.5	43.7	43.7	44.2	43.5	42.8	44.5	45.3	46.7	47.2	47.8	44.9	48.1	48.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	85.6	89.0	93.1	96.4	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.1	97.3	94.8	92.5	90.7	94.9	96.3	96.3
Cut-stone and stone products.....	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.5	17.0	17.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	61.6	63.5	64.5	65.4	66.5	67.0	67.0	67.5	67.5	68.3	68.2	68.0	66.9	68.9	68.9
Primary metal industries.....	903.4	959.9	1,004.0	1,028.5	1,049.2	1,061.0	1,077.3	1,075.3	1,092.5	1,092.6	1,101.0	1,112.0	1,123.7	1,078.9	1,096.0
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	466.1	492.8	509.1	523.2	534.1	540.6	542.5	546.6	546.4	548.9	553.7	558.7	537.9	532.9	532.9
Iron and steel foundries.....	181.8	186.9	187.5	190.8	187.6	194.1	193.1	197.9	198.4	199.9	203.3	208.3	196.4	210.0	210.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	49.0	50.3	50.9	50.7	52.0	52.7	52.6	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.6	54.5	53.1	54.2	54.2
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	80.0	82.8	84.7	83.0	84.1	86.6	85.1	87.4	87.2	87.5	85.5	87.2	85.9	92.6	92.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	54.7	58.1	60.5	62.9	62.1	62.3	61.5	63.2	63.3	65.6	68.0	68.3	63.9	65.8	65.8
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	118.8	123.3	125.9	128.2	130.6	130.7	130.0	133.4	132.7	133.6	136.1	135.9	131.1	129.8	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	804.6	836.3	868.1	887.4	889.4	878.1	878.4	868.6	886.5	882.9	889.4	898.0	902.4	886.2	888.4
Tin cans and other tinware.....	43.9	44.1	45.6	48.1	51.5	53.1	52.5	51.0	49.3	50.2	48.3	47.5	49.1	50.5	50.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	111.0	116.9	117.6	115.6	111.3	109.0	107.2	111.4	113.4	114.9	118.5	121.2	114.9	120.3	120.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	82.7	83.1	85.0	83.8	84.0	86.7	83.7	85.2	85.3	85.1	84.5	84.5	84.4	94.1	94.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	236.4	244.3	247.5	251.2	252.0	249.7	247.7	249.7	243.4	239.5	239.6	237.6	244.7	226.1	226.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	173.4	183.8	190.2	187.8	177.2	179.7	181.0	187.8	189.1	193.9	199.6	202.6	189.9	193.9	193.9
Lighting fixtures.....	39.0	41.6	43.4	43.5	42.3	40.9	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.4	42.0	42.7	42.0	40.7	40.7
Fabricated wire products.....	45.2	46.5	47.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.1	48.2	48.2	50.7	51.3	52.5	49.3	51.2	51.2
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	104.7	107.8	110.7	112.1	112.1	111.2	111.2	108.6	112.4	112.6	113.7	114.2	113.8	111.9	111.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,075.1	1,101.1	1,121.8	1,141.3	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	1,221.4	1,267.9
Engines and turbines		56.9	57.5	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.4	56.9	59.2	59.5	60.5	61.3	62.3	58.8	57.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors		97.6	95.7	95.7	100.6	100.4	100.1	101.4	104.3	106.5	111.8	114.3	112.4	105.0	103.0
Construction and mining machinery		90.9	93.5	97.0	101.6	105.7	108.2	107.7	109.1	110.8	112.5	112.6	114.4	107.1	111.1
Metalworking machinery		183.1	188.8	193.6	200.0	207.2	207.9	213.9	220.2	222.6	224.3	225.7	224.4	212.9	217.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		116.6	118.9	120.4	122.3	122.7	121.0	124.3	127.9	128.0	128.4	129.7	130.2	125.6	133.5
General industrial machinery		162.0	164.8	165.9	168.7	170.7	169.2	172.6	174.1	174.5	175.8	178.3	178.6	172.8	174.3
Office and store machines and devices		81.9	85.1	88.7	92.0	93.3	92.7	92.9	97.2	98.5	99.8	100.2	101.2	95.0	94.2
Service-industry and household machines		119.2	118.6	119.5	119.0	120.4	118.4	127.4	133.4	140.6	146.4	149.6	152.0	132.9	157.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts		192.9	198.9	203.5	205.2	208.5	207.4	209.5	213.2	214.4	217.8	219.4	218.9	211.3	214.3
Electrical machinery	760.6	790.6	823.8	851.8	869.1	878.9	861.1	847.5	854.9	847.3	853.0	869.4	876.7	860.1	871.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		264.1	272.7	276.3	278.4	283.5	278.9	280.9	286.7	290.1	294.2	299.2	301.8	287.5	297.3
Electrical appliances		34.0	35.5	37.5	37.8	37.1	35.3	35.9	35.6	36.6	38.7	39.9	41.1	37.7	41.8
Insulated wire and cable		18.7	19.2	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.6	20.9	20.1	20.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles		56.2	59.0	59.4	58.9	58.2	56.3	56.5	57.6	55.8	59.5	63.2	63.9	59.3	59.0
Electric lamps		23.7	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.6	23.9
Communication equipment		360.6	378.7	398.0	413.0	417.9	409.2	393.7	394.2	384.6	380.3	386.5	389.0	394.9	392.0
Miscellaneous electrical products		33.3	34.5	36.6	36.5	37.5	37.1	36.1	36.4	35.6	35.7	35.3	35.2	36.0	36.5
Transportation equipment	1,207.7	1,275.7	1,341.7	1,349.9	1,321.3	1,277.8	1,363.0	1,373.0	1,415.2	1,434.8	1,446.0	1,474.3	1,482.2	1,402.2	1,358.3
Motor vehicles and equipment ³		607.7	661.0	649.7	690.2	631.2	610.3	602.6	632.4	651.9	663.0	689.2	699.8	645.7	651.8
Aircraft and parts		498.9	505.8	519.4	548.7	560.6	573.5	585.0	593.9	598.3	601.6	603.1	602.6	574.6	540.8
Aircraft		303.9	307.1	315.4	334.8	341.0	351.4	357.8	363.2	366.8	366.5	367.2	367.3	350.9	329.8
Aircraft engines and parts		90.3	92.9	95.4	100.3	102.9	104.5	109.0	112.3	113.2	116.8	117.9	117.6	108.2	104.4
Aircraft propellers and parts		14.3	13.9	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.6	14.0	11.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment		90.4	91.9	94.9	99.5	102.7	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.1	101.5	95.3
Ship and boat building and repairing		120.2	123.6	125.3	124.1	125.4	124.7	125.5	128.0	125.8	123.2	124.9	122.3	124.4	110.5
Shipbuilding and repairing		105.7	109.0	111.2	110.6	112.3	111.6	111.4	111.9	109.1	106.3	107.8	105.4	109.1	94.1
Boatbuilding and repairing		14.5	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.1	13.1	14.1	16.1	16.7	16.9	17.1	16.9	15.3	16.4
Railroad equipment		43.2	44.5	47.4	49.5	51.5	45.6	52.0	52.7	50.8	50.5	49.6	50.1	49.6	47.0
Other transportation equipment		5.7	6.8	8.1	8.8	9.1	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.2
Instruments and related products	204.1	213.4	219.4	221.8	223.4	225.1	225.2	220.6	224.0	226.1	229.5	230.6	230.2	225.4	230.3
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		37.9	38.7	38.8	39.4	40.0	41.0	42.0	42.2	42.3	44.3	42.3	42.6	41.4	39.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		53.3	54.6	55.8	56.9	57.6	57.7	57.7	58.3	58.5	58.5	60.6	59.5	58.0	59.9
Optical instruments and lenses		9.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		28.2	28.5	28.8	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.4	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.2	28.8	28.5	28.5
Ophthalmic goods		18.1	18.6	19.4	19.3	18.9	18.7	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.2	19.3	18.9	20.3
Photographic apparatus		41.1	42.6	42.7	42.6	43.7	43.9	43.5	43.5	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.1	43.9
Watches and clocks		25.0	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.4	25.8	20.5	22.1	24.3	25.1	25.5	25.5	24.9	28.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	350.0	348.1	367.7	394.1	405.4	407.3	394.9	369.4	386.1	382.7	382.3	382.0	380.7	386.1	403.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		37.1	38.5	39.5	40.0	39.7	38.0	35.7	36.8	36.7	37.1	38.2	39.6	38.3	40.6
Musical instruments and parts		13.8	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.9	15.1	14.7	15.5
Toys and sporting goods		53.0	59.6	75.4	81.8	82.9	79.6	69.7	74.5	73.4	70.1	66.2	64.7	72.0	78.3
Pens, pencils, other office supplies		22.3	23.6	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	23.5	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.7	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		45.4	47.1	48.1	49.0	51.0	50.5	45.7	47.6	46.6	47.5	48.5	48.6	48.3	51.7
Fabricated plastics products		64.7	66.6	68.9	70.2	70.5	68.3	65.8	69.2	68.8	68.9	71.2	71.4	69.2	69.6
Other manufacturing industries		111.8	117.7	123.0	124.8	123.5	119.3	115.3	120.0	119.7	121.1	119.9	118.4	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 non-supervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power

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

² Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-2.

*Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

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

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

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	1957: May.....	104.2	161.0
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	June.....	104.7	163.8
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	July.....	103.4	160.5
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	August.....	105.3	164.7
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7	September.....	105.0	164.7
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1955: Average.....	105.6	152.9	October.....	104.2	162.6
1944: Average.....	104.0	87.8	1956: Average.....	106.7	161.4	November.....	102.7	160.9
1945: Average.....	97.9	81.2	1957: Average.....	104.5	162.7	December.....	100.7	157.4
1946: Average.....	103.4	97.7	1957: February.....	106.0	165.0	1958: January ²	97.4	149.2
1947: Average.....	102.8	105.1	March.....	105.8	164.3	February ³	95.2	145.4
1948: Average.....	93.8	97.2	April.....	104.8	161.5			

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

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

[In thousands]

Item	1958		1957											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Total civilian employment ²	7,501	7,806	7,498	7,473	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,343	*7,387	*7,376	*7,360	7,334	7,302	7,380	7,178
Federal employment.....	2,137	2,470	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
Executive.....	2,110.7	2,443.4	2,120.9	2,128.9	2,152.7	2,184.7	2,192.0	2,184.4	2,175.8	2,178.6	2,176.5	2,173.3	2,170.1	2,187.6	2,183.1
Department of Defense.....	952.5	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	1,007.6	1,034.1
Post Office Department.....	532.9	864.6	533.8	526.6	523.7	521.9	521.4	518.7	522.3	521.8	521.9	520.4	519.1	548.6	535.3
Other agencies.....	625.3	624.3	625.9	630.8	633.7	644.7	647.2	642.7	632.4	631.6	625.9	621.3	617.6	631.4	613.7
Legislative.....	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.8	22.0	21.9
Judicial.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3
District of Columbia ³	225.2	232.4	230.4	231.0	231.5	235.4	237.0	236.3	232.1	232.8	232.9	232.5	232.2	233.1	231.2
Executive.....	204.3	211.6	209.5	210.2	210.6	214.3	215.9	215.2	211.3	212.0	212.0	211.6	211.4	212.2	210.3
Department of Defense.....	78.2	78.5	83.6	84.3	85.3	87.3	88.3	88.2	87.0	87.3	87.4	87.5	88.0	86.1	88.6
Post Office Department.....	9.3	16.7	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.3
Other agencies.....	116.8	116.4	116.7	116.8	116.3	118.1	118.8	118.1	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.2	114.5	116.5	112.4
Legislative.....	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.2
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment ⁴	5,364	5,336	5,350	5,317	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	*5,185	*5,171	*5,157	5,134	5,106	5,166	4,969
State.....	1,392.3	1,368.7	1,367.6	1,359.8	1,322.8	1,288.7	1,298.5	1,340.3	1,344.7	1,340.7	1,333.4	1,328.5	1,323.9	1,335.6	1,281.5
Local.....	3,972.0	3,967.6	3,982.0	3,957.1	3,878.9	3,656.3	3,639.8	3,791.3	*3,840.0	*3,830.1	*3,823.8	3,805.9	3,782.3	3,830.7	3,687.3
Education.....	2,470.7	2,471.4	2,484.8	2,448.9	2,296.5	1,988.9	1,982.3	2,216.5	2,342.6	2,350.8	2,351.0	2,345.5	2,313.9	2,301.2	2,178.6
Other.....	2,893.6	2,864.9	2,864.8	2,868.0	2,905.2	2,956.1	2,956.0	2,915.1	*2,842.1	*2,820.0	*2,806.2	2,788.9	2,792.3	2,865.1	2,790.2
Total military personnel ⁵	2,644	2,647	2,690	2,729	2,789	2,819	2,839	2,826	2,820	2,821	2,821	2,817	2,816	2,786	2,848
Army.....	909.5	918.1	935.9	955.3	980.3	992.4	1,001.3	998.0	1,000.2	1,001.1	1,001.2	997.3	993.4	981.2	1,030.1
Air Force.....	877.0	878.7	890.9	902.1	916.7	922.2	920.8	919.8	916.4	914.8	914.2	915.3	918.4	910.9	916.1
Navy.....	634.2	629.6	639.1	646.8	663.1	674.7	685.5	677.1	675.9	678.0	678.3	676.4	676.0	666.7	672.7
Marine Corps.....	193.3	190.7	193.5	194.9	198.0	199.1	200.7	200.9	197.4	197.7	198.1	198.9	199.6	197.5	200.4
Coast Guard.....	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.5	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.0	29.9	28.8

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

² Data for Federal establishments relate to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Those for State and local government relate to employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

³ Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.

⁴ Data refer to the continental United States only.

⁵ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

⁶ Excludes, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

⁷ Data refer to the continental United States and elsewhere.

⁸ Revised.

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

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

Geographic division and State	[In thousands]															Annual average	
	1958	1957												1957	1956		
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956		
Continental United States	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,513.1	1,236.9	1,166.7	1,150.7	1,284.6	1,251.2	1,349.7	1,475.4	1,592.5	1,730.3	1,737.4	1,465.8	1,225.2		
New England	235.7	182.8	128.7	104.6	95.0	98.2	110.1	98.3	113.7	122.9	125.4	136.1	145.9	121.9	86.7		
Maine	22.2	18.5	14.1	10.3	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	11.0	13.3	10.2	10.6	11.7	11.0	8.2		
New Hampshire	10.6	8.2	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.9	6.0	6.4		
Vermont	6.5	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.8	1.8		
Massachusetts	112.1	92.0	63.0	50.9	47.6	45.9	53.4	50.2	57.2	59.8	64.7	72.1	79.9	61.4	41.7		
Rhode Island	27.0	20.4	14.5	12.2	11.0	13.8	17.2	14.3	17.2	18.9	19.8	19.8	18.9	16.5	12.0		
Connecticut	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	20.4	24.0	24.2	18.8	19.5	21.2	22.0	24.5	25.9	24.2	16.5		
Middle Atlantic	794.3	605.4	423.7	358.9	326.7	343.7	405.2	390.3	411.6	429.4	441.6	481.6	511.9	427.6	370.8		
New York	348.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	132.4	140.7	183.1	183.8	190.5	191.7	195.2	217.8	231.5	189.3	165.4		
New Jersey	141.8	107.3	75.6	69.4	63.0	66.7	77.1	71.2	77.2	81.1	83.1	91.3	101.5	80.5	67.6		
Pennsylvania	304.3	225.9	163.9	141.8	131.2	136.3	145.1	135.3	143.9	166.5	163.3	172.6	178.9	157.9	137.8		
East North Central	631.6	419.0	295.0	256.9	277.8	234.4	248.7	252.3	254.8	272.3	283.8	304.2	308.5	283.8	257.5		
Ohio	166.4	118.1	79.6	57.3	52.3	50.7	52.6	54.0	55.3	62.4	65.8	70.7	69.1	65.6	47.5		
Indiana	76.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	26.9	26.5	28.0	28.7	31.8	33.7	33.7	41.6	43.8	33.5	31.3		
Illinois	151.7	81.8	61.5	53.8	52.7	61.1	63.1	70.5	67.0	68.1	74.9	79.6	85.3	68.2	59.6		
Michigan	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	129.8	79.2	87.1	81.2	81.4	84.8	82.7	82.8	80.4	93.2	100.0		
Wisconsin	48.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	16.2	16.9	17.8	17.8	19.3	23.3	26.7	29.5	30.0	23.2	19.0		
West North Central	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	46.5	45.2	51.1	58.8	69.6	96.0	110.8	126.6	120.0	80.0	71.9		
Minnesota	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	9.8	11.3	12.1	13.5	18.7	32.1	37.2	38.1	34.8	22.6	19.8		
Iowa	18.8	12.0	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.2	9.6	12.7	15.5	14.2	8.9	7.8		
Missouri	56.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	22.9	19.8	23.1	28.3	29.9	32.0	31.7	37.8	38.7	30.3	27.9		
North Dakota	6.7	4.2	1.8	.5	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	3.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	2.4	2.2		
South Dakota	3.8	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.8	2.1	3.7	4.5	4.0	1.7	1.6		
Nebraska	10.1	6.5	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.9	8.9	10.8	9.9	5.4	5.1		
Kansas	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.6	10.0	11.1	13.8	12.9	8.6	7.6		
South Atlantic	283.5	196.8	147.1	136.7	139.8	145.6	166.1	148.8	148.3	146.5	154.3	163.2	162.6	154.7	123.3		
Delaware	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.1		
Maryland	41.9	29.1	19.4	16.1	16.6	16.7	17.1	15.5	16.9	15.3	14.0	17.3	17.9	17.7	12.2		
District of Columbia	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.3	5.3	4.4		
Virginia	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.1	11.4	14.2	16.9	15.9	12.3	11.1	14.2	15.5	13.9	13.7	11.3		
West Virginia	36.8	23.7	16.2	12.0	11.3	11.9	13.1	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.9	15.7	15.0	14.1	11.0		
North Carolina	64.3	44.6	33.4	28.3	28.8	30.5	40.9	40.7	44.5	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.9	39.3	31.3		
South Carolina	26.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.8	16.7	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.3	16.8	15.2	13.0		
Georgia	45.8	33.8	25.8	26.0	24.8	24.9	29.8	26.8	26.8	26.5	27.2	27.6	30.1	27.5	21.9		
Florida	26.4	19.7	18.0	22.9	26.0	26.3	24.1	16.3	14.0	13.0	14.1	14.5	15.1	18.7	16.0		
East South Central	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	87.6	90.6	102.7	101.8	109.2	119.8	125.7	133.3	127.0	110.9	98.5		
Kentucky	47.5	37.1	29.3	27.2	26.1	28.9	30.8	31.9	34.5	37.4	38.5	40.4	35.6	33.1	30.1		
Tennessee	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	31.9	32.7	38.6	37.3	38.6	43.5	45.0	49.7	50.4	40.2	36.1		
Alabama	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.5	19.8	17.7	19.7	18.9	20.5	22.1	23.8	24.1	22.6	22.6	20.8		
Mississippi	23.1	18.6	13.9	10.5	9.9	11.2	13.7	13.7	15.5	16.9	18.4	19.1	18.4	15.0	11.5		
West South Central	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	50.3	53.4	58.5	62.5	72.6	81.5	85.7	94.2	86.5	72.1	57.9		
Arkansas	25.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.3	18.2	19.3	23.0	21.6	14.8	11.6		
Louisiana	23.8	15.5	11.8	8.7	8.6	9.4	11.8	12.3	14.2	15.9	16.7	17.8	16.5	13.2	12.4		
Oklahoma	21.0	15.5	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.7	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.0	14.9	17.4	15.8	12.7	10.5		
Texas	56.2	44.6	35.1	27.7	24.1	24.5	25.9	27.4	31.0	33.5	34.7	36.0	32.7	31.4	23.5		
Mountain	77.1	55.7	38.1	23.1	18.3	19.4	19.8	20.4	26.8	37.8	49.6	56.9	49.4	34.5	26.5		
Montana	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.5	7.8	10.5	11.3	8.9	6.3	3.7		
Idaho	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.3	5.4	8.4	10.2	9.0	5.2	3.9		
Wyoming	3.7	2.4	1.4	.7	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	1.4		
Colorado	11.7	8.2	5.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	6.6	7.5	6.6	5.1	3.6		
New Mexico	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.3	3.5	2.7		
Arizona	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.0	5.5	4.5		
Utah	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.9	6.7	8.1	7.8	4.5	3.9		
Nevada	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	2.8	2.8		
Pacific	389.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	124.7	120.1	122.8	118.0	143.1	169.1	215.5	234.2	225.4	180.3	132.2		
Washington	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	23.9	20.0	16.4	13.3	18.3	26.6	38.8	51.4	52.2	33.3	28.1		
Oregon	48.7	40.7	29.3	20.8	15.6	11.9	11.3	9.1	13.1	20.7	30.0	35.6	37.5	22.9	16.2		
California	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	85.3	88.2	94.7	95.7	111.7	121.8	146.6	147.2	135.8	124.1	87.8		

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

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

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

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1958		1957										1956	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Jan.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	1,101	810	819	813	713	672	738	832	740	709	691	747	898	811
Nonfarm placements.....	355	360	406	540	561	536	533	528	534	480	425	387	433	432
State unemployment insurance programs ²														
Initial claims ³	2,285	2,024	1,346	1,193	1,032	842	1,267	881	1,001	1,099	897	1,002	1,565	1,349
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	2,877	2,112	1,513	1,237	1,167	1,151	1,285	1,251	1,350	1,475	1,592	1,730	1,737	1,491
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	6.9	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.0
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	10,780	7,211	4,814	4,693	4,095	4,497	4,833	4,686	5,517	5,766	6,302	6,118	6,680	5,287
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$28.64	\$27.87	\$27.59	\$27.44	\$27.47	\$27.72	\$27.72	\$27.85	\$27.73	\$26.61
Total benefits paid.....	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,627	\$131,832	\$113,325	\$121,333	\$130,130	\$123,540	\$145,657	\$154,329	\$168,841	\$164,860	\$177,598	\$135,704
Unemployment compensation for veterans: ⁶														
Initial claims ³	37	28	21	18	16	21	20	24	16	18	21	23	31	37
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	58	41	30	24	29	35	34	33	31	39	47	49	45	58
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	258	170	115	112	142	165	165	138	156	191	218	207	206	252
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,013	\$3,793	\$4,406	\$4,539	\$3,710	\$4,222	\$5,155	\$5,886	\$5,594	\$5,572	\$6,726
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	43	36	34	22	16	18	54	33	16	10	9	11	19	21
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	135	106	83	56	47	46	52	36	42	53	60	67	68	57
Number of payments ⁹	309	227	142	119	92	113	94	86	109	125	151	138	165	129
Average amount of benefit payment ¹⁰	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$62.20	\$62.01	\$58.62	\$53.50	\$60.86	\$57.68	\$58.14	\$59.68	\$60.01	\$58.65	\$55.33
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$20,127	\$14,498	\$8,852	\$7,332	\$5,689	\$8,660	\$4,960	\$5,109	\$6,211	\$7,227	\$8,973	\$8,252	\$9,772	\$7,162
All programs: ¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	3,065	2,256	1,623	1,314	1,240	1,228	1,368	1,319	1,424	1,565	1,700	1,846	1,851	1,606

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

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

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

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.9	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.4												
Total separations ²													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	2.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	4.6												
Quits													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	2.8												
Discharges													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	2.2												
Layoffs													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.4												
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1951	.7	.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	2.2												

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

- (1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
- (2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
- (3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1163 (1954).

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

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs			
	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	2.4	1.7	4.6	3.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.4	2.7	0.2	0.2
Durable goods ²	2.4	1.7	5.2	4.0	.7	.6	.2	.2	4.1	3.0	.3	.2
Nondurable goods ³	2.4	1.7	3.6	3.2	1.0	.8	.2	.2	2.2	2.1	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.1	1.7	5.1	3.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.1	3.0	0.3	0.2
Food and kindred products.....	2.8	2.2	3.7	4.0	.7	.7	.2	.2	2.6	3.0	.2	.2
Meat products.....	1.9	1.8	3.3	4.4	.4	.3	.1	.1	2.5	3.8	.3	.2
Grain-mill products.....	2.3	1.7	3.5	2.2	.6	.6	.2	.2	2.4	1.4	.3	.1
Bakery products.....	2.4	1.7	3.0	3.2	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	1.5	1.8	.2	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(4)	3.7	(4)	3.0	(4)	.2	(4)	.1	(4)	2.4	(4)	.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.7	.6	3.2	2.5	1.0	.8	.2	.1	1.9	1.5	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.1	.5	1.8	.9	.6	.5	.2	.1	.9	.1	.1	.1
Cigars.....	2.4	.9	5.2	4.5	1.5	1.2	.2	.1	3.4	3.2	.1	(5)
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.0	.3	1.0	1.5	.4	.2	(5)	.1	.3	.8	.4	.4
Textile-mill products.....	3.2	1.7	4.4	3.8	1.1	.9	.3	.2	2.8	2.6	.1	.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	1.9	1.8	3.8	3.3	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	2.2	2.0	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.3	1.9	3.9	3.0	1.3	.9	.3	.2	2.2	1.7	.2	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.3	1.7	3.0	2.3	1.3	.9	.3	.2	1.3	1.0	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	12.8	3.4	12.4	8.4	.9	.6	.1	.2	11.1	7.5	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	4.5	1.3	5.2	5.4	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	3.5	4.1	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	8.6	1.2	2.2	7.8	1.4	1.2	.4	.3	.3	6.3	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	1.5	1.1	6.1	3.1	1.8	1.2	.2	.1	4.1	1.7	.1	(5)
Knit underwear.....	2.2	1.0	3.7	5.2	1.0	.8	.1	(5)	2.5	4.4	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.2	1.2	2.9	3.4	.7	.5	.1	.1	1.9	2.6	.2	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(4)	1.5	(4)	3.2	(4)	.6	(4)	.2	(4)	2.1	(4)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.0	2.1	4.5	4.2	1.8	1.3	.2	.1	2.4	2.6	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.8	4.3	2.7	3.6	1.7	1.0	.1	.1	.7	2.4	.2	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.4	1.4	5.4	4.4	1.9	1.4	.2	.2	3.2	2.8	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3.0	2.3	4.4	4.6	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	2.9	3.1	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.4	1.6	2.2	.1	.1	4.7	4.8	.1	.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	2.3	1.7	3.7	4.2	1.0	.9	.2	.2	2.3	2.9	.1	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	3.3	1.1	3.6	3.3	.9	.7	.2	.2	2.2	2.3	.3	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.5	1.8	4.8	3.9	.9	.7	.3	.2	3.5	2.9	.2	.1
Household furniture.....	2.0	1.7	5.0	4.3	.9	.8	.3	.2	3.5	3.2	.2	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.7	2.1	4.4	3.1	.7	.6	.2	.2	3.4	2.3	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	1.7	1.3	3.0	2.5	.7	.6	.2	.2	1.9	1.6	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	.9	1.0	1.9	1.8	.5	.4	.1	.1	1.1	1.1	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	1.3	1.2	3.8	2.7	1.1	.8	.2	.2	2.3	1.5	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.4	.8	2.4	1.8	.6	.4	.1	.1	1.5	1.2	.2	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.4	.9	1.5	1.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	.8	.9	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.0	.6	2.2	1.5	.4	.2	.1	.1	1.6	1.1	.2	.1
Synthetic fibers.....	.6	.6	1.0	2.9	.2	.2	(5)	(5)	.7	2.5	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.3	1.0	3.1	.9	1.0	.6	.2	.1	1.8	.1	.2	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.8	.6	2.0	1.0	.7	.3	.1	.1	.8	.5	.3	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.4	.5	1.1	1.3	.3	.2	(5)	(5)	.5	.6	.2	.3
Petroleum refining.....	.3	.4	.9	.9	.3	.3	(5)	(5)	.4	.3	.2	.3
Rubber products.....	1.6	1.0	4.7	2.9	.6	.5	.1	.1	3.7	2.0	.3	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.1	.8	2.4	1.2	.4	.2	.1	.1	1.8	.7	.2	.2
Rubber footwear.....	1.4	1.6	2.9	5.1	1.4	1.1	.1	.2	1.2	3.5	.2	.3
Other rubber products.....	2.1	1.1	6.8	3.9	.6	.6	.2	.2	5.7	2.8	.3	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.5	1.7	1.3	.3	.2	1.5	1.6	.3	.3
Leather; tanned, curried, and finished.....	1.4	2.0	4.3	2.8	.5	.7	.2	.1	3.2	1.8	.4	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	1.9	1.4	.3	.2	1.2	1.6	.3	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1.3	1.3	5.0	4.1	.5	.5	.1	.1	4.1	3.3	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	1.4	1.4	5.2	4.1	.5	.5	.1	.1	4.3	3.3	.2	.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	.3	.5	3.5	4.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	2.7	4.0	.3	.2
Structural clay products.....	.9	2.3	5.2	4.9	.6	.6	.2	.1	3.9	4.0	.4	.2
Pottery and related products.....	1.0	.8	4.1	3.0	.7	.5	.1	.1	3.1	2.3	.1	.1
Primary metal industries.....	1.8	1.0	6.0	3.9	.3	.3	.1	.1	5.2	3.3	.3	.2
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	1.9	.8	6.6	4.9	.2	.2	(5)	(5)	5.9	4.3	.5	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	1.6	1.4	5.7	2.8	.6	.4	.2	.2	4.7	2.1	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	1.4	1.5	4.6	2.3	.5	.4	.1	.1	3.8	1.6	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.7	1.5	6.6	2.8	.9	.6	.1	.1	5.3	1.9	.2	.2
Steel foundries.....	1.3	1.3	6.4	3.4	.5	.4	.2	.2	5.5	2.7	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Copper, lead, and zinc.....	.8	.8	2.4	1.7	.3	.3	.3	.2	1.6	1.0	.2	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Copper, drawing, and alloying of.....	.9	.8	4.4	2.0	.2	.2	.1	.1	3.8	1.5	.3	.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.1	1.9	9.2	5.6	.7	.5	.3	.2	7.9	4.7	.4	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	1.6	1.2	6.2	4.3	.4	.4	.1	.1	5.5	3.6	.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, including military	
	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2.8	1.9	5.9	4.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	4.8	3.1	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	1.6	1.5	5.2	2.7	.8	.7	.2	.2	4.0	1.7	.3	.1
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.0	1.4	3.5	2.4	.6	.7	.1	.2	2.5	1.4	.2	.1
Handtools.....	1.6	1.0	5.6	2.4	.6	.5	.2	.3	4.5	1.5	.3	.2
Hardware.....	1.7	1.8	5.4	3.0	.9	.8	.2	.3	4.0	1.8	.2	.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	3.4	1.9	3.1	3.9	.7	.6	.2	.2	2.0	2.9	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	4.1	1.9	2.0	4.0	.6	.6	.3	.3	.9	2.9	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	2.9	1.8	4.0	3.7	.8	.6	.2	.2	2.8	2.8	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.1	1.8	4.1	3.2	.6	.6	.2	.2	3.0	2.2	.3	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	4.3	2.3	10.2	6.1	.8	.6	.3	.2	8.9	5.0	.2	.2
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.0	1.3	4.2	2.7	.6	.4	.2	.1	3.2	1.9	.3	.2
Engines and turbines.....	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.9	.5	.3	.2	.1	1.4	1.2	.4	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	.5	.4	.1	.1	1.3	1.6	.2	.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	1.9	1.0	4.1	2.7	.6	.4	.2	.1	3.0	2.0	.3	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	1.0	.7	6.3	2.9	.5	.3	.1	.1	5.3	2.2	.3	.3
Machine tools.....	.9	.6	8.1	3.3	.4	.3	.1	.1	7.2	2.6	.3	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	.6	.5	4.9	2.2	.5	.4	.2	.1	3.9	1.5	.3	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	1.6	1.1	4.4	2.8	.6	.4	.1	.1	3.4	2.2	.3	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.2	.9	3.8	2.2	.6	.4	.2	.1	2.8	1.4	.3	.2
General industrial machinery.....	1.3	1.0	3.6	2.2	.6	.5	.2	.2	2.5	1.4	.3	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	1.2	.9	3.0	2.4	.5	.5	.1	.1	2.2	1.7	.2	.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	5.7	2.5	4.8	4.6	.8	.5	.1	.1	3.6	3.8	.3	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	1.6	1.2	5.2	2.9	.6	.5	.2	.1	4.2	2.1	.2	.2
Electrical machinery.....	2.0	1.6	4.6	3.9	.9	.8	.2	.2	3.2	2.7	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	1.7	1.3	4.2	2.2	.8	.6	.2	.1	2.8	1.3	.3	.2
Communication equipment.....	2.5	1.7	4.0	4.6	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	2.5	3.1	.2	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	2.6	2.0	6.3	6.4	1.3	1.1	.2	.3	4.6	4.8	.1	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.8	.6	.6	.3	.3	1.1	.7	.2	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	2.6	1.7	5.8	4.6	.7	.7	.3	.2	4.5	3.4	.3	.3
Transportation equipment.....	3.2	2.2	6.2	4.7	.7	.7	.2	.2	5.0	3.5	.3	.4
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....	2.8	2.3	8.4	5.7	.5	.6	.1	.2	7.5	4.2	.3	.7
Aircraft and parts.....	1.6	1.2	3.8	2.7	.9	.7	.1	.1	2.6	1.8	.2	.1
Aircraft.....	1.5	1.1	3.1	2.4	.9	.8	.1	.1	1.9	1.5	.2	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	1.9	1.2	7.5	3.1	.8	.6	.1	.1	6.3	2.2	.2	.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(4)	2.8	(4)	1.1	(4)	.6	(4)	.1	(4)	.2	(4)	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	2.4	1.6	5.1	4.9	.9	.7	.3	.2	3.7	3.9	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(4)	7.3	(4)	9.2	(4)	1.2	(4)	.3	(4)	7.5	(4)	.2
Railroad equipment.....	5.3	3.2	6.8	6.3	.5	.3	.2	.2	5.6	5.5	.5	.3
Locomotives and parts.....	2.3	.9	3.0	3.8	.6	.4	(4)	(4)	1.8	2.8	.6	.6
Railroad and street cars.....	7.4	4.2	9.5	7.4	.4	.3	.4	.2	8.3	6.7	.4	.2
Other transportation equipment.....	2.7	.8	2.5	10.5	.7	.7	.1	.2	1.6	9.6	.1	(4)
Instruments and related products.....	1.0	.9	2.7	2.3	.6	.6	.2	.1	1.8	1.5	.1	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	(4)	.5	(4)	.7	(4)	.3	(4)	.1	(4)	.3	(4)	.1
Watches and clocks.....	1.6	1.4	4.0	5.5	.7	.6	.5	.3	2.6	4.3	.2	.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.0	.8	2.8	2.1	.7	.7	.1	.1	1.9	1.2	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.0	2.1	5.5	7.0	.9	.9	.2	.2	4.2	5.8	.3	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	1.8	.8	2.5	2.3	.9	.8	.2	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	.1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	.9	1.1	7.1	3.9	1.0	.9	.1	.1	5.6	2.5	.4	.4
Iron mining.....	.2	.3	9.8	5.8	.2	.1	(4)	(4)	8.9	5.4	.6	.2
Copper mining.....	(4)	1.2	(4)	3.2	(4)	1.0	(4)	.2	(4)	1.1	(4)	.8
Lead and zinc mining.....	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.9	.6	1.5	(4)	.1	1.2	2.0	.5	.3
Anthracite mining.....	1.5	.7	3.5	3.5	.1	.5	(4)	(4)	3.1	2.7	.4	.3
Bituminous-coal mining.....	.7	.5	3.8	2.0	.2	.3	(4)	(4)	3.3	1.6	.2	.1
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(4)	.8	(4)	1.3	(4)	.9	(4)	.1	(4)	.3	(4)	.1
Telegraph.....	(4)	.7	(4)	1.6	(4)	.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	.7	(4)	.3

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1.

² For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.

³ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2, except that the labor turnover series excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Less than 0.05.

⁶ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

⁷ Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

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

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Mining																			
	Metal									Coal										
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous				
1956: Average	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30	\$96.71	39.8	\$2.43	\$100.28	43.6	\$2.30	\$89.24	41.7	\$2.14	\$87.65	33.2	\$2.64	\$106.22	37.8	\$2.81		
1957: Average	98.98	40.9	2.42	104.01	39.7	2.62	98.23	41.1	2.39	89.19	41.1	2.17	93.20	31.7	2.94	110.53	36.6	3.02		
1958: January	98.05	41.9	2.34	100.90	40.2	2.51	99.68	42.6	2.34	89.44	41.6	2.15	105.55	35.9	2.94	110.63	37.5	2.93		
1956: Average	97.29	41.4	2.35	99.31	39.1	2.54	98.37	42.4	2.32	88.78	41.1	2.16	95.36	32.0	2.98	112.51	38.4	2.96		
1957: Average	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.45	39.0	2.55	98.94	42.1	2.35	90.25	41.4	2.18	97.79	27.8	2.87	109.58	37.4	2.93		
1958: January	97.10	40.8	2.38	96.26	37.6	2.56	99.83	42.3	2.36	91.10	41.6	2.19	92.06	31.1	2.96	111.74	37.0	3.02		
1956: Average	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.58	38.9	2.56	99.17	42.2	2.35	90.03	41.3	2.18	88.70	30.8	2.88	107.76	35.8	3.01		
1957: Average	98.81	41.0	2.41	103.66	40.1	2.57	98.88	41.2	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.50	34.3	2.92	114.68	37.6	3.05		
1958: January	100.28	40.6	2.47	109.61	40.9	2.68	98.00	40.0	2.45	87.85	40.3	2.18	95.33	33.1	2.88	112.17	36.3	3.09		
1956: Average	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.68	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.75	40.9	2.17	91.08	31.3	2.91	110.96	36.5	3.04		
1957: Average	102.84	41.3	2.49	114.78	42.2	2.72	93.60	39.0	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	105.19	35.3	2.98	112.91	36.9	3.06		
1958: January	98.31	39.8	2.47	106.23	39.2	2.71	92.20	38.1	2.42	88.10	40.6	2.17	93.87	31.5	2.98	110.66	36.4	3.04		
1956: Average	96.53	39.4	2.45	100.34	37.3	2.69	96.32	39.8	2.42	87.08	40.5	2.15	84.68	28.9	2.93	102.18	33.5	3.05		
1957: Average	97.51	39.8	2.45	97.46	36.5	2.67	98.66	40.6	2.43	91.52	41.6	2.20	77.91	26.5	2.94	107.92	35.5	3.04		
1958: January	96.04	39.2	2.45	94.85	35.0	2.71	98.57	40.9	2.41	86.43	40.2	2.15	89.98	30.4	2.96	103.97	34.2	3.04		
Mining—Continued																				
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Contract construction								
												Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
1956: Average	\$101.68	41.0	\$2.48	\$85.63	44.6	\$1.92	\$101.83	37.3	\$2.73	\$101.59	40.8	\$2.49	\$97.63	41.9	\$2.33	\$104.94	39.9	\$2.63		
1957: Average	106.49	40.8	2.61	87.60	43.8	2.00	106.64	36.9	2.89	105.07	39.8	2.64	98.66	40.6	2.43	110.15	39.2	2.81		
1958: January	104.83	41.6	2.52	82.32	42.0	1.96	98.55	34.7	2.84	94.80	37.2	2.55	83.90	36.8	2.28	101.73	37.4	2.72		
1956: Average	101.91	40.6	2.51	84.05	43.1	1.95	104.80	36.9	2.84	101.38	39.6	2.56	93.09	40.3	2.31	106.50	39.3	2.71		
1957: Average	101.25	40.5	2.50	84.63	43.4	1.95	104.23	36.7	2.84	100.47	39.4	2.55	91.77	39.9	2.30	106.35	39.1	2.72		
1958: January	100.75	40.3	2.50	84.87	43.3	1.96	104.88	36.8	2.85	100.88	39.1	2.58	93.37	39.9	2.34	106.54	38.6	2.76		
1956: Average	104.23	40.4	2.58	87.71	44.3	1.98	106.39	37.2	2.86	103.88	39.8	2.61	96.64	40.1	2.41	109.93	39.4	2.79		
1957: Average	109.18	41.2	2.65	90.45	45.0	2.11	108.11	37.8	2.86	106.63	40.7	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43	111.32	39.9	2.79		
1958: January	110.00	41.2	2.67	90.70	44.9	2.02	109.15	37.9	2.88	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.5	2.46	114.05	40.3	2.83		
1956: Average	106.52	40.5	2.63	92.57	45.6	2.03	111.07	38.3	2.90	112.41	42.1	2.67	109.06	43.8	2.49	115.30	40.6	2.84		
1957: Average	113.28	41.8	2.71	92.25	45.0	2.05	110.84	37.7	2.94	110.16	40.8	2.70	104.00	41.6	2.50	115.89	40.1	2.89		
1958: January	106.92	40.5	2.64	91.19	44.7	2.04	110.25	37.5	2.94	109.21	40.6	2.69	103.34	41.5	2.49	114.23	39.8	2.87		
1956: Average	109.34	40.8	2.68	86.90	42.6	2.04	103.30	34.9	2.96	98.82	36.6	2.70	89.41	36.2	2.47	106.56	37.0	2.86		
1957: Average	111.64	41.5	2.69	86.31	42.1	2.05	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.33	37.9	2.70	91.14	37.2	2.45	110.11	38.5	2.88		
1958: January	111.24	41.2	2.70	84.65	41.7	2.03	107.04	35.8	2.99	102.11	38.1	2.68	92.83	38.2	2.43	107.82	38.1	2.82		
Building construction																				
Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work					
1956: Average	\$101.92	36.4	\$2.80	\$95.04	36.0	\$2.64	\$107.16	36.7	\$2.92	\$112.31	38.2	\$2.94	\$100.10	35.0	\$2.86	\$125.61	39.5	\$3.18		
1957: Average	107.22	36.1	2.97	89.89	35.7	2.77	112.84	36.4	3.10	118.87	38.1	3.12	104.10	34.7	3.00	132.10	39.2	3.37		
1958: January	99.57	34.1	2.92	89.76	33.0	2.72	106.45	34.9	3.05	115.67	37.8	3.06	97.28	33.2	2.93	127.65	38.8	3.29		
1956: Average	105.63	36.3	2.91	89.19	36.1	2.72	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.89	38.2	3.06	99.57	34.2	2.92	130.75	39.5	3.31		
1957: Average	104.76	36.0	2.91	95.93	35.4	2.71	110.96	36.5	3.04	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	131.26	39.3	3.34		
1958: January	105.70	36.2	2.92	97.46	35.7	2.73	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	130.48	39.3	3.32		
1956: Average	107.02	36.4	2.94	99.00	36.0	2.75	112.61	36.8	3.06	117.73	38.1	3.09	104.14	35.3	2.95	131.66	39.3	3.35		
1957: Average	108.49	36.9	2.94	100.65	36.6	2.75	114.68	37.2	3.08	119.42	38.4	3.11	105.55	35.3	2.99	134.06	39.9	3.36		
1958: January	108.93	36.8	2.96	102.03	36.7	2.78	113.84	36.8	3.08	116.80	37.8	3.09	105.95	35.2	3.01	132.83	39.3	3.38		
1956: Average	110.48	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.63	37.3	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12	107.76	35.8	3.01	132.50	39.2	3.38		
1957: Average	111.14	36.8	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	116.55	37.0	3.15	123.77	38.8	3.19	107.57	35.5	3.03	134.30	39.5	3.40		
1958: January	110.53	36.6	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	115.97	36.7	3.16	122.11	38.4	3.18	105.79	34.8	3.04	135.49	39.5	3.43		
1956: Average	104.23	34.4	3.03	95.37	33.7	2.83	109.97	34.8	3.16	116.44	36.5	3.19	102.20	33.4	3.06	128.25	37.5	3.42		
1957: Average	106.45	34.9	3.05	97.76	34.3	2.85	111.90	35.3	3.17	121.86	38.2	3.19	102.23	33.3	3.07	134.75	39.4	3.42		
1958: January	108.37	35.3	3.07	100.16	34.9	2.87	113.60	35.5	3.20	122.62	38.2	3.21	104.52	33.5	3.12	131.29	38.5	3.41		
Building construction—Con.																				
Special-trade contractors—Continued						Manufacturing														
Other special-trade contractors						Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods ²			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
1956: Average	\$102.39	35.8	\$2.86	\$79.99	40.4	\$1.98	\$86.31	41.1	\$2.10	\$71.10	39.5	\$1.80	\$91.54	41.8	\$2.19	\$75.03	41.0	\$1.83		
1957: Average	106.30	35.2	3.02	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	74.09	39.2	1.89	95.06	40.8	2.33	78.17	40.5	1.93		
1958: January	95.93	32.3	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	89.16	40.9	2.18	72.73	39.1	1.86	95.76	42.0	2.28	77.18	40.2	1.92		
1956: Average	104.25	35.1	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.75	40.9	2.17	73.10	39.3	1.86	96.18	42.0	2.29	77.39	40.1	1.93		
1957: Average	103.49	35.2	2.94	82.21	40.1	2.05	88.94	40.8	2.18	73.12	39.1	1.87	95.65	41.6	2.30	76.81	39.8	1.93		
1958: January	105.14	35.4	2.97	81.59	39.8	2.05	88.29	40.5	2.18	72.74	38.9	1.87	95.63	41.4	2.31	77.20	40.0	1.93		
1956: Average	107.04	35.8	2.99	81.78	39.7	2.06	87.85	40.3	2.18	73.13	38.9	1.88	94.02	40.7	2.31	78.38	40.4	1.94		
1957: Average	108.84	36.4	2.99	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	74.09	39.2	1.89	94.83	40.7	2.33	78.94	40.9	1.93		
1958: January	108.60	36.2	3.00	82.18	39.7	2.07	88.00	40.0	2.20	74.47	39.4	1.89	93.60	40.0	2.34	79.27	41.5	1.91		
1956: Average	110.60	36.5	3.03	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.06	40.3	2.21	74.26										

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁵			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			
1956: Average	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$92.00	42.2	\$2.18	\$85.08	41.5	\$2.05	\$74.47	42.3	\$1.74	\$75.95	43.9	\$1.73	\$77.46	42.1	\$1.84
1957: Average	87.08	40.5	2.15	96.64	41.3	2.34	88.91	40.6	2.19	77.46	42.1	1.84	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.71	41.9	1.95
1958: Average	89.52	39.7	2.23	98.74	40.8	2.42	91.48	40.3	2.27	79.61	41.9	1.90	80.32	41.4	1.94	84.20	42.1	2.00
1956: January	87.10	40.7	2.14	94.71	41.0	2.31	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.05	41.7	1.80	76.68	42.6	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90
1957: January	85.57	39.8	2.15	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
1958: January	83.71	39.3	2.15	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
1956: February	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	82.60	42.8	1.93
1957: February	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	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96
1958: February	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	86.29	43.8	1.97
1956: March	87.31	40.8	2.14	94.79	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.18	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
1957: March	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	1.87	81.51	41.8	1.95
1958: March	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.91	42.2	1.87	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98
1956: April	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.91	42.2	1.87	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98
1957: April	89.13	40.7	2.19	99.29	41.2	2.41	90.72	40.5	2.24	77.38	41.6	1.86	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.59	41.5	1.99
1958: April	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.00	41.4	1.86	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99
1956: 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	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96
1957: May	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	86.29	43.8	1.97
1958: May	87.31	40.8	2.14	94.79	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.18	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
1956: 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	86.29	43.8	1.97
1957: June	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	1.87	81.51	41.8	1.95
1958: June	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.91	42.2	1.87	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98
1956: July	87.31	40.8	2.14	94.79	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.18	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
1957: July	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	1.87	81.51	41.8	1.95
1958: July	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.91	42.2	1.87	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98
1956: 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	1.87	81.51	41.8	1.95
1957: August	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.91	42.2	1.87	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98
1958: August	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.00	41.4	1.86	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99
1956: September	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	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96
1957: September	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	86.29	43.8	1.97
1958: September	87.31	40.8	2.14	94.79	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.18	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
1956: October	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.91	42.2	1.87	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98
1957: October	89.13	40.7	2.19	99.29	41.2	2.41	90.72	40.5	2.24	77.38	41.6	1.86	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.59	41.5	1.99
1958: October	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.00	41.4	1.86	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99
1956: November	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	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96
1957: November	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	86.29	43.8	1.97
1958: November	87.31	40.8	2.14	94.79	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.18	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
1956: December	89.52	39.7	2.23	98.74	40.8	2.42	91.48	40.3	2.27	79.61	41.9	1.90	80.32	41.4	1.94	84.20	42.1	2.00
1957: December	85.57	39.8	2.15	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
1958: December	83.71	39.3	2.15	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
1956: January	83.02	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	42.9	\$1.75
1957: January	63.41	38.9	1.63	52.19	30.7	1.70	66.66	40.4	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97	85.68	43.9	2.02	79.97	43.7	1.83
1958: 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
1956: 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
1957: February	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
1958: February	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
1956: March	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
1957: March	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
1958: March	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
1956: April	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
1957: April	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
1958: April	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
1956: May	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
1957: May	63.84	38.0	1.68	50.45	28.5	1.77	67.37	39.4	1.71	87.67	43.4	2.02	91.26	44.3	2.06	82.84	43.6	1.90
1958: May	64.67	37.6	1.72	55.45	30.3	1.83	68.29	38.8	1.76	88.94	43.6	2.04	92.56	44.5	2.08	84.42	44.2	1.91
1956: June	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
1957: June	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
1958: June	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
1956: July	62.75	37.8	1.66	53.80	31.1	1.73	66.64	39.2	1.7									

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures									
	Miscellaneous food products ²			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
1956: Average.....	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$86.53	41.4	\$2.09	\$69.71	44.4	\$1.57	\$56.41	38.9	\$1.45	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27
1957: Average.....	76.86	41.1	1.87	91.49	41.4	2.21	73.59	44.6	1.65	58.91	38.5	1.53	73.78	40.1	1.84	49.88	37.5	1.33
1958: Average.....	75.62	41.1	1.84	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.97	44.7	1.61	57.81	38.8	1.49	75.17	41.3	1.82	48.12	37.3	1.29
1956: January.....	77.00	41.4	1.86	87.53	40.9	2.14	73.55	45.4	1.62	57.37	38.5	1.49	71.06	39.7	1.79	49.10	37.7	1.30
1957: January.....	75.03	41.0	1.83	87.10	40.7	2.14	72.58	44.8	1.62	57.99	37.9	1.53	71.28	39.6	1.80	48.01	37.0	1.30
1958: January.....	74.85	40.9	1.83	86.88	40.6	2.14	73.02	44.8	1.63	57.04	38.8	1.55	67.88	37.5	1.48	47.55	36.3	1.31
1956: February.....	74.30	40.6	1.83	88.80	41.3	2.15	72.90	45.0	1.62	61.78	39.1	1.58	77.19	41.5	1.86	48.86	37.3	1.31
1957: February.....	76.36	41.5	1.84	90.69	41.6	2.18	72.70	44.6	1.63	60.99	38.6	1.58	74.59	40.1	1.86	49.63	37.6	1.32
1958: February.....	77.79	41.6	1.87	95.37	42.2	2.26	74.49	45.7	1.63	63.76	39.6	1.61	81.16	43.4	1.87	47.78	36.2	1.32
1956: March.....	78.06	41.3	1.89	96.02	42.3	2.27	73.54	44.3	1.66	57.22	38.4	1.49	72.29	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.8	1.33
1957: March.....	78.88	41.3	1.91	94.62	41.5	2.28	74.09	44.1	1.68	58.11	39.8	1.46	72.62	39.9	1.82	52.38	38.8	1.35
1958: March.....	77.49	41.0	1.89	95.26	41.6	2.29	71.81	43.0	1.67	56.30	38.3	1.47	68.98	37.9	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36
1956: April.....	77.71	40.9	1.90	93.89	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	58.13	37.5	1.55	72.74	38.9	1.87	52.75	38.5	1.37
1957: April.....	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	40.8	2.26	75.10	44.7	1.68	60.61	39.1	1.55	75.20	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34
1958: April.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	93.38	41.5	2.25	74.76	44.5	1.68	61.15	39.2	1.56	76.48	40.9	1.87	50.12	37.4	1.34
Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products									
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ³			Yarn mills		
1956: Average.....	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.57	39.7	\$1.45	\$66.56	41.6	\$1.60	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.34	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.34
1957: Average.....	60.75	37.5	1.62	47.38	37.6	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.40	40.0	1.61	52.72	38.2	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39
1958: Average.....	58.30	36.9	1.58	47.63	38.1	1.25	58.65	39.1	1.50	65.19	41.0	1.59	54.10	39.2	1.38	54.49	39.2	1.39
1956: January.....	57.66	36.2	1.59	49.15	38.7	1.27	58.80	39.2	1.50	65.83	41.4	1.59	53.82	39.0	1.38	54.21	39.0	1.39
1957: January.....	57.92	36.2	1.60	49.45	36.9	1.34	58.35	38.9	1.50	62.65	39.4	1.59	52.99	38.4	1.38	52.99	38.4	1.38
1958: January.....	57.83	35.7	1.62	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.90	38.6	1.50	64.72	40.2	1.61	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.68	37.9	1.39
1956: February.....	59.98	36.8	1.63	56.36	38.6	1.46	57.60	38.4	1.50	65.92	41.2	1.60	52.68	37.9	1.39	52.68	37.8	1.39
1957: February.....	61.94	38.0	1.63	54.52	37.6	1.45	58.35	38.9	1.50	68.20	42.1	1.62	52.85	38.3	1.38	53.24	38.3	1.39
1958: February.....	62.16	37.9	1.64	55.15	38.3	1.44	57.90	38.6	1.50	69.47	42.1	1.65	53.10	38.2	1.39	53.10	38.2	1.39
1956: March.....	62.48	38.1	1.64	45.48	37.9	1.20	58.65	39.1	1.60	62.81	39.5	1.59	52.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37
1957: March.....	61.61	37.8	1.63	47.85	40.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.61	64.08	40.3	1.59	52.58	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38
1958: March.....	60.47	37.1	1.63	45.19	38.3	1.18	59.04	39.1	1.61	59.84	37.4	1.60	52.82	38.0	1.39	52.54	37.8	1.39
1956: April.....	61.38	37.2	1.65	41.54	33.5	1.24	58.29	38.6	1.61	60.70	37.7	1.61	51.99	37.4	1.39	51.85	37.3	1.39
1957: April.....	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	38.9	1.60	63.12	39.7	1.59	52.30	37.9	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38
1958: April.....	62.63	37.5	1.67	51.21	39.7	1.29	56.25	37.5	1.60	61.23	39.0	1.57	50.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38
Thread mills									Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴									Woolen and worsted
							United States			North			South					
1956: Average.....	\$53.33	39.5	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57
1957: Average.....	55.27	39.2	1.41	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.48	38.8	1.43	58.91	38.5	1.53	55.24	38.9	1.42	65.28	40.8	1.60
1958: Average.....	56.26	39.9	1.41	57.57	39.7	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.12	39.8	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
1956: January.....	55.30	39.5	1.40	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.10	38.8	1.42	56.47	37.4	1.51	54.99	39.0	1.41	66.49	41.3	1.61
1957: January.....	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.55	39.0	1.45	55.34	38.7	1.43	57.61	37.9	1.52	54.71	38.8	1.41	65.92	41.2	1.60
1958: January.....	54.60	39.0	1.40	56.26	38.8	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	57.46	37.8	1.52	54.43	38.6	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
1956: February.....	54.88	39.2	1.40	55.97	38.6	1.45	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.61	37.9	1.52	53.72	38.1	1.41	66.72	41.7	1.60
1957: February.....	54.46	38.9	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.91	38.4	1.43	59.67	39.0	1.53	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.20	42.0	1.60
1958: February.....	54.85	38.9	1.41	56.26	38.8	1.45	54.77	38.3	1.43	59.98	39.2	1.53	53.86	38.2	1.41	66.56	41.6	1.60
1956: March.....	56.09	39.5	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.3	1.59
1957: March.....	55.98	39.7	1.41	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.83	39.5	1.54	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.4	1.60
1958: March.....	56.62	39.8	1.42	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.88	39.5	1.44	59.36	38.8	1.53	56.63	39.3	1.43	62.65	39.4	1.59
1956: April.....	54.43	38.6	1.41	56.94	39.0	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	57.68	37.7	1.53	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.58	38.1	1.59
1957: April.....	55.52	39.1	1.42	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52	56.23	39.6	1.42	62.49	39.3	1.59
1958: April.....	54.14	38.4	1.41	54.67	37.7	1.45	53.91	37.7	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52	53.02	37.6	1.41	60.74	38.2	1.59
Narrow fabrics and small wares									Knitting mills ⁵									Seamless hosiery
							United States			North			South			United States		
1956: Average.....	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.68	37.8	\$1.42	\$58.98	38.3	\$1.54	\$58.98	38.8	\$1.52	\$59.06	38.1	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28
1957: Average.....	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.46	37.3	1.46	57.51	37.1	1.55	59.99	38.7	1.55	56.58	36.5	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.33
1958: Average.....	60.80	40.0	1.52	53.36	36.8	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.75	37.9	1.55	59.75	38.3	1.56	47.75	35.9	1.33
1956: January.....	60.40	40.0	1.51	54.09	37.3	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.60	38.3	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	48.64	36.3	1.34
1957: January.....	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.31	37.2	1.46	59.75	38.3	1.56	59.06	38.6	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	47.97	35.8	1.34
1958: January.....	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.97	37.4	1.55	56.62	38.0	1.49	58.40	37.2	1.57	47.80	35.3	1.34
1956: February.....	61.40	39.8	1.51	53.73	36.8	1.46	58.80	38.0	1.55	57.60	37.4	1.54	55.22	35.4	1.56	47.88	36.0	1.33
1957: February.....	61.40	40.4	1.52	54.40	37.3	1.46	54.56	35.2	1.55	58.06	37.7	1.54	53.20	34.1	1.56	49.21	37.0	1.33
1958: February.....	61.51	40.2	1.53	53.94	37.2	1.45	54.10	34.9	1.55	58.37	37.9	1.54	52.08	33.6	1.55	47.95	36.6	1.31
1956: March.....	60.80	40.0	1.52	53.33	37.9	1.46	55.90	36										

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Textile-mill products—Continued																			
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ²		Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)					
North			South																	
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1956: Average	\$49.27	37.9	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.28	\$56.15	\$38.2	\$1.47	\$49.91	38.1	\$1.31	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.51	41.2	\$1.59		
1957: Average	51.41	37.8	1.36	48.28	35.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.55	36.9	1.37	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64		
1958: January	48.51	34.9	1.39	46.65	34.3	1.36	53.70	35.1	1.53	49.68	36.0	1.38	63.96	39.0	1.64	63.90	39.2	1.63		
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ³						Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ⁴		Felt goods (except woolsen felts and hats) ⁴		Lace goods			
1956: Average	\$73.98	41.1	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.63	\$66.83	40.5	\$1.65	\$71.10	40.4	\$1.76	\$66.09	38.2	\$1.73		
1957: Average	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.89	39.5	1.82	59.57	36.1	1.65	69.20	40.0	1.73	74.77	40.2	1.86	67.14	37.3	1.80		
1958: January	77.08	41.0	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	59.89	37.2	1.61	66.12	38.0	1.74	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																			
	Paddings and upholstery filling						Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		Men's and boys' suits and coats		
1956: Average	\$68.85	40.5	\$1.70	\$53.97	41.2	\$1.31	\$88.00	44.0	\$2.00	\$56.99	39.3	\$1.45	\$52.64	36.3	\$1.45	\$63.12	36.7	\$1.72		
1957: Average	70.75	40.2	1.76	57.26	40.9	1.40	92.66	43.5	2.13	58.74	38.9	1.61	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77		
1958: January	68.20	38.1	1.79	57.20	40.0	1.43	86.48	40.6	2.13	55.69	36.4	1.53	52.50	35.0	1.50	60.72	34.5	1.76		
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁵						Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ^{6,7}		Women's dresses		
1956: Average	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.51	36.7	\$1.24	\$46.49	36.9	\$1.26	\$39.82	36.2	\$1.10	\$57.02	35.2	\$1.62	\$55.62	35.2	\$1.61		
1957: Average	46.59	36.4	1.28	46.46	36.3	1.28	46.93	36.1	1.30	42.47	36.3	1.17	57.92	35.1	1.65	56.03	34.8	1.61		
1958: January	45.54	35.3	1.29	46.15	35.5	1.30	48.18	36.5	1.32	39.41	33.4	1.18	56.76	34.4	1.65	54.92	33.9	1.62		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
Household apparel																		
Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1956: Average	\$44.76	36.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.3	\$1.31	\$45.50	36.4	\$1.25	\$51.77	36.2	\$1.43	\$61.85	36.6	\$1.69
1957: Average	46.57	36.1	1.29	68.75	33.7	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.8	1.29	52.48	35.7	1.47	61.40	35.7	1.72
1957: January	46.08	36.0	1.28	70.52	34.4	2.05	48.28	36.3	1.33	45.86	36.4	1.26	52.85	36.2	1.46	63.00	36.0	1.75
February	46.83	36.3	1.29	70.45	34.2	2.06	49.21	37.0	1.33	47.60	37.4	1.27	52.64	36.3	1.45	69.27	38.7	1.79
March	48.23	37.1	1.30	68.68	33.5	2.05	49.45	36.9	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.85	36.2	1.46	72.98	40.1	1.82
April	48.10	37.0	1.30	69.87	30.7	1.95	47.70	35.6	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	51.60	35.1	1.47	57.62	34.3	1.68
May	47.97	36.9	1.30	63.70	32.5	1.96	47.57	35.5	1.34	45.70	35.7	1.28	51.74	35.2	1.47	51.15	31.0	1.65
June	45.50	35.0	1.30	65.73	32.7	2.01	48.11	35.9	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	52.41	35.9	1.46	54.94	32.9	1.67
July	45.06	35.2	1.28	74.91	35.7	2.11	48.01	36.1	1.33	46.46	36.3	1.28	51.62	35.6	1.45	58.64	34.7	1.69
August	45.44	35.5	1.28	75.03	35.9	2.09	49.85	37.2	1.34	48.38	37.8	1.28	52.92	36.0	1.47	63.41	37.3	1.70
September	45.76	35.2	1.30	71.90	34.4	2.09	51.41	37.8	1.36	50.44	38.5	1.31	53.72	36.3	1.48	65.91	38.1	1.73
October	45.89	35.3	1.30	65.89	32.3	2.04	49.82	36.9	1.35	48.88	37.6	1.30	52.10	35.2	1.48	60.72	35.3	1.72
November	47.19	36.3	1.30	66.86	33.1	2.02	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.21	36.8	1.31	52.48	35.7	1.47	56.09	32.8	1.71
December	46.96	36.4	1.29	63.83	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29	51.74	35.2	1.47	57.96	33.7	1.72
1958: January	45.67	35.4	1.29	68.68	33.5	2.05	48.01	35.3	1.36	46.02	35.4	1.30	52.45	35.2	1.49	53.99	30.5	1.77
Children's outerwear																		
Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ⁴			Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1956: Average	\$48.31	36.6	\$1.32	\$40.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.53	37.7	\$1.42	\$46.98	36.7	\$1.28	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.4	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42
1957: Average	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.90	35.9	1.39	56.70	37.8	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.25	39.5	1.50	57.48	39.1	1.47
1957: January	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.23	36.2	1.36	55.35	37.4	1.48	47.45	36.5	1.30	58.07	39.5	1.47	56.99	39.3	1.45
February	51.27	37.7	1.36	49.73	36.3	1.37	55.86	38.0	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	59.35	40.1	1.48	55.20	38.6	1.43
March	50.88	37.4	1.36	49.27	35.7	1.38	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.62	37.8	1.31	57.72	39.0	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
April	48.28	36.3	1.33	48.37	34.8	1.39	54.54	37.1	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.34	39.4	1.43
May	49.41	36.6	1.35	48.16	34.4	1.40	55.73	37.4	1.49	46.64	35.6	1.31	57.30	38.2	1.50	58.69	40.2	1.46
June	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.63	35.2	1.41	57.23	37.9	1.51	47.92	36.3	1.32	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.09	40.2	1.47
July	52.72	38.2	1.38	50.40	36.0	1.40	56.10	37.4	1.50	48.34	36.9	1.31	60.50	39.8	1.52	59.45	39.9	1.49
August	51.38	37.5	1.37	48.79	35.1	1.39	57.98	38.4	1.51	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.15	39.7	1.49	60.53	38.8	1.56
September	50.51	36.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.75	38.5	1.50	51.59	38.5	1.34	62.27	40.7	1.53	55.86	38.0	1.47
October	49.59	36.2	1.37	51.66	36.9	1.40	58.83	38.2	1.54	51.19	38.2	1.34	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49
November	50.01	36.5	1.37	51.38	36.7	1.40	59.12	37.9	1.56	49.88	37.5	1.33	59.43	39.1	1.52	56.45	38.4	1.47
December	48.14	35.4	1.36	51.24	36.6	1.40	59.82	38.1	1.57	50.38	37.6	1.34	62.22	40.4	1.54	57.08	37.8	1.51
1958: January	49.37	36.3	1.36	49.07	34.8	1.41	56.58	36.5	1.55	47.70	35.6	1.34	60.61	39.1	1.55	58.31	39.4	1.48
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills ⁴			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ⁵			
						United States			South			West						
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1956: Average	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$72.54	40.3	\$1.80	\$49.09	41.6	\$1.18	\$90.87	39.0	\$2.33	\$74.30	40.6	\$1.83
1957: Average	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.74	39.3	1.89	71.53	39.3	1.82	49.29	40.4	1.22	88.39	38.1	2.32	75.79	40.1	1.89
1957: January	67.25	39.1	1.72	66.95	38.7	1.73	67.94	38.6	1.76	48.00	40.0	1.20	84.04	36.7	2.29	73.63	39.8	1.85
February	68.51	39.6	1.73	68.21	39.2	1.74	69.21	39.1	1.77	48.12	40.1	1.20	85.18	37.8	2.28	74.00	40.0	1.85
March	70.27	39.7	1.77	69.74	39.4	1.77	70.53	39.4	1.79	48.52	40.1	1.21	87.78	38.5	2.28	71.97	38.9	1.85
April	72.00	40.0	1.80	70.67	39.7	1.78	71.86	39.7	1.81	48.64	40.2	1.21	89.31	39.0	2.29	74.40	40.0	1.86
May	73.16	40.2	1.82	72.00	40.0	1.80	73.20	40.0	1.83	50.26	41.2	1.22	90.25	38.9	2.32	76.73	40.6	1.89
June	74.89	40.7	1.84	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.40	40.0	1.86	49.25	40.7	1.21	91.89	39.1	2.35	77.71	40.9	1.90
July	71.71	39.4	1.82	70.23	38.8	1.81	70.82	38.7	1.83	49.13	40.6	1.21	85.74	36.8	2.33	75.98	40.2	1.89
August	75.62	41.1	1.84	74.12	40.5	1.83	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.87	41.7	1.22	92.36	39.3	2.35	77.52	40.8	1.90
September	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	50.31	40.9	1.23	88.64	37.4	2.37	77.95	40.6	1.92
October	73.97	40.2	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	73.23	39.8	1.84	50.55	41.1	1.23	89.47	38.4	2.33	76.57	40.3	1.90
November	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.00	38.8	1.83	71.78	38.8	1.85	48.19	39.5	1.22	89.62	38.3	2.34	74.68	39.1	1.91
December	71.37	39.0	1.83	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.27	38.4	1.83	48.22	39.2	1.23	87.84	37.7	2.33	76.42	39.8	1.92
1958: January	69.48	38.6	1.80	66.88	38.0	1.70	67.46	37.9	1.78	48.59	39.5	1.23	83.03	36.1	2.30	74.49	39.0	1.91
Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ⁶			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures			
						Total: Furniture and fixtures												
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1956: Average	\$72.90	40.5	\$1.80	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$56.71	40.8	\$1.39	\$56.58	41.0	\$1.38	\$60.15	41.2	\$1.46	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69
1957: Average	75.55	40.4	1.87	75.81	39.9	1.90	56.37	39.7	1.42	56.52	39.8	1.42	61.56	40.5	1.52	69.60	40.0	1.74
1957: January	72.65	39.7	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	55.72	39.8	1.40	55.18	39.7	1.39	60.05	40.3	1.49	68.46	39.8	1.72
February	72.86	39.6	1.84	76.07	40.9	1.86	55.30	39.5	1.40	55.04	39.6	1.39	60.94	40.9	1.49	69.55	40.2	1.73
March	72.68	39.5	1.84	71.23	38.5	1.85	56.00	40.0	1.40	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.50	41.0	1.50	69.55	40.2	1.73
April	73.63	39.8	1.85	76.11	40.7	1.87	56.82	40.3	1.41	56.42	40.3	1.40	61.76	40.9	1.51	68.28	39.7	1.72
May	75.33	40.5	1.86	73.81	41.0	1.91	57.08	40.2	1.42	56.96	40.4	1.41	61.86	40.7	1.52	67.82	39.2	1.73
June	77.46	41.2	1.88	73.34	40.8	1.92	57.08	40.2	1.42	57.49	40.2	1.43	63.14	41.0	1.54	69.08	39.7	1.74
July	77.64	41.3	1.88															

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Household furniture ²			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ³			Wood office furniture		
1956: Average	\$65.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.43	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$79.42	41.8	\$1.90	\$71.21	42.9	\$1.66
1957: Average	66.23	39.9	1.65	59.94	40.5	1.48	72.50	39.4	1.84	73.90	39.1	1.89	78.78	40.4	1.95	65.19	41.0	1.59
1958: January	63.58	38.3	1.66	58.16	39.3	1.48	67.71	36.6	1.85	71.80	37.2	1.93	78.01	39.4	1.98	63.20	39.5	1.60
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued									Paper and allied products								
	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴		
1956: Average	\$86.94	41.6	\$2.09	\$84.05	41.0	\$2.05	\$66.42	40.5	\$1.64	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.05	44.2	\$2.06	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83
1957: Average	85.72	39.5	2.17	85.22	40.2	2.12	68.57	40.1	1.71	86.29	42.3	2.04	94.18	43.4	2.17	79.90	41.4	1.93
1958: January	83.22	38.0	2.19	83.38	38.6	2.16	70.53	39.4	1.79	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.37	42.7	2.21	78.20	40.9	1.96
	Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries								
	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
1956: Average	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82	\$79.37	40.7	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$94.28	38.8	\$2.43	\$99.64	36.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41
1957: Average	79.46	41.6	1.91	82.61	40.1	2.06	76.07	40.9	1.86	96.38	38.4	2.51	101.39	35.7	2.84	100.95	39.9	2.53
1958: January	77.41	39.9	1.94	84.14	39.5	2.13	76.97	40.3	1.91	95.76	37.7	2.54	99.47	34.9	2.85	100.47	39.4	2.55
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
1956: Average	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$93.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.16	39.9	\$2.36	\$61.44	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$109.09	39.1	\$2.76
1957: Average	84.35	39.6	2.13	95.76	39.9	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	64.18	38.2	1.68	73.90	39.1	1.89	110.78	38.6	2.87
1958: January	85.41	39.0	2.19	95.99	39.5	2.43	95.00	38.0	2.50	66.85	38.2	1.75	73.33	37.8	1.94	106.78	37.6	2.84

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products																	
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ²			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ³			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber		
1956: Average	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11	\$95.12	41.0	\$2.32	\$93.20	40.7	\$2.29	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$93.88	42.1	\$2.23	\$103.50	41.4	\$2.50
1957: Average	91.24	41.1	2.22	99.55	40.8	2.44	97.20	40.5	2.40	96.93	40.9	2.37	99.66	41.7	2.39	107.57	40.9	2.63
1958: January	92.62	40.8	2.27	102.50	41.0	2.50	99.63	40.5	2.46	97.93	40.3	2.43	99.80	40.9	2.44	110.30	40.7	2.71
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
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
1958: January	83.18	39.8	2.09	87.32	37.8	2.31	85.28	41.2	2.07	99.22	41.0	2.42	108.88	41.4	2.63	89.20	40.0	2.23
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
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	71.38	44.6	1.60	89.20	44.6	2.00
1958: January	86.76	39.8	2.18	79.90	42.5	1.88	72.14	41.7	1.73	79.92	44.4	1.80	74.09	44.9	1.65	89.38	43.6	2.05
1956: Average	\$80.38	40.8	\$1.97	\$66.47	39.1	\$1.70	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$104.39	41.1	\$2.54	\$108.39	40.9	\$2.65	\$91.32	41.7	\$2.19
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	2.70	95.76	41.1	2.33
1958: January	85.39	39.9	2.14	70.62	38.8	1.82	96.70	40.8	2.37	110.43	40.6	2.72	115.06	40.8	2.82	94.96	39.9	2.38

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Rubber products									Leather and leather products								
	Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		
1956: Average	\$87.23	40.2	\$2.17	\$100.95	39.9	\$2.53	\$71.89	39.5	\$1.82	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$56.02	37.6	\$1.49	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87
1957: Average	91.76	40.6	2.26	106.52	40.5	2.63	73.66	39.6	1.86	82.82	40.8	2.03	57.60	37.4	1.54	76.83	39.4	1.95
1958: January	87.71	38.3	2.29	98.52	36.9	2.67	76.42	39.8	1.92	80.94	39.1	2.07	57.88	37.1	1.56	77.22	39.0	1.98
	Leather and leather products—Continued																	
	Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
1956: Average	\$72.40	40.0	\$1.81	\$53.48	37.4	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.2	\$1.44	\$62.72	39.2	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.5	\$1.36	\$48.34	36.9	\$1.31
1957: Average	76.55	40.5	1.89	55.94	37.8	1.48	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.27	38.2	1.63	53.53	37.7	1.42	49.50	36.4	1.36
1958: January	74.84	39.6	1.89	56.40	37.6	1.50	55.50	37.0	1.50	56.62	33.5	1.69	53.05	37.1	1.43	49.68	36.0	1.38
	Stone, clay, and glass products																	
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ²			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass		
1956: Average	\$80.56	41.1	\$1.96	\$113.03	41.1	\$2.75	\$79.80	39.7	\$2.01	\$80.59	39.7	\$2.03	\$77.81	39.7	\$1.96	\$68.71	40.9	\$1.68
1957: Average	83.03	40.5	2.05	113.77	40.2	2.83	83.58	39.8	2.10	85.01	40.1	2.12	81.14	39.2	2.07	71.02	39.9	1.78
1958: January	82.32	39.2	2.10	117.38	40.2	2.92	83.89	39.2	2.14	84.14	39.5	2.13	83.42	38.8	2.15	69.45	38.8	1.79
	Cement, hydraulic																	
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ³			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories		
1956: Average	\$83.84	41.3	\$2.03	\$73.62	40.9	\$1.80	\$70.14	42.0	\$1.67	\$73.75	40.3	\$1.83	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$80.36	39.2	\$2.05
1957: Average	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.61	39.9	1.87	69.60	40.7	1.71	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.03	39.8	1.85	83.81	38.8	2.16
1958: January	89.60	40.0	2.24	71.63	37.7	1.90	66.13	38.9	1.70	73.73	38.6	1.91	66.57	35.6	1.87	81.27	35.8	2.27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products-Continued																	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ¹			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ¹			Abrasives products		
1956: Average	\$72.20	37.8	\$1.91	\$81.88	44.5	\$1.84	\$78.75	45.0	\$1.75	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$83.03	40.7	\$2.04	\$88.18	39.9	\$2.21
1957: Average	74.07	37.6	1.97	82.56	43.0	1.92	79.86	43.4	1.84	71.15	40.2	1.77	86.46	40.4	2.14	90.29	39.6	2.28
1958: Average	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
1957: January	71.20	36.7	1.94	77.75	41.8	1.86	74.16	41.9	1.77	68.16	39.4	1.73	86.72	41.1	2.11	91.76	40.6	2.26
1957: February	74.10	38.0	1.95	79.98	43.0	1.86	77.25	43.4	1.81	69.65	39.8	1.75	87.77	41.4	2.12	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: March	74.69	38.3	1.95	81.08	43.9	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
1957: 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	91.85	40.6	2.25
1957: 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
1957: June	72.07	36.4	1.98	85.55	44.1	1.94	83.59	44.7	1.87	72.22	40.8	1.77	87.74	41.0	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: September	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
1957: October	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
1957: November	75.78	37.7	2.01	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.10	42.3	1.87	70.27	39.7	1.77	85.50	39.4	2.17	87.93	37.9	2.32
1957: December	74.10	36.5	2.03	81.51	41.8	1.95	78.17	41.8	1.87	70.67	39.7	1.78	86.15	39.7	2.17	92.97	39.9	2.33
1958: January	71.86	35.4	2.03	80.93	41.5	1.95	78.44	41.5	1.89	69.92	39.5	1.77	84.63	39.0	2.17	89.78	38.7	2.32
	Stone, clay and glass products-Continued																	
	Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ¹			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products		
1956: Average	\$84.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$88.24	38.7	\$2.28	\$96.52	40.9	\$2.36	\$102.06	40.5	\$2.52	\$102.47	40.5	\$2.53	\$88.44	40.2	\$2.20
1957: Average	89.66	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
1958: Average	85.49	41.5	2.06	86.56	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
1957: January	85.49	41.5	2.06	86.56	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
1957: February	88.41	42.1	2.10	100.45	41.0	2.45	99.14	40.3	2.46	105.06	40.1	2.62	105.46	40.1	2.63	90.85	40.2	2.26
1957: March	88.20	41.8	2.11	94.49	39.7	2.38	98.65	40.1	2.46	104.01	39.7	2.62	104.41	39.7	2.63	90.80	40.0	2.27
1957: April	89.46	42.0	2.13	85.98	36.9	2.33	97.91	39.8	2.46	103.89	39.5	2.63	104.28	39.5	2.64	91.25	40.2	2.28
1957: May	92.24	42.9	2.15	86.30	37.2	2.32	97.42	39.6	2.46	102.31	39.2	2.61	102.70	39.2	2.62	90.52	39.7	2.28
1957: June	92.88	42.8	2.17	88.83	37.8	2.35	99.70	40.2	2.48	104.67	39.8	2.63	105.07	39.8	2.64	92.00	40.0	2.30
1957: July	89.84	41.4	2.17	85.79	36.2	2.37	100.44	39.2	2.53	107.17	39.4	2.72	107.56	39.4	2.73	92.28	39.1	2.36
1957: August	92.18	41.9	2.20	92.64	38.4	2.41	89.82	39.3	2.54	105.65	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	95.34	40.4	2.36
1957: September	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.86	37.6	2.39	101.26	39.4	2.57	107.09	38.8	2.76	107.48	38.8	2.77	96.39	40.5	2.38
1957: October	91.30	41.5	2.20	87.12	36.3	2.40	98.18	38.5	2.55	103.74	38.0	2.73	103.85	37.9	2.74	95.76	39.9	2.40
1957: November	87.89	40.5	2.17	86.87	36.5	2.38	97.41	38.2	2.55	102.64	37.7	2.72	102.65	37.6	2.73	96.24	40.1	2.40
1957: December	87.70	40.6	2.16	83.64	35.1	2.38	97.16	38.1	2.55	101.18	37.2	2.72	101.28	37.1	2.73	96.00	40.0	2.40
1958: January	84.32	39.4	2.14	77.76	32.4	2.40	95.49	37.3	2.56	100.74	36.5	2.76	100.83	36.4	2.77	100.26	41.6	2.41
	Iron and steel foundries																	
	Iron and steel foundries ¹			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ¹			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc		
1956: Average	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$83.84	40.7	\$2.06	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$95.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$89.02	41.6	\$2.12
1957: Average	87.64	39.3	2.23	84.15	38.6	2.18	84.63	39.0	2.17	95.88	40.8	2.35	95.41	41.6	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22
1958: Average	85.73	40.7	2.18	84.99	39.9	2.13	86.24	40.3	2.14	98.18	42.5	2.31	94.76	40.2	2.30	90.64	41.2	2.20
1957: January	87.78	39.9	2.20	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.39	39.9	2.14	96.28	41.5	2.32	93.43	40.8	2.29	88.94	40.8	2.18
1957: February	87.12	39.6	2.20	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	97.86	42.0	2.33	93.61	40.7	2.30	89.79	41.0	2.19
1957: March	86.68	39.4	2.20	82.78	38.5	2.15	82.01	38.5	2.13	96.98	41.8	2.32	94.02	40.7	2.31	89.57	40.9	2.19
1957: April	86.85	39.3	2.21	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.10	39.3	2.14	95.58	41.2	2.32	94.89	40.9	2.32	90.20	41.0	2.20
1957: May	88.53	39.7	2.23	85.24	39.1	2.18	84.89	39.3	2.16	96.41	41.2	2.34	95.53	41.0	2.33	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: June	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
1957: July	87.58	39.1	2.24	84.97	38.8	2.19	83.33	38.4	2.17	95.27	40.2	2.37	96.96	40.4	2.40	90.45	40.2	2.25
1957: August	89.04	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
1957: September	86.64	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	2.28
1957: October	85.58	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
1957: November	86.41	37.9	2.28	83.55	37.3	2.24	86.24	38.5	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.12	40.3	2.41	90.05	40.2	2.24
1958: January	82.76	36.3	2.28	79.39	35.6	2.23	81.90	36.4	2.25	90.96	37.9	2.40	96.40	40.0	2.41	88.48	39.5	2.24
	Primary refining of aluminum																	
	Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ¹			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
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
1957: Average	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	2.20
1958: Average	100.21	40.9	2.45	87.35	41.4	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.00	40.6	2.33	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: January	100.94	40.7	2.48	86.51	41.0	2.11	93.86	40.2	2.31	91.77	39.9	2.30	95.34	40.4	2.36	91.35	40.6	2.25
1957: February	100.35	40.3	2.49	87.87	41.7	2.10	92.82	40.4	2.31	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.24	40.1	2.35	91.58	40.7	2.25
1957: March	101.25	40.5	2.50	87.56	41.3	2.12	94.30	40.3	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.99	40.5	2.37	89.95	39.8	2.28
1957: April	102.16	40.7	2.51	86.09	40.8	2.11	94.54	40.4	2.34	93.96	40.5	2.32	95.27	40.2	2.37	90.63	40.1	2.26
1957: May	102.82	40.8	2.52	86.71	40.9	2.12	95.88	40.8	2.35	97.11	41.5	2.54	97.04	40.0	2.40	91.77	39.9	2.36
1957: June	101.66	40.5	2.51	85.44	40.3	2.12	94.24	40.1	2.35	95.18	40.5	2.35	94.40	40.0	2.36	91.88	40.3	2.28
1957: July	106.93	40.2	2.66	90.94	42.1	2.16	95.62	39.8	2.40	93.13	39.8	2.34	97.67	39.7	2.47	92.77	39.9	2.36
1957: August	106.13	39.9	2.66	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.01	40.5	2.42	95.99	40.5	2.37	97.67	39.5	2.47	91.06	40.2	2.29
1957: September	107.59	40.6	2.65	87.07	40.4	2.17	97.28	40.2	2.42	9								

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Primary metal industries-Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ²		Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware			
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
1957: Average	101.25	40.5	2.50	105.71	40.5	2.61	96.63	40.6	2.35	99.94	40.3	2.48	89.16	40.9	2.18	96.64	41.3	2.34
1958: Average	98.94	38.8	2.55	100.47	38.2	2.63	95.80	39.1	2.45	99.68	39.4	2.53	87.47	39.4	2.22	98.33	40.3	2.44
1956: Average	\$81.60	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.62	40.9	\$2.02	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$80.19	39.7	\$2.02	\$82.68	39.0	\$2.12
1957: Average	85.86	40.5	2.12	74.59	40.1	1.86	83.58	39.8	2.10	89.35	40.8	2.19	83.74	39.5	2.12	86.19	39.0	2.21
1958: Average	82.99	38.6	2.15	73.53	38.7	1.90	82.60	38.6	2.14	85.69	38.6	2.22	86.24	39.2	2.20	90.39	39.3	2.30
1956: Average	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.98	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$87.98	41.5	\$2.12	\$90.52	42.3	\$2.14
1957: Average	82.58	39.7	2.08	92.99	41.7	2.23	94.73	42.1	2.25	89.57	40.9	2.19	92.77	41.6	2.23	93.15	41.4	2.25
1958: Average	84.07	39.1	2.15	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.34	40.5	2.28	86.76	39.8	2.18	92.97	40.6	2.29	93.32	40.4	2.31
1956: Average	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$66.64	39.2	\$1.70	\$91.30	41.5	\$2.20	\$76.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$86.09	42.2	\$2.04
1957: Average	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
1958: Average	86.97	39.0	2.23	66.60	36.0	1.85	90.02	38.8	2.32	78.11	38.1	2.05	81.33	39.1	2.08	85.46	39.2	2.18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																				
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)-Continued										Machinery (except electrical)										
	Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails		Steel springs		Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		Screw-machine products		Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ²									
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1956: Average	\$97.16	42.8	\$2.27	\$90.17	40.8	\$2.21	\$88.20	42.2	\$2.09	\$85.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$93.26	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.5	\$2.30			
1957: Average	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.65	40.7	2.35	91.08	41.4	2.20	87.99	41.7	2.11	94.30	41.0	2.30	100.86	41.0	2.46			
1957: January	97.06	41.3	2.35	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	98.47	41.2	2.39			
1957: February	96.05	40.7	2.36	93.50	40.3	2.32	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.08	43.1	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	99.12	41.3	2.40			
1957: March	98.65	41.8	2.36	96.17	41.1	2.34	91.14	42.0	2.17	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.30	41.8	2.28	99.36	41.4	2.40			
1957: April	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.27	41.6	2.17	89.25	42.5	2.10	94.39	41.4	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39			
1957: May	96.70	41.5	2.33	93.32	40.4	2.31	89.62	41.3	2.17	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.71	41.1	2.28	100.53	41.2	2.44			
1957: June	103.53	43.5	2.38	97.94	41.5	2.36	89.82	41.2	2.18	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.53	41.1	2.30	101.60	41.3	2.46			
1957: July	103.58	42.8	2.42	94.71	40.3	2.35	90.45	41.3	2.19	86.52	41.2	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	100.28	40.6	2.47			
1957: August	102.55	42.2	2.43	96.76	41.0	2.36	90.39	40.9	2.21	86.51	41.0	2.11	93.15	40.5	2.30	99.29	40.2	2.47			
1957: September	99.23	40.5	2.45	95.82	40.6	2.36	91.88	41.2	2.23	87.34	41.2	2.12	94.42	40.7	2.32	101.00	40.4	2.50			
1957: October	95.01	39.1	2.43	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.70	41.2	2.25	87.53	40.9	2.14	93.67	40.2	2.33	101.45	40.1	2.53			
1957: November	95.99	39.5	2.43	92.75	39.3	2.36	92.48	41.1	2.25	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.90	39.7	2.34	103.38	40.7	2.54			
1957: December	91.85	37.8	2.43	91.72	38.7	2.37	89.47	40.3	2.22	86.69	40.7	2.13	94.30	40.3	2.34	104.39	41.1	2.54			
1958: January	94.22	38.3	2.46	90.53	38.2	2.37	87.91	39.6	2.22	81.66	38.7	2.11	92.90	39.7	2.34	99.25	39.8	2.50			
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels		Diesel and other internal combustion, not elsewhere classified		Agricultural machinery and tractors ³		Tractors		Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ⁴									
1956: Average	\$101.50	41.6	\$2.44	\$93.98	41.4	\$2.27	\$86.80	40.0	\$2.17	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$32.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17			
1957: Average	113.58	42.7	2.66	95.27	40.2	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30	93.22	39.5	2.36	89.20	40.0	2.23	92.62	40.8	2.27			
1957: January	108.88	42.2	2.58	94.89	40.9	2.32	89.95	39.8	2.26	93.67	40.2	2.33	84.67	39.2	2.16	93.24	42.0	2.22			
1957: February	110.85	42.8	2.59	94.66	40.8	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	92.73	39.8	2.33	86.07	39.3	2.19	93.86	41.9	2.24			
1957: March	113.71	43.4	2.62	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.43	40.1	2.28	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.86	41.9	2.24			
1957: April	111.11	42.9	2.59	93.32	40.4	2.31	90.67	39.9	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.28	40.4	2.21	94.02	41.6	2.26			
1957: May	113.62	43.2	2.63	94.94	40.4	2.35	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.48	39.6	2.31	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.25	41.0	2.25			
1957: June	112.99	42.8	2.64	96.87	40.7	2.38	91.60	40.0	2.29	92.04	39.5	2.33	90.72	40.5	2.24	93.34	41.3	2.26			
1957: July	114.70	42.8	2.68	93.85	39.6	2.37	90.74	39.8	2.28	91.57	39.3	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	91.94	40.5	2.27			
1957: August	111.04	41.9	2.65	94.01	39.5	2.38	89.08	39.9	2.29	88.92	38.0	2.34	88.98	39.9	2.23	92.16	40.6	2.27			
1957: September	109.59	41.2	2.66	97.44	40.1	2.43	93.37	39.9	2.34	94.95	39.4	2.41	91.71	40.4	2.27	93.84	40.8	2.30			
1957: October	112.75	41.3	2.73	96.62	39.6	2.44	92.83	39.5	2.35	95.59	39.5	2.42	89.44	39.4	2.27	91.25	39.5	2.31			
1957: November	116.60	42.4	2.76	97.60	40.0	2.44	91.65	39.0	2.35	93.90	38.8	2.42	89.60	39.3	2.28	89.70	39.0	2.30			
1957: December	117.02	42.4	2.76	98.82	40.5	2.44	94.66	39.9	2.37	96.14	39.4	2.44	92.92	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.6	2.32			
1958: January	101.26	38.5	2.63	98.74	40.3	2.45	94.09	39.7	2.37	95.89	39.3	2.44	92.63	40.1	2.31	91.25	39.5	2.31			
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields		Oilfield machinery and tools		Metalworking machinery ⁵		Machine tools		Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories									
1956: Average	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8	\$2.16	\$108.69	45.1	\$2.41	\$106.26	45.8	\$2.32	\$97.63	43.2	\$2.26	\$116.12	45.5	\$2.53			
1957: Average	92.30	40.7	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27	106.32	42.7	2.49	100.86	42.2	2.39	99.42	41.6	2.39	112.67	43.5	2.59			
1957: January	93.44	41.9	2.23	92.62	42.1	2.20	110.16	44.6	2.47	106.83	44.7	2.39	98.98	42.3	2.34	116.68	45.4	2.57			
1957: February	93.41	41.7	2.24	94.75	42.3	2.24	111.10	44.8	2.48	107.07	44.8	2.39	100.11	42.6	2.38	118.36	45.7	2.69			
1957: March	94.28	41.9	2.25	93.44	41.9	2.23	111.60	44.6	2.50	105.16	44.0	2.39	100.54	42.6	2.36	119.73	45.7	2.62			
1957: April	93.56	41.4	2.26	94.28	41.9	2.25	110.81	44.5	2.49	104.44	43.7	2.39	100.77	42.7	2.36	118.82	45.7	2.60			
1957: May	93.56	41.4	2.26	89.60	40.0	2.24	109.25	43.7	2.50	102.29	42.8	2.39	99.96	42.0	2.38	116.48	44.8	2.60			
1957: June	92.89	41.1	2.26	93.60	41.6	2.25	108.68	43.3	2.51	102.00	42.5	2.40	99.25	41.7	2.38	116.33	44.4	2.62			
1957: July	91.25	40.2	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	106.00	42.4	2.50	97.17	41.0	2.37	100.26	41.6	2.41	113.10	43.5	2.60			
1957: August	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	103.17	41.6	2.48	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.29	41.2	2.41	108.03	42.2	2.56			
1957: September	92.46	40.2	2.30	97.02	42.0	2.31	103.75	41.5	2.50	97.61	40.5	2.41	102.72	42.1	2.44	107.68	41.9	2.57			
1957: October	89.93	39.1	2.30	94.13	40.4	2.33	100.19	40.4	2.48	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	103.38	40.7	2.54			
1957: November	88.62	38.7	2.29	92.50	39.7	2.33	99.10	39.8	2.49	94.23	39.1	2.41	96.87	39.7	2.44	102.77	40.3	2.55			
1957: December	90.16	39.2	2.30	95.18	40.5	2.35	101.91	40.6	2.51	95.92	39.8	2.41	98.49	40.2	2.45	106.30	41.2	2.53			
1958: January	89.93	39.1	2.30	93.67	40.2	2.33	99.90	39.8	2.51	92.34	38.8	2.38	95.55	39.0	2.45	105.82	40.7	2.60			
	Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) ⁶		Food-products machinery		Textile machinery		Paper-industries machinery		Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ⁷									
1956: Average	\$89.67	42.7	\$2.10	\$89.45	41.8	\$2.14	\$76.59	41.4	\$1.85	\$97.48	46.2	\$2.11	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.87	42.6	\$2.18			
1957: Average	90.47	41.5	2.18	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.74	40.7	1.91	96.78	44.6	2.17	99.66	41.7	2.39	92.89	41.1	2.26			
1957: January	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.47	41.3	1.90	102.86	47.4	2.17	101.91	43.0	2.37	93.44	41.9	2.28			
1957: February	90.73	42.2	2.15	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.25	41.4	1.89	101.77	46.9	2.17	104.16	43.4	2.40	93.44	41.9	2.28			
1957: March	90.72	42.0	2.16	91.94	41.6	2.21	77.68	41.1	1.89	100.04	46.1	2.17	101.86	42.8	2.38	93.63	41.8	2.24			
1957: April	90.07	41.7	2.16	91.52	41.6	2.20	76.57	40.3	1.90	99.82	46.0	2.17	102.29	42.8	2.39	92.10	41.3	2.23			
1957: May	89.42	41.4	2.16	91.49	41.4	2.21	76.76	40.4	1.90	95.03	44.2	2.15	102.05	42.7	2.39	92.51	41.3	2.24			
1957: June	89.64	41.5	2.16	91.69	41.3	2.22	77.93	40.8	1.91	94.16	44.0	2.14	97.82	41.1	2.38	92.48	41.1	2.25			
1957: July	89.82	41.2	2.18	91.43	41.0	2.23	77.55	40.6	1.91	92.88	43.4	2.14	98.23	41.1	2.39	92.21	40.8	2.26			
1957: August	89.38	41.0	2.18	91.17	40.7	2.24	77.16	40.4	1.91	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.27	39.6	2.33	92.62	40.8	2.27			
1957: September	90.23	41.2	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.25	76.21	39.9	1.91	94.83	43.5	2.18	97.10	40.8	2.38	94.99	41.3	2.30			
1957: October	90.64	41.2	2.20	91.80	40.8	2.25	78.74	40.8	1.93	94.18	43.2	2.18	99.12	41.3	2.40	93.38	40.6	2.30			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Table with columns for 'Year and month' and various categories of machinery and electrical equipment. It lists average and monthly data for 1956, 1957, and 1958, including metrics like average earnings, average hours, and average hourly earnings for different types of machinery such as pumps, conveyors, blowers, industrial trucks, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Electrical machinery—Continued																		
Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles			
1956: Average	\$92.62	42.1	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.20	44.0	\$2.30	\$30.60	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.32	42.8	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10
1957: Average	93.15	40.5	2.30	92.48	41.1	2.25	96.74	41.7	2.32	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.08	41.5	2.05	86.07	39.3	2.19
January	93.89	41.0	2.29	91.91	41.4	2.22	99.79	43.2	2.31	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.27	41.8	2.04	86.62	40.1	2.16
February	94.76	41.2	2.30	91.72	41.5	2.21	100.25	43.4	2.31	82.74	39.4	2.10	84.45	41.6	2.03	85.32	39.5	2.16
March	95.17	41.2	2.31	92.13	41.6	2.22	101.38	43.7	2.32	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.48	41.9	2.04	84.10	39.3	2.14
April	93.89	41.0	2.29	92.13	41.6	2.22	97.44	42.0	2.32	82.50	39.1	2.11	85.46	42.1	2.03	83.85	39.0	2.15
May	91.94	40.5	2.27	92.10	41.3	2.23	98.18	42.5	2.31	81.83	38.6	2.12	86.50	42.4	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14
June	92.80	40.7	2.28	93.15	41.4	2.25	99.53	42.9	2.32	82.43	38.7	2.13	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.58	38.9	2.20
July	94.07	40.9	2.30	92.70	41.2	2.26	91.71	39.7	2.31	82.08	38.9	2.11	84.67	41.3	2.05	85.58	38.9	2.20
August	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.11	41.2	2.26	99.12	42.0	2.36	82.47	38.9	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.46	39.3	2.20
September	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.28	95.91	41.7	2.30	83.10	39.2	2.12	86.31	42.1	2.05	87.91	39.6	2.22
October	91.25	39.5	2.31	92.62	40.4	2.29	94.37	40.5	2.33	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.26	41.1	2.05	86.58	39.0	2.22
November	92.34	39.8	2.32	93.03	40.1	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33	83.92	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.52	38.8	2.23
December	92.50	39.7	2.33	96.35	41.0	2.35	92.17	39.9	2.31	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.52	38.8	2.23
1958: January	90.46	39.5	2.29	92.90	39.7	2.34	91.94	39.8	2.31	81.97	37.6	2.18	82.00	40.0	2.05	86.46	38.6	2.24
Electric lamps			Communication equipment ¹			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ²			
1956: Average	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92
1957: Average	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.41	39.8	1.97	75.83	39.7	1.91	70.41	38.9	1.81	94.16	41.3	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02
January	78.12	40.9	1.91	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.98	37.7	1.75	100.25	43.4	2.31	81.20	40.4	2.01
February	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.58	40.6	1.96	76.40	40.0	1.91	69.21	39.1	1.77	100.53	43.9	2.29	82.01	40.6	2.02
March	77.36	40.5	1.91	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.80	40.0	1.92	69.95	39.3	1.78	98.67	42.9	2.30	81.00	40.5	2.00
April	76.19	40.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	76.61	39.9	1.92	69.63	38.9	1.79	97.75	42.5	2.30	80.79	40.6	1.99
May	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.00	40.1	1.97	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.84	38.8	1.80	95.49	41.7	2.29	80.20	40.3	1.99
June	75.65	39.4	1.92	79.69	40.4	1.97	76.97	40.3	1.91	71.89	39.5	1.82	94.81	41.4	2.29	80.80	40.4	2.00
July	74.48	39.2	1.90	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.24	39.6	1.90	67.86	37.7	1.80	85.91	38.7	2.22	80.60	40.3	2.06
August	75.84	39.5	1.92	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	72.98	40.1	1.82	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.21	40.7	2.02
September	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.40	40.0	1.96	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.59	40.1	1.86	91.76	40.6	2.26	83.23	40.8	2.04
October	78.41	39.6	1.98	76.44	39.0	1.96	74.30	38.9	1.91	71.80	38.6	1.86	90.12	39.7	2.27	83.22	40.4	2.06
November	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.22	39.2	1.98	75.08	38.9	1.93	69.93	37.8	1.85	93.38	40.6	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05
December	77.21	38.8	1.99	78.40	39.0	2.00	76.64	39.1	1.96	71.24	38.3	1.86	92.75	40.5	2.29	82.80	40.0	2.07
1958: January	78.20	39.1	2.00	79.36	38.9	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00	71.98	38.7	1.86	92.66	39.6	2.34	82.58	39.7	2.08
Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment									
Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment ^{3*}			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			
1956: Average	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14	\$94.71	41.0	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$96.15	40.4	\$2.38
1957: Average	90.27	40.3	2.24	68.23	39.9	1.71	89.20	40.0	2.23	98.01	40.5	2.42	99.54	40.3	2.47	101.00	40.4	2.50
January	89.10	40.5	2.20	66.86	39.8	1.68	86.76	39.8	2.18	99.25	41.7	2.38	100.36	41.3	2.43	101.84	41.4	2.46
February	89.54	40.7	2.20	67.43	39.9	1.69	87.60	40.0	2.19	98.36	41.5	2.37	99.29	41.2	2.41	101.02	41.4	2.44
March	88.44	40.2	2.20	68.34	40.2	1.70	89.10	40.5	2.20	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.12	40.3	2.41	98.17	40.4	2.43
April	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.18	40.8	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20	96.22	40.6	2.37	94.17	39.4	2.39	95.11	39.3	2.42
May	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.11	41.0	1.71	88.26	40.3	2.19	94.56	39.9	2.37	93.84	39.1	2.40	95.01	39.1	2.43
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	67.43	39.9	1.69	89.06	40.3	2.21	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.42	39.6	2.46	98.60	39.6	2.49
July	87.86	39.4	2.23	66.59	39.4	1.69	92.48	41.1	2.25	95.20	39.5	2.41	94.71	38.5	2.46	96.00	38.4	2.50
August	92.25	41.0	2.25	67.66	39.8	1.70	90.68	40.3	2.25	97.69	40.2	2.43	98.80	40.0	2.47	100.15	39.9	2.51
September	93.94	41.2	2.28	67.49	39.7	1.70	89.60	40.0	2.24	97.66	39.7	2.46	99.43	39.3	2.53	100.74	39.2	2.57
October	94.35	41.2	2.29	67.82	39.2	1.73	90.97	39.9	2.28	97.57	39.5	2.47	99.31	39.1	2.54	100.49	39.1	2.57
November	91.03	40.1	2.27	67.64	39.1	1.73	92.11	40.4	2.28	101.75	40.7	2.50	108.62	42.1	2.58	110.66	42.4	2.61
December	89.44	39.4	2.27	68.63	39.9	1.72	91.76	40.6	2.26	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.90	40.2	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54
1958: January	88.30	38.9	2.27	69.03	39.9	1.73	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.20	38.7	2.46	92.26	37.2	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51
Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ⁴			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			
1956: Average	\$81.41	40.3	\$2.02	\$82.80	40.0	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.28	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$96.67	42.4	\$2.28	\$96.93	42.7	\$2.27
1957: Average	84.35	39.6	2.13	80.75	39.2	2.06	97.00	41.1	2.36	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.47	41.2	2.39	98.23	41.8	2.35
January	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	99.26	42.6	2.33	97.71	42.3	2.31	102.52	43.2	2.38	92.52	40.4	2.29
February	83.79	39.9	2.10	78.74	38.6	2.04	98.56	42.3	2.32	97.21	41.9	2.32	102.52	43.3	2.37	95.17	41.2	2.31
March	85.01	40.1	2.12	79.75	38.9	2.05	99.17	42.2	2.35	98.05	41.9	2.34	101.20	42.7	2.37	97.16	41.7	2.33
April	85.86	40.5	2.12	80.94	39.1	2.07	99.12	42.0	2.36	97.76	41.6	2.35	100.25	42.3	2.37	102.58	43.1	2.38
May	83.37	39.7	2.10	79.93	38.8	2.06	94.60	40.6	2.33	92.80	40.0	2.32	95.06	40.8	2.33	97.76	41.6	2.35
June	83.35	39.5	2.11	83.01	40.1	2.07	95.00	40.6	2.34	92.97	39.9	2.33	96.78	41.0	2.36	96.12	40.9	2.35
July	84.80	40.0	2.12	80.32	38.8	2.07	94.94	40.4	2.35	93.13	39.8	2.35	96.16	39.9	2.41	98.29	41.8	2.38
August	87.26	40.4	2.16	83.42	40.3	2.07	96.15	40.4	2.38	95.04	40.1	2.37	95.11	39.3	2.42	97.23	41.2	2.36
September	85.79	39.9	2.15	85.28	41.0	2.08	95.68	40.2	2.38	94.80	40.0	2.38	98.78	39.5	2.45	98.77	41.5	2.38
October	82.94	38.4	2.16	85.68	40.8	2.10	95.84	40.1	2.39	95.52	39.8	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	98.77	41.5	2.38
November	83.81																	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ²			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ³			Locomotives and parts		
1956: Average.....	\$98.24	42.9	\$2.29	\$39.10	39.8	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.17	42.2	\$2.35
1957: Average.....	99.54	42.0	2.37	94.80	39.5	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	77.01	39.9	1.93	101.30	40.2	2.52	102.25	40.9	2.50
January.....	101.76	43.3	2.35	93.67	40.2	2.33	96.88	40.2	2.41	74.43	39.8	1.87	98.74	40.3	2.45	101.75	41.7	2.44
February.....	100.15	42.8	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	97.11	39.8	2.44	78.06	41.3	1.89	98.98	40.4	2.45	100.85	41.5	2.43
March.....	101.05	43.0	2.35	94.80	40.0	2.37	97.76	39.9	2.45	76.14	40.5	1.88	100.28	40.6	2.47	101.02	41.4	2.44
April.....	101.24	42.9	2.36	94.87	40.2	2.36	97.60	40.0	2.44	77.93	40.8	1.91	100.44	40.5	2.48	102.48	42.0	2.44
May.....	99.17	42.2	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	98.65	40.1	2.46	80.03	41.9	1.91	98.55	39.9	2.47	97.28	40.2	2.42
June.....	100.06	42.4	2.36	96.15	40.4	2.38	98.98	40.4	2.45	78.72	41.0	1.92	99.10	39.8	2.49	102.47	40.5	2.53
July.....	99.30	41.9	2.37	97.20	40.5	2.40	99.23	40.5	2.45	79.59	40.4	1.97	100.80	40.0	2.52	102.56	40.7	2.52
August.....	99.07	41.8	2.37	97.28	40.2	2.42	99.29	40.2	2.47	77.82	39.5	1.97	99.79	39.6	2.52	103.22	40.8	2.53
September.....	99.84	41.6	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	98.50	39.4	2.50	77.82	39.5	1.97	103.86	40.1	2.59	107.38	41.3	2.60
October.....	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.55	39.0	2.45	97.50	39.0	2.50	77.41	38.9	1.99	99.46	38.7	2.57	102.94	39.9	2.58
November.....	98.09	40.7	2.41	90.15	37.1	2.43	91.88	36.9	2.49	75.25	38.2	1.97	102.56	39.6	2.59	100.73	39.5	2.55
December.....	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.11	39.0	2.49	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60
1958: January.....	100.60	41.4	2.43	93.41	38.6	2.42	95.87	38.5	2.49	76.64	39.1	1.96	101.92	39.2	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56
	Transportation equipment—Continued									Instruments and related products								
	Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses		
1956: Average.....	\$91.96	38.8	\$2.37	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$82.01	40.8	\$2.01	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$83.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.5	\$2.05
1957: Average.....	100.95	39.9	2.53	79.79	39.5	2.02	85.24	40.4	2.11	97.17	41.0	2.37	86.48	40.6	2.13	85.63	40.2	2.13
January.....	97.66	39.7	2.46	77.42	39.3	1.97	84.66	40.7	2.08	99.03	42.5	2.33	85.68	40.8	2.10	83.98	39.8	2.11
February.....	98.40	40.0	2.46	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.69	41.0	2.09	99.26	42.6	2.33	86.72	41.1	2.11	85.24	40.4	2.11
March.....	99.94	40.3	2.48	79.99	40.4	1.98	85.47	40.7	2.10	98.65	41.8	2.36	86.92	41.0	2.12	85.24	40.4	2.11
April.....	99.60	40.0	2.49	79.40	40.1	1.98	85.26	40.6	2.10	97.34	41.6	2.34	87.54	41.1	2.13	85.05	40.5	2.10
May.....	99.10	39.8	2.49	81.20	40.4	2.01	84.42	40.2	2.10	93.03	40.1	2.32	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.41	40.1	2.13
June.....	97.96	39.5	2.48	81.40	40.1	2.03	85.46	40.5	2.11	96.05	40.7	2.36	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.84	40.3	2.13
July.....	100.30	39.8	2.52	79.37	39.1	2.03	84.61	40.1	2.11	95.04	40.1	2.37	85.01	40.1	2.12	85.84	40.3	2.13
August.....	99.29	39.4	2.52	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10	94.09	39.7	2.37	85.65	40.4	2.12	84.38	39.8	2.12
September.....	102.56	39.6	2.59	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.46	40.4	2.14	96.72	40.3	2.40	86.86	40.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.14
October.....	98.43	38.3	2.57	81.18	39.6	2.05	85.39	39.9	2.14	95.68	39.7	2.41	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.00	40.0	2.15
November.....	103.36	39.6	2.61	77.29	37.7	2.05	85.60	40.0	2.14	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.00	40.0	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13
December.....	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.57	39.8	2.15	100.28	41.1	2.44	85.57	39.8	2.15	84.77	39.8	2.13
1958: January.....	102.70	39.2	2.62	82.95	39.5	2.10	84.71	39.4	2.15	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.71	39.4	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13
	Instruments and related products—Continued									Miscellaneous manufacturing industries								
	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods [†]			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ³		
1956: Average.....	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.48	40.3	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$74.23	41.7	\$1.78
1957: Average.....	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.09	39.7	1.69	95.00	40.6	2.34	72.34	39.1	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	75.26	40.9	1.84
January.....	72.94	40.3	1.81	64.55	39.6	1.63	94.30	41.0	2.30	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.67	40.6	1.79
February.....	74.48	40.7	1.83	66.23	39.9	1.66	93.89	41.0	2.29	73.47	39.5	1.86	72.94	40.3	1.81	74.26	40.8	1.82
March.....	73.71	40.5	1.82	67.77	40.1	1.69	93.84	40.8	2.30	72.34	39.1	1.85	73.49	40.6	1.81	75.07	40.8	1.84
April.....	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.54	40.2	1.68	93.84	40.8	2.30	70.10	38.1	1.84	72.22	39.9	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83
May.....	74.15	40.3	1.84	67.77	40.1	1.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	71.23	38.5	1.85	72.04	39.8	1.81	73.20	40.0	1.83
June.....	75.30	40.7	1.85	67.54	40.2	1.68	94.71	41.0	2.31	72.15	39.0	1.85	71.82	39.9	1.80	74.34	40.4	1.84
July.....	74.00	40.0	1.85	67.83	39.9	1.70	94.02	40.7	2.31	69.66	38.7	1.80	71.50	39.5	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81
August.....	74.59	40.1	1.86	68.40	40.0	1.71	92.75	40.5	2.29	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.00	40.0	1.80	75.67	40.9	1.85
September.....	75.92	40.6	1.87	69.08	40.4	1.71	97.20	40.5	2.40	75.36	40.3	1.87	72.94	40.3	1.81	78.12	42.0	1.86
October.....	76.17	40.3	1.89	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.76	39.9	2.40	73.10	39.3	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	76.41	41.3	1.85
November.....	75.05	39.5	1.90	65.63	39.3	1.67	97.20	40.5	2.40	73.66	39.6	1.86	72.25	39.7	1.82	76.26	41.0	1.86
December.....	75.81	39.9	1.90	64.30	37.6	1.71	96.96	40.4	2.40	72.18	38.6	1.87	72.65	39.7	1.83	76.82	41.3	1.86
1958: January.....	75.05	39.5	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	93.85	39.6	2.37	69.94	37.6	1.86	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.86	39.6	1.84
	Instruments and related products—Continued									Miscellaneous manufacturing industries								
	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ^{5,6}			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ⁶		
1956: Average.....	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$53.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$80.54	41.3	\$1.95	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.99	39.5	\$1.62
1957: Average.....	70.24	40.6	1.73	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.62	40.3	2.05	65.52	39.0	1.68	63.63	38.8	1.64	69.52	39.5	1.70
January.....	68.28	40.4	1.69	82.00	41.0	2.04	81.00	40.5	2.06	66.69	39.0	1.71	63.08	38.0	1.66	71.33	40.3	1.77
February.....	68.85	40.5	1.70	84.66	41.5	2.04	82.01	40.6	2.02	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.08	38.6	1.66	71.86	40.6	1.77
March.....	68.80	40.0	1.72	86.72	42.3	2.05	85.43	41.1	2.03	66.92	39.6	1.69	64.29	39.2	1.64	71.33	40.3	1.77
April.....	68.68	39.7	1.73	84.23	41.7	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	66.59	39.4	1.69	63.80	38.9	1.64	70.98	40.1	1.77
May.....	69.60	40.0	1.74	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	65.74	38.9	1.69	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.17	39.3	1.76
June.....	70.88	40.5	1.75	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.00	40.0	2.05	64.96	38.9	1.67	62.53	38.6	1.62	69.34	39.4	1.76
July.....	67.49	39.7	1.70	81.20	40.4	2.01	73.53	36.4	2.02	63.58	38.3	1.66	61.50	38.2	1.61	67.94	38.6	1.76
August.....	70.47	40.5	1.74	85.90	41.7	2.06	81.80	40.1	2.04	65.88	39.2	1.68	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	38.7	1.76
September.....	72.38	41.6	1.74	89.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07	65.97	39.5	1.67	64.55	39.6	1.63</			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued												Transportation and public utilities								
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-Continued																				
	Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ⁷		Local railways and busines						
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1956: Average	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$82.49	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	\$1.90			
1957: Average	67.64	40.5	1.67	65.24	39.3	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91	74.82	39.8	1.88	94.47	41.8	2.26	83.56	43.2	2.05			
1958: January	67.24	41.0	1.64	84.06	39.3	1.63	78.06	41.3	1.89	74.84	39.6	1.89	93.08	42.5	2.19	86.86	43.0	2.02			
1956: January	67.89	40.9	1.66	65.27	39.8	1.64	78.25	41.4	1.89	75.41	39.9	1.89	94.53	42.2	2.24	86.25	42.7	2.02			
1957: February	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.67	39.8	1.65	79.55	41.7	1.91	76.14	40.5	1.88	93.98	40.9	2.20	86.66	42.9	2.02			
1958: March	67.23	40.5	1.66	64.19	38.9	1.65	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.82	39.8	1.88	92.82	40.0	2.21	87.29	43.0	2.03			
1956: April	68.88	41.0	1.68	64.57	38.9	1.66	76.36	40.4	1.89	75.01	39.9	1.88	94.55	42.4	2.23	88.71	43.7	2.03			
1957: May	68.64	41.1	1.67	63.41	38.9	1.63	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.39	40.1	1.88	93.07	41.0	2.27	89.96	44.1	2.04			
1958: June	65.86	39.2	1.68	64.35	39.0	1.65	80.10	41.5	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	95.63	42.5	2.25	90.02	43.7	2.06			
1956: July	66.50	40.3	1.65	64.12	39.1	1.64	78.47	41.3	1.90	74.82	39.8	1.88	95.60	42.3	2.26	89.40	43.4	2.06			
1957: August	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			
1958: September	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			
1956: October	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			
1957: November	66.08	39.1	1.69	64.57	38.9	1.66	78.74	40.8	1.93	74.86	39.4	1.90	97.92	40.8	2.40	89.65	43.1	2.08			
1958: December	67.60	40.0	1.69	63.69	38.6	1.65	77.39	40.1	1.93	75.85	39.3	1.93	98.00	41.0	2.40	88.61	42.6	2.08			
	Transportation and public utilities-Continued																				
	Communication										Other public utilities										
	Telephone ⁸			Switchboard operating employees			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁹				Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities				
1956: Average	\$73.47	39.5	\$1.86	\$60.70	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	\$2.25			
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	2.30			
1958: January	73.92	38.7	1.91	60.26	36.3	1.66	99.88	42.5	2.36	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.84	40.9	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29			
1956: February	74.88	39.0	1.92	61.79	37.0	1.67	100.58	42.8	2.35	86.94	41.8	2.08	92.62	40.8	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29			
1957: March	74.30	38.7	1.92	60.62	36.3	1.67	99.88	42.5	2.35	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	94.76	41.2	2.30			
1958: April	74.69	38.7	1.93	60.45	36.2	1.67	101.91	43.0	2.37	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.07	40.9	2.30	95.82	41.3	2.32			
1956: May	75.66	39.0	1.94	63.27	37.0	1.71	101.63	42.7	2.38	89.25	42.5	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	95.76	41.1	2.33			
1957: June	76.44	39.2	1.95	63.21	37.4	1.69	103.20	43.0	2.40	88.62	42.2	2.10	95.30	40.9	2.33	98.59	41.6	2.37			
1958: July	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.05	37.9	1.69	103.63	43.0	2.41	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.41	41.2	2.34	98.41	41.7	2.36			
1956: 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			
1957: September	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	2.39			
1958: 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			
1956: 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			
1957: December	77.59	38.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.89	40.9	2.10	98.88	41.2	2.40	99.95	41.3	2.42			
1958: January	76.18	37.9	2.01	61.07	35.3	1.73	102.09	41.5	2.46	85.90	41.1	2.09	97.75	40.9	2.39	99.22	41.0	2.42			
	Transportation and public utilities-Con.																				
	Other public utilities-Continued					Wholesale and retail trade															
	Gas utilities				Electric light and gas utilities combined				Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores 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	38.6	\$1.57	\$43.40	35.0	\$1.24	\$48.77	35.6	\$1.37			
1957: Average	90.76	40.7	2.23	97.10	40.8	2.38	84.42	40.2	2.10	62.87	38.1	1.65	44.85	34.5	1.30	50.75	35.0	1.45			
1958: January	90.25	41.4	2.18	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.94	34.6	1.27	49.07	34.8	1.41			
1956: February	87.67	40.4	2.17	95.06	40.8	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.90	34.3	1.28	49.13	34.6	1.42			
1957: 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			
1958: 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			
1956: 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			
1957: 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			
1958: 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			
1956: 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			
1957: September	91.76	40.6	2.26	98.98	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			
1958: 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	1.40			
1956: November	93.25	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			
1957: December	94.58	41.3	2.29	100.86	41.0	2.46	86.46	40.4	2.14	62.43	38.3	1.63	46.08	36.0	1.28	52.54	37.0	1.42			
1958: January	93.07	41.0	2.27	99.96	40.8	2.45	85.81	40.1	2.14	63.67	37.9	1.68	46.04	34.1	1.35	51.36	34.7	1.48			
	Wholesale and retail trade-Continued																				
	Retail trade-Continued										Avg. wkly. earnings										
	Food and liquor stores				Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade						Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹⁰				
											Furniture and appliance stores		Lumber and hardware supply stores				Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers		
1956: Average	\$63.38	37.5	\$1.69	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.86	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$69.30	42.0	\$1.65	\$72.68	42.5	\$1.71	\$61.97	\$97.56	\$77.50			
1957: Average	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	80.89			
1958: January	63.80	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			
1956: February	63.86	36.7	1.74	82.53	43.9	1.88	48.44	34.6	1.40	68.81	41.7	1.65	72.73	41.8	1.74	63.74	100.57	79.95			
1957: March	63.68	36.6	1.74	82.78	43.8	1.89	47.75	34.6	1.38	69.81	41.8	1.67	72.73	41.8	1.74	63.89	96.38	80.03			
1958: April	63.86	36.7	1.74	83.22	43.8	1.90	47.74	34.1	1.40	69.81	41.8	1.67	73.85	42.2	1.75	63.78	97.45	80.32			
1956: May	64.59	36.7	1.76	84.48	44.0	1.92	48.56	34.2	1.42	71.06	41.8	1.70	75.23	42.5	1.77	63.67	101.21	80.47			
1957: June	65.07	37.1	1.77	85.17	43.9	1.94	50.05	35.0	1.43	71.65	41.9	1.71	75.65	42.5	1.78	63.80	100.13	80.95			
1958: July	67.46	37.9	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	50.77	35.5	1.43	71.14	41.6	1.71	76.01	42.7	1.78	64.52	101.44	81.33			
1956: August	67.11	37.7	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.77	35.3	1.43	72.40	41.8	1.72	76.01	42.7	1.78	64.31	96.84	81.43			
1957: September	66.06	36.7	1.80	84.10	43.8	1.92	49.82	34.6	1.44	71.91	41.8	1.72	76.32	42.4	1.80	64.48	95.44	81.13			
1958: October	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			
1956: November	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	98.98	81.02			
1957: December	65.34	36.1	1.81	82.16	43.7	1.88	50.62	35.4	1.43	74.12	42.6	1.74	74.40	41.8	1.78	65.15	98.00	81.78			
1958: January	64.44	35.6	1.81	82.16	43.7	1.88	50.66	34.7	1.46	72.24	42.0	1.72	74.23								

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Service and miscellaneous									
	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ¹⁰
				Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
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	43.35	39.8	1.09	50.44	38.8	1.30	99.93
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.....	42.65	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
October.....	44.00	40.0	1.10	43.73	39.4	1.11	51.35	38.9	1.32	102.94
November.....	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.29	39.0	1.11	49.78	38.0	1.31	100.71
December.....	44.69	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.30	38.4	1.31	103.52
1958: January.....	44.46	39.7	1.12	43.40	39.1	1.11	49.92	38.4	1.30	97.99

¹ For coverage of these series, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation.

² For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.

³ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2.

⁴ Averages shown for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁵ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁶ Data beginning with January 1957 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁷ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (IO Group I).

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the

total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

* Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

† Ophthalmic goods—New series beginning with January 1958; not comparable with previously published data. Comparable data for the earlier series for January 1958 are \$65.36 and \$1.72. Weekly hours remain comparable.

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

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 7).

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

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²		Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²	Cur- rent	1947- 49 ²
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1957: January.....	\$82.41	\$69.72	\$67.58	\$57.17	\$74.99	\$63.44
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	February.....	82.41	69.43	67.58	56.93	74.99	63.18
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	28.05	44.69	29.28	46.55	March.....	82.21	69.14	67.42	56.70	74.82	62.93
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	April.....	81.59	68.39	66.93	56.10	74.31	62.29
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	May.....	81.78	68.38	67.08	56.09	74.47	62.27
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	June.....	82.80	68.89	67.90	56.49	75.31	62.65
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	July.....	82.18	68.03	67.40	55.79	74.80	61.91
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	August.....	82.80	68.43	67.90	56.12	75.31	62.24
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	September.....	82.99	68.53	68.05	56.19	75.46	62.31
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	October.....	82.56	68.18	67.70	55.90	75.11	62.02
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	November.....	82.92	68.19	67.99	55.91	75.40	62.01
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	December.....	82.74	68.04	67.85	55.80	75.26	61.89
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	1958: January ³	81.06	66.28	66.50	54.37	73.88	60.41
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.60	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average.....	76.52	66.83	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average.....	79.99	68.84	65.86	56.68	73.22	63.01							
1957: Average.....	82.39	68.54	67.57	56.21	74.97	62.37							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The

primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

³ Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Technical Note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised February 1957), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹ (1947-49=100)

Industry	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
	Total ³	95.5	101.2	103.5	107.5	109.9	110.6	108.1	109.5	107.0	106.5	107.0	107.2	106.4	107.1
Mining division.....	76.4	80.4	79.5	83.2	86.5	86.8	86.8	88.1	83.8	84.0	84.3	85.3	85.1	84.5	84.7
Contract construction division.....	112.4	123.4	131.2	149.6	153.9	157.4	154.1	151.5	141.4	131.1	123.0	119.8	112.0	137.3	138.0
Manufacturing division.....	94.3	99.4	101.2	103.1	105.1	105.4	102.9	104.9	103.7	104.5	106.3	106.9	107.0	104.3	108.1
Durable goods.....	99.4	105.4	108.1	109.6	110.8	112.3	110.6	114.7	114.0	115.1	116.8	117.7	117.9	112.9	117.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	295.9	296.8	295.7	300.1	315.5	325.5	320.3	333.9	337.0	350.9	355.6	360.9	366.3	329.7	375.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	70.4	74.2	77.0	81.9	80.5	86.6	83.3	87.8	84.0	80.1	77.0	76.3	76.2	80.3	88.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	94.7	101.3	102.4	106.7	107.9	106.8	100.5	102.1	99.7	102.2	104.0	104.0	102.9	103.4	107.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	92.1	97.9	101.8	104.6	106.4	106.4	101.2	106.2	105.4	104.1	103.9	103.2	103.3	103.6	109.3
Primary metal industries.....	88.2	94.1	96.9	99.5	103.0	104.3	105.2	108.1	106.6	108.0	109.7	111.6	114.3	105.1	110.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	104.8	110.8	114.3	115.2	115.5	114.4	112.5	116.0	114.7	115.5	116.9	117.6	117.2	115.1	116.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	94.3	97.5	97.9	101.2	104.3	103.1	106.0	109.8	111.4	114.0	116.5	117.2	116.3	108.0	115.6
Electrical machinery.....	120.4	127.0	131.0	133.7	137.7	134.8	131.1	134.5	132.4	133.9	137.2	138.7	139.2	134.3	138.6
Transportation equipment.....	123.4	134.6	137.2	130.4	126.9	136.7	135.6	141.7	142.9	146.5	151.3	153.8	154.1	141.9	139.0
Instruments and related products.....	108.4	112.5	114.4	114.9	117.2	116.1	113.8	117.0	117.1	120.0	121.0	121.5	121.4	117.2	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	88.6	94.6	101.5	105.0	106.4	102.4	94.4	100.0	98.7	98.9	100.5	99.4	98.3	100.1	105.5
Nondurable goods.....	88.3	92.1	92.9	95.4	98.4	97.3	93.8	93.2	91.4	91.9	93.7	94.0	94.0	94.0	97.2
Food and kindred products.....	78.4	84.0	86.8	92.0	100.4	97.8	93.1	86.5	81.1	79.2	78.8	79.2	81.6	86.7	90.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	79.8	84.1	80.0	89.4	97.1	86.2	69.5	70.2	70.6	67.2	72.0	80.0	85.0	78.6	85.6
Textile-mill products.....	67.8	72.4	72.5	74.6	75.2	75.0	72.8	74.7	73.7	74.8	76.0	76.9	77.0	74.6	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	97.2	99.2	100.9	102.8	105.7	106.1	98.4	99.6	99.1	101.6	106.7	106.3	102.6	102.4	104.5
Paper and allied products.....	110.9	114.7	115.2	117.2	118.1	116.2	114.0	116.2	114.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.3	115.7	116.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	110.9	114.8	113.5	114.9	115.3	112.7	111.7	112.8	112.7	113.8	114.5	112.8	112.6	113.5	113.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	99.9	102.1	102.6	103.4	104.0	102.9	102.7	104.2	106.1	107.1	107.3	106.9	107.2	104.8	107.9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	90.4	91.4	92.4	93.0	96.3	94.2	96.0	95.0	94.2	94.7	93.1	93.8	93.6	93.8	94.6
Rubber products.....	96.5	104.1	105.1	105.6	105.4	105.1	103.8	101.1	102.7	96.2	107.2	109.2	111.1	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products.....	90.1	91.6	89.6	90.5	92.2	95.8	93.1	92.7	86.8	90.7	95.6	95.9	94.0	92.3	94.4

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

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

TABLE C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross		Excluding over-time ²		Gross		Excluding over-time ²		Gross		Excluding over-time ²		Gross		Excluding over-time ²				
	Total: manufacturing	Total: Durable goods	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries	Fabricated metal products											
Durable goods																			
1956: Average	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$1.99			
1957: Average	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.33	2.28	1.81	1.74	1.74	1.69	2.05	1.97	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11			
January	2.05	1.98	2.18	2.10	2.28	2.21	1.72	1.66	1.72	1.67	2.02	1.95	2.47	2.39	2.13	2.06			
February	2.05	1.99	2.17	2.10	2.29	2.22	1.73	1.67	1.73	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.39	2.13	2.06			
March	2.05	1.99	2.18	2.11	2.30	2.23	1.77	1.71	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.14	2.07			
April	2.05	2.00	2.18	2.11	2.31	2.24	1.80	1.74	1.72	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.40	2.15	2.08			
May	2.06	2.00	2.18	2.12	2.31	2.25	1.82	1.76	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.16	2.09			
June	2.07	2.01	2.19	2.13	2.33	2.28	1.84	1.77	1.74	1.70	2.04	1.96	2.48	2.41	2.17	2.10			
July	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.69	2.05	1.97	2.53	2.46	2.19	2.11			
August	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.70	2.06	1.98	2.54	2.48	2.20	2.12			
September	2.08	2.02	2.22	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.84	1.77	1.77	1.71	2.08	1.99	2.57	2.50	2.22	2.13			
October	2.09	2.03	2.23	2.16	2.38	2.35	1.84	1.78	1.77	1.71	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.50	2.22	2.14			
November	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.18	2.40	2.36	1.84	1.78	1.75	1.71	2.10	2.03	2.55	2.50	2.23	2.16			
December	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.19	2.42	2.37	1.83	1.77	1.77	1.72	2.09	2.03	2.55	2.51	2.22	2.16			
1958: January ³	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.39	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.72	2.10	2.03	2.56	2.52	2.22	2.17			
Durable goods—Continued																			
Machinery (except electrical)						Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non-durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.45	\$1.43			
1957: Average	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.42	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.53	1.51			
January	2.27	2.18	2.05	1.99	2.38	2.29	2.08	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.92	1.86	1.49	1.47			
February	2.27	2.19	2.05	2.00	2.37	2.29	2.09	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.93	1.86	1.49	1.48			
March	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.38	2.30	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.81	1.93	1.87	1.53	1.51			
April	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.37	2.31	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.82	1.93	1.87	1.55	1.54			
May	2.28	2.21	2.05	2.01	2.37	2.32	2.10	2.05	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.94	1.87	1.58	1.56			
June	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.02	2.40	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.80	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.85	1.58	1.55			
July	2.30	2.23	2.05	2.01	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.77	1.89	1.84	1.91	1.83	1.61	1.57			
August	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.01	2.43	2.37	2.10	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.83	1.90	1.83	1.49	1.47			
September	2.32	2.26	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	2.33	2.27	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	2.34	2.28	2.10	2.06	2.50	2.41	2.14	2.09	1.82	1.77	1.92	1.86	1.96	1.89	1.55	1.52			
December	2.34	2.29	2.11	2.08	2.48	2.42	2.15	2.10	1.83	1.78	1.92	1.86	1.97	1.90	1.55	1.52			
1958: January ³	2.34	2.29	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.42	2.15	2.11	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.88	2.00	1.93	1.56	1.54			
Nondurable goods—Continued																			
Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries ⁴		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products					
1956: Average	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.43	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47			
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	2.59	2.54	2.23	2.15	1.52	1.50			
February	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.00	1.90	2.48	-----	2.17	2.11	2.56	2.51	2.22	2.15	1.53	1.50			
March	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.47	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.57	2.52	2.21	2.14	1.54	1.51			
April	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.59	2.52	2.19	2.13	1.54	1.52			
May	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.01	1.91	2.51	-----	2.20	2.14	2.61	2.54	2.22	2.16	1.54	1.52			
June	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.46	2.03	1.94	2.51	-----	2.23	2.17	2.66	2.60	2.23	2.15	1.54	1.52			
July	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.62	2.28	2.18	1.53	1.51			
August	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.27	2.18	1.54	1.51			
September	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	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.55	-----	2.26	2.21	2.73	2.68	2.31	2.25	1.55	1.53			
1958: January ³	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.49	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.53			

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

² Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-5 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

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

TABLE C-5. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group ¹

Year and month	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.8	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
1957: Average.....	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	1.9	39.7	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.5	3.1	39.6	2.0	40.9	2.8
1957: January.....	40.2	2.6	40.9	2.9	42.0	2.7	39.1	2.7	39.8	2.3	40.3	2.9	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.8
February.....	40.2	2.5	40.9	2.7	42.0	2.7	39.6	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.6	2.9	40.3	2.2	41.0	2.8
March.....	40.1	2.5	40.8	2.6	41.6	2.6	39.7	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.7	3.0	40.1	2.0	41.0	2.8
April.....	39.8	2.3	40.5	2.4	41.4	2.4	40.0	2.6	39.7	2.0	40.4	2.9	39.8	2.0	40.9	2.7
May.....	39.7	2.2	40.3	2.3	40.7	2.1	40.2	2.8	39.2	1.9	40.8	3.2	39.6	1.8	40.9	2.7
June.....	40.0	2.4	40.5	2.4	40.7	2.0	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.3	40.9	3.3	40.2	2.2	41.2	2.9
July.....	39.7	2.4	40.0	2.3	40.0	1.6	39.4	2.9	39.3	2.2	40.4	3.3	39.7	2.1	40.7	2.9
August.....	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.1	1.6	41.1	3.3	40.7	2.6	40.9	3.3	39.3	1.8	41.0	2.8
September.....	39.9	2.5	40.2	2.5	40.1	1.6	39.0	3.1	40.9	2.7	40.8	3.4	39.4	2.1	41.4	3.2
October.....	39.5	2.3	39.8	2.3	39.9	1.2	40.2	2.9	40.7	2.6	40.6	3.3	38.5	1.6	40.7	2.9
November.....	39.3	2.3	39.7	2.3	40.0	1.3	39.1	2.7	39.7	2.2	40.1	3.0	38.2	1.4	40.5	2.7
December.....	39.4	2.0	39.7	1.9	40.8	1.7	39.0	2.5	39.9	2.3	39.8	2.7	38.1	1.2	40.2	2.1
1958: January ³	38.6	1.7	38.9	1.5	41.3	1.8	38.6	2.3	38.5	1.6	39.2	2.5	37.3	1.2	39.4	1.6
Durable goods—Continued																
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non-durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
1957: Average.....	41.0	2.6	40.0	1.9	40.5	2.4	40.4	2.0	40.0	2.4	39.2	2.4	40.5	3.1	38.5	1.2
1957: January.....	41.9	3.3	40.4	2.4	41.7	3.3	40.7	2.2	40.0	2.3	39.1	2.3	40.2	3.0	38.8	1.0
February.....	41.9	3.2	40.6	2.3	41.5	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.3	2.4	39.3	2.3	40.1	2.8	38.5	.6
March.....	41.8	3.1	40.5	2.2	41.1	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.6	2.6	39.1	2.3	39.8	2.6	37.9	.9
April.....	41.4	3.0	40.3	2.0	40.6	2.4	40.6	2.1	39.9	2.2	38.9	2.2	40.0	2.7	36.8	.5
May.....	41.1	2.7	40.1	1.8	39.9	1.8	40.2	1.9	39.8	2.1	38.9	2.2	40.4	3.0	39.1	1.1
June.....	41.1	2.7	40.3	2.0	40.1	1.9	40.5	1.8	39.9	2.2	39.2	2.4	40.9	3.3	38.6	1.5
July.....	40.7	2.5	39.7	1.7	39.5	1.9	40.1	1.8	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.5	41.5	3.4	39.6	1.9
August.....	40.5	2.4	40.2	2.1	40.2	2.0	40.0	1.7	40.0	2.4	39.5	2.5	40.9	3.2	38.4	1.1
September.....	40.7	2.4	40.2	2.0	39.7	2.2	40.4	2.1	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.2	3.4	39.8	1.4
October.....	40.2	2.1	39.4	1.7	39.5	2.2	39.9	1.9	40.0	2.6	39.0	2.4	40.2	3.2	38.3	1.4
November.....	39.7	1.9	39.5	1.5	40.7	3.1	40.0	1.9	39.7	2.4	38.8	2.4	40.4	3.3	37.5	1.5
December.....	40.3	1.9	39.5	1.3	40.2	2.1	39.8	1.9	39.7	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.4
1958: January ³	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.7	1.3	39.4	1.5	39.2	1.8	38.3	1.9	40.1	2.9	39.2	1.3
Nondurable goods—Continued																
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average.....	39.7	2.6	38.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
1957: Average.....	38.9	2.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.4	3.0	41.1	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.6	2.9	37.4	1.3
1957: January.....	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.2	2.8	41.3	2.2	41.1	1.6	40.9	3.0	38.0	1.3
February.....	39.2	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.3	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.1	40.8	1.6	40.9	2.7	38.3	1.4
March.....	38.9	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.2	38.8	3.2	41.2	2.2	40.7	1.6	40.4	2.6	38.0	1.3
April.....	38.6	2.1	35.7	1.1	42.1	4.2	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.2	41.2	2.2	40.0	2.4	36.9	1.1
May.....	38.4	2.0	35.8	1.0	42.0	4.0	38.4	2.9	41.2	2.2	40.0	2.2	40.0	2.5	36.3	.9
June.....	38.9	2.3	35.8	1.1	42.2	4.1	38.4	2.8	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.0	40.9	3.1	37.8	1.2
July.....	38.6	2.1	36.1	1.1	42.3	4.6	38.3	2.8	41.0	2.3	41.5	2.2	41.3	3.8	38.1	1.3
August.....	39.1	2.4	36.8	1.4	42.5	4.5	38.5	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.2	38.1	1.5
September.....	39.1	2.4	36.7	1.4	42.9	4.8	38.7	3.3	41.2	2.3	41.5	2.2	40.6	3.0	37.2	1.3
October.....	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.2	42.4	4.5	38.4	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.1	2.9	36.8	1.2
November.....	38.6	2.3	35.4	1.1	41.9	4.0	38.0	2.8	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.0	2.8	36.5	1.3
December.....	38.9	2.1	35.2	.9	41.9	3.8	38.6	3.1	41.3	2.1	40.8	1.5	40.0	2.2	37.4	1.2
1958: January ³	37.5	1.6	35.0	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.3	40.8	1.9	40.6	1.3	38.3	1.5	37.1	1.1

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

² Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

³ Preliminary.

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

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average.....	120.2	115.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	116.4	104.6	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	116.6	104.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	116.8	104.7	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	117.0	104.6	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	117.1	104.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	117.4	104.6	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	117.8	104.4	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	118.0	104.3	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	118.4	105.3	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	118.7	105.5	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	118.9	105.5	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	118.9	105.3	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.8	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	108.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	108.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	108.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	108.5	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	124.4
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	125.6
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	116.1	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
February.....	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 48 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

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

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

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Group	1958		1957												Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956	
Food ²	118.7	118.2	116.1	116.0	116.4	117.0	117.9	117.4	116.2	114.6	113.8	113.2	113.6	115.4	111.7	
Food at home.....	117.2	116.7	114.3	114.1	114.7	115.5	116.6	116.1	114.7	113.0	112.1	111.4	112.0	113.8	110.2	
Cereals and bakery products.....	132.6	132.5	131.8	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.0	130.8	130.6	130.4	130.1	129.8	129.1	130.5	125.6	
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	112.0	110.2	106.0	104.6	106.3	110.3	111.9	109.5	106.9	103.7	102.0	100.6	101.4	105.2	97.1	
Dairy products.....	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2	113.1	111.5	110.5	110.0	110.0	110.5	110.7	111.1	111.8	108.7	
Fruits and vegetables.....	124.4	121.9	113.9	114.6	114.5	114.8	121.3	126.9	126.8	122.5	118.7	116.1	116.5	118.6	119.0	
Other foods at home ³	111.3	113.1	114.9	115.6	116.2	115.0	113.8	111.7	109.5	109.9	111.0	111.6	113.0	112.9	112.8	
Housing ⁴	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.7	125.5	125.5	125.3	125.2	124.9	124.5	125.6	121.7	
Rent.....	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.4	135.2	135.0	134.7	134.5	134.4	134.2	135.2	132.7	
Gas and electricity.....	115.9	115.7	114.3	114.3	113.8	113.7	113.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	113.0	111.8	
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.6	136.8	135.7	135.9	135.3	135.4	138.1	139.2	139.3	137.4	130.7	
Housefurnishings.....	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	103.9	104.1	104.6	104.2	105.1	104.9	105.0	104.6	103.0	
Household operation.....	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.7	128.3	127.9	127.6	127.3	126.4	126.2	125.6	125.6	127.5	122.9	
Apparel.....	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.8	106.1	106.9	105.5	
Men's and boys'.....	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.4	109.4	109.3	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.6	109.0	107.4	
Women's and girls'.....	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	99.8	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.7	99.3	98.2	98.2	99.2	98.7	
Footwear.....	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	128.3	128.1	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.8	127.3	127.6	127.2	127.9	123.9	
Other apparel ⁵	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.2	91.7	92.1	91.4	
Transportation.....	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.8	135.3	135.3	135.5	135.1	134.4	136.0	128.7	
Private.....	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	125.4	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	125.8	118.8	
Public.....	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.8	181.6	181.1	180.6	180.2	176.8	176.8	176.8	175.8	175.8	178.8	172.2	

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

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

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
1947: Average.....	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average.....	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average.....	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	182.6	183.0
1957: Average.....	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1957: February.....	121.5	116.4	112.3	111.4	108.3	115.0	135.7	136.6
March.....	122.0	116.5	112.4	111.9	108.6	115.6	136.3	137.1
April.....	122.3	116.9	112.8	112.1	108.8	115.8	136.7	137.6
May.....	122.3	117.1	113.0	111.8	108.3	115.6	137.2	138.1
June.....	122.5	117.8	113.7	111.9	108.4	115.8	137.5	138.4
July.....	122.8	118.5	114.4	112.2	108.2	116.3	137.9	138.9
August.....	123.0	118.7	114.6	112.1	108.4	116.0	138.3	139.3
September.....	123.4	118.7	114.5	112.6	108.6	116.7	138.8	139.8
October.....	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	108.6	117.0	139.2	140.3
November.....	124.6	119.2	114.7	113.8	110.9	117.4	139.8	140.9
December.....	124.5	119.2	114.7	113.6	110.3	117.3	140.0	141.1
1958: January.....	124.7	120.0	115.4	113.5	110.5	117.0	140.5	141.7
February.....	124.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.3	116.7	141.0	142.3

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.⁴ Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.

⁵ Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

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

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

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

Commodity	Average price, ² Feb. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958				1957											
		Feb.	Jan.	Dec.†	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956	
Cereals and bakery products: Unit																	
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	55.3	114.7	114.4	113.8	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.9	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.3	113.0	112.6	113.4	110.7	
Biscuit mix ³ 20 oz.	26.8	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.9	95.8	95.4	
Corn meal..... lb.	12.9	115.2	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.0	113.4	113.4	113.7	113.6	113.0	112.4	112.1	113.3	111.0		
Rice..... lb.	18.1	95.8	95.6	95.3	95.2	94.6	94.4	93.7	93.3	93.1	92.9	92.7	92.2	92.2	93.5	92.8	
Rolled oats ⁴ 18 oz.	20.2	137.5	137.2	137.2	136.7	136.5	136.3	136.4	136.0	135.7	135.4	134.7	133.6	131.7	134.9	119.1	
Corn flakes..... 12 oz.	25.2	147.6	146.5	143.0	138.5	136.4	136.2	136.0	135.4	135.0	135.1	135.1	135.0	134.6	136.1	123.9	
Bread..... lb.	19.1	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.5	142.2	142.0	141.8	141.5	141.0	140.6	140.3	140.0	139.1	141.0	134.7	
Soda crackers ⁵ lb.	29.2	113.6	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.9	113.2	113.1	113.2	113.1	112.9	112.4	112.5	111.5	112.4	107.3	
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.6	127.6	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.4	127.2	127.3	127.7	127.5	127.4	127.3	126.7	127.3	124.0	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats:																	
Beef and veal..... lb.	116.7	115.1	110.5	108.9	111.1	115.2	116.3	113.2	110.5	106.7	104.5	102.4	103.5	108.7	97.9		
Round steak..... lb.	114.8	112.8	107.7	105.6	105.9	107.3	106.9	105.5	103.0	101.3	99.4	96.3	97.1	102.8	95.7		
Chuck roast..... lb.	101.0	122.7	122.1	117.8	116.3	117.1	119.1	119.2	117.8	114.1	112.4	110.2	105.8	107.1	113.7	107.1	
Rib roast..... lb.	61.1	110.2	106.6	102.1	98.5	98.4	99.9	97.9	96.1	94.4	94.0	92.1	88.2	89.8	95.0	87.2	
Hamburger..... lb.	82.0	120.4	120.6	114.9	112.9	113.7	115.2	114.4	113.5	111.8	110.2	107.1	104.5	104.7	111.0	104.7	
Hamburger..... lb.	49.0	100.7	98.3	91.8	90.1	89.7	90.6	91.2	89.7	87.0	84.2	82.5	80.9	80.6	86.6	79.3	
Veal cutlets..... lb.	129.3	140.4	135.9	130.4	128.7	128.8	129.5	128.8	128.0	128.8	127.2	127.3	126.3	126.7	127.9	120.8	
Pork..... lb.	111.3	110.1	105.2	103.7	108.2	116.0	112.9	114.3	110.9	105.2	102.3	101.1	103.0	107.3	93.1		
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	88.6	121.7	120.8	117.1	113.7	120.9	124.7	127.6	127.3	127.5	117.0	114.2	112.0	113.9	119.1	106.6	
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	77.2	105.9	103.7	96.8	96.0	103.7	117.4	120.3	111.0	103.0	98.3	94.3	93.2	95.4	101.5	79.0	
Ham, whole..... lb.	66.5	102.3	102.1	99.0	94.7	95.3	99.1	102.6	99.1	98.4	96.9	95.8	95.6	96.9	97.4	92.4	
Lamb, leg..... lb.	78.0	113.2	110.5	105.1	104.3	104.5	105.5	105.5	107.2	105.6	104.1	97.5	99.0	103.5	99.8		
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters ⁶ lb.	61.0	100.2	99.0	97.3	97.2	98.1	98.8	97.7	95.0	93.0	89.7	88.4	88.1	87.8	93.1	85.4	
Luncheon meat ⁷ , 12-oz. can..... lb.	47.4	98.1	97.7	96.8	96.2	95.2	94.6	94.2	93.8	93.5	92.7	91.8	90.7	89.4	93.1	84.4	
Poultry, frying chickens..... lb.	48.3	79.7	77.0	74.2	73.1	73.8	78.5	83.3	83.3	80.9	78.9	79.1	80.4	79.9	78.4	80.4	
Ready-to-cook..... lb.	48.3	79.7	77.0	74.2	73.1	73.8	78.5	83.3	83.3	80.9	78.9	79.1	80.4	79.9	78.4	80.4	
Fish:																	
Fish, fresh or frozen..... lb.	115.4	113.8	112.2	111.4	110.5	110.0	110.2	109.6	109.6	109.7	108.8	108.6	108.6	109.3	109.9	108.5	
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	44.4	116.6	113.9	111.5	110.1	108.5	107.6	107.8	106.8	106.0	107.2	106.0	105.4	106.7	107.6	105.5	
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	53.0	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.7	130.4	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.9	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.2	130.1	125.5	
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can..... lb.	63.0	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.7	130.4	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.9	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.2	130.1	125.5	
Tuna fish, chunk ⁸ , 6-1/2-oz. can..... lb.	32.7	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.2	92.9	93.0	92.9	93.3	94.6		
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery:																	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	24.2	121.2	121.5	121.9	121.8	121.0	119.5	116.9	115.0	114.2	114.7	116.0	116.2	117.1	117.6	113.6	
Milk, fresh, delivered..... qt.	25.7	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	123.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	122.1	118.4	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... pt.	25.7	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	123.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	122.1	118.4	
Ice cream ⁹ qt.	29.7	98.4	98.4	98.1	97.8	98.0	98.1	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.3	97.0	96.6	96.3	97.4	95.5	
Butter..... lb.	74.9	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.4	93.2	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.6	93.8	93.8	94.0	91.3	
Cheese American process..... lb.	58.2	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.3	109.4	109.0	109.0	109.2	109.3	109.3	108.4	
Milk evaporated..... 14-1/2-oz. can..... lb.	15.0	110.5	110.1	109.0	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.3	108.0	107.2	106.8	106.0	105.4	105.3	107.2	103.4	
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables:																	
Strawberries ¹⁰ 10 oz.	26.3	81.9	80.3	79.4	79.4	79.6	79.5	79.0	79.0	79.5	82.2	85.1	86.5	87.5	82.1	91.2	
Orange juice concentrate ¹¹ , 6 oz.	23.7	129.4	123.4	99.2	99.4	98.9	97.8	96.4	95.0	95.6	98.7	101.7	102.4	102.9	99.4	107.0	
Peas, green ¹² 10 oz.	19.6	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.3	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.1	102.0	103.0	100.9	107.5	
Beans, green ¹³ 9 oz.	22.5	103.1	102.6	101.9	101.6	101.5	99.8	100.3	100.2	99.1	98.6	98.3	98.1	95.9	99.2	95.9	
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																	
Apples..... lb.	13.5	117.6	114.1	110.9	109.6	104.8	123.8	(8)	194.8	195.2	171.9	150.1	134.6	131.7	140.8	128.9	
Bananas..... lb.	17.2	106.9	104.9	99.3	104.7	114.6	110.9	115.6	112.2	112.4	103.6	100.8	101.1	105.5	107.7	104.4	
Oranges..... doz.	65.5	142.2	137.3	124.6	133.2	141.9	139.3	133.6	126.8	121.2	118.1	119.4	119.0	119.2	126.2	128.7	
Lemons..... lb.	18.8	101.8	104.2	105.3	104.9	96.7	97.5	98.1	96.5	98.2	104.0	102.5	105.9	113.2	103.0	101.9	
Grapefruit ¹⁴ each.	11.7	116.4	122.4	110.0	113.4	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	110.1	109.1	109.9	¹⁵ 111.3	¹⁶ 104.0	
Peaches ¹⁵ lb.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	106.7	99.6	123.5	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	¹⁷ 109.9	¹⁸ 97.4	
Strawberries ¹² pt.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	80.0	81.4	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	180.7	199.7	
Grapes, seedless ¹¹ lb.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	82.6	77.6	75.1	88.0	129.6	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	190.6	180.9	
Watermelons ¹⁷ lb.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	72.8	86.4	103.4	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	187.5	179.9	
Potatoes..... 10 lb.	61.3	115.7	112.6	109.3	(8)	105.9	106.2	111.0	114.3	111.1	(8)	105.3	103.7	106.0	107.9	127.8	
Sweet potatoes..... lb.	15.5	138.3	134.2	120.3	109.2	112.7	118.2	155.8	166.3	155.1	143.8	128.6	122.1	121.6	131.0	114.9	
Onions..... lb.	9.0	105.5	101.2	98.9	97.0	95.9	96.7	110.2	135.9	153.4	145.1	116.8	99.4	102.5	111.9	112.4	
Carrots..... lb.	15.7	123.7	125.2	132.7	131.6	125.5	131.1	125.7	117.2	115.9	110.8	99.9	101.8	103.0	117.1	108.1	
Lettuce..... head	16.2	113.0	118.3	104.7	128.7	133.3	127.9	153.4	130.7	125.6	107.7	109.5	95.4	117.3	121.9	114.4	
Celery..... lb.	15.6	108.4	102.2	93.2	91.3	92.7	98.5	97.6	115.9	112.0	106.7	101.0	107.7	114.9	104.1	92.7	
Cabbage..... lb.	11.4	165.5	151.7	120.4	113.5	114.1	120.8	121.2	124.6	125.6	132.5	153.1	138.7	125.4	125.9	114.5	
Tomatoes..... lb.	41.1	145.8	138.7	115.4	95.1	84.3	70.9	77.2	95.7	121.1	143.4	129.4	116.5	99.3	105.1	105.4	
Beans, green..... lb.	(*)	(*)	171.0	110.5	113.4	104.5	93.2	98.8	109.7	99.9	128.0	124.1	153.8	146.9	117.7	119.5	
Canned fruits and vegetables:																	
Orange juice ¹⁹ 46-oz. can	34.9	111.1	109.4	108.0	108.0	108.5	108.1	108.9	110.3	113.3	115.4	116.5	118.7	120.1	113.2	120.0	
Peaches..... #2 1/2 can	34.2	109.1	109.3	108.4	109.8	110.5	110.8	111.3	110.8	110.7	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.4	111.0	111.0	
Pineapple..... #2 can	34.3	111.0	110.9	110.6	110.6	110.5	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.2	110.0	109.9	109.6	110.2	108.8	
Fruit cocktail..... #303 can	26.1																

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

Commodity	Average ² price, Feb. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)												Annual average					
		1958			1957									1957	1956				
		Feb.	Jan.	Dec. [†]	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.			Feb.			
Other foods at home:																			
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>																		
Soup, tomato ³11-oz. can.	12.5	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.1	98.9	99.0	98.3			
Beans with pork ⁴16-oz. can.	15.0	105.9	104.9	104.6	104.4	104.1	103.6	104.2	104.1	104.3	103.3	103.5	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.0			
Condiments and sauces:																			
Pickles, sweet ⁵7½ oz.	27.1	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	100.0	98.8			
Catsup, tomato ⁶14 oz.	22.1	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.3	95.7	96.0	97.2	97.8	102.7	102.6	102.5	102.5	99.2	101.6			
Beverages:																			
Coffee..... ⁽⁹⁾	175.0	175.2	173.9	174.2	175.4	180.1	186.5	186.9	190.3	190.3	197.7	199.7	199.7	199.7	187.4	192.0			
Tea bags ⁷package of 16	24.0	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.7	123.3	123.5	123.2	123.3	122.9	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.9	121.2	121.2			
Cola drink ⁸carton, 36 oz.	27.3	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.5	117.1	116.5	116.3	118.1	113.0			
Fats and oils:																			
Shortening, hydrogenated		85.8	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.1	87.4	88.0	87.8	86.8	83.1			
Margarine, colored 3-lb. can.	94.8	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	90.9	92.0	92.7	92.8	93.6	94.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	93.1	90.5			
Lard.....lb.	29.7	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.7	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.3	80.0	78.5	75.6			
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.8	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.0	97.7	99.2	94.3			
Peanut butter ¹⁰lb.	54.0	110.5	110.5	110.2	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.5	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.0			
Sugar and sweets:																			
Sugar.....5 lbs.	55.6	115.6	115.8	115.6	115.5	115.4	115.5	115.6	114.9	114.2	114.0	113.9	113.8	114.6	109.8	109.8			
Corn syrup ¹¹24 oz.	25.3	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.3	106.2	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.3	106.0	101.5			
Grape jelly ¹²12 oz.	27.6	115.3	115.4	115.0	115.0	114.7	115.1	114.7	114.8	114.7	114.8	114.3	114.4	113.6	114.5	111.4			
Chocolate bar ¹³1 oz.	4.5	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.0			
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	56.8	81.4	87.6	95.5	98.1	99.6	93.0	85.4	77.5	68.8	69.9	72.3	72.4	76.9	82.2	86.3			
Miscellaneous foods:																			
Gelatin, flavored ¹⁴3-4 oz.	8.9	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.5	102.8	103.4	103.1	103.0	103.0	102.7	102.3	102.6	103.0	99.8			

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 because 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 10 oz. to 9 oz. effective January 1958.
⁶ 11 months' average.
⁷ May 1953=100.
⁸ Priced only in season.
⁹ January 1953=100.

¹⁰ 7 months' average.
¹¹ July 1953=100.
¹² 3 months' average.
¹³ April 1953=100.
¹⁴ 2 months' average.
¹⁵ 5 months' average.
¹⁶ 4 months' average.
¹⁷ June 1953=100.
¹⁸ Price of 1-lb. can 95.2 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 77.9 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).
¹⁹ *Not available.
²⁰ †Prices collected the 9th, 10th, and 11th instead of the week containing the 15th as usual.

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

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	June 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Annual average	
														1957	1956
United States city average ²	122.5	122.3	121.6	121.6	121.1	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.2	119.6	119.3	118.9	118.7	120.2	116.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	120.6	(3)	121.4	118.1
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	119.9	(3)	121.0	116.9
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	123.4	(3)	(3)	122.0	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	121.2	117.1
Chicago, Ill.....	126.2	125.1	125.6	125.6	124.7	124.3	124.1	124.1	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.5	123.3	119.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	120.8	(3)	(3)	120.9	(3)	(3)	119.7	(3)	(3)	118.1	(3)	119.6	116.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.3	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	120.4	122.1
Detroit, Mich.....	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.5	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.1	122.5	121.9	121.4	121.0	121.0	122.2	118.7
Houston, Tex.....	122.3	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	121.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	120.5	121.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	121.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	121.1	117.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.2	121.1	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.4	120.3	121.2	117.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	123.2	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	121.1	117.0
New York, N. Y.....	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	118.4	118.3	118.7	118.4	117.9	117.2	116.9	116.0	115.9	117.6	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.6	121.2	120.1	119.8	119.7	120.0	119.7	120.8	117.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	122.6	(3)	(3)	121.1	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	120.2	116.5
Portland, Ore.....	(3)	123.3	(3)	(3)	121.9	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	121.7	118.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	121.2	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	123.5	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	123.1	118.4
Scranton, Pa.....	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	115.5	112.9
Seattle, Wash.....	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.9	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	123.1	118.1
Washington, D. C.....	120.3	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	118.3	114.9

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
² Average of 46 cities.

³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

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

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1957	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1957	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1957	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1957
United States city average ³	118.7	118.2	113.6	117.2	116.7	112.0	132.6	132.5	129.1	112.0	110.2	101.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.7	116.2	112.1	116.0	115.3	110.8	126.5	125.9	120.0	114.2	112.9	104.7
Baltimore, Md.....	119.4	118.8	115.3	116.3	115.6	111.6	128.3	127.6	127.1	111.3	108.9	102.8
Boston, Mass.....	117.8	117.1	112.5	116.0	115.2	110.0	130.9	131.1	127.7	111.3	108.9	99.9
Chicago, Ill.....	116.2	115.5	110.9	113.9	113.3	108.8	124.9	125.5	122.1	105.0	102.7	94.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	120.0	119.8	114.4	118.6	118.2	112.7	132.2	132.3	127.2	113.1	112.0	102.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	116.0	115.6	111.7	114.2	113.8	109.6	129.6	129.6	122.3	107.1	105.8	97.9
Detroit, Mich.....	120.2	119.7	115.9	118.2	117.7	114.2	125.8	125.8	123.3	108.7	107.1	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	116.3	116.3	112.1	114.7	114.8	110.3	126.7	126.5	121.2	109.2	107.3	96.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	114.5	113.8	109.6	112.7	111.8	107.4	127.8	127.4	124.7	109.8	108.0	97.4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	121.4	121.0	116.9	118.2	117.7	113.3	139.8	140.0	133.4	112.8	111.3	102.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	117.7	116.9	112.6	116.6	115.7	111.2	134.5	134.2	129.9	107.3	104.9	96.1
New York, N. Y.....	119.1	118.6	112.9	117.5	116.8	111.2	137.2	137.4	132.9	112.6	110.7	103.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	121.7	121.2	116.5	119.4	118.9	114.8	133.7	134.0	131.3	113.7	112.2	104.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	120.4	119.8	114.8	119.3	118.6	112.9	130.9	130.4	127.3	111.2	109.8	98.5
Portland, Oreg.....	118.2	118.9	115.6	117.0	117.5	113.5	135.1	135.7	131.2	113.5	112.2	101.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	119.4	118.9	115.6	115.6	115.1	111.7	125.6	125.5	124.9	108.2	107.2	98.9
San Francisco, Calif.....	121.3	121.2	116.1	119.6	119.4	114.7	141.0	140.9	139.0	116.1	114.7	104.7
Scranton, Pa.....	116.6	116.0	110.6	116.6	115.8	110.0	135.0	134.6	125.5	113.0	110.3	100.4
Seattle, Wash.....	118.9	118.6	115.9	118.3	118.0	114.7	141.6	141.2	137.6	111.4	109.6	101.5
Washington, D. C.....	120.0	119.7	115.9	118.1	117.7	113.6	131.6	130.9	129.3	111.3	110.4	102.3

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1957	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1957	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1957
United States city average ³	114.5	114.6	111.1	124.4	121.9	116.5	111.3	113.1	113.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	114.3	114.4	113.1	128.4	123.6	117.7	104.9	106.9	106.1
Baltimore, Md.....	117.3	117.4	112.4	120.7	119.4	110.5	111.0	112.0	113.1
Boston, Mass.....	117.9	117.9	113.8	118.7	118.4	111.8	106.9	106.6	106.1
Chicago, Ill.....	112.5	113.0	111.0	123.2	121.4	113.2	116.3	117.6	120.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	117.5	117.9	114.2	125.5	122.7	112.2	114.4	116.4	118.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.7	110.8	108.4	118.4	115.3	112.2	113.8	116.2	116.6
Detroit, Mich.....	113.3	113.5	112.7	135.5	133.5	128.6	112.5	113.8	115.8
Houston, Tex.....	112.7	113.0	112.7	121.4	121.7	119.7	110.4	112.9	112.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	111.7	111.6	107.9	116.1	113.0	111.0	104.7	105.8	106.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	110.1	110.2	105.3	125.4	122.3	122.8	112.4	114.5	112.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	107.7	107.7	104.0	129.4	126.6	122.7	117.6	119.4	120.0
New York, N. Y.....	116.6	116.5	109.4	121.2	120.0	110.8	110.6	111.5	112.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	119.9	119.8	116.1	125.3	124.6	119.4	111.0	111.4	112.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	117.2	117.1	114.1	124.8	121.4	115.8	121.3	122.9	121.8
Portland, Oreg.....	117.1	117.2	113.7	116.7	115.7	114.9	111.9	115.5	117.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.1	103.3	103.1	130.3	126.0	122.2	118.6	120.6	120.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.5	116.8	113.3	126.1	123.3	120.3	109.7	112.5	111.0
Scranton, Pa.....	113.7	113.7	108.7	117.9	117.4	112.7	109.2	110.2	110.7
Seattle, Wash.....	118.5	118.5	116.5	126.0	122.8	122.0	108.3	111.5	112.1
Washington, D. C.....	119.5	119.5	115.6	123.9	121.5	115.4	111.7	113.4	114.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.

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

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1957	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6	95.4	99.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	146.1	122.2	134.6	126.1	89.6
1953:																	
January	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February	109.6	97.9	105.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April	109.4	97.3	103.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May	109.8	97.8	104.3	113.6	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	107.0	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	114.9	116.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	106.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	92.1	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.6	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	119.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	85.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.9	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	116.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	*98.6	119.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	*98.9	118.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.2	95.5	*99.8	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2																

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958					1957								Annual Average	
	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
All commodities	118.9	*118.8	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	117.6	114.3
Farm products	95.5	93.6	92.6	91.9	91.5	91.0	93.0	92.8	90.9	89.5	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.9	88.4
Cereal and dried fruits and vegetables	124.0	121.6	108.3	106.3	107.7	98.9	106.3	108.0	105.4	108.0	103.0	94.1	96.1	103.6	104.2
Grains	80.0	79.1	80.8	80.9	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.7	83.9	85.4	87.3	87.5	87.0	84.1	87.0
Livestock and live poultry	91.8	86.5	82.6	79.3	78.4	81.5	86.7	86.5	83.9	78.7	79.3	76.6	75.0	80.2	71.3
Plant and animal fibers	102.4	103.0	103.7	104.7	103.3	102.9	104.0	105.0	104.8	104.3	104.3	104.0	103.9	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk	97.3	*97.8	99.0	99.4	98.8	96.9	94.9	93.1	92.0	92.2	95.0	95.6	97.5	96.0	94.5
Eggs	74.2	73.9	93.4	100.1	103.5	91.2	79.7	76.2	61.0	87.5	68.5	63.8	66.3	77.2	81.9
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds	79.5	79.5	78.6	77.6	77.3	78.0	81.3	82.4	83.3	84.4	85.2	85.1	84.7	82.0	82.6
Other farm products	141.5	143.6	142.5	144.1	141.5	143.2	142.9	142.9	145.7	144.1	144.7	146.0	148.2	144.6	146.9
Processed foods	109.0	108.8	107.4	106.5	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.2	106.1	104.9	104.3	103.7	103.9	105.6	101.7
Cereal and bakery products	118.2	118.0	118.3	117.6	117.3	116.7	116.7	117.7	117.0	116.5	116.8	116.7	115.9	116.9	115.2
Meats, poultry, and fish	100.8	*100.6	95.5	93.6	91.6	95.7	97.7	99.2	96.6	91.5	88.2	84.6	83.9	91.9	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream	113.8	114.1	114.7	114.5	113.7	112.4	110.3	108.2	108.1	110.7	111.4	111.3	112.5	111.7	108.6
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	105.5	105.0	104.6	103.8	103.6	102.5	102.1	102.3	101.9	103.5	104.9	105.9	105.9	103.9	107.9
Sugar and confectionery	114.8	*114.3	114.3	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.8	114.3	113.5	112.8	112.1	112.3	112.0	113.4	109.8
Packaged beverage materials	173.3	173.3	173.3	172.9	172.9	178.3	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	190.9	194.5	183.1	192.7
Animal fats and oils	69.7	68.5	70.4	71.1	74.0	78.3	74.4	76.2	72.1	70.3	73.3	78.8	83.4	75.6	68.8
Crude vegetable oils	66.9	*67.7	67.1	65.2	61.5	61.3	62.3	65.3	63.8	62.9	65.4	67.6	71.7	65.7	68.5
Refined vegetable oils	70.9	70.9	70.9	68.5	68.5	64.5	66.1	66.9	65.5	65.0	70.1	78.2	78.5	70.1	73.4
Vegetable oil end products	86.3	86.3	85.5	84.7	84.7	84.1	84.1	84.3	84.9	85.2	86.1	89.2	90.2	86.1	82.6
Other processed foods	95.1	95.4	96.3	96.6	96.0	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.7	95.5	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods	125.8	*126.2	126.1	125.9	125.8	126.0	126.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.6	122.2
Textile products and apparel	94.2	94.6	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.7	95.4	95.3
Cotton products	89.4	90.1	90.2	89.8	89.9	90.0	90.2	90.5	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.1	91.9	90.7	93.0
Wool products	105.1	105.2	105.8	107.4	108.3	110.3	111.2	111.3	111.5	110.9	109.9	109.0	109.5	109.5	103.7
Manmade fiber textile products	80.8	81.2	82.1	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.1	81.9	81.9	81.8	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.0	81.4
Silk products	117.6	119.4	119.5	119.6	120.0	121.1	122.0	121.5	122.4	124.7	124.8	123.0	123.2	122.1	121.9
Apparel	99.3	*99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Other textile products	74.1	74.7	75.8	76.7	77.2	77.2	75.7	75.8	76.8	76.5	76.6	76.1	75.9	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	99.5	99.5	99.5	*100.0	*100.1	*100.0	*100.3	*100.6	*99.8	*98.9	*98.6	98.4	98.0	99.4	99.3
Hides and skins	50.5	50.2	50.3	53.8	56.8	58.2	61.5	62.1	59.4	55.8	51.8	51.0	50.1	55.2	59.2
Leather	90.7	90.7	90.8	91.2	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.2	91.1	88.8	88.6	88.6	87.8	90.2	91.2
Footwear	122.1	*122.1	122.0	*122.0	*121.8	*121.0	*121.0	*121.0	*120.9	*120.8	*121.1	*120.7	*120.7	121.1	119.3
Other leather products	98.5	*98.5	*98.4	*98.7	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.5	97.3	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.4	98.0	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	114.3	*116.8	116.2	115.7	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	117.2	118.5	119.5	119.2	119.6	117.2	111.2
Coal	126.2	126.0	126.3	125.8	125.6	124.8	124.4	124.0	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.6	124.0	124.4	114.5
Coke	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	162.2	161.7	149.7
Gas	125.8	*125.8	120.7	116.0	112.2	112.2	111.1	111.8	113.0	116.5	118.4	118.4	122.3	116.1	115.1
Electricity	97.2	*97.2	96.1	96.1	96.1	95.5	96.6	95.5	94.3	94.9	96.6	94.9	94.3	95.5	94.2
Petroleum and products	118.2	122.9	123.5	123.5	124.6	125.6	125.5	126.4	128.4	129.8	130.4	130.7	131.0	127.0	118.2
Chemicals and allied products	110.5	110.6	110.6	110.3	110.4	110.2	109.8	109.5	109.3	109.1	109.1	108.8	108.8	109.5	107.2
Industrial chemicals	123.7	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.5	123.6	123.6	123.6	124.0	123.6	123.6	122.9	123.2	123.5	121.4
Prepared paint	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	125.5	124.7	124.1	124.1	124.1	126.3	120.0
Paint materials	103.2	*103.5	101.7	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.6	100.5	99.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.6	*93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.5	93.2	93.1	93.3	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible	62.6	*62.9	65.4	65.2	64.8	64.5	63.4	61.0	60.2	59.2	58.2	57.9	58.0	61.4	56.2
Mixed fertilizer	112.1	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.0	110.5	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.6	108.5	109.3	110.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials	110.5	110.5	107.8	107.7	107.6	106.4	106.5	106.3	106.3	107.2	107.5	106.8	105.9	106.8	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products	107.0	*107.0	106.9	106.6	106.8	106.7	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products	144.3	144.8	145.7	144.7	146.2	146.5	146.9	144.9	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.3	143.9	145.2	145.8
Crude rubber	131.1	133.7	135.7	131.6	138.1	140.3	144.3	145.0	145.9	144.0	143.2	142.0	140.2	141.3	146.7
Tires and tubes	152.0	152.0	153.5	*153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	150.9	152.2
Other rubber products	143.1	143.1	142.7	142.3	142.5	142.2	140.8	140.0	139.9	139.9	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products	116.0	*116.3	116.3	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.1	120.7	119.0	125.4
Lumber	116.3	*116.5	116.4	117.1	117.5	118.3	119.4	120.0	120.4	120.6	121.2	121.2	121.9	119.7	127.2
Millwork	127.7	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.7	128.3	129.1
Plywood	93.7	95.6	95.6	96.4	96.9	94.7	95.2	96.9	97.7	96.8	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	130.9	130.9	131.0	130.9	130.9	130.1	129.9	129.5	128.9	128.9	128.6	128.7	128.5	129.6	127.2
Woodpulp	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.8	117.7
Wastepaper	83.5	83.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	74.7	68.0	66.1	66.1	68.6	75.4	77.2	112.3	
Paper	143.1	143.2	143.2	143.3	143.2	143.2	143.2	142.8	142.4	142.4	140.7	140.1	139.2	141.9	137.3
Paperboard	136.4	136.4	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	134.8
Converted paper and paperboard products	127.3	127.2	127.2	127.0	127.0	126.5	126.5	126.1	125.3	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	126.1	123.1
Building paper and board	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.1	141.1	141.5	136.9
Metals and metal products	150.1	150.0	150.4	150.4	150.8	152.2	153.2	152.4	150.6	150.0	150.1	151.0	151.4	151.2	148.4
Iron and steel	167.7	166.9	166.5	166.5	167.8	170.2	171.2	170.3	165.4	162.9	161.9	163.8	163.9	166.2	154.7
Nonferrous metals	12														

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
Machinery and motive products.....	149.3	149.5	149.4	149.2	147.7	146.9	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.1	145.0	144.8	144.5	146.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment....	138.1	*138.2	137.9	137.4	136.2	133.4	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.1	132.2	132.0	133.6	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment....	165.5	*165.5	165.3	165.2	164.9	162.9	161.4	157.9	157.6	157.6	157.5	156.7	156.3	160.0	148.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment....	171.1	171.3	171.3	171.3	170.6	168.9	167.0	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.3	164.9	163.8	167.0	156.4
General purpose machinery and equip- ment.....	159.4	*160.8	160.8	160.8	159.5	158.5	158.0	157.4	156.5	156.0	156.2	155.9	155.8	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	148.9	149.0	*148.4	*148.1	*147.5	147.3	146.3	144.5	143.9	143.8	143.7	143.3	143.0	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment....	151.1	*151.0	150.8	150.9	150.7	150.8	149.6	149.5	148.2	148.2	147.8	147.5	147.1	149.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	139.1	139.1	139.1	138.7	135.5	134.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.6	135.4	129.8
Furniture and other household durables....	123.3	*123.5	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.3	122.4	122.2	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.9	121.9	122.2	119.1
Household furniture.....	123.3	*123.1	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.5	122.9	122.8	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.5	119.0
Commercial furniture.....	154.1	154.1	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6	147.3	147.3	147.3	146.9	146.9	150.4	141.8
Floor covering.....	130.0	*131.1	132.6	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.8	133.8	133.8	134.3	134.3	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	105.4	*105.4	105.4	105.1	105.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.2	105.1	105.4	106.8	106.8	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phono- graphs.....	94.2	94.8	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	94.8	93.4	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.5	94.4	93.1
Other household durable goods.....	153.9	153.9	153.1	149.5	148.8	148.3	148.2	147.9	147.9	147.7	147.0	147.0	147.0	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	136.5	136.4	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.6	133.2	132.7	134.6	129.6
Flat glass.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.4
Concrete ingredients.....	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.7	135.1	134.8	136.0	130.6
Concrete products.....	127.8	127.5	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.7	126.6	125.7	125.6	126.4	123.0
Structural clay products.....	155.3	155.3	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	150.8	150.7	154.0	148.0
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	121.6	118.2	115.3	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.5	128.5	128.6	128.4	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	127.5	126.0	128.0	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled bev- erages.....	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	124.7	124.5	124.5	124.1	124.1	126.1	122.3
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	129.4	124.0
Cigars.....	105.9	105.9	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.2
Other tobacco manufactures.....	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	134.9	127.7	126.9	126.0	126.0	136.0	122.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.0	119.0	115.8
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.0	148.7	149.2	148.3
Miscellaneous products.....	89.6	*88.5	87.2	86.8	87.7	89.4	90.1	88.8	87.3	89.4	91.4	92.0	92.4	89.6	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	120.2	*120.2	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.2	117.8	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	66.0	64.1	62.1	61.4	63.2	66.4	68.2	66.0	63.4	67.2	71.0	72.0	72.8	67.3	72.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.6	97.5	98.5	97.8	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.7	96.7	97.3	95.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.4	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.6	107.2	106.8	106.8	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	131.4	131.6	130.9	130.9	130.7	130.1	129.4	128.8	127.2	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.3	128.4	124.1

¹ See Note, table D-7.
² Preliminary.

* Revised.

° Corrected.

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

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Feb. ¹	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	118.9	*118.8	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	99.4	*97.6	96.4	95.3	95.3	97.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	96.5	97.1	96.7	96.7	97.2	95.0
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	93.0	*90.3	88.5	86.8	86.1	87.3	90.3	90.4	89.1	86.9	88.0	86.5	85.9	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	108.1	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.9	112.6	115.0	115.2	115.0	112.0	111.6	113.4	114.2	112.5	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	106.4	106.2	106.2	106.6	108.5	111.5	114.1	114.3	114.2	110.9	110.5	112.5	113.3	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.6	135.1	134.8	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel.....	124.3	*124.1	122.4	120.5	119.0	118.6	118.0	118.0	118.1	119.3	120.0	119.9	121.7	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	123.8	*123.7	122.1	120.2	118.7	118.4	117.8	117.9	117.9	119.2	119.8	119.6	121.3	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	124.9	*124.8	123.0	121.0	119.4	118.9	118.2	118.3	118.3	119.6	120.2	120.5	122.3	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.0	*125.4	125.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	124.7	125.0	124.9	125.1	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.2	127.4	127.6	127.5	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	101.8	101.8	101.6	100.8	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.1	99.2	98.5	99.0	99.6	100.4	99.9	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	105.3	105.6	105.8	105.8	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.2	105.5	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	153.7	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.3	154.7	153.8	151.6	152.0	152.5	152.5	152.6	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing.....	149.1	149.4	149.3	149.2	148.9	149.4	148.8	148.3	147.7	148.0	147.9	147.6	147.4	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction.....	132.5	132.9	132.9	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.3	132.6	132.6	132.7	132.8	132.8	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	108.6	*111.8	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.6	112.7	113.3	114.3	115.2	114.7	114.7	113.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	108.2	*110.8	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.3	111.0	110.9	111.3	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	109.2	*113.6	113.5	113.3	114.1	114.9	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.9	118.6	118.3	118.2	116.0	109.1
Containers, nonreturnable.....	136.3	136.4	136.6	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.1	134.1	132.8	132.9	132.7	134.3	128.5
Supplies.....	113.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.5	111.7	110.9	112.0	113.1	113.3	113.4	112.5	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing.....	140.7	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.2	138.5	136.9	137.0	136.7	136.7	136.8	136.1	135.9	137.6	132.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	100.7	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	99.1	100.8	102.4	103.0	103.3	101.1	101.6
Manufactured animal feeds.....	65.4	63.6	62.0	61.2	62.6	66.0	67.9	65.6	63.6	67.8	71.7	73.1	73.7	67.6	72.9
Other supplies.....	121.3	121.3	121.6	121.4	121.4	121.3	120.4	120.4	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.2	*120.4	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.8	118.6	118.5	117.6	117.4	117.4	116.9	117.0	118.1	114.0
Consumer finished goods.....	112.9	*113.1	112.5	112.2	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.2	111.1	108.0
Consumer foods.....	108.8	108.5	107.2	106.8	106.2	106.0	106.2	106.2	104.2	103.1	102.7	101.3	101.8	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude foods.....	102.7	101.7	104.0	105.4	106.9	98.6	96.1	94.9	88.1	88.4	91.1	86.3	88.7	95.0	96.2
Consumer processed foods.....	110.1	*110.0	108.0	107.3	106.3	107.6	108.2	108.4	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.1	104.3	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.0	*112.7	112.6	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.0	112.5	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods.....	124.9	*125.0	124.9	124.7	123.5	123.0	123.1	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.9	123.0	123.3	119.7
Producer finished goods.....	150.1	*150.1	150.1	149.8	148.4	147.8	147.2	146.4	145.5	145.5	145.3	145.1	144.7	146.7	138.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	154.7	*154.7	154.5	154.1	152.7	152.3	151.9	151.1	150.1	150.1	150.0	149.7	149.2	151.2	142.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	146.3	*146.3	146.3	146.1	144.9	144.1	143.2	142.6	141.6	141.6	141.4	141.2	140.9	142.9	134.9

¹ Preliminary.
* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

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

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

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958		1957										Annual average		
	Feb. ¹	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1957	1956
All foods.....	108.2	107.9	106.7	106.1	105.4	105.2	105.4	105.7	103.7	102.8	102.4	101.0	101.5	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	124.8	122.1	126.6	121.2	119.3	120.0	116.0	119.9	117.2	117.0	119.4	119.4	115.3	119.4	114.1
Special metals and metal products.....	147.2	147.1	147.4	147.3	146.7	147.4	148.1	147.5	146.2	145.8	145.9	146.5	146.8	146.9	143.3
Metalworking machinery.....	178.3	178.8	178.7	178.7	178.3	177.9	177.8	176.0	175.0	174.9	174.5	174.1	173.6	176.1	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	154.9	155.1	154.9	154.9	154.3	153.5	152.4	151.7	150.9	150.7	150.6	150.2	149.8	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	138.4	*138.5	138.3	137.8	136.5	133.4	132.6	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.2	133.7	127.4
Total tractors.....	146.9	*146.9	146.8	146.2	145.1	142.7	141.5	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.2	139.2	138.7	141.3	132.5
Steel-mill products.....	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.0	183.0	182.9	175.6	175.7	175.3	175.3	174.5	178.9	163.2
Building materials.....	130.1	*130.3	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.9	131.2	131.4	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.5	130.5	130.6	130.6
Soaps.....	107.0	107.0	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.0	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.4	102.9	104.5	99.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.2	98.2	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	99.0	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	115.4	120.9	121.5	121.6	123.0	124.1	124.0	125.0	127.3	129.0	129.7	130.0	130.3	125.8	117.5
East Coast petroleum.....	111.8	116.7	116.7	117.2	117.2	117.2	118.6	121.2	123.7	125.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.0	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	113.9	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.8	121.2	121.7	126.2	128.4	128.4	129.4	130.2	124.3	118.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	117.0	122.4	123.0	123.0	123.0	126.7	126.7	127.9	129.2	131.0	133.6	133.6	133.6	128.8	118.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	124.2	127.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	135.9	135.9	135.9	135.2	135.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	132.3	117.4
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	130.7	130.7	130.8	130.7	130.6	129.9	129.6	129.2	128.6	128.6	128.3	128.5	128.2	129.3	127.0
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	125.5	125.5	125.6	125.0	124.0	123.2	121.2	119.1	117.2	116.1	116.5	118.1	124.1	121.5	116.4
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	114.3	*114.7	114.7	115.4	115.4	116.3	117.2	118.0	118.4	118.5	119.0	118.9	119.6	117.7	124.9
All commodities except farm products.....	122.8	*123.1	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.4	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.7	122.1	118.6

¹ Preliminary.
* Revised.

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

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

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1948.....	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1949.....	3,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1950.....	4,737	-----	2,220,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1951.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	59,100,000	.57
1952.....	5,091	-----	2,400,000	-----	28,300,000	.26
1953.....	3,468	-----	1,530,000	-----	22,600,000	.21
1954.....	4,320	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.26
1955.....	3,825	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,100,000	.29
1957: February ²	225	350	60,000	130,000	825,000	.09
March ²	250	375	80,000	120,000	775,000	.08
April ²	400	525	150,000	190,000	1,380,000	.14
May ²	475	650	190,000	260,000	1,850,000	.18
June ²	400	600	140,000	220,000	1,850,000	.20
July ²	400	625	160,000	260,000	2,500,000	.25
August ²	350	575	140,000	220,000	1,600,000	.16
September ²	300	525	270,000	315,000	1,670,000	.18
October ²	300	500	100,000	185,000	1,350,000	.13
November ²	150	325	50,000	100,000	700,000	.08
December ²	100	220	20,000	40,000	400,000	.04
1958: January ²	200	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February ²	150	275	45,000	70,000	500,000	.06

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. 1163 (1954).

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

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)															
	1958				1957								1957	1956		
	Mar. ²	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total	
Total new construction ^{1 3}	3,355	3,105	3,282	3,667	4,112	4,495	4,569	4,561	4,361	4,308	4,025	3,657	3,295	47,255	46,060	
Private construction	2,400	2,251	2,364	2,705	2,942	3,059	3,100	3,124	3,046	2,971	2,808	2,603	2,405	33,313	33,242	
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,168	1,057	1,131	1,345	1,484	1,535	1,561	1,571	1,547	1,489	1,395	1,301	1,162	16,571	17,632	
New dwelling units	870	790	865	1,005	1,090	1,130	1,140	1,140	1,115	1,070	985	940	870	12,160	13,490	
Additions and alterations ⁴	250	219	217	290	343	357	374	387	392	379	374	327	288	3,912	3,695	
Nonhousekeeping	48	48	49	50	51	48	47	44	40	40	37	34	34	499	447	
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	664	675	704	764	802	806	802	805	778	786	747	713	709	9,138	8,817	
Industrial	218	231	240	248	251	256	260	266	262	270	270	271	269	3,162	3,084	
Commercial	258	254	267	305	332	332	322	319	311	309	287	263	264	3,570	3,681	
Office buildings and warehouses	156	155	161	172	179	177	168	167	156	153	146	135	133	1,864	1,684	
Stores, restaurants, and garages	102	99	106	133	153	155	154	152	155	156	141	128	131	1,706	1,947	
Other nonresidential buildings	188	190	197	211	219	218	220	220	205	207	190	179	176	2,406	2,102	
Religious	61	64	68	74	78	80	81	80	75	73	68	64	63	868	768	
Educational	40	40	42	44	46	47	47	47	42	43	40	39	40	519	536	
Hospital and institutional ⁵	47	47	47	48	49	48	47	47	41	43	40	38	36	505	328	
Social and recreational	26	25	25	27	28	27	28	29	27	26	24	23	23	309	275	
Miscellaneous	14	14	15	18	18	16	16	17	20	22	18	15	14	205	195	
Farm construction	114	105	101	100	114	133	159	173	169	159	146	126	112	1,590	1,590	
Public utilities	443	404	416	483	528	570	560	556	535	518	501	448	409	5,850	5,113	
Railroad	29	28	31	35	37	42	41	41	41	40	38	37	35	450	427	
Telephone and telegraph	71	71	74	86	86	97	87	89	95	90	101	94	94	1,080	1,066	
Other public utilities	343	305	311	362	405	431	432	426	399	388	362	317	280	4,300	3,620	
All other private	11	10	12	13	14	15	18	19	17	19	18	15	13	184	120	
Public construction	955	854	918	962	1,170	1,436	1,469	1,437	1,315	1,337	1,217	1,054	890	13,942	12,818	
Residential buildings ⁶	63	58	58	57	56	54	53	48	40	40	38	34	30	510	292	
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities)	343	308	339	342	364	406	416	414	389	406	383	375	345	4,481	4,072	
Industrial	29	28	30	32	33	35	35	38	36	43	42	42	41	458	453	
Educational	221	201	226	226	235	262	261	259	249	254	233	233	215	2,832	2,549	
Hospital and institutional	28	22	22	24	25	27	30	29	28	32	33	31	27	333	298	
Administrative and service	32	27	30	29	34	41	46	44	38	39	38	36	32	434	362	
Other nonresidential buildings	33	30	31	31	37	41	44	44	38	38	37	33	30	424	410	
Military facilities ⁷	70	70	80	88	107	132	134	138	117	110	103	89	84	1,275	1,395	
Highways	270	240	245	275	410	575	580	550	505	520	445	330	230	4,840	4,470	
Sewer and water systems	105	91	99	97	107	118	127	129	120	121	117	113	105	1,347	1,275	
Sewer	62	54	59	61	67	73	77	77	68	67	64	63	59	785	701	
Water	43	37	40	36	40	45	50	52	52	54	53	50	46	562	574	
Public service enterprises	28	23	26	25	31	38	44	43	38	38	35	30	26	393	384	
Conservation and development	68	58	63	71	86	102	104	103	94	89	83	72	61	975	826	
All other public	8	6	8	7	9	11	11	12	12	13	13	11	9	121	104	

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Preliminary.

³ Includes revisions in the series on residential additions and alterations, and data are not comparable with those published in issues preceding June 1957. See Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56, on page 973 of the August 1957 issue.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

*Revised.

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

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

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

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)														
	1957												1957	1956	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total	Total
Total public construction.....	684.5	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	923.3	11,412.5	10,372.2
Federally owned.....	108.2	47.3	123.8	140.0	58.5	54.1	145.5	385.9	218.5	309.7	345.2	217.3	210.2	2,256.0	2,037.4
Residential buildings.....	47.2	3.2	.2	56.5	3.5	1.4	60.3	30.6	64.5	21.5	115.4	19.3	30.2	406.6	128.1
Nonresidential buildings.....	31.9	20.1	39.5	45.8	17.7	14.3	31.2	205.8	69.7	58.4	71.7	67.3	87.1	728.6	909.4
Educational.....	.7	.4	2.0	.3	.2	(²)	2.1	7.6	1.0	8.7	4.0	1.5	20.5	48.3	23.7
Hospital and institutional.....	.7	.2	20.0	3.7	.7	.1	.3	29.1	1.4	4.4	4.6	2.0	16.1	78.6	43.9
Administrative and service.....	10.3	9.9	2.9	23.7	1.8	4.8	10.2	64.5	11.2	7.4	3.5	1.5	4.5	145.9	87.3
Other nonresidential buildings.....	20.2	9.6	14.6	18.1	15.0	9.4	18.6	104.6	56.1	41.9	59.6	62.3	46.0	455.8	754.5
Airfield buildings.....	1.8	1.2	.6	3.9	2.3	.8	14.0	23.3	11.5	7.4	11.6	9.3	5.6	91.5	72.1
Troop housing.....	(²)	.4	1.0	(²)	1.1	(²)	.2	9.2	7.7	9.8	7.7	16.4	5.6	59.1	122.7
Warehouses.....	.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	.3	.5	.9	11.3	5.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	3.5	34.9	63.2
All other.....	17.6	8.0	13.0	14.2	11.3	8.1	3.5	60.8	31.0	22.0	36.3	30.8	31.3	270.3	496.5
Airfields.....	8.3	1.2	.3	3.5	3.7	1.8	(²)	26.4	24.8	34.7	49.7	27.0	7.9	181.0	155.7
Conservation and development.....	8.0	12.0	21.2	22.7	14.8	14.4	42.1	73.5	31.3	143.0	83.1	49.7	52.8	560.6	611.0
Highways.....	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	9.1	7.5	9.0	12.1	6.8	15.8	4.1	3.4	9.3	90.6	91.9
Electric power.....	1.5	3.7	59.7	.8	.9	2.4	1.1	6.0	5.7	23.4	2.9	25.6	7.9	140.1	177.5
All other federally owned.....	6.5	3.4	.7	3.1	8.8	12.3	1.8	31.5	15.7	12.9	18.3	25.0	15.0	148.5	63.8
State and locally owned.....	576.3	660.5	745.2	750.2	682.3	812.0	987.7	930.0	900.8	661.9	762.0	550.8	713.1	9,156.5	8,334.8
Residential buildings.....	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	20.4	44.3	38.8	27.5	21.7	14.7	7.4	31.4	21.8	326.7	253.2
Nonresidential buildings.....	239.5	238.7	267.7	308.5	278.1	305.5	267.0	337.8	345.2	256.2	300.8	256.1	252.8	3,409.4	3,202.8
Educational.....	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	201.0	19.6	22.2	231.9	237.6	191.6	234.9	175.9	184.9	2,450.5	2,289.0
Hospital and institutional.....	15.0	19.8	15.8	41.6	15.5	19.6	28.2	35.8	43.6	17.4	15.8	27.4	12.6	287.1	278.9
Administrative and service.....	30.7	18.8	24.6	19.7	31.7	36.8	28.7	34.2	23.3	20.1	25.0	29.2	25.3	315.4	320.8
Other nonresidential buildings.....	24.3	36.4	19.9	26.8	29.9	25.9	33.1	35.9	40.7	27.1	25.1	23.6	32.0	356.4	314.1
Highways.....	207.2	272.1	334.6	248.0	272.3	293.5	540.8	414.7	306.7	289.5	349.6	186.2	317.1	3,825.1	3,211.6
Sewer and water systems.....	75.2	94.5	93.4	77.0	69.8	75.1	80.7	103.7	172.6	67.7	75.4	55.4	68.9	1,034.2	1,100.0
Sewer.....	55.8	65.1	44.4	42.7	47.8	53.5	55.5	74.4	94.4	44.1	43.6	16.6	37.3	619.4	658.9
Water.....	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	22.0	21.6	25.2	29.3	78.2	23.6	31.8	38.8	31.6	414.8	441.1
Public service enterprises.....	16.0	19.4	15.0	48.2	26.6	74.7	38.7	33.3	27.3	18.8	17.4	11.7	33.1	364.2	336.5
Electric power.....	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	10.1	61.6	14.7	23.7	9.0	9.0	7.7	8.2	17.1	200.1	227.2
Other.....	9.0	10.0	9.7	23.9	16.5	13.1	24.0	9.6	18.3	9.8	9.7	3.5	16.0	164.1	109.3
Conservation and development.....	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	7.8	10.8	12.3	4.8	20.3	8.6	4.5	5.1	12.0	112.7	139.3
All other State and locally owned.....	5.8	4.4	4.3	9.9	7.3	8.1	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	6.9	4.9	7.4	84.2	91.4

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

² Less than \$50,000.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building ¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1958				1957								1957	1956	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.*	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.*	Total*	Total
All building construction	1,143.6	1,097.4	1,230.6	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	1,111.7	18,142.3	18,787.8
Private.....	994.9	958.5	1,061.9	1,453.5	1,417.3	1,452.7	1,518.9	1,484.9	1,643.8	1,530.4	1,373.6	1,053.9	977.0	15,997.0	16,903.4
Public.....	148.7	139.0	168.7	189.2	134.4	163.4	174.5	263.7	185.9	184.0	160.7	165.0	134.7	2,145.3	1,884.4
New residential building	578.3	557.1	649.0	895.7	813.2	885.9	847.6	893.7	954.1	909.6	819.6	599.5	543.1	9,404.2	10,291.9
Dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	563.1	535.7	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	803.2	588.2	535.4	9,220.0	10,149.6
Privately owned.....	548.2	525.4	604.5	825.6	784.8	852.0	807.6	823.2	918.5	884.0	801.5	571.7	528.2	8,937.6	9,971.9
1-family.....	464.4	451.8	536.4	730.8	696.7	748.8	724.6	734.1	818.6	794.8	710.5	504.7	465.5	7,922.0	9,221.8
2-family.....	16.9	17.1	17.8	22.2	20.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	20.3	21.5	20.2	17.1	12.7	228.7	215.0
3- and 4-family.....	8.9	6.5	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.7	9.3	10.0	11.9	11.4	10.4	7.5	8.1	111.6	87.9
Publicly owned.....	58.0	50.0	41.6	62.8	58.8	75.6	54.1	58.8	67.7	56.3	60.5	42.3	41.9	675.3	447.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	14.9	10.2	31.3	44.7	12.2	19.8	24.8	58.7	17.4	12.3	1.7	16.5	7.2	282.4	177.7
Nonresidential buildings.....	15.2	21.5	13.2	25.4	16.3	14.1	15.1	11.8	18.2	13.3	16.4	11.3	7.7	184.2	142.3
Commercial buildings ²	426.5	433.9	459.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	656.5	663.4	676.8	624.6	556.5	490.5	449.6	6,834.1	6,664.5
Amusement buildings ²	135.2	151.4	147.4	203.9	203.4	167.3	203.3	183.5	231.7	197.6	167.3	155.6	124.9	2,224.0	2,184.7
Commercial garages.....	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.6	10.5	8.8	11.9	13.8	13.4	15.5	11.0	5.9	7.3	139.8	116.1
Gasoline and service stations.....	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	3.7	3.7	4.5	57.5	60.6
Office buildings ²	10.2	9.9	10.3	13.0	14.2	13.9	14.8	13.8	15.5	15.0	14.0	12.2	12.5	159.1	165.5
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	50.7	67.4	60.3	92.2	102.1	69.1	76.2	66.8	106.1	73.6	56.6	75.3	46.1	975.7	828.3
Community buildings ²	60.0	60.3	55.7	82.1	71.7	71.4	95.1	82.2	89.6	86.2	81.9	58.5	54.5	891.8	1,014.3
Educational buildings.....	166.8	163.3	194.2	219.5	204.2	213.1	224.4	253.5	241.6	218.5	215.9	153.4	170.8	2,478.6	2,263.1
Institutional buildings ²	107.0	108.6	98.8	132.0	134.3	119.7	123.5	123.1	155.7	139.9	138.2	101.4	110.9	1,491.8	1,431.4
Religious buildings.....	33.7	27.3	61.0	46.9	32.0	50.9	60.4	53.2	36.4	31.8	37.2	22.3	32.9	522.6	380.3
Garages, private residential.....	26.1	27.3	34.0	40.6	37.9	42.6	40.5	47.2	49.5	46.8	40.5	28.7	27.1	464.2	451.4
Industrial buildings ²	5.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	24.2	23.3	21.6	22.7	23.1	19.8	14.5	6.7	5.3	200.4	201.9
Public utilities buildings ²	61.0	63.8	59.8	92.0	81.7	87.2	124.9	101.9	90.5	109.0	99.0	87.1	87.9	1,085.9	1,273.3
All other nonresidential buildings ²	28.4	22.1	24.7	25.3	34.2	30.7	49.5	37.7	45.8	37.8	22.5	51.7	35.0	423.5	328.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	29.2	26.9	20.8	29.7	21.5	29.4	32.7	64.1	44.0	41.9	37.5	36.1	25.7	421.7	413.0
Total.....	138.8	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.2	128.9	119.1	1,904.0	1,831.4

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

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

² Includes 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.

*Revised.

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

TABLE F-4. Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region ¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1958				1957								1957	1956	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.*	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.*	Total*	Total
All building construction ²	1,143.6	1,097.4	1,230.6	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	1,111.7	18,142.3	18,787.8
Northeast.....	213.7	219.4	272.9	352.8	350.8	371.8	344.1	338.4	439.2	353.0	338.9	235.8	196.6	3,878.8	4,056.2
North Central.....	229.8	319.2	324.9	489.3	480.0	504.5	516.8	558.5	542.1	536.5	446.5	320.6	242.8	5,282.1	5,681.0
South.....	375.7	288.2	324.3	400.2	381.1	387.3	439.6	465.6	425.7	404.6	354.9	360.7	339.7	4,614.8	4,467.0
West.....	324.4	270.6	308.6	400.3	339.8	362.5	393.0	386.2	422.7	420.3	394.0	301.8	332.6	4,366.6	4,583.5
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	563.1	535.7	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	803.2	588.2	535.4	9,220.0	10,149.6
Northeast.....	79.7	102.1	139.0	178.2	158.4	199.8	162.3	183.7	195.5	190.4	160.4	96.6	86.9	1,864.4	2,200.4
North Central.....	109.1	131.7	165.0	253.1	247.7	267.3	257.7	277.6	283.0	266.7	240.0	146.1	106.7	2,644.3	3,144.7
South.....	195.6	155.9	169.3	210.0	199.5	203.6	223.4	220.3	232.2	210.6	185.5	177.9	172.5	2,361.9	2,346.0
West.....	178.7	146.0	162.6	229.0	191.3	201.1	189.0	200.3	225.2	228.7	217.3	167.6	169.2	2,349.3	2,458.5
New nonresidential buildings	426.5	433.9	459.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	656.5	663.4	676.8	624.6	556.5	490.5	449.6	6,834.1	6,664.5
Northeast.....	105.7	89.7	100.8	126.0	147.8	129.4	139.8	112.3	189.2	124.1	141.0	114.1	83.2	1,550.0	1,435.8
North Central.....	87.9	156.9	128.5	193.5	177.6	181.7	202.2	230.6	202.1	216.5	164.8	140.3	110.7	2,104.0	1,993.5
South.....	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.5	137.1	129.8	155.8	183.1	136.1	139.6	118.0	137.0	131.0	1,664.3	1,596.9
West.....	101.6	95.4	110.7	128.1	106.8	116.4	158.7	137.4	149.4	144.5	132.8	99.2	124.6	1,515.7	1,638.3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	138.8	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.2	128.9	119.1	1,904.0	1,831.4
Northeast.....	24.5	23.5	29.4	35.1	42.5	40.5	39.8	40.3	51.6	36.8	35.0	24.0	24.8	424.6	394.5
North Central.....	32.1	25.5	29.6	38.9	47.4	52.5	54.6	48.0	55.0	51.1	39.6	32.8	24.8	499.9	510.7
South.....	43.3	30.4	32.2	41.5	40.6	49.1	52.2	57.4	48.6	50.1	43.3	39.7	35.3	520.6	481.9
West.....	38.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	38.7	40.9	42.7	45.9	43.7	42.2	40.3	32.4	34.1	458.8	444.3

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

*Revised.

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

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

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														1956	1957	1956	
	1957												Dec.	Total*				Total
	Dec.	Nov.*	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.*						
All States.....	1,097.4	1,230.6	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	1,111.7	1,055.0	18,142.3	18,787.8			
Metropolitan areas ²	860.2	957.8	1,278.2	1,202.5	1,261.8	1,302.5	1,350.6	1,423.9	1,322.4	1,203.8	964.7	865.4	843.4	14,104.1	14,688.9			
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	237.2	272.8	364.5	349.2	364.4	390.9	398.1	405.8	392.0	330.5	254.2	246.3	211.6	4,038.2	4,098.9			
Alabama.....	16.5	15.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	18.7	15.4	19.9	20.0	14.1	15.2	14.3	11.2	190.6	173.3			
Arizona.....	13.0	15.1	17.6	19.4	20.1	19.3	20.3	18.4	22.8	18.1	13.6	26.8	11.4	224.5	189.7			
Arkansas.....	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	9.0	5.0	3.4	70.6	57.4			
California.....	195.1	216.1	287.6	229.5	250.7	273.4	263.8	301.4	301.1	279.7	212.3	230.1	203.5	3,048.0	3,163.3			
Colorado.....	16.0	17.6	24.0	21.2	18.1	25.3	24.0	21.0	22.1	21.9	21.8	19.7	20.2	263.8	282.0			
Connecticut.....	18.4	27.9	25.2	36.3	40.5	43.7	33.2	41.2	35.8	42.0	22.3	21.1	22.6	390.3	375.1			
Delaware.....	2.3	4.5	6.1	5.9	7.4	8.5	9.3	4.9	5.2	3.2	5.4	6.1	3.4	68.9	66.0			
District of Columbia.....	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	2.9	13.0	14.4	6.3	8.4	3.9	2.8	5.3	2.1	133.8	66.8			
Florida.....	77.0	73.4	77.7	74.5	81.4	88.9	86.6	88.3	79.4	76.0	72.2	70.3	57.8	946.3	834.8			
Georgia.....	17.1	15.3	22.9	24.4	18.9	21.9	16.7	19.3	27.5	20.6	22.1	20.2	12.8	247.0	250.1			
Idaho.....	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	38.2	39.6			
Illinois.....	93.8	73.6	108.9	105.7	103.9	109.0	120.1	115.9	142.0	111.7	93.2	61.5	75.2	1,239.5	1,334.3			
Indiana.....	20.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	49.0	37.8	42.2	34.9	33.0	51.3	20.7	23.2	20.5	419.5	432.0			
Iowa.....	7.9	12.5	16.6	17.1	14.7	18.2	18.5	16.4	17.3	11.2	6.0	4.3	7.6	160.5	181.9			
Kansas.....	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	17.9	15.8	10.6	12.3	9.9	10.8	10.0	5.8	8.7	134.5	151.9			
Kentucky.....	5.0	10.5	12.2	16.5	14.5	16.1	18.8	22.4	16.1	16.8	13.6	6.5	10.1	169.1	168.2			
Louisiana.....	19.6	16.8	23.0	20.1	20.9	23.2	27.2	24.6	17.9	17.4	20.4	19.3	18.6	250.5	273.1			
Maine.....	8	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.3	3.4	4.9	3.7	2.5	1.0	6	8	29.2	33.9			
Maryland.....	24.0	33.4	55.3	29.9	32.5	40.7	53.2	44.6	36.0	30.8	38.0	27.3	28.8	446.7	430.4			
Massachusetts.....	24.2	26.6	38.4	31.5	42.6	50.9	45.5	42.3	39.0	51.2	28.4	18.5	25.9	440.5	470.4			
Michigan.....	43.9	73.5	82.1	82.6	87.9	91.1	107.8	97.6	99.4	74.2	48.2	45.2	38.9	933.4	1,090.8			
Minnesota.....	18.1	27.0	35.2	40.1	35.2	42.1	47.4	53.7	43.1	20.1	18.3	10.4	15.0	390.7	376.1			
Mississippi.....	3.0	4.5	5.8	6.3	4.4	4.4	7.8	3.2	6.0	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.0	54.2	53.5			
Missouri.....	29.0	15.5	33.5	27.7	29.4	35.0	29.1	16.8	25.8	24.7	18.6	16.7	15.3	302.0	306.7			
Montana.....	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.1	3.0	2.3	1.3	.9	35.1	42.7			
Nebraska.....	6.3	3.1	7.5	5.7	8.3	7.0	6.6	15.2	6.1	5.6	4.7	2.4	2.6	78.5	82.0			
Nevada.....	3.1	7.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	60.2	45.5			
New Hampshire.....	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	30.1	37.8			
New Jersey.....	42.9	49.9	70.1	65.0	71.8	60.3	68.4	71.8	72.3	58.8	50.4	40.3	65.6	723.2	811.8			
New Mexico.....	6.3	8.9	6.1	7.6	5.5	6.7	10.4	7.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	9.0	5.4	88.4	77.2			
New York.....	90.1	108.8	139.5	147.4	114.1	101.2	105.6	198.0	117.8	114.1	80.7	73.3	88.7	1,450.6	1,476.0			
North Carolina.....	10.5	13.4	14.5	16.9	17.6	16.9	15.5	18.5	21.5	16.2	15.2	16.1	11.9	194.3	221.6			
North Dakota.....	.6	1.5	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.1	5.4	2.9	1.6	.5	3	.9	37.2	40.5			
Ohio.....	60.7	57.2	101.2	93.3	108.1	101.3	125.7	123.9	99.1	94.7	73.6	53.4	53.5	1,093.9	1,205.5			
Oklahoma.....	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.3	13.2	13.8	8.5	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.2	7.2	8.2	121.3	143.2			
Oregon.....	7.6	7.2	12.1	12.3	13.7	14.6	13.2	14.0	12.1	11.4	7.9	12.8	7.2	138.9	182.0			
Pennsylvania.....	36.1	51.1	66.8	53.4	63.0	75.8	74.1	72.0	74.3	64.1	49.6	39.9	47.2	749.3	781.4			
Rhode Island.....	2.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	3.1	48.8	59.6			
South Carolina.....	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.2	7.3	5.9	5.1	8.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	63.4	75.8			
South Dakota.....	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	6.0	2.0	1.0	.9	1.0	36.0	37.4			
Tennessee.....	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	15.8	16.9	22.0	21.6	18.3	15.4	10.5	8.9	13.6	179.3	213.8			
Texas.....	64.0	68.0	89.2	88.0	83.6	101.5	91.3	87.0	83.2	82.4	77.1	98.2	56.1	1,013.4	916.9			
Utah.....	6.9	5.9	11.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	12.2	14.2	8.1	13.3	7.6	4.3	4.3	113.5	145.3			
Vermont.....	.2	.9	1.8	7.0	.6	.6	.5	.9	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.2	15.6	10.1			
Virginia.....	18.5	23.4	30.6	32.2	34.0	32.4	51.5	36.4	33.8	29.6	36.4	24.7	23.2	384.3	457.5			
Washington.....	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	31.3	31.8	28.9	32.5	28.5	30.5	25.7	22.2	20.7	335.3	390.6			
West Virginia.....	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	14.8	6.9	16.4	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.2	3.1	2.8	80.8	64.4			
Wisconsin.....	26.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	41.0	49.3	44.9	45.9	51.8	38.7	26.0	18.7	18.8	457.3	442.0			
Wyoming.....	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	.8	.9	1.9	21.1	25.6			

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

* Revised.

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

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South				West
1950.....	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956.....	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,086,118	12,814,776	271,342
1957 ³	1,041,100	991,100	50,000	698,700	342,400	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12,333,537	11,717,449	616,088
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,690,366	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter.....	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January.....	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	892,586	2,208
February.....	88,900	87,900	1,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	964,570	934,585	19,985
March.....	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter.....	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April.....	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May.....	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June.....	134,500	131,400	3,100	98,300	36,200	30,200	39,300	36,600	28,400	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter.....	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July.....	122,700	121,900	800	88,400	34,300	27,100	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August.....	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September.....	114,900	112,300	2,600	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter.....	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October.....	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November.....	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	993,986	985,891	8,095
December.....	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,850,087	2,761,446	88,641
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	19,800	15,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter.....	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,924,184	3,844,192	79,992
April.....	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,458	15,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,600	32,800	22,900	1,346,513	1,319,890	33,623
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,268,496	1,237,814	30,682
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,900	87,200	86,500	63,400	3,534,804	3,471,787	63,017
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,352	1,179,266	22,086
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,227,281	4,988
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	1,106,183	1,070,240	35,943
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,776,443	2,737,351	39,092
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,104,981	1,078,142	26,839
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,589	925,991	4,598
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,873	733,218	7,655
1957: First quarter.....	215,800	202,500	13,300	149,100	66,700	33,800	46,800	78,800	56,400	2,540,016	2,351,729	188,287
January.....	63,000	60,100	2,900	44,000	19,000	9,300	10,700	24,800	18,200	718,318	681,147	37,171
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	782,871	727,081	35,790
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,058,927	943,501	115,426
Second quarter.....	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,542,875	3,367,334	175,541
April.....	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	1,115,826	1,087,149	28,677
May.....	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,236,239	1,153,246	82,993
June.....	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,190,810	1,126,939	63,871
Third quarter.....	291,800	280,900	10,900	192,600	99,200	57,900	79,300	93,200	61,400	3,452,052	3,333,294	118,758
July.....	99,900	93,900	6,000	63,400	36,500	19,200	27,000	33,500	20,200	1,189,829	1,118,486	71,343
August.....	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,169,754	1,138,891	30,863
September.....	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,092,469	1,075,917	16,552
Fourth quarter.....	236,900	224,900	12,000	166,700	80,200	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,798,594	2,665,092	133,502
October.....	96,700	88,400	8,300	61,800	34,900	19,500	24,200	29,800	23,200	1,157,871	1,062,374	95,497
November.....	78,200	75,700	2,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	916,313	891,358	24,955
December.....	62,000	60,800	1,200	42,400	19,600	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	724,410	711,360	13,050
1958: First quarter.....	69,000	64,200	4,800	45,200	23,800	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	805,540	751,140	54,400
January.....	65,000	60,000	5,000	43,400	21,600	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	768,800	708,000	60,800

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

* Revised.

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

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

G: Work Injuries

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries

Industry	1957 ²							1956				1955	Annual average	
	Fourth quarter				Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	1957 ²	1956
	October	November	December	Quarter										
Average, all manufacturing.....	10.5	9.7	9.4	9.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	12.7	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.1	12.0
Food and kindred products:														
Meatpacking and custom slaughtering.....	19.2	15.9	16.7	17.2	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.0	21.3	21.1	20.3	18.4	19.6	20.6
Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	25.6	29.9	21.5	25.7	22.8	25.5	22.8	24.9	21.3	20.1	22.8	17.7	24.0	22.2
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	39.2	45.2	44.7	33.4	39.8	40.9	46.1	37.2	35.9	41.3	41.1
Dairy products.....	15.3	16.5	17.0	16.2	20.0	19.1	16.3	17.0	17.4	18.3	15.4	16.2	18.0	17.1
Canning and preserving.....	17.0	14.1	14.9	15.5	24.2	20.7	20.1	19.9	26.6	20.1	17.8	22.1	20.9	21.9
Grain-mill products.....	15.5	14.5	14.2	14.8	22.1	14.4	16.5	16.5	18.7	15.9	13.6	16.5	17.0	16.2
Bakery products.....	19.7	17.4	18.7	18.6	16.7	16.6	17.4	17.0	16.5	15.9	16.2	15.3	17.2	16.4
Cane sugar.....	16.3	23.6	21.9	20.6	19.7	17.0	18.2	14.1	17.6	22.1	22.3	19.9	18.5	19.0
Confectionery and related products.....	13.2	10.2	9.9	11.2	15.3	11.0	11.3	13.0	13.6	12.0	12.9	13.2	12.8	12.9
Bottled soft drinks.....	21.1	21.0	17.5	19.9	25.5	23.9	22.1	16.7	25.2	29.1	20.2	19.1	23.0	23.0
Malt and malt liquors.....	12.5	18.7	14.2	15.1	16.1	14.8	17.3	13.2	19.6	19.6	13.9	14.2	15.8	16.7
Distilled liquors.....	6.5	11.0	12.2	9.7	8.8	13.0	12.1	6.7	9.9	9.0	9.7	7.7	10.8	8.6
Miscellaneous food products.....	16.1	18.4	8.6	14.5	17.0	14.2	16.7	13.3	13.8	14.1	13.3	13.4	15.5	13.6
Textile-mill products:														
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	7.3	8.2	7.6	7.7	9.1	9.4	8.2	7.9	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.4
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	6.6	5.9	5.4	6.0	7.8	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.7	6.1	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.1
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	17.0	14.3	14.7	15.5	18.3	17.6	19.7	16.2	17.5	17.7	16.2	18.2	18.0	16.9
Knit goods.....	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.7	6.6	5.2	4.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.0	5.3	6.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	12.1	9.3	10.0	10.5	12.3	15.1	11.3	14.3	16.3	14.8	16.8	16.2	12.8	15.5
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	14.4	7.8	12.2	11.5	13.6	13.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	16.1	15.1	16.1	13.8	15.0
Apparel and other finished textile products:														
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	6.4	4.6	5.2	5.5	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.0
Clothing, women's and children's.....	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.3	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.4	5.9	5.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	9.0	3.5	7.3	6.7	9.0	7.2	6.8	3.7	7.1	7.3	5.1	6.1	7.4	5.8
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	6.1	7.1	7.1	6.6	7.5	10.3	8.1	10.5	11.0	11.9	9.9	11.7	8.1	10.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):														
Logging.....	62.5	58.4	52.7	58.5	60.5	63.3	60.8	63.4	68.3	60.8	66.7	74.3	60.2	65.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	35.9	30.0	36.2	34.0	40.6	38.7	38.2	36.4	41.9	44.5	41.1	38.7	37.9	41.1
Millwork and structural wood products.....	22.8	19.3	20.5	21.0	23.8	21.5	21.7	19.9	22.6	21.5	21.0	21.0	21.9	21.3
Plywood mills.....	25.5	21.7	28.6	25.3	21.4	22.0	25.3	22.6	26.1	25.5	21.9	26.9	23.4	24.0
Wooden containers.....	21.9	19.2	21.2	20.8	27.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	29.5	27.1	27.3	27.4	25.2	27.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	24.2	22.9	22.0	23.1	24.2	28.7	29.1	29.5	35.5	32.3	28.2	27.8	26.9	31.3
Furniture and fixtures:														
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	16.8	15.4	12.7	15.1	19.4	15.5	17.4	17.1	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.6	16.9	17.6
Metal household furniture.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.0	22.9	13.0	14.8	16.1	16.4	16.4	15.5	18.6	16.2	16.1
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	5.8	12.6	10.8	9.4	11.2	13.5	14.7	14.4	16.4	16.7	16.8	17.3	12.3	16.1
Office furniture.....	20.4	16.9	13.2	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.3	16.1	17.5	19.2	17.6	14.4	17.4	17.6
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	14.9	14.4	18.5	9.7	16.1	25.5	15.7	15.4	21.1	14.4	18.2
Partitions and fixtures.....	16.7	19.4	22.3	19.3	19.3	21.3	17.1	21.9	21.4	21.3	18.5	22.2	19.8	20.7
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.7	15.1	12.7	18.5	11.6	17.2	18.4	13.9	16.2	15.5	15.3
Paper and allied products:														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	11.0	10.6	9.2	10.3	11.7	10.0	10.8	11.2	12.3	11.1	11.4	10.5	10.6	11.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	14.4	13.3	11.9	13.2	15.6	16.0	13.1	15.7	15.5	14.0	16.8	13.9	14.5	15.5
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	15.1	10.1	11.5	12.4	15.3	14.0	15.2	14.7	13.7	11.4	14.1	14.2	14.4	13.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:														
Newspapers and periodicals.....	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.4	8.2	9.6	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	8.2	8.5	9.1
Bookbinding and related products.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.0	15.4	15.9	10.4	11.7	14.9	12.2	11.2	(3)	12.8	12.5
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	10.7	8.3	7.8	9.0	9.5	8.7	10.1	7.9	9.3	9.8	8.8	9.3	9.4	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:														
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.8	5.4	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.8	6.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.3
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6
Synthetic rubber.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.1	2.8	1.1	2.9	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.9
Synthetic fibers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.1	2.1	3.6	3.5	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.3
Explosives.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.8	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.5
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	4.0	4.2	5.3	4.6	4.7	7.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.7	5.1	4.2
Drugs and medicines.....	8.2	6.5	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.6	8.3	6.5	8.0	9.2	8.4	6.1	7.2	8.0
Soap and related products.....	8.8	3.8	9.2	7.4	8.6	8.2	8.2	7.9	9.3	7.8	7.9	6.3	8.1	8.2
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	10.4	9.4	8.7	9.6	10.8	8.4	10.2	10.0	11.0	10.0	9.9	7.9	9.7	10.2
Fertilizers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.7	16.5	10.2	11.4	18.5	16.1	11.1	14.7	16.4	11.7	14.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	32.6	21.2	21.6	25.3	26.5	31.7	26.0	30.1	24.6	22.1	23.3	21.4	27.5	25.2
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.5	6.9	5.8	10.4	7.6	5.6	8.9	10.1	14.0	6.9	8.1
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	13.1	9.1	9.9	10.8	14.9	16.1	15.0	14.6	16.0	15.0	15.1	14.7	14.2	15.2
Rubber products:														
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.0	2.5	3.3
Rubber footwear.....	7.6	3.7	3.5	5.1	6.6	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	4.1	5.7	5.9
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	9.1	7.1	10.3	8.9	9.4	8.1	12.0	8.1	10.5	11.2	11.8	9.7	9.6	10.4
Leather and leather products:														
Leather tanning and finishing.....	19.3	25.9	25.1	23.4	27.3	22.4	23.4	18.5	27.1	23.2	26.4	20.8	24.1	23.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.3	20.5	21.4	16.3	19.0	17.6	17.2	19.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.7	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.6
Miscellaneous leather products.....	13.1	12.7	10.2	12.2	9.8	11.4	12.2	14.5	12.4	11.7	14.7	13.4	11.3	13.4
Stone, clay, and glass products:														
Glass and glass products.....	9.3	9.3	8.2	8.9	9.1	7.6	8.9	8.6	11.1	8.3	8.0	10.2	8.6	9.0
Structural clay products.....	31.8	24.1	29.5	28.6	37.1	29.6	29.6	27.4	35.8	36.2	32.0	34.3	31.5	32.9
Pottery and related products.....	13.0	9.3	6.9	9.9	13.1	15.5	11.5	17.0	16.7	15.8	16.9	14.8	12.6	16.6
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	19.7	17.6	16.2	17.9	22.0	22.0	20.8	21.4	31.4	28.3	24.0	25.2	20.8	26.4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	10.5	11.4	12.5	11.4	11.9	12.8	13.7	14.3	12.5	12.2	14.4	13.5	12.5	13.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	1957 ²							1956				1955	Annual average	
	Fourth quarter				Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	1957 ²	1956
	October	November	December	Quarter										
Primary metal industries:														
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	3.9	4.5
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	22.7	20.5	20.4	21.2	25.7	26.2	24.2	27.1	30.5	28.5	29.6	27.5	24.8	28.9
Steel foundries	19.3	17.0	12.4	16.4	17.9	20.5	23.1	21.0	24.4	21.8	21.1	22.8	19.8	22.0
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.0	9.6	10.6	9.5	10.6	9.2	10.5	12.4	11.8	9.5	10.7
Nonferrous foundries	18.6	15.2	16.0	16.6	18.8	18.2	20.9	17.7	22.4	21.7	19.8	17.3	21.0	20.3
Iron and steel forgings	17.0	18.4	14.7	16.8	20.0	17.7	22.1	16.4	19.5	19.3	20.4	18.2	19.3	18.9
Wire drawing	11.2	14.8	13.4	13.0	11.2	15.9	14.5	10.8	16.2	14.5	13.1	11.9	13.8	13.4
Welded and heavy-ribbed pipe	14.0	10.2	10.5	11.7	12.7	12.8	13.8	13.5	13.4	10.7	9.9	10.3	12.7	11.7
Cold-finished steel	14.2	8.1	10.9	11.2	12.6	12.6	13.7	12.3	13.6	15.9	18.1	13.3	12.5	15.1
Fabricated metal products:														
Tin cans and other tinware	3.6	7.1	4.1	4.9	7.3	5.8	6.1	8.0	7.2	6.9	5.8	7.0	6.1	7.0
Cutlery and edge tools	(3)	(3)	(3)	14.4	21.0	15.8	15.1	16.8	17.7	11.0	14.6	15.2	16.4	14.9
Handtools, files, and saws	13.2	11.9	12.6	12.6	12.3	16.1	16.6	18.0	17.8	18.3	16.9	15.1	14.5	17.8
Hardware	6.6	7.6	7.3	7.1	8.4	7.0	6.9	8.6	9.7	9.0	10.5	10.3	7.3	9.5
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	11.2	7.3	9.9	9.4	13.4	15.4	10.2	13.9	12.7	16.7	15.2	16.3	12.1	14.7
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	15.8	13.2	12.8	14.1	16.4	16.0	13.4	15.2	18.9	14.3	15.4	15.9	15.0	15.9
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	17.3	19.8	15.9	17.7	20.3	22.8	23.5	22.4	23.1	22.4	20.3	20.3	21.5	22.0
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	20.8	20.1	16.8	19.4	25.8	16.8	16.7	19.4	15.9	17.0	14.8	12.4	19.5	16.8
Boiler-shop products	19.9	20.2	17.5	19.1	22.5	27.2	25.5	23.0	24.8	23.9	24.4	22.7	23.3	24.0
Sheet-metal work	18.9	19.0	11.4	16.6	20.8	17.4	23.6	22.4	26.7	21.3	22.3	22.4	19.6	23.1
Stamped and pressed metal products	10.2	8.8	10.7	10.0	11.9	10.9	10.1	10.9	11.1	10.2	11.8	11.0	10.9	11.0
Metal coating and engraving	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.9	17.8	16.8	17.6	20.0	25.2	15.5	22.1	16.7	17.0	20.7
Fabricated wire products	17.2	21.1	19.4	19.1	18.0	19.4	19.5	19.4	20.0	17.7	18.5	15.5	18.9	18.9
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.6	14.0	9.0	13.7	6.8	12.4	10.1	12.6	16.9	11.7	10.5
Steel springs	(3)	(3)	(3)	17.7	19.2	15.9	16.6	18.3	17.6	15.3	17.8	19.6	17.0	17.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	13.8	14.8	10.9	13.2	12.1	10.0	11.5	12.9	15.0	13.9	13.9	14.2	11.5	13.9
Screw-machine products	14.3	12.2	13.1	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.4	12.1	12.7	11.6	11.6	13.8	12.7
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	18.2	10.1	8.4	12.4	10.2	10.8	11.1	9.8	14.7	10.5	10.9	10.5	11.2	11.5
Machinery (except electrical):														
Engines and turbines	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.3	6.3	7.5	8.5	10.1	10.3	10.2	11.2	8.9	7.5	10.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	7.9	9.4	7.5	8.2	8.0	9.4	9.0	8.0	8.2	10.0	10.1	9.3	8.8	9.1
Construction and mining machinery	13.2	9.4	10.9	11.2	12.9	14.7	16.7	15.5	16.8	18.7	16.7	16.1	14.0	16.9
Metalworking machinery	8.6	7.4	6.8	7.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	11.0	9.9	9.6	10.6
Food-products machinery	6.4	9.4	9.6	8.5	14.4	15.7	13.1	14.8	16.9	14.0	13.6	15.1	12.8	14.7
Textile machinery	13.0	14.6	13.5	13.6	16.8	14.9	11.5	13.3	13.3	9.9	11.0	11.5	14.0	11.8
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	13.9	10.9	10.9	12.0	14.2	16.5	17.2	14.4	16.6	17.7	16.6	15.1	15.3	16.3
Pumps and compressors	11.8	11.8	12.4	12.0	13.9	12.8	15.2	12.1	15.0	13.1	14.6	12.9	13.4	13.7
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	10.1	11.0	11.9	11.0	13.9	15.6	16.0	16.0	16.5	16.4	15.9	16.1	14.4	16.2
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	10.0	12.1	11.8	11.2	12.0	13.6	13.6	12.5	13.6	16.6	15.3	11.4	12.7	14.5
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	11.2	10.9	9.4	10.5	12.3	14.0	16.7	13.0	14.0	13.9	13.3	11.9	13.5	13.5
Commercial and household machinery	4.8	5.7	5.0	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.9	5.7	6.2	6.5
Valves and fittings	12.4	14.0	15.3	13.8	15.6	15.3	14.2	14.2	17.3	14.8	14.4	14.9	14.6	15.1
Fabricated pipe and fittings	(3)	(3)	(3)	19.2	21.9	18.1	18.7	15.5	13.1	17.0	19.1	13.3	19.6	16.2
Ball and roller bearings	10.1	6.4	8.4	8.4	9.1	8.1	8.3	11.4	10.8	10.3	11.1	10.9	8.4	10.9
Machine shops, general	12.4	11.3	10.5	11.4	15.7	14.5	14.5	11.9	14.0	15.2	15.3	13.4	14.2	14.1
Electrical machinery:														
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.6	4.0	4.0	4.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.3	7.0	6.8	5.5	6.1
Electrical appliances	5.6	4.5	6.1	5.4	6.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	4.7	6.1	7.1	7.3	5.7	5.9
Insulated wire and cable	8.9	13.2	5.5	9.2	9.4	9.6	10.6	10.3	13.7	12.7	13.7	10.8	9.9	12.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.4
Electric lamps (bulbs)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.2	2.6	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.6	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Radios and related products	5.0	4.0	2.8	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.9
Radio tubes	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.1	2.7
Miscellaneous communication equipment	2.7	2.4	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.4
Batteries	11.3	12.3	14.0	12.5	11.3	10.3	10.9	12.7	11.6	9.3	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.3
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified	(3)	(3)	(3)	5.5	6.1	5.6	5.0	8.3	6.4	6.9	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.8
Transportation equipment:														
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.2
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.2
Aircraft	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
Aircraft parts	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.5	3.8	4.7
Shipbuilding and repairing	18.4	16.2	13.8	16.2	20.7	18.9	18.5	16.9	16.7	18.8	19.9	15.8	18.6	17.9
Boatbuilding and repairing	(3)	(3)	(3)	31.1	*30.4	*38.3	31.5	25.0	26.0	32.0	39.5	30.3	33.2	31.2
Railroad equipment	10.0	9.1	8.7	9.3	10.6	8.7	11.0	9.1	9.9	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Instruments and related products:														
Scientific instruments	2.8	2.5	4.7	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.4	6.3	3.7	4.2	3.2	4.5
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	5.7	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.2	6.1	6.3	5.5	6.7	6.0
Optical instruments and lenses	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.3	4.6	6.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.7	3.2	3.3	5.0	4.1
Medical instruments and supplies	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.5	8.1	7.0	6.5	4.7	10.0	7.6	8.0	6.2	6.7	7.5
Photographic equipment and supplies	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.8	6.3	6.7	5.7	6.3	5.2	5.8
Watches and clocks	(3)	(3)	(3)	8.4	6.8	6.1	7.8	6.6	5.4	6.8	5.1	6.1	7.3	5.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:														
Paving and roofing materials	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.2	6.6	6.4	11.2	7.3	8.3	10.1	7.1	17.4	8.7	8.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	5.2	6.8	7.4	6.4	8.5	6.8	6.9	7.3	5.3	6.4	7.9	5.0	7.3	6.8
Fabricated plastics products	13.8	10.2	15.9	13.3	18.0	10.9	12.2	14.9	15.2	13.1	13.5	13.9	13.4	14.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.2	13.9	11.6	10.6	11.5	11.8	13.3	13.2	13.2	11.8	12.5
Ordinance and accessories	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.5	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.6	4.8	6.1	4.6	5.1

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

² Rates are preliminary and subject to revision when final annual averages become available.

³ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average. *Revised.

Note: These data are compiled in accordance with the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association, 1954.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

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